

普陀春潮

城市建设十年

THE SPRING TIDE IN PUTUO
A Decade of City Development

中国上海市普陀区人民政府
THE PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT OF PUTUO DISTRICT

谨以此图文册献给十年来为普陀区城市建设作出贡献的人们！

This album is dedicated to those who have made contributions to the city construction of Putuo District in the last decade.



1992-2001

(普陀区城市建设十年)

A Decade of Puotuo District City Development

普陀春潮

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The Spring Tide in Putuo

A Decade of City Development

我们有一个梦： ——再建一个新普陀

普陀

大气 洋气 雅气
普陀区不再复制落后
亲水 亲绿 亲情
豪宅设计 规模建设 中低价位
大树 绿茵 流水
普陀区再种 200 万平方米绿化
精典的建筑
簇拥着蜿蜒清澈的苏州河
绵绵的亲水平台
东方展示出巴黎塞纳河的风采
长征新城“城中城”
都市卖场群落 购物者的天堂
都市休闲长街 工薪阶层的乐园
都市公寓式工业园区 就业的最佳场所
长寿路的神韵
建筑错落有致 构筑出天际轮廓
蓝天 白云 流霞
节点商业 娱乐休闲
现代化的商住街
人、自然和谐统一
文明 互助 方便
安居乐业者的家园

Magnificence and elegance
No reproduction of backward
Water and green affinity, and familial love
Luxury housing design, large-scale construction, and
Medium and low price
Trees, green land, and flowing water
Green land of two million square meters.
Classic architecture
Along the winding and limpid Suzhou River
Stretching waterfront platform
Charms of the Seine in Paris displayed in the Orient
Changzheng New Town
A cluster of shopping centers a heaven for shoppers
Metropolitan leisure street, a paradise for the working class
Metropolitan apartment industrial park, the best place for employment
Charming Changshou Road
Buildings in picturesque disorder, and beautiful skyline
Blue sky and white clouds
Flourishing business, recreations and leisure
Modern commercial and housing street
Harmony of human being and nature
A home of progress and convenience



· 绿色家园

— PUTUO A GREEN HOME



中共普陀区委书记、区长：胡延照

The Communist Party of China Putuo District Party Committee Secretary & District Magistrate: Hu Yan Zhao

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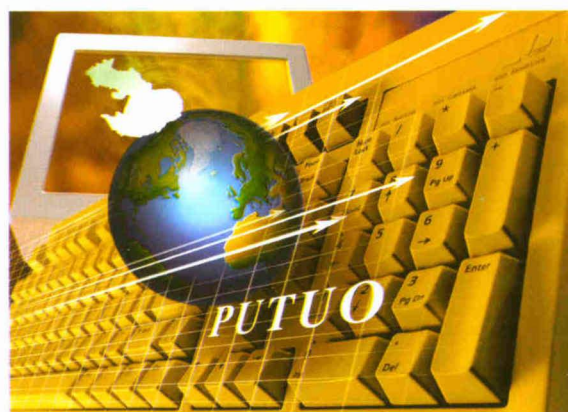
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普陀区

于1945年12月建区，位于上海的西北部，全区面积54.99平方公里，列全市中心城区第二位。东邻闸北区，西接嘉定区，南联长宁区、静安区，北濒宝山区，是上海市中心城区西部的水陆交通要道。自1992年以来，普陀依托优越的地理位置，洞悉改革开放的历史机遇，以“发展是硬道理”为指导，走出一条“抓机遇，打基础，兴功能，树形象”的创新求索之路。

“路”在普陀，蕴含深远的意义。她缠绵于历史，承载着文化的厚重，她更接轨现实与未来，见证了一个又一个梦想。普陀的前进，总是在“路”上。过去，“三线一河”的地理格局，是历史的陈迹，也是普陀区谋求更大发展的羁绊，被分割的地块危棚简屋，量大面广，且密度较高，旧城改造的任务十分繁重。据调查：1992年底全区共有危旧房近2.86万幢，约5.6万户，共192.7万平方米，分布于85块地块，主要集中在中山北路、长寿路和曹杨路沿线及纵深地区。

普陀需要冲出“路”的瓶颈，方能拓展更广阔的空间。改革开放以来，为提高居民生活质量、改善投资环境，区委、区政府曾采取区区联手、以房拆房等多种措施进行旧城改造。进入90年代，特别是1992年邓小平同志南巡讲话发表后，区委、区政府始终把旧城改造和新区开发作为促进经济发展、改变普陀面貌的一项“为民造福”的实事工程，列入重要议事日程。“以路兴区”的构想，变不利为有利，将普陀的经脉激活、跃动起来。于是“下只角”的阴影消匿了，取而代之的是一个建筑在现代交通网络上的光彩夺目的新普陀。十年间，共拆除危旧房222万平方米，动迁居民5.36万户，约有16万人的居住环境得到了改善。

十年后的今天，普陀的路是一条条锦带，勾勒着流畅的曲线；普陀的楼是一片片色彩，渲染着万方仪态；普陀的水是一脉脉轻纱，牵萦着炯奕的心神。上海“西大堂”，正款款焕动时代的节韵，吸引着来自各方的关注。

普陀在路上，经历的梦想，已落实在路上，绽放着绚烂的姿彩。崭新的梦想，又在路的前方，浸染憧憬的湛蓝，指向更高远的云天！

本图文册以十年城市建设的纵向推进为线索，记述我区旧城改造、住宅建设、基础设施及城市生态环境建设等的发展轨迹。

Putuo District

was founded in December 1945. It lies in the northwest of Shanghai, with a total area of 54.99 square km, and is the second largest district in the central area of the city. With Zhabei District on the east, Jiading District on the west, Changning District and Jing'an District on the South, and Baoshan District on the north, it occupies a vital position both on water and on land in the west part of Shanghai. Since 1992, Putuo, with its advantageous geographical position, has perceived the historical chance provided by the reform and opening policy. Under the instruction of "development is the absolute rule", it has created a way of innovation and exploration that features "catching the opportunity, building up a solid foundation, inspiring functions and establishing a good image".

Putuo is now meeting the international demands to realize her dreams one by one in virtue of her abundant historical and cultural resources. The development of Putuo never stops. In the past, the geographical situation of "Three Lines and One River" was a remnant of history and an obstacle to its development. Regions of dilapidated houses occupied a wide area and had a relatively high density. Therefore, the reconstruction of this old city became very difficult. According to a survey at the end of 1992, there were 28,600 dilapidated houses in total, including 56,265 households, occupying 1.927 million sq. m. of land. They scattered in 85 different regions and generally concentrated in the area along Zhongshan North Road, Changshou Road and Caoyang Road.

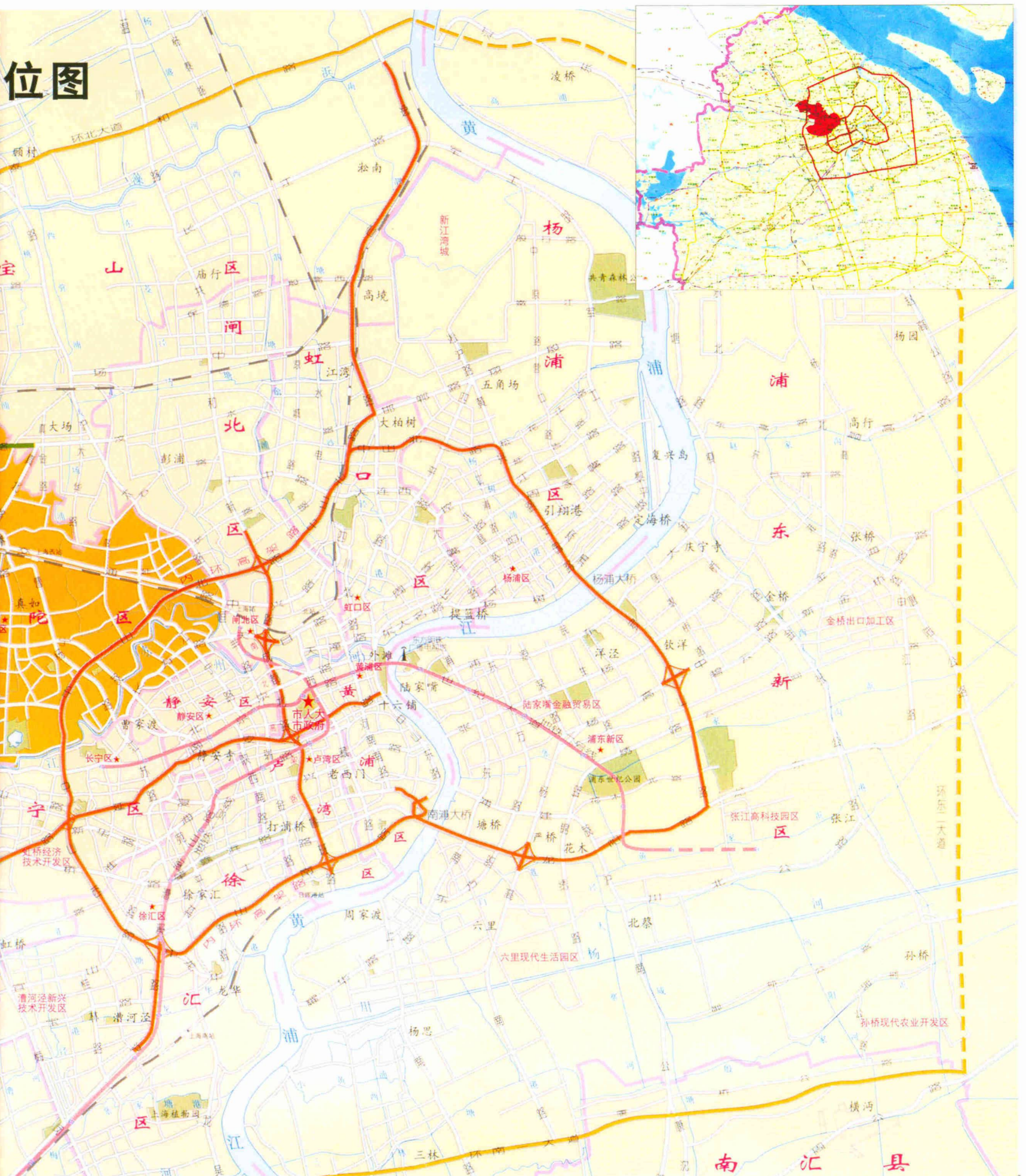
Putuo needs to make a way out to exploit a better environment. Since the reform and opening-up, the District Committee and the district government have reconstructed the old city through various measures like "cooperation between districts" and "dismantling old houses with new ones" to improve the living standards as well as the investment environment. In the 1990s, especially after Deng Xiaoping's speech during his tour in south China, the District Committee and the district government always bore in mind the city reconstruction and the development of the new zone as a project to boost economy and to enhance the profile of Putuo District. And the project has been listed on the top agenda. The concept of "achieving district prosperity through the roads" has converted disadvantages into advantages and activated the development of Putuo District. Then the shabbiness disappeared. Instead, a splendid new Putuo has been built on the modern communication network. During the past ten years, 2.22 million sq. m. of old buildings have been pulled down, 53,600 households have been moved and the living conditions of about 160,000 people have been improved.

Today, with years' efforts, Putuo District has roads like gorgeous belts with flowing curves, buildings so colorful and romantic and water that is like lovely gauze attracting people's eyes. Now the Western Great Hall of Shanghai is posing elegantly to draw the world's attention.

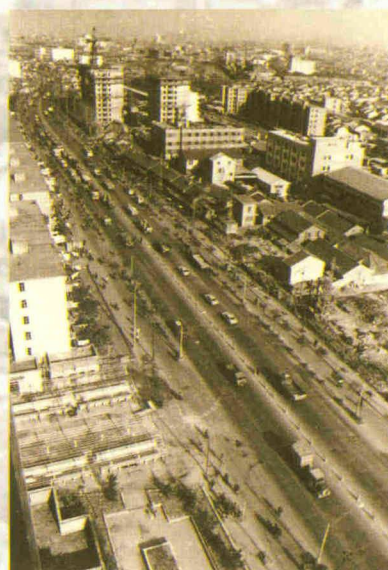
Putuo is on her way. Dreams realized have become shining pavestones, while new dreams are lying ahead, tinged with the crystal blueness aspiring towards the higher sky.

This album will present the process of city reconstruction, housing construction, infrastructure and ecological environment construction of Putuo District according to the timetable of the past decade.





昨天 YESTERDAY



中山北路旧貌 The Old Site of Zhong Shan Bei Road

东新村旧貌
The Old Site of Dong Xin Cun



曹杨路旧貌 The Old Site of Cao Yang Road

青阳
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城市建设



潭子湾旧貌 The Old Site of Tan Zi Wan



长寿路桥旧貌 The Old Chang Shou Road Bridge



昌化路桥旧貌
The Old Site of Chang Hua Bridge



平江旧貌 The Old Site of Ping Jiang



王家宅旧貌 The Old Site of Wang Jia Zhai



两湾旧貌 The Old Site of Liang Wang



顺义村旧貌 The Old Site of Shun Yi Cun



同大昌旧貌 The Old Site of Tong Da Chang



潘家湾旧貌 The Old Site of Pan Jia Wan



朱家湾旧貌 The Old Site of Zhu Jia Wan

YESTERDAY PUTUO



普陀旧貌 The Old Site of Pu Tuo



中远两湾城
The Brilliant City



长寿绿地 Changshou Greenland



华源世纪广场
Huayuan World Plaza

今天 TODAY



沪宁高速公路入城段 The Putuo section of Hu-Ning Expressway

普陀
10
城市建设



上海西北综合物流园区 Shanghai Northwest Comprehensive Logistics Park



真北路立交桥 Zhenbei Road Flyover



上海华德美超市有限公司(欧倍德普陀店)
Shanghai Homeworld Supermarket Company
Limited (OBI Putuo Shop)



轻轨明珠线 Pearl Light Railway



麦德龙 METRO



长寿路商住街 Changshou Road Commercial and Residential Street



中山北路物贸街 Zhongshan North Road Materials Trade Street

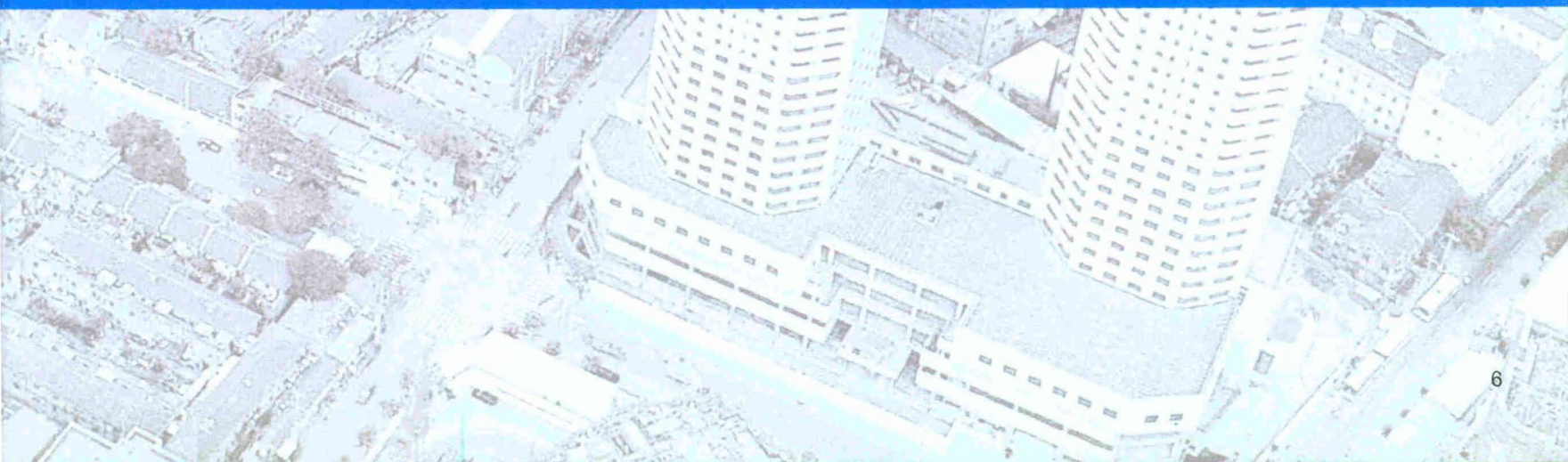
TODAY PUTUO



利群医院 Liqun Hospital



普陀新貌 The New Site of Putuo



十年成就写辉煌

“东方风来满眼春”，改革开放以来，尤其是小平同志南巡讲话发表后，在市委、市政府的领导下，中共普陀区委、区政府紧紧抓住上海“一个龙头，三个中心”的发展战略，浦东开发开放的辐射效应为推动发展的有利契机；紧紧抓住上海实施扩大内需战略，城市建设重心自“内”向“外”延伸的这一发展历史机遇，坚持“发展是硬道理”，大胆探索，锐意进取，应改革之声，求创新之路，一股春潮在普陀涌动。十年来普陀区随着上海的日新月异，正以其蓬勃生机和充满活力的姿态屹立于人们的面前。

城市基础设施建设：紧紧抓住拓路、筑桥、疏交通的目标，实现了从偿还历史欠帐的适应性建设到改善城市生态功能引导性建设的转变。十年来普陀区坚持以路兴区的方针，大建设，大发展。完成了第一轮“九路七桥二线一匝道”为重点的市政道路建设，又掀起了第二轮“八路三桥二泵”为代表的建设高潮。同时对区域内所有解放前及解放初辟筑的低标准道路、桥梁进行了脱胎换骨的改造。上海市最后一个苏州河轮渡口——强家渡渡口被人行桥所替代。如今的普陀区道路总长度从1992年的127.23公里，增加至218.7公里，道路面积从212.8万平方米，增加到458万平方米，人均道路面积由2.7平方米提高到5.23平方米。道路交通建设的大发展为普陀区公共交通的大发展提供了良好的基础。

旧城改造：紧紧抓住一线二路三区向纵深发展的要求，实现了由侧重于旧城改造向形态开发整体推进的转变。普陀区危棚简屋密集，旧区改造的总量达230万平方米，其中列入上海市365万平方米危棚简屋改造范围的有46.2万平方米。1992年，市委、市政府决定本世纪末必须改造完成“365”。普陀区的决策者，探索出了一条统一规划，成片开发；招商引资，坚持双赢；依托政策，求得支持；确保稳定，有序推进旧城改造模式。从1994年2月平江地区的旧城改造开始沿着“一线三路”打响了一个集中优势兵力，强强联手，大兵团作战成片改造旧城的攻坚战。“两湾一宅”万余户居民动迁的淮海战役的胜利，使普陀赢得了时间，赢得了民心，赢得旧貌变新颜。2000年6月普陀人提前实现了市委、市政府在本世纪末全面完成365万平方米危棚简屋改造，“不把危棚简屋带入21世纪”的庄严承诺。

住宅建设：紧紧抓住“一线二区五城”建设，实现了住宅建设由数量扩展为主推进到数量扩展与质量提高并举，以质量提高为主的转变，住宅建设数量稳步增长。1992年后，普陀区进入了第三次住宅建设的高潮，九五期间，年均施工面积保持在400—500万平方米之间，年住宅竣工面积从1992年的50万平方米上升到160万平方米，九五期间年均竣工面积144.7万平方米，比“八五”期间增长了120.8%，住宅整体质量持续提高。普陀区坚持从城市总体规划布局的要求来进行旧城改造和住宅建设，九五期间全面启动两个超大规模的居住区，新区开发的典范——215万平方米的万里城和旧城改造的经典——160万平方米的中远两湾城，成为全市的住宅建设示范点。在上海市第一、第二届优秀住宅评比中，普陀区的住宅项目获奖总数均为全市第一。住宅消费市场良性发展，呈现价升、量增、质高的态势，带动了相关产业的连动发展，增加了就业机会，培育了新的经济增长点。

城市生态环境建设：紧紧抓住以人为本，搞好生态平衡的要求，实现了从注重城市硬件建设向注重资源、环境可持续发展的转变。

绿化建设，一改以往“见缝插绿”为“规划建绿”，变原园林绿化单位一家建公共绿地为街道、社会企业共建公共绿地。绿化面貌大变，绿化面积大增。全区绿化总面积由1992年326公顷增加到672.06公顷，其中公共绿地由88.61公顷增加到255.42公顷，建成3000平方米以上大型公共绿地46块，居住区绿化由86.96公顷增加到264.19公顷，单位附属绿地由101.95公顷增加到146.9公顷，行道树由2.12万株增加到3.76万株，引进大树15000株，新建公园6座，此外还启动了苏州河岸线景观建设，2002年普陀区率先在上海市实现市民走出家门500米就能进入一块3000平方米以上的公共绿地的绿化500米服务半径的目标。普陀区的绿化在上海市居住区绿化评比中连续7年获得金奖，行道树已连续14年获得市第1名，连续多年在“白玉兰杯”区际绿化竞赛中名列前茅，普陀区变绿了，变美了。

普陀区有河道119条，在水环境治理上，提出了河道必须改治“表”为治“里”，标、本兼治的要求，制定了《普陀区河道综合整治的暂行办法》。尤其是九五期间，全区共整治河道47条，其中25条市、区级骨干河道全部得到治理，治理总长度37.9公里，新建护岸75829米，疏浚990876立方米，拆除违章7.8万平方米，新建河滨绿地25.94万平方米，基本实现了面清、岸清、有绿的目标。普陀区的曹杨环浜，朝阳河、三面浜被评为上海市优秀河道，蔡家浜、外浜被评为上海市优良河道，部分河道已重现鱼儿返回。

大气环境治理，以“一控双达标”和能源结构调整为抓手，实施环保三年行动计划，开展了大规模的环境综合整治和各类达标创建活动。全面完成大气污染物排放和环境噪声治理达标排放街道(镇)创建工作，1997年底实现了桃浦工业区重点污染“摘帽”。“摘帽”后的桃浦工业区又进一步深化环境综合整治，使区域环境功能更趋健全，布局更趋合理，污染控制和防治工作走上了良性发展道路。

市容环境卫生，以推广生活垃圾分类收集和兴建生活垃圾压缩收集站，废弃物再生和用处置设备为突破口，探索一条向生活垃圾减量化，无害化，资源化进军的好途径，使全区市容环境面貌有明显改观。目前已在**全区40%的人口**中推行生活垃圾分类收集，全区已建成61座生活垃圾压缩收集站，建成新型有机废弃物再生处置设备共31座。城市生活垃圾处理率达到90%以上，实现了城市废弃物处理手段从单一填埋向填埋、焚烧、生化处理并举的转变。天蓝、水清、树绿、城静对普陀人来说已不那么遥远了。

展望未来，我们的目标更宏伟，更远大，任务更艰巨。我们坚信在中共普陀区委、区政府的领导下，建设者们一定更高地举起邓小平理论的伟大旗帜，积极贯彻江总书记“三个代表”的重要思想。以奋发有为、与时俱进的精神，坚持开创性、坚韧性、操作性的有机统一；坚持迎难而上，拼搏奉献，开拓创新，敢于超越，把普陀的明天建设得更加美好，建设一个新普陀的目标一定能实现。

A Decade of Brilliant Achievements

Since the reform and opening-up, especially after Deng Xiaoping's speech during his tour in south China, the District Committee and the district government have taken advantage of Shanghai's "One Flagship, Three Centers" policy and the radiation effect from the opening and development of Pudong. By taking the historical opportunity of implementing the policy of expanding internal demands in Shanghai, shifting the city construction emphasis from the internal to the external and sticking to the principle of "development is the absolute rule", they have made their way out bravely and found a creative solution satisfying the needs of Reform. Along with the rapid development of Shanghai during the last decade, Putuo District has begun to stand up before us full of vigor and energy.

The city infrastructure construction: with a focus on the objects of building roads, widening bridges and relieving traffic, has transformed from the adaptive construction to clear historical debts into the instructional construction to improve the ecological function. During the past ten years, Putuo District, adhering to the policy of "achieving prosperity through the roads", has developed rapidly. After finishing the first round of key city road construction program called "Nine Roads, Seven Bridges and One Ring Road", the second construction climax represented by "Eight Roads, Three Bridges and Two Pumps" program was sequentially brought forth. Meanwhile, all the low-level roads and bridges built before Liberation or shortly after Liberation experienced a complete transform. The last ferry on Suzhou River – Qiangjia Ferry was replaced by a footbridge. Nowadays, the total road length is increased to 218.7 km from 127.23 km in 1992, roads acreage increased to 4.58 million sq. m. from 2.128 million sq. m., roads acreage per capita increased to 5.23 sq. m. from 2.7 sq. m. The great progress in the road construction has provided a good foundation for the development of Putuo public transportation.

Reconstruction of the old city: according to the demand of "One Line, Two Roads and Three Areas", the reconstruction was transformed into conformation exploiting and comprehensive advancing. There were many dilapidated houses in Putuo District and the total reconstruction area reached 2.3 million sq. m., of which 462,000 sq. m. were listed in the reconstruction program of Shanghai. In 1992, the City Committee and the city government decided to complete the "365" reconstruction program by the end of the 20th century. The decision-makers of Putuo District introduced a reconstruction mode of general planning, mass developing; attracting investments and insisting on double-win; seeking support with the backup of the policy; ensuring stability, boosting the reconstruction progressively. In February 1994, the reconstruction of Pingjiang area started the mass developing and reconstructing of Putuo District. The successful act of moving over 10,000 residents in "Liang Wan Yi Zhai" program has won Putuo more time, more support from the public and a new look of the old city. In June 2000, Putuo people completed ahead of schedule the reconstruction of 3.65 million sq. m.' dilapidated houses and "to leave no dilapidated house into the 21st century".

Housing construction: firmly persisting in "One Line, Two Areas and Five Cities" construction, the transform of housing construction from quantity expansion to quantity and quality balanced expansion was fulfilled. Housing construction quantity experienced a steady increase. After 1992, Putuo District entered the third housing construction climax. During the Ninth Five-year Plan, the average annual construction area was between 4 and 5 million sq. m. and the average annual finished construction area was increased from 500,000 sq. m. in 1992 to 1.6 million sq. m. The average annual finished construction area during the Ninth Five-year Plan was 14,470,000 sq. m., with an increase of 120.8% against the Eighth Five-year Plan period. The quality of the houses is improved continuously. Adhering to the demand of the City's general planning, Putuo District launched programs of old city reconstruction and house construction. Within the Ninth Five-year Plan period, two super residential areas – the 2.15 million-square-meter Wanli City and 1.6 million-square-meter Brilliant City – became the model of housing construction in Shanghai. In the First and the Second Shanghai Excellent House Competitions, the total prizes awarded to the projects in Putuo District ranked the first in the whole city. The house consuming market was developed very well. With increases of price, quantity and quality, it has stimulated the development of related industries, created more job opportunities and brought out new economic increasing points.

The ecological environment construction: sticking to the need of "maintaining ecological bal-

ance for the people", a transform from city infrastructure emphasized construction into resources and environmental persistent development was implemented.

Green belt construction was changed from sticking in green belts into planned green belt construction, while the public green belt construction was done together with streets and social industries instead of only by the garden department. The green belts improved a lot and expanded a lot. The total area of green belts in the whole district increased from 326 hectares in 1992 to 672.06 hectares, in which the area of public green belts increased from 88.61 hectares to 255.42 hectares. Altogether 46 super green belts over 3000 sq. m. were constructed and the area of green belts in residential areas increased from 86.96 hectares to 264.19 hectares, while the area of unit annexed green belts increased from 101.95 hectares to 146.9 hectares. The amount of street trees increased from 21,200 to 37,600, with 15,000 big trees imported, 6 new parks built and the scenery construction along Suzhou River launched. In 2002, Putuo District became the first in Shanghai to achieve the goal of 500-meter Green Belt Radial Service, which means people could enter a public green belt over 3,000 hectares in area no more than 500 meters away from their homes. Putuo District has been awarded gold awards 7 years in a row for its green belt construction in the Green Belt Evaluation. The amount of street trees has ranked the first in the city 14 years in a row. Putuo District also keeps its leading position in cross-district "White Magnolia Cup Green Belt Competition". And now, Putuo District is more beautiful with more green belts.

With altogether 119 rivers in Putuo District, the government formulated the Temporary Measures for Rivers Control in Putuo District and put forward a theory of river control with regard to the water environment control, which is that the control must be internal instead of just external. In the Ninth Five-year Plan period, 47 rivers were harnessed, among which 25 were main city- and district-level rivers with a total length of 37.9 km. In addition, 75,829 meters' retaining wall was built, 990,986 sq. m.' waste was cleared, 78,000 sq. m.' peccant buildings were removed and 259,400 sq. m.' new river bank green belts were constructed. Therefore, the objective of clear surface, clear bank and green belt was generally achieved. Caoyang Ring Bank, Chaoyang Bank and Sanmian Bank were rated as excellent Shanghai water channels, and Caijia Bank and Wai Bank were rated as good watercourses, because fish can be found in those rivers again.

Atmospheric environmental control. According to the principle of "One Control, Two Objects" and the energy resources' configuration adjustment, a 3-year environmental protection project was launched as well as a large-scale comprehensive environmental treatment and various standard-reaching and setting-up activities. Standardized pollution discharge and noise management in streets/towns have also been completed. At the end of 1997, the title of "main pollution unit" was removed from Taopu Industrial Zone. In order to maintain an environment with healthier functions and more reasonable arrangement in Taopu Industrial Zone, a more comprehensive environmental treatment was carried out, thus the pollution control and prevention work is now going in a favorable direction.

To improve the city appearance and environmental hygiene noticeably, classification of consumer waste is encouraged, new stations were built for consumer waste collection, compression and recycling so as to explore a good way of reducing and recycling consumer waste. At present, 40% of the people in this district are classifying consumer waste. There are altogether 61 stations for consumer waste collection and compression and 31 newly-built equipments for recycling organic waste in the district. The rate of disposed consumer waste is higher than 90%. Putuo has made the change from simply burying waste to a combination of burying, burning and treating waste by biological and chemical methods. Now the blue sky, clear water, green trees and quiet city is not so far away to people living here.

For the future, we have even grander goals and harder missions. But we believe that under the leadership of the Putuo District Committee of CPC and the district government, all the constructors will hold higher the grand banner of the Deng Xiaoping Theory and positively carry through the important idea of Secretary-General Jiang Zemin's "Three Represents". We will foster an aspiring spirit of going all out to win success and try our best to construct a better future for Putuo District. We all believe that the goal of building a new Putuo will definitely be achieved.

“八五”起步打基础

(1992-1995)

“八五”期间，在邓小平建设有中国特色社会主义理论指导下，全区上下坚持解放思想、实事求是的思想路线；坚持“发展是硬道理”的方针；确立了建设上海商贸中心的战略目标。坚持以改革为动力，以成片开发和改造为重点，利用招商引资、土地批租、联合开发、区区联手、以房换地等方式，开拓融资渠道，增强开发、改造能力，走出了一条加快城市建设的新路。旧区改造大范围展开，全区共拆除各类危旧房85.3万平方米，动迁居民2.55万户。区区联手的平江小区改造为加快危棚简屋成片改造提供了成功经验。长寿路商住街改造启动，新区建设进展顺利，全区新建住宅建筑面积305.83万平方米，年均竣工61.2万平方米。具有代表性的甘泉北块和长寿新村两个大型住宅小区相继建成。市政基础设施建设有了较大改善，完成了中山北路内环线、合流污水一期工程、光新路拓宽等一批重大市政基础设施建设任务，被列为1995年区一号工程的曹杨路拓宽工程取得重大进展，拓宽、辟通了32条大小道路，修建街坊道路14万平方米；绿化建设有了新进展，新辟绿地108公顷，人均公共绿地1.35平方米，绿化覆盖率达到9.8%；生产资料市场初步形成，区头号工程中山北路物贸街形态开发基本实现，功能发挥和内涵充实逐步启动。



The Eighth Five-Year Plan as the Foundation

(1992-1995)

During the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, following Deng Xiaoping's theory of constructing socialism with Chinese characteristics, the whole district, from government leaders to the public, all adhere to the ideological line of "emancipating one's mind and seeking truth from facts" and the guild-line of "development is the absolute rule". Thus, we have made a strategic goal of making Putuo a goods and material trade center in Shanghai. Motivated by the reform and putting an emphasis upon comprehensive development and reconstruction, we will employ various methods, such as attracting investment from overseas, renting out land, cooperating with others, uniting with other districts, and bartering land with houses, etc. to improve the development and reconstruction ability in order to work out a new way of speeding up the city construction. The reconstruction of the old section has been carried out in a large range. Till now, we have pulled down crumbling houses with an area of 853,000 sq. m., moving out 25,500 households. The reconstruction of Pingjiang area offers the successful experience of reconstructing crumbling houses in a large area, and the large-scale business and residential street reconstruction on Changshou Road has also started. The new district construction is now going well, and the newly built residential areas have reached 3.0583 million sq. m., about 612,000 sq. m. per year. The two representative large-scale residential areas, North Ganquan area and Changshou New Village have been finished. Besides, the urban infrastructure construction has been improved greatly. Not only has the Inner Elevated Ring Road over Zhongshan North Road been constructed but also the first part of the dirty water interflow project and the project of broadening Caoyang Road have been finished. Altogether 32 roads have been broadened and cleared. Apart from that, Putuo has repaired and constructed streets and lanes that cover an area of more than 140,000 sq. m. And the green belt construction has made new progress, with 108 hectare more green belts being built, which means 1.35 sq. m. per capita. The rate of green belt has reached 9.8%. In the meanwhile, the production goods market has taken shape. And the No. 1 project of this district, Zhongshan North Road trade street configuration exploitation, has almost finished and the exertion of its function and its enrichment will soon start step by step.



● 玉佛城

1992年7月，原普陀区城市建设综合开发公司和香港上海实业有限公司共同合资组建“上海长海房地产发展有限公司”，并以总价5932.8万美元获得了现已建成的“玉佛城”地块3.43万平方米的土地使用权。

玉佛城取四周路名的一个字，组成“安寿昌宁”，1993年命名起建，总建筑面积为10万平方米的6幢28层外销住宅楼和6.98万平方米的弧型多层的公共建筑及商业用房。这是我区第一个也是最大的一块对外土地批租项目。



玉佛城 The City of Jade Buddha



玉佛城原址 The Old Site of City of Jade Buddha

● The City of Jade Buddha

In July 1992, the former Putuo District City Construction and Integrated Development Company and the Hong Kong-Shanghai Industrial Co., Ltd. made a joint venture named Shanghai Changhai Real Estate Development Co., Ltd., which paid \$59.328 million for this 34,300-square-meter area, now the City of Jade Buddha.

The City of Jade Buddha was built in 1993, with a whole construction area of 100,000 sq. m., including six 28-floor residential buildings for foreigners and 69,800 sq. m. commercial buildings.



长寿新村 Chang Shou Village

● 药水弄

药水弄（又名石灰窑），位于普陀区西康路以西、长寿路以北、苏州河以南，是上海市大型棚户区之一。1984年初，市、区政府决定对药水弄进行彻底改建，1985年1月成立了改建指挥部和办公室。1985年7月起实施改建，总用地面积10.6万平方米，经过10年建设，先后动迁居民3580余户，单位75家。总建筑面积25.53万平方米，其中住宅建筑面积23.66万平方米（高层建筑面积16.54万平方米），公共建筑面积1.867万平方米，绿化覆盖率为12.24%，已入住居民3500余户。结合药水弄旧区改造，延伸和拓宽了常德路、宜昌路和澳门路。1995年11月，经上海市地名委员会批准，此地正式命名为“长寿新村”。

● Yaoshui Lane

Yaoshui Lane, located in Putuo District with Xikang Road on the east, Changshou Road on the north and the Suzhou River on the south, is one of Shanghai's large slum areas. In early 1984, the city and the district governments decided to reconstruct Yaoshui Lane. In July 1985, the reconstruction started, covering an area of 106,000 sq. m. In more than 10 years, 3,581 households and 75 units have been moved. Till now it has a whole construction area of 255,300 sq. m. Altogether 3,558 households have settled here, 13,520 people in total. In November 1995, authorized by the Shanghai Place-name Committee, it was formally renamed as "New Changshou Village".



原药水弄 The Old Site of Yao Shui Lane



普陀

1992-1995

城市建设十年

A DECADE OF CITY DEVELOPMENT



甘泉苑 Gan Quan Yuan

● 甘泉北块

甘泉北块住宅小区是“七五”期间市重点建设开发的24个中心城区住宅新村之一，北起沪太路、南沿新村路、西至灵石路，东及志丹路，用地面积47.62万平方米，有北、南、东街坊和中心区4个居住街坊。1987年3月动工，1995年12月竣工。共建有建筑面积46.02万平方米（高层建筑8.17万平方米），公共建筑面积7.54万平方米，绿化覆盖率35.81%，迁入居民7440余户。以生态园林为指导思想建设的北街坊“甘泉苑”曾获90年代上海市十大新景观“最佳居住环境奖”等，还被国家建设部评为“全国城市物业管理优秀住宅小区”。



甘泉苑地块 North Ganquan Area



● North Ganquan Area

North Ganquan Residential Area occupies an area of 476,200 sq. m. south to Hutai Road, north to Xincun Road, east to Lingshi Road, and west to Zhidan Road. It is made up of four Neighborhoods: the North, South, East and the Center. Its construction started in March 1987 and finished in December 1995. The whole construction area is 460,200 sq. m. with a green belt rate of 35.81%. Till now, 7,449 households with 26,072 people have settled in. The North Neighborhood named “Ganquanyuan” won the Best Habitation Environment Award of 90s Shanghai Top 10 New Sights, as well as the National Excellent Residential Area for City Property Management Award by the Ministry of Construction.



新建的平江小区 The New Ping Jiang Community



平江地区旧貌 The Old Site of Ping Jiang Area

● 平江地区改造

平江地区位于中山北路南，交通路北，彭越浦西，占地8.9万平方米。该处住房低矮、弄堂狭小，没有煤卫设备，当地居民强烈要求早日对该地块进行改造。1994年1月，普陀区同黄浦区达成合作改造平江地块的意向，并在2月18日正式签约，引进资金，启动了对平江地区的危旧房改造，这是当时区内改造项目中最大的一个地块。在近300名动迁工作人员共同努力下，9个月内分三期8批完成3440余户居民和65家单位的搬迁任务，拆除危旧房13万平方米。由两区联手改建危旧房在上海是首创，得到市领导赞扬和肯定。1994年6月22日开工。由于做到当年签约、当年动迁、当年开工，创下了全市改造危旧房动迁速度之最。平江地区计划新建18幢高层、14幢多层，总建筑面积达30万平方米。

● Reconstruction of Pingjiang Area

Pingjiang area, with a total area of 8.9 hectares, lies on the south of Zhongshan North Road, north of Jiaotong Road and east of Pengyuepu. Houses in this area were low, alleys were narrow, and there were no fuel or health facilities. In January 1994, Putuo District and Huangpu District reached an agreement on co-operative reconstruction of the area and signed a contract in January 18. Thus started the reconstruction of Pingjiang area, which was the largest in the then reconstruction projects. With the united efforts of 300 relocating workers, 3,449 households and 65 organizations were removed and 13 hectare dangerous old houses were dismantled. It is planned in Pingjiang area to construct 18 high-rises and 14 multi-floor buildings, with a total construction area of 30 hectares. The construction has started on June 22, 1994.



维多利亚广场原址
The Old Site of Victory Plaza

维多利亚广场 Victory Plaza

● 维多利亚广场

维多利亚广场位于长寿路西康路口，原是菜市弄地块，总用地面积6320平方米，总建筑面积4.96万平方米，共28层，是香港华园集团和万千投资开发（集团）有限公司联手创建的区内最早的时尚大楼，1993年4月正式开工，1996年6月完工。

● Victory Plaza

Victory Plaza is located at the intersection of Changshou Road and Xikang Road, originally part of Caishi Alley area, with a total area of 6,320 sq. m. and construction area of 4.96 hectares. It was the earliest stylish building in the area jointly built by Hong Kong Huayuan Group and Myriad Investment and Development (Group) Co., Ltd. The construction began in April 1993 and completed in June 1996.



银座花苑 Yin Zuo Garden

● 银座花苑

银座花苑位于长寿路、常德路交界地。是全区第一个开工建设的土地批租项目。1992年8月8日，由原普陀区城市建设综合开发公司和香港先锋贸易公司共同投资建设的土地批租项目“香海公寓”（后更名为银座花苑）正式开工，该项目位于常德路，建筑面积为7239平方米，为两幢7层的外销商品房。

● YinZuo Garden

Yinzuo Garden, which is located at the intersection between Changshou Road and Changde Road, is the first land rental project which has been constructed in the whole district.

On August 8th, 1992, the land rental project "XiangHai Apartment" (renamed "Yinzuo Garden" later) which was invested and constructed by City Construction Development Company and HongKong Pioneer Trade Company together, was gone into operation. This project, which the total area was 7,239m², was located at Changde Road. They were two seven-floor buildings for the foreign market.



银座花苑原址 The Old Site of Yin Zuo Garden



光新路（铁路）立交桥 Guangxin Road (railway) Overpass

● 光新路（铁路）立交桥

光新路立交桥位于普陀区东北部，沪宁、沪杭（外环线）铁路和光新路、志丹路的交叉点。该处原是一铁路平面道口。由于光新路是通往甘泉、宜川、沪太新村等处的重要道路之一，而沪路、沪杭铁路日行车140余列，道口经常关闭，加上道路狭窄，机动车、非机动车混行，交通拥挤阻塞，矛盾十分突出。为此，上海市人民政府投资1.7亿元，在此处建造大型铁路立交桥，并被列为1994年的市政府重大实事工程。1994年1月31日，光新路铁路立交桥工程正式开工。在各方面配合下，经过造桥工人日夜施工，于当年12月20日胜利通车。黄菊等市领导参加了通车典礼，并与建桥功臣们一起为大桥通车剪彩。

光新路铁路立交桥的建造，从根本上解决了原先这里交通堵塞的老大难问题。1996年，这座设计新颖的立交桥获得了中国优秀建筑工程的最高奖——鲁班奖。



光新路（铁路）立交桥原址 The Old Site of Guang Xin Road (railway) Overpass

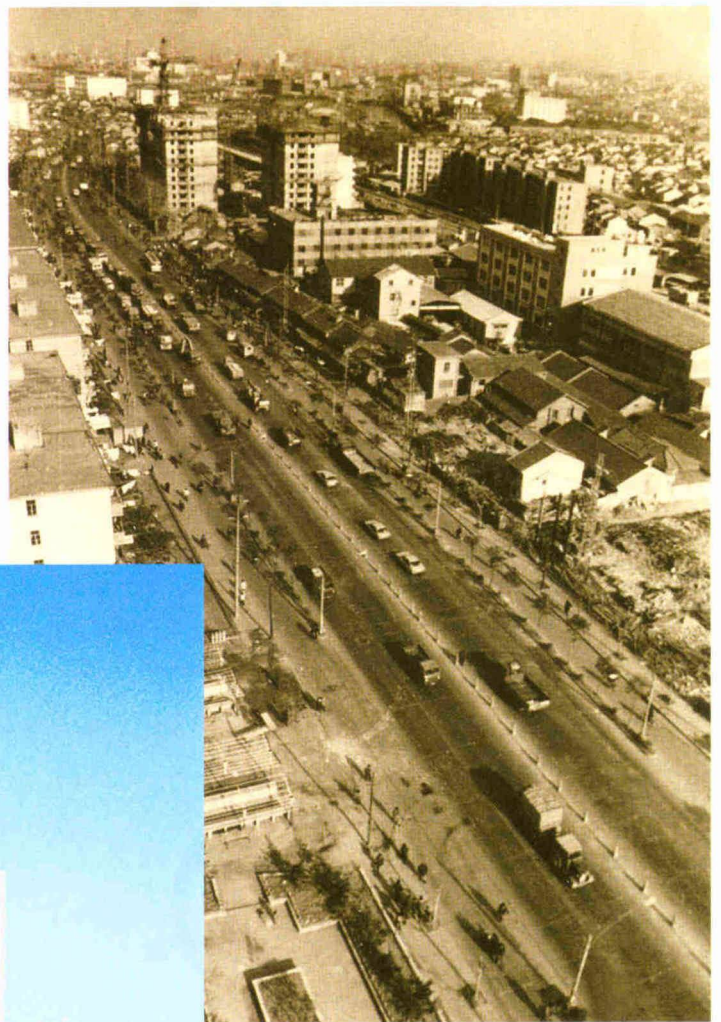
● Guangxin Road (railway) Overpass

Guangxin Road (Railway) Overpass, which lies in the northeast of Putuo District, is the intersection of Hu-Ning Railway, Hu-Hang Railway, Guangxin Road and Zhidan Road. The problem of traffic jam was very serious. Therefore, the government of Shanghai invested 170 million yuan to build a big railway overpass, which was listed as the government's key projects in 1994. On January 31, 1994, the project of Guangxin Road Overpass formally started. With the cooperation of all sides and the bridge workers' work day and night, it opened to traffic on December 20 that year.

The construction of Guangxin Railway Overpass solved the serious problem of traffic jam here. In 1996, the innovatively designed overpass won the highest award of China's Excellent Construction Project-Luban Award.

● 内环线（普陀段）工程

内环线工程是一条城市快速干道。全长47.66公里，由浦东段、浦西段和南浦、杨浦两座黄浦江大桥组成。其中普陀区境内沿中山北路自盘湾里至沪太路为浦西段一期工程，全长5.47公里，路宽18米，设双向4车道，设计车速每小时80公里，地面道路宽35~50米，设双向4快2慢6车道，设计车速每小时40公里。环高架道路在主要交叉口设上下菱形匝道与地面接通。一期动迁工程自1991年9月开始，1991年12月完成，动迁居民830余户，单位109个。一期工程于1992年9月开工，1993年12月20日竣工。



中山北路旧貌 The Old Site of Zhong Shan North Road

● The Project of the Elevated Inner Ring Road (Putuo section)

The Elevated Inner Ring Road is an urban express artery. 47.66 km long, it is composed of Pudong part, Puxi part, Nanpu Bridge and Yangpu Bridge. The section in Putuo District from Panwanli to Hutai Road along Zhongshan Road is 5.47 km long and 18 meters wide. It is a two-way four-lane road, with a designed speed of 80 km/h. As for the ground part, it is a two-way six-lane road about 35-50 meters wide, including four express lanes and two low-speed lanes, with a designed speed of 40 km/h. The relocation project of the first stage began in September 1991 and was completed in December 1991. Altogether 831 households and 108 organizations were removed. The first stage project began in September 1992 and was completed on December 20, 1993.



内环线普陀段 Inner Ring Road (Putuo section)



大渡河路 Daduhe Road

● 大渡河路辟通工程

大渡河路原自光复西路至金沙江路，辟筑于50年代初，长1602米。根据规划，该路自金沙江路向北延至桃浦路，其中曹安路至桃浦路段已于90年代初先行辟筑通车。1994年，进一步辟通了金沙江路至曹安路路段，并新建了长600余米横跨西虬江的桥梁，使大渡河路全线贯通。

● The Opening Project of Daduhe Road

Daduhe Road, built in early 1950's, begins at Guangfu West Road and ends at Jinshajiang Road with a length of 1,602 meters. Now the road has extended north to Taopu Road with a 600-meter bridge over Qiujiang West River, which enables its complete open to traffic.



大渡河路旧貌 The Old Site of Da Duo He Road



合流污水一期工程 The First Stage of Combined Sewage Projection

● 合流污水一期工程

1992年至1995年，市政府共投资16亿人民币，率先在我区启动合流污水一期工程（最上游）。苏州河流经我区的河岸线最长，达21.54公里，合流污水一期工程共动迁了4000多户居民，我区共堵了56家企业的排放口和附近生活水的排放口。不仅提高了苏州河水质，也改善了我区的生活环境，推动了我区旧区改造和经济发展。

● The First Stage of Combined Sewage Projection

From 1992 to 1995, Shanghai government invested 1.6 billion yuan RMB to start the First Stage of Combined Sewage Projection (at the most upper river) in this district. In the First Stage of Combined Sewage Projection, 4,000 households were removed and 56 enterprise and life sewage outlets were blocked up. It improved not only the water quality of the Suzhou River, but also the living environment of this district, and it also promoted the reconstruction work and economic development of this district.



中山北路物贸街 A Goods and Material Exchange Street on Zhongshan North Road

● 中山北路物贸街

中山北路物贸一条街是普陀区充分利用地理优势，形成多功能、多形式、多层次、客商云集的重点开发建设街市之一。这条街东起交通路立交桥，西至中山桥，全长5公里，随着联合大厦、上海物资贸易中心大厦、中山商厦、华源世纪广场、化工大厦、嘉金大厦建成运行，在中山北路两侧，初步形成以金属交易所、上海化工、塑料市场为代表的大市场及一大批生产资料交易网点，大物流、大流通功能初步呈现。



中山北路物贸街旧貌
The Old Site of A Goods and Material Exchange
Street on Zhong Shan North Road

● A Goods and Material Exchange Street on Zhongshan North Road

The street begins from Jiaotong Road overpass east, ends at Zhongshan Bridge west, with a total length of 5 km. With the completion of the United Edifice, Shanghai Goods and Material Exchange Center, Zhongshan Shopping Mall, Huayuan Century Plaza, Chemical Industry Mansion, and Jiajin Building, a large market represented by Shanghai Metal Exchange, Shanghai Chemical and Plastic Market as well as network of production goods exchange centers has taken shape.

“九五”奋战展成果 (1996-2000)

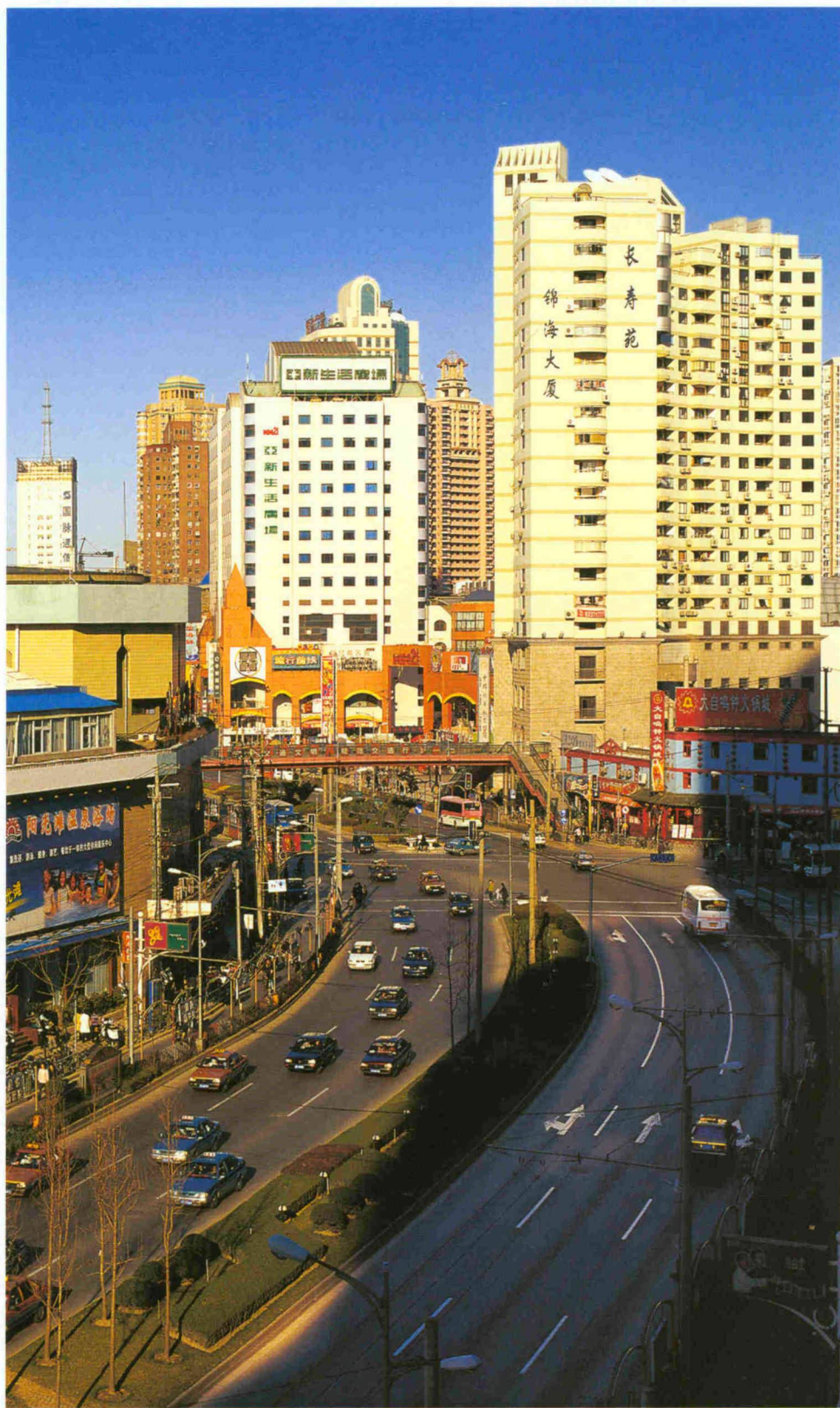
“九五”期间，是普陀区城市建设发展最快的历史时期。全区人民在邓小平理论和党的基本路线指引下，紧紧围绕上海建设“一个龙头、三个中心”的战略目标和普陀区的功能定位，深入贯彻“抓机遇、打基础、兴功能、树形象”的指导方针，全面实施“南、中、北”三片城区规划布局和“十个一批”支撑目标体系，城市建设取得了历史性成就，城区面貌日新月异，普陀区作为上海“西大堂”的城市形象初步确立。旧城改造取得突破性进展，共拆除各类危旧房124.19万平方米，动迁居民3.3万余户，“两湾一宅”等一批大面积、高难度的危棚简屋得到彻底改造。“平改坡”工程进展顺利，老宅基改造全面启动，城市化进程进一步加快；住宅建设取得可喜成绩，竣工住宅建筑面积723.69万平方米，比“八五”期间增长了120.8%。住宅总体质量明显提高，先后建成配套齐全的完整街坊37个，总建筑面积280万平方米。以上海万里城、中远两湾城为代表的一大批已建成或在建的优美住宅区似雨后春笋，拔地而起，成为城区景观的新亮点。在第一、二届“上海市优秀住宅”评选中，我区新建住宅区获奖总数名列全市第一，住宅总体质量水平处于全市领先地位；市政基础设施取得重大进展，以实施“九路七桥一匝道”为重点的市政基础设施建设项目基本完成，辟通、拓宽和新建了曹杨路、长寿路、新村路、沪宁高速公路入城段、外环线 and 明珠线普陀段等道路，拓宽和建成了长寿路桥、真北路桥等5座桥梁，区域道路密度从2.58公里/平方公里增加到3.69公里/平方公里，基本缓解了上海西北地区交通节点矛盾；城市生态环境逐步优化，环境质量明显改善，建成5座公园、17块大型公共绿地、8条林荫道、20条休闲小路和2条林带，公共绿地达到217公顷，绿化覆盖率达到21%；物流仓储优势逐步显现，以中山北路物贸街为龙头的生产资料交易市场初步形成，沿线高楼林立、遍植绿化、雕塑小品、交通畅达的景观展现了物贸街的风姿。全区配套齐全的商圈，形成了六大卖场、三大超市配送中心、15家年成交额超亿元的商贸大市场，商业销售旺盛，上海“西大堂”的风采初步显现。



Achievements in the Ninth Five-Year Plan Period (1996-2000)

The Ninth Five-Year has witnessed the fastest city development of Putuo District. With the guidance of the Deng Xiaoping Theory and the Party's basic policy line, all the people of the district, surrounding the district's function orientation and the strategic goal of city development - "One Flagship, Three Centers", thoroughly implement the guideline of "Catch the Opportunity, Build up a Solid Foundation, Emphasize functions and Establish a Good Image". And the district fully carries out the layout plan of the south, the middle and the north city zones and the "ten one-batch" supporting goal system. Thus the district has made historical achievements in city development, taken on a new look every day and initially built up the image as the "West Grand Hall" of Shanghai. The district has made a great breakthrough in the renovation of the old city zone, tearing down a variety of ramshackle houses of 1,241,900 sq. m. and removing 33,211 local households. And a great number of crumbling huts and houses such as in Liang Wan Yi Zhai area have been completely renovated. The project of "flat to slope" is well in progress and the renovation of old residential areas has been fully launched, which fosters urbanization of the district. Putuo has made great achievements in the construction of dwelling houses of 7,236,900 sq. m. that grows by 120.8% compared with the Eighth Five-year Plan period. The overall quality of dwelling houses is improved; and 37 fully fitted integral neighborhoods have been completed with a total area of 2,800,000 sq. m. A great number of constructed or constructing graceful uptowns such as Shanghai Wanli City and Brilliant City uplift by leaps and bounds and become the flashing points on the city zone. During the first and the second campaign of "Best Uptowns in Shanghai", Putuo has won the most prizes. Its overall quality of dwelling houses ranks among the highest in the whole city. It has made great progress in municipal infrastructure construction, basically fulfilling the project based on "Nine Roads, Seven Bridges and One circuit"; opening, widening and building Caoyang Road, Changshou Road, Xincun Road, the city sect of Hu-Ning Expressway, Putuo sects of the Outer Ring Road and the Pearl Line; widening and building five bridges such as Changshou Road Bridge and Zhenbei Road Bridge, which makes the road density of this area increased to 3.69 km/sq. km from 2.58 km/sq. km and basically lessens the traffic pressure in the northwest part of Shanghai. The city environment is gradually optimizing and its environment quality is obviously improving with the completion of 5 parks, 17 large-scale parklands, 8 avenues, 20 paths for leisure and 2 forest belts. The public green belts have increased to 217 hectares, which amount to 21% of the area of the whole district. Material circulation and storage is gradually dominating in this area. The production goods market with the goods exchange street of Zhongshan North Road as its flagship has initially come into being. Along the Road stands high buildings, grows green plants and displays sculptures and decorations. The fully equipped commercial circles of the district constitute 6 malls, 3 supermarket distribution centers and 15 commercial trade markets with an annual turn value over 1,000 million yuan, which reflects its commercial prosperity and displays its power and charm as the "West Grand Hall" of Shanghai.





长寿地区 Changshou area

● 长寿地区改造

药水弄棚户区实施改建后，从1992年起，长寿地区通过土地批租、道路拓宽，转让、置换，引进外来资金，采取以房换地、以地换地，牵线搭桥等措施，帮助工厂企业通过土地置换，盘活存量资产，推进工厂企业实施“退二进三”的战略转变，并通过消化空置商品房的“搭桥”政策，拆除福森里、西滩、富源里、梅芳里、新华北里、草鞋浜、长寿里、同大昌地块、戚家村等大批危房简屋，建造了已被命名的70多处（不含浜北）典雅的欧陆风格建筑，如1992年建造全区第一个开工建设的土地批租项目银座花苑，接着先后建造维多利亚广场、玉佛城、深房广场、恒达广场、第一百货沪西商厦、家乐福超市、亚新生活广场、月星家居广场，以及正在建设的华园新四百店。2000年，又推出的十大重点项目：秋水云庐、音乐广场、光明城市公寓、河滨围城、世纪之门半岛花园、上青佳园、绿洲城市花园、古井大酒店、西部俊园、上海知音苑，以及阳光新苑。有的正在加紧开工，有的已竣工完成。

此外，占地4万平方米的长寿绿地和约1万平方米的上钢绿地，已分别于2001年初和2002年初建成，并向游人开放。使长寿路形成21世纪的绿色商住街。



原长寿地区 The Old Site of Chang Shou Area

● Renovation of Changshou area

Since 1992, funds have been introduced into Changshou area through leasing land, widening roads, transfer as well as displacement. Taking house-for-land or land-for-land measures or acting as a go-between, the area helps factories and enterprises revive their stocking assets. In accordance with the policy of digesting vacant commercial houses, a great number of ramshackle houses have been dismantled in such communities as Fusenli, Xitan, Fuyuanli, Meifangli, Xinghuabeili, Caoxiebang, Changshouli, Tongdachang Area as well as Qijia Village. And more than 70 graceful architectures (Bangbei excluded) with Europe Continent style were also built. In 2000, 10 key projects were launched, among which are Qiushuiyunlu, Music Plaza, Guangming City Apartment, Riverside Enclosed City, Century Gate Peninsula Park, Shangqin Garden, Oasis City Park, Gujing Hotel, West Smart Garden, Shanghai Zhiyin Garden and Sunshine New Garden. Some of these architectures are under construction and some have been completed.

In addition, 40,000-square-meter Changshou Green Land and about 10,000-square-meter Shanggang Green Land were respectively completed in the begining of 2001 and in the beginning of 2002. These green lands are both open to tourists and making Changshou Road a green commercial and residential street.

● 亚新生活广场

亚新生活广场坐落于商住街长寿路401号，占地面积19000平方米，营业面积35000平方米，1996年12月建成开业。亚新生活广场以开放式平面展开的SHOPPINGMALL格局为规划主轴，融合了中西文化风格，由六幢各具功能的楼宇组成，整个商场有1500平方米的入口广场、900平方米的中庭广场及近百米长的名店街组成，并设有3000平方米的大型停车场。



亚新生活广场 Yaxin Life Plaza

● Yaxin Life Plaza

Yaxin Life Plaza, completed and opening business in December 1996, is located on 401, Changshou Road, occupying an area of 19,000 sq. m., while its business area is 35000 sq. m. The plaza is made up of 6 buildings with a variety of functions with an entranced square of 1,500 sq. m., a cortile square of 900 sq. m. and a nearly 100-meter-long famous-store street as well as a large parking lot of 3,000 sqm.



亚新生活广场原址 The Old Site of Ya Xin Life Plaza



普陀

1996-2000

城市建设十年

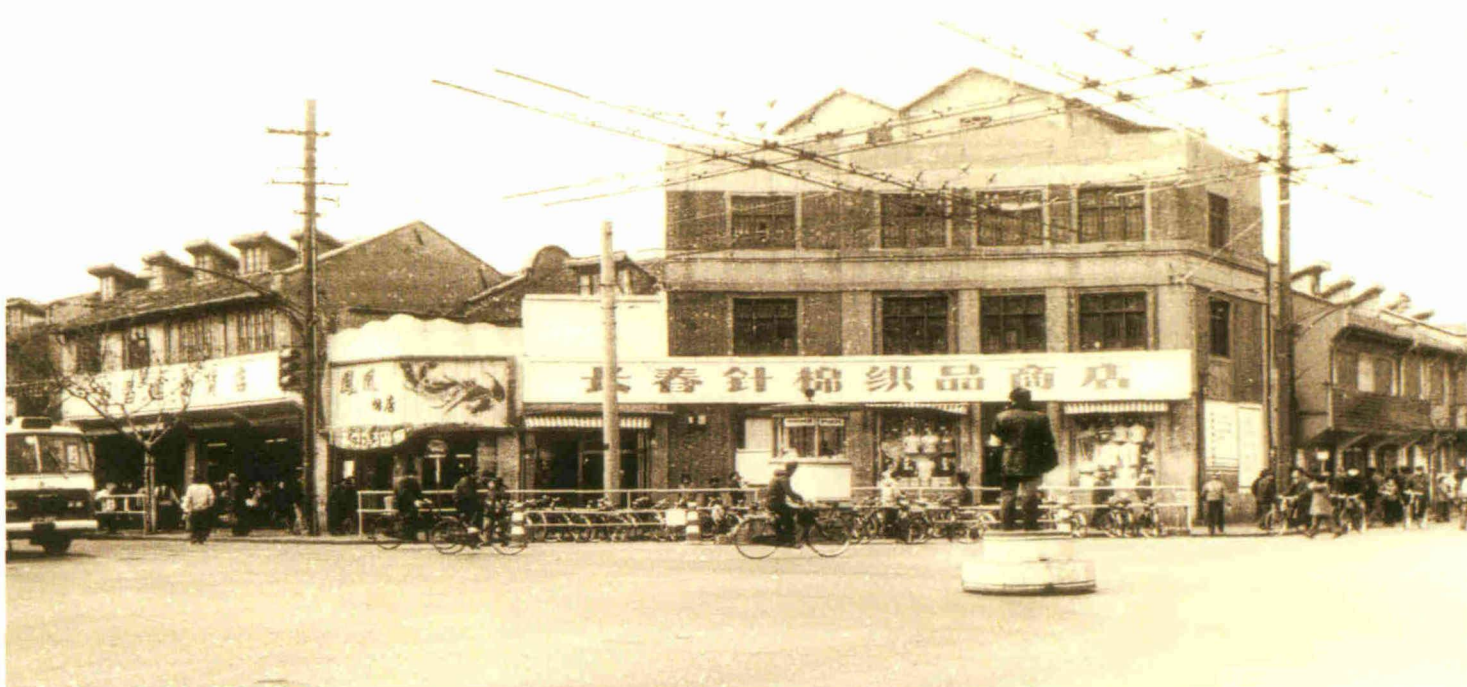
A DECADE OF CITY DEVELOPMENT



深房广场 Shenfang Plaza

● 深房广场

深房广场位于长寿路360号西康路西，总建筑面积7.2万平方米，1994年命名起建，为深圳深房（集团）上海房地产开发公司投资建造。



深房广场原址 The Old Site of Shenfang Plaza

● Shenfang Plaza

Shenfang Plaza, named and built in 1994, is located on 360, Changshou Road, west of Xikang Road, with a total construction area of 72,000 sq. m. It is invested and built by Shanghai Real Estate Development Co. of Shenzhen Shenfang Group.



恒达广场 Hengda Plaza



恒达广场原址 The Old Site of Hengda Plaza

● 恒达广场

恒达广场位于长寿路275弄，在西康路与常德路之间，原系长寿里简屋，1994年拆除起建，为上海恒达房地产开发公司投资建造，由2幢26和24层高层组成，总建筑面积3.85万平方米。

● Hengda Plaza

Hengda Plaza is located in Lane 275, Changshou Road between Xikang Road and Changde Road, including two 26- and 24-story buildings with a total area of 38,500 sq. m. The plaza is invested and built by Shanghai Hengda Real Estate Development Co. in 1994.



秋水云庐 Qiushuiyunlu



秋水云庐原址 The Old Site of Qiushuiyunlu

● 秋水云庐

秋水云庐原是上棉十四厂的厂址,近长寿路桥,2000年9月投资施工,计划2003年底竣工,总用地面积2.70万平方米,总建筑面积11.24万平方米,有3幢8~33层高层建筑,是一组美式的水景花园住宅。

● Qiushuiyunlu

Qiushuiyunlu is located in the original Shanghai No. 14 Cotton Factory near Changshou Road, occupying an area of 27,000 sq. m. Its total construction area is 112,400 sq. m. It is invested and built in September 2000 and planned to be completed by the end of 2003. It is a set of water view garden houses with American styles and made up of three 8 to 33-story buildings.



音乐广场 Music Plaza

● 音乐广场

音乐广场坐落在长寿路、江宁路与昌化路之间，原系戚家村地块，2000年12月投资开发，计划2003年底竣工，总用地面积2.44万平方米，总建筑面积8.7万平方米，有7幢18~24层的楼房，绿化率为35.40%，通过建筑、绿化、雕塑、小品等设置反映音乐广场的主题。



建造中的音乐广场

Music Plaza which is Under Construction

● Music Plaza

Music Plaza is located in the original Qijia Village between Changshou Road, Jiangning Road and Changhua Road, occupying an area of 24,400 sq. m. and its total construction area is 87,000 sq. m. It is invested and built in December 2000 and planned to be completed by the end of 2003. The plaza, whose green land occupies 35.40% of its total area, is made up of seven 18 to 24-story buildings.



音乐广场原址 The Old Site of Music Plaza



普陀

1996-2000

城市建设十年

A DECADE OF CITY DEVELOPMENT

● 世纪之门半岛花园

世纪之门半岛花园南靠宜昌路，处于苏州河的三角形半岛地区，原是第一印染厂和上棉十一厂厂址，总用地面积8.6万平方米，总建筑面积21.5万平方米，有18~32层高层住宅9幢和一所九年一贯制学校。1998年8月由上海世纪之门置业发展有限公司投资开发，计划2003年底竣工，是一个富有自然环境景观的住宅小区。

● Century Gate Peninsula Park

Century Gate Peninsula Park is located in the original No. 1 Dyeing Factory and Shanghai No. 11 Cotton Factory, to the north of Yichang Road and in the triangular peninsula area of the Suzhou River. It occupies an area of 86,000 sq. m. and its total construction area is 215,000 sq. m. The park is made up of nine 18 to 32-story buildings and one school offering nine-year compulsory education. In August 1998, Shanghai Century Gate Real Estate Development Co., Ltd. made investment in the development of this park which is planned to be completed by the end of 2003. It is a residential area with a variety of natural sights.



半岛花园原址 The Old Site of Century Peninsula Park



半岛花园 Century Gate Peninsula Park



光明城市公寓 Guangming City Apartment

● 光明城市公寓

光明城市公寓位于长寿路、西康路地区，原系草鞋浜旧里地块，2001年10月开始施工，计划2003年4月竣工。总用地面积8.91万平方米，总建筑面积8.8万平方米，由2幢32层板式住宅组成，绿化率为25.2%。

● Guangming City Apartment

Guangming City Apartment is located in the original Caoxiebang Jiuli near Changshou Road and Xikang Road. It occupies an area of 89,100 sq. m. and its total construction area is 88,000 sq. m. It was started in October 2001 and is planned to be completed in April 2003 with a green belt rate of 25.2% to serve two 32-story buildings.



光明城市公寓原址 The Old Site of Guangming City Apartment



河滨围城 Riverside Enclosed City

● 河滨围城

河滨围城南临澳门路、北靠苏州河，原系上棉二厂部分厂地。总用地面积3.69万平方米，总建筑面积12.05万平方米，由6幢小高层和1幢高层组成。小区突出苏州河河边环境。由上海围城置业发展有限公司投资开发，项目于2000年9月动工，2003年12月完工。



河滨围城原址 The Old Site of Riverside Enclosed City

● Riverside Enclosed City

Riverside Enclosed City is located in the original Shanghai No. 2 Cotton Factory, to the north of Macao Road, the south of the Suzhou River, occupying an area of 36,900 sq. m. and its total construction area is 120,500 sq. m. In September 2000, Shanghai Enclosed City Real Estate Development Co., Ltd. invested in building the uptown and planned to complete construction in December 2003. It is made up of seven high-rises.





上青佳园原址 The Old Site of Shangqin Garden

● 上青佳园

上青佳园坐落在长寿路常德路口，原系新华北里和草鞋浜简屋，由上海上青置业发展有限公司投资开发，项目开工于1999年8月，计划于2005年底竣工。总用地面积3.57万平方米，总建筑面积14.47万平方米，由8幢14~33层高层组成，由低向高排列成波浪形。小区引入雁荡山风格的青山峻瀑配合江南园林布局，绿化率为42%。



上青佳园 Shangqin Garden

● Shangqin Garden

Shangqin Garden is located in the original Xinghuabeili and Caoxiebang area at the intersection of Changshou Road and Changde Road. It occupies an area of 35,700 sq. m. and its total construction area is 144,700 sq. m. In August 1999, Shanghai Shangqin Real Estate Development Co., Ltd. invested in building the uptown and planned to complete construction by the end of 2005. It is made up of eight 14 to 33-story buildings in a wavy arrangement. The green land occupies 42% of the uptown.



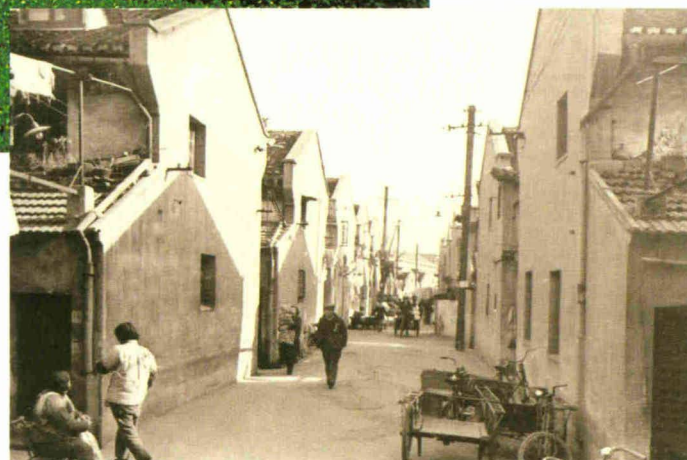
● 古井大酒店

古井大酒店又称古井大厦，位于长寿路700号，原为富源里简屋。总用地面积6412平方米，总建筑面积约2万平方米，为1幢24层的商住楼。由上海古井金豪房地产开发有限公司于1996年投资开发，2002年12月竣工。

● Gujing Hotel

Gujing Hotel, namely Gujing Mansion, is located in the original Fuyuanli area on 700, Changshou Road, occupying an area of 6,412 sq. m. and its total construction area is 20,000 sq. m. In 1996, Shanghai Gujing Jinghao Real Estate Development Co., Ltd. invested in building the uptown and planned to complete construction in December 2002. It is a 24-story commercial and residential building.

建设中的古井大酒店 Gujing Hotel



古井大酒店原址 The Old Site of Gujing Hotel

● 绿洲城市花园

绿洲城市花园原为上棉一厂厂址，总用地面积9.53万平方米，总建筑面积20万平方米，共有6幢11层的大楼，小区中心绿化集中地达5.6万平方米，绿化率达42%。由上海远洋信东置业发展有限公司于1997年8月投资开发，1998年7月竣工。

● Oasis City Garden

Oasis City Garden is located in the original Shanghai No. 1 Cotton Factory, occupying an area of 95,300 sq. m. and its total construction area is 200,000 sq. m. In August 1997, Shanghai Ocean Xindong Real Estate Development Co., Ltd. invested in building the uptown and completed construction in July 1998. The green land occupies 42% of the uptown which is made up of six 11-story buildings.



绿洲城市花园原址（原为上棉一厂）
The Old Site of Oasis City Garden—the Original Shanghai No.1 Cotton Factory



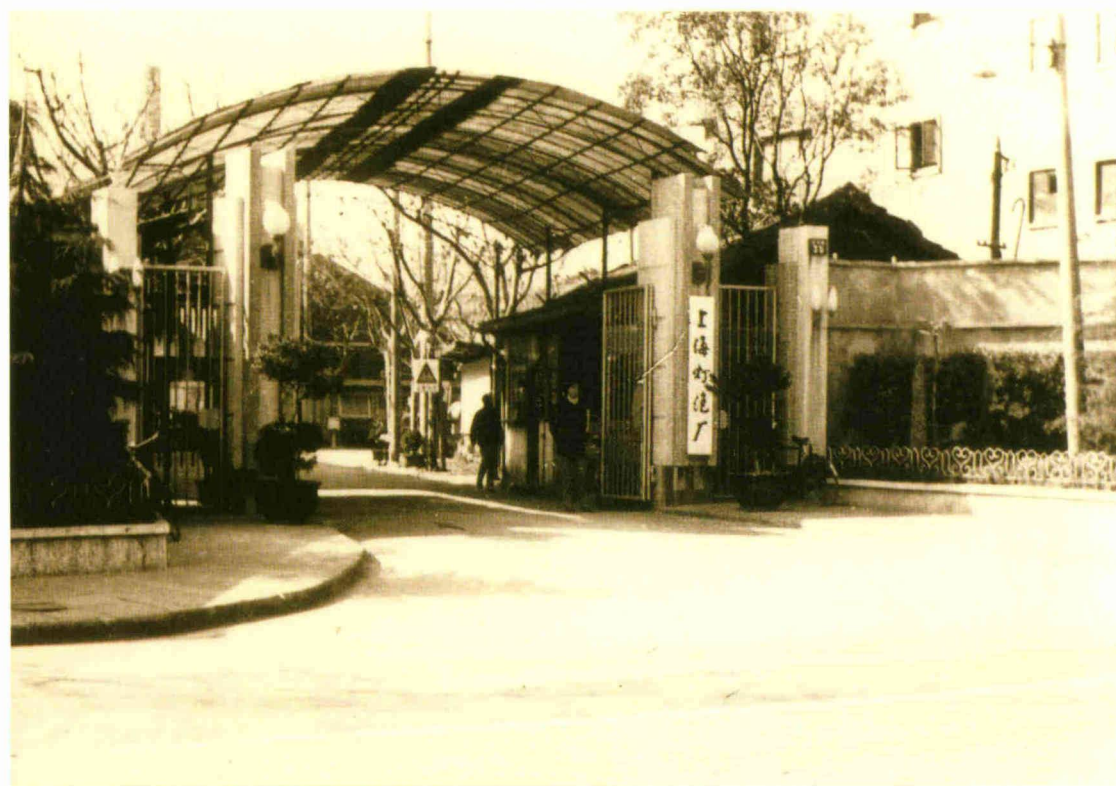
绿洲城市花园 Oasis City Garden



上海知音苑 Shanghai Zhiyin Garden

● 上海知音苑

上海知音苑位于长寿路1028弄，原系上海灯泡厂厂址，西临苏州河，是上海中心城区一座具有代表性的水岸住宅。总用地面积4.9万平方米，总建筑面积17万平方米，共建9幢高层住宅、1幢公寓，小区内有水岸散步道、立体景观大道和公园三大主题区，绿化率为35%以上。由上海复地集团投资建设，计划于2003年4月竣工。



上海知音苑原址（原上海灯泡厂）

The Old Site of Shanghai Zhiyin Garden—the Original Site of Shanghai Bulb Factory

● Shanghai Zhiyin Garden

Shanghai Zhiyin Garden is located in Lane 1028, Changshou Road to the east of the Suzhou River, which is the original site of Shanghai Bulb Factory. It occupies an area of 49,000 sq. m. and its total construction area is 170,000 sq. m. Shanghai Fudi Group invested in the uptown and planned to complete construction in April 2003. The green land occupies 35% of the uptown which is made up of nine high-rises and one apartment building.



阳光新苑 Sunshine New Garden

● 阳光新苑

阳光新苑位于长寿路、武宁路交口处，原系五一中学校址，于2001年竣工。由1幢25层住宅楼、1幢25层办公楼和1幢6层商业裙房组成，住宅楼面积2.27万平方米，办公楼建筑面积2.02万平方米，商业裙房建筑面积2万平方米。楼房外有绿化园林和泛光照明。由上海新辰房地产开发有限公司投资兴建。

● Sunshine New Garden

Sunshine New Garden is located in the original Wuyi middle school near the crossing of Changshou Road and Wuning Road. Shanghai Xincheng Real Estate Development Co., Ltd. invested in the uptown and completed construction in 2001. It is made up of one 25-story dwelling building of 22,700 sq. m., one 25-story office building of 20,200 sq. m. and one 6-story commercial complementary building of 20,000 sq. m.



阳光新苑原址(原五一中学) The Old Site of Wuyi Middle School



西部俊园 West Smart Garden



西部俊园原址 The Old Site of West Smart Garden

● 西部俊园

西部俊园坐落在长寿路777号，西近安远路口，原是西滩旧里，由上海西部集团投资开发，2000年9月开工，2002年7月完工。总用地面积2.18万平方米，总建筑面积7.2万平方米，由3幢小高层（12层）和3幢高层（24层）组成，绿化率为41.71%。

● West Smart Garden

West Smart Garden is located on 777, Changshou Road, which is the original site of Xitanjiuli close to Anyuan Road on the west, occupying an area of 21,800 sq. m. Its total construction area is 72,000 sq. m. In September 2000, Shanghai West Group invested in building the uptown and completed construction in July 2002. The green land occupies 41.71% of the uptown which is made up of three 12-story buildings and three 24-story buildings.



新村村 (长征新城)
Xin Cun Village (Changzheng New City)



万里城
Wanli City- total



万里地区原貌
The Old Site
of Wan Li
Area



太西 (市政馨苑)
Taixi (Shi Zheng Xin
Yuan)-total



桃浦五村
The Fifth Taopu Village-total



太东 (岚皋馨苑)
Taidong (Lan Gao Xin Yuan)-total

● 旧区改造“五朵金花”

1995年8月,原区综开办(现区住宅发展局)针对当时区动迁房建设严重滞后,旧区改造的突出矛盾,通过对长征、桃浦镇土地开发情况的深入调研和分析,撰写了《关于加快我区动迁房建设的意见》,提出“政府组织、企业参与、成片开发、用于旧城”的思路,采用直接征地的方式,重点开发长征镇的新村、太东、太西、万里村和桃浦镇的桃浦五村、真建村等五块大型基地,誉称“五朵金花”,总建筑面积达360万平方米。在区政府的高度重视下,经过几年开发建设,取得了成功。其中,规模达215万平方米的万里城建设初具规模,被列为上海市四大示范居住区之一;规模达24万平方米的桃浦五村住宅区在1998年建成后,为“两湾一宅”等旧区改造超前提供了优质动迁房源,为加快旧区改造赢得了宝贵时间,基本缓解了动迁房建设滞后的矛盾,使我区旧城改造与新区建设逐步走上良性循环发展的轨道。

● "Five Golden Flowers" in the reconstruction of ruined areas

In August 1995, the former District Comprehensive Development Office (presently Bureau of Housing Development) made a thorough investigation and analysis with regard to the land development in Changzheng and Taopu County, and composed "The Suggestions on Accelerating Construction of Relocation Houses in Our District". Later, by means of land expropriation, they laid emphasis on developing the following five large-scale bases: Xincun in Changzheng County, Taidong, Taixi and Wanli Village, The Fifth Taopu Village and Zhenjian Village, reputed as Five Golden Flowers, which has a total construction area of 360 hectares. Among them, the 215-hectare Wanli City is beginning to take shape, which is listed as one of the four model residential areas. The construction of the 24-hectare Fifth Taopu Village was completed in 1998. It provided high quality relocation houses for the reconstruction of "Liang Wan Yi Zhai" ahead of time, earned precious time for the reconstruction of the ruined area, and directed the reconstruction of both old city and new area into a virtuous circle.

“五朵金花”:

- 万里城,总建筑面积215万平方米,在建。
- 桃浦五村,总建筑面积24万平方米,1998年底竣工。
- 太东(岚皋馨苑),总建筑面积7.3万平方米;太西(市政馨苑),总建筑面积6.9万平方米,2000年竣工。
- 真建小区,总建筑面积19万平方米,2001年竣工。
- 新村村(长征新城内),总建筑面积90万平方米,在建。

“Five Golden Flowers”

- Wanli City- total construction area: 215 hectares, under construction.
- The Fifth Taopu Village-total construction area: 24 hectares, completed at the end of 1998.
- Taidong (Lan Gao Xin Yuan)-total construction area: 7.3 hectares; Taixi (Shi Zheng Xin Yuan)-total construction area: 6.9 hectares, completed in 2000.
- Zhenjian Community-total construction area: 19 hectares, completed in 2001.
- Xin Cun Village (Changzheng New City)-total construction area: 90 hectares, under construction.



改造后的朱家湾地区 Zhu Jia Wan Area Which After Reconstruction



朱家湾地块旧貌 The Old Site of Zhu Jia Wan

● 朱家湾地块的改造

朱家湾大致范围为东至光新路东侧，西近平民村，南临中山北路，北达朱家湾后浜。住宅大多为棚户、简屋，缺少公共卫生设施，是普陀区“三湾一弄”棚户区之一。解放后，拓宽朱家湾街，建成光新路，1980年光新路再次拓宽整修。1994年建成光新路铁路立交桥，2000年在此建成轻轨明珠线。通过道路拓宽，危房拆除，单位搬迁等，昔日朱家湾地块的棚户简屋，已被华源世界广场、石泉金融大厦、石光新村大楼、光新大楼、阳光大厦、秋月枫舍等商住大楼，以及乐购生活购物中心、好美家装潢建材超市等商业设施所替代。

● Renovation of Zhujiawan Area

Zhujiawan area is encircled by Guangxin Road on the east, Pingmin Village on the west, Zhongshan North Road on the south and Houbang Road on the north. Most houses are shanties and huts and lack public utilities. After Liberation, the street was widened and renamed as Guangxin Road which was re-widened and renovated in 1980. And a railway crossroad was built there in 1994 and the Pearl Line in 2000. Through widening roads and dismantling crumbling houses, today's Zhujiawan presents the world with many great facilities and buildings such as Huayuan World Plaza, Shiquan Financial Tower, Guangxin Building, Sunshine Tower and Hymall, etc.



华源世界广场 Huayuan World Plaza

●秋月枫舍

秋月枫舍地处中山北路镇坪路口，是朱家湾地块中心，占地面积2.92万平方米，建筑规划为2栋点式高层，5栋板式高层和1栋联体式公寓，总建筑面积9.41万平方米。秋月枫舍于2000年6月18日开工，2001年9月28日全面竣工，获全国“住宅设计特别金奖”、“智能化设计综合金奖”。

● Autumn-Moon-Maple Garden

Autumn-Moon-Maple Garden, covering an area of 29,200 sq. m., is located where Zhongshan North Road and Zhenping Road meet. It consists of 7 high-rises and 1 duplex, with a total construction area of 94,100 sq. m. The construction of the garden was started on June 18, 2000 and completed on September 28, 2001. So far it has won the Special National Gold Award for Residential Designing and the Gold Award for Intelligence Designing.



秋月枫舍原址 The Old Site of Autumn-Moon-Maple Garden





秋月枫舍 Autumn-Moon-Maple Garden



“两湾一宅”旧貌 The Old Site of Pan Jia Wan, Tan Zi Wan and Wang Jia Zhai

●内环线内最大棚户区“两湾一宅”改造

潘家湾、潭子湾、王家宅（两湾一宅）地区，位于中山北路以南、苏州河以北、恒丰路斜拉桥以西、光复西路以东，总占地面积49.5万平方米，共有居民万余户、企事业单位170多家，是市区内最大、最集中的危棚简屋之一。江泽民总书记、朱镕基总理在上海工作期间，几次提出要改造“两湾一宅”，他们到中央工作后，仍牵挂着这件事。上海市第六、第七次党代会提出“到本世纪末完成市中心365万平方米危棚简屋改造任务”的目标，把改造“两湾一宅”列为一项主要任务。普陀区政府贯彻市委精神，克服困难，抓住机遇，积极招商引资，于1998年6月25日与中远集团上海置业发展有限公司正式签订合作开发协议。考虑到“两湾一宅”地区占地面积大、人口密度高、开发成本高等改造中实际面临的困难，市领导亲自关心，明确有关优惠政策。副市长韩正先后7次来区视察、调研，召开专题会，确定了降低“两湾一宅”改造开发成本的一系列相关政策。市长徐匡迪于1998年7月23日率市政府有关部门领导视察“两湾一宅”，并在现场办公会议上明确“两湾一宅”改造是市、区两级政府为民服务的政治任务，是全市旧城改造的“淮海战役”，要求全市都来支持“两湾一宅”改造取得成功。区委、区政府将“两湾一宅”改造列为1998年全区工作的重中之重，组建了由区长挂帅，区21个部、委、办、局、公司为成员单位的改造指挥部，负责资金筹措和前期动拆迁，动迁分三期进行，第一期动迁王家宅地块居民2200余户，第二期动迁潭子湾地块居民4000余户，第三期动迁潘家湾地块居民3000余户。同时，动迁170多户企业，包括上海第三纺织机械厂、新风铜网厂、上海油脂二厂、大隆机器厂、潘家湾煤栈等单位，整个动迁工作进展顺利而平稳。1998年12月21日，“两湾一宅”改造项目开工典礼举行，市委、市人大、市政府、市政协领导出席典礼。中共中央政治局委员、中共上海市委书记黄菊在开工典礼讲话中称：“‘两湾一宅’改造打响了旧区改造攻坚战的序幕。”

“两湾一宅”改造项目，被命名为“中远两湾城”，由中远置业有限公司、中远发展股份有限公司和上海中远两湾置业发展有限公司共同投资开发，现代设计集团担纲总设计，规划总建筑面积160万平方米，是上海市区内环线以内规模最大的新型住宅区，也是市、区两级政府为民办实事的民心工程，计划总投资66亿。贯彻“以人为本、合理规划、大胆创新、精心设计”的理念，注重人与自然的和谐统一，具有独特的风格和鲜明个性。绿化覆盖率达40%以上，6公顷中央公园等8大主题绿化景区和2公里长的苏州河河滨绿化景带，10%以上的公建面积，有一应俱全的商业、教育、文化、娱乐设施，还配有宽带上网一卡通自动保安门禁系统、停车库管理系统等现代的通信手段等等。1999年6月14日开工，工程分三期，至今已获得多项全国各类奖项。



● Renovating Panjiawan, Tanziwan and Wangjiazhai, the largest slum area within the Elevated Inner Ring Road

This area, located south of Zhongshan North Road, along the northern bank of the Suzhou River, west of Hengfenf Road Bridge and east of Guangfu West Road, is one of the largest slum areas in Shanghai. Covering an area of 495,000 sq. m., it is home to thousands of residents and more than 170 enterprises and institutions. President Jiang Zemin and Premier Zhu Rongji, when working in Shanghai, had repeatedly expressed their wishes to renovate this area. During the sixth and seventh Party Representatives Conferences in Shanghai, which advanced the goal of completing the renovation of the 3.65 million-square-meter slum area by the end of the 20th century, the renovation of this area was high on agenda. Such being the case, an official agreement to undertake the project was signed between Putuo District Government and COSCO Real Estate Development Co., Ltd. (Shanghai) on June 25, 1998. Large and densely populated, this area inevitably anticipates high costs in renovating, and in this light, a series of preferential policies were given by the municipal government. Han Zheng, Vice Mayor of Shanghai, inspected this area seven times. His investigations and researches finally bore fruits, leading to policies that reduced the renovation costs. Xu Kuangdi, the Mayor, also inspected the area in 1998, and on the working conference he emphasized the strategic importance of the project, calling on the whole city to give support. Moreover, the project was also listed as the most important task of the district, and a headquarters, led by the head of the district and consisting of members from various departments and bureaus concerned, was established to raise funds and prepare for the relocation which was done in three stages, first relocating the 2,200 or so households in Wangjiazhai, second the 4,000 or so households in Tanziwan, and last the 3,000 households in Panjiawan. Meanwhile, 170 enterprises and institutions, such as Shanghai No. 3 Textile and Machinery Plant and Dalong Machinery, were moved out of the area. The relocation went on quite smoothly. On December 21, 1998, a ceremony to signal the start of the renovation project was held, attended by people from all walks of life. Huang Ju, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC, and Secretary of the Municipal Committee of Shanghai, made a speech at the ceremony, proclaiming that this project signals the start of the renovation of the old city area.

The project, undertaken by COSCO Real Estate Development Co., Ltd., COSCO Development Co., Ltd. and Shanghai COSCO Liangwan Real Estate Development Co., Ltd., aims to construct the largest modern residential area within Shanghai's Elevated Inner Ring Road. The overall design was made by Modern Designing Group and the total construction area was estimated to be 1.6 million sq. m. The project, with an anticipated total investment of 6.6 billion yuan RMB, conforms to the common aspirations of the people. Every move of the project was geared to practical human needs, and was a symbol of bold creation and superb planning. The overall designing, with its distinct style, is harmonious with nature. Presently, this area boasts 8 scenic parks, one of which is the central park that covers an area of 6 hectares, and a two-kilometer-long waterfront green belt along the Suzhou River. And more than 40% of the land is covered by trees and grass. The public area, occupying more than 10% of the land, is dotted with shops, schools, libraries and entertainment centers. In addition, the residential quarters are equipped with automatic security system, parking management system, etc., and the residents have access to wide band when they want to surf online. Ever since the construction was started on June 14, 1999, it has won various national awards.



中远两湾城 COSCO Liang Wan City



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建设中的中远两湾城 The Night Sight of Liang Wan City



建设中的中远两湾城 COSCO Liang Wan City Which is Unnder Construction

● 桃浦五村

“桃浦五村”是“两湾一宅”动拆迁的安置基地，是市、区政府的实事工程，于1995年12月正式动工，1998年底建成，总建筑面积为24.65万平方米。

● The Fifth Taopu Village

The Fifth Taopu Village was built to house the relocated citizens of Panjiawan, Tanziwan and Wangjiashai. The construction was started in December 1995 and completed at the end of 1998, with a total construction area of 246,500 sq. m.



桃浦五村 The Fifth Taopu Village



上海春天 The Spring of Shanghai

● 顺义村、同乐村地块的改造

“顺义村”、“同乐村”属于白玉地区，区域内人口密度高，房屋陈旧，门牌复杂，水电煤、通讯等管线均不配套，是比较典型的二级旧里以下的棚户简屋，逢雨便成“水乡泽国”，居民要求改造的呼声强烈。1996年12月起，顺义村、同乐村地块进行拆迁改造，动迁居民6000多户，此地正在建造绿地世纪城。



顺义村地块 Shun Yi Village

● The renovation of Shun Yi Village and Tongle Village

In the past, Shun Yi Village and Caojia Village in Baiyu area consisted mainly of shabby single-story houses, and then in December located in Baiyu area, Tongle Village also has a high population density, and the buildings are rather old with confusing door numbers and an inadequacy of water, electricity, and communications equipments. It is a typical old community of humble houses below grade two, which is apt to be “a kingdom of waters” whenever it rains, so that the calls for renovation from the residents are higher than anywhere else. There are 6000 households in Tongle Village. 1996 the resettlement project started, pulling down the houses and relocating about 6,000 households in the two villages. Presently, a large residential area named Green Century City is being constructed on the site.



同乐村地块 Tongle Village



曹杨华庭 Caoyang Luxury Residence

● “二万户”改造

“二万户”是指二万户型工房。1952年全市有9处基地，2000个单元，共可安排二万户而建造的简易工房，故称为“二万户”。工房为2层柱式砖木结构，厨房5户共用，厕所10户共用。本区曹杨二~六村于1953年7月建成“二万户”工房400个单元、4000户，后在甘泉一、二、三村又建造13个单元，130户。两处建筑面积共11.36万平方米，居住面积7万多平方米。20世纪70年代后期，在二万户型工房前面加贴一块，每户增加9.5平方米的居住面积。1992年起，对全区二万户型工房逐步实行拆除改造，至2000年底，基本改造完成，在甘泉地区建造名都花园，曹杨地区建造沙田新苑、曹杨华庭等新型住宅小区。



“二万户”原貌一瞥 The Old Site of the “Twenty Thousand House”

● The transforming of the “twenty thousand houses”

The “twenty thousand houses” refers to the twenty thousand dormitory-style houses built in 1952 in 9 places in Shanghai to house 20,000 households, and hence the present name. The two-story buildings are of brick and wood construction. Every five families share one kitchen and every ten share one toilet. Up to July 1953, 400 units of such houses capable of housing 4,000 households were built in five Cao Yang villages and, later on, another 13 units capable of housing 130 households were completed in three Ganquan villages. The total construction area in the two areas reached 113,600 sq. m. and the total living space 70 thousand sq. m. In late 1970s, 9.5 sq. m. of living space was added to each household. The resettlement project did not start until 1992 and was basically completed at the end of 2000. Many residential quarters so far have been built or are being built on the original sites, and Capital Garden, Shatian New Garden, and Caoyang Luxury Residence are only a few of them.





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沙田新苑 Shatian New Garden

● 沙田新苑

沙田新苑地处中山北路白兰路口，由上海沙田房地产开发有限责任公司于1998年2月开发建设，2000年5月竣工。总用地面积1.99万平方米，总建筑面积8万平方米，分A、B两区域。A区为U形联体建筑，层数由北至南逐级提高，中央为欧式绿化广场；B区为一幢30层板式高层，两区域之间是一座精品海派绿化园林，绿化率为32.3%。

● Shatian New Garden

Shatian New Garden is located at the corner of Zhongshan North Road and Bailan Road. It was developed by Shanghai Shantian Real Estate Development Co., Ltd. in February 1998, and the construction was completed in May 2000, covering an area of 19,900 sq. m. with a total construction area of 80,000 sq. m. The garden is divided into two sections, section A comprising U-style duplexes that gradually increase in height from north to south, and section B being a 30-storey high-rise. The two sections are separated by an exquisite scenic park, 32.3% of which is covered with trees and grass.



沙田新苑原址 The Old Site of Shatian New Garden



曹杨华庭 Caoyang Luxury Residence

● 曹杨华庭

曹杨华庭位于杏山路、枣阳路口，总用地面积1.46万平方米，总建筑面积4.85万平方米，内有6200平方米的集中绿化，3900平方米的中庭花园，内外有景，水与绿化交融。由上海圣华房地产有限公司于2000年3月投资兴建，2002年10月竣工。



曹杨华庭 Caoyang Luxury Residence

● Caoyang Luxury Residence

Caoyang Luxury Residence is located at where Xingshan Road meets Zaoyang Road. It covers an area of 14,600 sq. m. and the total construction area is 48,500 sq. m. With the 3,900-square-meter central garden and 6,200-square-meter green land inside, the residence is most ideal to live in. The construction, undertaken by Shanghai Shenghua Real Estate Co., Ltd., was started in April 2000 and completed in October 2002.



名都花园 Capital Garden



名都花园原址 The Old Site of Capital Garden

● 名都花园

名都花园位于志丹路甘泉路，总用地面积2.8万平方米，总建筑面积7.76万平方米，由15幢多层和3幢连体的小高层楼房组成，绿化率为40%。由上海西部集团于1998年8月开发建设，2000年3月竣工。

● Capital Garden

Located at the corner of Zhidan Road and Ganquan Road, Capital Garden covers an area of 28,000 sq. m. With a total construction area of 77,600 sq. m., it consists of 15 multi-floor buildings and 3 high-rises. The green land occupies 40% of the area. The construction, undertaken by Shanghai West Group, was started in August 1998 and completed in March 2000.



名都花园 Capital Garden



改造前 Before reconstruction



改造后 After Reconstruction

● “平改坡”工程

“平改坡”是把多层住宅平层面改为坡屋顶的工程，解决顶层隔热、防漏，又可优化环境，改善城市景观。1999年8月起进行“平改坡”的试点工作，当年即在中山北路完成83幢、22.5万平方米的“平改坡”任务。接着又在武宁路进行17幢、5.66万平方米的“平改坡”工作。至2001年9月，全区共完成“平改坡”355幢、106万平方米。曹杨八村、中山北路3644弄等小区通过“平改坡”，全面提高了住宅小区的整体环境质量。结合“平改坡”，在武宁路、中山北路进行灯光配套工程，设置泛光景观街景灯112个，增设跳跃性灯光架240座，以及行道树灯光等，形成普陀夜景新亮点。

● Transforming flat-topped multi-floor buildings into slope-topped ones

The flat tops of multi-floor buildings are transformed into slope tops that are capable of keeping out heat, preventing leakage of water, beautifying the environment and improving the city's outlook. The pilot project was started in August 1999 and in the same year 83 buildings along Zhongshan North Road covering an area of 225,000 sq. m. were transformed. Afterwards, efforts were made to transform 17 buildings on Wuning Road, with a total area of 56,600 sq. m. By September 2001, 355 buildings covering an area of 1.06 million sq. m. have been successfully transformed in the district, which greatly improved the living conditions of some residential quarters, notably, the Eighth Caoyang Village and the quarters on Zhongshan North Road. In support of the transforming project, 112 floodlights were installed along Zhongshan North Road, and together with other illuminating devices, making the road quite a view at night.



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原万里地区一角 One Place of The Wan Li Area



上海万里城 Shanghai Wan Li City

●上海万里城建设

上海万里城东起交暨路，西迄真南路，南沿交通路，北至武威东路，占地 224 公顷，总建筑面积 215 万平方米，其中住宅面积 172 万平方米，公建面积 43 万平方米，绿化率 47%，绿化面积 105 万平方米，居住人口高达 7.7 万人，项目总投资 58 亿元，是上海首批四大示范居住区之一。建成后的万里城具有规划领先、设计超前、环境优美、配套齐全、交通便捷、管理先进 6 个鲜明的特色。1997 年 6 月 17 日正式开工。目前，正在开发第三期工程。

● The construction of Shanghai Wanli City

Shanghai Wanli City is among the first four model residential areas in Shanghai. Surrounded in the east by Jiaoji Road, in the west by Zhennan Road, in the south by Jiaotong Road, and in the north by Wuwei East Road, it covers an area of 224 hectares, with a total construction area of 2.15 million sq. m., of which 1.72 million are the living space. Its public buildings cover an area of 430,000 sq. m. and its green land covers an area of 1.05 million sq. m. There are as many as 77,000 residents in the area and the total investment in the construction reaches 5.8 billion yuan RMB. The construction started on June 17, 1997 and is at present in the third phase.



上海万里城内景 The View Inside The Shanghai Wan Li City



上海万里城 Shanghai Wan Li City



市百一店沪西店 Huxi Store of Shanghai No. 1 Department Store

● 市百一店沪西店

该商厦是一幢集购物、餐饮、娱乐、住宿等多功能于一体的综合性大厦，位于长寿路曹家渡商业中心。建筑面积59000平方米，地下2层为停车场，地上27层，高108米，其中1-6层为综合性百货商场，7-8层为小吃，娱乐广场，9层以上是按国际三星级涉外宾馆标准建造的元博大酒店。

● Huxi Store of Shanghai No. 1 Department Store

Huxi Store is a multi-functional building where one can shop, eat, get entertainment and live. It is located in the commercial center of Caojiadu on Changshou Road with a construction area of 59,000 sq. m.



市百一店沪西店原址(原沪西电影院)

The Old Site of Huxi Store of Shanghai No.1 Departement Store(the Original Huxi Cinemer)



● 长寿路拓宽工程

百年长寿路东接天目西路，西至曹家渡，长3.14公里，是上海中心城区“三横三纵”主要干道之一。1996年10月起对该路全线进行改造，历时14个月。1997年12月17日竣工通车。拓宽后的长寿路，路幅宽42—50米，道路面积达15.7万平方米。设6快2慢8个车道，路中央有6—4米不等的中央绿化隔离带，有机动车、非机动车隔离护栏，9个港湾式交叉停车点。主要交叉路口还兴建地道及人行天桥，沿路新建绿化面积达2万平方米，有10余处雕塑伫立街头。沿线的大型商厦、居民住宅、办公楼宇、文化娱乐场所的投入使用，长寿路正在成为一条绿色商住特色街。

● The broadening of Changshou Road

The century old Changshou road, with a total length of 3.14 km, is linked to Tianmu Road in the east and Caojiadu Road in the west. It is one of the major roads in Shanghai. The broadening project started in October 1996 and lasted for 14 months. The broadened road, with a width ranging from 42—50 meters in different sections and covering an area of 157,000 sq. m., was open to traffic on December 17, 1997. The present road, with 8 lanes (6 speed lanes and 2 normal lanes), 9 parking lots at different intersections and a green belt in the middle, boasts excellent road condition. At some of the major intersections are built pedestrians' tunnels and overpasses. Along the road are sculptures and green belts that reach 20,000 sq. m.



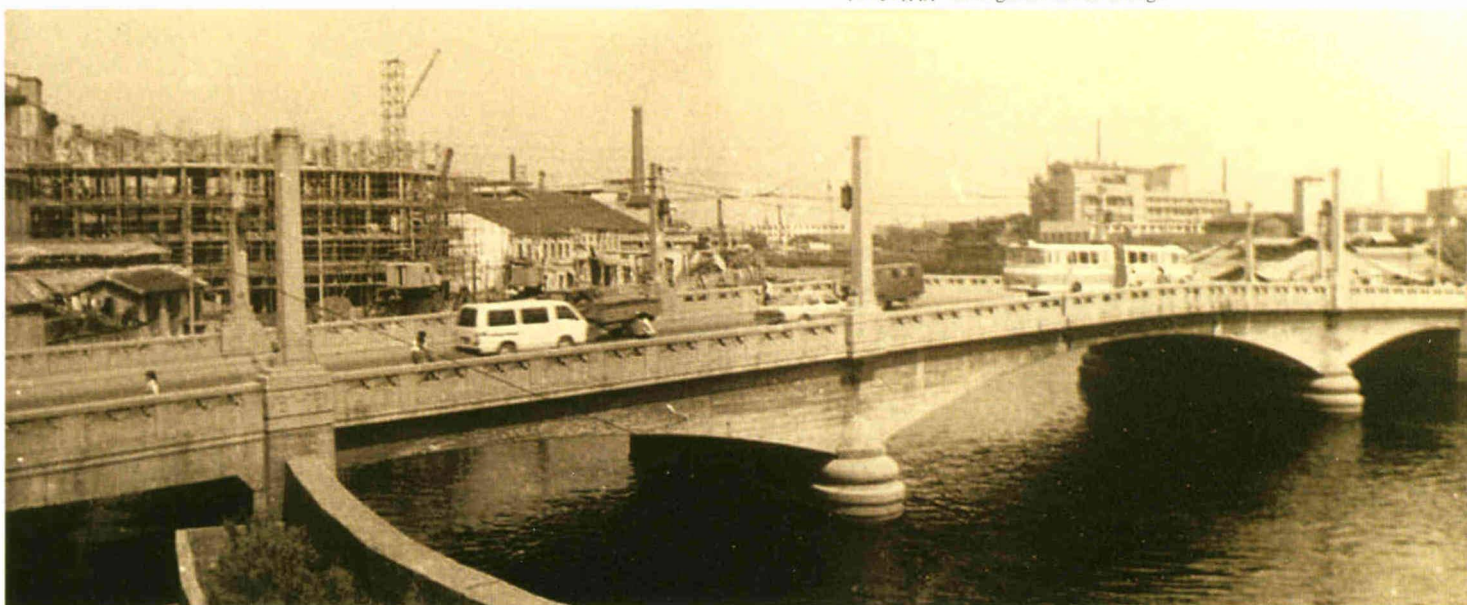
长寿路桥 Changshou Road Bridge

● 长寿路桥拓宽工程

跨苏州河的长寿路桥，建于1953年。东接闸北区天目西路，西连长寿路，长101.4米，车行道宽14.5米，两侧人行道各宽2.8米。随着长寿路的拓宽，该桥成了东西向交通的“瓶颈”。拓宽改造工程历时一年，新建成南北复桥，于1998年12月15日竣工通车。南北复桥各长340米，宽12.25米，形成三桥并列，大大缓解了该地段交通堵塞的现象。

● The broadening of Changshou Road Bridge

Changshou Road Bridge over the Suzhou River was built in 1953. It has a total length of 101.4 meters and links Tianmu Road in the east and Changshou Road in the west. The traffic lane of the bridge was only 14.5 meter wide, on each side of which was a 2.8-meter-wide sidewalk. It takes a whole year to get the bridge broadened and the new one did not open to traffic until December 15, 1998. The newly built south and north branch bridges, 340 meters in length and 12.25 meters in width, together with the original bridge, greatly alleviated traffic pressures.



长寿路桥旧貌 The Old Site of Changshou Road Bridge



内环线金沙江路匝道 The Jing Sha Jiang Lu Ring Road of The Elevated Inner Ring Road



内环线金沙江路匝道原貌 The Old Site of the Jingsha Jiang Lu Ring Road of The Elevated Inner Ring Road

● 内环线金沙江路匝道

内环线金沙江路匝道位于中山北路盘弯里至白兰路，设两对上下匝道。每一对匝道宽8米，总长度为1517.2米，总投资为1.02亿元。1998年8月25日开工建造，1999年初投入使用，缓解了内环线高架的交通堵塞现象。

● The Jingshajianglu ring road of the Elevated Inner Ring Road

The Jingshajianglu ring road of the Elevated Inner Ring Road stretches from Panwanli on Zhongshan North Road to Bailan Road. The two pairs of ring roads, the upper pair and the lower pair, are 8 meters wide each, with a total length of 1,517.2 meters. The construction, which cost 102 million yuan RMB, was started on August 25, 1998. And in 1999 the ring road was put into use, which greatly eased the traffic pressure on the Elevated Inner Ring Road.





拓宽后的曹杨路 The Broadened Caoyang Road

● 曹杨路拓宽工程

曹杨路是上海西部南北向的主要干道之一。它北起桃浦路铁路上海西站（原真如车站），南至苏州河曹杨路桥与江苏北路相连，全长4.2公里，是上海“三横三纵”交通网络的组成部分。

曹杨路初建于1935年7月。该路原系煤屑、弹街路面，1957年部分路段改建为沥青混凝土路面，1967年后逐步改建成沥青混凝土、水泥混凝土路面，大部分路基拓宽至14米，其中车行道宽为10.4米。

曹杨路拓宽工程是市、区联手、由普陀区政府实施的第一条城市主要道路工程。工程投资3.2亿元。1994年11月24日，工程正式动工。共拆迁沿路居民1108户、单位194家，拆除建筑面积共4万多平方米。在1995年9月28日建成一期工程，10月1日，长1.8公里的曹杨路北段（上海西站——武宁路）恢复了双向交通。随后，二期工程长1公里的曹杨路中段（武宁路——中山北路）于1996年五一劳动节建成，长1.4公里的曹杨路南段（中山北路——曹杨路桥），于1996年8月29日全面建成。

拓宽后的曹杨路宽32米，设4快2慢共6车道，其中机动车道宽15米，两侧非机动车道各宽4米，中间各有0.5米的机动车、非机动车隔离带。道路两边各有4米宽的人行道，另设陆家巷、北石路、南石路、三汽公司、白玉路、谈家渡路6对港湾式公交车站。机动车道为水泥混凝土路面，非机动车道为沥青混凝土路面，设计车速为每小时40公里。

● The widening of Caoyang Road

The 4.2-kilometer-long Caoyang Road is one of the major roads in western Shanghai. It connects West Shanghai Railway Station (formerly known as Zhenru Railway Station) in the north and Jiangsu North Road in the south. First built in July 1935, Caoyang Road was but a cinder road. In 1957, sections of the road were transformed into asphalt concrete road and from 1967 afterwards into cement road. The road, then 14 meters in width, contained a 10.4-meter-long traffic lane.

The broadening project of Caoyang Road, with an investment of 320 million yuan RMB, was jointly undertaken by the municipality and Putuo District. The project was officially started in 24th, November 1994 and the first phase, the 1.8-kilometer-long northern section of Caoyang Road (From the West Railway Station to Wuning Road) was completed in 28th, September 1995. The second phrase, the one-kilometer-long central section of Caoyang Road (from Wuning Road to Zhongshan North Road) was finished on May 1, 1996. And the last phrase, the 1.4-kilometer-long southern section of Caoyang Road (from Zhongshan North Road to Caoyang Road Bridge) was fully completed in 29th, August 1996.

The broadened Caoyang Road, 32 meters in width, has 6 lanes (4 speed lanes and 2 normal lanes). The 15-meter-wide cement traffic lanes and the 4-meter-wide asphalt concrete pedestrians' lanes are separated by green belts in between. There are all together 6 bus stops along the road and the designed speed for cars is 40 km per hour.



拓宽前的曹杨路 The Unbroadened Caoyang Road



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曹杨路桥 Caoyang Road Bridge



曹杨路桥旧貌 The Old Site of Caoyang Road Bridge

● 曹杨路桥拓宽工程

跨苏州河的曹杨路桥，是本区与长宁、静安等区连接外省市的重要通道，1980年建成通车。总长328.8米，跨径为96米，车行道宽14米，两侧人行道各宽3米。1998年底拓宽工程正式启动。桥型选用与原桥相一致的连续桥梁，中跨两边各拓宽6.75米，边跨各拓宽2米，1999完工使用。

● The broadening of Caoyang Road Bridge

Caoyang Road Bridge over the Suzhou River is a main road that connects Putuo District and other districts like Changning and Jing'an. Built in 1980, the bridge was 328.8 meters in length, with the biggest span over 96 meters. The traffic lane was 14 meters in width, and on both sides were the 3-meter-long pedestrians' pavement. The broadening of the bridge was started at the end of 1998 and completed in 1999.



沪宁高速公路入城段 The Putuo Section of Hu-ning Expressway



沪宁高速公路入城段原貌

The Old Site of The Putuo Section of Hu-ning Expressway

● 沪宁高速公路入城段

沪宁高速公路入城段位于武宁路大渡河路口以西，连接真北路立交桥与中山北路的武宁路段，全长2.4公里，路宽40至50米，共有6快2慢车道，路中设置7米宽绿化带，机非隔离设置1米宽绿化带，在离武宁路大渡河路口70米处，建有一座高20.3米，宽54米巨型跨接拱门，沿线还设有一批灯箱广告，它的建成，使上海又多了一条整洁、宽敞的通衢。于1996年3月投资兴建，当年9月正式竣工通车。

● The Putuo section of Hu-Ning Expressway

Hu-Ning Expressway enters Putuo District at the intersection of Wuning Road and Daduhe Road. It connects Zhenbei Road Flyover and Wuning Road section on Zhongshan North Road. The Putuo section of the expressway, which has 6 speed lanes and 2 normal lanes, is 2.4 km long and 40-50 meters wide, with a 1-meter-wide green belt in between. 70 meters from where Wuning Road and Daduhe Road meet is an arch door 20.3 meters in height and 54 meters in width. This section was constructed in March 1996 and open to traffic in September of the same year.



● 轨道交通明珠线一期工程普陀段

明珠线全长62公里，南起闵行北至宝山。一期工程南至漕河泾北至江湾镇，长24.97公里。普陀段自苏州河沿线原沪杭内环线至大洋桥，长5.85公里。全段为高架线，设金沙江路、曹杨路、镇坪路、中潭路4座车站，本区涉及动迁180个企事业单位和1000余户居民，2000年一期工程建成通车。

● The first phase of the Pearl Line (Putuo section)

The 62-kilometer-long Pearl Line starts in the south from Minhang District and ends in the north at Baoshan District. The first phase, completed in 2000, is between Caohejing in the south and Jiangwanzhen in the north, with a total length of 24.97 km. The 5.85-meter-long elevated railway at the Putuo section is from the Huhang elevated inner ring road to Dayang Bridge. Along the line in Putuo District are four stations, namely, Jingshaji Road Station, Caoyang Road Station, Zhenping Road Station, and Zhongtan Road station.





外环线一期工程 The First Phase of The Outer Ring Road

● 外环线一期工程普陀段

外环线一期工程被列为1998市府实事重点工程之一。普陀段长3.2公里，在桃浦镇境内，全封闭，全立交的城市快速干道，设红线100米，双向8车道。1998年12月1日竣工通车。建于普陀段的沪嘉立交桥是一座大型互通式桥梁，设有5条上下宽7-8米的匝道，将外环线与沪嘉高速公路连成一体，是疏散上海西北地区外围交通的主要枢纽。同时还建成了长900米，宽18米的真南路跨线桥，该高架桥跨越外环线主线，是改善市区西部交通的一条东西向主要干道。

● The first phase of the Outer Ring Road (Putuo section)

The construction of the first phase of the Outer Ring Road was listed as one of the key projects of Shanghai in 1998. The 3.2-kilometer-long Putuo section, lying in Taopu Town, is a fully enclosed highway and was put into use on December 1, 1998. The grand Hujia Flyover, with its five ring roads (7-8 meters in width each), connects the Outer Ring Road with Hu-Jia Highway, easing traffic jams in the northwest part of Shanghai. Meanwhile, Zhennan Road Flyover, which is 900 meters long and 18 meters wide, has been built to improve the traffic conditions of the western part of Shanghai.



轨道交通明珠线一期工程普陀段 The First Phase of The Pearl Line (Putuo Section)



辟通后的祁连山路 Qilianshan Road after Opening



辟通前的祁连山路 Qilianshan Road before Opening

● 祁连山路辟通工程

祁连山路自北向南，从宝山区与本区的真南路相连，先后穿越沪宁铁路、南何支线、沪杭铁路，有两座立交桥涵，向南与铜川路相连，长2.31公里。1998年12月26日辟通工程正式动工，路幅宽62米，为6快2慢高标准城市式道路，工程投入1.2亿元。2000年10月辟通工程竣工通车。

● The opening of Qilianshan Road

Qilianshan Road starts in the north from Baoshan District and stretches southwards to meet Zhennan Road of Putuo District. It crosses Hu-Ning Railway, Nanhe branch railway and Hu-Hang Railway, and finally meets Tongchuan Road. The opening of the 2.31-meter-long road was started in December 26, 1998 and completed in October 2000, with a total investment of 120 million yuan RMB. The 62-meter-wide road is of high standard, with 6 speed lanes and 2 normal lanes.



新村路 Xincun Road

● 新村路拓宽工程

东起沪太路，西至杨家桥的新村路西段，为万里示范居住区的配套工程，长2.7公里。1998年起进行拓宽改造，路幅宽为52米，设隔离绿化带15米，4快2慢6车道。现已成为万里小区内东西向的主干道。

● The broadening of Xincun Road

The western section of Xincun Road, 2.7 km in length, starts in the east from Hutai Road and stretches westwards to Yangjiaqiao. The broadening of the road was started in 1998. Presently, the road with 6 lanes (4 speed lanes and 2 normal lanes) is 52 meters wide.



辟建前的新村路 The Unbroadened Xin Cun Road



辟通后的宁夏路 Ningxia Road after Opening



辟建前的宁夏路 Ningxia Road before Opening

● 宁夏路辟建工程

该路辟建工程于1999年10月开始动拆迁，自中山北路的金沙江路东端至曹杨路普雄路口，全长1185米。仅三个月完成了295户居民、21家单位的动迁工作。经过一年的施工，于2000年11月28日建成通车，并命名为宁夏路。路幅宽32米，设4快2慢6车道。沿路设港湾式公交停车站一对。该路的辟通对构筑便捷的交通网络，改善白玉地区的排水状况，促进这一地区的投资环境优化有着积极意义。

The opening of Ningxia Road

Ningxia Road starts from the east end of Jingshajiang Road and ends where Caoyang Road and Puxiong Road meet, with a total length of 1,185 meters. The construction of the road was started in October 1999 and completed in November 2000. The road, 32 meters wide, has two speed lanes and 6 normal lanes. The opening of this road is of great importance, which improves the draining system of Baiyu area and provides more convenient transportation to the area.



强家角人行桥 Qiangjiajiao Pedestrians' Overpass



强家角旧貌 The Old Site of Qiang Jia Jiao

● 强家角人行桥

连接苏州河南北万航渡路和光复西路人行便桥是座为行人和非机动车通行的桥梁，1997年12月16日建成。主桥长51米，一跨过河，跨径38米以上。桥面宽度5.5米，上下桥梯道宽度3米。推行非机动车坡度采用1:6，梁底标高7.5米。桥梁为钢结构，采用双肋系杆拱桥方案。

● Qiangjiajiao Pedestrians' Overpass

Qiangjiajiao Pedestrians' Overpass, completed on December 16, 1997, connects north and south Wanhangu Road with Guangfu West Road. The bridge is 51 meters in length and 5.5 meters in width, with a span of over 38 meters.



● 白丽大桥

为搞好中槎浦以西 200 多亩土地的开发、改善投资环境，筹资 1200 万元兴建了中槎浦白丽大桥。桥长 54 米，宽 20 米，桥面设 4 车道。1998 年 4 月 29 日打桩开工，1999 年初竣工验收。

● Baili Bridge

Baili Bridge was built for the purpose of further developing the land (200 mu in area) west of Zhongchuopu and improving investment environment. The bridge, 54 meters long and 20 meters wide, has four lanes and costs 12 million yuan RMB. The construction was started on April 29, 1998 and completed early next year.



● 凯旋路桥

凯旋路桥于 1999 年 5 月开工，2000 年 12 月竣工通车。桥长 480 米，主桥跨径为 53 米，桥宽为 18.5 米，总投资 3000 万元。桥南接长宁区凯旋路，桥北接普陀轻轨明珠线地区道路，是一座跨苏州河的车行桥。

● Kaixuan Road Bridge

Kaixuan Road Bridge started to be built in May 1999 and opened to traffic in December 2000. The bridge, 480 meters long and 18.5 meters wide, was built with a total investment of 30 million yuan RMB. In the south it connects Kaixuan Road in Changning District, and in the north the Pearl Line in Putuo District.



真北路桥 Zhenbei Road Bridge



原真北路桥 The Old Site of Zhenbei Road Bridge

● 真北路桥

1998年8月11日，重建的真北路桥建成通车。该桥北起普陀区云岭东路，南接长宁区天山路，全长1080米。工程分主桥、引桥、接坡和防洪墙四个部分，主桥面宽43米，设6快2慢8车道和宽3米的人行道。引桥为简支梁结构，东西匝道宽各为10米。目前该桥是跨越苏州河唯一不限时通行载重车辆的桥梁。

● Zhenbei Road Bridge

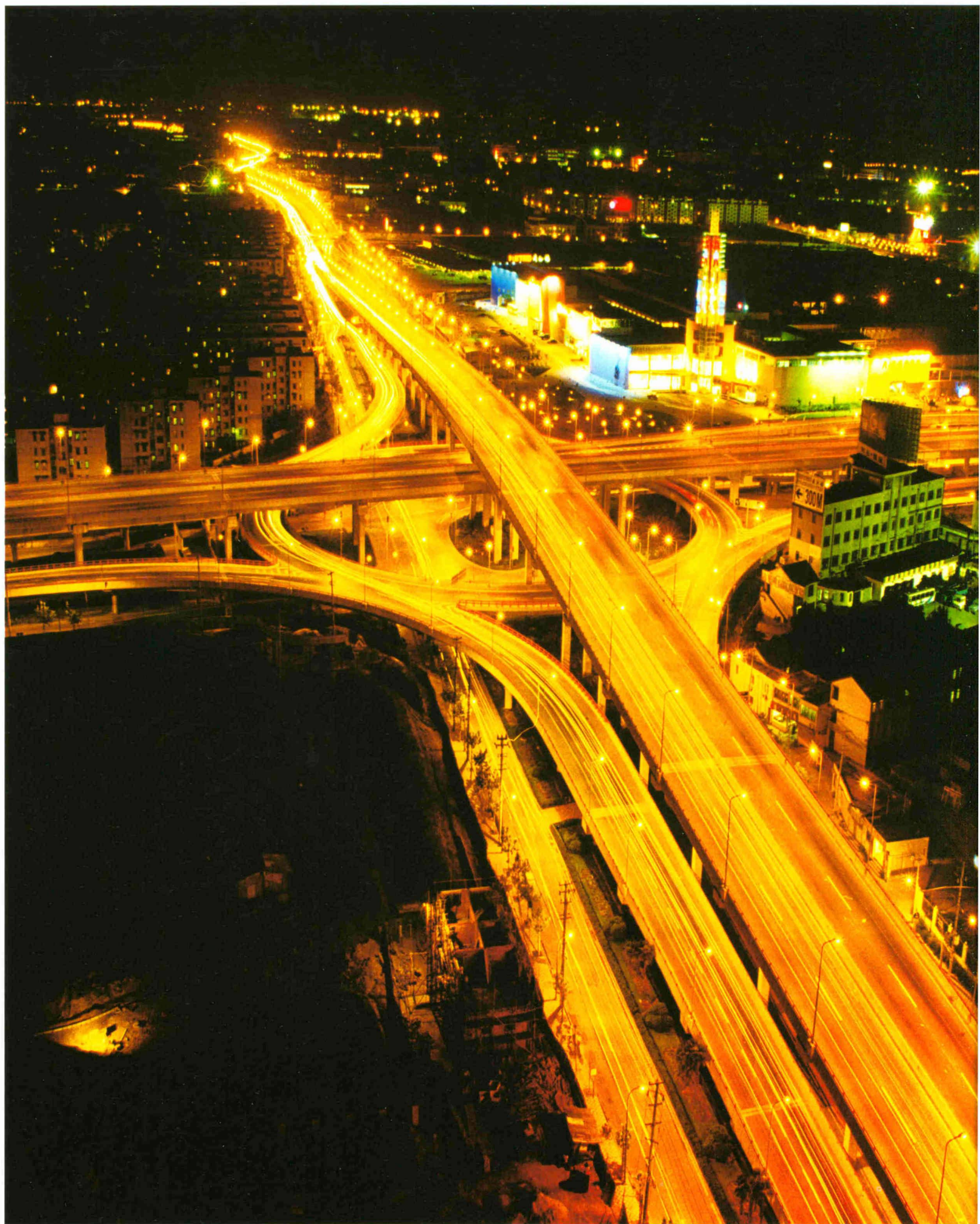
On August 11, 1998, the rebuilt Zhenbei Road Bridge opened to traffic. It connects Yunling East Road in Putuo District and Tianshan Road in Changning District, with a total length of 1,080 meters. The whole project consists of four parts, including the 43-meter-wide main bridge with 6 speed lanes and 2 normal lanes, a 3-meter-long pavement, and the bridge approach sided by a 10-meter-wide ring road on each side.

葛花

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真北路立交桥夜景

The Night Sight of Zhenbei Road Flyover

● 华东地区最大的立交桥—真北路立交桥

真北路立交桥是国家“八五”重点工程项目沪宁高速公路上海段东首第一桥，总投资约5亿元。这座互通式立交桥由上海第一市政工程公司承建，1995年2月8日试桩，18日正式开工。经一年半紧张施工，于1996年8月29日正式建成。该立交桥为四层式，桥宽22—26米，全长1.61公里；四层为真北路跨沪宁高架的直行通道，桥宽18米，全长约1公里，最高处离地面约30米。这座高规格、高质量、气势恢宏的立交桥，已成为通往苏、浙、皖等省的上海西大门的标志性建筑。



真北路立交桥 Zhenbei Road Flyover

● Zhenbei Road Flyover - the largest one in east China

Zhenbei Road Flyover is the key project on the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the first flyover on the eastern part of the Hu-Ning Expressway. With a total investment of 500 million yuan RMB, the construction undertaken by Shanghai No. 1 Urban Construction Company was started on February 18, 1995 and completed on August 29, 1996. The flyover, which is 22-26 meters in width and 1.61 km in length, consists of four layers. And the fourth layer, which is 18 meters in width and about 1 km in length, connects Zhenbei Road and Hu-Ning viaduct.



整治后的骊山路 The Renovated Lishan Road

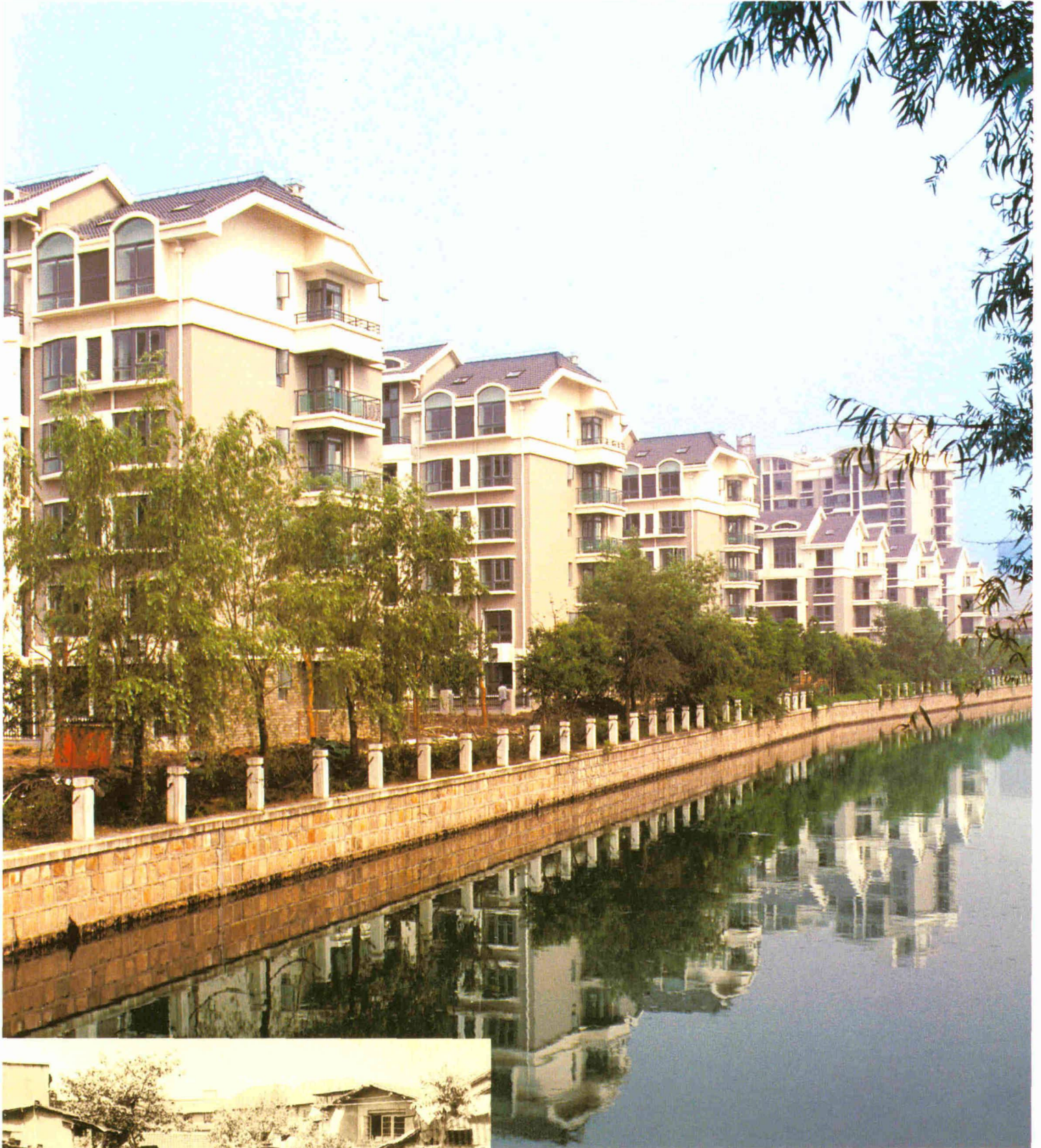


● 区内主要道路沿线的违章拆除

1994年，对中山北路内环线两侧，光新路立交桥通车后道路两侧进行整治，共拆除违章建筑3万多平方米，整治后，使区内5.47公里的内环线两侧市容市貌焕然一新。1995~1996年，对沪宁高速公路入城段及周边道路进行市容整治，拆除违章建筑（包括临房简屋）2.7万平方米，配以灯光、绿化，达到“白天见绿，晚上见亮”的要求。1997年，为迎接第四届中国花卉博览会暨首届中国花卉交易会在长风公园举办，对长风地区市容进行整治，全区拆除违章建筑5.7万平方米。1998~2000年，对长寿路、武宁路、光新路、金沙江路等区内主要干道沿线进行整治，共拆除违章建筑6.35万平方米。

● Demolition of unauthorizedly constructed buildings along the main roads

The year 1994 saw the renovation of the main roads in Putuo District. In the same year unauthorizedly constructed buildings along the Elevated Inner Ring Road were demolished, giving a new look to the ring road and around. The renovation of the Putuo section of Hu-Ning Expressway was conducted during 1995 and 1996, pulling down 27 thousand sq. m. of shabby buildings alongside and installing street lamps of various colors. The face lifting of Changfeng area was started in 1997, demolishing 57,000 sq. m. of unauthorizedly constructed buildings. From 1998 to 2000, renovation was done along such main roads as Changshou Road, Wuning Road, Guangxin Road and Jingshajiang Road, tearing down 63,500 sq. m. of unauthorizedly constructed buildings.



河道治理后 The Renovated River



河道治理前 The Unrenovated River



● 营造优美的水环境

示范河道的建设带动面上的河道整治。2000年，长征、真如等镇对境内河浜进行整治。经整治，区内景观河道不断涌现，有李家浜、三面浜、万家浜、月湾浜、蔡家浜、张泾、真如港等，河道水质也有较大改善。经调查，曹杨环浜、张泾、真如港、三面浜、月湾浜、华东师大丽娃河、西宫人工河、长风公园银锄湖、真北林带河、真建河等均为有鱼水域。区内河道绿化为全市中心城区最多的区，仅22条主要河道两侧绿地已达21万平方米。

● Renovation of inner river-courses

By the end of 2000, the inner river-courses in Putuo District have been renovated, giving rise to a number of scenic river courses. The water is now cleaner and fish have found their way back to the originally dirty rivers.





真如港二期工程 The Second Phase of the Zhenru Port Project

● 真如港二期工程

真如港西起桃浦河，东接苏州河，是本区骨干河道，全长4.5公里。因河道淤积，两岸居民长期随意倾倒垃圾，造成河床明显抬高，威胁两岸居民防汛安全，该工程筹集6000万元用于河道整治。共修建防汛墙4069米，疏浚土方5.4万立方米，完成防汛通道与绿化近2万平方米，维修泵闸三座，修建公路桥1座，人行便桥6座。该项目列为市府重大工程之一，1997年12月23日通过市级验收，核定为优质工程。

● The second phase of the Zhenru Port project

Zhenru Port which connects the Taopu River in the west and the Suzhou River in the east is 4.5 km in length. The riverbed became elevated due to sedimentation and rubbish deposition, threatening the safety of residents along the riverbanks. During the second phase of the Zhenru Port project with a total investment of 60 million yuan RMB, 4,069-meter-long flood walls were erected, flood tunnels were constructed and three pumps and floodgates were renovated. The project was completed at the end of 1997.



● 真如港王家宅段河道整治工程

配合内环线内面积最大，最集中的棚户区“两湾一宅”旧城改造，真如港王家宅段河道截弯取直工程于1998年冬开工，1999年5月竣工。整个工程填埋老河道300米，进行清淤填埋土方，实施管线保护，防涝排水，并新开河道162米，新建防汛墙324米，开挖土方2797.8立方米，工程费用200多万元。

● Renovation of the river course at the Wangjiazhai section of Zhenru Port

In coordination with the transforming project of the “twenty thousand houses”, renovation of the river course at the Wangjiazhai section of Zhenru Port started in the winter of 1998 and was completed in May 1999. During the renovation, efforts were made to clear up silts and build flood-control facilities. 162 meters of new river courses were opened and a 324-meter-long flood wall was erected during the renovation and the total expense reached more than 2 million yuan RMB.





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曹杨环浜 The Riverside Section of Caoyang Road



曹杨环浜旧貌 The Old Site of the Riverside Section of Caoyang Road



● 曹杨环浜的治理和建设:

1999年,曹杨环浜治理被列为区府实事工程。完成了清浜、堵漏、换水、拆违、种绿、建休闲路的目标。共拆除违章搭建700平方米,新建绿地1000平方米,清除垃圾3500立方米,调换补充清水5万立方米,全面整修了护栏和护岸,使2200米的曹杨环浜如绿色项链,将曹杨公园、兰溪青年公园和枣阳园串起来,加上花溪休闲、兰溪涌瀑、江桥垂钓等八大景观,构成独特的水域环境。

● The renovation of the riverside section of Caoyang Road

The renovation of the riverside section of Caoyang Road has been listed into one of the municipality's major tasks as far as in 1999. After demolition, afforestation, and rubbish clearance, this section of Caoyang Road now takes on a splendid new look. The 2,200-meter-long river revetment and rail fences, like a necklace, links Caoyang Park, Lanxi Youth Park and Zaoyang Garden.



朝阳河 Chaoyang River



朝阳河旧貌 The Old Site of Chaoyang River

● 朝阳河示范河道

朝阳河位于沪宁高速公路入城段的真如、长征镇内。该河开凿于1970年，又称新开河，北起秦公浦，南至西虬江，全长3.2公里，原来河水黑臭，两岸环境较差。朝阳河综合整治工程于1999年7月启动，投入资金1200万元列入2000年区府的实事工程。全线拆除违章建筑6705平方米，新建护岸6400米，疏浚河道底泥3万立方米，新增绿化工程面积2.2万平方米。沿河有上海绿地公园苗圃、真北林带、绿洲公寓、海棠花苑、梅川公园、上海印钞厂桂花苑等景点。经过整治的朝阳河，已成为示范河。

● The exemplary section of the Chaoyang River

The Chaoyang River, which is located in the territory of Zhenru Town and Changzheng Town, was built in 1970. It starts in the north from Qinggongpu and ends in the south at the Xiqu River. The 3.2-kilometer-long river was heavily polluted in the past and the renovation was started in July 1997 with a total investment of 12 million yuan RMB. The project was listed as one of the municipality's major tasks in 2000. As part of the project, 6,705 sq. m. of illegally-constructed buildings along the river had been demolished and 6,400 meters of river revetment been built. The Chaoyang River, after renovation, has become an exemplary river.



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长寿公园原址 The Old Site of Changshou Greenland



长寿路上的一颗绿色明珠 The Green Pearl on the Changshou Road



长寿公园 Changshou Greenland

● 长寿公园

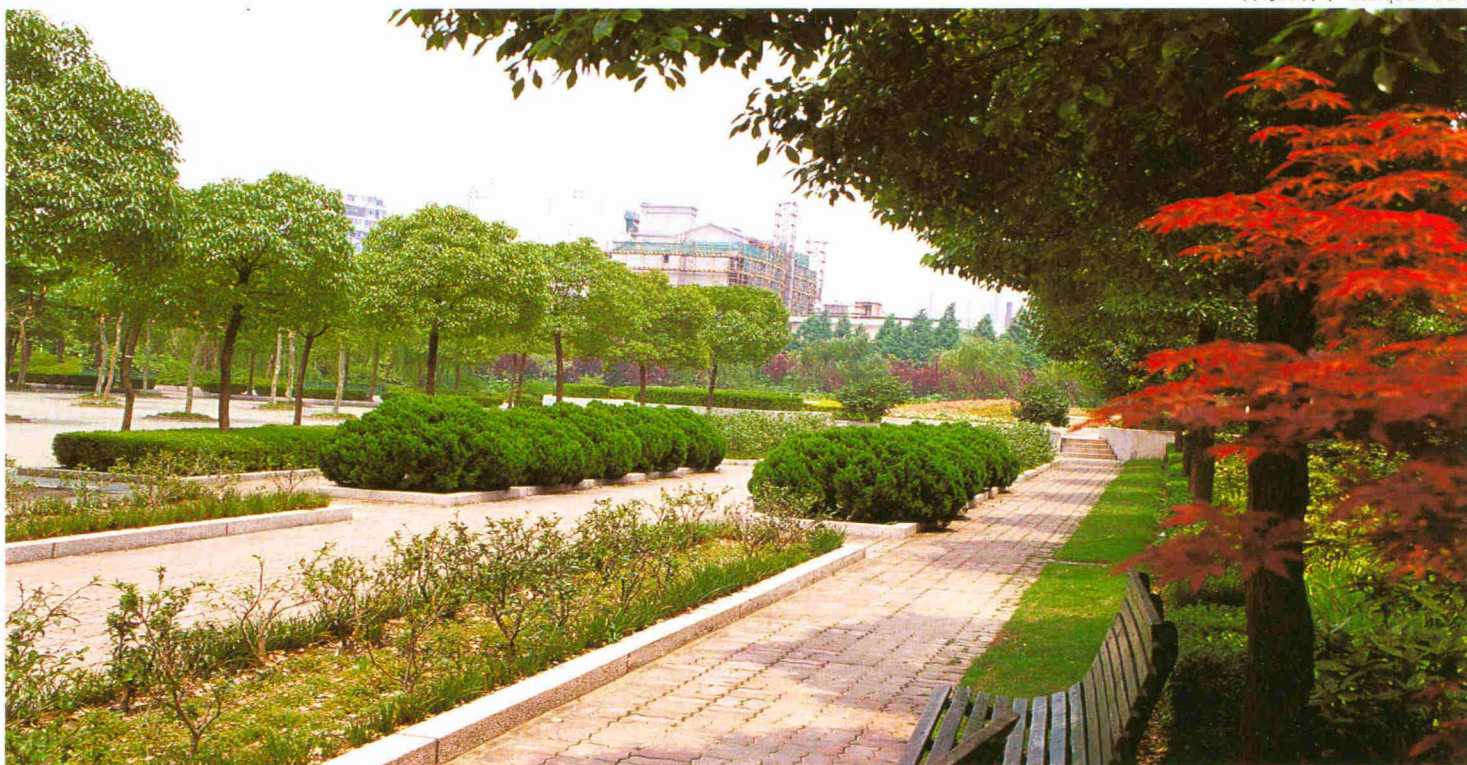
长寿绿地位于长寿路商住街中心地段、立意为“普陀春潮”的长寿绿地，占地4万平方米，被列为2000年市政府实事项目，动迁居民1317户，单位42家，个体经营者40家，当年3月启动，于年底基本建成，并正式命名为“长寿公园”。共分为五大景区，中间“绿宫明珠”景区，一座矩形玻璃雕塑“绿玉小夜曲”矗立于绿地中央圆形小岛上；西南为“五彩林”景区，地坪上有一树干图形，树叉延伸处为不同植物配植而成的五彩色块；西北为“黑森林”景区，以墨绿、黑苍色雪松等植物“镇园”，草皮、灌木如梯田般徐徐展开，甬道、栈桥穿越其间；东北为“水森林”景区，120多棵高大乔木与各种灌木植于坡地之上，流动的人造溪水从坡间潺潺流出；东南为“水钢琴”（蓝森林）景区，3000平方米的“水钢琴”有300组组合式灯光喷泉，演奏出美妙的“琴音枕流”，流光溢彩，引人入胜。长寿绿地注重植物造景，桥灌木近百种、近10万株，草皮、地被植物1.1万平方米，花坛300平方米，春、夏、秋、冬季季有花，四季有绿，被人们誉为都市的“绿宝石”。

● Changshou Greenland

Changshou Greenland, occupying an area of 4 hectares, is located in the central part of Changshou Road. Its construction, one of the major tasks of the municipality, was started in March 2000 and completed at the end of the same year. The land, generally known as Changshou Park, consists of 5 major scenic areas: Green Palace and Pearl on the round central island (referring to the huge rectangle glass sculpture), Colorful Forest in southwest (referring to the tree trunk figure on the lawn, whose branches reach out in all direction to form patches of different colors with other plants), Black Forest in northwest (referring to the cedars and turf, and the bridges and tunnels that connect them), Water Forest in northeast (referring to the bushes, high and low, on the slopes and the artificial streams that flow down along the slopes), and Water Piano in southeast (referring to the 300 groups of light fountains whose giggling sound reminds one of the beautiful piano music). The Greenland, rich in plants and dotted everywhere with blooming flowers all year around, is reputed as a “Green Gem” of the city.



甘泉公园 Ganquan Park



甘泉公园 Ganquan Park

● 甘泉公园

甘泉公园是甘北居住小区配套公园，被列为市府1997年实事项目，1997年12月建成开放。公园占地3.16万平方米，绿化面积达74%，道路广场面积6000平方米，建筑面积1000平方米，水池面积2022平方米。公园种植香樟、银杏、竹桂花、茶花、海棠等乔灌木80多个品种11000余株，充分运用生态园林的特点，以植树造景为主，形成湖光山色。

● Ganquan Park

Ganquan Park, an accessory to Ganbei Residential Quarters, a municipal project in 1997, was completed and opened to public in December 1997. The Park covers an area of 31,600 sq. m., 74% of which is green. It has 6,000 sq. m. of road and square, a floorage of 1,000 sq. m., and the pools in it covers an area of 2,022 sq. m. In the park grow over 11,000 trees, arbor and shrub of more 80 species, including camphor, ginkgo, camelia, crab-apple. Conceived in the idea of ecological garden, it forms a landscape with trees.



真光公园 Zhenguang Park

● 真光公园

真光公园原为10米高垃圾堆场，1999年被市政府列为实事项目，当年8月16日动工，12月28日建成开放，并以“真光”命名。全园位于真光路铜川路口，占地1.5万平方米，园内地势起伏，突出山林氛围，树种丰富，以乔木为主，自然配置季相景观，建有主入口广场、次入口广场、儿童乐园、半山亭及山顶露天广场。

● Zhenguang Park

Zhenguang Park, the site of which used to be a dumping ground where was rubbish of 10 meters high, is a municipal project in 1999. Opened to public on December 28th, the park is named after Zhenguang New Village. Located at the cross of Zhenguang and Tongchuan Roads, the park covers an area of 15,000 sq. m.. The undulating terrain helps to create a sort of atmosphere of hilly forest. Various trees, which are mostly arbor, are grown for different seasons. The park has a square at the main entrance and another one at the secondary entrance, a special space for children, a pavilion at the hillside and a square at the hill-top.



真光公园 Zhenguang Park



● 外环线环城绿带第一期工程（普陀段）

外环线环城带全长 97 公里，宽 500 米，环城绿带普陀段从沪嘉高速公路至嘉定区江桥镇，长 3.7 公里，沿线 100 米宽的绿化工程，规划面积 26.3 公顷，1995 年 12 月 12 日正式动工。该处原为农田，地势较低。施工时在原标高的基础上，平均加土增高 2 米，挖掘水塘 2.5 万平方米。至 1998 年底，完成了环城绿带第一期工程（普陀段）建设任务。

● The First Phase (Putuo Section) of the Green Belt along the Outer Ring around the City

The belt along the Outer Ring is 97 km long and 500 meters wide, and Putuo Section of its green belt stretches from Hujia Highway to Jiangqiao Town of Jiading District, 3.7 km long and 100 meters wide, and covers an area of 26.3 hectares according to the plan. The construction was started from December 12th, 1995. This belt used to be farmlands at rather low levels. When built, the belt was elevated by 2 meters on average from the original level, 25,000 sq. m. of pools were dug. By the end of 1998, the first phase (Putuo Section) of the green belt around the city had been completed.





怒江花苑 Nujiang Garden



● 怒江花苑

怒江花苑位于大渡河路怒江路口，占地4668平方米，1998年9月动工，历时3个月建成开放。苑内有亭、水池、水帘、假山、小桥、3个小广场，是具有江南水乡风格的街头小游园，已成为城区绿化新景观之一。

● Nujiang Garden

Nujiang Garden, located at the cross of Daduhe Road and Nujiang Road, covers an area of 4,668 sq. m.. The building of it started from September 1998 and lasted for three months. The garden has a pool, a waterfall, a rockery, a small bridge and three small squares.



普陀

1996-2000

城市建设十年

A DECADE OF CITY DEVELOPMENT



● 青年世纪林

青年“世纪林”有近200名青年团员以树铭志、以树寄情，植树2730株，在中槎浦畔创建长500米、占地1.25万平方米的绿色生态教育基地。全面推行“绿化门责”，790家单位签订了三年期“门前绿化责任书”，绿地面积共97.54公顷。

● Youth Century Wood

The Youth "Century Wood", made up of 2,730 trees, has been planted by nearly 200 Youth League members, who displayed their ambition and love by planting trees. By Zhongcha Creek, the Wood, 500 meters long, covers an area of 12,500 sq. m.. It serves as a green ecological base for education. A responsibility system for greening being adopted, 790 organizations have signed up a three-year-term "Agreement for Greening Responsibility at the Door", and created a green area of 97.54 hectares.





梅川公园 Meichuan Park

● 梅川公园

梅川公园被市政府列为1999年实事项目。公园位于真北路立交桥东堍南侧，占地1.09万平方米，全园种植乔灌木50余种7700多株，以雪松、广玉兰、喜树、栎树等优良观赏树种为骨干，以“梅”为主题，有梅花、腊梅、白绢梅、珍珠梅等10种500余株。

● Meichuan Park

Meichuan Park, a municipal project in 1999, to the southeast to Zhenbei Road Overpass, covers an area of 10,900 sq. m.. In the park grow 7,700 trees, over 50 species of arbor and shrub, most of which are cedar, azalea, *Campotheca acuminata*, goldenrain. With plum as its theme, the park boasts 500 plums of 10 types such as wintersweet, white plum, pearl plum and so on.



青年世纪林 Youth Century Wood



海棠公园 Haitang Park

● 海棠公园

海棠公园坐落于真北路立交桥堍，被列为1998年市政府实事工程，12月建成开放，占地1.49万平方米，是海棠苑等住宅小区的配套公园。全园种植各类海棠、香樟、雪松、含笑等乔灌木50余个品种8000多株，草坪1500平方米，绿化面积达70.2%。

● Haitang Park

Haitang Park, at the end of Zhenbei Road Overpass, a municipal project in 1998, was completed in December. Covering 14,900 sq. m., it is an accessory to Haitang Residential Quarters and other residential areas. In the garden grow over 8,000 trees, e.g. arbor and shrub of over 50 species, such as crab-apple, camphor, cedar, and a meadow of 1,500 sq. m. The green land accounts for 70% of the total area.



海棠公园原址 The Old Site of Haitang Park



● 未来岛公园

未来岛公园位于祁连山南路、真江北路交会处，2000年被市政府列为实事项目，当年10月1日动工，12月30日建成开放，以桃浦镇未来岛物流科技园区命名。占地2.7万平方米，地形为自然坡式。园内还建有组合亭、健身步道、小广场等。

● The Future Island Park

The Future Island Park lies at the cross of Qilianshan Road (South) and Zhenjiang Road (North), built in 2000 as a municipal project. Its construction started on October 10 and finished on December 30th. Named after Taopu Town Future Island Logistics High-tech Park, this park covers an area of 27,000 sq. m. In the park are also a composite pavilion, a health walking path, and a small square.



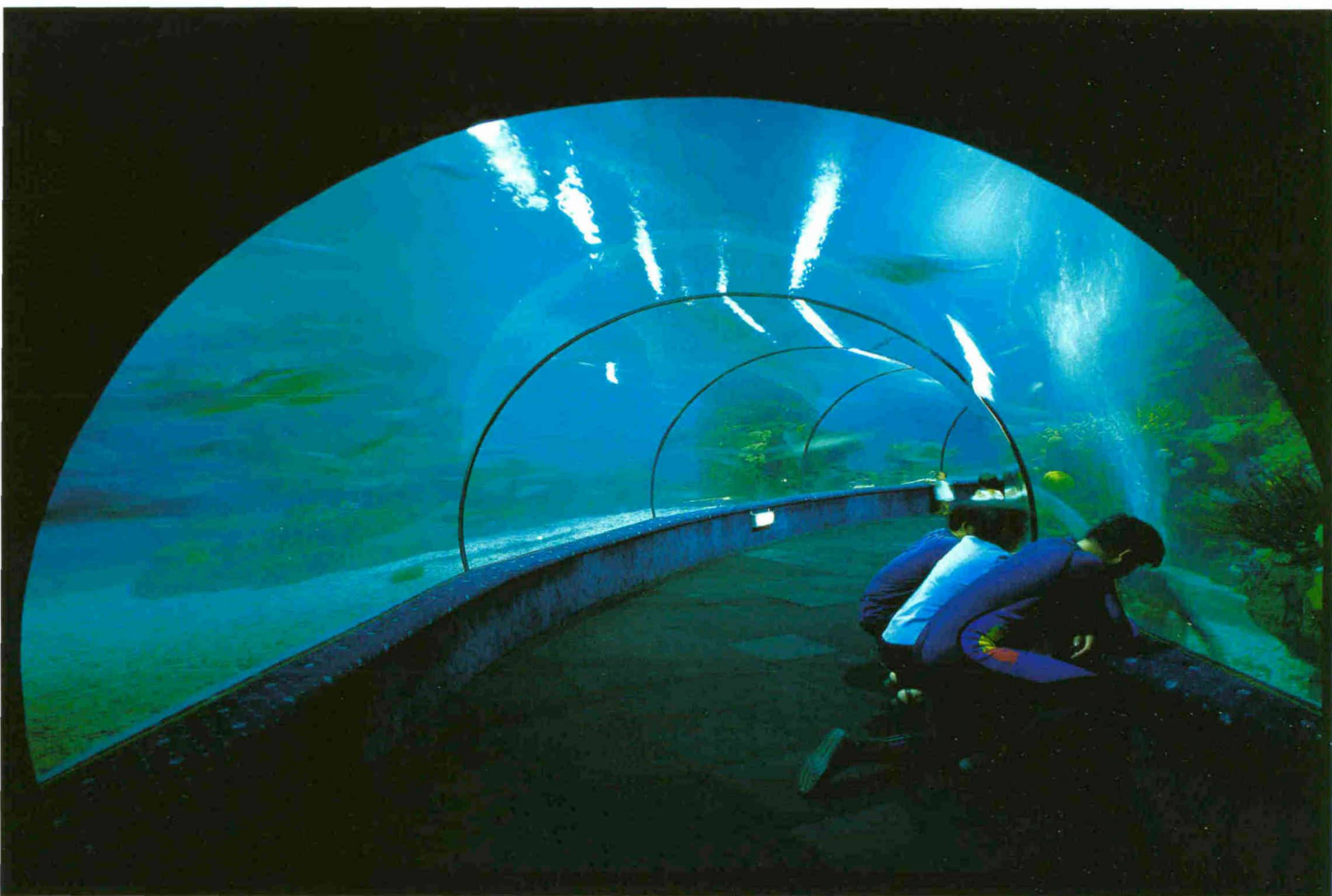
未来岛公园 The Future Island Park

● 长风公园大洋海底世界

1997年12月开工，1999年春建成开放，建筑面积上万平方米，其主体设施建于银锄湖底以下13米处，是一家具有主题新概念的海洋水族馆，展出以鱼类为主的水生动物300多种1万多尾（只），包括凶猛的黑旗鲨、大虎鲨、杀人鱼、珍珠鱼、狮子鱼、狗头鱼等，最大的大虎鲨长3.2米。大洋海底世界以科普教育、科学探索、自然保护、旅游观赏、寓教于乐为目的，是一完整体现参观与参与、自然与人文交相辉映的休闲胜地。

● The Ocean World in Changfeng Park

Built from December 1997 to the spring of 1999, The Ocean World has a floorage of ten thousand sq. m. Constructed 13 meters below the bottom of the Silver Hoe Lake, it is a sea aquarium of new concept. It displays more than 10,000 aquatic animals of over 300 species, including black-banner sharks, tiger sharks, homicidal sharks, pearl stingray, lion fish, dog-headed fish. The largest shark is 3.2 meters long. For the purposes of science popularization, scientific exploration, environment protection, tourism and entertainment and instruction through entertainment, the Submarine World has been developed as a relaxing resort which integrates nature with culture.





普陀少年城 The Children's Palace of Putuo

● 普陀少年城

普陀少年城于1998年6月竣工，建筑面积2.6万平方米，绿地2500平方米。共有艺术、科技教育专用教室42个，电钢琴室，机器人工作室，配置先进的视频工作室和职务基因室、电脑房，还有配备雕刻机的模型室，配有图象通讯的业余电台室以及舞蹈房、合唱室、陶艺室、书法美术室、手风琴室、小提琴室、古筝室、民乐室等。中心还拥有设施较齐全的530座的剧场和500平方米的多功能厅，建有玻璃生物暖棚500平方米，可接纳近万名青少年学生开展科技艺术培训活动。

● The Children's Palace of Putuo

The Children's Palace of Putuo was completed in June, 1998. It was an area of 260,00 sq. m. and the green land is up to 2,500 sq. m. It has 42 classrooms specially for art and science teaching, besides, there are also electronic - piano rooms, robot - making rooms, working rooms equipped with the advanced video frequency, plant - gene rooms, computer rooms and model rooms with carving machine. Here, you can also see an amateur radio station equipped with image communication. As for those art-loving children, there are dancing rooms, singing rooms, pottery - making rooms, calligraphy and painting rooms, accordion rooms and traditional musical instrument rooms. The Palace also has a theatre with 530 seats and a multi-functional hall with an area of 500 sq. m. A glass biological green house, which occupies 500 sq. m., can hold ten thousand children, if there are any scientific or art training activities.



原少年宫 The Old Children's Palace



● 区级机关综合办公楼

区级机关综合办公楼与1998年3月19日开工，占地5.6万平方米，主楼建筑面积3.9万平方米，1999年9月9日建筑主体竣工，于2000年1月交付使用。综合办公楼有三幢4层、5层、7层的楼宇组成。楼群布局合理、设计新颖、经济实用。主楼呈开放式圆型，寓意向心，辅楼方便政府职能部门为企事业单位贴近式服务。群楼配置先进的智能办公系统，抬高广场通透敞开，下设1万余平方米大型平战两用民防停车库。绿化布置突出生态环境。

1950年6月底，普陀区人民政府正式成立时，办公机构设在江宁路1045号，中共普陀区委设在今上棉一厂内。1952年征用位于本区中部，武宁路桥北堍，普雄路北侧，大门在普雄路29号，东边门在武宁路51号（原为张家桥和王家弄等村舍及农田），占地4.5万平方米。

● The Comprehensive Official Building of Putuo District

The construction of this building was started on March 19, 1998. The building occupies 56,000 sq. m., of which the main part has an area of 39,000 sq. m. The main building was finished on September 9, 1999 and was put into use in January, 2000. At the end of June 1950, when the Municipal Government of Putuo District was founded, its official building was at No.1045 of Jiangning Road. And the Putuo Committee of the Communist Party of China was in today's No.1 Shanghai Cotton Factory. In 1952, the central part of the district, i.e. from the north part of Wuning Bridge to the north of Puxiong Road, was being used. The main entrance was at No.29 Pu Xiong Road and the eastern gate was at No.51 Wu Ning Road. (Originally, this place belonged to Chang Jia Qiao and Wang Jia Nong, on which are some cottages and farmland) At that time, the place occupied an area of 450,000 sq. m.



区级机关综合办公楼 The Comprehensive Official Building of Putuo District



原区级机关大院
The Old Official Building of Putuo District



普陀区区级机关综合办公楼原址
The Old Site of The Comprehensive Official Building of Putuo District



晋元高级中学 Jin Yuan Senior High School

● 晋元高级中学

晋元中学创办于1904年。后学校几经其址，曾于1958年迁至东新路341号。

经上海市人民政府批准易地重建后，晋元高级中学于1999年竣工，成为一所现代化、示范性、寄宿制中学。它是一所起点高、规模大，能体现一流办学水准的公立学校。学校现占地140余亩，建筑面积4.5万平方米，投资2.4亿元。学校环境优美，雄伟的教学大楼，现代化教学设施，标准的400米塑胶跑道，绿茵足球场、室内游泳馆、体育馆、多功能演播厅、下沉式音乐广场，舒适而功能齐全的学生宿舍与绿荫鲜花相映。



● Jin Yuan Senior High School

Jin Yuan Senior High School was founded in 1904. Later, the school has moved to several places. In 1958, the school was moved to No. 341 Dong Xin Road.

After Shanghai Municipal Government approved, the school was moved to a new place and rebuilt. The new construction was finished in 1999. As a result, the school has become a modern and demonstrative boarding school. It is a high-level, big-scale public school, which can fully represent the first-class teaching standard in our district. Now the school's area is over 140 mu and its construction area is 450,000 sq. m. The total investment amounts to 240 million yuan. The school has a beautiful surrounding, a grand teaching building, modern teaching facilities and a standard 400-meter-long plastic track. A football pitch, an indoor swimming pool, a gymnasium, a multi-functional lecture hall and a music square are all available. The comfortable and fully-functional dormitories form a charming contrast with the beautiful trees and flowers.



原晋元中学 The Old Site of Jin Yuan School



曹杨中学 Cao Yang Middle School



原曹杨中学 The Old Site of Cao Yang Middle School

● 曹杨中学

上海市曹杨中学建于1953年，是普陀区重点中学，旧校址位于白玉路。学校树木多，环境优美，但历经50年风雨，校舍已破旧，设备简陋。2001年8月28日，寄宿制曹杨中学易地重建工程基本建成。新校园占地70余亩，总建筑面积5.64万平方米，其中教学楼6946平方米，图书馆实验楼8939平方米，综合办公楼7339平方米，宿舍楼2.43万平方米，其他用房792平方米，绿化面积1.76万平方米。体育活动用地建有塑胶跑道，人工草皮标准田径场，体育馆内有手球场、射击场、舞蹈房等。建有先进的校园计算机网络、有线电视网络、广播网络和防盗监控网络。备有大型电子阅览室2个，计算机教室4个，语音教室4个，各类实验室11个，音乐、美术、书法、劳技等素质教育和拓展性课程专用教室8个。校园环境优美，设施齐全，设备先进。

● Cao Yang Middle School

Shanghai Cao Yang Middle School was established in 1953, which was a key middle school in Putuo District. The old campus was located in the middle part of our district. At that time, the school had a lot of trees and a beautiful surrounding, but with the pass of fifty years, the campus seemed to be too shabby. On August 28, 2001, the reconstruction of the boarding Cao Yang Middle School was basically completed. The new campus has an area of more than 70 mu and the total construction area is 56,400 sq. m., among which the teaching building is 6,946 sq. m., the library & laboratory building is 8,393 sq. m., the comprehensive office building is 7,339 sq. m., the dormitories are 24,300 sq. m. and other facilities occupy 792 sq. m. and the green land is 17,600 sq. m. The sports ground has a plastic track and a standard artificial leather track and field ground. There is a handball field, a shooting court and a dancing room in the gymnasium. There are also an advanced campus-net, a cable TV net, a broadcasting net and a theft-proof supervision net in the school. In addition, there are also two electronic reading rooms, four computer classrooms, four language labs and eleven various labs. There are eight special classrooms for music, paintings, calligraphy and labor-working courses. Now the school has a beautiful surrounding, and the fully-equipped and advanced facilities.



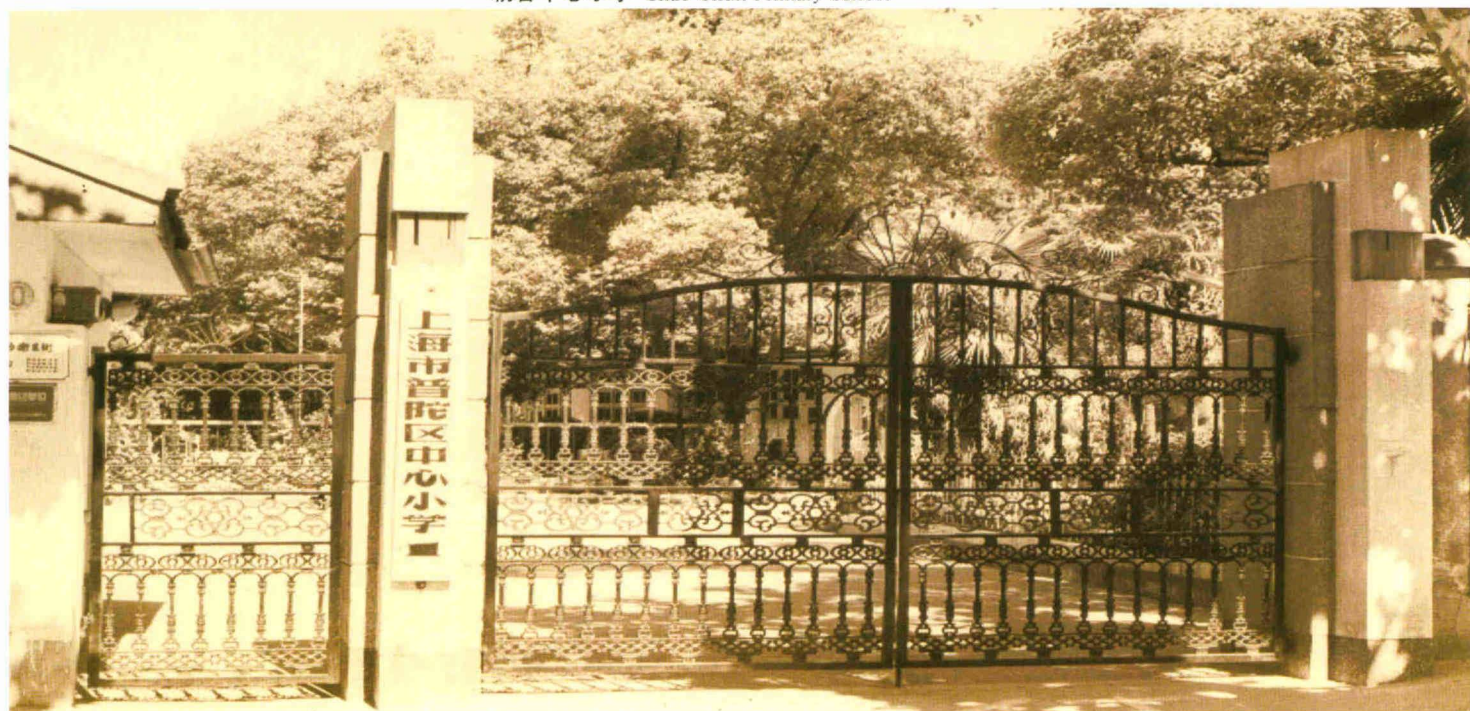
朝春中心小学 Chao Chun Primary School

● 朝春中心小学

上海市普陀区朝春中心小学地处曹杨新村,原名为普陀区中心小学,它是由原普陀区中心小学和原曹杨新村第一小学两所小学合并而成。学校建筑面积1.81万平方米,有4000平方米教学用房和4000平方米的学有所长专用房。学校设有计算机房、演讲厅、语音室、监控室、书画室、音乐舞蹈教室、心理辅导室等专用教室。每间教室都配有一台34寸彩色电视机,学校还建有2000平方米室内体育馆及167米的彩色全塑胶活动场。

● Chao Chun Primary School

Shanghai Cao Cun Primary School is located in Cao Yang Residential Court and its original name was the Primary School of Putuo. Cao Cun Primary School is the combination of the Primary School of Putuo and the No.1 Primary School of Cao Yang Residential Court. The school's construction area is 18,100 sq. m. and the teaching building occupies 4,000 sq. m. and another 4,000 sq. m. are used for special purpose. There are also computing services rooms, lecture hall, language labs, supervising rooms, painting rooms, music and dancing rooms and psychological guiding rooms. Every classroom is equipped with a 34-inch color TV. Apart from that, there is a 2,000 sq. m. indoor gymnasium and a 167-meter -long plastic track.



原普陀区中心小学 The Old Primary School of Putuo



上海市洛川学校 Shanghai Luo Chuan School



●上海市洛川学校

上海市洛川学校是普陀区一所九年一贯制学校，在1996年以前，整个校园由一幢五层楼的老式公房和两座二层楼的简易平房构成，场地面积仅900平方米，给师生的教育教学活动带来了极大的不便。1996年，政府投资了近1200万元对学校进行改建，经过两年多时间的努力，一所崭新的现代化学校展现在人们面前。

● Shanghai Luo Chuan School

Shanghai Luo Chuan School is a school with nine grades in Putuo District. Before 1996, the school only had a five-story old building and two two-story shabby houses, all of which only covered an area of 900 sq. m., as a result, the small campus brought a lot of trouble for the teachers and students. In 1996, 12,000,000 yuan were invested to rebuild the school. With two years' efforts, a new modern school is now in front of us.



洛川学校原貌 The Old Site of Shanghai Luo Chuan School



原江宁路小学 The Old Site of Jiang Ning School

● 江宁学校

江宁学校是一所有着69年历史的老学校。学校前身是两所私立学校，1956年合并为公立的江宁路小学。由于教育教学质量高，成为普陀区的一所中心小学、上海市26所实验小学之一。随着国家改革开放，江宁路小学在1994年转制为民办江宁小学，1999年又延伸为九年一贯制的江宁学校。期间，江宁学校的校舍也在不断发展着，从最初占地面积2000平方米的陈旧平房到1980年在原校址建成的五层高楼，直至2000年配合旧城改造重建占地面积1.3万平方米，建筑面积1.1万平方米现代化的新型校舍。

● Jiang Ning School

Jiang Ning School is an old school with a history of sixty-nine years. Its forerunners were two private schools and these two schools were combined into the public Jiang Ning Primary School in 1956. Due to its high teaching standard, it became one of the key schools in Putuo District and one of the twenty-six experimental schools in Shanghai. With the reform and opening-up policy, Jiang Ning Primary School was transformed into a private school, and was turned into Jiang Ning School in 1999, which has nine grades (from primary first to junior third). During that period, the campus continuously expanded, from the shabby one-storey house on an area of 2,000 sq. m. to a five-story building in 1980 and to a modern new building in 2000 with an area of 130,000 sq. m.



上海市东方曹杨外国语高级中学 Shanghai Oriental Cao Yang Foreign Languages School



●上海市东方曹杨外国语高级中学

上海市东方曹杨外国语高级中学创建于1999年5月，是经上海市教委批准，由上海建德企业发展有限公司独家投资兴办的本市第一所中外合作寄宿制外国语高级中学。

学校实行董事会领导下的校长负责制。

● Shanghai Oriental Cao Yang Foreign Languages School

Shanghai Oriental Cao Yang Foreign Language School was established in May, 1999, which was approved by Shanghai Education Commission and sponsored by Shanghai Jian De Developing Co., Ltd. It is the first Sino-Foreign cooperative boarding school in Shanghai. The management system is that the principal works for the board of directors and is in charge of everything in school.



● 上海市子长学校

上海市子长学校是由上海市光新第二中学和普陀区甘泉新村第一小学在1996年6月合并改制的。学校占地1.7万平方米，1999年学校列为市政府标准化校舍达标工程。学校目前总建筑面积1.2万平方米，生均占地面积11.8平方米，生均建筑面积8.2平方米，绿化覆盖率达30%以上。

● Shanghai Zi Chang School

In June, 1996, Shanghai Guang Xin No.2 Middle School and Gan Quan No.1 Primary School of Putuo were combined into one school, named Shanghai Zi Chang School. The school covers an area of 17,000 sq. m. In 1999, it was listed as one of the schools with the standard campus by the government. Up to now, the total construction area of the school is 12,000 sq. m. and on average, a student has an area of 11.8 sq. m. which equals to the construction area of 8.2 sq. m. The afforestation rate accounts for more than 30%.





● 新黄浦实验学校

新黄浦实验学校创建于1996年，是平江地区旧城改造的公建配套设施，由上海市新黄浦（集团）公司独家投资近亿元人民币创建的一所九年一贯制寄宿、走读双轨制学校。该校实行董事会领导下的校长负责制。学校占地面积17亩，建筑面积1.2万平方米，校园设计风格为园林式，构思新颖，典雅精致。

● New Huangpu Experimental School

New Wangpu Experimental School was founded in 1996, which was sponsored by the New Wangpu Co. Group. The total investment was up to hundreds of millions yuan RMB. It is a both boarding and day school, which consists of nine grades (from the first grade of primary school to junior third). The management system is that the principal works for the board of directors and is in charge of everything in school. The school occupies an area of 17 mu and its construction area is 12,000 sq. m. The campus has a landscaping style, which seems to be delicate, elegant and innovative.





利群医院 Li Qun Hospital



原利群医院 The Old Site of Li Qun Hospital

● Li Qun Hospital

Shanghai Putuo Li Qun Hospital was founded in July, 1952, and was originally situated at No.1017 Jiang Ning Road. It is a polyclinic hospital in Putuo District and its forerunner was Shanghai Cotton Mill Association Hospital and was renamed as Li Qun Hospital in June 1965. In order to optimize the health services, according to the requirements of Putuo Municipal Government, Li Qun Hospital was moved to Zhen Guang area. Therefore, in the northwest area of Putuo, Li Qun Hospital is the head, leading several community hospitals, which forms a new pattern of the health services in that area. On Feb.26, 2002, Putuo Municipal Government and PLA's No.2 University (the Chinese People's Liberation Army) worked together to sign an agreement that Li Qun Hospital would be reconstructed and become the teaching hospital attached to PLA's No.2 University. The newly built Li Qun Hospital is in the west area of Putuo District. The eastern part of the hospital is near Zhen Guang Road; to the south, is Tao Pu Road; to the west, is Gao Lin Road and to the north is Qin Jiang Road, so the hospital has a convenient transportation and a good surrounding. The hospital covers an area of 21,000 sq. m. and according to the plan, the investment will be up to 130 million yuan and there will be 300 beds in the wards. Li Qun Hospital is patient-centered, guided by scientific theory. It is a hospital with treatment, prevention, teaching, research and recovery. The hospital is just like a modern garden, serving for the whole society.

● 利群医院

上海市普陀区利群医院创始于1952年7月，坐落于江宁路1017号，系区级综合性医院，其前身为上海市纱厂联合医院，1965年6月更名为“利群医院”。为优化普陀区卫生资源配置，根据普陀区人民政府对医疗出台区域规划的要求，利群医院迁建真光地区，从而在普陀区西北部形成以利群医院为龙头，社区地段医院为结点，辐射周边社区的西北部地区卫生资源配置的新格局。2002年2月26日，普陀区人民政府和中国人民解放军第二军医大学携手合作，正式签署共建利群医院的协议，将“利群”正式作为中国人民解放军第二军医大学的附属教学医院。新建利群医院位于普陀区西部地区东至真光路，南面桃浦路，西临高陵路，北侧清涧路，交通方便，环境良好，占地面积达到2.1万平方米，投资1.3亿元，设立床位300张，于2001年10月28日交付使用。利群医院在规划设计中以病人为中心，以科学合理为指导，集医疗、防治、教学、科研、康复于一体，形成面向城市，服务社会的现代开放型的花园式医院。



普陀区中心医院新建病房大楼 Putuo Center Hospital and its newly built ward

● Putuo Center Hospital and its newly built ward

Putuo Center Hospital is a fully-functional, big-scale polyclinic hospital in Putuo District. It was established in 1957. There are more than twenty clinical departments such as medical department, surgical department, obstetrics and gynecology department, pediatrics department and herbalism department. In the fields of cardio-vascular, stomatopasty, traumatology, gastro-enterology, Chinese traditional treatment of cancer and other combined treatment of Chinese and Western medicine, this hospital is near or at the advanced level in Shanghai.

The construction of the new ward building was started on December 27, 1995, and was completed in October 1996. The total investment amounts to 941,740,000 yuan. The project was evaluated as the high quality and was one of the remarkable structures during the period of Putuo's developing time from 1995 to 2000. It is an intelligent multi-functional modern medical building. The building which has eighteen stories, together with another story under the ground covers an area of more than 21,000 sq. m. The floor under the ground is specially for facilities, such as central air-conditioning room, water pump room, fire prevention room and transformers. There are 735 beds, 12 operation rooms and the central supervision area in the building. And in one ward, there are two to four beds and one separate bathroom, equipped with air-conditioner in four seasons.



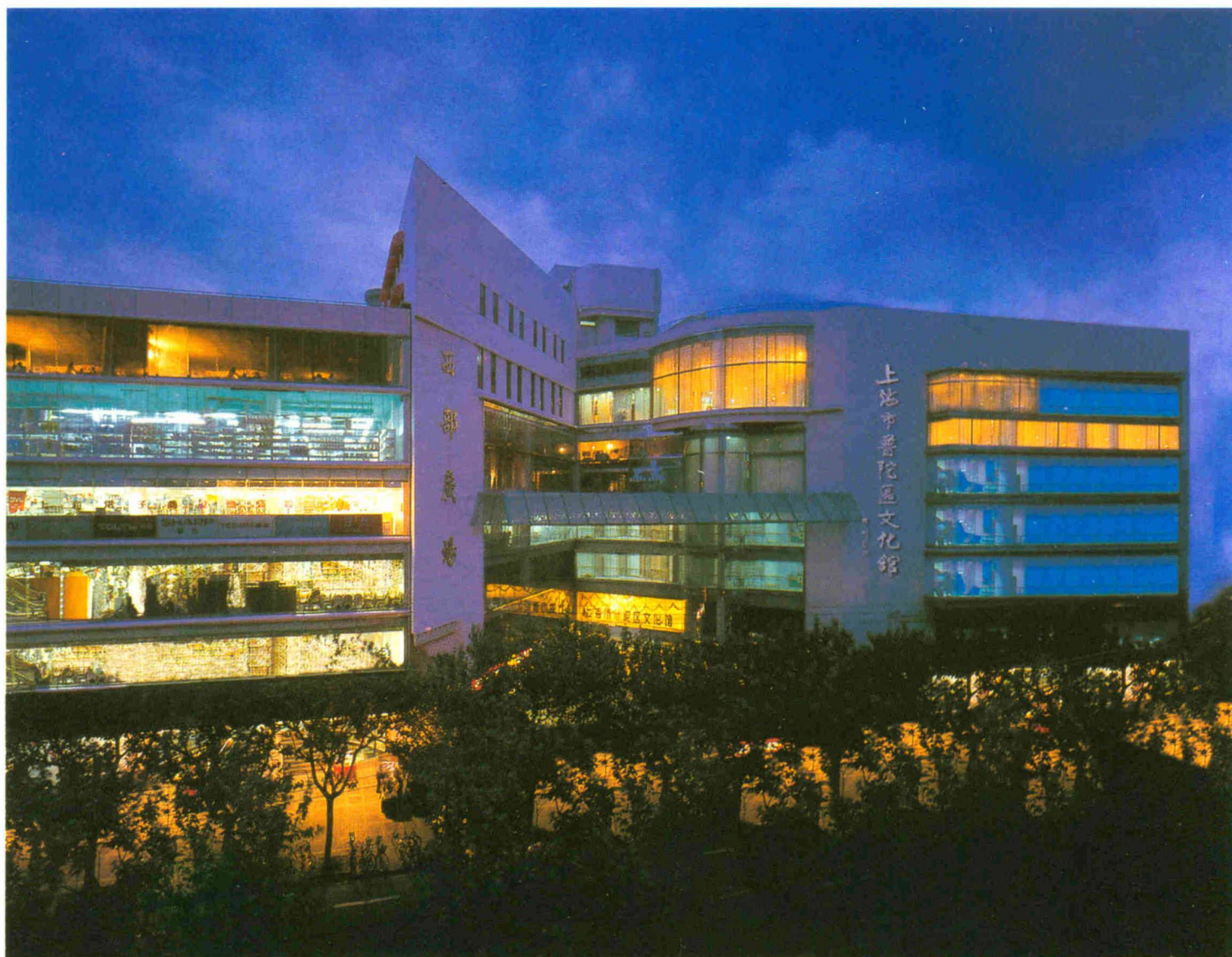
原普陀区中心医院东大楼病房

The Old Site of Putuo Center Hospital and Eastern ward

● 普陀区中心医院新建病房大楼

普陀区中心医院是一所功能较全、规模较大的区级综合性医院，建造于1957年，医院设有内、外、妇、儿、中医等20多个临床科室，在心血管内科、口腔颌面外科、肝胆胰外科、创伤急救、胃肠手术、中医肿瘤、中西医结合等专业领域，达到或接近市级先进水平。

普陀区中心医院新病房大楼于1995年12月27日正式开工，预算总投资9417.4万元，于1996年10月竣工，被评为优质工程，是普陀区“九五”期间社会发展重点项目及标志性建筑之一的现代化智能型综合医疗大楼。地下一层，地上18层，总建筑占地面积逾2.1万平方米。病房大楼地下一层为设备用房，内有中央空调房、水泵房、消防泵房、中心吸氧、变压房等。地面18层，总床位数735张，12间手术室及中央监护区，床位以2—4床设置，均带有独立卫生间，病房四季空调。



普陀区文化馆 The Putuo Cultural Palace



普陀区文化馆旧址 The Old Site of Putuo Cultural Palace

● 普陀区文化馆

普陀区文化馆始建于1952年，是全市最老的馆，面积仅1245平方米，四十年失修，馆舍陈旧不堪，文化设施落后，已无法满足现代市民的文化生活需求。1994年经区政府批准立项在原址改建。1996年底竣工投入使用，总建筑面积1.8万平方米，是旧地址的15倍。改建的文化馆拥有一流的文化设施，主要项目有：182座位的多功能影视厅；适合老年人健身的舞厅；溜冰场；上海当代书画院；音乐、器乐排练室；舞蹈排练房；报刊阅览室；教室等。目前已成为上海西部的新文化标志。

● The Putuo Cultural Palace

Founded in 1952, the Putuo Cultural Palace which occupies an area of 1,246 sq.m, is the oldest palace in Shanghai. It can't meet people's demands for modern cultural life with old-outdated and un-renovated buildings and facilities.

In 1994, the Putuo Cultural Palace was rebuilt on its old site after district government's approval. In the end of 1996, the construction with a total area of 18,000 sq.m, which was 15times larger than the old one, was completely finished. After the reconstruction, the Putuo Cultural Palace has the outstanding cultural facilities, the main items are :the multi-function movie theater which has 182 seats; dancing hall which was suitable for physical practice with the elders; skating rink; Shanghai painting and calligraphy show-room of this generation; the rehearsing room of music and instruments; dance rehearsing room; newspaper reading; classrooms and so on.

Now, the Putuo Cultural Palace has already become the symbol of the new culture within the western area of Shanghai.



上海都市型工业示范区 Shanghai Demo City Industrial Area

● 普陀区街道工业园区

----- 上海都市型工业示范区

普陀区街道工业园区（“4050”工程再就业基地）位于桃浦镇的F12地块，外环线东侧、沪嘉高速南侧、真南路北侧。标准厂房31幢，面积达8.1万平方米，以确保每个街道、镇能拥有1万平方米左右标准厂房。由区政府投资2000万元购买100亩土地，各街道、镇投资约8000万元建标准厂房，总投资约1亿元，2001年4月28日试桩开工。

蒋以任副市长亲自题写了园区名——“上海都市型工业示范区”。

● Putuo District Neighbourhood Industrial Area

---- Shanghai Demo City Industrial Area

Putuo District Neighbourhood Industrial Area (the re-employment base for “4050” project) is located at F12 land in Taopu, east of Outer Ring Road, south of Hujia Expressway, north of Zhennan Road. There are 31 standard factory buildings, covering an area of 81,000 sq. m. Therefore, every residential quarter or town has 10,000 sq. m. standard factory buildings. The government of Putuo District invested 20,000,000 yuan in the land (100 mu); neighbourhoods and towns invested 80,000,000 yuan in standard factory buildings. The total investment is around 100,000,000 yuan. The construction work began on April 28, 2001.

Vice Mayor Jiang Yiren inscribed the title of the industrial area — “Shanghai Demo City Industrial Area”.



上海都市型工业示范区原址 The Old Site of Shanghai Demo City Industrial Area



普陀

1996-2000

城市建设十年

A DECADE OF CITY DEVELOPMENT



● 桃浦城市工业基地

桃浦城市工业基地以上海市桃浦工业区为基础，市政设施配套齐全，拥有上海最完善的水、电、蒸汽及排污等设施。占地面积4.1平方公里，是上海精细化工主要集中地。于2000年6月兴建，计划于2002年11月竣工。

通过市区联手，已成功引进武汉江钻股份有限公司、乐凯胶片股份公司、通化方大药业股份有限公司在园区内投资办厂，分别开办了上海江钻工具有限公司、乐凯纸业有限公司和上海方大药业有限公司。将使工业区成为上海药业加工和绿色精细化工的基地，成为上海的“小药谷”。

● Taopu City Industrial Base

Taopu City Industrial Base is set up on the basis of Shanghai Taopu Industrial District. It has complete municipal accessory facilities: the most well developed water, electricity, steam and drainage system. The industrial base occupies an area of 4.1ksq. m. and is a major centre of Shanghai Fine Chemical Engineering. The construction began in June 2000, and it will be completed in November 2002.

Through the co-operation with the municipal government, Putuo District has successfully brought in Wuhan Jiangzuan Co., Ltd., Lekai Film Company and Tonghua Fangtai Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., which have invested in building up respectively Shanghai Jiangzuan Tools Co., Ltd., Lekai Papermaking Ltd., and Shanghai Fangtai Pharmaceutical Ltd. The industrial district will become the base of medicine processing and green fine chemical engineering and therefore become the “Little Medicine Valley” in Shanghai.





长征工业园区 Changzheng Industrial District

● 长征工业园区

长征工业园区位于沪宁高速公路入口，东起真北路、南到云岭西路、西至祁连山南路、北临金沙江路，介于内外环线之间。多年来，已引进10多个国家与地区及港、澳、台和国内投资企业近150家，引进资金12亿，实现年销售收入15亿元，年创利税2亿元。规划建设标准厂房60万平方米，已建成标准厂房26万平方米，达到厂房建造与租售同步，并呈现供不应求的态势。

“十五”期间，长征工业园区将进一步加快建设步伐，每年规划建设6万平方米精品厂房，大力引进信息软件、电子电器、生物医药等高科技含量的项目入住。为了使园区管理、服务上新台阶，营造更佳的投资环境，不久，一个现代化一流的工业园区将以更新、更美的面貌欢迎国内外客商。

● Changzheng Industrial District

Changzheng Industrial District is situated at the entry point of Huning Expressway. It borders on Zhenbei Road in the east, Yunling Road (W) in the south, Qilianshan Road (S) in the west, and Jinshajiang Road in the north. The district is between the Outer Ring Road and the Inner Ring Road. In the five years, it has attracted over 150 investment enterprises from 10 countries and regions, and from Hong Kong, Macao and mainland and has brought into a total capital of 1,200,000,000 yuan. It has realised a yearly sales income of 1,500,000,000 yuan and produced yearly profit and tax 200,000,000 yuan. The targeted area of standard factory buildings is 600,000sq. m., and 260,000 sq. m. has been completed. Therefore, the construction and lease of the factory buildings could be carried out at the same time and demand could always be larger than supply.

During the “Tenth Five-Year Plan”, Changzheng Industrial District will increase its pace of development. It plans to set up 60,000sq. m. quality factory buildings every year and bring in hi-tech projects in information software, electronic products and biomedicine. Soon, the first-rate modern industrial district will welcome merchants from home and abroad with new and beautiful appearance.



桃浦城市工业基地 Taopu City Industrial Base

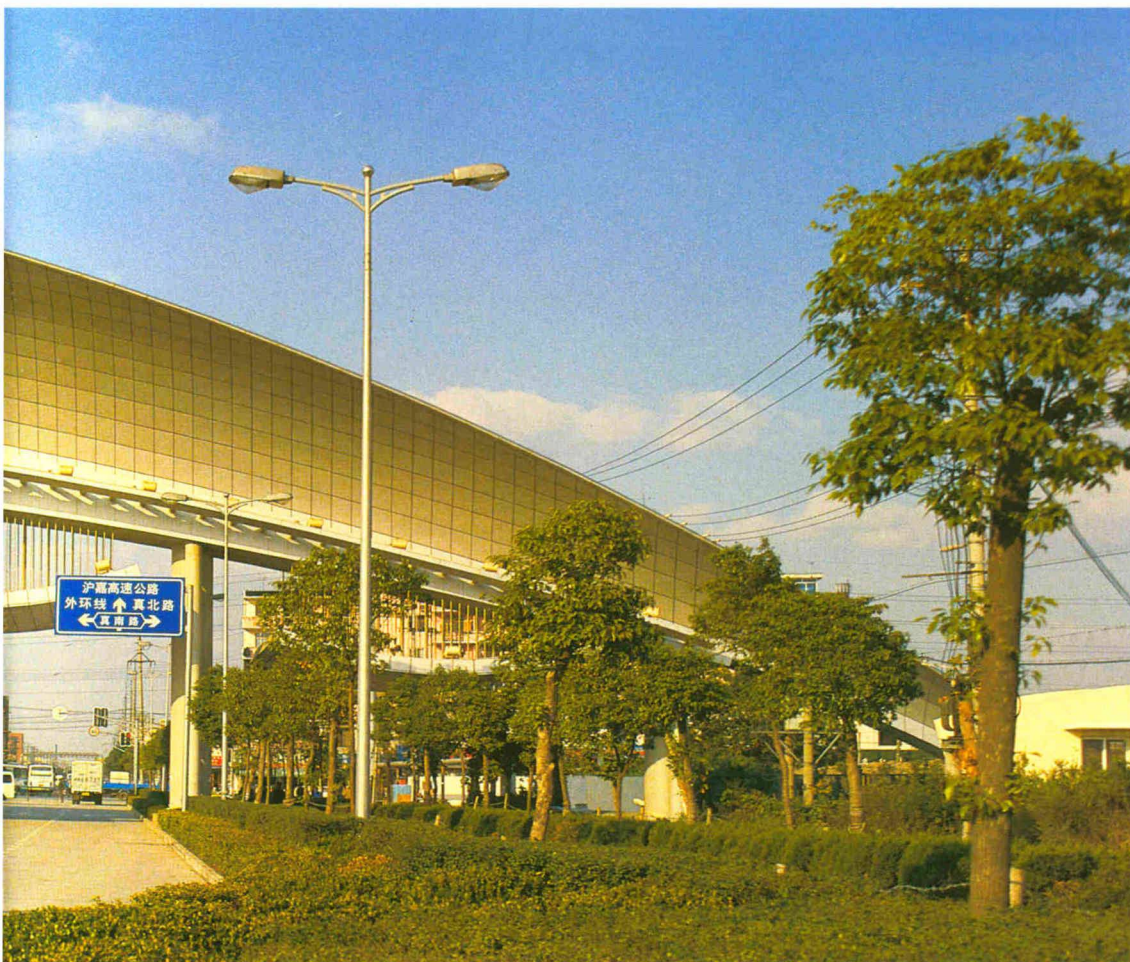


● 家乐福

家乐福武宁店位于武宁路长寿路口，于1997年12月开张。武宁店占地1.14万平方米，卖场面积1万平方米，拥有一个两层7000平方米的停车库，可停放自行车800辆、汽车350辆，为顾客购物提供方便。该店采用大型购物中心布局，分食品和家用百货、服装和家电两层卖场，20多个大类商品，几万种国产和进口商品。

● Carrefour

Carrefour Wuning Branch is located at the intersection of Wuning Road and Changshou Road and its business began in December 1997. The Wuning branch takes up an area of 11,400 sq. m. and 10,000 sq. m. of which is the shopping area, and 7,000sq. m. is a two-storey garage capable for 800 bicycles and 350 automobiles for the convenience of the customers. The Wuning branch follows the layout of large shopping centres, consisting of food, household effects, clothes and home electric appliances. The commodities fall into over 20 categories and are of tens of thousand items, domestically produced or imported.



● 未来岛科技物流园区

“未来岛”是上海西北物流园区的标志，位于桃浦镇内沪宁铁路、沪杭铁路之间，是桃浦地区陆上“三纵四横”公路交通网络的中心地带。它将以集中现代物流企业总部、现代物流的科研、咨询、法律、培训、联络等服务机构为主，积极引进国内外大型现代物流企业。新建的未来岛公园和未来岛广场，将使“未来岛”的绿化覆盖率达35%以上，成为一个园林生态型的物流产业园区。

● Future Island Material Flow District

“Future Island” is a symbol of Shanghai Northwest Material Flow District. Situated between Hu-Ning Railway and Hu-Hang Railway, it is a hub of public land transportation network of Taopu region. It features inviting modern material flow business headquarters and service organisations and institutions of the scientific research, consultation, laws, training and liaison of modern material flow, and will actively bring in large modern material flow enterprises from home and abroad. With the forthcoming Future Island Park and Plaza, the green coverage of the area could reach over 35%, and thus become a garden-type ecological material flow industrial district.



● 爱奇爱特

上海新黄浦爱奇爱特配售中心有限公司，1998年4月开业，是中外合资企业。首期占地6万平方米，营业面积4.3万平方米。有四个大卖场，经营建筑材料、装潢材料、室内装饰用品、家具、办公设备、五金交电、灯饰、健身器材、厨卫用具、食品、纺织、化妆、皮件箱包、工艺美术品等。

● A&A

Shanghai New Huangpu A&A (Architecture and Art) Distribution Centre Co., Ltd., opening in April 1998, is a joint venture company. The initial project takes up 60,000sq. m. and the operating area is 43,000 sq. m. It is composed of four divisions, which deal with building materials, decoration materials, interior decorations, furniture, office equipment, ironmongery & home electric appliances, lamps, body-building equipment, cooking utensils, food, textiles, cosmetics, leather & cases, and handicrafts.



● 上海红星美凯龙家具装饰材料大卖场

2000年10月28日，坐落在真北路1208号的全市迄今规模最大的上海红星美凯龙家具装饰材料大卖场正式开业。该厂由常州红星家具集团和上海市新长征集团共同投资13500万元兴建，首期建成4个层面共12万平方米（总建设规模为50万平方米），是红星家具集团在上海开办的首家连锁店。

● Shanghai MACALLINE Furniture and Decoration Shopping Centre

Located at No. 1208, Zhenbei Road, Shanghai, MACALLINE Furniture and Decoration Shopping Centre, so far the largest in scale of the kind in Shanghai, began its formal operation on October 28, 2000. The centre was set up on the co-investment of 135,000,000 yuan by Changzhou Redstar Furniture Group and Shanghai Xinchangzheng Group. The initial project is composed of 4 storeys, covering an area of 120,000sq. m. (the total area is 500,000sq. m.). It is the first chain store of Redstar Group in Shanghai.





● 麦德龙

上海锦江麦德龙购物中心位于真北路1425号，占地3.86万平方米，总投资1.08亿美元，建筑面积2.4万平方米，拥有600个停车泊位。1996年10月31日正式开张营业。麦德龙实行集中采购、连锁经营的经销体制，形成统一的配送与销售一体化中心，采取会员制，实行薄利多销的营销策略，采用先进的科技成果，严格规范管理和服务，提高市场竞争能力，客源不仅在本市，还远及江苏、浙江、安徽、山东一带。

● METRO

METRO Jinjiang Shopping Center Shanghai Co., Ltd. is located at NO. 1425 Zhenbei Road, and covers an area of 38,600sq. m. With a total investment of \$108,000,000, and a build-up area of 24,000sq. m. and 600 parking seats, the shopping centre began its business on October 31, 1996. It takes collective purchasing, and chain operation sales system and has formed a unified centre of distribution and sales. Meanwhile, it follows member system, implements quick returns and small margins policy and adopts advanced science & technology and regulates management and service so as to increase its competitiveness in the market. Its customer source is not only from Shanghai but also from Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui and Shangdong.



麦德龙原址 The Old Site of METRO





● 乐购光新店

上海康仁乐购超市(光新店)位于中山北路光新路口,于1999年6月开业。乐购光新店首期营业面积2.2万平方米,商品种类2万多项,6500平方米的地下停车库可同时容纳120辆汽车停泊。2000年下半年又增建商场楼面1万平方米、仓库面积4000平方米,使营业面积达到3.6万平方米,引进美食街、麦当劳、社区百货精品专项、生活配套商品、通讯卖场等复合商业,以进一步完善生活购物的中心功能,更好地满足消费者购物、休闲、娱乐、生活便利等各种需求。

● Hymall Guangxin Branch

Shanghai Kangren Hymall Supermarket (Guangxin Branch) is located at Zhongshan North Road and opened its business in June 1999. The Hymall Guangxin Branch has initial operating area of 22,000sq. m., and the commodity items are over 20,000. The 6,500 sq. m. underground garage can have parking capacity for 120 automobiles. In the second half of 2000, the Guangxin Hymall set up 10,000 sq. m. shopping area and 4,000 sq. m. storage area, and thus the total operating area reaches 36,000 sq. m. It brings in comprehensive business form including food quarter, Mc Donalds, community quality goods units, supplementary daily necessities, and communication products, with an aim at bettering the central function of everyday life shopping and meet the customer's various demands of shopping, relaxation, entertainment and life convenience.



● 金盛好来福装饰广场

上海金盛好来福装饰广场,位于铜川路岚皋路交汇处,建筑面积30万平方米的特大型装饰广场。一期工程10万平方米,共6000多间库房、商业用房;二期20万平方米,总体规模宏大,主楼整体由美籍著名设计建筑师高明权教授亲自主持设计,36部扶梯、多座休闲广场、中央空调、背景音乐、假山流水、餐饮广场等休闲娱乐设施一应俱全,于2000年4月正式对外营业。

● Jinsheng Goodlife Decoration Plaza

Shanghai Jinsheng Goodlife Decoration Plaza is situated at the intersection of Tongchuan Road and Langao Road. With a build-up area of 300,000 sq. m., it is a grand-scale decoration plaza. The initial project is of 100,000 sq.m, including over 6,000 warehouses and business houses. The second project is of 200,000 sq. m. The design of the main building is conducted by famous Chinese American architect Gao Mingquan. It has complete leisure and entertainment facilities, such as 36 escalators, several leisure plazas, central air conditioning, background music, rockery and fountain, and restaurants. It started formal operation in April 2000.



● 联华超市配送中心

联华超市配送中心于1999年1月建立，是全国首家智能型大型物流中心。中心建立后，注重科技手段的应用，实施规模化经营。配送中心位于曹杨路1465号，占地总面积2.68万平方米，五层楼面的库房呈L型分布，储存总面积为3.55万平方米，停车场达1.3万平方米。实施24小时运作，以吞吐商品8万标准箱，配送效率达到国外同类物流系统水准。

● Lianhua Supermarket Distribution Centre

Set up in January 1999, Lianhua Supermarket Distribution Centre is the first large intelligent material flow centre nation-wide. It stresses on scientific methods and scale operation. Located at No. 1465 Caoyang Road, the centre takes up an area of 26,800sq. m. The warehouses on the five storeys are distributed in an "L" shape. The total storage area is 35,500 sq. m. and parking area is 13,000 sq. m. It is 24 hours open, and can handle 80,000 standard containers. Its distribution efficiency can be in line with overseas material flow of the kind.



● 农工商 118 店

上海市农工商超市总公司118店位于金沙江路1685号，于1999年1月17日开业。营业面积1.8万平方米，是以生鲜食品为主导的大型综合超市，经营品种达3万种。

● Nonggongshang (Agriculture, Industry & Commerce)

Shanghai Nonggongshang Supermarket 118 Store (parent company) is located at No.1685, Jinshajiang Road. It began operation on January 17, 1999. The operating area is 18,000 sq. m. Featuring unprocessed food, it is a comprehensive large-scale supermarket and deals with 30,000 commodity items.

“十五”蓝图创辉煌

(2001-2005)

“十五”期间，是普陀区面临新世纪、再创新辉煌的历史发展机遇。全区人民高举邓小平理论伟大旗帜，全面贯彻江泽民总书记“三个代表”重要思想，按照建设上海物贸中心的要求，抓住机遇，与时俱进，以对历史、对人民高度负责的使命感、责任感，实现城市建设新的跨越式发展，树立普陀区在新世纪的新形象，再创普陀区在新一轮发展中的新辉煌。新一轮城市建设要从区情出发，以发展为主题，以提高综合质量为主线，继续坚持“抓机遇、打基础、兴功能、树形象”的指导方针，继续坚持“可持续发展”战略、城区功能定位和“十个一批”支撑目标体系建设，把城市建设和发展由以数量扩张为主推进到数量扩张和质量提高相结合、以质量提高为主的新阶段；优化“南、中、北”三片城区规划布局，全面推进新一轮旧区改造，按照“政府扶持、市场导向、企业运作、有偿回搬”和“拆、改、留、建”的原则，拆除二级以下旧里60万平方米，动迁居民2万户，基本完成老宅基改造任务，进一步加快城市化进程；住宅竣工建筑面积700万平方米，以苏州河沿线综合整治和景观建设为契机，以开发建设“一线二区五城”为重点，初步建成体现时代特征、普陀特色的“亲水、亲绿、亲情”绿色家园；全面推进城区市政基础设施建设，精心组织实施“55219”工程，初步形成区域立体交通网络框架；继续抓好生态环境建设，以苏州河岸线综合整治为重点，结合旧区改造和亲水景观建设，使苏州河展现巴黎塞纳河的风采。全力推进“环、楔、廊、园”绿化体系建设，新辟绿地300公顷，公共绿地总量达到413公顷，绿化覆盖率达到31%以上，实现区域内绿色道路大循环和社区绿色小循环。区域空气质量达到国家二到三类功能区标准。加快生活垃圾的无害化、资源化、减量化处理进程，更新和新建一批环卫设施；构筑业态新颖、布局合理、具有较强对外辐射能力和能较好满足居民商购的现代化新型商业体系，加快发展真北路大卖场、大市场、大物流商圈。规划建设桃浦物流配送商圈，提升中山北路物贸街功能，发挥生产资料市场的强辐射效应。加快建设上海西北综合物流园区，提升真南路货运配载一条街的功能，使普陀区成为上海现代物流业发展的战略重点地区之一，展现上海“西大堂”的亮丽风采。



Grandeur Promised by Tenth “Five-year Plan” (2001-2005)

The period of the tenth “Five-Year Plan” sees a historical opportunity for Putuo District to face the new century and to make efforts for even greater achievement. We will be high raising the banner of Deng Xiaoping’s Theory and fulfilling the important thought of “Three Represents” of Jiang Zeming our Party Secretary General. Catching the opportunity by keeping steps with the time, people of the whole district are sparing no efforts to realize a new leap-style development of district construction. We will be establishing a new image of Putuo District by a new-round achievement in the new century in line with Shanghai Municipality’s requirements of building an international center of logistics and trade with commitment and responsibility for history and for the people. Under the guideline “Catch the Opportunity, Enhance the Foundation, Emphasize the Functions, and Establish Good Image”, the construction should be based on the particular situation of the district, centered on development, and focused on raising comprehensive quality. The strategy of “sustainable development” will be held. The function targeting of the district and the construction of the “Ten Batches” pillar projects will be insisted. The construction of the district will thus reach a new phase at which quantity expansion and quality upgrading are both stressed with comparison to a previous phase at which only the quantity expansion was sought. Further progress of urbanization will be achieved by ameliorating the layout of the three areas: the south, the north, and the middle areas. We will carry out a new-round old-area renovation in accordance with the principle of “Government supporting, Market-oriented, Corporate-running, and Paid Resettlement” and the principle “to demolish, to renovate, to remain intact, and to build”. 600,000 square meters of old residential areas below grade 2 will be demolished with 20,000 households removed elsewhere so that the old housing foundation can be renovated. And thus the process of urbanization can be sped up. A green residential area with modern flavor inflecting a Putuo feature of “affinitive to water, to green, and to heart” will be built. Efforts will be made to fulfill a 7 million square meters of residential housing construction, by carrying out a comprehensive rearrangement and landscape creating alongside Suzhou River, featuring key project constructions of “one line, two districts, and five towns”. The Municipality infrastructure construction will be furthered by organizing well and carrying out the “55219” project and shaping a three-dimensional traffic framework. The construction of the ecological environment should be kept on, with the comprehensive renovation carried out alongside Suzhou River, together with renovation of old community and establishing river-affinitive views, so that to create landscapes along Suzhou River as beautiful as those along the Seine of Paris. A whole framework composed of “green rings, wedges, corridors, and gardens” will be fully established, with 300 hectares of lawns added to reach a total of 413 hectare public lawns, and with the green coverage reaching 31%, a overall green belt and a number of small community green stretches will thus be formed. The air quality standards will reach national standards for community grade 2 or 3. The process of handling garbage will be sped up by making garbage harmless, by recycling it, and by reducing its quantity; and new environmental and sanitary facilities will be set up. A brand-new, well-located and highly influential modern trading area will be established to convenient the people, and Zhenbei Road will be featured with big shopping malls, big markets, and big logistics centers. Also, Taopu logistics and distribution centers will be set up, along with Zhongshan North Road as a production materials trading road which will play the role of production material market with strong influential effect toward the neighboring areas. The construction of the Shanghai Northwest Comprehensive Logistics Zone will be accelerated, and Zhennan Road functioning as a goods-transportation street will also be established, so that Putuo District will be one of the key modern logistics areas of Shanghai, and Putuo will turn out to be a bright “West Great Hall” of Shanghai.





东新村地块 Dongxincun Area



合德里地块 Hedeli Area

● 东新村、合德里的改造

东新村地块东起光复西路，西接武宁路，北临中山北路。整个地块总占地面积28.11万平方米，共有企事业单位30余家，居民7175户。2001年开始动迁改造，年底已完成4900户的动拆迁。预计于2003年10月前全面完成居民和单位的动拆迁工作。该地由浙江新潮集团股份有限公司投资开发建设，总建筑面积达90万平方米的现代化精品住宅小区——新潮明珠城，将成为普陀区新的亮点。

合德里位于整个东新村地块的西南角，被列为东新村地块改造第四期动拆迁范围。合德里占地面积为11.10万平方米，地块内有居民2250户，企事业单位10余家，该地块内居民居住密度高，地形环境复杂，动拆迁难度很大，将会成为本区旧城改造中又一场攻坚战。预计将于2003年7月前完成合德里地块的动拆迁工作。

● The community renovation of Dongxincun and Hedeli

Dongxincun extends east to Guangfu Road West, west to Wuning Road, and north to Zhongshan North Road. It embraces a total area of 281,100 square meters, with 30-odd enterprises, 7,175 households. The move of the residents began in 2001 and 4,900 households have moved out at the end of the year. The rest are expected to move out in December 2003. A modern residential community—Xinhu Pearl City will be built at this location by Zhejiang Xinhu (Group) Co. Ltd., with its building area reaching 900,000 square meters, which will be another new landscape of the District.

Hedeli is situated at the southwest corner of the whole Dongxincun area, and it is included in the fourth round move of old households of Dongxincun area. Hedeli occupies an area of 111,000 square meters, with 2,250 households and 10-odd enterprises. This is an area with high population density and an old complicated location arrangement, so there will be considerable difficulties to move all the households and thus a big challenge to the parties concerned. Anyhow, the work of moving all the households is expected to be finished before July 2003.



● 新湖明珠城

新湖明珠城北起轻轨明珠线、东南临苏州河,总用地面积28.11公顷,总建筑面积90.05万平方米。苏州河蜿蜒基地边界1100米长,规划与苏州河边10米绿化带及小区内绿化相呼应,保留占地约1.2万平方米的普陀公园,建设一个符合基地特色的、清新的、自然的、带有新世纪海派建筑特色的现代化亲水傍绿的都市社区。

● Xinhua Pearl City

With a total area of 28.11 hectares, Xinhua Pearl City extends north to light-rail Pearl Line, southeast to Suzhou River. It has a total building area of 900,500 square meters. This community boasts river banks of 1,100 meters long; the green-land within the community is designed to integrated with the 10-meter-wide green belt along Suzhou River; and the 12,000-square-meter Putuo Park will be remained within the community. Standing there will be a modern community with sea-style architecture that features proximity to water and green-land.





长征新城建设 New Changzheng City



● 长征新城建设

长征新城，位于内外环线之间，约4平方公里，总建筑面积达360万平方米。计划用5年时间基本建成，它是符合21世纪人类生活理念的中高档生态型居住小区。规划总建筑面积220万平方米，投资55~60亿元。住宅设计以多层和小高层为主，房型新颖。区间道路网格合理，交通出行方便。公建配套有2所中学、2所小学、医院、幼儿园、托儿所、敬老院、大型商业网点等。区内还建造占地9.2公顷的祥和公园，园内建人工湖。小区绿化覆盖率35%。近几年来该地已先后引进麦德龙、OBI欧倍德、农工商、红星·美凯龙、爱奇爱特、汽车展销中心等8~10家超大型市场和配货中心，产生了很大的集聚辐射效应。长征新城将是发展高科技无污染的现代都市型工业。工业园区总面积60万平方米，总投资42亿元，年工业销售产值60亿元。主要发展科技含量高、附加值高的通信、电脑、家电、环保、生物医药、食品、服装等。建成后的长征新城将成为综合服务能力最先进、综合创新水平最高和集聚、辐射力最强的地区，是内外环线之间为世人瞩目的城中城。

● New Changzheng City

New Changzheng City is between the inner and outer ring roads, occupying an area of 4 square kilometers. The total building area reaches 3.6 million square meters. The building of the city is planned to be finished in five years. It will serve as an above-medium-class ecological residential area for the 21st century. The planned building area is 2.2 million square meters with an investment of 5.5~6 billion yuan RMB. The majority of the residential buildings will be tall buildings and medium tall buildings, both of which have brand-new-styles of rooms. It will enjoy convenient transportation facilities for its proper roads net within the area. There will be two public secondary schools and two elementary schools, hospitals, kindergartens, elderly homes, and big shopping malls. Xianghe Garden will be built in the area, occupying an area of 9.2 hectares with a man-made lake in the garden. This area will have a green coverage of 35%. In recent years, a number of supermarkets and distribution centers have been introduced into this area including: OBI Heimwerkermaerkte AG, NGS, Redstar, Macalline, A&A, and Car Exhibition and Sales Center, all of which have effect a collective radiating role. Pollution-free high-tech industries suitable for the modern city will be developed. The industrial park occupies a total area of 600,000 square meters with a total investment of 4.2 billion yuan RMB and an expected industrial turnover of 6 billion. The industries are mainly those with high-tech value and high added value such as telecommunications, computers, appliances, environmental products, biological medicine, foods, and garments. New Changzheng City will be a city within Shanghai, providing a most advanced comprehensive service with its top creative capability and the strongest radiating effect to the neighboring regions.





祥和家园 Xianghe Jia Yuan

● 祥和家园

“祥和家园”占地面积16万平方米，建筑面积24万平方米，1998年开工，计划2003年底竣工。小区东临真光路，南濒梅川路，西沿万镇路，北靠曹安路，以多层和小高层为主，曾获1998大同杯优秀住宅房型奖，1999年上海市优秀房型奖。



● Xianghe Jiayuan

“Xianghe Jiayuan” covers an area of 160,000 square meters with a total construction area of 240,000 square meters and is expected to be completed in 2003. This residential quarters, with Zhenguang Road on the east, Meichuan Road on the south, Wanzhen Road on the west and Cao'an Road on the north, will mainly consist of multi-floor buildings and medium tall buildings. It won a Datong Cup Award for excellence design in 1998 and an excellence design award of Shanghai Municipality in 1999.



● 祥和名邸

“祥和名邸”于2001年10开工建设，小区位于普陀区的西北隅，占地面积4.2平方公里，是普陀区重点发展区域“长征新城”的中心地段，小区东临真光路、南接虬江河、西临万镇路、北靠梅川路，以联体别墅、独立别墅、小高层为主，9公顷城市公共绿地将融合在小区内。建成后的“祥和名邸”将成为梅川路周边地区休闲、娱乐、环境优雅、配套齐全的高档住宅区。

● Xianghe Mingdi

The construction of “Xianghe Mingdi” community began in October 2001. This community is located at the northwest corner of Putuo District, with an area of 4.2 square kilometers. It is situated in the downtown of the under-building “New Long-March City” and it is east to Zhenguang Road, south to Qiujiang River, west to Wanzhen Road, north to Meichuan Road. The buildings are mainly conjunctive villas, independent villas and medium-tall buildings. A 9-hectare green land will be merged within the community. “Xianghe Mingdi” after its completion, will be a top environment-friendly residential area well equipped for relaxation and entertainment.



祥和名邸 Xianghe Mingdi



祥和公园

又名祥和花园，位于真光路以西，梅川路以南，占地9万平方米，于2001年底建成，内部以大面积草坪，小品景观和湖泊为主体，一条600米长的湖滨大道贯穿小区南北，园内人工河向南与天然景观的虬江河相连。该园由长征镇人民政府和上海申豪房地产有限公司共同投资开发，由澳大利亚TMC建设设计集团担任整体方案的规划设计。



祥和公园 Xianghe Park



● Xianghe Park

It is also known as "Xianghe Garden", situated west to Zhenguang Road, south to Meichuang Road, occupying an area of 90,000 square meters and was completed at the end of 2001. The garden is of mainly huge lawns, mini-landscapes and lakes. A 600-meter lakeside road crosses the community from south to north. The man-made river is linked to the southward Qiujiang River. The garden is joint-developed by Changzheng township government and Shanghai Shenhao Real Estate Co. Ltd. The overall design was made by Australian TMC architecture designing group.





绿地世纪城 The Green-land City of the Century



绿地世纪城原址 The Old Site of Green-land City of the Century

● 绿地世纪城

绿地世纪城位于白玉路以东、宁夏路以南、曹杨路以西、苏州河以北，原系包括顺义村、同乐村等旧房改造地区，总用地面积25.07万平方米，总建筑面积86.2万平方米，共有4个地块。2000年正式开工建设，其中第一期为“上海春天”，用地面积7.16万平方米，建筑面积21.1万平方米，绿化率为41.3%。整个小区以水生态为设计线索，形成水与花园景观。

● The Green-land City of the Century

The Green-land City of the Century is located east to Baiyu Road, south to Ningxia Road, west to Caoyang Road, and north to Suzhou River, embracing the whole urban renovation area of former Shunyi Cun, Tongle Cun and Caoli Cun. It occupies an area of 250,700 square meters including 4 stretches of land. The total building area is 862,000 square meters. The first-phase project "Shanghai Spring" began in 2000, occupies an area of 71,600 square meters with a building area of 211,000 square meters and a 41.3% green coverage. The design of the community is based on a water-and-gardens ecological style.



● 梅岭北路桥

为疏通区域交通枢纽，解决梅岭北路桃浦河沿岸居民的出行困难，梅岭北路的桃浦河上架设起一座新桥——梅岭北路桥，2001年6月28日建成通车。桥面长度为24米，宽度为20米。

● Construction of Meiling North Road Bridge

In order to better facilitate the inter-district traffic for the convenience of the residents along Meiling North Road and Taopu Road, a new bridge "Meiling North Road Bridge" was built over the Taopu River running along Meiling North Road. It was completed on 28 June 2001. The bridge is 24 meters long and 20 meters wide.



● 武宁路灯光工程

绵延3公里的武宁路（长寿路至真北路段）两侧的居民楼，在APEC会议期间全部戴上了闪烁的“灯光帽”——沿街78幢居民住宅“平改坡”后的坡屋顶被红白蓝绿的灯管勾勒出迷人的轮廓，再配以泛光照明让坡屋顶熠熠生辉。

Wuning Road Lighting Project

Wuning Road Lighting Project involves the residential buildings along the 3-kilometer Wuning Road (between Changshou Road and Zhenbei Road). During the APEC conference, all buildings along this road were capped with flickering lights.



拓宽后的武宁路桥 Renovation Project of Wuning Road Bridge



原武宁路桥 The Old Wuning road Bridge

● 武宁路桥改建工程

武宁路桥改建工程从东新路至长寿路，2000年11月改建工程正式启动。实施范围为960米，其中跨苏州河桥为新建三跨钢结构箱型截面连续梁，跨径分别为28米、47米、28米。工程全长103米，桥宽39米，设6快2慢8车道及人行道，工程范围内道路红线宽度为62米。2001年秋天完成。

● Renovation Project of Wuning Road Bridge

Renovation Project of Wuning Road Bridge started in November 2000 from Dongxin Road to Changshou Road. The involved range of renovation is 960 meters, of which the Suzhou River Bridge is of a three-span steel structure with box-shaped-section consecutive beams, the span being respectively 28 meters, 47 meters, and 28 meters. The projected bridge is 103 meters long and 39 meters wide with six fast vehicle ways and two slow ones and pavements. The redline within the projected area is 62 meters wide. The completion time is autumn 2001.



新建的昌化路桥 Rebuilding Project of Changhua Road Bridge

● 昌化路桥新建工程

昌化路桥位于昌化路北端苏州河上。上世纪50年代初始建。原为长约50米，宽4米7孔人行木桥。1974年改建为长48.98米，宽11.6米的车行桥。随着桥北堍“两湾一宅”的改造，2000年12月，昌化路老桥被全部拆除，新桥开工建设。新建桥梁为中承式拱桥，宽24米，主桥跨径48.8米。2001年秋完工使用。



昌化路桥旧貌 The Old Site of Changhua Road Bridge

Rebuilding project of Changhua Road Bridge

Changhua Road Bridge is across over Suzhou River north to Changhua Road. It was built in early 50s last century, and was renovated as a vehicle bridge of 48.98 meters long and 11.6 meters wide. Thanks to the renovation project northward the bridge entitled "two harbors, one neighborhood", the old Changhua Road Bridge was demolished and the construction of a new bridge began in December 2000. The new bridge is a middle-pier style with supporting bridge arches; it is 24 meters wide and the main bridge spans 48.8 meters. The completion time is autumn 2001.



普陀

城市建设十年

A DECADE OF CITY DEVELOPMENT



半岛花园亲水平台 Peninsula Garden Water Platform

● 半岛花园亲水平台

位于宜昌路320号（原上海第一印染厂和第十一棉纺织厂的旧址），处在得天独厚的紧靠苏州河的三角形半岛地区，东北沿苏州河长460米，目前已建成了160米的绿化景观带，在二期建设中，小区北端有约300米的滨河段，设想结合该段防汛墙的改建，建成一条颇具特色的亲水平台式的沿河景观。设计将原单调的直线改为自然流畅的曲线布置，并配合小桥、亭台等建筑小品和以天然石材铺设的沙滩、瀑布、阶梯式广场及多种园林绿化组营造出自然和谐的亲水景观。



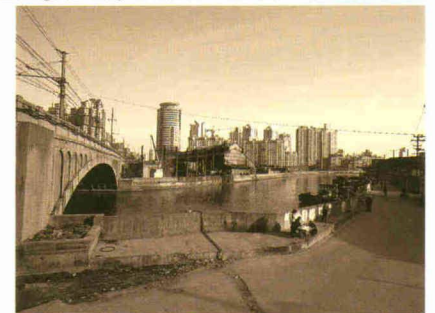
半岛花园原址 The Old Site of Peninsula Garden

● Peninsula Garden Water Platform

Peninsula Garden Water Platform is located at No. 320 in Yichang Road (the former venue of No. 1 Printing and Dyeing Factory and No. 11 Cotton Mill.), which lies ideally near the triangle peninsula area of Suzhou River; it is 460 meters long alongside the river and a 160-meter green landscape belt has been completed. In the second-phase of its construction, a 300-meter riverside area north to the community will be integrated with the renovation of the relevant anti-flood wall so as to create unique water-platform-styled riverside landscape sites, the design of which shifted the original straight line into a natural winding arrangement, matching with small bridges, pavilions, riverside paved with natural stones, man-made waterfall, stepped square and a variety of gardens so that the integration of natural landscape will bring people a sentiment of proximity to water and thus to nature.



上海知音亲水平台 Shanghai Zhiyin (Bosom friend) Water Platform



原上钢八厂 Original No.8 Shanghai Steel Mill

● 上海知音亲水平台

由上海复星房地产开发有限公司建造的1万多平方米的港湾主题公园，以水岸景观概念为主题，融入河流与港口的概念，将旧的防汛墙总体后移10米，沿河布置了游船码头，流线型大台阶冲入水边，滴水式广场、人造飞瀑、水幕，结合特色铺地，沿岸布置清新怡人的花草、亭台和儿童游乐场及用于健身的功能性区域，呈现出在城市包围中脱颖而出的原味生态绿洲形象。

● Shanghai Zhiyin (Bosom friend) Water Platform

This is a 5,000 square-meter theme park inflecting water landscapes by integrating with river and harbor views. It is built by Shanghai Fuxing Real Estate Co. Ltd, and it is integrated with No. 8 Shanghai Steel Mill waste water renovation and Suzhou River renovation project. The old anti-flood wall has been removed 10 meters back; yacht docks are scattered alongside the river; flowing-line-shaped platforms are flying into waterside; rain-drop-shaped square, man-made waterfalls, water-curtains, unique pavements, and fresh lawns and flowers, pavilions, and children's playground, and sports sites are all bringing a native ecological landscape within a big modern city



中远两湾城亲水岸线 The Brilliant City with Proximity to Suzhou River



中远两湾城原貌 The Olde Site of the Brilliant City



●“中远两湾城”苏州河亲水岸线

“中远两湾城”位于原棚户区“两湾一宅”内，东起恒丰路桥、西至江宁路桥，有长约1.8公里的苏州河岸线，1998年12月21日动工兴建。泛亚易道设计师通过采用防汛墙内移、防汛通道曲折变化作为突破性设计手法，使岸线景深放大，将人文主义与崇尚自然的理念有机的融汇在一起，着重体现“亲水”的设计理念，以游艇码头、城市海滨公园、海港式生活休闲区、观浪广场、阳光沙滩、河中绿岛等主题景区描绘出亲水的特色。无论漫步在岸边或泛舟河上，均能步移景异，体会都市里与水为邻、凭水而居，与大自然亲密接触的美妙感受。2000年12月28日“中远两湾城”苏州河景观岸线设计方案通过专家评审。

● The Brilliant City with proximity to Suzhou River

The brilliant City is located in the former humble-houses area called “two bays and one house”, with a river-line of 1.8 kilometers east to Hengfeng Road Bridge and west to Jiangning Road Bridge. Its construction began on 21 December 1998. EDAW designers have used breakthrough-method by moving inward the anti-flood wall and winding the anti-flood channel so as to widen the riverside, integrating humanity with nature by stressing proximity to water. The theme landscapes include yacht dock, city seashore park, harbor-style living area and relaxation area, wave-spectating square, sunshine seashore, and isles in the river. Therefore, wherever you are in this neighborhood, you can enjoy different landscape, walking by the riverside, boating in the river, you will find yourself part of the nature. The design of landscape alongside Suzhou River in the brilliant City has been approved officially.



“石泉－秋月枫舍”休闲街 Stonewell-Autumn Moon and Chambers in Maples Relaxation Street



长风文化休闲街 Changfeng Cultural Relaxation Street

● Construction of Landscape Roads

A 142,000-square-meter area of regulation-violating buildings within the district will be demolished to give way to build relaxation roads including Ganquan Road, Guixiang Road, Changfeng cultural relaxation street, and “Autumn Moon and Chambers in Maples” relaxation view site. “Stone well- Autumn Moon and Chambers in Maples” relaxation street is located west to the view site “Autumn Moon and Chambers in Maples”. The 320-meter relaxation street is built with modern humanity and European-Asian style featuring its quietness, relaxation, beauty, grace, and brightness; it will play an integrative role for business, service and relaxation in terms of both social and environmental development. The 274-meter Ganquan relaxation road is east to Yichuan Road, and west to Zichang Road. After a four-month construction, this European-styled road will be a cultural walk-only relaxation venue for dining, shopping, entertaining, and cultural activities. Relaxation-oriented Guixiang Road is of 160 meters long, built on the concept of “for the people, close to nature”, and embodying a taste of “culture and arts combination”, and a style that is “simple, mighty, and exquisite”. With its cultural shades and arts flavor, “Guixiang Road” has added another bright view to the garden-like Caoyang community. The 500-meter Changfeng Cultural relaxation street is conjunctive to East China Normal University and Changfeng Park; it has unique location and a sound humanity environment and it is a good cultural venue for relaxation, shopping, entertaining, dining, educational activities, and sports.



● 景观道路建设

在区内主要道路拆除违章建筑14.2万平方米,建成甘泉路、桂巷路、长风文化休闲街、“秋月枫舍”等休闲街。

“石泉－秋月枫舍休闲街”位于“秋月枫舍”西侧,全长320米,整条步行街按照现代化人文理念和欧亚风情,衬托出步行街的静、闲、美、雅、亮的多姿风采,集商业、服务、休闲于一体,使社会效益和环境效益和谐发展。

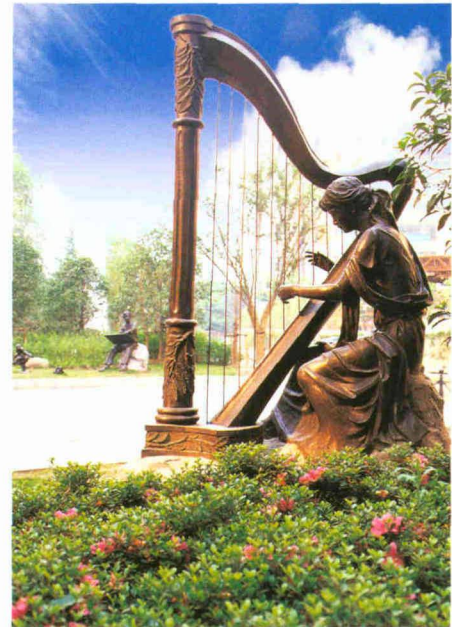
“甘泉路休闲街”东起宜川路,西至于长路,全长274米。经过精心打造,建成一条颇具欧陆风情,充满人性化理念的集餐饮、商业、娱乐、文化于一体的文化休闲街。

“桂巷路休闲街”全长160米,它的建设着力于“以人为本、崇尚自然”的理念,体现“文化艺术兼容并蓄”的品位,追求“简约、大气、精致”的风格,以其风情万般的文化意蕴及艺术魅力,为曹杨花园式社区又增添了一道亮丽的风景线。

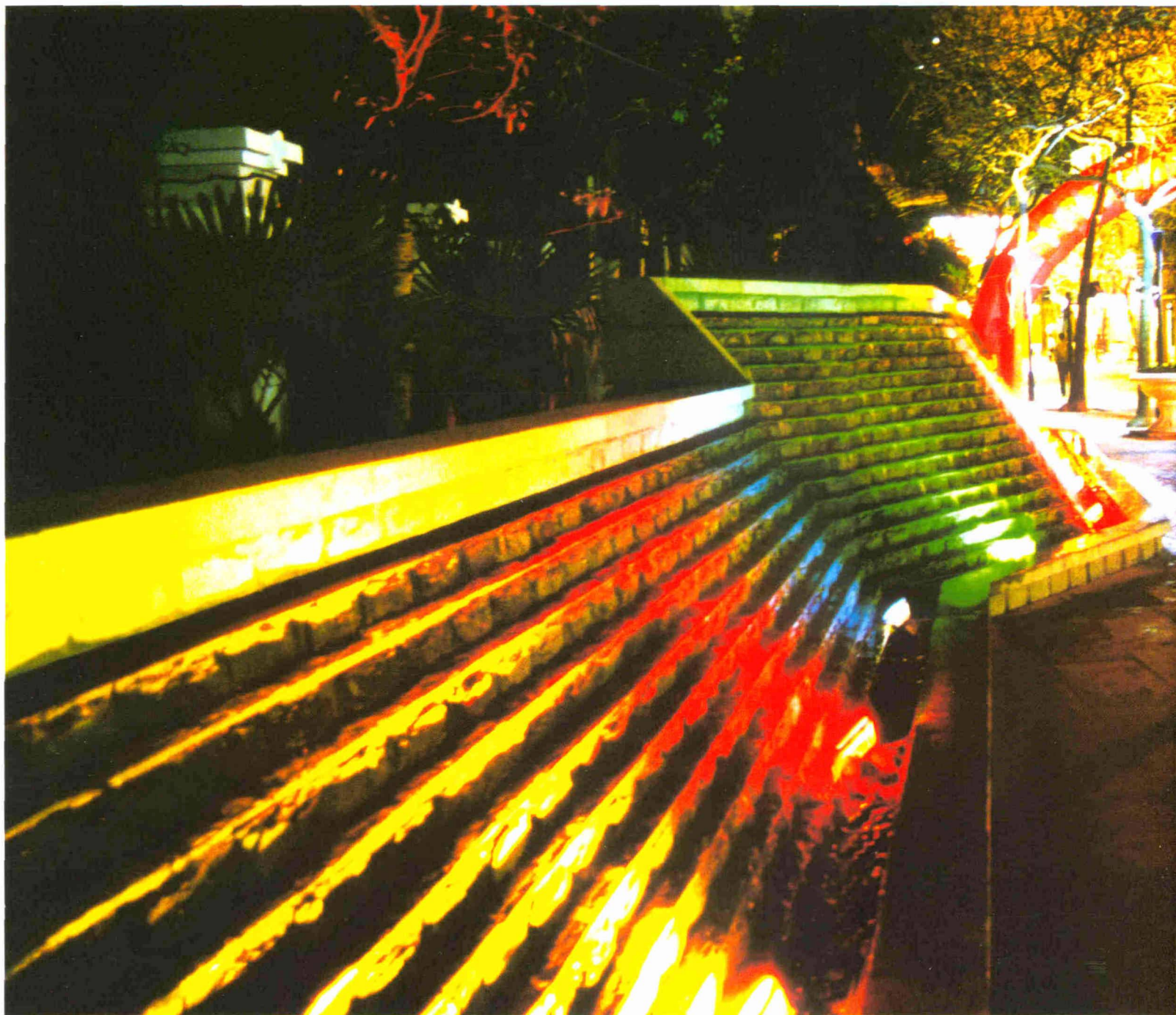
“长风文化休闲街”毗邻华东师范大学和长风公园,具有独特的地理环境和人文环境,全长500米,集购物、娱乐、餐饮、学习、健身于一体,是“风情万种”的文化休闲乐园。



桂巷路休闲街 Guixiang Road Relaxation Street



甘泉路休闲街 Ganquan Road Relaxation Street



宜川路夜景 The Night Sight of Yichuan Road

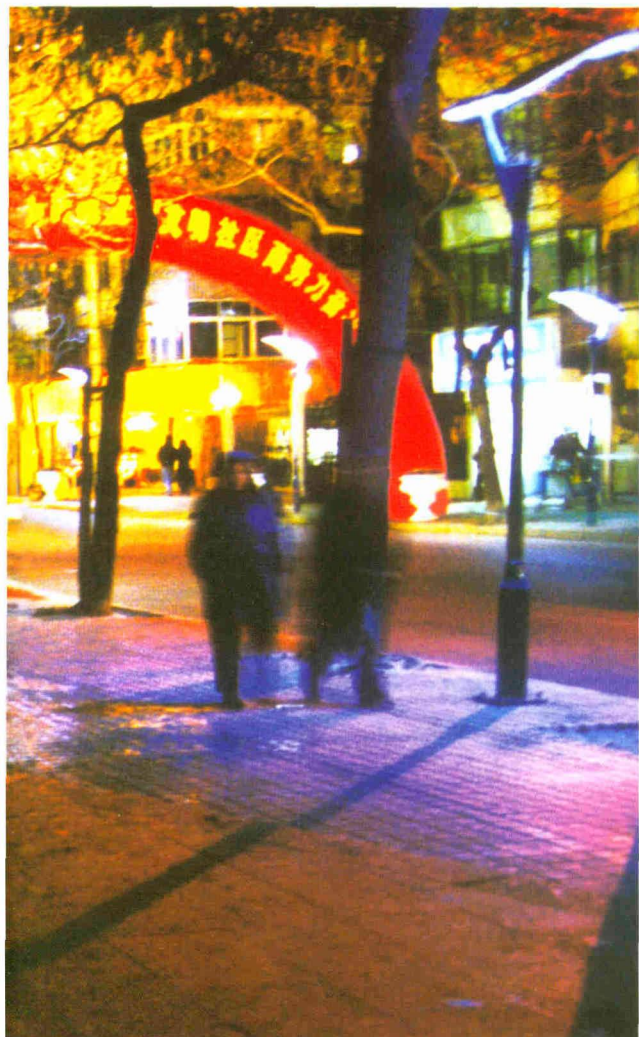
● 宜川路景观改造工程

宜川路原是一条比较陈旧的马路，商店很多，均是卷帘门，档次较低；占地绿化少，且品位不高；马路两侧违章建筑到处可见；人行道路坑坑洼洼，给人们的行路带来了诸多不便。2000年宜川路街道投入320多万元建设宜川路景观道路。通过拆违建绿工程、围墙透绿工程、道板铺设工程、弄口美化工程、护栏改造工程、橱窗透亮工程、街景形象工程、市场入室工程，补种绿化3300平方米，铺设人行道板7600平方米，建成小型休闲广场和瀑布休闲景点，安装了130只景观灯，123只大花盆，7跨不锈钢拱型跨街广告栏，使宜川路变美了。

● The Reconstruction of Yichuan Road

Yichuan Road was a more outmoded road: its lower-level shops with rolling doors; its less virescence and low taste; its peccancy constructions all along the road; its bumpy footpath. All these inconvenienced the people.

In 2000, Yichuan neighborhood committee invested about 3200,000RMB to reconstruct the road. Through demolishing the peccancy constructions; making virescence outside the walls; laying the road bricks; beautifying the lanes; reconstructing the balustrades; brightening the windows; visualizing the road view; letting the market inside the rooms; growing virescence 3,300m²; laying the road bricks 7,600m²; building the small size relaxation square and waterfalls; installing 130 lights, 123 flowerpots, seven arciform stainless steel adcolumns made Yichuan Road become more and more beautiful.



宜川路旧貌 The Old Site of Yichuan Road



宜川路街景一瞥 The View of Yichuan Road



万里城 Wan Li City



大华清水湾花园 Dahua Qingshuiwan Garden



秋水云庐 Qiushuiyunlu

未来五年

打造“一线、两区、五城”

“一线”，即苏州河沿线。苏州河流经普陀区从长寿路桥至北新泾苗圃，河道长14公里，岸线长21公里，占市区苏州河段的59%。对此，将充分发挥岸线长、两岸可协调规划的优势，把普陀区苏州河沿线建设成为整个苏州河沿线最好的、最富有人文气息的、最能够用建筑语言来表达的绿色生态走廊，形成一个类似法国塞纳河的亲水岸线。预计在“十五”期间，除中远两湾城、绿地世纪城、新湖明珠城外，苏州河沿线将竣工建筑面积逾100万平方米。

“两区”，即长寿地区和桃浦地区。长寿地区东起长寿路桥、西至万航渡路桥，长寿路定位绿色商住街，已从打基础向功能开发转化，并适度开发中高档商住楼，增强社区商务功能。“十五”期间将竣工建筑面积100万平方米的绿色生态型住宅。桃浦地区位于普陀区西北部，是北边最有发展空间和最有发展潜力的地区，该地区结合工业园区、物流中心的建设，营造低密度、中高档住宅、中档价位的适宜居住的新型住宅区，该地区重点住宅项目分三大块实施：桃浦地块、金光地块、建华地块。

“五城”，即万里城、中远两湾城、绿地世纪城、长征新城、新湖明珠城。该“五城”的总建筑面积800万平方米，是体现普陀区住宅水平的城中城。在开发中，充分体现住宅区建设的规模效应，实现总体规划、成片开发、规模建设，以大社区的概念营造21世纪新型居住园区，发挥示范效应，提升全区住宅建设的整体质量。万里城总规划建筑面积215万平方米，是上海市示范居住区之一，这里将建成一个大型居住社区；中远两湾城总规划建筑面积160万平方米，将建成一个集居住、购物、娱乐、休闲为一体的中高档生态水景居住区；绿地世纪城总规划建筑面积近100万平方米，将建成为一个智能型、环保型、水生态型的新型居住区；长征新城与大型商贸物流和现代化都市型工业园区同步建设，总规模达240万平方米，成为面向21世纪的都市型居住区；刚刚开工的新湖明珠城（新湖云庭）总规划建筑面积80余万平方米，建成后将成为一个生态、社会、科技都较适宜的新世纪居住区。

实施“55219”工程

●五座桥梁

拓宽武宁路桥和昌化路桥，新建大渡河路桥、镇坪路桥和东新路桥。

●五个排水系统

新建桃浦新村、交通南块、岚皋南块、云岭西排水系统，合建新宜川排水系统。

● 二条轨道交通线

M7（常德路—沪太路方向）和 R3（明珠线—桃浦方向）轨道交通线。

● 十九条道路

新建外环线二期、绥德路、东明珠路、真金路、真华路 5 条道路。拓宽金沙江路中段、宜昌路、沪宜公路、古浪路、光复西路 5 条道路。延伸桃浦路、昌化路、陕西北路、新会路、叶家宅路、富平路、真光路、万镇路 8 条道路。改建中潭路。形成真南路、祁连山路、真北路、大渡河路、曹杨路、静宁路—武宁路、灵石路—岚皋路、志丹路—江宁路、古浪路、新村路、交通路、桃浦路、铜川路、梅川路—兰溪路、金沙江路、云岭路“八横八纵”的城市道路网络。

● 推进旧区改造，提高新区建设质量

以改善市民居住条件，改变城市面貌为出发点，探索一条政府引导、政策支持、市场运作的旧区改造新路。努力完成中山环线以内、苏州河两侧二级以下旧里地块和老宅基的改造。拆除二级以下旧里 60 万平方米，动迁居民 2 万户。将旧城改造与新住宅区开发有机结合，按照智能化、生态化、高质量、高标准的要求建设新型住宅区，竣工住宅建筑面积 600 万平方米。

● 加强生态环境建设

以苏州河岸线综合整治为重点，结合旧区改造和亲水景观建设，使苏州河岸线成为富有文人气息，充满自然情趣，用建筑语言、环境语言和水语言表现的景观长廊。从景观河建设和方便居民休闲的要求出发，做到主要水面无漂浮垃圾，中小河道基本消除黑臭，两岸无违章建筑、道路格调统一、绿化形成体系。在真如港、朝阳河等 30 个河段创建优美水环境，建成曹杨环浜、朝阳河、横港大场浦（万里段）、西虬江（长征新城段）4 条风景河。使主要河道成为一道亮丽的风景线。

建设环、楔、廊、园绿化体系。环：以外环线绿带、苏州河沿岸绿带为主，新增公共绿地 62 公顷。楔：结合高压线下防护林带的建设，建成清涧、沪定、甘北、铜川、桃浦五大林带。廊：结合“一大环、五小环”景观道路建设及“八横八纵”道路整治，建成林荫道和休闲道路，做到行道树全覆盖。园：建成清涧、长征、白丽和中远 4 座公园。加快公共绿地建设，每个街道、镇各有一块 10000 平方米以上的公共绿地，居民出行 500 米半径范围有一块 3000 平方米以上的公共绿地。五年新辟绿地 300 公顷，公共绿地总量达到 413 公顷，绿化覆盖率达到 31% 以上。倡导破墙透绿和家庭绿化。实现区域内绿色道路大循环和社区绿色小循环，基本建成普陀绿色家园。



祥和名邸 Xianghe Mingdi



河滨围城 Riverside Enclosed City



万里城 Wan Li City



绿地世纪城 Greenland City



光明城市公寓 Guangming City Apartment



金沙雅苑 Kingsize Garden

Prospects

To Establish "One line, Two Areas and Five cities"

"One line" refers to the area along the Suzhou River. The river runs through Putuo Area from Changshou Road Bridge to Xinjing(N) Nursery with a river course of 14 km and bankline of 21 km, accounting for 59% of the Suzhou River in the whole Shanghai Municipality. Therefore, the advantage of long bank line and plan coordination ability enables "one line" to build into a best humanistic ecological corridor that can be best expressed by architectural language, thus forming a bank line similar to the Seine River in France. "One line" is expected to complete construction area of 1 million square meters except Brilliant City, Greenland Century City, Xinhua Pearl City during the "Tenth Five-Year Plan" period.

"Two areas" refer to Changshou and Taopu areas. Changshou area extends from Changshou Road Bridge in the east to Wanhangdu Road Bridge in the west. Orientating at a commercial and residential green block, the area attaches great importance to its multi-functions, appropriately developing medium- and high-level commercial and residential buildings, and strengthening commercial functions of the community. A green ecological uptown covering 1 million square meters will be completed during the "Tenth Five" period. Taopu area is located at the northwest of Putuo district. As an area of highest developing potentiality with abundant space in the north, the area will combine the construction of Industrial Park and Procurement Center, and establish a new uptown of low density, medium- or high-level and medium cost, with great importance attached to three areas - Taopu, Jingguang and Jianhua.

"Five cities" refer to Wanli City, Brilliant City, Greenland Century City, Changzheng New City, and Xinhua Pearl City. All the five cities cover an area of 8 million square meters and boast itself as a city in city representing the living standard of Putuo District. In the process of development, large-scale effect will be demonstrated in the realization of overall plan, chunk development and large-scale construction under the large community concept to create a 21st-century-oriented uptown. It will serve as a model to lead a quality improvement of the whole district. With planned construction area of 2.15 million square meters, Wanli City will be one of demonstration uptown in Shanghai city and a large uptown will be established here. With planned construction area of 1.6 million square meters, Brilliant City will be built into a medium- and high-level ecological uptown with water scenery integrating residence, purchase, entertainment and recreation. With planned construction area of 1 million square meters, Greenland Century City will be built into a new uptown with characteristics of intelligence, environment protection and water ecology. Together with the simultaneous construction of large commercial procurement and modern metropolitan industrial park whose total construction areas are added up to 2.4 million square meters, Changzhou New City will be a 21st-century-oriented metropolitan uptown. With planned construction area of over 800 thousand square meters, the newly started Xinhua Pearl City (Xinhua Yunting) will be an ecological, social and technical appropriate uptown.

To Implement "55219" Project

- **Five Bridges:** Widen Wuning Road Bridge and Changhua Road Bridge, build Daduhe Road Bridge, Zhenping Road Bridge and Dongxin Road Bridge.
- **Five Drainage Systems:** Build Taopu New Estate, South Jiantong, South Langao, West Yunling drainage systems, co-build New Yichuan drainage system.
- **Two Railway Tracks:** M7 (from Changde Road to Hutai Road) and R3 (from Pearl Line to Taopu).

● **Nineteen Roads:** Build Waihuan Line Phase Two, Sude Rd., Pearl (E) Rd., Zhenjin Rd., and Zhenhua Rd. Widen mid section of Jiangshajiang Rd., Yichang Rd., Huyi Rd., Gulang Rd., Guangfu (W) Rd. Extend Taopu Rd., Changhua Rd., Shangxi (N) Rd., Xinhui Rd., Yejiashai Rd., Fuping Rd., Zhenguang Rd., and Wanzhen Rd. Rebuild Zhongtan Rd. Form "Eight-Crisses and Eight-Crosses" road network including Zhennan Rd., Qilianshang Rd., Zhenbei Rd., Daduhe Rd., Caoyang Rd., Jingning Rd.-Wuning Rd., Lingshi Rd.-Langao Rd., Zhidan Rd.-Jiangning Rd., Gulang Rd., Xincun Rd., Jiaotong Rd., Taopu Rd., Tongchuan Rd., Meichuan Rd.-Lanxi Rd., Jinshajiang Rd., and Yunling Rd.

● **To Promote the Reconstruction of Old Area and Improve the Construction of New Area**

The point of departure is to improve the living standards of the residents and to provide the city a new look with an attempt to find a way for old-to-new conversion that is guided by government, supported by policies and operated by market. Efforts will be taken to reconstruct the old area and old houses under second-class within Zhongshan Circeline and both sides of the Suzhou River. Old area of 600 thousand square meters under second-class will be removed and 20 thousand residents involved will be moved. The reconstruction of old area will be combined with the development of new area in accordance with requirements of intelligence, ecology, high quality and standard. The completion of construction area will be 6 million square meters.

● **To Strengthen Construction of Ecological Environment**

Great emphasis will be attached to the integrated improvement of bankline along the Suzhou River in combination of reconstruction of old area with landscape construction beside the river. The result will be a natural humanistic corridor best expressed by vivid architectural, environmental and water languages. In accordance with requirements of landscape construction and convenience provision, main water surface will be free from floating rubbish and indecent smell will be a history for medium- and small- river courses. A harmonious green system will be formed without interruption of unplanned buildings or roads. There will be 30 sections enjoying beautiful water sceneries such as Zhenru Harbor and Caoyang River, and 4 sightseeing rivers including Caoyang Huanbang, Caoyang River, Henggang Dachangpu (Wanli Section), Xiqu River (Changzheng New City Section). Accordingly, the main river course will be a scenic spot line.

Construction of afforestation system of circles, wedges, corridors and parks. Circle: Take greenbelts of Waihuan Line and Suzhou River sides as the base; build public greenbelts of 62 hectares. Wedge: With combination of shelterbelt construction under high-tension wire, build Qingjian, Luding, Gangbei, Tongchuan, and Taopu forest belts. Corridor: With combination of scenic road construction of "one big circle and one small circle" and road regulation of "Eight-Crisses and Eight-Crosses", build avenue and recreation road with trees covering all over the roads. Park: Build Qingjian, Changzheng, Baili and Zhongyuan Parks. The construction of public greenbelts will be speeded up in the aim of providing over 10 thousand square meters at each street or county respectively and over 3 thousand square meters can be found within every radius of 500 meters. During five years, greenbelts of 300 hectares will be added with the total reaching up to 413 hectares, and afforestation coverage rate of over 31 percent. Family planting is advocated as pulmonary circulation to complement systemic circulation. A green homeland is thus primarily created.



音乐广场 Music Plaza



新湖明珠城 Xinhui Pearl City



上海知音苑 Shanghai Zhiyin Garden

普陀区城市建设大事记

(1992-2001)



1992 年

- 3月18日 何全刚区长在人代会上提出了“外引内联，吸引投资”的发展战略。通过吸引内资和外资来本区投资，加快我区城市建设步伐。
- 5月7日 本区与甘肃沪办签订在中山北路岚皋路新建综合楼协议。该项目成为“外引内联，吸引投资”在我区建设的第一个项目。
- 5月9日 区城市建设综合开发公司（现中环集团，下同）与市化工局签订在中山北路南侧新建化工综合楼的协议。
- 5月 上海金属交易所在上海物资贸易中心大厦开业。
- 7月15日 区城市建设综合开发公司与香港上海实业公司合资组建“长海房地产发展有限公司”，批租开发长寿路第15号街坊。该项目是我区第一个利用外资的批租项目。
- 7月25日 区城市建设综合开发公司与香港鸿华集团有限公司、深圳鸿华实业股份有限公司合资组建“鸿海房地产发展有限公司”，批租开发常德路5号街坊A地块，新建城市花园高级住宅项目。
- 7月28日 区城市建设综合开发公司、香港基础有限公司、上海宝钢冶金建设公司合资组建“锦海房地产发展有限公司”，批租开发长寿路4号街坊，新建锦海高级公寓。
- 8月6日 区城市建设综合开发公司、香港宏星工程公司、上海文汇实业发展总公司合资组建“星海房地产发展有限公司”，批租开发长寿路第21号街坊。
- 8月8日 常德路5号街坊B地块“香海公寓”批租项目开工建设。
- 8月22日 北京人民机器厂集团在中山北路建造的“北人综合楼”开工建设。
- 9月28日 普陀区政府招待所（银豪大酒店）在中山北路开工建设。
- 10月 曹安路农副产品交易市场开张营业。
- 11月18日 中山化工塑料市场建成开业。
- 12月28日 由区城市建设开发公司与市百一店股份有限公司联建的沪西商厦举行开工典礼。该项目由区城市建设开发公司负责前期动拆迁工作，共动迁居民295户，拆除危旧房7004平方米。
- 12月29日 中山北路嘉金大厦开工建设。
- 12月 西康路维多利亚大厦动拆迁工作启动。该项目由区市政综合开发公司（现万千集团，下同）负责实施，共动迁居民202户，拆除危旧房3976平方米。

1993 年

- 1月3日 在区第五次党代会上，做出了区功能定位的重大决策，把普陀区建成上海西区的物资贸易中心，建成中山北路物贸街。

- 1月5日 中山北路物贸街开发建设指挥部成立。
- 3月 位于中山北路江宁路口的华源世界广场开工建设。华源世界广场由区城市建设开发公司负责前期动拆迁工作，共动迁居民205户，拆除危旧房4813平方米。
- 5月 上海电子电器市场建成开业。
- 6月4日 蒋以任副市长来我区视察，听取中山北路物贸一条街建设情况汇报。要求大力宣传物贸街的规划方案，广泛招商，扩大影响。
- 6月12日 孟建柱副市长来区视察，区党政领导汇报了本区以中山北路物贸街开发建设为龙头，建成上海西区物贸中心的情况，得到了孟副市长的首肯。
- 6月15日 夏克强副市长来区视察，肯定了我区以中山北路物贸街开发建设为龙头和市场兴区的做法。
- 7月14日 由上海中亚城市建设综合开发公司等四家单位联合开发的清涧新村开工建设。该项目总建筑面积84万平方米。
- 8月 为了加快我区住宅建设和旧城改造步伐，区城市建设综合开发公司，区市政建设综合开发公司等单位抓紧实施真光、清涧、长征、桃浦等动迁用房地基地的开发建设。
- 11月27日 长寿路商业街开发建设指挥部成立。
- 11月 中山北路朱家湾和江淮村地块旧城改造项目正式启动。
- 12月20日 全长5.47公里的中山北路内环线一期高架道路建成通车。
- 12月24日 曹杨路拓宽工程指挥部成立。
- 12月 由桃浦工业区开发公司负责实施的桃浦工业区综合治理工程完成动拆迁工作，共动迁居民517户，拆除危旧房和老宅基7000平方米。
- 12月 玉佛城开工建设。该项目由区城市建设开发公司负责动拆迁工作，共动迁居民850户，拆除危旧房16716平方米。
- 12月 区城市建设开发公司完成长寿路梅芳里动迁工作。共动迁居民481户，拆除危旧房8640平方米。

1994年

- 1月4日 市长黄菊偕市府办公厅、市计委、市建委等有关方面主要负责人来区作调查研究，就普陀区旧城改造、道路交通建设等问题发表了重要意见。
- 1月29日 区委决定把平江地区危旧房改造列为区重点工程项目。
- 2月18日 区房管局与黄浦区房管局举行合作改造平江危旧房签约仪式。市人大常委会副主任孙贵璋、副市长夏克强、市政协副主任石祝三等领导出席签约仪式。
- 2月26日 区房地产总公司与香港中建发展有限公司就成立上海普建房地产有限公司达成协议。合作开发武宁路300号及永定新村危旧房改造项目。该项目动迁居民292户，拆除危旧房7890平方米。
- 3月10日 曹杨路拓宽改造工程前期动拆迁工作正式启动。
- 4月10日 位于中山北路、光新路的石泉金融大厦正式签约筹建。
- 6月22日 平江地区动拆迁工作结束。总投资12亿元的平江小区建设正式启动。平江小区动拆迁工作由区房地局负责实施，共动迁居民3449户，拆除危旧房68965平方米。
- 7月7日 市委书记吴邦国、副书记陈良宇来区调研。在区委书记谈柏元，区长徐柏章陪同下视察了中山北路物贸街、长寿路商业街、中山化工塑料市场、电子电器市场等。吴邦国为电子电器市场题词：“创建中华电子第一街”。
- 10月1日 副市长徐匡迪视察、调研普陀区发展规划。
- 10月27日 市委副书记陈至立，副市长龚学平视察甘泉街道子长、章家巷小区。
- 11月24日 曹杨路拓宽改造工程召开誓师动员大会，在1995年10月1日和1996年10月1日之前，分别完成曹杨路一期和二期拓宽建设工程。副市长夏克强等领导出席大会。
- 12月20日 光新路铁路立交桥工程竣工通车。市委书记、市长黄菊、副市长夏克强等领导参加通车典礼。光新路铁路立交桥工程由区市政综合开发公司负责动拆迁工作，共动迁居民604户，拆除危旧房12287平方米。
- 12月 大渡河路辟通工程竣工通车。
- 12月 区市政综合开发公司完成中山北路浦发广场(现宝钢公寓、乐购购物中心等项目)前期动拆迁工作，共动迁居民1489户，拆除危旧房41618平方米。
- 12月 区城市建设开发公司完成常德公寓前期动拆迁工作，共动迁居民382户，拆除危旧房10641平方米。
- 12月 甘泉二、三村(二万户)动拆迁工作由区房地局负责实施，共动迁居民901户，拆除危旧房41000平方米。
- 12月 长寿路深房广场项目开工建设。该项目由区房地局负责前期动拆迁工作，共动迁居民450户，拆除危旧房15127平方米。

1995年

- 1月6日 副市长夏克强、市府副秘书长吴祥明及市建委、规划等部门领导来区就解决本区交通难及动迁房市政配套等问题作专题调研和现场办公。
- 2月18日 位于真北路、曹安路口的真北路互通式立体交叉高架工程正式开工。
- 3月24日 国家建设部部长侯捷在市建委领导及副区长白文华等陪同下视察了甘泉苑住宅小区，并题词：“建设住宅，为民造福”。
- 4月 怒江小区开工建设。该项目由区安居房地产开发公司等四家单位负责实施，总建筑面积15.7万平方米。
- 5月18日 普陀区建筑业联合会成立。
- 6月6日 副市长孟建柱视察了跨入全国农贸市场五十强的曹安路市场。

- 6月8日 经营面积达1.1万平方米的电子电器市场二期工程开张营业。
- 8月7日 普陀区重大市政工程建设指挥部成立。
- 8月17日 区政府召开专题会议,就如何加快本区旧城改造步伐进行研讨。制定了由各大开发公司包干开发地块的责任制。中山北路、长寿路、曹杨路两侧近20块棚户简屋地块被区各大开发公司“认领”包干。
- 8月29日 平江地区动迁首期入住桃浦新村仪式举行。市房地局副局长李德润、本区四套班子领导及黄浦区有关领导出席了入住仪式。
- 8月 北苍巷小区开工建设。该项目由长征镇和区安居房地产开发公司联合开发,总建筑面积27万平方米。
- 9月19日 农业部在本区召开全国菜篮子工程定点鲜活农产品中心批发市场工作会议。农业部副部长张延喜、市农委主任张燕、区长徐柏章、副区长张克明参加会议。
- 9月 占地2.5亩,建筑面积5000平方米的长征文化馆建成开馆。
- 10月11日 国家卫生检查团团长傅志寰一行在副市长谢丽娟、区长徐柏章陪同下对本区甘泉苑住宅小区进行视察。
- 10月15日 投资2000万元新建的上海三官堂禽蛋批发市场开张营业。
- 11月10日 曹杨路拓宽改造工程二期动拆迁工作正式启动。
- 11月 本区甘泉路街道子长小区、甘泉苑经国家建设部批准,被命名为“全国优秀管理住宅小区”。
- 12月18日 本区首家房地产开发企业集团——上海中环集团暨上海中环投资开发(集团)有限公司揭牌。
- 12月18日 北京市委副书记李志坚一行在市委宣传部领导、区委书记谈柏元等陪同下参观了甘泉苑、管弄两个文明小区。
- 12月18日 市政协主席陈铁迪带领市政协视察组来本区甘泉苑、真北新村小区视察住宅建设情况。
- 12月19日 本区举行甘泉北块、药水弄(长寿新村)住宅小区拨点验收仪式,市人大常委会副主任孙贵璋、副市长夏克强到会祝贺。
- 12月26日 上海西部企业(集团)公司挂牌。
- 12月27日 区中心医院智能化新病房大楼奠基。
- 12月28日 桃浦五村动迁房基地正式开工建设。
- 12月29日 金沙江西段拓宽改建工程正式开工。该项目由区政府牵头,普陀、嘉定两区联手开发,全部资金由沿线开发单位集资解决。
- 12月 本区第一个利用外资开发建设内销商品住宅的土地批租项目——西康路137弄48支弄地块正式获批准。
- 12月 曹杨路同乐村动拆迁工作由西部集团负责实施,共动迁居民399户,拆除危旧房7073平方米。
- 12月 中山北路朱家湾旧城改造动拆迁工作正式启动。该项目由万众置业公司负责实施,共动迁居民1557户,拆除危旧房39700平方米。
- 12月 建德花园开工建设。该项目由上海建德企业发展有限公司承建,总建筑面积48万平方米。

1996年

- 1月 投资1.9亿元的桃浦污水处理厂破土动工。
- 3月19日 本区召开沪宁高速公路入城段及周边道路市容景观建设目标责任书签约大会。区长胡延照与有关街道(镇)委办局负责人签订建设目标责任书。
- 3月20日 外环线环城绿带开工建设。市委书记黄菊等市委、市政府领导及区四套班子领导冒雨参加环城绿带植树活动。
- 3月28日 市委副书记陈良宇,市委常委、副市长华建敏,市政府副秘书长、计委主任韩正等来区视察调研,在区委书记谈柏元、区长胡延照陪同下参观了玉佛城及甘泉苑小区建设。
- 4月16日 上海万泰(集团)有限公司、上海泰富置业发展有限公司和上海西部企业(集团)有限公司就联手改造长寿路同大昌地块危旧房举行签约仪式。
- 4月 世纪之门·荣联小区开工建设。该项目由荣联房地产开发公司负责实施,总建筑面积12万平方米。
- 5月28日 本区召开长寿路拓宽改造前期工作动员大会。区政府和长寿路拓宽改造工程指挥部与区属13家单位签订有关责任书和协议书。
- 5月28日 中国光大银行上海分行贷款1亿元支持长寿路拓宽改造工程。区领导谈柏元、胡延照、张克明、白文华、严振超和光大分行行长冯国荣出席贷款签字仪式。
- 5月28日 上海中山物贸(集团)有限公司挂牌成立。副市长孟建柱、市有关部门、区四套班子领导参加揭牌仪式。
- 6月18日 配合长寿路拓宽改造工程,新会路辟通工程开工。
- 6月27日 真源小区开工建设。该项目由上海源恺房产公司负责实施,总建筑面积22万平方米。
- 7月4日 市长徐匡迪、副市长华建敏率市有关部门负责人到本区现场办公。强调要抓紧做好沪宁高速公路入城段的配套建设和市容整治。
- 8月3日 市政府副秘书长黄跃金来本区协调沪宁高速公路入城段及长寿路配套建设等事宜。
- 8月14日 区人大组织本区的市人大代表20余人视察沪宁高速公路入城段。
- 8月15日 市长徐匡迪、副市长夏克强视察真北路立交桥和沪宁高速公路入城段建设情况。
- 8月29日 真北路立交桥建成通车。副市长夏克强、市政府副秘书长黄跃金等领导参加了通车仪式。
- 8月29日 曹杨路拓宽改造工程全线建成通车。
- 9月23日 市委书记黄菊来区视察沪宁高速公路、甘泉苑文明小区和长寿路。
- 10月9日 区委、区政府召开曹杨路拓宽工程,沪宁高速公路入城段整治,长寿路拓宽改造前期动拆迁工程总结表彰大会。

- 10月10日 长寿路拓宽改造工程正式开工。副市长夏克强，区领导谈柏元、胡延照等200多人参加了开工典礼。
- 10月31日 由德国麦德龙集团、上海锦江集团和长征镇合作建造的上海锦江麦德龙购物中心有限公司普陀商场开业。
- 12月2日 市委副书记、常务副市长陈良宇来本区视察麦德龙购物中心和伟龙度假村。
- 12月6日 由台湾连锁店协会与本区昆仑商城合作兴建的亚新生活广场开业。该项目由万众置业公司负责前期动拆迁工作，共动迁居民266户，拆除危旧房4241平方米。
- 12月6日 真如港二期工程正式开工。
- 12月25日 副市长蒋以任来区视察长征工业园区和麦德龙购物中心。
- 12月26日 普陀区住宅发展局正式挂牌成立。
- 12月26日 马来西亚南马集团与市房地局和区政府签订有关合同，获得普陀区122街坊一期国有地块50年的土地使用权，将兴建融商业、娱乐、宾馆、办公为一体的地区中心。
- 12月28日 由新加坡联合国际（上海）集团有限公司、上实置业集团（上海）有限公司、上海中环投资开发（集团）有限公司共同开发建设的华昌国际大酒店举行开工典礼。
- 12月29日 万里示范居住区前期市政道路工程正式动工。
- 12月29日 真北路拓宽改建工程建成通车。
- 12月31日 上海万千投资开发（集团）有限公司成立。
- 12月 铜川路（大渡河路——岚皋路）建成通车。
- 12月 万千集团实施曹杨路顺义村动拆迁工作，共动迁居民805户，拆除危旧房23000平方米。

1997年

- 1月28日 真南路拓宽工程竣工通车。
- 2月4日 区教育局与新加坡俐马向荣房产公司合作开发本区东新路341—381号地块正式签约。
- 3月18日 区房地产交易中心成立。
- 4月28日 浦东发展银行融资8亿元支持万里示范居住区建设。副市长夏克强、市有关领导、区四套班子领导和浦东发展银行负责人出席贷款签字仪式。
- 6月5日 市委副书记、常务副市长陈良宇到本区视察轻轨明珠线动迁准备工作。
- 6月17日 万里示范居住区一期工程破土动工。
- 6月18日 长寿路街景整治动员会及长寿路街景建设责任书签约仪式在区政府礼堂举行。
- 6月20日 新黄浦爱奇爱特配售中心正式开工。
- 8月4日 国务院副总理李岚清、市委副书记孟建柱等来区视察华联配货中心。
- 11月12日 徐匡迪市长为长寿路题词：“长寿路，迈向21世纪的绿色商住街”。
- 11月18日 国内贸易部部长陈邦柱来区视察麦德龙购物中心。
- 12月3日 坐落在原上棉六厂内的家乐福上海联家超市武宁店对外营业。
- 12月12日 上海光彩小商品市场举行落成典礼。
- 12月16日 强家角人行天桥建成。
- 12月17日 市委书记黄菊为长寿路通车发来贺信。
- 12月17日 长寿路拓宽改造及沿线道路整治竣工通车典礼在亚新生活广场举行。副市长夏克强、市政府副秘书长黄跃金、闸北、静安、长宁等区领导、市有关方面负责人、区四套班子领导及建设者代表参加了仪式。
- 12月19日 市政府在桃浦镇召开桃浦污染摘帽总结大会。副市长夏克强、蒋以任、市人大副主任沙麟、市政协副主席陈正兴和区领导出席会议。
- 12月23日 真如港治理二期工程通过市级验收并核定为优良工程。
- 12月31日 晋元寄宿制高级中学开工。市委副书记龚学平及市、区领导出席开工典礼。
- 12月 甘泉公园建成开放。

1998年

- 3月19日 普陀区区级机关综合办公楼迁建开工仪式举行。
- 4月14日 市委副书记、市政协主席王力平、市人大副主任、工商联会长任文燕来本区考察新杨、长征工业园区、麦德龙、爱奇爱特建材配售中心、光彩小商品市场。
- 4月15日 中国第三届花卉博览会，上海第一届花卉节在长风公园举行。
- 5月24日 市规划局局长夏丽卿率有关部门领导来区现场办公，研究“两湾”开发具体事宜。
- 6月23日 副市长冯国勤视察正在建造中的农工商超市总部和大卖场。
- 6月25日 区政府与中远集团上海置业发展有限公司签定合作开发“两湾一宅”地块协议。市委常委、副市长韩正参加签约仪式。

- 6月 “两湾一宅”改造开发指挥部成立。
- 7月11日 我区首块利用空置房“搭桥”政策实施的长寿路西滩地块动迁工作正式启动。该项目由西部集团和五环房产公司负责实施，共动迁居民889户，拆除危旧房23792平方米。
- 7月17日 市委常委、副市长韩正率市有关委办局领导来区研究“两湾一宅”改造工作。
- 7月23日 市委副书记、市长徐匡迪、副市长韩正、市政府办公厅主任黄跃金、副主任黄奇帆一行视察“两湾一宅”改造工程。
- 7月29日 市委副书记、常务副市长陈良宇、副市长韩正视察本区两湾动迁工作。
- 8月10日 本区召开“两湾一宅”改造一期动拆迁誓师大会。
- 8月14日 副区长胡秉忠代表区政府向市委、市政府信访办、市政府法制办、市二中院、市房地局通报有关“两湾一宅”改造动拆迁政策等情况。
- 9月5日 “两湾一宅”改造一期居民动迁大会在燎原影都召开。
- 9月19日 市委书记黄菊、市长徐匡迪以普通志愿者身份来区参加真北路立交桥下环境整治活动，市、区有关领导参加。
- 12月1日 外环线普陀段竣工通车。
- 12月12日 海棠公园建成开放。市委常委、副市长韩正等出席开园典礼。
- 12月21日 中远两湾城动工兴建。市领导黄菊、徐匡迪、陈铁迪、韩正、宋仪侨、陈正兴、黄跃金、中远（集团）总公司董事长陈忠表及区领导谈柏元、胡延照出席开工典礼。
- 12月16日 祁连山路辟通工程正式开工。
- 12月 半岛花园开工建设。该项目由世纪之门置业发展有限公司负责实施，总建筑面积18万平方米。

1999年

- 1月19日 联华超市配送中心在曹杨路1465号落成。市人大常委会副主任任文燕、副市长冯国勤等领导和区领导出席揭牌仪式。
- 1月26日 跨中槎浦的白丽大桥竣工。
- 1月 由上海复地集团负责实施的上海知音苑住宅项目开工建设，该项目总建筑面积17万平方米。
- 2月29日 国务委员吴仪在上海市副市长蒋以任陪同下，视察了麦德龙普陀店。
- 3月12日 市委副书记龚学平一行视察了晋元寄宿制高级中学建设工地。
- 3月31日 区政府召开河道综合整治工作会议。副区长胡秉中与各街道、镇签订了河道整治目标责任书。
- 5月5日 市委常委、副市长韩正视察新建的三湘芙蓉花苑和西部名都花园住宅小区。
- 5月13日 全国政协副主席王文元率团到万里示范居住区和建德花园视察区住宅建设工作。
- 5月25日 由新西兰投资兴建的长风公园“大洋海底世界”正式对外营业。
- 5月26日 市纺织第一医院属地管理，更名为“上海市普陀区人民医院”。
- 5月 内环线金沙江路匝道工程竣工。
- 6月4日 国家建设部原副部长、中国房地产业协会会长杨慎一行视察万里示范居住区。
- 6月18日 坐落于中山北路光新路口的乐购光新店正式开张营业。
- 6月30日 市委书记黄菊、市长徐匡迪、副市长韩正等领导冒雨察看顺义村居民家中进水情况。
- 6月 万里小区首批居民入户。
- 7月12日 “两湾一宅”动迁工作总结表彰大会召开。
- 7月19日 市长徐匡迪、副市长韩正在市政府秘书长黄跃金、市建委主任张惠民陪同下率市有关部门领导视察区内苏州河整治工作情况。
- 7月24日 市委常委、副市长韩正率市建委、市住宅发展局、市房地局、市规划局及有关区县领导视察万里示范居住区。
- 8月12日 副市长韩正察看内环线普陀区段景观道路整治情况。
- 8月24日 副市长韩正，市政府副秘书长吴念祖率市建委、规划局、房产局和园林局负责人来我区视察白玉地区和长寿路同大昌地块旧城改造。
- 9月1日 新落成的上海市晋元中学举行开学典礼。市委书记黄菊、外交部部长唐家璇、教育部部长陈玉立等领导分别致信、题词祝贺。
- 11月1日 中共中央政治局常委、国务院副总理李岚清，教育部部长陈至立在上海市委副书记龚学平等陪同下，到万里示范居住区、晋元中学视察教工住宅社会化和学生公寓的建设情况。
- 11月23日 副市长韩正和市政府副秘书长吴念祖到曹家渡视察旧城改造情况。
- 11月 曹杨路桥拓宽改造工程竣工。
- 11月 梅川路（真光路~万真路）辟通工程竣工。
- 12月15日 万镇路（曹安路~金沙江路）辟通工程竣工。
- 12月24日 真如寺举行真如佛塔落成典礼。
- 12月30日 利群医院迁建奠基仪式在真光地区新院址基地举行。
- 12月 新村路（岚皋路~真南路）辟通工程竣工。
- 12月 梅川公园、真光公园建成开放。

12月 沙田新苑建成。该项目由万众置业公司负责前期动拆迁工作，共动迁居民447户，拆除危旧房20000平方米。

2000年

1月 区级机关综合办公楼建成启用。

4月28日 区城市建设投资有限公司与上海绿地集团签订合作改造开发顺义村（二期）地块协议。

5月10日 东新村“365”危棚简屋动拆迁工作会议召开，动迁工作由万千集团分期实施，共动迁居民4306户。

5月31日 市长徐匡迪，副市长韩正，市人大常委会副主任孙贵璋，市政协副主席陈正兴等，就办理尽快改造武宁路桥意见、提案来区现场办公。

6月 我区宣布“365”危棚简屋改造任务基本完成。

7月10日 区房屋土地管理局和区城市规划管理局揭牌。

8月12日 顺义村旧城改造项目动迁工作正式启动。该项目由西部集团负责实施，共动迁居民2429户，拆除危旧房81914平方米。

10月28日 上海红星美凯龙家具装饰材料大卖场正式开业。

10月 中星海上名庭（梅川三街坊）开工建设。该项目由上海中星（集团）有限公司负责实施，总建筑面积116万平方米。

10月 金沙雅苑开工建设。该项目由上海弘象置业有限公司负责实施，总建筑面积9.52万平方米。

10月 凯旋北路（明珠线地面道路）建成通车。

10月 祁连山路改造工程竣工通车。

11月16日 建设部副部长宋春华来区视察祥和家园。

11月22日 武宁路桥拓宽改造工程正式动工。副市长韩正等出席开工典礼。

11月28日 宁夏路建成通车。该项目动拆迁工作由西部集团负责实施，共动迁居民295户，拆除危旧房8430平方米。

12月26日 上海轨道交通明珠线一期工程投入试运营。该项目动迁工作由西部集团负责实施，共动迁居民1494户，拆除危旧房55850平方米。

12月28日 “中远两湾城”苏州河景观岸线设计方案通过专家评审。

12月30日 未来岛公园落成开园。

12月 铜川路（曹杨路——静宁路）建成通车。

12月 绥德路建成通车。

12月 凯旋路桥建成通车。

12月 昌化路桥建成通车。

2001年

1月18日 占地4万平方米的“长寿绿地”建成。该项目由西部集团负责动拆迁工作，共动迁居民1317户，拆除危旧房38590平方米。

4月17日 区政府与浙江新湖集团股份有限公司就东新村地块改造开发正式签约。市住宅发展局毛佳梁、区领导胡延照、司家和、胡秉忠、高雪春等出席签约仪式。

5月25日 普陀区城市管理监察大队成立。

6月7日 胡延照区长参加白玉地区旧城改造工作会议，对旧城改造工作提出新要求。

6月11日 同乐村地区旧城改造工作启动。

6月28日 梅岭北路桥建成通车。

8月28日 寄宿制曹杨中学易地重建工程基本建成。

9月20日 昌化路桥改建工程竣工通车。

9月28日 秋月枫舍住宅建设项目全面竣工，并获全国“住宅设计特别金奖”、“智能化设计综合金奖”。

10月1日 占地9万平方米的祥和花园建成。

10月8日 金光公园建成开放。

11月 我区向有关单位提出《地铁M7线普陀区段走向调整方案建议》。

12月28日 武宁路桥拓宽改造工程竣工。

12月30日 桃浦路拓宽改造工程竣工。

12月 中潭路建成通车。

12月 我区完成了镇坪路桥、大渡河路桥、真华路立交桥、光复西路等项目的论证和工可。

12月 占地9万平方米的宜昌路活水公园动拆迁工作启动。

Memorabilia in 1992

On March 18, Mr. He Quangang, Director of the District, proposed at the People's Congress a development strategy "Establish economic ties with domestic and foreign organizations and attract investments", for the purpose of accelerating the urban construction of the District by attracting domestic and foreign investments.

On May 7, the District and Gansu Province's Office in Shanghai signed up an agreement to build a new complex at the cross of Zhongshan North Road and Langao Road. This is the first project in the District adopting the strategy "Establish economic ties with domestic and foreign organizations and attract investments".

On May 9, the District's Comprehensive Development Corporation for Urban Construction signed an agreement with the Municipal Bureau for Chemical Industry to build a new Chemical Industry Complex to the south of Zhongshan North Road.

In May, Shanghai Metal Trade Institute began to operate at Shanghai Materials Trade Center Mansion.

On July 15, the District's Comprehensive Development Corporation for Urban Construction, Hong Kong Industrial Company (Shanghai) made a joint investment, founded "Changhai Real Estate Development Company, Ltd.", leased and developed No.15 Neighborhood on Changshou Road. This is the first leased project of the District to make use of foreign investment.

On July 25, the District's Comprehensive Development Corporation for Urban Construction and Shenzhen Honghua Industrial Company, Ltd. of Hongkong Honghua Group Company, Ltd. jointly organized "Honghai Real Estate Development Company, Ltd.", leased and developed Land-block A in No.5 Neighborhood on Changde Road, constructing the City Garden Jinjiang High-level Residential Building.

On July 28, the District's Comprehensive Development Corporation for Urban Construction, Hong Kong Basis Company, Ltd., and Shanghai Bao Steel Metallurgical Construction Corporation jointly established "Jianghai Real Estate Development Company, Ltd.", releasing and developing No.4 Neighborhood on Changshou Road, constructing Jinjiang High-level Apartment Building.

On August 6, the District's Comprehensive Development Corporation for Urban Construction, Hong Kong Hongxing Engineering Company and Shanghai Wenhui Industrial Development General Corporation jointly organized "Xinghai Real Estate Development Company, Ltd.", releasing and developing No. 21 Neighborhood on Changshou Road.

On August 8, the released project, "Hong Kong Apartment Building" on Land-block B of No.5 Neighborhood on Changde Road was commenced.

On August 22, Beijing People's Machinery Plant Group began to build "Beiren Complex" on Zhongshan North Road.

On September 28, the construction of the guest house of Putuo District's Government (Yinhao Hotel) was started on Zhongshan North Road.

In October, Cao'an Road Farm Produce and By-product Trade Market opened.

On November 18, Zhongshan Chemical-Industrial Plastic Market started to operate.

On December 28, the District's Comprehensive Development Corporation for Urban Construction and Shanghai No. 1 Department Store Company, Ltd. began to construct West Shanghai Commerce Building.

On December 29, the project of Jiaxin Building on Zhongshan North Road started.

Memorabilia in 1993

On January 3, at the District's Party Representative Conference, an important decision was made as to the District's function, that is, to develop Putuo District into a materials trade center in the west of Shanghai and build a materials trade street along Zhongshan North Road.

On January 5, the headquarters for the development of the materials trading street along Zhongshan North Road was founded.

In March, the construction of Huayuan World Plaza at the cross of Zhongshan North Road and Jiangning Road began.

In May, Shanghai Electronic and Electric Appliances Market started to operate.

On June 4, Deputy Mayor Jiang Yiren carried out an inspection in the District, listened to a report of the construction of the materials trade street along Zhongshan North Road. He required us to make every effort to advertise the plan, attract investments and increase its influence.

On June 12, Deputy Mayor Meng Jiangzhu carried out an inspection in the District. The District's leaders reported to him the situation of the development of the materials trade street along Zhongshan North Road and the construction of a materials trade center in the west of Shanghai, and won an approval from Deputy Mayor Meng.

On June 15, Deputy Mayor Xia Keqiang visited the District and approved our efforts to construct the materials trade street along Zhongshan North Road and develop the District by market.

In August, in order to accelerate the construction of residential buildings and the renovation of old urban areas in the District, the District's Comprehensive Development Corporation for Urban Construction, and the District's Comprehensive Development Corporation for Municipal Works Construction engaged in the development and construction in the housing bases for removed households in Zhenguang, Qingjian, Changzheng, and Taopu.

On November 27, the headquarters for the development of the commercial street on Changshou Road was established.

In November, the transformation of the old urban areas in Zhujiawan and Jianghuai Village on Zhongshan North Road started.

On December 20, the first phase of the elevated line on the inner ring of Zhongshan Road (North), the length of which was 5.47 km, was completed and opened to traffic.

On December 24, the headquarters for the broadening of Caoyang Road was established.

Memorabilia in 1994

On January 4, Mayor Huang Ju together with other concerned people in General Office, Municipal Planning Committee and Municipal Construction Committee carried out investigation in Putuo District and made suggestions on the reconstruction of old area and transportation construction.

On January 29, the district committee listed the dangerous or old houses in Pingjiang as key project.

On February 18, the Housing Management Bureaus of Putuo and Huangpu Districts held signing ceremony on jointly reconstruct the dangerous or old houses in Pingjiang. Sun Guizhang, deputy director of the Standing Committee of the Municipal People's Congress, Xia Keqiang, vice major, Shi Zhusan,

deputy director of the Municipal Consultative Conference, attended the ceremony.

On February 26, the district headquarter of real estate and Hong Kong Zhongjian Development Co., Ltd. made agreement on setting up Shanghai Pujian Real Estate Co., Ltd. They would jointly develop reconstruction project of dangerous or old houses in No. 300, Wuning Rd. and Yongding New Residential Area.

On March 10, pre-phase removal of Widening and Reconstructing Project of Caoyang Rd. started formally.

On April 10, Shiquan Financial Mansion situated at Zhongshan North Road and Guangxin Road signed contract for preparation.

On June 22, removal in Pingjiang was over. Pingjiang uptown started its construction. Its total investment is 1.2 billion yuan RMB.

On July 7, Wu Bangguo, Secretary of the Municipal Party Committee, and Chen Liangyu, Deputy Secretary, came to the district for investigation. Accompanied by Tan Boyuan, Secretary of the District Party Committee, Xu Baizhang, Head of the district, they inspected Zhongshan North Road Commodity and Trade Street Commercial Street in Changshou Rd, Zhongshan Chemical Plastic Market, Electron & Electrical Appliance Market, etc. Wu Bangguo inscribed for the Electron & Electrical Appliance Market, "Establish the first electric street in China".

On October 1, Vice Mayor Xu Kuangdi, inspected the development layout of the Putuo District.

On October 27, Chen Zhili, Deputy secretary of the Municipal Party Committee, and Gong Xueping, Vice Mayor, inspected Zichang and Zhangjiaxiang uptowns in Ganquan Street.

On November 24, an oath-taking mobilization meeting was held for widening and reconstructing project of Caoyang Road Before October 1st, 1995 and October 1st, 1996, project phase one and phase two will be completed respectively. Vice Mayor Xia Keqiang and other leaders attended the meeting.

On December 20, Railway Overpass in Guangxin Road was completed and open to traffic. Huang Ju, Secretary of the Municipal Party Committee and Mayor, and Vice Mayor Xia Keqiang, attended the meeting.

In December, Daduhe Road project was completed and open to traffic.

Memorabilia in 1995

On January 6, Vice Mayor Xia Keqing, Guan Xiangming, Deputy Secretary General of the municipal government, and other leaders of the Municipal Construction Committee and Planning Department had a monographic study and site work on finding solutions for the traffic difficulty and accessory measures of residents' removal in the district.

On February 18, mutually crossed overpass project started formally. It was situated at Zhenbei Road where it Zhenbei meets Cao' an Road.

On March 24, Hou Jie, Minister of Ministry of National Construction, accompanied by Bai Wenhua, leaders of the Municipal Construction Committee and Deputy Head of the district, inspected Ganquan Garden uptown and inscribed "Build the uptown and bring the benefit to its residents".

On May 18, Building Industry Federation of Putuo district was founded.

On June 6, Vice Mayor Meng Jianzhu inspected Cao' an Road Market, one of Top 50 among the national Markets of farm produce.

On June 8, Electron and Electrical Appliance Project Phase Two started business. Its operating area is 11 thousand square meters.

On August 7, headquarter of Major Municipal Engineering Constructions in Putuo district was established.

On August 17, the district government held a special meeting to discuss how to speed up the old city reconstruction. Contract responsibility system was enacted for different development companies, who had assumed responsibilities on approximately 20 hovel areas at both sides of Zhongshan North Road, Changshou Road and Caoyang Road

On August 29, a ceremony was held for phase one removal from Pingjiang to Taopu New Estate. Li Derun, Deputy Head of the Municipal Real Estate Bureau, leaders of four sets of leading groups from the district and concerned leaders from Huangpu district attended the ceremony.

On September 19, Ministry of Agriculture held a conference on stationed wholesale Market of fresh farm produce of National Shopping Basket Program (A program for increasing food production). Zhang Yanxi, Vice Minister of Ministry of Agriculture, Zhang Yan, Director of Municipal Agricultural Committee, Xu Baizhang, Head of the district, and Zhang Zhiming, Deputy Head of the district, attended the conference.

In September, Chang Zheng Cultural Center was completed and opened to public. It covers an area of 2.5 mu with construction area of 5 thousand square meters.

On October 11, National Sanitation Inspection Party led by Pu Zhihuan, accompanied by Vice Mayor Xie Lijuan, Xu Baizhang, Head of the district, inspected Ganquan Garden uptown of the district.

On October 15, the new Sanguantang wholesale Market for poultry and eggs in Shanghai started business. Its investment is up to 20 million yuan RMB.

On November 10th, Widening and Reconstruction Project Phase Two in Caoyang Road started removal formally.

In November, Zichang and Ganquan Garden uptowns in Ganquan Road Block in the district were ratified by Ministry of National Construction as "Excellent management uptowns" of national level.

On December 18, Shanghai Zhonghuan Group and Shanghai Zhonghuan Investment & Development (Group) Co., Ltd. unveiled. It is the first enterprise group carrying out real estate development in the district.

On December 18, a delegation led by Li Zhijian, Deputy Secretary of Beijing Party Committee, accompanied by Tan Baiyuan, leaders of Municipal Propaganda Department and Secretary of the district Party Committee, visited Ganquan Garden and Guannong civilization uptowns.

On December 18, an inspection group of Municipal Political Consultative Conference led by its Chairman Chen Tiedi, inspected GanquanGarden and Zhenbei New Estate uptowns.

On December 19, an allocation and acceptance ceremony was held for North Ganquan and Yaoshuining (Changshou New Estate) uptowns in the district. Sun Guizhang, Deputy director of the Standing Committee of Municipal People' s Congress, and Vice Mayor Xia Keqiang attended the ceremony for celebration.

On December 26, Shanghai West Enterprise (Group) Co., Ltd. was founded.

On December 27, a new intelligence ward of Municipal Key Hospital laid a foundation.

On December 28, base residence for removal of Taopu Five Estate started construction formally.

On December 29, widening and reconstruction project of west part of Jinshajiang Road started. The project was led by municipal government, and jointly developed by Putuo and Jiading districts with total capital collected from developing companies along the river.

In December, 48 Branch, 137 Lane in Xikang Road was ratified. It is the first land lease project of commercial residence for domestic Market utilizing foreign capital.

Memorabilia in 1996

In January, Taopu Sewage Treatment Plant started construction. Its investment is up to 190 million yuan RMB.

On March 19, a signing ceremony was held for construction objective responsibility paper of join-the-city and surrounding areas' appearance of Hu-Ning Highway. Hu Yanzhao, Head of the district, together with other responsible people from concerned blocks (counties) committees or bureaus signed the paper.

On March 20, ring greenbelts of Waihuan Line started construction. Huang Ju, Secretary of the Municipal Party Committee and other leaders of Municipal Party Committee and government and four sets of leading groups planted trees in spite of rain.

On March 28, Chen Liaoyu, Deputy Secretary of the Municipal Party Committee, Hua Jianmin, Member of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Congress and Vice Mayor, Ren Hanzheng, Deputy Secretary-general of the municipal government and director of planning Committee, came to the area for inspection and investigation. Accompanied by Tan Boyuan, Secretary of the district committee, and Hu Yanzhao, Head of the district, they visited Yufu City and Ganquanyuan uptown.

On April 16, Shanghai Wantai (Group) Co., Ltd., Shanghai Taifu Property Development Co., Ltd. and Shanghai West Enterprise (Group) Co., Ltd. held a signing ceremony for jointly reconstructing dangerous or old houses of Tongdachang area in Changshou Road

On May 28, pre-phase mobilization meeting was held for widening and reconstructing Changshou Road in the district. The district government, engineering headquarter for widening and reconstructing Changshou Road, and 13 units under the administration of the district signed concerned responsibility papers and agreements.

On May 28, Shanghai Branch of Everbright Bank of China loaned 1,000 million yuan RMB to support the widening and reconstruction project in Changshou Road Tan Boyuan, Hu Yanzhao, together with other district leaders, and president of Shanghai Branch attended the signing ceremony.

On May 28, Shanghai Zhongshan Material & Trade (Group) Co., Ltd. was founded. Vice Mayor Meng Jianzhu, leaders from concerned departments, and four sets of leading groups from the district attended the founding ceremony.

On June 18, as a complement for widening and reconstruction project in Changshou Road, Xinhui Road Project started construction.

On July 4, Mayor Xu Kuangde and Vice Mayor Hua Jianmin led the responsible people from concerned departments to work at site. They made an emphasis on speeding up the accessory construction and city appearance improvement of join-the-city part of Hu-Ning Highway.

On August 3, deputy secretary-general Huang Yaojin came to this district to coordinate matters concerned with the section of Hu-Ning Expressway in the downtown area and the compound construction of Changshou Road.

On August 14, about 20 representatives under Municipal People's Congress were organized by Putuo People's Congress to make an inspection on the construction of the section of Hu-Ning Expressway in the downtown area.

On August 15, Mayor Xu Kuangde and Vice Mayor Xia Keqiang made an inspection on the construction of the overpass at Zhenbei Road and the section of Hu-Ning Expressway in the downtown area.

On August 29, the overpass at Zhenbei Road was completed and first open to traffic. Vice Mayor Xia Keqiang, Deputy Secretary-General Huang Yaojin under the municipal administration and other leaders attended the ceremony.

On August 29, the extension project of the whole Caoyang Road was completed and open to traffic.

On September 23, Secretary of the Municipal Party Committee Huang Ju came to this district, making an inspection on Hu-Ning expressway, Ganquan Garden—a model residential subarea.

On October 9, Putuo District Party committee and the district administration held a rally to commend the extension project of Caoyang Road, the reconditioning of the section of Hu-Ning Expressway in the downtown area, and the first-stage resettlement project for the extension of Chang Shou Road.

On October 10, the extension project of Changshou Road started working. Vice Mayor Xia Keqiang and more than 200 district leaders, such as Tan Baiyuan and Hu Yanzhao, attended the opening ceremony.

On October 31, Shanghai Jin Jiang Metro Shopping Mall Co.Ltd. Putuo Department Store, jointly established by Metro Group(Germany), Shanghai Jin Jiang Group and Changzheng town, started business.

On December 2, Deputy Secretary of the Municipal Party Committee and Standing Deputy Mayor Chen Liangyu came to this district to inspect Metro Shopping Mall and Weilong Holliday Village.

On December 6, Yaxin Life Plaza jointly established by Taiwan Association for Chain Stores and Putuo Kunlun Mall, started business.

On December 6, the second stage project of Zhenru Harbor started working.

On December 25, Deputy Mayor Jiang Yiren came to this district to make an inspection on Chang Zheng Industrial Park and Metro Shopping Mall.

On December 26, Putuo Housing Development Bureau was set up with official approval.

On December 26, Malaysia Nanma Group, aiming at the establishment of a district center integrating such functions as business, entertainment, accommodation and offices, signed a contract with the Municipal Real Estate Bureau and the municipal government, obtaining the right to use the state-owned land covering 122 blocks in Putuo District for 50 years.

On December 28, Huachang International Hotel, jointly invested by Singapore United International (Shanghai) Group Co. Ltd., Shang Shi Real Estate Holding (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., and Shanghai Zhonghuan Investment and Development Group Co. Ltd., held a ceremony to start the construction.

On December 29, the first stage of the municipal road construction project around Wanli Model Residential Area started.

On December 29, the extension project of Zhenbei Road was completed and open to traffic.

On December 31, Shanghai Myriad Investment and Development (Group) Co. Ltd.. was set up.

In December., Tong Chuan Road, between Daduhe Road and Langao Road, was completed and open to traffic.

Memorabilia in 1997

On January 28, the extension project of Zhennan Road was completed and open to traffic.

On February 4, Putuo Educational Bureau signed a contract with Singapore Li Maxiangrong Real Estate Company to jointly develop the section in Dongxin Road (between No. 341 and 381) in Putuo District.

On March 18, Putuo Real Estate Exchange Center was set up.

From April 11 to 20, the Fourth China Flowerexpo and the First China Flower Fair was held at Changfeng Park.

On April 28, Pudong Development Bank financed 0.8 billion yuan RMB for the construction of Wanli Model Residential Area. Vice Mayor Xia Keqiang and other leaders from the municipal administration, Putuo District and Pudong Development Bank attended the loan contract signing ceremony.

On June 5, Deputy Secretary of the Municipal Party Committee and standing Deputy Mayor Chen Liangyu made an inspection on the preparation of the resettlement project of the Pearl Light Trail in this district.

On June 17, the first stage project of Wanli Model Residential Area broke earth.

On June 18, Changshou Road Vista Reconditioning Mobilization Rally and the corresponding signing ceremony of the responsibility pledge were held at the auditorium of Putuo District Administration.

On June 20, New Huangpu A&A Distribution and Sales Center started working.

On August 4, Vice Premier of the State Council Li Lanqing, Deputy Secretary of the Municipal Party Committee Meng Jianzhu and other leaders came to Putuo to make an inspection on Hualian Distribution Center.

On November 12, Mayor Xu Kuangdi wrote words of encourage for Changshou Road: Changshou Road, a green street fit for both business and residence, is striding forward towards the 21st century.

On November 18, Minister of the Ministry of Domestic Trade Chen Bangzhu made an inspection on Metro Shopping Mall in Putuo.

On December 3, Carrefour (Shanghai) Lianjia Supermarket at Wuning Road, situated at former Shanghai No. 6 Cotton Mill, started business.

On December 12, Shanghai Guangcai Small Commodities Market held the completion Ceremony.

On December 16, Qiangjiajiao Pedestrians' Overpass was completed.

On December 17, a congratulatory letter on the traffic opening of Changshou Road by secretary of the Municipal Party Committee was received.

On December 17, a traffic opening ceremony was held at Yaxin Life Plaza for the completion of the extension project of Changshou Road and the corresponding reconditioning construction. Among those who attended the ceremony were Vice Mayor Xia Keqiang, Deputy Secretary-general of the municipal administration Huang Yaojinome, some leaders from the municipal government, Zhabei District, Jing' an District, Changning District and Putuo District, and the representatives of the road builders.

On December 19, a summing-up meeting was held at Taopu Town by the municipal administration to commend the efforts made by Taopu to get rid of pollutions. Vice Mayors Xia Keqiang and Jiang Yiren, Deputy Head of the Municipal People' s Congress Sha Lin, vice chairman of the Municipal People's Political Consultative Conference Chen Zhengxin and some leaders of Putuo District attended this meeting.

On December 23, the second stage reconditioning project of Zhenru Harbor was examined and approved with municipal standards, and was ratified as an excellent project.

On December 31, the construction of Jin Yuan Senior Middle Boarding School broke ground. Deputy secretary of the Municipal Party Committee and other leaders of the municipal administration and Putuo District attended the opening ceremony.

In December., Ganquan Park was completed and open to the public.

Memorabilia in 1998

On March 19, the work starting ceremony was held for the removing and construction of the comprehensive office building for the Putuo administration.

On April 14, Deputy Secretary of the Municipal Party Committee and Chairman of the Municipal People's Political Consultative Conference Wang Liping, Deputy Head of the Municipal People' s Congress and President of the Municipal Business Association Ren Wenyan came to Putuo District and made inspections on Xinyang and Changzheng Industrial Parks, Metro Shopping Mall, A&A Building Materials Distribution and Sales Center, and Guangcai Small Commodities Market.

From April 10 to 25, the First Shanghai International Flower Festival was held at Changfeng Park.

On May 24, aiming at detailed solutions to develop the "Brilliant City" project, leaders concerned headed by Director of the Municipal Planning Bureau Xia Liqing came to Putuo to handle on-the-spot official business.

On June 23, Vice Mayor Feng Guoqin made an inspection on the ongoing construction of the headquarters and shopping malls of the Agricultural Industrial and Commercial Supermarket.

On June 25, the Putuo district administration signed a contract with Shanghai Real Estate Development Co., Ltd. of COSCO Group to jointly open up the "Two Bays and One House" Project. Standing member of the Municipal Party Committee and Vice Mayor Han Zheng attended the signing ceremony.

In June, the reconstruction and development headquarters of the "Two bays and One House" Project was set up.

On July 11, the resettlement of Xitan section at Changshou Road started.

On July 17, leaders from the commissions, bureaus concerned, headed by Standing Member of the Municipal Party Committee and Vice Mayor Han Zheng, came to Putuo to discuss matters related to the reconstruction of the "Two Bays and One House" Project.

On July 23, Deputy Secretary and Mayor Xu Kuangdi, Vice Mayor Han Zheng, Director of the general office under the municipal administration Huang Yaojin, Head of the municipal committee of supervision Huang Qifan and other leaders concerned made an inspection on the "Two Bays and One House" Project.

On July 29, Deputy Secretary of the Municipal Party Committee and Standing Vice Mayor Chen Liangyu and Vice Mayor Han Zheng came to inspect the resettlement of the "Brilliant City" Project in this district.

On August 10, a mobilization rally about the first stage resettlement of the reconstruction of the "Two -bay Plus One Housing" Project was held by this district.

On August 14, Vice Head Hu Bingzhong on behalf of the Putuo administration reported matters concerned with the resettlement and reconstruction policies of the "Two Bays and One House" Project to the Municipal Party Committee, the Municipal Office of Correspondence and Visitation, the Municipal Institution

of Law System, the No. 2 Municipal Intermediate People's Court and the Municipal Real Estate Bureau.

On September 5, a rally about the first stage resettlement of the reconstruction of the "Two-bay Plus One Housing" Project was held at Liaoyuan Movie City.

On September 19, Secretary of the Municipal Party Committee Huang Ju and Mayor Xu Kuangdi took part in the reconditioning project of the scene under the overpass at Zhenbei Road as ordinary volunteers. Some other leaders concerned also attended the activity.

On December 1, the whole Putuo section of the outer ring road was completed and open to traffic.

On December 12, Haitang Park was completed and open to the public. Standing member of the Municipal Party Committee and Vice Mayor Han Zheng and other leaders attended the park-opening ceremony.

On December 21, Brilliant City started its construction. Leaders from the municipal administration such as Huang Ju, Xu Kuangdi, Chen Tiedi, Han Zheng, Song Yiqiao, Chen Zhengxin, Huang Yaojin, Board Chairman of COSCO (Group) General Corporation, and leaders from the district administration, such as Tan Baiyuan and Hu Yanzhao, attended the opening ceremony.

On December 16, the opening-up project of Qianlianshan Road started work.

Memorabilia in 1999

On January 19, the distribution center of Lianhua Supermarket at No. 1465 Caoyang Road was completed. Vice Head of the Standing Committee of the Municipal People's Congress Ren Wenyan, Vice Mayor Feng Guoqin and the leaders of the Putuo administration attended the opening ceremony.

On January 26, Baili Bridge across Zhongchapu was completed.

On February 29, commissioner of the State Council Wu Yi, accompanied by Vice Mayor Jiang Yiren, inspected Putuo Metro.

On March 12, the leaders headed by Deputy Secretary of the Municipal Party Committee Gong Xueping made an inspection on the construction site of Jin Yuan Senior Middle Boarding School.

On March 31, a working meeting was held by the Putuo administration to make a comprehensive reconditioning of the watercourse. Subprefect Hu Bingzhong signed a responsibility pledge about the above project with the streets and towns concerned.

On May 5, Standing Member of the Municipal Party Committee and Vice Mayor Han Zheng inspected the newly constructed residential areas: Sanxiang Lotus Flower Park and Western City Park.

On May 13, a delegation headed by Vice Chairman of the CPPCC Wang Wenyan visited Wanli Model Residential Area and Jiande Park to make an inspection on the construction of dwelling houses in Putuo District.

On May 25, Shanghai Oceanic Underwater World, which is situated at Changfeng Park and was invested by New Zealand, was put into operation and open to the public.

On May 26, No. 1 Hospital of Shanghai Textile Industry was renamed as Shanghai Putuo People's Hospital.

In May, the Jinshajiang ring road construction of the inner ring road was completed.

On June 4, a delegation headed by former Vice Minister of the Ministry of Construction and president of Chinese Real Estate Association Yang Shen inspected Wanli Model Residential Area.

On June 18, Guangxin Hymall, situated by the crossing of Zhongshan North Road and Guangxin Road, opened its business.

On June 30, Secretary of the Municipal Party Committee Huang Ju, Mayor Xu Kuangdi, Vice Mayor Han Zheng, and some other leaders examined, in spite of rain, the flood rushed into the houses in Shun Yi village.

In June, the first residents moved into Wanli residential area.

On July 12, a meeting was held to commend the resettlement of the "Two Bays and One House" Project.

On July 19, Mayor Xu Kuangdi and Vice Mayor Han Zheng with the leaders from the departments concerned, accompanied by General Secretary of the Municipal administration Huang Yaojin and Director of the Municipal Construction Commission Zhang Huimin, inspected the reconditioning of the Suzhou River in Putuo District.

On July 24, a delegation of leaders from the Municipal Housing Development Bureau, the Municipal Real Estate Bureau, the Municipal Planning Bureau and the districts and towns concerned was headed by standing member of the Municipal Party Committee and Vice Mayor Han Zheng to make an inspection on Wanli Model Residential Area.

On August 12, Vice Mayor Han Zheng inspected the reconditioning of the scenery roads of the inner ring road in Putuo District.

On August 24, a delegation of leaders from the Municipal Construction Commission, the Municipal Planning Commission, the Municipal Real Estate Bureau and the Municipal Gardening Bureau was headed by Vice Mayor Han Zheng and Deputy General Secretary of the Municipal Party Committee Wu Nianzu to make an inspection on reconstruction of Baiyu section and the old city plot between Changshou Road and Dachang Road.

On September 1, the newly built Shanghai Jin Yuan Middle School held a opening ceremony and received congratulations from Secretary of the Municipal Party Committee Huang Ju, Minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Tang Jiaxuan, and Minister of the Educational Ministry Chen Zhili, either by letter or by epigraph form.

On November 1, Standing Member of CPPCC and Vice Premier of the State Council Li Lanqing and Minister of the Educational Ministry Chen Zhili, accompanied by Deputy Secretary of the Municipal Party Committee Gong Xueping and some other leaders came to Wanli Model Residential Area and Jin Yuan Middle School to make an inspection on the socialization of teachers' residence and the construction of students' dormitory buildings.

On November 23, Vice Mayor Han Zheng and Deputy Secretary General of the Municipal Party Committee Wu Nianzu came to Caojiadu and inspected the reconstruction of the old city there.

In November, the extension project of Caoyang Road and bridges was completed.

In November, the opening-up project of Meichuan Road (between Zhenguang Road and Wan De Road) was completed.

On December 15, the opening-up project of Wanzhen Road (between Cao'an Road and Jinshajiang Road) was completed.

On December 24, a completion ceremony was held to celebrate the construction of Zhenru Stupa at Zhenru Temple.

On December 30, the foundation laying ceremony of the resettlement of Lique Hospital was held at the new site in Zhenguang region.

In December, the opening-up project of Xincun Road (between Langao Road and Zhennan Road) was completed.

In December, Meichuan Park and Zhenguang Park were open to the public.

Memorabilia in 2000

In January, the Putuo District comprehensive office building was completed and put into use.

On February 21, the opening-up project of the eastern section of Jinshajiang Road started.

From April 7 to 16, the Second Shanghai International Flower Festival was held at Changfeng Park.

On April 28, City Construction Investment Co. Ltd. of Putuo District signed a contract with Shanghai Greenland Group to jointly reconstruct and develop the plot of Shun Yi village (second stage).

On May 10, a working meeting was held to discuss the matters concerned with the resettlement of “365” shabby houses and sheds with poor conditions in Dongxin village, which made an official start of the resettlement project here.

On May 31, Vice Mayor Han Zheng, Vice Director of the Standing Committee of the Municipal People’s Congress Sun Guizhang, Vice Chairman of the Municipal Political and Consultative Conference Chen Zhengxing and other leaders came to Putuo and handled on-the-spot official business to discuss matters about the rebuilding of Wuning Road and bridges.

In June, the Putuo administration made an announcement that the reconstruction project of “365” shabby houses and sheds with poor conditions was basically completed.

On July 10, two establishments were set up: Putuo Administration of Housing and Land, Putuo Administration of City Planning.

In late July, Shanghai Giant Co., Ltd. Settled in the district and purchased Yinbin Shopping Plaza by means of lease.

On August 12, the removal of Shunyi Village was officially under way.

On October 28, Shanghai Redstar?Macalline furniture ornamental material bazaar started business officially.

In October, North Kaixuan Road (the above-ground route of the Pearl Line) was set up and was open to traffic.

In October, the transformation project of Qilianshan Road was finished and the road was open to traffic.

On November 16, Song Chunhua, deputy minister of the Ministry of Construction came to survey the Xianghe Garden.

On November 22, the broadening project of Wuning Road was officially under way. Deputy Mayor Han Zheng and other relevant staffs attended the opening ceremony.

On November 28, the construction of Ningxia Road was completed and the road was open to traffic.

On December 26, the first project of Shanghai Pearl Line was put into test turn.

On December 28, the designing program of the sightseeing line around the Suzhou River in Brilliant City passed the examination of the experts.

On December 30, the Future Island Park was set up and opened to tourists.

In December, Tongchuan Road (Caoyang Road – Jingning Road) was constructed and opened to traffic.

In December, Suide Road was constructed and opened to traffic.

In December, Kaixuan Road was constructed and opened to traffic.

In December, Changhua Road was constructed and opened to traffic.

Memorabilia in 2001

On January 18, Changshou Green Land which covers a total area of 40,000 sq. m. was set up.

On April 17, the district government and the Xinhua Co., Ltd. signed the contract in due form concerning the alteration and the development of the plot in the Eastern Village. Mr. Mao Jialiang of the District Housing Construction Committee, Mr. Hu Yanzhao, one of the leaders of the district and many other relevant staffs attended the signing ceremony.

On May 25, the City Administrative and Supervisory Brigade came into existence.

On June 7, Hu Yanzhao – Head of the district attended the working conference which discussed the transformation work of the old city in the Baiyu district. On the conference, he expressed new requests for the transformation work.

On June 11th, the transformation work of the old region in Tongle Village was carried out.

On June 28, north Meiling Road was built up and opened to traffic.

On August 28, the reconstruction of the boarding school – Caoyang Middle School in different place was to be finished.

On September 20, the transformation work of Changhua Road was finished and opened to traffic.

On September 28, the construction project of the Qiuyuefeng Shed was completed and it is bestowed “the Special Golden Medal of the housing designing” and “ the Golden Medal of the intellectualized and integrated designing” of the nation.

On October 1, the Xianghe Garden which covers a total area of 90,000 sq. m. was built up.

On October 8, the Jinguang Park was set up and opened to tourists.

In November, our district put forward to the relevant department the advice on the adjustment of the running course of the m7- line subway in Putuo District.

On December 28, the broadening work of the Wuning overpass was completed.

On December 30, the broadening work of the Qiaopu Road was completed.

In December, our district completed all the work concerning the approval of the feasibility of the carrying out of such projects as the Overpasses of Zhenping Road, Daduhe Road and Zhenhua Road as well as the project of West Guangfu Road.

In September, the removal work of the 90,000-sqre-metre Running Water Park situated on Yichang Road was officially carried out.

后 记

为了忠实记录普陀区城市建设的历史,展示十年来我区在旧城改造、新区开发、市政建设、景观绿化、公共设施等方面成果,展望建设新普陀的宏伟蓝图,根据区委、区政府领导的指示,我们编辑了这本《普陀春潮——城市建设十年》图文册。

本图文册分“八五”起步打基础、“九五”奋战展成果、“十五”蓝图创辉煌三个篇章。以简洁、求实的风格,图文并茂、新旧对比的手法反映我区城市建设发展轨迹,从昔日相对落后的旧城区,发展成“亲水、亲绿、亲情”的绿色家园,意欲留下这弥足珍贵的历史,使读者对普陀的变化有一个翔实的认识,激励大家更加豪情满怀地建设新普陀。

本图文册由中共普陀区委宣传部、区档案局主编,区建委、区年鉴办、区住宅发展局、西部集团等单位通力合作、共同努力下完成的。在编写过程中,得到了区委、区政府主要领导的高度重视,区委书记、区长胡延照题写书名,并亲自审定方案,区领导叶维华、徐文雄、胡秉忠多次具体指导,有关部门、街道、镇提供了详细的资料,陈泰明、陆元敏、金根宝等同志提供了数幅珍贵的照片,在此我们表示衷心感谢。

由于我们水平有限,图文册中难免有疏漏和不足之处,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编者

2002年8月

Postscript

Our purpose in making this album – The Spring Tide in Putuo – A Decade of City Development lies in 3 aspects. First, to record faithfully the history of the development of the Putuo District. Then, to display the achievements of our district in the recent Decade from different aspects as the transformation of the old city, the development of the new district, the building up of civism, the virescence of the landscape and the building up of the public establishment. And finally, to look forward to the great blueprint of the building up of a new Putuo District.

This volume is divided into three chapters – the beginning period when the Eighth Five-year Plan was carried out, the achievements obtained when the Ninth Five-year Plan was carried out and the blueprint of the Tenth Five-year Plan which brought out resplendence. This volume is concise and faithful in style. It shows the urban development of our district by means of vivid pictures and their accompanying essays together with the skill of comparison between the old city and the new one. It shows how the comparatively inferior old city developed into a green homeland, which treasures water, values green and adores emotion. In this way, the precious history can be retained, the readers will also have a lateral view of how old Putuo District changed into a new one, and the people will be full of lofty sentiments in making their contribution to the construction of a new Putuo.

This volume was completed under the concerted efforts and the collective cooperation of the Public Relations Department of the District Party Committee, the District Cartulary, the District Housing Construction Committee, the District Committee on Housing Development and the West Group. The Party Committee and the local government of the district also placed great value on the edition of the volume. Here, we want to express our heart-felt gratitude for the relevant departments, the neighborhood committees and the towns of the district who provided us with the detailed information. Our gratitude also goes to many comrades, such as Chen Taiming, Lu yuanmin, Jin genbao and so on who offered us some very precious photographs.

Oversight and deficiency may appear due to the limitation of our knowledge. We sincerely hope that our readers can point them and have them corrected.

Editor
Aug. 2002



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