

Unit 4: Co-development and co-selection of solutions
Module 4.1 What is co-development and co-selection?



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SUNRISE co-creation meeting Southend, by Urbanista

Why co-development & co-selection?

Co-development is a period of creativity, joint thinking and collective prioritisation about new ways to tackle mobility problems.

This can mobilise the ideas of many people, it helps to foster understanding among the public (about possibilities but also about constraints) and it increases the chances that citizens accept and adopt the chosen measures.



SUNRISE co-creation meeting Southend (Source: Urbanista)



What is co-development?

Co-development means to thinking cooperatively about ideas for concrete measures that will improve the issues that were previously identified during the co-identification & co-validation phase (see Unit 3).

During this process, all relevant stakeholders, including residents, business representatives etc., actively participate and work together to develop ideas for possible measures to improve mobility issues in the neighbourhood.

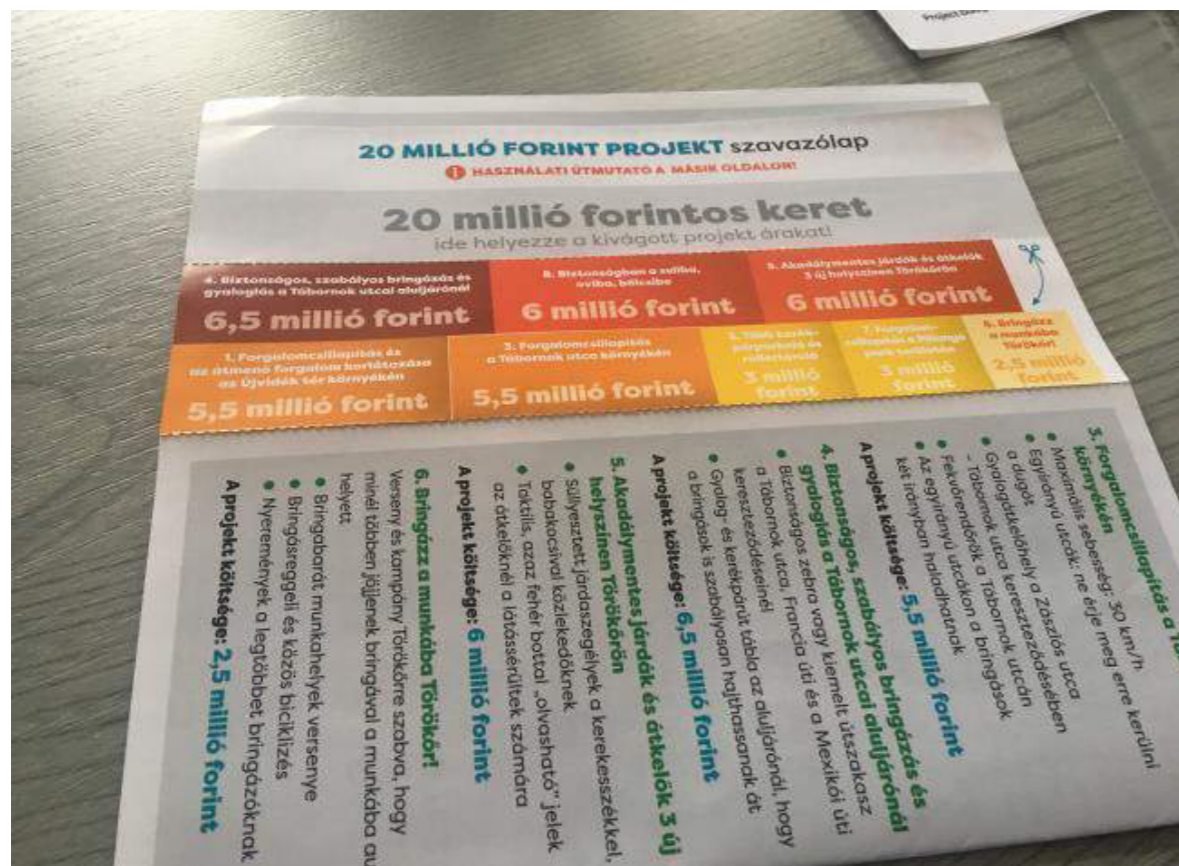


SUNRISE co-creation meeting Southend (Source: Urbanista)

What is co-selection?

Co-selection is the participatory process of deciding cooperatively about a package of measures that will be implemented in the next phase of the co-creation project (see Unit 5).

Co-selection may be organised in offline and/or online formats (see module 4.2).



SUNRISE offline co-selection with a puzzle in Budapest, by Viktor Merker



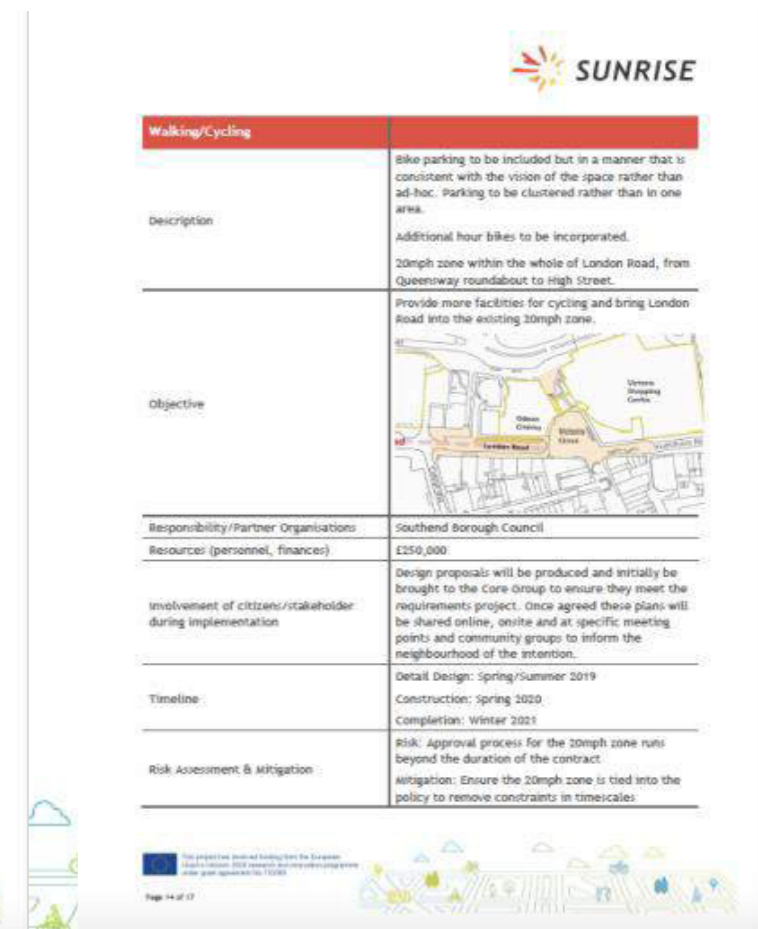
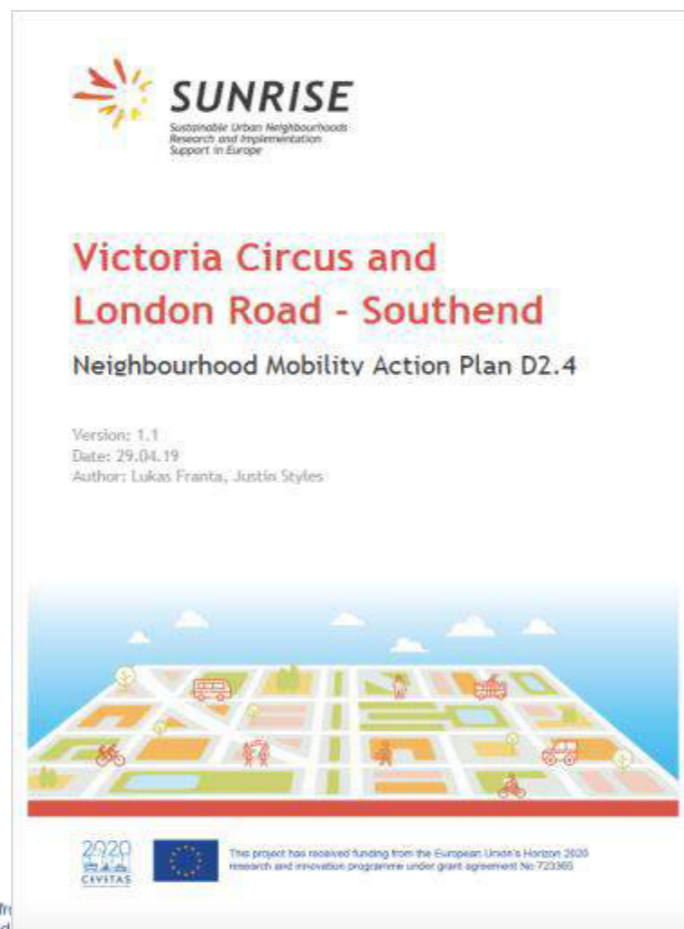
SUNRISE online co-selection by drag-and-drop in Budapest, screenshot from <http://mizuglonk.hu/szavaza/>



What is the goal of co-development and co-selection?

The outcome of the co-development and co-selection phase is a set of mobility measures that should be implemented in the neighbourhood.

In each of the six SUNRISE Action Neighbourhoods, the chosen measures were articulated in a so called „[Neighbourhood Mobility Action Plan](#)“. It is basically the blue print of what should be implemented.



How to organise co-development and co-selection? (I)

- Complete the co-identification and co-validation phase (SWOT, problem identification, problem validation - see Unit 3). Overlaps between co-identification and co-development might be possible, but a thorough problem identification should be completed before the co-development starts.
- Continue the co-creation process that has been kicked off
- Screen for newly emerging stakeholder (groups) that need to be included in the process
- Use the previously identified problems as the starting point for co-developing solutions
- Retain your Core Group as a steering group, potentially extending it with new actors



SUNRISE co-creation meeting Budapest, by TUW

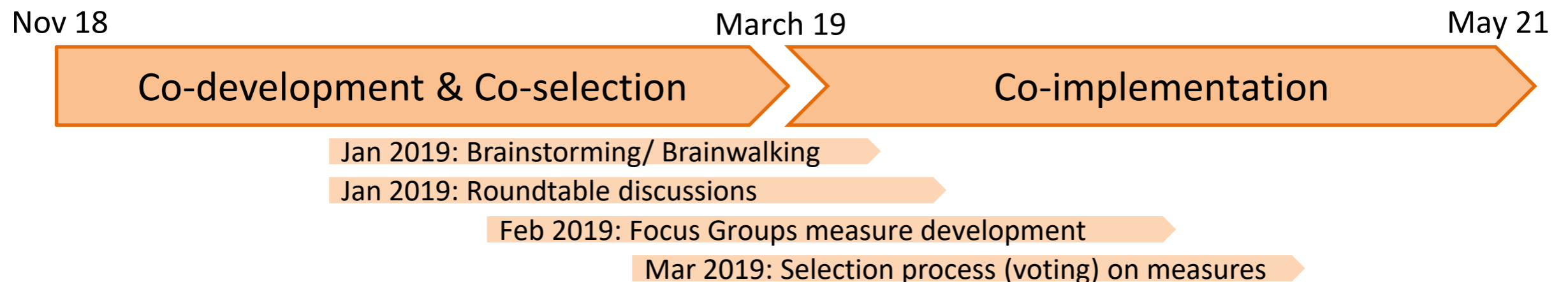


How to organise co-development and co-selection? (II)

Formulate a plan for the co-development activities that answers the following questions:

- Who needs to be involved?
- What should be achieved?
→ define your common goals
- How can you achieve your goals?
→ mix of participation methods
- When? → what is your timeplan?

Here is a timeplan from SUNRISE partner city Thessaloniki for the co-development and co-selection phase as an example:



Please note: Links to resources can be found on the next slide and at the end of the unit.



How to organise co-development and co-selection? (III)

Use a mix of different methods and tools because each of them has certain advantages and disadvantages in reaching different actors:

- Round tables
- Design workshops
- Mobile stands
- Public events/workshops
- Interventions in public spaces
- Information (newsletter, press releases)
- Website/ social media with messageboards, forums to collect feedback, to inform, to organise the selection
- Field trips
- Thematic walks
- ...And many more can be found here:



Workshop Thessaloniki, by TheTA (top)
Mobile stand, by Southend Borough Council (bottom)

[SUNRISE handbook for Methods & Tools in Mobility Planning](#)



How to organise co-development and co-selection? (IV)

- Document each participation activity
- Make the documentation accessible to all participants
- Reflect regularly on the co-creation process with all participants:
What has gone well?
What needs improvement?
Any missing actors?
- Conduct feedback rounds with all stakeholders, and organise political approval if relevant
- Once the co-development process has produced a satisfactory set of measures
→ organise the co-selection of measures



Feedback round with local politicians in Bremen on the measure ideas (Source: TUW)



How to organise co-development and co-selection? (V)

Organising the co-selection process:

- Provide involved stakeholders with a brief description of each potential measure
- Make sure all suggested measures are actually possible to implement (feedback rounds with different stakeholders!)
- Advertise the selection process widely to increase the number of responses. The more people respond, the more valid is the result.



Via pixabay, URL: shorturl.at/awPYZ



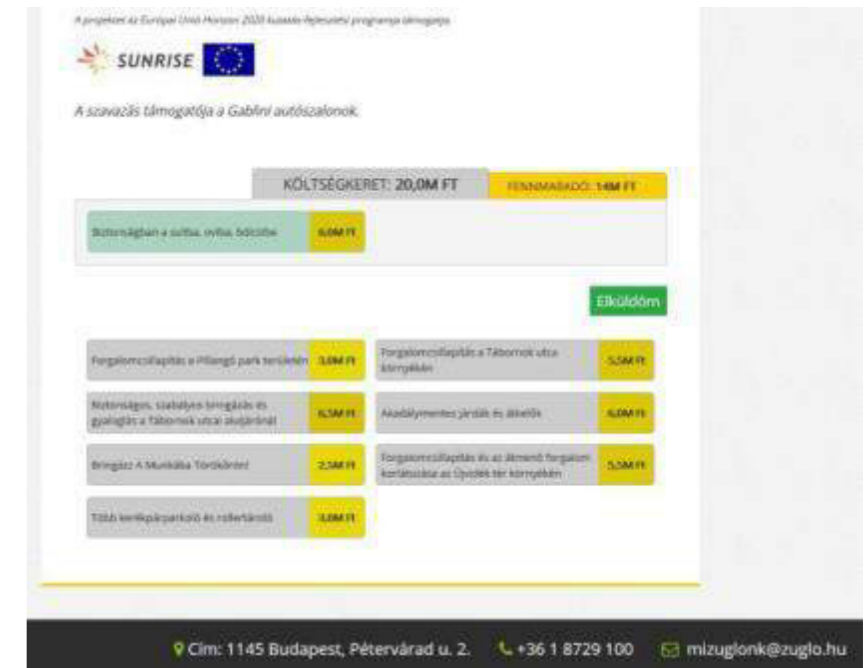
Via Burtchwork, URL: shorturl.at/xBT19



How to organise co-development and co-selection? (VI)

The co-selection process can be organised using a number of possible formats:

- Online selection via project website (for all interested persons)
- Offline selection via post/ leaflets (for residents)
- Offline selection via dedicated workshops (for specific actors) e.g. with sticky points, as in the picture to the right: green points for high, yellow for low priority
- Make the results of the selection transparent and accessible to all residents and stakeholders in the neighbourhood



SUNRISE online co-selection by drag-and-drop in Budapest, screenshot from <http://mizuglonk.hu/szavaza/>



Offline Voting in Bremen (Source: TUW)

Unit 4: Co-development and co-selection of solutions
Module 4.2 How can co-development & co-development work in practice?



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Co-creation in Action, by Urbanista



Overview of the measures co-developed & co-selected in all Action Neighborhoods I

- Improvements to cycling infrastructure (bike racks, e.g. Malmö, Bremen)
- Interventions in public spaces (festivals, games, e.g. Malmö, Jerusalem)

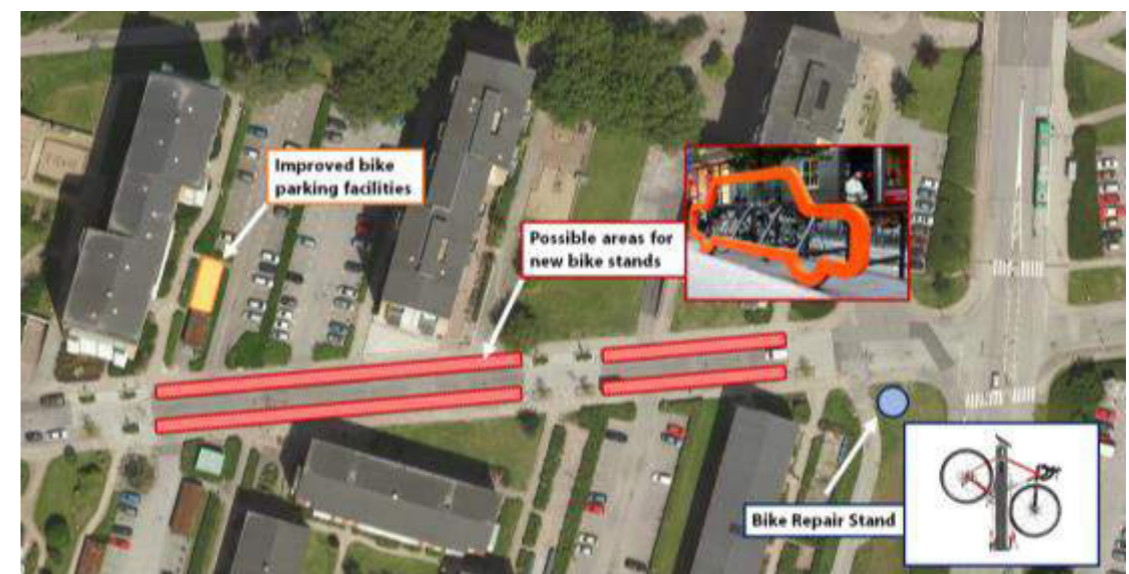


Co-creation in action Jerusalem, by Miri Reiss (top)

Interventions in public space through games, by City of Malmo (bottom)



New bike racks in Malmo, by City of Malmo(bottom)



Overview of the measures co-developed & co-selected in all Action Neighborhoods II

- Preparations for stronger parking management (e.g. Bremen)
- Improvements to the quality of public space (e.g. Bremen, Jerusalem)
- Walking to school-programmes (e.g. Jerusalem, Budapest, Thessaloniki)
- Improvements to public transport (Thessaloniki)



Parking management, via Wikimedia URL: shorturl.at/IIKZ8



Left: Improvements to public transport, new bus stops (symbol picture), via Hannover.de URL: shorturl.at/bvDV6

Right: Walking to school-program (symbol picture), by MoBikeFed, via flickr: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/mobikefed/3452932586>

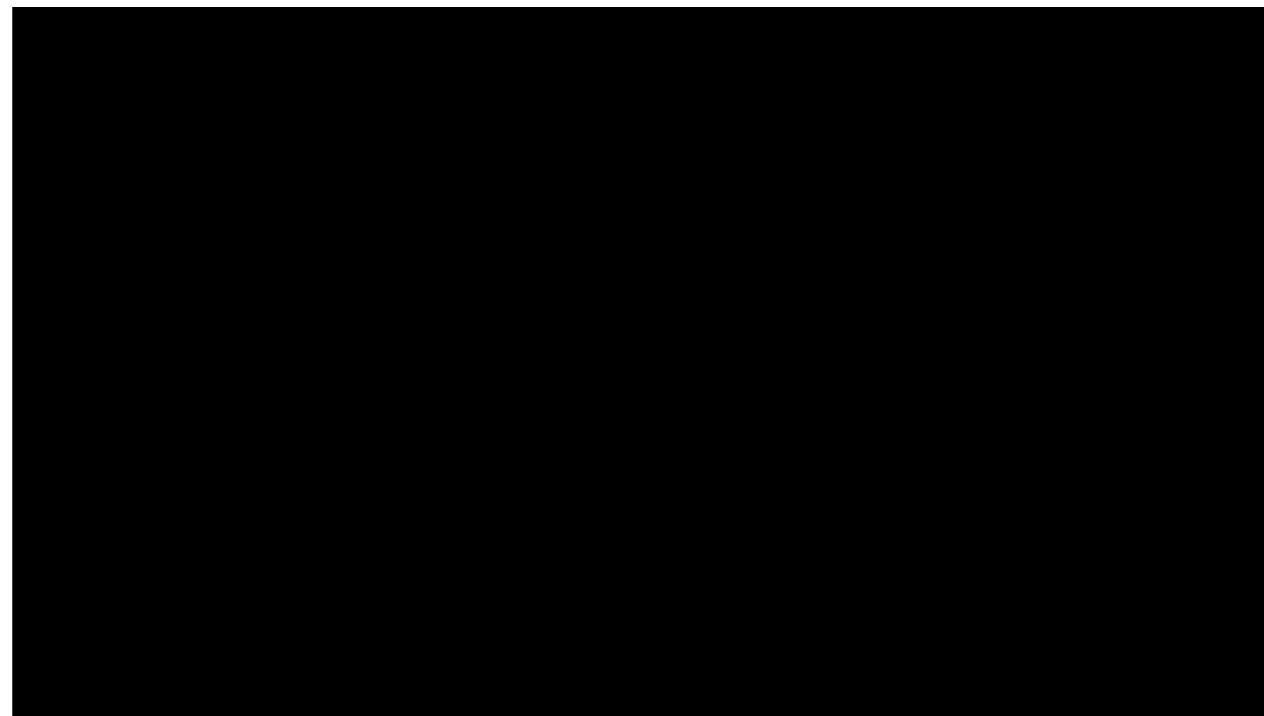


Design for public space improvement Jerusalem, „Conversation Bench“, by City of Jerusalem, HQ Architects

Spotlight on Budapest (HU)

Budapest's 14th district, Zugló, is an Action Neighbourhood in SUNRISE; more specifically they focus on an area called Törökőr.

In the video, Noemi Szabo (Mobilissimus Ltd.), Viktor Merker (District Admin. Zugló) and Patrik Toth (BKK) talk about the next steps of the co-development & co-selection phase:

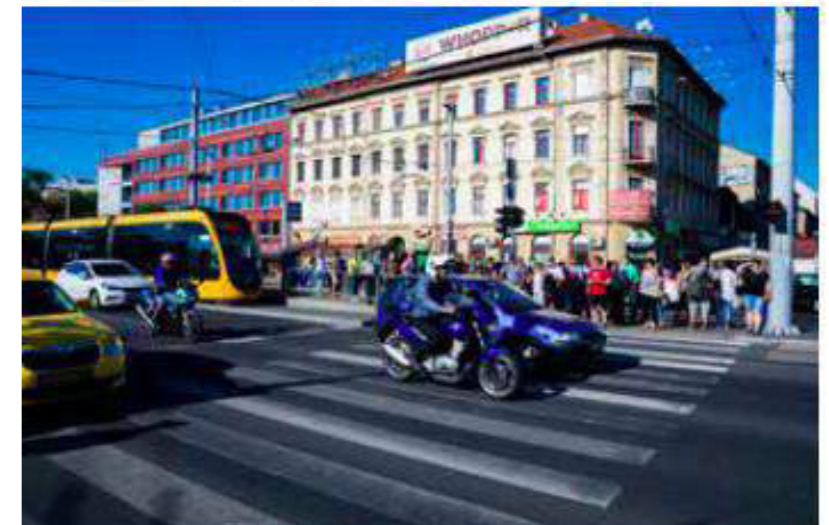


(Video by Polis, Partner in SUNRISE, URL: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=neh9x1Ri9Xo>)



Spotlight on Budapest (HU)

- The neighbourhood of Törökör is a dense inner-city area of Budapest with ca 12 000 inhabitants and a number of companies.
- The neighbourhood is characterised by large high traffic streets that cut through and surround the area. Törökör also suffers from parking pressure.
- Cycling is growing, but infrastructure needs improvement.
- For pedestrians, the area is relatively safe to use, except for crossings of the main street that need upgrades.
- Törökör features schools, institutions for visually impaired people and a growing senior population, increasing demand for safer pedestrian crossings.



Spotlight on Budapest (HU) - Co-development I

- Budapest retained a committed and strong core group to steer the co-creation process.
- An important feature is the close cooperation with Mobilissimus Ltd., a mobility planning company with much experience in participatory processes around mobility.
- Co-development happened in close cooperation between Mobilissimus, the core group and the district of Zuglo
- Held 3 dedicated design workshops focusing on 3 topics that emerged as priority areas during the co-identification & co-validation phase:
 - Mobility developments in the area around schools;
 - Measures to facilitate walking & cycling
 - Proposals for larger reconstruction (crossings, bike facilities, public transport)
- Regular feedback loops during measure development with local stakeholders, residents, city departments etc.



Kiss&Ride, by Bret L.
via flickr,
shorturl.at/buEMT



Safe Crossing, by Linie29. via Wikimedia commons,
shorturl.at/prDI9



Spotlight on Budapest (HU) - Co-development II

- Each design workshop started with a walk in Zugló to get fresh impressions on the mobility issues
- Discussions were in World Café format with several tables on the subtopics, supported by maps
- Prior to these workshops, technical meetings were held to keep key stakeholders for implementation informed (the public transport agency BKK, Budapest's Road Construction Department) and to check for technical feasibility
- Regular feedback loops during measure development
- The number of participants in the design workshops was between 17 and 25 people
- Chose a very accessible location in Törökőr (local school) and made announcements on the local SUNRISE webpage & social media



Design Workshop in Törökőr, Zugló, Budapest, by Mobilissimus Ltd.



Walking Tour in Törökőr, Zugló, Budapest with persons in wheelchairs to include their input and feedback, by Jóügy.



Spotlight on Budapest (HU) - Co-selection I

Budapest's co-selection process was built upon 2 elements:

1. Online-voting through a local website
2. Offline-voting through regular mail to households in the neighbourhood of Törökör

The choice for online and offline voting was due to the different sets of targeted actors. Online voting accommodates actors that have limited time resources, or participate preferably through online channels. Offline voting accommodates actors that have low affinity for digital interaction, lack access to a PC or similar. In the case of Zugló, the mailing of the voting slip has potentially reached actors that were not knowledgeable about the project before.



Voting, via wikimedia, URL: shorturl.at/xGOT7



Voting, via pixabay, URL: shorturl.at/nCY47

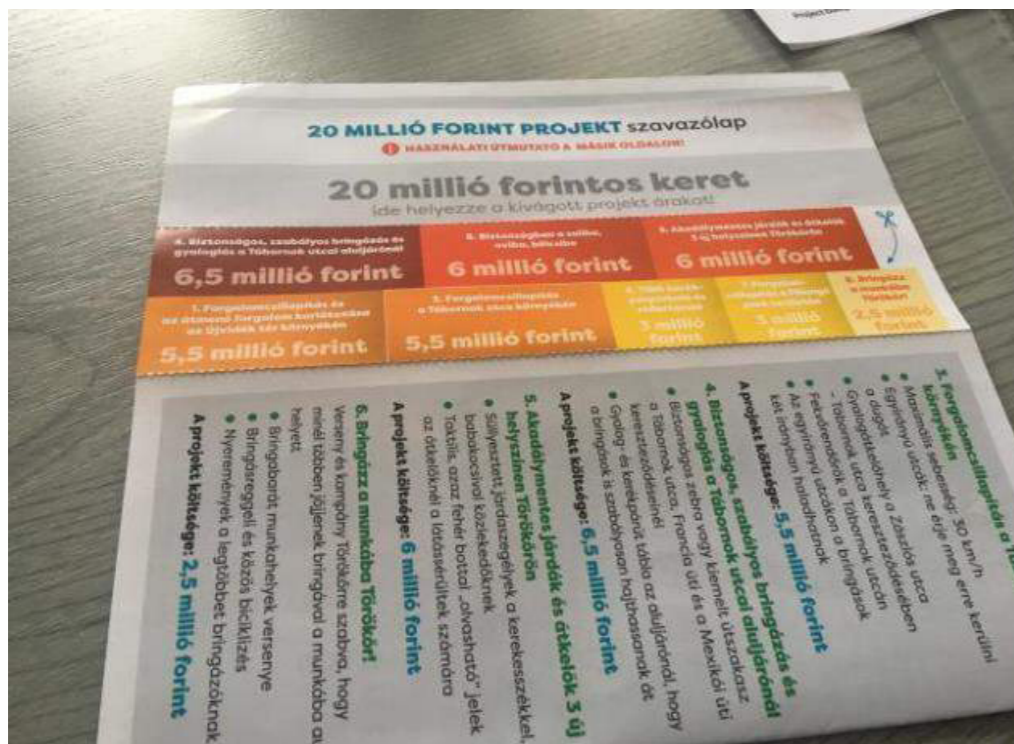


Spotlight on Budapest (HU) - Co-selection II

Budapest's co-selection was organised in a playful manner in the form of a puzzle. The puzzle was implemented both online and offline:

Offline puzzle: the grey area represents the total available funding for all measures, the red/orange/yellow boxes the potential measures (size equals costs of measures). Recipients can “puzzle” measure boxes in the grey area until full. Measures most puzzled selected.

Online puzzle: potential measures are listed in boxes via drag & drop in the large box on top, where the remaining funding is visible. The dropped measures are counted automatically.



Spotlight on Budapest (HU) - Results

What were the results of the co-development & co-selection in Budapest?

- 30 km/h zone, traffic-calming elements and the revision of the existing traffic regulations in an area of Törökör
- Refurbishment of an underpass and the cyclist- and pedestrian-friendly development of the intersections in Francia and Mexikói út
- Safe route to the educational and social institutions in the area of Újvidék tér (kiss & ride at schools, parking regulation, “walking bus”, “bike train”)



Kiss&Ride, by Bret L. via flickr, shorturl.at/buEMT



Tempo 30, via wikimedia, URL: shorturl.at/ryz69

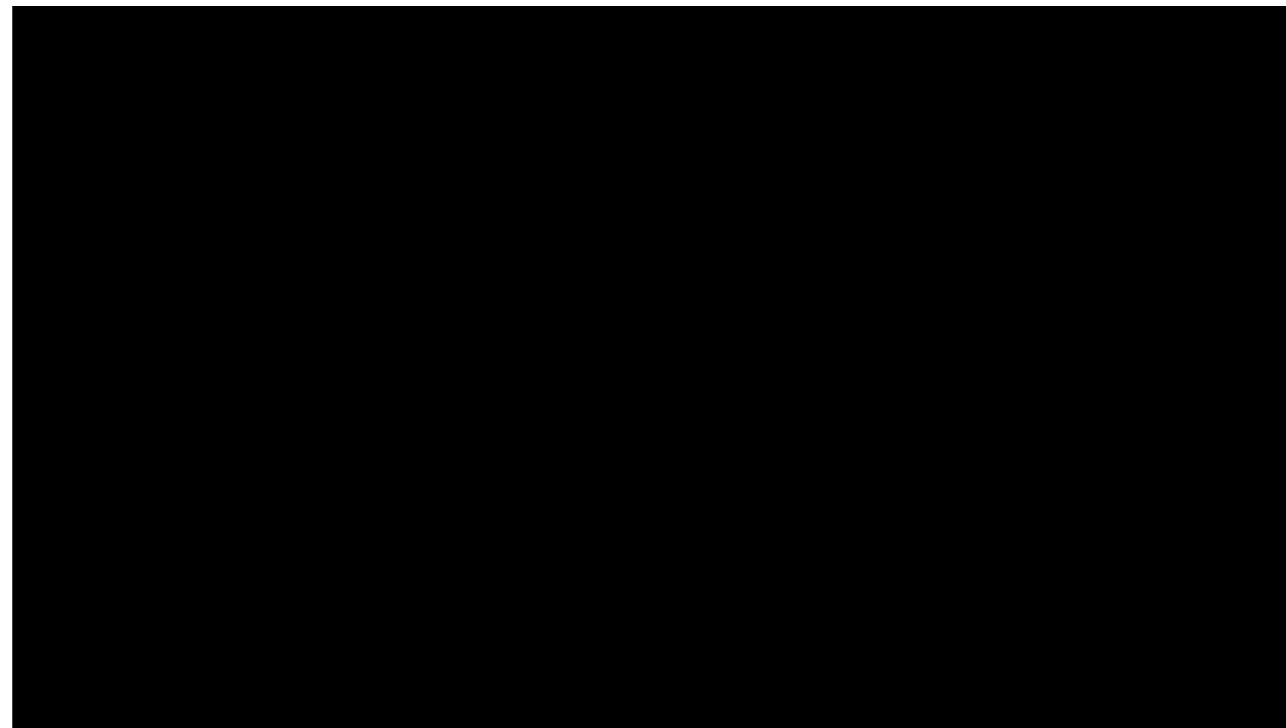


Underpass to be refurbished in Törökör (Source: Mobilissimus)



Spotlight on Southend-on-Sea (UK)

The Borough Council of Southend-on-Sea is a partner in SUNRISE. The focus area is a road adjacent to Southend's main shopping street between the seafront and the main railway stations. Krithika Ramesh (Borough Council Southend-on-Sea) introduces the area:

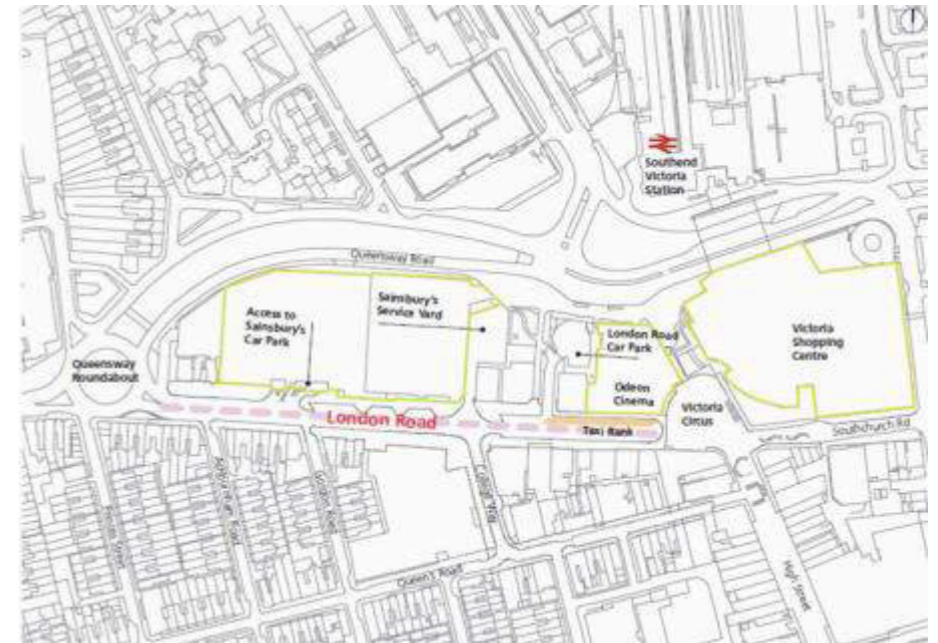


(Video by Polis, Partner in SUNRISE, URL: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sXYc4cZyV8o>)



Spotlight on Southend-on-Sea (UK)

- The action neighbourhood in Southend is an area adjacent to High Street (central shopping street)
- Dynamic neighbourhood with a mixture of businesses and residential. The area is in close proximity to public transport services, colleges, the city library and a civic centre.
- The neighbourhood is mixed with some affluent areas and some rather low-income groups.
- The neighbourhood falls within one of the most deprived wards in Southend-on-Sea and there are efforts being made to regenerate the area.



Project area in Southend-on-sea: London Road. Map by Borough Council of Southend-on-sea



View along the stub end of London Road, by Justin Styles



Spotlight on Southend-on-Sea - co-development I

- Southend-on-Sea retained a committed core group with business representatives, members of the city council, members of city administration and local residents
- Continuous feedback loops between the core group and relevant actors outside the core group
- Co-development in 3 design workshops in the format of brainstorming (idea collection), discussion round tables (substantiation and finalisation)
- Invitation of city council members to workshops and to the Core Group ensured political backing of the whole co-development process
- Invitation of technical experts from the city administration ensured the technical feasibility of proposed measures



SUNRISE co-creation meeting Southend, by Urbanista



Mobile stand for input collection, by Chris Styles



Spotlight on Southend-on-Sea - co-development II

- Development of a shortlist of measure ideas for the project area during Core Group meetings
- Dissemination of the shortlist through social media channels and presence on-site in mobile stands to collect feedback from specific actors, residents and shoppers
- The final shortlist formed the basis for an online and offline voting process
- Online voting is borough-wide because changes to the actual project area affect people from far beyond (shoppers, visitors, students etc.)

Categorisation of ideas collected through SUNRISE Co-creation Activities

Ideas shortlisted at Core Group Meeting 4 highlighted in green

Categories of ideas	Planting	Street furniture	Usable public space Activities/events/cafes	Wayfinding	Walking/Cycling	Improving safety
	More trees	Seating	Amphitheatre style events space. Make the most of this under used area	Improve signage + connections to local green space etc. Eg. Warrior Square.	Bike parking	Night time economy
	Green lining for the area - street trees in a boulevard style. Planting etc.	Co-ordinated quality materials that are easy to maintain	Move taxi rank to a drop off only		Cycling allowed on High Street	crime
	Green walls	More public art	Share space for all	Bigger better signs for warrior and forum	Allowed cycling in the high street at certain times and in evening	SOS bus
	Water features (fountain)	Encourage cafes/restaurants to have outside seating on active streets	Children's play area Bring Children, Play area and seating		E charging points for E bikes	Cycle pods
			Pedestrianisation			Odeon - speak to Simpson Ford - customer safety
			Shared surface			Designing Out A.S.B
			Display Local artists' work			

Screenshot of shortlist , in green the shortlisted measure ideas, by Krithika Ramesh, Justin Styles, Chris Styles



Spotlight on Southend-on-Sea - co-selection

- For the co-selection, Southend-on-Sea chose to put the shortlisted measure ideas to a vote (scheduled for September 2019).
- The vote is organised through online and offline channels. For the duration of a month, voting is possible for all interested persons in the borough of Southend.
- Offline voting: presence in different public locations
- Online voting through the official web-system of the Borough

Both voting channels are widely promoted through different social media channels, the project website, newspapers etc.



Ballot box, symbol picture, via pixabay, URL: shorturl.at/gquCE



Spotlight on Southend-on-Sea - results

- Additional planting
- Street furniture: seating, extra lighting, public art (temporary) for increased quality of stay in the area
- Multi-purpose seating area, in combination with a café to host events/ activities; regular local markets
- Wayfinding: improve connectivity between railway station at key entry points through visual links
- Walking & Cycling: improve bike facilities, cluster parking in one area only, extend 20 mph-zone
- Activate location, both during day and night times to increase feeling of safety

NOTE: As the co-selection process is scheduled for September 2019, there might be changes to this preliminary list!



20mph sign, symbol picture, via wikimedia, URL: shorturl.at/gnNV3



Redesigned shopping street, symbol picture, via wikimedia, URL: shorturl.at/dfhmn





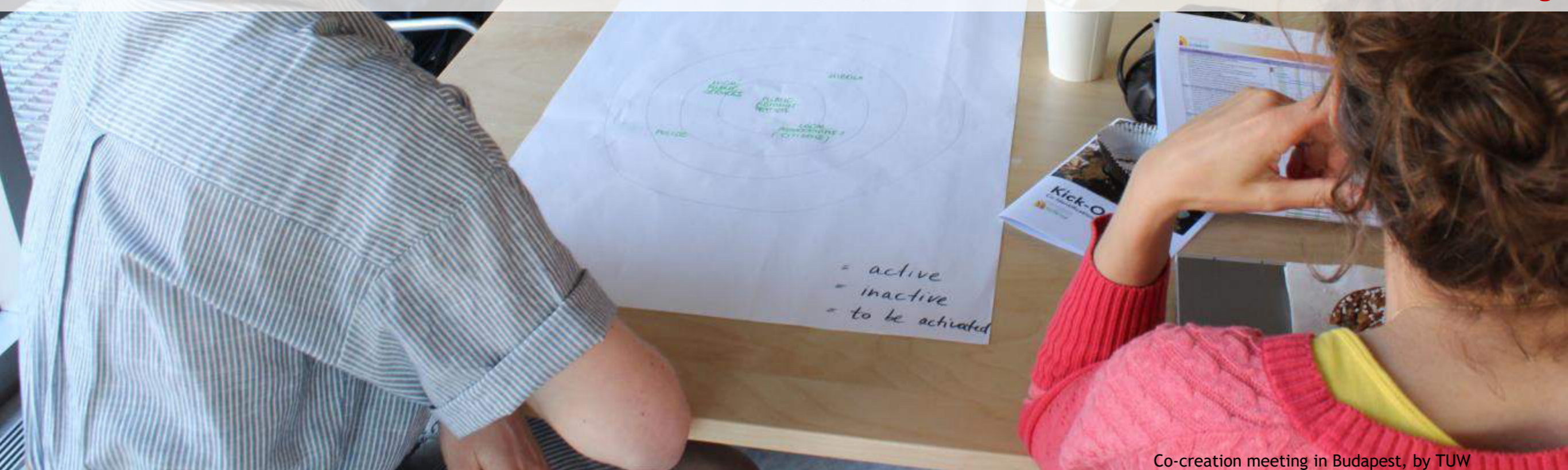
Unit 4: Co-development and co-selection of solutions
Module 4.3 Tips & Tricks from the Experience in SUNRISE



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Co-creation meeting in Budapest, by TUW



Challenges during co-development & co-selection

- While the co-creation process is still ongoing in all SUNRISE cities, it is already possible to draw some conclusions and formulate challenges and recommendations for the co-development & co-selection phase.
- The following slides provide lessons learnt from the experience in all action neighbourhoods



Co-creation in action, by City of Malmö



Challenges during co-development & co-selection

- Participants:
 - ensure that the participants truly reflect the composition of the neighbourhood (social groups among residents / institutional and other actors)
 - Ensure that hard-to-reach groups are included (senior citizens, youth, immigrants etc.)
- Motivation: It is challenging to keep actors involved over a longer period of time
- Organisation: co-development & co-selection often takes longer than expected
- Expectations: some ideas brought forward might not be feasible (technical, financial, time constraints), or counteract existing higher-level policies and plans
- Politics: Gaining political support for the measure ideas is crucial and requires time and effort.



Co-creation in action, by City of Malmö



Recommendations for co-development & co-selection I

- Methods & tools:
 - Use a mix of methods (online/offline; playful; workshops; discussions; public events, specialised small-scale events)
 - Clear information material (online/offline) helps to keep people involved
- Participants:
 - Make sure a big variety of actors takes part in the co-creation process
 - Strategic, targeted activities for hard-to-reach-groups and for special stakeholder groups
 - Regular checks for newly emerging actors / groups of actors not yet involved
- Motivation:
 - Keep content of activities specific so participants feel affected and motivated
 - Highlight that co-creation will lead to tangible change and explain formal procedures for implementation
 - Make co-creation fun and exciting for participants



Co-creation in action, by City of Malmö



Recommendations for co-development & co-selection II

- Organisation:
 - Develop an explicit plan for the co-development & co-selection activities
 - Use existing local networks; partner with established local initiatives
 - Locations for activities should be easy to access
- Expectations:
 - Make constraints/restrictions/scope of co-creation clear
 - Fully accessible documentation for maximum transparency
 - Ensure ideas brought forward are in line with city policies & plans
- Politics:
 - Ensure support by the municipality, local council for the co-creation process as early as possible
 - Include city administration experts in the co-creation activities



Co-creation in action, by Nadine Haufe, TUW



Checklist



- ✓ Do you have a good overview of problems in the neighbourhood?
- ✓ Is your time plan for co-development & co-selection activities ready?
- ✓ Are different actors on board in the co-creation activities?
- ✓ Does your plan foresee a mix of co-creation methods to cater to a broad range of actors? (online/ offline/ discussions/ design workshops/ ...)
- ✓ Is information material ready, attractive and widely distributed?
- ✓ Are there certain groups that not well represented but should be involved?
- ✓ Is the documentation of co-development results available (online/offline)?
- ✓ Were suggested ideas checked for technical, financial, regulatory, ... feasibility?
- ✓ Are suggested measures in line with city policies & plans?
- ✓ Do the ideas have the potential to benefit large part of local actors and residents?
- ✓ Are the ideas for co-selection formulated in easy, accessible language?
- ✓ Are the co-selection methods suitable to reach many actors?
- ✓ Are the co-selection results easily accessible by the public?



Resources

- SUNRISE Handbook for Methods & Tools in Co-creation Processes:
https://civitas-sunrise.eu/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/D2.1_Participation-Handbook.pdf
- SUNRISE project website with resources & outcomes:
<https://civitas-sunrise.eu/resources/outcomes>
- CIVITAS CIVITAS Initiative - Successful Transport Decision-Making:
https://civitas.eu/sites/default/files/guidemapshandbook_web.pdf
- CIVITAS Tool Inventory (online tools for transport planning and others):
[http://civitas.eu/tool-inventory?f\[0\]=field_tool_type%3A920](http://civitas.eu/tool-inventory?f[0]=field_tool_type%3A920)

Other resources:

- The Public Participation Manual, Austrian Society for Environment and Technology:
http://www.partizipation.at/fileadmin/media_data/Downloads/Publikationen/participationmanual_en.pdf
- Plan Commission Handbook, Center for Land Use Education, Univ. of Wisconsin:
<https://www.uwsp.edu/cnr-ap/clue/Documents/PlanCommissions/PCHandbook.pdf>



Unit 4 Task

Please spend some time to think about the following questions:

- What methods for co-development do you consider suitable in the neighbourhood(s) you are working with? Why?
- What problems might emerge in your co-selection processes and how would you try to overcome them?
- Which actors do you consider most relevant in a co-development process for mobility in your neighbourhood(s) and why?
- Are there any features in your neighbourhood(s) that might be particularly conducive or problematic for the co-development and co-selection of mobility related measures?

Please post your answers (or additional questions) in the eCourse's discussion forum!

