

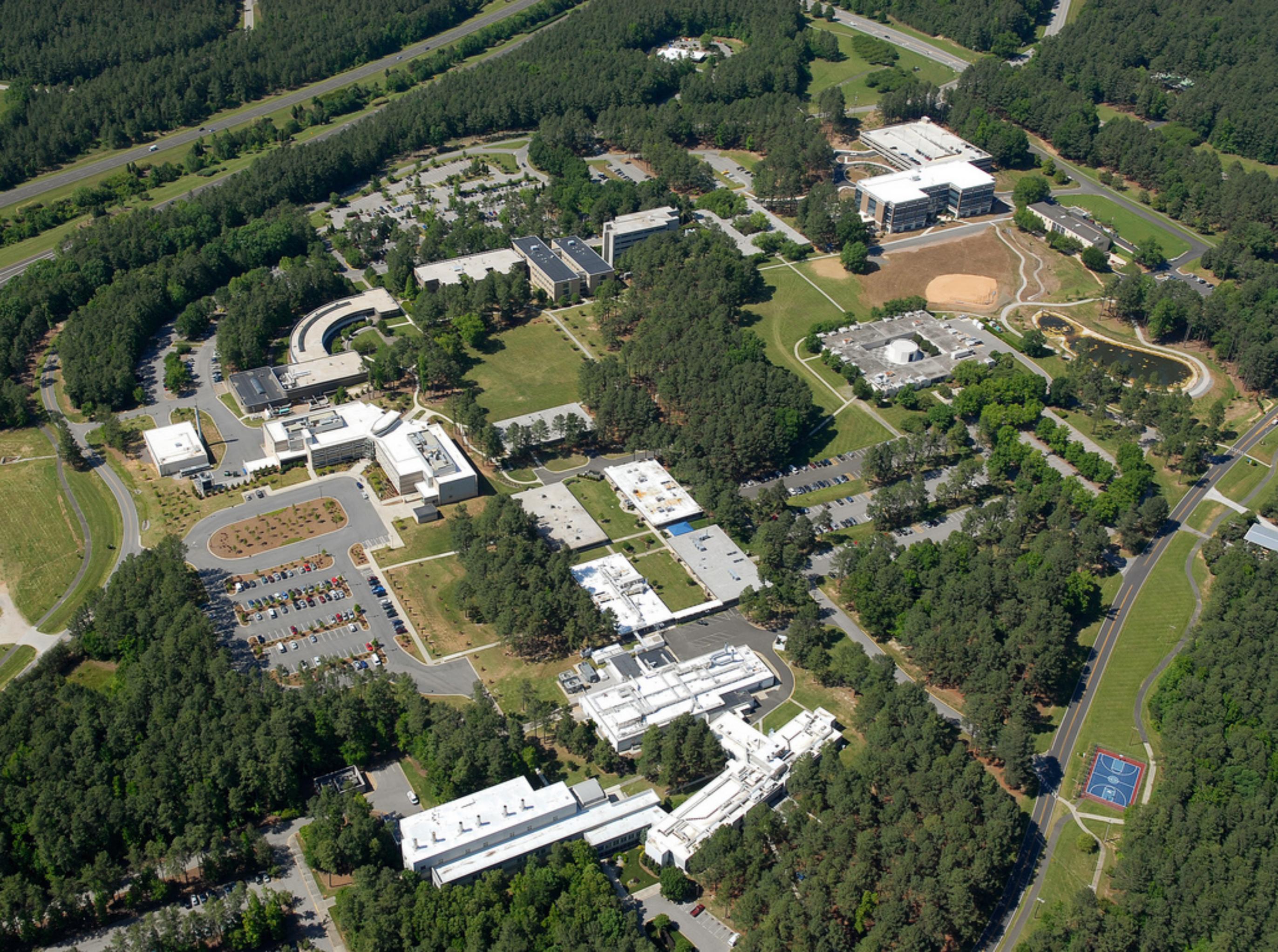
# CITY ON THE EDGE

COMPETITIVE  
PLACEMAKING AND  
COLLECTIVE ACTION IN THE  
INNOVATION AGE

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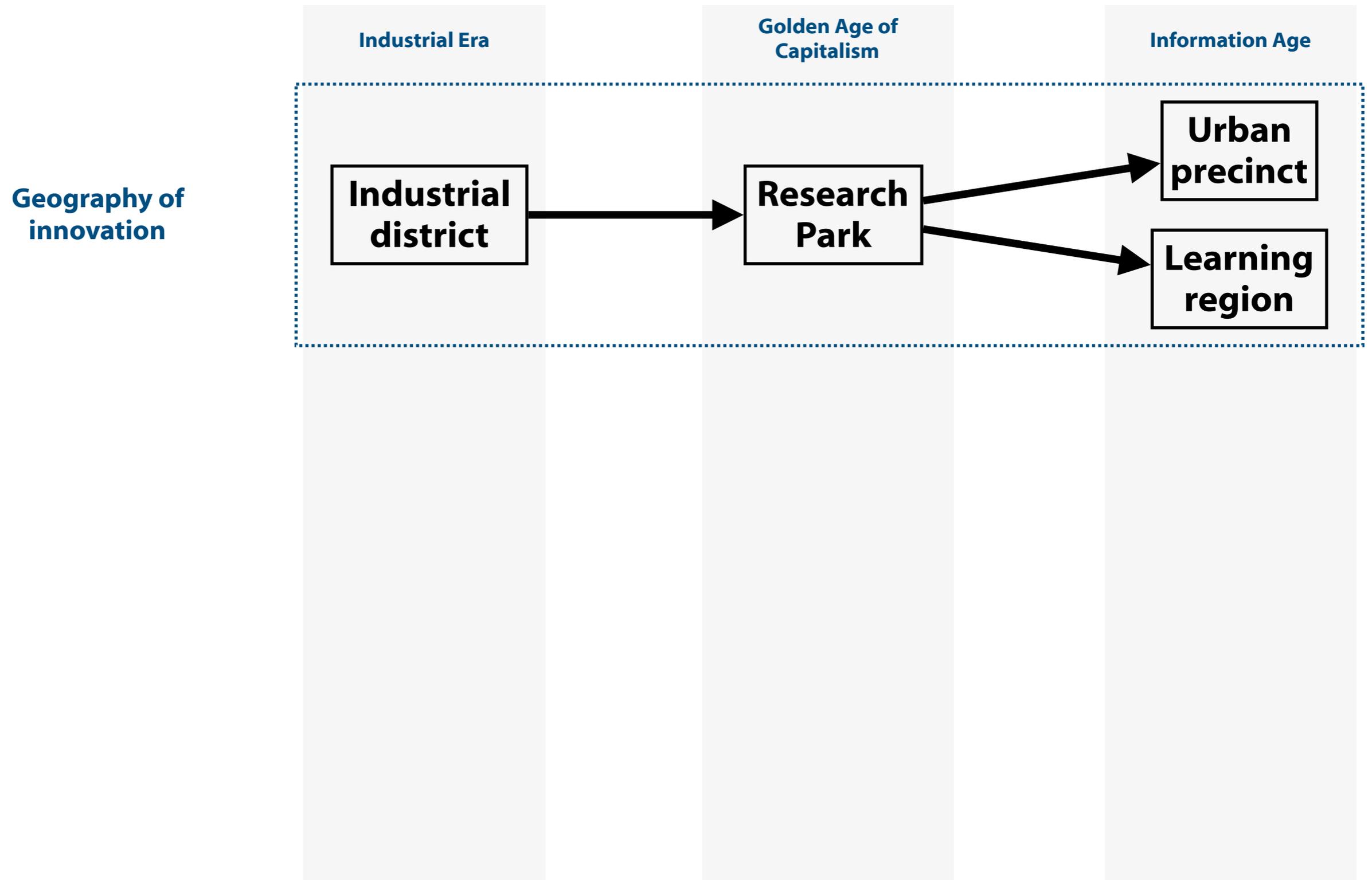
February 22, 2019



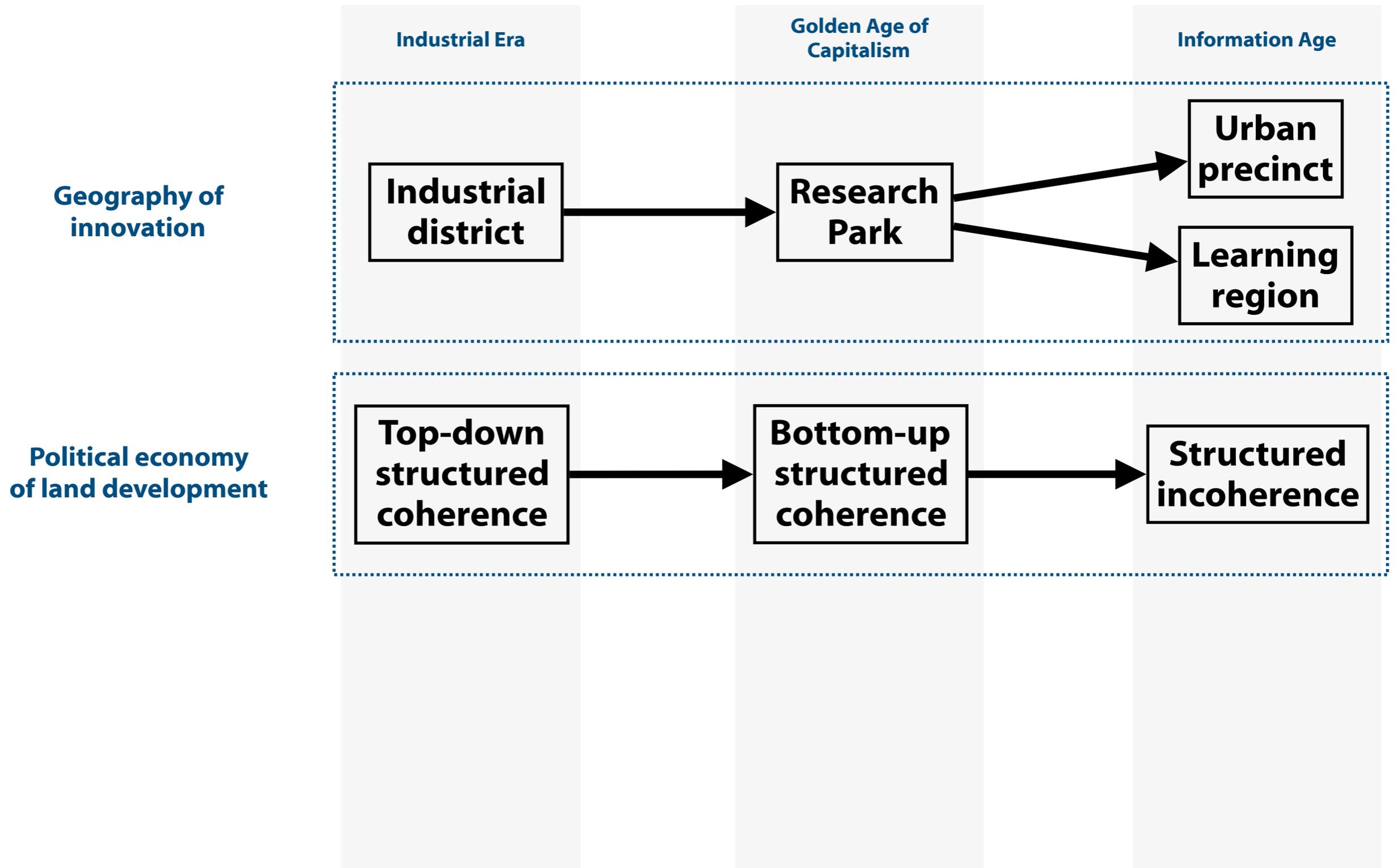


# Why do **cities** seek to foster innovation?

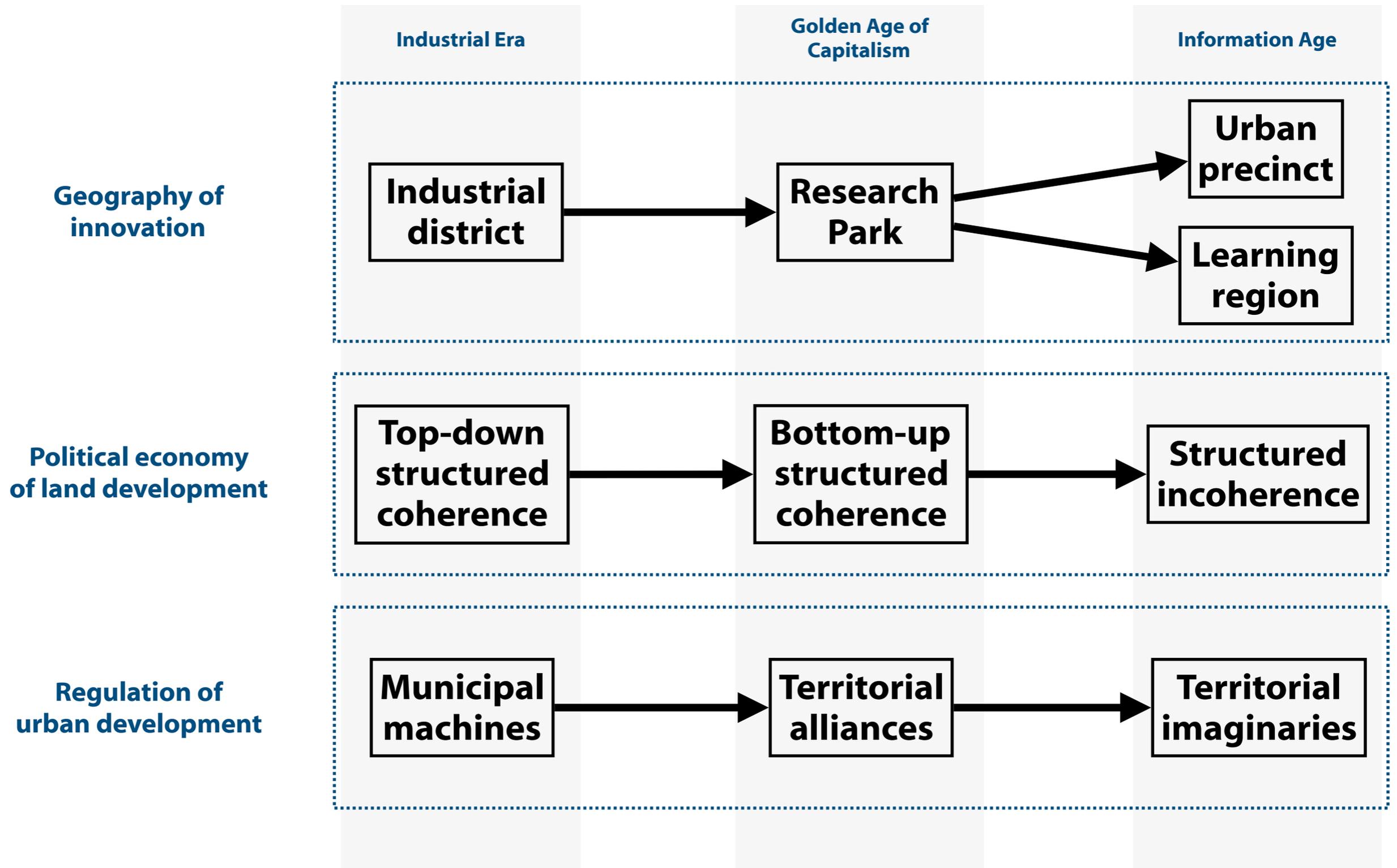
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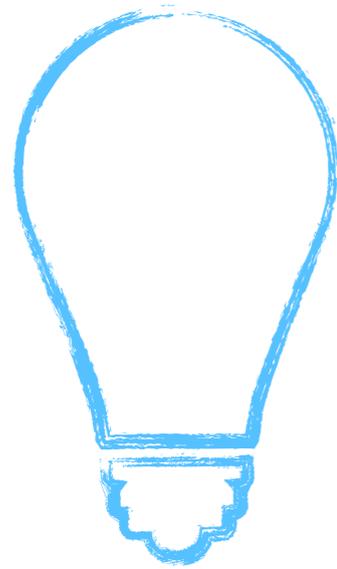
# Why do cities seek to foster innovation?



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# Why do **cities** seek to foster innovation?



**Innovation**



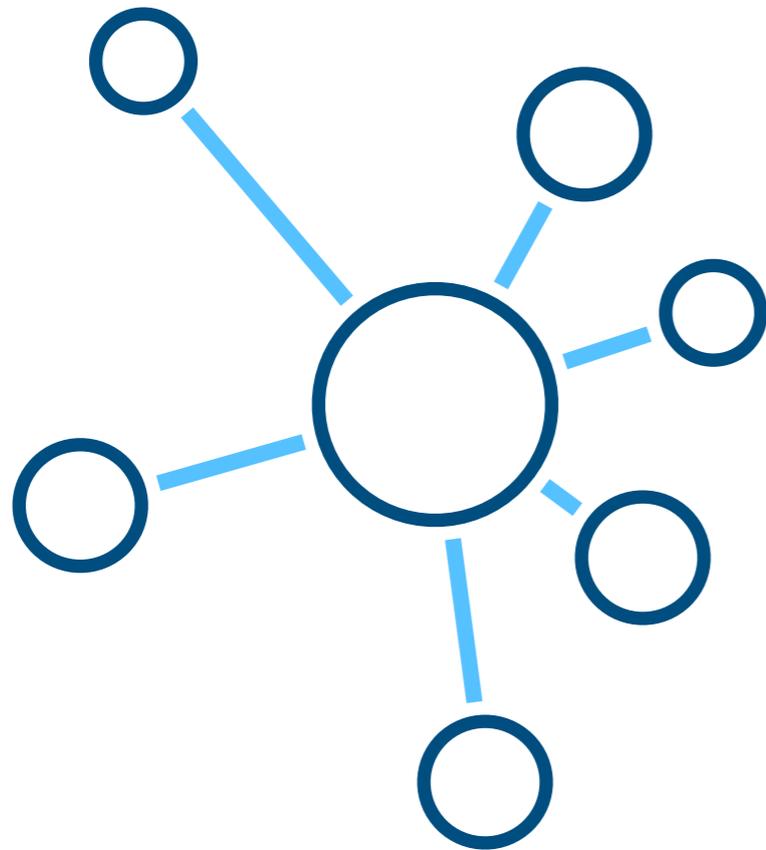
**Competitiveness**



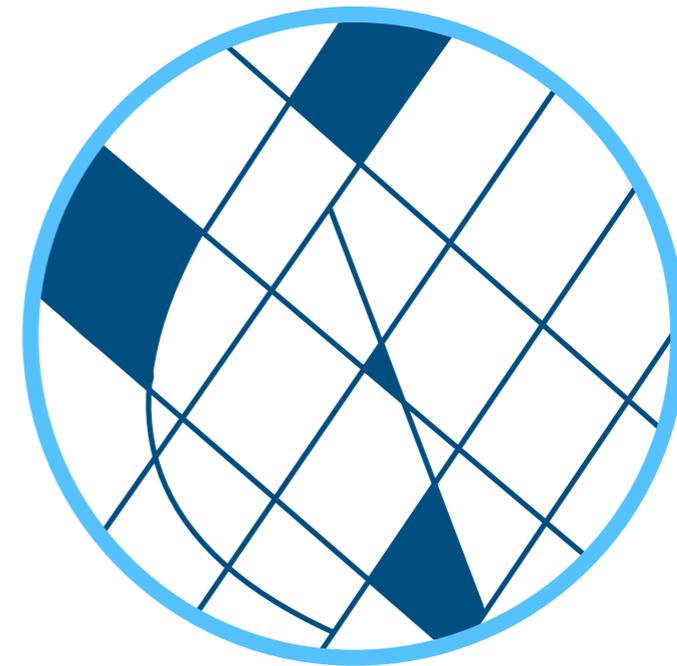
**Growth**

**How do cities foster competitive advantage in the innovation age?**

# How do cities foster **competitive advantage** in the innovation age?

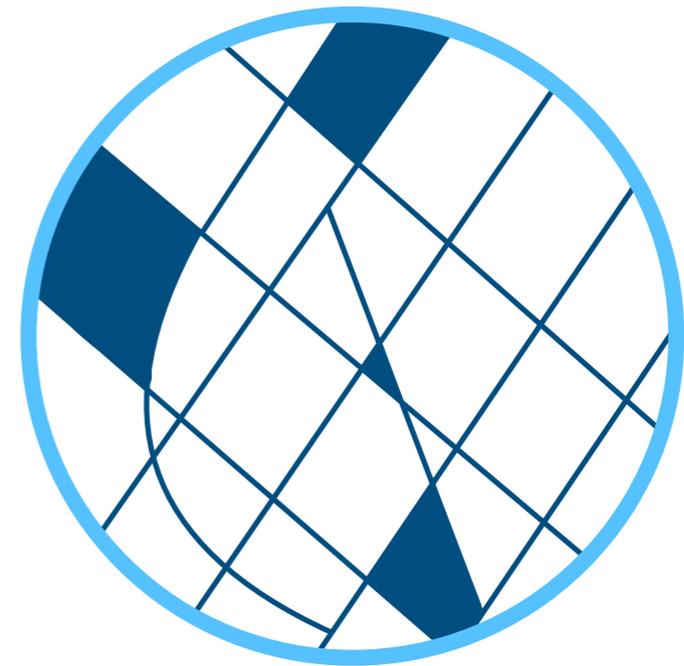
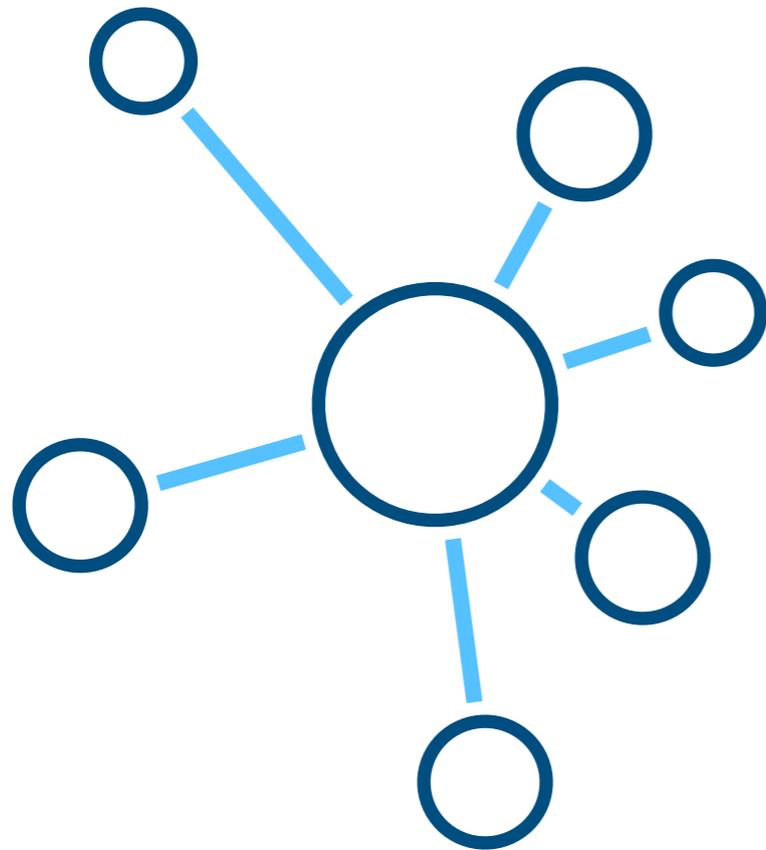


**Region building**



**Local placemaking**

# How do cities foster **competitive advantage** in the innovation age?



**Innovation strategies at multiple spatial scales**

# **What is the role of knowledge locations?**

**Role 1. Fostering innovation with  
local assets**

**Role 2. Enhancing a city's  
competitiveness in the knowledge  
economy**

# **What is the role of knowledge locations?**

**“planned area-based initiatives  
aiming to agglomerate knowledge  
intensive activities in a designated  
area or city district”**

(Carvalho and van Winden, 2017)

Role 1

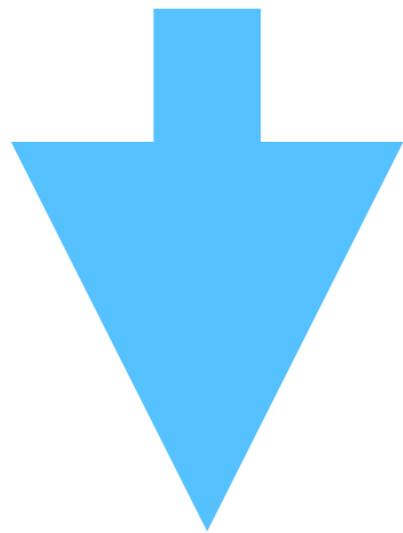
# Fostering innovation

Producing **innovation in-place**, same logic as research/technology/science parks

Development of specific precincts where individuals can live, work, learn and play in ways that are conducive to innovation

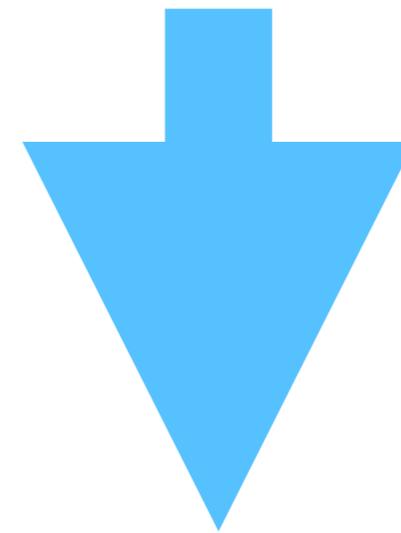
# What is the prototypical knowledge location under open innovation ?

Closed  
innovation



Suburban  
science park

Open innovation

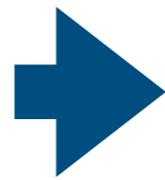


??????

# How does **open innovation** affect urban development?

**Changing location preferences**

Structural shift



**New intra-urban geography of innovation**

Consequence



**Innovation districts**

New policy model

How does **open innovation** affect urban development?

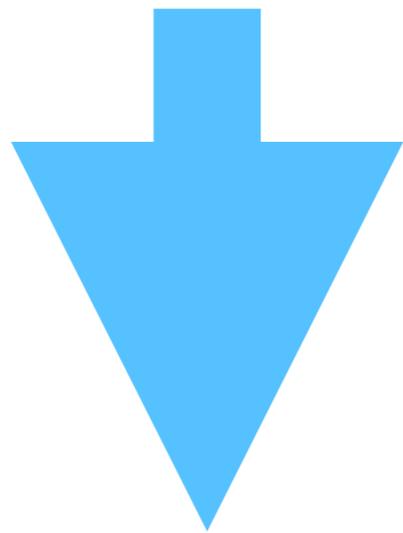


THE RISE OF  
INNOVATION  
DISTRICTS

A New Geography of Innovation in America

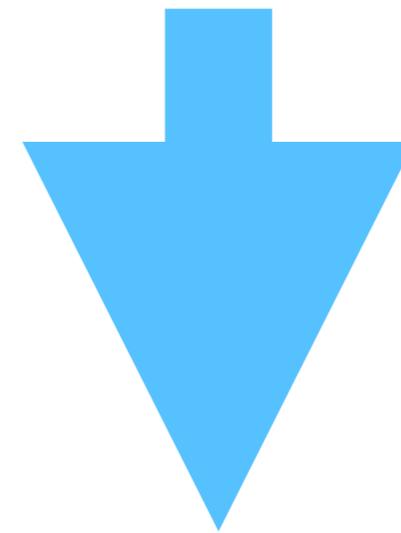
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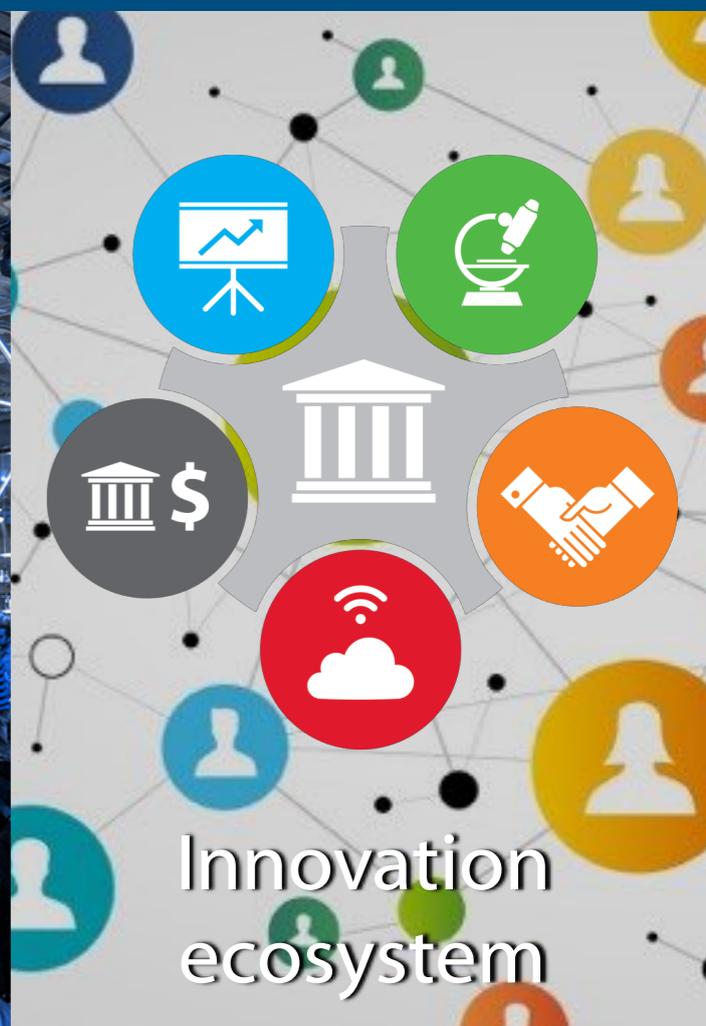
Suburban  
science park

Open innovation



Urban innovation  
district

# Innovation districts as a policy model



Role 2

# Competitive placemaking

A balancing act?



**Fostering  
innovation**



**Projecting  
innovativeness**

# Innovation districts as a marketing construct

- 1. Productive ambiguity:** ID imaginary facilitates multiple understandings of innovation and its geography
- 2. Competitive placemaking:** projecting innovativeness trumps fostering innovation
- 3. Urban innovation entrepreneurs:** Legitimacy relies on core group of visionaries who “think” the innovation district

**Montreal**  
Quartier de l'innovation



**Toronto**  
MaRS Discovery District



**Philadelphia**  
University City Innovation District



# Toronto



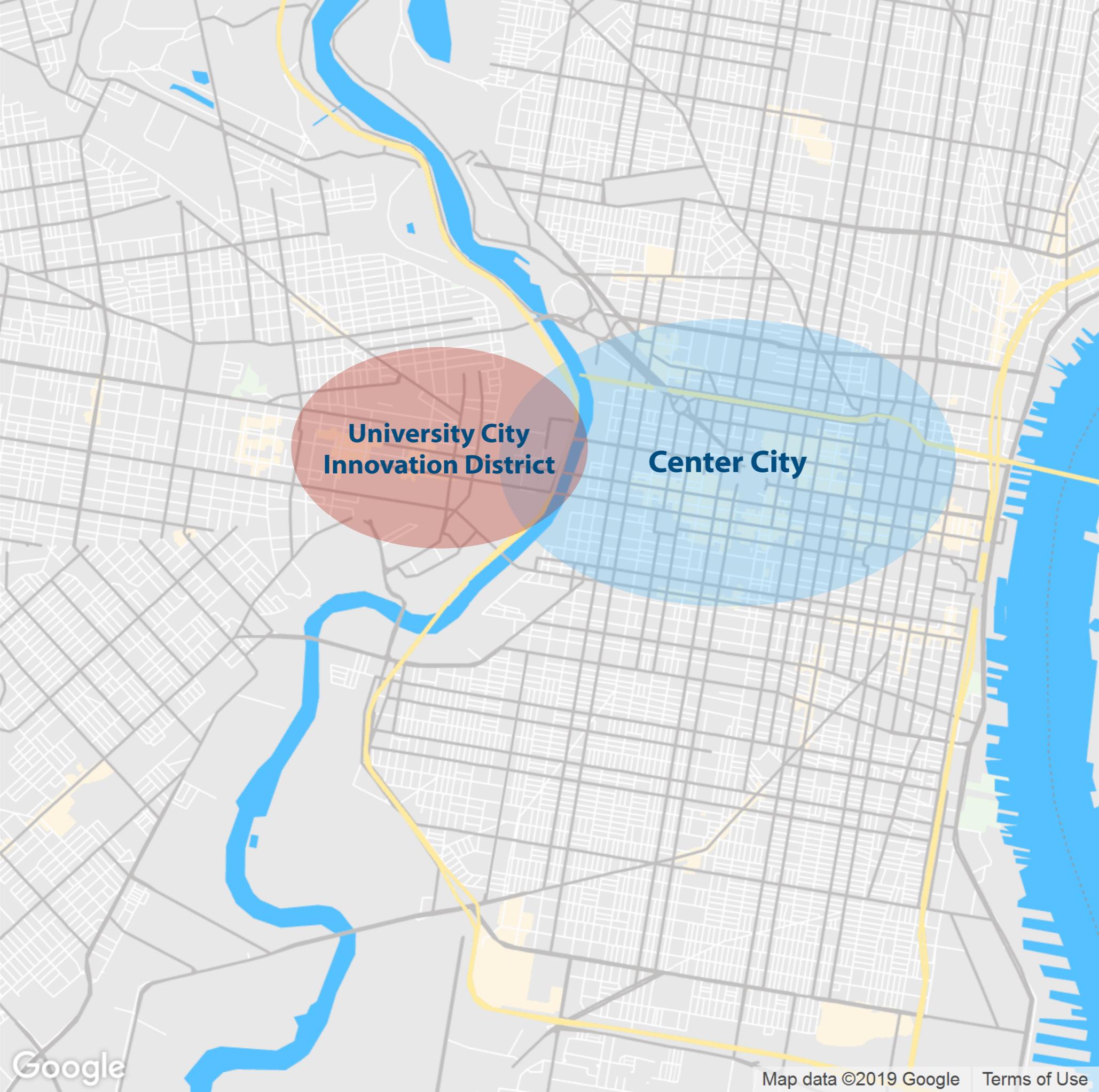
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Toronto



Ontario

# Philadelphia



Google

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# Philadelphia



**WEXFORD**  
SCIENCE+TECHNOLOGY

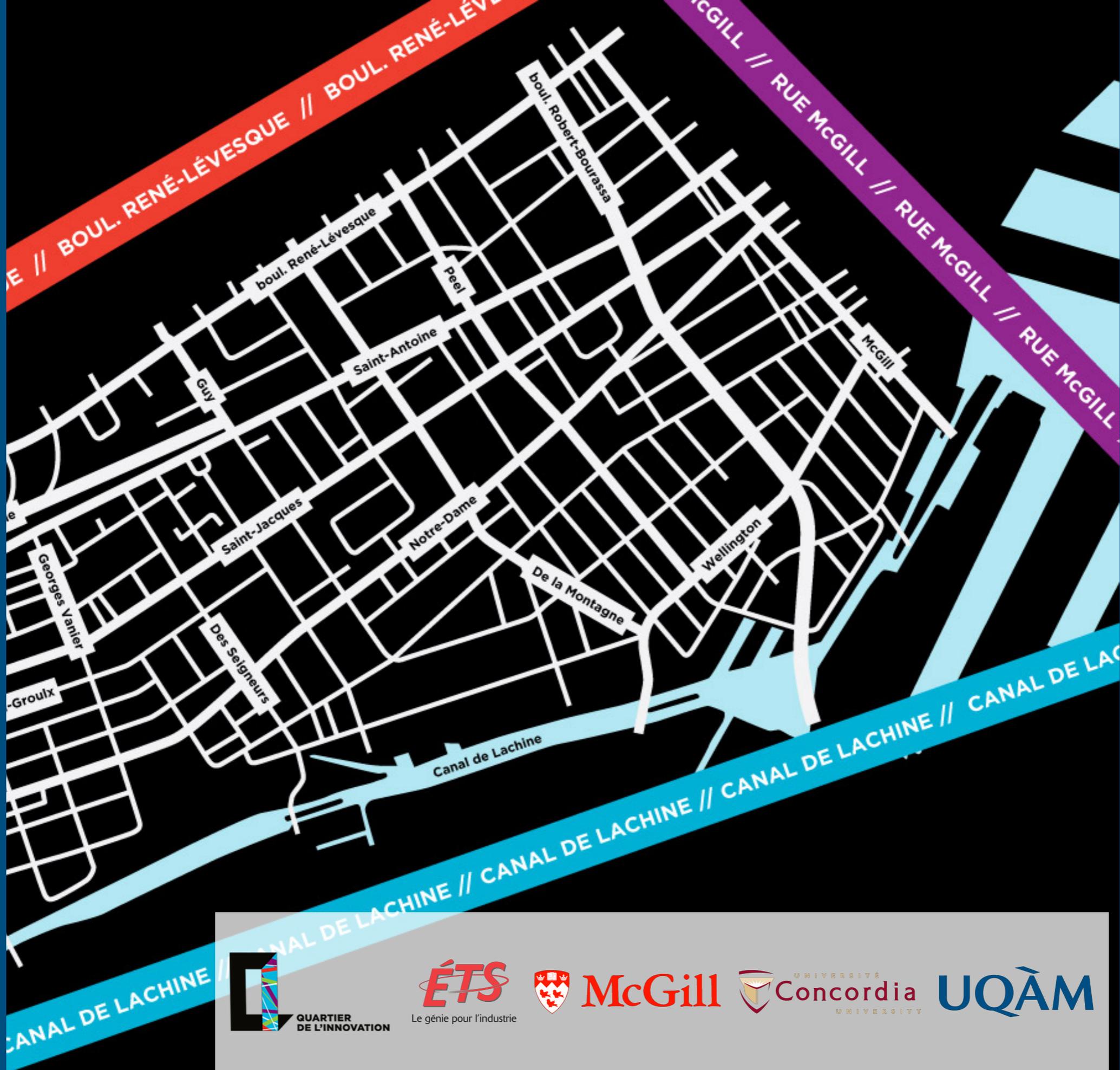
# Montreal



Google

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# Montreal



QUARTIER  
DE L'INNOVATION



Le génie pour l'industrie



McGill



UNIVERSITÉ  
Concordia  
UNIVERSITY

UQÀM

# Claim 1

## Productive ambiguity

Innovation districts are flexible constructs

Floating signifiers (*imaginaries*) facilitate multiple understandings of innovation and optimal spatial forms to promote it

# The many purposes of innovation districts

Showcase of local innovations and innovators

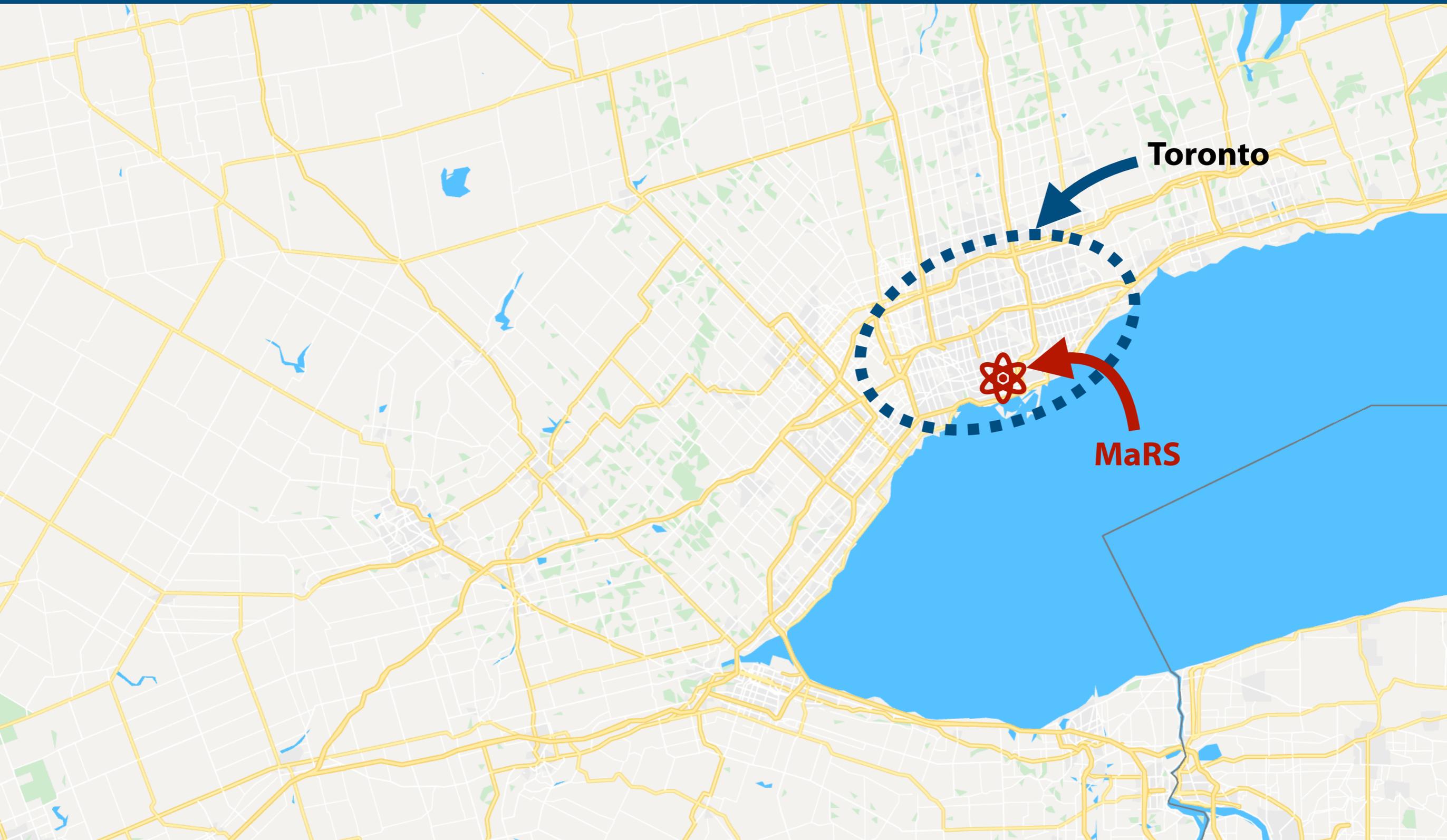
Real estate strategy (mostly institutional)

Rebranding of postindustrial cities in transition

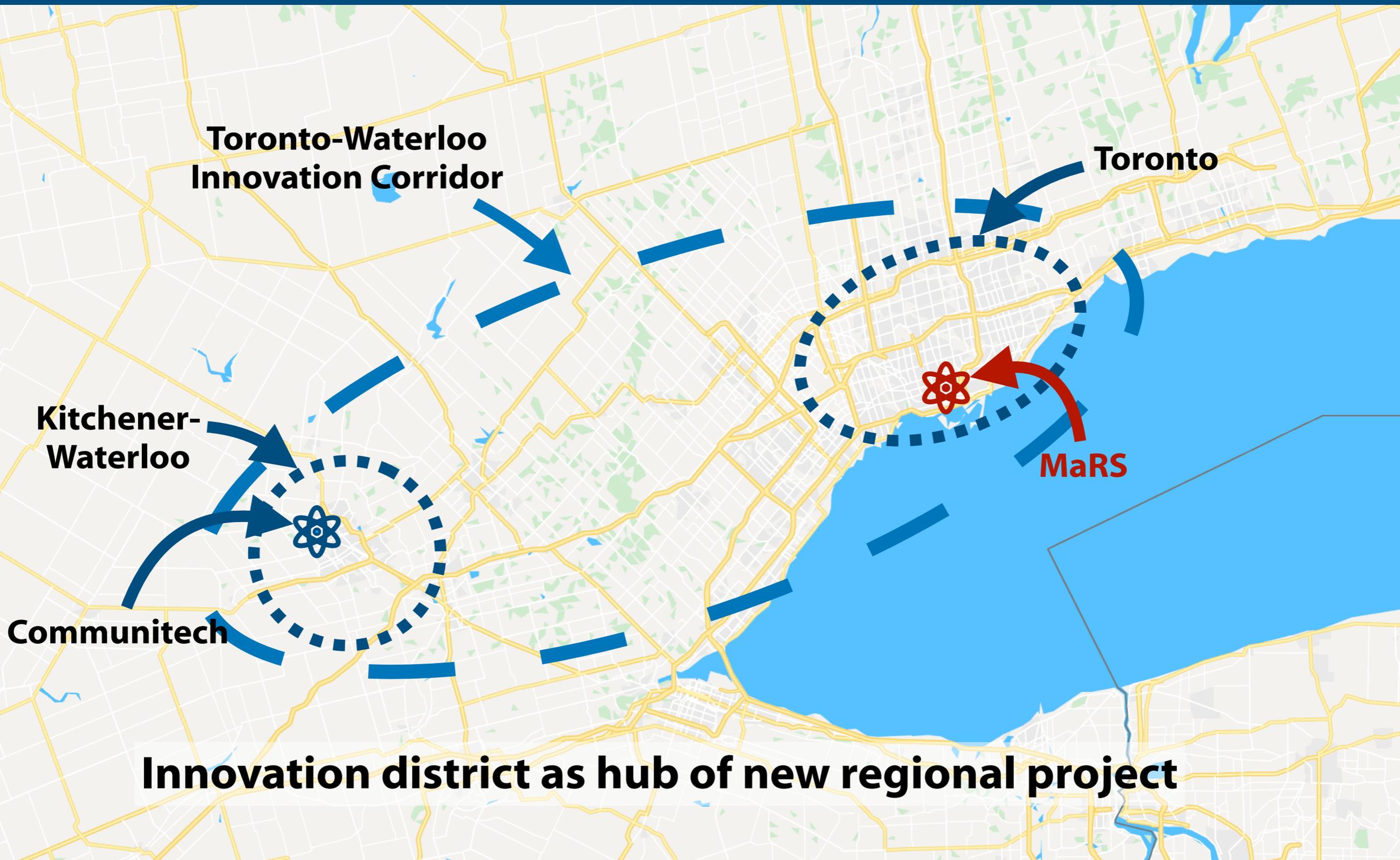
Lobbying and communication with higher orders of government

Actual innovative activities on premises

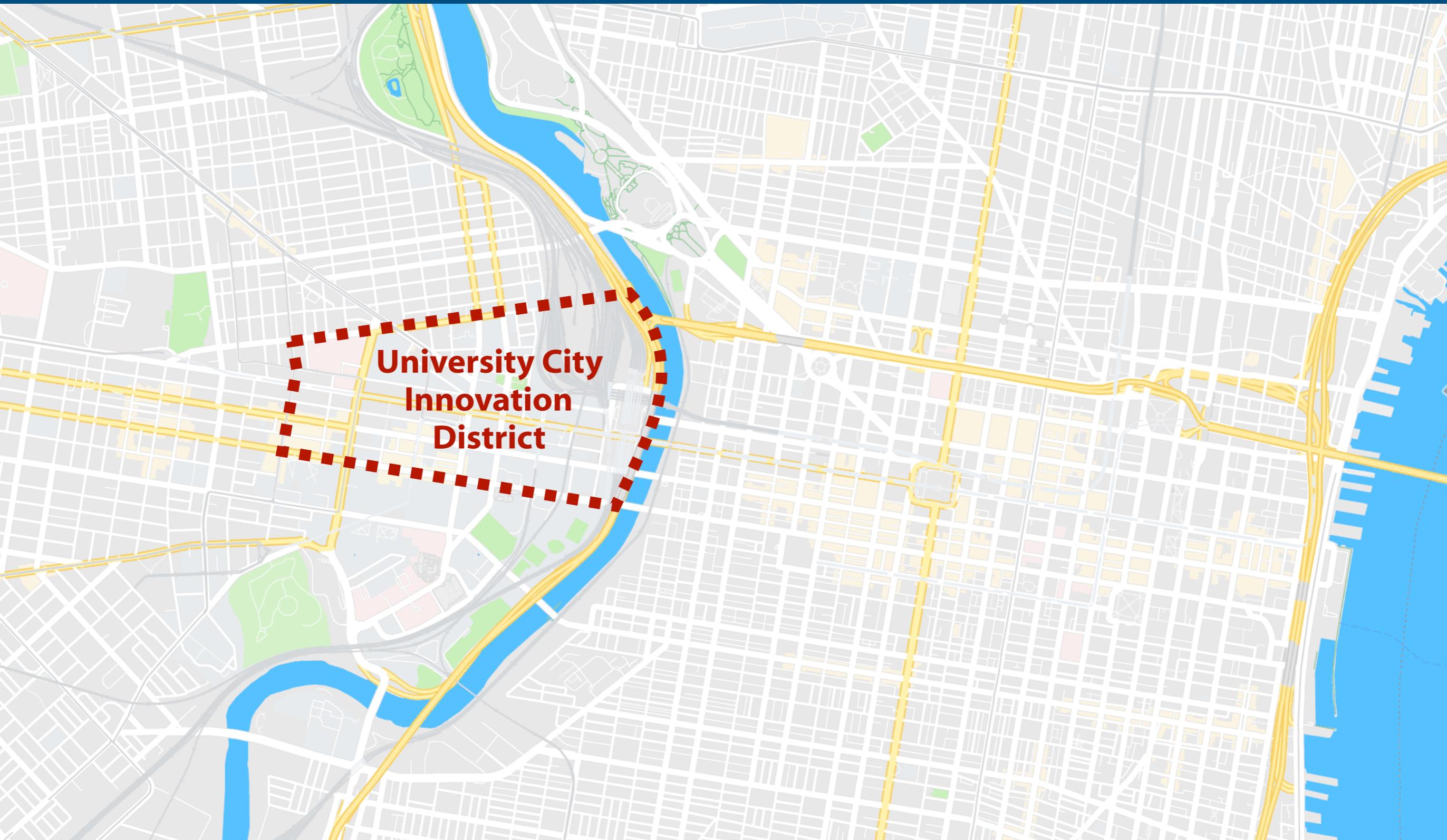
# Changing geography



# Changing geography

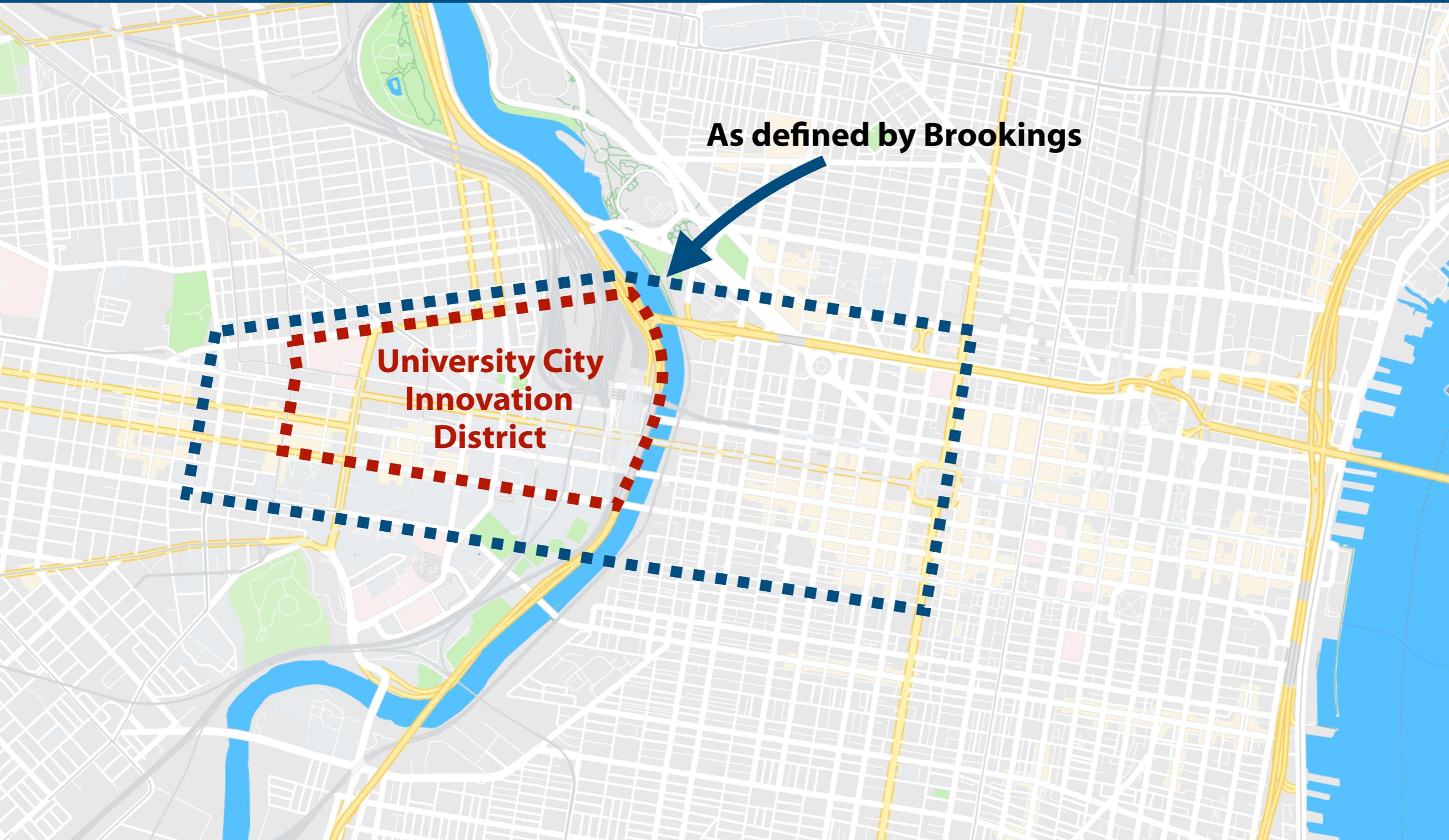


# Changing geography

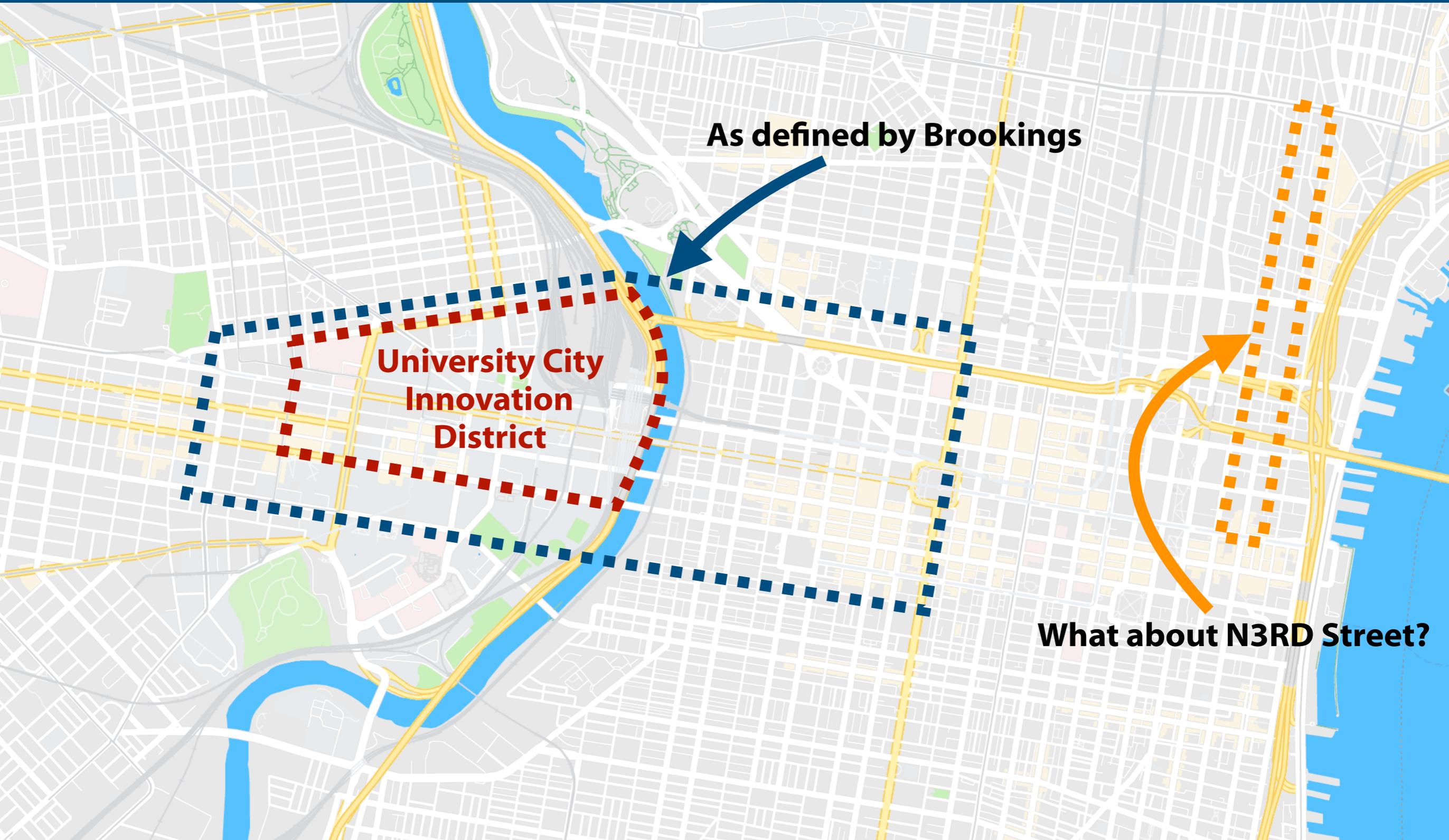


**University City  
Innovation  
District**

# Changing geography



# Changing geography



**As defined by Brookings**

**University City  
Innovation  
District**

**What about N3RD Street?**

# Ambiguity = dynamism

“Maybe the beauty of this innovation thing is, **you don’t ever want a formal kind of leadership** team because then you’re essentially **killing its dynamism and flexibility.**” (*Toronto interviewee 1*)

# Does innovation have a “place”?

“Place”-ing innovation in urban settings is an **assumption** of mainstream economic geography

Innovation districts are **responses to global transformations** in the economy, but based on findings stemming from a limited number of **exceptional cases...**

Not clear whether innovating in the knowledge economy is a distinctly **urban activity...** but **policy assumes it is**

# Claim 2

## Competitive placemaking

Projecting innovativeness trumps  
fostering innovation

Mimicry legitimizes innovation districts

# A platform to **showcase** innovation

Goal = projecting **innovativeness**

Whether innovation actually takes place in the innovation  
district actually matters little

# A platform to **showcase** innovation

Goal = projecting **innovativeness**

Whether innovation actually takes place in the innovation district actually matters little

**Incoherence between goals/  
justifications and actual development**

# Why the infatuation, then?

“We’re looking at what **Boston** did, looking at what’s going in **Toronto**, seeing what’s happening in Skolkovo [**Moscow**], and of course **Barcelona’s** 22@. When we sell our project to policymakers here, we want them to think of all these places and go: ‘Hey, we need this in Montreal too.’” (*Montreal interviewee 3*)

# Mimicry to project success



# Brand recognition, internationally



# Brand recognition, internationally

“There’s people coming to Montreal from all over, higher ups in leading firms, who specifically cite the *Quartier de l’innovation* as a reason to visit, a reason to consider setting up shop. When people think about innovation in Montreal, they might think universities or AI, but the QI isn’t that far down the list.” (*Montreal interviewee 3*)

# But also **perceived locally**

“You can’t just draw a rectangle on a map and say that you have an innovation district. **People living here must recognize it**, must have the reflex to say that we are at the center of Philly’s innovation ecosystem. Otherwise, we’re fake.” *(Philadelphia interviewee 1)*

# Claim 3

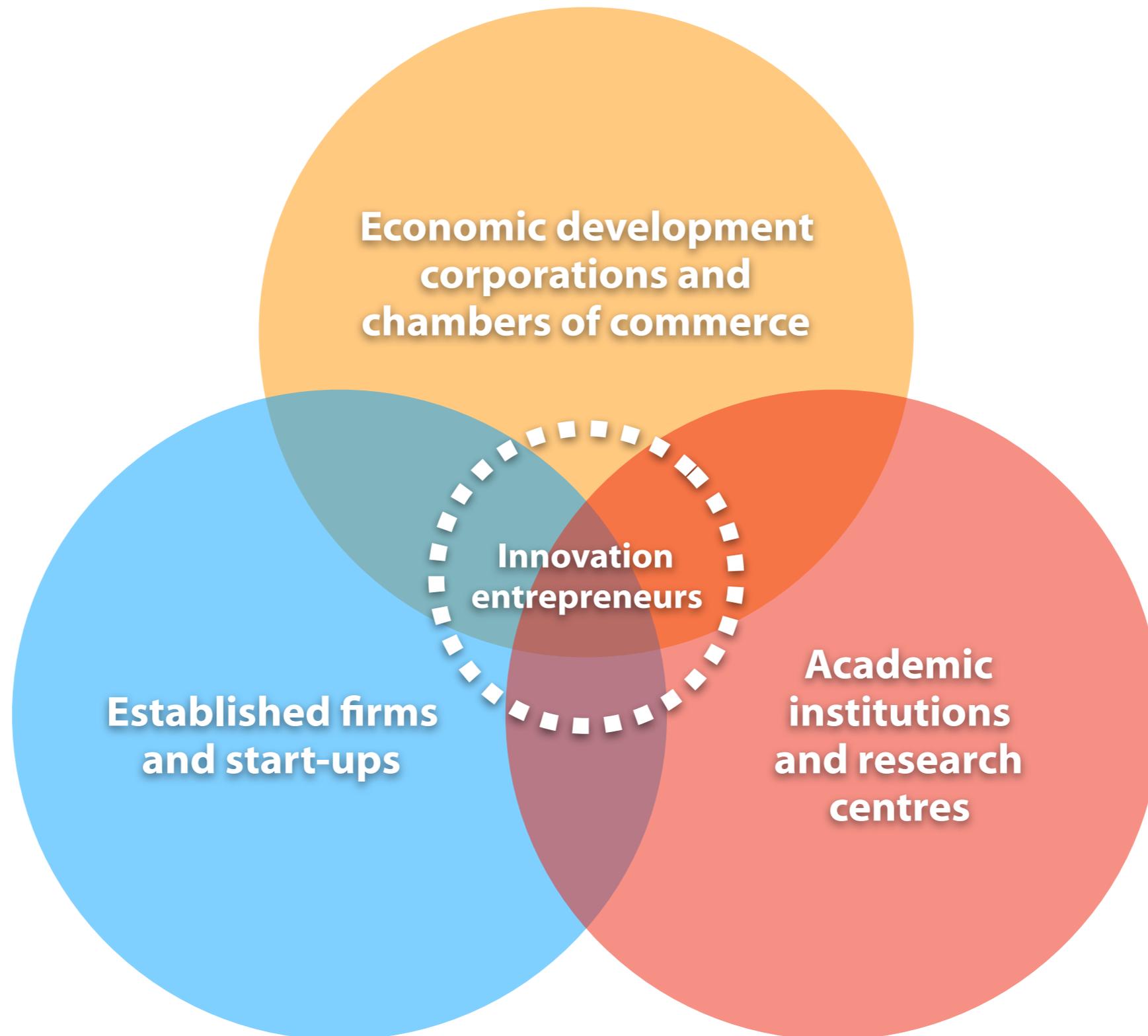
## Urban innovation entrepreneurs

Core group of actors places innovation as  
key lever for urban development

Diverse horizons, not monolithic

**They “think” the innovation district**

# Urban innovation entrepreneurs



# Broad buy-in required

Innovation districts need **champions**



Embrace  
innovation



Provide  
stability

# Embrace the innovation rhetoric

“The Brookings report identified an area of city, you know, from University City to Center City, but that’s not all that important. Philadelphia’s innovation ecosystem is not bounded within that area. What matters is that it got all the big players together, agreeing that we need to better **convey the message that Philly thrives on innovation.**” (*Philadelphia interview 7*)

# Providing stability

“People from Barcelona got in touch last year because they had basically run out of funds. They want to know how we do it, how we got from an empty bank account to building a multi-million nonprofit in five years. The answer is simple: **we’re not a political pet project. We’re not in the real estate business** either. These things have to be independent. We built the **relationships** for the Quartier de l’innovation to become self-sustaining.” (*Montreal interviewee 1*)

# Conclusion

**Innovation districts: a chip off the old block?**

Innovation districts, like research parks before them, are “floating signifiers.”

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## Conclusion

**Innovation districts: a chip off the old block?**

But such projects can and do act as catalysts for collective action in cities undergoing revival, regardless of whether they objectively enhance innovation capacity.

# Thank you!

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