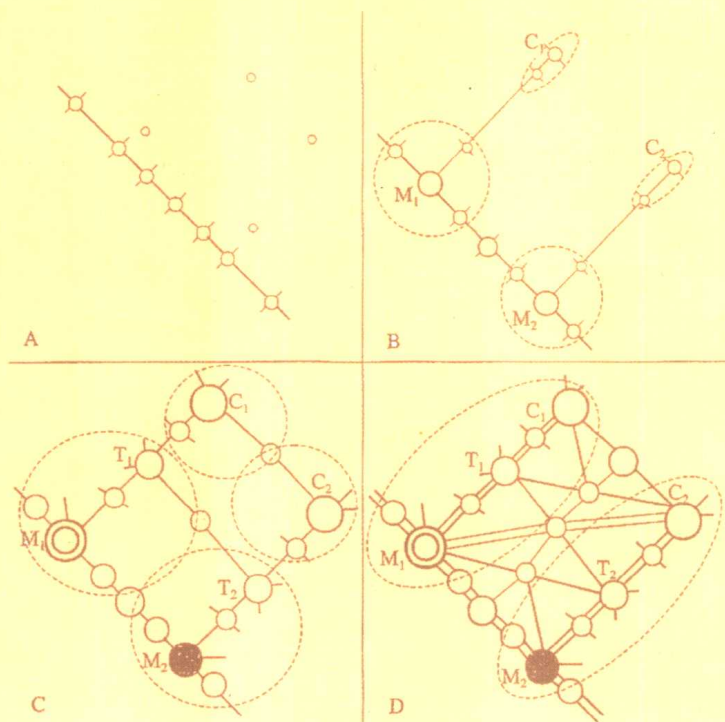


Evolution

Mechanism and Integration of
City-and-Town Concentrated Areas

城镇密集区 发展演化机制与整合

刘荣增 / 著



经济科学出版社

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序

城市密集区是社会发展阶段的产物和标志，是一种高层次的城市空间组织形式。当前，我国城市发展日益呈现城市区域化和区域城市化的态势。城市密集区将会越来越多地在中国大地涌现。

城市密集区有其成长发育的过程，同时，随着社会的发展，其内涵也在不断深化和完善。从早期仅仅是一定范围内城镇数量和空间分布程度的表现，到后来城镇间相互联系和协调关系的发展，反映了城市密集区外形和内涵的逐步结合。

国外对城市密集区（包括类似的城市空间形态）有过众多的研究。近十年来，我国对于城市密集区和类似城市密集区的空间形态（如城市群、城市连绵区等）的研究，虽然时间不长，但已有相当成果。然而，应当说，这些研究还缺乏理论深化，还缺乏对不同类型城市密集区发育演化的深入实证分析。

城市是时代的产物，它总是随着人类社会进步而不断发展，并受到地域背景、社会科技发展和不同机制的

影响,城市密集区也是如此,因此,对它的研究应当是多方面的。而对城市密集区发展演化的研究不仅始终是城市发展理论的重要内容;同时从当前城市密集区发展规划的实际需要看,运用城镇密集区的演化规律,科学地、合理地研究和界定城市密集区的发展阶段,对于不同类型城市密集区的有序发展也具有现实的指导作用。刘荣增博士以城市密集区演化为主题,从概念辨析、理论基础、影响要素、阶段划分、演化机制、协调整合等方面进行了系统的有创意的研究。

1. 对城镇密集区发展演化理论的诠释。本书以一章的篇幅,分别论述了城市密集区协调整合、结构形态、过程演化等不同状态下的理论基石,尤其对共生理论的引用和阐发,对共生模式类型的概括及其特征分析是很有启发的。书中提出的城市密集区诸城镇——共生单元之间建立对称互惠共生系统是城镇密集区规划、引导与调控的方向的思路是非常重要的。

2. 本书一个突出贡献是对城市密集区发展阶段的划分及其建立的指标体系。城市密集区发展阶段及其过程的研究是认识和探索城市发展理论和指导实际的核心内容之一。但长期以来,更多的研究侧重于对其历史演变、现状特征、形成因素、发育机制的一般探讨或单个案例的分析,还缺乏以定量的方法来划分阶段以及实证对比和具体界定。本书建构了由城镇密集区的经济发展度、城镇整体发育度、城镇间相互作用度、对外开放度及基础设施建构度等5项一级指标和18项二级指标组成的演化阶段指标体系,确定了指标的权值,进行了城市

密集区分值的综合评价,最后以不同分值(80~100分,60~80分,60分以下)划分了城市密集区发育的三个阶段:相对成熟阶段、过渡发展阶段和初级发展阶段,并对实证区域(苏锡常和中原城市密集区)的发育阶段进行判定。虽然该研究在指标体系方面尚需进一步完善,但无疑这项成果无论在理论上还是实践上均具有重要意义,是一项有价值的创新。

3. 本书对城镇密集区演化机制的研究主要在体制政策与聚集与扩散动因方面,而在政策机制方面从区域政策、城市发展政策、土地政策、户籍政策、投资政策和产业政策等六个方面作了较为系统的分析,在目前相似研究中是颇为全面的。而在前人研究基础上对聚集扩散的动因机制作了完善。可以认为,上述研究是有助于对机制研究的深化和提高了。

本书机制研究中还有一项重要内容是对城市密集区演化机制的历史变迁的研究。书中分别从古代、近代、现代三个时期对城市密集区演化机制构架作了系统深入的分析探讨,并以大量的资料具体、细致地对苏锡常和中原城市密集区作了从历史到现代的分析及其差异性的对比。其研究思路、视角、内容和观点是以往同类研究及对该两区域研究中少见的,是值得借鉴的。

4. 本书最后还在上述理论和机制分析基础上,根据中原和苏锡常两个不同发育程度的城市密集区,分别提出了中原城市密集区积极培育和非均衡协调发展的战略以及区域空间整合的方案;苏锡常城市密集区合理引导与均衡协调发展的战略以及空间开发整合的构想。由于

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作者具有两区域实际调研和项目研究的坚实基础，因而增强了本书的现实指导价值。

社会在进步，城市在发展，城市空间组织和结构也在发展、演化，因此，城市密集区的研究将持续不断而取得新的成果。本书是作者在自身实践和理论探求中的总结和提升，其成果既为城市科学的理论大厦增添了重要基石，也为后续者提供了可贵的经验。科学发展的希望在于年轻一代，我国城市科学的理论探索还任重道远，愿作者和中国的年轻一代在科学创新的道路上奋发拼搏，硕果累累！

是为序。

南京大学 崔功豪

2003年9月

前 言

城镇密集区是城市区域化和区域城市化过程中出现的一种独特地域空间组织形式。无论在国内还是国外，无论是在经济发达地区还是经济欠发达地区，城镇密集区均已成为区域经济发展的重要支撑点，在经济信息化和全球化的今天，它又成为全球经济体系的重要节点区域。因此，对城镇密集区的研究正在引起国内外众多学者的关注。由于研究的侧重点不同，在概念的使用上也存在一些差异，相关的概念有城镇群（Town Cluster）、城市带（Megalopolis）、都市区（Metropolitan Area）、城市体系（Urban System）、城市场（Urban Field）、城市功能经济区（City-Region）、城市化地区（Urbanized Area）以及城乡混杂的灰色区域（Desakota）等，这些概念之间在内涵和外延上既有交叉又有不同。该研究正是从城镇密集区及其相关概念的辨析入手构建本书基本框架的。

城镇密集区形成、发展、演化到整合均遵循一定的理论指导，本书在借鉴前人以及其他学科研究成果的基

基础上,认为系统理论是城镇密集区形成发展的基石;共生理论是城镇密集区协调与整合的基础;并从城镇密集区地域结构理论(大都市带理论和灰色区域理论等)和发展过程理论(聚集与扩散理论、格局与过程理论)全面系统地构建了城镇密集区发展演化的理论体系。

城镇密集区发展演化的影响因素也是研究分析城镇密集区的重要依据。影响城镇密集区发展的因子很多,本书从传统和现代两个方面高度概括地探讨了各种因素对城镇密集区发展演化的影响。首先,对传统影响因素进行了新审视,认为在现代经济条件下自然条件依然是城镇密集区发展演化的载体,在非场所理论出现的今天区位因素仍然扮演着重要的角色,在信息化初露端倪的情况下以交通网络为主体的基础设施依然是城镇密集区发展演化的骨架,在经济全球化的背景下长期历史积淀下来的本土文化在城镇密集区发展演化中仍然发挥着灵魂作用。其次,从信息技术、快速复合交通轴、以外资、外贸、国际金融推动下的经济全球化和其他新经济因素等方面探讨了现代因素对城镇密集区区内、区外的加速融合作用,使得城镇间的联系更加紧密和复杂。

发展阶段和等级判定一直是城镇密集区研究的重点,其不仅关系着城镇密集区的界定,还决定着城镇密集区发展战略的制定。学术界相关研究主要有戈特曼和弗里德曼的发展阶段学说、周一星的都市连绵区的界定、姚士谋城市群群的判定等。本书根据国内不同区域背景下城镇密集区发展的实际阶段,从经济发展度、城镇整体发育度、城镇间相互作用度、对外开放度、基础设

施建构度等 5 个一级指标, 18 个二级指标系统构建了城镇密集区发展阶段判定的指标体系, 并对国内主要城镇密集区的发展阶段进行了实证判定。

城镇密集区发展演化既有共性的机制和共性问题, 也有不同阶段、不同时期和区域背景下的个性问题。本书在力求探讨共性机制和解决共性问题的基础上, 针对不同发展阶段的城镇密集区实际, 以苏锡常和中原城镇密集区为例, 从历史、区位、发展动力源、投资资金来源以及开发区建设等方面对不同发展阶段的城镇密集区发展演化机制进行了探讨和比较研究, 并提出了未来各自的发展整合战略。

总览全书, 作者认为本书在以下几个方面进行了创新和尝试: (1) 本书从系统理论和共生理论角度出发, 对城镇密集区这种独特的地域空间形式从基本概念、影响因素、发展阶段、发展机制到协调与整合等角度比较全面、系统地进行了探讨, 初步建立了相应的研究框架。(2) 首次把生态学中共生理论引入城镇密集区研究中。不仅把城镇间共生组织模式(点共生、间歇共生、连续共生、一体化共生)作为城镇密集区发展阶段判定的主要指标, 还把其作为城镇密集区协调与整合的重要理论指导。(3) 提出了城镇密集区发展阶段的理论, 构建了城镇密集区发展阶段判定的指标体系。

城镇密集区作为一个涉及自然、社会、经济、政治、文化、人口、空间等诸多方面相互交织作用异常复杂的区域系统, 对其进行全面、系统的研究, 揭示其运行和发展的本质还需多学科的努力。本书仅从发展演化

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的一个侧面进行了剖析，由于作者水平有限，即使这样仍感觉很多观点尚待推敲，在此希望同行专家、学者多提宝贵意见，以便作者进一步深入研究和完善。本书是在借鉴大量前人的研究成果基础上完成，在此对有关作者一并致意最诚挚的谢意！

Abstract

City-and-town Concentrated Area (CCA) is an unique pattern of regional space which inevitably appears in the process of urban development tending to be regionalization and regional development tending to be urbanization. No matter in China or oversea, in developed or developing areas, CCAs are the principal part of regional development. With the coming of information age and economic globalization, CCAs are becoming the nodal region in global economic system. Therefore, the study on the CCAs is attracting more and more scholar's attention. Based on the fundamental concept of CCAs and fundamental theory of CCAs' forming and developing, by taking Su-Xi-Chang CCA located coastally, and ZhongYuang CCA located inland, this article probes into the effecting factors of CCAs' developing evolution, attempts to raise the "stage theory" of CCAs and primarily constructs the judging index system of CCAs' developing stage, and judges China's main CCAs' different developing stage. Then the article explores the developing evolution mechanism of CCAs from different historical and developing stage. Finally, it puts forward the thought of coordinating and integration to solve some the main problems which appear in the process of CCAs' developing.

The paper is composed of 7 chapters, totals 300,000 words,

includes 70 illustrations and 57 tables.

Chapter1 Preference. The author explains the regional development idea of multi-layer polarized network which is taken CCAs as a main part in the future, and explores the necessity of research on CCAs. By focusing on the divergence and disputes on the concept of CCA, the author discriminates among concepts and narrates the interrelated research of CCAs in China and oversea. On the base of which, the whole paper's framework is constructed. At last, this chapter defines the scope of example region as Su-Xi-Chang CCA and ZhongYuan CCA.

Chapter2 The theoretical base of CCAs' developing evolution. The author considers that the systematic theory is the base of CCAs' developing evolution and the symbiosis theory is the base of coordination and integration of CCAs. Furthermore, the author comprehensive expounds the theoretical support of CCAs' developing evolution from the theories of structural pattern of CCAs (e.g. the Metropolitan theory areas and Grey-region theory) and developing process' theory (e.g. the theory of agglomeration and dispersion, the theory of pattern and process).

Chapter3 The systematic analysis of effecting factors of CCAs' developing evolution. The author analyzes effects of various factors on the CCAs' developing evolution from the traditional and modern aspects. First of all, the new comprehensions of the traditional factors approve that the natural condition is still the carrier of the CCAs' developing evolution in the modern economic stage, and the locational factor is still important when the non-location theory has appeared now, and the infrastructure construction which takes the transportation network as main body is still the framework of CCAs' developing evolution in the information age, and historically-forming

mainland culture on the background of economic globalization is the soul of CCAs' developing evolution. Secondly, the author probes into the accelerating effects on the amalgamation inside and outside CCAs which makes the connection among cities and towns more complexed from the aspects of information technology, complex traffic axes, economic globalization which is prompted by foreign capital, foreign trade, international finance and other new economic factors.

Chapter4 The measures and judgement of the stage of CCAs' developing evolution. At first, the author retrospects the correlative research of the measures and judgement of the stage of CCAs' developing evolution in China or abroad, mainly includes the development stage theory of Gottmann and Friedman, the definition of Metropolitan Interlocking Region (MIR) of Zhou Yi-xing, the judgement of urban group of Yao Shi-mou. On the base of the former study, according to actual stage of CCAs' developing evolution on the background of different domestic regions, the author constructs the definition index system of development stage of CCAs and defines the stage of domestic main CCAs by taking the 5 first-class indexes such as the degree of economic development, of general growth of cities-towns, of interaction of among cities and towns, of open to other regions, of infrastructure construction and other 18 sub-degree indexes as criterias.

Chapter5 The mechanism of CCAs' developing evolution. From the general mechanism of CCAs, the author analyzes the historical path of CCAs' developing evolution, and illustrates the great difference in the process of CCAs' developing evolution in the historical periods. Then, taking Su-Xi-Chang and ZhongYuan CCA as examples, the author expounds the difference mechanism of CCAs'

developing evolution from the aspects of history, the impetus of development the origin of capital, and the construction of development areas.

Chapter6 The coordination and integration of CCAs' developing evolution. Generally CCAs have the common and individuality questions in the difference stage of CCAs. Since CCAs are developed region with denser populations and industries and higher level urbanization, they all face the problems of environment optimizing integration and sharing of infrastructure construction. However, as different CCAs in different development stages have different regional background, there are differences on the formulation of the development strategy and the integration of key problems. By taking the two cases as examples, the author analyzes detailedly the CCAs' development strategy and space integration, the optimizing and integration of environment system, the coordination and integration of different key problems and the construction of CCAs' organizations.

Chapter7 Conclusion. The author concludes the results in the theoretical and empirical fields of CCAs' developing evolution. Furthermore, the author also discusses some questions and further fields to research in the future.

General speaking, in this thesis, some innovations are emphatically made as follows:

1. From the angle of systematic and symbiosis theories, the author probes into the CCA, an unique regional space pattern from basic concept, effecting factors, development stages, developing evolution mechanism and coordination and integration system and build up the corresponding research framework.

2. The paper firstly introduces the symbiosis theory into the study of CCA. It not only considers the models of symbiosis organi-

zation as the main index of judgement stages of CCA, but also considers the theory as the guidance of CCA's coordination and integration.

3. The paper raises the theory of CCAs' developing evolution. Furthermore, from the angle of 5 first-class indexes —— the degree of economic development, of general growth of cities-towns, of interaction of among cities and towns, of opening to other regions, of infrastructure construction and other 18 sub-degree indexes, the author constructs the index system for judging the development stage of CCA, and defines the main domestic CCAs' development stages. And expounds systematically the CCAs' development mechanism to the different stages from the differences of history and region.

Key words: City-and-town Concentrated Area (CCA); Development stage; coordination and integration; Su-Xi-Chang and ZhongYuan CCAs: