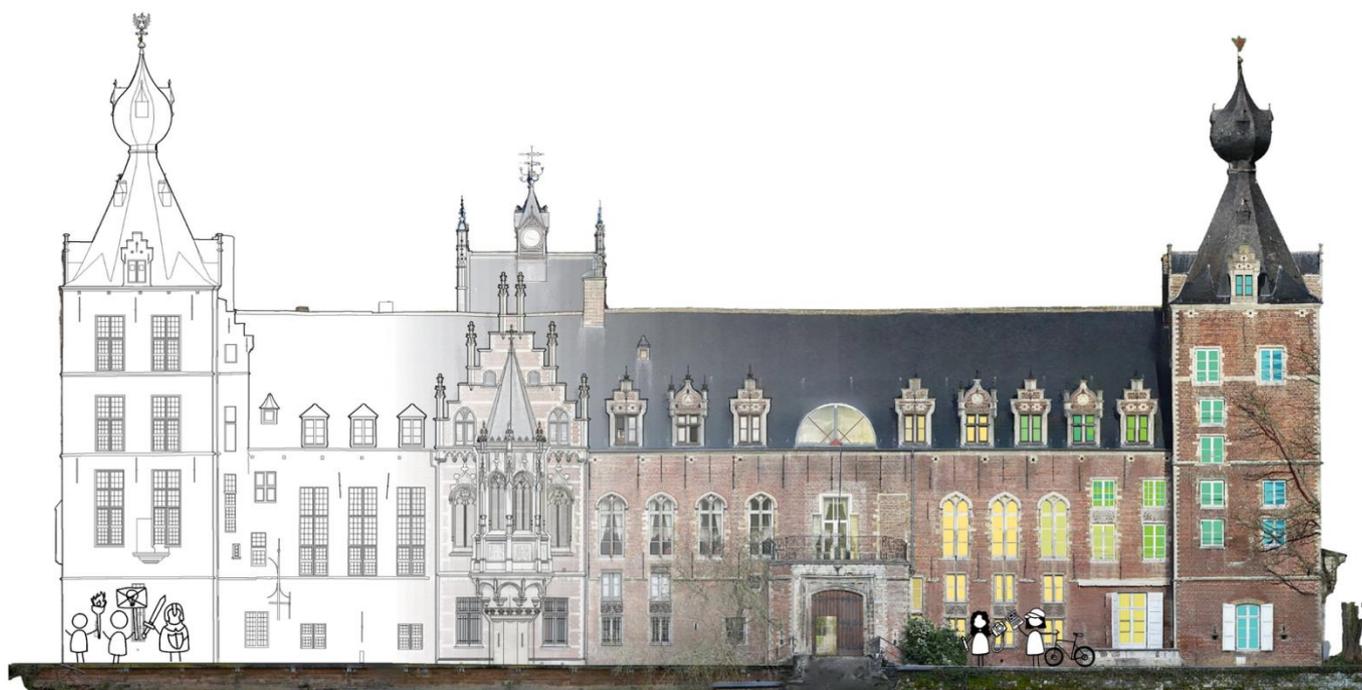


ILUCIDARE

Innovation Handbook

Supporting Evidence-Based Research

ILUCIDARE Working definition of heritage-led innovation



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INTRODUCTION

The following is a summary of the evidence-based research conducted throughout the ILUCIDARE project. The purpose is to provide a more detailed record of the information, the backbone, that was used to develop the ILUCIDARE Innovation Handbook.

This document supports Chapter 1 of the Innovation Handbook, and focuses specifically on the working definition for heritage-led innovation which was developed to be sufficiently objective, as well as a first step towards a logical analysis framework that enables the comparison of case study data.

Innovation is a complex and multifaceted concept, that has been a topic of interest for researchers, policymakers as well as firms, organisations and institutions. Each stakeholder has their own motivation to assess innovation in their respective sectors and forecast developments in technology, but over time also in markets or even in society. While innovation has a long research tradition in many different sectors, there is currently no generally accepted definition.

Research, policy and practice tends to focus on new products and product performance, which has led to a large focus on R&D investment as the sole ingredient for innovation. However, there are different types of innovations which are either directly related to products or can stand alone in different sectors. Based on existing interpretations of the topic, it was possible to draft a working definition based on reoccurring criteria and requirements.

ILUCIDARE Working definition based on grounded theory

Within the context of organisational and management research, innovation can be defined as the implementation of a new idea or method that results in an improvement. Based on the innovation definitions listed in table 1, the following ILUCIDARE definition was developed:

Heritage-led innovation is the implementation of a new idea involving heritage that results in an improvement. The basis of the innovation process is new knowledge, which is often an intersecting of disciplines and ideas. The aim of the innovation is creating value or improving existing conditions. The innovation needs to be implemented, put into use or made available for others to use. The success of an innovation is determined by the market or larger society, which decide whether an idea or vision is truly new and whether it is an improvement against the current situation.

Table 1: Key components for innovation considered within ILUCIDARE, based on a selection of studies from different research fields that aim to define innovation (grounded theory)

Howard and Sheth (1969)	Any new element brought to the buyer, whether or not new to the organization
Utterback (1971)	An invention which has reached market introduction in the case of a new product, or first used in a production process, in the case of a process innovation

Trist (1978)	formation and growth of technologies and services as 'configurations that work', fulfilling a function within society
Damanpour and William (1984)	Broad utility concept defined in various ways to reflect a specific requirement and characteristic of a particular study
Simmonds (1986)	New ideas that consist of: new products and services, new use of existing products, new markets for existing products or new marketing methods
Freeman and Perez (1988)	'match' between the new technology and the system of social management of the economy - 'or regime of regulation'
Twiss (1989)	a process that combines science, technology, economics and management, as it is to achieve novelty and extends from the emergence of the idea to its commercialization in the form of production, exchange, consumption
Mokyr (1990)	The environment into which the seeds are sown is, of course, the main determinant of whether they will sprout
Damanpour (1991)	Development and adoption of new ideas by a firm
Evans (1991)	The ability to discover new relationships, of seeing things from new perspectives and to form new combinations from existing concepts
Akrich (1992)	The market as a socially constituted selective environment which favors the survival specific innovations
Henderson and Lentz (1995)	Implementation of innovative ideas
Nohria and Gulati (1996)	Any policy, structure, method, process, product or market opportunity that the manager of a working business unit should perceive as new
Afuah (1998)	New knowledge incorporated in products, processes, and services. Innovation is classified according to technological, market, and administrative/organizational characteristics
Van de Ven et al. (1999)	The process of developing and implementing a new idea
Loasby (1999)	knowledge growth mechanisms and innovations are tested within markets and accepted, rejected or redeveloped
Boer and During (2001)	Creating a new association (combination) product market-technology-organization
Knox (2002)	A process that provides added value and a degree of novelty to the organization, suppliers and customers, developing new procedures, solutions, products and services and new ways of marketing
Johansson (2004)	a term used throughout various industries to describe innovations that happens when disciplines and ideas intersect
Kelly (2005)	innovation is the implementation of a new idea that results in an improvement
Grin (2008)	Human actors produce new variations by using the routines, knowledge and skills gained over time and applying what works best for them in certain environments
Tidd and Bessant (2009)	a process of turning opportunity into new ideas and of putting these into widely used practice
Schilling (2013)	The practical implementation of an idea into a new device or process
Oslo Manual (OECD and Eurostat 2018)	Both an activity and the outcome of the activity: An innovation is a new or improved product or process (or combination thereof) that differs significantly from the unit's previous products or processes and that has been made available to potential users (product) or brought into use by the unit (process).

Validation of ILUCIDARE working definition by international and EU experts

On November 19th, 2019, in 2 focus groups and 8 co-creation ateliers took place in Les Ateliers des Tanneurs in Brussels. During these events, the ILUCIDARE working definition of heritage-led innovation and body of research was presented and discussed with EU and international experts, and further developed through a co-creation methodology.

The co-creation ateliers were organised by ILUCIDARE partners KUL, IMEC (SMIT - Studies in Media, Innovation & Technology and imec.livinglabs) and KEA. A total of 31 persons participated in the co-creation process, more information on the applied methodology and results can be found on: <https://ilucidare.eu/news/focus-groups-and-co-creation-ateliers-brussels>

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