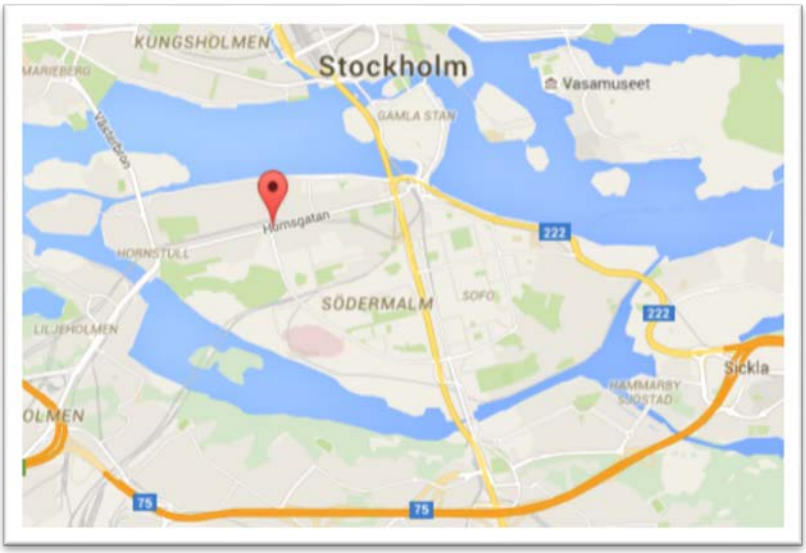
Project profile

Name: Hornsgatan
Address: Hornsgatan
Year(s): 2010-2014 (The work carried out in stages over 5 years)
Size (length): 2 km
Cost:- /Public financing
Technologies: Tree bed plantation through structural soil with Biochar



Fulfilled criteria ✓
Ownership/use
Public/ pub. Service ✓
Commercial
Residential
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 ✓

Project description- context:

Hornsgatan is a main street that is located in central urban area of Stockholm. The project was implemented in an existing built area to collect and use rainwater runoff for infiltration and irrigation (Environmental restoration). The objectives of the project have been to control water runoff and avoid flooding, prevent pollution, improve the quality of surface water and comply with the WFD (water framework directive), expansion of greenspaces and making a good urban environment and to maintain groundwater levels.

Actors involved: Mainly the traffic administration/City of Stockholm

Covered analytical dimensions	
Actors	Interesting case for analyzing such sort of projects that mainstream nowadays urban development. It may be interesting to investigate if and how the traffic administration cooperates (or not) with other actors: land use planners, water company, and private actors.
Plans/ Planning	Interesting to examine the planning culture regarding such projects and if or should and how decentralized water system impact this culture.
Values	Interesting to investigate how professional and public perceptions change after the project and how the project implementers overcame the most significant challenge in the implementation phase, which was the high cost for moving the pipes and cables.
Driving forces and constraints	
Impacts	Can be interesting to assess economic, social and environmental impacts.
Technologies	Evolving technical solution over time through leaning and country-exchange visits
Process Dynamics	It is the first project in this type. Interesting to assess how this type of project came about and the interests supporting or resisting the project considering the high economic cost of replacing the pipes. It may be also interesting in terms of technical and social learning. What lessons learned regarding the (in)significance of integrated planning and division of responsibilities ?

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