Aalto-yliopisto
Perustieteiden korkeakoulu

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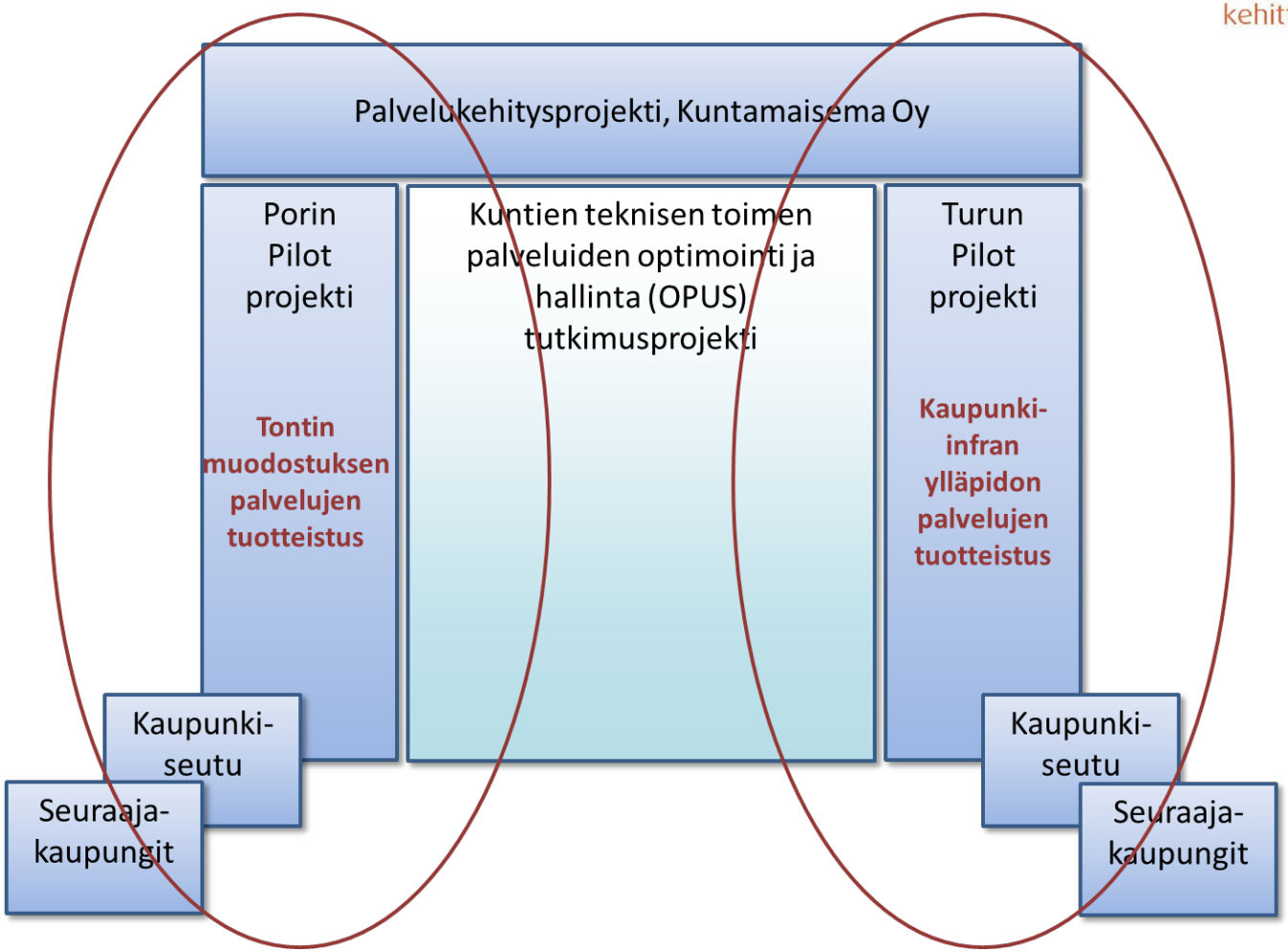
Teknisen toimen palveluiden tuotteistamisen mahdollisuudet kaupunkisuunnittelussa

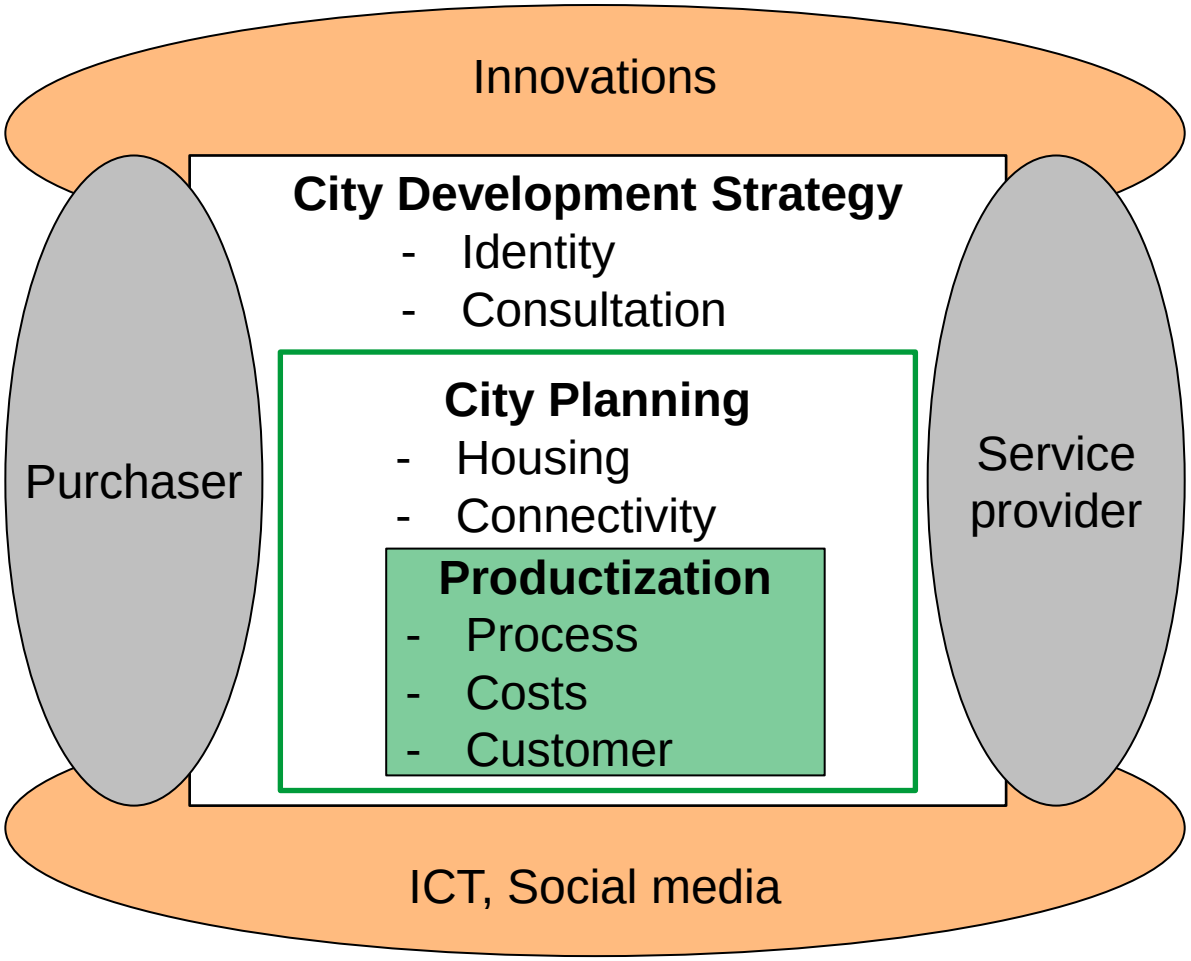
26.3.2015

Teemu Surakka, Aalto –yliopisto, Value Networks tutkimusryhmä
Kommentit: Stephen J Bailey & Pekka Valkama (FiDiPro)

Joint projects funded by Tekes



Productization



Recommendations by Stephen J Bailey

Adopt a holistic approach to innovation in infrastructure

- Planning: more community based, less technocratic dominance
- Funding: look beyond PFI/PPPs for other sources
- Financing: not just via general taxes
- Procuring: from SMEs, social enterprises, as well as PFIs/PPPs
- Delivery: less capital intensive, more community level
- Definition: joined-up & cross-sectoral not silo infrastructures
- Form: virtual (smart city) as well as physical infrastructures

Evolution of the Smart City

(http://www.helsinki.fi/kaupunkitutkimus/dokumentit/metropolialueen_talous.pdf)

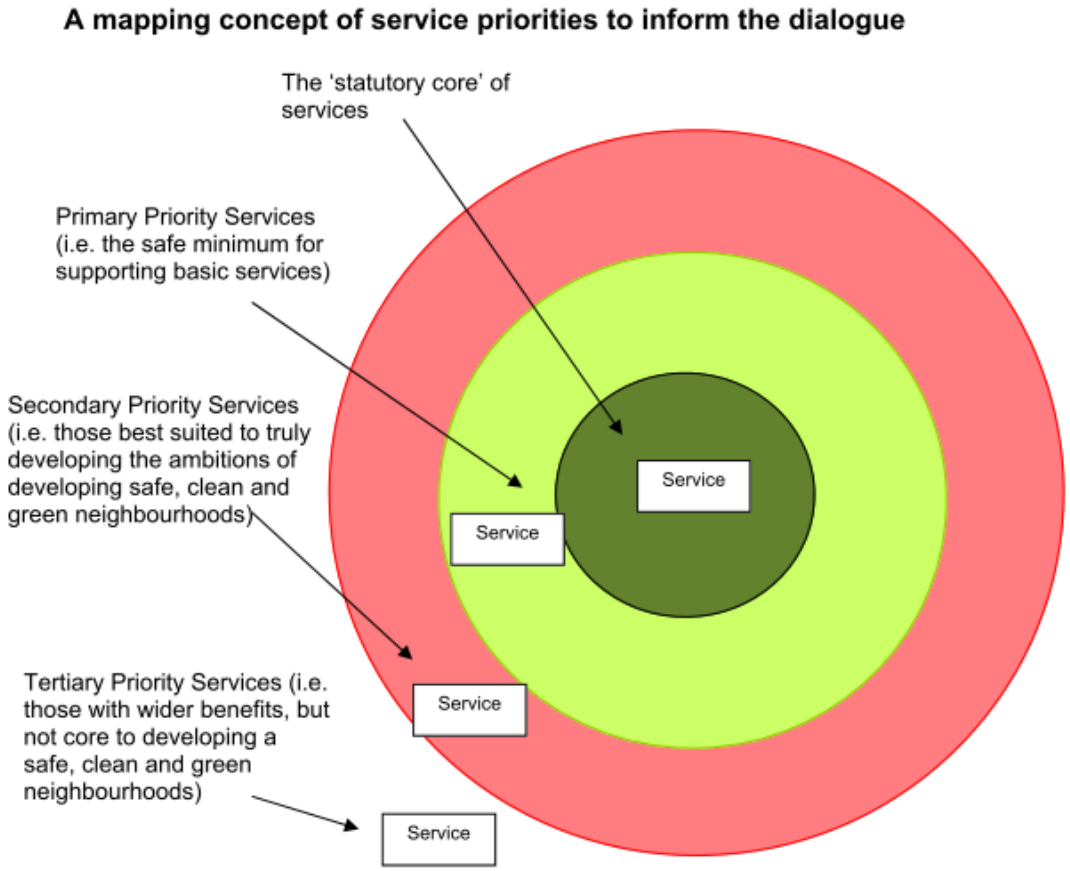
City evolution	Conventional City	Intermediate City	Smart City
Management in a city government			
Structure of city government	Hierarchy	Consortium	Nexus of partnerships
Funding of municipal services	Taxation, state grants and charges	Taxation, state grants, charges, pro-profit private funding initiatives	Taxation, state grants, charges, non-profit private funding initiatives, co-payments
Management system	Line management; hierarchical	New public management: enabling	Empowering management: leading from behind
Organisational forms of public service delivery	Public bureaus	Quangos, arms-length bodies, city companies, contracting out	Mixed forms: joined up services, mutuals, cooperatives
Management-by-results	Inputs, Processes	Outputs	Outcomes
Management of city government properties and related services	Public properties are in public ownership and use for provision of services	Both private (PPP/PFI) and public ownership arrangements for public services	Mixed management arrangements: joint ventures, mutuals, cooperatives, public, private and voluntary sectors
City government investment policies			
Municipal waste management	Land fills	Reuse and recycling facilities, energy from waste	Reduction, dematerialization and zero waste policies
ICT investments	PCs, mobile phones, bandwidth	Smart phones, tablets	Cloud computing, sensor networks, remote sensing
Energy supply	Macro scale regional fossil fuel power stations	Combined heat and power	Micro scale power plants and renewable and low-carbon power sources
Energy demand	Energy savings buildings	Low-energy buildings	zero-energy buildings, smart meters/grids/use
Congestion management	Engineering solutions: increase supply - new streets and roads,	Economic solutions: limit demand - driving restrictions (rationing), congestion charges (pricing)	Technological solutions: on-line real-time active traffic management systems, integrated public transport systems, smarter travel schemes

Birmingham

Birmingham is a city and metropolitan borough in the West Midlands of England. It is the most populous British city outside London with 1,085,400 residents (2012 estimate),and its population increase of 88,400 residents between 2001 and 2011 was greater than that of any other British local authority.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Birmingham

Common language in consultation



Green_Paper_Safe_Clean_and_Green_Neighbourhoods_FINAL_sm.pdf

Cross-sectoral evaluation

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DEVELOPING A SUCCESSFUL AND INCLUSIVE ECONOMY (2013)

Where the money is spent

Headline Service Areas	£'million			
	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Controllable Adjustments	Controllable Budget
Challenge Unit	0.300	0.000	0.000	**0.300**
Culture & Tourism	14.350	-0.100	-0.386	**13.864**
Employment Team	5.500	-1.700	-2.368	**1.432**
Highways Maintenance and Management	146.860	-100.510	-16.860	**29.490**
Marketing Birmingham	4.400	N/A	0.000	**4.400**
Off-Street Parking	5.690	-6.800	5.020	**3.910**
Planning and Regeneration	11.100	-5.200	-0.808	**5.092**
Sustainability, Transport and Partnerships	8.800	-6.100	-1.641	**1.059**
TOTAL	**197.000**	**-124.410**	**-17.043**	**59.547**

Green_Paper_Developing_a_Successful_and_Inclusive_Economy_FINAL_v5.pdf

34: OFF STREET PARKING

Current Service	The Council operates 7 multi-storey and 23 city centre surface car parks, providing 5,337 spaces (local district car parks are excluded). The service includes the operational maintenance and setting of charges but excludes the enforcement of regulations that is managed by an external company. There is a small team of 3 council staff that manages this function.

All figures in £m

Budget Gross Exp £7.111m Income (£8.052m) Net Exp (£0.941m)	**Saving in 14/15** (£0.500m)	**Saving in 15/16** (£0.500m)	**Saving in 16/17** (£0.500m)	**Saving in 17/18** (£0.500m)

Proposed Changes to Service	The use of technology including greater web-based permits, further pay-by-phone use, infrastructure changes will continue to be enhanced to reduce administration costs. In addition, there will be a review of off-street parking charges to increase income generated by existing facilities after taking into account economic, market and business considerations.
Managing the implications of change for Service Users and Partners (including equalities issues and mitigation)	Continue with the roll out of the pay-by-phone service by expanding to other areas of the City. Implement a web-based system for permits which will allow the public to apply for permits on-line rather than through the Contact Centre. Roll out of new parking ticket machines across City Centre to replace aging stock and thereby improve existing services.

For details of consultation please go to www.birmingham.gov.uk/budgetviews

Equality Impact Assessments will be undertaken as appropriate

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698439Local_Services_Factsheets_Merged_for_publicprinting.pdf

City as an enabler

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Stirchley Community Hub – a group of residents working on the details of the bid to turn the Stirchley Baths into a new Community Hub.

http://stirchleybaths.org/

heritage lottery fund
LOTTERY FUNDED

The Birmingham Plan 2031

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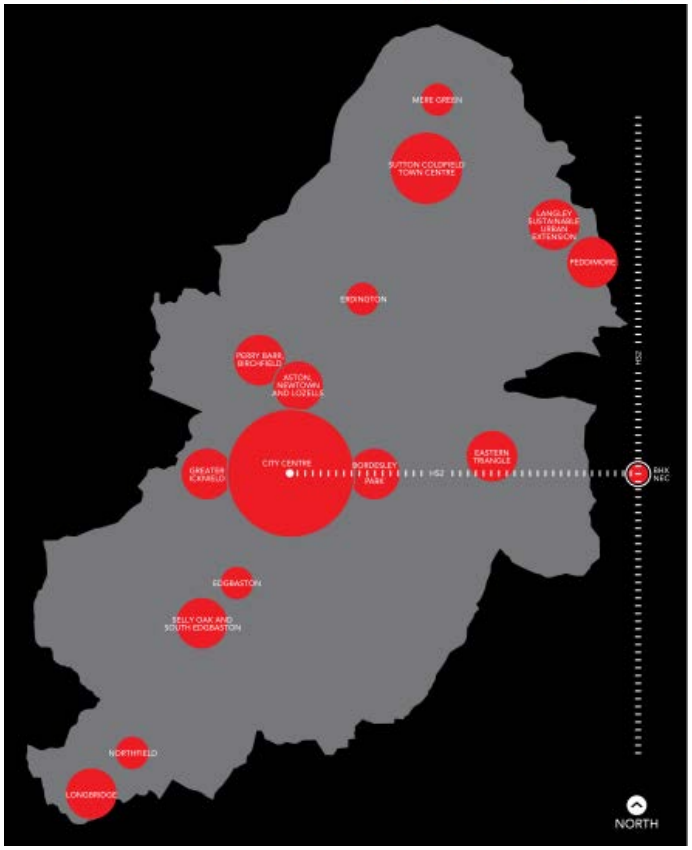
"[The Birmingham Plan 2031] has been produced to seek your views on our proposed approach to how the City can plan positively for the homes and jobs. We are also asking for any alternatives to our approach that you feel could help plan positively for the challenges the City faces."



Spatial distribution of growth
238584BDP_Pre_Submission_Part_2.pdf

190446Appendix_2_-_Consultation_Document.pdf

Consultation

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"We asked for feedback on these and lots of people responded through the **40 ward committees, online questionnaires, letters, emails and social media.** We also held discussions with the **People's Panel** group, which is made up of Birmingham residents from a range of backgrounds."

"You can find out more about the service reviews and the comments we received from www.birmingham.gov.uk/servicereviews"

68165Planning_Birmingham's_Future-Summary.vs2.pdf

What is the Core strategy?

The Core Strategy is a document that sets out our plans for developing Birmingham and will be used to guide the future growth of the whole city until 2026.

The first stage of preparing our Core Strategy is a document called Issues and Options, which will provide the foundation for developing policies that go into the final strategy.

The Core Strategy will replace part of Birmingham's Unitary Development Plan, adopted in 2005.

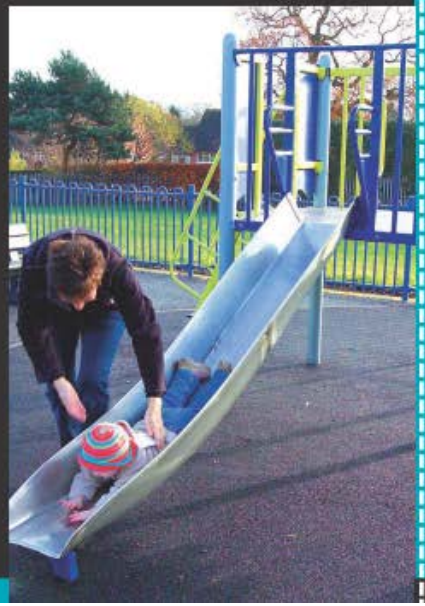
This is your opportunity to take part in the early stage of preparing and developing this important planning document.

What are the issues and what are our options?

Birmingham is ambitious and aims to continue to grow and build on its assets to become a globally recognised city of importance.

We have set out three options that offer various suggestions for helping our city grow. They are summarised here, but you can get more details in the full 'Issues and Options' paper. See 'Having your say...'

Our final Core Strategy may include elements of all three options, so please give us your comments on all of them, and anything else you think may be relevant.



What do you think?

We want to know what you think. We would find it helpful if you could use the form below. A more detailed form is also available with the full Issues and Options paper.

Name

Address

Your name and response will be publicly available.

1 Please give us your comments or questions about each option.

Option 1

Option 2

Option 3

Having your say...

We will be consulting the public until **24th October 2008**. You can get more information including the Issues and Options paper and a more detailed comment response form from:
www.birmingham.gov.uk/corestrategy

Copies are also available at libraries and neighbourhood offices and at Alpha Tower 9th floor Planning reception.

To discuss the Core Strategy further please call us on: **(0121) 303 3734.**

Exhibitions will be taking place at the following venues across the city.

Venue	Date	Time
Grace Church Mall, Sutton Coldfield.	19th September 2008 20th September 2008	10.00 till 17.00 10.00 till 17.00
Bullring, Birmingham City Centre.	25th September 2008 26th September 2008 27th September 2008	10.00 till 19.00 10.00 till 19.00 10.00 till 19.00
Grosvenor Centre, Northfield.	3rd October 2008 4th October 2008	10.00 till 17.00 10.00 till 17.00
Stechford Cascades.	9th October 2008 11th October 2008	12.00 till 19.00 10.00 till 17.00

Option 1

What is due to happen if we use our existing plans

- Continue to protect open space and mature suburban areas.
- Continuing our programme of housing regeneration.
- Providing much more housing in the city centre.
- Supporting the proposed high-quality employment site (Regional Investment Site) at Salford Circus, Aston/ Newtown and Lozells.
- The Central Technology Belt will act as a focus for high-technology developments.
- Creating a Regional Investment Site and at least 1450 new homes at Longbridge.
- Protecting important employment areas but releasing some marginal employment areas for housing.
- 250 hectares of developable employment land reserved for employment use.
- Many of the features of Option 1 are repeated in Options 2 and 3.

Key points

- Housing is built mainly on previously developed land.
- No change to the green belt.
- New housing numbers below the higher levels curently proposed by Government.
- Will not promote regeneration in areas like the Eastern Corridor, which extends from the city centre to the city's boundary with Chelmsley Wood.

Housing growth

At least 50,600 extra homes.

Sites already proposed for new housing or likely to come forward under existing policies.

Option 2

Enabling more housing growth without building in the green belt

Variation on Option 1:

- Regenerating the Eastern Corridor and the north west of the city.
- Relaxing our policy on housing development in mature suburbs, open spaces and losing industrial land to other uses.
- Possibly using employment land outside the main employment areas for housing.
- Provide a metro or other public transport links to the Eastern Corridor.
- Creating three centres possibly at Perry Barr, Selly Oak, and East Birmingham to act as a focus for new development and investment.

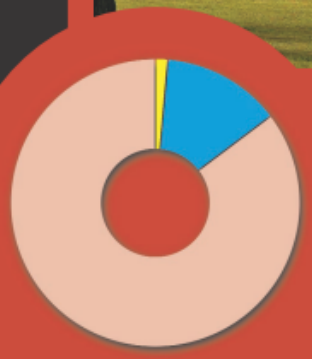
Key points

- Green belt protected.
- Extra regeneration in areas with a poor living environment.
- Improved public transport in the Eastern Corridor.
- Potential to create new job opportunities by swapping land use.
- Potential impact on quality of environment in mature suburbs, open spaces and employment land.
- Difficulties in relocating companies affected by employment land being lost to housing.

Housing growth

Will provide between 55,000 to 60,000 extra homes.

- Higher density elsewhere.
- Eastern Corridor and three centres.
- Sites already proposed for new housing or likely to come forward under existing policies.



Option 3

Enabling more housing growth by expanding the built-up area

Variation on Options 1 and 2

- Built-up area will have to be extended into the green belt.
- Higher levels of housing growth would require more land to be developed for jobs.
- New communities will be created in the green belt in either the north/north east and/or the south of the city.
- Phase any housing development so that we use previously developed land before releasing greenfield land.
- Link urban extension to the metro or other types of public transport, for example by re-opening passenger rail lines.

Key points

- Increasing the housing supply by releasing green belt land may enable us to continue with our mature suburbs and open space policies.
- Higher levels of housing and economic growth in the city.
- Loss of green belt to housing development.
- Meeting infrastructure (utilities, roads, rail lines) requirements to satisfy the higher levels of growth.

Housing growth

Up to 65,000 extra homes.

- Green belt.
- Eastern Corridor and three centres.
- Sites already proposed for new housing or likely to come forward under existing policies.

Meanwhile in Espoo

Meanwhile in Espoo

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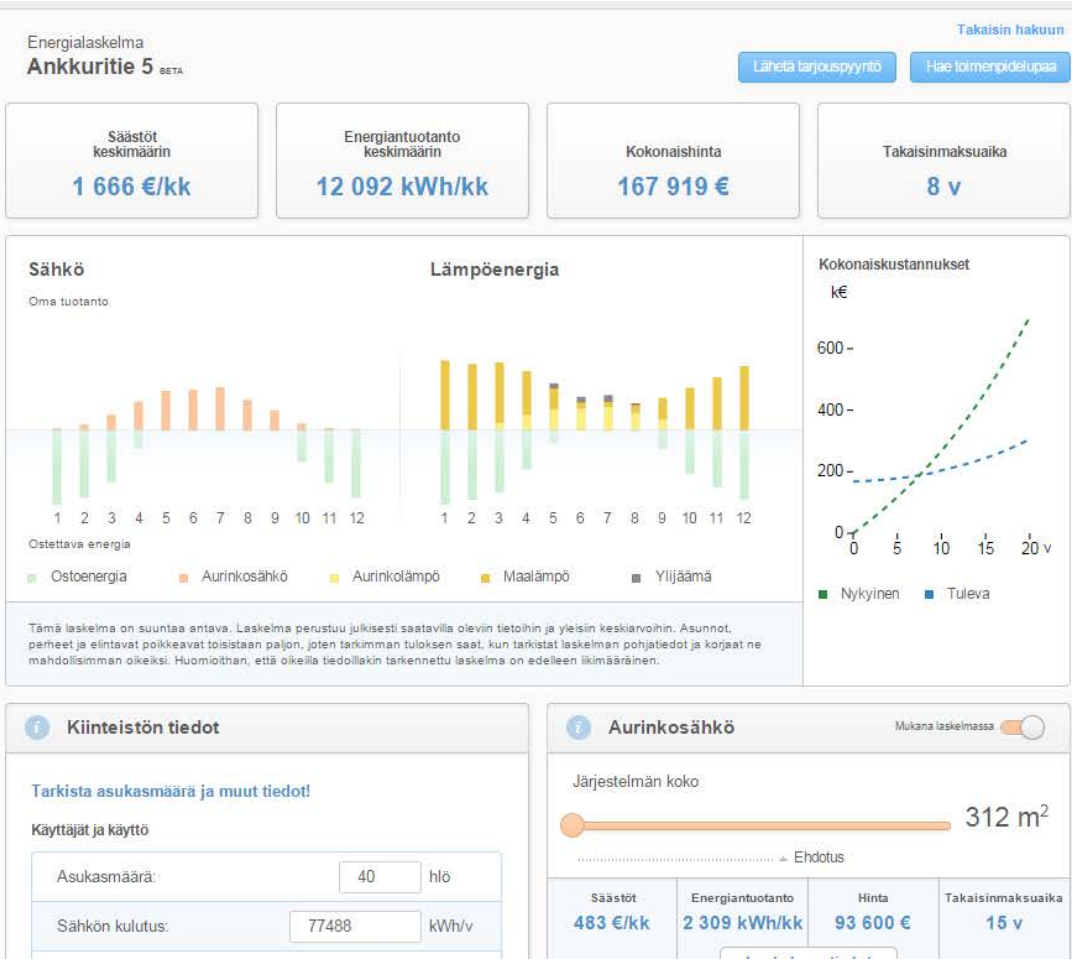

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Turku

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VERTAILTAVUUS
Päätöksen teon tuki

URAKOINTI,
Sisältö sama, laatu jokaisen kaupungin päätettävissä, Ekosysteemimalli, tilaaja ohjaa

SOPIMUS

ASUKAS
osallisuus

Erityistuotteet, kaupunkikohtaiset

Erillistuotteet, modulit
Tehtäväkokonaisuudet joilla hintalappu

PERUSOMAISUUS
Lakisääteiset + kaikissa kaupungeissa yhteiset tehtävät
- Alueurakoinnin yleinen tehtäväluettelo, INFRY

ALUEURAKOINTI

Tahtotila
saadaan sopimuksin,

Painopisteet,

bonus/ sanktiot

Urakoitsijan Kompetenssi vaatimukset

Palaute (ASPA)
Asukastyytyväisyys-kyselyt

Turvallinen tie kulkea

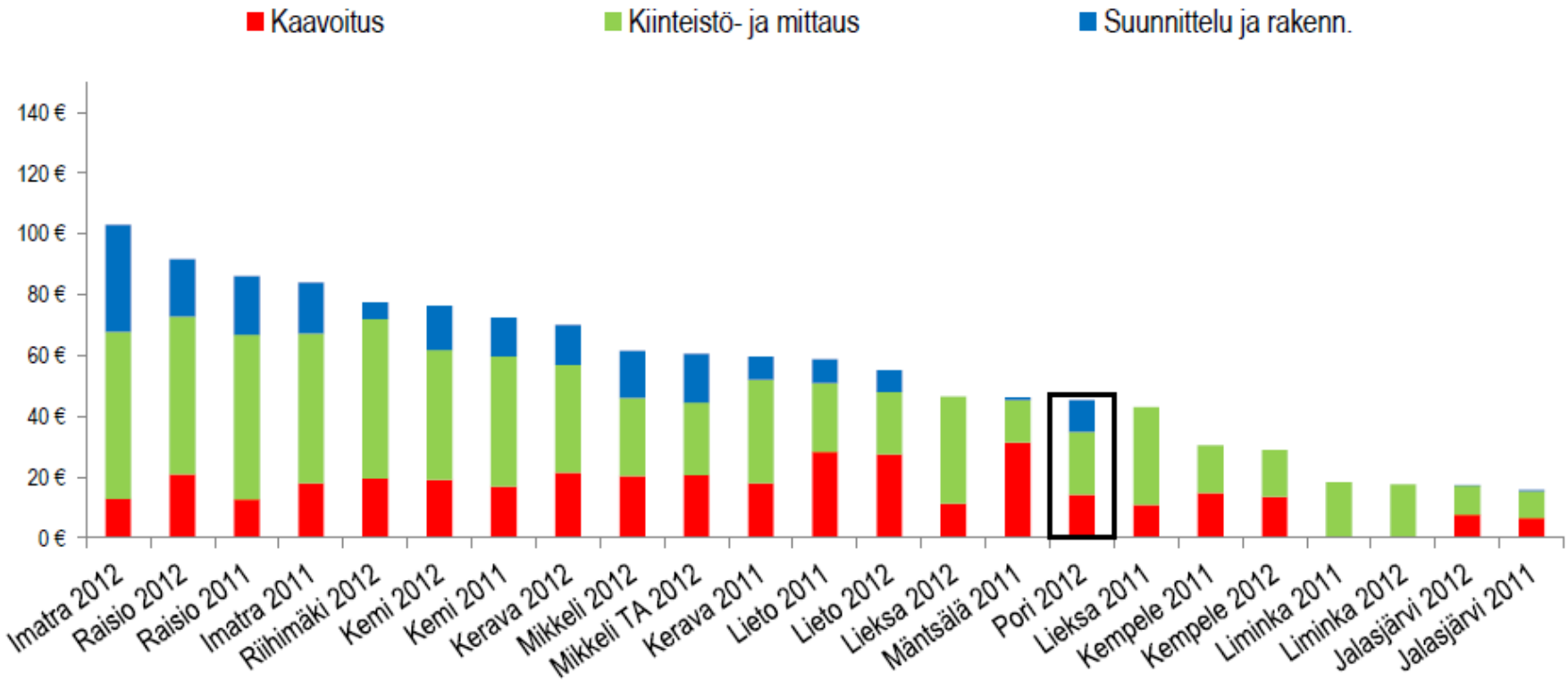
miellyttävä siisti ympäristö

oleskelua, reittejä

toimivat ja turvalliset kalusteet

JOHDANTO
Asukaskohtaiset kokonaiskustannukset tuoteryhmittäin

ASUKASKOHTAISET KOKONAISKUSTANNUKSET (ML. POISTOT)



- Asukaskohtaiset kokonaiskustannukset ovat Porissa 45 € ja vertailukunnissa keskimäärin 55 €.

Lisätietoa OPUS hankkeesta

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http://opushanke.wordpress.com/

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