

The Hubs of Transformation Dictated by the Innovation Wave: Boston as a Case Study. Exploring How Design is Emerging as an Essential Feature in the Process of “Laboratorisation of Cities”

Cities have become the nodes of global networks, standing at the intersection points of the flows of capital, goods, workers, businesses and travellers, making them the spots where innovation, progress and economic development occur. Design emerges as an essential feature in this process that this manuscript defines “laboratorisation of cities”, a cutting-edge urban development paradigm that emphasises cities as dynamic laboratories for innovation and experimentation. This paper then aims at exploring the spatial hubs of transformation within the knowledge economy, providing an overview of the current models of innovation spaces, before focusing on the innovation district of one of the cities that are riding the innovation wave, namely, Boston, USA. Information will be gathered from observations, exploratory interviews to key stakeholders, and on-desk data. The study has significant implications, spanning from informing global urban development strategies to impacting regional economic planning and national policies. It provides valuable insights into how design, innovation, and urban development are interconnected, potentially reshaping how cities and regions approach their growth in a knowledge-driven era. Useful lessons are drawn from the analysed case study, allowing to define precious tools for policymakers, a forward-looking perspective on the future of laboratorisation of cities and the evolving role of design, providing a roadmap for cities aiming to position themselves as global innovation hubs.

Keywords: Innovation District; innovation ecosystem; economic development; urban regeneration.

Introduction

Cities are the referred places for cultural production and interactions (Montalto, V., 2013) with their ability to agglomerate high-skilled workers and talented people, and host services and knowledge infrastructures, such as universities and research centres (Dovey, J. et al., 2016), connected through formal and informal relations (OECD, 1996).

They participate with success to the knowledge economy as key drivers of the productive processes (Gershuny e Miles, 1983; Rullani, 2008), by becoming creative and setting up ecosystems able to attract talents and allow the knowledge flows (Montalto, V., 2014).

Knowledge economy, then, is increasingly reliant upon intellectual abilities (Powell, Walter & Kaisa Snellman, 2004) belonging to the so-called creative class (Florida, R., 2004) and cities assume the role of hubs (Barabási, A. L., & Albert, R., 1999), polarising both physical connections, including “passenger travel” and “trade of goods”, and non-physical relations, unlocked by ICT (Derudder, B., & Witlox, F., 2016).

Innovation is triggered as a consequence of these flows, emerging as the driving element of competitiveness, growth, and occupation (Cantafio, G. & Parisi, L., 2021). From studying the physical spaces and their attributes fostering creativity (Landry, C., 2011), to the economy of culture, from the “creative class” (Florida, R., 2002), to the

“culture-led regeneration” of big projects, or small urban neighbourhoods (Evans, G., 2009), several scholars dealt with the topic of innovation within the urban space, starting from knowledge and creativity (Drucker, P., 1998; Bell, D., 1999).

The emerging primary challenge for them is to enable and support ecosystems that enhance knowledge flows and innovation activities.

Thus, a sort of urbanisation of innovation is occurring, shifting from “suburban corridors and science parks to inner-cities areas” in order to take advantage of the “close connectivity among people” (Parisi, L. & Biancuzzo, L., 2021).

It is a paradigm shift requiring global outlooks and local specific actions, where the human capital emerges as the best productive asset, as highlighted firstly by Marshall (1890) and, later on by Jacobs (1969), who stressed the importance of having diverse low-cost areas for the first stages of firms for boosting innovation.

Taking this framework as a starting point, the urban level will be the desired object of the study, in which it will be addressed the explanatory question of how the transformations dictated by innovation occur in the context of the knowledge economy. Crucial physical characteristics of innovation districts will be identified accordingly.

Information that will be gathered from observations, exploratory interviews to key stakeholders, and on-desk data will allow to outline the main features and factors of success of the mentioned spaces of innovation.

The purpose of this study is, then, to explore the spatial hubs of transformation within the knowledge economy and to understand their performance on the whole ecosystem of innovation.

~~The analysis of a case study will be the core of the approach, because of the necessity to understand the forces activated in the emerging innovation hubs.~~

The manuscript introduces and defines the concept of "laboratorisation of cities," a cutting-edge urban development paradigm that emphasises cities as dynamic laboratories for innovation and experimentation.

An in-depth analysis of Boston, a prominent global city at the forefront of the innovation wave, is provided as a case study to illustrate the principles of this process of laboratorisation of cities.

The paper takes an interdisciplinary approach by drawing from urban planning, architecture, innovation studies, and social sciences to offer a comprehensive understanding of the complex processes at play in city transformation and discusses policy implications for urban planners, policymakers, and city stakeholders, offering insights into how cities can harness the power of design to drive innovation, economic growth, and sustainable development.

The study may then shed light on global urbanisation trends, emphasising the importance of creative and innovative urban design in addressing the challenges posed by rapid urbanisation, such as population growth and resource management.

The study's implications range from informing international urban development strategies to influencing regional economic planning and national policies. Its insights into the relationship between design, innovation, and urban development can have far-reaching effects on how cities and regions approach their development in an increasingly knowledge-driven world.

Useful lessons will be drawn from the analysed case study, allowing to define precious tools for policymakers, in the form of a range of factors that define the broad strategy able to implement the model successfully.

Finally, the work offers a forward-looking perspective on the future of laboratorisation of cities and the evolving role of design, providing a roadmap for cities aiming to position themselves as global innovation hubs.

The exploratory character of this contribution implies also several limitations, reflected mainly in the methodological aspect. In particular, it should be highlighted the limitedness in the number of observations and interviewed stakeholders. This has made the results modestly significant under a statistical point of view. Thus, for future research it would be more valuable to broaden the adopted sample for the interviews and increase the number of observations. Moreover, it would be valuable to deepen even more the climate for growth that is necessary for spurring the innovation spaces in the context of the knowledge economy. Regarding the Local Economic Development framework, it would have been useful to expand on the external economic forces that influence it.

Literature review

Cities as experimental laboratories

Cities today present economies of density and interactions and try to balance economy, technology, society, and culture (Marin, M., 2015). They are acting as blenders creating “a built environment that promotes connectivity and collaboration” based on the “networking assets” (Mohl, B., 2016), becoming the theatres to improve the economy, working on all the possible existing resources (Marin, M., 2015).

The focus on proximity, defined by the economist Enrico Moretti (2012) as thick labour market, is expressed by the match between employers and employees and is mainly due to the fact that “ideas need a tight ecosystem that fosters creative growth” (Cairncross, F., 2001). Thus, geographical proximity is a “prerequisite to make learning and innovation successful” (Butzin, A., & Widmaier, B., 2012). Innovation, then, goes hand in hand with density that allows the sharing of ideas and collaborations.

Some urban centres are then becoming rich and complex spaces consisting of intricate interrelationships which raise the issue of the “chosen space”, about where people want to work (Pais, I., 2013). If before the social capital was the output of companies and organisations, today, proximity and the interrelations between people are precise inputs and goals of companies. The shift has been from digital relations to physical spaces. The social interactions within these spaces benefit innovation, productivity, and the territorial development, improving the social innovation aspect (Pais, I., 2013). Design emerges as an essential feature in this process of “laboratorisation of cities”, the fulcrum allowing cities to develop prosperously by creating new spaces, welcoming open innovation, through density and proximity (Katz, B., & Wagner, J., 2014).

Accordingly, many cities worldwide have moved from their industrial past to become knowledge cities, adopting strategies able to trigger innovation and thrive local economies. It is a paradigm defined as Knowledge-Based Urban Development (KBUD) (Esmailpoorarabi et al., 2020), which leverages specific new physical spaces, including Innovation Districts (American Institute of Architects, 2013), designed as the main setting of knowledge-based dynamics (Yigitcanlar, T. & Lönnqvist, A., 2013) and innovation.

The KBUD approach intends to catalyse economic success, sustainable environments, governance, socio-spatial order to city hubs, where the production and flow of knowledge is boosted, resulting in knowledge cities (Yigitcanlar, T., & Bulu, M., 2016; Bulu, M., 2014; Yigitcanlar, 2014). As a matter of fact, highest specialisation rates in knowledge-intensive services are found in large urban areas which also exhibit the highest levels of innovation (Capello, R., et al., 2012). The focus then is not only on

the creation of knowledge cities, but also on the development of the geography of innovation (Yigitcanlar, T., & Bulu, M., 2015).

The concept of innovation serves as a fundamental element in all conversations evolving around urban management. The research and innovation segment of cities is considered as a pivotal aspect of urban marketing, acting as a key driver of economic growth (Bevilacqua, C., Parisi, L., Biancuzzo, L., 2018; Vesalon, L. & Creţan, R., 2019).

Complex economic and political issues are thought to be solved as well by these spaces of knowledge and innovation, making them the panacea of different issues, including unemployment rates and regional industry issues (Yigitcanlar et al., 2015). This explains why urban planners look at them as precious tools to encourage city development strategies and economic growth (Fikirkoca, A. & Saritas, O., 2012).

The Innovation District model

The above-mentioned spaces of innovation are believed to be a crucial factor of the knowledge economy, especially innovation districts (Esmaeilpoorarabi et al., 2020; Etzkowitz, H. and Leydesdorff, L., 2000). Therefore, it is necessary to study all their development processes to obtain a holistic vision of their design and mechanisms.

The model of Innovation Districts, as theorised by Katz, B., & Wagner, J. (2014) is changing the industrial landscape, proposing the necessary mix of innovative companies, incubators, co-working spaces, public spaces and experimental residences, for the whole communities and not just for knowledge workers (Davenport, S., 2005), giving new shapes to the relations between public and private lives.

These areas catalyse anchor institutions, clusters of companies, incubators, start-ups, accelerators, in an environment able to boost open collaboration through compact, mixed-use neighbourhoods, accommodating “live, work, play” activities within a walking distance, in underutilised or distressed areas, close to city cores (Katz, B., & Wagner, J., 2014). They have been implemented since 2000 as place-based policies aiming at regenerating entire portions of city centres while promoting innovation and triggering knowledge economies (Katz, B., & Wagner, J., 2014; Morisson, 2014).

Based on the theories of agglomeration (Duranton and Puga, 2001; Jacobs, 1969; Marshall, 1890; Porter, 1990), these models leverage the aggregation of talented people in specific quarters and their exchange of ideas and information dynamically spurring processes of innovation (Hall, P., 2003).

They are defined as important models boosting innovation, urban regeneration (Drucker et al., 2019), human capital potential, and economic growth, also by putting capital investments into the weakest neighbourhoods (Kayanan, C. M., 2021) leveraging three main assets: economic (innovation drivers, neighbourhood-building amenities...) physical (synergic public and private spaces) and networking, that create, at their intersection, an innovation ecosystem (figure 1), that mingles education, housing, entertainment and commercial facilities with working amenities (Katz, B., & Wagner, J., 2014; Kayanan, C. M., 2021).

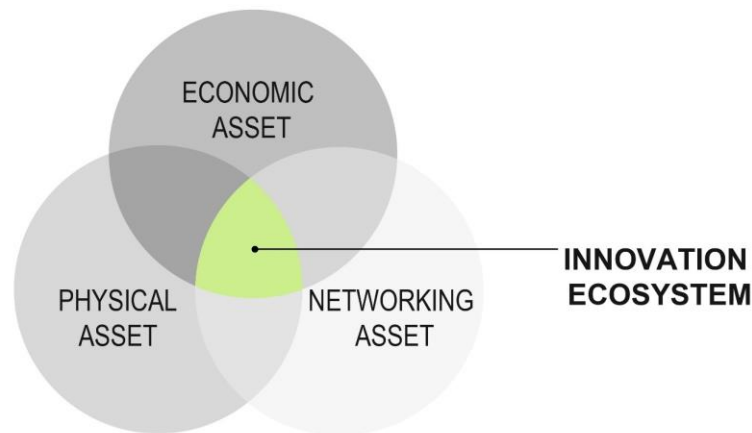


Figure 1: The innovation ecosystem output. Source: retrieved and adapted by the authors from Katz, B., & Wagner, J. (2014).

The innovation district model is built on these existing policy tools (Kayanan, C. M., 2021). Public-private partnerships as leading development models (Parisi L. & Biancuzzo, L., 2021; Sagalyn, L.B, 2007) together with tax relief programs stand at the core of the financing mechanisms of these spaces of innovation (Weber, R., 2002).

Three are the main typologies of the model, namely, “anchor-plus” (based on a mixed-use redevelopment of a downtown, or a midtown area, focused on a leading institution in central cities), “re-imagined urban area” (located in former industrial areas, infrastructured, along waterfronts and close to the downtown of cities) and “urbanised science park” (the transformation of isolated suburban or exurban areas) (figure 2) (Katz B. & Wagner J., 2014).

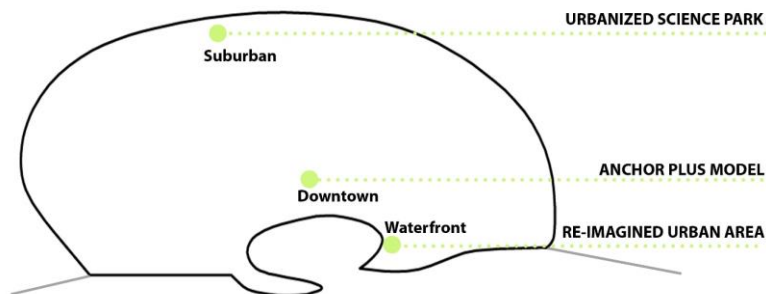


Figure 2: Typologies of Innovation Districts. Source: retrieved and adapted by the authors from Katz, B., & Wagner, J. (2014).

This urban model contrasts the one that dominated the past fifty years and more, which was based on the landscape of innovation typical of the Silicon Valley, made of suburban corridors, close to isolated campuses, often car-oriented, without the necessary mixed-use approach. It is a landscape that is changing at a quick rate (Kreutz, C., 2016) and is aimed mainly at potentiating urban economies, transforming cities in laboratories for boosting changes and innovation. They facilitate the knowledge spill-overs and the exchange of ideas among the community of innovators (O’Sullivan, A., 2012) and can be promoted by different actors, focusing on a neighbourhood scale, or a group of people, or a targeted portion of cities.

Companies, research centres, start-ups, public and private actors, universities, share their know-how, thanks to the creation of the above mentioned “third places” (Oldenburg, R., 1989), in a sort of “third industrial revolution” (Rifkin, J., 2011).

The direct consequences of this “choreography of collisions” (Scola, N., 2014) regard the democratisation of production and the reshoring phenomenon. The local is then better projected into the global and makes cities more attractive and small and medium enterprises are the most inclined towards these new tendencies (Cantafio, G. & Parisi, L., 2021; Donyavi, S. et al., 2022; Marin, M., 2015; Donyavi, S. et al., 2023a; Donyavi, S. et al., 2023b).

At the same time, though, criticism regarding the potential risk for gentrification, displacement, spatial isolation, and housing unaffordability have been raised by some scholars (Zandiatashbar, A., & Kayanan, C. M., 2020). This is paired with a few critics evolving around the view of innovation districts as tools for neoliberal urban economic development, as key stakeholders, including urban planners and municipal authorities, embraced them to boost economic growth in reaction to the construction downturn caused by the global financial crisis (Kayanan, C. M., 2021).

Recent works started already to acknowledge these critics, including the book by Richard Florida that shows how the same forces that boosted the “back-to-the-city” movement have generated some challenges leaving many cities stagnate. The superstar cities are then just one demonstration of a deep crisis in the newest urbanised knowledge economy (Florida, R., 2017).

Methodology

Information for the purpose of this manuscript is gathered from observations, exploratory interviews to key stakeholders, and on-desk data.

At the outset the intention was to conduct a longitudinal investigation in order to be able to collect data and information from various stakeholders who are involved in different capacities in the innovation space in Boston, representing the chosen case study. Five stakeholders have been selected by adopting a purposeful sampling as a technique, as respondents play a prominent role in relation to the selected case study. This allowed to grasp an understanding of the processes on the ground from key actors. Respondents (Table 1) were identified on the basis of their area of work.

In particular, exploratory interviews were undertaken with senior managers, strategic initiatives managers, executive directors and deputy directors working in the greater Boston area.

The semi-structured face-to-face interviews were divided into three parts: one focused on the physical aspects of innovation spaces, including questions evolving around the role of innovation ecosystems, successful industrial clusters and role of anchor institutions, the second part exploring economic growth policies linked to urban regeneration policies and market-driven programs of real estates and the third one expanding more on specific agendas implemented in the areas of innovation spaces.

Table 1: Stakeholders’ profiles. Source: authors’ elaboration (2022).

Stakeholder	Interviewee profile	Expertise	Date of interview	Methodology
1	Public Agency	External Relations	June 30, 2016	Face-to-face interview
2	Local Government	Urban and Regional Planner	June 16, 2016	Face-to-face interview
3	Public-Private Agency	Strategy Planner	April 13, 2016	Face-to-face interview

4	Private Sector	Development Management	April 14, 2016	Face-to-face interview
5	Non-Profit Organisation	Strategy Planner, Community Engagement	June 24, 2016	Face-to-face interview
6	Local Government	Urban and Regional Planner	May 10, 2020	Face-to-face interview
7	Public-Private Agency	Strategy Planner	May 15, 2021	Face-to-face interview
8	Private Sector	Development Management	May 9, 2020	Face-to-face interview
9	Non-Profit Organisation	Community Engagement	June 10, 2021	Face-to-face interview
10	Public Agency	External Relations	June 12, 2021	Face-to-face interview

Findings from site observations and interviews will be presented in the next sections. These will support the elements analysed in the literature review and will highlight new insights.

Boston’s Innovation District

Being among the largest cities in the United States, Boston has a profile of a city that is growing, with an increase in the foreign-born population (United States Department of Commerce, 2014), which represents a precious source of innovation and economic growth depending also on the character of Boston as a mecca for education (Parisi L. & Eger, J., 2020; public agency representative, personal communication, June 30, 2016).

The year 2008 with the market collapse represents a key turning point for the city, especially under the planning regulation lens. The old planning made by the *Boston Redevelopment Authority (BRA*, now known as *Boston Planning & Development Agency*) back in the late ‘90s, in fact, has been deeply revised to accommodate the city needs and features, such as the high concentration of young adults (local government representative, personal communication, June 16, 2016).

Over the past few years several innovation-oriented policies have been implemented (table 2) in order to boost territorial growth through urban regeneration processes (Bevilacqua, C. *et al.*, 2017).

Table 2: Innovation-oriented policies implemented in Boston over the past few years. Source: adapted from Bevilacqua, C. *et al.* (2017).

Geographical level	Innovation-oriented policy initiative	Main objective	Start Year
City of Boston	LifeTech Boston	Foster the growth of Boston's life sciences and high technology sectors.	2004

	Boston Innovation District	Transform the South Boston waterfront area in an urban environment that fosters innovation, collaboration, and entrepreneurship.	2010
	Neighbourhood Innovation District	Support neighbourhood residents, existing business and start-ups in the creation of innovation.	2014

In 2010, then, the city of Boston with the *BRA* pushed to transform the underutilised, former industrial area of South Boston called Seaport District, launching the Innovation District initiative (Bevilacqua, C. *et al.*, 2017) with the aim of generating “an ecosystem of innovation and entrepreneurship” (Rodriguez et al., 2015).

The intent of the public administration was from the outset to bring people in the former port area and push a mixed neighbourhood (Non-Profit Organisation representative, personal communication, June 24, 2016) able to spur global competition for companies, new ideas and ways of working, creating new jobs and retaining local talents.

The *BRA* started looking at working spaces similar to laboratories (local government representative, personal communication, May 10, 2020) in order to launch a series of collaborative open spaces and organisations. These included co-working spaces and job training companies, able to trigger the necessary sets of skills for the innovation economy (Urban Land Institute, 2014).

The largest undeveloped area in the city, then, started to become a vital microcosm. The physical characteristics of Boston’s waterfront, including its crossroads character, played an important role in selecting the area for a development project becoming an economic engine (Hacin + Associates, Inc., 2014).

This urban regeneration area, under the name of innovation, developed around the District Hall building, a place to network (local government representative, personal communication, June 16, 2016), viewed as “Boston’s First Public Innovation Centre” (Rodriguez, H. et al., 2015). This has been followed by the provision of flexible spaces, cultural amenities, new workspaces (Hacin + Associates, Inc., 2014).

In terms of land use, the total developed space in 2013 accounted about 24 million square feet, with an increase of 73% since 2000 (MassDot, 2015). As illustrated in Figure 3, while in the year 2000 the area was dominated for the 65% by the industrial and manufacturing sectors, from the year 2000 to the year 2013 there was an increase in the office (from 26% to 42%), residential (from 1% to 6%), convention (from 0% to 5%) and hotel (from 2% to 7%) uses, with a decrease in the manufacturing, industrial and maritime sections (from 65% to 33%) (Parisi L. & Eger, J., 2020; MassDot, 2015).

Port activities and industrial uses are still present, occupying about one third of the waterfront land (MassDot, 2015), confirming the fact that Innovation Districts encourage a balanced mix of land uses (Morisson, 2015), in 24/7 vibrant neighbourhoods based on the creation of a “Live, Work, Play” hub (Hacin + Associates, Inc., 2014). In the next paragraphs the district will be analysed according to these three categories.

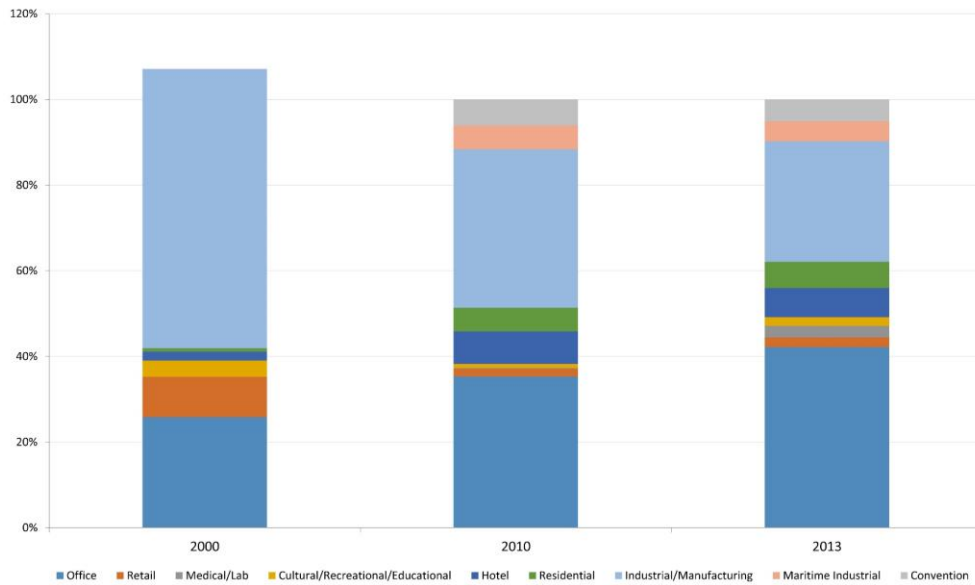


Figure 3: and use comparison. Source: authors' elaboration (2016), based on the *Boston Redevelopment Authority* data.

Case study results

Live

The Seaport District started to shape itself as a neighbourhood in 2010 (public agency representative, personal communication, June 12, 2021) attracting progressively more residents at a moderate density (1,231 households per square mile) (Florida, R. & King, K., M., 2016) and a housing occupancy relatively high, but lower than the city's average (77% against 92%) (United States Department of Commerce, 2015).

About 60% of the housing units appeared after the year 2000, more than 60% of the householders moved into the units after 2010 and more than 70% of people living in the district are non-family households (United States Department of Commerce, 2015).

The *BRA* plan included 12,000 new residential units, dedicating up to the 15% to workforce housing, using different models, such as co-housings and micro-units with studios (local government representative, personal communication, May 10, 2020) and another 15% to affordable accommodations (Rodriguez, H. et al., 2015).

Despite housing projects and other facilities have moved forward (Katz, B., & Wagner, J., 2014), residents have been waiting for the basic neighbourhood amenities, such as grocery stores for long time (local government representative, personal communication, June 16, 2016; Baker, M. R. et al., 2012). As shown in Figure 4, in fact, half of the area can almost be considered a "food desert" due to the lack of access to major grocery stores and healthy food options (on-field observations; Baker, M. R., et al. 2012).

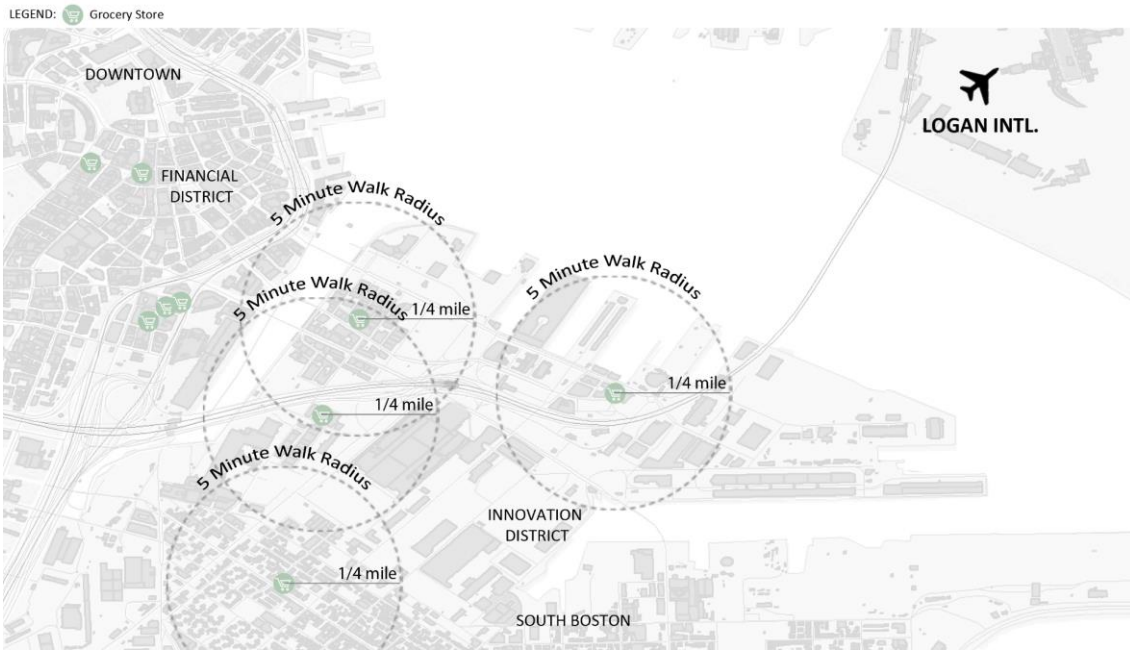


Figure 4: access to grocery stores. Source: authors' elaboration based on on-field observations, 2016.

The district presents the profile of a moderate “walkable and transit-friendly” neighbourhood, that is improving its performances (Florida, R. & King, K., M., 2016). As pictured in Figure 5, yet, despite the important role played by the transportation system in developing the area (Katz, B., & Wagner, J., 2014; Kayanan, C. M., 2019), the public transit system is still not adequate for serving the current and forecasted improvement of the area.



Figure 5: Transportation system. Source: authors' elaboration based on data from MBTA, Seaport Transportation Management Association, Hubway, 2016.

By focusing on the pedestrian volumes in the area, these vary consistently and both public and private actors aim to see a substantial pedestrian growth in the seaport

area and are studying the pedestrian patterns (local government representative, personal communication, June 16, 2016). Figure 6 shows the pedestrian volume by intersection for the peak hours (MassDot, 2015).



Figure 6: Pedestrian volume by intersection for the peak hours. Source: authors’ elaboration based on the *South Boston Waterfront Sustainable Transportation Plan 2015*.

Work

A rising number of companies are considering moving to compact, rich in amenities areas close to city centres focusing on the possibility to congregate and innovate (Florida, R., 2014; Morisson, A., 2015).

The innovation district in Boston is stimulating the economic growth of the whole city system, becoming an essential catalyst for new companies. More than 200 firms have been established creating around 5,000 new occupations (Johnson, D., 2016; Parisi L. & Eger, J., 2020).

The ecosystem that has been developed include workspaces, public spaces, co-working spaces, incubators and non-profit organisations (Non-Profit Organisation representative, personal communication, June 24, 2016), with about 40% of firms in the area sharing spaces (Rodriguez, H. et al., 2015).

Observations and interviews confirmed what was theorised at the beginning of this research, namely, that innovation districts get attached to whole innovation ecosystems (Katz, B., & Wagner, J., 2014). Figure 7 shows this innovation ecosystem reflecting Mayor Menino’s “vision for an industry-agnostic community that collaborates and innovates”, open to all kind of industries of different sizes (Rodriguez, H. et al., 2015). Proximity is the key (Hacin + Associates, Inc., 2014) and this is confirmed by the closeness of businesses as the two-walk radius fixed in the centroid of the district show.

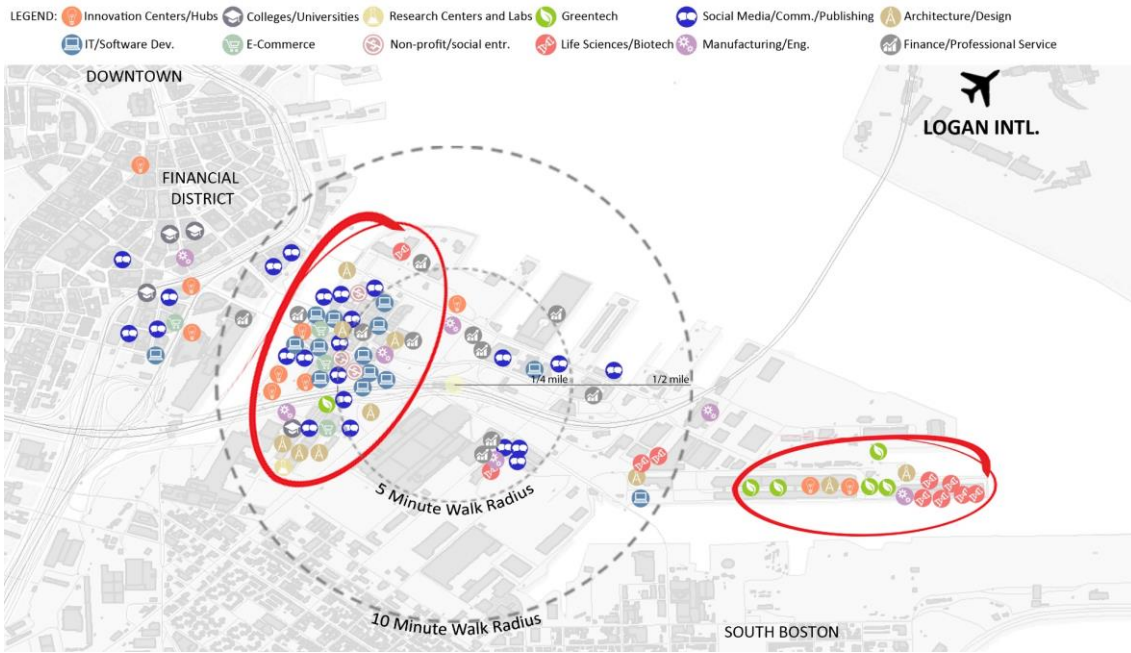


Figure 7: Innovation ecosystem’s clusters. Source: authors’ elaboration based on on-field and on-desk data (InnovationDistrict.org), 2016.

The strong presence of the financial sectors is due to the proximity to the financial district. Accordingly, office occupations, together with education, legal, community services, arts and media occupations employ the 44% of the total workforce (Figure 8). Technology companies “have contributed (to a) 30% of new job growth”, creative industries to the 21% and Greentech and Life Sciences, that are growing, brought the 16% of the new jobs of the area (cityofboston, 2013).

Employment by Sector

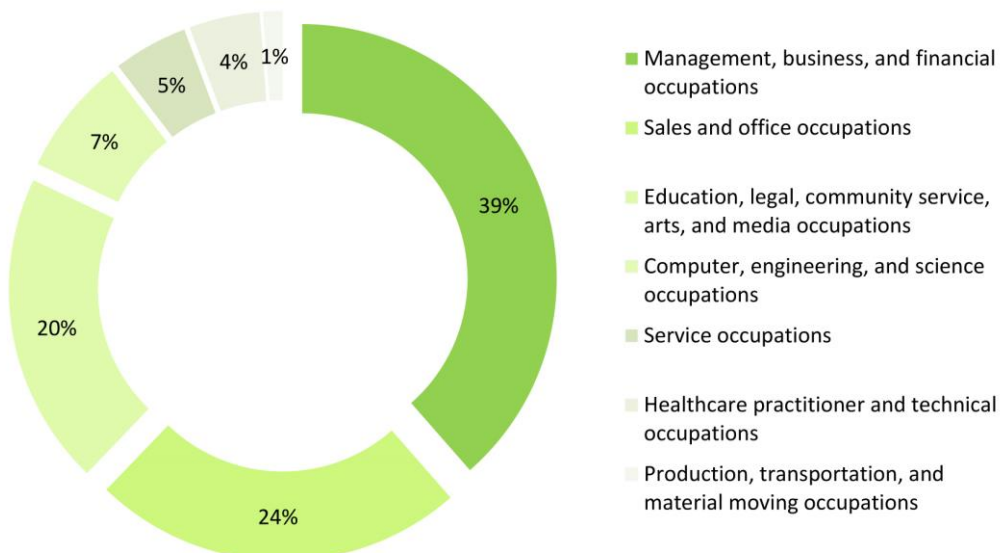


Figure 81: Employment by sector in the Boston Innovation District. Source: authors’ elaboration based on data from the United States Department of Commerce, 2015.

Play

The area is active because is full of innovation spaces, but also coffee shops, restaurants and bars, intended especially for allowing the community of innovators to interact (Non-Profit Organisation representative, personal communication, June 10, 2021; Private Sector representative, personal communication, April 14, 2016), trying to reproduce the ecosystem of innovation found in other areas of Boston, such as Kendall Square (Private Sector representative, personal communication, May 9, 2020).

Thus, the winning model is the one using the social approach for spurring innovation (Public-Private Agency representatives, personal communication, May 15, 2021). Figure 9 shows the social assets of the district, where companies function like restaurants and, according to the Game Theory, they work better if they are close to each other (Brickley, J., Smith, C., & Zimmerman, J., 2000; Public-Private Agency representatives, personal communication, April 13, 2016).



Figure 9: Social Assets map. Source: authors' elaboration based on on-desk data (GoogleMaps, BRA), 2016.

Figure 10 illustrates a *Play Map*, including the main cultural anchors of the area, together with art galleries and laboratories, green spaces, and visitor attractions.



Figure 102: Play map. Source: authors' elaboration based on on-field research and on-desk data, 2016.

Proximity and culture are playing the major role in this development, connecting and inspiring communities (Hacin + Associates, Inc., 2014). Further discussion and interpretation of the above information will be deepened in the next section.

Discussion

What emerged from the previous analysis is the importance of the public involvement for the success of the innovation district policy. The innovation district demonstrates that cities “are better positioned than state and federal agencies to find new ways to collaborate to implement public services”. The Boston Innovation District is managed by the main public planning agency, namely, the *BRA*, which partially funds the project and, through public-private partnership with corporations, helps to “ease the financial burden of the project on the city’s budget” (NLC, 2015).

The public sector acted as the main operator guaranteeing the economic development of the context, also through the attraction of private investments, the creation of jobs and the provision of the necessary services (Britto, N., 2015). In doing so, it used some development tools that are considered more traditional, such as the zoning regulations, which has been changed to accommodate innovation (local government representative, personal communication, June 16, 2016), “the development of physical infrastructure” and the tax relief programs (Britto, N., 2015), such as the *Tax Increment Financing* (TIF) approved in the year 2011. Thanks to the latter real estate taxes (Rodriguez, H. et al., 2015), it has been possible to attract businesses in the area and increment tax revenues used to fund specific public projects (Britto, N., 2015). Furthermore, a few parts of the district are included in a Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ), eliminating duties and allowing the manufacturing of products using domestic or foreign parts (massport.com).

Since the city of Boston has led the project, this brought to a sort of identification between the district and the city, allowing to the neighbourhood to “develop organically” (Rodriguez, H. et al., 2015), following the market forces (Britto,

N., 2015) and setting the momentum for spreading innovation throughout the city (Rodriguez, H. et al., 2015).

The innovation district in Boston, then, is the demonstration of a clear public intention to regenerate the area. The “spatial matrix” created results in a dynamic living laboratory implementing built-environment goals. “The public entrepreneurship approach” facilitated the process making it more efficient in unlocking robust partnerships and synergies with non-profit organisations and private sector (Bevilacqua, C., Parisi, L., Biancuzzo, L., 2018).

It also emerges the specific intention to develop the social infrastructures and build up a community able to meet the needs of all the different actors that play a role in the district (Britto, N., 2015; non-profit organisation representative, personal communication, June 24, 2016).

This explains why the district leverages the educational aspect for spurring innovation, but also strengthening the sense of community. This interaction with the educational institutions allows to have a pool of talented people that mingle with businesses.

Another aspect that has been triggered from the outset regards the aim to provide an adequate cultural framework.

It emerges that the innovation district works better if it gets attached to an existing prepared ecosystem, and an anchor institution is essential to shape the community of innovators (Bevilacqua, C., Parisi, L., Biancuzzo, L., 2018).

The main factors of success that can be extrapolated from the analysed case study are summarised below (figure 11).



Figure 11: Factors of success. Source: Authors’ elaboration, 2016.

Accordingly, it is suggested the broad strategy to implement the model, representing the implications for tailoring successful Innovation District policies. It comes from the hierarchisation of the above outlined factors of success (figure 12).

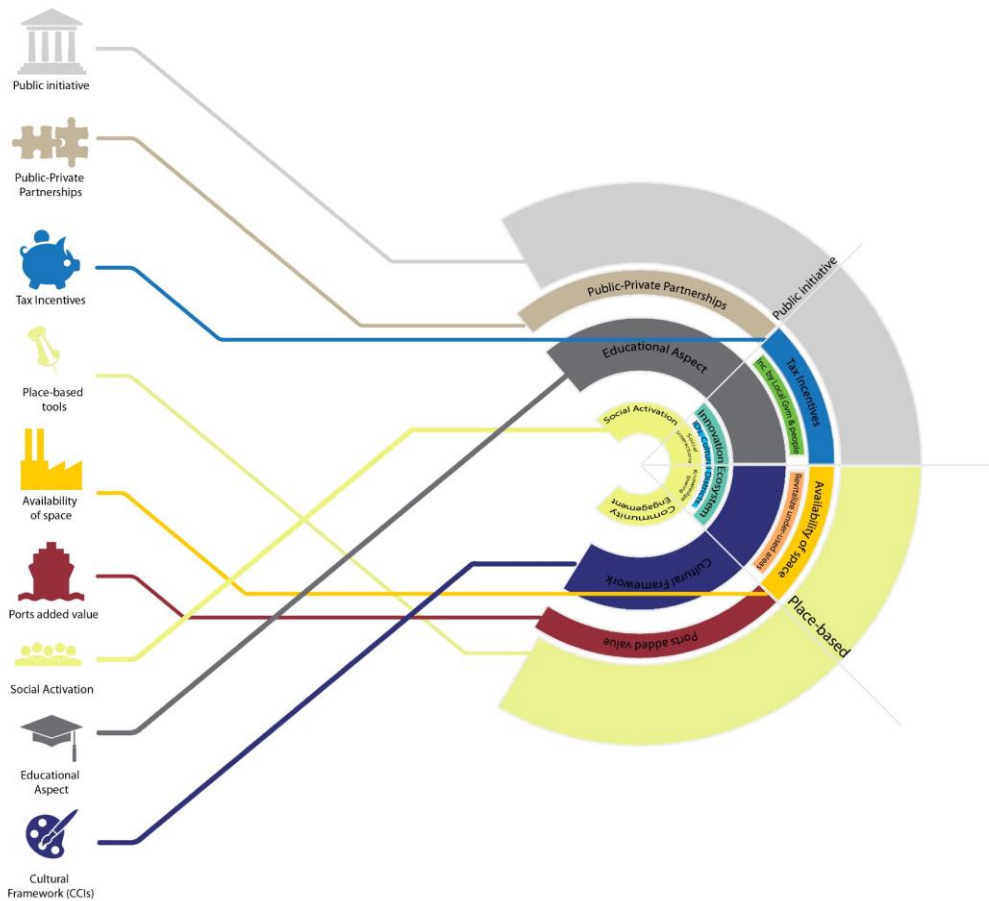


Figure 12: The broad strategy for tailoring successful policies. Source: Authors' elaboration, 2016.

The outermost circle represents the general framework, including the necessity of a place-based approach, strengthening the specificities of the place, and of a consistent role of the city. Clusters of businesses within the districts of innovation, take time to grow being a long-term strategy, meaning that a strong public support, together with a political and economic stability, is necessary.

The second circle includes tools and physical characteristics. As a matter of fact, under the public initiative umbrella, there are the Public-Private Partnerships and the Tax Incentive system. Under the other umbrella referring to the place-based necessity, the availability of spaces, declined into the revitalisation of under-used, parts of the city, and the pre-existence of facilities, that makes the interventions more feasible.

The third circle, instead, includes the prerogatives of the interventions, namely, the educational aspect and the cultural framework. The educational framework of a place adds the necessary intellectual capital to the model.

At the core of the intervention, there is the social activation, together with community engagement, knowledge sharing process and social interactions.

The manuscript's policy implications extend far beyond the confines of Boston then. Its insights are poised to inform international urban development strategies, influence regional economic planning, and shape national policies. By elucidating the intricate relationship between design, innovation, and urban development, the manuscript empowers cities and regions to navigate the challenges of a knowledge-driven world effectively.

Conclusions

The purpose of this study was to explore the spatial hubs of transformation within the knowledge economy, understanding their performance within the whole ecosystem of innovation.

For this reason, the role of cities within the knowledge economy has been investigated, as, based on the literature, they are the physical hubs where innovation, progress and economic development occur (Hall, P., & Pfeiffer, U., 2002).

One of the main initial assumptions was that the new geography of economy is based mainly on highly specialised professional activities, geographically concentrated in urban contexts (Sassen, S., 2011). The explored literature suggested that design can facilitate these processes, by creating spatial, compact hubs, often close to the city centre.

These innovation spaces emerged, then, as contemporary industrial districts, leveraging the importance of being in clusters, using the proximity principle for triggering innovation.

This process has been called here for the first time “laboratorisation of cities” and it has been documented how it is connected with the ad hoc evolving role of design, providing a roadmap for cities aiming to position themselves as global innovation hubs.

The manuscript is grounded on a single case study approach, based on which it has become clear that the development trajectories of innovation spaces are founded on the belief that cities can provide the necessary hummus for developing strategies able to get the most out of both urbanisation and knowledge workforce.

Density emerges as the main ingredient for spurring an open concept of innovation, minimising risks and creating ecosystems that have the potential to turn into economic engines.

The concept of density can be adapted to the dimensions of time and space as well, to provide knowledge workers with a seamless milieu to spend much time as possible in the enclosed bubble of the innovation district.

In line with the explored literature, the study confirmed that the development of the knowledge economy is enabled by different factors blended together. The successful ones that define the broad strategy able to implement innovation spaces confirmed that the place features matter the most to achieve competitiveness and socioeconomic positive outputs.

What emerged from the analysed case study in Boston is that a provision of a new governance was necessary for its innovation district. Strong public-private partnerships encouraged the development of new initiatives and several non-profit organisations financed local start-ups.

City officials and agencies played a crucial role in determining the city's innovation priorities and strategies, showing a significant power in shaping the direction of innovation by influencing policies related to zoning, land use, and economic development, which in turn affected the distribution of resources and opportunities. Developers and property owners' decisions regarding where to invest in development projects then impacted the physical landscape of the city, leading to changes in informal areas.

Large tech companies, start-ups, and research institutions, then, had a substantial influence on the local economy and job market. They shaped the demand for talent, impact property values, and contributed to the transformation of entire neighbourhoods.

Innovation then led to job creation and economic opportunities, benefiting some residents in informal areas. For example, local tech training programs or community initiatives helped to bridge the digital divide and provide valuable skills to underserved communities.

On the other side, though, the influx of highly skilled professionals and tech companies drove up property values, making it harder for residents in informal areas to afford housing. This resulted in displacement and increased socio-economic inequality. In essence, the impact of innovation on informal areas in Boston, as in many other cities, disclose itself as a complex process that can be shaped by various power relations and socio-economic factors. Policymakers and community leaders often grapple with the challenge of ensuring that innovation benefits all residents and mitigates the negative consequences of rapid urban development.

This research, then, emphasises that innovation spaces seem to be living a new phase which is mainly about big corporations acquiring entire portions of cities and start-up companies and emerging businesses needing incubation (Sassen, S., 2015). Over time the area became more about the expansion of the city itself (Mohl, B., 2016), spurring an infill development within the urban system. The innovation district model emerged as a stretching exercise of the city, with the potential to boost the desired vibrant and dynamic environment able to attract even more investments and talent workforce. This way, the entire city could potentially become a stage for the knowledge economy.

Winners of this process certainly are highly skilled professionals, such as tech experts, researchers and innovators, entrepreneurs and startups that can easily access funding, mentorship, and networking opportunities, real estate developers, since as it emerged, as the city grows and attracts talent and businesses, property values tend to increase, universities and research institutions that thrive in innovative cities, as they attract talent, funding, and collaborations, and finally large technology companies which often establish a presence in innovative cities to tap into the local talent pool and stay at the forefront of innovation.

At the same time, as previously highlighted, the “back-to-the-city” movement have generated some challenges within what can be deemed to be a deep crisis in the newest urbanised knowledge economy (Florida, R., 2017). Crisis that leaves some losers behind the scenes, including low-skilled workers who might face limited job prospects and lower wages, contributing to income inequality, long-time residents as gentrification and rising property values can displace them leading to community fragmentation and social tensions, small businesses, since, while some startups thrive, small businesses without a competitive edge in the knowledge economy may struggle to survive in the face of competition from larger, tech-oriented companies.

Additionally, vulnerable populations may face increased challenges, as rising costs and limited access to affordable housing and services can exacerbate social inequalities. Cities that transition to a knowledge-based economy may see declines in traditional industries like manufacturing and agriculture, as seen in figure 3 related to the land use comparison in the city of Boston potentially leading to job losses and economic disruptions in these sectors.

In essence, the impact of innovation in cities like Boston is quite complex and multifaceted, and policymakers often strive to address these challenges and ensure that the benefits of innovation are more equitably distributed among city residents.

International, regional, and national implications of the study

Findings of this study can serve as a valuable reference for urban planners, policymakers, and researchers in cities around the world. Understanding how design and innovation intersect in urban development can inform strategies for fostering innovation hubs globally.

The study may shed light on global urbanisation trends, emphasising the importance of creative and innovative urban design in addressing the challenges posed by rapid urbanisation, such as population growth and resource management.

The research can contribute to discussions on urban competitiveness and the role of design in enhancing the attractiveness and competitiveness of cities on the global stage.

It can provide insights into how cities can position themselves as innovation leaders.

At the regional level, the study can inform economic development agencies and regional planners about the potential benefits of fostering innovation districts and the role of design in this process. This knowledge can be applied to stimulate economic growth and job creation.

The case study of Boston can be used for comparisons with other regional cities. It can help neighbouring cities understand how Boston's innovation ecosystem evolved and identify potential strategies for their own development.

Regions with multiple cities can explore collaborative initiatives to create innovation ecosystems. This study can encourage regional cooperation and the sharing of best practices in fostering innovation hubs.

The influence can be seen in federal urban development policies and funding allocation as well as the manuscript can inform discussions on how federal agencies can support cities in fostering innovation, potentially leading to the allocation of resources for urban innovation initiatives.

National education and research institutions can benefit from the study's insights into the role of universities and research centres in driving innovation. This could lead to discussions about supporting higher education as a driver of regional and national innovation.

At the national level, the research can contribute to discussions on enhancing the economic competitiveness of the United States. It can inform strategies for leveraging design and innovation to stimulate economic growth and global competitiveness.

Implications for Emerging Economies

Emerging economies can glean valuable lessons from the case study explored in this work as well.

Boston's success in innovation is closely tied to its world-renowned universities and research centres. Emerging economies can learn the importance of investing in higher education and research institutions as drivers of innovation. Establishing strong academic institutions can in fact attract talent, foster research, and incubate innovation.

Boston's innovation ecosystem thrives on collaboration between academia, industry, and government. This means that emerging economies can encourage partnerships and collaborations between these sectors to create an environment where ideas can flourish, and innovations can be commercialised effectively.

Boston's support for startups and entrepreneurship has been pivotal in its innovation journey. Emerging economies can establish startup incubators, accelerators, and access to venture capital to nurture and grow new businesses. A supportive ecosystem for entrepreneurs can stimulate innovation.

The study emphasises the role of design in shaping innovation districts. Emerging economies can prioritise urban planning that encourages mixed-use spaces, green infrastructure, and creative environments that facilitate knowledge exchange and innovation.

Learning from Boston's experiences, emerging economies can proactively implement policies that protect vulnerable populations, preserve affordable housing, and ensure that the benefits of innovation are distributed more equitably.

Boston's success is partly attributed to government policies that encourage innovation. These policies can be studied to create a conducive regulatory environment, offer tax incentives for research and development, and provide grants for innovative projects.

Learning from this case study then emerging economies should also invest in modern infrastructure to support the growth of innovation hubs.

They can work on cultivating a culture that is open to experimentation and learning from failures rather than penalising them. They can further learn the importance of fostering international linkages and attracting a diverse pool of talent to fuel innovation.

Recommendations for future studies and limitations

Future research should focus on the contribution of these spaces to the whole city life and on the mutual economic benefits that could be triggered as an effect.

The exploratory character of this contribution implies also other limitations, reflected mainly in the methodological aspect. In particular, it should be highlighted the fact that limited number of observations and interviews makes the results modestly significant under a statistical point of view. Thus, for future research it would be more valuable to broaden the adopted sample for the interviews and increase the number of observations. Moreover, it would be valuable to deepen even more the climate for growth that is necessary for spurring the innovation spaces in the knowledge economy.

Regarding the Local Economic Development framework, it would have been useful to expand on the external economic forces that influence it.

Moreover, regarding the highlighted factors of success of innovation districts, it should specify that these elements emerged as being place specific, which make it difficult to generalise them.

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