

Unit 7: Conclusion Module 7.1 Reviewing



SUNRISE

Sustainable Urban Neighbourhoods
Research and Implementation
Support in Europe

eLearning



(Source: <https://www.eltis.org/resources/photos/6th-sump-manchester-tram>)



Review of Unit 2: Introduction to co-creation (I)

- **Co-creation** is the “systematic process of **creating new solutions with** people - not **for** them; involving citizens and communities in policy and service development.” A truly co-created measure shall be planned, implemented collaboratively and utilises potentials that might remain untapped otherwise while avoiding other undesired activisms.
- The co-creation process is comprised of **co-identifying** the problem, **co-developing** solutions, **co-implementing** the solutions, **co-evaluating** to monitor and review the entire process, it is not always a linear progress, the phases often **overlap** with each other and there **isn't a clear division** between them.
- The **core group** is the most important elements in co-creation, it should be comprised of **equal voices** from **city administrators** and **local civic actors**. The core group meets regularly to **plan, reflect and evaluate** their co-creation works throughout the process.



Review of Unit 2: Introduction to co-creation (II)

- The role of **public authorities** becomes that of **enabling state** rather than regulating state, providing **opportunities, arenas and power of civic networks** to form and act.
- There are some effort to be done to **maintain the consistency and momentum** of the core group members, some suggestions to keep the ball rolling are: **networking events, social media engagement and celebrations.**



Review of Unit 3: Co-identification of problems and co-validation of needs

- **Co-identification** and **Co-validation** ensures that the **locally (perceived) mobility challenges** of the citizens as well as the neighbourhood's specific **strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats** are identified, validated and articulated
- This happens through a **participatory process** on eye level in **joint coordination** with the administration, politicians and all stakeholders.
- It is particularly important to involve so-called “**hard-to-reach groups**” (e.g. elderly people, children, ethnic minorities, disabled people) via **special formats** as those groups often do not participate proactively or don't feel addressed by “common methods”.
- In this way, important status quo information and **first ideas** on the city or neighbourhood can be collected **from all points of view** - the basis on which decisions can then be made and drafts drawn up.



Review of Unit 4: Co-development and co-selection of solutions

- **Co-development** is a process of **thinking cooperatively** about ideas (measures) that will work towards **improving the issues identified** in the co-identification & co-validation phase
- **Co-selection** is the participatory process of deciding cooperatively for a **package of measures** that will be implemented in the next phase of the co-creation project
- Co-development requires good preparation & planning, but it is at the same time a **flexible process**
- Co-development calls for a **mix of methods** to reach different sets of actors
- Co-selection needs to be organised in a way that **reaches a wide range of actors**
- Each co-development & co-selection process is unique and delivers **context-specific results**



Co-creation in action in Jerusalem, by Urbanista



Review of Unit 5: Co-implementation

- **Find the right balance** between the types of co-implementation measures, playing to residents' **strengths** and the **resources** they can bring to the table. To maintain the 'co-' concept, it is important to note that the authorities and local stakeholders **continue** to **share power** and **responsibility** throughout the process.
- Co-implementation should be pursued only if everyone involved is **convinced of its advantages**, the activities should be **needs-driven** and **mutually beneficial** to the project and the local stakeholders who will contribute their resources.
- Realistically **assess various risks and challenges**, to **avoid overly optimistic expectations** and to prevent foreseeable problems.
- Some measures are **not suitable** for co-implementation and sometimes co-implementation only works for **'soft' measures**



Review of Unit 6: Co-assessment and co-evaluation (I)

- **Co-evaluation** facilitates **understanding changes to mobility patterns and behaviours** within neighbourhoods and the way in which they happen. It deals with **impacts** (what/how much has changed) and **processes** (what has led to that change - what has been done, what barriers and drivers affected the process and so on). As the prefix “co-” implies, co-evaluation is performed jointly, in a way which is **inclusive of the stakeholders participating in co-creation**.
- There are two complementary aspects of co-evaluation: **impact evaluation** and **process evaluation**.
 - **Impact evaluation** is used to assess how successful **a measure and/or a co-creation action** is in reaching its stated objectives. To this purpose, measurements ‘before’ and ‘after’ implementation are undertaken. The methods employed in gathering and analysing the data are mainly quantitative.
 - **Process evaluation** seeks to provide a qualitative understanding of the way in which the planning and implementation process was conducted. An analysis of the drivers and barriers for the success or failure of **the measures and the participation process** is an integral part of process evaluation.



Review of Unit 6: Co-assessment and co-evaluation (II)

Co-evaluation involves three steps:

- **Monitoring:** includes observation of **impacts and processes**;
- **Assessment:** concerned with **analysing and reporting quantitative and qualitative** information from monitoring in a structured way;
- **Evaluation:** determining the **value of the outcome** (whether something was worthwhile/beneficial) and **learning lessons/drawing recommendations** about co-creation actions and mobility measures.



Unit 7: Conclusion
Module 7.2 Course resources



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(Source: <https://www.eltis.org/resources/photos/pedestrianised-street-brighton-hove>)

Course links - Unit 2:

- Dorthe Hedensted Lund. (2018). Co-Creation in Urban Governance: From Inclusion to Innovation, 22(2). Retrieved from <http://ojs.ub.gu.se/ojs/index.php/sjpa/article/view/3741/3478>
- Suttle, Marilyn (2015) 7 Ways to Maintain Momentum After the Meeting Ends . Retrieved from <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/7-ways-maintain-momentum-after-meeting-ends-marilyn-suttle/>

Course links - Unit 3:

- [D1.1 SWOT Report](#)
- [D1.2 Neighbourhood Mobility Dossier](#)



Course links - Unit 4:

- 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 Initiative - Successful Transport Decision-Making: https://civitas.eu/sites/default/files/guidemapshandbook_web.pdf
- CIVITAS Tool Inventory (online tools for transport planning and others): <https://civitas.eu/tool-inventory>
- SUNRISE Neighbourhood Mobility Action Plans: <http://civitas-sunrise.eu/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/D2.4-SUNRISE-NMAP.pdf>
- SUNRISE Handbook for Methods & Tools in Mobility Planning: http://civitas-sunrise.eu/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/D2.1_Participation-Handbook.pdf
- Video - What are the upcoming challenges for SUNRISE in Budapest (Zugló-Törökőr)? <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=neh9x1Ri9Xo>
- Video - SUNRISE Southend-on-Sea (City Centre) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sXYc4cZyV8o>



Course links - Unit 4 (continued):

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>



Course links - Unit 5:

Rupprecht Consult (2019) Co-Implementation Guidelines: http://www.rupprecht-consult.eu/uploads/tx_rupprecht/SUN_D3.1_Co-implementation-Guidelines.pdf

Peer to Peer Foundation: <https://p2pfoundation.net/>

Spaargaren, G., van Bueren, E. et al. (no date) Co-Creating Sustainable Cities - Learn how citizen's co-creation is key in making cities worldwide more sustainable (Online Course). Available at <https://www.edx.org/course/co-creating-sustainable-cities-delftx-wageningenxams-urb-2x>

The Better Block Project: <http://buildabetterburb.org/better-blocks-in-the-burbs/>

The Neighbourhood Project: <http://theneighbourhoodproject.org/projects/>

The Street Plans Collaborative (various years) Various publications on Tactical Urbanism <https://issuu.com/streetplanscollaborative/>

The Street Plans Collaborative (2016) Tactical Urbanist's Guide to Materials and Design. <http://tacticalurbanismguide.com/>

The Street Plans Collaborative (2019) <https://www.street-plans.com/>



SUNRISE publications

- [D1.1 SWOT Report](#)
- [D1.2 Neighbourhood Mobility Dossier](#)
- [D2.1 Participation Handbook](#)
- [D2.2 Mobility Labs in Practice](#)
- [D2.3 Participation Action Plans](#)
- [D2.4 Neighbourhood Mobility Action Plans \(NMAP\)](#)
- [D3.1 Co-implementation Guidelines](#)
- [D4.1 Final Assessment and Evaluation Plan](#)
- [D4.4 Detailed Assessment and Evaluation Plan](#)
- [D5.1 Co-learning and uptake strategy](#)
- [D5.2 Website and Neighbourhood Mobility Dashboard](#)
- [D5.3 Local Communication Toolbox](#)
- [D5.4 Package of six local communication plans](#)
- [D6.1 Shared definition of key terms](#)



Related projects

SUNRISE has three “sister” projects that we encourage you to check out:



<https://cities4people.eu/>

Cities-4-People revolves around sustainable and people-oriented transport as a solution to the many challenges linked to mobility and faced by urban and peri-urban areas today. Aiming to implement mobility solutions developed by the people for the people, Cities-4-People taps into participatory practices of social innovation and neighbourhood governance and builds on three main pillars: citizens’ participation, community empowerment, and sustainable urban planning.

Cities-4-People unfolds in five European areas: the Oxfordshire County, Hamburg District of Altona, Üsküdar in Istanbul, Budapest and Trikala. In these areas Mobility Communities are set up involving citizens, city authorities, mobility providers and innovation experts. By developing and providing a framework of support services and tools, Cities-4-People empowers these communities to actively contribute to shaping their local mobility innovation ecosystems in line with a People-Oriented Transport and Mobility (POTM) approach. POTM encompasses a blend of new digital and social technologies under an inclusive and multidisciplinary approach in order to bring out solutions that have a low ecological footprint, a sharing mentality and the potential to solve real urban and peri-urban mobility issues.

Related projects



<http://www.metamorphosis-project.eu/>

The Metamorphosis project aims at transforming neighbourhoods in more liveable and shared spaces. The project starts from the premise that when a neighbourhood has many children in its public spaces (Gehl, 2013), this is a major indicator that it is well designed as a people-oriented and sustainable neighbourhood.

The partners of the project consist of seven European Partner cities, i.e., Alba Iulia (RO), Graz (AT), Meran (IT), Munich (DE), Southampton (UK), Tilburg (NL), and Zurich (CH), which seek to pursue the objectives of the project through the support of six national Research and Consultancy partners. The project applies an innovative and participatory approach, which encompasses the direct involvement of children as crucial players in each phase of the project - from planning through implementation, evaluation, and dissemination. During each phase of Metamorphosis children's perspectives, suggestions, and ideas are highly valued as essential contribution to create more children-friendly cities.



Contact us

If you would like to get in touch with us or follow our work, there are several options:



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- Visit the [SUNRISE website](#)
- Follow us on Twitter: [@CIVITAS_SUNRISE](#)
- Subscribe to the [SUNRISE YouTube channel](#)
- Send an email to [k.tovaas\(at\)rupprecht-consult.eu](mailto:k.tovaas@rupprecht-consult.eu)

We would be happy to hear from you!



Unit 7 task: course feedback

We invite you to please take 5 minutes to complete an anonymous evaluation of the course. Your input will help us to improve upon our courses so that we can provide an even better learning experience for participants like you in the future.

Click [here](#) to start the course feedback questionnaire.

