

GUANGZHOU SHI

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# 广州市边缘区 发展研究

■ 隆少秋 著



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# 序

可持续发展已成为人类的共识和共同的行动。中共中央、国务院自 1993 年以来，制订了一系列政策、方针，向世界庄严承诺不走牺牲资源与环境的发展老路，而要坚持不移的在科教兴国和可持续发展两大战略指导下，走人口、资源、环境与社会社会协调发展的道路。

党的十六届三中全会在全面分析国际国内形势的基础上，提出“坚持以人为本，树立全面、协调、可持续发展，促进经济社会和人的全面发展”的科学发展观，并要求“按照统筹城乡发展、统筹区域发展、统筹经济社会发展、统筹人与自然和谐发展、统筹国内发展和对外开放的要求”，推进改革和发展。温家宝总理在省部级主要领导干部“树立和落实科学发展观”专题研究班结业式上的讲话中详细阐述了科学发展观的主要内涵和基本要求：①坚持以经济建设为中心；②坚持经济社会协调发展；③坚持城乡协调发展；④坚持区域协调发展；⑤坚持可持续发展；⑥坚持改革开放；⑦坚持以人为本。这成为了新世纪引导全国社会经济全面、协调发展的大政方针。

改革开放以来，我国沿海各地区经济迅速发展，尤以珠江三角洲区位条件特优，发展尤为迅速，这其中又以广州市为代表。但其边缘区的几个市县社会经济发展不平衡，有的发展相对滞缓，甚至存在不少问题。迄今为止，对广州市边缘区发展问题进行系统研究还很少。隆少秋同志 1998 年中山大学人文地理研究生毕业后扎根于增城，2004 年博士毕业以后仍继续置身于促进增城社会经济发展研究中，醉心于摸索边缘区发展的路子，做了很多实事，就边缘区的发展问题发表了不少文章。本书是在他的博士论文的基础上进一步从理论上总结、整理、提高而成。《广州市边缘区发展研究》一书汇集了他多年工作和研究的结晶。

本书在综合论述大城市边缘区发展相关理论的基础上，结合当前广州市边缘区新的发展背景，以科学发展观为指导，对广州市边缘区发展过程中的关键性问题：如空间和产业发展、城市化、文化、生态系统及人居环境、区域创新等方面进行了深入系统的探讨，揭示了新时期大城市边缘区全面发展、协调发展和可持续发展的战略对策和战略措施。

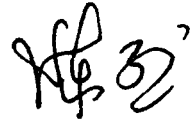
本书出版的重要意义是：①自 20 世纪 80 年代以来，第一次系统研究广州市边缘区的发展问题；②将可持续发展理论、区域创新理论应用于大城市边缘区研究，这是对大城市边缘区发展研究方法的新探索，丰富了人文地理学对大城市边缘区的研究；③揭示广州市边缘区区域创新影响因素，就边缘区如何利用大城市创新源营

造创新环境，如何在行政区划调整、中心镇建设、生态建设、产业发展、产业集群和区域创新等进行认真的探讨；④揭示了广州市边缘区发展新特征，如核心——边缘传统的自然联系到现在的政治、经济、文化全方位联系，由原来简单的城乡关系到复杂的区域关系。

本书在如何加强边缘区文化产业和基层文化发展，加快边缘区产业集群的建设，由发展小城镇到发展卫星城，由深度开发到生态管制，生态区划到不同层次生态保护措施，整合市（县）、镇、村行政资源和产业资源，平衡市（县）、镇、村政治利益和经济利益，城乡协调发展中的生态补偿和投入机制等都有一定的创新意义。

我相信，本书的出版对广州市以及国内其他城市的边缘区发展，对国内同类地区的研究都有一定的指导和借鉴意义。希望作者以此为基础，继续与各位专家学者、基层工作者一起探讨，共同推进大城市边缘区的发展。是为序。

中山大学规划设计研究院院长  
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## 内 容 提 要

本书在综合论述大城市边缘区发展相关理论的基础上，结合当前广州市边缘区新的发展背景，以科学的发展理论为指导，对广州市边缘区发展过程中的关键性问题如空间发展、产业发展、城市化、文化、生态系统及人居环境、区域创新等方面进行了探讨，揭示了新时期大城市边缘区全面发展、协调发展和可持续发展的战略对策和战略措施。

# Abstract

On the basis of expounding the relevant theories synthetically on the development of the urban-fringe of big cities, combining the new development background of the urban-fringe of Guangzhou at present, with the guidelines of scientific development view, this paper expatiates the key questions in the evolution of the urban-fringe of Guangzhou, such as the space development, the industry development, urbanization, culture, ecosystem, human settlements environment, region innovation, has opened out development the strategic countermeasures and the strategic measures of comprehensive development, coordinated development and sustainable development in the urban-fringe of new period in an all-round way.

Chapter one has developed relevant theories and documents carried on the urban-fringe of big cities, including the main study contents, main contents about sustainable development, the studies about the urban-fringe of big cities in urban geography, the main content of the theory and research tendency about the theories of region development, then puts forward the main backgrounds and emphasis point.

Chapter two is the study design of the thesis, including objectives, the research contents of this article, evaluating materials collected and the meanings of this research, the basic situation of the research object.

Chapter three provides new development background and new tendency that the urban-fringe of Guangzhou faces, redistricts to the urban-fringe of Guangzhou under new development background, combining this thesis study emphasis point

Linking with the urban space development strategy of Guangzhou and strategical readjustment of industry development, regarding rules of development of big city of foreign countries as guidelines, Chapter four summarizes the main questions of industry development of Guangzhou urban-fringe: (1) economy export-oriented degree is low; (2) Some trades are indifferent in technological innovation; (3) It is not enough for the trade products to process depth; (4) the social support system isn't imperfect; (5) The industrial land wastes in the urban-fringe. The measures of promoting industry's development and the space development countermeasure of Guangzhou urban-fringe is: (1) Accelerate the development construction of industry's garden of the urban-fringe; (2) the development of high poly-talented advantage enterprises with the market prospects should be recognized; (3) Overall planning, the whole joint-venture source, strengthening the merger of industry of urban-fringe and inner-fringe; (4) Strengthening out-

side investments and exploring world markets; (5) Introducing planning, managements and technicians; (6) Strengthening the union of the towns of cities (districts) in the urban-fringe, advancing the development of industrialized country.

Based on the theories of industrial development and industrial distribution, one part analyzes the essential features of the industrial development and distribution of Guangzhou and its urban-fringe synthetically, finds out the existing problem: (1) The industrial enterprises of villages and towns are too scattered, the serious contradiction exists in short-term interests and long-term interests, the space development strategies and industry's development strategies of Guangzhou are difficult to implement in the urban-fringe; (2) Have produced a series of environmental questions in the development and distribution of enterprises of villages and towns; (3) Enterprises of the urban-fringe have strong geographical reason, clan, that is extremely unbecoming to flow with the factor of production that modern economy requires freely; (4) The development of industry has not promoted the development of agricultural economy effectively; (5) there is no planning about the development of enterprises of villages and towns, that causes the use of land is hypo-optimization; (6) the development of industry doesn't make full use of the advantages of center city, Guangzhou. Based on this, the strategic measures of industrial coordinated development and sustainable development is: (1) The industrial development should be identical with industrial structure adjustment of Guangzhou, conforming with social economy development goal of future of Guangzhou; (2) Being identical to the transition and upgrading of the inner-structure of Guangzhou industry, to development in the related light industry of Guangzhou, based on traditional industry; (3) Making the relationships between the industrial development and overall arrangement among cities, counties, districts, towns, villages in order; (4) Taking cleaner production, sustainable development path; (5) Accelerating the construction of key industrial park and implementing the large-scale production strategy; (6) Accelerate industry's information-based process, using informationization to promote industrialization.

With the background of "consolidating and strengthening agriculture's fundamental position "with the present country, province and city and solving" rural economy, rural development and rural demography: "conscientiously, regard the development theory of agriculture as the foundation, one part has analyzed the characteristic of current situation of the development of agriculture on the urban-fringe, has announced that the subject matters and obstacles of agricultural development of the urban-fringe of Guangzhou are: (1) The questions about resource and environment; (2) The questions about agricultural development fund; (3) The questions about optimization of agricultural industrial structure adjustment; (4) The questions about agri-

cultural industrialization; (5) The questions about the level of science and technology of agriculture. It has put forward the policies and measures of agricultural development of the urban-fringe of Guangzhou to the questions: (1) Improving peasants' scientific and technological educational level and sustainable development consciousness; (2) Dispelling "bottleneck" of the agricultural development policies; (3) Working out intact agriculture planning system; (4) Strengthening the adjustment of the agricultural structure conscientiously; (5) Strengthening the construction of the centre Town. Agricultural industrialization, industrialization and urbanization are developed in harmony; (6) Practical ecological environment protection and utilizing various kinds of agricultural resources continuously; (7) Strengthening the construction of sustainable development ability of agriculture; (8) Meeting the international and metropolitan demand in Guangzhou, to set up a series of scale, specialized agricultural production base in the urban-fringe, promoting the agriculture development between the inner-fringe and urban-fringe harmonally.

One part expatiates the logistics industry, which is the point of economic increase of the urban-fringe of Guangzhou. On the basis of the theory of logistics industry development, this part has put forward logistics industry's development strategic objective in Guangzhou, the current situation characteristic to logistics industry development of the urban-fringe of Guangzhou has been summarized: (1) The logistics industry presents development by leaps and bounds; (2) Urban-fringe is on the transition from traditional logistics to the modern logistics t; (3) Export-oriented degree is low in the logistics industry of Guangzhou. Regard Zengcheng as the example, this part puts forward the policies and measures of promoting logistics industry's development of Guangzhou: (1) The government should control the land primary market strictly; (2) The leading undividedly and coordination of construction of logistics garden should be strengthened; (3) Combining the logistics industry through planning, leads the logistics industry and resource to enter the garden and intensify scale development; (4) Strengthening the infrastructure construction of logistics garden; (5) Strengthening the inviting outside investment and developing the logistics industry, fostering the logistics industry; (6) Introducing and training high-quality logistics talents actively.

Regard "strong province of culture", "strong city of the culture" at present as the background, proceeding from theory of cultural development of the urban-fringe of Guangzhou, Chapter five have summarized the backgrounds and characteristics of cultural development of Guangzhou, have appraised to the cultural development of Guangzhou and it's urban-fringe, according to the domestic and international cultural evaluation index system, have compared the culture competitiveness of Guangzhou with domestic and international big city. The following



problems exist: (1) Culture is developed with economic development unevenly; (2) Masses' cultural work does not have high level, the development of culture is lagged behind relatively; (3) Culture develops unevenly among regions. Regard the theory of the cultural development and sustainable development theory as guidance, this part puts forward the countermeasures of promoting cultural development of the urban-fringe of Guangzhou: (1) Carrying on systematic merger to culture resources, carrying on systematic exploration and study on the cultural construction; (2) Promoting the internationalization metropolitan culture competitiveness of Guangzhou with all strength; (3) Making great efforts to manage and foster "urban cultural advantage", establishing the internationalized urban image of metropolis of Guangzhou; (4) Accelerating the construction of spiritual civilization of the small towns of urban-fringe; (5) Developing the cultural industry in a more cost-effective manner; (6) Strengthening the system reform dynamics of culture.

Regard the development theory of urbanization as the foundation, Chapter seven opens out urbanization course of Guangzhou urban-fringe has the following problem: (1) The urbanization development of the urban-fringe of Guangzhou is not in conformity with universal laws of the urbanization of the world; (2) There are some subjectivities and one-sidedness factors in the urbanization; (3) A lot of factors is not sustainable in the urbanization; (4) The urbanization of Guangzhou does not meet the needs of the economic globalization and economic development of the market yet, describes countermeasures of quickening the development of urbanization from the respects, such as system, industry, people, urban system, etc., finally summarizes the lasting sound development strategic measures of the urbanization of urban-fringe: (1) Unity of the economy, society, resource benefit; (2) Pluralistic urbanization roads; (3) Urbanization, industrialization, agricultural modernization are developed in step; (4) Urbanization and the problems "rural economy, rural development and rural demography" are solved simultaneously; (5) Giving full play to the gathering benefit and scale merit of Guangzhou; (6) Intension type development of the urbanization.

Because the ecosystem environmental quality of the urban-fringe in Guangzhou has determined the urban ecological environmental quality of inner-fringe of Guangzhou directly, proceeding from the theories of the ecosystem and human settlements environment, Chapter eight summarizes the current situations and problems of Guangzhou urban-fringe ecological environment. (1) Water environmental pollution, the lacking water is the problems of water quality; (2) The urban atmosphere environmental pollution is on the rise; (3) The urban noise pollution is relatively serious; (4) The agricultural environmental pollution keeps spreading; (5) There is much industry in the pollution type, the overall arrangement is scattered; (6) The

construction Urban infrastructures and environment lag behind. Based on this, this part carries on function dividing into area, orientation and overall arrangement of Guangzhou city urban-fringe ecosystem, has put forward measures and the strategic objective of the ecosystem and the human settlements environment of the urban-fringe of Guangzhou; The strategic objectives are to guarantee the concordance, efficiency, continuation, harmony and regionality of the ecosystem. The strategic measures is: (1) Strengthening the legal construction of the ecological environment; (2) Setting up comprehensive decision-making mechanism of the ecological environment and development; (5) Setting up the supervision mechanism of communal participation; (6) Setting up the mechanism of ecological compensation and invest; (7) Having the ecological urban planning; (8) Sustainable development of real estate of urban-fringe; (9) Ecological human settlements environmental construction of the countryside residential area of urban-fringe.

With the front theory, area innovation, as background, choosing the special area, Guangzhou urban-fringe, with the area innovation theory as foundation, Chapter ten analyzes the influence factors of Guangzhou urban-fringe area innovation, has opened out the existing problems in the urban-fringe: (1) The area innovation is still in the starting stage, does not reach extensive innovation stage; (2) Innovation systematic function omission to restrain Guangzhou urban-fringe area innovation is the main problems; (3) Knowledge shifts within the area innovation system has obstacles; (4) The question existing in own socio-economic development of the urban-fringe Guangzhou has restrained the area innovation; (5) New or old system contradiction has influenced the area innovation. The measures of promoting the area innovation of the urban-fringe of Guangzhou is: (1) Accelerating the information-based process of the urban-fringe of Guangzhou, by use of informationization, promoting industrialization and the overall development of the economic and society. (2) Setting up regional sustainable development DSS of the urban-fringe of Guangzhou, through the decision system, promoting the development of the urban-fringe of Guangzhou wholly, harmonically, sustainably. (3) Building the good credit environment Guangzhou urban-fringe, setting up area innovation credit funds and risk investment fund that needs; (4) Strengthening open dynamics further, absorbing the foreign capitals extensively, accelerating the internationalized process, thus building the good environment of area innovation; (5) Strengthening the system reform of the governments at all levels of the urban-fringe of Guangzhou, giving full play to the function of local government in the area innovation; (6) Regard improving the innovation ability and lasting competitiveness independently as the core, advancing the regional construction of innovation system in a more cost-effective manner. Then the relationship of the administrative division, construction of the

centre Town, development of real estate, ecological construction, county land economy, industry development, industry collect group, etc. and the area innovating are be analyzed in details.

Chapter nine described the situation of the urban-fringe of edge district of Guangzhou, by getting researches of every key element to space development, dividing into every key element and groups.

Chapter ten Conclusion and suggestion

This thesis carrying on researches of theory and practices to full text, putting forward the suggestions on the next researches of region development and the development of Guangzhou urban-fringe.

**Key words: Guangzhou the urban-fringe development**

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# 第1章 大城市边缘区发展相关理论研究进展与理论综述

## 1.1 城市边缘区研究简述

无论是在发达国家还是在发展中国家,城市化进程的最明显特征之一是城市自身的近域推进和广域扩展,反映到城市地域结构上,城市化最敏感、变化最大、最迅速的城区在城市边缘区(urban fringe)。

第二次世界大战以来,与城市化的进展相适应,在大城市的近郊,城市的因素不断增加,农村的因素逐渐衰减。这种现象几乎遍及整个发达国家大城市地区,其发展与日俱增。在欧洲南部,在英国、美国、日本都出现了大城市产业与人口向郊区扩散的城市化现象。在中国,自20世纪80年代改革开放以来,中国城乡经济活跃促进了大城市边缘区城市化进程,城市迅速膨胀——人口向城市集聚,市区向农村扩展所激发和暴露的城市边缘区社会、经济和建设矛盾已十分引人注目。

目前,城市边缘区的变化变得更加引人注目。值得注意的是,为城市居民外迁提供的设施在郊区不断增长,而且专门迎合中产阶层的年轻人涌入乡村或作为娱乐活动的大型用地也在城市土地利用中得到布局和调整。在美国,由于现代交通发展和城市规划法规的限制,城市商业中心的城市外向化倾向成为城市郊区迅速发展的主要特征。J. A. (Dawsen)描述这些商业中心的日益增长的规模使得他们不得不向边缘区扩展。由于他们都想把自己的中心布置在公路交叉口以及地价不很昂贵的地段,因此,占地面积大的建筑只能在郊区地带与开敞的用地之间寻找。

这种发达国家城市的郊区化,正是开展城市边缘区研究的直接原因。资料表明,城市边缘区的研究,国外虽在20世纪40~60年代出现过涉及城市地域结构自然界线划分及其特性的讨论,但真正的理论及应用研究是从20世纪70年代才开始的。

### 1.1.1 城市边缘区概念

第二次世界大战以后,由于大城市急剧膨胀,导致科学家与规划师之间的描述包括城市郊区的环境变化时定义很不一致,术语也很难恰如其分。诸如“边缘区”(fringe)、“内缘区”(inner-fringe)、“乡村—城市边缘区”(rural-urban fringe)、“城市影响区”(urban shadow zone)、“城市远郊区”(exurban zone)、“市区外缘区”(urban

fringe)等;而且,这些概念有时还被交换着使用,有时又定义为各个不同地区,然而实际上这些概念在地域上又都有一定程度的交叉重叠。

20世纪50年代以来,随着大城市的不断膨胀,城市的边缘不断扩大,在核心城市以外构成了与城市有密切关系的地域,奎恩(Queen)和托马斯(Thomas)将其称为大都市区(metropolitan region),并将这种地域结构分解为内城区(inner city)、城市边缘区(urban fringe)和城市腹地(urban hinterland)3个部分,从而开创了城市边缘区研究的先河。许多学者给城市边缘区下过定义,如G. S 威尔文(Wahrwein)定义为城市与农业用地转变地域,1960年R. G 果勒杰(colledge)称它为“无人地域”,1962年G. A 威锡克(Wissink)则称它为“大变异地区”;1968年R. J 普里沃(Pryor)定义为土地利用转变地区,1985年茹哈列维奇定义为“一面反映错综复杂的城市化过程的特殊镜子”。

顾朝林、熊江波(1989)、武进(1990)、涂人猛(1991)、赵远宽(1992)等在评述了前人对城市边缘带定义的基础上,提出了各自的观点。国内目前主要有3种代表性的意见(陈佑启,1995):其一是“郊区”。现代意义的城市郊区指“城市市政界线以内、城区用地周围的田园景观地带和紧密为城区服务的农副业经济区”(韩光辉,尹钧科,1984);其二是20世纪80年代从国外引进的“城市边缘带”,被认为是“城市地域结构的重要组成部分”,并试图用来泛指“城市建成区与广大乡村地区相联结的部位,城市环境空间向乡村环境空间的过渡地带”;其三是20世纪80年代中期我国规划界与土地管理部门所提出的“城乡结合部”,是指“城市市区与郊区交错分布的接壤地带”。陈佑启(1995)更愿意将之称为城乡交错带。事实上,这些划界都是不全面的。顾朝林等(1993)认为:“从理论上讲,其内边界应以城市建成区基本行政单位——街道为界,外边界以城市物质要素(如工业、居住、交通、绿地等)扩散范围为界,将这一城乡互相包含、互有飞地和犬牙交错的地域划为城市边缘区”,但他们同时又指山:“关于城市边缘区划分目前还没有形成统一的理论和方法”。

城市边缘区的概念发展现在已经包括了两方面的含义,即同时具有自然特性和社会特性,一般定义城市边缘区是城市中具有特色的自然地区;城市化对农村冲击最大、城乡连续统一体最有效地被研究的地区;城市扩展在农业土地上的反映。

### 1.1.2 城市边缘区研究内容

对城乡边缘带的研究可追溯到19世纪末中欧城市形态学家,如阿托·齐鲁特(Otto Schluter, 1899)等对传统城市形态学的研究。1936年,德国地理学家哈伯特·路易斯(Harbert Louis)从城市形态学的角度研究了柏林的城市地域结构,并首次提出了城市边缘带(Stadttrandzonen)的概念。1942年,安德鲁斯(R. B. Andrews)在进

行城市边缘类型研究时提出了乡村—城市边缘带的概念（简称城乡边缘带），认为它才是整个城乡过渡带的全部，其中包含了城市边缘带。

进入20世纪60年代，英国地理学家科曾（R. G. Conzen, 1960）从城市开发的复杂性——有序性角度，提出了周期性因素对城乡边缘带空间结构变化的重大影响，也注意到了城乡边缘带内部的地域结构差异。20世纪70年代，怀特汉德（LW. Whitehand）和科曾等对城乡边缘带有了深一步的研究。卡特·比（Carter, 1972）首次把城乡边缘带的概念引入城市地理学，将城乡边缘带的传统形态学研究与城市建设周期、地租理论及社会变革相联系，探讨城乡边缘带的空间结构及其演变机制。

总体来说，城市边缘区的研究内容主要涉及如下方面：

#### 1. 地域结构特征研究

城市边缘区具有明显的地域结构特征，不同的土地利用类型，组合成混合区而非均一区。果勒杰认为，城市边缘区与农业区、城市区相比具有7个方面的差异，即土地占有存在一种稳定的变化形式；少量的农业；集约型农作物生产；人口灵活易变，密度中等；新居住区扩展很快；提供不完全的服务及公用设施；风险建筑（speculative building）司空见惯。

#### 2. 郊区特性研究

R. E 伯尔（Pahc）从社会学角度论述城市边缘区具有如下郊区特性：①按阶层居住倾向（segregation）；②选择性移民（selective immigration）；③频繁的通勤（commuting）；④减弱的地理、社会等级体系（collapse of geographical and social hierarchies）。

#### 3. 城乡连续统一体研究

城市边缘区研究更加强调城区与乡村腹地间的连续统一体的概念。通过城乡连续统一体的研究，可以探究城市发展中几个非常敏感的领域，诸如房地产结构、土地利用结构、农业结构以及社会和社区结构等之间的变化关系，并相应找出不同城市间这类地域转变过程存在的环境差异性。

#### 4. 城郊农工综合体研究

在前苏联，城郊农工综合体的研究曾经是城市边缘区研究的主要内容之一。他们认为，城郊农工综合体不同于一般的农工综合体，它是以一体化的工业、农业、商业、生活服务和基础设施的经营为基础，在城市和郊区形成一个封闭完整的循环体，使城郊之间、工农业生产之间互相依靠、互相支持、互相促进，达到迅速发展的目的。

#### 5. 土地利用差异研究

城市边缘区根据土地利用性质和强度可进一步划分内缘区（inner-fringe）和外缘区（outer-fringe）。所谓内缘区，即是这一地区的土地利用已处于农村转变为城市的高级阶段——土地正被建设、分区规划已被提供的地区。在这一地域，其土地有许



多已具有城市指向功能，土地利用正向城市利用作最终转变。所谓外缘区，是指以农业土地利用为主要景观，但城市指向性因素渗透明显，紧靠内缘区的地域。在这一地域，土地利用具有明显的郊区特性。

#### 6. 城市化阶段与地域空间配置研究

一般说来，城市核心区向城市边缘区的扩散是渐进型的。随着由里向外城市化阶段的不同，地域空间呈现一定的规律性。这种规律性突出地表现为大工厂、校园、特殊医院、住宅组群等走在前面，起先行者的作用，随后一般住宅区跟上；在不同的时期，工厂、学校、医院等总是被挤到更远的郊外去。这一规律的进一步研究对城市土地利用规划将具有十分重要的理论和实践意义。

此外，城市影响区研究、城市土地利用调查、内缘区向建成区扩展的外部空间形式、土地利用与城市人口相关模型、连续的城市变化分析以及新城市规划与监测等都是近年来城市边缘区研究的重要内容。

1967年H. 玛耶(Mayer)提出的土地竞争和开敞空间(open space)的保存是城市边缘区研究的两个重要领域。1977年英国乡村协会组织的城市边缘区学术讨论会提出了下一阶段城市边缘区研究的5个主要议题是：①农业与城市边缘区；②城市土地管理与城市发展压力；③城市边缘区的娱乐活动；④土地利用关系与冲突；⑤城市边缘区政策间的相互作用。

20世纪的六七十年代，对边缘区的研究转向以发展中国家为主。在70年代早期，联合国的“区域发展中心”从城乡联系的框架中来探讨边缘区的发展问题，其研究指出，发展中国家的大都市通常借助外国资本并利用本国周围腹地的资源发展进口替代工业而迅速繁荣。然而，大都市的工业化所引起的城乡转移并未能使传统经济下的边缘区获利，相反边缘区为了维持自身的生存和发展而向大都市的偿付导致了边缘区的损失，结果是边缘区更加衰落。这时期对边缘区的研究是在如何缩小发展中国家城乡差别的环境下进行的。

近期，进入20世纪80年代以来，边缘区的研究仍以对发展中国家的研究为主，主要在亚洲。主要研究边缘区如何更好的接受来自大都市的扩散，以促进自身工业化和城市化的发展，其研究呈现活跃的趋势。琼斯(Jones, 1988)提出城乡空间的模糊性，Hugo(1985)、Fuller(1990)提出城市通过周期性移民过程与农村经济联系，很有代表性的是加拿大不列颠哥伦比亚大学人类与聚落研究中心主持的“大都市影响范围内小城镇的发展研究”课题。其中包括：SUWATTANATHADANITI对泰国曼谷大都市边缘NONTHABNEI小城镇的研究。她指出，曼谷周围交通系统的改善以及土地的相对低价格，吸引了大量中产阶级在此定居是促进NONTHABURI镇迅速发展的原因。HastaPrabatmodjo和UtonHarun对印尼大都市万隆边缘小城镇Soreang的研究指出，政府有计划地将边缘小城镇发展成为大都市的反磁体，吸引工业科技部门