



Green City, Green Growth

Eco-Districts & Economic Development in Stockholm

Session 12: Governance and networks for the 'green economy': initiatives and projects in regions and places

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Nordregio

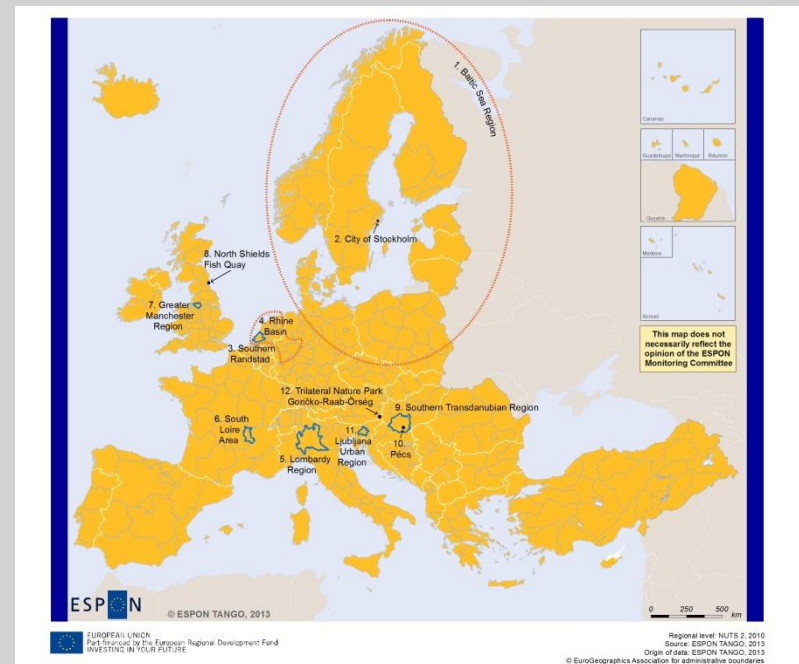
5th Nordic Geographers Meeting

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ESPON TANGO Project

- Territorial Approaches for New Governance
- 6 partners from across Europe
- 12 case studies exploring different forms of "good" TG
- €750 000 over three years
- Final report & Handbook due in November, 2013



The Stockholm Case

- Territorial Governance for Resource Efficiency
- Exploring how urban development & resource efficiency enhancements take place
- Numerous City departments, private actors & public stakeholders
- City has a planning monopoly & owns the majority of developable land in the municipality
- Growth paradigm & the pressure to build



TG for Resource Efficiency in Stockholm

- Some promising measures – 55 kWh per square metre
- Significant variation between projects
- The “Stockholm Model”
- Eco-districts intended to illustrate widespread good practices...
- Rather, they illustrate that the City has the capacity for effective Territorial Governance



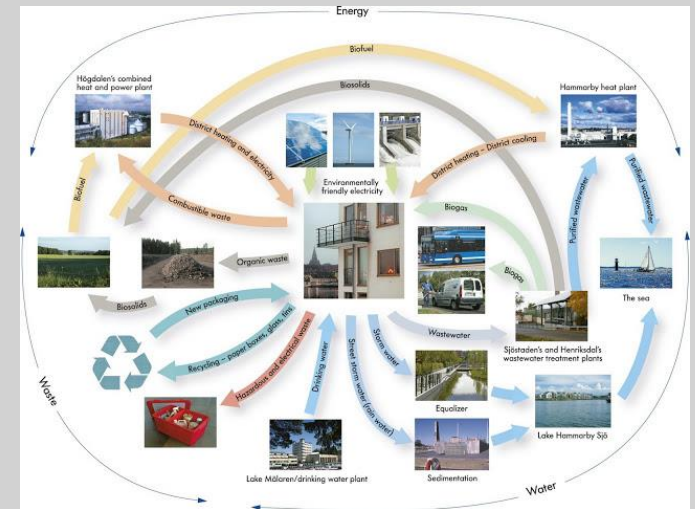
Territorial Governance for Eco-district Development

- Clear vision & political support from the City
- Closer cooperation between government departments
- High profile & international recognition increase likelihood that private actors "buy in" to the concept
- Cross sectoral approach promotes Sweden's "SymbioCity"
- Harnessing place based specificities



Green Growth in Stockholm

- Green technologies account for 3.4% of Stockholm County's GRP
- Strong growth in waste & wastewater management, renewable energy & environmental consultancy 2003-2009
- Innovation in clean tech in Stockholm is increasing again



Green Growth in Stockholm

- Governance mechanisms may not be strong enough to realize green growth potential – OECD, 2013
- Greater coherence in the range of PPPs that support the development of green tech
- Need to prioritize international green tech exports
- Better mapping of green clusters required



Eco-Districts & Green Growth in Stockholm

- Stockholm's eco-districts have provided innovations for brownfield redevelopments – LSE, 2013
- Effective in branding and promoting these districts
- International interest & cooperation
- Some success in exporting a city-making model
- Potential to link district brand with product brands
- Renewed growth & innovation coinciding with Hammarby Sjöstad's development



Green growth through eco-districts

- Potential to test technical & financial viability of various initiatives (& their acceptance with residents)
- "Stockholm has an opportunity to innovate technological & governance solutions to the difficult challenge of building resilience as it is seeking to do in Stockholm Royal Seaport & other eco-district projects."
– OECD, 2013



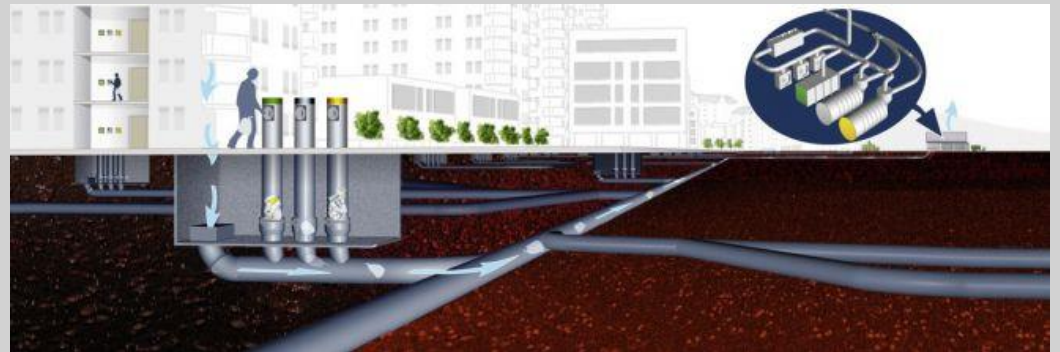
Space for a physical cluster

- Venue to bring together a variety of eco-innovations
- Forum for local firms – small firms in particular
- Stockholm Royal Seaport Innovation Arena
- Promoting a holistic approach



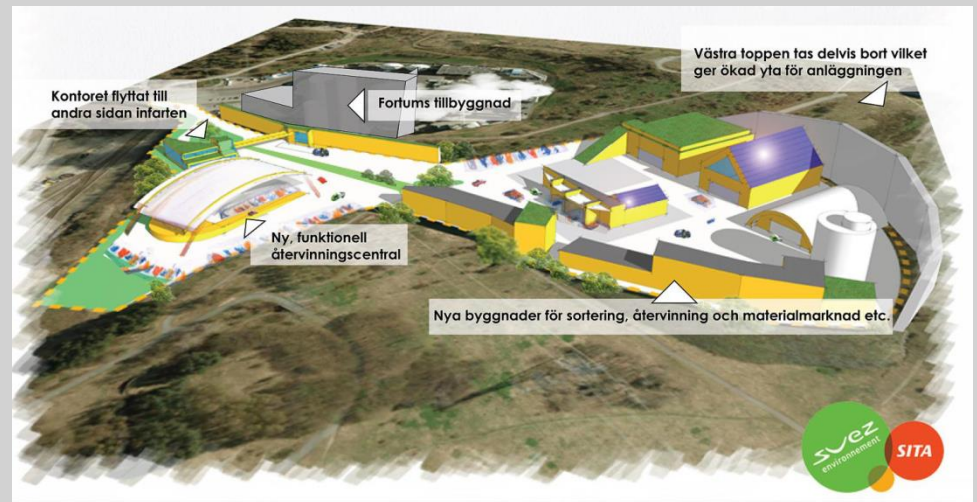
Challenges

- Learning & transferability of results within Stockholm
- Still a limited connection between urban planning & design and green growth
- Packaging the district together with the products
- How many eco-districts can the city sustain?



Discussion

- Eco-districts, an underutilized tool for green growth
- Expanding eco-district innovations to more public buildings and the private market
- The value of spatial clusters and physical demonstration sites
- Högdalen 2020?
- Transferability?



Thanks for Your Attention

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