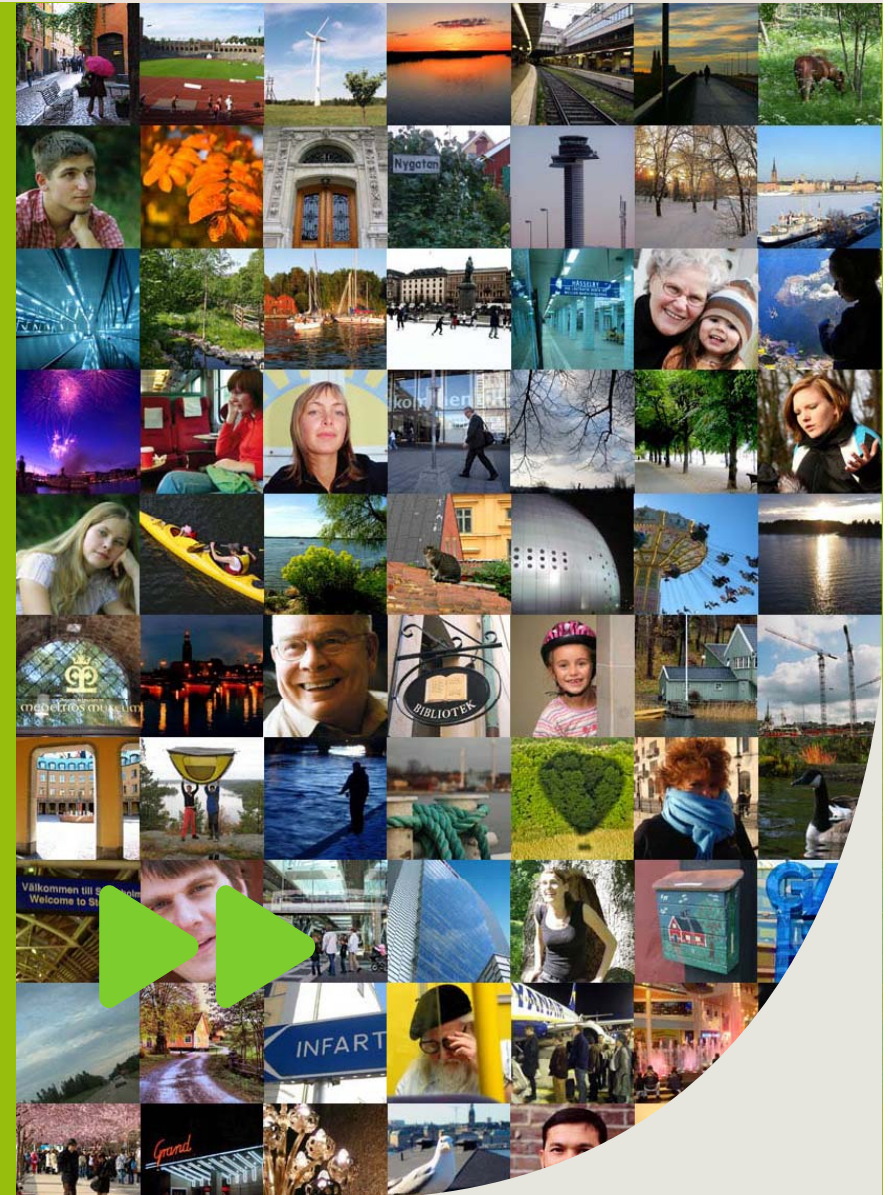
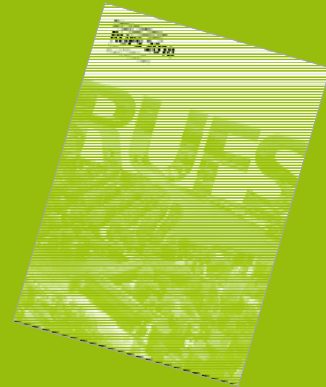


Vienna, 3 May 2011

Development perspectives and
innovative approaches in the
Stockholm region

Michael Erman,
Office of Regional Planing,
Stockholm County Council



Stockholm Region







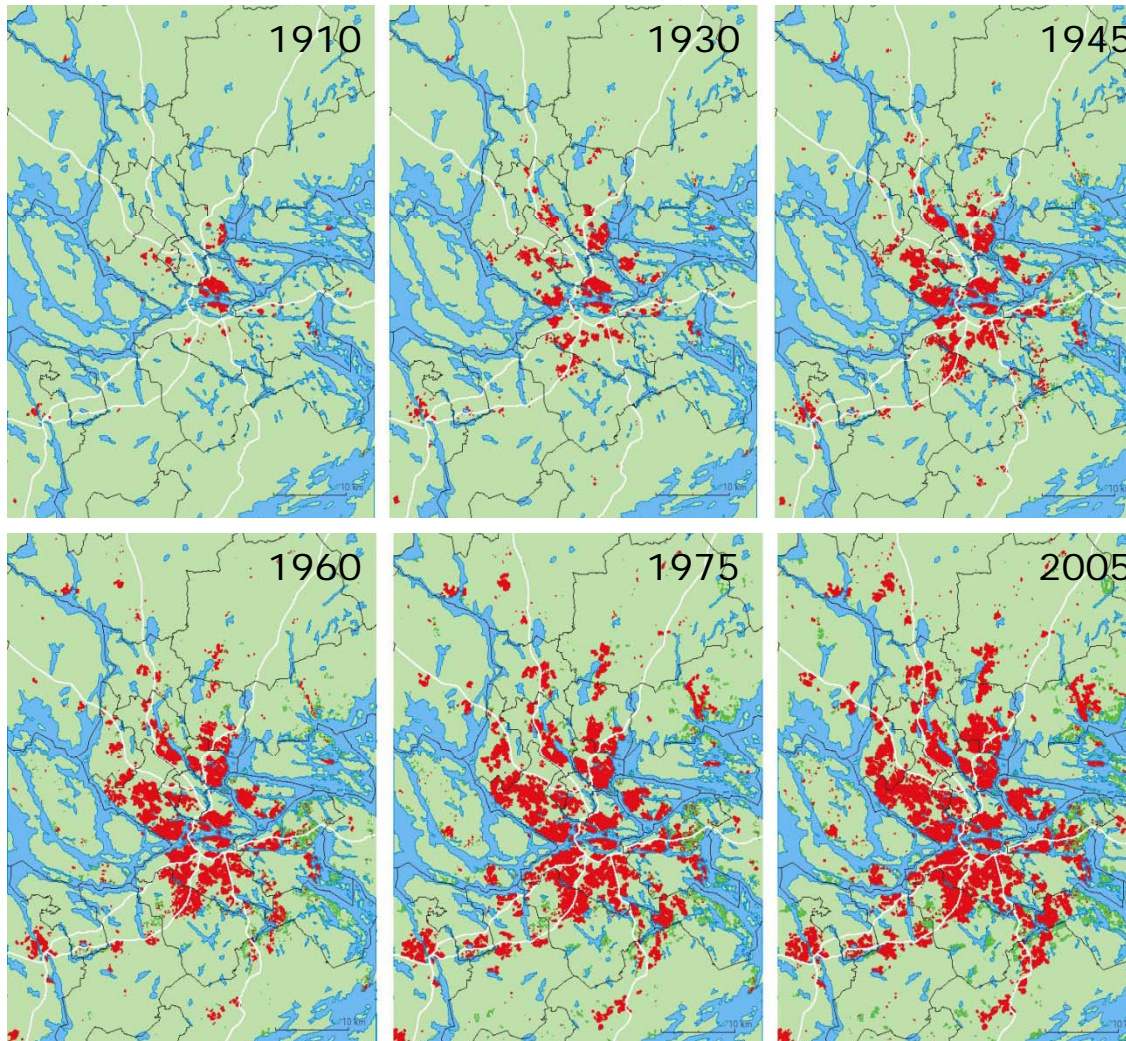


Stockholm Region

- 2.05 million inhabitants, 1 million dwellings
- Biggest city is Stockholm with 830 000 inhabitants
- Monocentric region
- Large periphery (islands)
- Population densities:
 - County 290 inh./km²
 - Stockholm 3 900 inh./km²
- Service sector dominates
- National transport hub



Stockholm – A growing region...



Ancient core built for people, horse drawn carriages and ships

Industrial city supported by trams and trains

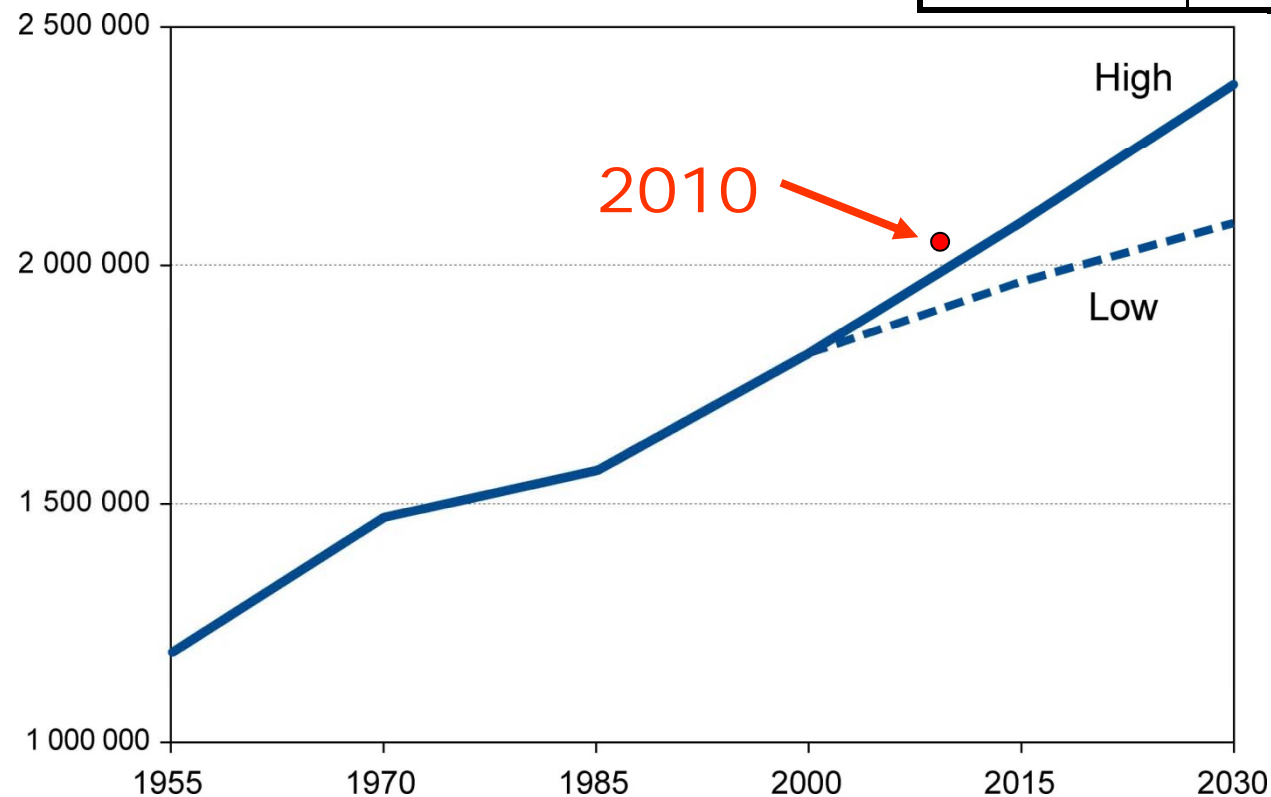
Modern city with offices, subway, suburbs

Global city with cbd, suburbs, motorways and commuting trains



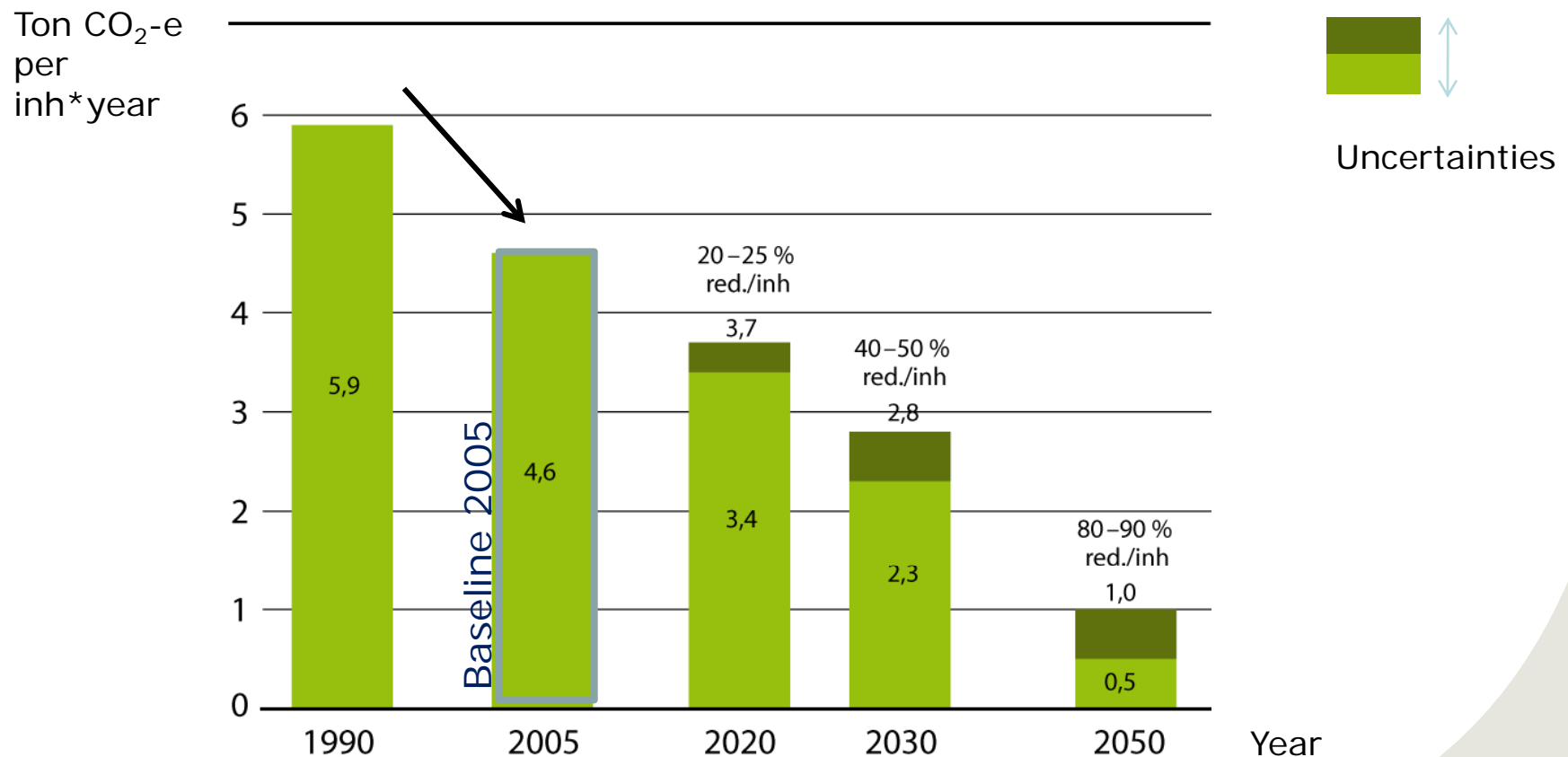
Population growth – past & future

Alternative	2010	2030	2050
High	2.05	2.4	2.8
Low	2.05	2.2	2.4



Growth/year
by 1-1.5%

One key challenge: Reducing climate impact while promoting growth

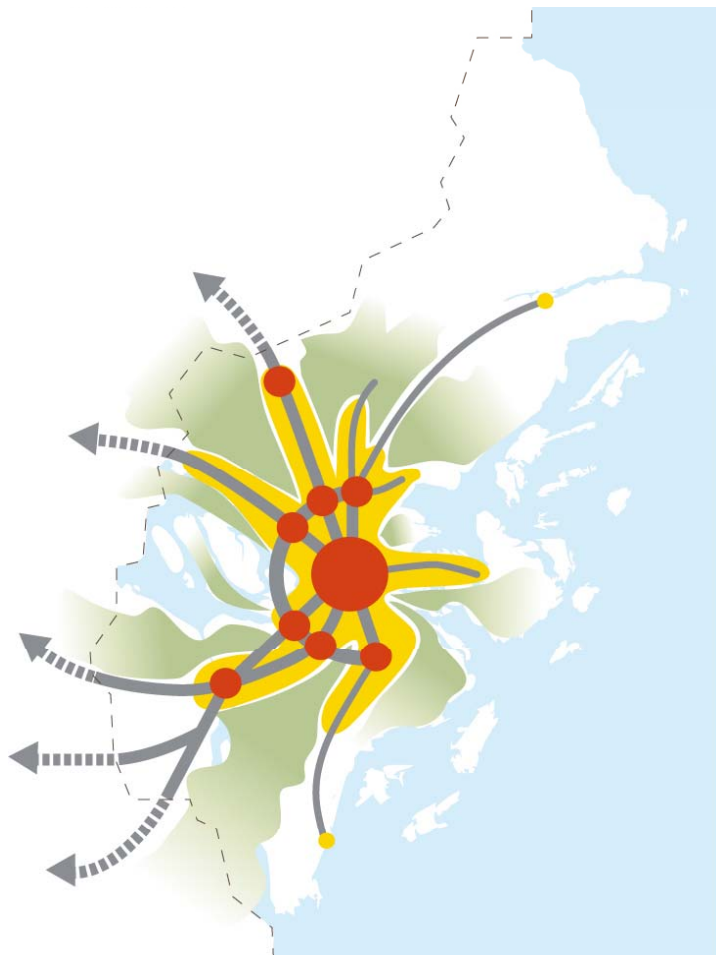


Source: RUFS 2010

Calculation based on Nordic electricity mix (0.123 mg CO₂/kWh)



Spatial development principles

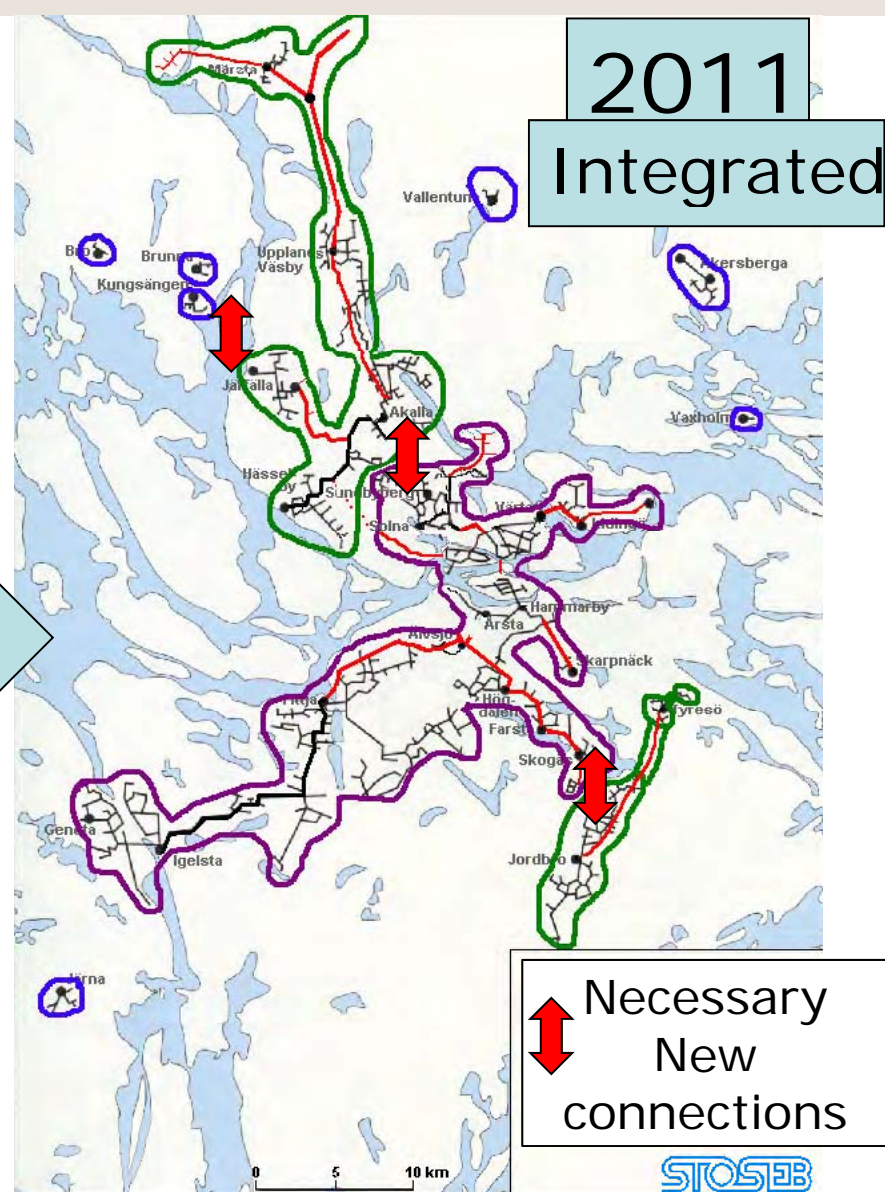
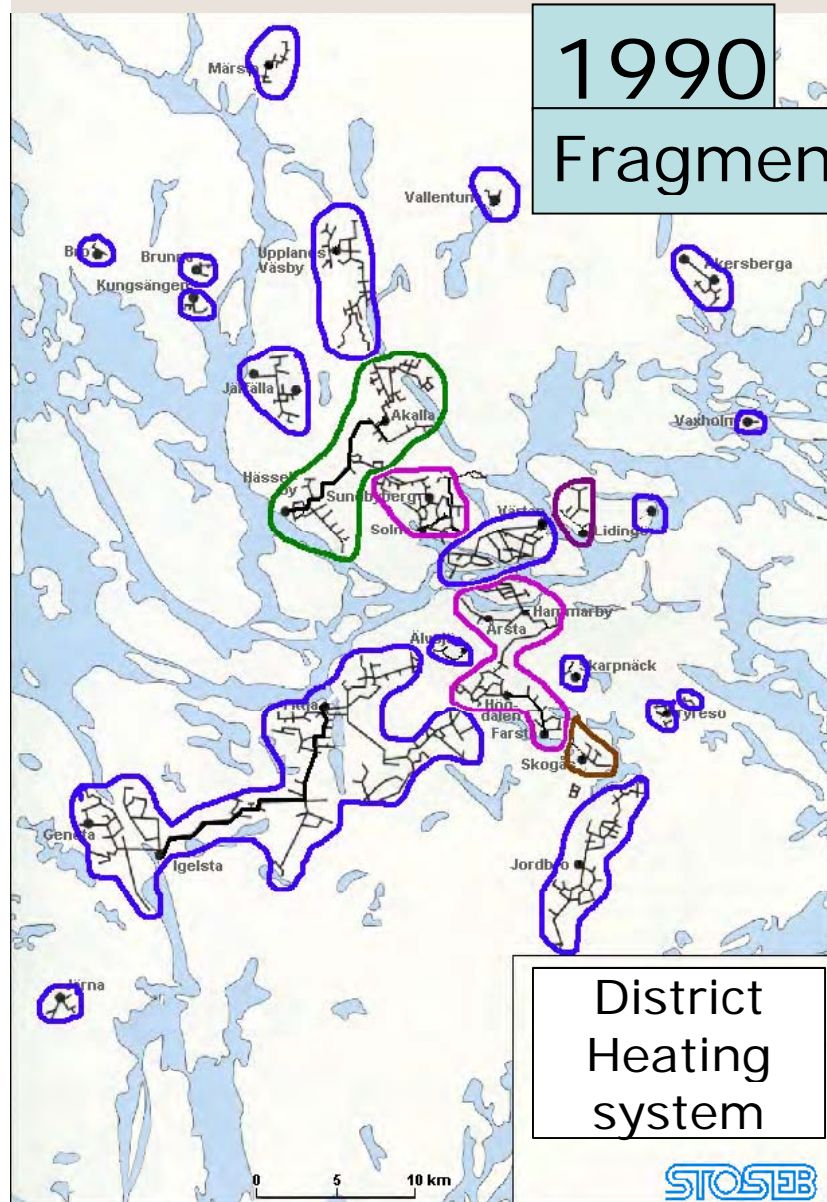


- Cohesive and at same time extended functional region
- Concentrated, resource effective settlement structure accessible via public transport
- Polycentricity
- No urban sprawl
- Dense and lively urban areas with parks and green space nearby
- Connected and accessible green structure incl. water, shores and islands

Polycentric development perspective



- Concept 10 years old, now finally understood and accepted in municipal planning
- Priority development areas – shall become new city cores
- 7 of 9 cores within UMZ
- Accessibility via public transport is the major criteria for development
- All connected to district heating and cooling (except Täby)
- From 25 to 30 % of Stockholm region's population in 2030
- Long term task



Practical experiences

- Walk the talk? Municipalities tend to maintain development patterns despite acceptance of polycentricity and struggle against urban sprawl
- Rather new development (on brown fields) than densification in outer UMZ
- Inner area of UMZ becomes even denser than today - new housing + less offices
- Regional action programme to promote polycentricity/new regional city cores has have positive effects: individual municipal development concepts, but implementation is complex
- Planning for more efficient resource consumption = District heating system and public transport "fossil free" in 2020-2025

New ideas and instruments

- Innovative project:
Density and sustainable urban development
- Information and discussion of important development and resource aspects in entire region – visiting all municipalities by RUFS bus
- SUME findings are well in line with planning intentions and existing plans

