



**COMMUNITY-BASED
LIVING LABS**
South Harbour

COMMUNITY-BASED LIVING LABS South Harbour

This publication is the outcome of a two-day conference on community-based living labs in the South Harbour of Copenhagen, 22nd-23rd November 2018. The conference was organised and hosted by Aalborg University and the City of Copenhagen and took place at the Copenhagen campus of Aalborg University situated in the South Harbour.

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Editors: Viktor Fagerstöm, Katrine Vestergaard Petersen (AAU, Department of Planning) & Øystein Leonardsen (Integrated Urban Renewal Initiative)
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From Social Initiatives to Local Anchorage

Foreword by Simon Clemmensen and Susan Hedlund

In recent years, South Harbour has been undergoing tremendous physical development. Politicians, researchers and urban planners have infused South Harbour with new interesting initiatives in order to achieve improved integration between establishments of sustainable community-driven projects, which support circular economic enterprises, social inclusion and efficient energy consumption in businesses and dwellings in the local area.

We believe that collaboration and partnerships between organisations and businesses can help to develop more integrated innovation processes. From the perspective of learning and governance, we want to be a part of this journey. But how does one gather the right constellation of actors? What does bringing interests together mean? And how can we develop sustainable models by making actors responsible for developing community-driven innovation in the future?

Living labs is an approach to support community-driven innovation in real-life contexts. In order to do this, we need

an open multidisciplinary research and systems thinking support environment, which is facilitated by the living lab environment. The living lab approach provides its user group with an opportunity to develop a much deeper understanding of how the various components of their functional environment operate and are interrelated.

We believe that the road to developing a coherent and sustainable South Harbour has already been paved by many initiatives that already exist, but we need to go a step further and start the transition from project to practice. With support from Climate-KIC, the City of Copenhagen, URBinclusion and Aalborg University, a conference was held in November 2018, which brought local, regional and international actors together to discuss best practice within community-based projects and explore potential partnerships and synergies across the different participating networks.

In the South Harbour district, we have the opportunity to combine local solutions with global learning. Aalborg University Copenhagen is surrounded

by a very diverse neighbourhood, which makes it possible to create ongoing learning/practice cycles. Being one of the largest institutions in South Harbour, Aalborg University has the capacity and resources to assume the role of a responsible anchor institution. From an educational perspective, the role and important contribution of implemented living labs is becoming more evident, but it requires marketing to students, optimal use of teaching resources and performance analysis. Such perspectives have already been adopted by Aalborg University in South Harbour and are currently widespread through many different educational programs.

The City of Copenhagen is contributing to the development of South Harbour in various ways. Not only is the municipality either funding or supporting the respective living labs in South Harbour, but it is also in charge of the Integrated Urban Renewal Initiative, which is responsible for physical and social improvements in South Harbour. However, the duration of the Integrated Urban Renewal Initiative is limited to 5 years at the locations



Simon Clemmensen
Special Advisor
at Aalborg University



Susan Hedlund
City council member,
the City of Copenhagen
and Manager at 'Kvarters-
huset' in Kgs. Enghave

where it has been established. Therefore, to secure a self-sustaining model, it is paramount that anchor institutions that support sustainable community-based living labs are established for the local community to ensure that the living labs are anchored in the community. The City of Copenhagen considers Aalborg University as a prime example of an anchor institution. Therefore, in the following, we focus on how the relationship with Aalborg University in South Harbour can help to reap even greater rewards for the local community in the future - for the citizens, businesses and the environment.





Anchor Initiatives

An outcome of the conference on community-based living labs in South Harbour, which was held on the 22-23rd of November 2018, was three lists of recommendations for new initiatives as well as plans and ideas for anchoring ongoing activities for three different living labs. The anchor initiatives are targeted at the following three primary actor groups: Aalborg University, the City of Copenhagen, the local community in South Harbour and is also focusing on a global perspective.



SOCIAL INCLUSION & BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

AALBORG UNIVERSITY COPENHAGEN

- Working on creating a positive storyline.
- Planning to host a meeting for local businesses in South Harbour.

THE CITY OF COPENHAGEN

- The Employment and Integration Administration will host a meeting with private recruitment agencies.

LOCAL COMMUNITY

- Raising awareness: A proposal to arrange an event such as a Triathlon to be organised by the community has been put forward
- Potential parties: Sydhavns Compagniet & Opzoomerne.
- Include potential anchor companies as sponsors of the event.
- Invite local start-ups and KPH (Københavns Projekt Hus).

GLOBAL

- Create a local business certificate for social inclusion that can inspire and be adapted citywide.

“ The most important thing is to engage people in the project and get them to hold on to the project after [the City is] leaving it. This can be done by creating visible successes or quick little successes that the participants can see. It must help strengthen the ownership in relation to the project in question and further make them hold on to it.

Shahriar Shams Ili, conference participant, the City of Copenhagen

” For me, it is important to create a connection to South Harbour and understand the other actors - to understand the local community.

*Jason Morenikeji,
conference participant,
founder of Zero 3*



CIRCULAR ECONOMY

AALBORG UNIVERSITY COPENHAGEN

- Plans to develop local repair strategies for South Harbour.

THE CITY OF COPENHAGEN

- Assist three selected start-ups in order to co-develop circular economy business ideas, making them relevant and compatible with district and city priorities.
- Help the start-ups gain access to investors, business experts, coaching and mentoring.
- Facilitate a process focused on strengthening the local circular economy network.
- Facilitate co-creation amongst a broad range of CE stakeholders in South Harbour.
- Establish the network and partnerships that can support circular economy initiatives in South Harbour.

LOCAL COMMUNITY

- Three start-ups will contribute to job creation in South Harbour.
- Important to understand the local context, existing demands and needs.

GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

- Support business development focusing on investment readiness (Climate-KIC).

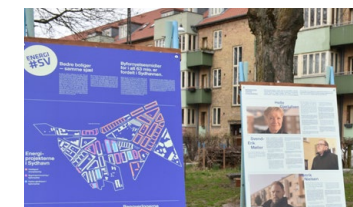
ENERGY FORUM

AALBORG UNIVERSITY COPENHAGEN

- Planning to create a success story - Showcasing the opportunities of “energy communities” providing comfort, energy efficiency and local influence.
- Planning to produce a handbook on energy communities including a technology catalogue.
- Studying regulation and the legal framework for local energy communities that have the right to purchase, produce and sell energy.
- Collaborating continuously with local actors.
- Facilitating student projects that support local action in the field of energy improvements.
- Focusing on building stronger relationships with the City of Copenhagen in the future.

THE CITY OF COPENHAGEN

- Focusing on the relationship between building refurbishment, heating systems and residents’ behaviour.



LOCAL COMMUNITY

- The garden community HF Kalvebod has taken the lead in showcasing an energy community in collaboration with AAU.
- Test storage solutions and heat pumps should be implemented locally to increase solar power production for residents to benefit further from solar photovoltaic panels (PV).
- Ensure that local people with the right skills and competencies are present within the technology of PV.
- Investigate what kind of help they need and what kind of help (re-search support) is available.

GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

- Establish a living lab to showcase energy communities and improved heating systems coordinated with building improvements that provide improved comfort without increasing the cost.

” We hope in our way of working with local energy communities that we can eventually be something that is really playing a major role, building up from the local.

*Morten Elle,
conference participant,
Aalborg University*

Living Labs

South Harbour is engaged in a number of ‘living labs’ where local businesses, residents, local authorities and researchers from Aalborg University are working together to experiment with and develop new business opportunities, more sustainable energy systems and social initiatives.

Based on the UN Sustainable Development Goals, South Harbour, as a community, is developing an approach that involves working locally on global issues. By focusing on the common global issues, local actors in South Harbour have been involved in creating frameworks that can potentially inspire other communities to address similar issues at the local level. In this way, the issues are made more tangible and solutions can be seen up-close in a local context.

For instance, South Harbor has been enriched by three living labs, each of which compliments the others in terms of shared interfaces and methods of approach. However, these need to be framed and mobilised. Hence, these living labs are interesting fora as they provide an opportunity to gain insights into the complex innovation process of developing integrated and multidisciplinary solutions and turning these into

common goals and strategies. Living labs challenge us to examine new technologies as used by people to achieve their goals in everyday contexts. Therefore, it is desirable to bring actors with different backgrounds and ages together to explore different innovative tools. The purpose of bringing people together is to generate new ideas and expand the local actors’ knowledge about creating community-based living labs in South Harbour. But why have these three living labs, in particular, been initiated in South Harbour? What they have in common is that they are all based on local assets and have a focus on building the community.

SOCIAL INCLUSION AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

The old part of the South Harbour is primarily comprised of apartment buildings with small dwellings originally intended

for those who worked at the port, but this is no longer the case today. The old district in South Harbour has around 8,000 inhabitants; about 8 % of whom are unemployed in circumstances that make future employment unlikely. The main problems for this group include various kinds of abuse and mental health issues, which are serious and call for a concerted effort to change this disconcerting social development in South Harbour. At the same time, there is a tendency for small businesses in South Harbour to close down, with one shop closing after the other. This is contributing to a vicious circle of economical degeneration and social exclusion in the area. A number of social NGOs are represented in the area and these are working alongside the City of Copenhagen. However, local NGOs indicate that the process of helping citizens adapt from being ‘life ready’ to ‘work ready’ is very difficult and

requires extensive restructuring of the existing governance models.

CIRCULAR ECONOMY HUB

South Harbour has strong traditions - it is an old workers district; a place where recycling and repairing skills are well respected and practised among the citizens. Therefore, due to the social circumstances, it is a natural step for the community to establish and develop a circular economy, which would help the local environment and allow the social potential of South Harbour to flourish. Additionally, South Harbour already hosts a number of interesting circular economy projects such as the recycling station, ‘Guldminen’, the upcoming South Harbour Recycling Center, which will include a test laboratory for circular economy product development, a repair café and three selected place-based circular economy



“ A living lab is neither a traditional research lab nor a ‘testbed’, but rather an ‘innovation platform’ that brings together and involve, or in stronger words, engage all stakeholders such as end-users, researchers, industrialists, policy makers, and so on at the earlier stage of the innovation process in order to experiment breakthrough concepts and potential value for both the society (citizens) and users that will lead to breakthrough innovations.

*Jacobus S. van der Walt
and Albertus A.K. Buitendag, 2009 **

start-up companies. One circular economy strategy is to regenerate the resources in a defined closed loop. Other strategies are extending the lifetime of products through repair and reducing resource flows by developing sharing schemes, in which citizens can borrow or rent equipment. These strategies will help to save resources in South Harbour and lead to improved economic conditions for the relatively large proportion of citizens who are on social security.

ENERGY FORUM

The old part of South Harbour mainly consists of apartments that are characterised by high heating costs and, in some cases, outdated energy systems, which makes it difficult for the owners to switch in favour of more sustainable solutions. The idea of this work is to establish an organisational framework for 'energy communities' that includes a set of statutes that will allow private homeowners, housing associations, cooperatives and public institutions to jointly buy, produce, store and sell energy from/to utilities or other similar energy communities across cadastral boundaries.

However, due to comprehensive restructuring of the law on energy suppli-

ers, it is now very difficult to create holistic community-based energy fora. For a number of years, all electricity consumers - both individual citizens and businesses - have been supplied with heat and power directly to their homes. This has resulted in secured provision, but also quite passive consumer attitudes towards energy savings and renewals. The new option for 'energy communities' that will be introduced by the EU in late 2019 will allow new forms of local engagement that, not least, can support the energy transition through local initiatives.

This is in contrast to visions of increasingly individualised market models, which would allow energy providers to demand payment in advance from consumers, which could result in energy poverty - something which has not been seen previously in Denmark. This restructuring would place a huge burden on the many vulnerable citizens in South Harbour. In this case, the Energy Forum is also becoming part of a social dimension by focusing on the many people who are on social security and making them more aware of their energy consumption and how to lower their energy costs through collective action, e.g. by establishing energy communities.





The best method of innovative thinking is to encourage collaboration and information sharing; to share experiences and successes with enthusiastic researchers learning from the success and failures of their counterparts.

*Jacobus S. van der Walt
and Albertus A.K. Buitendag, 2009 **

Ecosystem

Collaboration is key, and the three living labs that are currently being developed in South Harbour and the involved actors are all interdependent and can contribute to mutual prosperity like the different species in an ecosystem.

Through collaboration between local and regional actors, the following three living labs have been established in South Harbour: Social Inclusion & Business Development; Energy Forum South Harbour, and; Circular Economy Hub. They are unique in that they supplement one another's subsidiary goals. Social Inclusion & Business Development and Energy Forum are interrelated due to their potential for reducing local businesses' energy consumption and expenses, with the savings having the potential to be invested in local social efforts. Working towards more efficient use of excess energy also represents a cornerstone of the circular economy. In this way, it is clear that integrated establishments across organisational structures are desirable in order to develop successful living labs in South Harbour.

The three living labs are, therefore, part of a local ecosystem, which makes it possible to support each of the different actors and projects across bounda-

ries, business models and interests. To ensure that an ecosystem that consists of several living labs functions properly, the participating actors need to engage in partnerships across boundaries, while appropriate anchor institutions need to be identified and made responsible. In order to build sustainable and integrated living labs in South Harbour, the following three main points of action have been identified as being critical in the process of creating synergies across networks and actors:

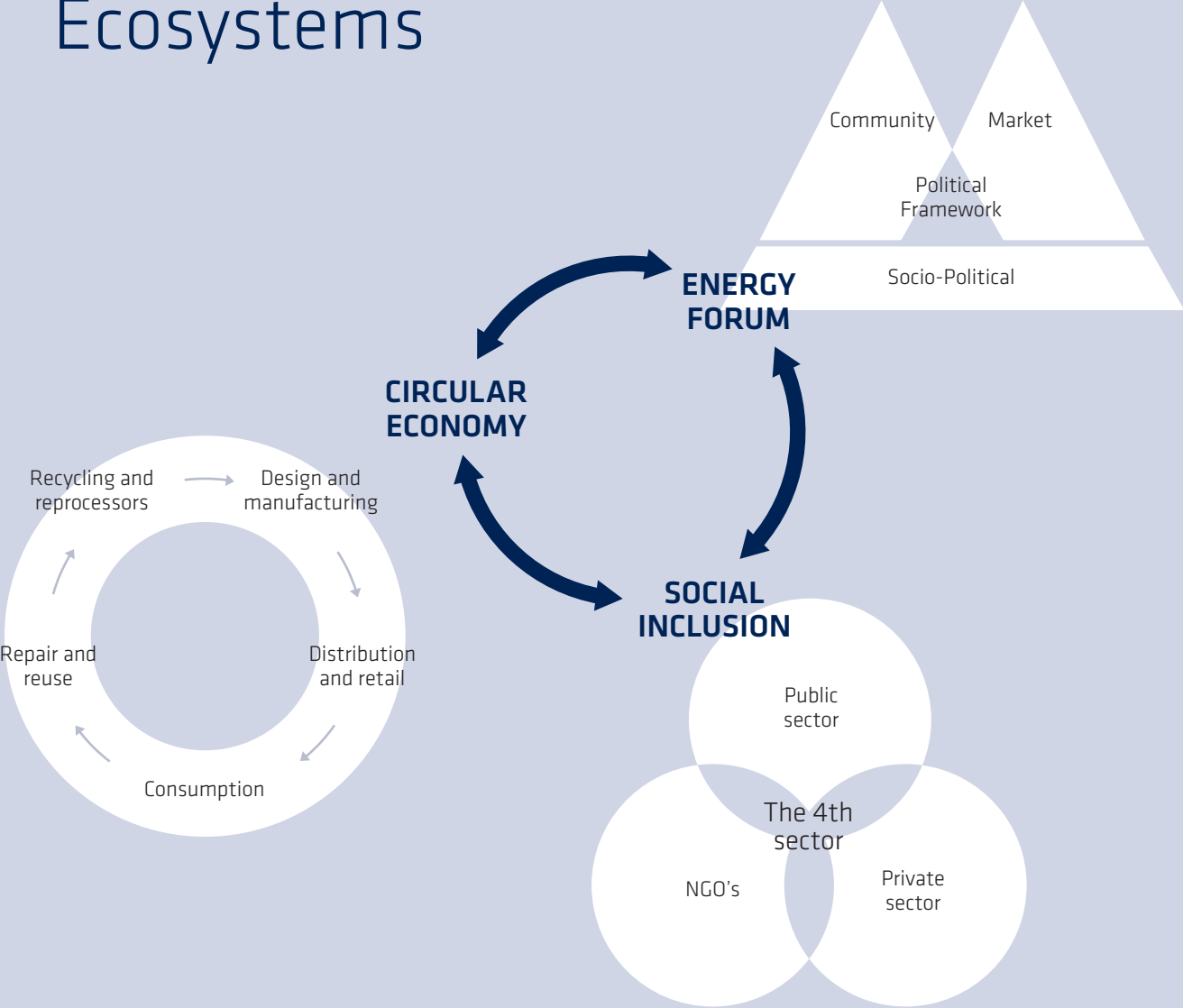
- Strengthen the relationships between actors in the three living labs
- Give actors sparring and inspiration from experts and practitioners
- Initiate the transition process from project to practice

The already existing and interrelated patterns between the three living labs in South Harbour should not be neglected. They may each have their own agendas, but they share several approaches and

efforts and also seem to support each other's goals and interests.

The methods applied to accommodate the living labs and the different synergies in South Harbour have been a combination of normative future ideation, business modelling, efficient facilitation, collaboration and an ability to address barriers to sustainable innovations from a network perspective. Reconfiguring a network based on different stakeholders' perspectives eventually leads to new actor-specific network business models. Focusing on the normative level of innovation management facilitates ambitious visions, which are desired to further co-evolve rather than simply being an element of conflicting business models. The ecosystem is, therefore, dependent on the interrelations between actors in the three living labs, as sharing values and working on parallel creations of new business models can support mutual tolerance for negative impacts on actors' businesses.

Interrelated Ecosystems





The outcome of the project must be part of the local area it is created in. People need to be able to see the purpose of the project.

*Elisavet Angouria-Tsorochidou,
conference participant, Aarhus University*

LIVING LAB

Circular Economy

Project manager: Karin Dam Nordlund,
Integrated Urban Renewal Initiative South Harbour

The Circular Economy Hub is one of the three living labs in South Harbour that focus on developing local opportunities through circular economy activities. In 2017, Climate-KIC in collaboration with the Integrated Urban Renewal Initiative of South Harbour (the City of Copenhagen) invited all entrepreneurs with a circular business idea to participate in the open innovation competition 'Circular Economy Hub South Harbour'.

The circular economy is about designing sustainable businesses so that resources are recycled, the lifetime of products is extended and those products are used more intensively. The circular economy approach is often highlighted as being one part of an integrated solution to global climate change.

In order to move away from the current throw-away society, South Harbour is focusing on creating designs that underpin the use of recyclable and regenerative resources. Relying on system-wide innovation, the Circular Economy Hub aims to redesign products and services in order to eliminate waste,

while minimising negative impacts. Underpinned by a transition to renewable energy sources, the circular model builds economic, natural and social capital. This living lab is focusing on nurturing the local circular economy network and co-creation amongst stakeholders.

The circular economy is based on the following three principles:

- Slowing resource flows by designing products that have longer lifetimes.
- Narrowing resource flows by reducing waste and by using products more intensively through sharing schemes.
- Closing material streams by remanufacturing, reusing and recycling products and materials.

KEY QUESTIONS

- How can the stakeholders in the circular economy in South Harbour help each other to thrive? What partnerships or network activities would support them?
- How can circular economy projects and initiatives help to improve the lives of the residents of South Harbour?

SUPPORT NETWORK AND WORKING GROUP MEMBERS

- Integrated Urban Renewal Initiative South Harbour
- Steering committee members
- KAB Business Coordinator
- Copenhagen Solutions Lab
- South Harbour recycling centre (Guldminen)
- Aalborg University
- KPH Project
- BLOXHUB
- Climate-KIC

LIVING LAB

Social Inclusion and Business Development

Project manager: Øystein Leonardsen,
Integrated Urban Renewal Initiative South Harbour

The living lab on social inclusion & business development was established in response to increasing social inequality in the neighbourhood. A working group consisting of local actors and public institutions has been established with the purpose of developing new governance models within social inclusion in order to ultimately create improved, locally-based employment opportunities for the most vulnerable citizens.

The working group was initiated and is facilitated by the Urban Renewal Initiative in South Harbour and is based on broad cooperation with URBInclusion, which is an EU project focusing on the co-creation of new solutions to reduce poverty in deprived urban areas. Being supported by URBInclusion makes it possible to share knowledge and discuss best practice across international boundaries.

Within this framework, the living lab is collaborating with other local NGOs,

“ Our goal is to use civil society as a whole to develop sustainable models, without being dependent on funding from the public authorities.

*Jens K. Jensen,
conference participant, Opzoomerne*

local businesses and the social housing corporations. Together they have identified a number of challenges which the living lab is trying to solve, and which they are discussing with colleagues from other countries.

Due to the local nature of the working group, the issues expressed in the meetings are, to a large extent, place-based and are analysed from the perspective of

5 KEY ACTORS

- The social housing association (AKB)
- Opzoomerne
- Sydhavns Compagniet
- The employers (local businesses)
- Integration and Employment Administration, City of Copenhagen

the critical actors who are working with the vulnerable citizens in South Harbour. Combined with the knowledge from the public sector, a new model for preparing, recruiting and including citizens who are struggling in life has been made. The model has been approved in the municipality's budget negotiations for implementation in 2019.





LIVING LAB

Energy Forum

Project manager:
Professor Ulrik Jørgensen,
Center for Design, Innovation
and Sustainable Transition
Aalborg University

What role do local communities play in the transition to a sustainable energy future in South Harbour?

To answer such a question, the Energy Forum in the South Harbour district of Copenhagen was created to investigate the potential of community-led energy transitions. The Energy Forum South Harbour was initiated in 2017, and is funded by the Danish Energy Agency, Aalborg University, the Integrated Urban Renewal Initiative South Harbour and the City of Copenhagen's Technical and Environmental Administration.

The Energy Forum South Harbour has, in particular, focused on the relationship between individual citizens, the buildings and the urban areas of which they are part. The local partnerships are developing flexible energy consumption in buildings, improved infrastructure within

district heating and electricity and smart energy solutions, which benefit both the individual citizens as well as the overall energy system.

Energy Forum has also been promoting the concept of collectively-owned local energy systems organised as 'energy communities' (see box). Energy communities are collectives of consumers, building owners, tenants, etc. that both consume and produce energy by, e.g. solar PV (Photovoltaics) and heat pumps; potentially using the electricity for transportation. Solar PV technology has been employed in several places in South Harbour, but this energy system needs to be organised and developed by integrating it into the common energy grid to ensure the efficient, community-based use of renewable energy sources.

CORE VALUES OF THE ENERGY FORUM

- The aim is to establish partnerships that involve citizens, property owners, shops, energy suppliers and companies in order to achieve local energy improvements.
- Improve comfort, reduce energy costs and increase local involvement.
- Avoid the gentrification of the South Harbour.
- Support and extend social networks and local community action.

FRAMEWORK FOR ENERGY COMMUNITIES

- Actors to be involved: cooperative housing, tenants, municipal buildings, schools and small shops.
- Frameworks addressing: legal form, decision structure, statutes, energy catalogue, maintenance and stepwise implementation.
- Critical issues: legal framework for energy supply must be changed, cooperative housing statutes and payment of rents and funding of investments.

LOCAL ENERGY COMMUNITIES AS DEFINED BY THE EU'S NEW ENERGY DIRECTIVE

"An association, a cooperative, a partnership, a non-profit organisation or other legal entity which is effectively controlled by local shareholders or members, generally value rather than profit-driven, involved in distributed generation and in performing activities of a distribution system operator, supplier or aggregator at the local level, including across boundaries."

Background

The three living labs in South Harbour are based on larger international projects. This has resulted in the establishment of a number of multidisciplinary networks across several European cities, which has made it possible to engage in best practice and knowledge sharing across cultural, national and social borders.

CLIMATE-KIC

EIT Climate-KIC is a European knowledge and innovation community, which focuses on accelerating the transition to a zero-carbon economy. Supported by the European Institute of Innovation and Technology, Climate-KIC identifies and supports innovations that help society mitigate and adapt to climate change. The organisation is striving to achieve a sustainable economy that is free of fossil fuels, not only to prevent catastrophic climate changes, but also to open up a wealth of opportunities for businesses and society.

Circular Economy Hub is one of many projects in the EU that are supported and funded by Climate-KIC. With their expertise in bringing stakeholders together from academia, business, and the public and non-profit sectors, they nurture and accelerate the development of innovative products, services and systems with the ultimate goal of creating innovation that can lead to sustainable systemic change.

Together with Climate-KIC, the Integrated Urban Renewal Initiative in South Harbour created an innovation competition in 2017 to identify place-based circular economic enterprises. A thorough selection process was carried out by high-ranking actors in circular economies in Denmark, which resulted in the selection of three winners who went through a supported 'incubation process' in 2018 to further develop their concepts and products.

URBINCLUSION

URBinclusion is focused on the co-creation of new solutions to reduce poverty in deprived urban areas. To this end, integrated strategies addressing social inclusion are desirable, and these will be implemented by nine partner cities, which together comprise an international network of public, private and non-governmental organisations.

URBinclusion is based on an "area-based approach", which is focused on

deprived geographic areas, and applies what are essentially place-based policies. In some cases, this area-based approach is achieved through both a sectoral and demographic approach. In South Harbour, a range of different sectoral dimensions related to social exclusion, such as employability, education, housing and social economy, has been identified by the municipality and the NGOs working in the area. These are further interconnected to demographics such as ethnic minorities, long term unemployed, youths and the elderly.

As a result of the collaboration between URBinclusion and the City of Copenhagen, a working group of relevant actors in South Harbour was formed to discuss and develop new governance models of how to include citizens living on the edge of society.

ENERGY FORUM SOUTH HARBOUR

Energy Forum is a collaboration between the Urban Renewal Initiative for the South Harbour district, the local committee, the Climate Department of the City of Copenhagen and the Planning Department of Aalborg University at the Copenhagen campus. The Energy Forum has been financially supported since 2017 by the Danish Energy Agency. The Forum will continue its operations during the coming year in order to sustain the initiatives and continue its living lab activities in South Harbour.



HIGHLIGHTS

Round Table Session

A conference on community-based living labs in South Harbour was organised to bring actors closer together. During the conference, a roundtable session was held in order to discuss experiences from the different actors' perspectives. Two social enterprises from Scotland participated to bring an international perspective to supplement the experiences from Denmark.



About

CITRUS ENERGY, SCOTLAND

Citrus Energy is a Scottish social enterprise that helps domestic and commercial energy consumers make savings on gas and electricity through impartial advice and recommendations. As a social enterprise, any profit the company makes is returned to the community they work with to help alleviate fuel poverty and create sustainable employment.

FUEL POVERTY

“A person is to be regarded as living ‘in fuel poverty’ if he/she is a member of a household living on a lower income in a home which cannot be kept warm at reasonable cost. Statistically, this used to be defined as a household needing to spend more than 10% of its income to maintain an adequate heating regime.”

One of the recurrent sources of inspiration from the Scottish energy broker Citrus Energy was how they are able to take a social stance through their business model.

“...the most inspiring was actually your (Citrus Energy’s) business model, I was sitting wondering, could we do something similar here? Taking from the rich, giving to the poor - the ‘Robin Hood’ model you are doing.”

Morten Elle, conference participant, Aalborg University

“Something I found very interesting too is how you (Citrus Energy) as a company work with CSR strategy, where you are talking about that you would only hire people if they have been unemployed for a long time. I think it is very unusual, and I think it is very healthy. You have the moral or the obligation which comes from a fact that you say: These people are much better people at work in our business than others would be, because they know the situation. If you have been out of job for 6 months, then you are poor, you know how it is not to be able to pay your electricity bills, and that framework alone is very different from what I see companies think in general. So that I would like to take with me when I discuss how to make jobs to people.”

Jens K. Jensen, conference participant, Opzoomerne

About

GLASGOW TOGETHER, SCOTLAND

Glasgow Together is part of the Scottish community interest company, Together Social Business Group, which creates full-time jobs for ex-offenders, who are employed to renovate empty properties and build new homes in the communities in which they live. Ultimately, it is all about achieving an eclectic mix of business and third sector leaders, who can build a new vision for the country based on entrepreneurialism and a passion for sustainable, vibrant economic growth.

“They (editor’s note: ex-offenders) are contributing financially to the economy, they pay taxes into the system. 60% will be back in prison if they are not working for us, so that is not our statistics, this is the government’s statistics. So 60%! They would be in prison for a reason. What we tried to do is to give them the work ethic, self belief to actually realise themselves. It is not for me to tell them what they have done is wrong. You can tell someone that their lifestyle has been terrible as many times you want and until they get to the point themselves where

they think: ‘Hang on, that was not the way to go’. And I want to change that. And if you look for example on a district like this, if you are able to provide employment for people who otherwise would not have it, then you would be stopping a number of things that otherwise would have happened; the violence, the theft, all the things. And also the impact of the families, the neighbours that live near them, all the things that impact the community and it does make a noticeable difference. You can see how they change from day one.”

Barry Mochan, conference participant, Glasgow Together

“Well, it is not because we are privately funded, so actually, I don’t need to tell anyone anything. It would help with partnerships and connections, but I am in no way obliged to do this. However, the investors want to hear about it, and yes - it is good when you sit in front of the government and you are trying to get them to change their mindset.”

Barry Mochan, conference participant, Glasgow Together

About

REPAIR STRATEGIES AND CIRCULAR ECONOMY

The Danish circular economy enterprise, Naboskab, and Aalborg University in Copenhagen propose that funds be given to the Integrated Urban Renewal Initiative in South Harbour in 2019 for analysis, development, investment, commissioning and evaluation of repair efforts and co-operation on tools and appliances in the South Harbour.

“...who are actually those more or less local repair shops or repair companies? Could we make a link with them? Could we make them come to South Harbour if they are not in South Harbour and could that maybe in the long run create

some workplaces for some young people, and also exploring what the possibilities for cooperation with Sydhavns Compagniet are?”

Michael Søgaard Jørgensen, conference participant, Aalborg University

In order to support the community in making a local repair strategy that embraces the locality in South Harbour:

- tool libraries and associated facilities in South Harbour for repairing, knowledge sharing, etc., should be established and made accessible to the South Harbour citizens;

- written material has been composed including analysis and strategies for repair efforts and sharing communities in South Harbour, which should be carried out.
- knowledge about repair, needs, experiences and opportunities in the South Harbour should be communicated to citizens, associations, public institutions, businesses and authorities in South Harbour through printed and online materials and public events.



HIGHLIGHTS

Circular Economy

The synergistic potential of several companies in South Harbour has been discussed in the living lab. Bygaard is a circular economy enterprise that focuses on urban gardening in South Harbour. They have been able to gain access to the rooftop of a car park next to Aalborg University to grow vegetables. In this case, a range of different opportunities for collaboration across interests was initiated. One example of such collaboration was based on establishing a joint kitchen.

The idea is to set up a large industrial kitchen where businesses can support their mutual needs and share resources based on the concept of collaborative commercial preservation of food. The kitchen serves as a platform that gives commission pay to citizens who collect food, which is then preserved and sold to local businesses. The kitchen can also be used for educational purposes and can cooperate with an urban garden.

HIGHLIGHTS

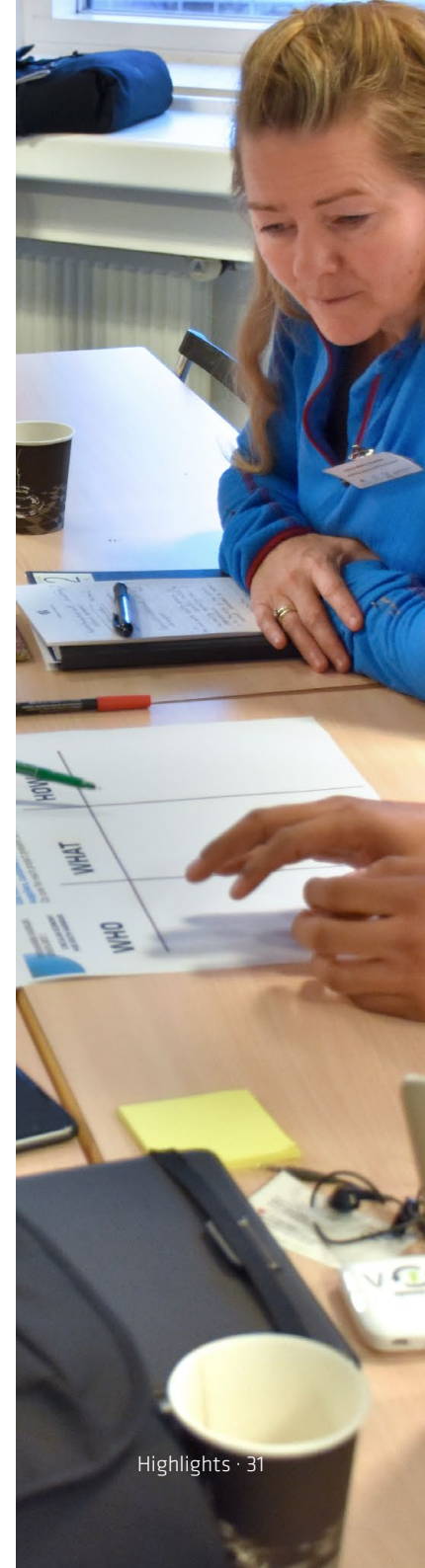
Social Inclusion and Business Development

With regards to the Social Inclusion & Business Development living lab, two main issues have been identified. First, what specific actions are required for a vulnerable citizen to go from outside society into society? How do they get the skills and resources it requires to undertake a job? Where are the opportunities and where are the obstacles?

Next, what kind of governance model is appropriate and what kind of components are required? The advantage in South Harbour is that there is well-established and active collaboration between civil society and the local public authorities through NGOs like Opzoomerne and SydhavnsCompagniet. However, there still is an inadequate connection to the private sector, which is desired to be better.

A tangible example of one of the activities in South Harbour is a Christmas market, which is going to be held at a central square (Anker Jørgensens Plads). This activity involves both organisations and a number of local shops. Its success depends on the collaboration between two NGOs working with social inclusion and civil business and associations, as well as the presence of a lot of people who wants to join in. If it becomes successful, it can potentially be the base of the creation of a model for further activities which will generate jobs and revenue for local citizens in the future.

A more comprehensive example of actions that are being undertaken is an integrated local employment effort in Sydhavnen where more citizens (+30 years) from Sydhavnen, who also have substance problems, come closer to the labor market through an advanced and business-oriented effort combined with substance treatment.





HIGHLIGHTS

Energy Forum

Based on the idea of Energy Forum South Harbour, we learnt that Denmark has a much more collectively organised energy supply sector compared to Scotland, where privatisation has taken over. Collective ownership has helped reduce the risk of energy poverty and has created opportunities for innovative forms of collective action. The way in which the energy system and infrastructure is operated and managed are crucial for the social well-being of people. The energy market in the United Kingdom has been liberalised and commercial actors have

taken over, which has resulted in an increase of 75% in energy costs for citizens, which in turn further exacerbates the social and economic gap between citizens. Therefore, the risk of fuel poverty must be taken into consideration in any future development of the Danish energy sector.

The aim of the Energy Forum is not just to reduce CO2 through climate mitigation measures and reduce costs for the local community, its purpose is also to support community-building and create new social networks by, e.g. building 'energy communities'. The garden commu-

nity, HF kalvebod, has already taken the initial steps towards establishing a local energy community, but the infrastructure still needs to be reconfigured to accommodate the needs and requirements of such a community, and the challenges occur in a 'Bermuda-triangle' of legislation, market and local community. The community platform is strong, but it is important to change the regulatory framework and the market conditions to ensure that these actions are successful.



We are in a continuous dialogue with the central actors the coming years - we don't know the details of the needed legislation and regulation, as we cannot yet give the exact outcome for comfort and what energy flexibility can provide - but we are sure this is the right direction of change to pursue for the local involvement in the overall energy transition.

*Morten Elle, conference participant,
Aalborg University*

LIST OF ACTORS

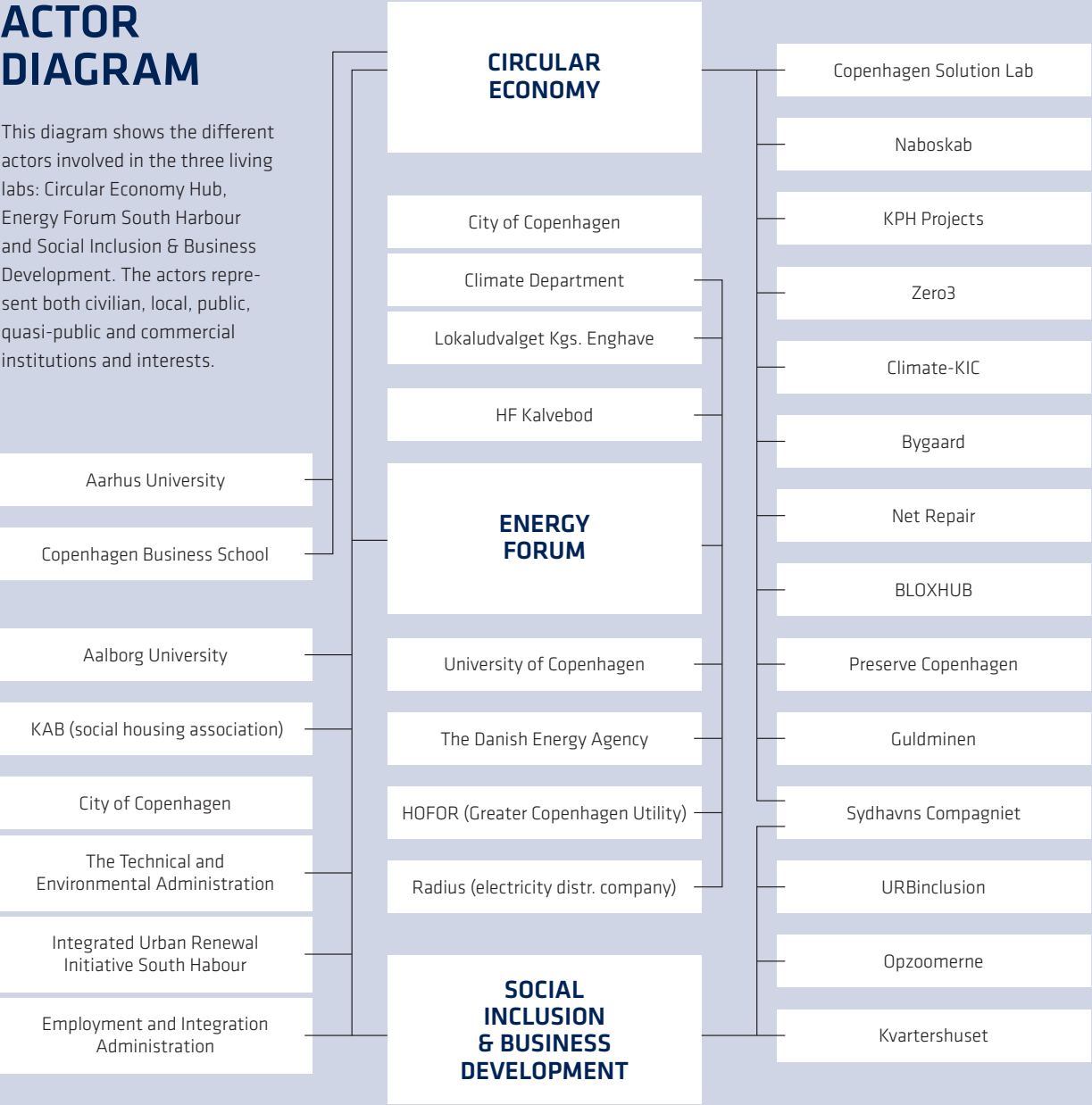
The following individuals participated in the Community-based Living Lab Conference on the 22nd-23rd of November 2018.

Ann Vikkelsø Energitjenesten /Kongens Enghave Lokaludvalg	Jay Gregg DTU Management Engineering	Mia Rahbek SydhavnsCompagniet	Rikke Marie Moalem Aalborg University
Barry Mochan Glasgow Together, Scotland	Jens K. Jensen Opzoomerne	Michael Søgaard Jørgensen Aalborg University	Shahriar Shams Ili Amager Øst Lokaludvalg
Brian Lentz SydhavnsCompagniet	Jesper Ole Jensen Aalborg University	Michelle Skelsgaard Soerensen Preserve Copenhagen	Sia Boesen Integrated Urban Renewal Initiative (Områdefornyelsen)
Diana Lauritsen Integrated Urban Renewal Initiative (Områdefornyelsen)	Kaj Jessen, HF Kalvebod	Morten Elle Aalborg University	Simon Clemmensen Aalborg University
Elisavet Angouria-Tsorochidou Aarhus University	Karin Dam Integrated Urban Renewal Initiative (Områdefornyelsen)	Nicoline Straarup Faxholm Integrated Urban Renewal Initiative (Områdefornyelsen)	Simon Peter Larsen Aalborg University
Esben Tjørnvig Henriksen Technical and Environmental Department, the City of Copenhagen	Katrine Vestergaard Petersen Aalborg University	Niels Bethlowsky Kristensen Climate Secretariat, the City of Copenhagen	Stig Anton Nielsen Guldgraver
Flemming Olsen CBS - Center for Virksomheds- udvikling og Ledelse	Klaus Bundgaard Climate Department, the City of Copenhagen	Niels Johan Juhl-Nielsen Aalborg University	Susan Hedlund Member of City Hall
Hallur Erlingsson Hermes Cykler	Lars Strand KAB, Erhvervskoordinatør	Ole Boesen HF Kalvebod	Thor Rigtrup Larsen KPH Projects
Ivana Gabajova	Lise Lykke Le Marire Munksgaard Rasmussen Aalborg University	Ole Michael Jensen Aalborg University	Ulrik Jørgensen Aalborg University
Jacob Norvig Larsen Aalborg University	Marco Carreira-Silva Climate-KIC	Paul Clark Citrus Energy, Scotland	Viktor Fagerström Aalborg University
Jamila Mohammadi Café South Harbour	Maria Johannesen Steering Comittee (Områdefornyelsen)	Paw Pedersen Employment and Integration Administration	Øystein Leonardsen Integrated Urban Renewal Initiative (Områdefornyelsen)
Jan Fønss Sydhavns Compagniet	Marianne Thomsen Aarhus University	Peder Kjøgøx CPH Facilitation	
Jason Morenikeji Zero3	Merete Ganshorn Nielsen Steering Committee	Peter Vangsbo Climate KIC, Nordic Business Developer	

NOTES *Jacobus S. van der Walt and Albertus A.K. Buitendag (2009): Community Living Lab as a Collaborative Innovation Environment. In 'Issues in Informing Science and Information Technology' Volume 6.

ACTOR
DIAGRAM

This diagram shows the different actors involved in the three living labs: Circular Economy Hub, Energy Forum South Harbour and Social Inclusion & Business Development. The actors represent both civilian, local, public, quasi-public and commercial institutions and interests.





European Union
European Regional Development Fund



URBinclusion
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