

新世纪 新沈阳

New Century New Shenyang

把今天献给未来



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沈阳市城乡建设委员会编著

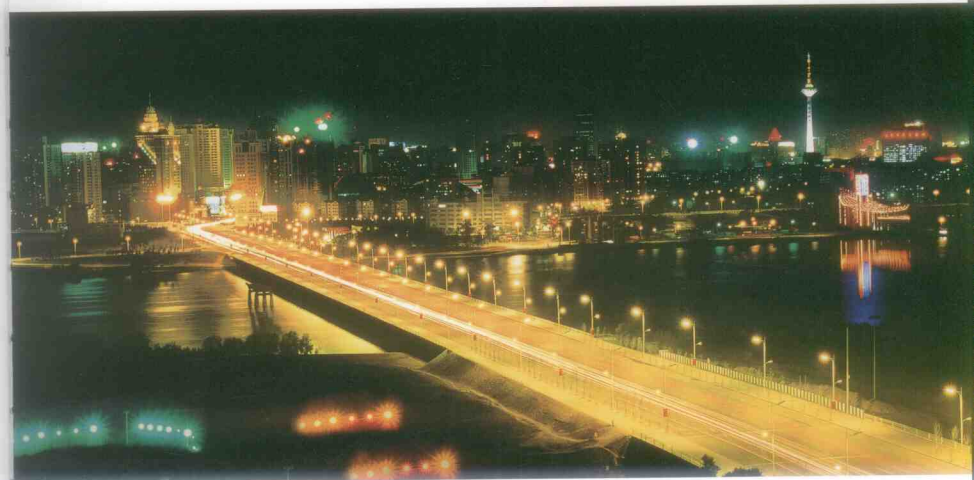
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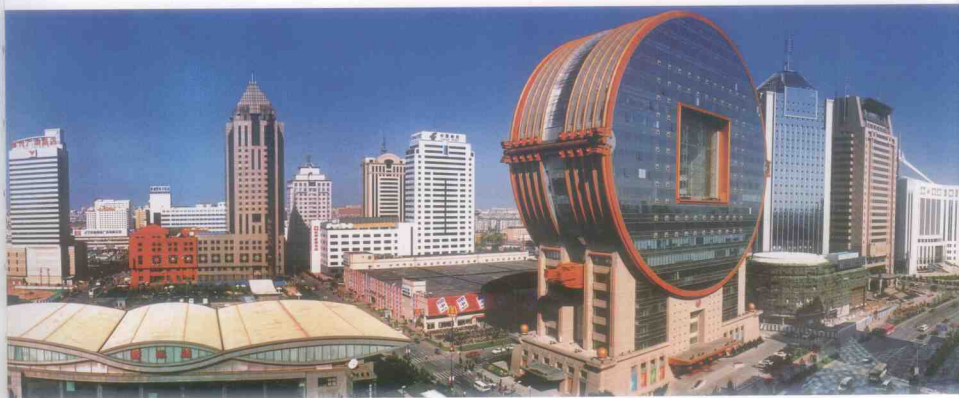
内容简介

本书以图、文为媒介，对沈阳这座国内外著名的传奇城市自改革开放以来，特别是近年来，在城市发展理念、规划建设、保护管理等方面的成果，进行了全面、细致、深入的介绍和表达。相信观赏和思量这本精美的画册，对于每一位有品位的读者来说，都会赴过一次盛宴一般——这桌由图文合成的营养，会使读者赏心悦目后，有不同程度的精神方面的成长。

Brief Introduction

In this album, excellent both in pictures and languages, an all-round, meticulous and profound account is given of Shenyang, the famous legendary city at home and abroad since reform and opening up, especially in the last few years for achievements in urban development concept, planning, construction, protection and management. It is believed that every cultivated reader will feel as if he or she had gone to a feast after appreciating this exquisite album. As the picture album is a perfect delight to the eye, the readers will benefit intellectually to a varying degree.





目 录

序言

城市背景

鹏鸟的歌唱：历史沿革

“一朝发源地，两代帝王都”：区位优势

共和国的工业长子：城市规划历程

“地球人都知道”：城市性质和功能定位

城市规划

鲲鹏：城市总规划

经脉：城镇体规划

肖像：城市结构形态规划

跑道：城市基础设施规划

项链：历史建筑保护规划

诗歌：森林城市规划

城市建设

多元的人文精神：城市建设

飘舞的绸带：道路桥梁改造

绿色交响：森林城市打造

永恒的财富：世界文化遗产

让昨天的风时而在今天耳语：历史建筑保护

黑天鹅绒上的钻石：北方不夜城

请未来走入今天：数字化沈阳

没有放射性的大理石殿堂：对环境的治理

品位等于地位：文化中心

城市管理

窗明几净：城市建设管理

建设有 21 世纪品位的都市

“拆违建绿”与法制回归

敞开的胸怀：给世界机会

“环境年”：城市建设管理的新理念

城市未来

王者：非凡的力量

翅膀：高远的新飞翔

利器：银弓箭箭绿草地

后记

CONTENTS

Preface

Chapter I Background of the City

Singing by the Roc: Evolution of History

"Birthplace of One Dynasty and Capital of Two Emperors": The Regional Conditions

The Oldest Son of The Republics in Industrial Sector: The Development Experiences of Urban Planning

"Anyone on the Earth Knows": The City Nature and Its Functional Orientation

Chapter II Urban Planning

Roc: General Urban Planning

(Title) Skeleton: Town Planning

(Title) Image: Urban Structure Shape Planning Strategy

Raceway: Urban Infrastructure Planning

Necklace: Protecting History Architecture Plan

Poetry: Forest Urban Planning

Chapter III Urban Construction

Multiple Humanism: Urban Architecture

Fluttering Ribbon: Reconstruction of Roads and Bridges

Symphony of Greening: Building Forest City

Eternal Wealth: "World Cultural Heritage"

Let the Wind of Yesterday Whispers in Our Ear: Protection of the Historical Architecture

Diamond on the Black Velvet: Ever-Bright City in the North

Let Future Walk into Today: Digitized Shenyang

Marble Palace without Radioactivity: Reducing and Controlling Environmental Pollution of Shenyang

The Grade is Equal to the Position: Cultural Centre

Chapter IV Urban Management

Bright and Clean Urban Construction Management

Building Shenyang of the 21st Century

"Demolition of Unauthorized Construction and Establishment of Green Space" and Legal System

Breadth of Vision: Bring Opportunities to the World

Environmental Year: New Concept in Urban Construction and Management

Chapter V Future of the City

King: Extraordinary Force

Wing: Construction of New Urban District

Good Tool: Silvery Bow, Golden Arrow and Lush Grass

Postscript

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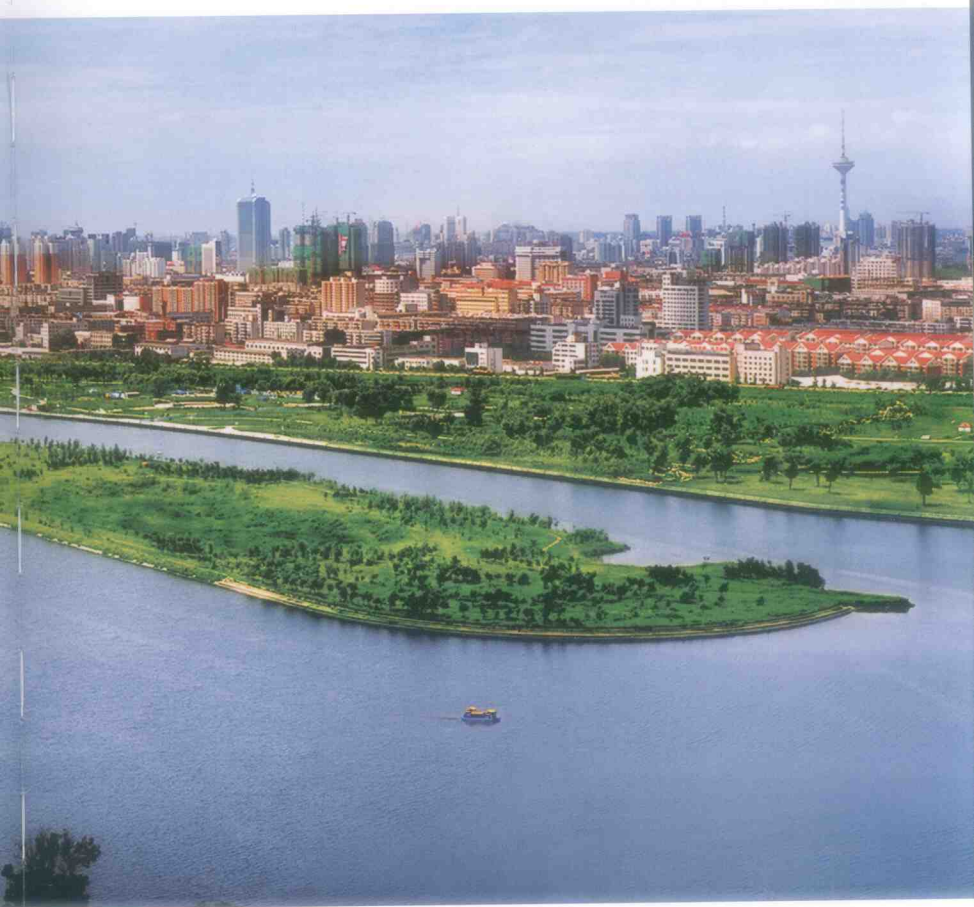
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序

“我爱沈阳，她在我的血液里流淌。我愿把生命投入到她的体内，她的新生就是我的成长。”沈阳这位无名诗人的作品，深刻地表达了沈阳人对家乡的热爱。正是为了宣泄这种爱，沈阳市城乡建设委员会出版了这部图文并茂的画册，以他们的方式，表达同一种深爱。

从1949年新中国建立算起到今天，岁月已经为沈阳在历史这本大书中写下了55个页码。作为这段文字的主人——沈阳人，谁不想翻开它细读一番、品味一阵呢？不过，它太厚重、也太广博了，实在让人难以在有限的时间里酣畅如意。

但是，世界是奇妙的，在某些方面，人类似乎无所不能。人类发明了照相机，通过镜头，把自己的形象，把自己用心智创造的物质世界，浓缩与凝固在影像中。沈阳市建委选择了影像这一有力的表达方式，以“逼真”的真实，把建国以来，尤其是近几年来发生了巨大变化的沈阳，有场面、有情节、有细节地送到观者的瞳孔前。他们相信，而事实也会证明，丰富、多彩、清晰的画面会直达观赏者们的内心。从而，既满足了想了解沈阳城市变化的人，也让这些画面的创造者——沈阳城市建设的规划者、设计者、建造者们，得到一种超过时间控制的、历史性的永恒。

应该说，沈阳市城乡建设委员会的目的达到了。

翻开这本精致的、图文并茂的画册，人们就会“看”到沈阳在历史中的形象——作为共和国工业的“长子”，他身材高大、笑容宽厚、神情朴实，他用双手，让沈阳有了“共和国装备部”的美誉。翻开这本画册，人们就能“看”到沈阳在改革开放时代中的形象——作为一种精神焕发的战士，他品格坚毅、神志昂扬，身心健康。他用双手，让高速公路和立交桥像绸带一样把城市系紧或者打开，让高楼大厦在沈阳的天际线上如同海洋上的浪涛。翻开这本画册，人们就能“看”到沈阳在未来的形象——作为世界上的知名城市，他气宇轩昂，身材俊美，潇洒大方。他用双手，让天空蔚蓝，道路宽广，绿意盎然，风清日朗。

看看这些照片吧，60年前的“老皇历”，21世纪的新风貌。陆地上的特写，天空中的鸟瞰，它们拼成了沈阳城市建设史的生动面孔，也是整个沈阳发展历史的影像浓缩版。看到这本画册中不多的几张老照片时，有些人会心酸，会想起在那种建筑和环境艰苦地生活。看到上个世纪六七十年代的照片，有些人会说：“抱怨不是砖瓦，工作才是钢筋和水泥”。他们的住所，他们的商场和文化场

所都是那么狭小和简陋，但是，他们节省下来的“砖瓦”却是共和国得以生存的基石——百米高的烟囱和上千平米大的厂房，而画册中那些漂亮的新公路、新桥梁、新大楼的图片会让更多的人有张明快的笑脸，因为他们就是工程的管理者、设计者、建筑者、使用者甚至是拥有者。一些人的笑容会尤其的宽容和丰厚，他们一辈人的长辈——是建筑者的“建筑”者，而孩子们呢？在旁边的长辈们的解说下，他们一定会为漂亮的沈阳是自己的沈阳而快乐和欣慰。

对于有着悠久的历史，体验过辉煌，也品尝过艰难的沈阳人来说，美好的城市环境和生活水平从来就不是床上的枕头，也不是大街小巷中谈论的话题。沈阳人对美好生活拥有的朴素但却异常执着的梦想，从来都是以精神和身体上的奉献换来的。新中国建立以来，作为中国的装备制造基地自不必说，改革开放，尤其是近年来，沈阳在城市建设方面取得的辉煌成就，就正让沈阳一步步接近中国北方最佳城市、全国文明城市、国家卫生城、国家环保模范城的目标。想想看，无论是历史上还是现实中，哪座城市像沈阳一样面对这么多、这么复杂的问题？又有哪座城市能把这样多、这样复杂的问题，解决到现在的程度？也许正是这种自豪，才让很多在外省、外市甚至外国转了一圈，或者生活过一段时间的人，回到沈阳甚至身在异地，都会真心地说：“哪儿也赶不上沈阳！”

二十一世纪世界的动力之一，是经济的全球化，在这一背景下，经济方面的竞争与合作，主要体现在城市之间。而城市间的较量在很大方面又体现在城市建设上，沈阳城市建设的目标已经确立，建成基础设施齐全，城市功能完备，文化底蕴深厚，建筑优美，环境清新，林木宜植，人与自然协调发展的现代化、国际化大都市。

近年来，来自国内外，要求作为东北地区政治、经济、文化中心中心的沈阳起到“领袖”城市作用的呼声越来越高。这是沈阳新一轮城市建设工作的机遇，也面临的，有史以来最严峻的全面挑战——要做到又快又好。

中国的第一位航天员是辽宁人杨利伟，他在太空中拍下了地球的照片，那是一个有“白纱”轻裹的蔚蓝色小小圆球，这种不可思议的真实，会让人们对人类、对自己的生命有更深刻的理解，对家乡、对工作会有新的评价。沈阳是世界的沈阳，而世界也是沈阳的世界，相信沈阳人会以这样的心态看这本画册，并迸发出更大的能量，建设出更新、更美的沈阳。

北剑

"I love Shenyang, she is flowing in my blood. I'm willing to throw my own life into her body to make a new life which is the proof of my growing up". This work of an unknown Shenyang poet, has deeply expressed the ardent love for her hometown from a Shenyang native. Just for the sake of soothing this deep love, the Urban & Rural Construction Committee of Shenyang City published this album being excellent in both pictures and literary compositions, so as to express the same kind of profound love in their way.

Ever since 1949 when the new China was established till today, age has wrote down 55 papers in the book of history for Shenyang. As the master of this writing-Shenyang people, who is not willing to turn up it, read it in details or taste it for a while? However, it is too heavy and thick, also too extensive and wide, to allow anybody enjoy it with ease and verve as expected.

However, the world is marvellous. In some respects, human kind seems to be omnipotent. Humans have invented camera and through the lens they concentrate and solidify their own images and the material world created by their own intelligence into the images. The Construction Committee of Shenyang City has selected photo image, such a powerful expressive way, by true-to-life truth, to transmit Shenyang which has gone through immense changes especially in recent several years ever since China's establishment, to pupils of the watchers, with grand scenes, plots and details. They believe, also the facts could prove, the rich, colorful and fine tableau will directly reach the inner hearts of the watchers. Therefore, not only the people who want to know about the changes of Shenyang can be satisfied, but the planners, the designers and builders of Shenyang urban construction who are the real creators of these tableau, could also obtain an historical eternity which is over the time control.

We should say, the Urban & Rural Construction Committee of Shenyang City, they have reached their goal.

To open this exquisite album being excellent both in pictures and literary compositions, we will see the image of Shenyang in history-as the oldest son in republic's industry, he was of great stature, with lenient smiles, and wear a sincere and honest expression. He gained the good reputation of 'Republic's Equipment Department' for Shenyang by his hard work of his two hands; To open this album, we can see Shenyang's image in the age of reform and opening-up-as a soldier in high spirit, he was strong-willed in personality, having high morals and healthy both physically and spiritually. He used his own hands, to do closely or untie the city with highways and grade separation bridges like silky belts, placing the tall buildings on the horizontal line in Shenyang as waves in the sea; To open up the album, we'll see the image of Shenyang in the future-as a well-known city in the world, he has an imposing appearance, well-shaped, natural, unrestrained and generous. He used his own hands to make such a beautiful picture in Shenyang including the blue sky, the broad roads and streets, the merry and lively green scenery, the gentle breeze and the bright sunshine.

Look at these photos: the old almanac 60 years ago, the new scene in the 21st century, the close-up of the land and the bird's-eye view in the sky have pieced together vivid faces reflecting the history of Shenyang's urban construction, which is also the concentration image version of the whole history of Shenyang's development. Seeing the several very limited numbers of photos in this album, some people would feel bitter in heart and remember the life full of hardships, in that style of architectures and surroundings. Seeing the photos in the sixties or seventies in the last century, some people would say, 'Cempanis could not be bricks and tiles whereas may only work be the reinforcing bars and cements.' Their living places, their shopping places, and cultural activity places were all such narrow and plain ones. Whereas the bricks

PREFACE

and tiles saved by them had become the foundation stone on which the republic survived—chimneys over 100 meters tall and plants over 1000 square meters large. While the photos of those beautiful new roads, new bridges and buildings in the album will make more people's faces with forthright smiles, as they were the managers, designers, builders, users or even owners of these projects. Some others' smiles would be particularly generous, pure and honest as they were the seniors of the generation of builders-to be 'builders' of the builders. How about the children? Under the explanations and comments of their seniors by side, they must be proud and gratified by feeling that this beautiful Shenyang is their own.

For the Shenyang people who have enjoyed its long history, have experienced its brilliance but also tasted a lot of hardships, a fine urban environment and high living conditions would never be pillow on the bed, nor could be the topic of talks in streets and lanes. The simple, plain but particularly persistent dreams towards a fine life cherished by Shenyang people, have always been exchanged by contributions both spiritually and physically. As the equipment and manufacture base of China since the establishment of New China, which is a well-known fact without need of mentioning, while in recent years especially after the reform and opening-up, Shenyang has made magnificent achievements in urban construction which have put Shenyang nearer and nearer to the goals of becoming the best city in North China, a national civilized city, a national city of excellent sanitation, and national model city of environment protection. To think about it, no matter in history or reality, which city could be the same as Shenyang facing so many, so complicated problems? And which city could solve such many complicated problems to such a degree as what we are like currently? Maybe just resulting from such a self-pride, many people who have traveled around or lived a while in a few other provinces or even foreign countries, would sincerely say "No where could go beyond Shenyang?" when they came back to Shenyang or even if they were still in other places.

The 21st century is one of the driving forces of the world, and is also an economic globalization. Under this background, the economic cooperation and competition mainly are reflected as ones among cities. And the competition among cities mainly is reflected in the urban constructions to a large degree. The goals for the urban construction in Shenyang have already been set: to establish a modern and international large city with complete basic facilities and urban functions, profound cultural foundations, fine architectures, refreshing and clean environment, trees and waters in harmony and human and nature developing in coordination.

In recent years, from both domestic and abroad the calls for Shenyang to play the role of leader city as the political, economic and cultural center in northeastern area have arisen higher and higher. This is an opportunity in the new round of urban construction in Shenyang, but moreover is the most severe all-round challenges faced throughout history. Therefore we must fulfill our tasks both quickly and perfectly.

The 1st astronaut in China is from Liaoning whose name is Yang Liwei. He took a picture of the earth in space which is a blue little ball wound by white rays. This inconceivable truth would put human beings towards a further understanding of their lives; also new comments on their home towns and works. On one hand, Shenyang belongs to the world while on the other hand world belongs to Shenyang. I believe Shenyang people will also look at the album in such an attitude and meanwhile produce more powerful energy to build a more beautiful new Shenyang.

New Century New Shenyang



■ 鹏鸟的歌唱：历史沿革

■ “一朝发源地，两代帝王都”：区位条件

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■ The Eldest Son of the Republics in Industrial Sector:

The Development Experiences of Urban Planning

■ “Anyone on the Earth Knows”:

The City Nature and Its Functional Orientation

城市背景

Background of the City

鹏鸟的歌唱：历史沿革

Singing by the Roc, Evolution of History



在沈阳市北陵公园的西侧，有座“新乐遗址”博物馆，这是个新石器时代早期母系氏族公社人聚居的遗址，考古工作者在这里发现了大量的新石器时代的遗物。其中，有一件木雕艺术品在中国考古史上绝无仅有，学者们称它为“鹏鸟”，并认为它是这个氏族公社的图腾。

还不知道鹏鸟在沈阳的天空中究竟鸣唱过多少个世纪，但7200多年前这块土地上就已经有人类繁衍生息的足迹，古代建筑活动始于新石器时代，2300年前就有了“沈阳城”已经被考古所证明。

春秋战国时期，沈阳是燕国的重镇。公元前300年，燕国名将秦开在沈阳设立侯城。公元前221年，秦始皇统一中国后，分天下为36郡，沈阳隶属辽东郡；西汉时期，沈阳已具有城市轮廓，称为“侯城”。唐代改称为“沈州”，公元921年，辽太祖移民到此，修筑土城，生产随之发展。到了金代时期，金太祖攻占沈阳，但沿用了“沈州”之名。1296年，元代重建土城，改沈州为“沈阳路”，归辽阳管辖。由于沈阳地处沈水（浑河）之北，以中国传统方位论，“山北为阴，水北为阳”，故改沈州为沈阳。从此，“沈阳”这一名称正式出现在史料上，距今已有702年的历史。1386年，明朝改称“沈阳路”为“沈阳中卫”。1625年，清太祖努尔哈齐把都城从辽阳迁到沈阳，并在沈阳城内着手修建皇宫（今沈阳故宫）。1643年，清太宗皇太极改称沈阳为“盛京”。1644年，清朝迁都北京后，沈阳被定为陪都。1657年，清朝以“奉天承运”之意在沈阳设奉天府，沈阳又名“奉天”。1911年，辛亥革命后，沈阳成为奉系军阀张作霖统治的首府。1923年，正式设立奉天市政公所，沈阳首次出

现市的建制。1929年，张作霖之子张学良在“东北易帜”，改“奉天市”为“沈阳市”。1931年，日本帝国主义发动“九·一八事变”并侵占沈阳，又将“沈阳市”改为“奉天市”。1945年抗日战争胜利，“奉天市”恢复“沈阳市”名称。1948年11月2日，沈阳正式解放。1953年，沈阳市改为中央直辖市。1954年，沈阳市改为辽宁省辖市。1964年，中共辽宁省委决定设立沈阳专区。1993年，原铁岭市的法库、康平划归沈阳管辖，新民县撤县建市。到2001年末，沈阳市辖和平、沈河、大东、皇姑、铁西、于洪、苏家屯、东陵、新城子9个区以及新民、辽中、法库、康平4个县（市）。

在努尔哈齐之前，沈阳城经历了夏朝的“斥瓠所”，战国及汉代侯城，辽代沈州，金朝沈阳，元朝沈阳路城，明朝中卫城等不同称谓。由于经年的战火与迁徙，许多的城廓建筑都不复存在，只有部分古城址、古遗址和古墓葬及出土文物还能证明早期沈阳城朝代的变迁，包括上伯官汉魏墓群、郑家洼子青铜短剑大墓、高台子山遗址、魏家楼子汉城址、石佛寺辽辽州城址等。值得一提的是，辽代契丹人兴建的无垢净光舍利塔，雄伟壮丽，苍然古朴，体现了辽代高超的建筑设计水平，至今保存完好。1625年清太祖努尔哈齐迁都沈阳，扩建城池，增筑外城，是清入关前的政治中心。由于清朝的建立和清初的繁荣，沈阳从清代都城到陪都重镇期间，建设情况空前，保存下来的历史遗迹众多，其中最著名的是沈阳故宫，除北京故宫外，是迄今我国保存最完整的宫殿建筑群。城北的北陵（昭陵）和城东北的东陵（福陵）是皇太极和努尔哈齐的陵墓，清初四塔四寺的建设也与辽代遗留的塔寺共同构成了沈阳市宗教建筑群。

1948年沈阳解放。在“五一”期间，沈沈作为国家重点建设地区之一，为了配合生产、解决居住，在市区西部、北部和东部分别兴建了铁西、三台子和东塔三大大型工业区及工人村。它们都是在前苏联专家的指导下，按照前苏联的砖块式建造而成的，作为当时城市建设的典型代表，工人村的建设在沈阳的城市建设史上具有一定的历史地位。

近代沈阳在短暂的百年时间里，由于政治、经济、军事等因素

On the western side of the Beiling Park in Shenyang, there is a museum named as "Xinle Ruins". This is a relics of concentrated living place of multi-linear commune in the early stage of New Stone Age. The archaeologists discovered a large amount of relics in New Stone Age. Among them there was a wooden carved work of art as the only one of its kind, which was called by scholars as "Roc", and also regarded as the totem of this commune.

It is still unknown that for how many centuries the Roc has sung in the sky of Shenyang, but we know such following facts that more than 7200 years ago there already were human beings living and multiplying on this land; the ancient architectural activity has begun in the New Stone Age, as the "Shenyang Town" came into being 2300 years ago has been proved by archaeological studies.

In the Spring and Autumn Periods, Shenyang was the place of strategic importance in Yan Kingdom. In 300 B.C., the famous general in Yan Kingdom named Qin Kai established a marquis town in Shenyang. In 221 B.C., after the 1st emperor in Qin Dynasty titled Qinshihuang united China, China was divided into 36 prefectures and Shenyang was subordinated to Liaodong prefecture. In West Han dynasty, Shenyang has shaped into a city with the title of "marquis town". In Tang Dynasty it was renamed as "Shenzhou". In 921, emperor titled Liaoizhu in Liao Dynasty immigrated there, built an earth town and thus production developed as well. To the periods of Jin, emperor titled Jintaihu occupied Shenzhou, but remained the name of "Shenzhou". In 1296, the Yuan dynasty rebuilt the earth town and renamed Shenzhou into "Shenyang Road", administered by Liaoning. For the sake that Shenyang was located to the north of Shenshui River (Hunhe River), according to the traditional Chinese directions theory, "the north of a hill is lunar, the south of a river is solar". Shenzhou was renamed as Shenyang. Afterwards, "Shenyang" formally appeared in the historical documentations with a history of 723 years. In 1386, Ming dynasty renamed "Shenyang Road" as "Shenyang Zhongwei". In 1625, the emperor Qingtaizhu named Nurhachi relocated its capital from Liaoyang to Shenyang and started to build an imperial palace (the current Shenyang Imperial Palace) in Shenyang. In 1643, the emperor Huangtaizhu titled as Qingtaizong renamed Shenyang as Shengjing. In 1644, after Qing dynasty relocated its capital to Beijing, Shenyang was designated as a foil capital. In 1657, the Qing Dynasty established Fengtian prefecture in Shenyang, with the will of worshipping the heaven and bearing the bless, thus Shenyang was renamed as "Fengtian". In 1911, after the Xinhai Revolution, Shenyang became the capital of the areas administered by the warlord Zhang Zuolin of Feng family. In 1923, the Fengtian municipal government office was formally established which was the first organizational system at municipal level appeared in Shenyang. In 1929, the son of Zhang Zuolin, Mr. Zhang Xueliang renamed Fengtian as Shenyang city through the incident of "Flag-Change in the Northeast". In 1931, the Japan imperialism started "9.18 incident" and invaded Shenyang, renaming Shenyang city as Fengtian city. In 1945, after the victory of anti-Japanese War, Fengtian city restored its name of Shenyang. In Nov. 2, 1948, Shenyang was liberated officially. In 1953, Shenyang city became the municipality directly under the central government. In 1954, Shenyang city changed into municipality directly under the Liaoning provincial government. In 1964, the Communist Party's Committee of Liaoning province decided to establish Shenyang subprovincial administrative region. In 1993, the Faku County and Kangning County which belonged to Tieling City before were transferred to the administration of Shenyang. Xinmin County was changed into a city from a county too. By the end of 2001, Shenyang city administered 9 districts which are directly under municipal government including Heping, Shenhe, Dadong,

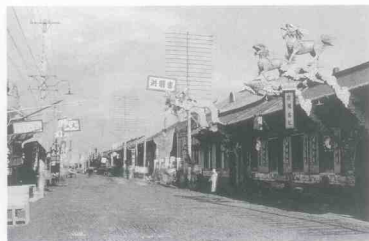
的综合作用，城市建设经历了开埠后的萌芽期，满铁附庸期，商埠地形成，发展的兴盛期，以及《奉天都邑计划》为重要体现的发展持续期，同时也呈现了古今融通，中西合璧的风格取向。商店、银行、银行、领事馆、医院、学校、街市、会馆、车站甚至公园等不断涌现，给沈阳古城带来了全新的面貌。其中奉天军港张作霖兴建的“张氏府邸”和小南“天主教堂”等建筑更是近代沈阳的经典代表之作。

Huangguo, Tielixi, Yuhong, Sujiaotun, Dongling, Xinchengzi and 4 counties (city) including Xinmin, Liaozhong, Faku, Kangning.

Before the age of Nurhachi, Shenyang city shifted over many different titles or names such as "Chihousoo" in Xia dynasty, marquis town in Wang States Periods and Han dynasty, Shenzhou in Liao and Jin Dynasty, Shenyang Road city in Yuan Dynasty, Zhongwei city in Ming dynasty. However, due to the war fires and immigrations during many years, a lot of wall foundations and architectures never remained. Only parts of the ancient city, ancient relics, ancient tombs, and unearthed relics could still prove the changes of dynasties in Shenyang in early ages, including Shangbong tombs groups in Han & Wei dynasty, Zhengjiawazi short bronze sword big tomb, Gaotain hill ruins, Weijialouzi city ruins in Han dynasty, Shifushi Shuangzhou city ruins in Liao dynasty, and etc. One thing deserved to be mentioned is, the stainless, clean and bright statue built by the Khitan people in Liao Dynasty which is grand and sublime, vast and of primitive simplicity. Preserved sound and perfect, this statue is a reflection of the super architectural art in Liao Dynasty. In 1625, Nurhachi titled Qingtaizhu relocated capital to Shenyang, he enlarged the city and reinforced the city by adding outer city walls. Thus Shenyang became the political center before the Qing dynasty entered the Shanhaiguan Pass. Due to the establishment of Qing Dynasty and the prosperity at the early stage of Qing dynasty, Shenyang enjoyed unprecedented grand constructions ever since being the capital city in Qing dynasty till being the foil capital and town of strategic significance. Among the large numbers of historic relics remained, Shenyang Imperial Palace is the most famous one which is the most completely preserved palace architecture groups throughout China till today, as well as Beijing Imperial Palace. The North Imperial Tomb (Zhao Imperial Tomb) in the north of the city and the East Imperial Tomb (Fu Imperial Tomb) in the northeast of the city are the burying places of emperor titled Huangtaizhu and emperor Nurhachi. The Four Towers and Four Temples in the early periods of Qing Dynasty, together with the towers and temples relics of Liao Dynasty, have also constituted the religious architecture groups in Shenyang.

Shenyang was liberated in 1948. During the period of "the first five-year plan", Shenyang as one of the key national construction areas, built three large-scale industrial zones and workers' villages in Tielixi Santai and East Tower areas in the west, north and the east of the city, in order to coordinate the production and solve living problems as well. They were all guided by the specialists from the former Soviet Union and constructed according to the architectural modes of the former Soviet Union. As the typical representatives of the urban constructions at that time, the construction of workers' villages occupied a certain historic position in the urban construction history of Shenyang.

In the very short periods of 100 years in modern times, due to the comprehensive works of political, economic, military factors and so on, the urban construction of Shenyang has experienced the following stages including the rudimentary stage after the port status was set up, as attached land of Manchuria Railways, the shipping-into and prosperous periods as a commercial port, and the continuous development periods mainly reflected by a mixed style orientation both absorbed from the modern and ancient times, from China or western world. Thus the shops, factories, banks, consulates, hospitals, schools, street markets, meeting places, stations and even parks continuous poured out to bring a new look to Shenyang, this historic city. Among them "the Marshal Zhang's Mansion" and the Catholic Church in Xinmin area, and etc. are the classic representative works in modern times of Shenyang.



1912年中街路
Zhongjie Road in 1912



1925年前的沈阳城内鼓楼西大街全景
Full View of the Drum Tower Western Street in Shenyang Before 1925

“一朝发祥地，两代帝王都”：区位条件

“Birthplace of One Dynasty and Capital of Two Emperors”: The Regional Conditions



宇宙飞船把人类送上太空以后，人们开始把世界叫“地球村”，曾经大得无法想象的，人类的生存空间忽然“变小”，使得国家间的联系、城市间的交往和企业间的合作变得比从前任何一个时候都容易和频繁。不过，即使这样，在更加讲求时间和经济成本的今天，地理位置的优越仍然是自然赋予一个地方的一种偏袒。

在东经122度25分9秒至123度48分24秒，北纬41度11分51秒至43度2分13秒之间的沈阳，就是得到了自然恩赐的地方。这种无法用人力更改的地缘优势，将必然地为沈阳在21世纪的全面发展带来令人羡慕的、无法取代的好处。

从全球看，沈阳地处东北亚地区中心地带，与日本、朝鲜、韩国、蒙古、俄罗斯等国家邻近；从全国看，沈阳位于中国东北地区的南部，地处东北经济区与包括由辽宁、河北、山东、山西、内蒙古五省区和北京、天津两市构成的环渤海经济区的接合部，从辽宁看，沈阳在辽宁省的中心，周围还聚集着钢铁之城鞍山，煤炭之城

抚顺，化纤之城辽阳，钢铁之城本溪，粮棉之城铁岭，这些资源丰富，实力雄厚的辽宁中部工业城市，构成了世界上罕见的城市群。沈阳这种优越的地理位置，决定了她在东北亚经济圈的发展，环渤海经济区的开发和辽宁中部城市群的构建中，具有举足轻重的地位。

以平原为主，平均海拔50米左右的沈阳，面积12980平方公里，东西长115公里，南北长205公里。其中核心城区面积185平方公里。

沈阳拥有东北地区最大的民用航空港，全国最大的铁路编组站和全国最高等级的高速公路网，沟通世界各大港口的大连港，正在开发的营口新港和锦州港，距沈阳均不超过400公里。

1625年，清太祖努尔哈齐建立的后金，迁都沈阳，1636年，皇太极在沈阳改国号为“清”，建立清王朝。一朝发祥地，两代帝王都的沈阳，有史以来就是一块“风水宝地”。

After the spaceship sent humans into the space, people began to call the world "the Earth Village". "Once unimaginable large existence spaces of humans abruptly turned smaller and such a fact also makes the contacts between nations, the intercourse between cities and the cooperation between the enterprises much easier and more frequent than ever before. However, nonetheless on today when we pay more attention to the time and economic costs, the geographical advantages could still be a partially shown to a place by the Nature.

Located between the east longitude 122°25'9" and 123°48'24", the north latitude 41°11'51" and 43°2'13", Shenyang is a place bestowed by the nature. This geographical advantage which could not be changed by the human force, must bring benefits which are deserving envy and can not be replaced, for

the complete development of Shenyang in the 21st century.

Seeing from the globe, Shenyang is located in the central area in the northeast Asia, closely neighbouring Japan, North Korea, South Korea, Mongolia, Russia and other countries; Seeing from the whole China, Shenyang is located in the south of the northeastern China, the northeastern economic zone, and the joint section of the round-the-Bohai Sea economic zone constituted by Liaoning, Hebei, Shandong, Shanxi, Inner Mongolia provinces, Beijing and Tianjin cities. Seeing from the Liaoning, Shenyang is located in the center of the Liaoning province, surrounded by some resourceful and powerful industrial cities in the middle part of Liaoning province such as the steel and iron city-Anshan, coal city-Fushun, chemical fiber city-Liaoyang, coal and iron city-Benxi, and grains and coal city-Tieling, which