

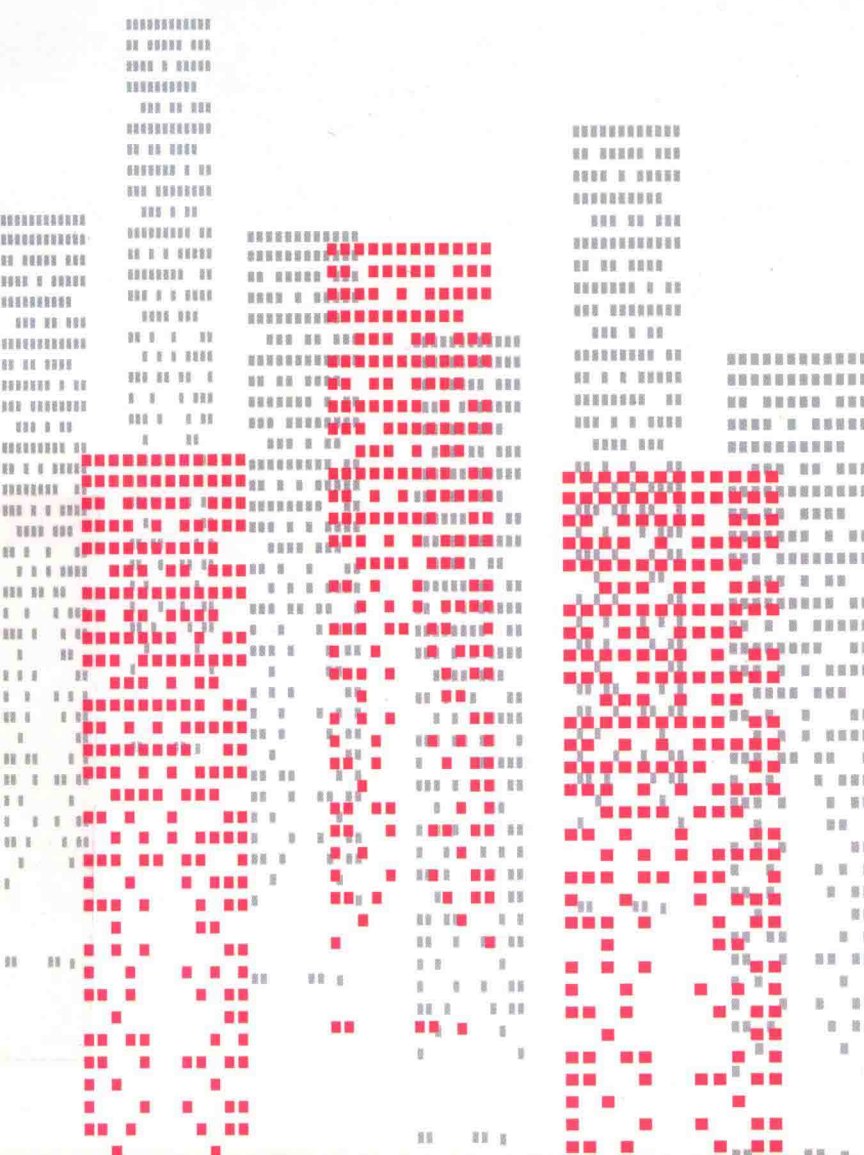
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普通高等院校城乡规划专业“十三五”精品教材
Urban-Rural Planning Professional Textbooks for the 13th Five-Year Plan

ENGLISH COURSE FOR URBAN-RURAL PLANNING

城乡规划英语教程

路旭 主编



华中科技大学出版社

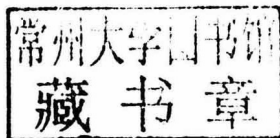
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English Course for Urban-Rural Planning

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中国·武汉

内 容 提 要

本书依据国内普通高等院校专业英语课程要求,共分为15个单元。本书注重理论与实践相结合,书中既有对田园城市、广亩城市等经典理论的原文选介,也有对香港2030规划远景与策略、纽约区划法、墨尔本知识城市等前沿应用案例的介绍与分析,通过这些经典英文文献阐释城市发展战略研究、生态城市设计、详细规划、城市交通等城乡规划学科的热点领域。本书旨在培养学生对专业英语的应用能力,增加学生对国内外城市规划、城市生态学方面的基本理论和发展动态的了解,拓宽学生的专业视野。

本书是一本专业性较强的教材类书籍,可作为城乡规划学专业的本科教材,也可为高等院校风景园林、景观设计、建筑学等专业的本科教学而服务,同时还可供城乡规划及相关领域的专业技术人员、城市研究爱好者参考和借鉴。

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路 旭 主 编

Chengxiang Guihua Yingyu Jiaocheng

策划编辑:简晓思

责任编辑:梁 任

封面设计:王亚平

责任校对:张会军

责任监印:朱 玢

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总 序

《管子》一书《权修》篇中有这样一段话：“一年之计，莫如树谷；十年之计，莫如树木；百年之计，莫如树人。一树一获者，谷也；一树十获者，木也；一树百获者，人也。”这是管仲为富国强兵而重视培养人才的名言。

“十年树木，百年树人”即源于此。它的意思是说，培养人才是国家的百年大计，既十分重要，又不是短期内可以奏效的事。“百年树人”并不是非得一百年才能培养出人才，而是比喻培养人才的远大意义，要重视这方面的工作，并且要预先规划，长期、不间断地进行。

当前，我国城市和乡村发展形势迅猛，急缺大量的城乡规划专业应用型人才。全国各地设有城乡规划专业的学校众多，但能够既符合当前改革形势又适用于目前教学形式的优秀教材却很少。针对这种现状，急需推出一系列切合当前教育改革需要的高质量优秀专业教材，以推动应用型本科教育办学体制和运作机制的改革，提高教育的整体水平，并且有助于加快改进应用型本科办学模式、课程体系和教学方法，形成具有多元化特色的教育体系。

这套系列教材整体导向正确，科学精练，编排合理，指导性、学术性、实用性和可读性强。符合学校、学科的课程设置要求。以城乡规划学科专业指导委员会的专业培养目标为依据，注重教材的科学性、实用性、普适性，尽量满足同类专业院校的需求。教材内容上大力补充新知识、新技能、新工艺、新成果；注意理论教学与实践教学的搭配比例，结合目前教学课时减少的趋势适当调整了篇幅。根据教学大纲、学时、教学内容的要求，突出重点、难点，体现了建设“立体化”精品教材的宗旨。

这套系列教材以发展社会主义教育事业，振兴城乡规划类高等院校教育教学改革，促进城乡规划类高校教育教学质量的提高为己任，为发展我国高等城乡规划教育的理论、思想，对办学方针、体制，教育教学内容改革等进行了广泛深入的探讨，以提出新的理论、观点和主张。希望这套教材能够真实地体现我们的初衷，真正成为精品教材，受到大家的认可。

中国工程院院士



2007年5月于北京

前 言

中国现代城乡规划起步于 20 世纪 50 年代中期,这 60 余年是中国城乡规划相关知识与西方相关知识体系不断融合的过程。在“一带一路”带动全球文明对话的今天,中国城乡规划正在向世界输送更多的理论、人才与实践经验,也在以前所未有的速度学习国际先进经验。掌握专业英语沟通能力与技巧已经成为当今城市规划师必备的专业技能之一。面对这样的情况,城乡规划专业英语课程在我国大专院校蓬勃开展,为提升广大学生的科研与实践能力奠定了坚实基础。

本人结合十余年的专业英语教学经验,不断进行总结和研究,思考本科生专业英语课程的目标定位与内容安排,在此基础上编写了本书。本书可帮助学生深入学习本专业经典理论与实践案例,使学生能够在英文语境下充分理解专业知识的初始内涵与生成背景,使其具备正确运用、拓展城乡规划专业知识的信心与能力。除此之外,本书旨在增加学生的专业词汇量,提高学生的精细阅读能力与表达能力,帮助学生建立完整的专业知识体系,以使學生能够从事国外专业文献的阅读与写作,并能够在工作和学术会议等情境下运用英文进行专业沟通。

本教材的主要特点如下。

①本书中所有文章均选自英文著作、论文、规划文本,力图让学生深入理解原作者的表述方式与思想内涵。

②本书尽量采用图文并茂的形式,对经典图示进行引用,便于广大学生直观理解。

③本书文章次序大致遵照城乡规划学科发展的时间线,同时也将内容难度逐渐提升,使学生经历一个由知识入门到实践应用的学习过程。

④本书突出沈阳建筑大学城乡规划学科特色,增加了城市生态规划方面的内容。

本书文章可以分为三种类型:第一种是理论溯源型,例如田园城市、广亩城市的节选或介绍,此类文章的语言蕴含了理论诞生之时的历史情境,可帮助学生深刻理解本学科经典理论的真实含义;第二类是案例介绍型,例如墨尔本知识城市、东京绿带等城市规划的经典案例,此类文章的语言较为通俗,涵盖了一些近年国际城市规划发展的新思潮与新动向;第三类是应用文类型,例如《香港 2030 规划远景与策略》《曼哈顿城市设计》《纽约区划手册》等规划文本或法规,此类文章在以往的城市规划英语教材中较为少见,本书增加的目的是让学生能够熟悉专业技术文体的表达方式,并掌握运用技巧。

本书共分为 15 个单元,其中第 1~4、6、8、12~15 单元由路旭编写,第 5、7、9~11 单元由付士磊编写,我校外语系教师王美瑜对全书进行了审读与修改,城乡规划专业研究生张晋熙、黄山、刘佳琦等协助开展了插图绘制和书稿校对等工作。华中科技大学出版社简晓思编辑、梁任编辑为本书的编审付出了辛勤的劳动。本书获得了华中科技大学出版社普通高等院校城乡规划专业“十三五”规划精品教材项目的支持,同时得到沈阳建筑大学 2019 年度一流本科教材立项支持。在此一并表示诚挚的谢意!

作者在编写本书过程中,虽然尽了很大努力,但由于水平和时间有限,难免存在疏漏和不当之处,请各位读者不吝赐教。

编者
2019 年 7 月

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Unit 1 Garden City

This chapter was published in its original form as:

Ebenezer Howard (1902), *Garden Cities of Tomorrow*. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co., 21-26.

TEXT

The objects of this land purchase may be stated in various ways, but it is sufficient here to say that some of the chief objects are these: to find for our industrial population work at wages of higher purchasing power, and to secure healthier surroundings and more regular employment. To manufacturers, co-operative societies, architects, engineers, builders, and mechanics of all kinds, as well as to many engaged in various professions, it is intended to offer a means of securing new and better employment for their capital and talents, while to the agriculturists at present on the estate, as well as to those who may migrate thither, it is designed to open a new market for their produce close to their doors. Its object is, in short, to raise the standard of health and comfort of all true workers of whatever grade—the means by which these objects are to be achieved being a healthy, natural and economic combination of town and country life, and this on land owned by the municipality.

Garden City, which is to be built near the center of the 6,000 acres,

covers an area of 1,000 acres, or a sixth part of the 6,000 acres, and might be of circular form, 1,240 yards (or nearly three-quarters of a mile) from center to circumference.

Six magnificent boulevards—each 120 feet wide—traverse the city from center to circumference, dividing it into six equal parts or wards. In the center is a circular space containing about five and a half acres, laid out as a beautiful and well-watered garden; and, surrounding this garden, each standing in its own ample grounds, are the larger public buildings—town hall, principal concert and lecture hall, theatre, library, museum, picture-gallery, and hospital.

The rest of the large space encircled by the “Crystal Palace” is a public park, containing 145 acres, which includes ample recreation grounds within very easy access of all the people.

Running all round the Central Park (except where it is intersected by the boulevards) is a wide glass arcade called the “Crystal Palace”, opening on to the park. This building is in wet weather one of the favourite resorts of the people, whilst the knowledge that its bright shelter is ever close at hand tempts people into Central Park, even in the most doubtful of weathers. Here manufactured goods are exposed for sale, and here most of that class of shopping which requires the joy of deliberation and selection is done. The space enclosed by the Crystal Palace is, however, a good deal larger than is required for these purposes, and a considerable part of it is used as a Winter Garden—the whole forming a permanent exhibition of a most attractive character, whilst its circular form brings it near to every dweller in the town—the furthest removed inhabitant being within 600 yards.

Passing out of the Crystal Palace on our way to the outer ring of the town, we cross Fifth Avenue—lined, as are all the roads of the town, with trees—fronting which, and looking on to the Crystal Palace, we find a ring of very excellently-built houses, each standing in its own ample grounds; and, as we continue our walk, we observe that the houses are for the most part built either in con-centric rings, facing the various avenues (as the circular roads are termed), or fronting the boulevards and roads, which all converge to the center of the town. Asking the friend who accompanies us on our journey what the population of this little city may be, we are told about 30,000 in the city itself, and about 2,000 in the agricultural estate, and that there are in the town 5,500 building lots of an average size of 20 feet \times 130 feet—the minimum space allotted for the purpose being 20 feet \times 100 feet. Noticing the very varied architecture and design which the houses and groups of houses display—some having common gardens and co-operative kitchens—we learn that general observance of street line or harmonious departure from it are the chief points as to house-building over which the municipal authorities exercise control, for, though proper sanitary arrangements are strictly enforced, the fullest measure of individual taste and preference is encouraged.

Walking still toward the outskirts of the town, we come upon “Grand Avenue”. This avenue is fully entitled to the name it bears, for it is 420 feet wide, and, forming a belt of green upwards of three miles long, divides that part of the town which lies outside Central Park into two belts. It really constitutes an additional park of 115 acres—a park which is within 240 yards of the furthest removed inhabitant. In this splendid

avenue six sites, each of four acres, are occupied by public schools and their surrounding play-grounds and gardens, while other sites are reserved for churches, of such denominations as the religious beliefs of the people may determine, to be erected and maintained out of the funds of the worshippers and their friends. We observe that the houses fronting on Grand Avenue have departed from the general plan of concentric rings, and, in order to ensure a longer line of frontage on Grand Avenue, are arranged in crescents—thus also to the eye yet further enlarging the already splendid width of Grand Avenue.

On the outer ring of the town are factories, warehouses, dairies, markets, coal yards, timber yards, etc. All fronting on the circle railway, which encompasses the whole town, and which has sidings connecting it with a main line of railway which passes through the estate. This arrangement enables goods to be loaded direct into trucks from the warehouses and workshops, and so sent by railway to distant markets, or to be taken direct from the trucks into the warehouses or factories; thus not only effecting a very great saving in regard to packing and cartage, and reducing to a minimum loss from breakage, but also, by reducing the traffic on the roads of the town, lessening to a very marked extent the cost of their maintenance. The smoke fiend is kept well within bounds in Garden City; for all machinery is driven by electric energy, with the result that the cost of electricity for lighting and other purposes is greatly reduced.

The refuse of the town is utilized on the agricultural portions of the estate, which are held by various individuals in large farms, small holdings, allotments, cow pastures, etc. the natural competition of these

various methods of agriculture, tested by the willingness of occupiers to offer the highest rent to the municipality, tending to bring about the best system of husbandry, or, what is more probable, the best systems adapted for various purposes. Thus it is easily conceivable that it may prove advantageous to grow wheat in very large fields, involving united action under a capitalist farmer, or by a body of co-operators; while the cultivation of vegetables, fruits, and flowers, which requires closer and more personal care, and more of the artistic and inventive faculty, may possibly be best dealt with by individuals, or by small groups of individuals having a common belief in the efficacy and value of certain dressings, methods of culture, or artificial and natural surroundings.

This plan, or, if the reader be pleased to so term it, this absence of plan, avoids the dangers of stagnation or dead level, and, though encouraging individual initiative, permits of the fullest co-operation, while the increased rents which follow from this form of competition are common or municipal property, and by far the larger part of them are expended in permanent improvements.

TRANSLATION

田园城市

这种购买土地的方式有许多目的,但其中最突出的目的是:促进工业人口形成更高的购买力,确保更健康的环境和更普遍的就业岗位。对于制造商、合伙人、建筑师、工程师、建筑商和机械师以及其他从事各种职业的人才资本来说,(这种方式)为他们提供了一种新的和更好的就业机会,同时对于目前在该用地上的农业学家,以及那些可能迁移到那里的农民,(这

种方式)为靠近门的产品开辟了一个新的市场。总而言之,其意图在于提高所有各阶层忠实劳动者的健康和舒适水平——实现这些意图的手段就是把城市和乡村生活的健康、自然、经济因素组合在一起,并在这个城市的土地上体现出来。

田园城市建在 6000 英亩土地的中心附近,用地为 1000 英亩,占 6000 英亩土地的 1/6。城市形状可以是圆形的,从中心到边缘为 1240 码(大约 3/4 英里)。

6 条壮丽的林荫大道(boulevards)——每条宽 120 英尺——从中心通向四周,把城市划成 6 个相等的分区。中心是一块 5.5 英亩的圆形空间,布置成一个灌溉良好的美丽的花园;花园的四周环绕着用地宽敞的大型公共建筑——市政厅、音乐演讲大厅、剧院、图书馆、展览馆、画廊和医院。

其余的广大空间是一个用“水晶宫”(Crystal Palace)包围起来的“中央公园”(Central Park),面积为 145 英亩。它有宽敞的游憩用地,全体居民都能非常方便地享用。

环绕中央公园(不包括被林荫大道穿过的部分)是一个面向公园的宽敞的玻璃连拱廊,叫作“水晶宫”,这是居民在雨天喜爱去的地方之一。晶莹剔透的建筑物中的信息近在咫尺,即使在最恶劣的天气也能吸引居民来到中央公园。工厂的产品在这里陈设出售,可供顾客尽情精心挑选。水晶宫的容量比购货活动所需的空间要大得多。它的绝大部分是作为“冬季花园”(Winter Garden)——整个水晶宫构成一个最有魅力的永久性展览会,它的环形布局使它能接近每一个城市居民——最远的居民也在 600 码以内。

出水晶宫向城外走,我们跨过五号大街(Fifth Avenue)——它和城内的所有道路一样,植有成行的树木——沿着这条大街,面向水晶宫,是一圈非常好的住宅,每所住宅都有宽敞的用地;如果继续前进,我们可以看到大

多数住宅或者以同心圆方式面向各条大街(avenues,环路都称为大街),或者面向林荫大道和向城市中心汇聚的道路。陪同我们观光的朋友告诉我们,这座小城市自身有大约3万人,在农业用地上还有大约2000人。城内有5500块住宅建筑用地,其平均面积为20英尺×130英尺——最小面积为20英尺×100英尺。我们看到住宅和住宅组群(有些住宅共用花园和厨房)的装饰重点一般都沿着街道线或者适当退后于街道线,建筑设计手法千变万化,市政当局对此实行控制,既严格规定必要的卫生标准,又鼓励独具匠心充分反映个人的兴趣和爱好。

再向城外,我们来到“宏伟大街”(Grand Avenue)。这条大街真是名副其实,宽度为420英尺,形成一条长达3英里的带形绿地,把中央公园外围的城市地区划分成两条环带。它实际上构成了一个115英亩的公园——这个公园与最远的居民相距不到240码。在这条壮丽的大街上有6所公立学校,每所占地4英亩,设有游戏场和花园。大街的其他位置可供各种宗教信仰的居民建设各种派别的教堂,其建设费和维护费来自各派信徒和支持者筹集的基金。我们看到,面临宏伟大街的房屋并没有顺着总图确定的同心圆布置,而是按新月形布置,这样既增加了临街线的长度,又能使已经十分壮丽的宏伟大街在视觉上显得更宽阔。

在城市的外环有工厂、仓库、牛奶房、市场、煤场、木材场等等,它们都靠近围绕城市的环形铁路。环形铁路有侧线与通过该城市的铁路干线相连接。这种布局使得各种货物能够直接从仓库、车间装上货车,经由铁路运往远处的市场或者把货物直接从货车卸入仓库或工厂。这不仅大大节省了包装运输费用,尽可能减少破损,而且减少了城市道路上的交通量,从而明显地减少了道路的维护费。在田园城市中严格控制了烟尘的危害,因为所有机器都由电力驱动,这样又使照明和其他用电的费用大大降低。

城市的垃圾被用于当地的农业用地。这些农业用地分别属于大农场、

小农户、自留地、牛奶场等单位。各类业主自愿地探索能向市政当局提供最高租金的农业经营方式。这些方式之间的自然竞争会带来最好的耕作体制,或者适应各种目的的较为可取的最好体制。不难设想,实践也许会证明粮食适于大面积种植,例如由一位农业资本家统管,或者由一个合作机构统管,而蔬菜、水果、花卉的种植,则要求较细致认真的管理,并具备较高的艺术修养和创造才能,可能最好由个人经营,或者由对某种经营方式、栽培方法或人为环境和自然环境的功效和价值有共同信念的个人组成的小团体来经营。

这种规划,如果读者愿意也可以称为留待规划的空白,可以避免经营上的停滞,而且,通过鼓励个人的创新,容许最完美的合作;而这种竞争方式所带来的增长的租金是属于公共的或市政的财产,其中绝大部分被用于长远的改进。

VOCABULARY

- wage [weɪdʒ] *n.* 工资;工钱;报酬
- enterprise [ˈentəpraɪz] *n.* 组织;公司;企业;计划;事业;事业心
- migrate [maɪˈɡreɪt] *vi.* 迁徙,移栖;(指人)大批外出
- thither [ˈθɪðə] *adv.* 到那儿,向那儿;在那儿
- municipality [mjuːnɪsɪˈpæləti] *n.* 市,自治市;市政府,市政当局
- circular [ˈsɜːkjələ] *adj.* 圆形的,环形的
- circumference [səˈkʌmfərəns] *n.* 圆周;周长;周线
- boulevard [ˈbuːləvɑːd] *n.* 大道,大街
- traverse [trəˈvɜːs] *vt.* 穿越;穿过
- ample [ˈæmpəl] *adj.* 足够的,充足的,充裕的
- encircle [ɪnˈsɜːkəl] *vt.* 围绕;环绕
- recreation [ˌrekriˈeɪʃən] *n.* 娱乐;消遣(方式);重做;再现

- arcade [ɑ:'keɪd] *n.* 拱廊, 拱廊通道; 拱廊商业街
- whilst [waɪlst] *conj.* 同时; 时时, 有时; 当……的时候
- deliberation [dɪ'lɪbə'reɪʃən] *n.* 考虑; 讨论; 从容; 审慎
- concentric [kən'sentɪk] *adj.* (指圆) 同心的, 同轴的
- outskirts ['aʊtskɜ:t] *n.* 郊区, 市郊
- denomination [dɪ'nɒmɪ'neɪʃən] *n.* 分支, 派别; 面值, 面额
- frontage ['frʌntɪdʒ] *n.* (建筑物的) 临街(或河) 正面; 临街(或河)

地界

- crescent ['kresənt] *n.* 新月形(物), 弦月形(物), 蛾眉月形(物)
- warehouse ['weəhaʊs] *n.* 货仓, 仓库; 仓库批发店, 大型零售商店
- cartage ['kɑ:tɪdʒ] *n.* 货车运输; 运费
- lessen ['lesən] *vt.* 减少, 降低, 减轻 *vi.* 减少, 降低, 减轻
- utilize ['ju:təlaɪz] *vt.* 使用; 利用; 应用
- allotment [ə'lɒtmənt] *n.* 小块土地; 分配, 份额
- pasture ['pɑ:stʃər] *n.* 牧场
- husbandry ['hʌzbəndrɪ] *n.* 种植; 养殖; 妥善使用, 节俭使用
- faculty ['fækəlti] *n.* 能力, 才能
- stagnation [stæg'neɪʃən] *n.* 停滞
- municipal [mju:'nɪsɪpəl] *adj.* 市政的; 市立的; 市政当局

EXERCISES

[Choose the right answers]

1. The centre of Garden City _____.
 - A. covers an area of 1,000 acres, or a sixth part of the 6,000 acres
 - B. is divided into six equal parts or wards
 - C. which contains the main function is green space

D. is the site of different kinds of larger public buildings, such as hospital

2. _____, the Crystal Palace can be it near to every dweller.

A. Because manufactured goods are exposed for sale

B. Because it is used as a Winter Garden

C. Because of its circular form

D. Because the furthest removed inhabitant is within 600 yards

3. According to the description of the street view of Fifth Avenue, we can know the information below except _____.

A. Fifth Avenue with trees-fronting

B. excellently-built houses arranged along Fifth Avenue

C. that the houses along Fifth Avenue are all built in con-centric rings

D. that through Fifth Avenue we can arrive at Crystal Palace

4. What's the difference between Grand Avenue's new layout and the general plan? _____.

A. Houses fronting on Grand Avenue are in concentric rings

B. The new layout aims to ensure a longer line of frontage on Grand Avenue

C. Houses are arranged in crescents

D. The splendid width of Grand Avenue is already large enough.

5. The underlined phrase "fronting on" refers to _____.

A. arrange along the road

B. face up

C. set forward

D. joint together