厦門經濟特區

公用設施

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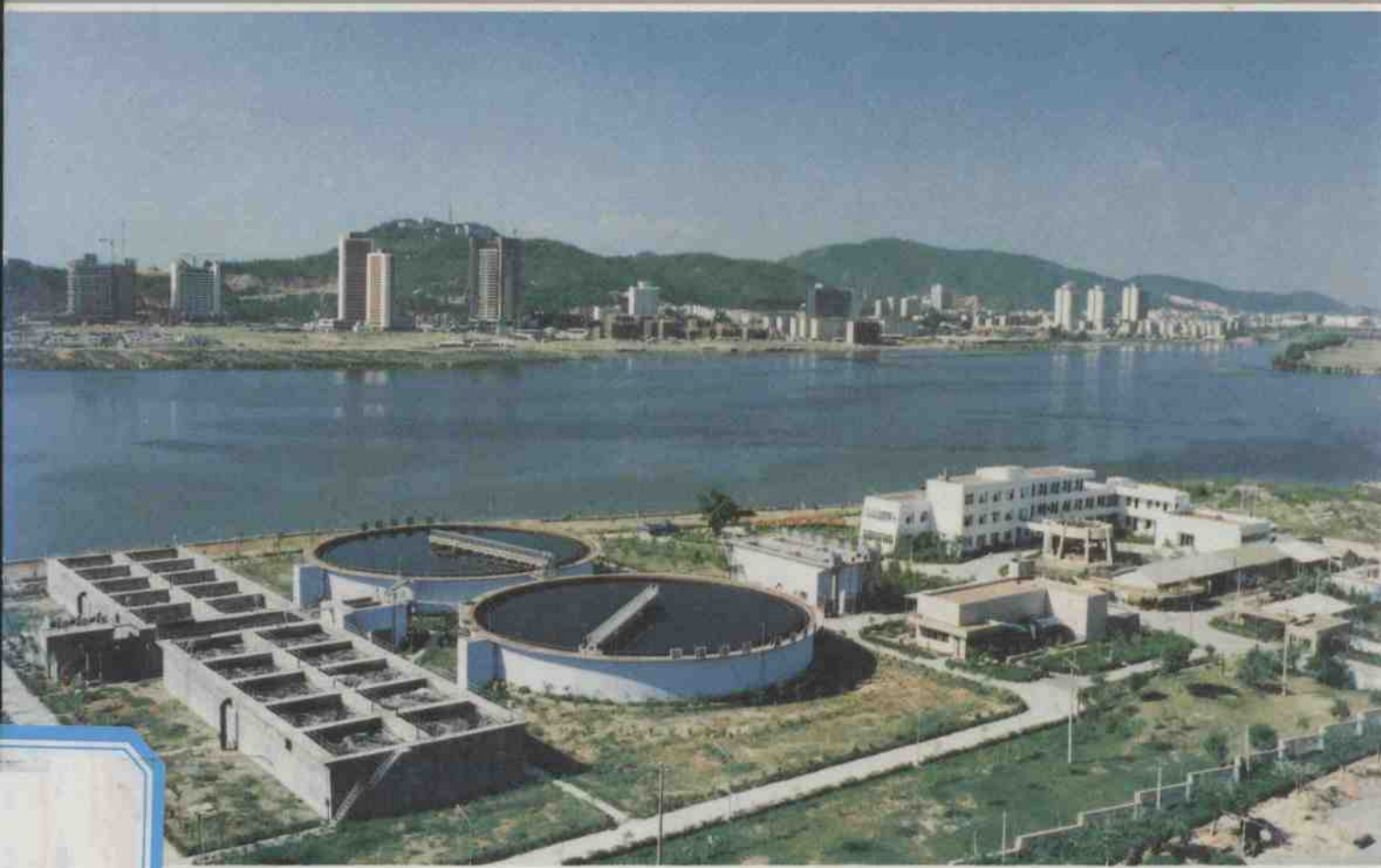
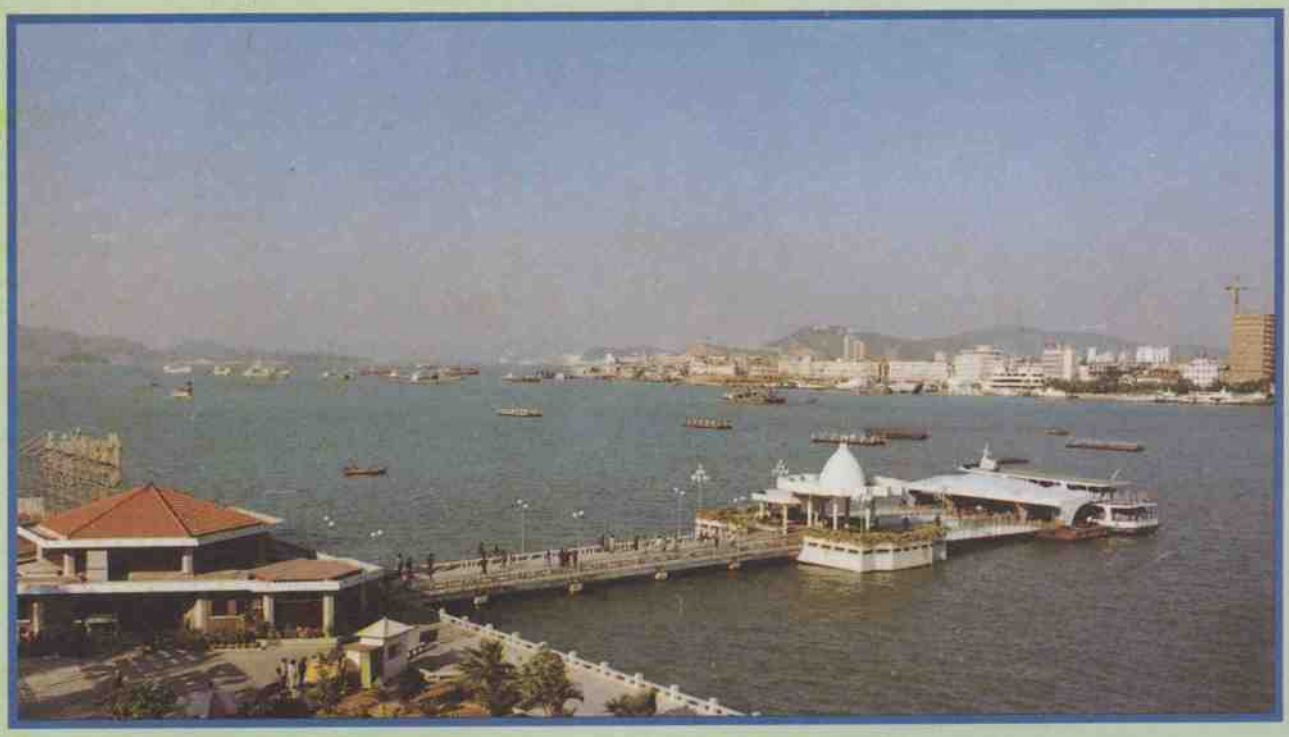


厦[redacted]規劃管理局

厦門市城市規劃設計研究院



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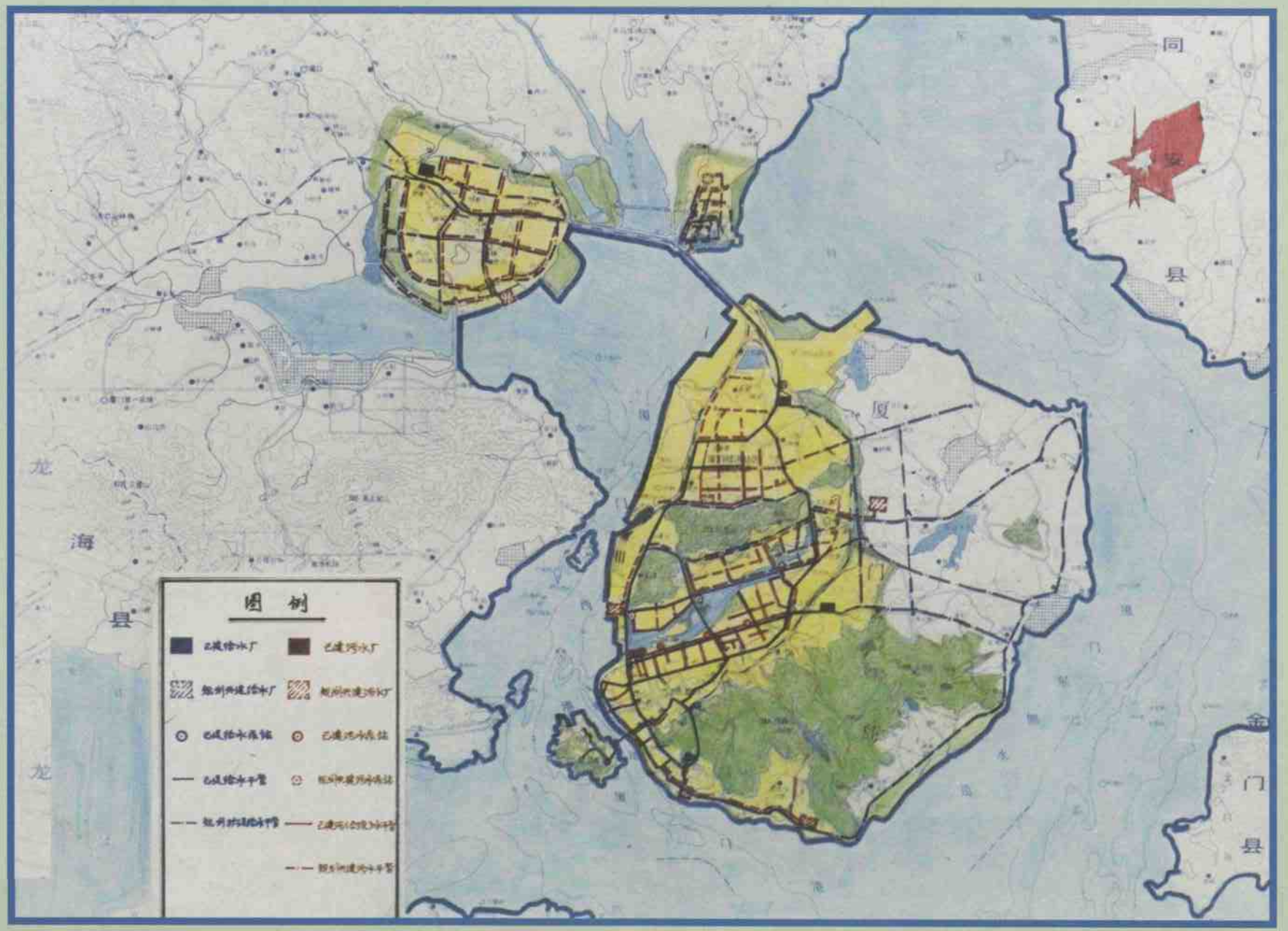
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厦門經濟特區

公用設施

城市公用設施是城市基礎設施的重要組成部份，它既為物質生產服務，又為人民生活提供公共設施，是城市賴以生存和發展的基礎。近年來，厦門經濟特區在城市給排水，防洪，供電，供熱，煤氣，郵電通訊以及港口碼頭，道路，橋梁，機場等基礎設施進行了大規模建設，使特區的基礎設施日臻完善，促進了厦門經濟特區的迅速發展，同時也更好地為引進外資創造了良好的投資環境。

一、城市供水：

厦門位於九龍江出口處，淡水資源豐富。目前城市水源主要取自九龍江北溪引水工程和近郊的坂頭——石兜水庫。遠期規劃將開發北溪左岸支流龍津溪水源。城市用水綜合指標近期（到1990年）每人每日600升；遠期（到2000年）為800升。本島市區按規劃建設了三座水廠（高殿，蓮坂，赤嶺水廠），現日製水能力為31.1萬噸／日，遠期可達51.5萬噸／日（其中高殿水廠44萬噸／日，蓮坂水廠7萬噸／日，赤嶺水廠0.5萬噸／日）。同時配有給水管網幹管長達287公里，初步形成了現狀管網係統，提高了供水可靠性，能充分滿足城市生產，生活用水和流動人口大量增加的用水需要。鼓浪嶼供水由本島市區通過過海管道輸送，日供水量達1.6萬噸。城市水源可保證七層樓用水，高層建築應自立泵房。

集美鎮現有供水能力為0.5萬噸／日的水廠一座，近期可擴建到1.5萬噸／日，遠期可達2.0萬噸／日，並於鎮北預留有2.0公頃供興建水廠之用。杏林工業區現有水廠一座，日製水能力為清水2萬噸，渾水6萬噸。近期可擴建到清水10萬噸，遠期（2000年）清水15萬噸。海滄臺商投資區總用水量取決於工業用水和居民生活用水的需要，如果建設石油化工等工廠，則城市需要相應大量的用水，須興建一至二座水廠。

二、城市排水：

城市排水按地形條件劃分為舊城，新區，湖里，曾厝垵，鼓浪嶼，集美，杏林和海滄等排水區相應建設污水處理廠和管網係統。

本島市區的排水體制，舊城區採用雨污合流制，新區採用分流制。各分流區及部分合流區的污水，按城區設置污水處理廠處理，分別排入附近海域。現已建成的南岸（湖濱南路西端北側）污水處理廠，日處理污水13.4萬噸（其中一級處理9.7萬噸，二級處理3.7萬噸，佔地5.81公頃）。規劃近期興建北岸（位於湖濱北路西端與湖濱西路北端交叉處）污水處理廠，日處理規模為10.5萬噸，現已完成可行性方案研究。規劃遠期在薛嶺興建一座規模為16萬噸／日，佔地16公頃的污水處理廠，將處理後的污水排入東海域。另外，近期規劃在舊市區的厦大與曾厝垵興建0.5萬噸／日及1萬噸／日規模的污水處理廠。湖里工業區規劃興建污水處理廠（位於湖里南山路西端）佔地6公頃，日處理污水近期為2萬噸（現在興建中），遠期為5.5萬噸。本島市區已建成污水幹管21公里，污水泵站4座（南岸），湖濱北路3座污水泵站正在興建中，遠期在蓮坂，江頭，薛嶺等處興建污水泵站。

為保護鼓浪嶼周圍海域不受污染，鼓浪嶼地形條件劃分為 個排水小區，每個小區結合一個較大單位設置的污水處理站，處理好本小區的污水後再排入深海處。

集美鎮規劃興建一座污水處理廠，規模為0.7萬噸／日，用地1公頃，污水管網管道總長12.78公里。近期規劃在龍舟池南側海邊興建一座污水排放調節池（規模為5500方）搞活龍舟池水體，改善周圍環境。

為適應當前杏林臺商外資投資區經濟發展，現已抓緊杏林污水處理廠（位於杏林區東南側的曾營堤外海灘地，按規劃要求近期規模為6萬噸／日，遠期規模為12萬噸／日，近期污水管道總長52.04公里，中途泵站3座，雨水管道總長64.13 公里。

海滄臺商投資區規模較大，考慮到該區工業及其配套項目的污水，需另設污水處理廠，使污水經二級或二級以上的處理後方排入附近深層海域。

三、城市防洪：

厦門本島防洪按五十年一遇標準設防。位於筼筜湖流域中心區的筼筜新中心區按五十年一遇設計洪水位1.46米控制。在整個筼筜流域37.1平方公里的匯水面積中的中心低洼的筼筜湖中留有水面2.373平方公里，作為納洪水面（包括松柏小區的0.547平方公里水面作為滯洪區）並於蓮岳路修建一座調節水閘及湖濱南路西端興建一座排水能力為35立方米／秒的大泵站。現已清挖湖底淤泥110萬方，近期規劃結合搞活筼筜湖水體清淤217萬方，修建堤岸13.98公里（現已修建1.4公里），完善17號，18號兩大排水溝的上游段渠道工程，以利山洪排泄。

廈門地區沿海的防潮浪設施也按五十年一遇標準設置，高崎海堤原來按農墾要求修建，標準偏低，現按規劃並經技術論證擬在西側填出100－300米寬的用地，以確保該地段的防潮浪安全。

四、城市供電：

廈門供電係統是福建省電網的一個重要組成部份，電源主要來自區域性李林變電站，通過輸電綫路係統向市區送電。城市現有杏林電廠（裝機容量6.2萬瓩）和蓮坂燃氣輪電廠（裝機容量為9.74萬瓩，為應急電源）。近年來，城市用電量迅速增長，85年用電負荷為7.58萬瓩，88年達13.05萬瓩，據有關部門分析，到2000年城市用電負荷將達60萬瓩，用電量32億度。為此，市各有關部門抓緊進行了新建電廠和供電綫路的前期工作，以適應廈門經濟特區建設發展的需要。

新建的電廠經各方面論證，選在嵩嶼避開民航機場航綫東側又具有深水岸綫建設煤碼頭的鴨蛋山一帶，近期規模為60萬瓩，最終規模可達120萬瓩，建成後並入福建電網，可確保城市用電的需要。

本島市區供電由二條綫路由島外輸入，一條是火燒嶼架空高壓綫路進入本島東渡變電站向湖里，市中心區和高崎新區供電；另一條由集美經海底高壓電纜進入島內後，以架空高壓綫至半藍山變電站，負責舊市區和東區一帶的供電，同時引出高壓綫路繞過湖邊水庫經園山仙岳山與東渡變電站聯網，提高了供電的可靠性和安全性。由東渡和半藍山變電站再引出的高壓綫路通向將軍祠，廈港，高殿，湖濱南，湖濱北，蓮坂，江頭，鎮海，曾厝垵等二次變電站，輸出1萬伏供電綫路到各街坊。

鼓浪嶼區由本島二次變電站由海底電纜供電，集美區由李林一次變電站引出3.5萬伏綫直接供電，杏林區也由李林一次變電站引出兩條11萬伏高壓綫至杏東，碑頭兩個變電站。

為協調好城市供電與其他建設的關係，22萬伏高壓綫路走向留有不准建房的高壓綫走廊，供電綫路經城市繁華地段宜採用地下電纜，市區內主要道路邊一律採用户內式變電室。

五、城市通訊：

廈門經濟特區電話通訊全自動程控交換設備，現已安裝3.3萬門。第三期工程增到6.6萬門，今後每年遞增約8千門以上，長途交換設備已達800綫，第三期工程後增到2300綫，可通達256個國家和地區。預計至2000年程控電話容量將達到15萬門。近期將進行移動通訊建設和安裝衛星地面站。1995年前我市將採用2MB/S或光纖用高速率連網，到2000年廈門將建成綜合業務數字網。

最近國務院決定杏林、海滄為臺商經濟投資區。為此，海滄地區將設置通訊配套設施，規劃程控電話容量約為10萬門；杏林地區也將在現有基礎上作較大幅度的增長。

郵政在技術及管理上廣泛應用微機技術，在農村1955年將實現投遞摩托化。為此，近期將在東渡港區，湖濱北路的東、西段，蓮花新村，曾厝垵，湖里南部生活區，斗西路，晨光路等處加强郵政網點的建設，使每個郵電支局（所）的服務半徑從1985年的0.8公里縮短為0.5公里，達到每個服務點的服務人口在1萬人以下，基本達到國際郵聯提出的服務水平。

六、城市煤氣：

據廈門市的具體情況，確定了"新市區以管道煤氣為主，老市區（包括鼓浪嶼區）以液化石油氣為主"，的廈門市煤氣建設總體規劃。

目前液化石油氣已供應1.5萬户，氣化率達22.7%，今後隨着需求量日益增長，服務範圍將逐步擴大。管道煤氣工程正在緊張的施工中，第一期工程已於1988年7月動工，計劃三年建成，一期工程包括煤製氣廠一座（近期產量為10萬標立米／日，遠期為30萬標立米／日）輸氣幹管31.7公里，現已鋪設26公里。有關輸配氣配套設施22座。一期工程完工投入使用後，湖里工業區，江頭次中心區及幾個新開發區均有管道煤氣供應，將大大方便生活，改善環境。

七、城市供熱：

廈門市供熱主要用於工業生產和個別公共建築。據1986年調查，廈門市工廠熱負荷為64.1萬百萬大卡／年，其中杏林工業區30.4萬百萬大卡／年，本島市區33.7萬百萬大卡／年。小時熱負荷杏林工業區為50百萬大卡。本島市區為95.65百萬大卡。目前有局部地區已採用了集中供熱，杏林電廠向第一化纖廠，滌綸廠等廠供熱已初步形成網絡。本島的感光廠（老廠）向蜜餞廠供熱，染整廠向織布一廠供熱已取得一定的經濟效益與環境效益。

遠期（2000年）　全市集中供熱負荷達148.41萬百萬大卡（耗煤量為45.29萬噸），全市基本實現工廠的集中供熱，並可供給有

條件的高層建築。到1990年，杏林電廠改為熱電廠，建設一條東西向的集中供熱幹管。本島市區規劃9個小聯片供熱網，年供熱負荷約20萬百萬大卡。湖里工業區建設2×20噸／小時集中鍋爐房管網。海滄地區按工業區工廠聯片集中供熱。

八、城市消防：

近年來，經濟特區迅速發展，建設任務大，高層建築不斷湧現，易燃易爆物質也在增多，為確保城市安全，城市規劃和消防部門本着"預防為主，防消結合，合理佈局，加强管理"原則進行統籌安排。

1. 城市各項建設按"集團式"總體規劃佈局進行選址定點，各"集團"規模不大，之間又有山，水等自然空間予以分隔，各"集團"內部又設置有大小公園和庭院綠地作為避灾空間。有易燃易爆的企業要加强防範，危險品倉庫選在市區邊緣並加强管理。

2. 消防站在市區內均勻分佈，每個責任區面積4－7Km^2，現已建有廈港，浮嶼，後江埭，湖里，筼筜，東渡，高崎，杏林，集美，鼓浪嶼等，規劃新建的有江頭，曾厝垵，杏東，海滄等。

3. 在城市給水和城市道路方面，要滿足城市消防需要，城市消防栓間距為120米，所接管道直徑不小于100mm，水壓要保證上6層樓以上。大型建築，高層建築，企業單位的總平面佈置中，道路和消防栓要嚴格按城市消防要求設置。

Plan For Public Utility Works of Xiamen Special Economic Zone

Public utility works, as being the important part of infrastructure, is the basis of existence and development of a city. It gives service to material production and people' s life. In several years lately, the infrastructure of Xiamen Special Economic Zone has been improving,including a lot of large-scale cons truction of water supply,drainage system,flood prevention. electiricity supply, heating system,liquefied petroleum gas, post and telecommunications, port and harbour, roads, brigdge airport etc.. This continuous progress has been promoting the development of Xiamen Special Economic Zone, and creating a wonderful investment environment for introducing foreign capital.

I. WATER SUPPLY

Xiamen is Located in the exit of Jiulong river, it has rich resource of fresh water. Nowadays,Water resource of Xiamen comes from diversion works from north rivulet of Jiulong river and Shidou reservior at Bantou, outskirts of Xiamen city. The development of Longjinxi rivulet, branch of Jiulong river, will be under consideration according to our plan, comprehensive quota of water consumed per day Perperson will be 600 liters by the year 1990 and up to 800 litres by the year 2000.Three water plants (Gaodian, Lianban and Chiling water plant) have been constructed, Their water production capacity is 311kiloton / dayat present, and will be up to 515 kiloton / day in future (of which, Gaodian water plant' s capacity is 440 kiloton day, Lianban' s 70 kiloton / day, and Chiling' s 5 kiloton /day). In addition, 287 kilometers long water supply pipelines forms present network of water supply line to provide the water which is consumed in production process, daily life and by tremendous yl increased floating pepole. And the reliability of water supply is improved. 16 kilotons of water is supplied from urban district of Xiamen Island to Gulangyu Isle through sea floor line everyday. Running water can be transported to the seventh floor of a building reliably, and a pump room should be constructed in high buildings.

There is a water plant in Jimei town whose water supply capability is 5kiloton / dayand will increase to 15kiloton / day soon, and will be up to 20 kiloton / dayin future; in addition, 2 hectares of land in the north of this town is left for the construc - tionof another waterworks. A water plant in Xinglin industrial district can produce 20 kilotons of clear water and 60 kilotons of unclear water per day; its production capacity will be 100 kiloton / day of clear water soon, and up to 150 kiloton/ day by 2000 year. The total amount of water consumed in Haicang Taiwan- investment district depends upon the need of water-used in industrial production and everyday life; if petroleum chemical factory and others are built, one or two water plant should be constructed to provide necessary amout of water correspondingly.

II. DRAINAGE SYSTEM

The area covered by drainage system is divided into old downtown, new urban district, Huli, Zen-

gcuo' an, Gulangyu Isle, Jimei, Xinglin and Haicang drainage zone by taking into account the structure of geographical conditions. Distributed sewage treatment plants and network of pipeline should correspond with the drainage zone.

Drainage pattern of urban district of Xiamen Island as follows: two drainage systems are adopted in new urban district to dispose of domestic sewage and rain water seperately and only one system is used in old urban district. Sewage from new urban district and partly old urban district is seht into watste water disposing plants which are built according to the layout of urban districts, then drained into near sea area. Well-constructed Nan' an (South-bank) sewage disposing plant which covers 5.81 hectares (in north side of west end of Southern Hubin road) can process 134 kilotons of sewage (of which, 97 kiloton of sewage accord with first class standard, 37 kioltons of sewage accord with second class standard). Bei-an (North bank) sewage disposing plant (located in crossing of west side of Northern Hubin road and north side of western Hubin road) will be constructed according to the plan whose processing capacity is 105 kiloton/day; investgation on its feasibility scheme has been completed. Planned waste water disposing plant at Xueling, engaging 16 hectares, witth the disposing capacity of 160 kiloton /day, will be built in remote future, waste water is drained into southern sea area after processed. Additionally, a waste water disposing plant in Xiamen University and the other in Zengcuo' an will be set up soon, whose disposing scale are 5 kilotonday and 10 kiloton/day respectively. Another waste water disposing plant is being built in west terminal of Nanshan road of Huli industrial district with an area of 6 hectares, its disposing capacity of waste Water is 20 kilotonday and will reach 55 kilotonday in future. Now, 21 kilometers long of sewage pipeline and four waste water pump houses (at south side of Yuandang river) have been erected in urban district of Xiamen Island; three waste water pump houses are being raised in northern Hubin road; severa pump houses to be set in Lianban, Jiangtou and Xueling are in consideration.

In order to prevent the sea area around Gulangyu Isle from pollution, Gulangyu Isle is divided into of drainage zones, in each of which, a waste water processing works close to a big unit is to be established, waste water must to be processed before it is allowed to be flowed into deep sea area

There will be a Waste water disposing plant in Jimei town Whose disposing capacity is 7 kiloton/day, engaging the area of 1 hectare, with total length of 12.78 kilometers waste water network of pipeline in accordance with the plan. A waste water drainage and adjustment pool (with the capacity of 5,500 cubic meters) is to be set up in the southern seaside of Longzhouchi (dragon boat pool) to activate the water of Longzhouchi and to improve environment around.

In order to adapt contemporary economic development of Xinglin Taiwan-investment and foreign venture area, Xinglin waste water disposing plant located in outside beach of Zengying dike, southeastern of Xinglin is in progress, its scale will be 60 kiloton/day upon completion and should increase to 120 kiloton/day in long term plan and there will be a total length of 52.04 kilometers waste water pipeline, three pump relay stations and 64.13 kilometers long sewage line according to the plan.

Haicang Taiwan-investment area is broad in scope and there are many manufacturing factories and accessory projects in this area. So, additional waste water processing plants are needed to make secondary or secondary over processing before it is drained to nearby deep sea area.

III. FLOOD PREVENTION

Flood preventive measurements are taken based on the estimation of the flood one time per 50 years in Xiamen Island. Assumed that flood is encountered each 50 years, flood level will be controlled under 1.46 meters around new Yuandang central area of heart area of Yuandang river valley. The entire Yuandang river valley covers 37.1 square kilometers of water-collecting area, in which 2.373 square kilometers water area, low-lying section of Yuandang river, serves as water-holding area (including 0.547 square kilometers of water area in Songbai quarter as flood detention area). A regulating sluice gate was built in Lianyue road and a irragation and drainage pumping station which has discharge capacity of 35 cubic meterecond was erected. And 1.10 million cubic meters has been dug up, and 2.17 million cubic meters of sludge is to be cleared away to activate the waters of Yuandang river, and 13.98 kilometers long of embankment is to be completed (1.4 kilometers long

of dike is in existence now), upper reaches sections of No. 17 and No. 18 escape canals are to be finished to facilitate drainage of mountain torrents in accordance with the shortterm plan.

Coastal tide control installation in Xiamen area is installed in accordance with the expectation of one tide time encountered each 50 years; Yuandang sea dike was fomerly built up on the basis of farming reclarmation standard which is a little lower than the existent requirements, the land of 100-300 meters in width is to be filled and levelled up after technical demonstration of the plan, to assure the tide prevention and control of this section safely.

IV. ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Power supply network of Xiamen is one of the important part of Fujian province' s electrified wire nettings, its power supply comes mainly from regional Lilin transformer substation through transmission line system to urban district. There are Xinglin power plant (which has installed capacity of 62,000 kilowatt) and Lianban gas turbine power station (emergent power supply, whose installed capacity is 97,400 kilowatt). In a few years, power consumption of Xiamen city has been increasing rapidly The total Load of electricity was 75,800 Kilowatt in 1985 and 130,500 Kilowatt in 1988 It is estimated that the total power consumption of the city will come to 600,000 kilowatt and 3.2 billion kilowatt-hour per year by the year 2000. In order to adapt to the increasing need for construction and development of Xiamen Special Economic Zone, the relevant municipal departments of Xiamen city have been paying close attention to earlier stage of projects of planned power plants and power transmission line system.

After the demonstration of various fields, it is determined that a new power plant will be built at Yadanshan (duck' s egg mount) area of Songyu isle with a deep coastal line for construction of coal wharf and away from air route of air port. The plant' s capacity is 600,000 kilowatt and will come up to 1.2 million kilowatt by its completion. It will be merged into Fujian province' s live wire entanglement upon its completion to meet the needs for power comsumption of the city.

It is planned to bring in electric energy through two transmission lines from outside the Xiamen Island, one is overhead high voltage transmission line from Huoshaoyu islet through Dongdu transformer substation of Xiamen Island to Huli district, center of the city and Yuandang new district, the other is from Jimei through submarine high voltage cable to Xiamen Island, then through overhead high voltage transmission line to Banlanshan transformer substation to be responsible for the power supply of old urban district and the eastern district of the city. Moreover, a drawed high voltage transmission line bypasses Hubian (lakeside) reservior and passed through Yuanshan mount and Xianyueshan mount to Dongdu transformer substation to join the live wire entanglement. As the result, the reliability and safety of power supply are improved. Two drawed high voltage transmission lines from Dongdu transformer substation and Banlanshan transformer substation respectively lead to a lot of secondary transformer substations at Jiangjunci, Xiagang, Gaodian, Southern Hubin road, Northern Hubin road, Lianban, Jiangtou, Zhenhai, Zengcuo' an, from which 10,000 voltage power supple lines are drawed into every subdistrict.

The power supply of Culangyu Isle is through submarine cable from secondary transformer substation of Xiamen Island, Jimei district' s power supply is supplied through a 350,000 voltage transmission line led from Lilin transformer substation directly; two of 110,000 voltage transmission wires are drawed from Lilin transformer substation to Xingdong and Beitou transformer substations of Xinglin district respectively.

To coordinate the relationship among the power supply and other items of construction, buildings is not permitted to be built in 220,000 voltage transmission line passageway, underground cable should be used when transmission line goes across the busy section of the city. Each of kilovoltage transformer substation along the main roads of urban district must be indoor transformer room.

V. POST AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Xiamen Special Economic Zone has 33-thousand-gate automatic programme controlled switchboard now and 66-thousandd-gate will be available upon completion of the third stage of this project; and the total amount will increase at an average rate of 8,000 gates more per year. 800 routes of long-distance exchange switchboard exist, and 2,300 routes will be ready, this enabled direct dial

from Xiamen to 256 foreign countries and regions. It is estimated that 150,000 gates of programme controlled telephone sets will be present by 2000 year. Mobile communications facilities and a ground satwellite station will be installed recently 2 MB//S or rapid fibre-optic networks will be adopted by 1995 year, and comprehensive business number network will be finished in the city by the year 2000.

Xinglin Haicang districts was nominated by the state as Taiwan-investment area. So, accessory communication facilities will be established in Haicang area, it is planned that 100,000 gates programme controlled telephone sets should be at hand; Xinglin district' s capacity will increse largely.

Computer techinque will be put in use on postal technology and management extensively, postal matter dilivery will be motorizied in rural area by the year 1995. The construction of postal network will be enhanced soon, new postal offices will be established at Dongdu harbour area. eastern section and western section of northern Hubin road Lianhua (Lotus) new village. Zengcuo' an. Southern residential district of Huli Douxi Chenguang road. The service radius of each postal office should be shortened from 0.8 kilometers to 0.5 kilometers and population covered at each of postal office should be under 10,000 to reach essentially the service standards raised by International Postal Union.

VI. LIQUIFIED PETROLEUM GAS

It is determined that Xiamen city' s general plan for construction of liquified petroleum gas is "tube gas fed into new residential quarters, and liquefied petroleum gas used at old residential quarters of Xiamen (including Gulangyu district)" in line wilh local conditions of the city.

Presently, 15 thousand families are using liquified petroleum gas for cooking, covering 22.7% of the total families, and the popularization rate will be increasing progresively with the increasing of demand of liquefied gas. Tube gas project is under intense construction, the first stage of the project was started in June 1988, including a new gas plant (with a volume of 100 thousand standard cubic meter/day in near future, 30 thousand standard cubic meter/day in remote future) and 31.7 kilometers long of Petroleum gas main pipeline (26 kilometers long is available now). It is planned to take 3 years to fulfil the first stage of this project. Relevant petroleum gas feeding and distributing fittings service stations will be up to 22. After completion of the first stage of the project, tube gas will be available in Huli industrial district. Jiangtou sub-centre area and several new developing areas, this enables city living more convenient and improvement of environment largely.

VII. HEATINC SYSTEM

The city' s heating system is distributed mainly in manufacturing factories and some public buildings according to the report in 1986, the heat load of all factories of the city is 641,000 million-kilowatt/year, of which, Xinglin industrial district's head load is 304,000 million kilowatt/year, the urban district of Xiamen Island's is 337,000 million kilowatt/year. If counted in heat consumption each hour, the number should be 50 million kilowatt in Xinglin industrial district, 95.65 million kilowatts in urban district of Xiamen Island. Nowadays, centralized heat supply method is adopted at some areas of Xiamen city, Xinglin power plant supplies heat to the first chemical fiber factoryand the polyester fibre factory etc., and a preliminary heat supply network has been formed. Xiamen photographical chemical factory (old part of the factory at Gugong road of Xiamen Island) supplies heat to the Xiamen preserved fruits factory, Xiamen dyeing factory supplies heat to Xiamen first weaving factory. By all these actions, economic benefit and beneficial result to environment have been gained to a certain degree.

Centralized heat supply load of the whole city will reach 1,484,100 million kilowatt (amount of coal consumption is 452.9 kilotons), centralizied heat supply method will be adopted over all factories of the whole city and some appropriat high buildings by 2000 year. Xinglin power plant will be transformed into a heat and power plant, a centralizied heat supply main from east to west will be completed by the year 1990. It is planned to set up 9 small heat supply linked networks whose heat supply load is 200,000 million kilowatt per year. A network of centralizied boiler room with capacity of zxzo ton/hour will be built in Huli industrial district, centralizied heat supply method is adopted in Haicang area on the basis of linked group of factories

VIII. FIRE PROTECTION AND CONTROL

With the rapid development of Xiamen Special Economic Zone, high buildings have been emerging constantly, combusibles and explosives have been increasing on a large number in recent years. In order to ensure the safety of the city, the departments of city planning and fire fighting take the whole situation into account and plan accordingly based on the principle of "putting prevention first, prevention combined with fighting, distributing rationally and enhancing management in fire fighting".

1. The location of every project should be determined according to the overall planning of block-pattern". The scale of each "block" is not large, it is divided from one another by mountatins and rivers etc.. Varying sizes of parks, courtyards and greenlands within each group serves as disaster-prevented space. Strenthened preventive measurements should be taken on the enterprises with combustibles and explosives. Dangerous goods warehouses should be located on the border of urban district. and intensified on management.

2. Fire fighting stations should be distributed evenly over the whole urban district, with 4-7 square kilometers of each responsible area. Fire fighting stations at Xiagang, Fuyu islet, Houjiangdai, Huli, Yuandang, Dongdu Gaoqi, Xinglin, Jimei, Gulangyu isle etc. is in existence and fire fighting stations will be available at Jiangtou, Zengcuo' an. Xingdong, Haicang.

3. Existing water supply engineering and road construction of the city must meet the need for fire fighting of the city. The interval between two fire hydrants is 120 meters, and the diameter of connected pipes should be on less than 100 mm, water pressure must be high enough for water feeding to the sixth floor over of high buildings. In the general layout of large buildings, high buildings and enterprises, setting up of roads and fire hydrants must accord with the demands of urban fire fighting.

福建省加强城市建設工程規劃管理的暫行規定

第一條　為使城市建設工程規劃管理科學化、規範化、程序化，根據《城市規劃條例》等國家有關法規，制定本暫行規定。

第二條　任何單位和個人，在城市規劃區內進行城市建設工程，都必須按下列程序辦理審批手續。

一、確定建設地址。

二、建設用地規劃審批。

三、核發建設許可證。

以上程序視建設工程繁簡難易，規模大小，可簡化合並執行。

第三條　確定建設地址，按下列規定辦理。

一、重點工程，大中型工程的項目建議書（可行性研究報告），計劃任務書，必須附有城市規劃管理部門的選址意見書。

二、建設單位應持建設項目批准文件，向城市規劃管理部門提出申請建設選址的報告。

建設項目批准文件為下列三種之一：

1.經批准的計劃任務書或技改項目批件；

2.經批准的城市建設經營開發的批准文件；

3.外埠單位的建設項目，須有我省及擬建項目所在市政府的批准文件。

三、城市規劃管理部門根據城市規劃，以及建設項目性質、規模、投資、選址要求等條件，組織有關部門進行聯合選址。

四、建設項目選定建設地址後，由規劃管理部門向建設單位發定點通知書，明確用地規劃位置、範圍，提出規劃設計要點。設計單位根據規劃要點進行總平面等方案設計。

第四條　建設用地規劃審批按下列規定辦理。

一、由建設單位提出用地規劃的書面報告：

設計必須符合規劃設計要點，並不少於兩個方案。同時附有下列圖紙、模型、說明書：

1.建設工程與周圍環境關係圖（包括現狀和規劃的建築、規劃道路紅綫等）；

2.總平面圖（包括交通佈置圖）；

3.建築的平面圖、立面圖、剖面圖（居住小區的建築工程使用通用圖紙者，可只報送總平面圖或總平面模型）；

4.設計方案説明書（包括有關技術經濟指標及技術評審、鑒定意見）。

二、由規劃管理部門負責審批規劃設計方案。

三、建設工程施工、堆料或其它特殊情況需要臨時使用城市規劃區內

土地的，建設單位應向城市規劃部門報送影響規劃安排的場地位置、範圍、使用期限等材料，並辦理有關手續。

四、從建設用地規劃批准之日起，一年內未動工又未經批准延期的，原批准規劃自動廢止。

五、項目初步設計文件的會審，應有規劃部門參加。

第五條　核發建設許可證按下列規定辦理。

一、建設單位向規劃管理部門申請建設許可證，應提供下列有關材料：

1.具有規劃管理部門核發的建設用地規劃批准文件；

2.按規定的權限審批的初步設計文件；

3.土地使用權屬證明；

4.有關主管部門的書面意見：

（1）消防部門簽證，興建高層建築、大型公共建築或鍋爐房等易燃易爆的危險性工程的，還須附有防火安全設施方案的會審鑒定意見；

（2）環保部門對環境影響的鑒定；

（3）興建配電房、變電站須經供電部門簽署意見；

（4）工程涉及園林綠化，文物古迹或河道的保護範圍，須分別征得園林、文管、水利、航管、市政等部門同意；

（5）工程涉及航空、無綫電收發、人防等方面的工程須分別征得其主管部門的同意；

（6）各種費用的繳納證明；

（7）“竣工檔案資料保證金”收據。

5.工程圖紙、資料：

（1）總平面圖（標明工程位置、用地範圍及座標、鄰近建築、道路紅綫等）；

（2）樓房各層平面圖；

（3）基礎和地下室圖紙；

（4）居住區域的單項建築工程除上述圖紙、資料外，另需提供標明建設工程所在位置的居住區或居住小區的總平面圖。

二、建設單位工程施工放綫後，須經規劃管理部門驗綫。

三、在取得規劃管理部門核發的建設許可證後，建設單位方可正式組織施工。

四、從建設許可證核發之日起，六個月內尚未施工而又未申請延期者，所發建設許可證自動失效。

第六條　進行道路綠化、橋梁、鉄路、地下管綫、地上杆架、河湖水係等市政工程建設，按下列規定辦理審批手續。

一、建設單位持市政工程項目批准文件和技術文件、圖紙，向規劃管理部門提出申請。對重要或復雜的市政工程，還須提交規劃設計單位編制

的建設工程可行性研究，或初設方案。規劃管理部門會同有關部門綜合研究後，向建設單位提出規劃設計要點。

二、凡需報審的市政工程設計方案，由建設單位將設計方案圖紙報規劃管理部門進行規劃審查。

三、市政工程有關圖紙文件審定後，由規劃管理部門核發建設許可證。

第七條　建設項目用地位置範圍如有變更，必須按規定程序重新辦理申請手續。

第八條　建設項目在施工過程中，對建設許可證批准的內容需作變更的，須經該工程項目的原批准機關同意，附具新的設計圖紙、資料，報經規劃管理部門批准後方可繼續施工，有重大變更的，必須按規定的程序重新申領建設許可證後方可施工。

第九條　建設臨時用地須按批准的期限使用，不得建造永久性建築物。因特殊情況確需延期使用的，必須征得規劃管理部門同意。

第十條　竣工驗收，按下列規定辦理：

一、規劃管理部門負責對批准的規劃有關內容進行驗收。

二、工程驗收合格後，竣工驗收報告應有規劃管理部門會簽意見，房地產管理部門才能給予登記核發產權證。有關部門才能批准其正式投入使用。

三、建設工程竣工一年後，應向城建檔案館報送竣工圖，領回“竣工檔案資料保證金”。

第十一條　城市規劃區內，新建、擴建鄉村居民點，用地位置和範圍必須符合城市規劃。其建設用地規劃的審批和建設許可證的發放，參照以上規定適當簡化。

第十二條　城鎮居民個人建房，由個人提出申請，填寫建房用地規劃呈批表，並附有四鄰簽訂的協議，原有房權證書及相應的證明材料，由基層組織審查同意後，報規劃管理部門審定。經批准，發給個人建房許可證後方可動工。

第十三條　凡未按本規定程序申報審批，擅自動工者按違章建設處理。

本暫行規定由城市建設管理監察隊伍負責檢查、監督實施。

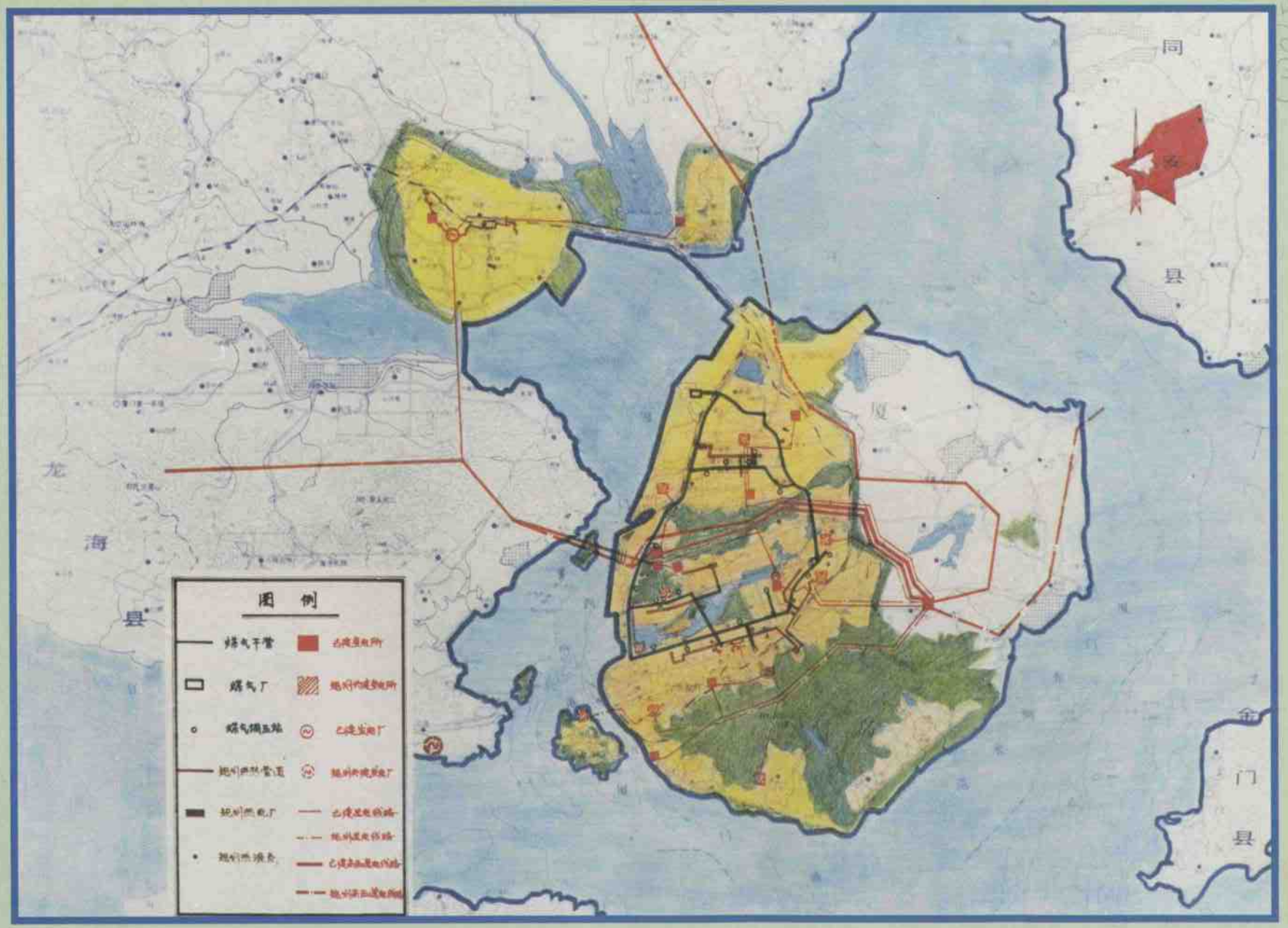
第十四條　本規定相應需要的表格、證書，由福建省建設委員會統一編印，所需收取必要的費用，可報經物價部門審批後執行。

第十五條　省級及省級以上風景名勝區的規劃管理可參照本規定執行。

第十六條　本規定由福建省建設委員會負責解釋。

第十七條　本規定從一九八九年七月一日起生效。

（本暫行規定由福建省人民政府閩政〔1989〕綜146號文發。由廈門市人民政府廈府〔1989〕綜292號文轉發）。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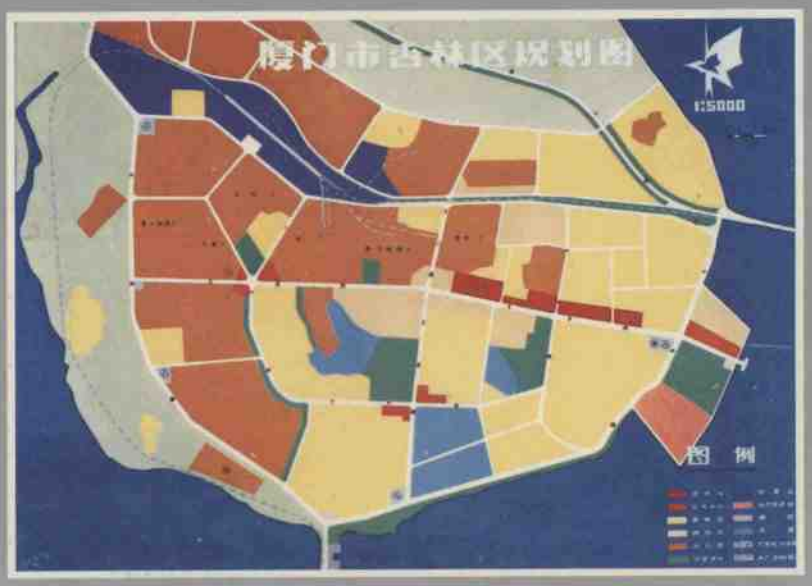

◁厦門市杏林區規劃圖

▷集美文教風景區規劃圖

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