The Introduction to Urban Planning and Architecture

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城市规划与建筑设计导读

——专业英语阅读

附光盘

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前　言

　　本书的主要内容是介绍和评析国外的城市规划和建筑设计，理论涵盖广泛，视点新颖。由于部分章节谈及香港，故去掉"国外"而命名为"城市规划与建筑设计导读"。全书选用原版资料，配以中文简介和释文，可用作城市规划与建筑学专业英语阅读的教材。同时，因其完整的理论系统和翔实的案例分析，亦可用作专业参考书籍。编辑这本书的目的，一方面是为了探索一条道路，引导有着数年英语基础的学生流畅地阅读他们的专业文献。另一方面，是以其新思潮新理论为学生提供一个平台，通过它去接触和阅读更广泛、更前卫的信息。

　　（一）内容概要
　　本书分为三个部分：
　　1、城市规划与设计部分。内容涵盖现代城市规划的发展与趋势、规划的等级层次、城市发展理论、花园城市与都市村庄及新城市主义、可持续发展、环境影响评估、城市古迹保护、城市设计、城市景观及公众参与等。每一单元为一个专题，从城市规划到城市设计，从规划的发展历程到具体的规划理论，力求理论体系的完整，但同时又保证每个专题内容的独立与完整。这样的结构既便于安排教学，又便于学生自学。
　　2、建筑部分。内容包括四位建筑大师及其代表作简介，各种类型的建筑设计（如别墅、城市公寓、学校、图书馆与系馆、文化展览建筑、金融办公建筑、市政建筑和宗教建筑）以及新世纪建筑设计新理论（绿色建筑、虚拟建筑设计和智慧型建筑）。这部分每个专题各自独立，相对于规划部分，独立性更强一些，而且各专题内容平行，并无难易安排，教学安排可相对更为灵活。但整体上基本涵盖了各种建筑类型和几种建筑设计新思潮，保证了整体理论的全面。另外，附加了柏林世界建筑师大会的有关内容。
　　3、光盘部分。内容包括大量图片，主要是建筑部分的，同时也提供了书稿的电子版文件。目的旨在帮助更好地进行专业英语阅读和提供翔实的专业资料。

　　（二）专业英语阅读简述
　　1、课程介绍
　　1）目标。专业英语阅读是一门具有双重目的的课程。一方面，通过对专业文章的阅读，了解专业英语与大学英语的不同，从专业英语词汇、表达方式等方面掌握专业英语阅读的基本能力；另一方面，通过所选用的专业英语文章，了解国内外建筑与城市规划方面的基本理论知识及最新发展动态，从而掌握阅读英语原文资料的能力，学习相关专业理论知识，拓宽专业视野。
　　2）内容概要。从不同的专业角度，分别针对不同的学生，本书分为城市规划与建筑两部分。对于英语能力较强的学生，建筑与城市规划的内容互为补充，使本书还可以作为建筑与城市规划专业硕士研究生的参考教程。
　　针对建筑学与城市规划的不同专业特点，本书各单元的内容各自独立，整体结构是从宏观到微观。城市规划部分包括10个单元，文章主题选材广泛，不仅触及了当前国外最新

的规划趋势和理论，而且为读者提供了实用的专业词汇。建筑部分包含 10 个单元和附录部分，附录部分为 2002 年柏林世界建筑师大会内容；该部分注重实例评析并介绍了新世纪的设计思潮和理论。

3）课程安排与教学方式。为了适应不同学校的教学时间安排，对文章选择作了精心安排，每个单元由一篇课文和两篇深入阅读文章组成，为便于学生学习和理解，配有相关中文简介和单词注释。书中将课堂教学与阅读重点放在每个单元的第一篇文章，另两篇文章为补充材料；在保证基本教学时间的同时，又确定所选择材料内容的完整性。重点文章还标有旁注，便于教学安排及教学时间的考虑；按每周 3 学时计算，12 周（36 学时）可以完成主要教学内容。对于要求较高的学校和学生，补充材料可以满足深层次的教学要求。对于研究生而言，则不局限于具体的教学时间，应为英文专业参考资料。

本书在保证全书结构完整的同时，各单元在难易程度上并行，方便不同教学要求者对教学单元的选择。不同学校及不同专业对教学单元的选择主要基于教学内容的需要，着重于学习方法的训练，可以进行相应的教学单元组合。

2、专业英语的特点

专业英语能力分为两个层次。一是专业英语阅读，着重于对资料的阅读与理解；另一层次为专业理论与观点的英语表达，着重于文章的写作。一般在本科阶段，对学生只要求专业英语阅读的能力，本教材也主要针对专业英语阅读课程进行编写。对于硕士研究生应具备一定的专业论文的英语写作能力，本教材针对建筑与城市规划的硕士研究生，提供大量专业英语论文的范本，也能帮助学生掌握基本的专业英语论文的写作要求。

专业英语不同于大学英语，一方面需要大量的专业英语词汇，另一方面，对专业材料的理解需要一定的专业知识背景。同时专业英语在表达方式上也不同于一般英语表达，它有一定的文体要求，内容具有科学性、学术性，用词更为专业严谨。

专业英语阅读作为学生本科阶段的一门专业课程，是现代大学生必须具备的专业能力。这种能力的掌握有助于拓展专业知识视野，能迅速地了解国内外专业信息，为国际学术交流打下基础。

学习要点：

1）需掌握一定量的专业英语词汇，此为专业英语阅读基础。本书不仅对相关专业英语词汇进行了注释，还根据每一章节做了词汇分类。

2）了解相关资料的专业知识背景。为便于学生的理解，每个单元配有中文简介。

3）尽可能涉猎专业的英语原文资料，以帮助学生学习与理解专业英语的表达特点。

本书是一个合作的成果，几位编者都为此付出了大量的时间和精力。在此，我们要特别感谢天津大学出版社的赵宏志、高勇老师为此付出的大量劳动， 感谢责任编辑蒋荣蓉的精心校对，感谢武汉大学城市建设学院王峰同学的热心帮助，感谢武汉大学城市建设学院领导的支持和鼓励，由于时间及编著者水平有限，书中不当之处，衷心欢迎读者批评指正。

编者

2003. 8

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CHAPTER OUTLINE

SECTION ONE: URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN

SECTION TWO: ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

Chapter One: Evolution[1] and Trends[2]

Article: The Evolution of Modern Urban Planning[3]

现代城市规划的演变过程。以霍华德的"花园城市"构想为代表的早期城市规划目的在于解决工业革命带来的诸多城市问题，规划过程与经济、政治没有联系；20 世纪 50 年代，规划开始面向战后经济的复苏和发展；60 年代的规划师意识到城市是一个包含政治、经济、技术和环境等因素的复杂体系；70 年代经济衰退，传统城市规划面临危机，激进派认为：规划目标包括社会公正、公平以及财富与权利的再分配；80 年代，全球经济重组，商业在经济系统中扮演重要角色，规划被逐渐遗忘；90 年代，城市规划开始复兴；它关注着城市政治、经济和环境的可持续发展。在全球经济一体化的格局下，今天的城市规划需要将城市放在世界的背景下来制定其未来的发展战略。

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[4]; 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 which contains many elements that are related to each other. And urban planning is not only required to concern with the build environment[5], but also relate more to economic, social and political conditions.

综述现代城市规划的演变过程

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[6] 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[7]. It brought with the rapid economic growth, the expansion of city and the immigration[8] of population. Large scale population growth in city and without any planning caused many problems, especially in the living

阐述工业革命带来的严峻的城市问题

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[1] evolution [,i:və'lu:ʃn, ,evə-] *n.*发展，演化
[2] trend [trend] *n.*倾向，趋势，*vi.*伸向，倾向，通向
[3] urban planning 城市规划
[4] Industrial Revolution 工业革命
[5] the build environment 建成的环境，这个词在城市设计中的使用频率很高，它相对于 natural environment 而言，泛指通过人类建造而形成的环境，包括建筑物与建筑物之间的空间，也包括建筑物与自然环境之间的空间
[6] myth [miθ] *n.*神话，神话式的人物(或事物)，虚构的故事，荒诞的说法
[7] industrialization [in,dʌstriəlai'zeiʃn] *n.*工业化
[8] immigration [,imi'greiʃn] *n.*移居，迁移

condition —— the industrial cities became drab[1], polluted, unsafe and unhealthy.

With social reform movement, early modern urban planning was concentrated on dealing with the problems of housing[2], sanitation[3] and infrastructure[4], and the spread of cholera[5] and other waterborne diseases[6]. During that period, the idea of planning was to create a pleasant, self-contained environment providing for work, settlement[7], 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[8] areas, schools and greenbelt[9] to allow people to live together in "harmony[10], health and happiness". 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[11] 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[12], zoning[13] was begun, and housing, subdivision, and public health codes were created.

现代城市规划的产生、最初的理论与实践

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

Facing with the urgent need of post-war reconstruction[14], 1950s' urban planning showed a pattern oriented[15] 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.

20 世纪 50 年代的城市规划主要面向战后重建

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[1] drab [dræb] *adj.* 单调的, 乏味的
[2] housing ['hauziŋ] *n.*住房
[3] sanitation [ˌsæni'teiʃn] *n.*环境卫生，卫生设施
[4] infrastructure ['infrəˌstrʌktʃə] *n.*基础设施，产业基础建设
[5] cholera ['kɔlərə] *n.*霍乱
[6] waterborne disease 通过水传染的疾病
[7] settlement ['setlmənt] *n.*居住
[8] residential [ˌrezi'denʃl] *adj.*居住的
[9] greenbelt *n.*绿化带
[10] harmony ['hɑːməni] *n.*和谐
[11] blueprint ['bluːˌprint] *n.*蓝图，设计图，计划 *vt.*制成蓝图，计划
[12] urbanization [ˌəːbənai'zeiʃən] *n.*城市化
[13] zoning ['zəuniŋ] *n.*分区规划
[14] post-war reconstruction 战后重建
[15] orient ['ɔːriənt] *vi.*面向，朝向

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So planning still emphasized more on physical land-use[1] but to respond the demand of post-war reconstruction.

Going through the post-war reconstruction, 1960s came with rapidly growing economy and advancing technology. Urban planners were aware of the complex urban system of political, economic, technical and environmental problems. As a result, planning started to provide development strategies[2] on socio-economic aspect and environmental protection. Regional Planning[3] and National Planning[4] were rapidly developed to provide general policies and strategies, such as large-scale economic framework[5], population distribution, infrastructure growth, housing development, etc. to guide local planning. 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[6] 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[7]. Furthermore, public participation[8] was introduced to the planning process because they realized that urban planning was related to their benefits.

20 世纪 60 年代，经济和新技术的快速发展推动着现代城市规划的快速发展。

1970's capitalist economy[9] began to recess[10]. Traditional values were challenged and planning profession encountered crisis. "Planning had not been able to fulfill[11] its promise of balancing growth across the country and spreading its benefits widely with society". During this period, planning was combined to implementation[12], 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. 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

20 世纪 70 年代，城市规划系统逐渐走向完善。

[1] land-use 土地使用，土地用途
[2] development strategy 发展战略
[3] Regional Planning 区域规划
[4] National Planning 国土规划
[5] framework ['freimwə:k] n.框架，结构
[6] transportation planning 交通规划
[7] urban conservation 城市古迹保护，旧城改造
[8] public participation 公众参与
[9] capitalist economy 资本主义经济
[10] recess [ri'ses] vi. 停顿，不景气
[11] fulfill [ful'fil] vt.完成，履行
[12] implementation [,implimen'teiʃən] n.执行，实施

open and equal planning process. Thus, apart from the original land-use allocation and socio-economic strategies, planning process，including planning-making, application[1] and enforcement[2], was integrated into planning system.

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[3] 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[4], decision-making process, environmental conservation as well as land-use planning, urban design[5] and landscape[6]. In addition, along with the economic globalization[7], 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.

20 世纪 80 年代的城市规划遭遇市场的挑战。

20 世纪 90 年代城市规划的复兴。

全球经济一体化影响着今天的城市规划。

Further Reading (1): The Definition of Modern Urban Planning

摘自英国的规划文本，关于现代城市规划的定义。

Planning, or Town and Country Planning to use its full name, is the system we have for managing changes to our environment.

Through planning we can identify what changes we need to make: new homes, places to work, transport and community facilities, etc.; and where these should be located. These changes are called development.

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[1] application [ˌæpliˈkeiʃn] n.规划申请
[2] enforcement [inˈfɔːsmənt] n.规划实施
[3] resurgence [riˈsəːdʒəns] n.复兴
[4] regulation [regjuˈleiʃən] n.规则，规章
[5] urban design 城市设计
[6] landscape [ˈlændskeip] n.景观设计
[7] globalization [ˌgləubəlaiˈzeiʃn;-liˈz-] n.全球化

Planning seeks to ensure that we achieve a balance between our need for new development while conserving what we value about our environment such as green spaces, wildlife, historic buildings and places, etc.

Planning can make positive changes to our environment and communities. It can create places such as cities, towns and villages that we treasure, want to live in, work in, visit and enjoy.

Planning is about our future. It aims to balance our current need for development against the needs of our children and future generations. This is called sustainable development.

Further Reading (2): Trends in Modern Urban Planning of US

现代城市规划在美国的发展趋势。美国的城市规划发展有着其独特性：没有中央集中式的国家级规划，而是州一级的区域规划和各城市的城市规划。在保持这一独特性的同时，美国的城市规划的主要发展趋势包括：发展控制和抑制衰退措施，历史古迹保护和适应性再使用，邻里规划、设计和协作商议。

Urban planning in the United States is quite different than elsewhere. Since they are a federal[1] democracy, they do not have the centralized national planning that provides the framework into which local planning must fit. It has not been popular to suggest this centralized approach since most Americans abhor[2] big government. Thus, the 50 states emerge as the highest levels for planning, and sometimes they are subdivided into regional planning areas.

Urban planning occurs at the city and regional level today. Many functions, such as transportation, water supply[3], sewage[4] treatment, pollution abatement[5], and economic development, occur at the regional level, although no true general-purpose regional governments have been created. Instead, planning at the regional level tends to be advisory to the already established general-purpose governments at the state, county, and municipal levels. These levels have their own planning processes, which are often linked with regional plans.

Urban planning will most likely remain a regional and local process for the foreseeable future. It is a continuous process that does not end with the creation of a plan but proceeds through the decision-making and monitoring[6] and evaluation[7] phases of government. And it has become established to the extent that it can be considered institutionalized. It has gone beyond the need to establish its legitimacy[8] and has become an inherent part of government and business. The next phase in the evolution of planning will be implementation —— that is, ensuring that good planning will be carried out by both the public and the private sectors. This

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[1] federal ['fedərəl] adj.联邦的，联合的，联邦制的，同盟的
[2] abhor [əb'hɔ:]vt.憎恶，痛恨
[3] water supply 供水
[4] sewage ['sju(:)idʒ] n. 下水道系统，下水道，污水
[5] abatement [ə'beitmənt] n.减少，减轻
[6] monitor ['mɔnitə] n./v. 监督，监控
[7] evaluation [i,vælju'eiʃn] n.评估
[8] legitimacy[l i'dʒitiməsi] n.合法(性)，正统(性)，正确(性)，合理(性)

means that planning, while largely concerned with the built environment, will have to relate better to economic, social, and political conditions.

Urban planning can make no claim to solving all of society's problems, but it can be an effective and efficient process for building cities and their regions in the best way possible. Here, planning must be a subtle process that is open, participatory, and flexible. It requires both technical skills and the arts of compromise[1], negotiation[2], and consensus. Urban planners in the modern world must be part reformer, visionary designer, and politician.

From this evolution of urban planning there have arisen several long-term trends.

Growth Control, and Decline Management

Growth control is found most commonly in Sunbelt cities, resorts, coastal areas, mountainous regions, and other environmentally and climatically appealing places. A common situation is when long-term residents and recent in-migrants decide that growth is occurring too rapidly and destroying the quality of life that attracted development. They ask urban planners to control growth in order to preserve that quality of life as well as to relieve the pressures on the infrastructure, public services, and public costs created by new development. Urban planners use mechanisms that can slow, ameliorate[3], or redirect growth. While the practice remains controversial[4] in legal terms, many court decisions have upheld the right of state and local governments to plan and control the tempo, location, and extent of development.

Decline management is relatively new to urban planners, because the present redistribution of people, jobs, and development is without precedent in the United States. Until recently, urban planners did not have to deal with declining urban populations. Many cities in the Snowbelt and Rustbelt, most heavy industrial centers that are obsolete[5], old transportation centers, and other areas subject to difficult climates and changing economic trends are experiencing declines. This does not mean decay necessarily, since some places have redeveloped and improved their quality of life with fewer people living there. It does mean a far more difficult and risky approach to urban planning. This approach involves elements of preserving what is good about these cities while encouraging change and innovation for things that do not seem to be viable any longer. It essentially means that urban planners can no longer rely upon principles and standards that evolved from planning practice during times of unlimited growth. Now planners must use methods that seek to improve cities while managing their decline.

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[1] compromise ['kɔmprəmaiz] n./v. 妥协，折中
[2] negotiation [ni,gəuʃi'eiʃn] n.协商
[3] ameliorate [ə'mi:liəreit] vt.改善，改进
[4] controversial [,kɔntrə'və:ʃl] adj.争论的，争议的
[5] obsolete ['ɔbsəli:t] adj.荒废的，陈旧的

Historic Preservation[1] and Adaptive[2] Reuse

In both the decline management and growth control contexts, the preservation of significant historic areas and buildings is a major trend in urban planning. There has been a lamentable[3] insensitivity to historic preservation until fairly recent times, when Americans came to realize that historic areas and buildings were being destroyed and that a heritage was being lost forever. Most cities and states now have vital preservation programs that seek to preserve what is truly significant. A great number of programs and incentives have arisen to control demolition and encourage conservation.

An especially interesting part of this trend is the adaptive reuse of older buildings. This concept holds that attractive, sound; historically significant buildings that may have outlived their original functions can be reused for new purposes. Thus, urban planners might assist in reusing an abandoned schoolhouse for a technology office, in transforming an old mansion into a cultural center, in turning an abandoned jail into a bar, and even in giving an unused gas station new life as a quality restaurant. In fact, these are real examples of recent projects that have been made possible by urban planning and the use of incentives for adaptive reuse.

Neighborhood Planning[4]

Closely related to the historic preservation and adaptive reuse trend in older cities is neighborhood planning. Planning assistance is provided to neighborhood groups —— that are organized to preserve their neighborhoods and prevent decline. A planning department often supplies special staff and financial assistance to such groups. In some cases, planners themselves may actually be involved in organizing such neighborhood groups.

Even in growing cities, there is a trend toward neighborhood planning. This has resulted both from neighborhood demands and from recognition by planners that the modern city is an organism composed of individual cells, or neighborhoods. The neighborhood offers an ideal unit in which to concentrate planning programs, which are especially effective when there is an overall urban planning strategy.

Design

The trend now is to incorporate the principles of urban design more fully into urban planning. This trend evolved in recent years when it became apparent that urban planning had been ignoring the appearance, design, and beauty of the built environment. While few of any planners would argue that design can solve social and economic problems by itself, most would concur that the way cities look is vitally important.

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[1] historic preservation 历史古迹保护
[2] adaptive [ə'dæptiv] adj.适应的
[3] lamentable ['læməntəbl] adj.不快的
[4] neighborhood planning 邻里规划，居住小区规划

The San Francisco zoning regulations of the mid-1980s were a benchmark[1] for the new trend to incorporate design into urban planning. These regulations not only dealt with the land use, height, bulk, and density of buildings, but also went beyond them to establish design standards. They thus went much further than the New York City ordinances of the 1920s, for they dealt with the spatial envelopes and design styles that give form to new buildings. This meant that zoning and other planning controls could be used to require certain design configurations for building construction and for built areas, and it greatly increased the attention to design in urban planning.

Negotiation

For many years urban planning played a regulatory role since it dealt with ways to ensure conformity to public master plans and zoning ordinances. This regulatory function often resulted in litigation[2] when property owners objected to these requirements. There was little in the way of compromise, negotiation, and arbitration[3]. During the 1980s, the trend to use negotiation as an alternative to litigation and as a way to reach agreements on regulatory aspects of planning began to take hold.

The negotiation approach for resolving conflicts in urban planning is an interesting trend because it arose primarily from universities, research centers, and private foundations and was then transferred to practice. This is unusual, because trends in urban planning usually start in practice and then take on a theoretical and intellectual format.

The breadth and depth of the use of negotiation in planning have not been tapped. It can be expected that the formal negotiation models and their applied variants will be found increasingly effective for the future of urban planning.

Conclusion

Urban planning has undergone a long evolution from ancient times and is taking on new directions and following interesting trends. While still evolving, it is a well-established process. And in future it will go beyond the planning level to include implementation — the complete and effective carrying out of the plans by the public and private sectors.

As urban planning becomes increasingly concerned with implementation within the context of a federated, democratic system, the successes are expected. Implementation is now the cutting edge for advances in urban planning, and it will serve as the area for the most interesting new developments in the years ahead. Urban planners are moving beyond planning to implementation with the support and encouragement of both business and government. These are exciting times for urban planning.

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[1] benchmark [bentʃmɑ:k] *n.*基准
[2] litigation [ˌliti'geiʃn] *n.* 起诉
[3] arbitration [ˌɑ:bi'treiʃn] *n.*调停