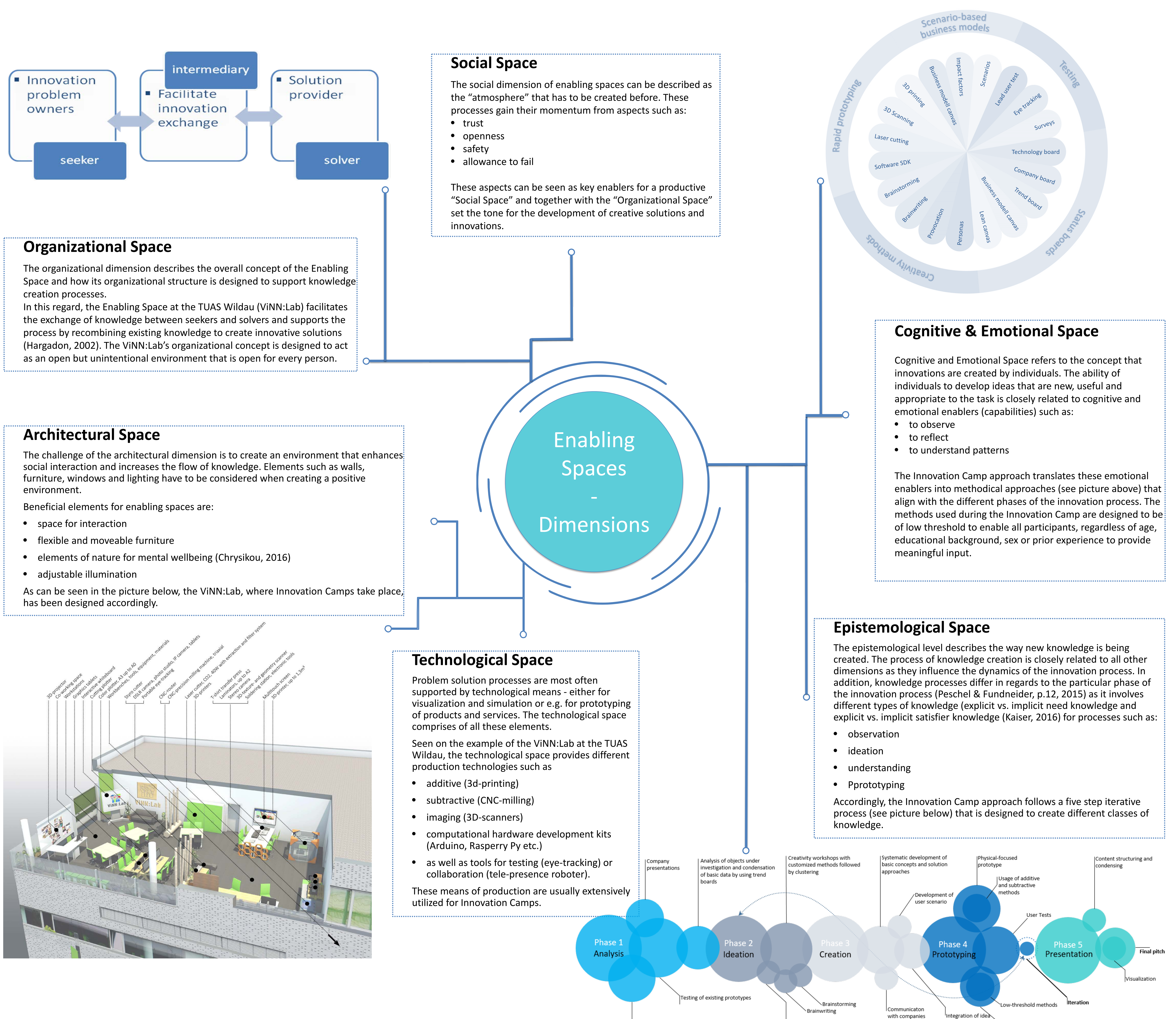


# Enabling spaces as a promoting framework for Innovation Camps

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Shortening innovation cycles, new technologies, global competition and more complex requirements for products and services lead to the rethinking of traditional approaches for creating innovations. With Henry Chesbrough labelling the leveraging of ideas and technologies outside of companies for the development of new products and services as Open Innovation (Chesbrough, 2003), this change of the innovation process paradigm has created new corporate strategies to harvest ideas of externals. One of these approaches are Innovation Camps, which can be characterized as an action learning approach, that integrates different interdisciplinary groups of stakeholders to collaboratively develop creative solutions for real world problems (Mietzner & Schultz, 2016).

Innovation Camps are designed to take place in physical creativity enhancing spaces that serve as enabling spaces for innovations (Lahr 2013, Schmidt et al., 2014). Enabling Spaces are a very recent area of research but numerous definitions have already been developed. They all have in common the general notion of places being a space or a lab that provides a physical working environment (Kresin, 2012; Schmidt et al. 2014) and support its interdisciplinary users by also providing methods and technological means (Lahr, 2013) to translate knowledge and individual competencies into physical goods or concepts. Following the theoretical framework of PESCHEL and FUNDNEIDER 2014, enabling spaces are understood as a multidimensional container that facilitates innovation and knowledge creation by “providing a set of constraints” which is responsible for holding this container together as well as giving it a minimal structure interventions and dynamics on different levels. This research in progress tries to demonstrate how the concepts of Innovation Camps and enabling spaces interact and depend on each other.



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