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EDITORIAL 主编寄语

婺源县赋春镇的游汀村，像港头村一样，是一个如诗如画的村落。这样令人向往的村落在婺源有很多，它们将是未来中国城里人“新上山下乡”的目的地。然而，我所忧虑的是，这样的家园恐怕很快就要消失——向往城市生活的农村已自毁桃源了。在图片中可以看到，就在村民们生活的生命线——赋春水上，一堆“城市化垃圾”正悄然地出现并不断扩大。也许很快，千百堆这样的“城市化垃圾”就会将梦里桃源毁于一旦。这样的变化已经毁掉了成千上万个梦中的家园，而今依旧在蔓延。

Like Gangtou Village, Youting Village of Fuchun, Wuyuan County is a poetic village. There are many villages like this in Wuyuan that will increasingly become destinations for those trying to get away from urban life. As more people migrate back to the countryside, I am worried these places will begin to disappear, but the Shangri-la villagers who yearn for the urban life have been destroying themselves. The image shows that a pile of urbanized garbage is growing on the lifeline of villagers' life — the Fuchun River. This garbage has destroyed this Acadia and will destroy more dreamlands throughout China.

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城市环境与公共健康

主编 俞孔坚

就在2015年元旦那一天，我与几位同事随婺源县赋春镇的书记，从车田村出发，徒步7km，沿着小溪琴江，穿过万亩竹海，来到偏于一隅的港头村，眼前的景像让我陶醉：一个几十户的村落傍山而建，群山环抱，溪水缠绕，百亩良田，古木参天；时近晌午，炊烟袅袅，人声依稀，鸡犬之声相闻。这分明是陶渊明的桃花源，一处上帝留在人间的秘境。我和随行的朋友们坐在小学院内的桂花树下，四季桂的芬芳阵阵袭来，沁入心扉，禁不住深深地吸入，屏息良久，方舍得慢慢呼出。当地的村支书告诉我，他的工作中最大难题是村民们不愿意加入医疗保障计划，对所谓的医疗保险毫无概念，而原因是村里人很少得病。至于城里常见的流感之类的疾病，更与这里的人无缘。是啊，为什么要买医疗保险呢，这里的青山绿水和有机良田难道不就是最好的保险吗？

于是，我便开始眷恋这在地图上难以查询到的地方了。一个多月之后，我再次来到港头村。此时，已近春节，村子里比上次热闹了许多，男人们杀猪宰鸡，妇女们打扫卫生，老人们在村头的小店门口打牌聊天，孩子们在田野上和弄堂里嬉戏打闹……不用担心食物的安全问题，不用担心老人在城里的医院里被虐待，不用担心小孩在繁忙的马路上被汽车碰撞，这一切不就是我们所倡导的健康、安全的社区生活吗？

也许是我的怀旧情结在作怪，也许是我的农民出身在决定了我的立场。但30年的高速城镇化到底给中国人带来了什么，难道不值得我们深思吗？没有一个健康的公共环境，我们的城市化和发展建设还有意义吗？被诟病的PM2.5仅仅是这种不健康城市环境的一个最显而易见的指标而已，深埋在我们城市中的种种隐患时刻威胁着我们的生理和心理的健康和安全：从水质污染、土壤污染、噪声污染、建筑材料和装修材料的污染，一直延伸至食品安全问题、出行安全问题、社会关系问题。钢筋混凝土构成的灰色空间和化学合成的环境仿佛将人类置于灰暗的牢笼。对于城市而言，我们只有两条出路：要么逃离，要么改造。无论哪条路，景观设计师都将承担起天赋之重任——领导保护或再造秀美山川的重任。

逃离城市，意味着中国将迎来一场史无前例的新“上山下乡”运动。景观设计师将担当保护乡土中国不再遭受这一运动的破坏，同时为城里来的“外来务居人员”规划设计如婺源港头村一般的桃源社区。

改造城市，意味着中国将迎来一场新型城镇化的建设高潮，要让城市“望得见山，看得见水，记得住乡愁”。这场改造和建设运动的核心是新型基础设施的规划和建设，即生态基础设施，它将持续地为城市提供生产服务、调节服务、生命承载服务和文化精神服务。

我眷恋那远方的乡村，我也憧憬建立在生态基础设施之上的新型城市，以及健康的新型城市生活。



URBAN ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Chief Editor **Kongjian YU**

On the first day of 2015 I walked seven kilometers along the Qinjiang Creek from Chetian Village to Gangtou Village. Colleagues and the Secretary of Fuchun, Wuyuan County accompanied me. I was intoxicated by the view: on the edge of a bamboo forest, a village of a dozen houses sat embraced by the mountains, protected by a meandering creek, fertile farmland, and giant ancient trees. Approaching noontime, the cooking smoke rose, and a human voice, crow squawking, and dog barking were occasionally heard. It was indeed an Acadia as described by Yuanming Tao: a secret Shangri-la. My friends and I sat under a fragrant Osmanthus tree in the yard of a primary school. As we breathed deeply and enjoyed the moment, the village secretary explained how villagers were skeptical of the national health care system and therefore reluctant to join. It was rare for anyone to get sick or require medical care, and diseases like the flu were almost unheard of. Why should they buy insurance? Aren’t green mountains, crystal water and organic farmland the best health insurance?

After this short trip, I grew attached to this place hardly found on map. A month later, at the beginning of February, I returned to Gangtou Village. The Spring Festival was approaching and the atmosphere was lively. Men were slaughtering pigs and chickens as the women helped clean the homes. The elderly played cards at the one small shop while the children played in the adjoining rice fields and alleys. There was no worries about the food security; there was no mistreatment or neglect of the old people; there was no concern of kids being hit by cars on the road. Isn’t this the ideal lifestyle of health and safety we advocate for creating in our cities and communities?

Perhaps I was overcome with nostalgia for my own rural childhood, but I was left asking, what does the 30-year high-speed urbanization bring the Chinese? Isn’t this a question worth our time and consideration? What is this type of urbanization and development worth without a healthy public environment? The castigated PM 2.5 is only one of the obvious indicators of how we have decimated the urban environment. Serious and long-lasting health and safety risks are buried deep in our cities. Water, soil, noise, and construction pollution are threatening our physiological and psychological health and safety. A lack of food security and neighborhood relationships are two of the consequences of poor urban and environmental health. The grey space that is constructed by steel and concrete and by the chemical-synthesized environment puts human life in dark dungeons. There are only two ways to emancipation: we can either flee from the cities or we can reconstruct the cities. Landscape architects are central to this mission. We must pioneer the revolution to rebuild our glorious mountains and rivers.

The first option, fleeing from the cities, will only bring on a new “Down to the Countryside Movement”. It will be necessary for landscape architects to protect the countryside from being damaged by this movement. Instead, we can help to design new communities modeled after Gangtou Village that will live in peace and harmony with the environment. The second option, rebuilding the city, will mean that China needs to adopt a new model of urbanization that will enable cities to sense the mountains, feel the waters, and recall the nostalgia. This reconstruction will require a campaign to design and construct new infrastructures that can provide provisioning, regulating, supporting, and cultural service for the cities.

I am attached to far away villages, but I also long for new cities built on the basis of eco-infrastructures and new healthy urban life.

