WEBVTT

1
00:00:12.800 --> 00:00:17.270
Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: Hi, everyone! We'll get started in just a second and waiting for Zoom to drop some more people in

2
00:00:29.550 --> 00:00:36.609
Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: for everyone logging on. Now we will get started very shortly, just waiting for Zoom to drop some people in.

3
00:00:44.560 --> 00:00:50.489
Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: Okay, let's go ahead and get started as people continue to triple in.

4
00:00:50.530 --> 00:01:03.099
Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: Hello, everyone! Good evening! Good morning! Good afternoon. Wherever you are in the world. My name is Jessica Payton, and I am one of Spurs public programming associates. Thank you so much for joining us today for this very special digital discourse.

5
00:01:03.120 --> 00:01:20.359
Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: I know a lot of you here today are spur members, so we really thank you for your support. You're not a member, as always. I encourage you to join to support spurs, ongoing work and using education, policy, analysis, and advocacy to make our cities and region more prosperous, sustainable, and equitable places to live.

6
00:01:20.370 --> 00:01:30.490
Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: Your financial support enables us to continue our work, including the hosting of programs like today's you'll find more information about membership online at spurred org slash join.

7
00:01:31.370 --> 00:01:46.200
Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: I'd like to quickly call your attention to an upcoming program that we have at spur. It's actually tomorrow in person, at the Urban center in San Francisco, at 1230 Pm. And it is called Occupation, Boundary, art, architecture, and culture at the water

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00:01:46.260 --> 00:01:54.529

Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: occupation, boundary features, historical and contemporary images of architecture, landscape, and urban design at the border between the city and the sea.

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00:01:54.700 --> 00:02:08.520
Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: and a moment that demands innovative approaches to the transformation of urban water funds and strategies to foster resilient boundaries. Architect Kathy Simon recounts her work, and that of other designers at and around the water's edge in service to the public realm.

10
00:02:08.530 --> 00:02:19.140
Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: Join her and Ben Grant the Site Lab Urban Studios for this book. Talk tomorrow again at the urban center, and you can register for that at the link that will drop in the chat in just a second.

11
00:02:19.740 --> 00:02:26.620
Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: And now why we all are here today. Today's digital discourse is saying, hi to new ideas. Learning from Copenhagen

12
00:02:26.960 --> 00:02:39.570
Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: every year spur takes an annual study trip to another city to learn how other places address urban challenges, and after a long 2 year hiatus we travel to Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, and one of my personal favorite cities.

13
00:02:39.640 --> 00:02:52.640
Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: We had the pleasure of meeting with architects, urban planners, developers, and project managers. We learned how the city took big steps to reform its housing, government, transportation, and climate, goals after brush with bankruptcy in the 1980 S.

14
00:02:52.770 --> 00:03:00.469
Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: A big part of the conversation while we were there was how the city renewed as urban core. Paralleling current conversations happening in the bay area right now.

15
00:03:00.540 --> 00:03:10.070
Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: and making this trip during the ongoing and evolving pandemic, offered a new perspective into how the city has forged ahead on major projects, and responded to changing circumstances

16
00:03:10.080 --> 00:03:24.380
Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: as it continues to evolve in the roughly 6 months since our trip last summer. Now is a great time to check back in and revisit the lesson lessons from June across transportation, housing, sustainability, and other sectors, and see what we can apply here in the bay area

17
00:03:24.550 --> 00:03:37.030
Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: When we return from the trip, a few of our staff participants actually publish some articles across these topics that I recommend checking out. If you haven't already seen them, we will drop the links to those into the chat. In just a second

18
00:03:37.860 --> 00:03:43.880
Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: we'll touch on some of the points in those articles today, and hopefully bring some new points of conversation to the table as well.

19
00:03:43.920 --> 00:03:52.230
Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: And now i'd like to introduce our panelists first up. We have Morton Jensen. He's going to recap a little bit of what we learned on the trip.

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00:03:52.420 --> 00:04:01.130
Morton's, a founder and president of Jr. Dv. Urban International and architecture and urban design, firm with physical offices in Oakland and Shanghai

21
00:04:01.290 --> 00:04:15.580
Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: Morton did a lot of the planning for spurs. Copenhagen study tour in summer of 22, and he divides his time between Copenhagen and California, and I believe you're in Copenhagen right now, Morton. So good evening. Thank you for joining us next up we have.

22
00:04:15.590 --> 00:04:23.929
Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: Sujata is the San Francisco director for Spurn. She's going to talk us through what lessons we can apply from our trip here in the Bay area

23
00:04:24.170 --> 00:04:34.010
Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: as the San Francisco Director Sumjata works with stakeholders and community members to implement policies that will advance equity, sustainability and prosperity in San Francisco

24
00:04:34.100 --> 00:04:41.359
raised in Brazil and the United States by Indian immigrants. Sujata strives to bring a global perspective to her work as an urban planner.

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00:04:41.410 --> 00:04:45.869
Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: Thank you for being here. Next we have Martina Reinhold killed the boo.

26
00:04:45.940 --> 00:05:05.639
Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: Sorry, but he said that wrong, Martina, she's going to talk us through. What challenges Copenhagen is still grappling with. Since in the few months since we've been on our trip, Martinez at Blocks Hub, the Nordic hub for sustainable urbanization, Martina is responsible for building up international relations and global partnerships within the area of urban development.

27
00:05:05.650 --> 00:05:18.309
Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: The complex challenges of global urbanization and climate change require new ways of collaboration across sectors and borders which Martina supports by Britain, knowledge, innovation, and solutions from corporate cities and thought leaders all over the world.

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00:05:18.380 --> 00:05:23.959
Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: And finally, i'd like to thank our partners at Arab for helping us spread the word today about this event.

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00:05:24.150 --> 00:05:43.100
Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: and lastly, I have a very quick little Q&a spiel, and then we will get started. I want this to be an interact in our sorry, an interactive conversation, and we plan on spending as much time as possible, engaging with you all. So please, please, please use the comment. Box the chat box on the side to share your comments, your

30
00:05:43.110 --> 00:05:57.159
Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: concerns, your you know, whatever you're thinking. But If you have any questions, please put them in the Q. A. Button at the bottom of the screen or top. If you're in your mobile app that way we can keep track of your questions a little bit better, and they don't get lost in the chat.

31

00:05:57.210 --> 00:06:04.480
Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: and when within the next few days we'll be sharing a copy of the Recording Transcript and chat with everyone who registered. So you can be on the lookout for that.

32
00:06:04.520 --> 00:06:09.800
And with that, Morton I will turn it over to you to to start and tell us what we learned on our trip.

33
00:06:10.520 --> 00:06:13.270
Morten Jensen: Okay, I am going to share my screen

34
00:06:13.900 --> 00:06:15.320
Morten Jensen: share screen.

35
00:06:15.710 --> 00:06:19.780
Morten Jensen: And while I share the screen everyone can see the screen.

36
00:06:20.130 --> 00:06:20.950
Okay.

37
00:06:21.160 --> 00:06:23.240
Morten Jensen: I got to hit control. Now.

38
00:06:25.730 --> 00:06:34.669
Morten Jensen: Okay, Well, first off. I want to just really thank all of the extraordinary speakers and tour leaders last summer

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00:06:34.770 --> 00:06:42.910
Morten Jensen: who participated in our our tour. So I've got 10 min. I'm gonna try to recap this really, really quickly.

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00:06:43.110 --> 00:06:45.949
Morten Jensen: First of all, we're going to talk about what we saw

41
00:06:46.120 --> 00:06:47.499
Morten Jensen: and what we heard.

42
00:06:47.560 --> 00:07:02.550
Morten Jensen: and then follow As Jessica said, we'll talk to John, and we'll talk about how this might apply in the bay area, and then Martina is going to talk about how we can help do this together as 2 different organizations per blocks, Hub. And all of you.

43
00:07:03.090 --> 00:07:14.340
Morten Jensen: First of all, why did we come to Copenhagen? Well, Copenhagen is really known around the world as quite as being effective and doing very beautiful, efficient.

44
00:07:14.370 --> 00:07:16.370
Morten Jensen: and actually fairly quick.

45
00:07:16.380 --> 00:07:36.130
Morten Jensen: quick at doing at scale a lot of kind of project lot of the types of projects that we would love to do in the bay area and elsewhere, whether it comes to housing and development, whether it comes to mobility, say, in the form of public transit, like Metros, or in terms of bike lanes.

46
00:07:36.490 --> 00:07:55.339
Morten Jensen: when it comes to pedestrian scale urbanism, and also sustainability in the future. And 25 copenhagen was going to be noticed going to be the first major capital in the world to be 0 on that. It's not going to quite make that. But it's still quite far ahead of many and most cities.

47
00:07:55.390 --> 00:07:58.570
Morten Jensen: That's why we came to Copenhagen to observe.

48
00:07:58.580 --> 00:08:18.720
Morten Jensen: and this is where the tour Start place called Blocks of them Martina works, and actually I spend most of my day, most days at it's right in the center of Copenhagen, and so on. And this is a little bit of the agenda. You can see kind of blue to out here, and i'm going to talk about Monday and Tuesday what we did

49
00:08:18.950 --> 00:08:21.900
Monday and Tuesday the theme really was.

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00:08:22.270 --> 00:08:38.889

Morten Jensen: Do not waste a crisis. You've heard that expression before. It's attributed to various people from Churchill to RAM, and that you well. But there was a challenge. It happened to many cities in the world about what do you do about post war, suburbanization, and about a changing economy.

51
00:08:39.350 --> 00:08:53.790
Morten Jensen: So here we have Kent Martinson. He's the CEO of the Danish Architecture Center, also housed at blocks, and he's showing a picture of what Copenhagen was in 1,984, and it wasn't entirely a pretty picture

52
00:08:54.300 --> 00:09:11.850
Morten Jensen: he talked about. Really, that copenhagen's economy was very industrial. It was a lot of it was ship building, and those kinds of jobs were leaving. A lot of them were going to Asia. The harbor was very dirty. It was polluted. No one would ever think of swimming in it. Wasn't a great place.

53
00:09:11.960 --> 00:09:41.140
Morten Jensen: and then it's something that was happening to cities all around the world. There was suburbanization. There was this excitement after World War 2 to live in your own house with your own yard and stuff like that, and in Copenhagen, not having so many free ways. Really, it turned out that there was a suburban railroad called the S. To which kind of follow these lines like the hand, and this was the finger plan of 1,947, which I guess you could say was successful in the sense that lots of people left Copenhagen.

54
00:09:41.150 --> 00:10:00.599
Morten Jensen: and in the words of of Kant, he said, anyone that could leave did leave, and even my people left the center of Copenhagen and the people that were left. We're living in pretty deteriorated apartments. A lot of them was a lot of old people and a lot of students.

55
00:10:00.610 --> 00:10:13.570
Morten Jensen: and namely, there were not a lot of taxpayers, and Denmark has sort of a social welfare system. It requires a lot of taxpayers to create the wealth, to build infrastructure, to support the safety net for people.

56
00:10:14.470 --> 00:10:44.349
Morten Jensen: Then, then also, on Monday and Tuesday, we heard from Kurt Liligram, of the knowledge center of for housing and economics at Real Daniel who showed us 2 lines. There's a blue line which is 1,971, which shows that there are many more old people, and not so many young people. The red line is 2,021, and you can see it reverse that in the seventies and the eighties lots of old people, but believe that in the early 2 thousands there

57
00:10:44.360 --> 00:10:53.660
Morten Jensen: suddenly we're a lot more young people which are people with jobs, and we're paying taxes and creating the wealth necessary to support the danger system.

58
00:10:53.670 --> 00:11:17.950
Morten Jensen: And here current is showing a diagram. You can see all the dates there. You can see how there was a precipitous loss of people living in Copenhagen here, kind of peaking at you know 73 is still losing a lot in 79 a little bit kind of clunking along. But then there was a huge boom, and that boom is what we really want to talk about. Here again, Don't waste

59
00:11:17.960 --> 00:11:29.669
Morten Jensen: a crisis. So there was a strategy on how to bring people back into the city, and the whole idea was to create enough wealth that you could spread the wealth and re and regain

60
00:11:30.110 --> 00:11:34.320
Morten Jensen: the economic value that the city had before.

61
00:11:34.680 --> 00:11:54.730
Morten Jensen: So here we're seeing Camille avengers, and I think that's Martina there to the left. And first, you know, just in terms of background Greater Copenhagen is around 4 million people. So it's a little over half the size of the bay area, and the average age today is around 36 years.

62
00:11:54.740 --> 00:12:08.350
Morten Jensen: But the important point is that they have a crisis, and they decided a way to address the crisis, and it it had to do with something that's called value capture, and it's sometimes known as the Copenhagen mob

63
00:12:08.870 --> 00:12:21.840
Morten Jensen: and the Copenhagen model can be kind of briefly summarized on this diagram, which I drew over a Metro and early Metro plan, and you can see there are 2 Metro lines here, M, one and N. 2,

64
00:12:21.850 --> 00:12:31.839
Morten Jensen: and and the brown area here kind of represents the older part of Copenhagen, where the economy has declined deteriorated housing more entrenched poverty.

65
00:12:31.950 --> 00:12:41.469
Morten Jensen: The green area is what we're going to see the next slide. It's an Eric basically known as which was an old military base. That kind of became open space

66
00:12:41.560 --> 00:12:58.959
Morten Jensen: and became a development opportunity, a place where you could attract people that had been moving into the suburbs and previous generations bring them back into the city into bigger, newer housing with newer jobs to kind of jump start the economy.

67
00:12:58.970 --> 00:13:15.790
Morten Jensen: It was incredibly successful, and Copenhagen is kind of a turnaround city like, you know, the compared to most cities in the world. It's one of the top and really happened over a 2025 year period. So this is, and then it also connected out to

68
00:13:15.800 --> 00:13:24.789
Morten Jensen: the laptop, which is the airport, which is kind of interesting. So here we have here that as it was as as it would have looked.

69
00:13:25.060 --> 00:13:34.859
Morten Jensen: and the 19 nineties. There was nothing really here. But you can see this piece of infrastructure, which is a new metro line raised. Metro line was built

70
00:13:34.870 --> 00:13:45.900
Morten Jensen: interesting, and it was help financed by the Danish Government. There's a lot of kind of public, private and different government agencies. Don't have time to go into that right now. It connected to the old city.

71
00:13:46.310 --> 00:14:02.350
Morten Jensen: and it also helped sweet southern Sweden in Copenhagen to connect, because there was all at the same time a new bridge built. The Sweden so really met for Copenhagen nearly kind of doubled in size, and that was very important, as it was also trying to become more global.

72
00:14:02.460 --> 00:14:11.050
Morten Jensen: So here is 0, that kind of more or less, you know, closer to now. And there's like 15 to 20,000 new residential units.

73

00:14:11.120 --> 00:14:18.119
Morten Jensen: 15,000 jobs. There's a new university. There's a huge broadcast studio, the biggest in Northern Europe.

74
00:14:18.130 --> 00:14:31.869
Morten Jensen: quite a different thing. It was very successful. The develop. The public Private Development corporation that created this later became something called the and and taking the success of this plowing, the the money

75
00:14:31.880 --> 00:14:43.460
Morten Jensen: that was generated by selling this land to developers who created them, who then enabled taxpayers to be there. They paid off loans, the Danish government, and then had money to spend.

76
00:14:43.470 --> 00:14:57.489
Morten Jensen: to begin to develop other areas of the say. And here's Camila and Juris again, showing the different development areas. But the majority of them of the new developments are being developed by this. It's a public

77
00:14:57.500 --> 00:15:17.229
Morten Jensen: organization, being how it's on 95% by the Danish. Government. But it works a lot like a developer on taking profits and then plowing them into new projects and regenerating. And this is showing a lot of their projects. We'll be taking a canal to our up and down some of these, and then we'll end up here at the Net home and Number 6.

78
00:15:17.950 --> 00:15:33.949
Morten Jensen: So again, Monday and Tuesday we took a canal tour here. You can see it on our map. There's the boat we went into as seen from Blocks Hu, here's the Tour guide leader, and so suddenly. This doesn't look like such a bad Harvard. You might want to swim here. Actually, this is

79
00:15:33.960 --> 00:15:48.669
Morten Jensen: There's lots of swimming here in the summer. Actually, even in the winter. This dayains are crazy. And this building here i'll just notice this one white building there. What is that building? Well, that building is actually this building here. So you can see this is exactly what

80
00:15:48.680 --> 00:16:00.469

Morten Jensen: where we were looking before an extraordinary transformation. And here we have the tour which is going through on the boat, but literally for miles, looking at new housing.

81
00:16:00.480 --> 00:16:18.960
Morten Jensen: and the previous slide was showing something called South Harbor. Now we're in North Harbor, and this is one of Bristol up. He's a master planner from Kobe architects that did a lot of laying out Know how telling us about. Know how

82
00:16:18.970 --> 00:16:26.289
Morten Jensen: here. He we're in his office at Covid, showing the master plan. The overall master plan is maybe half done today.

83
00:16:26.510 --> 00:16:40.350
Morten Jensen: Lots of cranes, and this is what know how it looks like, and you can see this a diversity of housing types. It's always a struggle to create enough variety and diversity, and new districts, and Danes, and everyone struggling with it along with the rain.

84
00:16:40.420 --> 00:16:58.019
Morten Jensen: That but it was. But the the key point is that the strategy was very successful. The idea of this value capture. It generated a lot of money, and that money was then enabled other projects, including a a a metro number 3,

85
00:16:58.310 --> 00:17:03.779
Morten Jensen: which actually has nothing to do with developing new land. So here we have

86
00:17:03.790 --> 00:17:19.530
Morten Jensen: Nelson and Krishna winter. There's on delay, and this question of Aaron, who is the sponsor of the program. This is in their office, by the way, here in Copenhagen, and this little squiggle that you see on the map Here, let me blow it up

87
00:17:20.040 --> 00:17:39.749
Morten Jensen: is actually the Metro 3. So the veterans one that we saw before, and 2 are the green and the yellow. This is this is an extraordinary little Metro. It has 17 stations it. The planning of it to its final execution took about 10 years. Now just think about the Bay area and our Bart extensions.

88
00:17:39.780 --> 00:17:46.450

Morten Jensen: and it costs only around 10 billiondollars. And so and they were the architects of the stations of this.

89
00:17:46.460 --> 00:18:01.290
Morten Jensen: And here they took us on the tour of it. We go down into it, and the stations are truly beautiful, extraordinary. They have natural light on the platforms, which is kind of amazing. There's Neil, and I think so, John. That's you right back there. Hi to Jada.

90
00:18:02.040 --> 00:18:03.779
Morten Jensen: So that was pretty amazing.

91
00:18:03.800 --> 00:18:17.590
Morten Jensen: But and another public infrastructure is the bicycle networks that was also paid for biden. In fact, the Copenhagen was becoming a wealthier city. They were able to take areas that had been previously used

92
00:18:17.600 --> 00:18:46.069
Morten Jensen: for cars for parking, and turn them into bike lanes and the pedestrianized streets and clauses that, using the design principles, we will hear from from Jeff Re some of Deal people. We're very well employed. And here we heard from who was the head of the super cycle of Copenhagen, and here she is in the Arab conference room describing the amazing transport transformation

93
00:18:46.080 --> 00:18:59.439
Morten Jensen: where you can see overall. 1520 years ago 38% people bicycles. It had been big historically, but it declined to the cars. It was 38, and you can see 21% in the center of the city.

94
00:18:59.990 --> 00:19:21.860
Morten Jensen: Later, you can see suddenly it's 94, and it's 75, including some incredible routes that go, you know, maybe even in a 5, 6, 10 miles from the center of city of the city, and that's in a cold climate. And I believe that Copenhagen is the city in the world where there's the highest percentage of people who cycle.

95
00:19:21.870 --> 00:19:51.190
Morten Jensen: So Here we have Alicia. We have Aaron of our office, some other people. We go on a bike tour. We actually take 2 bike tours. One is down the harbor, and here you can see Simon Kristen sent in the city of Copenhagen, showing us this. Unfortunately, both our questions and scale. Den Denmark had broken his need like a couple of days ago. So assignment stepped in. We also took a more naturalistic tour. He can, he's here, see some of our tour members here.

96
00:19:51.260 --> 00:20:08.589
Morten Jensen: and it targeted, starting to rain incredibly. And there's josh and foreground stuck in some kind of fishing, little hot, to get out of the rain, and then we ended up at a place called Christiania, which I won't even go into it. But it's a very interesting part of Copenhagen.

97
00:20:09.070 --> 00:20:14.709
Morten Jensen: So that was part of where some of the wealth went to infrastructure. On Thursday we talked about

98
00:20:14.720 --> 00:20:43.389
Morten Jensen: the infrastructure for the social welfare of a pedestrian, a truly pedestrian city. And here we have Jeffrey, some who is kind of the head of innovation to deal people. He talks about putting people first in terms of design and design public places. They are really the world's experts at it. And then we have Marcus Vestica, who is kind of like a Council person here in Copenhagen, and he's talking about trying to really create what he calls kind of a

99
00:20:43.400 --> 00:21:03.970
Morten Jensen: car free city. It's not completely car free. It's a lot of shared straits, but the idea is to really begin to do more and more to enhance the set center of the city being a bicycle city in a pedestrian setting. So he talks about that. Then we go on a couple of tours Thursday evening from vista blow to

100
00:21:04.030 --> 00:21:23.230
Morten Jensen: that led by by Jeff and Marcus. And here's Jeff talking about one of the new public squares of this class, which, interestingly, is a school play yard during the day. But an event, quasa, you know, on weekends and nights, and feels like a plaza. Very interesting dual use.

101
00:21:23.240 --> 00:21:30.569
Morten Jensen: And here is Mark is talking about some of the residential neighborhoods how they've been improved with the urban design, the buildings.

102
00:21:30.950 --> 00:21:34.629
Morten Jensen: and then we finally end up a place called Super Killing.

103
00:21:36.080 --> 00:21:38.389
Morten Jensen: And here

104
00:21:38.400 --> 00:22:01.080
Morten Jensen: we have a kite, You, Bergman, a big architecture. Probably heard of them. They're architect, sort of, and he's talking about that. He's standing at the very place that was the poorest place in Copenhagen, probably in all of Denmark that was extremely dangerous. Doesn't look so dangerous now, and how this place has been revitalized and rejuvenated, made safe and more economically viable

105
00:22:01.290 --> 00:22:14.250
Morten Jensen: by this project that Big did, and it's, which is a celebration of ethnic diversity, As there are many people from many places in the world who call this neighborhood home and narrow.

106
00:22:15.310 --> 00:22:40.550
Morten Jensen: So finally we come to Friday. So it seems like it's been a long trip, and we meet we we we have many speakers. I'll just say their first names. We have pale of era, our sponsors today. Who's the head of a sustainability for Arab, and in Denmark we have Lura Lenderson, who is the head of sustainability for the city of Copenhagen, re to Justin, and she's the planning director of being home.

107
00:22:40.560 --> 00:23:04.320
Morten Jensen: The the that agency of the city of Copenhagen that I mentioned very interesting the head of a housing organization similar to some of the large housing organizations, like Bridge, or something we have in the Bay area. A current is back, and we have Anne Benson of the dinner Danish Energy Agency and saying it comes World, the global design director for urbanism, for Henry Larson. I'm. Sorry.

108
00:23:04.530 --> 00:23:20.680
Morten Jensen: And then here we can see Pale and Sina and bigger. They have moderated the panel, and we learn the Copenhagen has district heating a very good thing to have covers nearly 99 of all of Copenhagen, making it

109
00:23:20.690 --> 00:23:30.469
Morten Jensen: way more efficient. Copenhagen derives about 60 of its energy from wind energy. Here you can see windmills behind the Danish flag.

110
00:23:31.190 --> 00:23:42.019
Morten Jensen: and then we have unusual projects like this kind of waste to energy building here, which is called Copenhill, which is probably where the trash will try to have as little as

111
00:23:42.030 --> 00:23:53.709
Morten Jensen: we possible. Can. It's a big recycling city, but we can't be recycled. It gets burned in a facility like this and another one where we have the world's tallest climbing wall and on top of greenery.

112
00:23:53.800 --> 00:23:55.010
Morten Jensen: and a ski jump.

113
00:23:56.200 --> 00:24:14.410
Morten Jensen: So there's a lot of innovation here which is pretty interesting. And then the final project i'll talk about is Lynette and home. So this is a project that's already under construction, and we have read that Justin and his describing it. It starts as a seed wall because Copenhagen would be completely flooded if we didn't build it.

114
00:24:14.420 --> 00:24:22.950
Morten Jensen: Actually last weekend it was opened, and about a 1,000 people walked on this new seed wall, which is going to be a barrier.

115
00:24:23.170 --> 00:24:37.140
Morten Jensen: and once the barrier is filled, it's going to have the home to about 35,000 households, and which will be the biggest of the many, being how projects. So that is starting. So I hope I haven't gone over the 10 min.

116
00:24:37.150 --> 00:24:46.989
Morten Jensen: Now. I'm gonna turn it over to Sojada. Who's gonna talk about how some of the lessons of what we saw and heard in Copenhagen might be applied to the Bay area.

117
00:24:47.060 --> 00:25:03.030
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: Thanks Smart. So I think that there are few different themes. I just wanted to kind of highlight some of the ways in which we have some similarities, but also some pretty important differences. I mean, I think, Martin, as you describe the history of redevelopment in

118
00:25:03.040 --> 00:25:10.599
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: Copenhagen. And you think about the Us. History in the Bay area's history. I think one thing that was really notable was that

119
00:25:10.920 --> 00:25:24.690
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: their response to suburban flight and to trying to revitalize the city was really focused on upgrading the existing building stock rather than whole scale demolition which allowed for them to one

120
00:25:24.740 --> 00:25:29.539
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: to think about how to address the quality of life for existing residents.

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00:25:30.120 --> 00:25:36.469
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: There's also, I mean, even though that in in many ways has resulted in some

122
00:25:36.900 --> 00:25:45.369
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: differences in who lives in the urban center. I think they were able to create a more inclusive pattern there and then the policy of

123
00:25:45.430 --> 00:26:01.140
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: as they saw change happening, and more gentrification happening in the urban center. I think one of the other things that I thought was so interesting was that they adjusted their policy so that unit sizes could be smaller.

124
00:26:01.150 --> 00:26:07.440
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: I think, at at the beginning the idea was, let's change these 10 tenement housing basically into more livable units

125
00:26:07.550 --> 00:26:25.490
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: that generated a lot of higher income housing to sort of be able to then see that happening on the ground. Gather that data and then change the policy to create those smaller units and encourage more affordability. In the city center. That type of testing and response

126
00:26:25.500 --> 00:26:28.759
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: is a different way of approaching, planning and redevelopment.

127
00:26:29.210 --> 00:26:46.050

Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: The other thing I think that you that you talked about that was really a takeaway for us was the way that they are approaching these huge big new development projects. So on the northern waterfront, which was a former industrial area

128
00:26:46.060 --> 00:27:00.920
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: mit ctl. And there's been now a lot of new transit infrastructure, green infrastructure and new development projects in the bay area. We have many of these large industrial sites as well. But we haven't really been able to fully capture 150.

129
00:27:00.930 --> 00:27:08.879
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: The value of of what we are trying to achieve in those areas and be able to then have that value be redirected

130
00:27:08.970 --> 00:27:16.320
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: into the public infrastructure investment. So, for example, in their model, they create the value by setting up

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00:27:16.360 --> 00:27:23.459
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: these corporations that do the city building provide the upfront infrastructure and make those quality of life investments

132
00:27:23.770 --> 00:27:33.859
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: and in the bay area. We rely on very complicated public-private financing structures that are usually much smaller in scope and less transformational.

133
00:27:34.880 --> 00:27:51.309
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: And I, don't think that governments do as good of a job of recapturing that value, and then redirecting it to the public infrastructure. So I think that while we have that the some of the same intentions and some of the ways we approach city building, we don't quite do it at that same scale, or with that same effectiveness.

134
00:27:52.490 --> 00:27:56.510
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: And one other similarity I found, was.

135
00:27:56.950 --> 00:28:10.180
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: I think, the bay area has actually done a good job of creating long-range planning documents sort of similar to the finger plan where we have this intention of prioritizing growth near transit and in our infill areas.

136
00:28:10.300 --> 00:28:18.850
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: But the Bay area Hasn't always successfully follow through in making those types of investments, so that that development can happen.

137
00:28:19.960 --> 00:28:29.399
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: I think that the partnership between the city and the national government, in paying for the water system upgrades the Metro stations and the bicycle infrastructure.

138
00:28:30.200 --> 00:28:49.769
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: and doing that very intentionally, rather than trying to do it in a piecemeal way, has really led to a lot more success in the implementation side. So I see a lot of potential for the Bay area to kind of learn from that. And think about. How do we set up a system where we're rewarding integralities that are contributing to the regional network.

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00:28:49.780 --> 00:28:55.760
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: and having some more carrots, not just sticks for planning near transit and an infill.

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00:28:55.800 --> 00:29:01.770
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: and I can see that coming from the State level as well as from the regional government.

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00:29:02.920 --> 00:29:11.199
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: I think the other kind of thought I had was about the importance of the quality of life investments.

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00:29:11.350 --> 00:29:19.389
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: So the bay area is also, I mean San Francisco. Most of the bay area. We have a lot of waterfront areas that could also be excellent amenities.

143
00:29:21.010 --> 00:29:27.569
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: and the those types of investments make places attractive to residents, to businesses and visitors. The

144
00:29:27.630 --> 00:29:40.410

Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: and I think they they look at this as being about the experience of the person, not just about property development, but because the the quality of life improvements have

145
00:29:40.540 --> 00:29:53.329
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: made the urban core so much more desirable. It actually does create that virtuous cycle, that virtuous funding cycle that's more tangible for people can actually enjoy the waterfront as an experience, but also the

146
00:29:53.380 --> 00:30:01.290
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: the development rights that are sold, then allow for the city to kind of sustain itself, and for those tax revenues to sustain the city.

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00:30:02.740 --> 00:30:10.400
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: And then, finally, the other thing I wanted to touch on was just the way that sustainability is approached in Copenhagen and in Denmark

148
00:30:10.530 --> 00:30:17.179
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: is quite different from the way that we look at it and the systems and regulatory systems we have in the bay area.

149
00:30:17.850 --> 00:30:18.770
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: So

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00:30:18.890 --> 00:30:33.520
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: right now, what I learned was that the city and the National government make decisions about their major infrastructure and development projects after they evaluate the carbon footprint of different alternatives and different projects possibilities.

151
00:30:33.580 --> 00:30:36.550
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: so that they can reach that 2025 goal.

152
00:30:38.100 --> 00:30:44.670
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: So what as projects are developed, it's really embedded into the decision making process

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00:30:44.950 --> 00:30:53.859

Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: in contrast the only regulatory con document we have that really guides environmental planning in the Bay area is Sqa.

154
00:30:53.930 --> 00:31:01.920
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: the California Environmental Quality Act, which doesn't even really look at carbon impact. I mean, it's often actually misused

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00:31:02.000 --> 00:31:06.609
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: to stall or block projects where we would want them to go where there would be some

156
00:31:06.730 --> 00:31:14.609
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: lower carbon footprints. It will. It results in a lot of bureaucratic delays and and cutbacks for transportation projects

157
00:31:14.770 --> 00:31:27.289
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: as well as as housing projects. So I see that as being another way that the barrier it can really learn. Take Take from that model to as we're thinking about secret reform, we're always thinking about secret reform, 2.

158
00:31:27.630 --> 00:31:36.169
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: How can we calibrate it so that it's actually muting our carbon goals, and not just these antiquated ideas of growth as being a bad thing.

159
00:31:37.290 --> 00:31:46.009
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: So those are some of the takeaways I have. There's a lot on housing, too, that we could talk about, but maybe that comes up in the Q. A. We can talk about that.

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00:31:47.240 --> 00:31:49.229
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: and i'll turn it over to Martin.

161
00:31:50.730 --> 00:31:56.739
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: Thank you so much, and thank you all for inviting me here today. It's really a pleasure to be here.

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00:31:56.750 --> 00:32:12.300

Martine Reinhold Kildeby: and I I represent blocks up. I should see here in the background, and more than also showed you some really nice pictures of of where I work, and we're actually around to 1,000 people come every day to work on development issues

163
00:32:12.310 --> 00:32:20.590
in many different ways. And coming back to that, I think that is maybe one of the keys to why we had had some

164
00:32:20.600 --> 00:32:33.729
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: a successful implementation. Is that the this way of working cross border? But it's really what blocks have supports in a collaboration between different stakeholders. So

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00:32:33.900 --> 00:32:50.439
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: yes, I work with the our international collaboration, which is also why I supported Morton's trip, or your delegation to to Copenhagen, and then why, i'm very curious also to learn from from you, which will also talk about a little bit later today.

166
00:32:50.750 --> 00:33:09.339
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: Yes, Morton, I agree. Cohen has come far. There's been a lot of success stories, and we have made a lot of a great experience at different places in the cities, and I think this is a mainly due to maybe 3 central

167
00:33:09.350 --> 00:33:28.990
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: things that that really sticks out something something special for for Denmark, I think, and and one is the the the willingness to take chances in prospect as well. So so in order for from the political side to actually work also the way that you

168
00:33:29.000 --> 00:33:56.680
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: describe to jazz, making projects where actually implement them as as the first step in a smaller scale. And then you do the the data collection. And you actually measure what impact this has on many different parameters than what you're used to, not only economical parameters, but many kind of parameters that actually have some kind of influence on the livability of the city.

169
00:33:56.780 --> 00:34:08.399
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: and and gather these data, which is definitely not rocket science in any way. It's just awareness of what knowledge do we actually want to get out of this project in order to

170
00:34:08.489 --> 00:34:13.369
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: evaluate that and create something even better the next time.

171
00:34:13.570 --> 00:34:40.219
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: So also collaborating with a lot of other countries in Europe. We really learned that the way to move forward and to learn and to implement better solutions all the time is to get started, you know, and and allow yourself to also make some some mistakes along the way, because we are still in in many ways a nice area and a good example of what we can do in public

172
00:34:40.230 --> 00:34:52.399
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: private collaboration. But we also had a lot of learning of of what not to do in that we got, because that was also a a very courageous move they made there.

173
00:34:52.650 --> 00:34:56.829
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: So that was one thing that the political

174
00:34:57.950 --> 00:35:16.329
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: Yeah, yeah, courage, you can say, and and also the whole process of actually making smaller projects that you learn from and do the next one and next one. And this means we actually started quite early, and now have a lot of experience that that we are really eager to share. And

175
00:35:16.340 --> 00:35:29.960
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: and and also our whole mission that blocks up is to create better cities worldwide from a nonprofit perspective. So this is really also the the thing we would like to push forward in the bay area.

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00:35:31.070 --> 00:35:38.750
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: The second thing, which is what blocks have really represents, as I just mentioned, is is the Cross Cross border collaboration.

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00:35:38.970 --> 00:35:53.339
and I think this is also a key to success where we work, and have maybe a culture of of having a high level of trust between also private organizations and public and private organization.

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00:35:53.350 --> 00:36:10.250
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: and and this level of trust actually made us quite early in the public private collaboration department, and also when we gather around 400 organizations and companies within blocks of

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00:36:10.260 --> 00:36:28.919
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: actually do this with an AIM of them not working in a co-working space, but actually working together across what they are doing. And this is very, very needed in order to to achieve the next step, and i'll get a bit back to that as well.

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00:36:29.430 --> 00:36:44.350
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: The the third point, I think, which is very, very important, is a You mentioned that more than as well. But the multi functional solutions, you know, not looking too much at at the challenges we actually have to solve.

181
00:36:44.360 --> 00:36:56.180
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: and and looking so much to them that we find solutions for them as alone, but that we turn our heads around and look into the future we actually want to create.

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00:36:56.210 --> 00:37:09.709
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: And then, when we're working our way there, make sure that we solve all multi problems at the same time, because they are interlinked. And it's very important that we do not.

183
00:37:09.900 --> 00:37:29.219
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: We not take our own breath way only to solve problems, but motivate ourselves by creating a future that we at blocks help call an irresistible circular society. So it's it's not a present. We want to get rid of. It's a future that we can't.

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00:37:29.230 --> 00:37:36.710
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: that we don't want to miss. So this is. This is also very basic, but it's a mind twist that actually

185
00:37:36.730 --> 00:37:42.769
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: pushes a lot of projects, and cross border and cross-sector collaborations forward.

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00:37:43.230 --> 00:37:56.410

Martine Reinhold Kildeby: So I think these 3 parameters have been quite central in us to get this far, but as we also discussed. You know Copenhagen is really struggling to achieve its goal in in 25,

187
00:37:56.420 --> 00:38:05.029
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: and it's it's like. We also hit a a a bound, a barrier where we need to to look at, how to work

188
00:38:05.040 --> 00:38:19.299
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: also in new ways in the future, so to stand on the knowledge that we have now and look into to whole new ways, maybe not whole new ways, but angle them to actually optimize our impact even further.

189
00:38:21.050 --> 00:38:29.220
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: And and one thing is that we need to to expand this cross-sector collaboration even further.

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00:38:29.240 --> 00:38:45.839
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: And this is actually done in not only creating or getting actors from different sectors to meet each other and work on challenges, but also to develop a brand new language around urban development. So you know.

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00:38:45.870 --> 00:38:53.749
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: in more countries in Europe we have a hard time to work across different sectors, because the money is also in sectors. You.

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00:38:53.760 --> 00:39:08.930
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: you know we have the money from the mobility to the mobility department, the the Green Development Department, the different departments that describe different sectors of the green development and transition.

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00:39:09.010 --> 00:39:19.570
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: and these departments often do not work together. And this this really is a not supporting a quick and holistic development.

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00:39:19.710 --> 00:39:37.390

Martine Reinhold Kildeby: So what we are working at at the moment is at at blocks up is to create a new language, a way to organize urban development, so that we from now on try to to look less on the sectors that we need and would think of when we think of urban development.

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00:39:37.400 --> 00:40:02.139
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: but more into cities. As as systems, you know, we have systems connecting the whole city in different ways. It could be infrastructure. It could be Wi-fi. It could be waste sources and and to waste handling in different ways. There are many systems in the city, but look at them in a horizontal way, instead of in in the vertical sectors.

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00:40:02.370 --> 00:40:06.350
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: and adding to that layer cities as nature.

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00:40:06.380 --> 00:40:16.990
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: so that we also move away from, you know, the very Danish, and maybe deal thinking of putting city people in the center of cities.

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00:40:17.010 --> 00:40:35.099
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: I think we actually looking into the challenges that we have now I have to think of all the species as the sensor of a city, so so that we from now on at the layer of nature to the city already, and not talk about city and nature as 2 different things.

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00:40:35.300 --> 00:40:51.329
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: So getting those 2 layers to interact is something that we are having a lot more focus on going forward, because it's also in our research proven that if we talk about the irresistible, it's mostly connected to nature.

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00:40:51.340 --> 00:41:01.750
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: in some in in many ways. So that's that's very interesting. And if we actually going to make livable cities, Nature has a big role to play.

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00:41:02.210 --> 00:41:15.099
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: So that's something that we are looking more into and to to to take the next step even further. It's it's turned into principles that we actually being pushed

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00:41:15.110 --> 00:41:24.100
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: and out over Europe at the moment from the EU Commission. We want to make a whole new wave of how we work with urban development 250,

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00:41:24.120 --> 00:41:32.449
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: and they've been made some principles for how to actually work with urban development in a new way, and I think they are so

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00:41:32.550 --> 00:41:40.719
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: basic that that they're quite easy to implement in different different cities and

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00:41:41.020 --> 00:41:53.340
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: and organizations, and that is, of course, we gather different stakeholders around tables, you know, physically or digitally, or in in some kind of form.

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00:41:53.360 --> 00:41:59.260
and we are blocks, are very aware that all kind of stakeholders needs to be around this table.

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00:41:59.270 --> 00:42:13.989
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: But but in the future in the coming years. We also have, like the forest represented around that table, or the river, or the squirrel, or, you know, different kinds of species are also taking part to have a voice around the table.

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00:42:14.000 --> 00:42:31.220
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: just just to mention one principle that we actually talking about multi species ground tables here. So this is a bit like mind twisting, but it's it's it's also a new way of actually getting this really implemented very low key into projects.

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00:42:31.410 --> 00:42:51.400
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: and the other one is that that you actually need to go into the area that you want to change and and feel the area. And and you it it can be so practical that you actually have to put your hands in the dirt, you know, to to feel who lives here. What do we want to do with this area? What are the values

210
00:42:51.410 --> 00:42:53.699
about this area? And how can we change it?

211
00:42:53.760 --> 00:43:11.490

Martine Reinhold Kildeby: And when people do that together, maybe from the political side and and the organizational side private side. Things start to happen. So this is, of course, very new ideas and a new way to think, and not, maybe, than the first step.

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00:43:11.500 --> 00:43:27.400
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: but just rounding off here the first steps from our side in regard to a collaboration across the Atlantic, Copenhagen and and the Bay area is that we look into the challenges that we have in common.

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00:43:27.410 --> 00:43:34.950
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: and we try to get these different kinds of stakeholders together to look at it in a new way, and maybe with the new motivation.

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00:43:34.970 --> 00:43:47.400
And then we start looking into both the solutions we have, but also the future we want to create. And this is what we do at at Block Stop getting the right people together to discuss these things, and

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00:43:47.500 --> 00:43:51.879
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: so that would be a fantastic from our side to jump into.

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00:43:51.940 --> 00:43:55.439
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: So thank you so much, Jessica, and all of you for

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00:43:55.690 --> 00:43:57.189
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: for this opportunity.

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00:43:57.800 --> 00:44:15.769
Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: Yeah, thank you so much, Martina. Thank you for highlighting the importance of the cross-sector collaboration. I know from Spurs side that being there, it was fantastic. To see how how these topics, and how these principles could be translated back to the bay to make our city a better place for everyone.

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00:44:15.780 --> 00:44:25.589
Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: So we really appreciate your time. We have a few minutes left, and we have a lot of audience questions, so I want to make sure we get to as many of them as we can.

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00:44:25.650 --> 00:44:40.969
Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: We have a few about sea level rise. One from Richard Newbold is all of the new development appears at almost at about sea level. How are they planning for potential ocean rise in the coming decades. I don't know if you can speak to that Morton or Martina.

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00:44:44.290 --> 00:44:47.059
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: Go ahead, Morton. I can see you have something.

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00:44:47.200 --> 00:45:15.300
Morten Jensen: No, I I I actually well, so I I think it's it's a it's a situation similar to what you see in Amsterdam or or down. I don't think there's any question that the Copenhagen Harbor is gonna have to be basically have barriers locks eventually where I live right now, where the Parliament is that will be flooded if we don't do it. And that's why Lynette and home is is happening. Martina, did you want to add to that?

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00:45:16.290 --> 00:45:35.099
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: Yeah, I think here the main focus is actually also to have these multi functional solutions. So there there are talks about that. You would never create a wall just keeping the the water out, you would make a solution that actually adds value to the city as well.

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00:45:35.110 --> 00:45:52.160
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: So there's been talk about the new creating a sponge area around the the the harbor front that can actually absorb a lot of the water coming that can be used in different areas as recreational areas.

225
00:45:52.170 --> 00:46:07.319
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: But of course, some places need to be some kind of barrier, but we work with actually changing these into playground, some different kind of new infrastructure that solves more problems at the same time.

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00:46:07.330 --> 00:46:14.289
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: We've actually been working with the Long Island in New York around To some of these issues as well.

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00:46:15.900 --> 00:46:38.249
Morten Jensen: We'll just out Doesn't quickly add, but I think there was a decision made in Copenhagen that there was no way that you were going to create se walls and dikes and different

things all around the edge of the hardware. Just wouldn't ever happen. You know we have the same issue in the bay area, and it was decided that you basically did have to block it off that that was really the only option

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00:46:41.040 --> 00:46:59.129
Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: great. Thank you both. I have another question here from an anonymous attendee, and I think all of you can speak to this. Really, it's Copenhagen seems to do a pretty good job of setting ambitious goals for housing, for greenhouse, gas, reduction, etc., and then taking them very seriously, and then meeting their goals.

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00:46:59.140 --> 00:47:15.250
Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: we, I assume we in the Bay area have a tradition of failing to meet these goals. Does Copenhagen have any lessons about how to turn that around, and how to trigger that our sustainability goals are for real this time. I think all of you could if you want to go one at a time.

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00:47:15.480 --> 00:47:16.839
Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: I don't know who wants to start.

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00:47:19.420 --> 00:47:31.940
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: Well, maybe I can start, and and so jazz, and more than can follow. One thing that really put this on the agenda was that we started to communicate these targets very heavily.

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00:47:31.950 --> 00:47:51.109
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: You know it was communicated to to all people that wanted to to hear it, and also going abroad telling about these targets in order to actually finding them quite binding to ourselves. So if we kept them to ourselves, you know, no one would notice if we kept them on.

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00:47:51.120 --> 00:48:11.469
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: but we were really busy at communicating them, and of course they were connected to an action plan right away. So it was very concrete and very clear. What had to be done to risk to to achieve these goals. So the minute the the plan was adopted, as the Action Plan plan stepped into to place and

234
00:48:11.610 --> 00:48:12.929
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: action was taken.

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00:48:13.760 --> 00:48:24.990
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: I. One of the things that I was really impressed by is the idea of starting with a project executing well on it, and then replicating it, or expanding on it.

236
00:48:25.130 --> 00:48:37.680
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: So I think that that's one way to kind of really be able to follow through on the implementation. So you know, for example, maybe you don't totally get everything right with your bike

237
00:48:37.740 --> 00:48:56.309
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: the infrastructure right at the beginning. But then you fix those patches, and you create those connections where you can. And also you just you deliver so much on the experience of what it feels like for a cyclist that it builds trust in the community because that was handled so well that people feel

238
00:48:56.710 --> 00:49:13.450
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: much more invested in and supportive of additional expansions. So there's a little bit of this kind of process side of trying something, doing it well, and then being able to learn from that and replicate it, which I think I think the B area could definitely learn.

239
00:49:14.870 --> 00:49:28.000
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: And maybe Sujat, if I could just add to that one, because I think the openness from the city side is also extremely important here, because when we started to change the area along the harbor into a more recreational area.

240
00:49:28.010 --> 00:49:47.039
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: That was in the beginning not much attention to the area that was actually accessible to the public just in next to the harbor front, so that people could actually walk there. And at 1 point at the harbor the buildings were put just all the way up to the water. So people couldn't pass.

241
00:49:47.050 --> 00:50:05.639
and you know, sometimes some years later, of course, they realized this was a huge disaster that that they actually make this decision. So they changed that by actually making bridges in the water where people could walk on, and they officially called this the apology to the Copenhagen is

242
00:50:05.650 --> 00:50:18.789

Martine Reinhold Kildeby: so I mean, you know it's it's also okay to to make a failure, and then, you know, make a solution to make it it great again, and the solution now is even cooler than before, because now you're actually walking on the water.

243
00:50:18.800 --> 00:50:27.319
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: But but I think, realizing that this was a mistake, and and actually communicating that quite openly, is also very important.

244
00:50:29.760 --> 00:50:37.250
Morten Jensen: Some, I would add to the the issue of trust. I think a big difference is that there's a huge trust in government

245
00:50:37.260 --> 00:50:50.410
Morten Jensen: in Denmark and in Copenhagen, and most of these probably hard government led projects. People believe in them, and they do believe that when you do development, when you do create well, it will be spread more equitably.

246
00:50:50.420 --> 00:51:04.289
Morten Jensen: and that's something we don't see in the Bay area and the United States. We're all very fractured here, actually in many ways, a lot of you know, corporations, philanthropies, unions, the government.

247
00:51:04.300 --> 00:51:26.329
Morten Jensen: regular private enterprise actually work quite well together, and come and spend most of their time time trying to come to a consensus and moving ahead with it and being excited by it, and with most of the population believing it in the bay area, I often feel we spend a lot of energy, and remember the bay area has the highest Gdp in the world, except for maybe one or 2 other crazy places.

248
00:51:26.340 --> 00:51:41.849
Morten Jensen: and we but we we have so much wealth. But we spent a lot of fighting each other. We're very fractured. Denmark's also a very small country, and so we're kind of our own little lifeboat, and I think we kind of have to take the risks and know that we're kind of vulnerable together.

249
00:51:41.860 --> 00:51:48.729
Morten Jensen: I think the other thing is having. The social welfare system is enormous, that you know people

250
00:51:48.980 --> 00:51:58.639
Morten Jensen: are well taken care of, no matter what. And I think that takes a lot of the anger out of the system which we spent a lot of our time and resources.

251
00:51:58.770 --> 00:52:17.740
Morten Jensen: you know, trying just to deal with that, because people in the bay area many of them are on house and really unhappy, and that translates into a very dysfunctional system that doesn't enable it really the economy and society progress as fast as as you might hope.

252
00:52:18.310 --> 00:52:23.529
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: Yeah, and I can. I just sort of add to that because somebody asked the question about

253
00:52:23.680 --> 00:52:34.430
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: homelessness and providing services for the unhoused. And I think that's part of what is different about their model, and that we can learn from is that

254
00:52:34.920 --> 00:52:53.190
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: they have the social housing and cooperative housing systems that provide security and and remove certain types of housing from speculative market which creates affordability, but also they operate under a system where there are.

255
00:52:53.200 --> 00:52:57.090
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: there's a network of safety nets that provide these social benefits.

256
00:52:57.120 --> 00:53:06.130
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: So you know, people have access to health care. They have sick leave, they have access to education. If you go to college you get paid to go to college.

257
00:53:06.200 --> 00:53:24.289
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: So those types of policies, those economic justice policies are fundamentally a part of the reason why the housing also works, and why the social housing which we didn't really talk about Isn't necessarily income restricted it's universal. It's something that everyone has access to.

258
00:53:25.590 --> 00:53:35.209

Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: So it's a very different approach to really understanding how the society needs to work in a multi-dimensional way for all of these different components to come together.

259
00:53:37.440 --> 00:53:52.890
Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: Speaking of housing, we do have a fair number of housing questions and kind of building off. Of that I will ask this question from Sashmida. It's similar to Dutch housing associations. We have organizations like Ny. Cha and the Us.

260
00:53:52.900 --> 00:54:00.960
Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: That maintain and support public housing. What design and policy can we learn from Copenhagen to improve quality and safety and public housing in the Us.

261
00:54:04.650 --> 00:54:10.519
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: I I can start in Martina if you have some additional, I think one of the big differences is

262
00:54:10.870 --> 00:54:29.879
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: well. First of all, public housing in the United States is less than 1% of the total housing stock, whereas social housing in Denmark is about 20 of the housing stocks. It's a there, or maybe that's a Copenhagen statistic. I'm: not sure, but it's a much larger percentage of the population that is in

263
00:54:31.420 --> 00:54:37.340
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: this kind of stable housing, so it's a it's it's really hard to totally compare. But there are

264
00:54:37.380 --> 00:54:52.529
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: a couple of other things that are really important to note. First of all, Denmark continues to build social housing, whereas the United States has stopped building public housing. The affordable housing that we do have is

265
00:54:52.540 --> 00:55:04.380
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: cobbled together through a source of through a lot of different funding sources, like tax credits. We have, you know, sometimes up to 20 funding sources on a particular project, whereas in Denmark

266

00:55:04.590 --> 00:55:08.170
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: social housing is built primarily through

267
00:55:08.390 --> 00:55:18.619
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: government long-term government loans, and it's a revolving loan fund. So the rents from those units then kind of goes to restore and recapitalize that fund.

268
00:55:18.800 --> 00:55:32.109
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: So you have that security of knowing that you'll have that funding at the beginning of the project. You don't have to spend 10 years trying to put together your funding sources. So there's a lot more of a streamlined approach to thinking about funding.

269
00:55:32.560 --> 00:55:39.939
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: I think the other really important difference is the level of tenant control and

270
00:55:39.960 --> 00:55:48.850
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: kind of the self-determination. We have some models in the United States of community ownership, but it's nothing to the scale of what you have

271
00:55:49.150 --> 00:55:50.120
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: in Denmark.

272
00:55:50.210 --> 00:56:05.489
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: Martina, If you want to add a little bit more to that. Yeah, I can just. I know we are running out of time. Just want to add that also in Copenhagen we, of course, have challenges that the city is generally becoming more and more expensive to live in, and

273
00:56:05.500 --> 00:56:23.890
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: the next step in securing social housing will also be looking into new ways of living a totally like we've started building the apartments that are much smaller mini houses, many apartments where you share a lot of the different functionalities.

274
00:56:23.900 --> 00:56:43.120
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: And I think this is definitely. This is come to stay, because I think also mixing a different ages of people and functionalities here are cold. So we are continuously working on making sure that we are finding the right balance here.

275
00:56:45.900 --> 00:56:55.109
Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: Thank you all so much. We are just about out of time, but I want to make sure we have time for a little wrap up statement from all of you. So I just wanted to know

276
00:56:55.120 --> 00:57:08.169
Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: what makes you excited about global partnerships like these. If there's a future potential collaboration between Copenhagen and San Francisco in the future, and what you hope to see come out of this.

277
00:57:08.640 --> 00:57:13.669
I don't know who wants to start, so you want to start, and then we can go, Martina, and then Morton.

278
00:57:13.720 --> 00:57:29.480
Sujata Srivastava / SPUR: Oh, i'm really excited about being able to share across our different regions to learn so much from the Copenhagen experience, and also I think that that reciprocity. But we're we're going to try to continue that in Martina. I know you have some ideas about how we can continue collaborating.

279
00:57:30.600 --> 00:57:40.619
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: And yes, I definitely do, and we are certainly kicking off already now, and I'm. Also visiting the bay area in May. So I will continue collaborating then 150.

280
00:57:40.630 --> 00:57:55.029
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: But yeah, also to say that that we've been working with other European areas and regions that also started to to look at Copenhagen, and said, this is way too difficult for us, and I I think that

281
00:57:55.290 --> 00:58:03.640
Martine Reinhold Kildeby: the the collaboration and then all it's sharing across will definitely be not only possible, but a great success. I'm. Sure.

282
00:58:05.430 --> 00:58:24.920
Morten Jensen: I'll just say that the kinds of people that we see at blocks of who are My neighbors live here at Copenhagen, and the people in the bay area actually have really similar goals for housing, for mobility, for the pedestrian environment, for sustainability. It's really no difference. It's the difference is really kind of getting it done. And I would say that

283
00:58:24.930 --> 00:58:43.650
Morten Jensen: and Copenhagen people really are very inspired by the Bay area. It's innovation, you know, particularly Silicon Valley and social media. All those things people are crazy about that in Copenhagen the environmental movement in many ways, starting in the bay area. It's super huge here, inspired by the Bay Area gay rights

284
00:58:43.750 --> 00:58:56.330
Morten Jensen: movement beginning in the bay area, particularly very strong here. So I think that the Bay Area and Copenhagen are really on the same page, and we therefore need to really work together

285
00:58:56.660 --> 00:58:59.989
Morten Jensen: to figure out how to achieve many of the same goals.

286
00:59:00.860 --> 00:59:05.370
Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: That is so true. Thank you all so much for being here. Thank you to our panelists.

287
00:59:05.380 --> 00:59:20.930
Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: Thank you to the audience, like I said at the beginning, we're gonna be sending out a copy of the recording, the chat and the transcript to everybody as long as well as a few resources that Martino, I think, is going to share with me after, and we'll make sure everyone gets that within the next few days.

288
00:59:20.940 --> 00:59:32.569
Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: Thank you all again. Thank you to the Spur public programming team. Thank you for being here for your support and goodnight. Thank you all for joining us so late in the day over there on that other side of the world.

289
00:59:32.690 --> 00:59:35.040
Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: Thank you so much.

290
00:59:35.460 --> 00:59:36.569
Have a good one.