

Encyclopedic Dictionary of Landscape and Urban Planning

Multilingual Reference Book in English, Spanish, French, and German

IFLA

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FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES ARCHITECTES PAYSAGISTES

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Dipl.-Ing. Klaus-Jürgen Evert BDLA Stuttgart, Germany Deutsch/German

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Lic. Jur. Marga Mielgo Madrid, Spain Español/Spanish
Lic. Biol. Begoña Oquiñena Menorca, Spain Español/Spanish
Prof. Richard Stiles MA, Dip LD Wien, Vienna, Austria UK-English (1978-1990)

US working group/comité americano/groupe de travail américain/Arbeitsgruppe USA:

Team leaders: Edward B. Ballard FASLA, MLA (1972-2000) (deceased) US-English
Prof. Nicholas T. Dines FASLA, MLA Williamsburg, MA, USA US-English (since 2004)

Beatriz de W. Coffin FASLA MLA Washington, D.C., USA Español/Spanish
Dipl.-Ing. Wolfgang Oehme FASLA Baltimore, MD, USA US-English
Prof. Robert E. Stipe JD, MRP (1975-2007) (deceased) US-English



Klaus-Jürgen Evert (Editor-in-Chief)

Encyclopedic Dictionary of Landscape and Urban Planning

Multilingual Reference Book in English, Spanish, French, and German

Diccionario enciclopédico — Paisaje y urbanismo

Diccionario multilingüe en inglés, español, francés y alemán

Dictionnaire encyclopédique du paysage et de l'urbanisme

Dictionnaire multilingue en anglais, espagnol, français et allemand

Enzyklopädisches Lexikon — Landschafts- und Stadtplanung

Mehrsprachiges Lexikon in Englisch, Spanisch, Französisch und Deutsch

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Volume 1

A-Z

Editor-in-Chief

Klaus-Jürgen Evert
Rolandstr. 9
70469 Stuttgart
Germany

Editors

Edward B. Ballard (deceased), Alexandria Va., USA
David J. Elsworth, Florian-Geyer-Str. 35, 70499 Stuttgart, Germany
Iciar Oquiñena, Bänischstr. 41, 10247 Berlin, Germany
Jean-Marie Schmerber, Dietrich-Bonhoeffer-Str. 1A, 38300 Wolfenbüttel, Germany
Prof. Robert E. Stipe (deceased), Chapel Hill, N.C., USA

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Foreword

After 23 years of intensive work by the IFLA Working Group in the translation of technical terminology and with the publication in 2001 of the first edition of this comprehensive encyclopedia with German as its 'lead language', it seemed that a large gap in our profession had been closed. The second, corrected reprint was published as early as 2004 and by 2008 almost 1000 copies had been sold worldwide. With continued interest and current strong demand the need arose for the publication of a new, extended edition of the dictionary. And when Springer Publishing House announced its classification as a major reference work, the entire dictionary had to be rewritten so that English would become the 'lead language', enabling an even wider distribution.

In 1978 the chairman of the working group, Klaus-Jürgen Evert formed the IFLA Committee on the Translation of Technical Terms together with Richard Stiles, Zdenek Zvolský, Iciar Oquiñena and Jean-Marie Schmerber. Over the years new colleagues have joined the group: Edward B. Ballard, Bob E. Stipe, Wolfgang Oehme, David Elsworth, Beatriz de W. Coffin as well as Marga Mielgo and Begoña Oquiñena and, following the death of Edward B. Ballard and Bob E. Stipe, Nick Dines.

Now after seven years of intensive work, this improved and updated glossary, supplemented by some 175 additional terms, can be presented, to coincide with the thirtieth anniversary of the establishment of the working group.

A very special circumstance was always of great benefit to the team. It consists of the fact that it brought colleagues together, who shared the same professional idealism. They still share this

idealism even after such a long period of time and it has allowed them to continue working together across the continents on such an extensive dictionary.

The glossary takes into account the most important languages of the western world and is a fundamental tool in the hands of planning professions concerned with the environment, urban and landscape planning, science and the entire profession of translators and interpreters. In addition, all of those employed in the sectors of garden and landscape construction and the construction industry itself will also benefit greatly from this work.

Users of the dictionary are welcome to make any suggestions for its improvement, so that with future editions of the work, all of those, who use it, will profit from their comments.

At the International Federation of Landscape Architects World Council meeting in June 2008, Klaus-Jürgen Evert outlined the extraordinary achievement of what might be described as a 'beautiful obsession' on the part of its authors.

The work of the committee received a standing ovation from the World Council delegates. I, too, applaud the publication of this major reference work and now look forward to a good start to this new edition and a great success, worldwide.

Dr. Diane Menzies
President of IFLA
 December 2009

Preface

All members of the team are experienced colleagues in the fields of landscape architecture or environmental planning, and especially important is the fact that they are native speakers of the languages into which they translate.

A total of approximately 10,000 terms (including synonyms) have been compiled and translated into five languages (British and American English, Spanish, French and German) as an aid in translation and communication in the very wide, professional fields of landscape architecture, urban planning, nature conservation and environmental protection, as well as for use in private offices, public authorities, research and educational facilities.

One of the dictionary's main aims is to explain the equivalent terms as clearly and comprehensively as possible in each language for the above mentioned professional fields. Collective terms were therefore often selected, under which cross references marked with blue arrows (▶) are leading to a family of similar terms.

The lead language of the dictionary published in 2001 was German (a "brick language" which tends to invent a specific word with its own precise definition for each concept) and intensive research was carried out in German specialist periodicals, textbooks, technical manuals, laws and regulations for the current use of the terminology in order to form a thesaurus as the basis for the dictionary. Each member of the group was not just concerned with providing the simple translation of a term for use in his or her respective language. As often as possible the working group also endeavoured to give a varied picture in the definitions and provided explanations of the terms at the different levels at which they are used in practice. Various connotations of the word, together with an explanation of the different technical and legal backgrounds, not only help to clarify the meaning, but also enable a precise translation of a term.

Over the years, the technical and legislative development of a term was often monitored and updated, as far as was possible, in each of the different language areas. Old termini were retained as synonyms to assist in the evaluation of older literature and legislation.

It was not intended originally to define every term. During the work, however, it became obvious how important short explanations or definitions are, if one is to think in the right direction when searching for the most precise translation. Where this was not possible, the nearest correlation between the term and its concept was devised. With the often very different standards in technology, planning procedures, legislation and environmental consciousness in the various countries in which the languages are spoken, this sometimes seemed to be an impossible task. Seemingly endless, bilateral discussions within the committee about the exact content of most lemmas had therefore to take place. (For example more than 16 journeys to America and many trips to England, France and Spain were also undertaken).

Dialogues with specialists and colleagues or friends of members of the group in both Europe and the U.S.A were held to ascertain how the terms could be best translated and defined. We are most grateful to everybody who helped in this way, because without them

our all-encompassing work and the various linguistic possibilities of how to express a term, would not have been achieved.

An attempt was made to formulate the definitions in each language so that a non-specialist would understand the meaning of a term despite the use of technical expressions. In the fields of planning and ecology many terms do not always have the same connotation, because they are derived from various schools of thought. The committee did not venture onto this wide and to a certain extent scientifically insecure terrain. We ask for forgiveness in this respect.

Besides the many planning and construction disciplines, important terms related to fields such as the conservation of ancient monuments, agriculture, forestry, botany, zoology, geography, waste management, building contracts and fee payments as well as surveying and many others were also covered, in order to elucidate the interdisciplinary context of planning terms and their formulation.

For translations we usually turned to specialist literature, technical standards, as well as legislation in each of the languages. In recent years the Internet has also become an invaluable source of information. Multilingual dictionaries were only used in a few cases. Readers, who wish to gain more information, can refer in many instances to the cited sources, often with page numbers.

Many examples of terms are given in context to demonstrate their use and how they are usually expressed, especially when a term is used as a noun, but as a verb in another language. Non-existent or approximate equivalents in one or another language are suggested, and these are indicated by the symbols (≠) and (±).

Variations in the meaning of the same word are, according to their extent, either numbered in rank as lemmas or illustrated in the definition. Words, which originate in Spanish, French, or German, and for which there is no common equivalent in the English language, are underlined in the respective languages.

The basic translation element in the dictionary is the English key word in bold type and these are listed in alphabetical order and numerical sequence, with a symbol for the subject category shown in italics under each term. The term is followed by its definition with applicable references, synonyms and antonyms, and then the equivalent terms and definitions or explanations in the other languages (*s*—Spanish, *f*—French and *g*—German). This unit is called a numbered 'block':

3090 landscape aesthetics [npl *but usually singular*]
land'man. landsc. recr. (Basic principle of landscape architecture dealing with the allocation of artistic values to the visual appearance of a landscape with regard to composition and visual character; ▶perceived environmental quality, ▶visual quality); *syn. a.v.* landscape esthetics [npl *but usually singular*]; *s* **estética** [f] **del paisaje** (Ámbito de la planificación del paisaje y de la conservación de la naturaleza que se ocupa de definir y preservar la ▶calidad visual del paisaje; ▶calidad vivencial del ambiente); *f* **esthétique** [f] **du paysage** (Valeur conceptuelle concernant

l'architecture du paysage reposant sur l'étude de la sensibilité visuelle du paysage; ► *qualité perceptuelle*, ► *valeur esthétique*); *syn.* esthétique [f] paysagère; *g* *Landschaftsästhetik* [f, o. PL] (Wesentliches Element der Landschaftsarchitektur, das sich mit dem visuellen Erlebnenswert der Landschaft befasst; ► *Erlebnisqualität*, ► *Gestaltqualität*).

Key words in bold type without numbers, and with ► after them, are references to defined synonyms, e.g.:

lowest tenderer [n] [UK] *contr.* ► **lowest bidder** [US].

Those terms with asterisks and arrows (*►) are not synonyms, but indicate definitions and explanations in which the term occurs, e.g.:

administrative personnel [n] [US] *adm. contr.* *► **office worker**.

Blue reference arrows (►) in the blocks are references to terms, which have been defined or to antonyms, which are indicated with *opp.* Compound key words, i.e. those that are composed of several independent words, are usually listed in their normal word order—as the term or idiom [loc] itself—at the beginning of a block and then alphabetically under the other parts of the word, separated from the rest of the word by a comma.

To distinguish between the current usage of terms in the United Kingdom and the United States of America, as well as Canada in certain cases, the terms are designated by [UK], [US], and [CDN], where they differ. The same applies to French for Belgium [B], for Canada [CDN], for Switzerland [CH], and for Luxembourg [L]. Spanish terms used predominantly in Spain are identified by [Es]. Latin American variations are also indicated by the name of the country or by [AL]. In German, too, distinction was usually made between Austria [A] and Switzerland [CH].

All abbreviations and symbols are listed in a separate index. The dictionary is organised alphabetically. Compound terms are listed strictly according to the order of the alphabet. Those with a specific difference to the general term follow it, separated by a comma. Compound terms are listed after these, e.g.:

garden [n] *arch. constr.* *gard.*

garden [n] [UK], **back** *gard.* ► **backyard garden** [US].

garden [n], **baroque** *gard'hist.* ► **French classic garden**.

garden archaeological excavation [n] *conserv'hist.*

garden art [n] *gard. hist.* ► **fine garden design**.

British and American ways of spelling, e.g. *colour* and *color* are differentiated, but, for simplicity, the letter 'z' (the American way) has been used instead of 's', in words such as *organize*.

No work is perfect and so it is with this dictionary, although the greatest of care was taken to provide the best translations. The authors know only too well that there are still many, many terms waiting to be dealt with. It is to be noted that a number of terms have yet to be covered in their entirety. In the coming years it is intended to develop the dictionary further by updating and extending its contents. Nevertheless, we have decided to present our work to the public in its current form, with English as the lead language, so that it can already begin to serve as a valuable aid in communication, as a source of alternative ways of formulating sentences and as a basic compendium for day-to-day translations

and study. It should be noted that selected ► terms have been highlighted with a blue color to indicate clickable links in a future electronic document. Users are urged to contribute their suggestions for improvement and additions by email to klaus.j.evert@t-online.de or by post to Klaus-Jürgen Evert, Rolandstrasse 9, 70469 Stuttgart, Germany.

Members of the IFLA Committee “Translation of Technical Terms”.

Acknowledgments

Many diligent minds and helping hands have strived together, all on a voluntary basis and over a long period of time, to compile the dictionary. Sincere thanks go here to all of them and also to those colleagues of various disciplines in many different countries, who helped us with great understanding and patience to find the appropriate term in often long discussions.

We give special thanks for the U.S. English in the present version of the dictionary to our co-authors, Edward B. Ballard (1906-2000), leader of the American working group and Prof. Robert E. Stipe (1929-2007), who unfortunately passed away before the publication of the dictionary. As specialists in the fields of design, administration, planning law and conservation, they both worked tirelessly on the definitions and terms which evolved. In 2004 the group was fortunate enough to gain the support of Prof. Nick Dines of Massachusetts, who has continued their intensive work on the dictionary.

Many thanks also go to Wolfgang Oehme, who as a German-American, made a considerable contribution to the first edition of the dictionary with German as the lead language and to Beatriz de Winthuysen Coffin, who as a native Spanish speaker, also greatly contributed to the Spanish part.

My special gratitude goes to the long-serving members of the European working group, who over the years have devoted a great deal of their time to the dictionary: David Elsworth, Stuttgart, responsible for British English, Iciar Oquifena, Berlin, for Spanish and Jean-Marie Schmerber, Wolfenbuettel for French. Prof. Richard Stiles, Wien, worked upon the UK English part from 1978-1990.

Sincere thanks are extended to my Stuttgart colleagues, who revised critically the German terminology in the following fields: Renate Kübler (nature conservation and impact mitigation regulation), Uwe-Karsten Bruhn (building regulations), Wemer Flad (waste management and pollution control), Prof. Dr. Amulf von Heyl (legal terms on administration, planning regulations and other legal subjects), and Klaus Reissner (surveying and land registering).

Finally, very special thanks go to all our wives and partners for their understanding of how we have spent our free time for the benefit of our profession. An infinite number of leisure hours, weekends and holidays were sacrificed in aid of our dictionary.

Without the financial support of my brother Hans-Friedrich Evert, Krefeld, and Wolfgang Oehme, Baltimore, as well as the financial contribution made by Springer Publishers to this edition, it would certainly have taken many more years to complete the work.

Having said all of this, I am now delighted to be able to hand over the results of our joint efforts to our readers.

Klaus-Jürgen Evert, Chairman of the IFLA Committee on Translation of Technical Terms.

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