



Institute of Geography and Spatial
Organization, Polish Academy of Sciences



Ministry of Investment and Economic
Development, Republic of Poland



Committee of Geographical Sciences
Polish Academy of Sciences



Polish Geographical Society

WARSAW REGIONAL FORUM 2019

***Towards spatial justice –
territorial development or marginalization***

Book of Abstracts

Warsaw, 16-18 October 2019

Organizing Committee

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Foreword

The Warsaw Regional Forum is organized since 2004 on a regular basis once every two years (biennially) by the Institute of Geography and Spatial Organization Polish Academy of Sciences, together with the Ministry of Investment and Economic Development, Committee of Geographical Sciences, Polish Academy of Sciences and Polish Geographical Society. To date, there have been eight meetings held under the common title Warsaw Regional Forum. During those meetings more than 370 papers have been presented and the participants came from 35 different countries.

The subject matter of the conference concerns theoretical and methodical as well as practical aspects related to the idea of spatial justice. This term has been used for a number of years in social and geographical sciences when defining the marginal level of territorial inequalities. In the subject literature, spatial justice is perceived through the prism of residents' mobility and their capability of achieving specific goals. In practical terms, this often comes down to manners (methods or tools) of overcoming delays in development and territorial marginalization at various spatial scales. During the conference, the issue of spatial justice will be raised respecting both European, national, regional and even local aspects. At the European scale, spatial justice refers directly to evaluation of support provided to regions by the EU. Concerning the local dimension, the problem of spatial justice regards territorial development policy pursued by self-government authorities, including spatial planning, moulding living conditions.

The conference intends to discuss the tools of overcoming the threat of marginalization, including actions based on the use of endogenous potentials, as well as external intervention. The subject of the meeting will simultaneously encompass agglomerations and other areas of economic development, as well as linkages and spatial interactions between developed and lagging regions.

The following topics are expected to be held at the conference:

- Spatial justice in theory and research concepts;
- Methods and tools for measuring spatial justice, territorial cohesion and marginalization;
- Delineation of growth and marginalized areas;
- Mobility and accessibility in relation to spatial justice;
- Approaches to counteract territorial marginalization;
- Development inequalities in the European Union in light of the Cohesion Policy;
- Territorial inequalities in urban structure;
- Spatial planning as a way for counteracting marginalization;
- Public benefit services as a determinant of marginalization.

Field study trips have always been an inherent part of each of the Warsaw Regional Forum conference. During these trips there are usually meetings held with representatives of various institutions that play an important part in local development. Thanks to a diverse group of speakers, the participants have an opportunity to confront their own theoretical knowledge with the practicalities of regional and local development. Moreover, every time a route of field study trip is invariably planned in such a way so as to include interesting tourist sites. This year there will be one day trip for all participants of the Forum who confirm it in the Registration Form. A study trip before this year's Conference will provide a possibility to discuss issues related to spatial justice in Mazovia region – one of the most diversified and polarized in Poland.

The conference will be organized jointly by the Institute of Geography and Spatial Organization Polish Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Investment and Economic Development, Committee of Geographical Sciences, Polish Academy of Sciences and Polish Geographical Society. This will enable the gathering of a broad spectrum of representatives of science and practice and exchanging the findings, experiences and views on the subject of territorial marginalization, inequalities in development of spatial structure as well as methods and tools for shaping spatial justice.

The organizers of the Warsaw Regional Forum 2019 wish you all the participants fruitful sessions, a lot of impressions and unforgettable memories.

General information

Location of the conference

- First day of Warsaw Regional Forum on Thursday – **Ministry of Investment and Economic Development**, Wspólna 2/4, 00-926 Warsaw
- Conference Reception on Thursday starts at 19.00 – **Restaurant MOMU**, Wierzbowa 9/11, 00-094 Warsaw
- Second day of Warsaw Regional Forum on Friday – **Institute of Geography and Spatial Organization PAS**, Twarda 51/55, Warsaw

Entrance to Ministry of Investment and Economic Development



Conference Programme

| 16.10.2019 (Wednesday) | |
|--|--|
| 8⁰⁰ | Departure from Warsaw for one-day pre-conference excursion - <i>Spatial justice in Mazovia region</i> |
| 18⁰⁰ | Reception on the study tour |
| 21⁰⁰ | End of the study tour; arrival to Warsaw |
| 17.10.2019 (Thursday) | |
| 9⁰⁰–10⁰⁰ | Registration for the Conference |
| 10⁰⁰–17³⁰ | Plenary Sessions & Panel Discussion |
| 19⁰⁰ | Conference Reception |
| 18.10.2019 (Friday) | |
| 9⁰⁰–17⁰⁰ | Parallel Sessions |
| 17⁰⁰–18⁰⁰ | Closing of the Forum |

Final Program of the Conference part

17.10.2019, Thursday

| |
|---|
| <p>9.00 - 10.00 Registration & Coffee</p> |
| <p>10.00 - 13.00 Opening & First Plenary Session</p> |
| <p>13.00 - 14.00 Lunch break</p> |
| <p>14.00 - 15.30 Second Plenary Session</p> |
| <p>15.30 - 15.50 Coffee break</p> |
| <p>15.50 - 17.45 Third Plenary Session</p> |

18.10.2019, Friday

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 9.00 - 10.30 | |
| Session A | Session B |
| 10.30 - 11.00 Coffee break | |
| 11.00 - 13.00 | |
| Session C | Session D |
| 13.00 - 14.00 Lunch break | |
| 14.00 - 16.45 | |
| Session E | Session F |
| 16.45 - 17.00 Coffee break | |
| 17.00 Closing of the Forum | |

19.00 -
Conference Reception

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Spatial justice and territorial cohesion in theory and practice

Territorial balance or cohesion has reappeared as a key political issue in many European countries. The crisis in 2008 clarified the unevenness at various scales: Localities at national, regional or local level felt the economic crisis differently. Urban metropolises suffered less than more rural localities and produced a renewed demand for political action against accelerating inequalities.

Despite severe efforts, the unequal pattern of wealth, employment and income has remained surprisingly stable across the last seventy years. Spatial Keynesianism made governments strive for equal development in all parts of their territory in order to benefit from a full use of all resources. Yet, during the last decades, new geographies have emerged triggered by processes related to globalisation and national/ regional policies.

This paper intend to clarify widely used terms such as “spatial justice”, “territorial cohesion”, “regional balance” or “geographical equality”. While the users of these concepts appear convinced and anger in their demands for “better balance”, a conceptual analysis make the concepts more confusing than clear. The conceptual translation into political action becomes more than difficult than usual and allows a broad interpretation. Recent Danish debate will serve as empirical example.

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Measures of spatial inequality and their application in metropolitan governance research

Metropolitan governance is a broad and complex theme of growing importance. Large and megacities around the world grow not only in size, but also in numbers. Each European country struggles with organising the way in which its major cities can manage their metropolitan areas. This presentation offers an innovative look at the metropolitan governance challenges by looking for quantifiable ways of describing them – and not only their current state, but also some indicators for the future.

One of the most pressing issues, both present and future, that large cities face is spatial inequality: population density and the concentration of economic activity naturally breed uneven distribution of wealth and well-being. Importantly, this phenomenon organically connects to so many other ones in urbanisation: mobility, housing, or participation, to name just a few obvious ones. A parallel assumption of this presentation is that functional areas of cities over a certain size – that is, of metropolises – call for management systems that seem to be out of reach for today's administrative and legal capabilities. Therefore, the described presentation takes its root from the combination of these two strings of thought: the need for efficient metropolitan governance and the need for tackling spatial inequality.

In this presentation, we shortly describe a research project that searches for a synthetic, numerical measure for the need of metropolitan governance change, while the main body of the presentation is dedicated to developing measurable ways of describing spatial inequality. In other words, it can be said that the overarching object of this presentation is metropolitan governance, however in a more concrete sense, it focuses on the attempt to contribute to metropolitan research by adding to the repository of measurable tools of discussion.

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Colombian city of Medellín: social urbanism against marginalization

Medellín is the second largest city in Colombia, located in the Western Andes. To a broad public it is known primarily as a drug-capital from the 80s, to some, mostly interested in spatial planning, as a world - famous example of the approach called 'social urbanism'.

Since the 1980s Medellín became the capital of drug business and constant battlefield with highest ever homicide rate in 1991, which meant 6658 deaths due to homicides only in this year. Medellín was the most dangerous city in the world. The reason for 'why Medellín' is twofold; external and endemic. Among the external factors, we could mention location close to fertile (good for cultivating coca plant) areas, but also close to the Caribbean and Panama: convenient drug smuggling routes and the city being the migration target for people from all over the region. Finally: legal political forces suffering from lack of monopoly on the legitimate use of force.

The endemic sources of special fragility to crime and violence are poverty and social gap as the most outstanding, but not the only ones. In Medellín the topography is intertwined with social problems, and largely determines social divisions. The city is located on the steep slopes, where many neighbourhoods even those located close to each other can be separated by deep gorges or ravines, natural barriers, which took a symbolic meaning in the late XXth century, when gangs' wars made use of the topographic barriers, spreading violence and conflict. What's more residents of wealthier districts used to try directing urban investment in a way, which would separate them from the poor neighbourhoods loaded with problems. Only in the 90s the illegal settlements, till the moment ignored and considered almost as in-existent gained attention. Today the 'social debt' ('la deuda social') and numerous social issues of marginalized neighbourhoods are addressed by large spatial interventions called 'social urbanism'. The city has become famous in the world thanks to the extraordinary change that has taken place - from the most dangerous in the world in 1991, to the most innovative city of 2013.

Yet, there are many doubts about the actual objective of space transformation; while the urban projects were communicated as aimed at improving the quality of everyday life, many of them were mostly thought to increase this neoliberal city's chances in the international competition for tourism and business investment. Much of very positive word-of-mouth around Medellín was pure marketing used to boost the city's competitiveness and to attract interest. The presentation is based on original research run in Medellín in 2017 and 2019, evaluating 3 different projects of spatial intervention; pedestrian bridge, green belt garden and social housing. The study investigated how these interventions impacted everyday life of the inhabitants and how they influence social dynamics in the neighbourhoods. The outcomes are also basis of reflection about actual potential of "social urbanism" to fulfil the promise it gives, of improving the life quality to solving social problems and all this in the context of extremely neoliberal orientation of Colombian politics.

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Smart urban India? Transfers of urban models and the challenges of spatial inequality

This contribution describes the preliminary findings of the research on urban development in India and the impact trans-national transfers of urban models have on the cityscape in India especially in regard to reduction of spatial inequality and sustainable development. As foreign city-building ideas, and particularly those native to highly urbanized and post-industrial regions, enter the global market of trade, questions need to be asked revolves around solutions offered and their fit and appropriateness to the specifics of local contexts. Furthermore, it is crucial to look at the incentives of sender¹ and receiver² to export or import these urban models and solutions to arrive at a better understanding of the complex push and pull factors that bring the different stakeholders as well as large (international) capital together which then not rarely invokes a significant socio-economic change on the local level with potential to either reduce or accelerate spatial inequality.

India belongs to the countries of the world where spatial injustice is most pronounced. One of the measures describing it is that more than 50% of urban dwellers are categorised as urban poor.³ The state and provincial governments operate urban development initiative funds, accessible to municipalities; these programmes, however, either do not suffice to sincerely close the spatial inequality gap or have other priorities, favouring smart technology, or more market-ready solutions and less socio-economically sustainable projects. Studying practises of urban transformation and rapid urban development with foreign involvement in India makes it challenging to avoid the fact that Low Income Groups (LIGs) of the urban and rural population do not have a voice in the decision making processes despite constituting the largest part of India's population.

In this presentation we would like to discuss the case of Singapore transferring urban development concepts⁴ to the Indian context in particular the situation of Amaravati, the newly planned capital of the state of Andhra Pradesh and Gurgaon, a planned city adjoined to the capital Delhi. We will discuss the question of chances, challenges, and limits of urban development transfers, translated and implemented locally into the Indian context and their impact on spatial inequality. It is our responsibility as international city building community constituting of scholars and practitioners engaging in cross-cultural and cross-border urban development projects and striving toward holistic sustainable cityscapes to understand these dynamics to be better equipped to contribute to the reduction of spatial injustices.

¹ Such as governments, private and public institutions, international institutions, agencies, city building professionals, advisers, investors, and many more.

² Such as governments on state, provincial, or city level or individual representatives of these, public and or private institutions, investors and developers.

³ Data from the *Economic Survey 2014-15*, Statistical Appendix, by the *Government of Indi*.

⁴ Singapore is exporting the so called Singaporean urban development model since the late 1990 to China and Southeast Asia. For further reference see Rémi Curien's paper "Singapore, a Model for (sustainable?) Urban Development in China", 2017, in *China Perspectives*.

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New challenges and research directions for the Ukrainian geographical community following the Russian invasion

Scholarly communities regularly experience changes in direction, instructional modes, technology innovations and public policy. Changes can be forced or foisted on scholarly communities as a result of external and unexpected events influences affecting their daily professional and personal life. Some could also result from military conflicts and threats of territorial integrity. Is it possible to consider military aggression from a neighboring state as an impetus to overcome “scientific marginalization” and serve as a tool for shaping a stronger scientific community in a post-communist country? Our answer is yes. We share some results from the 79 responses we received from a 6-page e-survey with 75 questions sent to members of the Ukrainian Geographical Society in 2018-2019 that assessed the impact of the Russian invasion in Eastern Ukraine and the Crimea occupation on their lives. The major questions were:

- 1) How did the invasion affect your personal life, family and friends?
- 2) How did the invasion affect your professional daily life, both in research and the classroom?
- 3) What is the nature of contacts you retained with colleagues in Eastern Ukraine and Crimea and with those in Russia?
- 4) Did the Russian invasion influence your professional contacts with scientific communities in other countries?
- 5) Have your publications and professional trips been affected?
- 6) How did the invasion affect your research trajectories?

The results reveal some significant influences on relations with family members, personal life, scientific and educational trips. For some the invasion destroyed previously established research links and changed their research foci. Almost everyone was affected by the war, either personally or professionally.

The influences of the Russian scientific schools in Soviet times and afterwards have always been important for Ukrainian geographers. Russian geography was associated with fundamental and theoretical approaches in all spheres in both communist and post-communist years. Also, knowledge of the Russian language, which everyone in Ukraine has studied and knows, affected their disciplinary worldviews and knowledge networking. This background was based on many years of centralized policies of the communist party of the USSR. These developments were further evident in many joint research projects in both human and environmental spheres that were underway before the invasion.

Following the events in early 2014, that scholarly world dramatically changed. Currently, many professional links between Ukrainian and Russian colleagues are broken. In search of alternatives, members of the Ukrainian geographical community began investigating new topics and regions. They turned their professional thinking and views to the west, to universities in Eastern and Western Europe and to the United States and Canada. These changes are evident in more Ukrainian scholars now deciding to publish in English-language journals as their first choices and wishing to attend international conferences. Such developments clearly demonstrate that Ukrainian geographers are gradually exploring new ways to advance their careers.

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Territorial inequalities in the cross-sea-border tourism cooperation: the case of the Baltic Sea region

The Baltic Sea region has developed from a divided region (i.e. Cold War, German divide) into a prosperous region with a dense network of cooperation arrangements. The region has a strong position in research and development, industry and trade, entrepreneurship and well-developed welfare states. However, there are territorial inequalities which divide the region in a north-south pattern (i.e. population density), and an east-west pattern (i.e. economic performance). Among other goals, to overcome the territorial inequalities in the Baltic Sea region, the European Union launched macro-strategy for the Baltic Sea region in 2009, while other international regional governmental organisations (such as VASAB) produced dozens of reports and policy agendas to achieve mentioned goals. One of the key-words in recommendations to foster the territorial cohesion is cross-border cooperation.

Since the countries in the Baltic Sea region are divided by the sea, this „sea” cross-border cooperation in many cases is challenging, and it differs a lot from more traditional „land” cross-border cooperation. After presenting these differences, the analysis of the tourism-related cross-border projects performed by beneficiaries divided by sea will follow. Tourism is chosen, since it has become an important industry in Europe because of its ability to generate employment opportunities and foster economic and social development, especially in otherwise structurally-weak rural and peripheral areas. The author would like to share the results on the performance of the tourism-related cross-sea-border cooperation projects in comparison with the distance between the projects’ partners, and with existing tourism destinations in the Baltic Sea region. The discussion will follow to argue on the role of the distance between the partners in cross-sea-border projects, and the role of tourism cross-sea-border cooperation in lowering the territorial inequalities in the Baltic Sea region.

Key-words: Baltic Sea region, cross-sea-border cooperation, tourism, territorial inequalities

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Making the European Spatial Agenda. The Differential Influence of Domestic Discourses and Practices

The European Union (EU) had a spatial agenda since its inception. This has progressively led to the development of a number of concepts and objectives relevant to territorial development, as well as to the consolidation of a framework of actions and incentives that directly impacts on the territory of the EU Member States and beyond. Importantly, all this occurred despite the absence of formal EU competence on the matter, either autonomous or shared with the Member States.

Various authors highlighted the role that the concepts and objectives brought forward by European spatial planning documents such as the ESDP, the EU Territorial and Urban Agendas and the Territorial Cohesion Green Paper, have in influencing the logics according to which resources are distributed by the EU. As a matter of fact, it is when competences and legitimacy are blurred that knowledge, arguments and persuasion become the crucial foundation of politics of expertise (Adams et al., 2011). In this light, it is clear how relevant is, for the Member States, to participate to the arenas of debate where these concepts and objectives are debated, and the documents that contain them are forged and approved.

Aiming at shedding some light on this matter, the proposed contribution builds on the results of the ESPON COMPASS project (ESPON & TU Delft) to reflect on the bottom-up dynamics of Europeanization (Cotella & Janin Rivolin, 2015). In other words, it explores how the various perspectives on, and approaches to territorial development brought forward by actors from the different EU member states had managed to carve their way through the knowledge arenas of European territorial governance. In particular, it will discuss and compare the perceived impact of the various countries, and identify the main perspectives that have contributed to shape the European spatial agenda through time.

Keywords: Europeanization, EU Territorial governance, Territorial Knowledge Communities, Discourse, practices, ESPON.

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Impacts of photovoltaic farms on the environment in the Romanian plain

Under the EU energy efficiency targets that Romania has assumed, increasing the share of solar energy has been one of the main instruments to be considered. The most important solar energy resources are found in the lowlands and low hills in southern and south-eastern parts of the country (e.g. Danube Delta, Dobrogea, and Romanian Plain) mainly in relation to the high values of the radiation and sunshine duration parameters. The current paper is focused on the Romanian Plain, located in southern Romania, which has the best environmental conditions (e.g. climate, topography) to support the development of photovoltaic (PV) farms. 110 photovoltaics built between 2010 and 2017 have been identified and mapped, covering a total area of about 1,393 hectares. Their distribution is uneven, with a concentration in Prahova, Dâmboviţa and Giurgiu counties, mainly on arable land (79%).

Although it provides a clean and sustainable energy source, the related environmental implications of PV farms could be either positive (e.g. use/reuse of degraded land) or negative (e.g. pollution, land degradation). In this study some of the main categories of impacts (e.g. land use & landscape, ecosystems, climate change, human health & safety) have been selected for identification and analysis of their environmental consequences. In order to provide an accurate approach, several indicators have been computed: the share of PV farms from the main land use/cover categories and main soil types, the distance of PV farms to forests, water bodies or protected areas. The overall results of the study reveal the current and potential impacts of PV farms in order to understand the interactions between the environment and the use of renewable energy sources and further support science-based solutions for sustainable development.

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Spatial justice and mobilities in rural coastal regions: Dynamics of resilience and resistance in Greece in times of crisis

Rural coastal areas are dynamic places which are continuously reconfigured and reconnected with other areas both rural and urban while recently there are new forms of population mobility from urban to rural areas. Thus, rural areas contain not only permanent population, but also non-permanent population groups end up living in rural areas posing at the same time, a number of challenges for the particular places of settlement. Within this mobility transformation, rural space takes up a new content – not always connected with agriculture as in the past. The mobility of urban population to coastal rural areas has brought to the fore new issues related to territorial inequalities changing perceptions of rural space, diverse local needs and priorities for rural development and requirements of infrastructures and resources.

Throughout the last ten years rural regions in Greece have been significantly affected by the economic crisis and the austerity measures. Yet, in this harsh economic environment some rural regions presented higher adaptive capacity and were more resilient. In those areas, a number of resilient practices were developed by permanent and non-permanent population groups to ensure sustainable local development while new perceptions of justice/injustice and wellbeing are brought out.

Methodologically, the paper is based on rich quantitative and qualitative material collected during two research projects. The first entitled - CYCLADES LIFE “Integrated Monk Seal Conservation in the Northern Cyclades”, was conducted in two island rural areas in Northern Cyclades during the economic recession and the second – IMAJINE “Integrative Mechanisms for Addressing Spatial Justice and Territorial Inequalities in Europe” conducted in Western Peloponnese in Greece. The aim of the paper is to analyse the various mobilities that affect rural coastal areas in Greece in view of new forms of resilience and resistance and the way that territorial inequalities and wellbeing are experienced and perceived by different population groups within rural regions.

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Investigating the Social and Economic Inequalities Between Mountain and Lowland Regions of Greece at the doorstep of post 2020 Cohesion Policy

Mountain ranges cover 36% of the European territory. In spite of their social and environmental importance and crucial contribution to Europe's integrated development, the majority of mountain communities still face social, economic and territorial disparities. Among several challenges, demographic, employment and education rates in mountains show huge inequalities in comparison to lowlands, within the same country. Greece, is one of the most mountainous countries in EU and faces important challenges in its mountain regions, especially during the last decades. Inequalities are so high that mountain regions seem to constitute another obscure country within the country.

The European Cohesion Policy 2020, aimed at a more social Europe supporting quality of employment, education, social inclusion and equal access to basic services. EU 2020 strategy, the central core of the European policy during the 2014-2020 period, focused on three basic axes: smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. Among its several targets, the most significant goals were education, employment and inclusiveness (leaving no one behind the derivable benefits of development).

Cohesion Policy after 2020, mainly, aims at reducing social, economic and territorial disparities in EU regions. It focuses on the need to pay special attention to the most vulnerable regions as they are referred to in the Article 174 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU; Mountain regions being among them. Cohesion Policy aims at handling a variety of new challenges emerging in EU, especially under the recent crisis, with the demographic challenge being one of the most important. Regarding mountain areas, demographic issues are directly connected to migration outflows, as well as low quality of provided educational services and employment opportunities that result in even higher migration rates. In light of the cohesion policy after 2020, special focus is needed on mountain regions across Europe. In spite of their widely recognized importance, mountain regions, are often characterized as handicapped areas, confront huge social and economic inequalities, in comparison to lowlands. Mountainousness is described in Article 174 of the Treaty as a "severe and permanent natural (...) handicap". In general, all mountain areas in Europe are less developed than lowlands. In terms of employment, education and population rates, especially, mountain regions appear to lack behind in basic services and facilities, while statistical facts reveal severe population reduction, high rates of unemployment and low rates of higher education skills, among mountain communities. EU 2020 goals are not just far out of reach, but important efforts through appropriate policies are needed in order for a satisfactory development level to be achieved. Hence, post 2020 policy should specifically focus on the development of mountain areas taking into consideration their social, economic and geographical specificities.

Within this framework, this paper sheds light to the mountain regions of Greece investigating existing inequalities, in comparison to lowlands, at three axes: education, employment and population flows. In specific, the paper comparatively investigates the level of education, in relation to gender and age, the unemployment and the youth unemployment rate, as well as the population structure and migration flows during the last decades. In addition,

education infrastructure is examined under the changes that took place since 2010. The paper focuses on certain mountainous areas of Greece, taken as case study areas. More specifically, statistical facts of the last decades (i.e. 2001, 2011) regarding each of the three sectors are presented, mapped and analyzed. The statistical and GIS analysis has also taken into consideration the positive or negative consequences of certain new infrastructure (mainly engineering works), new practices or certain policies applied during this period. Elaborate discussion reveals the level of inequalities that form the gap in comparison to lowlands and the level of peripherality and remoteness of these mountain regions due to the existing inequalities. It also proposes certain measures that could help in the mitigation of these inequalities, based on the positive consequences of the recent period actions.

The paper aims at documenting the existing situation in mountainous Greece, at the doorstep of the post 2020 cohesion policy. The goal is to understand the main drivers behind the underdevelopment of mountainous areas and to set the basis in view of the upcoming policy period.

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Quality and accessibility of green areas. A problem of environmental justice in Tarragona (Spain)

The aim of the study is to establish whether there is in fact spatial justice with regard to one of the 15 urban parks in the City of Tarragona (Spain) by relating the quality and accessibility of these spaces to the sociodemographic variables of the population studied. The methodology is based in one analysis of multi-criteria evaluation (MCE) to determinate the quality of urban parks based on their characteristics. This index has been correlated with four socio-economic variables of the population living no more than 300 m. from the central point of the nearest park: (1) level of education (standardised by age), range: $0 < x < 1$; (2) composition by nationality using the Human Development Index average, range: $0 < x < 1$; (3) housing cost – renting, euros/m²; and (4) housing cost – selling euros/m². The results obtained allow us to reach some conclusions: (1) the average surface area of park available for each citizen of Tarragona is 3.34 m²/inhab., if green spaces are added to this, the result is 17.46 m²/inhab. (2) Only 15% of the population less than 300 m. from a park (recommended distance) and the average distance to a park is 1,000.51 m. (3) Of the 15 parks analysed, there is no park with a high level of quality, four are medium-high quality, and the remainder are medium-low quality (5) or low (6). As a result, the 54% of the population is served by low quality parks. Finally, the correlations between the quality index and the socio-economic variables are weak, but they demonstrate a lack of spatial justice (three of the four variables analysed corroborate this). This results might be more conclusive if qualitative aspects of the variables were added, for example, in addition to taking into consideration the number and distribution of benches, examining whether they are in good condition or not.

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Territorial inequalities in the urban sprawl phenomenon in Romania

In Romania, under the political, institutional and socio-economic conditions of the post-communist period, significant spatial transformations occurred, urban growth being the most dynamic. As a result, urban growth-related processes become extended, generally dispersed throughout rural areas in the proximity of towns, under the form of urban sprawl. The current paper is aimed at assessing urban sprawl in Romania after 1990 (the post-communist period) based on CORINE Land Cover (CLC) database, socio-economic statistics and environmental features. Two sub-periods have been selected for this assessment (1990-2000 and 2000-2012) in relation to the associated political, socio-economic and decisional transformations. Given the regional environmental particularities and the way the socio-economic transformations have been manifested regionally, the analysis has been performed for each Development Region of Romania (NUTS 2 level) enabling the authors to identify significant intra- and inter-regional differences of urban sprawl. E.g. North-West Development Region registered the largest urban expansion (60.8%) mainly in relation to the extended suburbanization processes in the proximity of large and medium-sized towns, the renewal of former industrial sites, new foreign investments and the availability of land resources to be converted to built-up areas. The lowest share of urban expansion (45.1%) was recorded by the South-East Development Region, which, although holds some important towns with national-level industrial and services functions, includes large rural-agricultural and natural restriction areas with low accessibility to transportation and services, aging population and high unemployment rates. The resulted outcomes provide important data on the detection and measurement of the urban sprawl in terms of location, spatial extension and patterns in order to avoid territorial inequalities and support sustainable planning.

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Who defines urban regeneration in medium sized cities? Comparative analyses of Russia and Poland

Small and medium-sized cities (SMSC) are still largely ‘invisible’ in the policy-making and academic research agenda; often regarded as ‘failure to be urban’ (Bell & Jayne, 2009, p. 684). Some reasons for this are, on the one hand, preoccupation with large cities, and, on the other hand, ontological complexity of SMSC, different institutional contexts, and the lack of comparative data (cf. Atkinson, Servillo, & Hamdouch, 2016). Meanwhile, over half of all urban dwellers live in SMSC in Europe (CEC, 2011). In the European landscape, they play an important role in terms of employment and population location, of spatial mobility dynamics and economic development (ESPON, 2014). Challenges for SMSC development in Europe are quite common, but there are also some variations given the national and regional contexts.

In the Central and Eastern Europe SMSC are often perceived as ‘losers’ of the systemic transformation. They suffer from depopulation, economic restructuring and associated unemployment, the downgrading of cityscapes, amenities, infrastructure, and housing. The latter concern both, cities in Poland and in Russia (Śleszyński, 2017; Batunova & Gunko, 2018)). Addressing the above issues urban regeneration becomes a key process which takes place in Polish and Russian SMSC understood as an action which leads to the resolutions of urban problems and brings improvement in the economic, physical, social, and environmental condition of degraded areas (cf. Roberts, Sykes, 2010). The effects of those actions in these countries are similar to some extent, but the paths of regeneration are significantly different.

The purpose of the current research lies in the comparison of the main actors (leaders) involved in the regeneration process of medium-sized cities in Russia and Poland (with population size 50-200 thousands people). In particular, the role of the public and private sector in regeneration activities will be analysed. The empirical evidence is drawn from expert interviews with the local policy-makers and entrepreneurs conducted in two medium-sized cities undergoing a regeneration process - Kolomna (Russia) and Kalisz (Poland).

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Entrepreneurial universities as accelerators of regional economic development. Evidence from Hungary

Locally embedded small and medium sized enterprises (SME-s) as well as their networks are the backbone of the regional economy. Therefore, their success and international competitiveness can be one of the most important keys to regional economic development. The paper investigates the concepts, roles and possibilities of entrepreneurial and regionally engaged universities in the development of the sme sector. Furthermore, international examples and best practices of such programs are going to be presented. The empirical evidence of the study will be based on a company questionnaire as well as on a development documentum analysis carried out in some Hungarian cities.

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Territorial inequalities in urban structure from the perspective of ageing and quality of life

The concept of spatial justice offers the potential to strengthen calls for greater attention to and treatment of social inequalities within ageing cities. The term “spatial justice” is used mostly within critical (urban) geography. The key element of spatial justice theory is that social inequalities shape territory (geographic space) and that geographic space influences the distribution of social advantages or disadvantages (Soja 2010). Discourse on urban communities and ageing is mostly focused on the accessibility, availability, and quality of local services to support older adults. Recently, the supports for an ageing society are more oriented beyond service provision. The term “age friendliness” includes attention to health and community services for older adults but also encompass other aspects of communities (e.g. the physical design of outdoor spaces and buildings, the diversity of mobility options, and the availability of safe and affordable type of housing). It also highlights how various factors can influence older residents’ quality of life. This paper reports the results from a dataset on ageing in post-socialist urban structures and quality of life. The survey collected questionnaire and interview data from people aged 65 and older living in large housing estates in Bratislava (Slovakia). They were asked about the quality of their lives and how that quality is associated with ageing in the estates and the spatio-temporal activity patterns during working days (survey based on time-space budgets technique applied in time-geography). Exploring the spatiality of justice and its expressions in urban environment may have implications for public policy and contribute to practical application of geographical knowledge.

Key words: spatial justice, ageing, quality of life, urban structure, large-scale housing estates, Bratislava

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Towards cohesion at the interface between the EU states: cross-border asymmetry and cross-border economic convergence

One of the main objectives of the European Union is to strengthen economic, social and territorial cohesion by supporting measures to reduce regional disparities, both within particular states, as well as between them. Across Europe, there are significant discontinuities in the level of economic development between countries, which are particularly visible in border areas. The European integration leads to the gradual abolition of barriers resulting from the existence of traditional state borders and differences resulting from the separate legal, fiscal and monetary systems, etc., as well as the development of cross-border cooperation. This contributes to the increase of economic and social ties in cross-border areas, what – in accordance with the concept of interregional convergence – might, under appropriate conditions, lead to the dynamisation of the development of a part of cross-border areas characterised by a lower level of economic development. This phenomenon, which can be described as a cross-border convergence, is poorly recognised so far. The paper aims to identify the factors determining cross-border economic convergence/divergence processes in the conditions of the European integration, leading to strengthening cross-border cohesion or to the further increase in spatial inequalities between areas located on two sides of the state border.

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Mobility and Access to Spatial Justice- Marginalising Women with a Gaze

My research locates itself at the intersection of political economy and human, economic and labour geographies, and in the discourses of spatial justice, gender, institutionalism and intersectionality. It explores the effects of globalization and transformation of labour markets around the world. The surge of women's entry in the formal workforce that has established women as the backbone of the manufacturing industry. My research fills a gap by exploring why an upsurge of women workers is not found in some, more traditional societies and how women are marginalized within these societies and spaces. It examines linkages between social, economic and political processes, the fundamentals of inclusion and exclusion within societies and women's access to mobility and spatial justice.

Ascribed identities – notably gender – are often a source of marginalization at the workplace and commonly manifest in the division of labour markets along the lines of gender. Women's absence from industrial settings in Pakistan corresponds to the general deficiency of women in the formal workforce. The scarcity of women in industry is essentially a manifestation of traditional practices that inhabit Pakistani society, and indicative of gender prohibitive spaces. The gendering of spaces, in the home, the streets, within transportation and in the factories plays a large role in women's marginalization in the workforce and exclusion from spatial justice.

Examining the nature of inclusion and exclusion can reveal particular societal hierarchies in place, indicating which traditions and beliefs are held valuable and which may be displaced over time. I explore processes of inclusion and exclusion that construct gender prohibitive spaces. I assess how different forces of discrimination including mind/body dualism interact and intersect to marginalize women in certain societies and deny them spatial justice. Particularly I look at mobility as a pursued rather than assured “good” - an enabling factor allowing those that have access to mobility to advance economically and socially.

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Diverging or converging demographic and economic trends: the case of small towns in North-Eastern Poland

Based on a nationally funded research project (National Center for Research; 2016-2019), the paper examines the process of functional diversification of small towns (below 20,000 inhabitants) in North-Eastern Poland – a peripheral area at both the national and EU level, affected by long-standing depopulation trends. The focus is put on the transformation of economic and social functions of local service provision, as well as former industrial centers. We find that the diverging development paths identified are related to the towns' territorial position (size, administrative status, situation vis' a' vis large urban centers), but at the same time to selected components of territorial capital (Camagni 2002), including the quality and engagement of local government, social composition and level of activity of the local community, entrepreneurial activity, networking etc.. The indirect and direct insight into population and economic trends of the towns investigated allows us to sketch their individual profiles, while distinguishing the success and failure factors of local development.

Among the anticipated research results are also projections concerning further functional change and the evolving role of small towns of North-Eastern Poland in spatial organization at regional and national level.

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The variant demographic forecast for Warsaw by 2050

Warsaw is an example of a city in which analysing and forecasting demographic processes is of particular importance. It results from the city's capital rank and the dynamics of socio-economic phenomena and processes. Demographic changes, especially migratory influx of people, are of key importance from the point of view of spatial development. A possibly reliable diagnosis and prediction of population trends allows the estimation of various needs related to it, for example the demand for investment areas or adaptation of public services. This knowledge facilitates development planning and decision making and brings high financial savings.

The direct reason for the study is the accession of the Warsaw authorities to draw up a new "Study of conditions and directions for spatial development" (the binding document was adopted in 2006). This key document from the point of view of spatial policy should be based on possibly detailed and credible demographic reasons. This is due to two reasons. First of all, each spatial policy must take into account the current and expected demand for various types of infrastructure and services. Secondly, there is uncertainty about the further development of the demographic capital and environment.

On the one hand, we are observing a reversal of demographic trends in Poland, which results in a decrease in the migratory basin of Warsaw and thus the weakening of migration, which was the main driving force of the agglomeration. On the other hand, however, this global (domestic) depopulation may trigger a deepening of developmental differences between the capital and some of the most developed centres, and the rest of the country, which may then have the effect of increasing outflows from less developed regions, not just rural areas in general, as before but also from cities of all sizes. This second scenario in the short term may be beneficial for Warsaw, but in the long run proves to be decidedly bad. The deepening of development differences by maintaining the polarization development model will cause the necessity to maintain crisis regions in the form of ever larger financial transfers. Therefore, it is in the interests of Warsaw that these differences do not get worse.

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Youth Needs and Spatial Justice. How Inclusion of Youth Preferences Can Support Targeted Regional Policies

Euroregion Baltic, faces strong depopulation pressure. In the last 20 years Poland and Lithuania experienced strong decline of population especially in the rural areas caused by both immigration to larger cities and abroad. Germany, Sweden, Russia and Denmark temporary improved population indicators due to acceptance of war refugees. This factor however has an incidental character and does not change the general tendency of leaving rural areas. To address this challenge a research was conducted to check whether introduction of youth policy measures can build new knowledge how to reorganize regional policies to attract youth to stay in the region. We assumed that leaving the region is a result of shortages in spatial justice and is caused by unequal distribution of educational, housing, recreational, jobs-oriented, etc., infrastructures throughout the region. To measure which areas are critical for leaving decisions a survey of youth preferences towards future was conducted. It was done within the frames of CASYPOT project in six municipalities in four Euroregion countries. The research revealed that youth surveys can deliver valuable information for the reorientation of regional policies towards assuring more spatial justice. This can be done by addressing the areas indicated by youth as critical for decision making. According to the survey the most important factors prompting outmigration of young people are related to insufficient level of educational services and inadequate labor market. Also personal reasons (e.g. marriages) and free-time activities play an important role. So the survey reveals critical role of services of general economic interest in shaping outmigration decisions of youths. The authors proposed example solutions how to address the gaps in regional policies to attract youth to stay in the region. This approach supports social orientation of spatial policies and planning.

Key words: spatial justice, youth policy, regional policy, youth survey, policy reorientation

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Agrarian and Rural Development in Hungary after 1989

The Hungarian agricultural sector underwent a series of transformations in the last hundred years (land redistribution after the Second World War, two waves of collectivisation). After the political and economic transition, due the land privatisation and the disintegration of the Eastern Bloc, the agricultural sector once again underwent fundamental restructuring. But even before the completion of the transition, the course of agricultural development is once again altered by the Common Agricultural Policy and the EU subsidies. This paper attempts to give a holistic view of the agrarian development and modernisation after 1990. The different aspects of change (ownership structure, land use, characteristics of production, trade etc.) will be identified and their spatial patterns will be analysed. The distinctive features of the two latest stages of agrarian development (the period of privatisation and the period dominated by the Common Agricultural Policy) will be also explored. Finally, the paper will discuss how these recent changes of the agriculture affect the local rural economies and societies.

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Spatial Justice - Latin American Perspectives

The text discusses main Latin American approaches to the concept of spatial justice present in the recent academic bibliography, and shows how regional/local contexts mediate its understanding.

1. Spatial justice is being identified with environmental justice, particularly in places affected by extractivist policies and practices, or 'development' programs that threaten local livelihoods (rights to territory)
2. Spatial justice is being associated with urban policies (right to the city).
3. In some countries and /or regions spatial justice is being interpreted in the context of direct and indirect violence that has affected citizens in recent history forcing them to migrate or seek refuge in other regions/countries (peace and justice)

Class, race, culture, ethnicity and gender as well as spatial/scalar power relations are important element of the background shaping ways of 'spatial justice' conceptualization.

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External migration and social marginalization in Romania. Regional disparities

Migration has become one of the key components of population change in Europe. Over the past decades, migration flows among EU Member States and in- and outside of the EU have had a significant impact on the current population size in most countries. In destination countries, international migration may be used as a tool to solve specific labour market shortages. In contemporary Romania, external migration has become a relatively new phenomenon, especially after the fall of communism (1989) and Romania's EU accession (2007).

The current study will provide an insight on the specific patterns of external migration related to social development and the effects triggered by this demographic phenomenon based on national and EU statistical records (e.g. Eurostat, National Institute of Statistics, National Agency for Employment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs). From a methodological point of view, the current study aims to identify, select and use the indicators providing a broad and accurate picture of external migration (external migration balance) and social developmental level (e.g. the unemployment rate, the Roma population, the dwellings unconnected to the public water supply network, the employment in agriculture, the illiteracy rate etc.).

At EU/national level, Romania seems to be one of the main providers of labour migration flows. Generally, one may identify different trends related to the social development level which have imprinted different migration flows in Europe on one hand and regional disparities at national level, on the other.

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Struggling for spatial justice. The Perspective of Chosen Localities in Poland

The paper aims to address the question whether the spatial justice results from homogenization of space, or from heterogeneous elements of spatial structures and relations between them. This justifies consideration of four dimensions of spatial justice in the context of social space: structural, functional, social and cultural dimension.

The paper presents results of case study research conducted in Poland as a part of the Horizon 2020 Project: Resituating the Local in Cohesion and Territorial Development (RELOCAL). Four actions were considered as case studies: Goth Village in Masłomęcz, Rural Public Spaces in Domachowo, Social Cooperative in Brzeziny, and Participatory Budget in Łódź. All mentioned actions represent a range of spatial contexts: rural areas, small city, and localities within the big city. All cases were framed in the context of political, economic, social, and cultural shift from totalitarian system to democratic one. The investigated actions resulted from identifiable visions of local stakeholders, had a long-term character and were defined at the intersection of numerous forces, including vertical, horizontal, and transversal.

This enquiry allowed to identify different issues and problems of social and spatial (in)justice in local spaces of Poland:

- 1) inequalities of spatial management connected with differentiated formal status of localities and places;
- 2) crucial role of leaders for social change, participation and inclusion;
- 3) social actions as the result of financial support by public institutions;
- 4) creating social centers for local communities as significant determinant of social integration and inclusion.

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Spatial inequities in modal accessibility disparities

Spatial inequity studies typically measure accessibility only from the home location, ignoring accessibility on the commute home from work. Such studies also typically focus only on the number of locations that are accessible. We present a spatial inequity study of accessibility to supermarkets by automobile and by public transport in Warsaw, Poland. We use a spatiotemporal approach and measure the amount of minutes available to buy groceries and we also measure accessibility from home and on the commute. Our results are presented using a modal accessibility disparity metric.

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Linking Urban Public Space and Migrant Integration in China: Memories, Nostalgia, and Belonging

Chinese post-migratory urban lives seem to be discussed merely from a sociological perspective in most current studies (Yue et al., 2013) with the dynamics of urban public space seldom considered. My research explores the role of public space in the integration process by both expanding the concept of integration and examining migrant uses and senses of place, based on fieldwork in a Chinese mega city. In the field site, both phenomenological and ethographical approaches, i.e. in-depth interviews and participant observation were combined for data gathering, with the data then analysed thematically. The evidence suggests that urban public space can promote integration in various ways, and this presentation focuses on how memories and nostalgia, evoked during visits to public spaces, encourage migrants to cultivate a sense of belonging (Qian et al., 2011) to such space and/or the city, through fostering a sense of familiarity and positive emotions. Nostalgia for rural hometowns with strong emotional ties, however, can conversely hinder migrants building an ‘insider’ social identity and a sense of belonging to the host city. While the influence of nostalgia on belonging is arguably complex, urban design recommendations oriented to nostalgia and elements that can boost positive feelings to support migrant integration are discussed at the end of the presentation.

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Usable Floor Area estimation – multidisciplinary research problem

Most cities and urban regions all over the world take part in competition for residents and visitors satisfaction increase. The growing requirements and rapidity of introducing new technologies to all aspects of the life of residents' forces cities and urban regions implementing concepts in the frame of "smart cities" activities. Real estates are one of the most important aspect of "cities (urban areas) life". Properties are parts of many decision-making systems related to valuation, taxes, land planning and sustainable development. Decision making systems that have distinctive information requirements. The main aim of the paper was to come across the citizens (investors, administration bodies, real estate professionals) needs for more precise, full and detailed property information. The authors concentrated on delivering one of the most important and probably most lacking feature describing properties – usable floor area (UFA). The solution was elaborated in the form of automatic algorithm based on data mining, machine learning, computer vision with the use of LiDAR (big data) and property registers sources of information. The obtained results related to UFA estimation in comparison to actual one are satisfying and can increase the reliability of decision making in the investment, register and planning context.

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From analysis of restrictions of accessibility to decision support tool

Accessibility plays a significant role in increasing spatial justice and counteract marginalization and spatial-related social exclusion. There exists an increasing body of literature focusing on the consequences of a particular spatial pattern of accessibility on quality of life, spatial disparities or local and regional economy. Nevertheless, there is a visible gap in knowledge related to the understanding of the reasons for low accessibility in particular areas. The study takes advantage of new methods and the emergence of big, time-sensitive network data in order to increasing our understanding of the extent to which inhabitants of particular areas face transport-related accessibility restrictions.

The study presents a method to implement a temporal dimension into accessibility analysis in order to identify and evaluate impact of main restrictions of accessibility level in an urban area. We extensively use new time data sources, such as speed profiles and public transport, schedule based data (GTFS). A tailor-Made techniques of data wrangling enable to generate several scenarios, which varies in terms of waiting times and simulated frequencies. In consequence, we propose and test a multilayer model which enables to identify different factors affecting spatial patterns of accessibility, including geography, quality of transport network, intermodal differences and impact of congestion, as well as an impact of organization of public transport, including its routing, frequencies, timing and temporal variability.

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Types of suburbs in post-socialist Poland and their potential for creating public spaces

The aim of the presented research was to distinguish types of neighborhoods that appear in the suburban and peri-urban zone of Warsaw metropolitan area. The typology classifies the suburbs according to the degree to which they favour the creation of public spaces, or the access to such spaces in the city or nearby town. It is based on six criteria:

- (1) the size level of neighbourhood (spatial scale),
- (2) the time when the neighbourhood was erected,
- (3) spatial interaction with the nearest town/city,
- (4) the prevailing type of investment,
- (5) street layout,
- (6) access to the city centre by public transport.

The identified variety of suburban forms is typical for post-socialist European countries. The neighbourhoods which are planned, compact in form, densely populated and based on street grid are most preferable from the point of view of spatial order and in the perspective of building social capital, especially if they comprise mostly individual housing. Urban tissue continuity with the adjacent town or city, or at least, good public transport connections to the town or city, foster spatial and social cohesion. Moreover, important differences between the ‘new suburbs’ and the ‘old suburbs’ (such as new and old satellite ‘garden cities’) can be found. It is also possible to identify the least desirable trajectories of the evolution of the suburbs in the future.

*Presentation is based on the co-authored paper: Mantey D., Sudra P., 2019, Types of suburbs in post-socialist Poland and their potential for creating public spaces, *Cities*, 88, p. 209-221.

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Public transport-related exclusion and marginalisation of municipalities in Slovakia

Public transport is one of the services of general interest that are also defined in the official documents of the EU (European Commission, 2011). Provision of services of general interest should be in accordance with the principles of the spatial organisation of society (according to Christaller's central place theory the higher-order "goods and services" are located mainly in centres of higher concentration of population, in centres of administrative units), which include spatial efficiency and spatial equity (spatial justice). Application of both principles can be evaluated using the concept of accessibility. A number of studies (e.g. Delbosc and Currie, 2011; Horňák and Rochovská, 2014; Jaroš, 2018) have demonstrated the close correlation between unfavourable access to "goods and services" by public transport and social exclusion of affected (especially elder, poor, and disabled) people. The aim of the study is to identify municipalities which inhabitants are marginalised or excluded from using of the public transport services from/to 8 regional centres in Slovakia (Bratislava, Trnava, Trenčín, Nitra, Žilina, Banská Bystrica, Prešov, Košice). We apply the concept of "daily accessibility" as a decisive criterion for delimitation of territories which suffer from long distances and travel time to the regional centres and/or insufficient organisation of public transport. Electronic database of train and bus timetables <https://cp.hnonline.sk> has been used by procedure for obtaining the information about (1) the travel time between municipality and regional centre(s), and (2) the difference between the arrival of the first link from municipality to regional centre(s) and the departure of the last return link during 24 hours (daily accessibility). The differences in transport accessibility of 8 regional centres are used for identification of possible discrepancy between the administrative division of Slovakia and the organisation of public transport.

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The role of virtual space in ensuring "fair access" to banking services - results of empirical research conducted in the SME sector

The purpose of the publication was to present the results of empirical research on the changing financial behavior of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises in Poland in the context of spatial exclusion and spatial justice. The scope of research on traditional and virtual space covered primarily: bank selection criteria and the use of various banking services in different distribution channels.

During the period under review (2007-2015), the percentage of declarations for a convenient location as the most important factor for choosing a bank decreased from 29% to 16%. The percentage of entrepreneurs' indications on the amount of fees and commissions as the most important factor in choosing a bank increased from 28% to 36%. Price parameters have become the most important factor in choosing a bank in the SME sector in Poland.

Virtual space was mainly used for less complicated banking services (checking the account balance and viewing the history of operations on the account, as well as for making money transfers). Traditional bank branches were preferred for more complex products, such as deposits and loans.

Contrary to the results of American research (Degryse and Ongena 2002), in Poland there was no impact of the distance between the company and the bank branch on the rates of using loans and rates of refusal to grant loans.

Research has shown that virtual space reduced the scale of exclusion related to the peripheral location of enterprises and made access to financial products and services more fair and equal.

Table 1: Bank selection criteria in the SME' segment - indicating a convenient location in the first place

| Company category | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | b | R ² | P-value |
|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------|----------------|---------|
| Micro (0-9) | 30% | 23% | 23% | 16% | 20% | 15% | 18% | 17% | 17% | -0,0135 | 60,5 % | ** |
| Small (10-49) | 22% | 20% | 15% | 13% | 12% | 14% | 16% | 10% | 8% | -0,0138 | 71,7 % | *** |
| Medium (50-249) | 16% | 15% | 16% | 7% | 10% | 12% | 10% | 10% | 10% | -0,0077 | 43,2 % | * |
| Total SME (0-249) | 29% | 23% | 22% | 16% | 20% | 14% | 16% | 17% | 16% | -0,0140 | 64,8 % | *** |

b – regression coefficient of the linear trend function (average increase / decrease from year to year)

R² – coefficient of determination

p-value – probability value of the model significance test:

*** – model relevant at the level below 0,01

** – model relevant at the level below 0,05

* – model relevant at the level below 0,10

Key words: spatial justice, SME, banking, virtual space, distance, location

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Limited Mobility of residents of housing estates constructed in the second half of the 20th century. Territorial inequalities in the urban structure

A car is the basic means of communication for the inhabitant of a Polish city of the 21st century. Despite many campaigns promoting urban transport, health or carbon dioxide emissions - the number of cars registered in Polish cities is still growing. One of the factors affecting this state of affairs is the limited availability of public transport, too much distance to the bus stop or the lack of Park & Ride car parks. These factors affect the fact that residents are reluctant to exchange their own car for a bus trip.

The aim of the research is to analyze communication accessibility and parking restrictions of residents of large-panel housing estates. The subject of the research are housing estates constructed in the second half of the 20th century in large Polish cities. The research covered several stages:

1. Analysis of residents' accessibility to city buses and trams
2. Determining parking demand
3. Comparison of travel time to the center by car vs. by public transport.
4. Analysis of the provisions of Local Development Plans and parking indicators
5. City plans covering the development of the urban transport system

Preliminary research results confirm that the parking and communication situation in Polish settlements made in large-panel technology is difficult. The separation of large housing complexes did not go hand in hand with providing an appropriate system of urban communication. In addition, the number of cars in cities increased significantly as has the number of daily trip. Thus the transport system that was planned for the housing complex several decades ago requires modernization and a new idea.

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Inequality and Suburbanization: City Hinterlands Income Structure in Slovakia

Suburbanization is regarded as being one of the most important post-communist intraurban transformation processes with a variety of concepts already introduced. A meaningful way to monitor the demonstration and intensity of suburbanization may be a concept of social-economical change between the city core and its hinterland. The study therefore deals with a differentiated state, development, dynamics, and intensity of suburbanization of 11 largest cities in Slovakia. The current levels and changes in incomes of city and its hinterland (Functional Urban Area) population were studied.

Income classification of city hinterlands shows differentiated suburban development, attributes and intensity. From 2004 to 2017, the most intensive suburbanization was observed in 4 regions – in Bratislava region, Trnava region, Martin region, and Košice region.

The developmental dissimilarities were caused by many region-related factors (such as migration). It was found that people tend to move from city to its nearby hinterland which is more attractive, greener, healthier, and is built of new residential areas.

While the results might not seem to be of exhausting nature, they may extend the knowledge of current state and development of suburbanization processes in Slovakia.

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Towards spatial justice for rural communities under decentralization reform in Ukraine

This study deals with spatial and time accessibility of rural settlements in joined territorial communities (JTCs) established in the process of decentralization reform in Ukraine. The main task is testing if spatial organization of newly formed JTCs meets the official criteria of spatial justice, expressed as recommended spatial and time accessibility of administrative centres and services. According to the Ukrainian legislation, the indicator of accessibility is distance to administrative centres of JTCs within 20 kilometres by paved roads or 30 minutes to access the facilities from remote rural settlements. Underlying the proposed approach to analyse time accessibility is using Estimated Time of Arrival (ETA) algorithms.

The results of the analysis show that spatial organization of many new JTCs is imperfect at an early stage of Ukrainian decentralization reform. Fourteen percent of the settlements (villages) are at a distance of more than 20 kilometres from their administrative centres, and additional fourteen percent of settlements are at a distance of 16-20 kilometres. In terms of time accessibility, ETA for thirteen percent of the settlements in JTCs amounts to more than 30 minutes.

As the trend for establishing new JTCs with imperfect spatial organization continues in Ukraine, this study provides rationale for appropriate measures and state policy to ensure spatial justice for JTCs with high share of population living in remote villages with pure facilities. The proposal deals with ways to improve governance and state support for infrastructure development in JTCs. It is possible by upgrading the existing approach to allocating state subvention for infrastructure construction in JTCs. According to the existing approach, amount of funding for a JTC depends on its area and rural population. I suggest improving the equation by adding other elements that take account spatial and time accessibility characteristics of rural population to administrative centres of JTCs and facilities.

Keywords: joined territorial communities, spatial inclusion, spatial accessibility, time accessibility, infrastructure subvention, Ukraine

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Measuring territorial cohesion

Espite various efforts to operationalize it, territorial cohesion has remained at the level of policy intention and overall guiding policy paradigm rather than a clearly defined policy goal or task. This paper examines the reasons and conditions of successful measurement of territorial cohesion. It seems that the operationalization of territorial cohesion is the most promising when using the frameworks of existing policies and that such operationalization on smaller geographical scales (below the EU) might be easier and more productive than at the EU level.

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Enclaves of neglect on the rural areas and spatial isolation

Current economic situation in rural part of less developed areas in Poland has been still shaped by economic and social conditions that were present before transition commenced at the end of XX century. The reminiscences of the previous system, including unfinished privatisation or communalisation of the real estate properties, have continuous impact on the new circumstances for managing and social living. As relatively new economic order and administrative organisation of the state underline the importance of the local authorities in shaping the quality of citizens' life, the spatial and real estate management seems to be the significant component of the local politics. However, managed areas cannot be described as „clean slates” and, i.e., rural areas are inhabited also by the people living in the "enclaves of neglect". Spatially, these enclaves are usually equal to isolated rural residential settlements. The aim of this paper was to present the problem of neglected enclaves as the results of functioning State Owned Farms (SOF) in the past and current unfinished privatisation/communalisation of State owned residential real estate properties on the rural areas. Special attention was paid to spatial and social conflicts resulting from incomplete transition and inherited life style. As described problem is very complex (results have both economic and social character), author selected monographic method for the area particularly shaped by functioning in the past State Owned Farms – braniewski, kętrzyński and bartoszycki poviats. Data was gathered from the following sources: GUS (Poland Statistics), KOWR (National Centre for the Agriculture Support), local authorities' offices. Moreover, author conducted direct interviews with people inhabiting the areas, where SOFs were localised. Considering the issue in the wider historical perspective and microscale of particular communes within the administrative borders of the braniewski powiat resulted in more detailed picture of changes in Polish economic-social reality in the problematic areas.

