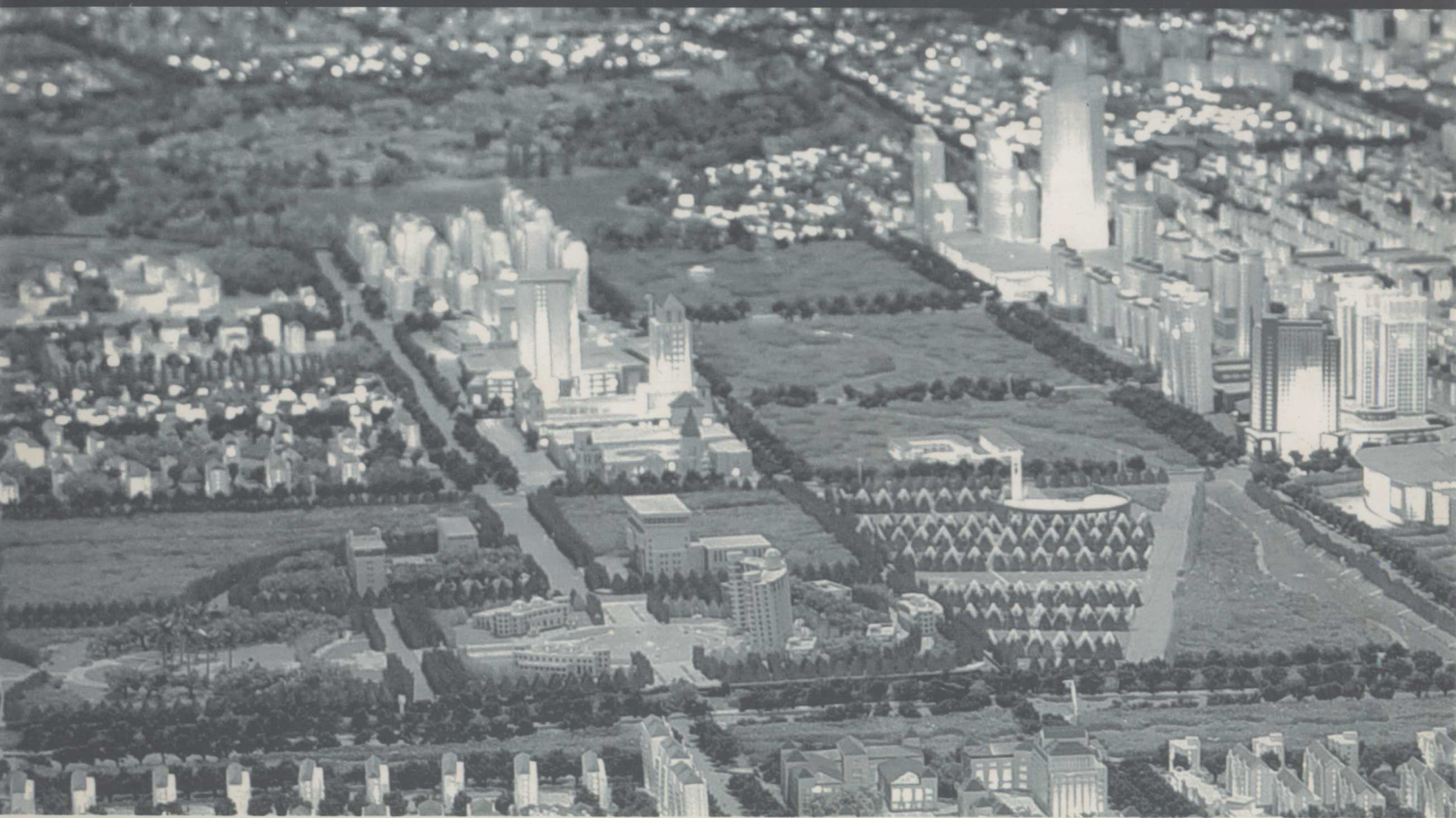


A CLASSIC PLANNING OF NEW CITY IN CHINA

中国新城规划典范

上海松江新城规划设计国际竞标方案精品集



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主编：王振亮 副主编：刘嘉峰

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松江是一个千年古城，在明清时期曾经创造过辉煌。有“衣被天下”，“苏松（苏州府、松江府）财富半天下”之美誉。

进入21世纪，松江抓住了前所未有的历史机遇，建设了上海市惟一的国家级旅游度假区，上海市第一个市级工业区，上海市第一个国家级出口加工区，上海市第一个大学城，上海市第一条郊区轨道交通，上海市第一个重点建设的郊区新城等等。1992年以来的十多年间，松江社会经济高速发展，国内生产总值、工农业生产总值、外贸出口拨交值、财政收入等平均每年分别以超过24%、25%、27%、28%的速度递增。松江社会经济协调发展所打下的良好基础，成为上海市郊区城市化“一城九镇”重点发展战略的必然组成部分。

松江新城被确定为重点发展目标以后，建设什么样的新城、如何来建设新城就成为摆在管理者和建设者面前的主要课题。上海作为中国第一大都市、世界著名的区域性城市，正在豪迈地向世界级的城市冲刺；同时，在WTO框架下，中国城市规划设计市场已经向外国开放。因此，根据市政府的统一部署，松江新城的风貌规划设计聘请了发达国家的著名设计公司参加。为了体现公开、公平、公正的原则，也为了取得最优秀的规划设计方案，新城规划设计采取了面向全世界公开征集方案的方式进行。

风貌规划设计国际招标工作的成功运作，为松江新城的突进式发展起到了划时代的意义。本书荟萃了松江60平方公里规划建设范围内，重大项目、重要项目的若干次国际招标和国内招标的精品。

全书共分十一章：第一章介绍松江历史、社会经济发展概况和松江新城规划的发展演变；第二章介绍22平方公里新城示范区风貌规划设计国际竞标方案；第三章介绍由七所大学组成的松江大学城的规划设计国际竞标方案；第四章介绍新城核心区规划设计国际竞标方案；第五章介绍1平方公里范围的轨道交通枢纽区规划设计方案；第六章介绍10平方公里范围的大学城北区规划设计国际竞标方案；第七章介绍1平方公里英国特色风貌居住区规划设计国际竞标方案；第八章介绍若干有特色的居住小区规划设计竞标方案；第九章介绍城市园林生态环境规划与景观设计国际方案；第十章介绍松江历史文化名镇的保护与改造规划设计方案；第十一章介绍松江新城总体规划建设大纲的要点；以及作者多年来规划设计经验和规划管理经验的总结。

全书各章首先论述开发建设的总体思路，亦即“出题”，然后重点介绍规划设计国际方案，亦即“解答”。

本书可以供城市建设和规划管理工作、规划师和建筑师、高等院校相关专业的教师和学生参考。

The 1,000-year-old town of Songjiang flourished in the Ming and Qing Dynasties when it enjoyed the prestige of being the "Weaving Capital" and "Treasure Capital" of China.

With the advent of the 21st century, Songjiang seized an unprecedented opportunity to build the only national tourist vacation zone in Shanghai, the first industrial zone in Shanghai, the first national export-processing sector in Shanghai, the first University City in Shanghai, the first suburban railway in Shanghai, the first suburban new city of the important construction projects in Shanghai, etc. Since 1992, Songjiang has adjusted and coordinated the economic and social development and, as a result, its GDP, total agricultural and industrial output value, total appropriation of foreign export and financial revenue have increased annually by 24%, 25%, 27% and 28% respectively on average. The solid foundation set up by the coordinated development of Songjiang's social economy has inevitably become an integral part of the "One City and Nine Towns" development strategy for suburban urbanization in Shanghai.

After the authorities designated Songjiang as a major development goal, the key issues facing the administrators were what type of new city was to be built and how to build it. Being a world famous regional metropolis, Shanghai is marching steadfastly towards becoming a world-class international metropolis. At the same time, under the framework of the WTO, it was decided that the urban planning and design market should also be opened to foreign countries. The Municipal Government therefore invited prestigious design companies from developed countries to participate in all of the "One City and Nine Towns" planning and design competitions, in order to illustrate the principle of openness, fairness and impartiality through open competition and also to obtain the best planning concept.

The successful operation of international competition for Songjiang's city planning and urban design is of epoch-making significance in the leaping development of Songjiang New City. This book is a selection of schemes submitted to several international and domestic competitions for the key projects in the 60km² development of Songjiang.

The book contains 11 chapters. Chapter 1 introduces Songjiang's history, its social and economic development and planning evolution of the new city; Chapter 2 introduces the international competition schemes for the city planning and urban design of the 22 km² new city; Chapter 3 introduces the international competition schemes for the planning and design of the Songjiang University City which comprises seven universities; Chapter 4 deals with the international competition schemes for the central urban district planning and design of Songjiang New City; Chapter 5 is about the international competition schemes for the 1 km² rail transportation-hub district planning and design; Chapter 6 introduces the international competition schemes for the planning and design of the 10 km² northern district of the University City; Chapter 7 introduces the international competition schemes for the planning and design of the 1 km² authentic English style residential district; Chapter 8 introduces some international competition schemes of residential districts planning and design; Chapter 9 deals with the international competition schemes for the city ecological environment planning and landscape design; Chapter 10 details the planning and design schemes on preservation and redevelopment for Songjiang as a famous historic and cultural town; and Chapter 11 introduces the main points of the master planning and development outline for Songjiang New City.

In each chapter, the master development concept is first described, i.e., to raise the "problem"; then some planning and design schemes are detailed, i.e., to provide a "solution". Some contents in this book also summarize the author's experiences of many years in planning and design as well as in planning management.

This book is intended for construction and planning administration personnel, planners and architects, and also for university teachers and students of related professions. City leaders can also utilize this book for reference.

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英国阿特金斯集团在专业技术及管理服务领域为欧洲规模最大并在国际上领先的大型上市顾问集团公司。其核心服务领域包括: 城市发展、建筑及景观设计、城市基础设施建设、交通运输、房地产开发、工商业发展、生态环境、能源、电信、教育及卫生与健康等。

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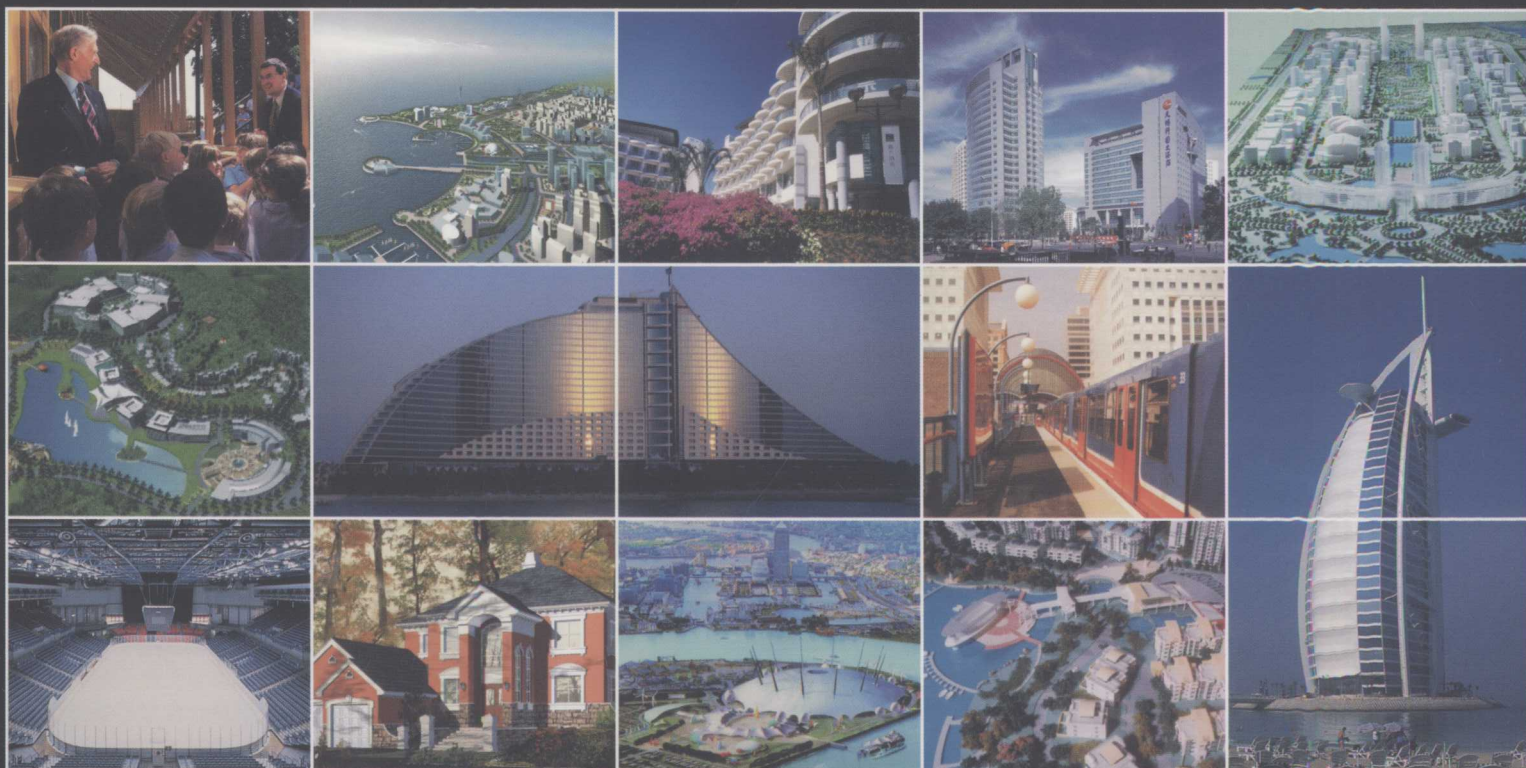
近年来, 阿特金斯在中国成功地完成了一系列城镇规划设计项目, 代表性项目有上海松江新城、广州珠江滨水区、深圳大梅沙、深圳宝安中心区、山东淄博新城、西安立丰小镇及成都温江镇等。

Atkins is one of the world's leading providers of professional, technologically-based consultancy and support services. We work with public and private sector clients in a range of markets, including urban development and regeneration, architectural and landscape design, rail, road, property, telecoms, nuclear, aviation, water, power, process, health, education, and defence.

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In recent years, Atkins has successfully secured and conducted a series of urban planning and urban design projects throughout China, including Shanghai Songjiang New City Planning and Urban Design, Guangzhou Pearl River Area Concept Plan and Focus Urban Design, Shenzhen Dameisha Master Plan, Shenzhen Baoan Central District Urban Design, Shandong Zibo New City Development Plan, Xi'an Lifeng New Town Master Plan, and Chengdu Wenjiang New Town Master Plan, etc.



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上海建境建筑造型有限公司是中国最大规模、最具影响力的专业模型公司之一。连锁机构分布上海、北京、广州、杭州、合肥、哈尔滨等地。公司拥有博士建筑师、规划设计师、美院雕塑系毕业人才、计算机专家,他们直接参与模型制作过程,人员素质、技术力量全国首屈一指。建境在全国首家引进意大利原装进口 CIELLE 品牌电脑雕刻机。2000 年开行业之先河,全国首家引进美国全进口 GCC 激光三维电脑雕刻机,雕刻精度达到令人叹为观止的 0.001mm,为模型的制作精度提供了有利的保证。公司充分发挥与同济大学密切合作的优势,不仅设计师亲自参与模型制作,而且公司还承接建筑方案设计咨询,为发展商提供设计制作一条龙服务。多年来被建筑设计界称之为“建筑艺术的代言人”。上海公司现拥有 350 余名年轻员工及 6000 多平米也许是世界上最大的模型制作梦工厂。建境是一个超速发展的活力团队,建境的目标是成为中国最优秀的专业建筑模型公司。

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目 录 |

松江概况与新城规划的演变	1
松江区概况	2
松江区历史发展的机遇和突破	11
新城规划的演变	14
新城示范区风貌规划设计国际竞标方案	21
松江新城国际竞标简介	22
英国 ATKINS 中标方案与英、意、法国际方案	28
松江大学城规划设计国际竞标方案	49
七所大学组成的松江大学城	51
已建成的三所大学规划设计方案	56
在建的四所大学规划设计方案	66
城市核心区规划设计国际竞标方案	109
城市核心区总体策划思路	110
英国 ATKINS 中标方案与英、意、法国际方案	112
核心区重点建筑群国际竞标方案	122
轨道交通枢纽区规划设计国际竞标方案	149
轨道交通枢纽区总体策划与建设思路	150
英国 ATKINS 中标方案	151
美国 MG 方案	162
大学城北区规划设计国际竞标方案	165
大学城北区总体策划与建设思路	166
英国 ATKINS 中标方案与中、法、日国际方案	167
特色风貌居住区规划设计国际竞标方案	183
特色风貌居住区的总体策划与建设思路	184
英国 ATKINS 中标方案与实施	185
各具特色的居住小区规划设计竞标方案	199
新城居住小区总体建设思路	200
各具特色的小区规划设计典型案例	202
城市园林生态环境规划与景观设计	217
总体规划指导思想与建设思路	218
英国 ATKINS 景观规划设计方案与实施	220
松江历史文化名镇的保护与改造规划设计方案	231
松江历史文化名镇的保护与改造设想	232
松江老街地区保护规划	234
中山路历史地段的改造与恢复	236
松江新城总体规划建设大纲	251
上海市松江新城总体规划建设大纲	252
上海市松江新城突进式发展的体制创新与探索	256
后记	262

Survey of Songjiang and the Evolution of Songjiang New City Planning	1
Survey of Songjiang	2
Opportunities and Breakthroughs in Songjiang's Historic Development	12
Evolution of Songjiang New City Planning	14
International Competition Schemes for City Planning & Urban Design, Songjiang New City	21
International Competitions for Songjiang New City	24
The Winning Scheme by Atkins and Schemes by British, Italian and French Companies	28
International Competition Schemes for University City Planning & Design, Songjiang New City	49
Seven Universities Comprising Songjiang University City	51
Planning & Design Schemes for Three Completed Universities	56
Planning & Design Schemes for Four Universities Under Construction	66
International Competition Schemes for Central Urban District Planning & Design, Songjiang New City	109
Overall Planning Concept for the Central Urban District	110
The Winning Scheme by Atkins and Schemes by British, Italian and French Companies	112
International Competition Schemes for Key Building Clusters in Central Urban District	122
International Competition Schemes for Rail Transportation-Hub District Planning & Design, Songjiang New City	149
Master Plan and Development Concept for the Rail Transportation-Hub District	150
The Winning Scheme by ATKINS	151
The Scheme by MG, USA	162
International Planning & Design Competition Schemes for Northern District of University City, Songjiang New City	165
Master Plan and Development Concept for Northern District of University City	166
The Winning Scheme by Atkins and Schemes by British, Italian and French Companies	167
International Competition Schemes for Unique Expression Residential District Planning & Design, Songjiang New City	183
Master Plan and Development Concept for Unique Expression Residential District	184
The Winning Scheme by ATKINS and Implementation	185
International Competition Schemes for Residential Districts Planning & Design, Songjiang New City	199
Overall Development Concept for Residential Districts in the New City	200
Typical Schemes for Residential Districts Planning & Design	202
Urban Landscape Ecological Environment Planning & Design	217
Master Planning Guiding Principles and Development Concept	218
Landscape Design Scheme by ATKINS and Implementation	220
Songjiang Old Town Preservation and Redevelopment Planning & Design Scheme	231
Preservation and Redevelopment Concept for Songjiang as a Famous Historic and Cultural Town	232
Preservation and Planning Concept for Old Street of Songjiang	234
Zhongshan Road Redevelopment and Rehabilitation	236
Songjiang New City Development Outline, Shanghai	251
Songjiang New City Development Outline, Shanghai	252
Development Framework Innovation and Exploration, Songjiang New City, Shanghai	256
Epilog	262

Evolution

[松江概况与新城规划的演变]

松江

○上海历史文化发源地

松江，是上海历史文化发源地，从公元 751 年建县到 1840 年鸦片战争爆发，一千多年间，这里一直是中国经济文化发达的重要城市。时世沧桑，在经历了中国改革开放二十多年后，古城松江开始了她的伟大复兴。松江人决心建一座新城。

Songjiang, the cradle of Shanghai's history and culture, was an important economic and cultural city in China for over 1,000 years, from the establishment of the county government in 751 A.D. to 1840 when the Opium War broke out. With the passage of time and twenty years after implementing China's reform and open-door policy, this ancient Songjiang city has begun a great renaissance. The people of Songjiang have determined to build a new city.

上海的母亲河——黄浦江





松江概况与新城规划的演变

松江区概况

地理位置 松江区位于上海市西南部，太湖流域碟形洼地底部，长江三角洲要冲，沪杭铁路、沪杭高速公路、同三国道、嘉金高速公路贯穿全区；是上海连接浙江和中国南方地区的主要门户；既是上海对外辐射的窗口，又是南方各省进驻上海的桥头堡。

历史沿革 松江历史悠久，有着丰富的历史与文化底蕴。据考古资料显示，约6000年前在松江九峰一带已有先民生息。秦时，本区地属会稽郡的长水县（秦末改为拳县）东境，海盐县北境，娄县（现昆山县）南境。唐天宝十年（公元751年），吴郡太守赵居贞奏请划本部郡昆山南境、嘉兴东境、海盐北境之地，建立华亭县。元至元十四年（1277年）升华亭府，辖华亭1县；次年，改为松江府。至清嘉庆十年（1805年），松江府辖7县（华亭、上海、青浦、娄县、奉贤、金山、南汇）1厅（川沙）。民国元年（1912年）废府，华亭、娄县合并为华亭县。民国3年改为松江县。民国期间，江苏省设行政督察专员公署于松江。1949年5月13日松江解放后，苏南行署曾设松江专区。1958年1月，松江专区撤消，松江县并入苏州专区，11月划入上海市。1998年6月，松江撤县建区，成为上海大都市的有机组成部分。2000年，松江新城在上海市郊区城市化发展“一城九镇”城镇建设战略中成为重点发展的“新城”。

资源条件

——土地和人口 松江区全区土地面积约605平方公里，在上海地区属于土地资源比较丰富、级差地租比较高的区域。2000年全国第五次人口普查显示，松江区常住人口为641156人；2002年底统计，常住人口已经超过72万人，流动人口达到25万人以上。

——水资源 松江区处于黄浦江上游，境内水域宽广，雨量充沛，水资源丰富，平均年总水量达到82.38亿立方米。松江是黄浦江上游的水资源保护区，水质较好，是上海市水环境最清洁的地区之一。

旅游资源 松江区是上海地区惟一拥有山丘资源的地区，有东佘山（海拔72.4米，下同）、西佘山（97.2米）、凤凰山（50.0米）、薛山（74.1米）、辰山（69.9米）、天马山（98.2米）、钟贾山（39.2米）、小机山（38.9米）、横山（68.0米）。松江山水景色秀丽，古迹众多，人文荟萃，旅游资源丰富。唐、宋、元、明、清各代古建筑、古园林保存较多；历代文人辈出。鸦片战争以后，上海（县）成为我国对外交往的主要口岸之一。松江（府）作为当时上海地区最高行政长官之驻跸（府衙所在地），东西方文化在此交汇，给松江地方留下宝贵的资源。

松江九峰三泖兼有山水之胜，山多茂林秀竹，郁郁葱葱。松江镇是上海的历史文化名镇，古建筑、古遗址众多。其中，唐代陀罗尼经幢、宋代兴圣教寺塔（方塔）等被列为全国文物保护单位；护珠塔（斜塔）、元代清真寺等7项被列为上海市级文物保护单位，还有区级文物保护单位登记单位逾40家。

近年来，松江以优越的环境与地理优势开辟了国家级佘山旅游度假区，建设了上海影视基地、上海青青旅游世界等众多旅游景点和区域。

经济发展 20世纪90年代，松江区人民在上海市委、市政府的正确领导下，在邓小平理论和“三个代表”重要思想指引下，解放思想，实事求是，抓住机遇，加快发展，积极探索符合松江实际、发挥松江特长的发展新路。从加快“三大”的发展（大工业、大旅游、大农业），到提出“三个集中”的发展思路（工业布局向园区集中、人口居住向城镇集中、农业向农场集中），到形成“一城三区”的规模（松江城、工业区、新城区、佘山旅游度假区），再到提出“一城三片”的全区域城乡经济社会可持续发展和产业布局的总体发展思路，初步形成了市场化经营管理、多元化投资建设、区域化总体布局、开放性协调发展的新格局。

从1990年到2000年，松江区经济发展取得了长足的发展。全区国内生产总值由1990年的15.73亿元，增加到2000年的130.89亿元，2002年国内生产总值达到180.08亿元年均递增23.6%；工农业总产值由47.87亿元增加到421.06亿元，2002年达到604.6亿元，年均递增24.3%；其中，工业总产值由39.76亿元增加到406.75亿元，年均递增26.2%；财政收入由2.36亿元增加到21.28亿元，2002年财政收入达到40.38亿元，年均递增25.0%；其中，外贸出口拨交值由9.38亿元增加到104.28亿元，年均递增27.2%。



上海市图例

Survey of Songjiang and the Evolution of Songjiang New City Planning

Survey of Songjiang

Geographic location

Songjiang is located in the southwest of Shanghai, at the bottom of the dish-shaped low-lying Tai Lake valley. It is the communication center of the Yangtze River Delta, with Shanghai-Hangzhou Railway, Shanghai-Hangzhou Highway, Tongshan National Highway, and Jiading-Jinshan Highway traversing the whole area. It is also Shanghai's main gateway connecting with Zhejiang and the southern part of China. It acts both as the window of Shanghai to open to the outside world and as a bridgehead for southern provinces to enter Shanghai.

Historical development

Songjiang has a very long history with an abundant historical and cultural heritage. Archaeological findings show that about 6,000 years ago there were residents living at Jiufeng of Songjiang. In the Qing Dynasty, this district belonged to Changshui County east (renamed Quan County in late Qing), Haiyan County north and Lou County (now Kunshan County) south of Huiji Prefecture. In the 10th Tianbao year of the Tang Dynasty (751 A.D.), the governor of Wu Prefecture, Zhao Juzhen, presented a memorandum to the emperor about incorporating Kunshan County south, Jiaxing east and Haiyan north to establish Huating County. From the beginning to the 14th year of the Yuan Dynasty (1277), Huating County was promoted to Huating Prefecture, governing one Huating County, and in the next year, it was renamed Songjiang Prefecture. By the 10th Jiaqing year of the Qing Dynasty (1805), Songjiang Prefecture governed seven counties (Huating, Shanghai, Qingpu, Lou, Fengxian, Jingshan, and Nanhui) and one Bureau (Chuansha). In the first year of the Republic of China (1912), prefectures were abolished, Huating and Lou County were combined into Huating County. In the 3rd year of the Republic of China, it was renamed Songjiang County. During the period of the Republic of China, Jiangsu Province set an administration supervision prefecture commissioner's office at Songjiang. After the liberation of Songjiang on May 13, 1949, the administrative office of South Jiangsu established the Songjiang Prefecture. In January 1958, Songjiang prefecture was abolished and Songjiang County was incorporated into Suzhou Prefecture and then into Shanghai municipality in November. In June 1998, Songjiang was upgraded from a county to an administrative district, becoming an organic part of Shanghai metropolis. In 2000, Songjiang New City became one of the important "New City" construction projects under the "One City and Nine Towns" development strategy for suburban urbanization in Shanghai.

Resources conditions

Land and population: Songjiang covers an area of 605 km², with relatively abundant land resources and bigger differences in land rentals among all districts in Shanghai. The 5th national census in 2000 showed that the population of permanent residents in Songjiang reached 641,156. By the end of 2002, statistics showed that the number of permanent residents was over 720,000 while the transient population had reached more than 250,000.

Water resources: Located in the upper reaches of the Huangpu River, Songjiang is rich in water resources with many streams flowing within its area combined with sufficient rainfall, giving an average annual total water volume of 8.238 billion cubic meters. Songjiang is the water resource protection district in the upper reaches of the Huangpu River, so it enjoys good water quality and is one of the districts with the cleanest water environment in Shanghai.

Tourism resources

Songjiang is the only district with hilly terrain in Shanghai, including East Sheshan (72.4m above sea level), west Sheshan (97.2m), Fenghuangshan (50.5m), Xueshan (74.1m), Chenshan (69.9m), Tianmashan (98.2m), Zhonggushan (39.2m), Xiaojishan (38.9m) and Hengshan (68m). Songjiang is renowned for its beautiful hilly and water scenery, and there are many places of historic interests. Many ancient buildings and gardens of the Tang, Song, Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties are preserved in good condition. Men of letters have come forth in large numbers in various historic ages. Since the Opium War, Shanghai (County) has become one of the most important ports linking China with foreign countries and Songjiang (Prefecture), being the location of the office of the highest administrator in Shanghai, has mingled eastern and western cultures and left behind many valuable resources.

The JiuFeng and Mao Lake in Songjiang are places of interest with hills and streams. There are many hills luxuriantly green with dense forests and elegant stands of bamboo. Songjiang town is a famous historic town in Shanghai with many ancient buildings and relics, among which the Toulunijing Building of the Tang Dynasty and Xingsheng Religious Tower (Square Tower) of the Song Dynasty are listed as historical and cultural sites under State protection. Seven sites such as the Huzhu Tower (Tilted Tower), the Mosque of the Yuan Dynasty are listed as historical and cultural sites under Shanghai municipality-level protection, and more than 40 sites are registered as historical and cultural sites under district-level protection.

In recent years, Songjiang has taken advantage of its excellent environment and geographic conditions to create many tourist attractions such as the national Sheshan tourist vacation zone, the Shanghai movie and TV base, Shanghai Ever Green World, etc.

Economic development

In the 1990s, under the leadership of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee and Municipal Government, and under the guidance of Deng Xiaoping Theory and the important thought of Three Represents, the people of Songjiang have opened their minds, employed practical and realistic approaches, and seized the opportunities to speed up development. At the same time they are actively exploring new development concepts to realise Songjiang's practical situations and unique advantages. From the point of speeding up the development of "Three Larges" (large industries, large tourism, large agriculture) to developing the concept of "Three Concentrations" (industries to be concentrated in the industrial parks, people's housing to be concentrated in towns and agriculture to be concentrated in farms), from forming the scale of "One City and Three Districts" (Songjiang city, industrial zone, New Town district, Sheshan tourist vacation zone), to proposing the master concept of "One City and Three Sectors" for the economic and social sustainable development and industry layout of the entire district, Songjiang has preliminarily established a new order featuring market-oriented operation and management, diversified investments for construction, multi-sector master plan layout as well as open and coordinated development.

From 1990 to 2000 Songjiang achieved great progress in its economic development. Its GDP increased to 13.089 billion yuan in 2000 from 1.573 billion yuan in 1990, annually raised 23.6% on the average, and reached 18.008 billion yuan in 2002. The total agricultural and industrial output value increased to 42.106 billion yuan from 4.787 billion yuan, annually raised 24.3% on the average, and reached 60.46 billion yuan in 2002. The total industrial output value increased to 40.675 billion yuan from 3.976 billion yuan, annually raised 26.2% on the average. The finance revenue increased to 2.128 billion yuan from 0.236 billion yuan, annually raised 25.0% on the average, and reached 4.038 billion yuan in 2002. The appropriation of foreign export increased to 10.428 billion yuan from 0.938 billion yuan, annually raised 27.2% on the average.