

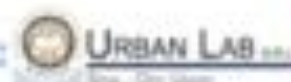
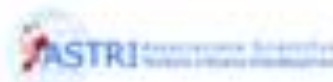
New Metropolitan Perspectives



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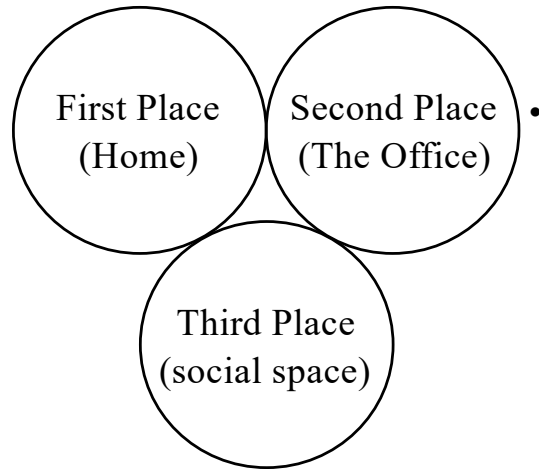


A Typology of Places in the Knowledge Economy: Towards the Fourth Place

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- In 1982, Oldenburg and Brissett add to the traditional dichotomy of first place (home) and of second place (work) the concept of third place, which they define as places “where people gather primarily to enjoy each other’s company” (p. 269).

BACKGROUND

- In the 1990s, capitalist countries started to undergo an economic transition towards post-Fordism, or knowledge-based economies (Amin, 1994; Drucker, 1998).
- The knowledge economy has reshaped, for instance, the whole organization of production (Florida & Kenney, 1993; Piore & Sabel, 1984); the nature of learning and the innovation process (Chesbrough, 2003; Gibbons et al., 1994; Rothwell, 1994); social relationships (Klinenberg, 2012; Turkle, 2012); and the nature of work (Kalleberg, 2000; 2003; Lewis, 2003; Terranova, 2000; Trilling & Fadel, 2009; Smith, 1997).

TITLE	BACKGROUND	MOTIVATION	METHODOLOGY	CASE-STUDY	RESULTS	CONCLUSIONS	FUTURE WORK

MOTIVATION

To explore the rise of new social environments in the knowledge economy in order to update the traditional typology of places?

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- Single and concept sampling case study: the city of Paris (France).



- Three sources of data:

METHODOLOGY



9 Semi-Structured Interviews



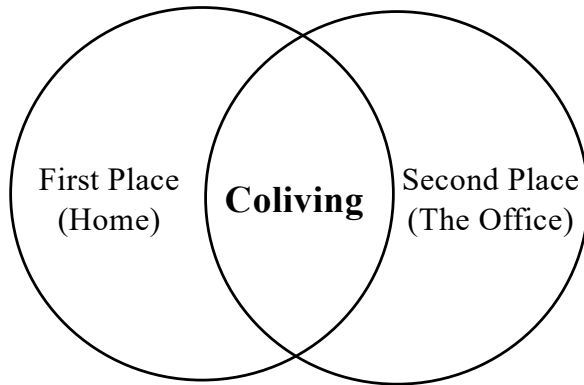
Secondary Data



Direct Observation

- Analysis: Analytic deductive manner
First deduced using Oldenburg's and Brissett's (1982) typology of first, second, and third place. Alongside this deductive phase of analysis, the researcher looked, in an inductive manner at patterns in which two or more categories of Oldenburg's and Brissett's (1982) typology were combined in the newly created social environments.

TITLE	BACKGROUND	MOTIVATION	METHODOLOGY	CASE-STUDY	RESULTS	CONCLUSIONS	FUTURE WORK
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The combination of the first place (home) and the second place (work) is the **coliving space**.

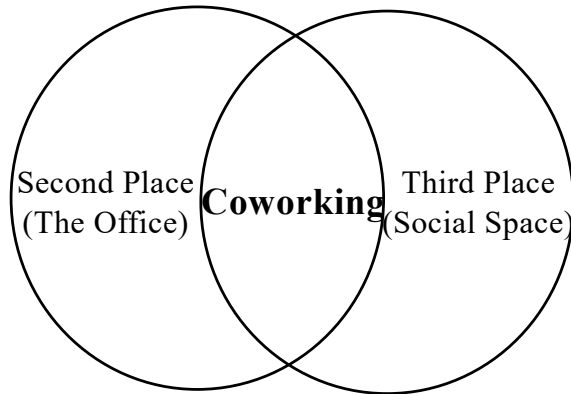
CASE STUDY

HACKERHOUSE

- First Hackerhouse was opened in 2016
- Four different apartments (80m² to 120m²)
- Amenities: shared bedrooms with bunk beds for up to 10 people, two bathrooms, a kitchen, and common areas with large working tables, TV screens, white boards, and high-speed internet.
- Objectives: live and work.



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The combination of the second place (The Office) and the third place (social space) is the **coworking space**.



CASE STUDY

ANTICAFE

- Coworking cafés in which people pay an hourly or daily flat rate in order to work in the coffee place while having access to free drinks and food.

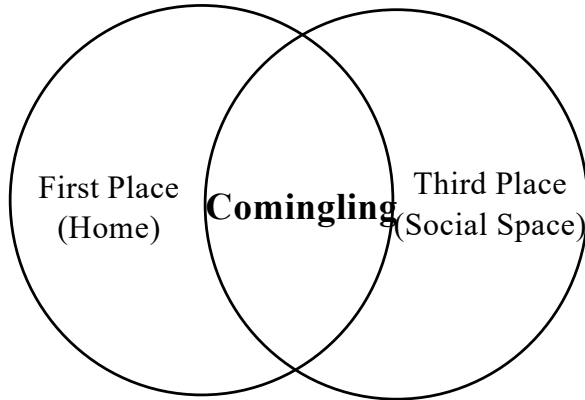


THE BUREAU

- Luxury coworking space with a high-end restaurant and bar only open for residents and their guests.
- Objectives: work and network.



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The combination of the first place (home) and the third place (social space) is the **comingling space**.



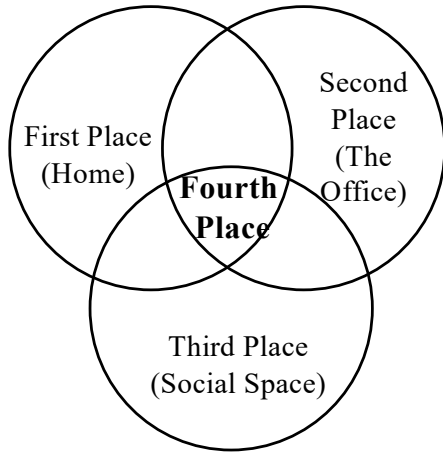
CASE STUDY

MOB HOTEL

- Shared common areas.
- Not only the traditional hotel bars and restaurants but also social spaces designed to favor interactions between guests.
- Objectives: Foster social interactions and networking.



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The combination of the first place (home), second place (work), and the third place is the **fourth place**.



CASE STUDY

STREAM BUILDING

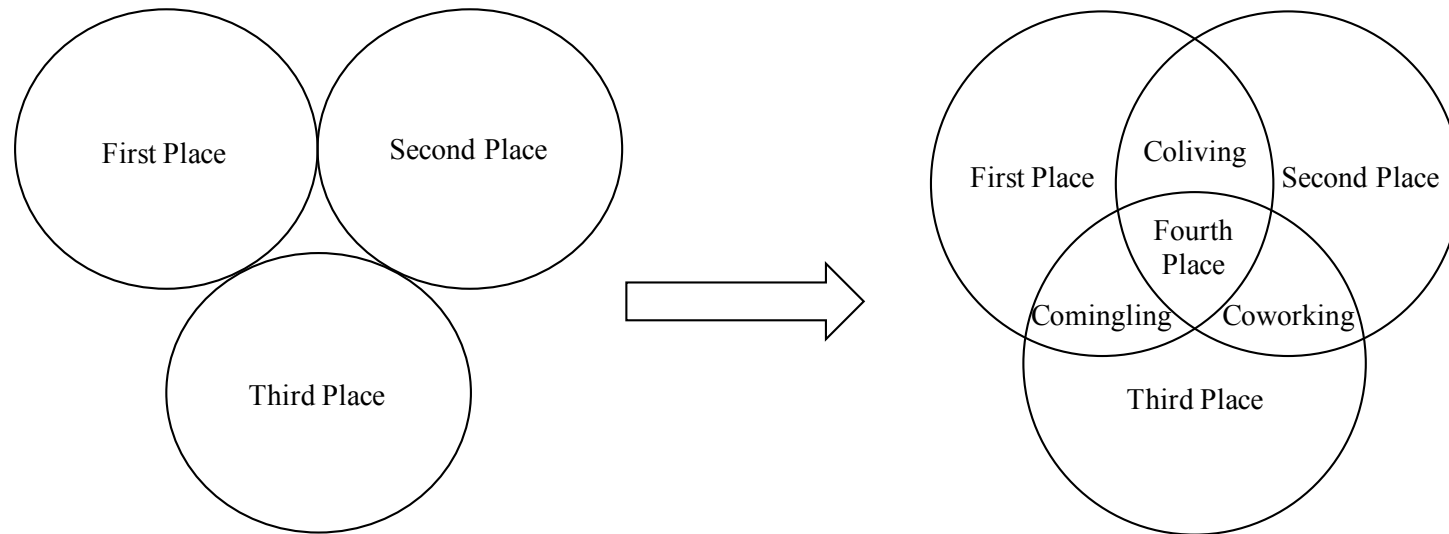
- In *Reinventing Paris*, the *Stream Building* offers *Zoku* mini lofts with shared spaces, co-working space, a shared rooftop, bars, and restaurants. The *Stream Building* is divided into four categories: Stream Work, Stream Play, Stream Eat, and Stream Play.
- Objectives: Work-Live-Socialize



TITLE	BACKGROUND	MOTIVATION	METHODOLOGY	CASE-STUDY	RESULTS	CONCLUSIONS	FUTURE WORK
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- The knowledge economy is changing the traditional typology of place. Global cities such as New York, London, San Francisco, and Paris are experiencing the emergence of new spaces that are making the traditional typology of spaces and places obsolete.
- The typology proposed in this paper suggests that places in the knowledge economy are increasingly overlapping, which ultimately produces a fourth place.
- The emergence of the fourth place, coworking, comingling, and coliving spaces highlight the importance of tacit knowledge, social interactions, networks, and the spatial dimension of innovations in the knowledge economy.

RESULTS



TITLE	BACKGROUND	MOTIVATION	METHODOLOGY	CASE-STUDY	RESULTS	CONCLUSIONS	FUTURE WORK
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- A new typology of place is emerging in the knowledge economy.
- The new typology stresses the blurring frontier between the traditional first, second, and third places.
- These spaces are often merging elements of two or more places, leading to new spatial categories such as coliving, coworking, and comingling spaces.

CONCLUSIONS

- This paper proposes a fourth place in addition to the first, second, and third place.
- The fourth place combines elements of the first, second, and third place, making it a place in itself. In the fourth place, the frontier between social and private dynamics, work and leisure, networking and social interactions, and collaboration and competition are blurry, making it the place for the knowledge economy.

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FUTURE WORK

Future work should investigate the concept of the fourth place and its impact on the knowledge city.

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

If you have any question about the paper, please do not hesitate to contact the author:

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