

# 城市荒野景观： 内涵与价值审视

## The Intension and Values of Urban Wildscapes

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### 摘要

城市的扩张、转型和收缩等进程为城市荒野景观的产生与发展创造了可能。在物理范畴上，城市荒野景观指生态过程基本维持以自然为主导，且具备类似自然荒野野性表征与功能类型的城市空间。隐含在城市中的荒野景观片段，其存在与持续得益于有限程度的人工管理和对自然做功的最小干预。由于自然过程与社会过程的共同作用与相互抗衡，城市荒野景观往往呈现出不同的“荒野度”。这类景观具有独特和不可替代的生态、人文、审美、经济及健康价值，引发了多学科关注和广泛认同。本文对城市荒野景观概念进行界定，梳理其内涵的构建与衍生历程，并在价值认同研究的基础上分析城市荒野景观的复合效益。内涵辨析与价值审视能够为城市荒野景观的实证研究打下重要的认知基础，为城市居民、规划设计师和管理者发现、欣赏、体验与可持续管理城市自然资源和生态网络提供科学支持，对中国城市的生态化发展具有现实的指导意义。

### 关键词

荒野；城市；城市自然；城市荒野景观；再野化

### ABSTRACT

The process of urban sprawl, restructure, and shrinkage provides the possibility for the formation and evolution of urban wildscapes. Physically, urban wildscapes refer to the urban spaces where the ecology is basically dominated by natural processes and similar to the natural wilderness in appearance and functions. The existence and persistence of wilderness fragments in cities often result from the reduction of human management and with minimal intervention on the nature. Due to the different interactions and confrontations between natural processes and social processes, the wildness of urban wildscapes varies. The unique and irreplaceable values of urban wildscapes in ecology, culture, aesthetics, economy, and well-being have gained multi-disciplinary attention and been widely recognized. This paper defines the concept of urban wildscapes, reviews the conceptual development of its connotation, and analyzes the multiple benefits of urban wildscapes on the basis of value recognition research. It hopes to provide a value recognition framework for empirical studies, helping urban residents, planning designers, and managers identify, appreciate, experience, and sustainably manage natural resources and urban ecological network, and providing scientific guidelines for ecological urban development.

### KEYWORDS

Wilderness; City; Urban Nature; Urban Wildscapes; Rewilding

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## 1 引言

全球城市化与城市环境的高度人工化引发了城市生态系统的结构与功能缺失、城市居民自然体验的极度匮乏等一系列生态环境与人类健康的复杂问题<sup>[1]</sup>。保存、利用城市自然资源并借助自然之力塑造城市的生态韧性，成为人类回应自身维持与发展诉求的必要途径<sup>[2]</sup>。城市荒野景观作为城市自然的重要组成部分，其概念内涵与独特价值逐渐引发生态学<sup>[3]</sup>、社会学<sup>[4]</sup>、城乡规划与景观设计学<sup>[5][6]</sup>等诸多学科的密切关注。

“城市荒野景观”（urban wildscape）的概念具有矛盾性与复杂性：传统观念中，象征文明与安全的“城市”与象征野蛮与未知的“荒野”是两种严格对立的意象<sup>[7]</sup>，而“景观”一词是人—地关系的体现；“城市荒野景观”一词显示出对既有“自然—文明”矛盾关系的否定，以及对“回归自然”的重新思考和再度构建。实际上，城市荒野景观片段化地隐藏于城市之中，是生态过程基本维持以自然为主导，且具备类似自然荒野野性表征与保育生物多样性、提供游憩体验等功能的城市空间<sup>[8]</sup>。目前，城市荒野景观概念已不局限于描述城市中的自然碎片，安娜·乔根森等人<sup>[9]</sup>在《城市荒野景观》一书中将城市荒野景观理解为城市空间中自然主导与人工管理拉锯关系的映射，将这一概念延伸为一种体现人地关系变革的城市自然空间新认知方式。

对城市荒野景观的内涵与价值进行深入辨识，能够进一步为城市荒野景观的实证研究提供关键认知基础，为城市居民、规划设计师和管理者发现、欣赏、体验与可持续地管理城市自然资源和生态网络提供科学引导。本文分析了城市荒野景观的产生、动态和概念发展，从而归纳、辨析其内涵；基于多学科交叉研究，分析城市荒野景观的多重价值与效益；并从当前价值认同研究出发，尝试构建城市荒野景观的价值认同路径框架。

## 2 城市荒野景观的产生、动态与概念发展

### 2.1 产生和动态

城市荒野景观具有两个重要特征：1) 动植物群落演替及变化由自然过程主导，具有类似自然荒野无序和野性的表征，极富景观生命力；2) 具有野生动植物种群保育功能、能够提供城市中稀缺的自然体验，但仍然容易受到人类活动影响。这些特征决定了城市荒野景观的产生、维持、退化和再生等动态。城市荒野景观的产生与城市的扩张、转型和收缩等进程紧密关联。在城市横向扩张阶段，人工建设区逐渐扩大并纳入周边的乡村与未开发的原野<sup>[10]</sup>。由于地形复杂、植被保护、开发资金流转不畅等因素，一些自然荒野区域得以保存，成为城市荒野景观斑块。随着城市扩张导致市区拥挤、用地紧张，中心区工业外迁成为城市产业和空间转型的必由之路<sup>[11]</sup>。城市转型阶段腾挪出的后工业用地，包括亟需治理的棕地或有待再开发的用地，经历少则数年、多则数十年的闲置，被自生植被占据，因次生演替而形成城市荒野<sup>[12]</sup>。在城市收缩阶段，经济萎缩等原因导致公共资金匮乏和人工管理不足，一些城市空间重新由自然过程主导，逐步重归荒野<sup>[13]-[15]</sup>。此外，通过“善意忽视”

## 1 Introduction

The global issues on complex ecological crisis and human health and well-beings, such as the structural and functional defects of urban ecosystems and the extreme lack of opportunities for natural experience, result from urbanization and the aggressive urban construction<sup>[1]</sup>. The conservation and utilization of urban natural resources, and the enhancement of urban resilience through the power of nature are essential to human beings' survival and long-term development<sup>[2]</sup>. As an important part of urban nature, urban wildscapes, as well as their intension and unique values, have attracted great attention in the fields of ecology<sup>[3]</sup>, sociology<sup>[4]</sup>, urban planning and landscape architecture<sup>[5][6]</sup>.

The concept of “urban wildscape” is contradictorily complex and traditionally dichotomous—“urban,” the symbol of civilization and safe haven; “wilderness,” the symbol of frightening and unknowable world<sup>[7]</sup>; and “landscape,” manifesting the human-land relationship. This term denies the existing contradiction between nature and civilization, and suggests the re-thinking and re-construction of the return to nature. In fact, urban wildscape existing in the city as fragments is urban space dominated by natural processes, with similar forms as natural wilderness and functions such as preserving biodiversity and providing recreational opportunities<sup>[8]</sup>. As Anna Jorgensen et al.<sup>[9]</sup> argued in *Urban Wildscapes*, they are urban spaces of a continuum ranging from “wilderness” to apparently ordered spaces, rather than the natural fragments in cities, which extended this concept to a new cognition of urban nature that reflects the revolution of human-land relationship.

An in-depth exploring on the intension and values of urban wildscape may provide an important cognitive lens for related empirical studies, and provide scientific guidelines for urban residents, planners, and governors to discover, appreciate, experience, and sustainably manage natural resources and ecological network in cities. This paper reviews the emergence, evolution, and conceptual development of urban wildscape to summarize and characterize its intension. Based on literature review of multidisciplinary studies, the paper also highlights the multiple values and benefits of urban wildscape, and then develops a value recognition framework to promote the academic and public understanding of urban wildscape.

## 2 The Emergence, Evolution, and Conceptual Development of Urban Wildscape

### 2.1 The Emergence and Evolution of Urban Wildscape

An urban wildscape is characterized by 1) the evolution and changes of the flora and fauna communities, which are dominated by the nature and similar to the disordered wild forms of natural wilderness, with high landscape vitality; and 2) its services in preserving wildlife communities and providing natural experience that is scarce in cities but vulnerable to human disturbance. These characteristics define the emergence, maintenance, degradation, and regeneration of urban wildscape.

或主动保护自生植被与引入野生动物关键种等再野化手段，自然机能退化的城市景观有望实现再野化<sup>[16]</sup>。城市荒野景观通常具有暂时性和变化性<sup>[17]</sup>，既可能随着地块开发而变成人工化的城市空间——退化，其后也可能由于闲置而重新回归荒野——再生。

## 2.2 概念发展

城市荒野景观独特的物理感知、空间特性、审美形式与生态特征，引发了生态学<sup>[3]</sup>、社会学<sup>[4]</sup>、规划设计学科<sup>[5][6]</sup>、心理学<sup>[18]</sup>及文学<sup>[19]</sup>等学科的广泛关注。一方面，多学科的概念研究为深入揭示城市荒野景观的特性和多重价值提供了基础；另一方面，基于不同学科视角的研究提出了多种与“城市荒野景观”类似或有所交叠的术语，一定程度上导致了概念的混淆及术语的泛滥（表1）。

城市荒野景观的概念建立在“荒野”一词所建构的空间与文化语境上。“荒野”最初的语义具有排他性，即地球表面的无人涉足之地<sup>[52]</sup>。在东西方的传统认识中，荒野都被看作是未知、危险、难以抵达的境与地，这种自然与人二元对立的刻板认识形成了荒野概念的原始“排斥”阶段<sup>[53][54]</sup>。随着技术发展，尤其是枪械和交通工具的飞跃式突破，荒野的危险、未知和不可及已不符合当代语境<sup>[7]</sup>。自20世纪60年代起，现代环保主义运动和生态学的蓬勃发展使荒野生态系统的价值不断被证实并逐渐引发广泛关注<sup>[55]</sup>。由此，人们意识到荒野是一种城市化浪潮下重要而濒危的资源，荒野概念进入“接纳”的阶段，并逐渐被浪漫化为美好、富饶和自由的存在，生态批评文学作品常予以颂扬<sup>[19][56]</sup>。当代，城市生物多样性锐减、生态系统服务缺失和食物产能下降等严峻挑战凸显出荒野景观作为栖息地资源、支撑城市人居环境与生态系统健康稳定的宝贵性与重要性<sup>[6]</sup>。随着人与自然的关系进入崭新的协同互惠阶段，荒野概念开始在城市空间语境下被人辨识、讨论，与人共存的荒野景观也在城市语境下被更加频繁地索求<sup>[57]</sup>。

城市荒野景观概念的认知也经历了由刻板到灵活的过程。起初，城市荒野景观常指完整保留了片段化自然荒野的区域（如城区扩张过程中纳入的荒野地块或荒野公园<sup>[58]</sup>），或者是在城市中模拟自然荒野（如动物园中还原的荒野环境<sup>[59]</sup>）。这种刻板认知将城市荒野景观看作是城市发展过程中的偶发现象，直到1988年费伊·达夫恩等人<sup>[23]</sup>对德国柏林萨基兰德调车站荒地展开论述，指明城市荒野景观形成于自然主导和干预缺席。目前，由自生植被占据的城市非正式绿地空间（如闲置的棕地、街道边缘和铁轨等）都被认为是城市荒野景观的组成部分<sup>[60]</sup>。实际上，当下城市荒野景观概念的适用范畴较为宽泛，既包括城市中未受开发干扰的自然地块，也包括由于忽视管理而发生自然演替或通过再野化方法建立的次生演替的荒野。城市荒野景观的尺度可大可小——从城市中保留的大片自然公园，到路缘缝隙因缺乏管理而产生的“自生植被—动物”种团——与城市居民的日常生活紧密相关。

由于城市荒野景观是一种介于高度人工化和自然之间的阈限状态<sup>[60]</sup>，较难以某一标准界定。乔根森等人将城市荒野景观视作自然与社会过程的拉锯，强调了城市荒野景观的本质<sup>[9]</sup>。基于此，考察人工管理与自然力量的对抗程度（以城市空间的“荒野度”衡量），是从城市自然空间

The emergence of urban wildscapes is highly involved with the processes of urban sprawl, transformation, and shrinkage. During the “explosion of the city,” artificially built areas gradually enclose peripheral rural and wild lands<sup>[10]</sup>. Some natural areas are preserved as urban wildscape patches due to reasons such as terrain complexity, the needs for vegetation conservation, or development funding shortage. Due to the congestion and tight land use resulting from urban sprawl, the relocation of industrial land-use from central urban areas is often necessitated in the urban industrial and spatial restructure and transition<sup>[11]</sup>. A large number of “left-over” post-industrial lands, including the brownfields to be restored and the lands to be redeveloped, would be occupied by spontaneous vegetation after being void or derelict for several years to decades, resulting in urban wildscapes under secondary succession<sup>[12]</sup>. When a city shrinks, economic crisis and other reasons often lead to the disinvestment and the insufficiency of urban space management. Some urban spaces would then be dominated by natural processes again, transforming towards the wilderness<sup>[13]-[15]</sup>. In addition, degraded urban landscapes may be rewilded by means of benign neglect or by conserving spontaneous vegetation and introducing keystone wildlife species<sup>[16]</sup>. Urban wildscape is usually temporary and changing<sup>[17]</sup>, since they may either be reclaimed for urban development (degradation of wildscape), or return to wildscapes after being void (regeneration of wildscape).

## 2.2 The Conceptual Development

The unique physical perception, spatial features, aesthetic forms, and ecological characteristics of urban wildscapes have become the research interests to many disciplines such as ecology<sup>[3]</sup>, sociology<sup>[4]</sup>, planning and design<sup>[5][6]</sup>, psychology<sup>[18]</sup> and literature<sup>[19]</sup>. On the one hand, the multidisciplinary theoretical studies have laid a foundation for revealing the characteristics and multiple values of urban wildscapes; On the other hand, a variety of terms similar to “urban wildscape” proposed from various disciplinary perspectives has caused the conceptual confusion (Table 1).

The concept of urban wildscape derives from the spatial and cultural implications of “wilderness.” Originally, wilderness exclusively refers to a place on the earth that no one had reached<sup>[52]</sup>. In both eastern and western traditional cultures, wilderness was considered unknown, dangerous, and inaccessible, as a rigid dichotomy against human settlements<sup>[53][54]</sup>. However, with the advance of modern technology, especially the leaps in firearms and transportation, the danger, ambiguity, and inaccessibility of wilderness is not true anymore<sup>[7]</sup>. The modern environmentalism movement and vigorous developments in ecology since the 1960s have brought a broader recognition on wilderness ecosystems<sup>[55]</sup> as an important and endangered resource under urbanization. Wilderness was widely accepted as a romantic idea of beauty, abundance, and freedom, and often celebrated in eco-critical literature<sup>[19][56]</sup>. Contemporary cities are faced with severe challenges such as biodiversity loss, defect in delivering ecosystem services, and declining food productivity. Wildscapes have been unprecedentedly important

表1: 不同学科视角下的城市荒野景观相关术语  
Table 1: Related terms about “urban wildscape” from different disciplinary perspectives

景观设计学 Landscape Architecture	废墟 (来源: 参考文献[20]) Ruins (source: Ref. [20])
	荒地 (来源: 参考文献[21]) Wasteland (source: Ref. [21])
	佚失空间 (来源: 参考文献[22]) Lost space (source: Ref. [22])
	城市荒野 (来源: 参考文献[23]) Urban wilderness (source: Ref. [23])
	第四自然 (来源: 参考文献[24]) Fourth nature (source: Ref. [24])
	废弃景观 (来源: 参考文献[25]) Derelict landscape (source: Ref. [25])
	死空间 (来源: 参考文献[26]) Dead space / zone (source: Ref. [26])
生态学 Ecology	不明地形的 (空间) (来源: 参考文献[27]) Terrain vague (source: Ref. [27])
	新生生态系统 (来源: 参考文献[28]) Novel ecosystem (source: Ref. [28])
	无人地 (来源: 参考文献[29]) No-man's land (source: Ref. [29])
	城市拼贴 (来源: 参考文献[30]) Post-it city (source: Ref. [30])
	多余景观 (来源: 参考文献[31]) Superfluous landscape (source: Ref. [31])
	荒地植被空间 (来源: 参考文献[32]) Ruderal site (source: Ref. [32])
	新兴生态系统 (来源: 参考文献[33]) Emerging ecosystem (source: Ref. [33])
城市规划 Urban Planning	空地 (来源: 参考文献[34]) Vacant land / lot (source: Ref. [34])
	暂时废弃空间 (来源: 参考文献[34]) Temporarily obsolete, abandoned, or derelict site (source: Ref. [34])
	扰动的空间 (来源: 参考文献[34]) Disturbed space (source: Ref. [34])
	不定空间 (来源: 参考文献[35]) Indeterminate space (source: Ref. [35])
	城市空场 (来源: 参考文献[36]) Urban void (source: Ref. [36])
建筑学 Architecture	城市自然遗留地 (来源: 参考文献[37]) Urban remnant natural area (source: Ref. [37])
	矛盾的景观 (来源: 参考文献[8]) Ambivalent landscape (source: Ref. [8])
	松散空间 (来源: 参考文献[38]) Loose space (source: Ref. [38])
	偶然景观 (来源: 参考文献[39]) Accidental landscape (source: Ref. [39])
	非类似群落 (来源: 参考文献[40]) No-analog community (source: Ref. [40])
地理学 Geography	次生自然 (来源: 参考文献[41]) Second nature (source: Ref. [41])
	间隙空间 (来源: 参考文献[42]) Spaces in-between (source: Ref. [42])
	城市公地 (来源: 参考文献[43]) Urban common (source: Ref. [43])
心理学 Psychology	城市荒野景观 (来源: 参考文献[9]) Urban wildscape (source: Ref. [9])
	间隙景观 (来源: 参考文献[21]) Interstitial landscape (source: Ref. [21])
	临时空间 (来源: 参考文献[21]) Interim space (source: Ref. [21])
	边缘地 (来源: 参考文献[21]) Edgeland (source: Ref. [21])
	空白空间 (来源: 参考文献[12]) Blank space (source: Ref. [12])
社会学 Sociology	非正式绿地 (来源: 参考文献[44]) Informal green space (source: Ref. [44])
	不明场地 (来源: 参考文献[45]) Vague site (source: Ref. [45])
	城市野地 (来源: 参考文献[46]) Urban wild (source: Ref. [46])
	第三景观 (来源: 参考文献[47]) Third landscape (source: Ref. [47])
	边缘空间 (来源: 参考文献[14]) Marginal space (source: Ref. [14])
文学 Literature	无意的景观 (来源: 参考文献[14]) Unintentional landscape (source: Ref. [14])
	退化的生态系统 (来源: 参考文献[48]) Degraded ecosystem (source: Ref. [48])
	流动植被 (来源: 参考文献[49]) Nomadic vegetation (source: Ref. [49])
	后工业潜力空间 (来源: 参考文献[50]) Post-industrial latent space (source: Ref. [50])
	再野化 (的景观) (来源: 参考文献[51]) Rewilding (source: Ref. [51])

 物理感知 Physical perception	 审美形式 Aesthetic form
 空间特性 Spatial distribution	 生态特征 Ecological characteristic

as habitats and assets to the health and stability of urban living environments and ecosystems<sup>[6]</sup>. As the human-nature relationship is entering an era of synergy, wilderness is increasingly identified and widely discussed, and the wildscapes co-existing with human beings are also frequently sought in urban settings<sup>[57]</sup>.

Similarly, the concept of “urban wildscapes” initially referred to areas that remain intact fragments of natural wilderness (e.g., wild plots and wilderness parks incorporated in urban sprawl<sup>[58]</sup>), or that simulate natural wilderness in cities (e.g., wilderness-like landscapes in zoos<sup>[59]</sup>). Urban wildscape was stereotyped as occasional enclaves between the urban development, until the study on the wasteland of Südgelände in Berlin, Germany, in 1988 by Fay Duffner et al.<sup>[23]</sup>, which suggested that urban wildscapes were the results of the natural dominance and the absence of artificial interventions. Urban informal green spaces occupied by spontaneous vegetation (e.g. brownfield, street verges, and rail tracks) are considered parts of urban wildscapes<sup>[60]</sup>. In fact, currently the term of urban wildscape refers to a wider variety that ranges from the natural plots away from the impact of urban development to the wilderness under natural processes due to human neglect or through rewilding. The scale of urban wildscapes varies—from large natural parks in cities to the “spontaneous-vegetation–animal” guilds at street verges due to the absence of management. Urban wildscapes are part of urban residents’ daily life.

However, it is difficult to identify urban wildscape due to its liminality and betweenness of the highly artificial and nature<sup>[60]</sup>. Jorgensen et al.<sup>[9]</sup> considered the essence of urban wildscapes a continuum between natural and social processes. The degree of confrontation between human interventions and natural forces of an urban space can be measured by its wildness level, which is an effective way to identify urban wildscapes from urban nature (Fig. 1). Anke Müller et al.<sup>[61]</sup> proposed 4 indicators to quantify wildness: 1) perceived naturalness of land cover; 2) challenging terrain; 3) remoteness (which can be measured by the level of traffic noise); and 4) visibility of built modern artefacts.

### 3 Recognition of the Multiple Values of Urban Wildscapes

#### 3.1 Multiple Values of Urban Wildscapes

##### 3.1.1 Multi-disciplinary Research on Urban Wildscapes

Existing studies regard urban wildscape as an irreplaceable part of the urban ecosystems, explore its ecological and recreational values that are different from the manicured



1. 城市自然空间荒野度量表  
1. The wildness gradient of urban natural spaces

中识别城市荒野景观的有效方式（图1）。阿克·穆勒等人<sup>[61]</sup>提出了量化荒野度的4项指标：1）地表覆盖植被的自然程度；2）是否具有特殊地形；3）偏远程度（可以借由城市交通噪声水平衡量）；4）人工构筑的可见度。

### 3 城市荒野景观的多重价值及其认同

#### 3.1 城市荒野景观的多重价值

##### 3.1.1 多学科研究进展

大量既有研究将城市荒野景观视为城市生态系统中不可替代的组成部分，探索城市荒野景观有别于修剪整齐的景观的生态与游憩价值，并基于“自然—社会”的相互作用机制思考可持续发展的路径，意图充分发挥城市荒野景观的多重价值。例如，国内外景观设计学科近年来逐渐发展的新自然主义种植设计，包含了以荒野景观植被为模板进行再野化的理念，这些场地具有更高的物种丰富度与群落结构多样性，表现效果更具野趣，生物多样性保育价值高<sup>[62][63]</sup>。

生态学者针对城市荒野景观中野生动植物的分布情况、多样性、生存状况等基础信息展开调查，并在此基础上讨论了城市野生动物栖息地的生态价值及其营造、保护、管理的方式<sup>[3][64]-[66]</sup>。其中，最具代表性的是英戈·科瓦里克等人针对城市新生森林斑块的生态学研究，在其编著的《城市野生林地：城市森林新视野》一书中讨论了次生森林生态系统

landscapes, and examine new paths of sustainability under the mechanism of natural–social interactions to maximize the multiple values of urban wildscape. For example, new naturalistic planting design that adopts the rewilding concept has been promoted in the field of landscape architecture in recent years; these rewilded sites have a higher diversity of species and community structures, richer wild forms, and a greater performance in biodiversity conservation<sup>[62][63]</sup>.

Ecologists investigated the distribution, diversity, and status of wildlife in urban wildscapes to identify the ecological values of urban wildlife habitats and the approaches of construction, protection, and management<sup>[3][64]-[66]</sup>. A representative ecological finding on novel forest patches in city is the book *Wild Urban Woodlands: New Perspectives for Urban Forestry* edited by Ingo Kowarik et al., which argued the ecological role of secondary woodlands in providing habitats for species and connecting urban ecological networks<sup>[67]</sup>. There are also some studies that compared the different values between the secondary and primary ecosystems, and between the managed and unmanaged ecosystems. For example, a survey on unmanaged forested areas in Singapore by Hwang Yun Hye highlighted the joint importance of biodiversity, environmental function, and aesthetics of urban wildscapes<sup>[68]</sup>. Animal ecology focuses on the keystone species that conflict with human activities are beneficial to urban ecosystems, such as boars in urban wildscapes<sup>[69][70]</sup>, and bees and other pollinators<sup>[71][72]</sup>. Studies have also demonstrated the role of urban wildscapes as important wildlife habitats, which improve the functions of urban ecosystem.

Medical and psychological studies have proven the restorative benefits of various urban natural spaces and the relatively high effect in urban wildscapes. For example, in her interdisciplinary publication, *Wildness and Wellbeing: Nature, Neuroscience, and Urban Design*, Zoë Myers discussed the benefits of roadside vegetation and verges on mental health upon the interaction between urban residents and nature<sup>[18]</sup>. The metaphor of “city” as “wilderness” has been traced

在提供物种栖息地、构建城市生态网络等方面的作用<sup>[67]</sup>。还有一些研究对比了次生与原生、人工管理与未管理的生态系统的价值差异，如黄云惠等人通过对新加坡未管理林地的研究，证明了其在生物多样性、环境功能和美学形式方面的价值<sup>[68]</sup>。动物生态学则侧重探讨与人类活动存在冲突或对城市生态系统有益的关键物种，如城市荒野中的野猪<sup>[69][70]</sup>、蜜蜂等传粉动物种群<sup>[71][72]</sup>，大量相关研究揭示了城市荒野景观作为野生动物栖息地对提升城市生态系统功能的重要性。

医学与心理学研究了城市中各种自然空间的疗愈效能，认为城市荒野景观具有较高的疗愈价值。其典型论述见于苏伊·迈尔斯的跨学科著作《野性与健康：自然、神经科学与城市设计》，该书从城市居民与自然的互动关系出发，探讨了街道边缘绿化等城市荒野对心理健康的益处<sup>[18]</sup>。生态主义批评文学很早就对“荒野”作为“城市”的隐喻展开了溯源和逻辑辩论<sup>[73][74]</sup>，拓展了荒野的文化内涵，肯定了城市与荒野的并置并非无中生有。文化社会学研究则挖掘了城市与荒野两种意象的文化内涵和关系演变，为城市荒野这类“表面无用之物”的人文价值挖掘提供了依据<sup>[21]</sup>。此外，人类学领域对城市荒野中的城市探索<sup>[75]</sup>、游击园艺<sup>[76]</sup>、城市觅食<sup>[4]</sup>等特殊行为进行了研究，也肯定了城市荒野景观在承载社会与文化要素方面的价值。

在中国，城市荒野景观是近5年来的新兴议题，一些学者针对城市荒野景观的理论及保育利用的可能性开展了研究。例如，王晔月等人回顾了城市荒野的概念发展，以江洋畷公园为实证案例阐释了城市荒野景观的价值和发展潜力<sup>[57]</sup>；曹越等人界定了“城市野境”概念并提出营造城市野境的4种途径<sup>[6]</sup>；谢梦云对比了中外荒野观的差异，讨论了荒野审美在中国再兴起的必然性<sup>[77]</sup>。

### 3.1.2 城市荒野景观的多重价值

本文根据城市荒野景观在城市生态系统及人居环境所发挥的功能类型，将其价值归纳为5种类型（图2），分别为：1）生态价值，包括提供生物栖息地、调整微气候、涵养水源、保育城市内野生动植物种群等；2）人文价值，提供重新联系人与自然的物质与精神场所，提供多功能游憩空间，发挥在地生态科普的宣教功能；3）审美价值，提供多感官刺激，具有“乱中有序”的生态伦理审美形式；4）健康价值，促进使用者放松压力和心理恢复；5）经济价值，提供低投入、粗管护、高收益的绿色基础设施。

城市荒野景观的生态价值和人文价值在自然—人工影响下的城市空间中体现得最为明显。一方面，自然过程主导的群落演替为乡土野生动植物提供了更加适宜、异质性更高的栖息地与“踏脚石”<sup>[83][84]</sup>。而人类干预的减少使城市荒野景观的生物多样性明显高于精细管护的人工绿地<sup>[78][79]</sup>。良好的生物多样性和自我维持能力为城市荒野景观能够持续提供生产食物和药物<sup>[81]</sup>的供给服务、荒野体验<sup>[83]</sup>的文化服务，以及促进城市环境适应气候变化<sup>[5][83]</sup>的调节服务等多样生态系统服务打下基础。另一方面，自然做功形成的野性景观表征与内部群落结构使城市荒野景观具有密集管理式绿地所不能提供的自然体验和与自然要素发生更多互动的可能性<sup>[51]</sup>。

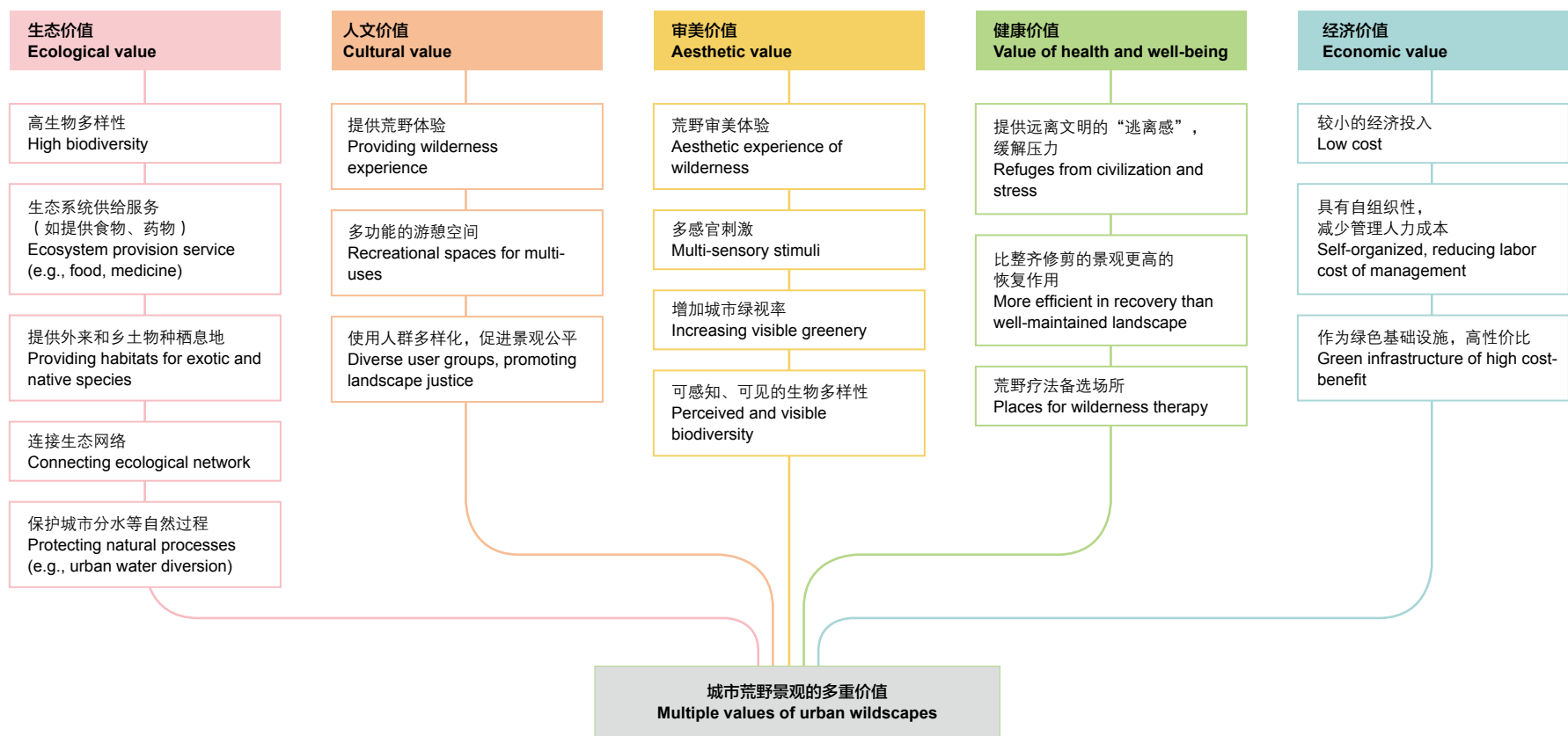
and logically debated in the ecological criticism for a long time<sup>[73][74]</sup>, expanding cultural intension of wildscapes and recognizing the juxtaposition of city and wilderness. Studies in cultural sociology have explored cultural intension of the city and the wilderness, as well as the evolution of their interactions, proving the cultural values of urban wilderness as the “intrinsic worth of the ostensibly useless”<sup>[21]</sup>. In addition, anthropological scholars have recognized the social and cultural significance of urban wildscapes by studying the behaviors observed within such as urban exploration<sup>[75]</sup>, guerrilla gardening<sup>[76]</sup>, and urban foraging<sup>[4]</sup>.

In China, urban wildscape has been an emerging research topic in the past 5 years. Scholars have been concentrating on the theory and the possibilities of conservation and utilization. For instance, Wang Xiyue et al.<sup>[57]</sup> reviewed the conceptual development of urban wildscapes, illustrating the values and development trends of urban wildscape with the case of Jiangyangfan Eco-Park; Cao Yue et al.<sup>[6]</sup> defined the concept of “urban wildness” and proposed 4 approaches to its protection and construction; Xie Mengyun compared the views on wilderness between China and the West, and reasoned the inevitable revival of wilderness aesthetics in China<sup>[77]</sup>.

### 3.1.2 Multiple Values of Urban Wildscapes

According to the varied functions in urban ecosystems and human settlements, the authors summarize the values of urban wildscapes into 5 types (Fig. 2): 1) ecological values, including providing habitats, regulating microclimate, conserving water sources, and wild flora and fauna in the city, etc.; 2) cultural values, by serving as physical and spiritual places re-connecting humans and nature, and providing multi-functional spaces for recreation and on-site ecological education; 3) aesthetic values, by providing sensory stimuli in the “order in chaos” form of ecological ethics; 4) value of health and well-being, by facilitating stress release and mental health restoration; and 5) economic value, by providing green infrastructure with low investment, minimal management, and high yield.

The ecological and cultural values of urban wildscape are mostly manifested in the urban spaces influenced by the natural–social processes. On the one hand, community succession dominated by natural processes provides suitable and heterogeneous habitats and stepping stones for native wildlife<sup>[83][84]</sup>. The reduction of human interventions makes the biodiversity of urban wildscapes significantly higher than carefully managed green spaces<sup>[78][79]</sup>. The high biodiversity and self-sustainability of urban wildscapes make them capable to continuously provide various ecosystem services, including provision services (e.g., food and medicine source<sup>[81]</sup>), cultural services (e.g., urban wild nature experience<sup>[83]</sup>), and regulatory services (e.g., promoting the adaptation to climate change of urban environments<sup>[5][83]</sup>). On the other hand, the wilderness-like appearance and internal community structure shaped by natural processes lead to more possibilities of natural experience and more connections with natural elements that the intensively managed green spaces cannot provide<sup>[51]</sup>.



2. 城市荒野景观的多重价值内涵图示 (来源: 参考文献[5][51][62][78]-[89])  
 2. The multiple values of urban wildscapes (Source: Refs. [5][51][62][78]-[89])

除此之外, 城市荒野景观的特殊审美价值, 也往往依赖于其生态价值, 这是生态主义价值观得到广泛公众认同的结果。生态审美观使人们更关注“能感知到的”生物多样性<sup>[68]</sup>: 在城市荒野景观中, 视觉、听觉和嗅觉所引发的一系列刺激强化了人们对生物多样性的感知<sup>[88]</sup>, 并形成了较为独特的自然野性审美体验。与此同时, 城市荒野景观还承担着补充公园绿地、增加城市绿视率、提高城市景观视觉舒适度的作用<sup>[44]</sup>, 对城市景观的多样性有重要贡献。

与野生动植物等自然要素进行互动, 能缓解人们的压力, 因而城市荒野景观能够显著地作用于人类身心恢复<sup>[18]</sup>, 促进正面情绪的产生, 提高幸福感。目前, “荒野疗法”已成为城市荒野景观的潜在功能——该疗法的机理是患者通过荒野中的多感官感知达到疗愈目的<sup>[90]</sup>, 多项循证研究为这一健康价值提供了支撑依据。

另外, 由于具有的良好自组织与自我维持能力, 城市荒野景观主要的经济价值体现在其维护所需的资金或人力成本很低<sup>[5]</sup>。而且城市荒野

In addition, the special aesthetic values of urban wildscapes are usually closed to their ecological value, due to the broader recognition of ecologism. Ecological aesthetics make people pay more attention to the “perceived biodiversity”<sup>[68]</sup>: In urban wildscapes, the array of sensory stimuli (e.g. the sights, sounds, and smells) strengthens people’s perception of biodiversity<sup>[88]</sup>, which brings about a unique aesthetic experience of wilderness. At the same time, urban wildscapes also contribute to the increase of green spaces and visible greenness<sup>[44]</sup>, creating urban landscapes of visual pleasure, and the diversity of urban landscape.

Since the interaction with wildlife and other natural elements helps relieve stress, urban wildscapes can significantly affect human physical and mental recovery<sup>[18]</sup>, promoting positive emotions so as to improve human well-beings. At present, urban wildscapes also see a potential of “wilderness therapy,” which allows patients to get recovered through multisensory experience in the wilderness, has developed a potential function of urban wildscapes<sup>[90]</sup>. A number of evidence-based studies proved the value of health and well-beings delivered by urban wildscapes.

Economically, urban wildscape allows for low maintenance cost due to its capacity of self-organization and self-maintenance<sup>[5]</sup>. Moreover, urban wildscape can provide recreational spaces for various daily uses of different

景观可以提供多功能、具有可塑性的游憩空间,满足不同社会群体的日常使用需求<sup>[84][86]</sup>,一定程度上可避免城市自然空间的士绅化,有利于城市的景观公平。

### 3.2 城市荒野景观价值认同构建研究

城市荒野景观多重价值的循证研究为其得到广泛利用提供了有力的证据支持。然而,价值利用的基础是价值评估,价值评估的基础是价值认同。只有深入了解真正利益相关者的价值认同,才能引导他们的意识发展,从而优化更新城市荒野景观的利用途径,充分发挥其多重价值。价值认同研究的主要目标是了解使用者对城市荒野景观的感知方式、审美偏好和使用意愿,其过程和结果受到不同群体社会属性的影响。一般的基础调查通常先利用社会学方法收集使用者感受,然后进行研究区域的跨尺度整合,从而在城市或区域尺度形成总体认同评价。这一评价标准及评价结果能够为城市荒野景观的多重价值和复合效益提供利用方式参考。

早期由于对荒野的负面印象,部分研究先入为主地低估甚至否定了城市居民对城市荒野景观的利用,并产生了几种典型的错误认知:1) 公众并不能区分城市荒野景观与有意设计的景观的差异;2) 城市荒野景观是消极空间,不具备游憩价值;3) 低收入人群等弱势群体不接受或不使用城市荒野景观<sup>[84]</sup>。这些观念往往是由主观臆断或缺乏科学性、系统性的调查取证和统计分析所导致。

类似的误区被当前逐渐深化的循证研究不断纠正,明晰了学界及公众对城市荒野景观的认识。越来越多的研究表明,公众不仅能够区分城市荒野景观与更正式设计的景观<sup>[87]</sup>,并且在满足最低限度的游憩和可达性等诉求的基础上,对荒野景观抱有较高的认可与好感度。其中,人文价值往往是主导公众偏好的关键因素,而非城市荒野景观的外在表现形式<sup>[91][92]</sup>。城市荒野景观的人文价值广受认可,尤其是自然野趣且多样化的游憩体验,相较精细管护的城市公园更受青睐<sup>[93]</sup>。对城市荒野景观的游憩利用也逐渐普遍(图3),如在后工业闲置场地中进行探险活动和涂鸦创作<sup>[94]</sup>、在城市自然林地中进行艺术展览和宣教活动<sup>[95]</sup>等。游憩活动偏好也因社会群体及自然观而异<sup>[96]</sup>,例如,景观设计学或生态学研究及实践从业者往往比一般城市居民更偏爱可达性低、物种丰富度高的自然区域<sup>[92]</sup>;老人、儿童等弱势群体往往更受益于城市荒野景观,对其认同感更高<sup>[86]</sup>;西方学者也发现不同种族群体(如白人与非白人群体)对城市荒野景观的使用情况存在差异<sup>[13]</sup>。城市荒野景观可满足不同群体的游憩需求,已成为城市中具有很高潜力的多元文化载体。

social groups<sup>[84][86]</sup>. It avoids the gentrification of urban natural spaces, which is conducive to the justice of urban landscape.

### 3.2 The Value Recognition Framework

Evidence-based research on the multiple values of urban wildscapes can promote the application of related findings. However, the application depends on its evaluation, which is defined by its value recognition. Only by deeply understanding the value recognition of real stakeholders, their consciousness and awareness could be developed, so as to improve urban wildscape and maximize the multiple values. The main goal of value recognition studies is to reveal users' perception mechanism, as well as their aesthetic preferences and willingness to use. The perception process and results are affected by the social attributes of different groups. General surveys usually collect users' experience at first, and then integrate across-scaled studies to support city- or region-scale evaluation. The evaluation standards and results can provide a reference for the application of multiple values and overall benefits of urban wildscapes.

Some early studies had underestimated or denied the use of urban wildscapes by urban residents. Typical misunderstandings included that 1) the public are not able to distinguish the difference between urban wildscapes and formal landscapes; 2) urban wildscapes are negative spaces with poor recreational value; 3) the disadvantaged such as low-income people do not appreciate or support urban wildscapes<sup>[84]</sup>. These arguments often came from scholars' negative preconception of the wilderness, or unscientific even incorrect investigations or statistical analyses.

These misunderstandings have been continuously eliminated by evidence-based studies, and the academic's and the public's awareness of urban wildscapes has increasingly reshaped. More and more studies have proved that the public can distinguish urban wildscapes from formal landscapes<sup>[87]</sup>, and have an obvious recognition and preference of wildscapes if their primary needs for recreation and accessibility are met. Instead of aesthetics, cultural values wherein influence the users' preferences of urban wildscapes the most<sup>[91][92]</sup>. Compared with manicured park settings, the cultural values of urban wildscapes are widely recognized, especially for the wild and multiple recreational experiences<sup>[93]</sup>. The recreational uses of urban wildscapes are increasingly recognized (Fig. 3), such as exploration and graffiti in post-industrial derelict sites<sup>[94]</sup>, and art exhibition and ecological education in urban natural woodland<sup>[95]</sup>. Preferences for recreational activities vary by social groups and their views to nature<sup>[96]</sup>. For example, scholars and practitioners in Landscape Architecture and Ecology tend to prefer natural areas with low accessibility and high species richness, compared with ordinary urban residents<sup>[92]</sup>. Disadvantaged groups such as the elderly and children are often benefited more from urban wildscapes, therefore seeing a greater recognition<sup>[86]</sup>. Western scholars have also found that different ethnics (such as white and non-white groups) varied in the ways to use urban wildscapes<sup>[13]</sup>. Urban wildscapes become multi-cultural spaces that can meet the diverse recreational needs of different groups.

除先入之见外，跨地域差异是城市荒野景观价值认同研究的另一大难点。近年来的研究结果显示，英国谢菲尔德<sup>[87]</sup>、中国北京<sup>[97]</sup>、新加坡<sup>[91]</sup>、澳大利亚布里斯班和日本札幌<sup>[96]</sup>等地区的城市居民普遍表达了对城市荒野景观的承认和接受。然而，在德国4座不同城市进行的两项研究则呈现出相对立的观点：柏林和科隆的居民对路边的自生植物有很高的接受度，认为其生态价值和经济功能比整齐的视觉观感更为重要<sup>[98]</sup>；而德累斯顿和莱比锡的居民则倾向于取缔城市棕地上自发生长的植被，建造整洁的公园景观，因为这样更符合他们的“有序观念”<sup>[99]</sup>。上述研究表明了一些地区居民对城市荒野景观的认知态度，但对于更广泛和系统性的公众认同研究还有所欠缺。因此，需要针对不同地域、不同文化背景和社会属性人群进行针对性研究，以解决现有研究中不同社会背景的样本类型和数量不足的问题。

至于中国城市居民对城市荒野景观的价值认同，以及与西方国家的差异，由于目前中国学者针对城市荒野景观的循证研究极少，对其分布状况、使用情况、公众偏好等的基础调查严重缺乏，尚无法得出可靠结论。因此，当务之急是针对国内不同发展状况的城市进行城市荒野景观识别和价值认同调查，为相关价值评价及公众意识引导提供必要支持。

综上，城市荒野景观丰富的游憩利用价值是其吸引多种不同社会群体的关键，而不同的地域、文化背景和城市荒野景观的状态等也导致使用者偏好和使用意愿上的差异，为城市荒野景观的认识和价值判别的研究发展带来了瓶颈。只有从研究者、使用者的价值认同意识调查出发，利用科学手段充分而全面地判别城市荒野景观的价值与人们的偏好，才有可能得到明晰的认识、中肯的评价，进而受到合理的利用与保护。因此，本文从城市荒野景观的价值及其利用过程出发，提出相应的价值认同体系构建路径（图4），意为公众教育和未来研究发展提供指引。

3-1. 重庆市合川区森楷路棕地再野化景观

3-2. 重庆长江干流九龙外滩段江岸景观

3-1. The rewilded landscape on the Senkai Road of Hechuan District in Chongqing

3-2. The rewilded landscape along the Yangtze River in the Jiulong Waitan section of Chongqing



3-1

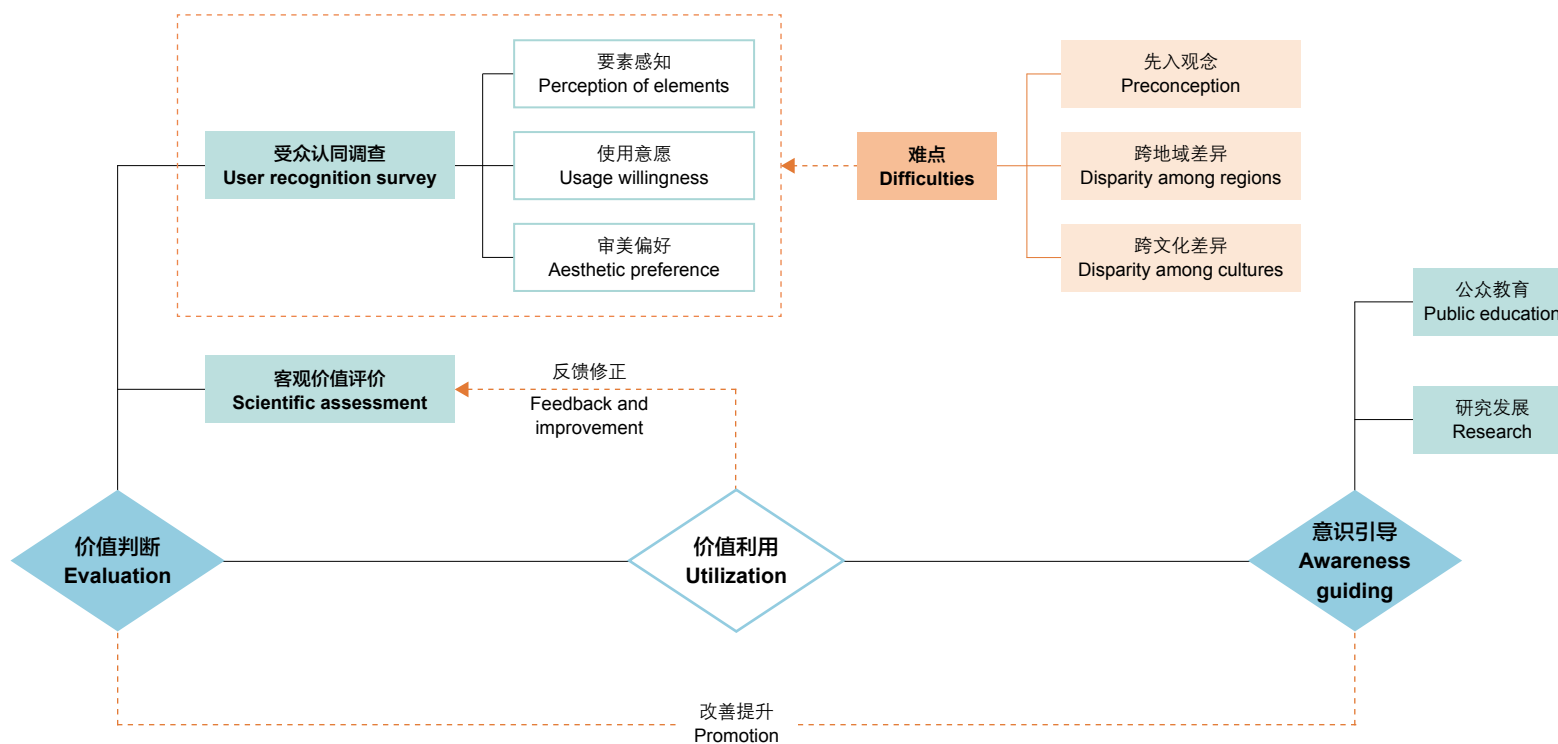


3-2

In addition, cross-regional differences pose another challenge to the research on the value recognition of urban wildscapes. Studies in recent years shown urban residents in Sheffield, UK<sup>[87]</sup>, Beijing, China<sup>[97]</sup>, Singapore<sup>[91]</sup>, Brisbane, Australia, and Sapporo, Japan<sup>[96]</sup> have witnessed a general value recognition and acceptance of urban wildscapes. While two studies from 4 cities in Germany showed opposing findings: residents of Berlin and Cologne had a high acceptance of spontaneous vegetation by roadside and considered the vegetation's ecological and economic values greater than orderly visual aesthetic<sup>[98]</sup>; residents of Dresden and Leipzig tended to uproot spontaneous vegetation on urban brownfields and prefer park-like landscapes due to their "ideas of orderliness"<sup>[99]</sup>. Studies above show the disparity of local residents' awareness of urban wildscapes, yet there is still a lack of systematic research on the recognition of a broader public. It is necessary to conduct targeted surveys for people in different regions and with varied social-cultural contexts to enrich the research samples.

Regarding the value recognition of urban wildscapes by Chinese urban residents and the difference from Western countries, few evidence-based studies have conducted by Chinese scholars, and surveys on the distribution, usage, public preference of urban wildscape are extremely insufficient, barely supporting the reliability of findings. Urban wildscape identification and value recognition surveys in Chinese cities with specific development status are expected to provide necessary support and guidance for the related value evaluation and the promotion of public awareness.

In summary, the rich recreational opportunities by urban wildscapes are key to attracting a variety of social groups. The disparity of the regional and cultural contexts of urban wildscape leads to various use preferences and willingness, and also results in bottlenecks to the research on the recognition and evaluation of urban wildscapes. Only by investigating the value recognition of researchers and users and using scientific methods to comprehend the value and people's preferences of urban wildscapes, can they be clearly and scientifically understood, and then be appropriately used and conserved. This paper reviews the values and utilization process of urban wildscapes, and proposes a value recognition framework (Fig. 4) to guide public education and support further research.



4. 城市荒野景观价值认同体系构建路径图示  
4. The value recognition framework of urban wildscape

## 4 结语

城市扩张以及对自然资源的无序开发，加剧了城市居民与自然的隔阂。城市荒野景观是珍稀且濒危的城市自然，作为荒野在城市空间的一种延续，是城市居民与自然联系的重要窗口。城市荒野景观的保护、重构与利用尚处在理论与技术探索阶段，方兴未艾。在今后的研究与实践中需要进一步结合先进技术（如图像语义分割、深度学习等）进行系统性的城市荒野空间识别，利用条件估值等货币化方法尝试量化城市荒野景观的多重价值并深入探讨其认同构建机制；需要自下而上地引导城市居民与管理者重新思考城市中的自然，展开城市荒野景观的在地科普，鼓励欣赏其美学形式，主动拥抱城市荒野景观所带来的社会关系及文化观念的转变，令人类切实受益于城市荒野景观所提供的生态、人文、审美、健康与经济价值。在倡议国土空间生态修复与基于自然的解决方案的时代背景下，对城市荒野景观的重视、深入认知与有效利用对中国城市的生态文明建设具有现实指导意义，促进创造和谐宜居的城市人居环境，以及文明与自然的融合共生。LAF

## 4 Conclusion

Urban sprawl and disordered exploitation of natural resources have intensified the disconnection between urban residents and nature, where urban wildscapes have become a rare and endangered natural resource in cities, fragments of wilderness in urban settings, and an important channel for urban residents to interact with nature. The conservation, reconstruction, and utilization of urban wildscapes still need burgeoning development in theory and practice, including integrating advanced methods (such as semantic image segmentation and deep learning) into the systematic identification of urban wilderness, and valuation methods (such as contingent valuation method) to quantify their multiple values and to explore the mechanism of value recognition. It needs necessary bottom-up guidance for urban residents and governors to rethink of the urban nature and promote on-site public education of urban wildscape, appreciate the unique aesthetic forms, and embrace the changes in social awareness and cultural perception by urban wildscape, so as to make people truly benefit from the ecological, cultural, aesthetic, health, and economic values. Along the development of territorial ecological restoration and nature-based solutions, the awareness promotion, in-depth cognition, and effective utilization of urban wildscape would propel the ecological civilization construction in Chinese cities, helping create a more livable urban living environment and the harmony between human civilization and nature. LAF

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