

My role in the Vancouver innovation ecosystem

lineups in transportation

lost time

pollution

paper waste/manual work



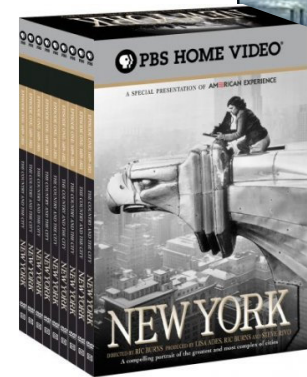
technological solution

+ US/Canada Policy Changes

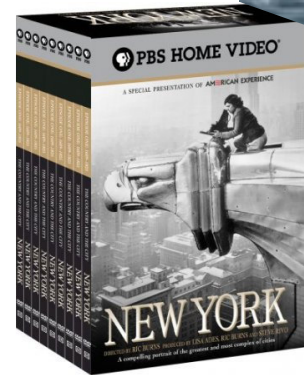


**better planning and
processes in facilities globally**

An Economy That Works for All..and *Innovates*



An Economy That Works for All...and *Innovates*



fixing broken sails



skills in working with fabrics



**garment industry
+ fashion**

We Need to Focus Innovation Districts

B Metropolitan Policy Program
at BROOKINGS

The Rise of Innovation Districts: A New Geography of Innovation in America

Bruce Katz and Julie Wagner

Introducing Innovation Districts

As the United States slowly emerges from the Great Recession, a remarkable shift is occurring in the spatial geography of innovation. For the past 50 years, the landscape of innovation has been dominated by places like Silicon Valley—suburban corridors of spatially isolated corporate campuses, accessible only by car, with little emphasis on the quality of life or on integrating work, housing, and recreation.

A new complementary urban model is now emerging, giving rise to what we and others are calling “innovation districts.” These districts, by our definition, are geographic areas where leading-edge anchor institutions and companies cluster and connect with start-ups, business incubators, and accelerators.¹ They are also physically compact, transit-accessible, and technically-wired and offer mixed-use housing, office, and retail.

Innovation districts are the manifestation of mega-trends altering the location preferences of people and firms and, in the process, re-conceiving the very link between economy shaping, place making and social networking.²

In recent years, a rising number of innovative firms and talented workers are choosing to congregate and co-locate in compact, amenity-rich enclaves in the cores of central cities. Rather than building on green-field sites, marquee companies in knowledge-intensive sectors are locating key facilities close to other firms, research labs, and universities so that they can share ideas and practice “open innovation.”

Instead of inventing on their own in real or metaphorical garages, an array of entrepreneurs are starting their companies in collaborative spaces, where they can mingle with other entrepreneurs and have efficient access to everything from legal advice to sophisticated lab equipment. Rather than submitting to long commutes and daily congestion, a growing share of metropolitan residents are choosing to work and live in places that are walkable, bike-able, and connected by transit and technology.

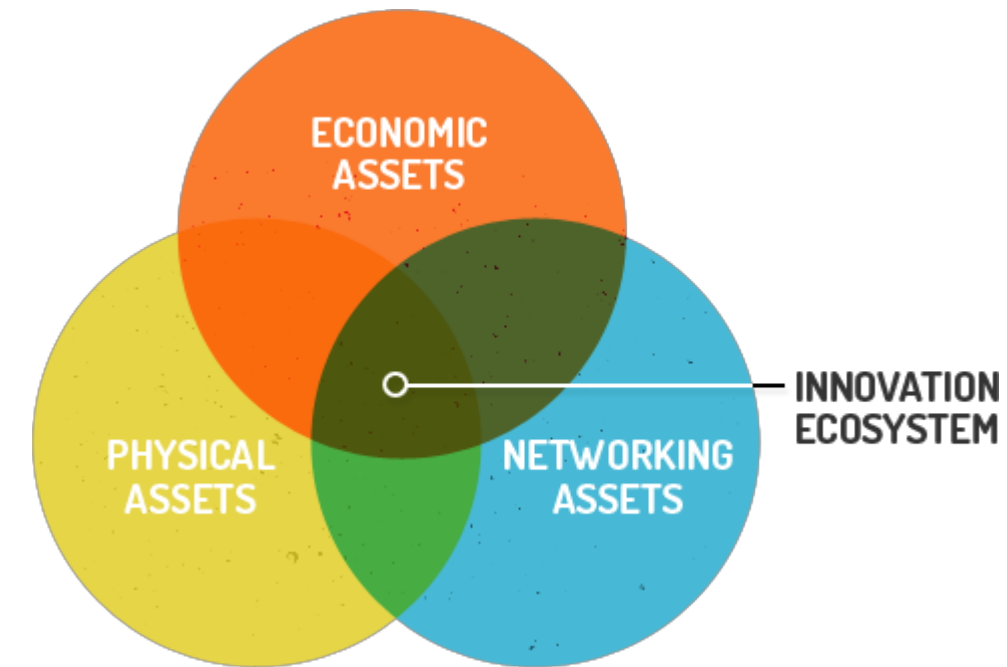
Led by an eclectic group of institutions and leaders, innovation districts are emerging in dozens of cities and metropolitan areas in the United States and abroad and already reflect distinctive typologies and levels of formal planning. Globally, Barcelona, Berlin, London, Medellin, Montreal, Seoul, Stockholm and Toronto contain examples of evolving districts. In the United States, districts are emerging near anchor institutions in the downtowns and midtowns of cities like Atlanta, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cambridge, Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and San Diego. They are developing in Boston, Brooklyn, Chicago, Portland, Providence, San Francisco and Seattle where underutilized areas (particularly older industrial areas) are being re-imagined and remade. Still others are taking shape in the transformation of traditional exurban science parks like Research Triangle Park in Raleigh-Durham, which are scrambling to meet demand for more urbanized, vibrant work and living environments.

Innovation districts represent a radical departure from traditional economic development. Unlike customary urban revitalization efforts that have emphasized the commercial aspects of development (e.g., housing, retail, sports stadiums), innovation districts help their city and metropolis move up the value chain of global competitiveness by growing the firms, networks, and traded sectors that drive

BROOKINGS | May 2014

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“The trend is to nurture living, breathing communities rather than sterile compounds of research silos.”



Unity®

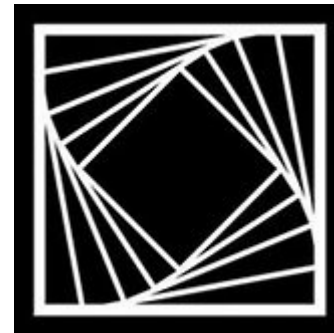
“Innovation is *still* an in-person activity”

Ryan Peterson (VP, Solutions at Unity Technologies)

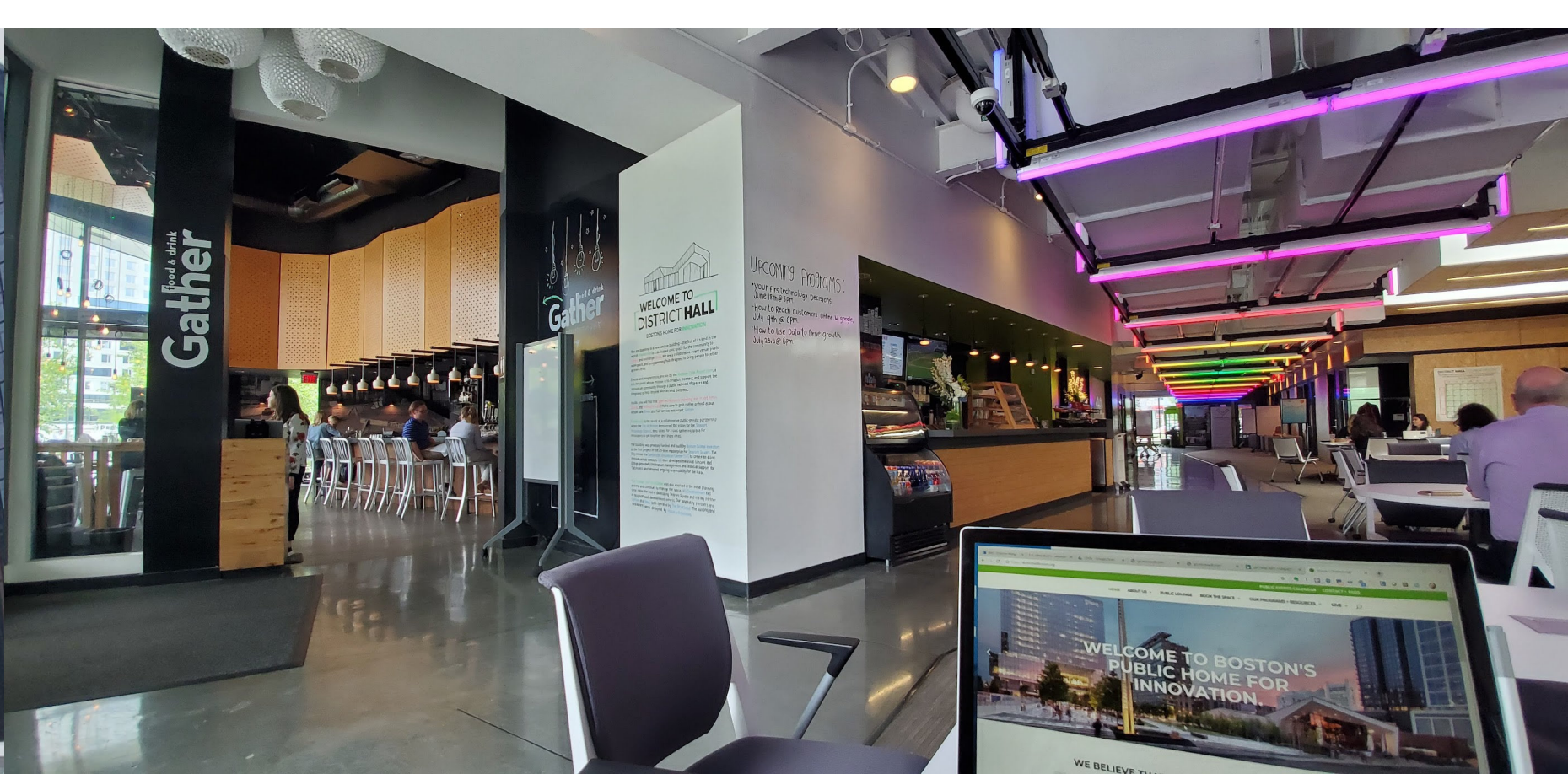
November 16, 2021

Cascadia Innovation Summit, Vancouver

**What are the models
that could work in Vancouver?**



Toronto Launchpad
Not-for-Profit + Developer + fed/prov/muni
Beyond MaRS and other megaprojects



Boston District Hall

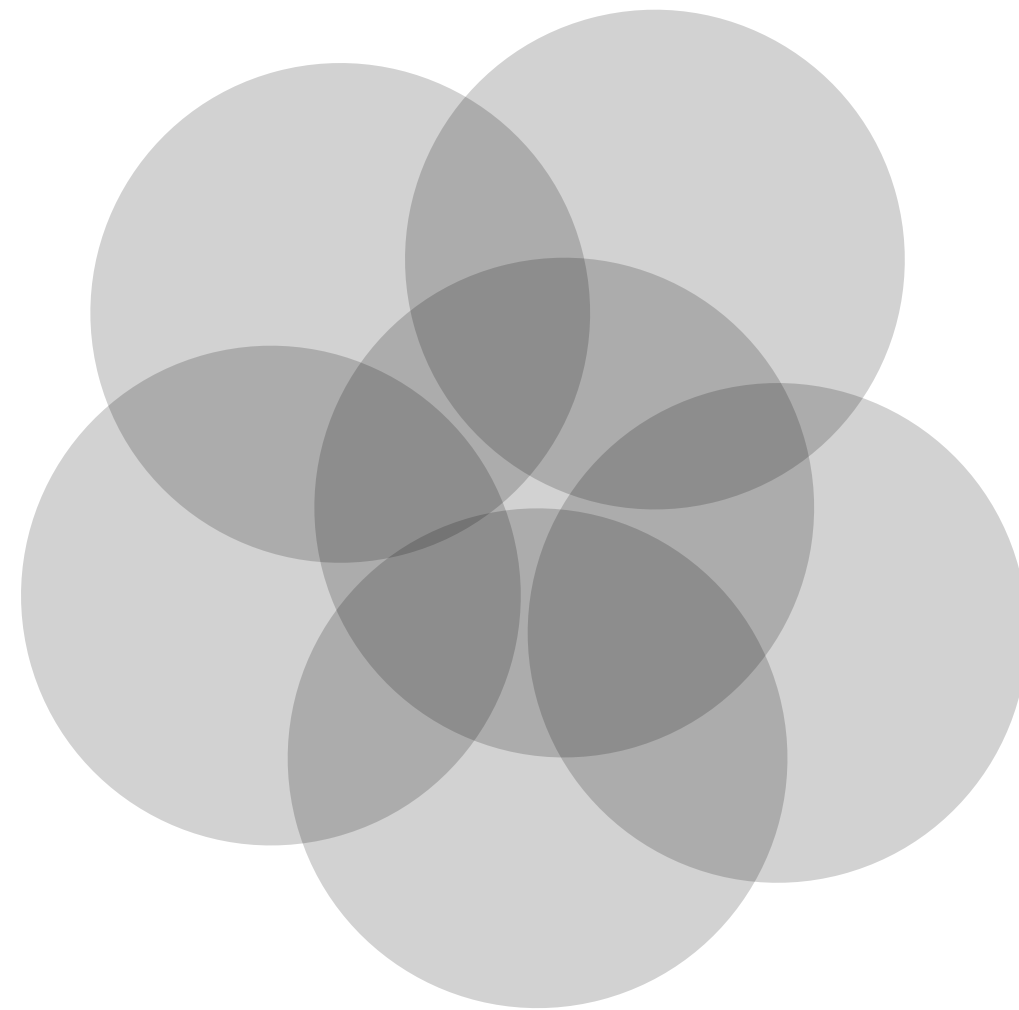
Anchor for Seaport District - City of Boston



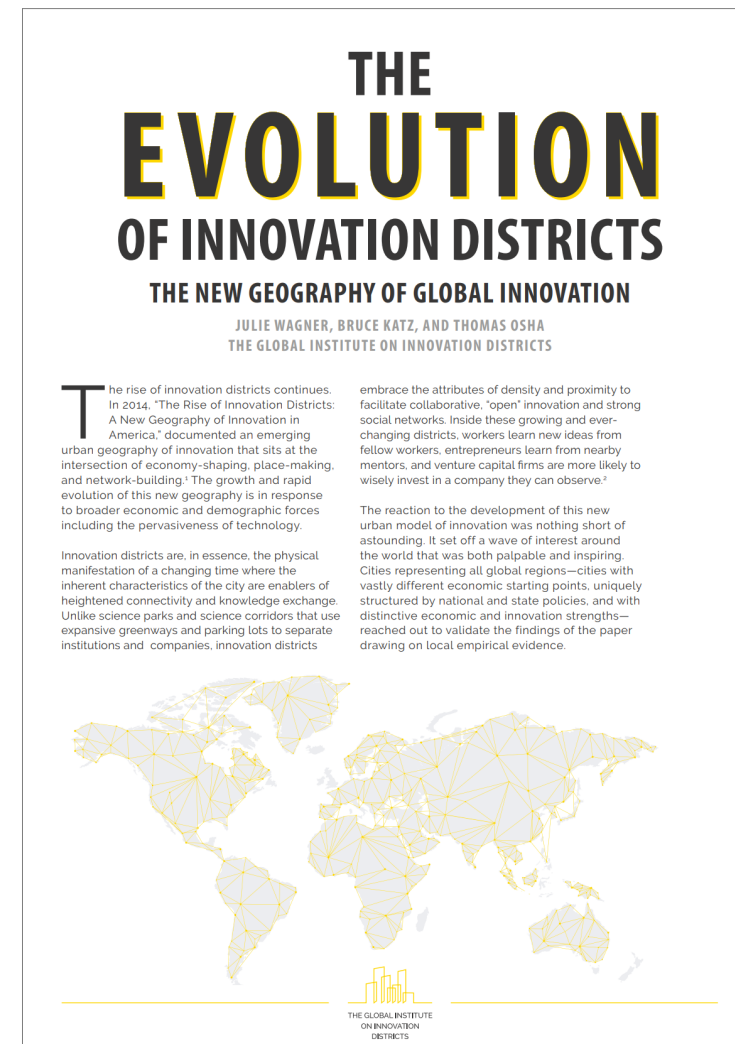
Seattle South Lake Union

Not Just Amazon

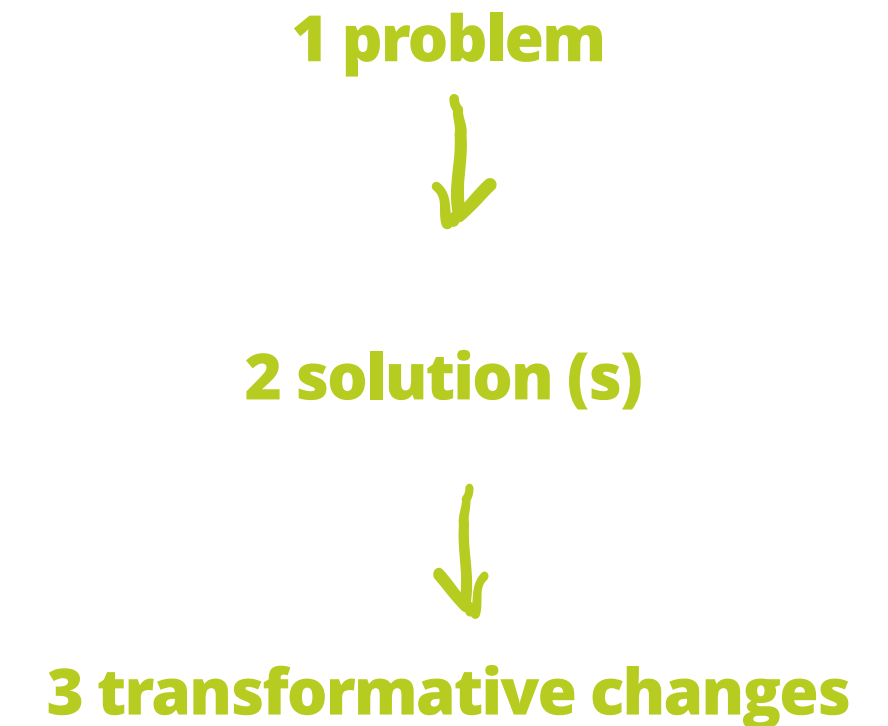
An Economy That Works for All...and *Innovates*



**What model of innovation
are we planning for?**



**How do we compare with
planning/design of
innovation districts
(social, economic &
environmental
innovation?)**



**What are the physical
attributes to join
entrepreneurs, idea
people, funders together?**