















### SOCIAL INNOVATION AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

#### **OVERALL AIM:**

Deepen the relationship between cultural heritage valorization and social innovation practices



### Innovation ecosystem

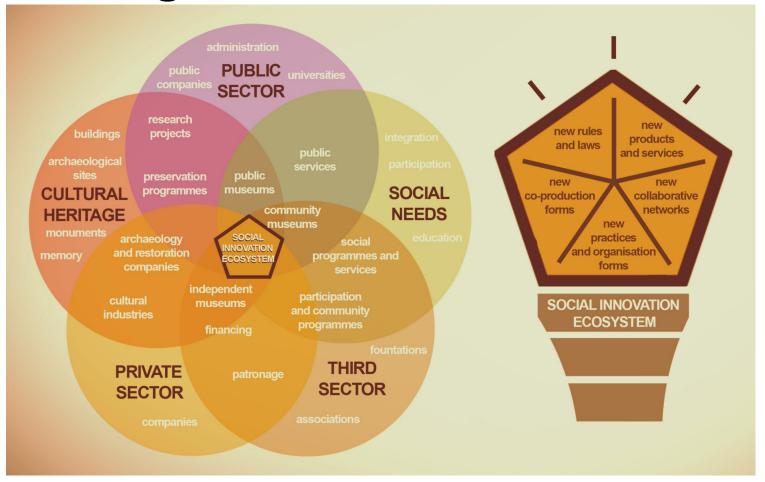
- <u>innovation ecosystem</u>: a context, environment or medium in which innovation is favoured by a set of agents and multiple causes.
- Innovation ecosystems are always created where the influence of different agents is balanced and everyone contributes somehow to the construction of the ecosystem, providing either investment, ideas or work
- Example: Silicon Valley in the US, where research institutions (universities, technology centres), private investment, entrepreneurs and the state as a catalyst, have created ideal conditions for technological innovation.

### Social innovation ecosystem

 an ecosystem of social innovation can be defined in the same terms as an ecosystem of technological innovation: an environment in which innovation is favoured by a set agents and multiple causes. The difference remains in its purpose, which is to cover social needs such as for instance equality, integration, education and a decent work.

### Social innovation ecosystem

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0iBaAqGqjCg
- Video dedicated to define what is a social innovation ecosystem in the field of cultural heritage.
- References:Hesiod Project, www.hesiod.eu
- Author: Jesús Fernández Fernández
- Duration: 2,35 min



F. Fernández, 2015. Social innovation ecosystem in the field of cultural heritage: a definition, Hesiod Poject Papers https://www.researchgate.net/publication/289968351\_Social\_innovation\_ecosystem\_in\_the\_field\_of\_cultural\_heritage\_a\_definition

- Main factors:
  - Cultural heritage
  - Social needs
- Sectors:
  - Public sector
  - Third sector
  - Private sector
- The space where the meeting between all these sectors and factors occurs is what we call the ecosystem of social innovation in cultural heritage

- Main factors cultural heritage
  - This is the object that defines the action, processes, models or socially innovate services
- Main factors Social needs:
  - education, integration, access to culture, democracy and participation, etc.

#### • Sectors – Public sector

- Administrations, the usual holders of cultural heritage, the ones who lay down the policy guidelines, established protection frameworks and who coordinate management programs.
- Most of the Universities and technology centres which are leading the research in the field of cultural heritage.
- Institutions dedicated to the promotion of heritage, such as museums.

#### Sectors – Third sector (social economy)

- In this sector we find different legal organisation forms, such as associations, foundations, social economy enterprises, etc.
- companies and organisations whose main purpose is social and to which other strategies, models and processes are subordinated.
- associations and foundations working in the defense, protection and promotion of cultural heritage.

#### Sectors – Private sector

- business organisations whose aims are lucrative.
- Anonymous, limited or business trust companies, banks and investment funds account for most of the economic activity together with the public sector.
- In the field of heritage: "cultural industries", i.e. various forms of business management: museums, cultural centers, tour operators, etc.
- In some countries private companies are in charge of part of the cultural heritage management, especially in the field of archaeology or restoration, conducting work for the public administration

- Socially innovative projects on heritage would be those who, based on new ways of doing things – through asset management implementation services, covering models or processes – cover social needs while generating new types of relationships that incorporate citizenship to these processes.
- The triple objective of Social innovation in cultural heritage is: effective management, social order and social transformation

## How to create a Social innovation ecosystem for cultural heritage

#### Public sector:

- Support the creation of intersectoral spaces by reforming laws and regulations.
- Facilitate the establishment of joint asset management systems in which the encounter between all actors can occur.
- More open and collaborative universities, with transfer offices in the social field, and citizen involvement

## How to create a Social innovation ecosystem for cultural heritage

#### • Third sector:

- Greater professionalism and involvement in other areas that are traditionally out of the imagination of social economy: i.e. investment, communication or marketing.
- Less dependency on public and private financing and self-managed forms of organisation.
- Encourage social participation and improve transparency.
- be the great laboratory of good practices in social innovation heritage

# How to create a Social innovation ecosystem for cultural heritage

#### Private sector:

- Support social entrepreneurship in the sector to assume greater corporate social responsibility and not only to invest in order to obtain tax advantage.
- More involvement in projects and more belief in what is achieved.

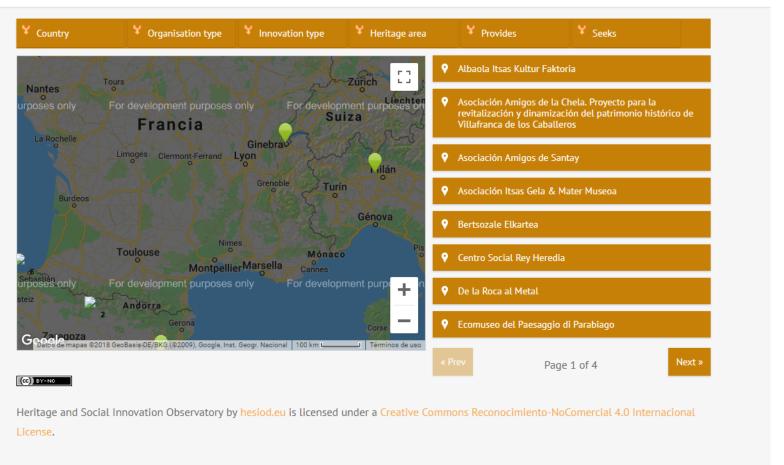
### Heritage and Social Innovation Observatory (HESIOD) http://hesiod.eu/en/



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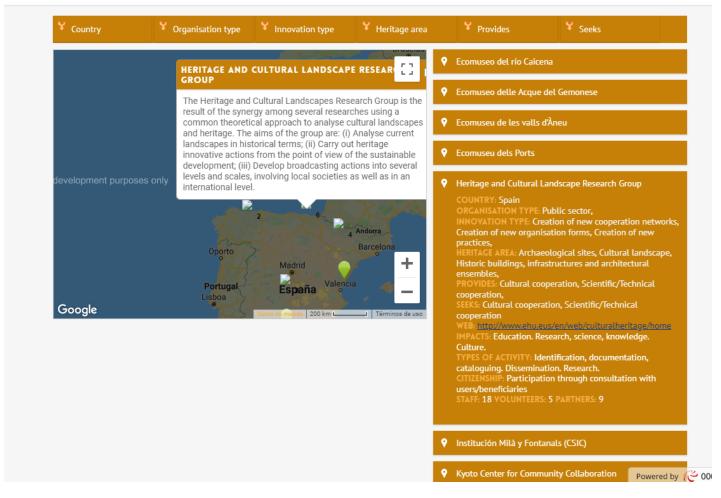
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Project "SURE - Sustainable Urban Rehabilitation in Europe" implemented in frames of Erasmus+ Programme
Key Action 2: Strategic Partnership Projects
Agreement n° 2016-1-PL01-KA203-026232



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