

multiple zones and developers respond differently. Some are residential and some are also used to create jobs in the city.

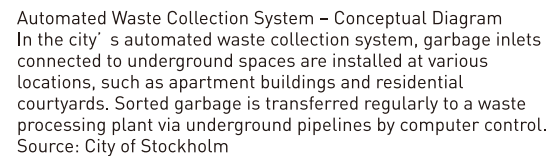
Photo by Ola Ericson

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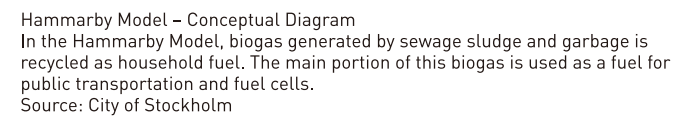
—— Stockholm, Sweden
1994-

Hammarby Sjöstad is an advanced environmental city (or “eco-city”) created by brownfield urban development of a waterfront area, situated adjacent to the Stockholm city center. Although the area was once a dilapidated industrial zone facing problems of environmental pollution, it became the site for eco-friendly sustainable urban development, initiated by the intention to serve as an Olympic Village for the Stockholm’s bidding for Olympic Games. The project required comprehensive development efforts, working toward the bold environmental goal of halving environmental impact comparing to Swedish standard in the early 1990s.

Sustainable urban development through a recycling-based city environment system



In terms of project management, a multi-disciplinary project team consisting of city planning office, traffic and real estate office (responsible for overall planning), developers and other private business operators (responsible for implementing the actual development), and other various infrastructure-related administrative agencies, was established to reduce overall environmental impact in developing the city. Smooth problem solving at each stage of the project enabled the project team to implement integrated development based on a master plan.



The city of Stockholm is currently planning to apply the experiences gained through this project in other new eco-city developments. Specifically, a new development at the Royal Seaport district (site area: 236ha, planned units: 12,000) initiated in 2008 are now underway. With its concept of non-reliance on fossil fuel and walkable city, the project seeks to introduce surplus energy housings (housings that generate more energy than it consumes) and green infrastructure that contributes to disaster prevention and urban warming countermeasure (parks, courtyards, green ways, etc.).

Area: 200 ha [of which 50ha are waterways]
 Project implementing bodies: Stockholm Municipal Council, etc.
 Planned number of housing units: 12,000 Planned population: 35,000 (including commuters)
 Main facilities introduced:
 Transportation-related: light rail (tram) network, ferry, car pooling
 Energy-related: combined heating and power plant (thermal power station)
 Water supply and sewerage-related: sewerage treatment facility
 Waste management-related: automated waste collection system and waste collection stations

