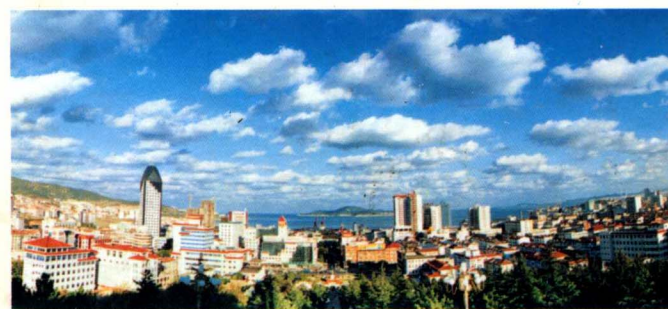
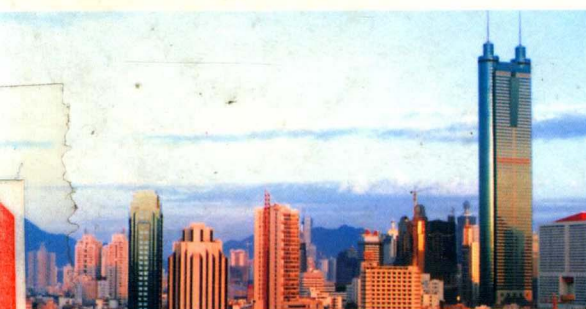


# 中国环境保护模范城市览胜

Highlights of China's Environmental Protection Model Cities

国家环境保护总局 编

Edited by State Environmental Protection Administration of China



中国环境科学出版社

China Environmental Science Press



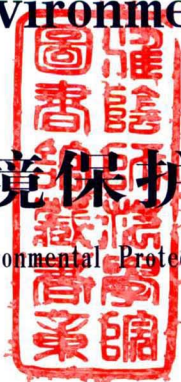
867897

# 中国环境保护模范城市览胜

Highlights of China's Environmental Protection Model Cities

国家环境保护总局 编

Edited by State Environmental Protection Administration of China



淮阴师范学院图书馆 807897



中国环境科学出版社  
China Environmental Science Press

# 中国环境保护模范城市览胜

国家环境保护总局 编

责任编辑 张新峰

美术设计 郝 明

出 版 中国环境科学出版社

经 销 各地新华书店经售

印 刷 中国科学院印刷厂印刷

开 本 787 × 1092 1/12

印 张 5.5

版 次 1998 年 12 月第一版 1998 年 12 月第一次印刷

印 数 10 000 册

定 价 40.00 元

## 图书在版编目 (CIP)数据

中国环境保护模范城市览胜 / 国家环境保护总局编. - 北京:  
中国环境科学出版社, 1998.8  
ISBN 7-80135-580-6

I 可 … II . 国… III . 城市环境 - 环境保护 - 成就 - 中国  
- 摄影集 IV . X21-64

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(98)第 20046 号

# 前 言

---

城市是人类社会经济活动最集中的地方，也容易成为环境污染严重的区域。如何在发展经济、促进城市精神文明建设的同时，保护好人们赖以生存的环境，使经济建设、城市建设与环境保护相协调，一直是中国政府，乃至世界各国政府面临和力求解决的重大问题。

张家港、大连、厦门、深圳、威海、珠海等城市坚持走可持续发展的道路，在环境保护方面做了大量工作，取得了突出的成绩，他们在经济高速发展的形势下，城市环境质量、公众环境意识等方面都有明显地改善和提高，获得了国家环境保护模范城市光荣称号。

为了宣传国家环境保护模范城市，树立他们的良好形象，我们出版了这部画册。画册刊载的照片，只是这6个城市发展变化一个形象而生动的缩影。

展望未来，当把目光投向21世纪时，中华大地上将有更多的城市经济繁荣、环境优美、人民幸福。



# PREFACE

---

Cities are the places where human socio-economical activities are most concentrated and environmental pollution tends to be heavy. How to protect the environment on which human existence depends and how to coordinate economical development, urban development and environmental protection is the major problem that Chinese government and the international society at large faces and tries to solve while economy is developed and urban civilization is promoted.

The cities of Zhangjiagang , Dalian, Xiamen, Shenzhen, Weihai and Zhuhai have made great efforts and achieved great successes in environmental protection as well as pursuing sustainable development. Urban environment quality and public environmental awareness of these cities have been improved obviously while economy is developed at high speed. They were therefore awarded National Environmental Protection Model City.

We published this picture book for promoting environmental protection model cities. The pictures and photos printed in this book are just the lively epitomes of changes in these 6 cities.

Looking forward into the 21st century, more environmental protection model cities will arise and that more and more people can enjoy a prosperous and happy life in a sound environment.

# 目 录

## CONTENTS

---

张家港 ZHANGJIAGANG	6
大 连 DALIAN	16
厦 门 XIAMEN	26
深 圳 SHENZHEN	36
威 海 WEIHAI	46
珠 海 ZHUHAI	56





# 张家港

ZHANGJIAGANG

张家港市位于中国江苏省东南部，地处黄金水道长江下游南岸，东靠上海，南接苏州，西连无锡，北临南通。境内拥有对外开放的国际贸易商港和中国唯一的内河型保税区。1986年撤县建市，总面积为999平方千米，人口83万，下辖26个镇。在第三届全国综合经济实力百强县(市)评比中，张家港市名列第二位。1996年度全市国内生产总值230亿元，比上年增长20.4%，财政收入10.8亿，外贸自营出口创汇6.95亿美元，比上年增长24.1%。

张家港市有着悠久的历史，东部的鹿苑镇徐家湾文化遗址，距今已有5500余年。1000多年前，中国唐代高僧鉴真大师在此东渡日本。西部的南沙镇东山村文化遗址，距今约8000年以上。

改革开放给张家港的经济腾飞创造了良好的外部环境。张家港人在“团结拼搏、负重奋进、自加压力、敢于争先”的张家港精神鼓舞下，抢抓机遇，艰苦创业，在发展经济的同时，坚持“环境与发展”综合决策。并在具体做法上积极推行“三个一”和“五个统一纳入”，即：“党政一把手亲自抓环保；建设项目坚持环保第一审批权；评先创优实行环保一票否决制”和“统一纳入全市两个文明建设奋斗目标；统一纳入市政府为民办实事的工作计划；统一纳入城市建设总体规划；统一纳入国民经济和社会发展规划；统一纳入对各级工作检查考核的重要内容”。形成了“党委领导、政府负责、部门配合、环保监督、群众参与”的良性运行机制。

几年来，张家港相继关闭了51家有污染企业，污染治理率达100%。与此同时，市领

导又适时提出了“港口国际化、城市现代化、农村城市化、城乡一体化”的奋斗目标，大力推进城乡环境的综合整治，经过几年的全力拼抢，城乡环境面貌焕然一新。市区现代化的建筑群初具规模。1992年获“全国卫生城市”称号，1993年被评为“全国城市环境综合整治优秀城市”，1994年摘取了“国家卫生城市”的桂冠，1996年获首家“全国环境保护模范城市”的殊荣。

在加速城市现代化建设的同时，依据经省政府批准的城市总体规划和清华大学编制的城镇总体规划，坚持中心城区同农村集镇建设协调发展，形成了具有特色的城镇群体。目前，城乡一体，布局合理，道路四通八达，环境绿化美化，设施配套完善，各镇都建有一所完中，一个综合性市场，一个上档次的商业街道，一个住宅小区，一个综合性娱乐场所，一个公园式休闲广场。农村居民开始享受城市文明，人们的卫生意识、环境意识、城市意识、文明意识不断增强，遵纪守法、提倡文明已蔚然成风。

Zhangjiagang is located in the southeastern part of Jiangsu Province, China and on the southern bank of the lower reaches of the golden waterways—the Yangtse River, with Shanghai to its east, Suzhou on its south, Wuxi on its west and Nantong to its north. It has an international trading and commercial port and a bonded zone located in the inland river, the only one of this kind in China. It has a land area of 999 square kilometers

and a population of 830,000. There are 26 towns under its jurisdiction. Zhangjiagang ranked second in third-round assessment of economically strongest counties in China. Its GDP in 1996 reached 23 billion yuan, 20.4% increase over that of the previous year. Its revenue in 1996 was 1.08 billion yuan and its foreign currency revenue from its own exports was 695 million USD, 24.1% higher than that in 1995.

Zhangjiagang enjoys a long history. In Luyuan Town located in its east there was Xujiawan Cultural Site which was 5,500 years far away from now. In Nansha Town located in its west there was Tongshancun Cultural Site which was more than 8,000 years far away from now. About one thousand years ago, Jianzhen, a famous Buddhist Master of Tang Dynasty of China started from here his long trip to Japan.

The reform and opening to the outside world has provided a favorable external environment for the economic takeoff of Zhangjiagang. The people of Zhangjiagang grasped the opportunity to advance their economy with hard work and diligence, inspired by the spirit of “unity for joint action, advancing even with burdens, exerting pressure on its own and striving for top”. They have been following the comprehensive decision making process



with both economic development and environmental protection considered while advancing their economy. In practice “three ones” and “five incorporations” have been adopted. Specifically, the top officials of both Party and government will take responsibility for the environment themselves. Environment will be the first criteria for approving the construction projects. Environment can be used a veto for awarding models or the best performance. The environment will be incorporated into the goal of material and spiritual civilization construction, the work plan of the municipal government, the urban growth master plan, the plan for social and economic development and the content for examination of the performance of the governments at all levels. A sound operational mechanism has been established of the Party exercising the leadership, the government fulfilling the responsibility, the environment department supervising, other departments cooperating and the public participating.

Zhangjiagang has closed 51 polluting enterprises, with the rate of pollution treatment reaching 100%. Meanwhile, the municipal leaders proposed at a proper time the goal of internationalizing the port, modernizing the city, urbanizing the rural area and integrating rural and urban areas, which has strongly promoted the



张家港新貌

Zhangjiagang's New Look

environmental improvement of both the rural and urban areas. As a result of years of arduous work, totally new changes have taken place in the environment. A group of modern buildings have been set up in the city proper. In 1992, Zhangjiagang was awarded “National Clean City” and “National Model City for Environmental Improvement” in 1993. In 1994, the title of national clean city was officially awarded to Zhangjiagang. In 1996, Zhangjiagang was awarded “National Model City for Environmental Protection”.

While facilitating the urban modernization, an urban-rural integrated area with a particular characteristics was formed according to the master plan approved by the provincial government

and the master planning formulated by Tsinghua University and by following the principle of coordinated urban and rural development. Now, the rural and urban area layout was reasonable with good transportation facilities and beautiful environments. The infrastructure in the urban and rural areas is relatively satisfactory. At present, each town has a complete schooling system, a supermarket, a commercial district, a residential quarter, a recreational facility and a square for relaxation and leisure. The farmers living in the rural area are now beginning to enjoy the urban civilization. Their awareness of environment, health, following public norms and law compliance is increasing and popular.



新区建设一角 (上)

A Corner of New District (Upper)

新建的海关大楼和休闲广场(下)

The New Customs Mansion and Leisure Square  
(Lower)





改造后的谷渚港(左上)

Gudu Port after Renovation (Upper Left)

城市雕塑栩栩如生(左下)

Lifelike City Sculpture (Lower Left)

街心公园一角(右上)

A Corner of Street Centre Park (Upper Right)

全国首家镇办四星级宾馆——馨苑度假村(右下)

Xinyuan Holiday Hotel —— the First Four-Star Hotel Run by Town in China (Lower Right)





城北新村一角(上)

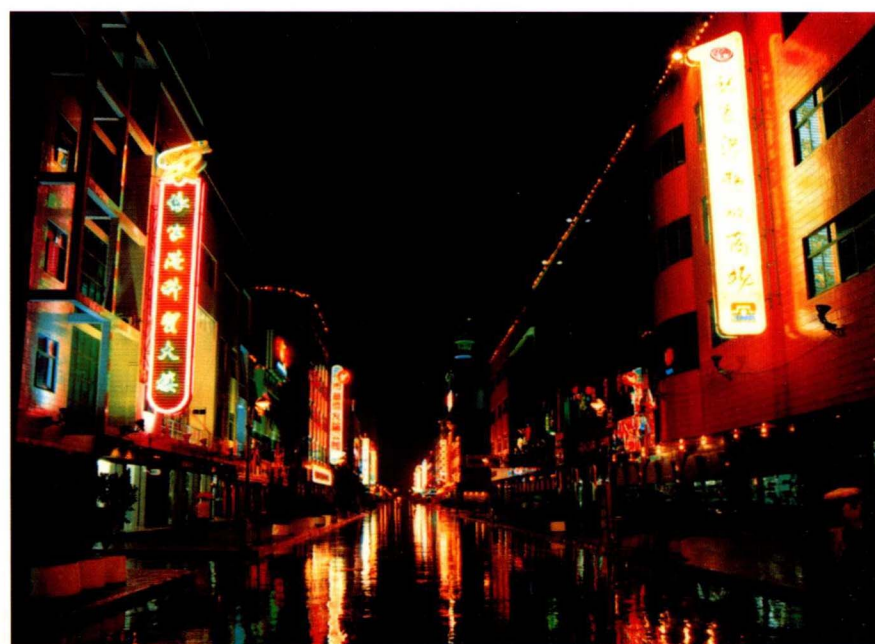
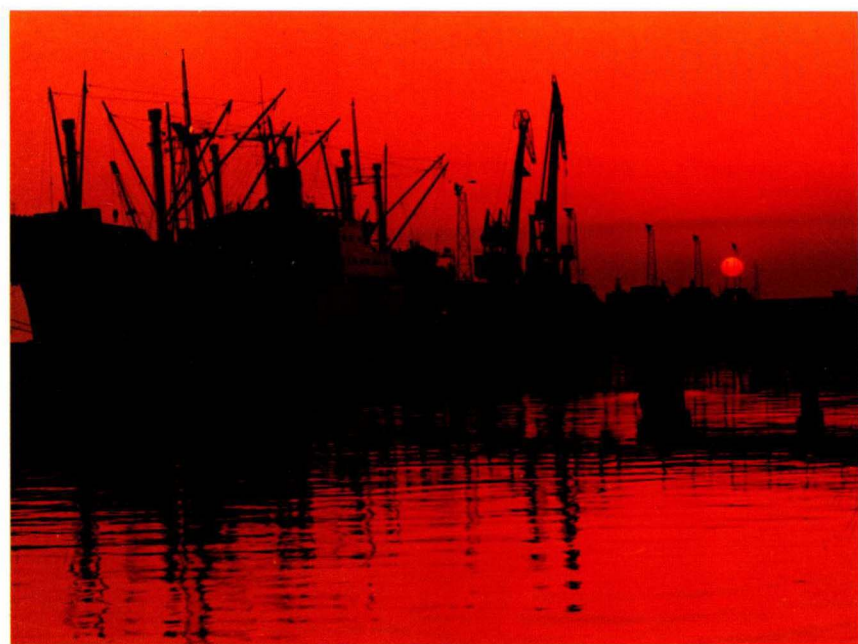
A Corner of New District in Northern Part of City (Upper)

天然良港——张家港港(左下)

A Unique Natural Port —— Zhangjiagang Port (Lower Left)

“步行街”夜景(右下)

The Night Scenery of Walking Street (Lower Right)









蛇形美食街 (左下)

Snake-shaped Bar Street (Lower Left)

洋溢着现代化气息的三兴镇 (右上)

A Modern Town——Sanxing Town (Upper Right)

杨舍镇小河坝村大菜巷 (右下)

Dacai Lane, Xiaoheba Village of Yangshe Town (Lower Right)





化工厂夜景 (上)

Night Scenery of Chemical Factory (Upper)

普坤毛纺有限公司染色污水处理厂 (左下)

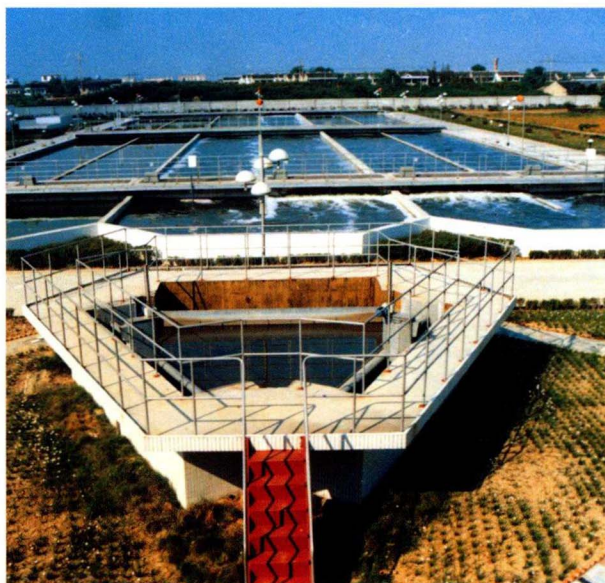
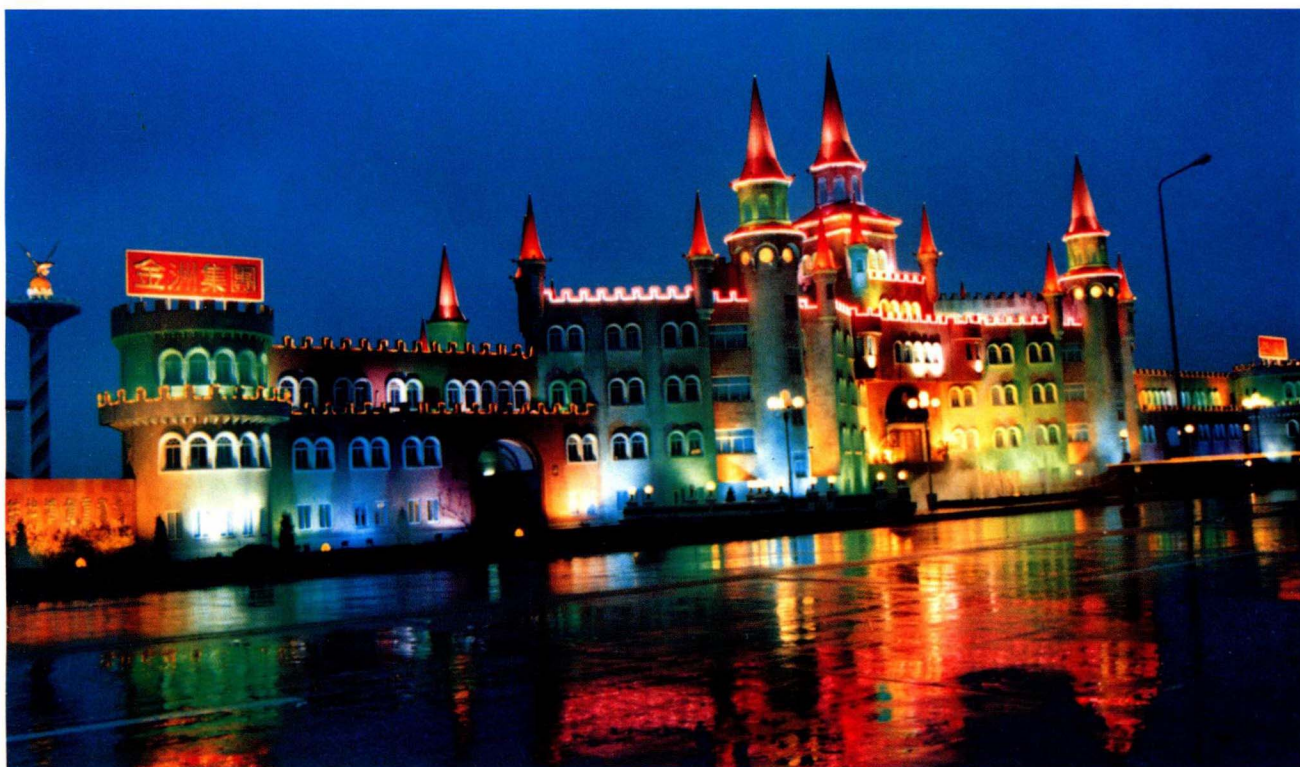
Pukun Woolen Group — Dyestuff Waste Water Treatment Plant (Lower Left)

新建的污水处理厂 (下中)

The Newly Built Sewage Treatment Plant (Middle Lower)

张家港蔬菜园艺场 (右下)

Zhangjiagang Greenhouse (Lower Right)





江苏梁丰高级中学 (左)

Liangfeng High School of Jiangsu Province (Left)

港区镇长江村的农民别墅群 (上)

Farmers' Villas in Changjiang Village, Gangqu Town (Upper)

环境保护先进单位——江苏天鹏化工集团生产车间 (左下)

Environment Protection Model Unit——Workshop of Jiangsu  
Tianpeng Chemical Group (Lower Left)

全国第一所县办大学——沙洲工学院 (右下)

The First County-owned College in China——Shazhou  
Engineering Institute (Lower Right)









# 大连

## DALIAN

位处辽东半岛南端的大连，陆地面积为12 574平方千米，海岸线长1906千米。其三面环海，风光秀丽，自然条件得天独厚，被誉为镶嵌在我国黄渤海之间的一颗璀璨的明珠。

解放前，大连历经沙俄和日本帝国主义近半个世纪的殖民统治，留下了种种创伤和弊端。解放后，大连作为中国的一个老工业基地，城市布局不合理，基础设施建设严重滞后，环境也面临不断恶化的局面。长期以来背负着产业和产品结构亟待调整、环境污染治理任务沉重的压力和挑战。

正视压力、迎接挑战是大连的抉择。三年前，中共大连市委、大连市人民政府提出了“立足可持续发展，以建设优美的环境为前提，不求最大，但求最佳”的城市建设总体思路。全市530万人民为建设家园、美化家园，打响了环境建设和环境综合整治的一个个攻坚战：实施“524”工程，建成220多平方千米的烟尘控制区；实施“碧水工程”，完成大窑湾生活污水排海、大化棉花岛新渣场等80多个工程项目；创建环境噪声达标区，全市已建成20个达标小区，环境噪声达标区的面积已达136平方千米……

为加快城市布局和产品产业结构调整，大连已关停、搬迁了38个污染严重的企业；并且投巨资进行城市道桥等基础设施建设，开展了大规模的城市绿化、美化工程。

大连在大干，大连在发展。仅仅数年，大连在经济持续高速增长和能源消耗又不断增加的情况下，环境质量已有了明显改善，生态环境已开始步入良性循环，整个城市的面貌发生了历史性的巨变。

今天，大连“长高了、变绿了、变美了”。这不仅是大连人的自喻，更是中外宾客对大连由衷地赞叹。

今天，漫步在大连的街头，人们将会被错落有致、各具特色的建筑所吸引，更会为其青山葱笼、海天相连、绿草如织的美景所陶醉。

今天，大连不仅是国际交通的枢纽，东北亚地区商贸、金融、信息的中心，中国北方最具活力、最开放的城市，而且大连的环境保护也走在全国领先的行列，首批被命名为“国家环境保护模范城市”。

应当相信，在中共大连市委、大连市人民政府的领导下，经过大连市530多万人民继续不懈地拼搏努力，不久的将来，一个布局合理、基础设施完善、环境质量一流的大连；一个更具活力、更开放的大连；一个更绿更美的大连，一定会呈现在世人面前。

Located in the south of Liaodong peninsular, Dalian covers a land of 12,574km<sup>2</sup> and a coast line of 1,906km. Surrounded by sea in three directions, Dalian is called a “bright pearl” between the Yellow Sea and the Bo Sea because of its wonderful scenery and the unique natural conditions.

However, the colonized domination for almost half a century under Russian Tsarist and Japanese Imperialists left kinds of wounds and disadvantages before liberation. And after liberation Dalian has been considered as an old industrial basis of

China, which led to irrational city layout, inadequate infrastructure construction and deteriorating environment. Dalian has been faced with the pressure and challenge of adjusting the structure of industry and production, and harnessing environmental pollution.

Facing the pressure and meeting the challenge have to be the choice of Dalian. Three years ago, the Dalian Municipal Party Committee, the People's Government adopted the master plan of city construction, which is “based on sustainable development and construction of wonderful environment, not seeking for the biggest but for the best.” 5.3 million people in the whole city began to engage in environmental construction and environmental comprehensive harnessment in order to construct and beautify the city. The actions included implementing “524” project, establishing a central area of more than 220km<sup>2</sup> for smog and dust, carrying out “clean water project”, the sea disposal of domestic sewage in Dayaowan, and 80 engineering projects like the new residue site of Dalian Chemical Industrial Factory Cotton island are also carried out. 20 standard regions have been finished, where the noise control has reached the standard.

In order to speed up the adjustment of city layout and the structure of industry