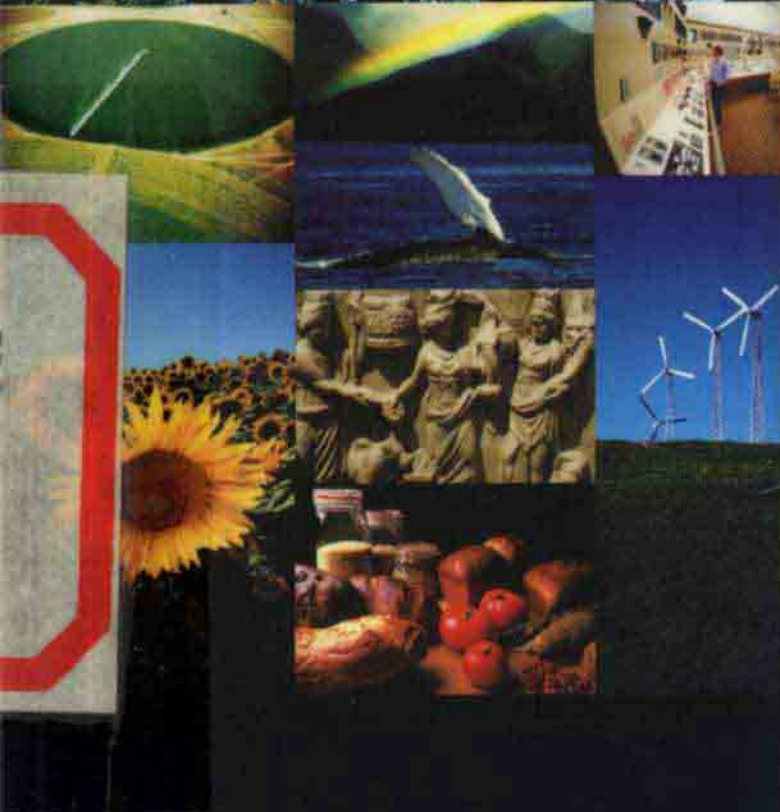




# Urban Planning and Design

## 城市规划 与设计



Jonathan Barnett (美)

William Kornblum (美)

著

外语教学与研究出版社

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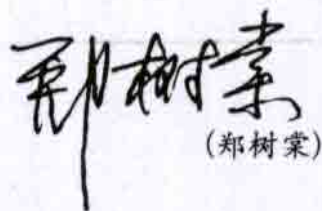
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# 序 言

英语学习，除了在课堂内下工夫外，课外的阅读也很重要。课外除了读文学类的文章，也要读一些非文学类的文章。这套“小书”就是非文学类的文章，涉及文学以外的许多领域和学科。每本书都由一两个相关的主题构成，图文并茂，融知识性和可读性于一体。这些“小书”谈到的很多东西都和我们的日常生活息息相关；更重要的是“小书”体现了人类要与自然和谐发展的思想，这与我们社会和时代的发展是吻合的。读一些这方面的书不仅有利于学生提高英语水平，拓宽自己的视野，也符合当今大学生要全面发展的要求。在“复合型”人才越来越受重视的今天，我很乐意向大学生朋友推荐这套“小书”。

  
(郑树棠)

《新视野大学英语》总主编  
首届“国家级教学名师奖”获得者



## Introduction

The pace of change in cities around the world increases the importance and urgency of thoughtful urban planning. Urban designers create new ideas and borrow old ones from the city planning of the past in the effort to replace unhealthy urban environments with modern work and housing facilities. People living in poor and moderate-income communities often find themselves in precarious environments prone to natural disasters and subject to hazardous conditions because of nearby mines, large industrial plants, or waste sites. The eagerness of urban planners to improve peoples' lives, however, needs to be tempered by the cultural integrity and variety of human communities as they are.

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# Urban Planning and Design

## 城市规划与设计



**P**eople have been trying to plan and design cities since cities began, but the task of shaping growth and change in the modern metropolis is very different from the planning and design of pre-industrial cities. Cities changed relatively little until about 1600. Even in Europe, where modern urbanization



began, the pace of change remained slow until the late eighteenth century. Over the two succeeding centuries, the city changed so rapidly that planners and designers had difficulty keeping up with development, much less defining it in advance. The scope of modern urbanization also has forced planners to cope with many serious environmental issues.

自从有了城市，人们就一直在对城市进行着规划与设计。然而，规划现代大都市的发展与变革和计划并设计工业化以前的城市是截然不同的。大约在1600年以前，城市发展相对缓慢。甚至在欧洲——现代都市化的发源地，一直到18世纪晚期，城市发展的速度也是很



缓慢的。在随后的两个世纪中，城市的发展非常迅速，规划师和设计师难于跟上发展的步伐，更不要说预先规划了。现代都市的规模也使规划师面临众多严重的环境问题。





# Pre-Industrial Cities

## 工业化前的城市



**D**espite significant local variations, pre-industrial technology was similar from culture to culture throughout most of history. Given this similarity, particularly in transportation and building materials, cities survived and prospered in similar locations: often at a natural harbor, a ford, or the meeting of two rivers, and in places that could be made healthy, were well supplied with



food and water, and could be effectively defended.

尽管存在着明显的地方性差异，但从大部分历史时期看，工业化前的技术在不同文化中差异不大。由于这个相似性，尤其是交通方式和建筑材料的相似性，城市一般都在相似的位置建立并繁荣起来：自然港湾附近、浅滩上、两河交汇处或者健康的居住地，这些地方都有充足的食物和水源，而且易于防守。



The first new technology to modify European city design was gunpowder, beginning in the late 1300s. Straight walls of stone that could be broken down by cannon fire were replaced by














sloping ramparts that ultimately evolved into triangular bastions. The regular geometry of these fortifications gave cities the symmetrical star shapes that were a Renaissance ideal of city form. The rediscovery of Roman and Greek architecture and a new understanding of visual perspective contributed to the reshaping of cities during the Renaissance. The major themes of Renaissance design were symmetrical plazas and squares and long straight streets. The long vistas and circles associated with French garden design were used in cities.

改变欧洲城市设计的第一种新技术是起源于 14 世纪晚期的火药。能够被火炮击倒的直立石墙被倾斜的城墙所取代，



后者又逐渐发展为三角形的防御工事。这些防御工事规则的几何形设计使城市规划呈对称的星形，这也是文艺复兴时期最理想的城市规划。在那个时期，通过对罗马和希腊建筑的回顾，以及对视觉景观的崭新理解，人们开始重新规划城市布局。文艺复兴时期的设计主题是对称的广场和长而直的街道，城市设计开始使用法国花园设计的长夹景和圆弧法。



The unprotected suburbs outside walled cities were originally the shantytowns of the poor. After the rise of the nation-state made it unnecessary to live behind walls, the suburbs became an attractive alternative to the crowded, noisy, polluted city. By the mid-nineteenth







century, the greater accuracy and range of modern firepower made city walls completely obsolete. That left cities more vulnerable, but it also removed limits to their expansion just when the effects of industrialization set off unprecedented urban growth.

城市外围无城墙保护的郊区，最初是穷人居住的棚户区。随着国家的兴起，人们已经不需要依赖城墙的保护，相对于拥挤、喧闹、污染的城市而言，郊区变成了有吸引力的居住地。到19世纪中叶，更精确、射程更远的火炮的出现使城市彻底废弃了城墙。虽然城市更容易被攻陷，但同时也在工业化推动城市空前发展时解除了对扩展的禁锢。

