上海市浦江郊野公园的探索实践

Exploration and Practice of Pujiang Country Park in Shanghai

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摘要: 2012 年在上海郊区选址了 21 个郊野公园,并在 2013 年先期启动 5 个公园作为实践试点。本文以其中的闵行浦江郊野公园为研究对象,提出浦江郊野公园在政策落地、设计施工和后期管理中的实践探索。浦江郊野公园作为近郊开放的郊野空间,其用地属性多元化,设计通过林地管护设施和设施农用地的途径,解决了公园必需的日常配套服务设施的落地问题。浦江郊野公园原先为苗圃林的生态基地,现作为郊野公园后,将大面积"苗圃林"转化为最大程度发挥生态效益和游憩功能的"林苑",旨在探索公园在后期如何自我完善和持续升级的途径和模式,以期完成浦江郊野公园的初步研究和实践,对今后上海郊野公园的建设有所助益。

关键词: 风景园林; 郊野公园; 生态; 游憩

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Abstract: In 2012, the authors chose 21 country parks in the suburb of Shanghai, and kicked off pilot practice in five parks in 2013. This paper conducts a case study of Minhang Pujiang Country Park, focusing on the park's exploration and practice in policy implementation, design, construction and later period management. The park, a suburb open country space, is diversified in the land property. Through the design of woodland management and protection facilities and the agricultural land facilities, the park has solved the supply of necessary daily supporting facilities. The park was previously an ecological base of nursery woods. Now, as a country park, it has converted a large area of "seedlings" into woods to maximize the ecological benefits and recreational functions. The paper is set to explore the channels and modes for the park to constantly improve and upgrade itself in the later period, and complete the preliminary study of the practice of the park, to contribute to the construction of country parks in Shanghai in the future.

Keywords: landscape architecture; country park; ecology; recreation

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1 上海郊野公园的涵义

国内外目前对郊野公园尚无统一和公认的定义,从现有概念来看,其典型性与特色性方面的体现还有所欠缺,客观反映出在现有研究和实践中对郊野公园的认识有待进一步提高[1-2]。本文涉及的上海郊野公园主要指以上海市城郊农村地区的耕地、水系、绿地、自然村落、历史风貌等现有生态人文资源为基础,通过实施土地、环境综合整治并建设必要的配套服务设施,形成可供市民休闲游憩的开放式生态郊野空间。由于郊野公园土地的属性不完全是城市绿地,所以"郊野公园的建设"严格的定义应为"郊野空间的土地整治"更合适[3]。

2 上海郊野公园的建设要点

与国外郊野公园不同,上海郊野公园是农村土地整理的核心。通过土地综合整治,巩固和完善较好的自然条件和生态资源,传承当地人文脉络和历史风貌,适当配设公共服务设施,满足市民休闲游憩需求。同时,在减少建设用地数量的前提下,少量配置与生态发展相匹配的功能^[4]。

2.1 保障生态安全的重大举措

上海市规划选址的郊野公园既是环境保护区域,又是城市的生态安全区域。郊野公园的建设能够确保区域生态安全、构建城市生态格局、维护郊区生态空间。