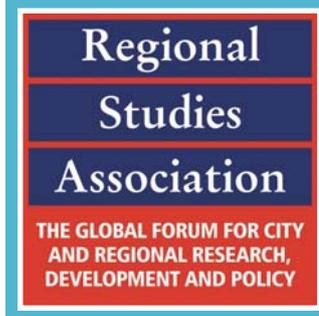


New Horizons for Cities and Regions in a Changing World



RSA Winter Conference
15th—16th November 2018
Holiday Inn Bloomsbury
#RSAWINTER



ISBN: No: 978-1-897721-68-1



-  facebook.com/regionalstudiesassociation
-  linkedin.com/in/regionalstudiesassociation
-  twitter.com/regstud
-  [thersablog.com](mailto:office@regionalstudies.org)
- 

Regional Studies Association
Sussex Innovation Centre
Falmer, Brighton BN1 9SB UK
Tel: +44 (0)1273 698 017
Email: office@regionalstudies.org
www.regionalstudies.org

New Horizons for Cities and Regions in a Changing World

**Conference Proceedings of the
Regional Studies Association
Winter Conference November 2018**

Compiled by: Lesa Reynolds

November 2018

ISBN No: 978-1-897721-68-1

Regional Studies Association
Sussex Innovation Centre
Falmer
Brighton
BN1 9SB
United Kingdom

universities' entrepreneurial resources and outcomes of graduate entrepreneurship activities. Our findings show a large heterogeneity in graduate entrepreneurship in terms of both regional and organisational characteristics. We discuss hybrid and sometimes competing logics of universities, both positive and negative impacts of academic entrepreneurship, and possible intended and unintended policy consequences that affect graduate entrepreneurship in diverse contexts across regions.

THE DIFFERENTIATION IN ECONOMIC POLICY ON SUBNATIONAL LEVEL IN RUSSIA

Vladimir Klimanov, Institute for Public Finance Reform, Russia

Russia as a federal state forms its policy as at the federal level, as in 85 regions. The differences of them in terms of the main economic and social indicators reach dozens of times. Therefore, the subnational economic policies differ by several reasons. Among them, there is a geographical location, presence of natural resources, the history of region's development, industrial specialization, the degree of fiscal dependence from the Federation, the regional traditions and institutions. Economic specialization of Russia's regions is from agrarian to tertiary. The distribution of natural resources is also uneven. 90 per cent of natural gas (the first item in Russia's export) and 60 per cent of oil are extracted in the biggest region in an industry. The share of federal grants in subnational budget revenues varies from five to more than 90 per cent. In Russia, there are several regions with the presence of national minorities and hard traditions of paternalism.

Such situation forms different economic policy, which is more focused on the implementation of the top-down approach and does not take into account the individual characteristics of the regions. That can increase or decrease regional resilience.

Different models of economic policy on subnational level in Russia are analyzed in the paper prepared with the support of RFBR according to the research project No.18-010-00771. The database consists of hundreds of cases related to governor's elections, economic activities, intergovernmental grants, and strategic plans for economic and social development, etc.

SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES: UNCOVERING THE DUTCH DENSIFICATION POTENTIAL

Eric Koomen, SPINlab, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Jip Claassens, SPINlab, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Urban areas are rapidly transforming. This is particularly true in the Netherlands where residential development is continuing to claim agricultural land alongside with transforming vacant industrial buildings or filling under-used sites. How to steer future urban development is the topic of heated debates and especially the potential of urban transformations to accommodate the projected growth in housing stock is questioned.

We study the feasibility of further intensification with a spatial analysis approach that distinguishes different residential development processes and quantifies their relative importance. Using highly detailed cadastral data related to location, age and function of all individual buildings in the country, we differentiate between processes such as: densification of residential neighbourhoods, transformation of brownfields and greyfields and green field redevelopment.

Our results indicate that just over half of the total net increase of around 1 million residences in the past 17 years took place within the existing urban fabric. Only a small proportion of the total increase (5.5%) was placed on former green areas within cities, whereas densification of existing residential

areas and transformation accommodated 25% and 21% of the increase respectively. Using binomial logistic regression techniques, we assess the importance of a range of different drivers for this process. The results suggest that there is still substantial scope for further intensification in the coming decades when another million or so new residences have to be constructed.

MAP OF DYNAMICS OF CHANGES OF CITIES AND NEIGHBOURING COMMUNES

Cezary Kowalczyk, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, Poland

Krystyna Kurek, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, Poland

The analysis was based on the assumption that dwellings constitute the largest part of a city, and that they are most susceptible to change. An observer examining the city from within will note that a critical level has been reached (an observer positioned in a rural area will report a decrease in the surface tension of the urban/rural boundary). In consequence, progressing residential development in areas adjacent to the city contributes to urban sprawl. In view of the above, a research hypothesis was proposed that residential area per capita is the most robust indicator of economic and spatial changes in an urban area.

FIRM-LEVEL CLUSTERING IN GERMANY - EVIDENCE FROM A DISTANCE-BASED INDEX

Astrid Krenz, Durham University, United Kingdom

This study analyzes the regional clustering of manufacturing firms in the German economy using a distance-based firm-level cluster index. We programmed the index based on the method of Scholl and Brenner (2016). The index calculates the distance between firms given the travel time from one firm to another and thus offers a more reliable measure of firm clustering which is not dependent on the choice of the scale of a region and thus circumvents the MAUP. For the analyses a novel and comprehensive firm-level dataset from the German Statistical Offices is used. The dataset has been further programmed by the author to incorporate detailed information about the latitude and longitude of the firm's location in the German economy for the first time. The results reveal changing patterns of clustering across sectors in the German economy over time. We detect among others the localization of regional hubs of the automobile sector. The analyses provide for the first time a comprehensive overview about regional hubs of German firm clustering across sectors and demonstrate their development over time. Important information is thus gathered about regional growth drivers and the regional development potential.

DISSECTING THE URBAN(IZED) BINOCULARS. FROM DECONSTRUCTING TO RECONSTRUCTING AND REALIZING URBAN FUTURES

Arnoud Lagendijk, Radboud University Nijmegen, The Netherlands

Robbert van Driessche, Radboud University, The Netherlands

Peter Ache, Radboud University, The Netherlands

This paper elaborates a theoretical-conceptual framework to analyze the reciprocal relationship between the ideational and material dimensions of urban futures and urban 'futuring', or, taking these two together, of urban 'futures-in-the-making' (after Groves, 2016; Adam & Groves, 2007). Our society's future is vividly portrayed through primarily urban images, which do not simply remain ideational or imaginary, but become embedded within the materiality and practices of the city. There is a concern, however, that much of this echoes neoliberal pragmatism, while alternative and utopian future perspectives are lacking or slow to develop. The analytical inquiry may focus, therefore, on the construction and circulation of urban futures, as well as the performative effects that they have on