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城市景观设计中的时间变化

Examples Showcasing Time Changes of Urban Landscape Architecture

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长期从事景观设计实践的一大乐趣就是能够见证项目逐渐成熟，空间随时光改变，直至与其最初之貌全然不同的过程。当然，这通常是树木在不断成熟的过程中对空间塑造的结果，而这是在种植初期所不可能实现的，彼时的开放空间由周边建筑所主宰。

1

建于20世纪的哈佛大学古特曼图书馆是展现校园建筑如何影响其周边环境，以及树木种植如何随时间而改变场地景致的一个有趣案例。古特曼教育学院图书馆由本杰明·汤普森建筑事务所设计，并于1972年落成。场地中原有的两栋历史悠久的建筑坐落在布兰托大街旁。它们后来都成为了建筑工作室，但建筑立面和门前空间仍然保有布兰托大街的原始特色；为了给古特曼图书馆腾出建造空间，两栋建筑被迁至图书馆的后方（图1）。它们前方的小草坪被改造为宽阔的空地，向西连接起了古特曼图书馆和布兰托大街人行道的大面积混凝土铺装，向北连系起了阿比安大道。

负责景观设计的Carol R. Johnson设计事务所将这片空地的墙面改造为砖砌的斜坡，试图将这些空间与其周边环境在地面层上进行连接。空地上种植了开花的海棠（*Malus spectabilis*）和四季长青的紫杉（*Taxus chinensis*）。这些植物不仅使得空间充满了生机活力，

也有利于图书馆地下室房间的采光（图2，3）。古特曼图书馆后方一条通往阿皮安大道的小径将教育学院和那些历史悠久的建筑连接起来，提供了一条通向主入口的无障碍通道。原有树木得到了保留，并在场地中重新种植了新的树木，在40多年后的今天，这些树木已生长为与建筑体量相衬的繁茂大树（图4）。

服务人员入口位于建筑临近布兰托大街的一侧。在最初的设想中，仅有少量的服务人员进出，停车场也仅对特殊访客开放，所以这片区域采用了看起来不那么“机动车化”的砖块铺装。随着时间的流逝，这一空间



摘要 / 在城市区域中进行设计的景观设计师都面临着一些与所有景观项目类似的挑战，但也有些是城市场地中所特有的问题。本文介绍了三个案例——哈佛大学中一栋20世纪建筑的景观设计，以及两处城市滨河地区的景观设计。每一个案例的成功在很大程度上都归功于树木的生长。此外，对场地的公共功能和整体环境进行的设计将会对项目的最终效果产生重要影响。

关键词 / 种植；树木；土壤；城市景观设计；时间变化

Abstract / Landscape architects who work in urban areas face some challenges which are similar to all landscape projects, and some of them are unique to urban sites. The article describes the landscape of a 20th Century buildings at Harvard University, and two other urban sites along rivers. In each case, the growth of trees has contributed significantly to the success of the project. In addition, a layout responsive to public use and the overall environment has contributed greatly to the final result.

Key words / Planting; Trees; Soil; Urban Landscape Architecture; Temporal Change

One of the joys of practicing landscape architecture for many years is the pleasure one can take in seeing projects mature, and seeing spaces change and become totally different than they were at the outset. This is, of course, often the result of maturing trees defining spaces as they could not when they were first planted and surrounding buildings dominated the open spaces.

1

The Gutman Library at Harvard University built in the 20th Century is an interesting case study in how campus building has impacted its neighborhood and how tree planting has affected its appearance over time. Gutman School of Education Library was designed by Benjamin Thompson Associates and built in 1972. The site formerly had two historic houses along Brattle Street. Both houses had become architects' offices but the facades and spaces in front of them had maintained their original Brattle Street character. They were moved to the back of the property to make room for the library (Fig. 1). Their small front lawns were replaced by large areaways between the massive concrete of Gutman and the Brattle Street sidewalk to the west and Appian Way to the north.

The landscape architect, Carol R. Johnson Associates, sloped the areaway walls and built them in brick, attempting to link these spaces to the ground level and the neighborhood. The areaways are planted with flowering crabapples (*Malus spectabilis*) and evergreen yews (*Taxus*

- 1976年，两栋历史悠久的建筑被迁至古特曼图书馆后方，与新建的图书馆形成鲜明对比。© Carol R. Johnson Associates, Inc.
 - 1975年5月，紫杉灌木丛还很不起眼。海棠虽然繁花似锦，但植株却略显矮小。© Carol R. Johnson Associates, Inc.
 - 2012年9月，紫杉已经能够覆盖整片空地，结满果实的海棠也几乎蔓延至人行道。© Carol R. Johnson Associates, Inc.
 - 图书馆后方的树木种植于1983年5月。2012年9月，由乔木和灌木形成的空间已成为了一处绿荫浓浓的学习场所。© Carol R. Johnson Associates, Inc.
- In 1976 the historic houses moved to the back of Gutman Library are in sharp contrast to the new library. © Carol R. Johnson Associates, Inc.
 - In May of 1975 the yew shrubs are hardly noticeable. The crabapples are flowering but somewhat small. © Carol R. Johnson Associates, Inc.
 - In September of 2012 the yews now fill the whole areaway and the crabapples filled with fruit have almost grown up to the sidewalk. © Carol R. Johnson Associates, Inc.
 - In May 1983 trees behind the library are becoming established. In September 2012 the trees and shrubs make a shady, leafy environment for study. © Carol R. Johnson Associates, Inc.



chinensis) which fill these great depressions yet spill light into the library's basement level rooms (Fig. 2, 3). A pathway from Appian Way behind Gutman connects the main School of Education and the historic houses, providing handicapped access to the main entrance. Existing trees were preserved and these trees were supplemented by new planting which, after more than 40 years, has a stature and scale which relate to the building mass (Fig. 4).

The service entrance is on the Brattle Street side of the building. Initially it was thought that servicing would be minimal and parking would be permitted only for special visitors, so the area was paved in brick to make it appear less vehicular. As time has passed, more and more parking and service containers occupy this space, but the trees planted are maturing nicely and have in some areas a visual dominance. The landscape architects chose a European beech tree (*Fragus sylvatica*) which has grown to be a dense, large feature for the space between the service area and



被越来越多的停车和服务设施所占用，而树木却一天天枝繁叶茂，在一些地方还呈现出了“满目皆绿”的景致。景观设计师当初种植的一株欧洲山毛榉（*Fagus sylvatica*），现已成为服务区域和布兰托大街中的葱郁一隅，并能为服务设施提供庇荫（图5、6）。

2

肯尼迪纪念公园坐落在距哈佛广场不远处的查尔斯河畔，位于肯尼迪大街和纪念大道的交汇处。该场地原属于查尔斯河岸的一处低地——位于河流与场地之间的纪念大道，其路面高于河面，而公园场地位于河岸北向的坡地上——长期作为波士顿交通系统的车库，并成为了石油化工制品的倾倒站，土壤受到油性物质的污染。Pine & Swallow环境顾问公司作为环境顾问向负责景观设计的Carol R. Johnson设计事务所提供了解决污染问题的策略。曾有提议将场地作为肯尼迪总统图书馆的建设用地。但场地所在社区否决了这一方案，并将场地划分为若干区域：哈佛大学肯尼迪政府学院建设用地、查尔斯酒店及公寓建设用地，以及为了纪念肯尼迪总统的肯尼迪纪念公园建设用地。政府学院和酒店都先于公园而建。

为了使场地具有朝南和观河的视野，需要将公园地面抬升至与南部一致的高程。这意味着肯尼迪政府学院较低层的办公室窗前将会竖起一道土堤。政府学院的学者们为了公园的利益，接受了这一方案。

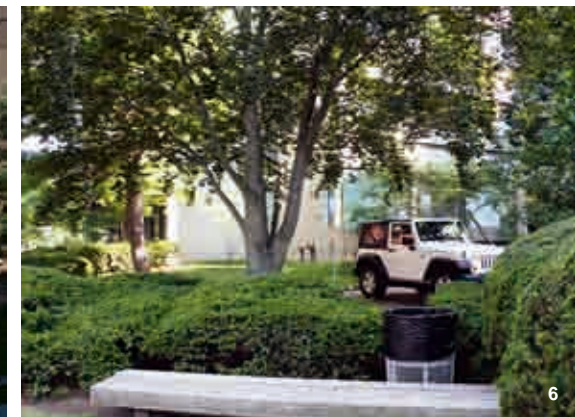
起初，公园完全被其周围的建筑所界定，人们到达公园后会感觉到有些局促。公园设有两个主入口：一个位于哈佛广场，靠近查尔斯酒店入口；另一个靠近安德

森纪念大桥，位于纪念大道和肯尼迪大街的交汇处（图7、8）。

纪念大道的入口处创造了一个大型的绿色开放空间，吸引人们进入到公园中来，哪怕仅是将公园作为通往哈佛广场的捷径。起初，这片绿色空间看起来只是建筑的附属绿地，而非查尔斯河保护举措的一部分（图9、10）。经过27年的树木生长，公园取代了建筑，成为这片空间中的“主角”，其与河流的联系也已变得非常清晰——尽管存在纪念大道这个阻隔。景观设计师在树木的选择方面以乡土树种为主，但却不局限于此：公园主路两旁种植了三刺皂荚木（*Gleditsia triacanthos*），查尔斯酒店和政府学院的主要树阵选用了椴树（*Tilia tuan*）和橡树（*Quercus palustris*），肯尼迪大街旁种植了落叶混交林；在主路及树阵中也选用了园景树——包括二色栎（*Quercus bicolor*）、枫香（*Liquidambar formosana*）、红橡木（*Quercus rubra*）、美国鹅掌楸（*Liriodendron tulipifera*）、欧洲水青冈（*Fagus sylvatica*）、欧洲黑松（*Pinus nigra*），以及北美乔松（*Pinus strobus*）——或群栽，或孤植。公园仅投入了极少的养护成本，但这些树木却株株枝繁叶茂。这些园景树依据人们坐在道旁座椅上的视野而进行栽植。学生和举家前来的游人们根据天气坐在或绿荫浓浓，或暖阳普照的地方。一些学生还在两棵树之间绑上绳子，玩起了走绳索的游戏。

3

占地近81hm²的“米斯提克河保护项目”，现名为“托尔伯特麦克唐纳德公园”，坐落在马萨诸塞州



Brattle Street. It is already large enough to shield some of the service elements (Fig. 5, 6).

2

Not far from Harvard Square along the Charles River is the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Memorial Park. It is at the corner of JFK Street and Memorial Drive. The site was originally part of the lowland along the Charles River. When Memorial Drive was built between the River and this area, the Drive was raised up above the river level and the park site sloped away from the river toward the north. The park site for many years was the car barns for the Boston transit system. Petroleum products were dumped there, which polluted the soil. The solution to the polluted soil problem was created by Pine and Swallow, environmental consultants to the landscape architects, Carol R. Johnson Associates. There was a proposal that this site should be the Kennedy Presidential Library. The neighborhood vetoed this idea and the site was divided into several areas, including a site for Harvard's Kennedy School of Government, a site for the Charles Hotel and condominiums, and a site for a Memorial Park dedicated to President Kennedy. The School of Government and the Hotel were built before the Park was undertaken.

To reorient the site to the south and the River view, the park area would have to be raised up to tilt the ground plane to the south. This would mean that offices in the Kennedy School of Government lower level would look out on an earthen embankment. The scholars at the Kennedy School of Government accepted this for the benefit of the Park.

The park was totally defined by the buildings in its surroundings at the outset, and the sense of arrival to the park was somewhat diminished. The park has two main entry points: one is the entry from Harvard Square near the Hotel entry; the other is the entry near the Anderson Memorial Bridge at the corner of Memorial Drive and JFK Street (Fig. 7, 8).

The entry from Memorial Drive opens up views of a large open green space, inviting people to come into the park even if it is only to use it as a short cut to areas outside



of Harvard Square. Originally the green space seemed to belong to the buildings and not to the Charles River Reservation (Fig. 9, 10). After 27 years of tree growth, the buildings are now totally obscured from the park and the connection of the Memorial Park to the River is, despite Memorial Drive, quite clear. The landscape architects' selection of trees emphasized use of natives but they are not used exclusively. The main alley is of Halka Honey Locusts (*Gleditsia triacanthos*). The main row of trees along

5, 6. 布兰托大街旁的欧洲山毛榉种于1971年秋天。2012年9月，这棵榉树已经扮演起布兰托大街服务入口分隔空间的重要角色。© Carol R. Johnson Associates, Inc.

7, 8. 1987年，公园设在肯尼迪大街和纪念大道上的主入口仅作为通往查尔斯酒店的捷径。2012年，从这一入口望去，园内枝叶葱葱，碧草茵茵。© Carol R. Johnson Associates, Inc.

5, 6. In the fall of 1971, the European beech is being planted along Brattle Street. In September of 2012, the beech plays a key role in separating the service from Brattle. © Carol R. Johnson Associates, Inc.

7, 8. In 1987 the main entry to the park from JFK Street and Memorial Drive suggests that this is the entry to the Charles Hotel. In 2012 the same main entry leads to leafy bowers and open green space. © Carol R. Johnson Associates, Inc.

梅福德与萨默维尔的米斯特克河畔一处拥有悠久历史的场地上，该公园于1974年设计并建成。河流的名字“Mystic”（意为“神秘”）源于美洲土著语“Missi Tuk”（意为“大潮汐河”）。美洲原住民和欧洲殖民者在米斯特克河中利用河堰来捕鱼，并用河水来灌溉庄稼。

造船业早在殖民时代就已出现在米斯特克地区。1631年，欧洲人在马萨诸塞州建造的第一艘船就是从米斯特克河岸下水的。河流的潮汐力被用来供给电力工坊，碾磨谷粒，裁锯木材，直至1966年阿米莉亚埃尔哈特大坝落成。大坝改变了米斯特克河的命运，使之由一条潮汐咸水河变成了没有了潮汐变化的淡水河，但河岸上的原始盐沼被保留了下来。

《景观设计师查尔斯·艾略特》一书——由时任哈佛大学校长的艾略特的父亲出版，该书是为了纪念查尔斯的早逝——中写到，“早在1895年，组委会决定将梅福德和温彻斯特的一块连续的带状土地用作米斯特克河流保护项目的场地，该项目由艾略特先生于1892~1893年向组委会提出。”尽管几乎全为盐沼，该块土地仍被划拨作公共公园的用地，但其建设进展十分缓慢。后因阿米莉亚埃尔哈特大坝和93号州际公路的建设，挖掘出的土料被弃于河床之上，废料也被置于有待保护的土料之上（图11）。

1973年，波士顿大都会区组委会委任Carol R. Johnson设计事务所来负责盐沼区及土料倾倒区的景观设计和监管施工建造工作，旨在将其打造为一个公共保

育项目。总体来看，场地呈现出了诸多问题。来自93号州际公路、盐沼和其他倾倒废料的毒性比植被种植要求高出10倍。Carol R. Johnson设计事务所与来自Pine & Swallow环境顾问公司的土壤学家展开合作，共同来解决土壤问题。Pine & Swallow对场地的所有区域和填充区域（其下垫层为软质的泥炭和盐碱性挖掘废料、胡乱倾倒的城市填埋物、致密的沙土及砾石，以及坚硬的淤泥质黏土）进行了检查。一般来说，对于公园场地上的毒性填埋物，通常的做法就是将它们从场地上运走。而这将会产生超出公园预算的巨额成本，卡车的作业也会使场地退化。Pine & Swallow对每一块未来的公园用地及其土壤都进行了分析，并且对预计沉降量、土方平衡、从填埋物中滤除盐性物质等都予以了谨慎考量。他们制定了一项土壤改良方案，Carol R. Johnson设计事务所也进

9. 1987年，当人们从西面进入公园时，首先映入眼帘的皆为建筑。© Carol R. Johnson Associates, Inc.
10. 2012年，繁茂的树木营造出了一种宜人的、惬意的开放空间，吸引了众多使用者前来。© Carol R. Johnson Associates, Inc.
11. 93号州际公路建成后，堆积在托尔伯特麦克唐纳德公园场地上的盐碱性挖掘废料。© Carol R. Johnson Associates, Inc.
12. Carol R. Johnson设计事务所为公园所做的规划 © Carol R. Johnson Associates, Inc.
9. In 1987 when one entered the park from the west, the buildings were the key features of the park area. © Carol R. Johnson Associates, Inc.
10. In 2012, the mature trees have made a comfortable wrap around the open space and many people use the park. © Carol R. Johnson Associates, Inc.
11. The site of the Torbert McDonald Park after the construction of highway I-93 and the disposal of the saline dredge material. © Carol R. Johnson Associates, Inc.
12. Plan for the proposed park by Carol R. Johnson Associates © Carol R. Johnson Associates, Inc.



the Charles Hotel and the Kennedy School of Government are lindens (*Tilia tuan*) and oaks (*Quercus palustris*). Along JFK Street are mixed deciduous trees. Within the structure of the main alley and the tree row are decorative specimens, some in groups and some single specimens. There are swamp white oaks (*Quercus bicolor*), sweet gums (*Liquidambar formosana*), red oaks (*Quercus rubra*), tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), Fern leaf beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), Austrian Pine (*Pinus nigra*), and white Pine (*Pinus strobus*). The Park gets a minimum of maintenance but the trees are flourishing. The specimens are arranged to enhance the views from the benches placed along the walkways. Students and families sit in shady or sunny places depending on the weather. Some students tie tape connecting two trees and then practice walking the tight rope.

3

The 200 acre area of the Mystic River Reservation now called Torbert McDonald Park along the Mystic River in Medford and Somerville, Massachusetts had a long history before its park design and construction in 1974. The name, Mystic, comes from the Native American word “Missi Tuk” which means great tidal river. Both Native Americans and the European colonists used weirs to catch fish in the Mystic to make fertilizer for their crops.

Shipbuilding was done on the Mystic from earliest Colonial Times. In 1631, the first ship built by Europeans in Massachusetts was launched from the shores of the Mystic. The tidal power of the river was used to power mills to grind grain and saw wood until 1966 when the Amelia Earhart dam was built. The dam changed the Mystic from a tidal salt

water stream to one of fresh water without tidal current, but the original salt marshes on the sides of the river remained.

In the book Charles Eliot, Landscape Architect published by Eliot’s father, the President of Harvard University, after his son’s early death, it is noted that “Early in 1895 the Commission determined to acquire a continuous strip of ground in Medford and Winchester forming a part of the possible Mystic River Reservation which had been suggested by Mr. Eliot to the commission of 1892 ~ 1893.” Although the ground was mostly salt marsh, it was acquired but not much was done to make it a public park until the construction of the Amelia Earhart Dam and the interstate highway I-93 which relocated the streambed and pumped hydro-fill onto the remaining reservation property (Fig. 11).

In 1973, Boston’s Metropolitan District Commission engaged the landscape architects, Carol R. Johnson Associates, to do the design and oversee the construction of the marsh and dumped fill area to make it a public reservation. In general, the property presented many problems. The hydro-fill from I-93, the salt marsh and other dumped material was 10 times greater than toxic to plants. Carol R. Johnson Associates engaged the soil scientists, Pine and Swallow, to address the soil issues. Pine and Swallow examined all the areas of the site, fill areas underlain by soft peats and salts, saline dredge spoils, random urban fill, compact sands and gravels, and stiff, silty clay. Typically a toxic fill material is trucked away from a site for a public



行了一系列萌发实验。将约19万立方米的耕种土壤与现有土壤进行混合，以形成可供植物生长的土壤条件。该方案对地下排水、土壤盐化控制以及预负荷区域也一同进行了设计。

对土壤的调查为在场地上建造一个良性健康的公园的设想树立了信心，Carol R. Johnson设计事务所开始着手对公园进行规划（图12）。规划方案必须解决以下几个问题：首先是过往汽船产生的波浪对河岸造成的侵蚀问题；其次是与该保育项目相邻的密斯提克河谷大道带来的噪音问题；尽管场地与波士顿地铁系统的公共交通驳接，公园还需为游客提供停车位；另一个问题就是场地的平坦地形，附近居民想在场地上建造一座小山，可供孩子们冬季在此滑雪橇；此外，如何在没有一株植物的场地上进行栽植也是一个问题。Carol R. Johnson设计事务所种植了速生树种安德罗斯科金杨（*Populus × Androskoggin*），为游客提供庇荫及舒适的空间，同时也选用了一些生长速度较缓慢的乡土植物，包括橡树、枫树（*Acer saccharum*）和山毛榉（*Zelkova serrata*）。速生树种在过去的岁月中为公园带来了美好的环境，现在它们正逐渐死去，到了该被伐除的时候，而那些更具生命力的树木已成为了公园中新的风景（图13，14）。

侵蚀问题可以通过修建堤防的方式来解决，但造价过于高昂。堆积在场地上的石块可以被利用起来，这一方案不仅大大降低了成本，还可以维持很多年（图15，16）。来自密斯提克河谷大道的噪音通过一个个种满植被的低矮土丘得到了消减。公共停车位设在公园警察局附近，这样一来可以使交通更加集中。在公园的最西侧，Carol R. Johnson设计事务所建造了一座小山。尽管这是河畔上的人工造景，但山体通过植被得到了柔化，这里可以在冬季开展雪上运动，也可容纳露天音乐会等大型户外活动。Carol R. Johnson设计事务所还在公园中的一处自然区域附近添设了一座观鸟塔，人们不仅可以在此俯览周边城镇，还可以远眺波士顿。如果你现在来到公园中，将会在自然保护区看到散步、慢跑、骑行、野餐、泊船的特色游人。这片土地曾遍布毒性高于种植标准10倍的土壤，通过采用混合土壤，树木繁茂生长，场地的面貌也随之改变。

4

19世纪末，中国记者丁巍（音译）曾写道：“最令



人悲伤的事莫过于时逝景异”。这句话在时间和景观面前并不总是正确的。有时，尤其是在城市区域，时间赋予了树木繁茂和茁壮，景观也随之得到了提升，而并非令人悲伤的“逝去”——场地中的其他元素也会随着时间而改变，比如铺装、墙体和台阶，这些才是丁巍所说的“最令人悲伤的事莫过于时逝景异”——景观中只有树木能够在时间的流逝中不断生长。它们改变了人们对于场地的认知，也使得场地更加丰富多姿。LAF

- 13, 14. 图13为1977年公园完成种植后的景象；图14为2013年所摄，此时植被几乎将场地围合，人们透过几处空隙能够望见河对岸的烟囱。© Carol R. Johnson Associates, Inc.
- 15, 16. 图15为1977年时，利用场地堆积石块作为河岸防侵蚀措施的景象。图16为到2013年时，当年的石块河岸已经长满了丰茂的植被。© Carol R. Johnson Associates, Inc.
- 13, 14. Figure 13 illustrates a park view just after planting in 1977. Plant growth by 2013 leaves just a few openings where visitors can see the smoke stacks across the river (Fig. 14). © Carol R. Johnson Associates, Inc.
- 15, 16. Figure 15 illustrates a view of the dumped rock at the river's edge in 1977. The same dumped rock edge in 2013 is now flourishing with plants (Fig. 16). © Carol R. Johnson Associates, Inc.



park. This would have added great cost beyond the budget for the park and would have degraded the area to which it would be trucked. Pine and Swallow analyzed each area of the future park and its soils. They were alert to the problems of anticipated settlements, the balance of cut and fill, and the phasing needed to leach the salts from the fill material. They prepared a reclamation plan for the soils with which Carol R. Johnson Associates did a series of germination tests. 250,000 cubic yards of horticultural soils were blended to create soils to support plants. Subsurface drainage, salt control and preload areas were also designed.

With this soils research giving confidence that a healthy park was possible on this site, Carol R. Johnson Associates began the planning for the park (Fig. 12). The park plan had to address several issues. First was the problem of erosion of the river's edge from the waves created by passing motor boats. Next was the noise from the Mystic Valley parkway along the edge of the Reservation. Also, access to a parking lot for park visitors had to be provided even though public transport via Boston's subway system came right to the park. Another problem was the flat terrain. Residents nearby wanted a hill so children could sled in the snow in winter. Vegetation was an issue for a place devoid of plants. Carol R. Johnson Associates planted fast growing *Androskoggin* Poplars (*Populus × Androskoggin*) to give shade and comfort to park users while the slower growing natives, oak, maple (*Acer saccharum*), and beech (*Zelkova serrata*) were maturing. The fast growing trees did their job and are now dying and should be removed as the longer lived trees now dominate the park (Fig. 13, 14).

The erosion problem could have been solved by expensive walls which were not in the budget. The solution of using dumped rock was much cheaper and has held up well over many years (Fig. 15, 16). The noise from the Mystic Valley Parkway is diminished by low mounds of earth and planting. The public parking lot is placed near the park police building so the traffic is concentrated in one place. In the widest part of the park, Carol R. Johnson Associates placed a hill. Although it is not a natural element beside the river, it is softened by planting and is used for

sledding and in good weather accommodates audiences for outdoor concerts. Also, Carol R. Johnson Associates added a bird watching tower near one of the natural areas in the park. The tower also gives views of the surrounding towns and Boston in the distance. In general, if one goes to the park today, one sees people walking, running, biking, picnicking and tying up boats in a park where the natural environment is protected. The initial views are now transformed by the success of the trees in the mixed soils where once the soils were 10 times greater than toxic to plants.

4

In the late 19th Century the Chinese gazetteer Ding Wei wrote, "One thinks mournfully of how swift is the change in landscapes in the course of time." What Ding Wei wrote about time and landscape is not always totally true. Sometimes, especially in urban areas, time gives trees maturity, size and scale and the new landscape is enhanced, not mournful. There are other elements of site improvement plans which change over time, such as pavements, walls, and stairs. These are more relevant to Ding Wei's note that, "One thinks mournfully of how swift is the change in landscapes in the course of time." Only trees in the landscape grow in time to change one's perception of a place and fully enrich it. LAF

