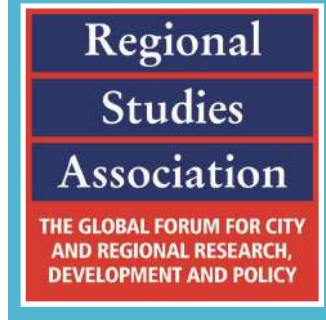


The Place Dimension of Cities and Regions: Governance, Industrial Development and Sustainability



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

The Place Dimension of Cities and Regions: Governance, Industrial Development and Sustainability

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THE ROLE OF HOUSING AND LIVING CONDITIONS IN INDUSTRIAL COMPETITIVENESS OF REGIONS: THE CASE OF ANKARA

Esma Aksoy, Middle East Technical University, Turkey

Özgül Burcu Özdemir Sarı, Middle East Technical University, Turkey

The general framework of urban and regional development in Turkey is determined by regional plans prepared by Regional Development Agencies. Regional plans develop sectoral and strategic priorities based on the analysis of local and regional trends and define coordination and phasing of the planning and implementation process. However, regional plans fail to establish the relationship between economic development targets and social-spatial conditions of cities and regions. According to the 2014-2023 Regional Plan of Ankara, competitiveness in the manufacturing industry is an objective to be achieved through attracting qualified labour into the sector. However, the plan does not consider housing, education and health opportunities of the region to attract the targeted labour force.

This study, with the above-mentioned considerations, explores the housing and living conditions of the qualified labour force in the manufacturing industry of the TR5 Ankara Region (NUTS-Level1), employing the Income and Living Conditions Survey (2014) of Turkish Statistical Institute. Main variables investigated are mode of tenure, housing affordability, overcrowding, working hour, and education level. Preliminary findings display that currently, housing affordability constitutes a major problem among the qualified labour in manufacture industry. Of the sample population, 41% devote more than 30% of their income to housing expenditures. The major conclusion of the study is that to promote competitiveness, industrial development targets have to be considered together with objectives related to housing and living conditions as well as education, and health.

RECOGNISING STRATEGIC AMBIDEXTERITY IN SUSTAINABLE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Dane Anderton, Manchester Metropolitan University, United Kingdom

This paper examines ambidexterity in sustainable regional development. Neffke et al (2011:261) argue that new trajectories of regional growth 'do not start from scratch but are strongly rooted in the historical economic structure of a region'. Using theoretical perspectives from strategic organisation literature, the paper explores how firms and regions exhibit ambidextrous characteristics in their evolution and contribute towards more sustainable and innovative regional development pathways. The paper will focus on the video game ecology in Liverpool City Region and how it has adapted and reconfigured industrial, network and institutional structures against a backdrop of external and internal shocks, yet still contribute to a competitive and growing creative sector in the city region (Boscham, 2015). Firms were 'exploiting' by using their networks to return to multinational studios for work they are familiar with and deemed normative, but also 'exploring' opportunities independently in 'app' and gaming development (Andriopoulos and Lewis 2009; Raisch et al, 2009). Organisational ambidexterity allowed firms to create competitive advantages by entering new markets independently but also capitalising on the 'gig economy' organisation of the sector globally. Strong private sector leadership has led to the development of new institutions to support the regions creative sector. Further research is called for and conceptual awareness of strategic ambidexterity in understanding and creating policy for sustainable regional development.

FINDING NORTHERN POWERHOUSE, OR HOW TO GROW YOUR OWN CITY REGIONS

Hadi Arbabi, The University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

Martin Mayfield, The University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

Philip McCann, The University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

While a majority of voices agree on the need for better connectivity and mobility across regions outside the Greater London Area, the particular rationale behind the choice of constituting city units in current region-building schemes, e.g. the Northern Powerhouse, the Midlands Engine, etc., has been either weak or vague. In this work, we systematically identify potentially beneficial groupings of city units, in terms of overall size-cost performance balances, according to a combined population density and GVA per capita criteria. This is achieved adapting a single linkage clustering algorithm to group city units from a range of administrative and density-based boundaries across England and Wales (E&W) for varying connectivity distance thresholds. Preliminary results point towards membership variations in the optimal groupings identified as a function of the initial choice of boundary definition and distance threshold. However, more consistency is observed in the central units building the core of the emerging regions such as the different reincarnations of Leeds, Coventry, or Leicester city regions across different boundary definitions investigated. More broadly, the results appear to highlight the need for prioritization of mobility improvements at smaller intra-urban distances and long-term densification efforts as integral to the current focus on longer-distance inter-city pairings. This is the case in particular when considering boundaries with higher density thresholds that break larger urban zones into fragmented and disconnected urban cores.

ADVANCING THE NEXUS OF WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN A VOLCANIC RIVER BASIN

Vicky Ariyanti, LPDP Indonesia - IHS Erasmus University Rotterdam, Indonesia & The Netherlands

This research proposes an understanding of managing water in a volcanic river basin using the nexus approach (Kurian and Ardakanian 2015). In this research, the approach is used to link the conditions of a volcanic basin with the special focus on lahar (debris flow) as the hybrid form of water and volcanic materials. It is done through investigating the interrelations between water and lahar management in a volcanic river basin using the four dimensions of IWRM concept (Jaspers 2003, 77-90): spatial, natural, temporal and human.

The case study of Opak Sub-Basin in Yogyakarta Special Region is chosen, where the Merapi Mountain as one of the most active volcanoes in the world is located. Merapi was last active in 2010, with 4 VEI (volcano explosivity index), killed around 350 people, due to pyroclastic flows and devastated the region as the 140 million m³ lahar flowed downstream. Yogyakarta is also the only region in Indonesia with a ruling sovereign as its governor and prospered by educational and tourism industries.

The primary data is collected through a fieldwork in 2016, using a semi-ethnographic approach in three communities (up, mid and downstream) and in-depth interviews with related governmental agencies, while secondary data are collected through documents and reports by related organizations. The findings demonstrate that the implementation of the nexus approach has the advantage in sensitizing the current development policies to bridge interrelated dimensions of different natural resources management towards better ecological resilience.

POSITIONING CIVIL SOCIETY IN THE BUILDING OF ENGLISH AND WELSH CITY-REGIONS

David Beel, Staffordshire University, United Kingdom

Martin Jones, Staffordshire University, United Kingdom

Ian Rees Jones, Cardiff University, United Kingdom

Within the UK and as well as further afield, the concepts of localism and spatial delineation of the 'city-region' (CR) have seen a renaissance as the de-facto spatial political units of governance for economic development (Clarke & Cochrane, 2013). In the UK, this has been led by the UK Government, as they have sought to reshape the ways in which economic development takes place. Although this shift in governmental delivery began under New Labour, it has been much vaunted by the UK Coalition Government (Deas, 2013), and subsequently by the continuing Conservative administration (Conservative Party, 2015). Post-the-Brexit vote and a new Conservative Administration, this strategy is somewhat in question and has uncertain future. Despite this, existing city and devolution deals seem to be holding. This policy landscape frames developments taking shape in both England and Wales. In Wales, two city-regions have been identified (Cardiff and Swansea). Both have sought city-deals with the UK and Welsh governments. To date, only Cardiff Capital Region, has a city-deal in place. Swansea Bay CR has yet to negotiate such a deal and may not get such an opportunity to do so. In England, Greater Manchester CR and Sheffield CR both have well developed devolution deals in place. This paper therefore follows the development of city-regionalism in England and Wales through these different discourses and (the potentially) unfolding city-deals, thus allowing the authors to ask: within a language of localism and devolution where does this position civil society with its focus upon social development?

THE CLOSURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN CAR INDUSTRY: REDUNDANCY, POLICY AND COMMUNITY IMPACTS

Andrew Beer, UniSA Business School, Australia

In February 2014 Toyota Australia announced that it would cease the manufacture of vehicles in Australia. This news came on top of the announcement by General Motors Holden (GMH) in December 2013 that all car production would end in 2017 with the closure of its South Australian assembly plants and Victorian engine facilities. In May 2013 Ford Australia made public its intention to close its production facilities at Broadmeadows and Geelong. In the space of just 24 months all remaining elements of the car manufacturing industry in Australia signalled their departure from production activities, putting in question 30,000 jobs in South Australia and 100,000 jobs in Victoria (National Economics 2014). Employer perspectives on the impact of the closure in Adelaide's northern suburbs indicate that significant direct and indirect impacts are expected at the local level (Ranasinghe et al 2014). These closures followed a well-established pattern of exits by major producers, with Mitsubishi closing in 2008 (Beer 2014), Nissan ceasing production in the late 1990s and Chrysler terminating local car building in 1989. Effectively, 70 years of mass car production in Australia will be extinguished in 2017, resulting in large-scale labour market disruption, community uncertainty, shocks to regional economies and considerable challenges for government agencies at the national, state and local levels as they seek to manage this process of change.

This paper seeks to make a contribution to our understanding of the processes and consequences of economic restructuring, and in doing so it seeks to help locate the legacy of Fagan and Webber's (1994) *Global Restructuring: The Australian Experience in the 21st century*. It acknowledges that at the time *Global Restructuring: The Australian Experience* was written the Australian car industry was seen to be exempt from the winds of change affecting other parts of manufacturing. The Button Car Plan had apparently delivered a more efficient and effective industry, that better met Australian market conditions and had embraced new technologies that ensured productivity growth. However,

as subsequent events showed, such confidence was both misplaced and about to be undermined by shifts in governmental settings and the institutions that supported them. The paper argues the departure of car making in Australia was the product of many factors – shifts in technology, global economic change, the market trajectories of individual manufacturers – but none more important than transformations in government policy over the long term. The closure of vehicle production in Australia was in part the product of a global industry experiencing accelerated restructuring in the face of structural change and short term economic shocks.

The paper draws on the new state spaces thesis to make sense of government policy aspirations over recent decades and the need for governance reform in managing the outcomes of large scale closures. The new state spaces thesis argues that cities and regions across the globe function within a neo-liberal policy environment that has reshaped the relationship between governments, markets and civil society (Peck, 2001; Peck and Theodore 2007). It argues governments have come to prioritise economic growth over other social, economic and environmental goals, with both policies and institutions reconfigured to drive growth (Brenner 2009). In this sense, the drive by successive Australian governments for economic and productivity growth at the national scale is a ‘state project’ that has provided a unifying logic and set of actions over a prolonged period (Jones 1999; McKinnon and Shaw 2010). The new state spaces thesis posits that urban and regional policy and governance has evolved in the face of this increasing pressure for cities and communities to be globally competitive (Boudreau et al 2007).. The search for governance reform results in the emergence of new forms of regionalisation, with more appropriately defined territories seen to be central to the identification of policy solutions (Bishop 2014). This ‘restless search’ (Allmendinger and Haughton 2009) for answers results in shifting responsibilities and accountabilities between tiers of government, business leaders and lobby groups as the ‘soft spaces’ of authority fluctuate between, and across, new and emergent stakeholders (Bishop 2014). It is argued here that these processes are evident in the ways large scale closures have been managed, with the Australian Government, and its agency – the Productivity Commission – prioritising national economic growth over regional wellbeing, while state and local governments have been called upon to manage the negative consequences of economic change.

The paper moves on to outline the dynamics of the Australian car industry in the 20th Century, examining how vehicle manufacturers positioned themselves nationally and globally and what this meant for Australian branches of multinational enterprises. The article then considers the institutional and policy factors that been instrumental in policy shifts at the national level, focussing in particular on the role of the Productivity Commission as a ‘neoliberalising’ actor. Finally the paper uses the examples of northern and southern Adelaide to shed light on the outcomes of automotive industry demise for the Australian the communities that have hosted these plants over many decades. It considers the range of strategies that have been deployed to date and the on-going search for better mechanisms for creating a new future.

EXPLORING THE DRIVERS AND INHIBITORS OF PLACE BASED PARTNERSHIPS: LESSONS FROM THE LEPS

Kate Broadhurst, Coventry University, United Kingdom

The influence of global shift has brought the importance of local geographical, historical and socio cultural influences into sharper focus and economic policy has accordingly taken greater account of place (Dicken 2011). In the pursuit of economic growth Britain has historically adopted a space neutral, centralised approach to policy making (Hildreth and Bailey 2013) and struggled to find a localised approach to fill the ‘missing space’ between central and local governance (Hildreth and Bailey 2014). In 2010 the Coalition government abolished Regional Development Agencies (RDAs) in favour of

voluntary Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) to drive innovation and secure growth for all (BIS 2010). Further, the creation of Combined Authorities and the existence of pan regional partnerships in some areas (Midlands Engine and Northern Powerhouse) has added further tiers of place-based strategic partnership to the mix all seeking to address productivity barriers and drive growth. The place based economic landscape has never looked so complex and yet guidance and sharing of practice is limited (Pike et al. 2016). This paper draws on empirical research undertaken with LEPs to understand the variables that drive place based partnerships and considers whether it is feasible and desirable to develop a framework to support not only their development but also to offer guidance to all place based models of collaboration.

HOW PERIPHERIES COMPETE: SECOND-TIER CITIES IN THE INNOVATION ECONOMY

Giulio Buciuni, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland

Giancarlo Corò, Università Cà Foscari Venezia, Italy

Dieter Kogler, University College Dublin, Ireland

Over the past fifteen years the globalization and digitalization of the knowledge economy has had an unprecedented impact on the geography and distribution of innovation. Today, high-tech innovation mostly concentrates in a handful of Alpha cities where venture capitals funds and high-potential start ups (HPSU) work together in the attempt of developing new billion-dollar tech unicorns. The urbanization of HPSU is well documented by Florida and Mellander (2016) and shows how innovation has become a privilege for a very global few regions, like the Bay Area and the Boston-Cambridge metro area. The increased polarization of innovation has generated profound social and economic fractures, creating a new divide between first and second-tier cities and triggering the rise of populist and anti-globalization movements. While cities like San Francisco, London and New York became the new global hotbeds for tech innovation, secondary cities fell off the innovation radar. Recognizing the diffusion of a winner-take-all paradigm in the contemporary geography of innovation, we sought to investigate whether second-tier cities can still be the loci of innovation development and wealth creation. The analysis of three peripheral regions – Galway (Ireland), Durham-Raleigh (USA) and the Metropole Ruhr (Germany) – revealed that second-tier cities can remain competitive and sustain the local generation of innovation only if three necessary conditions simultaneously occur: 1) Complementarity of capabilities (with respect to Alpha cities) and economic complexity; 2) Cooperation between local institutions, universities and the private sector; 3) Global connectivity through infrastructure, foreign direct investments and an open local culture.

IS THE LACK OF FUNDING FOR REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY PATH DEPENDENT IN THE UK?

Leslie Budd, Open University, United Kingdom

The UK Government's Green paper on industrial strategy, Building our Industrial Strategy Green Paper and makes no mention of Brexit or how industrial strategy will be funded apart from small discrete sums. These sums are available from UK Industrial Strategy Challenge Fund too small to fund 10 pillars of Industrial Strategy (half of UK annual net budget contribution to EU and 0.3% of GDP in 2016). The ten pillars are: Investing in science, research and innovation; Upgrading infrastructure; Developing skills; Supporting businesses to start and grow; Improving procurement; Encouraging trade and inward investment; Delivering affordable energy and clean growth; Cultivating world-leading sectors; Driving growth across the whole country; Creating the right institutions to bring together sectors and places.

Following the start of what seems a very inchoate process of devolution in England and ignoring the impact of Brexit on the devolved nations, a comprehensive regionally-based industry strategy appears to be an imperative in rebalancing the UK economy. But, again the regional dimension is effectively

ignored in the Green Paper. All the ten pillars are to be welcomed but they read like Mom and Apple Pie of British urban and regional policy since the Second World War and its parts before. It also seems to sustain a path dependency of the lack of regional discretion over industrial policy and the institutional basis of funding it. The experience of the former Regional Development Agencies and the Green Investment Bank is pertinent here. In the light of uncertainty over the UK's future relationship to the European Investment, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the EU's Structural Funds, post-Brexit there is an institutional funding gap for industrial strategy.

In the light of these challenges there is an argument that the UK should create its own version of France's national investment bank, *Caisses des Depots et Consignations*. This explores this possibility so as to address the path dependency of poorly funded industrial strategies that are also insufficiently related.

ON THE CULTURAL AND GEOGRAPHIC "SEAM LINE – " MODERN ULTRA-ORTHODOXY IN THE URBAN SPACE: GEOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL MOBILITY IN A CONSERVATIVE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY

Lee Cahaner, Oranim Academic College of Education, Israel

The trend toward isolation that characterizes Haredi (ultra-Orthodox) society (an insular, conservative-religious community in Israel), contradicts the processes of demographic growth, spatial expansion, social diversification and social involvement displayed by that society within the Israeli space. These processes have implications both for the Haredi community's changing profile and for its place in Israeli society. They challenge the Haredi community's fundamentally conservative identity within its own internal geographic spaces.

This lecture will focus on the social and spatial characteristics of a growing subgroup that is itself highly diverse – modern ultra-Orthodoxy. The lecture will attempt to illuminate the attributes of this Haredi group, which sees itself as part of Haredi society without excluding itself from the broader Israeli, Western, and secular community. The geographic spaces in which modern ultra-Orthodoxy is concentrated will be identified, and life on the cultural and geographic "seam line" at the periphery of a homogeneous Haredi city and within the mixed-city space will be characterized. The lecture will call attention to the existence of a spatial pattern that encompasses the variety of modern Haredi identities – the "liminal space." The concept of a "liminal space," manifested geographically, points to the need (whether originating in desire or repression) to live on the "seam line," in an in-between state, at the edge of two spaces of differing social identities – and thereby to have "the best of both worlds." The lecture's main argument is that these liminal spaces are unstable and dependent on dynamic social and spatial processes, and that the various identities involved in constructing these spaces are not fixed and are themselves engaged in a transitional process. Moreover: the intrinsic need for religious and social community reinforces activist spatialization-of-identity processes within the "liminal space" – given that today's changing modern-Haredi identity finds itself defined vis-à-vis new groups, a process that may ultimately result in self-segregation and the emergence of a new enclave. And, consequently, the move to a "new liminal space" by those seeking a heterogeneous and less-communal human space.

The study methodology is qualitative, and based on in-depth interviews (44) with self-defined modern Haredim, and with figures from local municipalities dealing with the aforementioned communal diversity and seam groups. Tours were also made of the urban seam spaces where modern-identified Haredim reside.

SOFT PLANNING INITIATIVES: PRACTICES AND TOOLS SET UP AT A EU POLICY LEVEL

Cristina Cavaco, CIAUD, Faculty of Architecture, University of Lisbon, Portugal
João Pedro Costa, University of Lisbon, Faculty of Architecture, Portugal

In the last decade, soft spaces and soft planning have emerged as new spatial planning and governance concepts. Unlike traditional statutory planning, soft planning acts in complex institutional settings breaking with established administrative structures, boundaries and planning tools.

The European Union (EU) has had its share of responsibility in leveraging such a tendency. According to Purkarthofer (2016) “the EU acts both as a creator of soft spaces and a driver of soft planning”. In fact, under the banner of the EU Cohesion Policy and the EU Structural Funds, a number of soft planning initiatives have been endorsed in the last community programming cycles. Policy tools to foster integrated territorial strategies are a clear example. Nonetheless, despite the strong common influence, soft planning practices differ substantially throughout Europe.

Focusing on the last programming cycle (2014-2020) and the tools set up at a EU policy level to leverage integrated territorial approaches (Integrated territorial investments – ITI; community-led local developments – CLLD; article 7 of EFRD for urban sustainable development), the objective of the paper is twofold:

- (i) Understand how these policy initiatives are somehow pushing forward the emergence of new territorial spaces and acting as drivers for spatial rescaling, stimulating mutual learning and coordination practices instead of conveying hard planning tools;
- (ii) Analyse how these soft planning initiatives set up at a EU policy level have been adopted at a domestic level and framed within the Portuguese partnership agreement, against the national administrative organization and the statutory planning system.

INSTITUTIONS, NETWORKS AND COGNITION IN THE EMERGENCE OF MACRO-REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL INNOVATION STRATEGY: THE CASE OF INNOHPC IN THE DANUBE REGION

Victor Cepoi, Faculty of Information Studies, Slovenia
Borut Rončević, Faculty of Information Studies, Slovenia

European macro-regional industrial innovation strategies face significant obstacles and high possibility of implementation deficit. Although becoming more prominent and making it to the EU agenda, macro-regions cannot rely on the usual well-established tools of national or regional policy-making. The resources allocated for these purposes are very small and mainly support minor projects to improve innovation context. Hence, in this paper we suggest strategic action field approach for both research and policy-making in this context. Adopting Beckert's social fields theory, we understand macro-regional industrial innovation systems as social fields shaped by institutions, social networks and cognitive frames. We provide a robust conceptual framework with strong explanatory power and applicability in policy-making, especially when focused on contextual intervention, and operationalize it as a tool for empirical research. We then demonstrate usability of this approach on the case of InnoHPC, a project aiming to improve framework conditions for innovation in the automotive and electronic industries in the Danube macro-region by adoption of high-performance computing technology. We analyse qualitative and quantitative data on industrial innovation collected in 14 Danube region countries during the InnoHPC project by using our data collection tool and demonstrate the applicability of strategic action fields approach. Fuzzy-set analysis displays intertwined influence of institutions, social networks and cognitive frames, resulting in context-specific policy guidelines.

THE NEW POST-SOCIALIST INDUSTRIAL DYNAMICS – A CHALLENGE FOR THE ROMANIAN INDUSTRIAL TOWNS AND THE REGIONAL COMPETITIVENESS

Andreea-Loreta Cercleux, CICADIT, University of Bucharest, Romania
Ioan Ianos, CICADIT, University of Bucharest, Romania
Florentina-Cristina Merciu, CICADIT, University of Bucharest, Romania
Irina Florea-Saghin, CICADIT, University of Bucharest, Romania
Mirela Paraschiv, CICADIT, University of Bucharest, Romania

The study focuses on the analysis of the economic trajectory of the Romanian industrial towns during the transitional period towards the capitalist economy. The change from the extensive industrialization policy to a gradual deindustrialisation was carried out differently for these towns, thus generating three situations: towns that continued their production activity in the same area of expertise or in new industries, towns where the industrial function was accompanied by activities in the sphere of services and mostly deindustrialised towns. Since the mid-2000s, new forms of industrial development have emerged within some industrial towns. These new patterns firstly developed as industrial parks, science and technology parks, and then clusters and business incubators.

The new forms of cooperation in the field of industry or mixed activities - industry and services - are developing with the aim of re-launching or boosting the local and regional economy by the continuation or revival of industrial tradition or by developing innovative activities, different of those that represented the old towns' image.

Given that the innovation is today a condition for economic success and market retention, the study seeks to answer the following questions: Do the new forms of industrial development benefit from a well-grounded legal basis support? How is the impact of policies and actions under the new forms of industrial co-operation materializing at regional level? Do they finally contribute to generating regional poles of competitiveness?

URBAN DATA SCIENCE FOR POLICY CHANGE

Karen Chapple, University of California, Berkeley, United States

The overheating of the housing market, as well as ongoing economic restructuring, has led to new interest in understanding neighborhood change, specifically in the form of gentrification and displacement. Researchers have devised online “neighborhood early warning systems,” interactive maps that describe change processes and even predict future transformation. In the San Francisco Bay Area, we launched the Urban Displacement Project, which characterizes Bay Area neighborhoods (census tracts) according to their experience of gentrification and risk of displacement. By many measures, UDP was wildly successful, with a significant influence on policy-making at the city, regional, and federal levels. Yet, it falls short in terms of representation and predictive analytics. This paper presents analytics to understand residential, commercial, and industrial displacement and explores the use of big data, open data, and real-time indicators to depict change. Using a critical GIS lens, we examine how new forms of data and analytics may shift policy-making in more – and less – equitable directions.

THE FISCAL IMPACTS OF LAND CONSERVATION: THE CASE OF VIRGINIA'S (US) EASTERN SHORE

Terry Clower, School of Policy, Government and International Affairs, United States
Dean Bellas, Urban Analytics, Inc, United States

Virginia's Eastern Shore (VES) is a peninsula consisting of two counties, Accomack and Northampton, bounded by the Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. The VES has been traditionally dominated by agricultural and aquaculture production and tourism, though there is a space launch facility located on the Atlantic Coast. Challenged by limited freight transportation options, the VES has struggled to attract industrial development to compensate for long term declines in agriculture production. With a relatively shallow tax base, local governments have struggled for the resources to provide government and education services. While environmental benefits of reducing development on sensitive land-marine systems is widely recognized by local residents and leaders, concerns have emerged that tax revenue constraints are exacerbated by reductions in real property taxes due to properties that have full or partial tax exemptions, much of which are in some type of conserved status. Almost one-third of the total land area on the VES is protected from development due to federal or state government ownership or through voluntary private conservation easements. This study engages in a detailed assessment of the net fiscal impact of conserved lands. Due to associated reductions in public services required for conserved lands, we find that, in total, lands under conservation easements deliver net positive fiscal impacts to local governments.

LABOUR MARKET REGIONAL DISPERSION. TERRITORIAL DIFFERENCES IN THE PROPENSITY OF BECOMING DISCOURAGED WORKERS IN GERMANY, ITALY, AND UNITED KINGDOM.

Sabrina Colombo, Università degli Studi di Milano, Italy
Serena Giola, Università degli Studi di Milano, Italy

The most recent studies have validated the interpretation that highlight the strong relevance of job opportunities individual perception as a determinant in influencing the active participation in the labour force.

Beyond the employed, the unemployed and inactive people (students, retirees, unable to work and people declaring to be unavailable to work), the European Labour Force Survey allow to observe also people who are willing to work but who are not actively looking for a job. The so called "discouraged" workers' phenomenon has a long tradition of studies in the social sciences and its dynamics are generally associated with economic cycle.

An active participation in the labour market can be thus influenced by the perception of the "searching costs". These costs can be different depending on the territorial socio-economic context. In other words, individuals tend to remain active in job search if they expect to succeed in finding a suitable job and the socio-economic environment can influence people's expectations.

In this paper we will try to observe which individual characteristics (sex, age, marital status, level of education, previous work experience and job search channels) affect the propensity to become discouraged and how these features differ geographically (considering also the degree of urbanization). To understand the effect of the crisis on the propensity to become discouraged, we will analyze (using some logistic models) the data from the European Labour Force Survey at three points in time: 2005 (before the crisis), 2010 (immediately consecutive to the start of the crisis), 2015 (to observe the current situation).

We will focus on three specific countries that have historical differences in the labour market.

From one side Italy and Germany, with their similar characteristics on the level of labor market territorial dispersion (North-South for Italy; East-West for Germany). From the other side United Kingdom that represents an intermediate level between these two countries with its historical diversity between the North and the South and the growing gap between areas densely urbanised (metropolitan cities) and less densely urbanised.

THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE MARINE LEISURE INDUSTRY: A REGIONAL STUDY

Aisling ConwayLenihan, Cork Institute of Technology, Ireland

Helen McGuirk, Cork Institute of Technology, Ireland

Topic

Regional economic development is well acknowledged as an important objective of government policy. Though the type and scope of such development is less recognised. The focus of this research is the economic impact of the Marine Leisure Industry on the Cork Harbour region and the potential implications for regional policy. This city and rural region boasts the second largest natural harbour in the world.

Methods

The analysis is based on primary data gathered from stakeholders in the region and published regional-level data. The data collection established the berthing and mooring capacity, types of leisure activities, associated annual expenditure and employment for 2016. In order to estimate economic impact, the research established a multiplier specific to the Marine Leisure Industry. Though the research uses Irish data, this multiplier can be applied to other regions.

Results

Cork Harbour has 1,035 annual resident moorings and 555 resident berths. The direct expenditure generated by the industry is approximately €6.8m for both residents and visitors. Based on the multiplier of 1.60, the Marine Leisure Industry in Cork Harbour region is estimated to account for approximately €11m of output supporting 29 direct jobs and 290 indirect jobs.

Implications

With potential to grow berthing capacity, the region has potential to increase the economic impact of this indigenous industry for the city, its hinterland and beyond. Our findings challenge policymakers not only to consider creating an enabling environment for the industry to flourish and to promote investment, but to recognise this industry's contribution to regional development.

PLANNING THEORY AND REALITY: THE COEXISTING FRAMEWORKS OF SOFT AND STATUTORY PLANNING OBSERVED IN THE PORTUGUESE CASE

João Pedro Costa, CIAUD, Faculty of Architecture, University of Lisbon, Portugal

Cristina Cavaco, University of Lisbon, Faculty of Architecture, Portugal

Planning theory have highlighted the emergence of concepts such as 'soft spaces' and 'soft planning', by opposition to the idea of 'hard spaces' and traditional statutory planning, rooted in formal hierarchical planning systems, strong administrative boundaries and rigid government structures (Hagton & Allmendinger). The debate addresses a former discussion that has advocated the shift from 'land-use planning' to 'spatial planning', very much influenced by the European mainstream on spatial development and territorial cohesion and embraces the emergence of new forms of planning, framed by integrated and strategic rather than regulatory and physical approaches, and by the cooperation and coordination of territorial agents and policy sectors around a shared territorial strategy and vision (Davoudi; Ferrão).

While the role of EU has been crucial to push forward these ideas, in a process described as 'Europeanisation' (Faludi), the way how rhetoric has found its expression in reality, namely within the domestic scale of each member state and facing the specificities of each national statutory system and territorial organization, generates a number of ambiguities, inconsistencies and contradictions that should be addressed and understood.

Having the Portuguese case as a reference, the presentation examines how hard and soft planning coexist today, either influencing each other or colliding, or simply taking separate, unarticulated and uncoordinated tracks. The integrated territorial approaches and how they have been applied, very much driven by the application of the 2014-2020 European Structural Funds at a regional and sub-regional scale, constitutes a rich example to explore.

INTERNATIONALISED AT WORK AND LOCALISTIC AT HOME: THE 'SPLIT' EUROPEANISATION BEHIND BREXIT

Riccardo Crescenzi, London School of Economics, United Kingdom

Marco Di Cataldo, London School of Economics, United Kingdom

Alessandra Faggian, Gran Sasso Science Institute, Italy

This paper looks at the results of Referendum on the United Kingdom membership to the European Union in order to analyse the local factors associated with the 'Leave' vote (Brexit). The paper compares a number of alternative explanations put forward in the public debate after the Referendum. The empirical analysis suggests that the outcome of the referendum can be linked to an increasing tension between the (ever increasing) internationalisation of local firms and the 'localistic' attitude of their employees. Brexit can be seen as the result of a process of 'split Europeanisation' whereby Euroscepticism is triggered by the increasing mismatch in specific constituencies between internationalised economies (and corporate economic interests) and localistic societies (and workers' attitudes and cultural preferences).

RETYLING AND RESCALING OF ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE IN CHINA: THE ECO-TRANSFORMATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS OF THE CHANGSHA-ZHUZHOU-XIANGTAN CITY MEGALOPOLIS

Bingni Deng, Hull University, United Kingdom

Pauline Deutz, University of Hull, United Kingdom

Julia Affolderbach, University of Hull, United Kingdom

Andrew Jonas, University of Hull, United Kingdom

The Chinese government has made increasingly vigorous efforts in curbing industrial pollution and coping with rapid urbanisation over the last two decades. One approach has been the eco-transformation policy for industrial areas. This policy has given new powers to regional authorities and public actors to address environmental concerns such as industrial pollution. This study analyses how the environmental governance of industrial districts been influenced by the policy of eco-transformation. The study brings together the hitherto largely separate literature relating to the shifting and rescaling governance. The eco-transformation process of industrial clusters in China was undertaken by interviews of 17 peoples from six different organisations (i.e. government sectors, governmental companies, NGOs, industrial associations, private companies, planning agencies) in Changsha-Zhuzhou-Xiangtan city megalopolis. From the analyses, the environmental governance of industrial districts in China has elements of restyling and rescaling in three features: policy content, institutional and actor features. The environmental governance of industrial clusters in China has

changed from centralized to decentralized. Joint efforts of partners belonging to the public and the private domain have become evident, with cooperation mainly between government and market actors. However, the interactive environmental governance comprising collaboration among governments, market actors and civil society on equal terms may need long-term and fundamental shifting of the government role in the future.

HAVE EU FUNDS HELPED AGAINST BREXIT? A SPATIAL RDD ANALYSIS

Marco Di Cataldo, London School of Economics, United Kingdom

Riccardo Crescenzi, London School of Economics, United Kingdom

Mara Giua, Roma Tre University, Italy

This paper investigates whether EU structural funds have played a role in the United Kingdom's (UK) decision to leave the European Union. The EU allocates the largest bulk of development subsidies to the most disadvantaged regions of the continent. In the UK, some territories belonged to the classification of areas 'in highest need' when the Brexit Referendum was held, namely Highlands and the Islands in Scotland, West Wales and the Valley in Wales, and Cornwall in England. Has this 'special' treatment in terms of EU financial support translated into a different vote in the Referendum, as compared to less subsidised areas? By using data at the level of ward and local authority district, this paper estimates a spatial Regression Discontinuity Design to assess the causal impact of EU funds on the Brexit vote. The estimates include spatial forcing variables, and balance wards belonging to the treated (i.e. highly-funded) and to the non-treated (i.e. less funded) side of the geographical boundaries in order to remove any unobservable heterogeneity. Preliminary results suggest that Cohesion Policy has played a controversial role as regards to Brexit. British areas having access to the highest form of EU financial help reacted in different ways, when asked whether to leave or remain in the EU.

THE INSTITUTIONAL ONTOLOGY OF RESISTANCE TO TRANSITIONS, AND WHAT MIGHT BE DONE ABOUT IT

Julian Dobson, Sheffield Hallam University, United Kingdom

The resistance of sociotechnical regimes to change has been well documented (Rip & Kemp, 1998; Unruh, 2000; Geels, 2004). Transitions to a 'sustainable' economy and society, unlike historical sociotechnical transitions, are a matter of intentional public policy (Berkhout, Smith, & Stirling, 2003). Geels (2014) has noted the obduracy of existing regimes and called for politically-inspired destabilisation in order to create openings for renewable technologies.

This paper responds to Geels' problematisation of regime resistance, affirming the persistence of established regimes but questioning the instrumentality of a political response. Based on case studies of three 'anchor institutions' in northern England, it finds resistance rooted not only in technologies, practices, and policy, but, crucially, in the ontology of institutions that are central to the structuring of urban life. Drawing on the institutional logics perspective, which highlights the sensemaking processes central to institutional reality (Friedland & Alford, 1991; Thornton, Ocasio, & Lounsbury, 2012), it argues that dominant sociotechnical regimes must be detached from prevailing logics if change is to become established. To achieve lasting transition demands not only the replacement of technologies and practices but a reinterpretation of institutions themselves.

The article informs transition studies by embedding a richer understanding of institutions and the insights of interpretive theory more fully into the multi-level perspective on transitions (Geels, 2002;

2004). Specifically, it roots regime resistance in the core logics of institutions and centres the response to resistance in the sensemaking of institutional actors.

SMART SPECIALISATION, SEIZING NEW INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES

Mafini Dosso, European Commission - Joint Research Centre, Spain

Antonio Vezzani, European Commission - Joint Research Centre, Spain

Petros Gkotsis, European Commission - Joint Research Centre, Spain

Marco Baccan, Finlombarda, Italy

Alina Candu, Finlombarda, Italy

Alessio Castelli, Finlombarda, Italy

This study offers a novel analytical approach to inform the regional search for new industrial opportunities, as promoted by smart specialisation in the EU Cohesion policy context. The analysis departs from the challenges of practicing smart specialisation and its entrepreneurial discovery process in a dynamic perspective (Capello and Kroll, 2016). It argues that the adoption of a dynamic approach to identify new opportunities implies mapping regional business and innovation assets as well as, assessing regional positions within the global technological and industrial landscape. The study brings a case study of Lombardy region, spurring the S3 Lab initiative (in collaboration with Baden-Württemberg, Catalonia and Lapland), together with a comparative analysis of its technological profile. The empirical study combines patent data from OECD REGPAT and territorial proprietary micro-data on firm creation in emerging industries (EI) – i.e. new industrial sectors or existing sectors evolving into new industries (European Cluster Observatory). These industries represent a priority area for Lombardy's innovation-led development strategy. The initial observations confirm the importance of EI in the region; they represent more than one-third of employment, almost a half of the regional value-added and feature together the majority of start-ups, suggesting the relevance of the regional strategic development choices. Also, in terms of productive advantages, Lombardy ranks high in some key EI. The mapping of technological competences through patent-based indicators, i.e. specialisation, diversification and ability to specialise in fast-growing and niche fields gives relevant insights on the technological potential of the region, providing further guidance for better targeted interventions.

EXCAVATING THE TERRITORIAL POLITICS OF URBAN HEAT TRANSITIONS

Will Eadson, Centre for Regional Economic and Social Research, United Kingdom

Energy systems are being territorially reconfigured by a range of purposive socio-technical processes aiming to produce more secure, low carbon energy systems. At the urban level these reconfigurations interact with embedded material infrastructure and actions taken by a multitude of urban actors. This paper aims to take forward important socio-technical contributions to understanding of urban infrastructure and transition by focusing on the territoriality of urban energy infrastructure. Exploring territoriality, I argue, is critical to better understanding the underlying politics of urban socio-technical projects.

The empirical focus for this paper is heating and cooling infrastructure in the UK. The growth in the UK of decentralised energy infrastructures such as district heat networks rubs against other technologies to produce more spatially variegated energy systems, new connections and relations between actors within urban areas, and reconfigured local/extra-local relationships. Focus on material infrastructural change opens up issues across a range of additional domains, including a renewed political emphasis on urban areas as energy territories to be re-imagined, reconfigured and re-enclosed.

The paper explores territorial struggles over heat infrastructure in five English cities, charting attempts to implement new heat infrastructures as technologies of energy transition in the context of urban splintering, public sector capacity constraints and an emergent urban energy-carbon calculus which renders urban heat on the cusp of being financially attractive to commercial investors. The paper emphasises the political struggles that are highlighted when viewing urban infrastructures as territorial socio-technical projects; and seeks to show how these struggles are central to understanding energy and infrastructure transitions more generally.

ON THE VALUE OF LOCATION: IS THERE AN AMENITIES VALUE KUZNETS CURVE?

Terence Huw Edwards, Loughborough University, United Kingdom

Mustapha Douch, Loughborough University, United Kingdom

Marian Rizov, University of Lincoln, United Kingdom

We investigate the relationship between location, population density, land rentals and wages in a spatial equilibrium model, following Roback's (1982) work on 'amenities value' of location, in a general equilibrium model. While this paper is seminal, it has weaknesses: the individual equations are not identified and only the reduced form relationship can be established. We argue that the amenities value approach should be extended to recognise market potential and input access, as are standard in the New Economic Geography analysis. In addition, while environmental quality, crime rates and the like are important determinants of amenities value, regional economists should also go one step backwards and link these to benefits of agglomeration versus congestion, as represented by an amenities Kuznets curve.

Our empirical analysis is based upon a detailed panel of Belgian municipalities. We first modify the Roback model to incorporate an amenities Kuznets curve, and then incorporate information on market potential and input access, to help identify amenities effects more easily.

As a next step, we incorporate Krupka and Donaldson's (2013) model of the heterogeneity of moving costs, which means that high density may itself result from high amenities value. This generates a potential identification problem in determining agglomeration values. As a possible alternative, we consider a modified model, which incorporates wages in a travel-to-work area, and estimate a multiple equation model based upon this.

POLICIES, INSTITUTIONS AND CITY ECONOMIC EVOLUTION: A TALE OF FIVE BRITISH CITIES

Emil Evenhuis, University of Cambridge, The Netherlands

Andy Pike, Newcastle University, United Kingdom

David Bailey, Aston University, United Kingdom

Peter Tyler, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

Devising ways to understand and explain the roles of policies and institutions in city economic evolution remains a work in progress for urban research and analysis. Drawing from an UK ESRC Urban Transformations programme collaborative project on structural transformation, adaptability and city economic evolutions, this paper sets out a comparative analytical strategy and preliminary empirical findings from detailed case studies of 5 cities in Britain experiencing different evolutionary pathways: Birmingham, Bristol, Glasgow, Middlesbrough and Peterborough. The comparative analysis is founded upon identifying the roles of policies and institutions in shaping economic outcomes in the analytical domains of economic structure, the labour market, built environment and infrastructure. Three techniques are used: periodisation to identify and characterise episodes and moments of stability and

change; ‘process tracing’ to track the unfolding of chains of events and infer causal relations and mechanisms; and, ‘sequence analysis’ to capture and interpret strings of events in different processes within and across the cases. Illustrative evidence is drawn from comparison of the 5 cases to construct plausible explanatory accounts of the roles of institutions and policies in city economic evolution. The UK experiences suggests city economic evolutions are shaped by their institutional capacity, capability and continuity in designing and sustaining strategic economic planning involving key national and city actors; the construction of collective growth projects – such as city centre revitalisation, inward investment, science and innovation – to focus and mobilise economic actors and policy support; the management, redeployment and conversion of assets (especially skills and the knowledge base) in relation to new and emergent economic activities; and, the creative/innovative adaptation and utilisation of mainstream national programmes and policies tailored to city concerns.

KNOWLEDGE LINKAGES AND AMBIDEXTERITY IN MATURE CLUSTERS, THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO SMART SPECIALISATION BASED RENEWAL: THE NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE CERAMICS CLUSTER, UK

Felicia Fai, University of Bath, School of Management, United Kingdom

Phil Tomlinson, University of Bath, United Kingdom

Rob Branstan, University of Bath, United Kingdom

Whilst the policy principle of smart specialisation offers the potential for all regions to benefit from economic growth, how mature regions in the latter phases of their lifecycle can do this is particularly under-researched. We bridge the literature on cluster lifecycles and regional smart specialisation to examine this. Using data gathered on the ceramics cluster in Stoke-on-Trent, UK during the period 2007-13 we show how a mature cluster can potentially avoid getting trapped in pathways which offer little potential economic growth, whilst simultaneously manoeuvring itself into a more sustainable pathway based on smart specialisation. With innovative performance as our dependent indicator of cluster health, we quantitatively examine its correlation with i) the use of strengthening local network linkages ii) the use of (transient) global linkages in the form of attendance at international trade fairs. We also use interview data to understand the specific types of knowledge gained from these two sets of knowledge sources and assess their potential impact on the cluster’s future pathway. We find that different sub-groups of firms gain different types of knowledge and insights and, when combined with existing underlying ceramics technological competences within the cluster, enables the cluster itself to exhibit ambidexterity. We propose that cluster ambidexterity will enable this mature cluster to evolve from a specialisation in traditional ceramics based on its historical basis of competitive advantage, into smart specialisation in technical ceramics and material science for its future basis of competitive strength.

NEW INDICATORS OF REGIONAL QUALITY OF GOVERNANCE IN THE EU. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA ON GOVERNMENT CONTRACTING

Mihály Fazekas, University of Cambridge, Hungary

Ágnes Czibik, Government Transparency Institute, Hungary

Bence Tóth, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

Government contracting plays a crucial role in the development and quality of governance across the European Union: it amounts to about 13% of GDP or 29% of government spending on average. It is a principal means through which governments influence growth rates and the quality of public services. In addition, quality of governance or quality of institutions is considered to be crucial for prosperity, human well-being and the territorial cohesion of the EU. However, regional quality of governance indicators are largely missing, especially those looking at public spending.

We assess good governance in government contracting according to four main dimensions: transparency (e.g. amount of information published in procurement announcements), competition (e.g. average number of bidders), administrative efficiency (e.g. decision making speed), and corruption (e.g. the use of non-open procedure types). We use a unique database of the EU-wide Tenders Electronic Daily describing public procurement tenders across the EU-28 between 2006-2015 which contains over 4 million contracts. Our new indicators allow for an unprecedented analytical detail: we can look at NUTS3 and NUTS2 regions' governance quality over the last 10 years.

We find that public procurement quality of governance is strongly associated with GDP/capita, the European Quality of Government index, public sector meritocracy, and social trust. Indicators also reveal a mixed picture of regional convergence across the EU: while some Central and Eastern European regions have converged to the EU average, many Mediterranean regions diverged while some well governed Western and Northern European regions experienced a strong deterioration of governance quality.

DRIVERS OF LOCAL SPECIALIZATION IN KNOWLEDGE INTENSIVE BUSINESS SERVICES

Matthias Firgo, Oesterreichisches Institut fuer Wirtschaftsforschung, Austria

Knowledge intensive business services (KIBS) have gained importance for the structure of agglomerations and economic growth. However, according to recent contributions, KIBS are highly concentrated in space. They concentrate in a small number of cosmopolitan cities serving as central hubs for international trade and flows of financial and human capital. Such typical spatial distributions can be observed between and within the countries of Europe.

In this light the present paper is the first to provide empirical evidence for which factors contribute to explaining the regional stock and growth of KIBS in Austria and thus informs policy makers about potential instruments for growth oriented structural policies. Based on a literature review we formulate a set of hypotheses to be tested at the level of Austrian labor market districts.

We use detailed annual data on sectoral employment at the NACE 4-digit level to construct measures of specialization in KIBS for the 2002 to 2015 period. This allows us to exploit a full panel structure in our estimations. To account for a potential heterogeneity in the drivers for KIBS (growth) between urban and less-urban regions we further allow for differences in the effects of individual explanatory variables between different types of regions.

Results for the Austrian case suggest that intermediate demand, sectoral diversity and agglomeration economies as well as spatial spillovers from neighboring regions are the main drivers of regional specialization in KIBS.

DEVOLVING FISCAL POLICY: MIGRATION AND TAX YIELDS

James Foreman-Peck, Cardiff University, United Kingdom

Peng Zhou, Cardiff University, United Kingdom

Devolution of taxes to sub-national jurisdictions could reduce expected tax revenue if some households move to lower tax regimes, constraining devolved government policy. This paper develops an indirect approach to establishing lower bound revenue impacts of possible devolved tax changes by allowing for tax-induced migration. The application concerns a jurisdiction to which central government taxes have not previously been devolved. The results suggest that extensive tax

devolution could trigger considerable spill-over impacts of migration on tax revenue. This prospect may, and perhaps, should deter substantial decentralisation of taxation.

THE REGIONAL COSTS OF MARKET SIZE LOSSES IN A EU DISMEMBERING PROCESS

Ugo Fratesi, Politecnico di Milano, Italy

Roberta Capello, Politecnico di Milano, Italy

Andrea Caragliu, Politecnico di Milano, Italy

Brexit has revamped the debate on EU dismembering costs, without a last word on the magnitude and spatial distribution of the ensuing losses. This paper measures regional GDP growth losses that a smaller market size, due to the reintroduction of legal and administrative barriers, would cause. We model augmented barriers in a Keynesian framework, pointing at four effects: a border effect, stronger for regions close to borders; an exposure effect, stronger for regions open to trade; a centrality effect, affecting areas close to the economic core; an income agglomeration effect, stronger for regions close to trading partners. The model is estimated with data on EU NUTS3 regions; simulations show the regional distribution of the four effects.

SYNERGIES IN SCIENCE-BASED REGIONAL INNOVATION SYSTEMS (RIS)

Amnon Frenkel, Faculty of Architecture and Town Planning, Technion - Israel Institute of Technology, Israel

Tali Hindi, Faculty of Architecture and Town Planning, Technion - Israel Institute of Technology, Israel

The Regional Innovation System (RIS) is described as regional cluster of communities in which each community has a unique level of innovation capabilities. The study examines the effect of synergistic processes between companies and other organizations on the innovation performance of a company, and consequently on the aggregated level of innovation in the region.

The study sampled three geographical regions outlined from a GIS mapping process conducted with the IVC database, in which 2,600 high-tech companies are located there. An internet questionnaire was distributed among CEOs of high-tech companies. The survey yielded 196 completed questionnaires representing 7.5% of the total high-tech companies in the three sampled regions.

Further the study analyses and defines basic parameters of synergistic collaborations in order to reveal how and to what extent various degrees of interactions impact innovation on a regional level, we employ a classic input-output model of the innovation process flow. At the centre of the model is a “black box” in which private and public R&D investments (inputs) are transformed into products of the innovative process (outputs) through interactions between companies and other organizations (other companies, universities, etc.). The relationship between inputs and outputs is influenced by mediator variables that describe the intensity and types of interactions as well as the characteristics of the internal R&D processes.

LOCATION CHOICE WITHIN URBAN AREAS AND INNOVATIONS

Ryo Fukuda, The University of Tokyo, Japan

Small and medium scale Japanese cities are declining as retailing centres because of the progress of motorization and migration to suburban areas. However, this negative trend might also contribute to the promotion of many of the innovations that are becoming driving forces of the economy in these post-industrial societies. In many of Japan's cities, the city centres are acquiring a new function as the

basis for formal and informal networks. In this paper, I will quantitatively analyse the relationships between the location choice and innovations of firms focusing on cities in rural areas based on credit research data comprehensively covering Japanese firms. The location evaluation is dependent on distance from city centres, while the innovations are evaluated from three points of view: new, imitating and relationship innovations. At the same time, I will aim to present the conditions of the formal and informal networks supporting innovations as variables whose influences can be estimated. The formal factors include the locations of universities or financing institutions for example, and the informal factors include concentration of various types of restaurants. Consequently, it is found that the various types of innovation have different location choices. Low order innovations are located nearer the city centres, whereas high order innovations are not located near the city centre. Meanwhile, several factors direct them towards the urban areas. It is suggested that this is a reflection of the characteristics of knowledge flow.

THE METAMORPHOSIS OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN DENMARK: REGIONAL POST-POLITICS AND THE CONSEQUENCES OF GROWTH CONSENSUS

Daniel Galland, Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NMBU), Norway

Peter Wilgaard Larsen, Aalborg University, Denmark

A decade ago, the shift away from regional (land-use) planning towards regional development planning that resulted from a structural reform in Denmark entailed significant reorientations, such as: (a) the transition from a well-established statutory conception of regional planning towards a strategic logic in pursuit of economic growth policies; (b) the substitution of a facilitating planning role promoting competitiveness for a steering planning role that sought to tackle socio-spatial disparities; and (c) the suppression of a hierarchical government structure towards the creation of flexible modes of governance constituted by diverse regional actors (Galland 2012; Wilgaard-Larsen 2011, 2017). This paper focuses on the political implications that the governance of regional development planning has brought about ever since the implementation of the Danish municipal reform.

Drawing from the experience of Region North Denmark (Region Nordjylland), the empirical part of the paper focuses on the character, constitution and *modus operandi* of two regional actors that cater to regional development by attempting to influence municipal agendas and/or through the ad hoc allocation of regional development funds. First, the Regional Growth Forum (RGF), a partnership-oriented body with an institutional set-up consisting of private and public stakeholders, whose main task is to advance and implement business development strategies (BDS) aimed at improving local conditions for economic growth (see Wilgaard-Larsen 2017). And second, Business Region North Denmark (BRN), a recently established collaborative body between the municipalities and the administrative Region North Denmark whose agenda lies on the promotion of economic growth through the instigation of projects where the municipalities, local business communities and educational institutions hold the role of implementers.

The paper argues that conflict has been largely removed from these two political arenas endorsing regional development planning through the permeation of a common growth discourse. In the process, the main consequence is that multiple stakeholder interests become aligned through the affirmation of a growth consensus that ‘erases the gap between the policies and the political’, thus resulting in forms of ‘consensual depoliticised governance’ (Oosterlynck & Swyngedouw 2010, p.1578-80). Rather than placing the cases within the classical dichotomy of welfarist and neoliberal conceptions of governmentality, the paper attempts to raise awareness about the post-political condition engendered by the growth discourse in shaping Danish regional development processes, the continuous consensus-building routines that such discourse triggers as well as the incremental policy development that it generates. Beyond analysing the removal of conflict from these political arenas,

the paper argues that this consensually depoliticised domain ends up jeopardising actual regional development in North Denmark.

MAKE AMERICA INNOVATIVE AGAIN AND THE "MAGIC" OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Roberto Ganau, London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom

Riccardo Crescenzi, London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom

The economics literature emphasises how externalities, in particular knowledge-based ones, related to foreign direct investments (FDI) may play a crucial role in the definition of public policies aimed at promoting innovation-driven economic growth processes. However, recent economic (e.g. the 2008 Great Recession) and political (e.g. the 2016 US general elections) events have called into question the benefits of the process of global economic integration and internationalisation with relevant implications for firms' cross-border activities – e.g. the "bring jobs back to America" policy promoted by US President Mr Donald Trump.

We contribute to this debate by investigating whether a statistical association exists between inward and outward FDI from/to Advanced Economies and the innovative performance of US Economic Areas over the 2009-2013 short-run post-crisis period, as well as by comparing US domestic inter-state investments and FDI.

Three key novelties characterise our paper. First, we analyse the simultaneous effect of inward and outward FDI, which previous studies have neglected. Second, there is little evidence at the US regional sub-state level. Finally, we compare the innovation returns to "domestic" intra-US investments vs. foreign extra-US investments to capture the "value added" offered by the foreign nature of the investing company.

Estimates of a FDI-augmented knowledge production function suggest that US regional innovation is positively associated with inward FDI, while a negligible association emerges with respect to outward FDI. It also emerges that extra-US investments outperform intra-US ones.

This preliminary evidence clearly suggests that public policies should not discourage the international activity of multinational firms.

REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND FIRM LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY. EVIDENCE FROM A SAMPLE OF EU-15 COUNTRIES

Roberto Ganau, London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom

Giulio Cainelli, Marco Fanno University of Padova, Italy

Andrés Rodríguez-Pose, London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom

National and international political and economic dynamics have the power to influence firms' performance across countries. However, the local context where firms operate is likely to play a greater role in shaping their day-by-day activity, due to both physical proximity and historical heritage.

Institutions represent one of the main local-level factors able to determine firms' success. Local institutions have a direct impact on the way businesses are run, from the bureaucratic to the productive dimension. A high-quality institutional context may favour the entry of new firms into the market, as well as push the performance of local firms by guaranteeing competition mechanisms or by reducing transaction costs.

Recently, the economics literature has investigated the role played by the local dimension of institutions on regions' performance, from both a single- and a cross-country perspective. On the contrary, the relationship between local institutions and firm-level performance has received little attention, and mainly from a single-country perspective.

This paper contributes to this literature by analysing the relationship between regional institutional quality and firms' labour productivity, using a sample of manufacturing firms operating in seven EU-15 countries over the 2009-2014 period. The results suggest that institutional quality has a positive effect on firm-level productivity, and that this effect is higher in magnitude for smaller than for larger firms, as well as for high-tech than for low-tech firms. Government effectiveness seems to be the most important institutional pillar, although smaller firms and low-tech firms seem to benefit from a high level of fight against corruption.

RUSSIAN REGIONAL EVOLUTIONS: COMPARATIVE GROSS REGIONAL PRODUCT DYNAMICS OF THE SUBJECTS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION, 1995-2013

Irina Gerasimova, Central Economics and Mathematics Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences (CEMI RAS), Russia

Michael Dunford, Institute of Geographical Sciences and Natural Resources Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China

This paper examines the comparative development of the Gross Regional Product (GRP) and regional productivity (GRP per capita) of the 79 Subjects of the Russian Federation in 1995 – 2013. Dynamics of regional distributions of GRP and Population, their concentration, tendencies and trajectories of regional economic growth are considered. Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI), distances between regional distributions of GRP and Population, GINI index and original indices R derived from the geometry of Lorenz curve for grouped data have applied for comparative analysis of regional development in Russia. Two approaches have used for classification. First, all Subjects were divided into five groups (quintiles) by 20% regions. Secondly, the Subjects have grouped by Federal Districts according to administrative - territorial division of Russia. Analysis let us to make some conclusions. All areas have composed three unequal groups. The first one includes nearly 80% of regions with GRP per capita below average for Russia indicator. During the time, they have moved closer together. It could name the most of them as “dropped-down”. The second group has composed by regions with high levels productivity (“frontiers”). They are very diverse and their growths are unstable. The third group of regions with stable position by R_GRP per capita (t) is small. In general, it could say that the phenomenon of “Path Dependence” plays an important role in the socio - economic development of the Russian Federation and creation of adequate and effective policies of regional social-economic development.

EU COHESION INCENTIVES FOR COLLABORATIVE INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH. A RDD EVALUATION OF A S3-FORERUNNER PROGRAM

Mara Giua, Università degli Studi Roma Tre, Italy

Riccardo Crescenzi, London School of Economics, United Kingdom

Guido De Blasio, Bank of Italy, Italy

The paper evaluates a program of subsidies for industrial research (co-)founded by the EU. The program, implemented in 2010 in Italy, embedded some of the features of the S3 (Smart Specialization Strategy) approach, now a cornerstone of the EU cohesion framework. By using regression discontinuity design (RDD) techniques, it finds that - at the cutoff for receiving money - the scheme has not had a discernable impact on the performance of the treated firms, as evaluated by their

investments, value added and employment. It also shows that there seems to be little support for some S3 elements, such as the collaborative dimension, to make a difference for the effectiveness of the subsidies. On the other hand, the subsidies were relatively more effective for firms operating in low tech sectors. Finally, the paper employs recent methods that allow to extrapolate local RDD results for firms far from the cutoff and it finds that neither a selection mechanism more stringent nor a more relaxed one would have made a difference for effectiveness.

HARNESSING GROWTH SECTORS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION: PRIORITIES FOR POLICY AND PRACTICE

Anne Green, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom

Paul Sissons, Coventry University, United Kingdom

Neil Lee, London School of Economics, United Kingdom

At times of recession policy focus at national, regional and local levels is predominantly on gaining employment. Yet while finding and sustaining employment is critical to reducing poverty, working does not eliminate the risk of poverty. This paper presents key implications for policy and practice from research which has analysed secondary data on poverty in growth sectors (including those characterised by high employment and low pay) and reviewed national and international evidence regarding how growth sectors can create opportunities for people who are in poverty to enter employment and to have better quality work, either through progression or improvements to terms and conditions. It is concluded that participation in work needs to be approached in a holistic way: considering job entry, progression and job quality. An effective strategy can benefit from a sectoral focus but needs to address the overall strength of the local labour market and employer practices as well as the employability of individuals. Meeting the challenge of harnessing growth sectors for poverty reduction incorporates the roles of a range of stakeholders, including local authorities; local economic development partnerships/ combined authorities; sector networks; employer bodies; anchor employers; employers; trade unions; education and training providers; careers advice and guidance professionals; the public employment service; other employment services providers; and the third/ voluntary sector. Working between different spatial scales (national and local) and across different stakeholder groups in different policy domains is required to most effectively harness growth for sustainable employment.

GLOBALIZATION AND THE SPATIAL DIVISION OF CONSUMPTION: NEW ISSUES FOR REGIONS

Delphine Guex, University of Bern, Switzerland

Olivier Crevoisier, Université of Neuchâtel, Switzerland

The concept of "innovative milieu" as well as other Territorial innovation models helps to think regional development in the industrial context, where the spatial division of labour and production plays a key role. However, for the last fifteen years at least, the spatial division of consumption, linked to consumer's mobility, plays a crucial role too. We argue that post-industrial globalisation encompass both of these issues. Thus, local milieus encompass the capacity of a region to manage tensions and to exploit the synergies on the supply side between the region as a productive place and the region as a place of living, and on the demand side between the local and the extra-local demands. Such milieus encompass the capacity of a city or a region to manage tensions and to exploit the synergies between the various types of activities and people present in the region. In order to understand those post-industrial issues, this paper provides a typology of regional development processes based on Camagni's (2005) conceptualisation of the region as a meeting place for different supplies and demands.

This conceptual proposal help understanding current tensions in many European cities (Barcelona and Berlin being largely broadcasted examples) where direct or indirect demand not only for land, but for the many attractive components of a territory, increases. In such places, territory has to be seen both as a production and a consumption system where inhabitants, tourists, student, shoppers... and external demand for products meet.

HOW CLOSE IS CLOSE ENOUGH? GEOGRAPHICAL PROXIMITY: EXTERNALITIES VERSUS COMPETITION

Maryiam Haroon, Centre for Research in Economics and Business, Lahore School of Economics, Pakistan

Azam Chaudhry, Lahore School of Economics, Pakistan

The evaluation of agglomeration externalities has gained considerable attention in the academic literature on industrial concentration. The presence of externalities has been used to justify cluster policies by national and local governments in both developed and developing countries. In Pakistan, industrial clusters and special economic zones are key areas of focus for industrial policy makers in order to promote the industrial base and increase its competitiveness. Industrial clusters and their effect on productivity merits attention in the context of manufacturing firms in Pakistan and is a relevant case as it provides an opportunity to study the role of agglomeration in the phase of development where agglomeration economies are high but before congestion has set in. Using a firm level panel data set, we empirically investigate the effect of various sources of agglomeration externalities (localization, urbanization, diversity and competition) on firm level productivity, wages and prices while controlling for unobserved heterogeneity across firms and locations for manufacturing firms in Punjab, Pakistan. Our analysis is based on two provincial firm level data sets, which are Census of Manufacturing Industries (CMI) and Directory of Industries for 2010, 2006 and 2002.

SEEING BEYOND THE STATE: THE ANATOMY AND POLITICS OF BUSINESS ORCHESTRATED REGIONALISM

John Harrison, Loughborough University, United Kingdom

Amid the fallout from the global financial crisis, ensuing economic downturn and onset of austerity politics, repeated calls for greater private sector involvement in subnational economic governance have been met with a body of work examining the role of business within urban and regional development policy, governance and spatial planning. Yet as I argue in this paper, much of this work is bedevilled by state-centrism and a systemic failure to investigate the role of actual businesses. Illustrated through a detailed case study of The Peel Group's Atlantic Gateway Strategy in the United Kingdom, this paper reveals the anatomy and politics of business involvement by examining the motivations, tactics and strategies of businesses engaged in orchestrating urban-regional policy, planning and governance. Its overall aim is to provide a new conceptual and analytical framework for researching business orchestrated regionalism.

COHESION POLICY AND INVESTMENT IN HUMAN CAPITAL AT THE LOCAL LEVEL. DETERMINANTS OF ABSORPTION AND THE EFFECT ON LOCAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN POLAND

Mikolaj Herbst, Centre for European Regional and Local Studies (EUROREG), University of Warsaw, Poland

Previous studies show that although cohesion policy is not very effective in supporting the economic convergence at the regional level in Europe, its impact may depend on the spending purpose, with

investment in human capital being most effectual. The goal of this work is to analyze the spatial patterns of absorption of the cohesion policy funds in Poland, with focus on human capital. The analysis is performed at the local level (NTS5), and it addresses two questions: (1) What are the determinants of local ability to absorb the funds devoted to human capital development? (2) Did investment in human capital result with higher rate of local development and convergence across the Polish municipalities?

WHAT BETTER PROVIDES AN INSIGHT INTO PLACE – FIRMS OR INDUSTRIAL CLUSTERS? A CASE STUDY FROM THE MERSEY DEE CROSS-BORDER ECONOMY

Paul Hildreth, University College London, United Kingdom

Findings are summarised from a research study of the Mersey Dee cross-border economy that reaches from North East Wales to Cheshire West and Chester and Wirral in North West England. 56 large and medium-sized companies were interviewed to investigate their choice of location and their inter-firm and institutional relations. They include a mix of multi-national firms and privately owned companies, largely reflecting sectoral specialisms in the local economy. Three different approaches may characterise this local economy. First, by an industrial clusters type approach. This was found unhelpful, even though the Mersey Dee has sectoral strengths. Second, an urban agglomeration based approach is also not useful. The Mersey Dee does have urban spaces. But there is limited evidence for urban agglomeration economies. A third approach is to recognise a diversity of firm investments, differentiated across a mix of larger MNE's and smaller, often privately owned firms. In this somewhat segmented economy, behavioural differences are observed between new factory investments – MNE plants largely from the 1980s onwards, evolved investments – MNE plants situated on sites with a history of product evolution and changed ownerships, and a mix of behavioural patterns within privately owned firms. Additionally, the spatial distribution of these categories varies across different places within the Mersey Dee. Because of these firm based observations, this paper will show why local, regional and national institutions should recognise place-based differences in industrial policy.

IS THERE ANY SOCIAL CAPITAL TO SUPPORT PRODUCING AND USING RENEWABLE ENERGIES IN ROMANIA?

Oana Ramona Ilovan, Babes-Bolyai University, Romania

The aim of our research is to explore the Romanians' acceptance of producing and using renewable energies in Romania, a sector closely related to innovation and sustainability of development. In order to do this, we used a qualitative methodology, namely discourse analysis, to determine the positive or negative Romanians' perceptions of producing and using renewable energies in their country, as reflected in their comments and diverse interventions in the online environment, especially as feedback to mass media articles on the topic. We started from the hypothesis that social acceptance is a first step to create the social capital needed in further developing this sector. We focused on the issues of trust (in public authorities, investors, in Romania's capacity to innovate and implement in the renewable energy sector), on networks, on national and foreign investment, etc., most of them hot topics in a developing country. The time span we took into account was the last 10 years (since Romania's integration in the European Union). The results of our research complement the quantitative studies realized so far especially by Romanian scientists on the topic of producing and using renewable energies in Romania. We also answer to the question of how important is social capital for policy making in this sector in Romania.

GLOBAL INDUSTRIAL SHIFT, REGIONAL ACTORS, AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE PERI-URBAN AREAS OF JAKARTA METROPOLITAN AREA: STRATEGIC COUPLING IN MEGA-URBAN REGIONS

Galuh Syahbana Indraprahasta, Ghent University, Belgium

Ben Derudder, Ghent University, Belgium

Delik Hudalah, Institute of Technology Bandung, Indonesia

Over the past decades, the worldwide shift of industrial operations from industrialized economies to a select number of emerging economies has contributed to the emergence of mega-urban regions. Particularly in East Asia, the dynamics of these extended metropolitan areas is deemed crucial to the economic well-being of the countries of which they are part. Drawing on the strategic coupling framework, this article discusses how regional institutions have interacted with foreign direct investment (FDI) relocations to shape the ways in which spatial economic development occurs within the Jakarta metropolitan area (JMA), one of the largest mega-urban regions in East Asia. Our main concern is Bekasi District, a peri-urban area of the JMA, which is the today's industrial powerhouse of Indonesia. We found that the power asymmetry of global players and regional actors as well as Indonesia's decentralized system in certain ways have limited the development in the JMA's peri-urban areas. The findings have implications for policymaking and research dealing with mega-urban regions in East Asian developing countries in the face of ever-tightening global economic competition.

(REGIONAL) INNOVATION SYSTEMS AND (REGIONAL) UNIVERSITY ALLIANCES: SPATIAL AMBIDEXTERITY AND COLLABORATIVE LINKAGES OF UK UNIVERSITIES

Andrew Johnston, Sheffield Hallam University, United Kingdom

The organisation of the UK's elite universities into a number of spatially focussed consortia has resulted in the creation of what has been described as a 'new pan-regional geography of higher education praxis' (Harrison et al., 2016). As the geographic proximity of partners is considered to be an important determinant in the formation of university linkages, this course of action can be seen to promote localised linkages through social networks which encourage interaction among agents and the subsequent spillover of knowledge within a locality (Singh 2005). The outcome of these arguments is that universities have come to be considered to be important actors within territorial innovation systems, increasingly seen as 'central nodes' and 'anchor institutions' within these systems (Goddard et al. 2014; Huggins et al. 2008; Godin & Gingras 2000).

The paper examines the spatial ambidexterity of universities in their collaborative linkages in terms of the geographic scope of both the exploitative and explorative collaborative links. Using data on U-I linkages involving firms from the food manufacturing and technology sector, the paper demonstrates that while the observed regional consortia may make sense in terms of the debates around changing spatial scales and benefits of geographic proximity, they do not necessarily reflect the spatial scope of the consortia in terms of their knowledge transfer activities. Through mapping these collaborative links we demonstrate that knowledge transfer is pan-regional and that for exploitation based interaction, a broader spatial horizon may be more appropriate.

WHEN INSTITUTIONS FAIL: A PANEL ANALYSIS OF DISTRIBUTIVE POLITICS IN GREECE

Tasos Kitsos, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom

Antonios Proestakis, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Italy

A large proportion of the local governance policy discourse is devoted to innovative ways of financing for local authorities. However, the majority of funding in countries such as Greece, the UK and others comes from central government transfers. This opens up a range of opportunities for distributive

politics and electoral considerations when allocating funding from the national to local government levels.

Empirical studies in the field of distributive politics examine the allocation of public goods and whether these are targeted towards core or swing voters and constituencies, whether electoral business cycles exist as well as the redistributive consequences of these allocation choices. The countries examined span across the globe and include both developed and developing states from Argentina to the US and from India to Spain. Greece is a largely unexplored case.

This study attempts to cover this gap. A panel dataset is created combining data from the Greek local and national elections and municipalities' budgets for the period 2000-2010. A fixed-effects model is run in order to examine the relationship between the mayors' party affiliation and the allocation of funding at the municipality level. The research sheds light into whether the distribution of funding to municipalities is influenced by the partisanship of stakeholders and electoral considerations distorting equity/efficiency arguments and impeding effective decentralisation.

PATENT PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS OF CITIES: STATISTICS AND MAPS OF TECHNOLOGICAL INVENTIVENESS

Dieter Kogler, University College Dublin, Ireland

Gaston Heimeriks, Utrecht University, The Netherlands

Loet Leydesdorff, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Cities are engines of the knowledge-based economy, because they are the primary sites of knowledge production activities that subsequently shape the rate and direction of technological change and economic growth. Patents provide a wealth of information to analyse the knowledge specialization at specific places, such as technological details and information on inventors and entities involved, including address information. The technology codes on each patent document indicate the specialization and scope of the underlying technological knowledge of a given invention. In this paper we introduce tools for portfolio analysis in terms of patents that provide insights into the technological specialization of cities. The mapping and analysis of patent portfolios of cities using data of the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) website (at <http://www.uspto.gov>) and dedicated tools (at <http://www.leydesdorff.net/portfolio>) can be used to analyse the specialisation patterns of inventive activities among cities. The results allow policy makers and other stakeholders to identify promising areas of further knowledge development and 'smart specialisation' strategies.

CLUSTER POLICY AND THE EFFECT FOR COMPANY TO BE IN A CLUSTER

Elizaveta Kolchinskaya, ICSE Leontief Centre, Russia

Ekaterina Stepanova, HSE, Russia

The cluster policy in Russian Federation has some differences from the European. The reason is the special features of Russian clusters. The new Russian economy exists only 25 years. This situation is very different from situation in other countries, where market economy exists a few centuries. But something should be done to develop clusters in Russia. So the Government selected some regions for supporting them in process of clusters development. But it is difficult to find information about effect of this policy. I tried to find the answer for this question with help of investigating whether a company has a better economic results if it is in cluster or not. I took the data about industrial companies, which are the members of 15 innovative clusters from list of clusters which are supported by Government of Russian Federation. These 15 clusters have following specializations: nuclear and radiation technologies; production of aircrafts and space crafts, shipbuilding; chemistry and

petroleum chemistry. Total amount of industrial companies in these clusters is 194. To check the hypothesis I took the same amount of similar firms outside the clusters and outside the supported regions. The period of investigation was 2006 – 2015 years. With help of regression analysis with binary variable I have found out that companies in clusters had better economical results of their activity.

SPATIAL INEQUALITY AND EXCLUSION IN POLAND

Marek Kozak, Centre for European Regional and Local Studies (EUROREG), University of Warsaw, Poland

Recently spatial inequalities in Poland are in general small. It is mainly due to three factors: 1. Free movement of four goods and services under EU and Schengen regulations (European Integration); 2. Demographic changes, and in particular those caused by emigration of ca 2 mio people; and 3. Fast transition from industrial to postindustrial era (thus changing the development paradigm). It does not mean that they will not increase soon.

Factors mentioned are interlinked. Confusing is also hard (infrastructural) investment, which under new era can create development only when it helps remove development barriers (like transport systems). As a result of this three factors, old inequalities still exist and new inequalities grow, and most of inhabitants as a result are in the „lock in” (using old solutions to solve postindustrial problems) situation. What is interesting, new inequalities are often strengthening the old ones (for instance digital exclusion reduces the access of older or otherwise disabled persons to administration communication channel increasingly via a Internet). The main aim of this article is the analysis of the contemporary inequalities.

Main method is literature and statistical reports analysis. Key hypotheses: 1. the inequalities level in Poland is relatively small as compared to other EU countries; 2. low level of inequality is being caused by: European integration; and migration of ca 2 mio people to other EU countries.

The effects of Brexit and reforms of the EU may increase inequalities and exclusion to unknown level.

DOES STRUCTURAL FUNDING IMPACT THE EAST-WEST LOCATION DECISION OF GERMAN MANUFACTURING FIRMS?

Astrid Krenz, University of Goettingen, Germany

The focus of this paper lies on examining the impact of GRW and EU Structural Funds spending on the location choice of first time investments of manufacturing firms in the German economy. It enriches the research literature by running a micro-level analysis on a new and comprehensive firm-level dataset from the German Federal Statistical Office and makes use of its detailed regional information. The analyses are important from the viewpoint that so many years after German reunification the economic performance between the Eastern and Western regions still differs and that it is not well understood why the gap is not closing over time. For the analysis, a discrete choice model is being set up and estimated to disentangle the importance of two strands of structural spending for the location decision, a) support for the regional infrastructure, and b) direct support for firms. Results are compared between the East and the West of Germany and imply that the structural spending is a significant factor for the location decision of especially small firms. Moreover, the infrastructure and agglomeration externalities are found to play a significant role in the location choice.

PLACING 'PLACE LEADERSHIP': UNLOCKING THE "PROGRESSIVE" POTENTIAL OF SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL INCUBATORS?

Robert Krueger, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, United States

Fabian Faller, Kiel University, Germany

In this paper we examine frameworks of place-based economic development, such as diverse economies and social innovation theory, against the backdrop of green business incubators in Worcester, Massachusetts, USA, and Kiel, Germany. Our analysis explores the tensions between the concept of place as used in geography and so-called place leadership to explore the potential of incubators to develop regionally viable economic activity. The concept of 'place' has a long standing and dynamic role in the study of human geography, in general, and geographies of economic development, in particular. Recently, 'place' has become an important concept in the business school literature with regard to entrepreneurial leadership, too. For Sotarauta et al. (2017), for example, place is important to "study leadership in urban and regional development is to be interested in revealing the things that people actually do to influence other people in these very particular types of settings both formally and informally – openly as well as opaquely – and how they go about doing what they do" (p. 188). It is important to do so because scholars must understand who influences whom, how, for what purpose and in what kind of context – and with what outcomes (Sotarauta et al. 2017). What this 'place leadership' literature doesn't account for are the tensions between a place and ways of knowledge production: How do places and the importation of models of entrepreneurship shape development outcomes in cities and regions?

HOW TO BECOME A MAYOR? EUROPEAN MAYORS' POLITICAL CAREERS

Joanna Krukowska, University of Warsaw, Poland

Jeremy Dodeigne, Université Catholique de Louvain, Belgium

Aiste Lazauskiene, Vytautas Magnus University Kaunas, Lithuania

The study of elected politicians' careers and behaviour has always drawn the attention of political scientists (Pitkin 1967; Norris 1997). Political careers are however rarely studied for their own sake but for what careers tell about legislators' motivations, legislative institutions and the sociopolitical system (Dahl 1961, Hibbing 1999). The identification and description of mayors' career must take into account the general trend observed in most European countries and parallelly all over the world: the professionalization of local politics and, consequently, the increasing professionalization of elected officials. The paper aims to describe the diversity of mayor's political career and to explain this variation across and within countries. It tries to answer the questions of (i) seniority of local political leaders, (ii) their political ambitions (progressive, static or discrete, Schlesinger 1966), (iii) scale and direction of flow among political levels (local – regional – national – supranational, Kjaer 2006), and – last but not least – (iv) differentiation of mayoral professional background. It also addresses the question of resources on which mayors build their political position (e.g. partisanship, personal charisma). The data comes from a broad international survey of local political leaders conducted in the framework of the POLLEADER project between 2014 and 2016 in 17 European countries. The results of the research are contrasted with the data collected 12 years ago for the first edition of the POLLEADER project.

DELINEATING PARTNERSHIPS FROM OTHER FORMS OF COLLABORATION

Peter Wilgaard Larsen, Aalborg University, Denmark

Everybody talks about partnerships and regardless of the lens applied to them, the term encapsulates a positive 'aura', which makes politicians perceive partnerships as omnipotent (Danson et al., 1999:

2–3). Reviewing the literature of regional planning and development, this idea of partnerships as an all-encompassing solution to varied cross-sectoral problematics has vindicated collaboration models to be articulated as partnerships although not occurring as ones (Wilgaard Larsen: 2016).

This is worrying, because a collaboration model set-up in the name of a partnership does not - as a self-fulfilling prophecy - make a partnership. On the contrary, a partnership is implicated with immense work from the groups of actors involved and certain criteria have to be met to reach the required conditions to develop into a partnership in fact as well as name (Wilgaard Larsen, 2012: 126–30).

The abovementioned review of the partnership literature displays the inadequacy of strategies utilised in overcoming the challenge of delineating partnerships from other forms of collaboration. Strategies ranging from describing the main hallmarks of partnerships over classifying and putting partnerships in boxes, and treating partnerships as variants of networks to neglecting partnership definitions. Hence, rather than conveying definitions and characteristics unique to partnerships, the numerous ambiguous characteristics and definitions of partnerships within the literature of regional planning and development have further diversified the messages about partnerships (Wilgaard Larsen: 2016).

To meet this need of knowing when a collaboration model actually is a partnership and thus rejuvenate the partnership literature, Niels Åkerstrøm Andersen's (2006) understanding of partnerships as second-order promises is applied to delineate any other collaboration models as first-order promises, be it networks, clusters or governance-partnerships.

THE REGIONAL DETERMINANTS OF NEW FIRM FORMATION: A QUALITATIVE APPROACH

Frederic Laurin, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Canada

We develop a methodology to reveal determinants of regional new firm formation that are more qualitative in nature and/or that may not have been identified in the literature yet. Our methodology is inspired by the difference-in-difference estimation method. We take two semi-urban regions in Canada that are statistically similar in terms of a set of socio-economic quantitative variables, but that have a large spread in the rate of new firm creation. Our methodology is based on a series of semi-directed interviews, with key actors in each region. We try to identify factors explaining the difference in the rate of firm creation using an analysis of the verbatim. Both regions are semi-rural, plagued with a devitalised industrial structure. Yet, one of these regions shows a strong entrepreneurial spirit. The most important finding that might explain this difference relates to the leadership and the strong structuring effect of regional flagship enterprises that encourage the business of local suppliers, create spin-off subcontractors in the region and provide technical and financial assistance to many local enterprises. These flagship enterprises operate in three “second level” clusters, composed of a small but critical number of networked enterprises. We discuss the significance of these sorts of “second level” regional specializations for rural communities. Moreover, the strength of the business community has induced local public authorities to become more proactive and business-oriented. In total, we identify and discuss about 20 factors that can impact the level of new firm creations in both regions.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP, RELOCATION STRATEGIES, AND STARTUP PERFORMANCE: EVIDENCE FROM U.S. STARTUPS

In Hyeock Lee, Loyola University Chicago, United States

Startup relocation involves moving all or a part of the initial business operations to a new location within the first six years of the new firm's life cycle. The question of optimal location for startups is one of the most critical yet difficult strategic decisions for entrepreneurs, primarily because the location decision is essentially irreversible, at least in the short run, or may be very costly to change in

a long run, since this decision requires huge investments. Using a sample of 4,928 U.S. startups from the Kauffman Firm Survey (KFS) dataset, this study investigates firm-level internal factors that result in startup relocation, and empirically estimates the impacts of such relocation on the startups' performance in terms of survival and sales growth. It shows that U.S. startups are less likely to relocate when they grow in size, but more likely to relocate if they offer services to their customers or if they target a national market. It also finds evidence of the asymmetric effects of intra-state versus inter-state relocation on the startups' performance: the startups achieve higher survival and sales growth through intra-state relocation, but not through inter-state relocation. However, the superior performance of the U.S. startups' intra-state relocation strategy seems to be constrained when they conduct location-independent businesses using on-line transactions. The study offers implications for theory, practice, and public policy, and some directions for future research.

IMMOBILITY AND THE BREXIT VOTE

Neil Lee, London School of Economics, United Kingdom

Katy Morris, European University Institute, United Kingdom

Tom Kemeny, Queen Mary, University of London + London School of Economics, United Kingdom

The 2016 Brexit vote highlighted significant social divides in the British population. Popular discourse has centred on the social divisions between two groups: cosmopolitan, outward-looking internationalists who have benefitted from processes of globalisation and voted to Remain and locally rooted, locally oriented individuals who have not shared in the proceeds of globalisation and voted to Leave. In this paper we use early release data from Understanding Society, a large UK household panel survey, to conduct the first empirical test of the distinction that lies at the heart of this social division: of geographical mobility versus local rootedness. We first explore whether rootedness or immobility – proxied as individuals who live in the same county in which they were born – was an important variable in the Brexit vote. We then explore whether rooted individuals living in communities that have experienced rapid recent change were more inclined to vote to leave the European Union than similarly rooted individuals living in more stable communities. Here, we distinguish between two related ideas: the economic decline hypothesis, which suggests that the Brexit vote was a reaction to local economic decline; and the cultural change hypothesis which suggests that it was the experience of rapid population change, or inward migration, which helped motivate the vote.

THE ROLE OF REGIONAL DESIGN FOR ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF REGIONS AND CITIES. THE CASE OF THE METROPOLITAN CITY OF FLORENCE

Valeria Lingua, University of Florence, Italy

Focus of this contribution is the approach to strategic spatial planning occurred in the Italian metropolitan city of Florence. During the spatial planning process, finalised to connect places with strategic development directions, many problems are emerged while defining, selecting and making sense of the complex reality of the metropolitan city and its positioning into the global context. Its boundaries, laying on previous provincial administrative borders, seem unable to catch socio-economic and functional geographies and trends. Furthermore, the metropolitan city includes territories and communities that have strong historical roots and base their competitiveness on local features that are well-known all over the world (Chianti Shire, Mugello race track area) and feel to be “outside” and “other” than the metropolitan city of Florence.

In such a complex framework, the making of the strategic metropolitan plan (PSM) has been conducted as a creative regional design practice for framing the urban region and envisioning its possible future development. By using spatial representations and shared visions, the debate has

raised on physical changes, sharing responsibilities and resources. In the implementation phase, this process has conveyed to conceive a multi-level and trans-scalar approach to local projects, conceived as part of the integrated visions of the PSM.

Starting from this reflection, the contribution discusses the role of regional design as a possible way to understand and interpret the historical and local-connected city and its future, and defines issues to tackle and perspectives for enhancing regional values and cope with rising global competitive pressures.

EXPLORE THE INTERACTIVE MECHANISM BETWEEN THE “THREE-PLUS-ONE TRADING-MIX” POLICY AND THE REGIONAL BUSINESS ECOSYSTEM -- EVIDENCE FROM THE PEARL RIVER DELTA REGION

Yuankun Luo, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

The “three-plus-one trading-mix” is known as processing with raw materials, processing with supplied designs and samples, assembly with supplied parts and compensation trade. It has been the dominant industrial policy in the Pearl River Delta after China’s openness and reform in the late 1970s and has laid the foundation of the region’s manufacturing capabilities. Previous literature has discussed its effectiveness but not investigated the underlying reasons for its appropriateness. In this paper, I argue that it is appropriate when it utilises the regional business ecosystem during the initial stage of the Pearl River Delta’s industrial development. By mapping the “three-plus-one trading-mix”, four phases are presented as initiating, strengthening, disseminating and fading. From secondary data collected and interviews conducted, I notice that the regional business ecosystem evolves with the help of the policy during the former three phases. However, once the regional business ecosystem has evolved to a new stage with different resources and capabilities, the policy will not be as effective as before. Therefore, the design and implementation of a regional policy should consider the regional business ecosystem. With evidence from observed cases, I further elaborate a framework to analyse the interactive mechanism between regional policy and regional business ecosystem for sustainable development.

POLICY, GENDER, AND SPATIAL DYNAMIC OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE INTERNET INDUSTRY

Yiling Luo, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China

The article aims to explore the gendered geographic process of Internet entrepreneurship under the Internet policies and entrepreneurial policy. Socialist feminists believe that gender relation is integral to the production process and varies across places while interweaving with industrial transformation, changing labor market and regulations. Recall to McDowell’s suggestion that new gender order would emerge in the new economy, the rising of the network society proposed by Castells, which accompanied by infiltration of information technology into traditional sector and rising niche entrepreneurship in production network, would potentially generate new gender relation in place. As the Internet industry is among the cores of this social-economic transformation, I attempt to empirically examine how gender relation would be reproduced and how the government policies, local economic structure and gender division of labor would persistently influence the spatial dynamic of women entrepreneurship in this new emerging industry. The article will first review the Internet and entrepreneurial policy in China, then turn to the gender effect of entrepreneurship in Internet sector, finally examine the spatial dynamic of women Internet entrepreneurship and report some preliminary findings of this ongoing study.

MAKING SENSE OF THE NORTHERN POWERHOUSE

Danny MacKinnon, CURDS, Newcastle University, United Kingdom

Since its Manchester launch in June 2014, the Conservative's Northern Powerhouse initiative has proved politically influential in framing the policy debate on regional development in England, triggering copycat initiatives from other regions. Couched in the entrepreneurial language of cities and regions as growth machines, the proliferation of these labels reflects regional actors' efforts to gain central state recognition and finance in a climate of fiscal austerity. In particular, the Northern Powerhouse seeks to pool the strengths of Northern city-region to articulate and mobilise a pan-regional brand identity in order to compete in international markets. It can be seen as a 'soft space' of governance and economic development at the pan-regional scale, focusing attention on how it articulates with formal spaces of sub-national governance. The paper assesses the broader significance of the Northern Powerhouse in the context of the overarching discourse of spatial rebalancing and the limitations of previous rebalancing initiatives. In essence, it argues that the Northern Powerhouse can be understood not only as a conventional economic initiative designed to address regional inequalities, but also as a political and state project concerned with the political framing and management of uneven development. The paper emphasises how it was initiated in the context of entrenched regional disparities, austerity and the concentration of large-scale infrastructure investment in London and south east England. Its subsequent development, however, has been undermined by a reduced level of government commitment and investment, a lack of regional governance capacity and the on-going uncertainties of the Brexit process.

TIME TO START PULLING UP THE ANCHORS? UNIVERSITIES IN UK PLACE-BASED INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY

David Marlow, Third Life Economics, United Kingdom

Andrew Brewerton, Plymouth College of Art, United Kingdom

The importance of university 'anchor institutions' in local growth and development is now a pervasive assumption of much thinking, policy and considerable practice of city strategy and leadership.

This paper challenges orthodox HEI anchor institution collaboration as flawed in three mutually reinforcing ways. Prevailing local and regional models, including both UK industrial strategy and EU smart specialisation, overly focus on large universities, delivering contributions that are essentially incidental and instrumental to the university's core purposes, in a manner that reinforces incumbent local elites, existing power structures, and assimilates University leadership.

To play optimal roles in leadership and governance of industrial and innovation strategy in Brexit Britain, much greater attention needs to be given to smaller, specialist, inevitably more agile universities, prepared to challenge and disrupt the status quo, and champion radical innovation.

The paper will present the results of a case study of Plymouth - a city with both a large, orthodox (Plymouth University) and a small challenger university (Plymouth College of Art). Plymouth University plays typical anchor, 'civic' roles in city and regional leadership teams, whilst Plymouth College of Art sits largely outside these structures and processes.

The case study explores future roles of PCA as a small, disruptive anchor HEI in city leadership if Plymouth is to successfully navigate challenges facing traditional industrial (and arguably pro-Brexit) cities in England. It uses this to provide a preliminary test of a new radical framework for developing anchor HEI policy and practice in industrial strategy leadership and governance.

THE RESILIENCE OF CITIES TO ECONOMIC SHOCKS

Ron Martin, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

Ben Gardiner, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

Peter Sunley, University of Southampton, United Kingdom

Emil Evenhuis, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

Developed originally in ecology and psychology, in recent years the notion of resilience has diffused across numerous social sciences, including business studies, organisational studies, environmental science, urban studies and economic geography, acquiring new and revised interpretations in the process. The resilience of regions and localities to economic shocks has become a key area of research (see for example, Martin and Sunley, 2015; Martin, 2017). In this paper we develop the concept, and then apply it to examine how some 85 British cities have responded to a series of major recessionary shocks over the past 40 years, specifically those of 1979-82, 1990-1992 and 2008-2010. Of particular interest is how the resilience of cities to these recessionary shocks has depended on the underlying growth paths of the cities, and, in turn, whether and to what extent the recessionary shocks have altered those growth paths. While the reaction of cities to recessions varies with each recessionary shock, in ways that depend on the nature of the shock itself and the evolving economic structures of the cities, nevertheless some consistent differences emerge across the city system. Using our methodology and the findings from this analysis, we then explore the potential impact of the disruptive shock that could accompany Britain's withdrawal from the European Union (Brexit).

THE CONTINENTAL DIVIDE? ECONOMIC EXPOSURE TO BREXIT IN REGIONS & COUNTRIES ON BOTH SIDES OF THE CHANNEL

Philip McCann, University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

Wen Chen, University of Groningen, The Netherlands

Bart Los, University of Groningen, The Netherlands

Raquel Ortega-Argilés, University of Birmingham, City-REDI, United Kingdom

Mark Thissen, PBL Netherlands Environment Assessment Agency, The Netherlands

Frank van Ort, Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands

In this paper we employ an extension of the World Input-Output Database (WIOD) with regional detail for EU countries to study the degree to which EU regions are exposed to negative trade-related consequences of Brexit. We develop an index of this exposure, which incorporates all effects due to geographically fragmented production processes within the UK, the EU and beyond. Our findings demonstrate that UK regions are far more exposed than regions in other countries, although we find considerable heterogeneity across regions in the UK. Only the Republic of Ireland faces exposure levels similar to those for the least exposed UK regions, while the next most affected regions are in Germany, The Netherlands, Belgium and France, all of which face exposure levels far below those of the UK and its regions. These imbalances may influence the outcomes of the negotiations between the UK and the EU.

REALISING THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GAINS OF EQUALITY: THE CASE OF SCOTLAND'S CITY DEALS

Leaza McSorley, Glasgow Caledonian University, United Kingdom

To increase economic growth and productivity the UK has to maximise the resources available. This means tackling social exclusion, labour market inactivity and the lack of equality of opportunity. At an EU level unemployment is falling, GDP is increasing yet those at risk of poverty and social inclusion is increasing (Eurostat 2017). Only 4% of European Funds for Strategic Investment was spent on 'social

infrastructure' (skills, training, support for vulnerable groups). This paper examines ways in which tackling equalities issues could contribute to increasing productivity and boosting economic growth. The research focuses on the specific policy, legal and economic context of Scotland, where the devolved government has committed to 'inclusive growth' through its economic strategy and its 'Agenda for Cities'. Scotland's 'Agenda for Cities' was refreshed in 2016 with a particular emphasis on inclusive growth, equality and opportunities for all. Scotland's four City Deals are selected as case studies, critically examining progress in mainstreaming and implementing equality of opportunity. The methodological approach includes: i) Identifying theoretical learning and best practice, links between regional economic growth and equality of opportunities, synthesis of literature and identification of gaps in knowledge; ii) analysis of local economic and labour market data to identify key equality considerations, particularly in key sectors identified as offering future growth and employment opportunities; iii) City Deal review: analysis of objectives, priorities and targets relating to equality of opportunity and inclusivity; iv) examples of good practice in equality mainstreaming in economic development; and v) Identification of future research and implications for regional economic development.

RENEWING PLACE?— A CASE STUDY OF THE LEADERSHIP CHALLENGES OF A HE ANCHORING INSTITUTION LEADING CULTURAL AND CIVIC RENEWAL

Keith Merrin, University of Sunderland, United Kingdom
 Rob Worrall, University of Sunderland, United Kingdom

Background: Post-austerity local leadership is now increasingly provided by the 'civic university' proactively engaged in the shaping of place acting as 'connective anchors'— coordinating and connecting economic, social and cultural developments at local, regional and international levels. Shortlisted for UK City of Culture 2021, and with creative industries growing at three times the UK average, the city of Sunderland, spearheaded by its locally embedded university with global reach is developing an inclusive and imaginative civic renewal collaborating and harnessing soft power to deliver artistic, economic and social dividends.

Objectives: This developmental paper proposes an exploration of inter-institutional and place-based leadership challenges and achievements of an anchor institution and its partners seeking to proactively enable a city's re-birth through creative, cultural and civic renewal.

Methods: A case study qualitative and interpretivist approach will be taken. Semi semi-structured interviews, with a cross-sector representative sample of influencers and leaders will be carried out. From the subsequent thematic data analysis, the opportunities and fault lines of collective place-based leadership narrative will emerge.

Results: The proposed study will provide clear evidence of how the university and its partners as place-shapers have dealt with the intra institutional and inter-institutional tensions to develop a successful and impactful programme of renewal.

Conclusion: This case study will offer an evidence-based approach for place-based cultural leadership replicable in other urban/city areas where HEIs are having to take on a wider role in terms of civic renewal and leadership of place.

EVOLUTION IN TRANSACTION COSTS AND OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS: SHONGA FARMS IN NIGERIA

Tomasz Mickiewicz, Aston University, United Kingdom

Tolulope Ifedapo Adebayo Olarewaju, Staffordshire University, United Kingdom

This paper illustrates how transaction costs and institutional voids were addressed in the biggest ever foreign involvement in Nigerian agriculture, Shonga Farms, resulting from a regional policy initiative in Kwara state. It originally involved the regional government, thirteen white Zimbabwean immigrant farmers, and the Nigerian Agricultural Cooperative and Rural Development Bank (NACRDB). It evolved over time: the state government and the Zimbabwean farmers remained involved, the NACRDB has exited, while five Nigerian commercial banks and both local and foreign private investors joined in.

We posit that the substantial initial financial outlay and longer term political patronage by the government helped to anchor the key commitments of stakeholders, in the context of a highly corrupt environment. Secondly, once the benefits of the scheme in terms of profitability and social benefits including employment generation were supported by credible business strategies of the farmers, the decisions to invest more in assets characterised by specificity followed. This 'lock in' effect created a virtuous circle, and led to further commitments, securing enhanced cooperation of a wide range of local stakeholders. Thirdly, we also find that contractual flexibility was critical.

Our research combines the regional policy analysis with the ownership structure and transaction costs literature by arguing that the gradual transition of controlling interests from the central government to regional government, and then to private dominated interests, may be a distinguishing feature of a successful public-private project. We contrast Shonga Farms with other schemes that aimed to replicate their success elsewhere but failed.

SUSTAINABLE COMPETITIVENESS: A SPATIAL ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS ACROSS EUROPEAN REGIONS

Patrick Möbius, HHL Graduate School of Management, Germany

Wilhelm Althammer, HHL Graduate School of Management, Germany

If politicians discuss on competitiveness at the national or regional level, they mainly focus on topics about unsustainable wage increases, regulations as well as the lack of reforms, and innovations et cetera. Despite the frequent use in politics and academia, there is a lack of common understanding.

Consequently, competitiveness is therefore often linked with prices and costs, productivity as well as export and market shares. This paper briefly reviews the existing concepts on competitiveness and argues for a productivity-based view considering sustainability aspects. A novel composite index of sustainable competitiveness for 272 European NUTS-2 regions in 28 countries is established. Thereby, principal component factor analysis and a structural equation model are utilized to identify the drivers of sustainable competitiveness, to explore the relationships between the different components, and to determine the indicator weighting and aggregation.

As a result, five mutual interdependent drivers are identified: social and ecological fundamentals, micro and macroeconomic competitiveness, and intermediate outputs. The final sustainable competitiveness index score is used to rank the regions according to their respective performance and is then compared with other recently published regional indices, which aim to measure aspects of sustainability and competitiveness. The proposed sustainable competitiveness framework is novel for regional investigations and the index reveals important insight for policy makers into the sustainable

competitiveness trajectory of individual European regions. Regional-specific plans for action can be derived and new policy conclusion can be drawn from the index.

LOOKING FOR STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT: EUROPEAN UNIVERSITIES IN THE AGE OF SMART SPECIALISATION

Francesco Molinari, Politecnico di Milano, Italy

Valeria Fedeli, Politecnico di Milano, Italy

A number of recent policy documents and academic contributions have highlighted the key role played – or expected to be played – by European universities in the making of regional and national Smart Specialisation strategies. We also register a growing level of awareness of the importance of this connection at the implementation stage, in all its possible nuances: from co-management of a Smart Specialisation strategy with the public authorities in charge of it to participation of local universities in the resulting Operational Programme calls, from collaboration in evaluating programme impacts to directly exploring new ways to procure them by the appropriate transmission mechanisms. This paper first overviews extant literature and then provides a complementary approach to the topic, which tries to peep into the “black box” of institutional alignment – or realignment, or misalignment – of a University’s education, research and third mission strategies. A taxonomy based on six alternative University behaviours defines the range of reactions to what we see as a structural change in the external policy context, determined by the appearance of Smart Specialisation. Two single case studies and the design of an online survey to be administered in the context of an Erasmus+ project will be used to validate the proposed framework and bring a number of interim reflections and recommendations for further action.

REGIONAL NEEDS, REGIONAL TARGETING AND REGIONAL GROWTH: AN ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF EU COHESION FUNDS IN THE UK REGIONS IN THE PERIOD 1994-2013

Vassilis Monastiriotis, London School of Economics, United Kingdom

Marco DiCataldo, London School of Economics, United Kingdom

Despite the burgeoning literature on the economic effects and overall effectiveness of EU Cohesion Policy, and the relevance of the latter for the debate about Britain’s position in the EU, studies examining the contribution of cohesion funds on regional economic performance in the UK are far and few between. Recent contributions in the broader literature (concerning the ‘full universe’ of EU regions) have extended their focus beyond simple questions concerning the size and direction of the economic effects of cohesion spending, examining instead the local-level and wider (e.g., national-institutional) factors that may condition the materialisation of such effects in the first place. Only very recently, however, this shift in attention has also included characteristics related to the particular deployment of relevant expenditures. This paper makes a contribution in this direction, offering a unique analysis of the regional impact of cohesion spending in the UK over three programming periods (1994-2013) and examining the role that aspects of design and fund-deployment have had on this. We develop a set of category-specific indices of ‘relative regional need’ to examine whether the effects of cohesion funds are conditioned on the successful prioritisation of expenditures (in any particular area, relative to the intensity of needs in that area). We find that EU funds had significant positive effects on the UK regions, while targeting of funds appears to have played an important role in this, but in a way which is not conditional on the level of funds allocated to each region.

FRAGILE GOVERNANCE AND LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: THEORY AND EVIDENCE FROM LATIN AMERICAN PERIPHERAL REGIONS

Sergio Montero, Universidad de los Andes, Colombia

Karen Chapple, University of California, Berkeley, United States

Much of our understanding of local economic development is based on large urban agglomerations as nodes of innovation and competitive advantage that connect territories to global value chains. This framework not only over-represents the urban and regional dynamics of cities of the global North, it also fails to characterize well the challenges of smaller cities and peripheral regions in both the North and the South, which are following different development trajectories and modes of insertion to the global economy while still subject to the forces of globalization, financialization and planetary urbanization that affect large urban agglomerations. Drawing from debates around governance and peripheries in the Anglophone and Spanish-speaking worlds, we propose an alternative way of looking at local economic development based on the idea of fragile governance and a set of three related variables: 1) associations and networks; 2) learning processes; and 3) leadership and conflict management. We explore these variables in six Latin American regions: three sparsely populated rural regions (Arauco, Chile; Lurín, Peru; and Isla de Mompox, Colombia) and three intermediate cities (Córdoba, Argentina; Linhares, Brazil; and Quetzaltenango, Guatemala). Together, they illustrate not only the challenges and fragility of governance in small and intermediate cities in Latin America, but also the variety of governance approaches these cities and regions are innovating and implementing to achieve a more resilient and territorial vision of local economic development.

NEW TRENDS IN THE REGIONAL AIRPORTS' DEVELOPMENT IN THE UK: THEIR PLACE AND ROLE IN THE LOCAL AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Alena Myshko, Gran Sasso Science Institute (GSSI), Italy

Recent decades in the UK air industry are characterised by important and intensive changes of the airport's operation, growth and embeddedness in the processes of local and regional development as well as the performance on the national level. The introduction of 'a sustainable long-term strategy for the development of air travel' and therefore a production of master plans by a number of regional and international airports was initiated by the UK Department for Transport - the document 'The Future of Air Transport' (2003). One of the main objectives of new master plans is to combine local and national interests by expanding the engagement of a variety of stakeholders, both on national and local levels. The sustainable development appears in the focus of the planning process, which should relay on transparency, increasing public trust and stakeholders' cooperation.

One of the major shifts happened in the structure of the ownership of regional airports was initiated by the Airports Act (1983). To introduce private capital, many of them became partly or fully privately owned, what in turn influenced the economical development and relations with other stakeholders. Another trend is the expansion of low-cost airlines, which creates a new pressure on the infrastructure development. Also, increase of operations and turnover of one regional airport impacts others, especially the geographically close ones. At the same time, the defining framework for the regional airports' development becomes the context of local and regional development, which offers the opportunities for cooperation with other regional actors and stakeholders.

INCUBATORS, ACCELERATORS AND REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Max Nathan, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom

Margarida Madaleno, LSE, United Kingdom

Henry Overman, LSE, United Kingdom

Sevrin Waights, LSE, United Kingdom

Innovation and entrepreneurship carry a high risk of failure (Schumpeter 1962; Kerr, Nanda, and Rhodes-Kropf 2014). Policymakers have developed a host of ways to de-risk these activities (Audretsch 2007; Perez 2010). However, spatial interventions – such as science parks, serviced offices and industrial estates – remain surprisingly under-researched. New, increasingly popular variants are also emerging for startups and early stage businesses combining co-location with mentoring and networking (Bound and Miller 2011). Co-working, incubator and accelerator spaces are now present in many UK cities, and across many sectors. The UK has the most accelerator programmes in the world outside the US; London alone has over 150 such programmes, with over half set up since 2012 (Greater London Authority 2014).

Incubators and accelerators are claimed to have substantial positive impacts, helping young firms develop ideas, strengthen business models, attract investment and raise sales (Birdsall et al. 2013). If true, such tools could also help deepen clusters, regional innovation systems and regions' place in larger value chains (Gereffi, Humphrey, and Sturgeon 2005; Yeung and Coe 2015), and may hold lessons for HEIs as regional anchor institutions (Valero and Van Reenen 2016).

However, we have little structured evidence on whether such interventions work, how and for whom, let alone what lessons policymakers should draw. This paper would be a first contribution to these challenges, covering incubator and accelerator business models; an analytical framework for impacts and impact channels; and a review of OECD-wide evaluation evidence, plus interviews with policymakers and programme operators.

RE-INTERROGATING PLACE IN THE 21ST CENTURY: A NEW ERA OF REGIONAL POLICY INTERVENTIONS IN NEW ZEALAND AND SOUTH AFRICA

Etienne Nel, University of Otago, New Zealand & University of Johannesburg, South Africa

Regional policy is experiencing something of a revival in many parts of the world, associated with new understandings of place, localities, regions, global processes and broader economic forces and innovation. That said significant differences exist across the world which are anchored in unique economic geographies, institutional practise and political economies. Within this context New Zealand and South Africa, while both reengaging with regional policy, after a significant period in abeyance, are following widely differing approaches. South Africa, in line with its 'developmental state' strategy is pursuing centrally driven spatial planning and designation of new industrial development and trade zones; while New Zealand in line with its long-standing embrace of neo-liberal policy has recently initiated a new regional approach anchored in devolution to the regions, multi-sectoral support, working with the business community and limited state engagement. While both countries are actively seeking local and foreign investment and appealing to market forces, the approaches differ radically in terms of governance, control, support provided and levels of local engagement. This paper seeks to detail and analyse these new but differing developmental approaches to regional policy drawing on evolutionary economic geography thinking, regional resilience and determining political economics.

THE STARTUP CITY AND THE MEANING OF PLACE IN EUROPE'S DIGITAL ECONOMY

Natalie Novick, University of California-San Diego, United States

Technological change and the development of the digital economy have drastically reshaped our connection to our work, our cities and to one another. As technology companies and startup firms have begun to comprise a larger proportion of the global economy, entrepreneurs trading in products and services that exist entirely online are less constrained by geography than ever before. While the constraints to geography slip away for these entrepreneurs, locality takes upon a new meaning. Increasingly, today's aspiring tech entrepreneurs are choosing startup cities—transnational social spaces existing on top of, and not entirely within the confines of the modern city. The Startup City exemplifies today's urban superdiversity (Vertovec 2007), new forms that are uniquely comprised of people, institutions, practices, and values, making them distinct from other types of transnational communities grounded in shared ethnicity or religion (Faist 1998). Wholly engaged in entrepreneurship and the technologies that have facilitated the opportunity to “fail fast”, these spaces take on a global dimension while inhabiting the modern geography of the city. Many times, these spaces and the people that populate them exist outside the confines of local policy, utilizing privilege and human capital to maneuver around bureaucracy and visa policy. As governments increasingly aim to increase competitiveness by supporting the digital economy—and the entrepreneurs that sustain it, we investigate the spaces they inhabit. This piece introduces the features and development of Startup Cities, and outlines the challenges and opportunities they present.

RELATIONS AND EFFECTIVENESS: A NETWORK ANALYSIS OF CITY LEADERSHIP

Michela Pagani, Open University, United Kingdom

Place leadership has recently emerged as a new form of public leadership and various authors agree on its strong influence on the socio-economic development or decline of territories. However, despite the growing literature on the topic, several aspects still need to be investigated. Among all, how to evaluate place leadership and, especially, its effectiveness, remains an open question whose answer is crucial for the implementation of a successful place leadership.

Bearing in mind the relational nature of place leadership, namely its being characterised by and embedded in the relationships and interactions created among different place leaders, this paper seeks to provide one possible answer to the above question, and hence shed new light on the evaluation of place leadership, by combining studies on this topic with the ones on networks' analysis, at both a theoretical and methodological level.

In particular, considering the central role played by cities in and for our society, at both the local and global scale, the paper focuses on city leadership, one of the variants of place leadership, and examines it as a particular type of network that develops semi-consciously among four categories of city leaders (political, managerial, business and civic leaders) and between them and their followers. The analysis is carried out in four medium-sized European cities, in two connected ways. First, by applying Provan and Milward's frameworks on network effectiveness and its determinants and, second, by investigating the types and strengths of relationships created and maintained among the city leaders involved in the study.

THE RISE OF GREEN BONDS IN AMERICAN CITIES: USING CLIMATE FINANCE TO INVEST IN GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

Candace Partridge, University College London, United Kingdom

Francesca Medda, QASER Laboratory, University College London, United Kingdom

American cities underpin the largest world market of municipal bonds due to their special fiscal jurisdictions, and green municipal bonds are a growing sector in this asset class. In the US, green bonds are becoming an interesting instrument to pursue sustainable development objectives, which may be divergent with federal policies. Indeed, in June 2017, when President Trump announced that he would be withdrawing the US from the Paris Agreement, this announcement galvanised support for cutting emissions, with over a thousand American cities, companies, universities, and other institutions across the nation reaffirming their individual commitments to the Paris Agreement (i.e., We Are Still In, America's Pledge, Climate Mayors, etc). Against this background, the objective of the present work is to examine the effectiveness of green municipal bonds in the US as financial instruments to implement sustainable urban developments. In the US, legal and fiscal powers are federalised down to the local municipal level, which allows cities and counties to control their own local investment strategies, and enables them to invest in their own sustainability. As such, we examine how cities' ability to issue municipal bonds is key to the development of green infrastructure in the US, so that sustainable urban development can be driven from a bottom up local agenda rather than a top down national policy approach. We conduct a survey of the green municipal bond market in the US to explore whether it is competitive with the overall conventional municipal bond market. Moreover, we break down our findings with particular focus on state-by-state issuance to determine whether we can detect correlations between increased green infrastructure development, localised GDP, and green-collar job creation. We conclude that green municipal bonds can provide support for localised green urban development and appeal to both institutional and individual investors with SRI interests.

NEO-INDUSTRIAL CHALLENGES: PLANNING FOR INDUSTRY IN A REGIONAL SECOND CITY

Mark Pendras, University of Washington Tacoma, United States

Yonn Dierwechter, University of Washington Tacoma, United States

In this paper we examine the unspooling of planning logics through various local publics in connection with the proposal by a Chinese energy company to build the largest methanol plant in the world in the industrially-zoned tide-flats of the Port of Tacoma, WA. While attention has focused ostensibly on the principled resistance to environmental consequences of methanol production (resources consumed, wastes produced), preliminary research reveals strong undercurrents of anti-industrial bias, NIMBYism, and Sinophobia that warrant additional attention. Combining archival research of academic literature, media coverage, planning reports, and other local public records with semi-structured interviews with a selection of local representatives, this paper aims to make sense of the ground-swell of negativity produced in response to the proposed plant, which subsequently triggered a local moratorium on industrial development and a reconsideration of existing zoning. In doing so, we place the conflict in the context of new insights on the role of urban industry in cities, Tacoma's urban development trajectory, and the city's recently updated comprehensive planning goals that explicitly seek to "balance" ecological resiliency with economic opportunity and urban livability. Specifically, we consider how these arguments situate Tacoma's development past and future; articulate how these reactions represent planning knowledge and expertise with regard to urban development; and confront the persistently uneasy relationship between planning and industry in the US.

CITIES AND DEMAND-SIDE POLICIES FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH

Andy Pike, Newcastle University, United Kingdom

Neil Lee, Department of Geography and Environment, London School of Economics, United Kingdom
Danny MacKinnon, Centre for Urban and Regional Development Studies (CURDS), Newcastle University, United Kingdom

Louise Kempton, Centre for Urban and Regional Development Studies (CURDS), Newcastle University, United Kingdom

Yohan Iddawela, Department of Geography and Environment, London School of Economics, United Kingdom

Demand-side policies for city economies have been relatively neglected in recent years. Yet their potential to contribute to inclusive growth by generating more and better jobs remains under-explored. There is a significant shortfall in labour demand in 12 major UK cities: a 'more and better jobs' gap of just under 5.3 million jobs demonstrates the scale of the inclusive growth challenge. The rationales for demand-side policies include addressing demand gaps, enabling demand linkages, preventing information and co-ordination gaps, closing innovation gaps, avoiding a low skills equilibrium, and building resilience and adaptability. Demand-side policies for inclusive growth seek to raise demand for labour in a city economy, increase labour demand for specific groups, and/or improve the quality of employment. Five types of demand-side policies are business support, demand-led skills programmes, city fiscal policy, infrastructure, and economic planning and strategy. Drawing upon analysis of international experiences from Australia, Europe and the US, policy interventions are identified based upon clear and robust aims and rationales and the careful co-ordination, matching and sequencing of demand with supply-side initiatives at the local level. The integration of economic and workforce development initiatives from a demand-side perspective can be particularly beneficial, focusing on target sectors that are priorities for local economic development. Demand-side policies for inclusive growth in cities can play a complementary, sequenced and supportive role with supply-side policies. Adopting a place-based 'whole city' approach, priorities for demand-side policies comprise: identifying and targeting inclusive growth sectors; fostering demand-led skills development; building closer employer engagement and partnership focused upon priority sectors; lobbying for greater devolved powers; and strengthening policy analysis and evaluation frameworks.

COMPETITIVENESS AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN THE 1990-2010S: ON THE WAY TO INTERREGIONAL CONVERGENCE AND INTRAREGIONAL DIVERGENCE?

Igor Pilipenko, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development - EBRD, Russia

For many decades within the planned economy, regional development in Russia was determined by the dominating theory of proportional territorial development, which aimed at equalization of relative industrial and agricultural development in accordance with regional factor endowments and of standards of living across the whole country. Since the beginning of the transition to the market economy in 1991-1992 the natural uneven regional economic development and widening disparities between rich and lagging regions as well as between large agglomerations and rural areas have always been among the most important challenges for the federal authorities. For instance, by the year 1996, gross regional product per capita of the most advanced region (with Autonomous Districts included into Oblasts) was already 21 times higher than that of the least developed region of Russia. By 2005, this indicator peaked at the level of 44-fold difference (!), and it has been decreasing since then reaching the level of 15-fold difference by 2015. This paper seeks to reveal determinants and structural features of economic and especially industrial evolution of Russia's regions using statistical data at different aggregation levels. We then define the comprehensive set of driving forces behind

the successful transition and high competitiveness of advanced regions of Russia nowadays and elaborate suggestions for further refining of regional and industrial policy in the Russian Federation.

QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT AND COHESION POLICY PERFORMANCE IN EUROPEAN REGIONS

Adam Ploszaj, Centre for European Regional and Local Studies EUROREG, University of Warsaw, Poland

The paper analyses relations between quality of government and cohesion policy implementation in European regions. To illustrate the quality of government (QoG) we made use of the index developed by Charron, Dijkstra and Lapuente (2014). QoG index is based on a large scale survey (85 thousand respondents) that captured perceptions and experiences of public services such as health care, education, and law enforcement. Our study attempted to verify the two hypotheses. The first hypothesis claims that the higher the level of quality of government, the more effective and efficient cohesion policy implementation. The second hypothesis assumes that the implementation of cohesion policy programs should strengthen institutions capacity and thus might increase the quality of government. The hypotheses are tested with the use of multilevel regression analysis.

TOWARDS REGIONAL ECONOMIC RESILIENCE: INDUSTRIALISATION IN THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY

Ockert Rudolf Pretorius, North-West University, South Africa
Johannes Ernst Drewes, North-West University, South Africa
Mariske Van Aswegen, North-West University, South Africa

Regional economic resilience in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) can potentially be fostered through the implementation of regional policy based on industrialisation in an integrated regional market. The interface between the diffusion of industrial productive capabilities and strategic spatial interventions in the development of production linkages in a regional environment enhances the ability of the regional economy to continuously adapt to changes in global production value chains and ensure timeous adjustment to external demand volatility. Regional industrial policy catalyses the development of supply linkages in an integrated market, improving regional competitiveness in global capital flows, while scale economies stimulate industrial productivity and technology spill-overs. Intra-regional manufacturing capabilities ensure inclusive and sustainable economic growth, while enhancing regional economic resilience.

Initiatives towards regional economic resilience is, however, negated by ineffective policy implementation instruments and institutions ill-equipped to drive processes of change in regional production development. This paper evaluates regional industrialisation initiatives in fostering regional economic resilience to external economic disturbances. Case studies of eight regional integration arrangements are investigated to determine the effect of industrial production on regional economic resilience during an external economic crisis, namely the 2008 Global Financial Crisis and subsequent recession. Results indicate that industrialisation increases the ability of regional economic systems to recover a pre-shock growth equilibrium. Recommendations include strengthening regional value chains through strategic industrial and infrastructure interventions, and capacitating regional institutions to develop strategic economic resilience policy interventions based on adjustment and adaptation.

PUBLIC INVESTMENT AND THE GEOGRAPHY OF AUSTERITY IN GREECE

Yannis Pscharis, Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, Greece

This aim of this paper is to provide statistically supported evidence on the evolution of public investment in Greece during the current economic crisis, and to indicate how territories in the country have been affected by spending cuts. The empirical analysis is based on a unique and purpose-constructed dataset including public investment data at NUTS III regions in Greece during the period 2000-2015. The results indicate that spending cuts had been distributed fairly unequally across space and have resulted in the deterioration of infrastructures and the provision of public goods in an asymmetrical, and most probably unjust, manner. The paper concludes with some policy proposals which place specific emphasis on the role of public investment as a mean for upgrading infrastructures, ameliorating the impact of crisis and confronting the vicious cycle towards a more equitable and human/population-centered development.

REGIONAL ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE: ADDRESSING PROBLEMS OF FIT BY RESCALING INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Marco Puetz, Swiss Federal Research Institute WSL, Switzerland

A key challenge of adaptation to climate change is that policies are developed at the international or national level but climate change impacts are effective at the local level. What is appropriate for the local level might be considered undesirable at a global scale and vice versa. Furthermore, climate change impacts, vulnerabilities or adaptive capacities can vary tremendously between regions or municipalities. These challenges are usually referred to as problems of fit. Generally, problems of fit constitute a common feature of environmental governance and refer to the mismatch between the geographical extent of an environmental issue and the territorial scope of institutions affecting its governance. In order to tackle this mismatch the idea is to create institutional arrangements which are tailored to fit to the geography of the environmental issue.

This paper investigates how problems of fit are addressed and analyses in what respect rescaling can be regarded as a response to problems of fit and as a strategy to improve individual and collective adaptation decision-making in multilevel governance frameworks. Bridging scientific literature on institutional economics, environmental governance, governance as practice and politics of scale the paper wants to apply scalar thinking and the concept of rescaling to adaptation governance. The paper conceptualises rescaling as a multidimensional phenomenon and proposes four analytical categories: rescaling of transnational coordination, intergovernmental coordination, across issue areas, and science-policy interaction. These analytical categories are used to analyse regional adaptation to climate change in Switzerland.

MEASURING PATH DEPENDENCY: PLACE AND TIME ASPECTS OF COMPANY CREATION

Korneliusz Pylak, Lublin University of Technology, Poland

Path dependency in various industries and economies has attracted the interest of many researchers since the 1980s and remains in the mainstream of evolutionary and economic geography literature. Some researchers claim that path dependency is a non-ergodic process that evolves unpredictably and irregularly and thus long-term trends will not form consistent lines, making measurement difficult. However, place-based self-reinforcing mechanisms that increase path dependency also strengthen the structure of local economies. In a fully path-dependent environment, the shares of industries are stabilising and economies are most likely specialising in some industries.

Because the economic literature still lacks methods to measure path dependency, the aim of this paper is to describe and assess different techniques for doing so. The measurement methods must consider both the spatial proximity of locations dependent on similar paths that form homogeneous areas and the paths' evolution over time. One group of methods highlights composite indicators describing different characteristics of path dependency. Many factors provide information about the level and scope of path dependency on technological, abundance of resource, institutional and behavioural levels. The second group of methods focuses on single indicators reflecting the economy's level of lock-in on the path, the main feature of path dependency. Both groups of indicators are optimized to identify path change, as the more path dependent the economy is, the less change occurs. The findings are crucial for economic change strategies and for industries and companies seeking to capture new opportunities.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF RURAL BIOREFINERIES: WHAT EFFECTS AT THE MICRO-LEVEL?

Miravo Rakotovao, University of Technology of Troyes, France

Now that fossil fuels reserves are running out, the energy transition has become an imperative. Biorefinery systems have been proposed to be a part of this global effort to reduce the use of fossil in the production system. By definition, biorefineries are industrial facilities that transform biomass into a wide range of products (food, feed, chemicals, materials) and energy (fuels, heat and power) [1]. Regarding their geographical location, two models of biorefineries have emerged: port biorefineries which are located on ports and mostly treat imported inputs, and rural biorefineries, which are facilities set up in rural territories and transform local raw materials. Their location in rural areas leads us to question their economic and social impacts on the territory of production. Indeed, before producing the expected effects on a global scale, it is obvious that socio-economic impacts are primarily felt at the local level (employment, income distribution...). Then, the purpose of this work is to identify the factors of the territorial embeddedness of rural biorefineries [2]. This implies not only determining the socio-economic impacts of a biorefinery on its home territory, but also identifying the characteristics of the territory that will influence the structuring and development of this kind of agro-industry. A comparative analysis of two rural biorefineries evolving within two different territories in France has been undertaken. This presentation targets to underline through the literature and these case-studies what spatial and social factors influence the "building" of a biorefinery and what economic and social impacts could be expected.

THE EVOLUTIONARY MODEL OF CIRCULAR ECONOMY: FROM LINEARITY TO COMPLEXITY IN INDUSTRIAL SYMBIOSIS NETWORKS

Borut Roncevic, School Of Advanced Social Studies In Nova Gorica, Slovenia

Nadja Damij, Northumbria University, United Kingdom

Urska Fric, Faculty of Information Studies in Novo Mesto, Slovenia

Zoran Levnjak, Faculty of Information Studies in Novo Mesto, Slovenia

In recent years the circular economy concept made a big entry to research, policy-making and public debate. This hype is encouraged by its perceived economic and environmental benefits. However, theoretical concepts are still poorly developed and empirical evidence is scarce, resulting in generalizations and suboptimal one-size-fits-all approach. In this paper we propose the evolutionary model of circular economy. Our model is based on examining exchange of waste material, water and energy between companies and other stakeholders. It explains the development of circular economy as an evolution from an economy dominated by small linear networks (chains) without feedback loops into an economy characterized by complex industrial symbiosis networks with intricate topologies and numerous feedback loops. The model is based on complex social systems theory and grounded in

empirical analysis of five existing industrial symbiosis networks belonging to five different European countries (Finland, Denmark, Austria, Slovenia, Croatia). We employ a series of unstructured interviews and documentary analysis of track waste material flows to identify local networks and use business processes analysis tools to visualize each network. Standard network analysis allows us to propose a typology of industrial symbiosis networks, including specific network properties for each type. We develop both conceptualization and empirical diagnostic tools for future research and policy-making.

AGGLOMERATION OR PERIPHERY? WHAT IS THE WAY FOR SMALL EU REGIONS: THE CASE OF THE BALTIC STATES

Rima Rubčinskaitė, Faculty of Economics of Vilnius University, Lithuania

Theory on regional economic development highly relies on economy growth models with the main factors being labour, investment and technology. The strand of the new economic geography analyses the forces that moves regions to center/periphery models. The cluster concept is widely accepted by the policy makers and focuses on detail structure of economic activities, location patterns and competitiveness forces. However, one of the most acknowledged factor for growth or competitiveness is an agglomeration of economy resources. The most studies were conducted in the big national economies (for example, USA, DE, Canada) and regions were analysed as elements of national economy. Does small open economy region differ? Can we assume the few national economies as one region? Does the structure of clusters of economic activities in small open economy region follow the pattern established in the USA/EU? These questions are an implication in study of three Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania). The Baltic States are considered as one region due to similar economic development, history and geographic location. The research examines the impact of the main labour force indicators on generated value added in diverse economic activities in the Baltic States and the neighbour regions of Finland and Poland over period of 2008-2014 using the Eurostat data. The author believes that the results of the study could be useful for policy makers when building more progressive national and regional economic development strategies.

OPENNESS VALUES, KNOWLEDGE CREATION AND REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: A FUZZY-SET ANALYSIS

Roel Rutten, Tilburg University, The Netherlands

Openness values (tolerance and post-materialism) ensure a continuous inflow of ideas into the knowledge creation process. Evidence connects openness values to regional economic development, but debate remains on how they matter. Furthermore, urban regions may be better for knowledge creation because they are openness-values hotspots and provide better access to local and global knowledge. This paper follows a set-theoretic perspective and researches whether openness values and agglomeration are necessary for knowledge-based development. A set-analysis is performed with five conditions (agglomeration, technology, human capital, tolerance, post-materialism) and one outcome (economic development) for 249 EU Nuts 2-regions.

Regions can be economically developed for different reasons (e.g. tourist regions, finance regions), knowledge-creation being one of them. That is, the five conditions form configurations that reflect knowledge-creation mechanisms that are sufficient for economic development. This economic development is thus knowledge-based. If openness values matter for knowledge-based development, they should be part of all knowledge-creation configurations. The condition agglomeration allows to assess whether knowledge creation and openness values are confined to urban regions.

The set-analysis produced the following knowledge-creation configurations that are sufficient for economic development:

- (1) ~agglomeration * technology * (tolerance + post-materialism)
- (2) agglomeration * technology * human capital * (tolerance + post-materialism)

This finding confirms that openness values are necessary conditions in all knowledge-creation configurations. The non-agglomeration regions (~agglomeration) are all adjacent to agglomeration regions or part of the economic core areas of their countries, implying that agglomeration matters for knowledge creation. This means that knowledge-based regional economic development is intimately connected to openness values and agglomeration.

COMMERCIAL COUNCILS? THE FLIGHT FROM TAXATION

Mark Sandford, House of Commons Library, United Kingdom

English local government has begun to explore a range of new sources of finance since 2010, including value capture, new fees, new approaches to borrowing, and commercial trading. Some analysis has suggested that this is a major shift in practice that reflects the ‘financialisation’ of local assets, driven by globalisation and austerity, and that this is likely to affect service provision and the character of the organisations. Amongst the new sources of finance, commercial property acquisitions have attracted some media and commentator interest during 2017. Using an analysis of capital revenue forecast figures, this article argues that commercial strategies amongst English local authorities are not a sufficiently broad phenomenon to justify grand claims about ‘financialisation’. Moreover, their prevalence is better explained by fairly prosaic features of the legal and regulatory framework in which English local authorities operate. Analysis of English local taxation policy in the ten years to 2017 suggests that its tightly-controlled nature incentivises local authorities to seek out more lightly-regulated areas of policy, avoiding the political price of ‘raising taxes’. The more exotic and complex features of property financialisation found in the broader literature feature rarely. Nor have they taken root in other jurisdictions where local government austerity has been lighter (such as Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland).

REGIONAL PLANNING IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH: TRANSNATIONAL CONNECTIVITY, TERRITORIAL DESIGN AND MEGA-INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

Seth Schindler, University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

J. Miguel Kanai, University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

We chart the re-emergence of a global regime of regional planning, and focus on its manifestation in the global South. We begin by situating this regime in the history of regional planning and we show that it combines state-led regional development strategies from the 1970s (e.g. growth poles, industrial corridors, new towns, satellite cities and river basin developments), with neoliberal objectives from the 1990s (i.e. entrepreneurial urbanism aimed at attracting foreign direct investment). We demonstrate the formation of a consensus in the 2010s surrounding the role of the state in facilitating regional development, and this culminated in the adoption of the New Urban Agenda in 2016, in which UN member states commit to developing national urban plans. However, in contrast to earlier attempts to integrate sub-national systems into a national economic space, the emergent regime is characterized by the production of transnationally-oriented territory. The transnational integration of sub-national systems through the construction of mega-infrastructure projects coheres into transnational regions that are ostensibly attractive to foreign investors. We present examples from Tanzania, Brazil, India and elsewhere, and we argue that (1) in contrast to the

‘crisis of globalization’ in the US and UK many parts of the global South are deepening integration with global markets, however (2) many of these schemes have yet to deliver a ‘connectivity dividend,’ and (3) they risk increasing regional inequality.

DO ENGLISH LOCAL AUTHORITIES WITH GREATER INEQUALITIES HAVE LOWER SOCIAL MOBILITY?

Marianne Sensier, University of Manchester, United Kingdom

Fiona Devine, University of Manchester, United Kingdom

Economic development within the UK since the 1980s has been driven by globalisation and technological change that has caused a greater separation between the winners and losers of a market system. We investigate if English Local Authorities (LA) with higher levels of income inequalities have lower levels of social mobility as measured by the Social Mobility Commission’s indicators for the life stages of early years, school, youth and adulthood. Income inequalities are measured by the ratio of the income percentiles (80/20) from the ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings for 2015. To preview our results we find that LAs with higher income inequality are ranked more highly in terms of the social mobility indicators. This also holds for the rank of the early years, school and adulthood indicators but not the youth index. We find positive correlations between higher inequalities and areas with good nurseries, good secondary schools and good GCSE results. The youth index components have little significance but the components of the adult indicators show significant correlations for LAs with higher inequalities and higher median salaries, higher average house price to salary ratios, a greater share of managers and professionals in an area and a greater amount of home ownership of families with children. This is preliminary evidence that there is a link between higher inequalities and lower social mobility across English authorities.

COMMUNITY-LED LOCAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE EU. A STOCK-TAKING OF CLLD IMPLEMENTATION WITH ERDF AND ESF

Loris Servillo, UCL - Bartlett school of Planning, United Kingdom

In the 2014-2020 European Cohesion Policy programming period, the Member States and regions are requested to address the specific challenges and needs of their territories and regions through targeted investments using an integrated approach to territorial development. Among the new delivery tools to support the implementation of this approach, Community-led Local Development (CLLD) has been introduced by the European Commission, extending the already existing LEADER approach for rural development and fisheries policy.

CLLD is a voluntary and bottom-up tool that supports the design of the development strategy for a tailored territory under the responsibility of a new institutional body (Local Action Group) that gather key local stakeholders, such as public, private and third-sector actors. It is dedicated to areas with a limited population (between 5.000 and 150.000 inhabitants) and can be used either in specific urban areas or for an aggregation of municipalities. In this Cohesion Policy programming period, CLLD can be financed also by ERDF (European Regional Development Fund) and ESF (European Social Fund), enabling a variety of approach and thematic interventions.

The contribution shows some results of a research assignment dedicated to the implementation of the CLLD under ERDF and ESF in the EU. The purpose is three fold:

- a. Present the state of the art about the existing LAGs programmed under ERDF and ESF;
- b. Identify some of their main characteristics and trends;
- c. Show main challenges and innovations, limits and difficulties from a sample of cases.

EXPLORING THE EFFECTS OF LOCAL AUTONOMY ON REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Thomas Skuzinski, Virginia Tech, United States

Regional economic development organizations (REDOs) in federalist contexts are comprised of dozens and sometimes hundreds of local governments, each with varying levels of policy autonomy based on state laws. The effectiveness, efficiency, equity, and sustainability of regional outcomes typically demands interlocal collective action. Some scholars view fragmentation as inherently localist: to the extent a region is divided into autonomous units, that autonomy will be leveraged for competition and will ultimately hinder regionalism (Norris 2001; Reynolds 2005). They propose reallocating autonomy to regional and state governments. However, others advance the notion of defensive localism: local governments compete and resist collective action because they must jealously guard the power they have, which would suggest local governments need even more autonomy (Barron and Frug 2003; Gillette 2006). Building on similar consideration of regional transportation systems (Gerber and Gibson 2009), this research investigates the role of local autonomy in regional economic development policy. It draws evidence from comparative case studies of REDOs in Appalachia and the Rust Belt, areas characterized by de-industrialization, disinvestment, and out-migration in which regional-local tensions would be expected to be high. Levels of fragmentation and local autonomy are relatively low in Appalachia, but are relatively high in the Rust Belt. Preliminary evidence from REDOs in Western Michigan and Southwest Virginia suggests that localism and parochialism tend to dominate policy agendas and governance choices in REDOs in more fragmented regions with more local autonomy, undercutting the defensive localism narrative and promoting a reallocation of autonomy to higher levels of government.

THE HIDDEN EFFECTS OF NATURAL DISASTERS ON FDI ATTRACTION – A SECTOR-BASED ANALYSIS OVER TIME AND SPACE

Franziska Sohns, University of Cologne, Germany

Thomas Neise, University of Cologne, Germany

Moritz Breul, University of Cologne, Germany

Javier Revilla Diez, University of Cologne, Germany

Foreign direct investments (FDIs) are one of the main pillars that characterize economic processes within a globalized world. However, the inflow of FDIs is spatially unequal distributed. Extensive research has revealed that the decision making on investing abroad is determined by many investor-specific and macroeconomic circumstances. Moreover, the institutional environment and the occurrence of natural disasters crucially influence the decision making on investments. In the literature it already has been discussed in depth how natural disasters affect economic development, and how the institutional settings of a country (e.g. corruption and good governance) mitigate the devastating effects of natural disasters. However, there is still a gap regarding the question how natural disasters determine the attractiveness of countries as a destination for FDIs. Another shortcoming of the existing empirical studies is that they are limited to a small set of countries and do not differentiate between different economic sectors. Hence, this paper aims to fill this gap by examining whether and to what extent the occurrence of natural disasters impacts on the FDI inflow in different economic sectors and under different institutional settings. For the empirical analyses, data from EM-DAT, the fDi-markets and the World Bank were combined to a data set that keeps track of 187 countries over a time of 13 years (2003 to 2015). To estimate the effects of the independent variables on FDI inflow, we deploy hybrid panel regressions that allow to control for unobserved heterogeneity and to link within and between-subject comparisons.

THE INFLUENCE OF BREXIT ON ENTREPRENEURIAL BEHAVIOUR: A FACTORIAL SURVEY ANALYSIS OF LONDON'S FINTECH INDUSTRY

Franziska Sohns, University of Cologne, Germany

Dariusz Wojcik, University of Oxford, United Kingdom

After Theresa May formally declared the withdrawal from the European Union end of March 2017, the United Kingdom has to leave the European Union within two years. At the end of the negotiation process, different Brexit scenarios are possible - all of them have the potential for more or less drastically changing the institutional setting of the United Kingdom and for influencing the behaviour of entrepreneurial actors.

The success of London's entrepreneurial ecosystem is based on the arrival of highly educated creative people from all over the world who have started technologically dynamic, high value added business in the last two decades. London is attracting these international talents because of several job opportunities and numerous amenities, such as a liberal and diverse society. Within London's entrepreneurial ecosystem, the financial technology (FinTech) has recently developed to one of the most innovative and dynamic industries. As empirical evidence shows that entrepreneurship of the innovation-based approach fosters regional economic development, a politico-economic interest has developed to strengthen London's global position by encouraging entrepreneurs to start their FinTech businesses in London and by keeping already existing businesses in the city. However, little is known on how different entrepreneurial actors would behave within different Brexit scenarios.

Hence, this paper aims to analyse to what extend fundamental changes in the institutional settings, induced by different Brexit scenarios, influence the behaviour and decision making of different types of entrepreneurial actors within London's FinTech industry.

The finding discussed in this paper are based on qualitative interviews with key actors that were conducted during summer 2017.

NEW DIRECTION OF DEVELOPMENTAL STATE?: GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION ON KOREAN ONLINE GAMING INDUSTRY

Ji Won Song, Stockholm School of Economics, Sweden

This paper analyses how the institutional environment of Korean online gaming industry has changed over time under the Korean government's policy intervention. By using case studies of online gaming industry in Korea, this paper argues that new industrial policy and public policy which the Korean government has implemented on online game industry not only damaged the market itself, but also caused the institutional gap between online gaming small and medium-sized firms and large online gaming firms in Korea. Given the emergence of the new industry, online gaming industry, the Korean government engaged with the industry in a less interventionist manner than before. This research thus supports the reconfiguration argument that the Korean state-led market economy (developmental state) is not in eclipse but reconfigured with a new mode of state intervention and a new developmental strategy. And while the comparative capitalism literature, such as developmental state approach and Varieties of Capitalism approach, generally emphasises homogeneity of institutional environment in one capitalist economy, this research rather suggests that more institutional heterogeneity or sectoral diversity exists in one economy than is described within the comparative capitalism field.

CHALLENGES OF GOOD GOVERNANCE IN CENTRAL EUROPE

Edit Soós, University of Szeged, Hungary

The modern state, which forms a flexible structure, defines its goals in a different way. The existence of the rule of law therefore is not limited to setting up and maintaining a legal system, but it also incorporates certain basic values, fundamentals and general principles.

The analytical framework of the study is the concept of Europeanization. The Europeanization is conceived in this study as a multi-dimensional process of democratization, decentralization, de-etatization and comprehensive modernization of public administration in Central Europe.

Good governance is today's prevailing discourse on public administration. It is offering, in particular in Central Europe, new perspectives, as practised at the national and subnational levels. The state plays a role not only in creating the conditions for good governance, but it also undertakes the tasks expected of good government. The challenging concept of the Neo-Weberian State is thought to have taken over as dominant paradigm in the field of public administration.

The study addresses the issues of good governance vs. good government in the Visegrad Group (V4) countries, analyzes the conditions, opportunities and limitations of public governance in Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia.

The analysis points out four major stages: constitutional and legislative reform; reforms focused on structures and procedures; reforms focused on public policy and paradigmatic change with a redefinition of the role, organization and functioning of the state.

The study is based on the review and analysis of academic research, documents, extracting and linking key findings from existing research and practice.

MANAGING SUSTAINABILITY TRANSITIONS THROUGH DEVOLVED CITY-REGIONS: AN INTERDISCIPLINARY EXPERIMENT INTEGRATING SYSTEM DYNAMICS MODELING AND PARTICIPATORY METHODS

Lauren Stabler, Global Sustainability Institute, United Kingdom

Power transfers from Brussels back to London, and on downward to devolved city-regions are rapidly transforming governance in the United Kingdom. These tandem developments provide both opportunities and challenges for sustainable development. How then do we manage, or 'steer', transitions toward sustainability in a devolved, post-Brexit UK? The problem may be better understood through the use of Transitions Management (TM), an innovative framework designed to bring public, private and third sector stakeholders together to improve the overall reflexivity of governance. While TM offers promising steering tools for sustainable development, a number of open questions remain. These include why TM's impact varies from one place to another, why transitions unfold unevenly across different geographical contexts, and how processes at different spatial scales condition one another (Hansen & Coenen, 2015). Transition scholars have only recently begun unpacking the so-called 'geography of transitions', a literature to which my case study of TM in the devolved, Cambridgeshire-Peterborough city-region will contribute. Thereto, I argue that the integration of quantitative System Dynamics Modeling (SDM) adds much needed spatial sensitivity to TM, improving our understanding of how local sustainability initiatives can be up-scaled. By applying these integrated methods in 'Infrastructure and Wellbeing' workshops with local stakeholders and members of the city-region government, my research seeks to (1) improve analytical frameworks for the analysis and steering of sustainability transitions, and (2) provide insights into systemic causes of

unsustainable housing development in the Cambridgeshire-Peterborough city-region, ultimately inspiring the generation of local initiatives and policy reform.

NEW PROSPECTS FOR REDEVELOPMENT OF THE DANUBIAN COMPANY TOWN BOROVO-VUKOVAR

Marijana Sumpor, The Institute Of Economics, Zagreb, Croatia

Irena Dokic, The Institute of Economics, Zagreb, Croatia

This research questions redevelopment and governance prospects of Borovo, once a major regional employer of over 20.000 employees and large producer of footwear and rubber products. Establishment of a factory by Bata in the 1930ties has had a long-lasting impact on overall development of the town and former country. Vukovar is a witness of the European industrial culture and exemplary town planning practice (Marshall, 2009).

Today, this is one of the largest brownfield sites in the Danube region, in the town Vukovar located in north-eastern Croatian county of Vukovar Sirmium. Not only transition to market economy and the global shift of industry towards the East destroyed the old industrial giant, but the company site and the town were severely damaged during the former Yugoslav war. According to Dixon et al. (2007) the whole location needs a coherent urban revitalization action, with clearly defined spatial (and other) functionalities of the site. In development policy terms, future options for Borovo and Vukovar are still significant, but need a new focus, in the direction of new industries and tourism.

An institutional analysis will be presented based on a multilevel governance approach. A functioning governance model will enable key stakeholders in a participatory manner to find solutions to complex and politically sensitive issues. The main result is expected to enable policy makers from the different governance levels to take joint action in the revitalization of the town and its derelict industrial site.

IN SEARCH OF THE SKILLED CITY: HUMAN CAPITAL, JOB POLARISATION AND THE OCCUPATIONAL EVOLUTION OF BRITISH CITIES

Peter Sunley, Southampton University, United Kingdom

Ben Gardiner, Cambridge Econometrics, United Kingdom

Ron Martin, Cambridge University, United Kingdom

Peter Tyler, Cambridge University, United Kingdom

While the role of human capital in urban growth is longstanding, recent literature has argued that its significance has increased so that it has become the key fuel of city growth. This literature claims that the agglomeration of skilled and educated people in cities raises productivity, and that the skills that really matter are cognitive and social. This 'skilled city' view includes a number of stylised propositions. These include: that skilled cities are becoming more skilled; that larger cities tend to have stronger concentrations of, and faster growth in, the high-skilled, cognitive occupations; and that more skills and human capital generate stronger economic growth. Using a detailed dataset for occupational change in 85 British urban Travel to Work Areas between 1981 and 2015, the paper evaluates whether these propositions apply to British urban evolution. Recent occupational change shows a decline in medium-skill jobs. The paper therefore examines the pattern of occupational polarisation seen in these cities and identifies important regional differences. Finally, it examines the relationships between high-skilled occupations and employment growth. Results confirm the close interactive relationship between growth and high-skilled occupations. However, some of the skilled city propositions, such as 'smart cities becoming smarter', and a positive relationship between agglomeration and high skilled employment growth, do not apply in the case of Britain where other factors appear to be more significant.

JAPANESE FDI AND REGIONAL ECONOMIC (RELATED) DIVERSIFICATION IN A PERIPHERAL REGION

Dzulfian Syafrian, Institute for Local Governance (ILG) - Durham University, United Kingdom

Many Western old-industrialised regions, including the North East of England, experienced a severe deindustrialisation in the 1980s. Margaret Thatcher, the British Prime Minister at that time, introduced Japanese Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) as one of key policies to secure major industrial plants particularly in automobile industry in peripheral regions, including in the North East. The most significant Japanese FDI during that period was Nissan in Sunderland since 1984. This investment was then followed by thousands other Japanese companies have invested in the UK. Now, three decades after the arrival of Nissan, this study concludes that the company has significantly contributed to what Frenken, Van Oort, and Verburg (2007) call as “related” (economic) variety/diversification. Nissan has attracted many tier-1 suppliers to also invest in the North East. Consequently, it has created the agglomeration Nissan’s suppliers in the region. From Nissan’s point of view, this automotive cluster has helped the sector to operate very efficiently. Even, Some studies claim that Nissan’s plant in Sunderland is the most efficient car plant in Europe (Campbell & Stothard, 2016; Moss, 2012) because it allows productive interactions (Marshall externalities) among firms “within” the sector (Marshall, 1890, 2013). On the other hand, from the region’s perspective, Japanese FDI has limited impact to create regional economic “unrelated” diversification because it is concentrated mainly in manufacturing sector. The regional economic plans have also failed to create sufficient connections “between” one sector with another in the North East economy producing only limited “Jacob Externalities” (Jacobs, 1970).

POST POLITICS, POST EXPERTISE? CONSTRUCTING ACADEMIC EXPERTISE IN THE NEW ACADEMY

Michael Taster, University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

At a time when some commentators are heralding the dawn of "the epoch of digital reason" and others are claiming that the public no longer needs experts. This paper will focus on how the formation and communication of expert knowledge within the field of regional and spatial studies is being disrupted.

The paper will consider how changes within the technological and regulatory environment surrounding academic knowledge production are shaping a new paradigm of research in human centred disciplines. It will be argued that this paradigm, underpinned by a philosophy of openness, presents research as a continuous dialogical interaction between different sites of knowledge production inside and outside of the academy and thus as a means of democratising knowledge. The extent to which these changes entail different means of valuing and evaluating expert knowledge will be discussed, alongside their potential for creating new scholarly hierarchies within the academy.

The paper will draw on my current research into the development of new scholarly communication practices within the Regional Studies Association and attempt to assess how far these changes have influenced individual and collective scholarly practices and behaviours. Finally, the paper will seek situate these changes within a wider knowledge ecosystem. It will consider how the possibility of creating a distributed knowledge system might redefine the longstanding strategic relations between the producers, users and mediators of expert knowledge and suggest how this might shape the strategic selection of research by scholars.

METROPOLITAN NETWORKS AND TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATIONS: ON THE RELATION BETWEEN THE BRANDING OF URBAN COMPETITIVENESS AND THE FORMATION OF LOCAL RESISTANCE IDENTITIES

Kees Terlouw, Utrecht University, The Netherlands

The importance for economic development of well-functioning metropolitan networks regulated by some form of administrative regional administration or regional cooperation is widely accepted. In the Netherlands, spatial and economic policies are also increasingly focussed on the stimulation of cooperation between municipalities and other types of stakeholders, in order to provide innovative milieus in their urban networks within loosely defined metropolitan regions. This forces urban municipalities to cooperate with non-urban municipalities in their vicinity. This cooperation is complicated, while many of these smaller non-urban municipalities are also pushed by the decentralisation of welfare arrangements to amalgamate into regional municipalities. This paper analyses the different ways in which in the Netherlands these metropolitan networks and these regional municipalities interact. Sometimes metropolitan networking and municipal re-territorialisation stimulate each other, while more frequently these outward oriented metropolitan networking and the inward-looking regional, non-urban, re-territorialisation hinder each other. This paper focusses on the different role of spatial identity discourses in this process. Sometimes outward and forward looking metropolitan identity discourses are opposed by inward and backward looking, frequently more populist, territorial identity discourses, which hinder the development of metropolitan networks. In other instances, however, metropolitan identity discourses link up with the spatial identity discourses of newly formed regional municipalities. Primarily based on the Dutch experience, this paper analyses the reasons behind these different ways in cooperation between urban and non-urban regions.

DEVOLUTION DISAGREEMENTS; THE MANY ENGLISH AREAS THAT FAILED TO COMBINE

Alan Townsend, University Of Durham, United Kingdom

Bodies such as the OECD define many city regions globally which so far lack any unified governance, reflecting inherent obstacles in political geography. Of 38 proposals for combined authorities across England initially submitted to government in September 2015, only six proceeded to the mayoral elections required for their governance in May, 2017.

This is a study from September, 2015 to date of the daily Local Government Chronicle to diagnose the elements of delay in inter-authority agreements. While reluctance to accept an elected mayor over the new areas was widespread among councillors, especially among the problems of extending devolution to rural areas, the remaining issues can be diagnosed under a geographical typology of proposals.

The textual analysis throws up deep-seated concerns about economic competition and fear of domination by a central city, financial mistrust between urban and rural areas, and genuine fear of areal disadvantage from wider decision-making. It also exhibits some real party political factors, including petty interventions by MPs, shading into rivalry and jealousy between places and between councillors. The problems are accentuated by low priority and poor capacity among civil servants handling agreements.

If English devolution is to stay as an important feature, the omission of some areas' economies and people is serious. In trying to apply localism in a non-prescriptive way, leaving areas to combine in a 'bottom-up', eventually haphazard way, the UK government begs the question, when structural reorganisation is proposed, whether it is possible to avoid having an expert appointed decision-group.

IT'S THE IMPLEMENTATION, STUPID! WHAT CAN WE LEARN FROM IMPLEMENTATION STUDIES TO IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF REGIONAL INNOVATION POLICY?

Elvira Uyarra, University of Manchester, United Kingdom

This paper seeks to take aim with the idea of policy implementation as a relatively neglected aspect of new industrial policy approaches and particularly smart specialization. A recent addition to the regional innovation policy repertoire, smart specialization has quickly raised to policy fame, despite mounting concerns about its practical implementation in very diverse regional contexts. Efforts have been overly biased towards policy design, in the form of strategies and priority setting, while policy delivery has been relatively neglected and considered unproblematic.

The paper reviews the literature on policy implementation (e.g. May, 2015; Majone and Wildavsky, 1979; Linder and Peters, 1987; Howlett, M, 2014) and seeks to establish connections to new industrial policy approaches and place-based innovation policy. It stresses the need to do away with a strict separation between policy design and execution, the importance of agency, of adaptation and experimentation, and of collaborative approaches ('conversations') to implementation.

THE COMPLEX ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ACCESSIBILITY AND PRODUCTIVITY

Don Webber, University of The West of England, Bristol, United Kingdom

Anthony Plumridge, University of the West of England, United Kingdom

Michael Horswell, University of the West of England, United Kingdom

This article explores the connections between accessibility and productivity across sectors in England and Wales. The theory behind these connections are complex, nuanced, potentially contradictory and case specific. Our empirical evidence suggests that the association between accessibility and productivity are equally complex, being potentially positive, negative, non-linear and/or sector specific.

However, improving accessibility is not a simple, linear and always beneficial strategy for enhancing productivity. The patterns we identify highlight that, on balance, there is no significant relationship between accessibility and productivity. Inaccessibility can isolate markets which can lead to greater producer sovereignty and more local control over the market, thereby providing firms with greater flexibility in increasing their prices to the local consumer and reducing demand uncertainty, thereby increasing the certainty of returns from investments. We provide evidence that different industries are influenced by inaccessibility to different extents.

The effects on productivity of employing policies to enhance accessibility could be beneficial or counterproductive and should be explored using a wide range of methods including regression data analysis but also through the use of questionnaires and interviews to identify how consumers and producers behaviours will react to changes in accessibility. It is entirely possible also that their behaviour change is different to what they state it would be due to there being so many unknowns.

BROADBAND IN NON-METROPOLITAN ENGLAND – GAPS AND OMISSIONS IN THE DEVOLVED AND REGULATORY STATE

Jason Whalley, Northumbria University, United Kingdom

Ewan Sutherland, LINK Centre, University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa

The socio-economic impact of broadband is widely acknowledged to be significant and far-reaching. It allows individuals to participate in the online economy, use social media and become better

informed, while companies can access new markets and governments engage with citizens electronically. Given these benefits, it is little surprise that the localised lack of broadband connection or its slowness has been politicised, being debated in Parliament, the subject of committee inquiries and interest from the parliamentary British Infrastructure Group.

While the UK government has recognised the need for broadband provision in rural areas, the policy debates are almost exclusively held in central London, with minimal efforts at outreach or opportunities for inputs from non-metropolitan England. While a reserved matter, administrations in the three devolved 'nations' (Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales) have developed their own plans for improved rural provision. Additionally, opaque arrangements have been made to improve their representation in regulatory processes. For those in England, unable or unwilling to participate regularly in meetings in London, there are few opportunities to make their views known to government, parliament or the regulator. Neither government nor the regulator engages with the devolved city-regions or local authorities on matters of broadband policy, with the exception of a brief period of state aid.

This paper charts the emergence of a complex but dysfunctional regulatory state surrounding broadband provision. This will highlight the lack of integration between different governance structures, and illustrate the challenges of English participation in the regulatory state, enabling remedies to be suggested.

WHOSE PLACE IS IT ANYWAY?: USING LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT TO TRAVERSE SUB-REGIONAL FAULT LINES

Rob Worrall, University of Sunderland, United Kingdom

Brad Jackson, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

Background: The failure of top-down centrally driven standardized locality management has led to a growing recognition that locally-driven and rooted governance structures and networks should come together to proactively (re) shape and (re) make place

Objectives: This paper considers the evidence from and an extensive exploratory study of the lived experience of participants who engaged in three place-based leadership development initiatives. The study revealed the prevalence of 'sub-regional fault lines' with psychological and political, urban/rural, sectoral, ethnic, economic and social sources, and which were seen to manifest as both a threat and an opportunity for successful leadership development.

Methods: A case study qualitative and interpretivist approach will be taken to analyze comprehensive interview data to identify the methods of leadership development used in each of three case studies. An inter-case comparative thematic analysis will then be carried out to showing the impacts and problems generated.

Results: The analysis will provide clear evidence of what worked and what did not work in terms of place-based leadership development. It will also provide a deeper understanding of some of the tensions that need to be worked through as part of the complex and 'messy' contradictions within and across place.

Conclusion: This study provides insights into what is needed for the effective design and delivery of leadership development programmes within and across places. In providing new perspectives on a variety of 'place-related' tensions that emerged, it also provides broader pointers as to how place-based leadership can begin to fulfill its much vaunted theoretical and policy promise.

HOW TO FIND RESILIENT REGIONAL CITIES IN JAPAN

Takashi Yamamoto, Takushoku University, Japan

Many regional cities in Japan were severely affected by the global financial crisis of 2008-2009 and remained stagnant for years after the crisis, while some cities recovered more quickly. This paper identified cities that have been economically resilient, by using statistics of commerce and manufacturing industries. "Economic resilience" in this paper shares the same concept of the "ecological resilience" in Martin (2012), and means that the growth rate during the recovery period was higher than the pre-shock growth rate. This paper examined official statistical data on commercial volume, manufacturing output, and employment in 813 Japanese cities between 2003 and 2013. It found that 6 cities regained the pre-crisis level of commercial industries, and that manufacturing industries in 14 cities grew more rapidly than the pre-crisis period. This paper also portraits the characteristics of two of the cities that are identified as economically resilient: Cities of Maniwa and Kasai. These cities have different industrial characteristics. Maniwa City focuses on forestry and forestry-related manufacturing and attracts national attention to its "small-scale endogenous capitalism". Kasai City shows excellence in both commerce and manufacturing industries. Having provided some insights on Japanese regional cities, this research has not yet examined the source of the recovery and economic resilience. Finding the secrets of success in the economically resilient cities is carried over to my on-going study, which will be presented next year.

IMPACT OF TIME EFFECT OF EXPRESSWAY NETWORK ON THE LOCATION OF MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES IN CHINA

Wei Ye, School of Economics and Management, Tongji University, China

Lihua Zhang, School of Economics and Management, Tongji University, China

The development of expressway reduces time distance between regions which promotes the spatial mobility of economic factors. Previous studies conclude that manufacturing enterprises prefer to locate in places with low transportation cost. However, China's expressway is marked by both high transportation speed and high transportation cost. This paper try to explain the impact of expressway construction on the location of new manufacturing enterprises from the perspective of "time effect". We first construct a theoretical model of spatial location of enterprise which contains "time effect". Secondly, we build digital map of China's expressway network and use OD-MATRIX method to calculate expressway travelling time between cities in China and sum up the total travelling time for each city to all other cities in China. We further empirically test the impact of time effect on the location of manufacturing enterprises. The result shows that a 10% reduction of total travelling time would induce 5% increasing of number of new manufacturing enterprises in a city. The effect is larger in Western China than East and Middle China. Further, time effect works through the increasing of transportation capacity and market accessibility. In addition, the more cities that can be reached within 7 hours' expressway travelling, the more attraction of a city to new manufacturing enterprises.

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