

# Exploring the Urbanscape: the urban dimension in innovation processes

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## Mapping the initiatives

## Product / Service Innovation

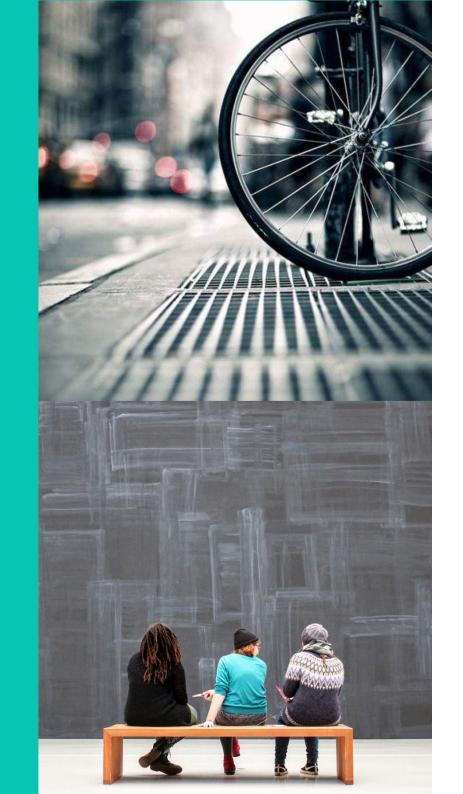
- Agroplaza (Spain)
- City Hearing Log (Italy)
- Civimetro (Spain)
- Crosswalk (Slovakia)
- Street Debater (UK)
- Swinga (Sweden)
- Ticket to change (France)
- T. Ospito (Italy)

## Organizational Innovation

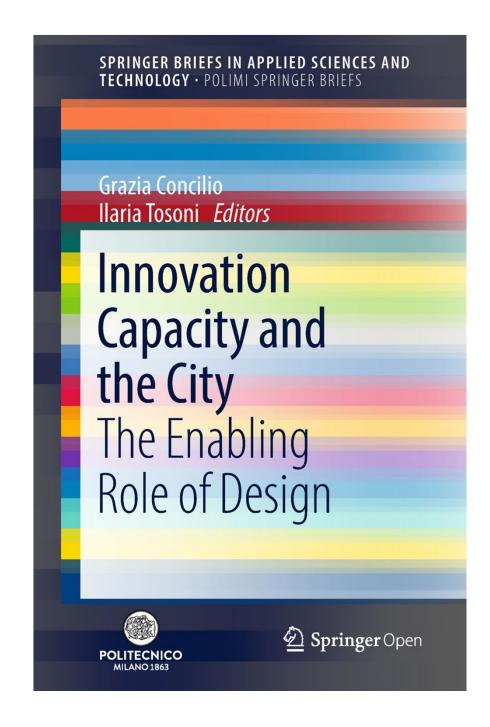
- Keystone (UK)
- Start Park (Italy)

## Key points

- 1. Cities and Innovation
- 2. Innovation in a TRANSITION perspective
- 3. Innovation and Design
- 4. Innovation processes in the URBANSCAPE









### 1. Cities and Innovation

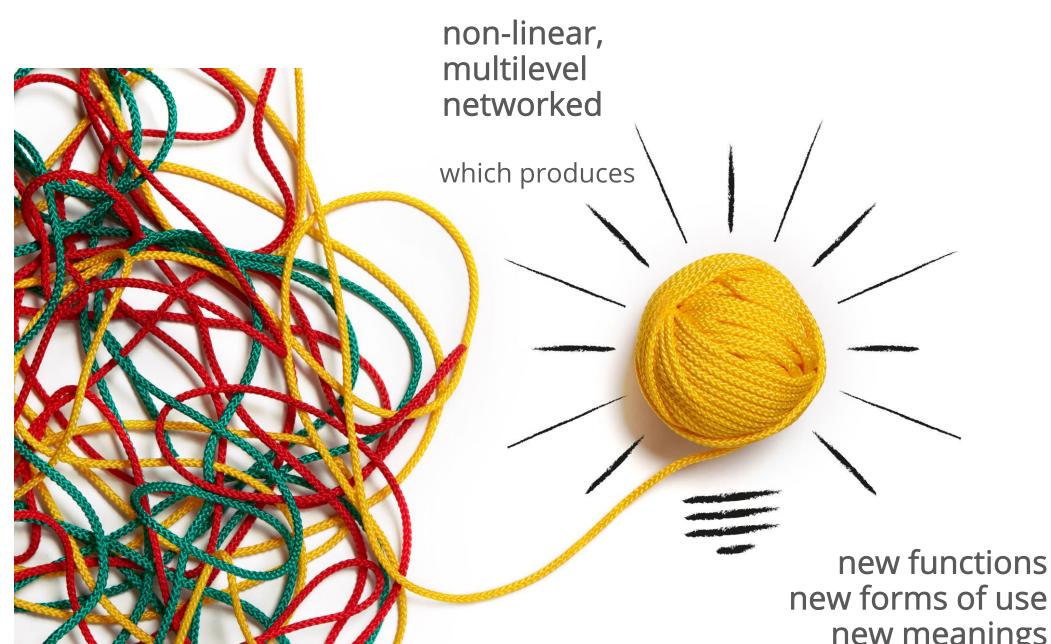
**CITIES** are complex and challenging environments asking **INNOVATION** to deal with societal challenges

They are the best context to make innovation have a transitional power.





## **INNOVATION** is a process of change:











#### **INNOVATION** in a city **NEEDS** to BE

- financially and environmentally sustainable;
- embedded in local culture and life standards/practices;

#### It CANNOT BE:

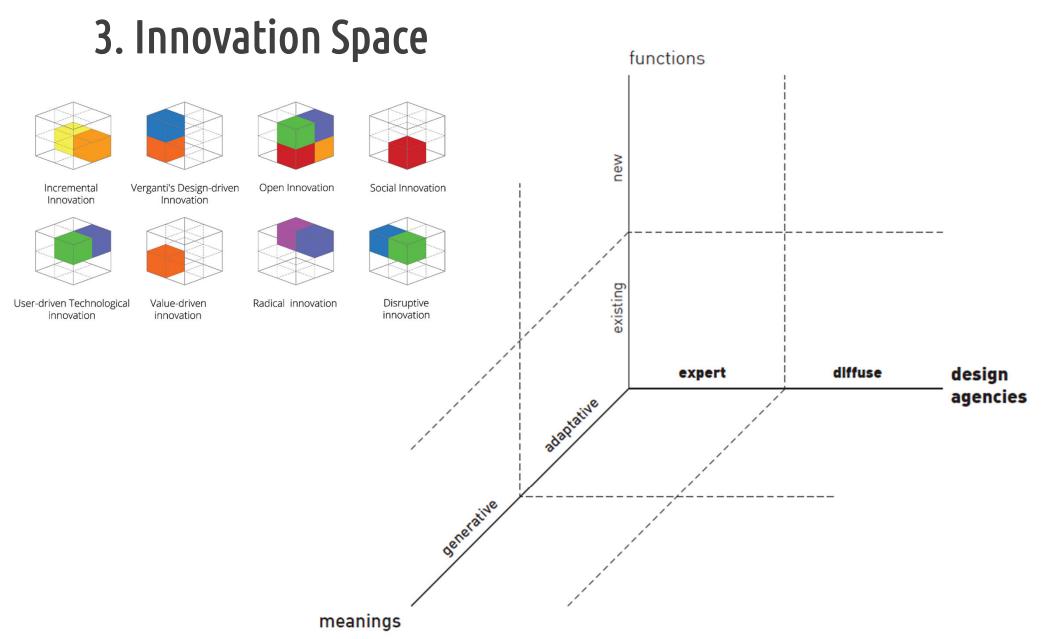
a solution looking for a problem (marked/technology driven).



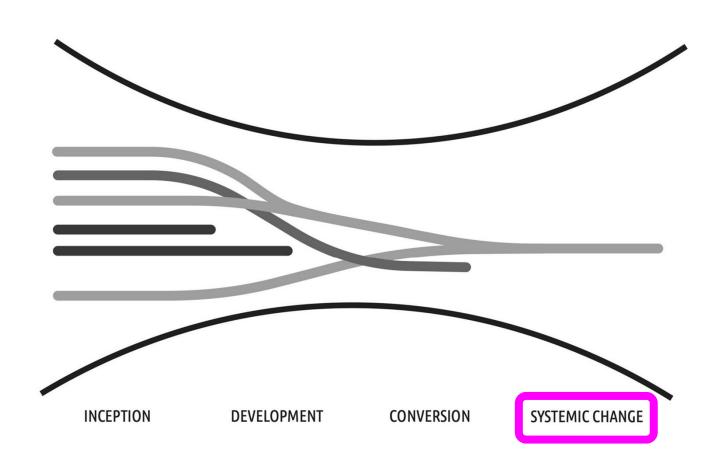
Even when INNOVATION IS SCALED UP TO THE URBAN, REGIONAL OR NATIONAL SCALE, this DOES NOT GUARANTEE it solves urgent critical urban/global challenges

we **NEED DISRUPTIVE INNOVATION** able to **INVERT CURRENT TRENDS OF GLOBAL CHALLENGES** 











## 2. Innovation in a TRANSITION perspective

landscape regime

**NICHES** are 'protected spaces/lab where new ideas are generated, prototyped, tested

niche



## 2. Innovation in a TRANSITION perspective

landscape

**REGIME** refers to form of government, set of rules, cultural or social norms, physical infrastructures, practices...

regime

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## 2. Innovation in a TRANSITION perspective

LANDSCAPE includes the intangible aspects (social values, political beliefs and world views) and tangible aspects (climate, physical landscape...)

landscape

**REGIME** refers to form of government, set of rules, cultural or social norms, physical infrastructures, practices...

regime

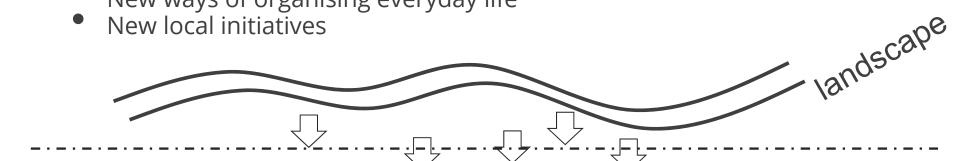
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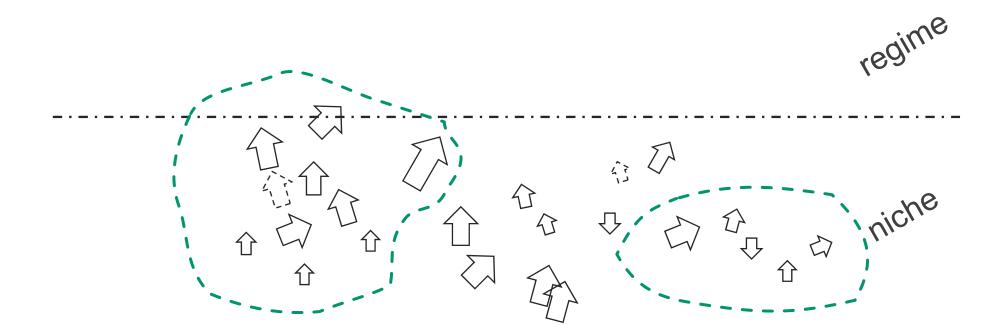
niche



#### In niches

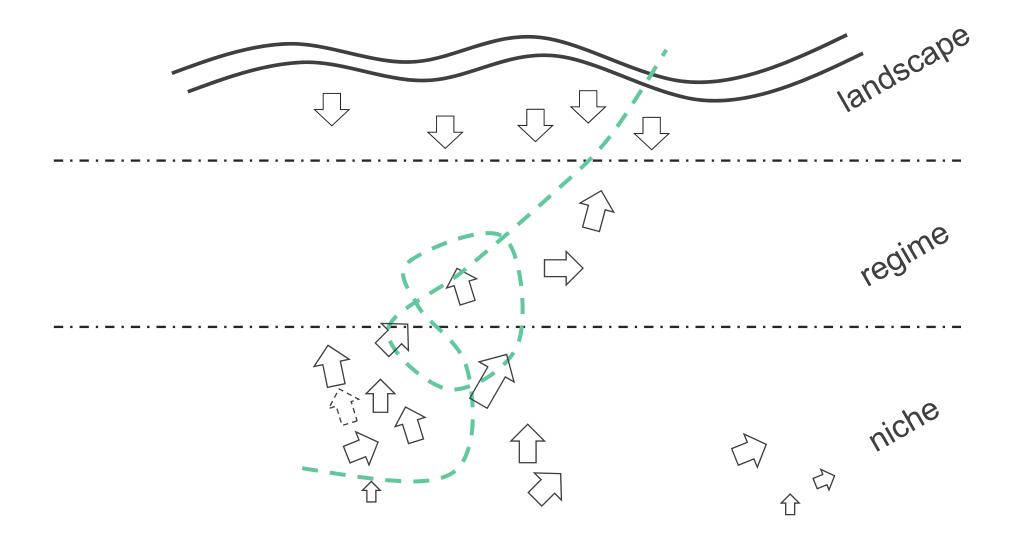
- New ways of using existing products/ infrastructures New ways of organising everyday life





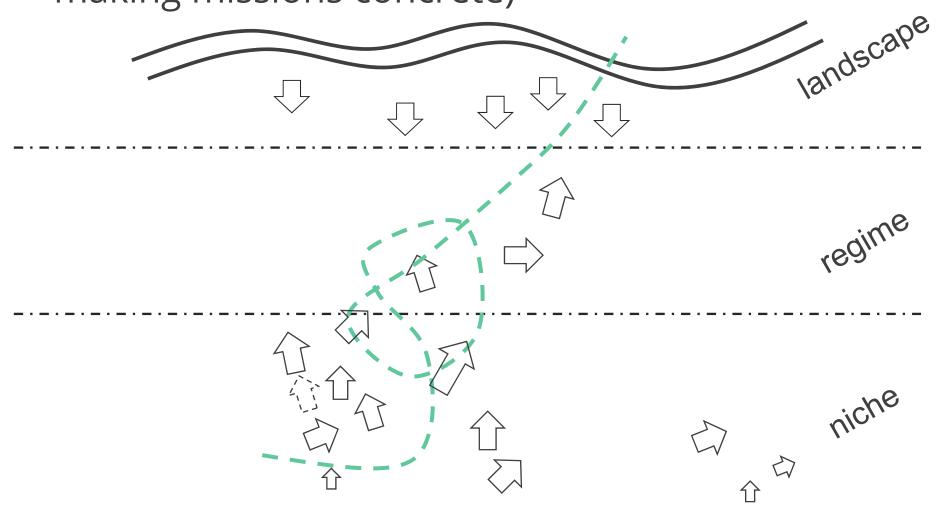


Regimes can support change in the landscapes (culture, values, etc.)





Regimes can work for **enabling** innovation with transitional power (i.e. being value generative and making missions concrete)





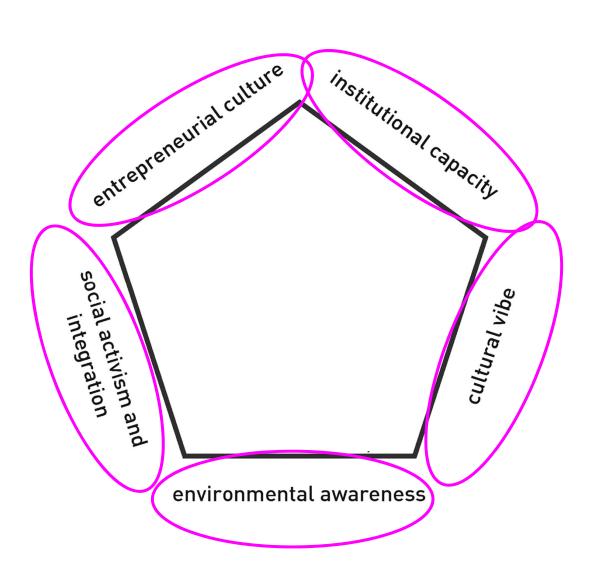
## 4. Innovation processes in the URBANSCAPE

CITIES are complex socio-spatial systems, in which societal challenges are generated and resources (cognitive, information, cultural) are networked and exchanged.



## Urbanscape

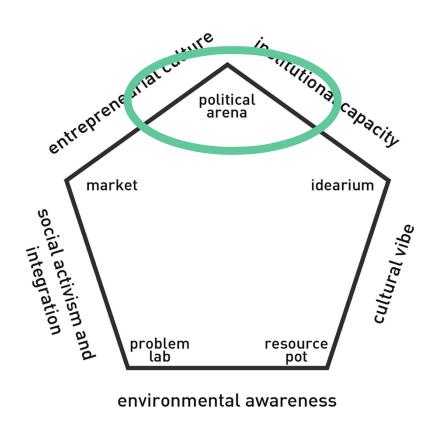
# 5 Dimensions: enabling dynamics of the innovation capacity of a city





#### **POLICY ARENA: THE SPACE OF POLITICAL DISCOURSE**

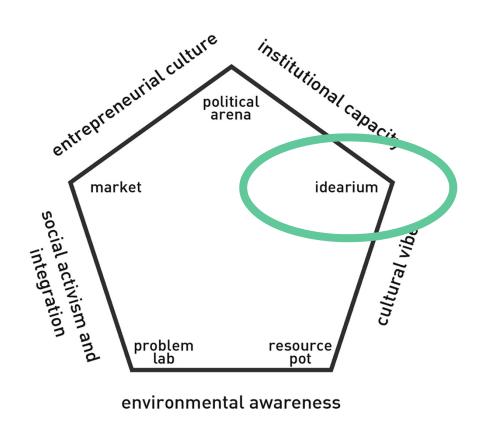
Meant as public debate on the common good, shaping the political agenda. It is the space of conflict, of social and civic learning. Of institutional innovation





#### **IDEARIUM:** A TURBOLENT GAS OF IDEAS AND BRILLIANT INITIATIVES

It takes into account the diffuse ability of a city to generate solutions to the high number of problems it generates; and the capacity of cities to catalyse creative energies, mainly by attracting skilled work-force.

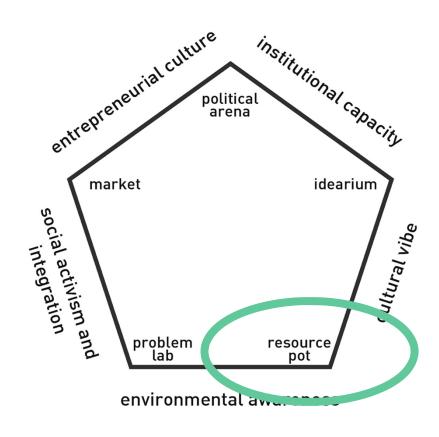




#### **RESOURCE POT:** A SHOP OF RESOURCES, A KNOWLEDGE REPOSITORY

It relates to assets available within a city framework both in terms of quality and variety:

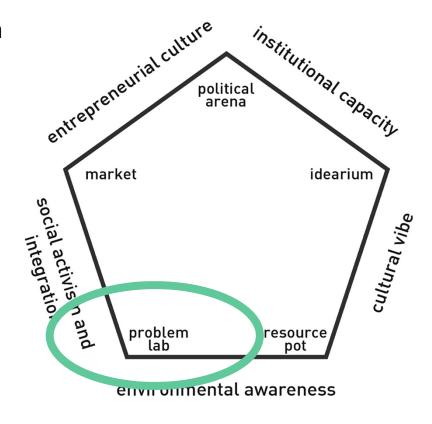
- Cognitive resources
- Financial resources
- Relational resources
- Spatial resources





#### PROBLEMS LAB: WHERE SOLUTIONS CAN BE TESTED

The wicked (or ill-defined) nature of urban problems can only be fully understood by attempting their solutions.

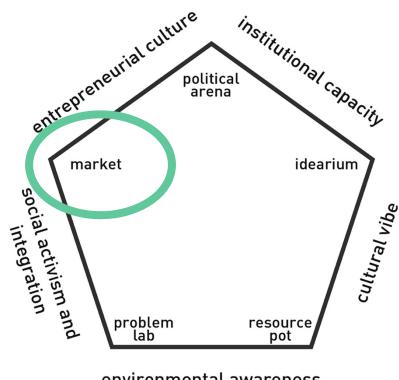




#### MARKET: A DOOR TO INNOVATION SCALING-UP

It relates to innovation trading and deals creation.

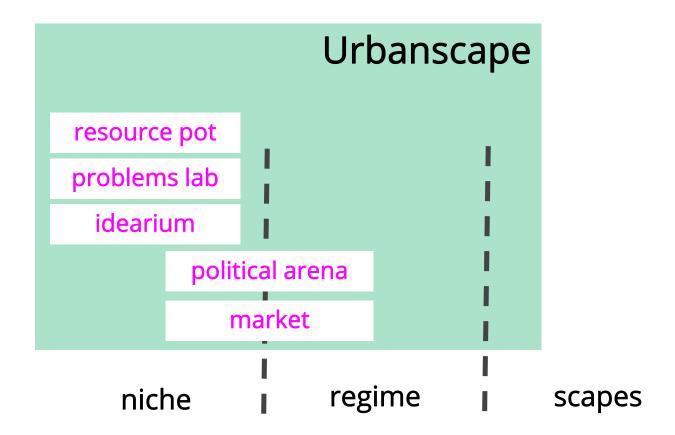
Markets not only work as suppliers of resources and selling opportunities for companies, they also act as demand generators. Stimuli to develop new products, ideas and creative networks can originate from market trends



environmental awareness



## Cities as enablers of innovation







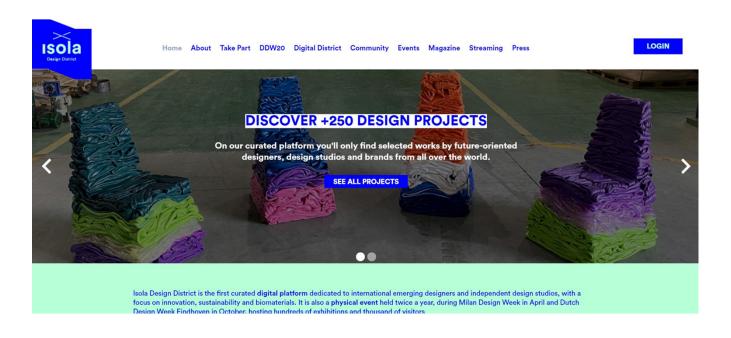
#### Cooperative for renewable energy consumption and production

- community of consumers
- collective energy plants

https://www.enostra.it/



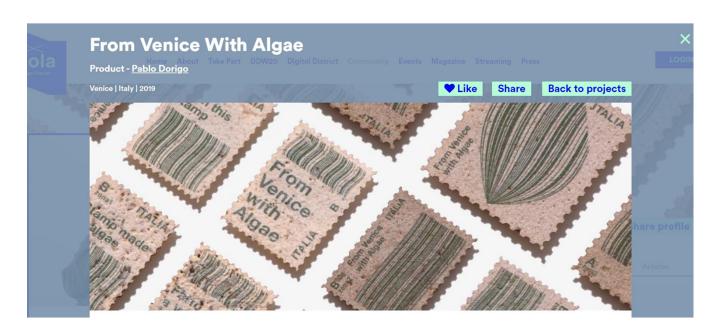




#### Digital platform and a physical event

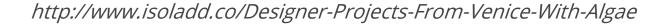
- community of emerging designers with a focus on innovation, sustainability and biomaterials.
- identity and sense of belonging for a handicraft neighborhood





Paper stamps made of polluting see weed of an algae that harms the ecosystem of the Venetian lagoon.

- from pollution to a sustainable material (performance and costs).
- stamps: historical info x technology and know how







## Mapping the initiatives

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## Resource Map

ol culture: dynamism > Market, Political ce Pot

entrepreneurial culture institution political arena	, capac.
market idea	arium
your projet  social activism and problem resource pot	Cultural vibe
environmental awareness	

Institutional capacity: the way local
institutions support innovation
processes > Policy design, Political
Arena, Market

Social activism and integration: liveliness of the social context> Resource Pot, Market, Political Arena, Problem Lab

Cultural vibe: intensity and variety of the offer > Idearium, Resource Pot

Environmental awareness: how it is rooted in policy design and everyday practices > Problem Lab