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CHENGDU PANORAMA - THE PEOPLE, CITY, ENVIRONMENT AND INDUSTRY - A NEW PARADIGM OF CHENGDU



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URBAN WISDOM ADVANCING WITH CHINA

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2019年科伦坡内西玛卡亚庭院中心，作为拉玛巴利寺的一部分，这座精巧的寺庙建在人工岛上，由设计师杰弗里巴里在1985年建造，其特色正在建设的高层公寓，作为新城建设的一部分，贸易高度240米，建造40层，城市街道在咖啡馆和汽车、摩托车车行走在同一条马路上；佛佛和它的车后车在同一个平面下建设，提升巴里所信奉的自然与平衡，在全球化的背景下，论为了追求建筑高度的竞技场。

—沈悦



大窑村背井离乡的农民工几乎是不会被别人打骂。可如鱼已习惯了“被鱼腥”。墙上贴着禁止拍照的标识，所以每次拍照前都先小心冀冀地问，几乎都是微笑着谦让地回答可以拍照的。调查组科的大叔对照着手机里的意见，背对着我，开始白就谁家拿个。今天有来呢！这种自给的人味，那部也所有自下而上的生长力一样，大概都是生活赋予的一种选择。

——江玮



住宅小区，工地脚手架，地铁枢纽，这看似平淡的场景下，是 Neur Deift（新代尔夫特）计划的野心。计划开始于 2012 年，位于 Deift 老城西南方向，涵盖面积 24 公顷，将于 2025 年建成 1200 个住宅和超 40000 平方米的城市图书馆。Deift 中心火车站是 Neur Deift 计划中最早项目之一，由于资金问题，建设持续了三年，且计划的铁路轨道只完成了两席。火车站的建设甚至使 Deift 市政府在 2014 年濒临破产。2016 年，荷兰经济开始全面复苏，Neur Deift 才出版了图中“热火朝天”的建设态势。



认知巴黎的九个维度
Nine Dimensions To Recognizing Paris

梁晓虎 著
Liang Xiaohu

—崔国 城市中国



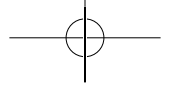
—佟鑫 城市中国



——周详 东南大学(曾为本刊海外观察员)



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由抽象到写实，由写意到工笔

天府新区“公园城市”设计思考

A BLUEPRINT NEEDS TO BE DRAWN CONTINUOUSLY

THOUGHTS ON URBAN DESIGN OF TIANFU NEW AREA

文 / 匡晓明[城市中国总编]
Text / KUANG Xiaoming[Chief Editor of Urban China]



伴随着“中国式造城”运动，中国的城市建设从摊大饼式的“干城一面”走向贪大求洋求怪的另一极端，对城市风貌产生了根本性影响。在静态的城市规划总框架之下，城市建设的局部实施缺乏动态的管理。“奇奇怪怪”的建筑遍地开花。多样性的城市建设需要城市设计的全过程管控，弹性的管理。天府新区的“公园城市”设计是一次全生命周期管理的实践，从“园”、“公”、“合”、“文”及“智”五大要点出发，“一张蓝图绘到底”，由写意画到写实画，构建人与自然和谐的生命共同体。

城市设计的全生命周期管理

LIFE CYCLE MANAGEMENT OF URBAN DESIGN

改革开放40年以来，中国的国土空间经历了重大重塑，城市建设、城市规模、住房水平发生了重大的变化。1981~2016年，城市建设区面积从0.74万平方公里增长到5.43万平方公里，城市建设用地总面积0.67万平方公里增长到5.28万平方公里。1978~2008年，中国的住房年建设量从近1亿平方米增长到6亿多平方米。2017年城镇住房竣工面积约9亿平方米。1978~2017年，中国城镇住宅存量从不到14亿平方米增至267亿平方米，城镇人均住房建筑面积从8.1平方米增至32.8平方米。1998年房改以来，每年的新房销售交易量约从1亿平方米增长到17亿平方米。城市建设和管理侧重于“数量”，建设项目只要符合容积率、建筑密度等一些指标要求就可以实施。但这造成了普遍的“大城市病”的问题，建筑“贪大媚洋求怪”、城市新区“干城一面”以及“百米”新城、高架桥、宽马路等现象不断涌现。追求“数量”的城市建设包藏着各种各样的质量隐患。为了提高城市建设水平，塑造城市风貌特色，有序推进城市设计工作，完善城市规划建设管理，2017年3月14日，住房和城乡建设部发布了《城市设计管

理办法》，并于6月1日起施行。该《办法》规定，总体城市设计应当确定城市风貌特色，保护自然山水格局，优化城市形态格局，明确公共空间体系，但是没有给出具体的实施建议和办法，城市设计的管理还没有落实。

中国的城市建设已经进入高质量发展新阶段，以解决城市问题为导向，注重精细化管理。笔者认为城市设计管理具有目标与问题双重导向，城市设计应该是全生命周期的管理，具有较强的动态属性。如果简单地用城市设计导则来管控，根本就无法应对多样化城市项目的具体管理问题。城市设计应该是一种公共政策，是对城市公共空间进行的公共干预。它解决的是城市公共空间建筑群体的整体空间设计问题，强调的是建筑群体所展现的整体公共空间效果，体现的是建筑群体的整体性与和谐性。这不仅仅是天际线和城市风貌的问题，也不只是宽马路的问题，还应该也包含地下空间的整体开发问题。城市设计是通过约束单体建筑来实现城市公共利益的最大化。城市公共空间，如城市广场、滨水空间，其整体空间秩序和空间质量直接反映了城市的空间质量和水平。因此，城市设计不仅要解决整体空间秩序的问题，还要考虑单体建筑个性化的问题。城市需要整体性与多样性

相结合，整体性代表秩序和公共利益，个性化代表丰富性和活力。城市建设项目各不相同，设计师也无法预知项目的开发者。所以，城市设计不可能是一个静止的过程，而是具有显著的动态性特点。以前的城市设计图都是静止的未来蓝图，忽略了动态化属性。天府新区的总规划师制度实际上就是城市设计责任设计师制度，通过责任设计师的确定，来全程参与和管控城市公共空间，最终实现城市公共空间的整体性和多样性。

动态思维的城市设计

URBAN DESIGN WITH DYNAMIC THOUGHTS

聘请国内一流专业机构的城市设计专家作为总规划师，不仅是天府新区成都管委会体制机制改革创新的具体实践，更是城市设计全过程管控的一项重要内容。作为天府新区总规划师，任期5年，笔者总结了总规划师的工作内容，主要包括以下两个方面：

一方面为新区总体规划发展当好“军师”。出谋划策，通过充分发挥自身规划技术的领衔作用，通过总规划师自身工作经验，将国内外最先进的理念、最重要的思想，以及最实用的实践传导到天府新区，助力新区尽快绘出更好的发展建设蓝图，加快建设全面体现新发展理念示范区。笔者还参与了北京城市副中心的规划，雄安新区的规划、长三角示范区的规划，这些重要的规划设计经验都将通过总规划师角色传导到天府新区的规划实践当中。

另一方面是城市设计责任设计师的工作。主要包括两项内容：一是参与土地出让条件中城市设计内容的最终确定。二是项目建筑方案报批中城市设计的审查工作。由于项目具有相当的多样性和复杂性，简单的城市设计导则难以适应动态的规划管理，所以在土地出让条件中会针对具体的项目提出更具有针对性的城市设计条件。随后，对建筑报批方案，提出针对城市设计条件履行状况的审查。

以前的规划合作模式仅仅是单个规划的合作，很有可能是“图上画画，墙上挂挂”，城市设计师并不能参与实施的后续维护。这种方法是一种终极蓝图的静态思维。“一张蓝图绘到底”，应该是一种动态思维的城市设计体现，是持续不断地“绘”到底，而非“挂”到底。城市是一个复杂的巨系统，任何人都不可能精准地预测未来。真正意义上的“一张蓝图绘到底”应该是充分地理解城市的发展动态属性与不确定属性，犹如绘画艺术，写意者专其神，工写者重其形，将发展的目标与动态的属性相结合，在这张图纸上一步步由粗到细、由抽象到写实、由写意到工笔，真正在过程中将城市设计书写在大地上。

城市规划从编制完成到实现是一个漫长的过程，以前编制完成后，规划编制机构与政府部门的委托关系就结束了，一般没有后续维护这一环节，这次天府新区聘用总规划师确保了规划的完整实施和“一张蓝图绘到底”。

天府新区“公园城市”设计的五大要点

FIVE KEY POINTS OF PARK URBAN DESIGN IN TIANFU NEW AREA

成都提出“东进、南拓、西控、北改、中优”十字方针，统筹布局建设66个产业新城，划定“三区三线”，构建“两山、两网、两环、六片”的生态本底，是将城市整体置于同一发展规划框架之内，系统性解决

城市病。先谋全局，再谋一域，先谋千年，再谋十年，城市在五个方向上的发展对策将产生整体性效应。南拓区域的发展对策是着力打造绿色人文宜居、特色鲜明、独具魅力的城市新形态，并将从“培育新经济、塑造新形态、构筑新生活、区域协同发展”四个方面落实。天府新区勇担“南拓”重任。

2018年2月11日，习近平总书记到天府新区视察，提出了“公园城市”的思想。这不仅是总书记对成都天府新区发展提出的新要求，也是对天府新区以往工作的肯定。天府新区作为“公园城市”的首提地，更要勇于担当和引领中国城市规划的发展，起好示范作用，高标准、高质量规划建设天府新区和国家自主创新示范区。为此，同年5月，成都市委、市政府组织成立了“天府公园城市研究院”，以“公园城市”为新理念对城市规划进行系统地梳理和研究，并且形成了成都市公园城市规划的总体纲要，以期充分发挥“天府公园城市研究院”的研究成果和市委范书记对公园城市的总结及相关要求，并全面展开了天府新区公园城市提升规划工作，目前已经完成，且付诸实施。

作为该研究院其中的一员，笔者系统参与了公园城市体系的研究，并按照公园城市的整体规划要求，进行了天府新区新一轮的公园城市提升规划。

围绕构建人与自然生命共同体的价值理念，笔者提出“公园城市”的五大设计要点：“园”、“公”、“合”、“文”及“智”，强调城市建在公园里，城市无处不公园。

“园”，即建设“公园中的城市”，提升全域生态价值。空间上，城与园相互交融，形态上，网格式相通。

“公”，即践行以人民为中心的发展理念。城市设计要为城市提供更多的公共产品，包括公共空间、绿地公园、公共服务配套设施、公共交通等，突出公共属性。

“合”，即公园与城市的有机融合。强调组团式布局 and 整体和谐，避免摊大饼，规划职住平衡的组团功能板块。

“文”，即发掘文化资源提升城市品质。强调文化的重要意义，把地域文化、地方文化的内涵注入到每一个组团，以文化要素为触媒，激发城市活力。

“智”，即人工智能融于城市智慧建设。强调智慧城市建设，将智慧交通、智慧医疗、智慧产业、智慧管理融于新一版城市设计当中。

从这五大要点出发，天府新区新一轮的城市设计确定了天府新区直管区形成三大功能板块，即总部会展板块、科学城板块和文化创意板块，将生产、生活、生态有机融合，以人民为中心，并回应了人民对美好生活的向往。

生态文明的新时代，作为“人、城、境、业”高度和谐统一的现代化城市形态，天府新区以城市设计加强形态管控，采用总规划师制度为其“保驾护航”。以生态为本底，以公园为基础底色，天府新区“公园城市”设计将绿色先导、轨交先导、活力先导三者融合共生，强调公共属性、智慧建设、在地文化和组团式空间布局，开创了可持续发展的城市建设和管控新模式。●



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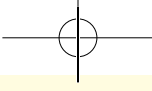
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黄页

Yellow Pages

英文版《城市中国》(部分)
English Version of *Urban China* (Partly)

Integration and Publicity Are Key Words

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At present, the city's construction brand with the highest landscaping standards in China is the National Ecological Garden City. Compared with the previous 'Garden City', it has increased the relevant indicators for measuring ecological protection, ecological construction and restoration level, and paid more attention to the quality of the urban ecological environment. But now, affiliated green space of workplace and protection green space of historical buildings within the city are semi-public. Especially in the old city area of Chengdu, many historical protected buildings are comprehensive courtyard buildings which combine residential place, ancestral hall and garden. Separated by a wall, public space becomes semi-private, and the use of public space is limited. The biggest difference between Park City and the concepts of the city proposed in the past is publicity. Academician Wu Zhiqiang once explained the meaning of 'Park City': 'Public' represents publicity, corresponding to the function of public communication and the public facilities should be open to the public; 'garden' refers to various recreational areas, corresponding to the ecosystem; 'city' corresponds to human habitation and life; 'city' implies to industrial economic activities. It emphasis ecology, culture, mindset and form, described as 'four pathways in one'; material production, spiritual production, cultural production and healthy production are known as 'four productions in one'; 'public and combination' concentrate on the integration of ecology, life and production under the public base, which makes the city a complete living body and forms an effective institutional mechanism to ensure the operation.

INTEGRATE THE CONCEPT OF ECOLOGICAL CORRIDOR

From the perspective of human civilization and urban history, the city has always been the center of human civilization and its most important value was living. After the 1830s, industrial and social diseases were rampant in the UK. At that time, cit-

ies were crowded, the functions were missing, and the pollution was severe. As an effective 'Antidote' and the 'Green Lung' of the city, parks appeared. This was the earliest birth of urban parks. Recently, China's urban society has been transformed; people's spiritual and cultural needs have gradually increased; and more attention has been paid to green space and health. The greatest value of Park City developing is to improve the city's living value. For urban development, the construction of the old city and the new district should be treated differently. The following two points also should be noted: First, the frame of a new district's construction should be given at the planning stage. The old center needs to demolish the wall based on the existing natural system, release the public space as much as possible, enrich the quality of the open space, and improve the efficiency and happiness of the residents.

Second, improve the quality of the river and waterfront area, add the concept of Ecological Corridor, and fulfil the ecological function. The wild erness has an irreplaceable influence on human spirit and health, which has been proved internationally, and it is also the fundamental difference between the Garden Corridor and the Ecological Corridor. In recent years, Chengdu has been building the 'Green Way', but it biased towards artificial greening. For example, the project widening greening on both sides of the Suzhou Creek in Shanghai. It is just a kind of beautification of urban landscape, relatively close to nature, but has not yet played an ecological role. Moreover, there is a specific spatial structure on the riversides are very accustomed to, where we plan green belts, main roads and multiple-layers residential buildings in a close-to distance order. People need to go through wide urban roads to reach the waterfront space, which is a great destruction and waste of the river space. This sort of situation is very typical in Taiyuan. When you look from the air, two over-100-meters green belts on both sides of the river are splendid,

but it is too far away from the citizens' daily life yet inconvenient. On the contrary, there are many foreign cities arranged cultural and public facilities in the waterfront space, which is closely tied to people's life and worth learning.

The wilderness of natural rivers is an essential indicator of Park City. The Ecological Corridor underlines the naturalness, wilderness and ecology of the waterfront space. It focuses on the natural harmony of visual sense rather than simply broaden the hardening or landscaping. The scenery of the rural in Chengdu is astonishing, and the mountains and rivers are magnificent. However, according to the concept of the Green Way, they may build a 50-meter green tree belt, which will inevitably obstruct the scene of the mountains and rivers in the distance, causing damage to the landscape. Landscape belt around the Chaohu Lake, is the most prominent problem in this plan. The lakeside scenery supposes to be beautiful, but after the construction of the greenway, tall trees will enclose the lake and block the sight, and it will also eliminate the atmospheres on the lakeshore. Raising the greenery but destroying the scenery with no measurable effect achieved. It is clearly the wrong approach.

THE LIFE VALUE OF LONGQUAN MOUNTAIN

In 2017, Chengdu proposed the 'Ten Words Policy' for its spatial development, including 'extend the east, develop the south, control the west, improve the north, and maintain the middle. After that, the government announced a white paper on industrial development, and the urban spatial pattern of 'one mountain with two wings' was formed. From then on, Urban development started to extend eastward, cross the Longquan Mountain, enter the 'City Center + Eastern New District' twin cities era. According to the plan, by the end of next year, the Longquan Mountain Urban Forest Park will be initially built to create a world-class urban green core and an international urban living room. In

The Development Stage of American Parks And The Characteristics of Community Parks at Various Stages

Period	Development Stage of Urban Park	Development Characteristics of Community Park
1850s~1900s 1900s~1930s	The Pleasure Ground The Reform Park	Most of them were spacious and decorative and served the surrounding residential area. Became the place for the citizen to social and entertaining. The design of parks changed from art priority to function priority.
1930s~1965s	The Recreation Facility	Community-scale interactions began to prevail; The scale of new parks was reduced due to government fiscal austerity; Multi-functional recreation facilities were promoted; But functional ly superior, low-cost design and conservativeness of new materials also led to the standardization of park design.
1965 to present	The Open System	Minimized development, flexible site selection and free form of the design were incorporated into the networked urban park system; The public began to participate in the construction of community parks and began to pay attention to the individual needs of children and young adults.

this new spatial pattern, the Longquan Mountain is no longer the ecological barrier, but will become the urban green core, which means that Chengdu will change from the hyperbolic structure of 'two mountains surrounding one city' to the elliptical pattern of 'one mountain with two wings'. Positioned as the 'Green Core', it aims to be the city center, associating with urban public facilities, with convenient traffic accessibility. Wilderness and original ecology are the beauty of nature. Compared to the Mississippi River in the United States, China's rivers are usually artificially modified when they run through the cities, which makes them lack of naturalness. Riverside landscape, with low visual quality, is short of wilderness and cannot play an objective role in promoting spiritual production. In the 1960s, the Congress of America clearly stated that all buildings within the national territory must be evaluated for landscapes, including color, view, and protection policies, all of which must be demonstrated in advance. Therefore, highways in the U.S. are blended with the surrounding environment. When people drive along the roads, they could enjoy a panoramic view of the local landscape. Chengdu has some unique 'forest tribes' in its rural, where farmhouses organically integrate with the surroundings, including natural arbors, bamboo forests, rivers and cultivated lands, like the Wonderland. It should draw on the experience of American, pay more attention to the integrity of the regional landscape and make it possible to show the entire view along the highway.

ESTABLISH THE PARK SYSTEM

The scientific significance of Park City is that it is

an advanced stage of the Ecological Garden City. The Park City emphasizes the simultaneous development of society, economy and culture but also the material production of space. At the same time, the spiritual and healthy output is also in progress. It pursuits the full benefits of public space, synchronizing the mental requirements of people and the need to create wealth for the society. The specific construction demands to be considered from the following four perspectives: First, establish a regional ecological security system, including national parks, nature reserves, various scenic spots and wetland parks. Second, combine the regional park system with the urban structure. 'People-oriented' to expand employment and reduce commuting distance. Drawing on Singapore's 'people-oriented' experience, adjust the urban arrangement and the related industry group layout so that the majority of the residents of each group will be employed in their group. Chengdu can seize the opportunity of planning for the new district to implement group-style development. The green isolation belt between city groups is not real greening, but a park system that combines leisure, recreation and various sports and cultural activities. Third, organize the park system and complete the park type structure. Relying on and continuing the original park system, including mixed parks, specific parks, community parks, etc., to meet the demands of all levels of the citizens. At present, the park green space indicators in Chengdu have reached the standard, but the type is still single, and the structure of the park system also needs to be completed. Therefore, we can start from two aspects: on the one hand, we can build more specific

parks, such as children's parks and sports parks; on the other hand, we can diversify the functions of the parks and introduce relevant sports facilities to them. The simple use of greening and rewarding can no longer meet the needs of modern people for parks. Under the current economic development and living condition, the park has been placed as a new society public life center. Increasing sports venues and facilities has become an efficient way to create a healthy city. Fourth, deepen the park complex -- create park-based functional area. Promote the unification of spiritual, cultural, healthy production and material production in each functional area. The prominent feature of the park-based functional area is the multi-faceted organic integration of not only the natural system and the physical space system but also ecological power and technological power. It promotes innovation and development of functional areas. Multi-dimensional public activity space, building density, green viewing rate, accessibility, walking efficiency and recreation are the critical indicators for measuring the park-based degree of a functional area .

FOCUS ON THE VALUE OF ECOLOGICAL SPACE

Ecological space is the foundation of urban development, and it is vital to regulating human-land relations and social relations. Park City is a significant factor for the implementation of ecological civilization and the goal of all cities' development. In each city, the characteristics of the landscape may be different, and the construction indicators of the Park City may not be necessarily the same, but the basic framework of the Park City building



Internationally Representative Assessment Awards and Representative Cities

City Quality Assessment	Evaluation factor	Evaluation agency	Case city	Ranking
Global urban quality of life	Entertainment and natural environment	Mercer Management Consulting	Vienna	First in the world
			Singapore	Firs in the Asia Pacific
Global livable city	Culture, environmental and education	Economic Intelligence Unit	Melbourne	First in the world
			Vienna	Second in the world
			Vancouver	Third in the world
Global Health City	Greenland Growth Rate	The Guardian	Singapore	First in the world
			Tokyo	First in the world


is consistent with its core ideas. The core concept of the design is ecology, style, mindset and form, called ‘four states in one’, which means that we should focus on the materials production as well as the mental health needs of people engaged in the production. Giving them a sense of belonging and accomplishment, can play a role in managing their mind. The focus of ‘four states in one’ is to finally implement ecology, cultural state and the mental state into the spatial form. The mental state mentioned above means the needs and behavior traits of people, which the design of Park City should value. The Park City theoretically indicates the time and space synchronization of material production, spiritual production, cultural production and healthy production, which refers to ‘four productions in one’.

‘Four states in one’ and ‘four productions in one’ will make a spatial system for the city, maximize the intensive use of urban space, organize the functions of the city and the industrial chain group with the park as the center and form a comprehensive park integrating production and life. The future city should be a collection of park complexes. The top three cities in the ranking of various types of livable cities in the world all have the concept of

the park complex. The core value of this concept is to take people's needs as the starting point while satisfying the time and space unity of human material production and spiritual production. In the production process, people can gain the benefit of the natural state to the mental state and improve their health. For example, Tencent's headquarter of building in Shenzhen, has a garden-like environment, being equipped with a variety of leisure and health facilities, which can help employees to relieve stress and adjust mood.

Planning the use of land by the park and gathering derivative industries have become a type of region with particular functions. This strategy is common in some foreign countries but not in China. Shanghai's Gucun Park is relatively close, but it only has driven real estate without deriving high-tech, research and development industries. Park City emphasizes the mutual penetration of the park system and the urban functional system. It makes the whole city form an organic natural system and merges material production with spiritual demands.

The development of parks abroad has entered the third generation: the first generation is Antidote, the second generation is the Park System, the third

generation is Park Complex. Park system and urban functions are combined to make an organic system, and cultural function, mental function, health function and material production functions are united, even the usual pedestrian zone is an organic extension of the park system. For the construction of the Park City in Chengdu, the most important thing is to innovate mind, and the concept and theory of urban space also should be changed. A piece of land does not surround the park. When social and economic development reaches a new stage, people will pay more attention to health and green. The demands of people drive the construction of Park City, and the government should take advantage of it. The commonly used strategy is to encourage low-carbon travel and increase walking space. However, this plan is still too limited. The streets in Chengdu are still relatively narrow, and are often smoggy. Moreover, the efficiency of walking also may not be good enough for the citizens' health. Thus, the city's walking system must be improved. However, a healthy city must be a huge system interpenetrated with the natural ecosystem. 



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[地 址] 上海市杨浦区中山北二路1121号同济科技大厦7楼
(200092)
[电 话] 8621-65982080
[传 真] 8621-65982079
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North-2 Road, Yangpu District, Shanghai (200092)
[Tel] 8621-65982080
[Fax] 8621-65982079
[Circulation Manager]
Shang Hai: Wang Xiaoxia 021-65982080-8039 QQ: 1824031190
Bei Jing: Yang Biyao(BJ)010-65263057, Gu Yanzhu 010-65263057

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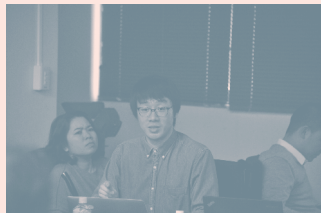


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上海華都建築规划设计有限公司

地址：上海市中山北二路1111号 同济规划大厦7-8楼 电话：86-21-65975399
传真：86-21-65975766 e-mail: huadu@vip.sina.com www.hdd-group.com

