

Project profile

Name: Hammarby Sjöstad

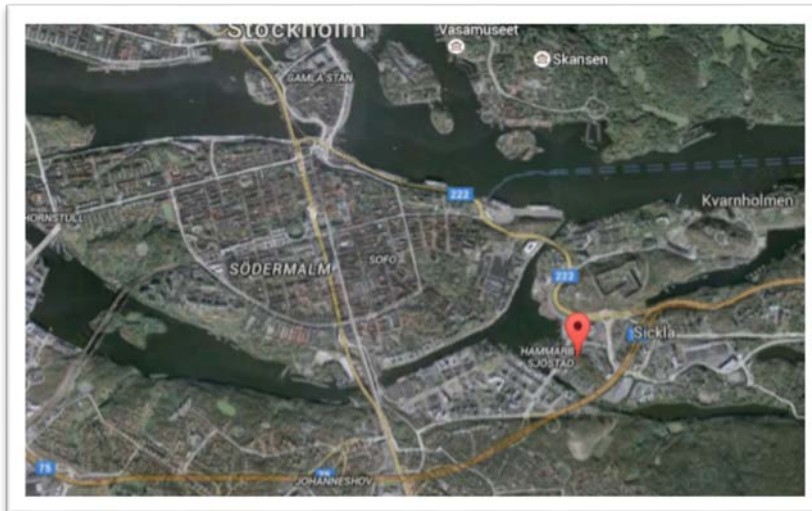
Address: Southern Stockholm

Year(s): 1996-2015/17.

Size: 130 ha developed area out of total Area of 160 ha

Cost: - /Public-private financing

Technologies: Water stairs canal(s) collecting the rainwater from buildings and side-streets & sedimentation pools for treating water from the busy main streets. Biofilters are also used.



Project description- context:

The project was the first of its kind to expand Stockholm's inner city and implemented to regenerate a former large industrial and harbour area in southern Stockholm as a locale for sustainable urban development and a modern city district. It comprises a large residential district, containing approximately 11,000 apartments and accommodating 28,000 people and 150,000 m² office space. The plan is divided into 12 sub-neighborhoods, which were developed in phases.

Actors involved: Stockholm City Planning Bureau, Private actors including 30 developers & consultants, and development administration

| Fulfilled criteria |
|-----------------------------|
| Ownership/use |
| Public/ pub. Service |
| Commercial |
| Residential ✓ |
| High urban density |
| Scale |
| Large urban development ✓ |
| Small/Individual building |
| Temporality |
| Established ✓ |
| On-going |
| Spatial scale |
| Central ✓ |
| Suburban (periphery) |
| Format |
| Neighbourhood / localized ✓ |
| Lineal |
| Mainstreaming potential |
| Up-scaling ✓ |
| Replication |

| Covered analytical dimensions | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Actors | Interesting to analyze how the plethora of private and public actors have worked together. This case is likely to provide valuable insights on governance issues. |
| Plans/ Planning | The planning work began back in the 1980s. It is interesting to examine if and how water planning is integrated within land use and design and infrastructure planning. Aiming at strengthening a coherent image of Swedish sustainable urban development, how this manifest in water planning? |
| Values | The project aims at developing synergies between existing infrastructural systems. It is interesting to assess how the different values that the project has aspired to achieve, facilitate/ hinder implementation. Stockholm sees itself as one of the most progressive cities in the world regarding sustainable city model. |
| Driving forces and constraints | |
| Impacts | Interesting case to examine social, ecological and economic impacts. How the project was monitored and assessed? |
| Technologies | The project implements innovative technologies (Eco-cycle model) |
| Process Dynamics | The first project of its kind not only in Stockholm. Initially the ambition in terms of ecological objectives was much higher than what was achieved. Thus interesting to assess the social and technical learning outcomes. What lessons have been learned and incorporated in the national urban development profile or exported worldwide? |

Any specific case method(s) or question(s) will be decided later, if any, when rewriting the profile of a selected project.