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城市规划中的市政工程规划

Civil Engineering Plan in China

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市政工程分类 Category of Civil Engineering

- **水系统** 包括水资源、供水工程、雨水工程、污水工程、再生水工程
- 能源系统—包括供电、供气和供热
- 通信系统—包括邮政、通讯、宽带、有线电视等
- 环境保护— 包括(生态)环境保护、环境卫生
- 综合防灾— 包括消防、人防、防洪(潮)、抗震等

- Water System— include water resource, water supply, rainwater and wastewater drainage.
- **Energy System** include electric power supply, gas supply and heat supply engineering.
- Communication System— include postal service and communication engineering (fixed and mobile phone, broadband, cable television).
- **Environmental Protection System** include environmental protection and sanitation engineering.
- Comprehensive disaster prevention System— include fire disaster prevention, flood control, civil air defense and earthquake hazard protection, etc.

市政工程的功能 Function of Civil Engineering

- □ 市政工程是用来运输或传递城市中的供水、雨水、污水、电力、燃气、热力和信息的载体。
- □ 市政工程是城市"生命线"的主要组成部分,水、电、气、 热等供应问题是维系城市正常运转的基本条件和基础,对于 维持社会稳定、保障民生、改善居民生活条件都有着十分重 要的意义。如果没有市政工程设施的支撑,城市就无法生存。
- □ 市政工程规划的合理与否,直接关系到城市建设的水平;好的规划既能有效改善居民的生活质量,又可以提高投资效益,为国家节约大量的资金。

市政工程规划就是在城市中科学配置水资源和能源,合理布置供水、排水、供电、供气、供热、通信以及综合防灾、环境保护等设施,并制定相关的规划建设措施。

- Civil Engineering is the physical facilities which deliver or provide water, waste, energy and information within the city.
- The situation of water, electricity, gas and heat supply is the fundamental condition for the normal operation for the city. A city can not survive without the support of civil engineering facilities.
- As the population and property in the city increase quickly, urban disaster prevention and environmental protection has exerted great influence on the function and quality of the city, as the result, these kinds of plan have become the important parts of the city plan in China.

Civil Engineering plan is to arrange the related infrastructural facilities in the planned area, it has direct impact on the overall level of urban construction, the living quality of people and the efficiency of investment. A sound civil engineering plan can provide more convenience for the people in the city, and more important, it may save a lot of money for the government.

市政工程规划要考虑以下主要事项:

- ▶ 量的问题。可供应量是否能满足城市现状及近远期的发展 需求?
- ➢ 源的问题。如何得到城市所需要的水源、电源、气源、热源等?
- ▶ 市政设施的配套建设。如何在近期、远期合理安排这些市 政设施?规模多大?占地多少?
- ▶ 管线布置。如何布置各种工程管线,保障各种管线的安全 运行?
- 出路问题。收集的污水如何处理、尾水排至何方?雨水如何安全排放?生活垃圾如何得到妥善处置?
- 规划保障。如何保障市政工程规划目标的实施?

Civil engineering plan mainly deals with the issues, such as:

- How many amount of resource (water, electricity, gas, heat) are needed?
- ➤ Where are these resource taken from?
- How to arrange the resource and related facilities in the shortterm and long-term period? and the scale and land-use of these facilities?
- What measures are taken to guarantee the implementation of civil engineering plan?

市政工程规划结构

对于特大和大城市,城市规划常分为三个层次,分别是总体规划,分区规划和详细规划。对于中小城市,城市规划常分为两个层次,即总体规划和详细规划。与城市规划相对应,市政工程规划也相应划分为同样的层次。

大城市:

- 1. 总体规划
- 2. 分区规划
- 3. 详细规划

中小城市:

- 1. 总体规划
- 2. 详细规划

Structure of Civil Engineering Plan

According to the structure of city plan and characteristics of civil engineering, for large and medium size city, the civil engineering plan is usually classed as three levels:

- 1. Master Plan
- 2. District Plan
- 3. Detail Plan

In the small city, usually the civil engineering plan is classed as two levels:

- 1. Master Plan
- 2. Detail Plan

市政工程规划与城市规划的关系 Relationship Between City Plan & Civil Engineering Plan

市政工程规划与城市规划的关系

市政工程规划是城市规划的重要组成部分。根据城乡规划法和城市规划编制办法的要求,每个层次的城市规划中都必须包含市政工程规划的内容,即在编制不同层次城市规划时必须同步编制市政工程规划。

不同层次的规划中,市政工程的规划目标、编制程序、内容和侧重点以及要解决的问题都有所不同。

Basing on the requirement of "Town and Country Planning Act", at each level, city plan must conclude the contents of civil engineering, that is, civil engineering plan is the indispensable component of city plan.

At different level, the time scale, objectives, contents and requirements of civil engineering plan are different, the main issues to be considered is also different at each level.

市政工程规划与城市规划的关系

相互关系:城市规划为市政工程规划提供了前提条件,根据规划用地布局来布置各种市政基础设施和工程管线;工程规划是实施城市规划目标的基础保障,应与城市规划的要求保持一致。

城市规划建设必须充分考虑市政工程的现有基础、自然资源 条件和环境的承载能力。如果城市规划没有与市政工程很好 地衔接,在规划区没有构建完善的工程系统,有可能导致今 后市政基础设施建设效率低、费用高,并且不利于城市规划 目标的实现。

Relationship Between City Plan and Civil Engineering Plan

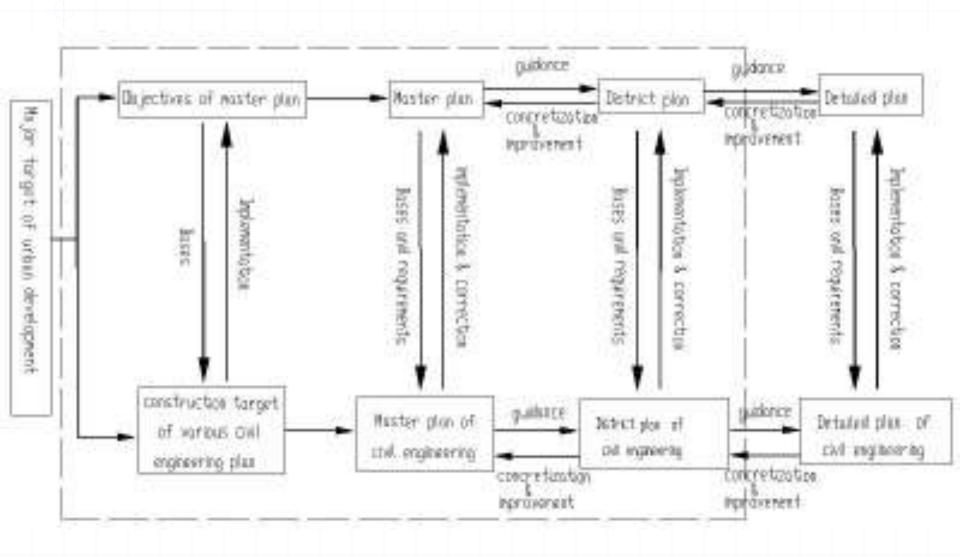
City plan provides the precondition & guidance for the civil engineering plan and construction, it arranges the various infrastructural facilities within the planned urban area. If city plan has been carried out in the absence of civil enginnering planframework, this will result in inefficient and costly infrastructural networks and delay in providing services.

Since civil engineering usually can exert significant influence on the city plan, city plan must consider the existing infrastructural situation, natural resource (water and power) and environmental capacity, and characteristic of civil engineering.

On the other hand, civil engineering plan must be consistent with requirement of city plan, and establishes the solid infrastructural foundation to guarantee the target achievement of city plan.

不同层次城市规划与工程规划之间的相互关系

Relationship Between City Plan and Civil Engineering Plan



The Procedure and Contents of Civil Engineering Plan

总体规划层面

- 分析现有市政管网和市政设施条件,以及资源与环境的承载能力,根据城市规划中确定的社会经济发展目标,城市用地和人口规模,从市政工程的角度来验证城市规划的可行性和合理性。
- ▶ 根据城市发展目标,人口和城市发展规模,预测资源(水资源、能源)需求量,在此基础上确定市政设施规模和用地面积;结合规划用地布局,合理安排各种市政工程管线和市政基础设施。
- > 制定相关的技术政策和规划实施措施。

Civil Engineering in Master Plan level

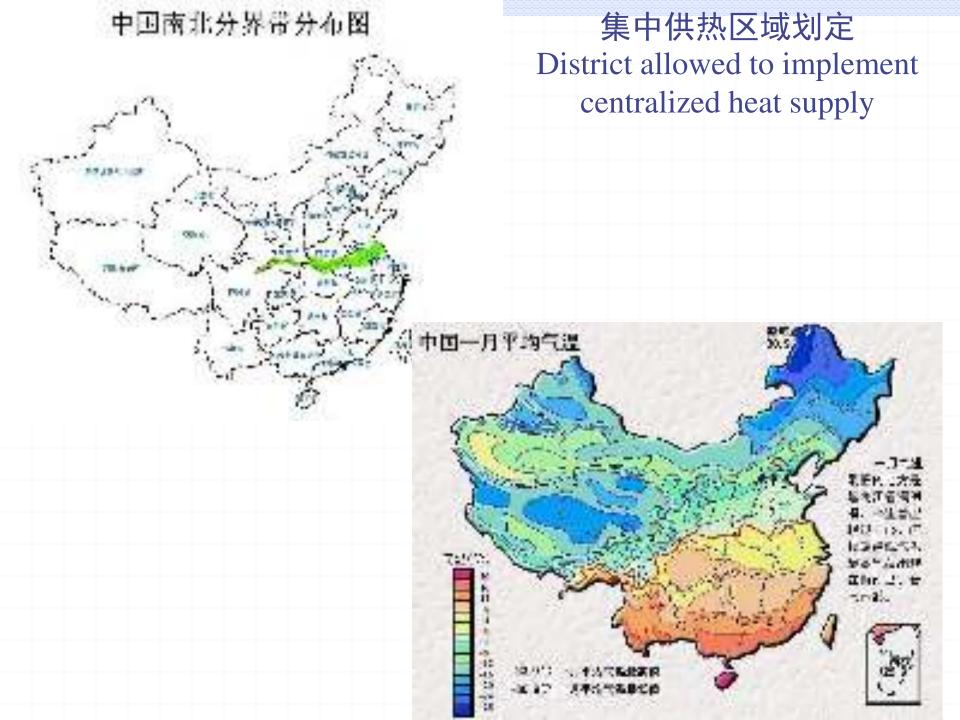
Civil engineering plan corresponds with the city master plan, the main issues concerned at this level are:

- Analyzing the existing infrastructural facilities, natural and environmental capacity. In the view of civil engineering, to testify the feasibility and rationality of target set by the city plan.
- Basing on the layout of land use, to arrange the major infrastructural facilities and pipelines in the planned area, and draw up the related technical regulations and approaches for implementation.

Types of Civil Engineering Plan

At the level of master plan, civil engineering plan usually deals with nine aspects.

- (1) water supply (include water resource)
- (2) drainage (further divide into rainwater & wastewater)
- (3) electric power supply
- (4) gas supply
- (5) heat supply
- (6) communication
- (7) sanitation
- (8) disaster prevention
- (9) environmental protection



分区规划层面

- ■分析区域内现有的市政管网系统、市政设施以及环境与资源条件,从市政工程的角度分析和判断规划用地布局的可行性和合理性。完善和丰富市政工程总体规划的内容,并提出对上位市政工程规划调整的建议。
- ■根据分区规划的用地布局,预测各工程设施的规模和用地需求, 并在规划区内合理安排主要市政管线和市政设施。
- ■制定相应的技术规定和规划实施措施。

District Plan of Civil Engineering

The plan corresponds with the city district plan, it mainly concerns the following issues:

- Basing on the analysis of existing engineering systems, facilities, and natural resource in the district, it analyses and testifies the feasibility and rationality of layout of land-use in district plan, and presents improvement about the contents of civil engineering in the master plan.
- According to the layout of land-use in the district plan, to arrange the main infrastructural facilities and pipeline in the planned area, meanwhile to draw up technical regulation and approach for implementation.

详细规划层面

- 根据上位市政工程规划以及现有的市政设施条件,提出对该 片区规划用地布局的修改与调整建议。
- 结合市政工程的有关规定和该区域的用地规划,确定市政管线的断面尺寸和市政设施规模,在道路空间上合理安排各种工程管线的位置,在规划区确定市政设施的位置和用地边界。
- ■制订市政工程规划建设的要求和实施措施。

Detailed Plan of Civil Engineering

The plan corresponds with the detailed plan, it mainly concerns the following issues:

- According to the requirement of civil engineering plan in the above level, as well as existing infrastructural condition, to put forward suggestions for improvement or adjustment of land-use layout in this area.
- Basing on the land-use layout in this area, to arrange out-door infrastructural facilities and pipeline, identify the land use, and draw up the technical requirement of civil engineering construction and approach of implementation.

市政工程规划的种类

在控规层次,市政工程规划一般涉及7-8个方面的内容

- (1) 供水工程
- (2) 排水工程 (包括雨水和污水)
- (3) 供电工程
- (4) 供气工程
- (5) 供热工程
- (6) 通信工程
- (7) 环卫工程
- (8) 管线综合

Types of Civil Engineering Plan

At the level of district plan and detailed plan, the civil engineering plan usually includes seven or eight civil engineering areas.

- (1) water supply
- (2) drainage (include rainwater & wastewater)
- (3) electric power supply
- (4) gas supply
- (5) heat supply
- (6) communication
- (7) sanitation
- (8) overall pipeline arrangement

Case Study —

北川新县城市政工程规划 Civil engineering plan of Beichuan city

Old town of Beichuan stricken by earthquake 2008.5.12

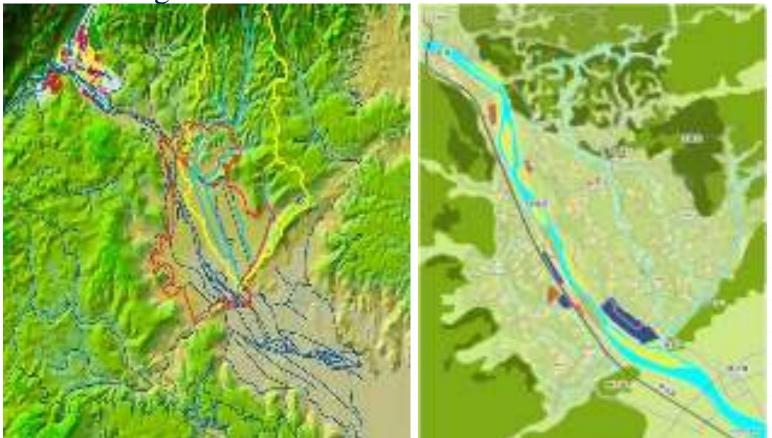




➤地形地貌 (Topography)

The new town of Beichuan is located in the flat area, its elevation is between 546-600 meters, it is surrounded by the hills, the middle area is flat and low, most of land is farmland and some small villages, it is the favorable site to reconstruct the new town of Beichuan.

The Anchang river flows from northwest to southeast.



Background

➤城市规模 (city size)

2010年:

用地3.0平方公里,人口3万人左右

Area of city: 3 square kilometer

Size of population: 30000

2015年:

用地6.0平方公里,人口5万人

Area of city: 6 square kilometer

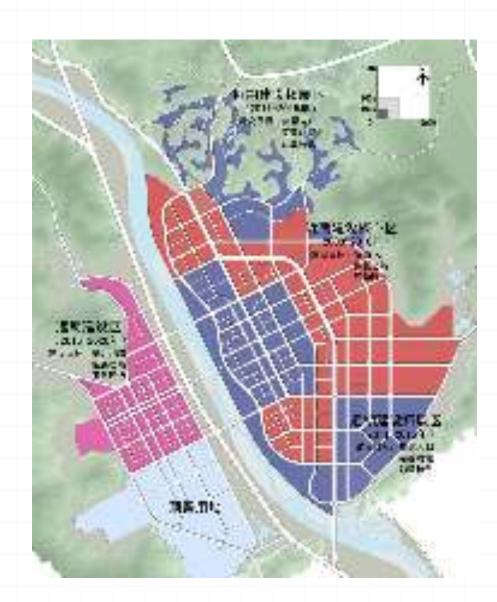
Size of population: 50000

2020年规模:

用地7.1平方公里,人口7万人

Area of city: 7.1 square kilometer

Size of population: 70000



工程内容

- □ 供水工程 (water supply)
- 应 雨水工程 (rainwater)
- ☞ 污水工程 (wastewater)
- □ 电力工程 (electric power supply)
- □ 燃气工程 (gas supply)
- □ 电信工程 (communication)
- ☞ 环卫工程 (sanitation)
- △ 管线综合 (integrated plan for engineering pipeline)
- ☆综合防灾 (Comprehensive disaster prevention)

供水工程

(water supply engineering)

■给水工程

主要任务

确定城市水源,提出保护和合理利用水资源的措施,进行水资源供需平衡;确定给水设施规模;科学布局给水设施和主要给水管网;制定实施供水规划的相关措施。

主要规划内容

- (1) 选择水源类型和可供水资源量,确定水源地防护要求。
- (2) 确定用水定额, 预测城市总用水量并进行水量供需平衡;
- (3) 确定水厂等供水设施规模和给水系统形式;确定主要供水设施位置和用地范围;
- (4) 布置输水管和配水干管。

Purpose of Water Supply Plan

To use the economical, reasonable and safe ways to provide water for the residential, commercial and industrial sector, and to meet user's requirements for water quantity, quality and pressure.

Main Tasks of Water Supply Plan

Basing on the existing situation of water resource in the city or in the region, to protect and exploit the water resource in the economical ways. Balancing the water supply and water demand within the region, identify the scale/capacity of water works, layout the water supply facility and pipeline. And draw up the regulations and approaches of implementation.

■供水工程

>规划指标 (index)

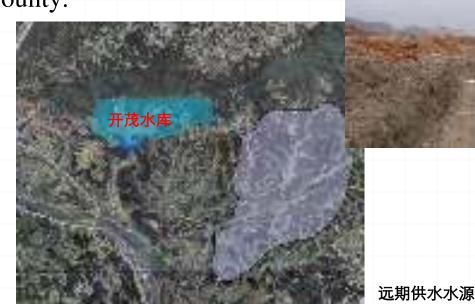
饮用水水源达标率100%; 饮用水水质合格率100%; 供水集中普及率100%; 管网漏损率(Pipeline leakage rate):10%以下。

➤ 水源选择 (Water Resource)

In the short term, use the underground water (indirect taken water from Anchang river).

In the long term, water in the reservoir will be used as the water resource for the county.

开茂水库距新县城2公里左右, 开茂水库建成前,就近开采地 下水。





■用水量预测 (Water Demand Forecast)

人均综合用水指标法 (per capita water use)

居民人均生活用水指标 (household water use): 150 l/d;

人均综合用水(平均日)指标:360升/日。

(Integrated water use: 360l/d)

单位用地指标法 (water use for each land)

用地性质	用地面积 (公顷)	用水指标 (立方米/日・公顷)	最高日用水量 (万立方米)
居住用地	201. 79	60	1. 21
行政及事业单位用地	12	50	0. 06
公益性服务设施用地	64. 76	70	0. 45
经营性服务设施用地	65. 12	70	0. 46
工业与仓储物流用地	76. 97	70	0. 54
道路交通用地	124. 22	20	0. 24
市政公用设施用地	5. 16	20	0. 01
绿地	163. 88	10	0. 16
备用地	100	70	0. 7
合计	813. 9		3. 83

新县城最高日用水量为3.8万立方米。

the maximal daily water demand of this town is 38000 cubic meter.

■供水系统规划

(water supply system)

1. 水厂 (water plant)

设计供水能力3.8万立方米/日,近期2.3万立方米/日,水厂占地控制在2公顷以内。

- 输水管道 (delivery pipe)
 敷设2根开茂水库至水厂DN600原水管。
- 3. 配水管网 (distribution system) 采用环状管网供水系统,增加供水管道密度。

Loop pipe network will be formed in the planned urban area.

In the remote area or areas with high ground level, water pump stations are need to increase the water pressure.

给水管道在管径小于400mm(含)时建议采用HDPE(high-density polyethylene),在管径大于400mm时采用球墨铸铁管(Ductile iron pipe)。



供水压力 (service head)

水厂出水供水水压为0.28 MPa左右,能够满足城区供水压力。高层建筑物和局部地势较高地区的用水加压由用户自行解决。

供水变化系数(coefficient of variation)

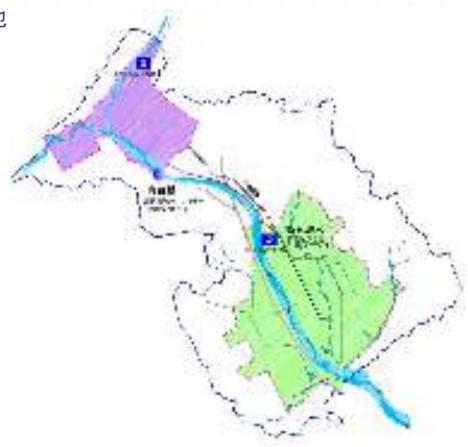
最高日城市综合用水时变化系数取1.5; 日变化系数取1.25。

管道埋深(buried depth)

管道覆土厚度在1米左右。



Pipeline & Fire hydrant



水厂服务范围(Service area)
Service area:
Beichuan county and Anchang town
除新县城外,水厂同时向上游安昌镇供水

排水工程 (drainage plan)

The drainage plan can be further divided into rainwater plan and sewer plan. The former plan mainly concerns with the rainwater collection and discharging in the city; the latter plan deals with the collection, discharging and treatment of wastewater.

主要任务

合理估算规划区内的雨污水量,确定污水处理设施的规模与容量,规划布置污水处理厂(站)、排涝泵站等排水设施,结合道路布置主要雨水和污水管网;制定实施排水规划的相关措施。

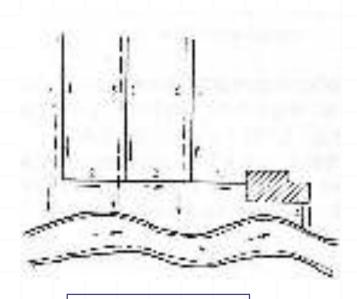
主要规划内容

- (1) 确定排水体制;
- (2)划分排水区域,选择暴雨强度公式,估算雨、污水总量;制定 污水排放标准;
 - (3) 构建排水系统,确定雨、污水泵站数量、位置以及水闸位置;
 - (4) 确定污水处理厂数量、分布、规模、处理等级及用地范围;
 - (5) 确定排水干管、沟渠的位置和走向;
 - (6)提出再生水综合利用措施。

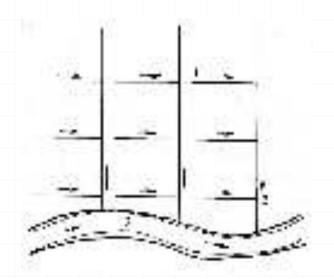
排水体制选择 drainage system selection

Type of Drainage System

- Separate Drainage System—wastewater and rainwater are discharged into different pipeline.
- Combined Drainage System—wastewater and rainwater are discharged into the same pipeline. Untreated industrial and domestic wastewater may be discharged into water courses.



Separate drainage system



Combined drainage system

Comparison of Two Drainage Systems

necessary

may not suit wastewater.

Grit removal necessary

conditions will be caused

Economical in space

Lower pipe construction costs

Some treatment of stormwater

House drainage simpler and cheaper

Advantages

of wastewater to treatment works.

Larger treatment works inlets necessary

Higher pumping costs if pumping of flow to treatment is

Line is a compromise, and may necessitate long branch

connections. Optimum depth for stormwater collection

Slow, shallow in large sewers in dry weather flow may

Wide variation in flow to pumps, and in flow and strength

If flooding and surcharge of manholes occurs, foul

Deposited wastewater solids flushed out in times of storm

cause deposition and decomposition of solids.

Separate System	Combined System
Advantages	<u>Disadvantages</u>
Potentially less pollution of water courses	To keep main sewers and treatment works to feasible size. May cause serious pollution of watercourses.

velocities

Smaller wastewater treatment works

Stormwater pumped only if necessary

Wastewater sewer small,

No road grit in wastewater sewers.

Any flooding will be by stormwater only

maintained at low flows.

line and depth

Disadvantages

areas

Extra costs of two pipes

No treatment of stormwater

Wastewater and storm sewers may follow own optimum

Additional space occupied in narrow streets in built-up

No flushing of deposited wastewater solids by stormwater

More house drains, with risk of wrong connections

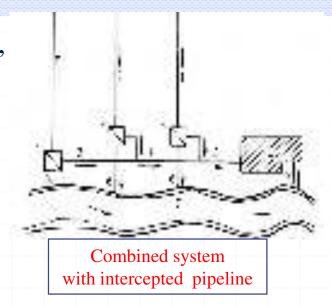
Less variation in flow and strength of wastewater

and

greater

In the built-up area, especially in the old downtown, combined drainage system was usually taken. In order to treat the wastewater and improve water quality of old town, intercepted combined drainage system will be selected.

In the new built-up area or planned area, usually drainage system is separated system.



▶排水体制 (Drainage System)

为保持城区水系和安昌河良好的水环境质量,新县城排水体制采取雨污分流制(Separate Drainage System)。

雨水工程 (rainwater plan)

- > Divide catchment area.
- > Calculate the amount of rainwater
- Layout of drainage pipeline, identify the number and location of pump station and other facilities.

■雨水工程

- ➤ 规划原则 (principle of plan) 安全排水 雨水利用 与防洪、水系和景观规划相结合
- ➤雨量计算(rainwater calculation) 采用绵阳市暴雨强度公式和相关参数计算雨量

重现期(recurrence interval):

一般地区取2年;

重要路段和场地取3-5年。



■ 雨水系统分区 (rainwater catchement)

县城地势北高南低,排水坡度适宜(3%-8%)。城区保留和新建多条 河流、为雨水顺利排放提供了良好的自然条件。

结合县城水系分布和地形地貌,城区共划分为八个排水分区 (eight drainage catchments are planned in the whole city)

- 1. 安昌河西区:县城西部地区雨水均排入桂花河, 然后由钻岩子 河汇入安昌河
- 2. 新川河右区: 新川河为景观功能河道, 故河道左侧街区雨水顺 坡由管道收集排入观音河下游.
- 3. 顺义河左区: 雨水排入顺义河
- 4. 顺义河右区: 雨水排入永昌河上游
- 5. 观音河上游: 附近街区雨水均排入观音河
- 6. 永昌河下游: 附近街区雨水均排入永昌河
- 7. 云盘河: 附近街区雨水均排入云盘河
- 8. 蒋家河: 附近街区雨水均排入蒋家河







■雨水工程

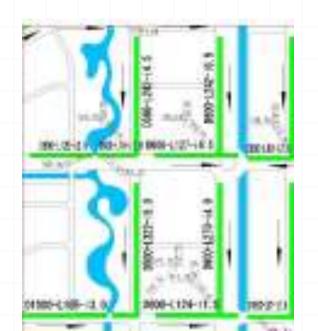
➤雨水排除系统 (rainwater discharge system)

规划区内水系丰富,街区雨水均可以沿直线以最小管径排入水系中。

Rainwater is discharged into the nearby watercourse through the drainage pipe.

沿山边道路设置排水边沟,接纳山洪和部分地块雨水。

Arrange the ditch in the outskirt of town to intercept torrential flood





■雨水工程

➤雨水利用 (rainwater use)

通过植被和绿地截留和利用雨水资源。 减少硬化地面,因地制宜采用透水性材料,增强雨水渗透能力,补充地下水, 减少雨水径流量和雨水管管径。

绿地、道路、停车场、广场及人行道等 规划设计要考虑雨水的收集与利用。

雨水排除和利用与水系相结合。





■规划控制 (Planning and control)

市政雨水管最小管径取400mm, 暗沟底宽最小0.5m;

雨水管的起点覆土厚度一般控制在1.5米;

雨水排出口管底标高距河床最小距离为0.2米;

排水管道建设应与市政道路建设同步进行,对排水体系不完善的地区,要采取雨水临时排放措施。

规划建议D500及以下管道采用双壁波纹HDPE塑料管(Double-wall corrugated pipe); D500以上的管网采用钢筋混凝土管(Reinforced concrete pipe)。





污水工程 (sewer plan)

Forecast the amount of wastewater.

Divide catchment area of wastewater(service region)

Identify the number, location, scale, treatment criterion and land-use of wastewater treatment plant

Layout of drainage pipeline

Suggestions to implement the wastewater engineering

规划原则 (principle of plan)

保护(水)环境; 近远期结合、分期、分阶段实施; 与黄土镇污水工程规划建设相协调

规划主要指标 (main index)

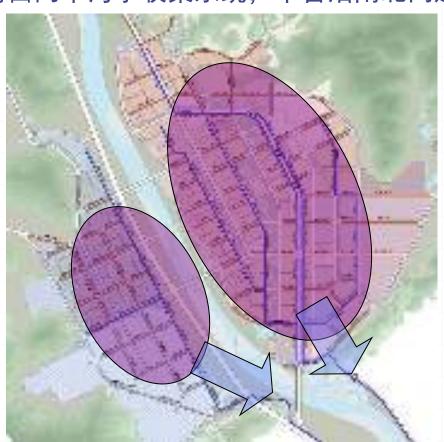
污水管网覆盖率大于95%; 污水集中处理率95%; 污水处理厂出水达到一级A标准。

■ 汚水量计算(calculation of wastewater)

Daily amount of wastewater is about 80-90% of average water demand. 新县城污水量根据平均日综合用水量确定,约为2.5万立方米/日。

■ 污水排放分区(catchment of wastewater)

新县城分为河东和河西两个污水收集系统,干管沿南北向道路敷设。



■污水处理(wastewater treatment)

污水处理厂总设计规模约为3万吨/日, 其中近期设计规模为1.7万吨/日,污水 处理厂占地面积3.6公顷。

污水厂服务范围(service region):

上游安昌镇、新县城和下游黄土镇污水。

(One county and two townships)



■污水管网水力计算

(Hydraulic calculation)

面积比流量

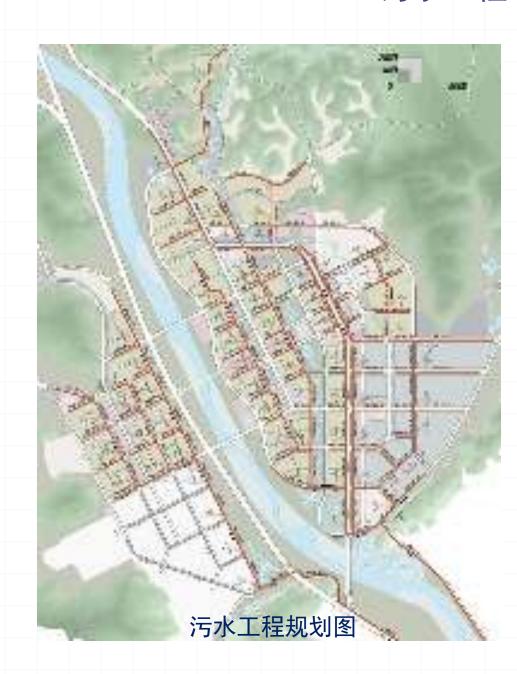
平均日污水流量262升/秒,单位面积比流量为0.52升/秒 公顷。

管道覆土

污水管道的覆土一般控制在2.7米左右。最小覆土不得低于1.5米,最大覆土约6米。

管道穿越水系的控制要求

在穿越规划水系时,管道(包括保护层)距规划河底的埋置深度不应小于1米;穿越安昌河时,管道距河底不小于2米。



■管材选择 (Pipe selection)

污水管道在管径小于400mm(含)时采用HDPE双壁波纹管 (Double-wall corrugated pipe);

大于400mm时采用钢筋混凝土管 (Reinforced concrete pipe)。





■电力工程

主要任务

结合城市和区域电力资源情况,合理确定城市用电量、用电负荷,并进行城市电源规划;确定城市输、配电设施的规模、容量以及电压等级;科学布局变电所(站)等变配电设施和输配电线路,制定实施供电规划的相关措施。

主要规划内容

- (1) 预测供电负荷和用电量;
- (2) 选择供电电源;
- (3) 确定电厂和变电所的位置、容量及数量;
- (4) 确定电压等级, 布局城市高压送电网和高压走廊位置;
- (5) 制定相应规划措施。

Electric power supply

The major tasks of electricity supply plan are:

Analyze the situation of power resource in the region and choose the economical, safe and clear power resource.

Calculate electricity demand, determine the scale and capacity of power plant and substation, and identify the grade of electricity voltage.

Arrange electric supply facilities and high voltage line corridor.

Suggestions to implement the electric supply engineering

> 规划理念

安全: 双电源, 保障电网安全(double power source)

节地:小型集成化设备,户内布置美观:城区电力线路电缆地下敷设

➤ 电源(electric power selection)

220KV安县变电站(现状)和桑枣变电站(规划)

(two 220KV substations provide power source for the county, of which, one new substation will be built, one substation is rebuilt to increase its capacity)

➤ 110KV变电站规划

新县城规划建设110KV变电站2座 (two new substations are needed) 主变容量按2×50MVA, 电压110/10kV。



0.7

5.59

10

负	荷	及	电	量	预	测
	_	_				

(Electricity demand forecast)

- ▶电力总负荷 (total electricity load):
 - 5. 59万千瓦(55.9 million W)
- ▶单位面积负荷:
 - 0.79万千瓦/平方公里
- ◆年均总用电量:
 - 2. 19亿千瓦小时;
- ◆年人均用电量: 3130千瓦小时

					-	一八代	と上作王
	Ė D			面积	负荷指标	日叶茹	预测负荷
	序号		用地性质	(万m²)	(kW/公顷)	同时率	(万kW)
	1	居住用地		201. 79	150	0. 7	2. 12
	2	行政	及事业单位用地	12	200	0. 7	0. 17
	3	公益′	性服务设施用地	64. 76			
		其中	文化娱乐设施用地	9. 6	200	0. 7	0. 13
			体育设施用地	6. 08	150	0. 7	0. 06
			医疗卫生设施用地	6. 83	200	0. 7	0. 10
			教育科研设施用地	35. 17	200	0. 7	0. 49
)			文物古迹用地	2. 13	150	0. 7	0. 02
			社会福利设施用地	4. 95	80	0. 7	0. 03
	4	4 经营	性服务设施用地	65. 12			
		其中	商业服务设施用地	15. 09	400	0. 7	0. 42
			企业办公用地	11. 34	200	0. 7	0. 16
			旅游休闲设施用地	38. 69	50	0. 7	0. 14
	5	工业	与仓储物流用地	76. 97			
		其中	工业用地	67. 22	300	0. 7	1. 41
			仓储物流用地	9. 75	100	0. 7	0. 07
	6	道路	好交通设施用地	124. 22			
		其中	交通设施用地	1. 61	30	0. 7	0. 00
			道路用地	122. 61	15	0. 7	0. 13
	7	市政	仅公用设施用地	5. 16	150	0. 7	0. 05
	8		绿地	163. 88			
		其中	公共绿地	114. 31	10	0. 7	0. 08

49.57

713.91

生产防护绿地

城市建设用地

合计

> 中压配电网规划

(1) 开关站规划

(switching station)

居民住宅小区每建筑面积30万平方米,应建立一座10千伏开关站。

(2) 公用配电所规划

居民住宅小区采用集中供电,根据负荷情况建立公用配电所。

公用配电所可采用箱式变电所。

(3) 电力线路 (power network)

pipeline of 220KV is usually built above ground level, the corridor of the pipeline is usually arranged on outskirt of city, green belt or along the side of trunk road, pipeline of 110KV is laid in underground

新县城10kV及以下电力线路采用电缆排管 敷设;

工业园区采用绝缘导线架空敷设; 110kV变电站集中出线路段,采用双电缆管 井方式。



> 电缆管井规划

- □ 东西向道路在北侧,南北向道路在东侧;
- 主干电力管井断面规格一般为 12Φ150+2Φ100;
- □ 次干电力管井断面规格一般为 10 Φ 150+2 Φ 100;
- □ 支线电力管井断面规格一般为 6Φ150+2Φ100;
- □ 每隔约200-300米预留电力横过管。





燃气工程 (Urban Gas Supply Plan)

主要任务

结合城市和区域气源状况,选择城市供气气源;预测用气量,确定供气设施的规模、容量;构建城市燃气管网系统,布置气源、门站等燃气设施和输配气管道;制定实施燃气规划的相关措施。

主要规划内容

- (1) 确定城市燃气的气源;
- (2)确定燃气供应的规模和主要供气对象,预测城市总用气量;
- (3) 确定城市燃气输配设施的分布、容量和用地;
- (4) 选择燃气管网压力级制,确定经济合理的输配系统和调峰方式;
- (5) 布局城市输气干管和管网。

■气源 (gas source selection)

管道天然气 (natural gas supplied by pipeline)

At the end of plan term, all the user in the planned area are supplied by gas pipeline, but in the suburban area, some user use the bottled LPG.

■ 气量预测 (Gas demand forecast)

1. 用气指标 (index of gas use)

居民用户耗气定额 (gas index for domestic use)

(gas mack for domestic ase)			
城镇人口	单位	指标	
	兆焦/人·年	3000	
	万大卡/人·年	71. 75	
	立方米/人·年	83. 8	
	立方米/人·日	0. 23	

□ 公共建筑用户、商业用户用气量占 居民用户用气量的40%;

Public building and commercial

- □ 工业用气量按居民耗气量的40%考 虑(未考虑生产用气); industries
- □ CNG公共汽车按每万人15辆估算, 耗气指标60立方米/车·天;

Bus and taxi

□ 未预见用气量按居民耗气量的20% 考虑。(unforeseen gas use)

2. 天然气用量预测 (gas forecast)

类型	近期(万立方米/日)	远期(万立方米/日)
居民用户	0. 81	1. 96
商业用户	0. 33	0. 79
CNG用户	0. 32	0. 77
工业用户	0. 33	0. 79
未预见量	0. 17	0. 28
总计	1. 96	4. 59

天然气用气总量45900立方米/日,其中:

东区33100立方米/日 (east region),

西区12800立方米/日 (west region)。

(coefficient of variation)

- □月高峰系数取Km=1.25
- □日高峰系数取Kd=1.20
- □时高峰系数取Kh=3。

高峰小时流量 近期0.37万立方米/小时, 远期0.52万立方米/小时。

■燃气工程

➤燃气输配系统 (supply and distribution system)

(1) 输配系统构成

- □北川县城市燃气输配系统由门站(远期规划门站、储配站)、次高压管线、中压管网、庭院户内管及车用CNG站组成。
- □门站规划 在新县城新建1座天然气门站。

(2) 压力级制

城市输配系统为次高压-中压(A)两级系统。城区中压系统设计压力为0.4兆帕;

为确保供气可靠,从门站(储配站)出来的中压主管道成环布置,管径为DN200。

To guarantee the safety of gas supply, reticulate main pipeline will be built in the town.



■供热工程

主要任务

根据当地气候、生活和生产需求,确定城市集中供热对策、供热标准、供热方式;合理预测城市供热量和负荷选择,进行城市热源规划,确定城市热电厂、热力站等供热设施的数量和容量,科学布局各种供热设施和供热管网;制定实施规划的相关对策和措施。

主要规划内容

- (1) 选择城市热源和供热方式;
- (2) 选择用热参数,预测城市热负荷;
- (4) 确定热源(热电厂、热力站)的供热能力、数量和布局;
- (5) 布局城市供热设施和供热干管。

■通信工程

通信工程规划包括邮政、电信、广播、电视等四个子系统的规划。

主要任务:结合城市通信情况和发展趋势,确定规划期内城市通信发展的目标;预测通信需求,合理确定邮政、电信、广播、电视等各种通信设施的规模、容量;科学布局各类通信设施和通信线路;制定通信工程规划的实施对策。

Communication Plan

- Postal service
- Telecommunication
- Broadband
- Cable television

➤规划指标(index)

- □固定电话普及率为70部/百人;
- □移动电话普及率为90部/百人;
- □有线电视网用户普及率为100%;
- □ 宽带接入网覆盖率为100%;
- □无线城域网覆盖率为100%。
- □城区固定电话用户预测采用分类 用户密度法。

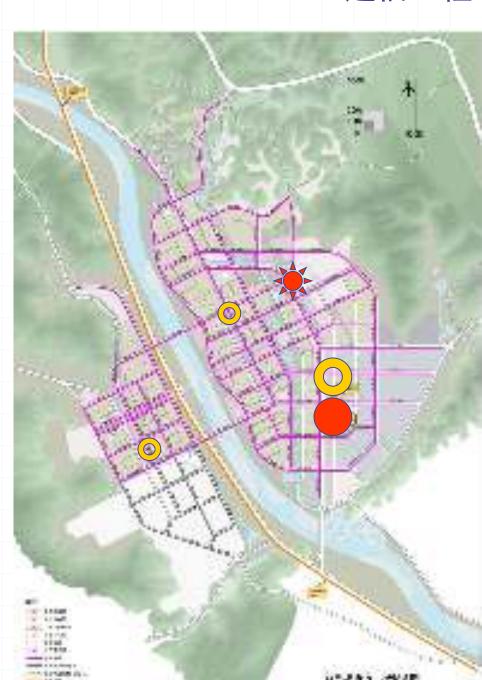


■通信工程

■通信局所

To arrange the communication station, postal facilities and cables within the planned urban area.

- □ 北川电信建设市话交换局一座
- □ 北川移动建设移动交换中心一座
- □ 规划建设广播电视中心一个
- □ 综合各运营商小型机房建设要求,按 集约建设,资源共享原则,在东、西 区各规划通信综合机房一处



■ 通信管道网规划

(1) 建设原则

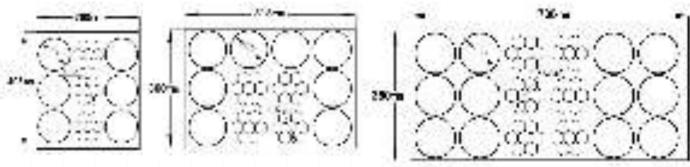
(Principle for pipeline arrangement)

- □ 适度超前,集约建设,资源共享。
- □ 在政府的指导下, "统一规划、统一建设、统一管理"。
- □ 通信管道网要满足中国电信、中国移动、有线电视及其它信息传输的运营商使用,同时还应为政府部门的政务网、教育网、交通控制管理网组建提供地下通道资源。即不同通信管道应纳入到统一的通信廊道中。共建共享,避免重复建设、资源浪费。



(2) 管道布局

- □ 通信管道布置人行道外侧,原则上东西向道路在南侧,南北向道路在 西侧。
- □ 主干管道12Φ110+6Φ110七孔梅花管组合,
- □ 次干管道8Φ110+4Φ110七孔梅花管组合。



运营商的通信管道应纳入到统一的通 信廊道中。共建共享,避免重复建设、 资源浪费。



Comprehensive tunnel for communication pipeline









■环境卫生

Environmental Sanitation

主要任务

根据城市发展目标,预测垃圾产生量,确定环境卫生配置标准和垃圾集运、处理方式,提出垃圾回收利用对策与措施。选择垃圾处理场(厂)位置和其它主要环卫工程设施。

主要规划内容

- (1) 测算城市固体废弃物产量;确定固体废弃物的收运方案,选择城市生活垃圾处理和处置方法;
- (2) 对垃圾箱、垃圾收集点、公厕、环卫管理机构等环卫公共设施进行规划;
- (3) 合理布局各类环卫工程设施,如垃圾转运站、垃圾处理场等,确定其服务范围、设置规模、处理方式、用地指标等。

■环卫工程

建立完善的垃圾收集、转运和处理系统,树立干净整洁的城区风貌。

生活垃圾无害化处理率100%, 危险废物和医疗废物无害化处理处置率100%; 工业固体废物处置利用率95%。

垃圾实行分类收集。

>生活垃圾量预测

solid waste amount

The daily amount of garbage produced by each person is 1.2kg, the total amount of garbage produced in the whole city is 55 ton/d in the short term, and 80 ton/d in the long term.

近期55吨/日,远期80吨/日。



■环卫工程

>环卫设施规划

- (1) 果皮箱与垃圾收集点
- (2) 公共厕所 (public lavatory)
- (3) 垃圾转运站 (Relay Centre)
- (4) 环卫机构
- (5) 保洁工人作息场所
- (6) 水域保洁工作基地
- (7) 环卫车辆停车场
- (8) 洒水车供水器

▶控制要求

公厕建筑形式应与周围建筑和环境相协调。

垃圾转运站外观应力求美观,封闭性好、有 利于垃圾分类储放。



lavatories



▶垃圾处理

Re-Cycling: aimed at reuse garbage, and minimization the amount for disposal.

新建垃圾处理场位于安昌镇双龙村,处理规模130吨/日,服务范围包括北川新县城城区、安昌镇、永安镇和擂鼓镇。

粪便纳入城区污水系统进行处理。

医疗垃圾和其他危险固体废物统一运往绵阳 市集中处理厂,进行无害化处理或处置。



玉树生活垃圾卫生填埋场 (Sanitary Land-fill)

- **♦**Land-fill
- ◆Incineration (power generation)
- **◆**Compost



安昌镇现有垃圾处理场



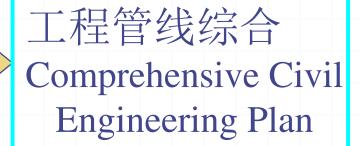
在建垃圾卫生填埋场

工程管线综合

Overall Pipeline Arrangement

结合规划用地布局,统筹安排各种市政设施;在道路平面和竖向上合理布置各种工程管线,使道路空间资源得到充分利用。

给水工程 (water supply) 污水工程 (sewerage) 雨水工程 (drainage) 电力工程 (electricity) 通信工程(telecommunication) 燃气工程 (gas supply) 供热工程(heat supply) 路灯线(street lamp pipeline)



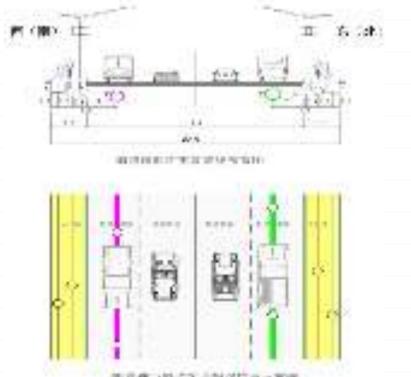
平面布置

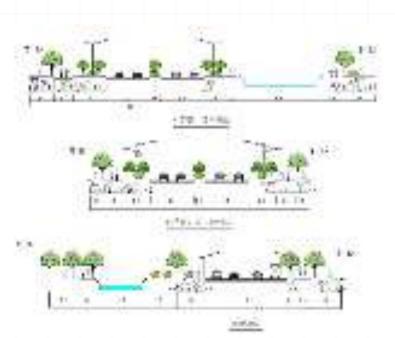
(plane pipeline arrangement)

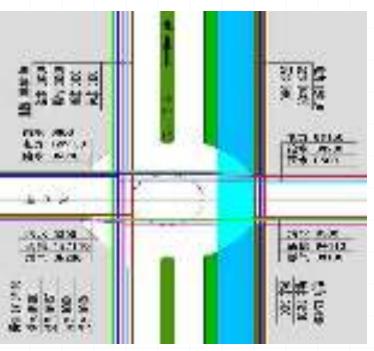
在主、次干路机动车道下原则上不安排工程管线。 必须在机动车道下布置的管线,应结合机动车道区 划安排在车道中间。

雨水管布置在中间绿化带下或道路东侧或北侧;电信管、燃气管、污水管一般布置在道路西侧或南侧;电力管、供水管一般布置在道路东侧或北侧。

红线宽度大于50米的道路,供水管、污水管双侧布置。







竖向布置

(vertical arrangement)

污水管布置在最下层,其次是雨水管,其余管线布置在雨水管之上。 布置在市政道路下的雨污水管,覆土应考虑街区内雨污水接入。雨水管起点覆土一般不小于1.5米;污水管起点覆土一般不小于2.7米。 供水管、电力管、电信管、燃气管起点覆土不小于0.7米。



■综合防灾

主要内容:

- (1) 根据城市自然条件、地位和相关规范要求,确定城市防洪、抗震、消防、人防等灾害的设防标准;
- (2) 布置防洪堤、排涝泵站、截洪沟渠等防洪排涝设施;
- (3) 构建城市消防安全格局,合理设置消防站,组织城市防灾生命 线系统,包括供水、供电、通信等;
- (4) 确定人防工程的建设规模、数量及配套内容;
- (5) 合理布置疏散通道和避难场所;
- (6) 制定防灾减灾规划对策与措施。

Comprehensive disaster prevention plan

- Geological disaster prevention
- **Earthquake hazard protection**
- > Flood control
- > Fire disaster prevention
- Civil air defense

(1) 地质灾害防治

(Geological disaster prevention)

新县城所在地的周边山丘分布有危岩区、采空区、岩溶区和隐伏岩溶区,危岩区位于新县城南端边缘地带,呈带状断续分布;岩溶区和隐伏岩溶区分布在北部丘陵地区;采空区主要分布在东部丘陵地区。

其它区域特别是县城所在规划区域,未发现严重不良地质作用,地基土质较均匀,场地稳定。即县城建设避让了危岩区、采空区、岩溶区、隐伏岩溶区等工程地质不稳定地区。

The surrounding hills of new town scatters the crag area, mined-out area, karst areas and covered karst region, but in the planned urban area there is no serious adverse geological situation. That is, the site of new town has avoided the geologically unstable and dangerous area.



(2) 防震

(Earthquake hazard protection)

根据《建筑抗震设计规范》GB50011-2001(2008年版),新县城所在区域抗震设防烈度为7度,设计基本地震加速度值为0.15g。生命线系统和学校等按8度设防。

According to Code for seismic design of buildings, the intensity of earthquake fortification for Beichuan city is 7th grade.

合理安排避难疏散场所和疏散救援通 道。

紧急、临时和固定避免场所与学校、 公园绿地、体育场馆、纪念馆、城市 广场等公共设施建设相结合。

Map of Comprehensive Anti-disaster plan



(3) 防洪 (flood control)

According to regulation of "standard of flood control", population and layout of land use of Beichuan county, the flooding return period of anchang river should reach 30 years, other river should reach 10 years.

安昌河防洪标准30年一遇,其他河 流按10年一遇。

(4)消防

(Fire disaster prevention)

Two fire fighting stations;

标准型普通消防站规划用地,消防站5分钟服务覆盖94%的城区

(5) 人防 (civil air defense)









CARREST COMMENTS

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●関わずる対抗的は 中央を与るを与れる



