

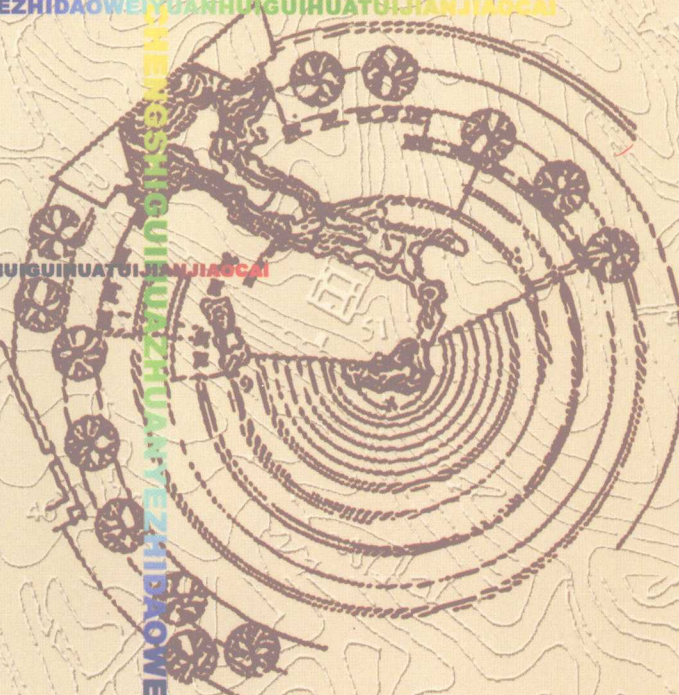


普通高等教育土建学科专业“十一五”规划教材  
高校城市规划专业指导委员会规划推荐教材

# 城市规划专业英语教程

张冠增 主编

GAOXIAOCHENGSHIGUIHUAZHUYAN YEZHIDAOWEIYUANHUIGUIHUATUJIANJIAOCAI



中国建筑工业出版社

40

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本教材立足于城市规划专业，在掌握一定语法和书写能力的基础上，注重扩大学生的阅读量、提高他们的阅读速度，并加深他们对于专业读物的理解程度，使他们在脱离课堂学习、走上工作岗位时，也能有信心去涉猎国外规划专业的新知识、新理论。本教材内容丰富，选用的文章来自国外刊物、著作，这些文章均为既有专业特色，又能反映时代精神的研究成果。本书的主要内容包括：城市交通、城市文化、城市生态、城市政策、城市规划、城市历史、房屋政策等。

本教材主要服务于高校城市规划、风景园林、景观设计、建筑学等专业的本科教学，也可供从事相关专业教学的教师、工程技术人员和研究生使用。

\* \* \*

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## 前 言

同济大学建筑与城市规划学院在2006年开始采用自编的规划专业英语教材。这本书在选材方面注重了专业性和时代性,增加了阅读深度,针对性较强。通过一年多的教学实践并结合城市规划专业的国际交流活动,取得了较好的教学效果。在此基础上,本次出版的城市规划专业英语教程又作了一些更新,课文的长度有所压缩,以适应更多规划院系的需求;增加了与课文内容相对应的图片,以提高规划专业学生的英语学习兴趣,拓宽他们的阅读范围;课文的难度有所降低,但同时增加了相关领域的阅读内容。本教材的编写目的是立足于城市规划专业,在掌握一定语法和书写能力的基础上,重视扩大学生的阅读量、提高阅读速度和加深理解程度,使他们在脱离课堂学习、走上工作岗位时,也能有信心去涉猎国外规划专业的新知识、新理论。本教材的主要特点为:

1. 本选材的所有文章都选自国外刊物、著作等,力图反映那些既有专业特色,又能反映时代精神的研究成果;
2. 紧扣规划专业的主题,适当扩大与城市规划相关的内容,如园林、生态、残疾人设施等;
3. 结合文章的内容增加图片说明,给学生以更直观的印象;
4. 课文的长度作了裁减,但最后的5篇阅读材料可以满足那些有兴趣的和课本知识掌握得比较好的学生进行自我检验的要求;
5. 每篇课文(包括阅读材料)均有参考译文,可以在理解方面遇到困难时提供帮助。

本教材不提倡死记硬背,不强求在语法方面作太多的解说,也不要求对每句、每字的“硬译”,而是结合学生所学的城市规划专业知识,通过英文资料的阅读进一步加深印象,增强对国外规划法规和规划实践的了解。为此,课后的词汇表只选择一些比较有难度的单词,对句型的注释也不是包罗万象的,而是要求学生们自己去查询、选择词义,自己理解和分析长句及复杂句型,逐步培养起自己触类旁通的技能。

在本书编写过程中,同济大学建筑与城市规划学院学生陈鹏、黄璜帮助查找了部分文章并做了一些翻译,陈露帮助编写了课后的练习部分,在此特表感谢。

限于编者自身的英语水平和阅读面的局限,很多最新的城市规划成果未能收录,所选的个别课文因为其独特的国外城市背景同我国的规划背景有所不同,特别是对英语材料的解说和翻译,也会存在多种不同的诠释。因此,

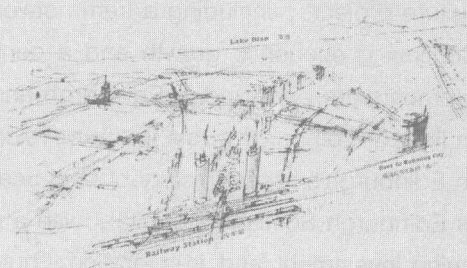
希望广大读者能积极向我们反馈意见，以便我们能在将来的工作中不断修正。

本教材主要包括：城市交通、城市文化、城市生态、城市政策、城市规划、城市历史、房屋政策等，基本上可窥城市规划专业之一斑。本教材也可供从事城市规划专业教学的教师、工程技术人员和研究生使用。

编者

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Unit 1 Edinburgh's 'trambition'



Edinburgh is among the largest cities to have caught “tram fever”, as part of attempts to engineer a shift from over-reliance on the private car, but the past experience of Edinburgh’s near-neighbor Glasgow suggests that, beyond its role as a means of getting from A to B, the tram can be an iconic part of living in the city.

It is acknowledged that effective transport is important in promoting the sustainable growth of the wide economy, and in connecting disadvantaged communities—the two principal objectives underpinning transport policy in Scotland. This effectively represents an explicit policy shift away from an over-reliance on the private car, and requires investment in a number of major infrastructure projects, including a tram network for Edinburgh.

Continuing economic growth and a concentration of land and property developments are expected in Edinburgh and South East Scotland, particularly in light of Edinburgh’s role in the developed context. This situation is not new in Edinburgh’s recent history of land use planning and development. Not only is Edinburgh Scotland’s capital, with a rapidly expanding economy and continuing investment and in-migration, but also it serves as an important cultural center and tourist destination, and is a designated World Heritage site. Yet these characteristics are not necessarily mutually compatible, and an appropriate and sensitive integrated land use and transportation policy is critical to its future metropolitan well-being. As a consequence, since 1999 the City of Edinburgh Council has been developing a vision of transport and mobility specifically to address the issues around congestion and traffic growth in a socially sustainable way.

In May 2002, a company, Transport Initiatives Edinburgh (tie), was formed to consider the feasibility of alternative measures, and to deliver a mix of major transport and traffic management projects for consideration by the City of Edinburgh Council. This initiative has resulted in an exploration of the potential of congestion-charging, providing bus and highway improvements, and enhancing facilities for pedestrians and cyclists. As the delivery arm of Transport Edinburgh, the umbrella concept for all transport projects in the city, “tie” is a non-profit-making, private limited company. It is wholly owned by the City of Edinburgh Council, with a majority representation from the private sector.

Following a tendering and phased construction period, it is anticipated that Edinburgh will have an operational high-quality tram network by 2011. It is intended that the proposed integrated transport network will link West and Central Edinburgh, connecting key locations including the Waterfront and

Prince's Street. Edinburgh has caught the tram fever clearly evident elsewhere in cities such as Manchester, Nottingham, Sheffield and Dublin, and may be considered representative of the international zeitgeist for urban policies in motion. The contemporary international enthusiasm for tramways has been hailed as a step-change in attempts at encouraging sustainable urban public transportation. The justification of investment is made on a number of environmental, economic and social grounds. Trams are presented as being able to contribute to a reduction of the congestion caused by use of the private car.

(The Journal of the Town & Country Planning Association: *Town & Country Planning*, Vol. 75-12, December 2006)



Picture 1  
Tramcar on the street

## 词汇表

- compatible** *adj.* 可和谐共存的  
**congestion-charging** *n.* (复合词) 对交通拥堵实施收费  
**cyclists** *n.* 骑车者  
**designate** *v.* 标明, 命名, 意味着  
**explicit** *adj.* 清楚的, 明确的  
**iconic** *adj.* 风格固定的, 传统的  
**initiative** *n.* 提倡、创始, 这里指公民的立法创制权  
**in light of** 根据……, 在多数情况下是 in the light of 的写法

**in-migration** *n.* (复合词) 迁入者, 指国内的移民  
**integrate** *vt.* 使一体化, 使结合  
**justification** *n.* 辩解, 辩护, 正当理由  
**mutually** *ad.* 相互地  
**sensitive** *adj.* 敏感的, 灵敏的  
**tender** *v.* 投标, 提出  
**trambition** *n.* (自造合成词) 原文应该是 tram ambition  
**underpin** *vt.* 支持, 加强  
**umbrella** *adj.* 综合的, 无所不包的  
**vision** *n.* 视觉, 洞察力  
**zeitgeist** *n.* (德语词) 时代精神

## 注释

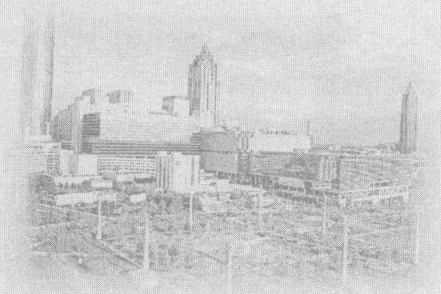
1. Edinburgh, 英国城市, 苏格兰首府。
2. ... to engineer a shift from over-reliance... , 这里的 engineer 是作为动词使用的, 意思是策划、设计等。
3. It is acknowledged that... , 公认为……, 后面跟的两个 in 都是被 is important 引导的, 表示在……方面。
4. This initiative has resulted in... 后面的现在分词 congestion-charging, providing 和 enhancing 都是受 the potential of 的限定, 这样表达起来就有更大的容量。
5. ... as the delivery arm of, 直译就是作为传递或运载的臂膀, 即某个机构的下属单位。
6. it is anticipated that ( It is intended that ), it is... -ed that, 习语结构, 表示强调的意思, 人们期待着 (人们打算……)。
7. ... has been hailed as a step-change... , hail 是喝彩、欢呼的意思, 句子的结构就是把……作为……来欢呼。step-change 本来是个音乐术语, 意为阶跃变化, 这里表示一个较大的变化。

## 练习

1. What is not one of the critical reasons for Edinburgh to have an appropriate transport policy?
  - A. The city needs a new landmark for orientation as well as a unique urban landscape of a high spatial quality.
  - B. The continuing economic growth and expanding in-migration in the city.
  - C. A concentration of land and property developments is expected in Edin-

burgh.

- D. Edinburgh is a designated world heritage site which attracts lots of tourists.
2. What is not included in the transport and traffic management projects delivery to the City of Edinburgh Council?
- A. An exploration of the potential of congestion-charging.
  - B. Providing bus and highway improvements.
  - C. Enhancing facilities for pedestrians and cyclists.
  - D. Construction of appropriate lane for buses.
3. What is the composite task of TIE?
- A. Charge for congestion.
  - B. Facilitate through different sectors so that all deliveries could get implemented.
  - C. Take charge of all transport projects in the city.
  - D. Provide bus and highway improvements.
4. By what year is Edinburgh anticipated to have an operational high-quality tram network?
- A. 1999.    B. 2002.    C. 2011.    D. Did not mention.
5. Which of the following is not mentioned as one of the functions tram has?
- A. Serve as a means for people to get from one place to another.
  - B. To be an iconic part of living in the city.
  - C. To stand for the quick pace of metropolis.
  - D. To help catalyst the growth of urban economy.



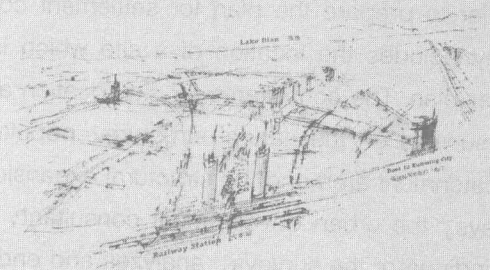
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## Unit 2 The planning process of Iranian New Towns

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The Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the People's Republic of China has issued the "Regulations on the Management of Urban Planning" in 2010. This regulation is a key document for urban planning in China. It defines the scope and content of urban planning, the roles and responsibilities of the government and the public, and the procedures for the preparation and implementation of urban planning. The regulation also emphasizes the importance of public participation in urban planning and the need to protect the public interest.

The regulation is divided into several chapters, including the general provisions, the planning system, the planning process, and the implementation and supervision. The general provisions define the scope and content of urban planning, the roles and responsibilities of the government and the public, and the procedures for the preparation and implementation of urban planning. The planning system chapter describes the organization and functions of the urban planning system, including the planning commission, the planning department, and the planning institute. The planning process chapter outlines the steps from the preparation of the urban planning to its implementation and supervision. The implementation and supervision chapter discusses the measures to ensure the effective implementation of urban planning and the supervision of the implementation process.



The regulation also emphasizes the importance of public participation in urban planning and the need to protect the public interest. It requires the government to provide information and consult with the public during the preparation of urban planning. The regulation also sets out the procedures for the public to participate in urban planning, including the submission of suggestions and the holding of public hearings. The regulation also emphasizes the need to protect the public interest in urban planning and to ensure that the public interest is taken into account in the preparation and implementation of urban planning.

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In accordance to the law, the site location for a new town is proposed by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Development to the High Council of Urban Development & Architecture. After approving the proposal, the Ministry of Housing is kept informed. Within the framework of the Ministry of Housing, the Central Construction Company is being established for the construction of new towns, and will look after the affairs of site location, surveys, planning and the execution of plans regarding the settlement.

In Iran, prior to the construction of any new towns, a construction company is needed to be established. These enter into a contract with consulting engineers of urban development, traffic engineers and urban establishments in order to prepare the plan for settlement construction. The initial phase of survey includes the location of a site which is immediately followed by the master plan. The consultants for site location and general master plan undertake surveys on the natural structure, population, economy, environment, the catchment area and the structural expansion. After the completion of such surveys, the urban development consultant, as a senior consultant, tallies the findings of the surveys, analyzes and endorses the final master plan and submits it to the construction company.

If the plan submitted to the technical committee were endorsed, the consultants would undertake the subsequent phases of studies on the development planning the New Town and the preparation plan. The implementation of the approved plan is the responsibility of the construction company which carries the following issues in accordance with the laws:

- ※ The management of preparatory operations, foundation works, urban service-delivery, productive and commercial establishment and facilities;

- ※ Management of the created establishment until it is handed over to the relevant organizations;

- ※ Issuance of permits, definition of applicable rules, standards of construction, creation of establishment and management, sales and transferal of properties and residential, industrial, workshop, commercial and service-delivery apartments. In this way, until the New Town is transformed into an ordinary and customary city ( which usually takes a period of 25 years ), the construction company will be responsible for the management. With the exception of the Act on Urban Lands and its bylaws and guidelines concerning the use of land, the aforementioned construction company constructs the New Towns on the lands outside the legal jurisdiction of the cities.

Therefore, the possession of the land under consideration takes place on the basis of the endorsement of the Committee of Act 13 of the Law. Pro-

curement and possession of the land, planning for the land, execution of developmental plan, provision of basic and social services and essential accouterments, management of financial resources, preparing the land as well as undertaking surveys for the site location of the New Town are part of the responsibility of the construction company. The income of this company is ensured through the finance provided by the Ministry of Housing, through determining the price and sale of lands, through construction, through banking facilities.



Picture 2  
Iranian New Town

(K. Ziar. The planning and functioning of New Towns in Iran. *Cities*, Vol. 23-6, December 2006)

## 词汇表

- accouterment** *n.* 装备, 配备
- aforementioned** *adj.* 前面讲过的, 上述的
- bylaw** *n.* 地方性规章, 细则
- catchment area** 原意是汇流面积, 在美国特指服务区划, 即该地区的居民被指定到某个学校或医院去上学、就医等。当地居民得到服务的特别地区
- consultant** *n.* 顾问
- endorse** *vt.* 赞同, 批注
- execution** *n.* 行使, 实施
- guideline** *n.* 大纲, 导则
- implementation** *n.* 实行, 推行
- initial phase** (词组) 开始阶段
- issuance** *n.* 发行, 颁布
- jurisdiction** *n.* 司法, 司法权
- procurement** *n.* 取得, 获得
- relevant** *adj.* 有关的, 中肯的
- service-delivery** *n.* (组合词) 提供服务
- subsequent** *adj.* 随后的, 后来的
- survey** *n.* 考察, 眺望
- tally** *vt.* 清点, 记录, 统计
- transferral** *n.* 转移, 转让



## 注释

1. the Central Construction Company is being established, 被动语态, 加上现在分词 being, 表示一直存续的、惯例的状态。
2. After the completion of such surveys..., 这句话的主语是 the urban development consultant, 后面的插入语作定语用, 所以随后的动词 tallies, analyzes, endorses 和 submits 都是第三人称。
3. With the exception of..., 常用词组, 表示除……之外。后面的 the Act on Urban Lands, its bylaws 和 guidelines 都包括在除外的部分中, 构成句子的状语, 而主语是 the aforementioned construction company, 后面再跟动词 constructs。
4. ...takes place on the basis of the endorsement of the Committee of Act 13 of the Law. 这里的 4 个 of 都是对每一个前面的部分进行限定, 但翻译时可以灵活, 先翻建立在委员会批准的基础上, 然后才是法律中的第 13 号令。
5. The income of this company is ensured 后面紧跟着 4 个 through 引导的介词结构, 都是并列的关系。

## 练习

1. What is the correct order of the planning process of Iranian new towns?
  - a) Proposal of the site location for a new town to the High Council of Urban Development & Architecture.
  - b) Establishment of a construction company.
  - c) Survey on the location of a site.
  - d) Master plan scheme.
  - e) Approval of the site location.
  - f) Final master plan endorsement and submitting.
  - g) Subsequent studies on development planning.
  - h) New town construction.

A. b-c-d-f-a-e-g-h  
B. a-e-b-c-d-f-g-h  
C. b-c-a-e-d-f-g-h  
D. a-e-b-c-d-g-f-h
2. Who is not involved in the contract of the construction company?

A. Consulting engineers.  
B. Traffic engineers.