

# 景观的“变”与“不变”

## The “Change” and the “Constancy” of Landscapes

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### 摘要

科学辨识与主动介入景观的演变是景观设计学领域的重要话题。“变”是客观的、绝对的，“不变”则是主观的、相对的。因此，景观的演变是绝对的，但人类对这一表象的衡量则是相对的。基于这一认识，我们提出具备时间维度的连续性与稳定性，和空间维度的稳定差异化表征的“持久性景观”，指出理解这一概念的关键在于对自然生态系统的稳定与人文社会脉络的融合的观察。然而，随着城镇化进程的加速推进，城乡特色丧失、环境污染、生态破碎、文化断裂等问题相继产生，如何重新认识人地关系，并科学制定可持续发展策略，成为需要景观设计学界重点研讨的话题。希望藉由本期的探索，推动景观设计师适应时代需求，赋予景观新的内容与形式，创造更加健康、诗意，且具有文化底蕴与空间特色的高品质人居环境。

### 关键词

持久性景观；景观演变；景观韧性；景观评价；可持续景观

### ABSTRACT

Scientifically recognizing and wisely intervening the evolution of landscape is an important topic in Landscape Architecture, since evolution (change) is absolute. For human, landscape changes, however, can be measured in a relative sense. Upon such an understanding, the concept “persistent landscape” highlights the landscape’s continuity and stability over time, as well as the stable variety of physical environment. The key to understand this concept lies in landscape architects’ observation of not only the stability of natural ecosystems but also the harmony of cultural-social contexts. However, the rapid urbanization has caused many pressing problems such as the loss of characteristics in urban and rural area, environmental pollution, ecological fragmentation, and cultural fracture, which calls for landscape architects who can re-recognize the man-land relationship and formulate scientific strategies for sustainable development. In this issue, *LA Frontiers* hopes to offer landscape architects with insights to meet contemporary needs by embracing new landscape forms and implications, so as to create healthier and more poetic-quality living environments with cultural and spatial characteristics.

### KEYWORDS

Persistent Landscape; Landscape Evolution; Landscape Resilience; Landscape Assessment; Sustainable Landscape

翻译 | 冉玲于、田乐、嵇扬  
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树上的叶子说：  
“这来又变样儿了，  
你看，  
有的是抽心烂，有的是卷边焦！”  
“可不是，”  
答话的是我自己的心：  
它也在冷酷的西风里褪色，凋零。  
这时候连翩的明星爬上了树尖；  
“看这儿，”  
它们仿佛说：  
“有没有改变？”  
“看这儿，”  
无形中又发动了一个声音，  
“还不是一样鲜明？”  
——插话的是我的魂灵。

——徐志摩《变与不变》

“变与不变”是一个古老却历久弥新的话题。在苏轼眼中，变的是天地之万象，不变的是物我之延绵。在徐志摩心里，变的是万物形态，不变的是旁观的“魂灵”。环境变、现象变，规律不变；形式变、样式变，机理不变。“不变”通过“变”得以更新延续，“变”通过“不变”得以彰显价值。所谓“深邃之形”<sup>[1]</sup>，形的深处隐含生息的过程，形之深邃承载的是稳定性、坚韧性与持久性的景观生成之理。

景观是人类活动作用于自然过程的时空综合体<sup>[2]</sup>。热力学第二定律告诉我们，景观的演变是绝对的。但是，超越变化万千的景观演变表象，而以人的价值尺度去衡量，我们将不自觉地注意到景观的持久性（persistence）：在时间维度上，景观具有连续性与稳定性；在空间维度上，景观呈现稳定的差异化表征<sup>[3]</sup>。因此，理解景观持久性的关键在于对自然生态系统的稳定与人文社会脉络的融合的观察。前者强调景观应对外部扰动所具有的维持系统动态稳定的能力，后者则将景观视作人—地复合系统，强调其在应对自然及社会环境突变时所具备的保持在地特征和传承在地文化的能力。对于新生景观，持久性则表现为其与既有景观的互动、适应与融合能力。

在过去的40年，中国经历了世界历史上规模最大、速度最快的城镇化进程。国土景观的更新迭代促使我们开始更加深入地探讨景观演变的数量与质量、广度与深度的关系。如何理解景观的持久性，识别持久性景观要素，并科学制定其可持续发展策略，从而助力解决中国城镇化“上半场”所带来的特色丧失、环境污染、生态破碎、文化断裂等遗留问题，助力回应城镇化“下半场”中广大民众更加恳切而具体的期盼，是一个需要景观设计学界冷静思考与热切讨论的话题。

在此背景下，本期邀请全世界范围的学者、规划师、设计师共同探讨以下几个有关“持久性景观”的议题：规划师与设计师如何从土地系统与景观特性的角度理解持久性景观，重新认识人地关系，维护景观与生态系统的完整性，杜绝“在白纸上做设计”；快速城市化所带来的冲击与影响如何驱动了传统农业景观、遗产村落和城市历史街区等地域性景观的变化，并映射出情感记忆的失落；在建设实践中，如何充分挖掘城乡地域性景观的生态、社会、经济、文化、美学和地方知识价值，探索总结能够实现景观保育与修复的生态技术途径，以便形成能够维护地域人文特征的系统设计策略；以及，国土空间规划背景下，城乡持久性景观规划和城乡景观生态修复的方法与手段。

在本期中，众位学者、规划师、设计师分享了他们关于辨识、实现景观持久性的思想火花与前沿探索。在辨识景观持久性方面，洪昕晨等人以5个县级城市在三个时期建设完成的60个居住街区的空间形态特征为切入点，对居住街区空间形态的时空差异进行了比较研究。艾米丽·艾夫斯（普瑞斯康）等人依托视觉质量评价明确了密歇根地区珍贵的矮化植被群丛（alvars）的空间属性，强调了对于小型而稀有的特定景观类型进行持续评估的重要意义。刘宇舒等人将中国苏州市“以水成聚”“因水而兴”的地域特征视为影响广域范围城乡空间发展演进的关键要素，通过引入重要性—绩效分析法，明确了优化生态系统文化服务有效供给的景观要素及特征，并提出了空间优化策略。

在实现景观持久性方面，霍尔格·伯姆等人提出“遗址生境管理”（Managing Archaeotopes）的新概念，主张通过跨学科协作来将景观（尤其是考古遗址）背后的历史信息与空间规划紧密结合，并从三个角度出发引介了8个相关学科，以指导景观的考古学、美学和生态价值的融合。陈嘉诚基于地质学与史前文化的研究，尝试为美国纽约州黑土农业区设计一条兼具生态功能与游憩功能复合路径，让这一地区景观持久性的关键要素——水文地质动态发展与人的需求为人所知。约翰·惠特克则细致入微地反思了美国殡葬景观传统，阐释了墓地景观在重塑生物与文化多样性的方面的潜在作用，以及通过地上腐熟加速技术（名为“自然有机还原”）加速人类遗体回归自然、滋养新生的实现途径。刘亚东展现了美国北卡罗来纳州的三个公共景观看护案例，将现代公共景观看护实践勾勒为：以景观设计师对场地的长期责任和主动关心为驱动力的场地景观可持续经营，并强调看护概念的内核在于其伦理范畴——对景观和土地的眷恋、责任和关爱，以及在面对复杂多变的社会生态系统时保持谦逊、敏锐和热忱。马丁·埃里克则分享了他所参与的瑞典哥德堡中心港口更新的设计实践——禧年公园，讲述了其在1:1景观实验室——“水岸公园”中所开展的关于美学、材料、种植与维护的综合实验，以便应用于永久性的“学趣公园”中，成为一次实现持久性景观建设目标的代表性实验。

借由上述领域中拥有国际视野的研究，我们尝试挖掘具备持久性价值的城乡地域性景观，以期在景观设计中更好地实现“有所为，有所不为”的生态留白，进而提升城市的韧性，实现景观的持久性。

景观因通变而致久。景观设计师必须适应时代需求，赋予景观新的内容与形式，通过梳理把握景观生成的规律与原则，创造更加健康、诗意，且具有文化底蕴与空间特色的高品质人居环境。**LAF**

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"Here comes the season of change,"  
says the leaves on the tree,  
"See, rottenness slowly creep out from some of  
us inside,  
while the others are withered from the edge."  
"That's always true,"  
I hear the response from my heart—  
which has withered and decayed in the chilly  
wind of winter.  
Then the glittering stars rise upon the top of  
trees,  
"Take a look at here,"  
They seem to be whispering:  
"Are there any changes happening?"  
"Take a look at here,"  
I hear another voice whispers,  
"They are constantly bright as always, right?"  
—That's the voice from my soul.  
—Tseu-mou Hsu, *Change and Constancy*

"Change and constancy" is an eternal topic for human. Everything in the world changes, but the ego of them, according to Chinese poet Su Shi (1037–1101); The form of everything changes, but the "soul" of a bystander, according to another Chinese poet Tseu-mou Hsu (1897–1931). The external manifestations, including environments, phenomena, forms, and styles, are changing; instead, the inherent laws not changing. Being tightly interwoven, the change and the constancy impact and improve each other. The so-called "Deep Form"<sup>[1]</sup> means the process of evolution of natural environment with stable, resilient, and persistent characteristics of landscapes.

Landscape is a time-space compound shaped by human activities on natural processes<sup>[2]</sup>. The evolution of landscapes is absolute, according to The Second Law of Thermodynamics. However, humans would subjectively notice the persistence of landscapes. The persistence of a landscape refers to its continuity and stability over time, as well as the lasting distinctiveness of its physical environment<sup>[3]</sup>. Therefore, the key to understand the persistence lies in landscape architects' observation of not only the stability of natural ecosystems but also the harmony of cultural-social contexts. The former emphasizes the ability to maintain the dynamism and stability of the landscape system against external disturbances; the latter one, by regarding the landscape as a man-land composite ecosystem, refers to the ability to maintain localities and cultural legacy in response to changes of natural and social environments. For emerging landscapes, persistence manifests the ability to interact and integrate with and adapt to the remaining landscapes.

Along with the aggressive urbanization in China, one of the largest and most rapid processes in world history, over the past four decades, the huge changes of territorial landscape urge us to further probe into the mechanisms and patterns of landscape evolution, through profound and broad discussion in Landscape Architecture. Landscape architects are asked to understand the persistence of landscape, study the elements of persistent landscapes, and formulate strategies for sustainable development scientifically, so as to help solve the problems during the urbanization, such as the loss of characteristics, environmental pollution, ecological fragmentation, and cultural fracture, and help respond to the more specific demands of the general public in the new stage of urbanization.

In this issue, scholars, planners, and designers all over the world are invited to contribute to the topics related to "persistent landscapes," including 1) re-examining the man-land relationship, which asks planners and designers to better understand persistent landscapes by comprehending land systems and landscape characteristics, in order to maintain the integrity of the landscape and ecosystem, and respect the regionality and locality; 2) studying the impact of rapid urbanization on regional landscapes—such as traditional agricultural landscapes, ancient villages, and urban historic areas—and the disappeared collective memories; 3) leveraging the values of ecology, community, economy, culture, aesthetics, and local knowledge in urban-rural landscape practices, and rescuing traditional eco-techniques to ecosystem conservation and landscape restoration, as well as systematic design strategies that protect localities; and 4) encouraging new approaches to persistent landscape planning and ecological restoration for urban and rural China, and meeting the demands of the current territorial spatial planning.

In this issue, scholars, planners, and designers share their ideas and explorations about recognizing and realizing persistence landscapes. Regarding to the identification of the factors of persistent landscapes, Hong Xinchun et al. made a comparative study on the spatial-temporal changes of the spatial morphology of 60 residential neighborhoods of 5 county-level cities built over three history stages. Through visual metrics assessment, Emily Ives (Prieskorn) et al. clarified the spatial properties of the precious alvars in Michigan, stressing the significance to continuously

evaluate the small and rare landscape types. Liu Yushu et al. regarded the regional characteristics of “gathering and thriving with water” in Suzhou, China as the key element impacting the evolution of urban and rural space in a wide range. By introducing the significance-performance analysis, they clarified the landscape elements and features optimizing the effective supply of ecosystem cultural service and presented strategies for spatial optimization.

Regarding to the strengthening of landscape persistence, Holger Behm et al. propose a new concept Managing Archaeotopes and emphasize that historical contexts of landscapes (especially archaeological sites) should be integrated into spatial planning through interdisciplinary cooperation. They introduce eight allied disciplines from three perspectives to bring together the archaeological, aesthetic, and ecological values in the landscape. Based on the research on geology and prehistoric culture, Chen Jiacheng attempts to design a composite pathway of ecological functions and touristic values for the Black Region in the State of New York, America, identifying the key factors of persistence in this area—hydrogeological dynamics and human desires. John Whittaker, rethinking on the traditions of American funerary landscapes, elucidates the potential role that funerary landscapes play in remodeling biological and cultural diversity, as well as the expedited aboveground decomposition process (called Natural Organic Reduction) to make human remains return to nature and nourish new lives. By case studies of public landscape stewardship practices in North Carolina, the United States, Liu Yadong defines modern public landscape stewardship as “the sustainable management of site landscape driven by the long-term responsibility and active care of landscape architects.” He also emphasizes that the core of care, i.e. its ethic category—the attachment, responsibility, and care to landscape and land, together with the humble, acumen, and ardour in the face of the complex and changing social ecosystem. In his renewal design practice of Jubileumsparken at the central port in Gothenburg, Sweden, Martin Allik presents a 1:1 scale landscape laboratory—the Shoreline Park—implementing the comprehensive experiments on aesthetics, material, planting, and maintenance that would then be used in the permanent Play & Learn Park. Definitely, this project becomes an experimental flagship of the persistent landscapes’ construction.

By gathering cutting edge research with international outlooks, *LA Frontiers* might offer a new perspective that helps professionals appreciate “ecological voids” by strengthening studies on the persistence of urban and rural regional landscapes, to eventually improve the urban resilience, and the persistence of landscapes.

Landscapes become everlasting through changes. *LA Frontiers* hopes to offer landscape architects with insights to meet contemporary needs by embracing new landscape forms and implications, so as to create healthier and more poetic-quality living environments with cultural and spatial characteristics. **LAF**

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