

CHENGSHI GUIHUA YU JIANZHU XUE ZHUANYE YINGYU



# 城市规划与 建筑学

侯宇新 宋万胜 编著

## 专业英语

哈尔滨地图出版社

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## 编 委 会

侯宇新(黑龙江工程学院)

宋万胜(黑龙江工程学院)

李成河(黑龙江工程学院)

蓝荣坤(黑龙江工程学院)

## 前 言

随着新世纪的到来和我国的对外开放更加深入,各类对外交流活动日益频繁,为了使学生在毕业后的工作中能够比较顺利地运用英语完成各项专业技术任务,就必须对在校大学生专业英语阅读、翻译、交流等方面的能力进行培养。同时,随着我国高等教育改革的不断深入,新建本科院校的工作重心也已由规模扩张转到了内涵建设。作为培养应用型人才的高校,其定位与研究型大学不同,这就要求在此类高校围绕应用型人才培养来选择教材,组织教学。

编者经过调查发现,尽管我国已经出版了一定数量的城市规划与建筑学方面的专业英语教材,解决了一些专业英语教学方面的总是,但已出版的教材中却没有适合新建本科院校、适合应用型人才的专业英语教材,而且,已出版的教材也存在资料陈旧、内容不够丰富、不成体系等问题。据此,编者在多年专业英语教学经验的基础上,组织相关教材编写了《城市规划与建筑学专业英语》一书,定位于面向新建本科院校,面向应用型人才,使学生通过学习能比较全面地了解城市规划及建筑学专业的基本知识、基本理论,了解该领域的国外先进经验及最新动态,扩充学生在城市规划及建筑学专业方面的词汇量,提高学生阅读及翻译英语专业文章的能力,为学生用英语进行技术交流奠定基础。

本书由黑龙江工程学院建筑系侯宇新统筹规划全书结构,由侯宇新、宋万胜(黑龙江工程学院)编著,李成河(黑龙江工程学院)、蓝荣坤(黑龙江工程学院)也参加了编写工作。具体分工如下:侯宇新编写了第一、五、八、十三、十六等五章;宋万胜编写了第二、四、九、十二等四章;李成河编写了第三、六、十等三章;蓝荣坤编写了第七、十一、十五等三章;李成河、蓝荣坤共同编写了第十四章。

衷心感谢黑龙江工程学院领导及相关部门的大力支持和鼓励,感谢美籍教师 Thelma 提供的帮助,由于编者水平有限,书中难免出现错误、不当之处,请读者谅解,并衷心欢迎读者及专家提出宝贵批评意见,以使我们今后的工作更上一层楼。

编 者

2006年6月

## 内 容 简 介

本书分为“城市规划”(Part I: Planning)与“建筑学”(Part II: Architecture)两部分。每个部分包含八章(Chapter),每章由一篇正文(Article)和两篇深入阅读文章(Further Reading)组成。每一章为一个专题,内容独立而完整,便于安排教学。对于文中出现的专业词汇及难句、难点,均在文后给出注释。

**城市规划部分:**内容涵盖城市规划的要领及发展、城市规划与城市发展的理论、规划体系及规划过程、古迹保护与中心商务区规划、城市设计、城市景观、可持续发展与环境影响评价、规划法及公众参与、规划工具等内容。

**建筑学部分:**内容涵盖建筑学介绍、建筑的语言与建筑制图、建筑设计的要求与满足、建筑美学的基本总是、建筑结构、建筑大师及代表作品、建筑的发展趋势(绿色建筑与智能建筑)等内容。P 本书采用的素材来自美、英等国家出版、发表的教材、专著、论文等,语言规范、内容实用,专业性强,除涉及城市规划及建筑学专业的基本理论外,更以专题的形式编写了较新的专业理论和实践内容,具有较高的可读性和实用价值。

本书难度适中,适用于大学三年级起点或相应语言基础的广大读者使用,尤其适合于新建本科院校城市规划、建筑学等专业作为专业英语教材使用,也适合于有关专业技术人员自学。通过本书的学习,可以帮助有一定语言基础的读者在积累了一定专业词汇的基础上,较顺利地阅读、理解及翻译相关专业的英文文献资料。

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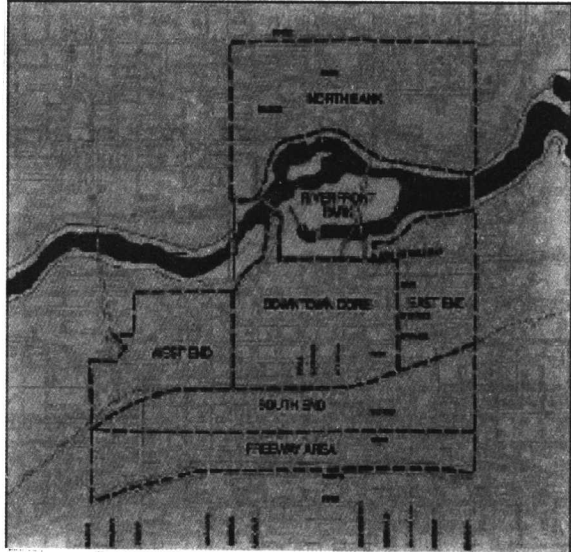
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## Chapter One: The Introduction of Planning

### Article: About Planning

[1] Planning, by definition, involves formulating a vision of a more desirable situation for society in the future. The “plan” is the expression of this vision showing the spatial arrangement of land uses and a proposed course of official action to influence land use. Between the existing situation and what is desired in the future lies a great deal of change. The general field of planning should be concerned with the process of change, in particular guiding what happens to human communities of all sizes and natural environments. It is a process of identifying and analyzing problems and exploring and assessing options open to a community and deals with human initiated change and seeks to predict and control the results of human actions. <sup>①</sup>



A Downtown Plan

[2] According to Wolf, planning should be for the betterment of the community (Wolf, 1994) <sup>②</sup> and further comments that a fundamental assumption of planners is that change can be managed for the betterment of the community. The notion of community betterment is an important one, as it provides both a moral and practical legitimacy for planning.

[3] Early plans were basically physical plans, static and largely concerned with the physical arrangement of activities in space. In contrast, modern planning is “applied to the full range of problems that arise in the public domain” (Freidmann, 1987). <sup>③</sup> It can also be said that early plans were imposed from above and were based upon the input of a limited number of actors. This is in contrast to modern planning in which a wide range of inputs from non-planners with different interests are incorporated in the plan making process. Extensive public participation and as well, input from environmental scientists, economists and community organizations are particularly noteworthy.

[4] Modern planning is a social and political process which must take into account issues revolving around various interests. Development control planners are key actors in this endeavor. Planning takes place in the market place and should be a tool to mediate the vagaries of the market and their negative impact on certain segments of society on the one hand and to aid in economic growth and development on the other. In determining the physical arrangement of human settlements, the positive and negative impacts on the environment and social implications are considered. Under the rational process, alternate solutions or courses of action to solve problems and their predicted conse-

quences and effectiveness are compared and evaluated (Hodge, 1991).<sup>④</sup> Development control planners do much evaluation and comparison to contribute to outcomes that affect physical layout, economic, environmental and social issues.

[5] Planning as a discipline has a body of theories and literature which give substance to its implementation as a process. Richardson gives a list of major elements of the “planning process”: explicit goals, identification of land-related problems and issues, anticipation, comprehensiveness, continuity over time and systematic application.<sup>⑤</sup>

[6] Planning has many specialized components, including land use, urban design, development, heritage or environment and resources, but the rational method permeates all of these. The profession is diverse, but has common skills, research, and a necessity to conceptualize and analyze in a rational logical manner.

[7] Modern planning is concerned with the process of making plans. It is a continuous, ongoing process, as plans are monitored and re-evaluated under changing demands and circumstances. The outcome is a physical document, a plan with maps and policies to be implemented, usually by a municipal planning department. An ideal plan making process anticipates all the land-use needs and then assigns them to various locations within the planning area (Perks and Jamieson, 1991).<sup>⑥</sup>

[8] Through this process, communities determine where various types of buildings or uses of land can be most appropriately located and how they will be connected together by transportation and provided with other services such as water and sewers. The process also determines those locations where specified building developments or uses of land will not be allowed (Perks and Jamieson, 1991).<sup>⑦</sup>

[9] Rational decision making and comprehensiveness are essential if planning outcomes are to be defensible. If planning is to improve human welfare, it must enhance efficiency, conserve resources, and improve health and safety. Social equity and beauty/orderliness contribute to societal betterment.

[10] A broad, substantive definition of planning should include the scientific, the aesthetic and order that includes land, resources and facilities; physical, economic and social efficiency; and a sound environment, health and well-being. This definition is very inclusive and necessarily so, given that planning is concerned with a wide variety of matters (e. g. street layout, buildings, natural habitats etc.) in a variety of environments: urban, suburban, rural, regional and resources lands.

[11] Planning is a visionary activity in which humans strive to improve conditions over what would occur otherwise. The promotion of the general welfare of the public is a value to be instilled in every planner. In order to helping formulate the vision of a community's future, planners must provide significant leadership, drawing upon their skills, expertise and experience. With such a key role, they have a duty to the community to work in its best interests. For planners, social responsibility goes along with efforts for community betterment.

### New Words and Expressions

formulate [ˈfɔːmjuleɪt] vt. 用公式表示,明确地表达,作简洁陈述 v. 阐明

spatial [ˈspeɪʃəl] adj. 空间的

community [kəˈmjuːnɪti] n. 公社,团体,社会,(政治)共同体,共有,一致,共同体,社区

- assess [ə'ses] vt. 估定, 评定
- assumption [ə'sʌmpʃən] n. 假定, 设想, 担任, 承当, 假装, 作态
- legitimacy [li'dʒɪtɪməsi] n. 合法(性), 正统(性), 正确(性), 合理(性)
- static [ˈstætɪk] adj. 静态的, 静力的
- domain [dəʊ'mein] n. 领土, 领地, (活动、学问等的) 范围, 领域
- mediate [ˈmi:diət] v. 仲裁, 调停, 作为引起……的媒介, 居中调停
- vagary [və'gæəri, 'veɪgəri] n. 奇特行为, 奇想, 反复无常的行为
- evaluate [i'væljueɪt] vt. 评价, 估计, 求……的值 v. 评价
- layout [ˈleɪ, aʊt] n. 规划, 设计, (书刊等) 编排, 版面, 企划, 设计图案, (工厂等的) 布局图
- discipline [ˈdɪsɪplɪn] n. 纪律, 学科 v. 训练
- implementation [ˌɪmplɪmen'teɪʃən] n. 执行
- permeate [ˈpə:mi:et] vt. 弥漫, 渗透, 透过, 充满 vi. 透入
- municipal [mju(:)'nɪsɪpəl] adj. 市政的, 市立的, 地方性的, 地方自治的
- aesthetic [əɪ'sθetɪk] adj. 美学的, 审美的, 有审美感的
- habitat [ˈhæbɪtæt] n. (动植物的) 生活环境, 产地、栖息地, 居留地, 自生地, 聚集处
- urban [ˈɜ:bən] adj. 城市的, 市内的
- suburban [sə'bɜ:bən] adj. 郊外的, 偏远的
- regional [ˈrɪ:dʒn(ə)l] adj. 整个地区的, 地方的, 地域性的
- expertise [ˌekspə'ti:z] n. 专家的意见, 专门技术

### Notes

① 全句可分解为: It is a process of identifying and analyzing problems and exploring and assessing options open to a community; and, it deals with human initiated change and seeks to predict and control the results of human actions. 它(指规划)是……的过程; 它处理……并探索……

② 摘自 Wolf, Jeanne M. 1994. "Our Common Past: An Interpretation of Canadian Planning History". *Plan Canada*, July 1994, pp. 12-34. 译为: 规划(的目的)是为了社区的改善。

③ 摘自 Friedmann, John. 1987. *Planning in the Public Domain: from knowledge to action*. Princeton University Press. 译为: 应用于(处理)公共领域出现的全部问题。

④ 摘自 Hodge, Gerald. 1991, *Planning Canadian Communities*, 2nd edition. Nelson Canada. 译为: 在合理化过程中, 人们比较并评估用于解决问题的备选方案或行动过程及其预期的结果和效率。

⑤ 摘自 Richardson, Nigel. 1989. *Land Use Planning and Sustainable Development in Canada*. Canadian Environmental Advisory Council. pp. 4-6. 译为: 理查森给出了“规划编制过程”的要素: 明确的目标, 与土地相关的问题及难点的确认, 预期, 全面性、时间及体系运用的连续性。

⑥ 摘自: Perks, William T., and Jamieson, Walter. 1991. "Planning and Development in Canadian Cities", in Bunting, T., and Filion, P., *Canadian Cities in Transition*. Oxford University Press Canada. pp. 486-518. 译为: 理想的规划制定过程预见所有的土地使用需求, 然后在规划区域内指定其不同位置。

⑦ 同⑥, 译为: 在规划中也明确那些不允许建造某种建筑或用于指定用途的土地的位置。

### Further Reading (1): The Evolution of Modern Urban Planning

[1] It's very difficult to give a definition to modern urban planning, from origin to today, modern urban planning is more like an evolving and changing process, and it will continue evolving and changing. Originally, modern urban planning was emerged to resolve the problems brought by Industrial Revolution; it was physical and technical with focus on land-use. Then with the economic, social, political and technical development for over one hundred years, today's city is a complex system that contains many elements that are related to each other. And urban planning is not only required to concern with the built environment, but also relate more to economic, social and political conditions. ①

[2] In human history, Industrial Revolution is always viewed as a turning point because it brought tremendous changes to the world. At the beginning, it was just like a myth because machine could produce manufactured goods more quickly than the human hand. Following that, a large number of factories appeared and a large amount of people left their agriculture land to the factories. This process is called industrialization. It brought with the rapid economic growth, the expansion of city and the immigration of population. Large scale population growth in city and without any planning caused many problems, especially in the living condition — the industrial cities became drab, polluted, unsafe and unhealthy.

[3] With social reform movement, early modern urban planning was concentrated on dealing with the problems of housing, sanitation and infrastructure, and the spread of cholera and other waterborne diseases. During that period, the idea of planning was to create a pleasant, self-contained environment providing for work, settlement, and leisure, through careful and expert design. A famous example is Howard's Garden City; it planned a beautiful city, which was divided into many districts including the center of city, industrial areas, residential areas, schools and greenbelt to allow people to live together in "harmony, health and happiness". ② The theory contributed a lot to the practice of early modern urban planning in Europe. In a nutshell, the beginning of modern urban planning was more like blueprint approach; it was seen as essentially "a technical process of design and drawing, unrelated in its operation to economic or political process". Along with the urbanization, zoning was begun, and housing, subdivision, and public health codes were created. ③

[4] The development of modern urban planning depends largely on the development of social policy, economy and scientific technique.

[5] Facing with the urgent need of post-war reconstruction, 1950s' urban planning showed a pattern oriented toward recovery and economic development. Planning became primarily concerned with industrial development, job creation and housing provision. However, planners with no background of economic and social training couldn't be sensitive to the wider economic, political and social complexities of urban planning. So planning still emphasized more on physical land-use but to respond the demand of post-war reconstruction.

[6] Going through the post-war reconstruction, 1960s came with rapidly growing economy and advancing technology. Urban planners were aware to the complex urban system of political, econom-

ic, technical and environmental problems. As a result, planning started to provide development strategies on socio-economic aspect and environmental protection. Regional Planning and National Planning were rapidly developed to provide general policies and strategies, such as large-scale economic framework, population distribution, infrastructure growth, housing development, etc. to guide local planning.<sup>④</sup> Because of the introduction of computers to urban planning process, there occurred planning models. Then urban planning became more scientific. Furthermore, due to the rapidly growing number of cars, the transportation planning became a more important part of planning. At the same time, environmentalist, by awareness of urban pollution and uncontrolled redevelopment, advocated that planning should pay more attention on environmental protection and urban conservation. Furthermore, public participation was introduced to the planning process because they realized that urban planning was related to their benefits.

[7] 1970's capitalist economy began to recess, traditional values were challenged and planning profession encountered crisis. "Planning had not been able to fulfill its promise of balancing growth across the country and spreading its benefits widely with society". During this period, planning was combined to implementation, not just design and reform. And planning was not just following the policy made by officials, but take part in policy-making, so planning was vested political implication.<sup>⑤</sup> Most of radical planners wanted a redefinition of planning that would include the goals of social justice, equality, and redistribution of wealth and power. Planning was no longer a design process completed by expertise, but a political process that involved citizens of every class to take part in. Related policies or ordinance were established to form an open and equal planning process.<sup>⑥</sup> Thus, apart from the original land use allocation and socio-economic strategies, planning process, including planning-making, application and enforcement, was integrated into planning system.

[8] When times came to 1980s, with the global economic restructuring, business played a vital role in economic system and planning encountered forgetting. Some people thought that market could allocate the resources and balance the demand and require in a more rational way, but planning restricted market. Actually, resources are limit, and city is composed of political, economic, cultural and environmental issues, market is not able to balance them all. Then 1990s is the resurgence of planning. Today's urban planning is a comprehensive planning with concerns about the sustainable development of politics, economy and environment. It contains socio-economic development strategy, policies, regulations, decision-making process, environmental conservation as well as land-use planning, urban design and landscape.<sup>⑦</sup> In addition, along with the economic globalization, planning is going beyond the traditionally boundary of nation state. Planning cooperation in regions and all over the world is searched for a better socio-economic circumstance and a sustainable environment. Today's planning is required to put the city in world context, and then figures out promising strategies for its future development.

### New Words and Expressions

urban planning 城市规划

- industrialization [in,dʌstriəlai'zeifn] n. 工业化,产业化  
immigration [imi'greifən] n. 外来的移民,移居入境  
drab [dræb] adj. 土褐色的,单调的  
sanitation [sæni'teifən] n. 卫生,卫生设施  
infrastructure ['infre'strʌktʃə] n. 基本设施,基础设施,下部构造,基础下部组织  
waterborne ['wɔ:təbɔ:n] adj. 由饮用水传染的,水上的,水运的  
self-contained ['selfkən'teind] adj. 设备齐全的,独立的,沉默寡言的,自给自足的  
settlement ['setlmənt] n. 沉降,解决,结算;定居点;新建的小村庄;新建的居民点  
residential [ri'zi'denʃəl] adj. 住宅的,与居住有关的  
In a nutshell 简而言之  
blueprint ['blu:print] n. 蓝图,设计图,计划 vt. 制成蓝图,计划  
approach [ə'prəʊtʃ] n. 接近,逼近,方法,步骤,途径,通路 vt. 接近,动手处理 vi. 靠近  
Urbanization [ə:bənai'zeifən] n. 都市化,城市化,文雅化  
Zoning ['zəʊniŋ] n. 分区制  
code [kəʊd] n. 代号;代码,编码;密码,规范;礼法,法典;法规  
pattern ['pætən] n. 模范,式样,模式,图案 vt. 模仿,仿造,以图案装饰 vi. 形成图案  
provision [prə'viʒən] n. 供应,(一批)供应品,预备,防备,规定  
strategy ['strætɪdʒi] n. 策略,战略,军略  
framework ['freimwɜ:k] n. 构架,框架,结构  
conservation [kɒnsə(:)'veifən] n. 保存,保持,守恒,保护  
vest [vest] n. 汗衫,背心,内衣 vt. 使穿衣服,授予,置于……管理下 vi. 穿衣服,归属  
radical ['rædikəl] adj. 根本的,基本的,激进的 n. 激进分子  
justice ['dʒʌstis] n. 正义,正当,公平,正确,司法,审判,欣赏  
equality [i(:)kwɒliti] n. 等同性,同等,平等,相等,等式  
ordinance ['ɔ:dinəns] n. 法令;条例  
allocation [æləu'keifən] n. 分配,安置  
enforcement [in'fɔ:smənt] n. 执行,强制  
integrate ['intigreit] vt. 使成整体,使一体化,求……的积分 v. 结合  
resurgence [ri'se:dʒəns] n. 苏醒,复兴,再起  
comprehensive [kɒmpri'hensiv] adj. 全面的,广泛的,能充分理解的,包容的  
sustainable [sə'steɪnəbl] adj. 可持续的,可以忍受的,足可支撑的,养得起的  
landscape ['lændskeip] n. 风景,山水画,地形,前景 v. 美化  
globalization [gləʊbəlai'zeifən] n. 全球化,全球性  
circumstance ['sə:kəmstəns] n. 环境,详情,境况  
context ['kɒntekst] n. (文章的)上下文,(发生事情的)环境,背景,来龙去脉;前后关系

## Notes

① not only ..., but also 不仅...,而且;the built environment 建成环境,相对于 natural environment,泛指通过人类建造而形成的环境,包括建筑物之间的空间,也包括建筑物与自然环境

之间的空间。

② Howard's Garden City 指埃本尼泽·霍华德的田园城市。which 从句意为:它被划分为很多分区,包括市中心区、工业区、居住区、学校和绿化带,使居民能够生活于“和谐、健康与幸福”中。

③ 译为:随着城市化进程,分区规划开始了,而且居住、再分区和公共健康规范也产生了。

④ Regional Planning 区域规划;National Planning 国土规划;to provide general policies and strategies, ...to guide local planning. 意为:提供全面的政策和策略,比如大范围的经济框架、人口分布、基础设施增长、住房发展,等等,以指导地方规划。

⑤ planning was vested political implication. 意思为:规划被赋予了政策的意义。

⑥ 意为:制定了相关政策或条例以形成一个公开、公平的规划过程。

⑦ 译为:它包含社会经济发展策略、政策、规章、决策过程、环境保护及用地规划、城市设计与景观。

## Further Reading (2) : City Planning

[1] City planning also called "town" or "urban" planning, is the art and science of the design, planning, and construction of cities and parts of cities. City planning principles can also be extended to include areas larger than cities, as in regional planning.<sup>①</sup> Persons who practice city planning are often called city planners or urban or town planning, though some prefer to be called simply planners.

[2] City planning is an ancient calling, but as practiced today, it is a product of the 20th century.<sup>②</sup> Early in the century, planners were mostly privately sponsored, but this changed rapidly to sponsorship by local, municipal, or country governments. Early in the century, planners were mostly concerned with the major visual elements of cities, parks, boulevards, civic centers, and parkways. Today planners are concerned with the total fabric of cities, not only the physical aspects, now seen in three dimensions rather than two as before, but the economic, social, legal, and human aspects.<sup>③</sup> Previously, planners devoted much attention to streets and squares, public buildings, docks and harbors, and railroads. Today they are still concerned with these factors but also with transportation of all kinds; buildings of all kinds, including housing; utility distribution; and all other aspects of urban life.<sup>④</sup>

[3] In the past, most planning was performed by architects, engineers, and landscape architects. Today many planners come from those professions, but there are also planners trained as economists, sociologists, geographers, and so on, reflecting the attention given to factors other than the physical planning of urban areas.<sup>⑤</sup>

[4] The work of planners may be divided into five major areas: preparing master plans, ordinances and regulations, and improvement programs for urban areas; preparing regional master plans for larger areas; planning of portions of urban areas, such as shopping centers, neighborhoods, and so on; planning for urban renewal, slum clearance and redeveloping older areas; and planning new towns.<sup>⑥</sup>

[5] To accomplish this work, planners generally follow a process that includes development of long-range goals and objectives; study and analysis of existing conditions, physical, economic and social; study and analysis of the problems; preparation of master plans covering aspects such as land use, transportation, buildings, and other facilities; and putting the master plans into effect, with the aid of zoning and subdivision regulations, codes, ordinances, and other means.

[6] Planners make studies of many kinds, including projections of future employment patterns; population growth; movement of people, industries, and businesses into and out of areas; needs for transportation and utilities; and so on. They then translate these studies reports and master plans that define the future needs and character of cities and demonstrate how the needs can be met and the character fulfilled in the best manner. They also make studies of portions of cities or specific problems and translate these into reports and plans to meet the needs or problems. Planners also are concerned with zoning and building codes<sup>⑦</sup>, and with development and redevelopment that take place in cities. Regional planners are concerned with the same subjects as city planners, but perform their



work for whole regions rather than single cities.

[7] Planning offers careers to many types of people, since it involves social and economic planning, and the physical planning of cities, in a manner similar to the work of architects, landscape architects, and engineers. A great variety of functions are performed by planners, some by people who are essentially creative, others by those who are primarily studious, and still others by those who are active by nature. All must be interested in urban life and in the process of improving urban life and its setting, the cities.

### New Words and Expressions

sponsor [ˈspɒnsə] n. 发起人, 主办者, 保证人, 主办人 vt. 发起, 主办 v. 赞助

boulevard [ˈbu:lɪvɑ:d] n. 〈美〉林荫大道

civic [ˈsɪvɪk] adj. 市的, 市民的, 公民的

parkway [ˈpɑ:weɪ] n. 公园道路, 驾车专用道路

fabric [ˈfæbrɪk] n. 织品, 织物, 布, 结构, 建筑物, 构造

dimension [diˈmenʃən] n. 尺寸, 尺度, 维(数), 度(数), 元

dock [dɒk] n. 〈美〉码头, 船坞

slum [slʌm] n. 贫民窟

analysis [əˈnælɪsɪs] n. 分析, 分解

regulation [regjuˈleɪʃən] n. 规则, 规章, 调节, 校准

projection [prəˈdʒekʃ(ə)n] n. 预测; 预示; 计划

studious [ˈstju:djəs] adj. 勤学的, 认真的, 慎重的, 热心的

### Notes

- ① 城市规划的原理也可以扩大到比城市更大的范围, 如区域规划。
- ② 城市规划是个古老的行业, 但是, 我们今天所从事的城市规划是 20 世纪的产物。
- ③ 今天, 规划师考虑的是城市的整体结构, 不仅仅是形体方面, 即考虑的是三维空间而不是从前的平面, 还要考虑经济、社会、法律和人性方面的问题。
- ④ utility distribution 公共设施的分布。
- ⑤ ...reflecting the attention... urban areas 意为: ...表明人们已经注意到了城市环境规划以外的因素。
- ⑥ 规划师的工作可以分成五个主要方面: 制定总图、条例和章程、城区改善方案; 制定大面积的区域总图; 规划市区的分段, 如购物中心、住宅小区等; 规划市区更新、贫民窟清除以及旧城改造; 规划新城镇。
- ⑦ zoning and building codes 区划规划和建筑规划。