

Stockholm and the regional approach to innovation

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Regional Planner

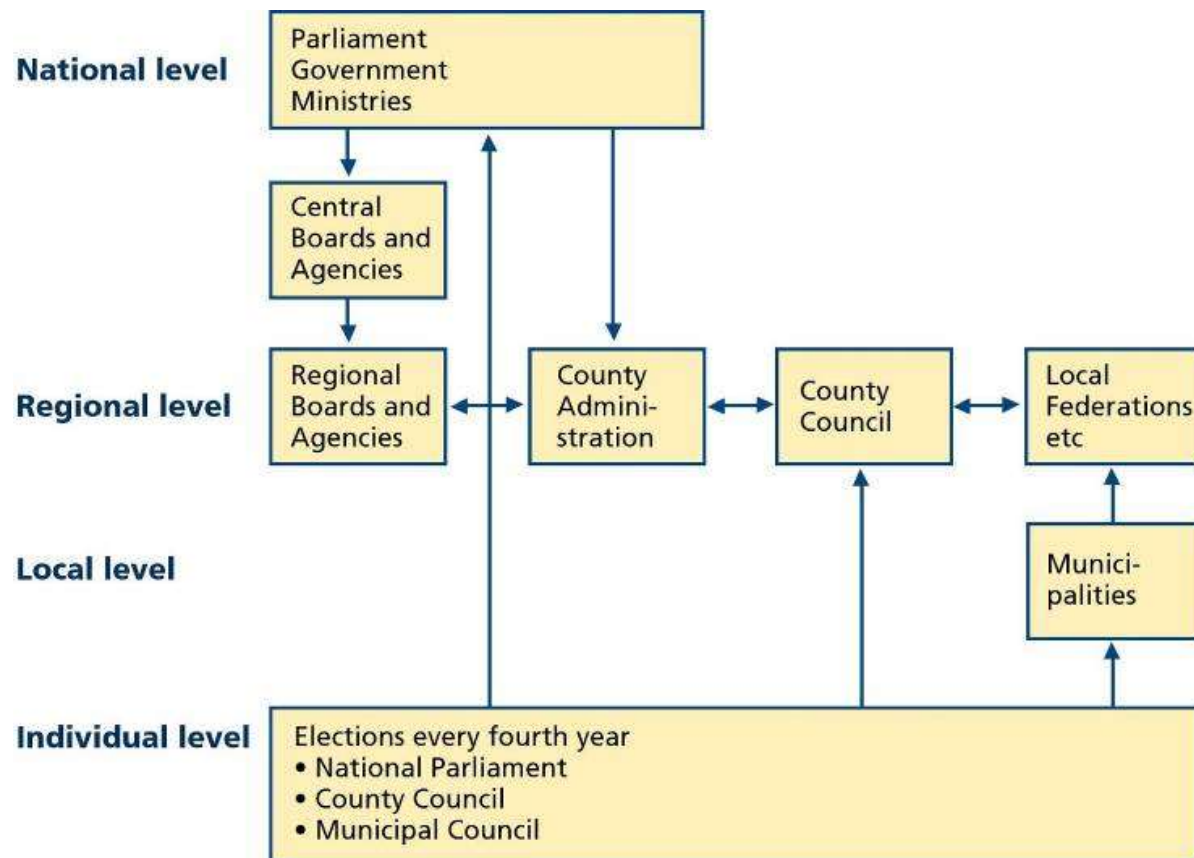
Office of Growth and Regional Planning
Stockholm County Council

The County of Stockholm

- 2 200 000 inhabitants
- 26 municipalities
- City of Stockholm about 950 000 inhabitants
- Work places 1 1700 000
- Housing units 1 100 000
- Cars 900 000



Governance in Sweden



Introduction – what we do.

Responsibilities of Stockholm County Council and Office of Growth and Regional Planning



Stockholm County Council in brief

“The County Council is responsible for all publicly-financed healthcare and public transport in Stockholm County. The County Council is also responsible for other overall issues within the county, such as regional planning and cultural subsidies.

- **Healthcare**
- **Public transport**
- **Regional development**
- **Culture**

Office of Growth and Regional Planning

- Part of Stockholm County Council
- Regional spatial planning
- Regional development planning
- Development of the archipelago
- Regional technical systems
- International projects
- About 40 employees
- Consultants and reserachers

Stockholm County Council Organisation

- Political organisation
- Boards for companies and Boards and committees operated under company-like forms
- Administrations and operations

Landstingshuset i Stockholm AB, LISAB

- Södersjukhuset AB
- Danderyds Sjukhus AB
- Södertälje Sjukhus AB
- S:t Eriks Ögonsjukhus AB
- Folktandvården Stockholms län AB
- Ambulanssjukvården i Storstockholm AB
- Stockholm Care AB
- MediCarrier AB
- Locum AB
- Waxholms Ångfartygs AB
- AB Stockholms Läns Landstings Internfinans

Boards and committees – operated under company-like forms

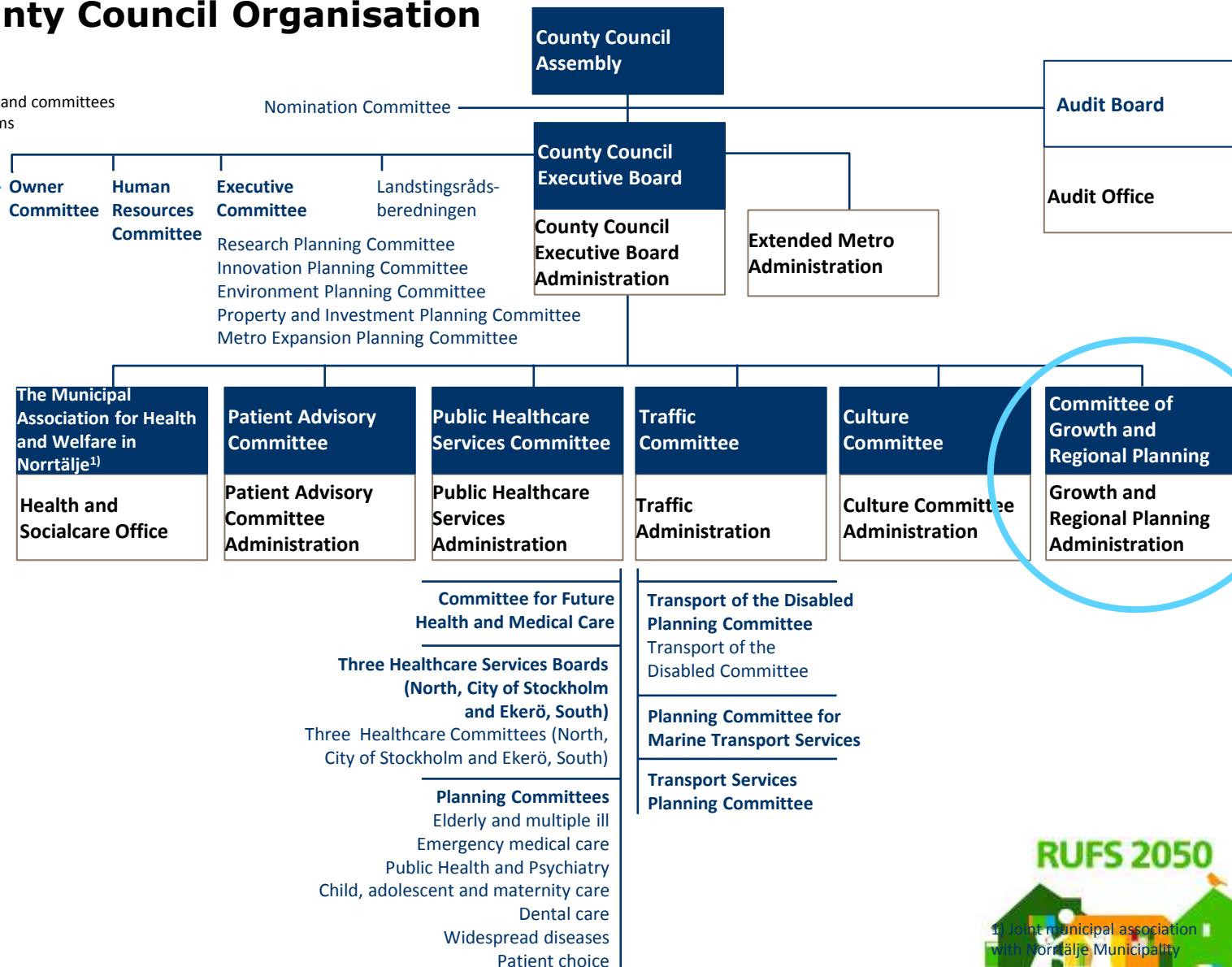
- Karolinska University Hospital
- Stockholm Health Care Services

The Municipal Association for Health and Welfare in Norrtälje¹⁾

- TioHundra AB

AB Storstockholms Lokaltrafik, SL

- SL Infrateknik AB
- AB SL Finans
- SL Älvsjö AB



RUFS 2050

1) Joint municipal association with Norrtälje Municipality

Innovation Strategy for the Stockholm region



Innovation Strategy for the Stockholm Region

Vision: the world's most innovation-driven economy 2025

Five Action Programmes

- Research- and innovation structure
- Innovation Procurement
- Supply of capital
- Cross-sector approach
- Globally attractive

Stockholm region





Overview Stockholm County / region

26 municipalities of very different characters

= both urban and countryside

	Region	whereof Stockholm
Inhabitants	2.2	0.95
Workplaces	1.15	0,6
Housing units	1.1	0.45
Cars	0.9	0.35

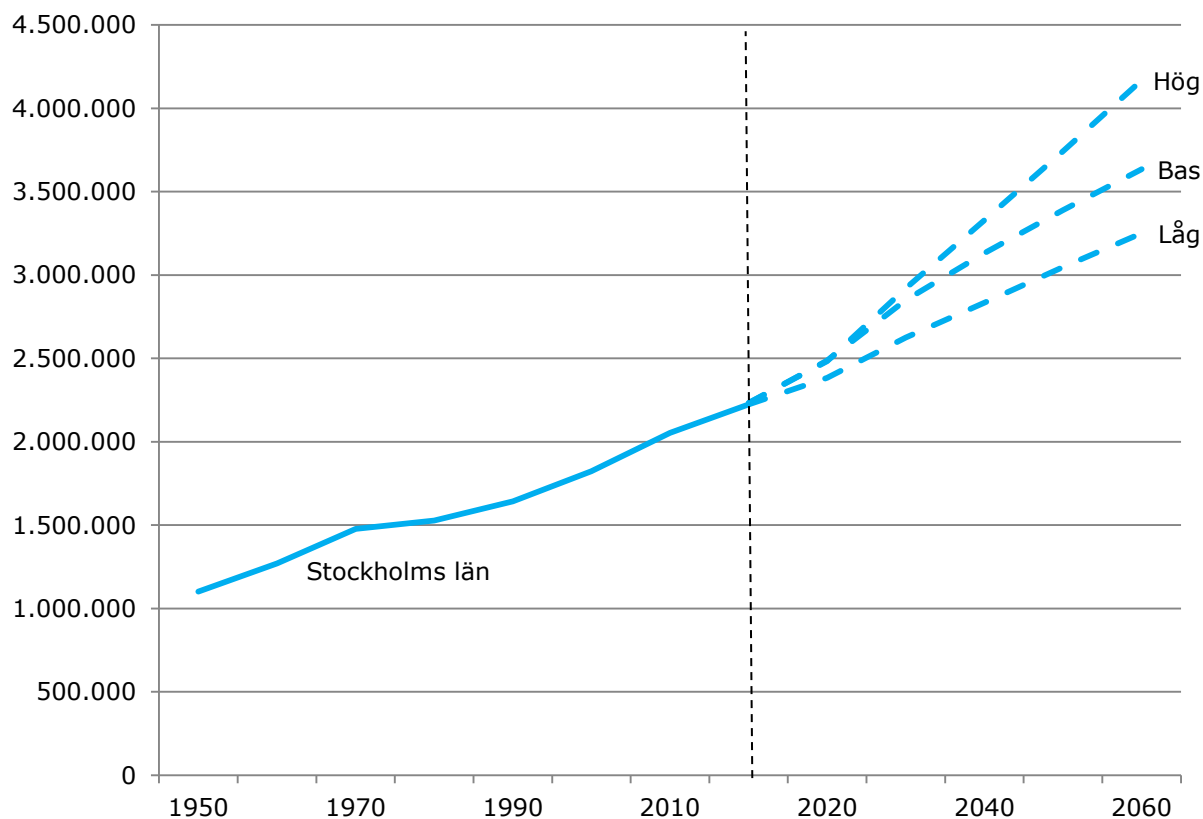


All figures in million



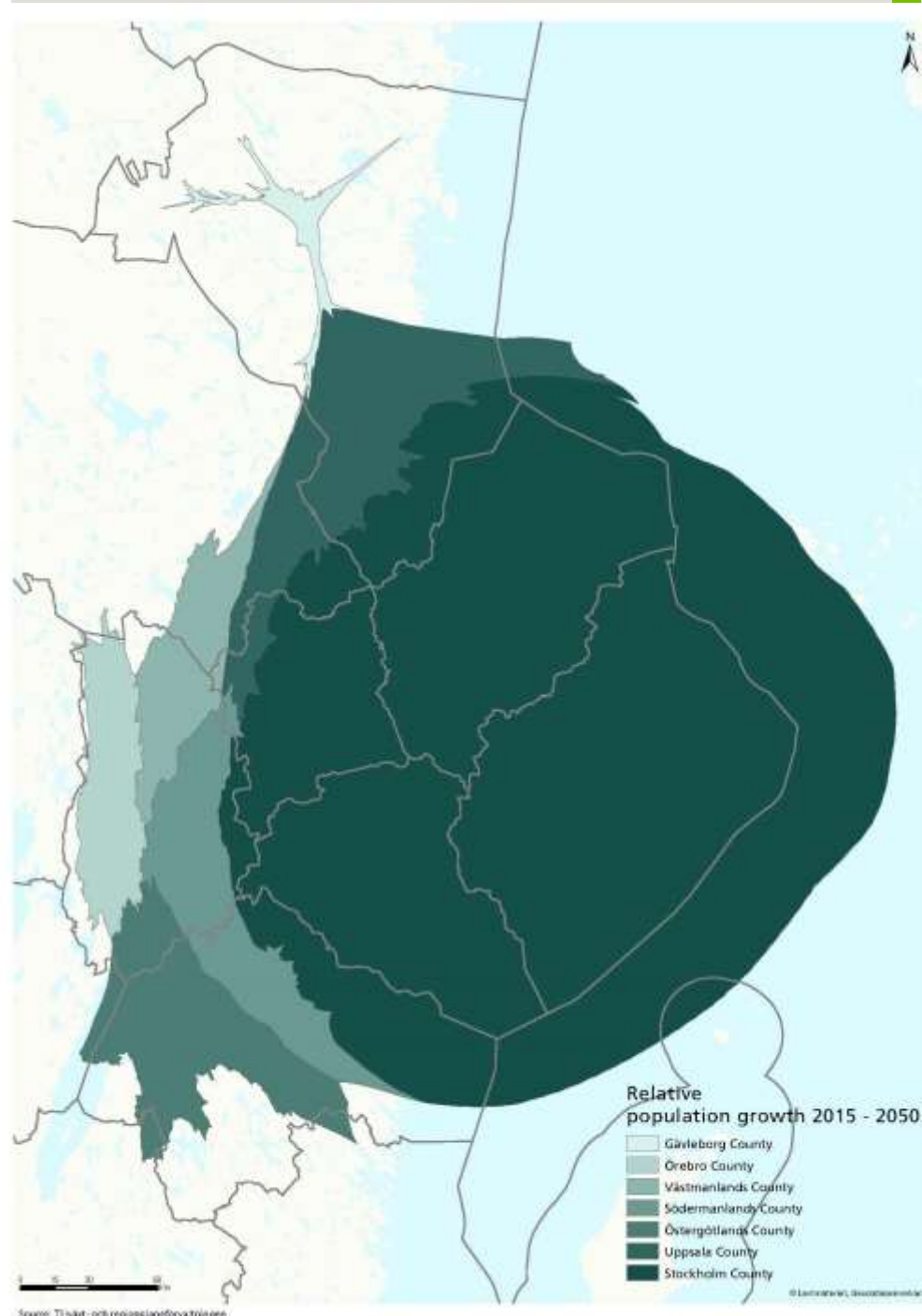
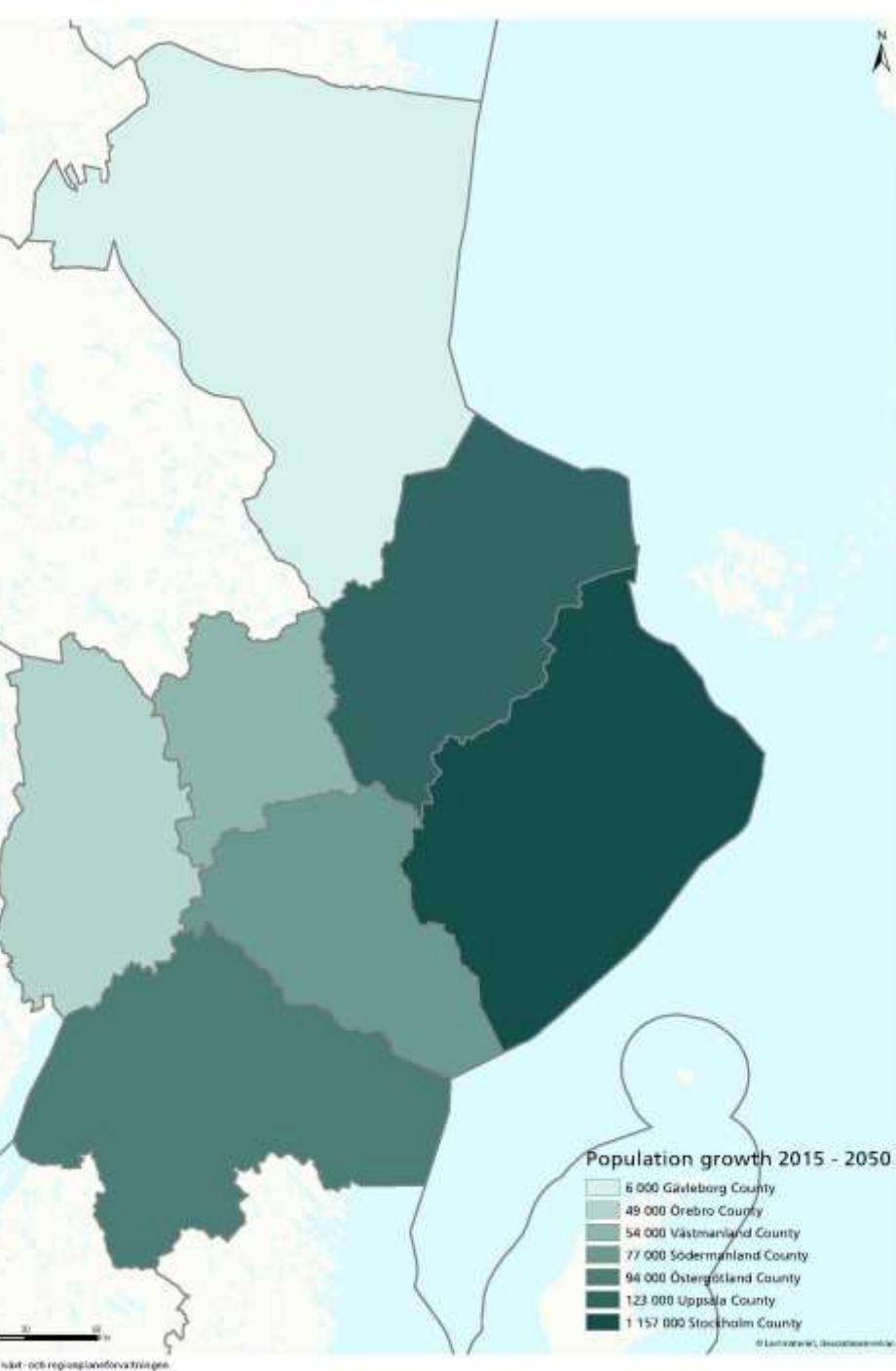
1.2 million more inhabitants by 2050

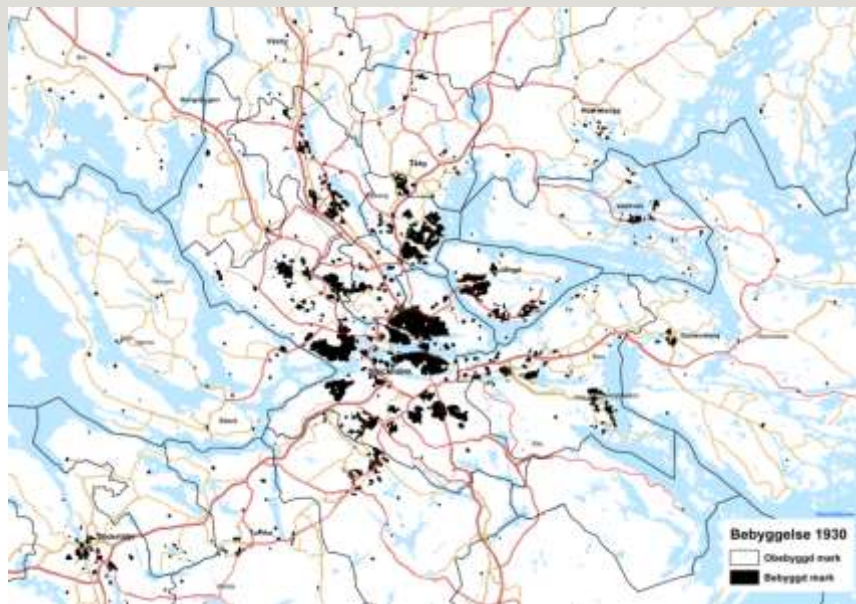
3.4 inhabitants in the county by 2050



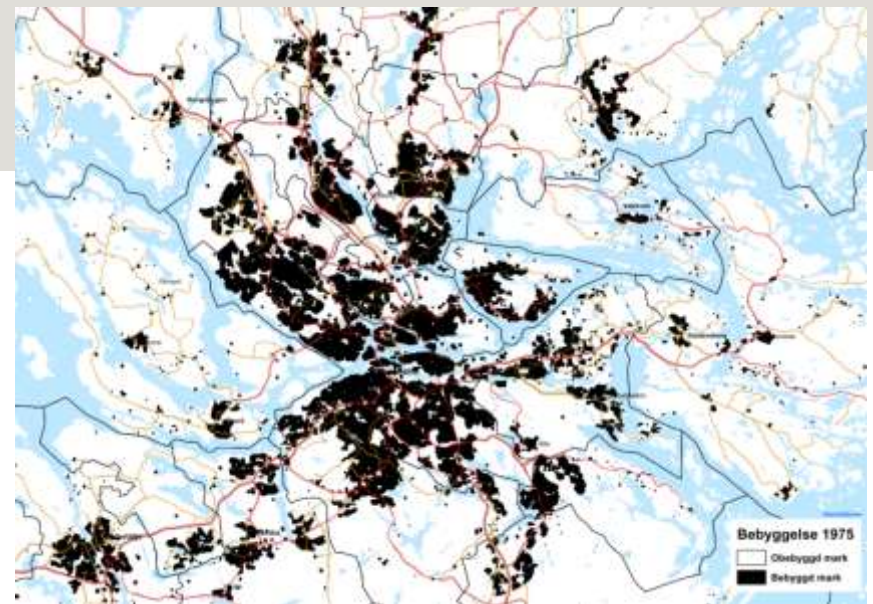
RUFS 2050



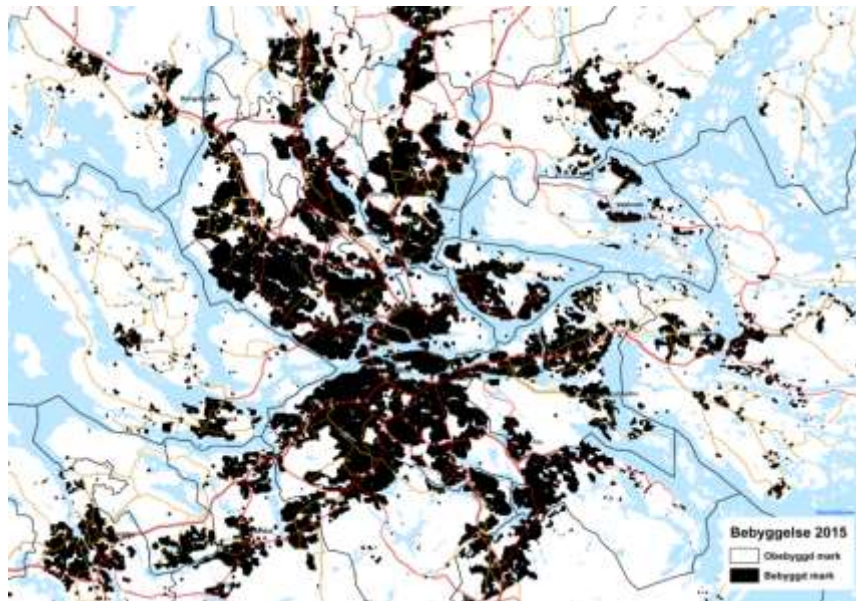




1930: 8 892ha, about 750 000 inhabitants



1975: 38 269ha, about 1 495 000 inhabitants



2015: 57 947ha, 2 231 439 inhabitants

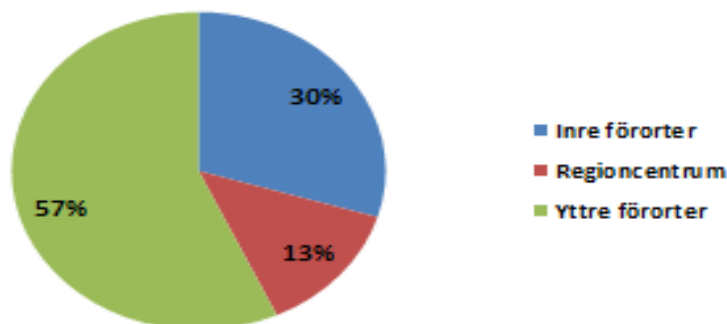
The built-up area has nearly sevenfold in 85 years, while the population has only tripled.

Between 2005 and 2010, + 5.1% more land has been used for development. The increase is less between 2010 and 2015 (+ 3.1%).



Big differences in the region the last 10 years

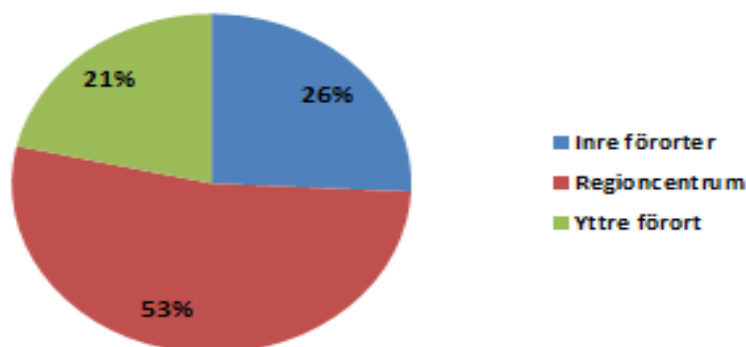
Lokalisering av ny bebyggd mark i regiondelarna åren 2005-2015



Stora skillnader i länet under de senaste tio åren:

- 57 % av tillskottet av länets nybebyggda mark har tillkommit i Yttre förorter, men YF har samtidigt bara stått för ca 20 % av befolkningstillskottet.
- 13 % av tillskottet av länets nybebyggda mark har tillkommit i Regioncentrum, men RC har samtidigt stått för över 50 % av befolkningstillskottet.

Fördelning i befolkningstillskottet i regiondelarna åren 2005-2015





Villabyggnande i Norrstigen, Boo (Nacka)



Radhus i Järvastaden (Vinthundsgatan, Sundbyberg)



Nybyggda villor på obebyggd mark i Täby Kyrkby (Täby)



Flerfamiljshusbyggnad i Örnberg (Stockholm)

Introduction – How we do it.

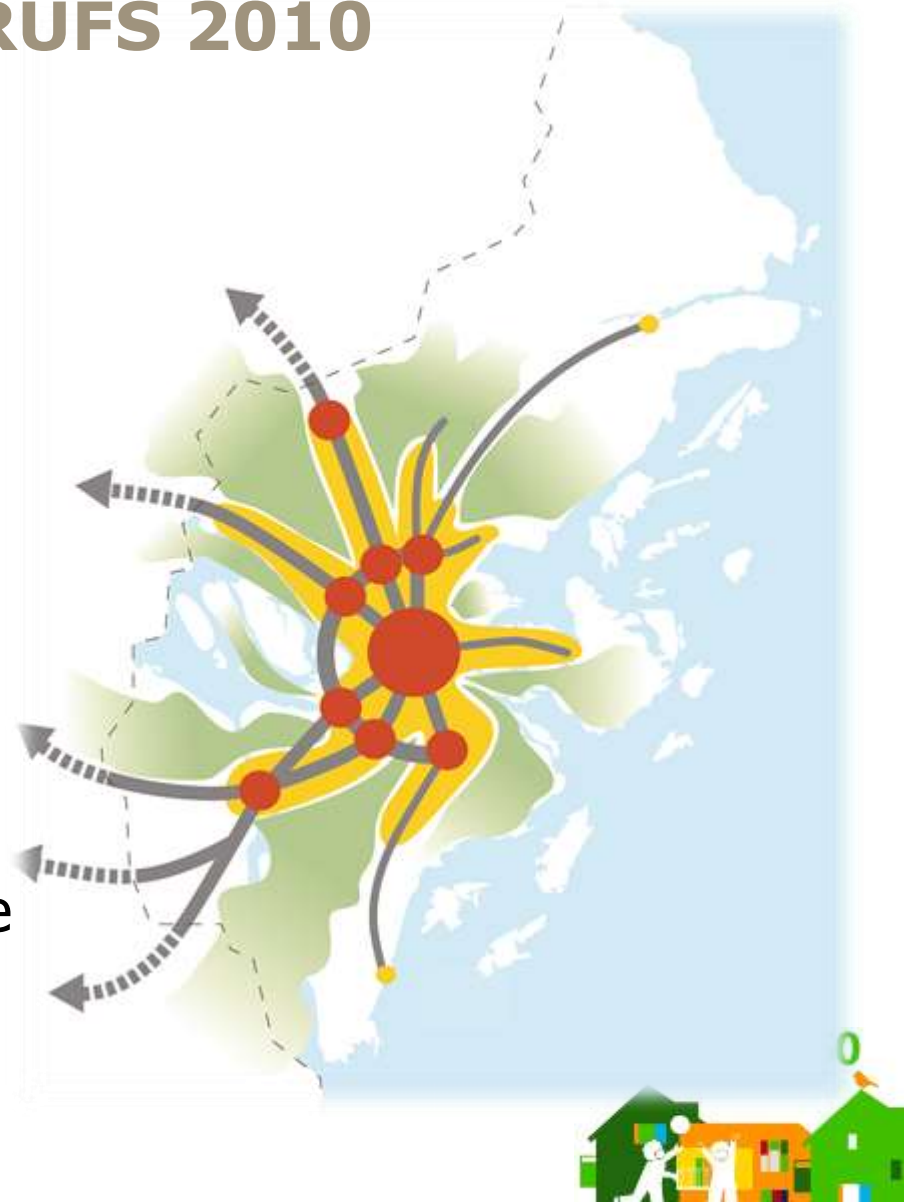
Regional development plan for the Stockholm region, RUFS 2050

Regional planning strategy – Polycentric urban development in regional urban cores

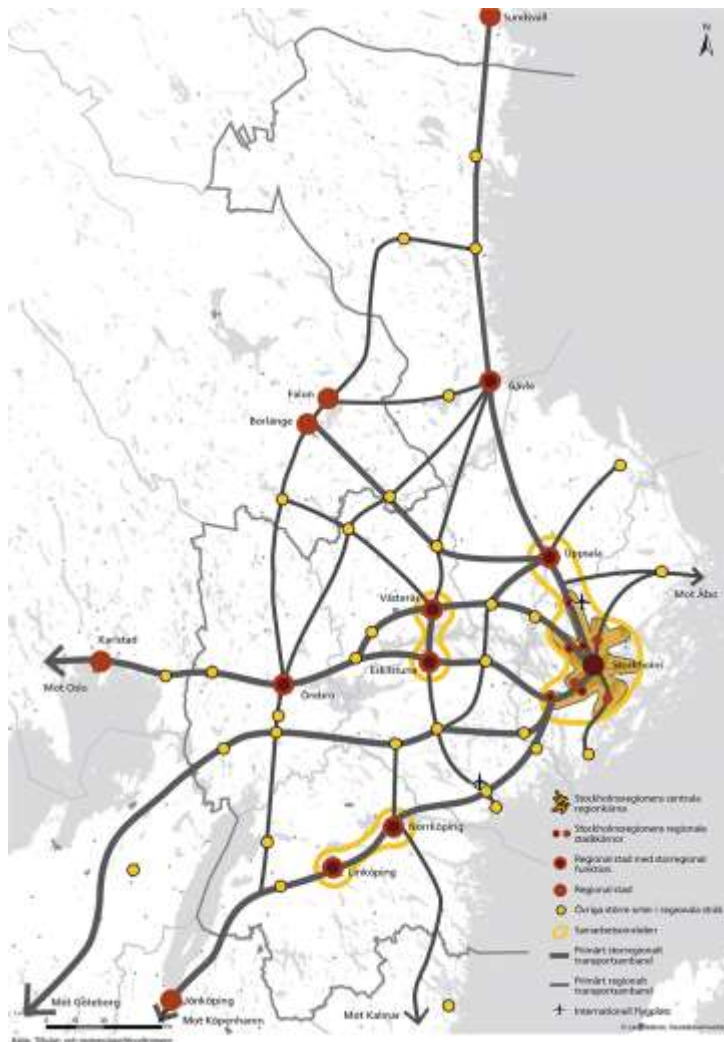


Physical Structure in RUFS 2010 Use the Potential

- Dense urban environment accessible with public transport
- Cohesive regional sub cores
- Attractive environments for inhabitants and business
- A cohesive green structure
- The coast, the archipelago and Lake Mälaren



Regional development plan for the Stockholm region 2010



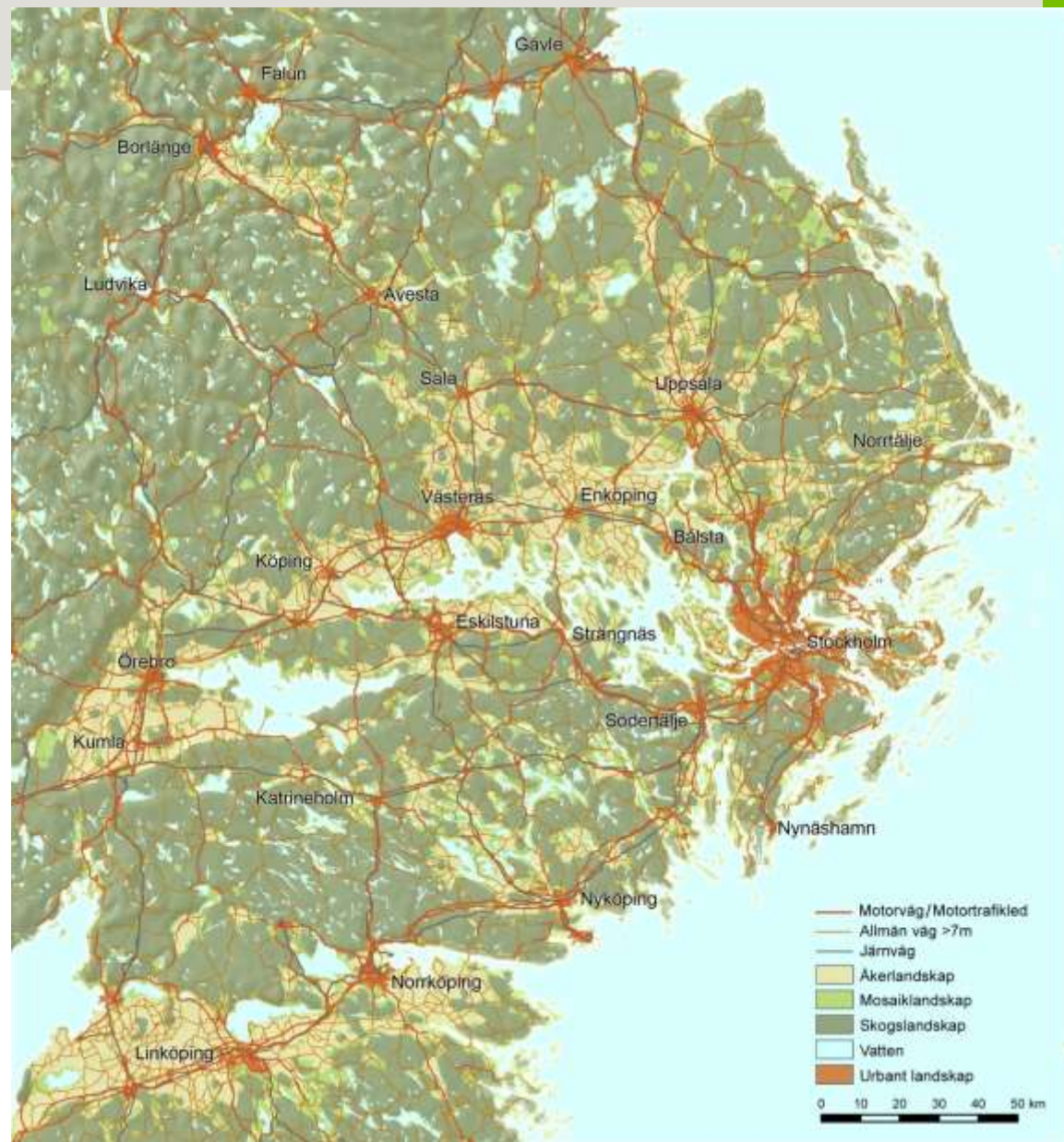
Eastern Middle Sweden structure Intra-Metropolitan Polycentricity

RUFS 2050



Counties, population

Stockholm	2 159 000
Uppsala	345 000
Södermanland	277 000
Västmanland	259 000
Örebro	285 000
Östergötland	438 000
Gävleborg	278 000
Total	4 041 000



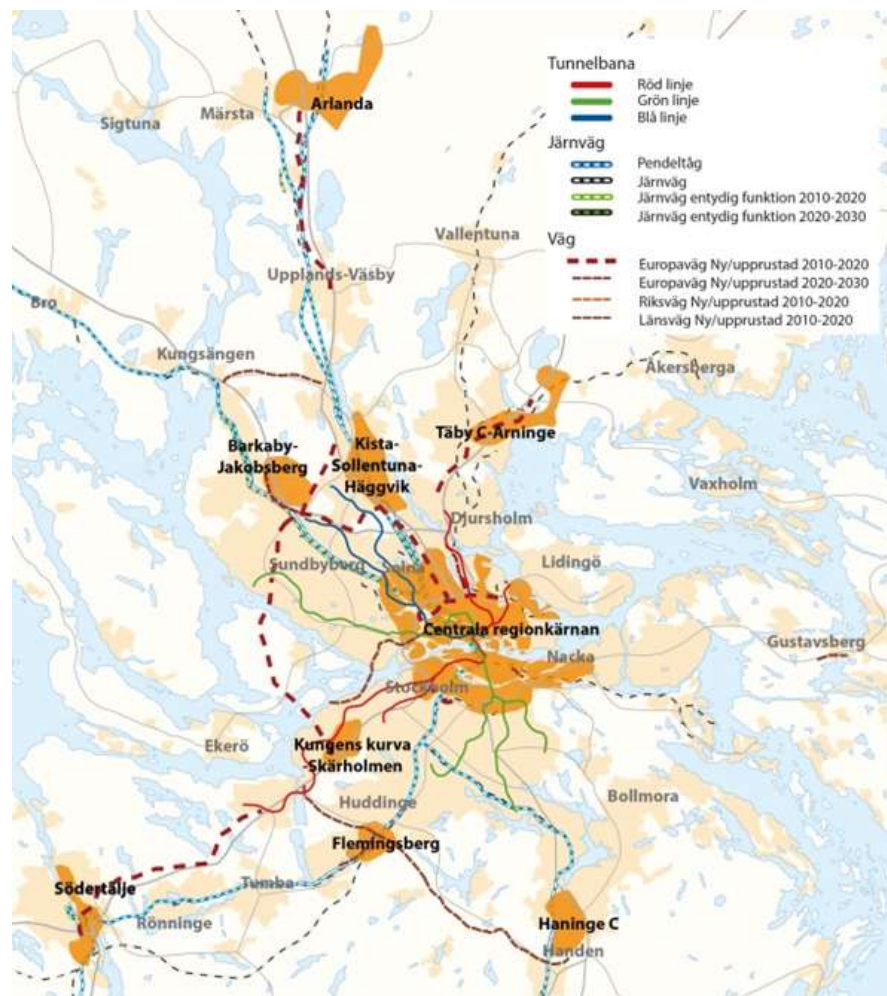
Polycentricity as the major spatial concept in a strongly growing region

Drivers are growth and striving for sustainability, avoiding sprawl


Introduced in Regional Plan of 2001, confirmed in 2010


Concept agreed with all stakeholders in the region

One central regional core and 8 outer regional cores

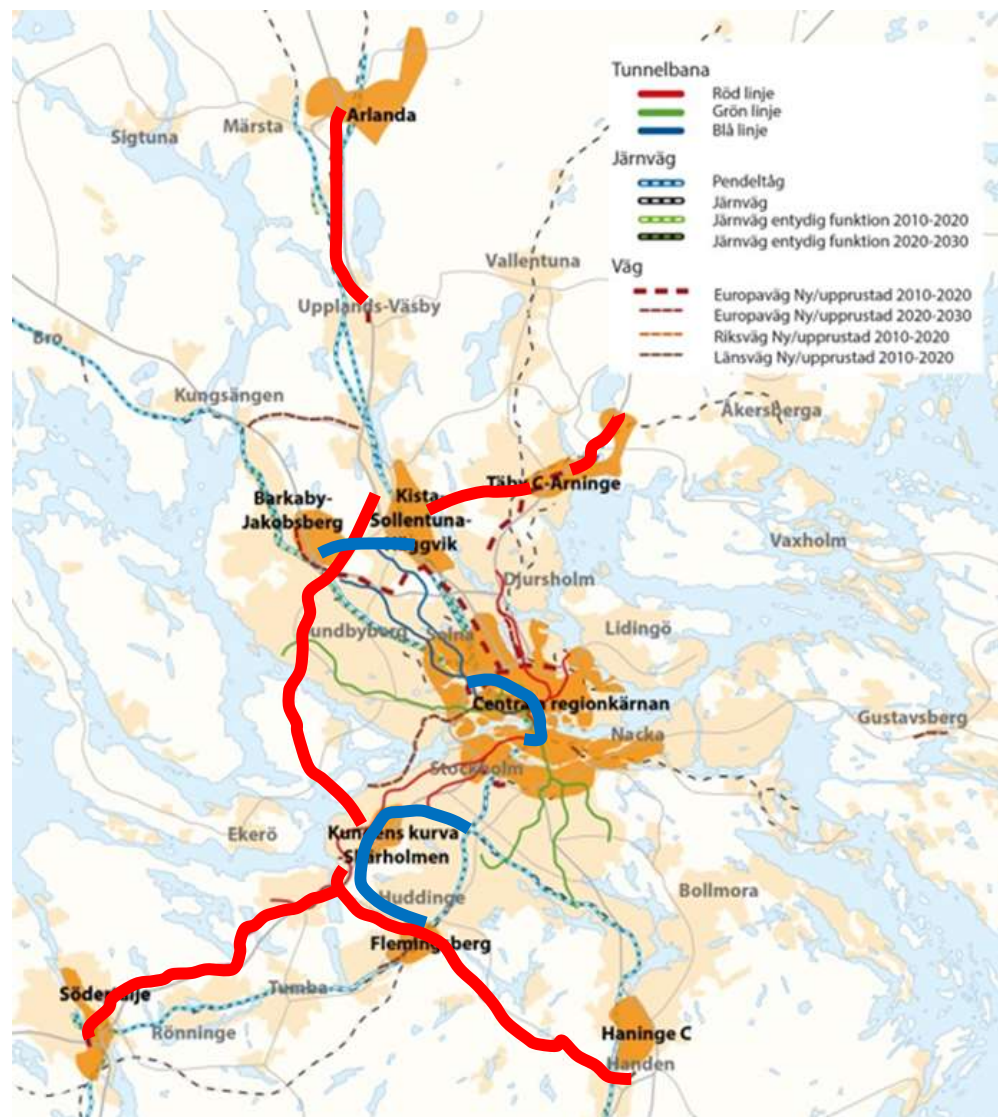


Major current investments for interlinking outer regional cores

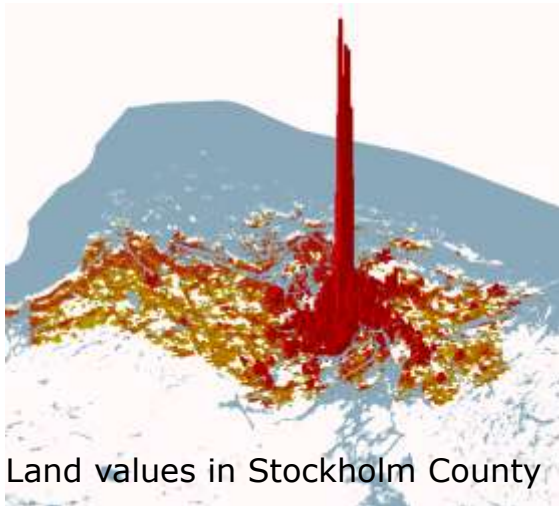
New/upgraded roads 

New railways/metros 

(with significance for poly-centricity)



Outer regional cores: Less investments in building stock and infrastructure than “planned”

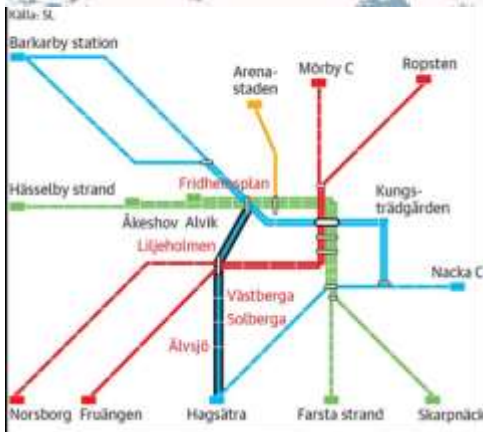


2001-2010: investments in outer regional cores = **not according to “plans”**:

- Few housing projects
- Less new jobs than hoped for
- Interlinking infrastructure not realized

Reasons:

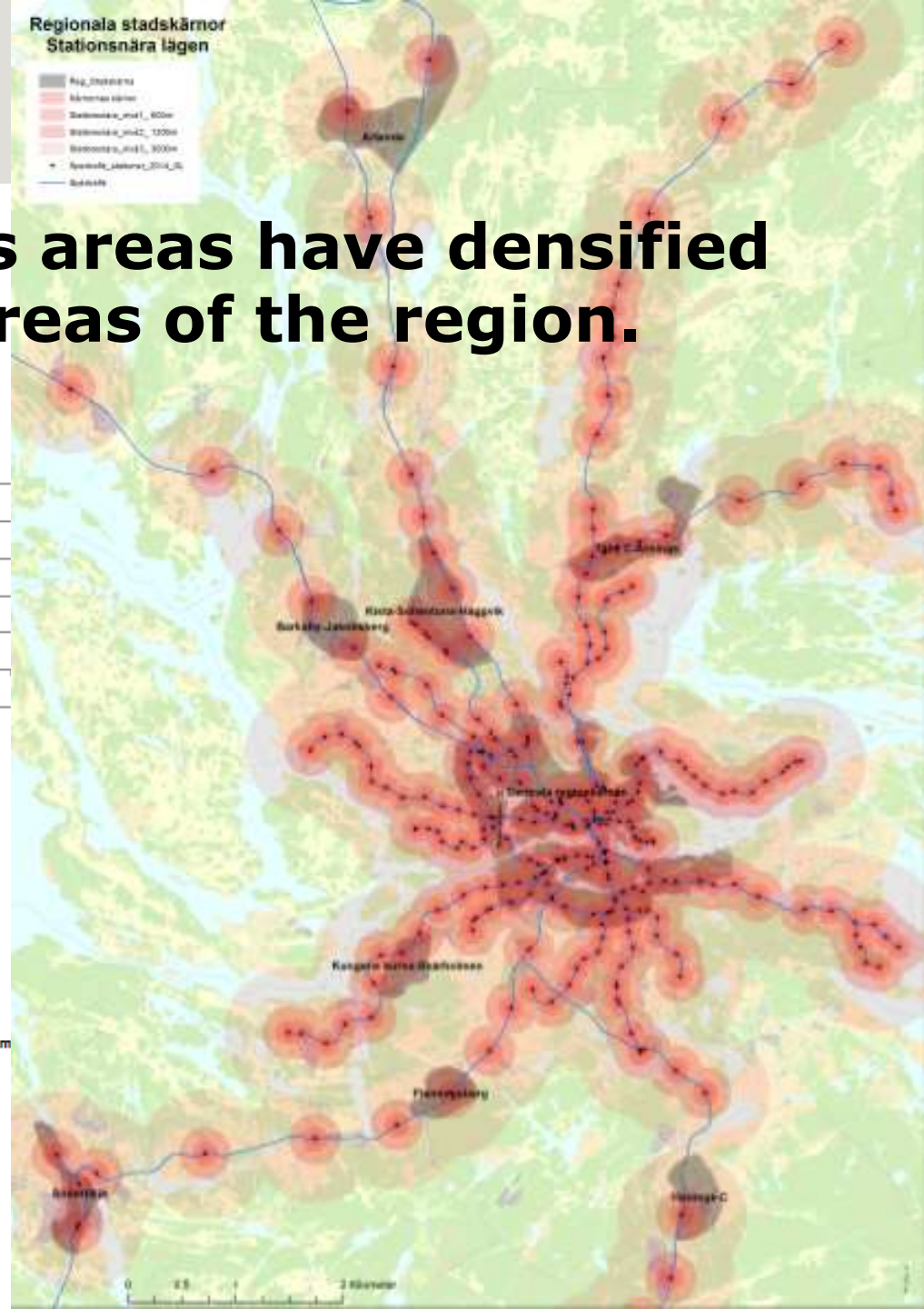
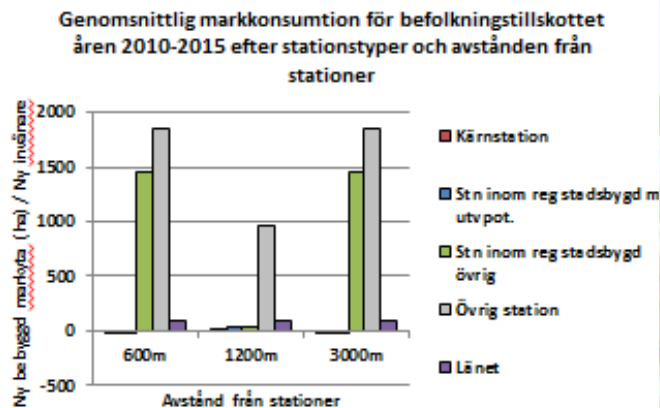
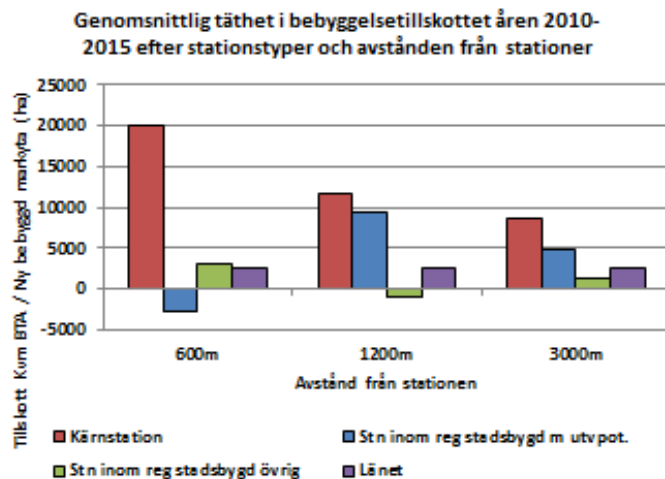
- Concept not yet anchored in minds and decision-making systems
- Market conditions not favorable
- Transport planning not adapted to strategic thinking



Extended and renewed metro system



Urban core stations areas have densified faster than other areas of the region.



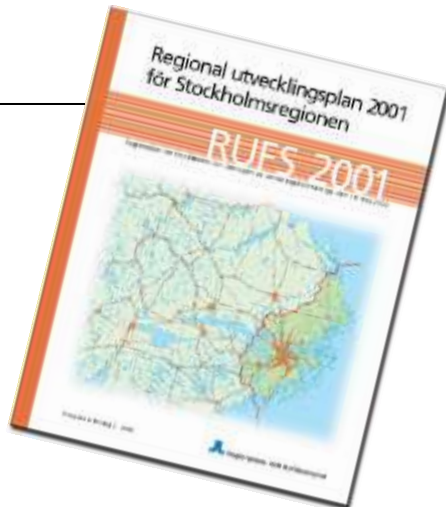
A new Regional Development Plan for the Stockholm Region

RUFS 2050

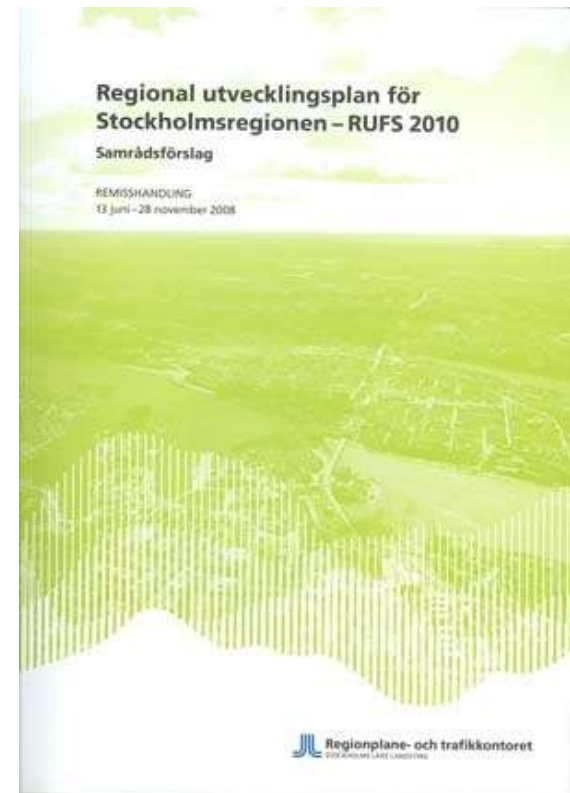


Six regional plans

- Regionplan 1958
- Regionplan 1973
- Regionplan 1978
- Regionplan 1991
- RUFS 2001
- RUFS 2010



...and now RUFS 2050



2050



Regional Development Plan for the Stockholm Region - RUFS 2050

Strategic document

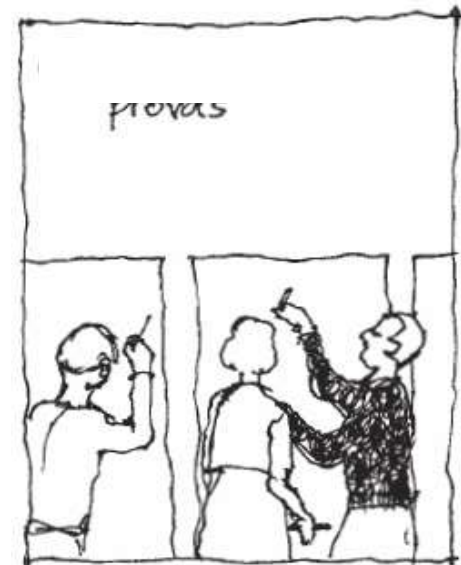
Shows the region's collective desire for long term development, land- and water use, infrastructure, built structure, enterprise development, innovation, research- and development, social sustainability, education and labor, culture, health care, etc.

Not legally binding



Planning process

- *Objective of the process:* Establish effective and coordinated development work in the region
- High degree of participation among stakeholders – focus on the 26 municipalities – aiming at a “common plan”
- Working groups
- Different development issues in one process and one context
- Different methods, analyses and tools supporting the planning process
- Informal and formal consultations and dialogue



2050



Prioritized Actions

- Tie the region together and build dense, varied and close to public transport
- Secure existing values by living climate smart, preserve natural resources and develop effective systems
- Strengthen competitiveness with smart, green and inclusive growth

Innovation and transformation

In the central urban core and outer urban cores

Exampels: Royal Seaport, Hagastaden, Flemingsberg Innovation district, Kista Science city

Royal Seaport, Stockholm, Sweden

- Energy
- Transports
- Climate adaptation
- Eco-cycle
- Buildings
- Lifestyle/businesses



The New Karolinska Solna area – a strategic location

Stockholm
University

KTH – Royal
Institute of
Technology

Town
Hall

Hagastaden
Life Sciences
Cluster

Karolinska
University
Hospital

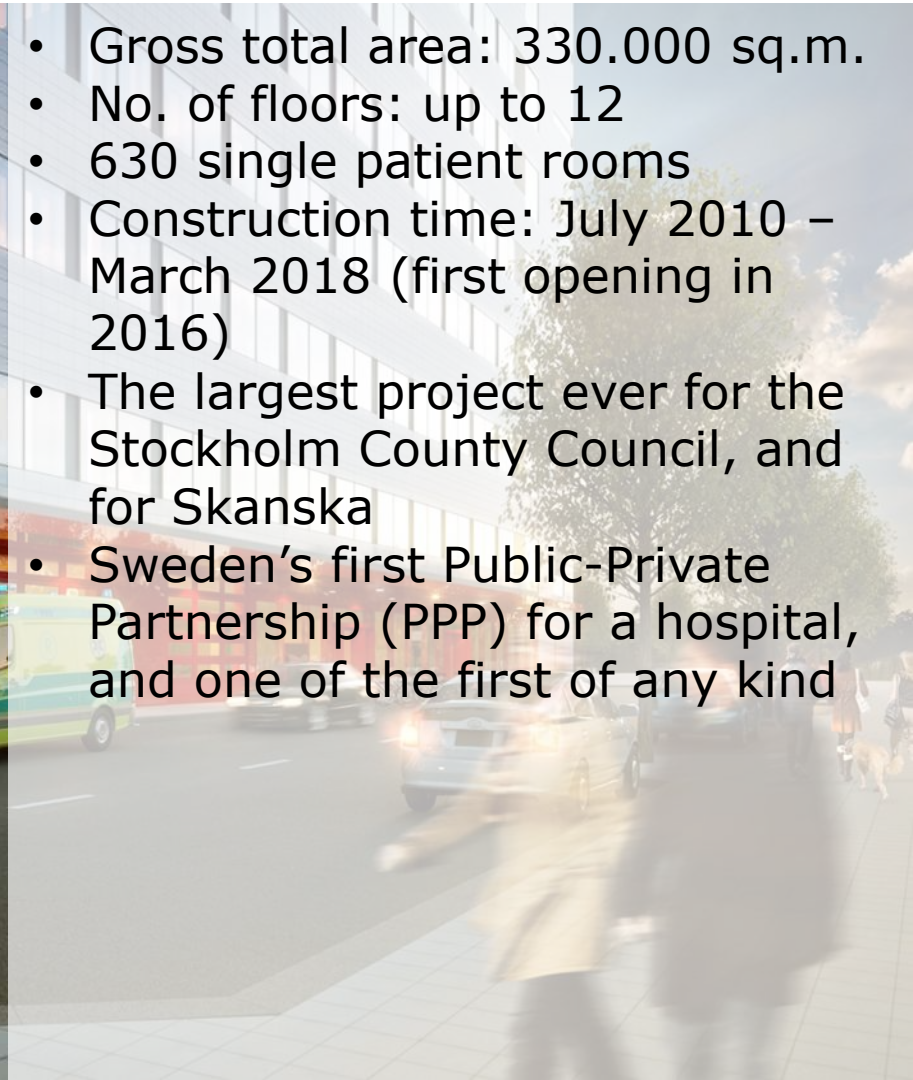
NKS

Karolinska
Institutet

Facts & figures



- Gross total area: 330.000 sq.m.
- No. of floors: up to 12
- 630 single patient rooms
- Construction time: July 2010 – March 2018 (first opening in 2016)
- The largest project ever for the Stockholm County Council, and for Skanska
- Sweden's first Public-Private Partnership (PPP) for a hospital, and one of the first of any kind



Before – Edge of city on the border between two municipalities



After - Large scale urban healing



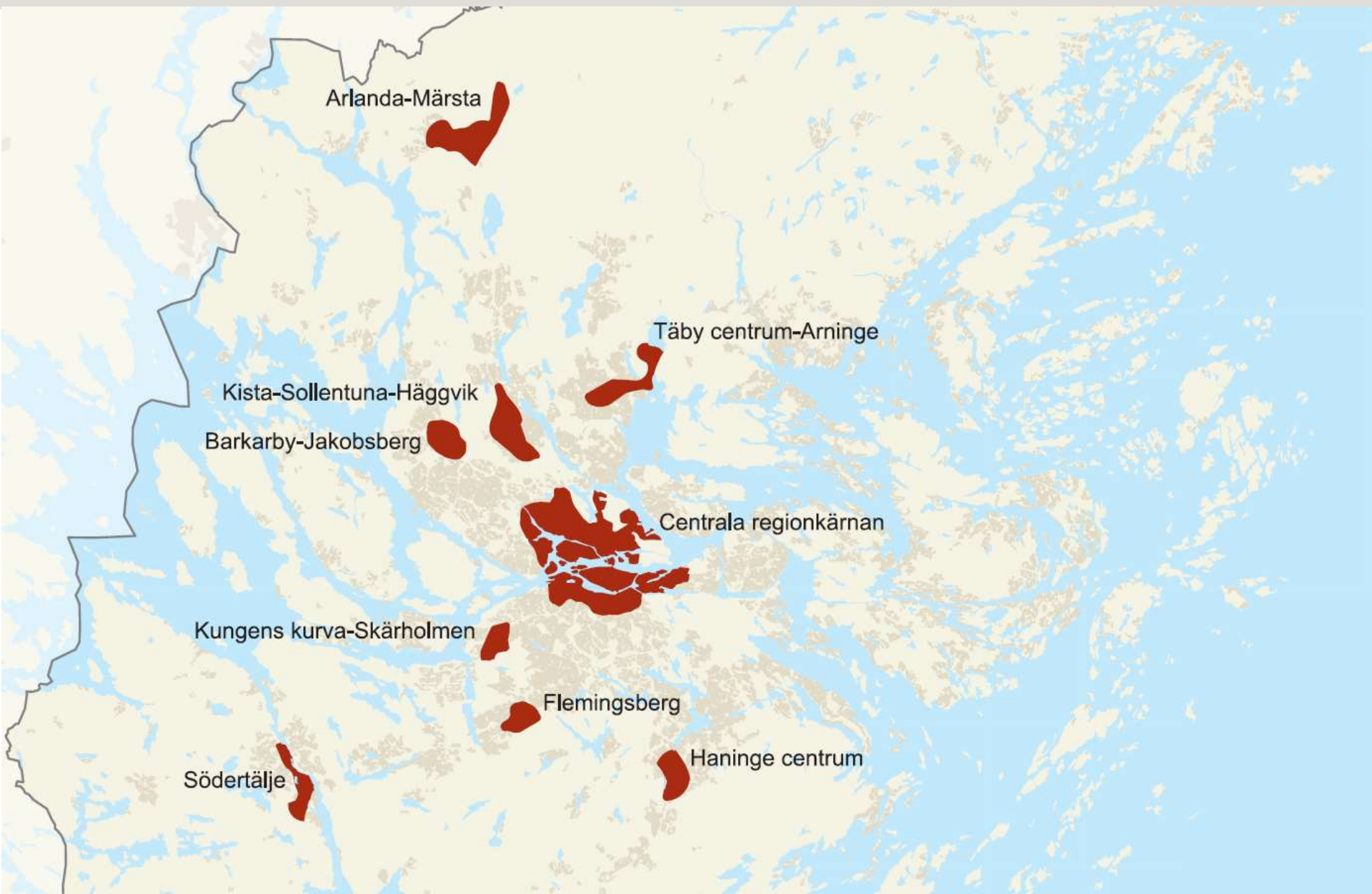
After - Large scale urban healing





IFS 2050



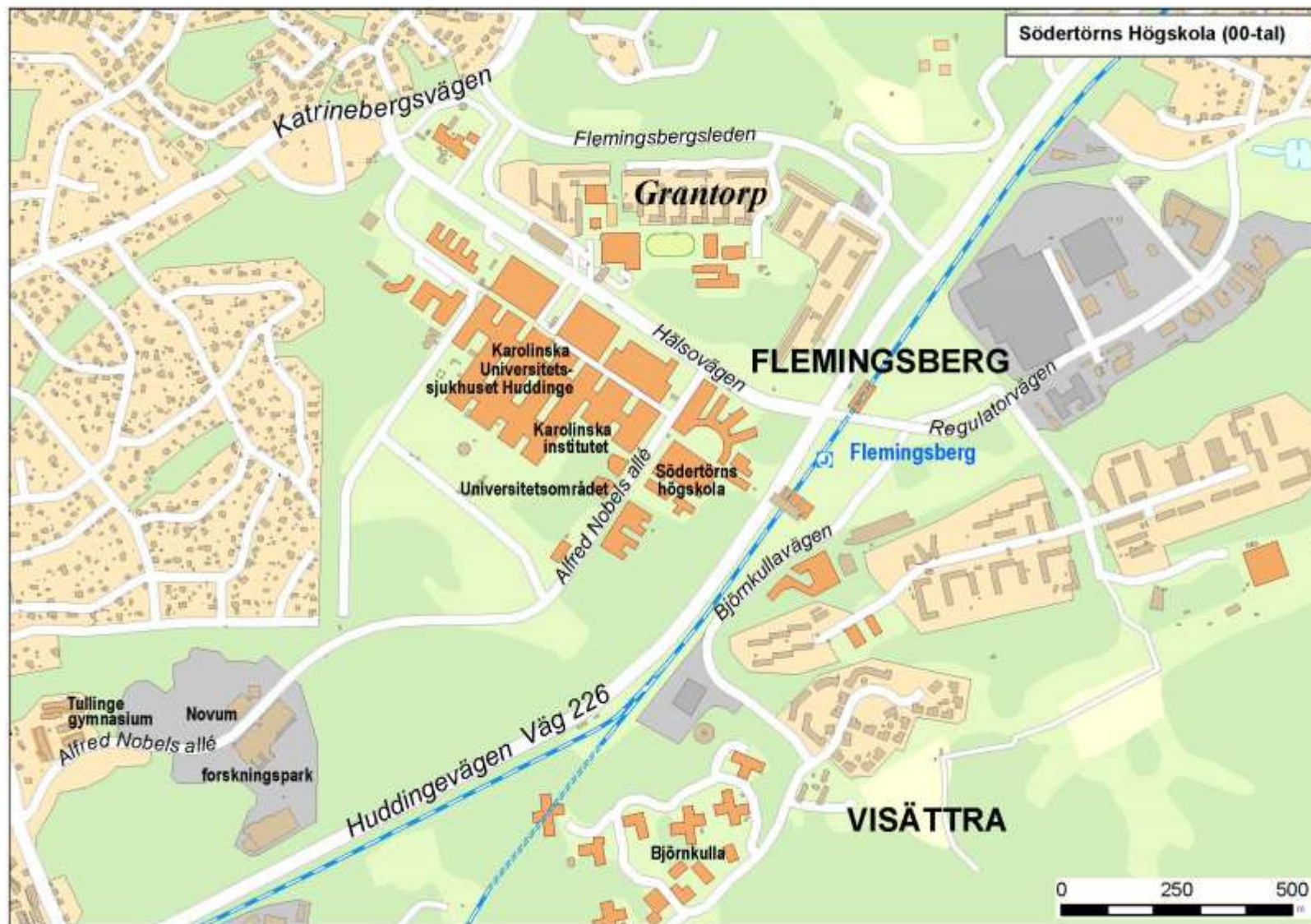




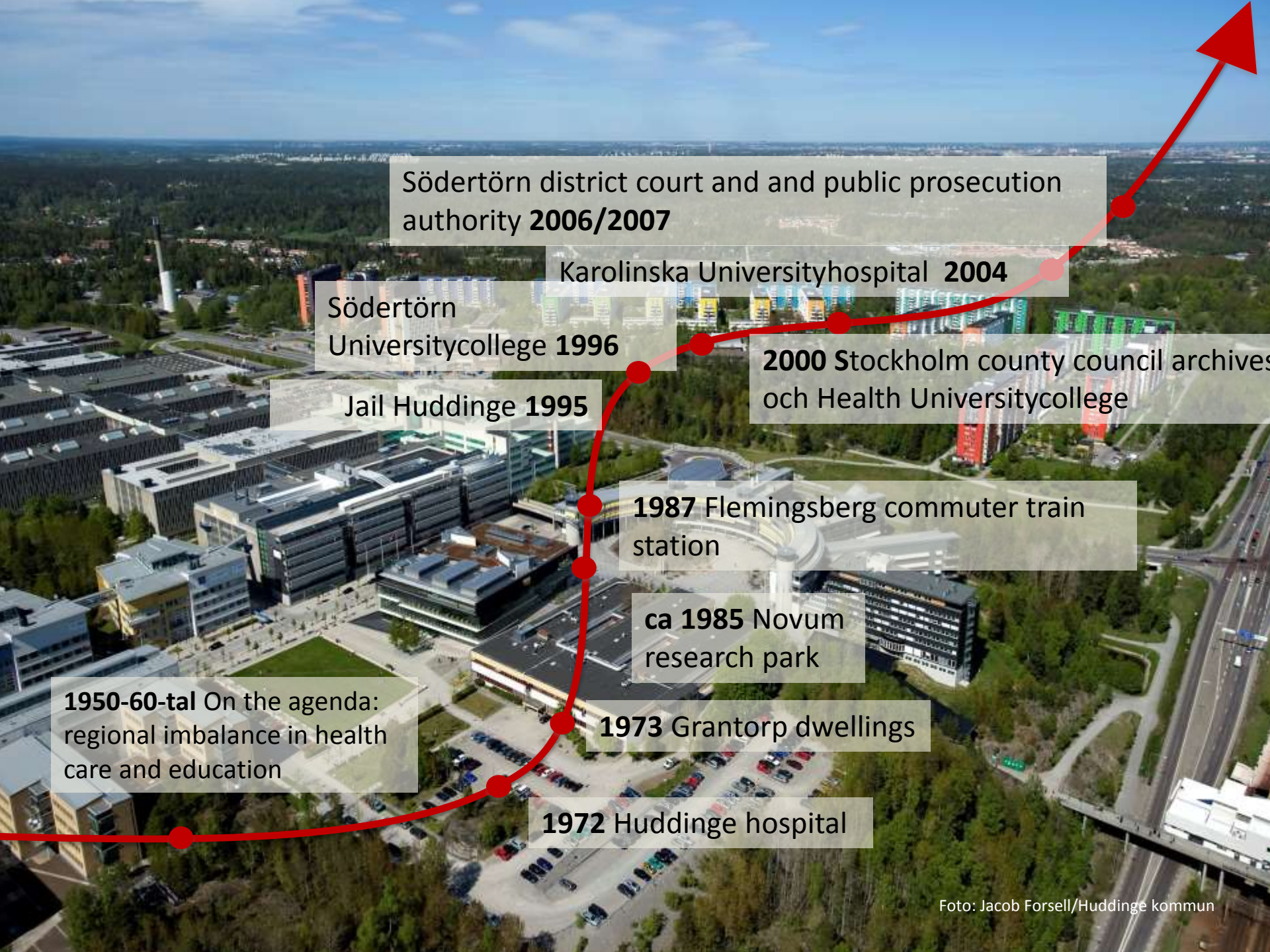
RUFS 2050











Södertörn district court and and public prosecution authority **2006/2007**

Karolinska Universityhospital **2004**

Södertörn Universitycollege **1996**

2000 Stockholm county council archives och Health Universitycollege

Jail Huddinge **1995**

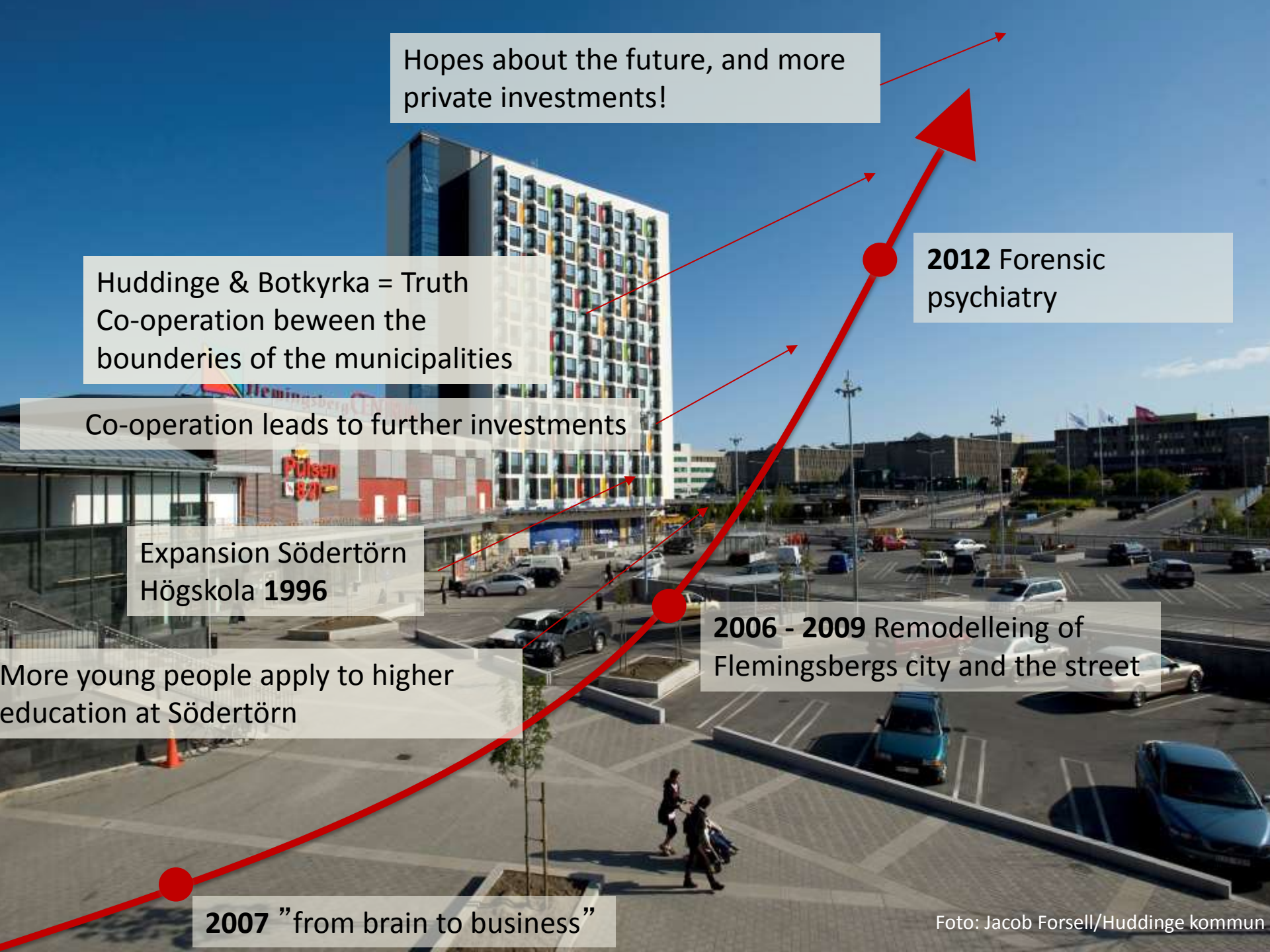
1987 Flemingsberg commuter train station

ca **1985** Novum research park

1950-60-tal On the agenda: regional imbalance in health care and education

1973 Grantorp dwellings

1972 Huddinge hospital



Hopes about the future, and more private investments!

Huddinge & Botkyrka = Truth
Co-operation between the
bounderies of the municipalities

2012 Forensic
psychiatry

Co-operation leads to further investments

Expansion Södertörn
Högskola **1996**

2006 - 2009 Remodelleing of
Flemingsbergs city and the street

More young people apply to higher
education at Södertörn

2007 "from brain to business"



RUFS 2050





ROPS 2050





RUFS 2050





RUFS 2050









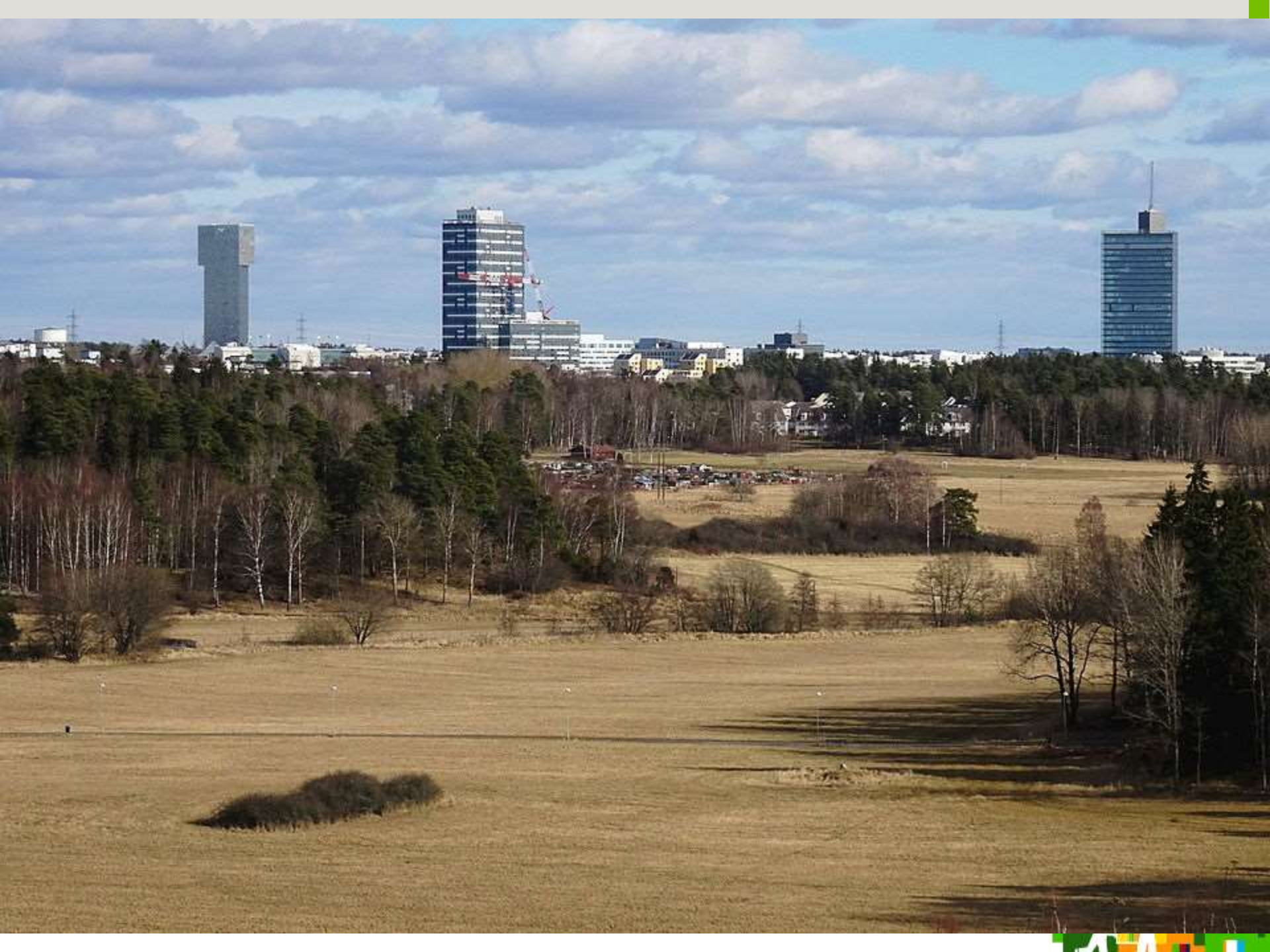
RUFS 2050

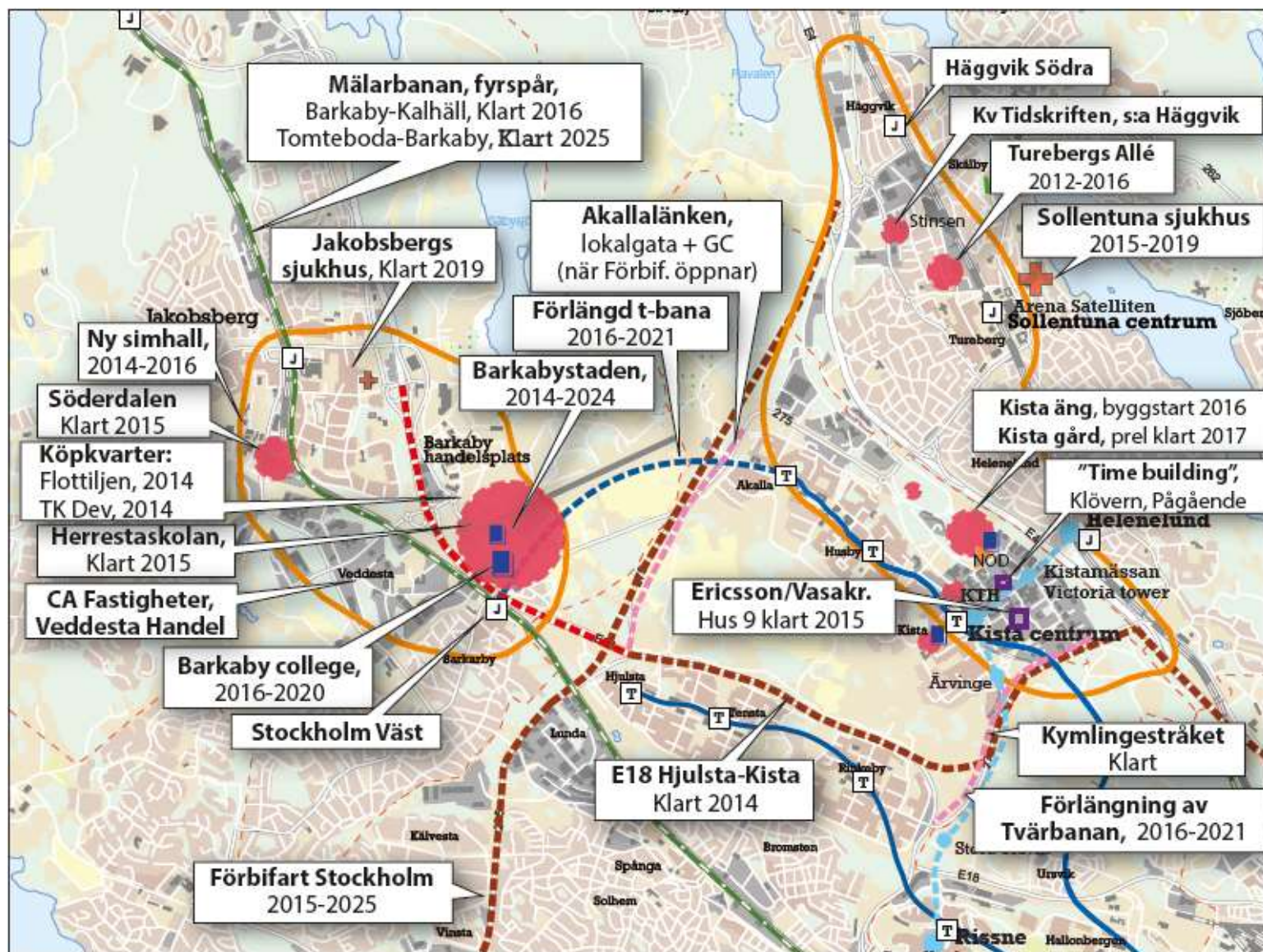




FS 2050







Some things to think about.....

- Clarify the external conditions
- Be patient! (Kista 40 years)
- Develop common grounds for co-operation with both private/public actors , a co-operation platform
- Be flexible, but still long-termed! (Flemingsberg)



Thanks for your attention!

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