

SHORT VERSION

RUFES

2010

Guide to the Regional development plan
for the Stockholm region – RUFES 2010

HOW WE WILL BECOME EUROPE'S MOST ATTRACTIVE METROPOLITAN REGION

Challenges
for our region

A common
vision

Meeting places
without limits



It's about you and me. About how we live, work and travel, and how we can bridge gaps in society. About our children's and our grandchildren's future. It's about creating a region that we can all be proud of.

Over a period of four years, local authorities, companies, organisations and citizens have worked on an overall plan for the Stockholm region. The vision is for us to become Europe's most attractive metropolitan region. We are now going to implement this vision. Together.

The Stockholm region is facing a number of challenges based on the region's circumstances and the impact of the outside world. In order to continue developing and to achieve a common vision, these difficulties must be faced and resolved – both now and for the future.

Challenges for our region

The challenges facing the region have represented a strong driving force in the work on a new regional development plan for the Stockholm region (RUFSS 2010). Coping with a population increase equivalent to a new city the size of Göteborg by 2030, and reducing the impact on the climate at the same time as the region is undergoing this growth, demands responsibility and powerful actions.

We aim to become the most attractive by developing a region in which people can live and work in a way that creates the conditions for developing ideas and generating the capacity for renewal.

Many measures will be required – more public transport, more residential areas and other hard investments. Yet the development plan also highlights the most important fact, namely that it is the people in the region who are responsible for the development. Creating the conditions for liberating life chances, developing cohesion and trust in society are therefore hard currency in building the future.

A larger, healthier and happier population

Growth creates both opportunities and problems. Shared resources can be utilised more efficiently, yet at the same time there is a risk of damage to the environment. The expansion must be managed so that there are not only more Stockholmers in the future, but that they also feel better.

A small yet still a leading metropolitan region

Stockholm is a relatively small metropolitan region, with limited opportunities to be an international leader in many fields at the same time. In order to cope with the competition, the region must improve the quality of its education and create a more flexible and open labour market.

Increasing security at a time when the outside world is perceived as less secure

A secure region is an attractive region. At present, the security of the region's inhabitants is far too dependent on the area in which they live. An important issue is therefore to create conditions for security throughout the region.

Reducing climate impact while still promoting growth

The distribution of the burdens for reducing emissions of greenhouse gases will be a decisive issue. The challenge is to create good accessibility with reduced climate impact that also benefits growth.

Rectifying capacity deficiencies when needs are continuing to grow

The region's transport, accommodation and education have failed to develop in line with the growth in population. The challenge is to rectify the deficiencies at the same time as needs are constantly increasing.

Opening up the region and reducing isolation

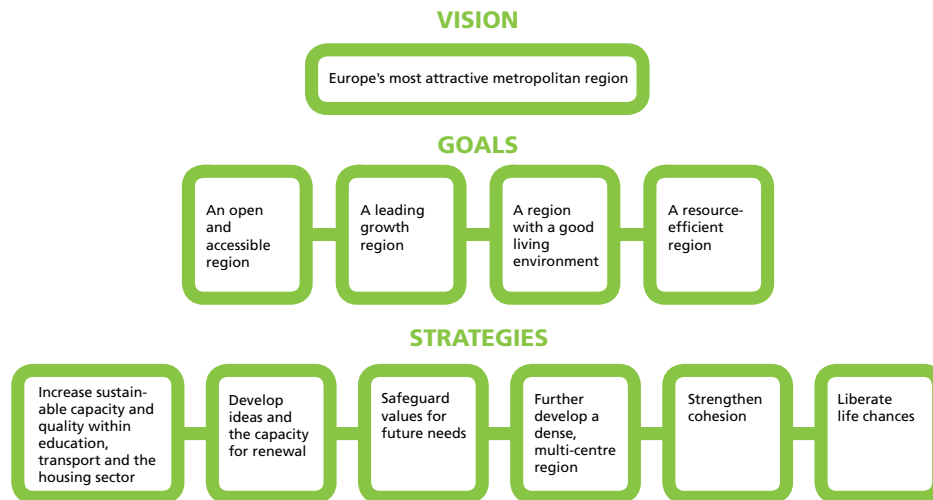
The Stockholm region must be characterised by openness. The gender and background of inhabitants must never prevent them from realising their dreams. In order to break down segregation, meeting places are required where people with different backgrounds can get to know each other.



The Stockholm region

Europe's most attractive metropolitan region





The vision is for the Stockholm region to become Europe's most attractive metropolitan region. A region in which many people want to live and work in the future. The goals set out what the region has to achieve in order to become more attractive. The strategies show the ways of achieving the vision.

A common vision

The Stockholm region is developed both through the people who live here and those who visit the region. For the people who live here, a good living environment, openness and accessibility are all important. Business leaders, researchers and investors want a competitive innovation environment and secure investments. For visitors, the region has long been an appealing destination.

The Stockholm region requires a *vision* that guides, unifies and challenges all the forces that are participating in the development work. In order for the vision to be usable, it has to be made tangible in the form of *goals* and *strategies* that set out ways of achieving the vision.

Goals that make the region attractive

The regional development plan contains *four goals* that specify the values and characteristics the region needs to develop in order to become even more attractive.

GOAL 1: An open and accessible region

The region must view diversity as a major asset. The inhabitants must have equal opportunities irrespective of their gender, age, sexual orientation, physical disabilities and background. The level of accessibility must be high for all types of transport.

GOAL 2: A leading growth region in 2030

The region must promote innovation and inspire people to start up and develop businesses. Improved conditions for research, business and culture increase the inhabitants' chances of finding stimulating work.

GOAL 3: A region with a good living environment in 2030

Stockholmers should enjoy clean air and clean water, as well as a secure and beautiful environment. We must feel trust in and closeness to each other, and have a high level of confidence in social bodies.

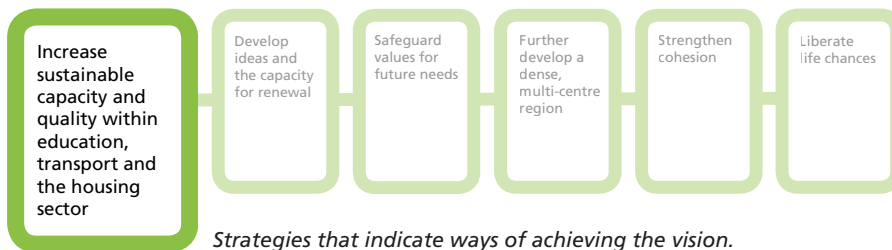
GOAL 4: A resource-efficient region in 2030

The region's structure, settlements, transport systems, green wedges, education and technical provision must make it possible to use our resources efficiently and to make use of our combined potential. Emissions of greenhouse gases and polluting substances must be low.

Strategies that show the way

In order to fulfil these goals and achieve the vision, *six strategies* have been identified. These are presented on the following pages and show what all the stakeholders in the region jointly need to work on.

STRATEGY 1



The development of education, accommodation and transport must keep in step with the increase in population. In order to reduce congestion, public transport needs to win market share.

More people using public transport

In order for the region to cope with the anticipated expansion, better transport, higher quality education and more accommodation are required. The strategy involves both managing and developing the existing resources in order to eliminate capacity shortcomings and quality problems.

Resource-efficient solutions for accommodation and transport

Several areas in the region can be made more attractive through new accommodations. The building and planning process therefore needs to become more efficient, so that building costs are reduced and housing projects can be implemented more rapidly. The transport system requires more efficient connections between different transport types. Above all, the dependence on fossil fuels has to decrease.

High quality education and more even recruitment

Stockholm must endeavour to become a leading knowledge region. Quality needs to improve at all levels of education. Socially imbalanced recruitment to higher education and the large gender differences in choices of education and profession have to decrease.

Commitment – what needs to be done to achieve the goals of the development plan. One or more players may be responsible for the implementation.

EXAMPLE OF COMMITMENT:

Expanded higher education

Higher education needs to be expanded in order for the level of education to live up to other prominent metropolitan regions in Europe. Efforts must be made to encourage more young people to apply for higher education. Upper secondary education needs to be of a sufficiently high quality that the students can cope with the demands of higher education.

Extended distance education should be tried in order to increase the number of students. Distance higher education has succeeded in broadening recruitment and has reached new groups at learning centres in other locations.

EXAMPLE OF COMMITMENT:

More attractive public transport for all

The Stockholm region requires a public transport system that is attractive and accessible for everyone. Developments must be based on what is important for the passengers, and this perspective should apply to the entire journey, from door to door. Rail capacity needs to be expanded, and in the long term the commuter trains have to have their own tracks. Driverless systems in the underground would facilitate shorter time distances between the trains.



A day in 2050...

When Erik travels to his job as a nurse, there is less congestion on the underground and the queues around the city's bottle-necks are shorter, as both roads and public transport have been developed. The Tvärbanan light rail line showed the way, and more cross-connections have now been added, bringing the people of the region together. There are no longer problems with the traffic capacity in the north-south direction due to new commuter train in tunnel (Citybanan), and the Stockholm Bypass is creating opportunities for efficient travel around the city and out to Arlanda Airport. People living in the northern parts of the region can easily travel to the southern parts, and vice versa. The days when a traffic accident on the Essingeleden motorway at Fredhäll could stop traffic throughout the region are long gone.

All the commitments within Strategy 1

Within the education system

- Guarantee high quality education throughout the region.
- Adapt professional training to the demands of the labour market and of individuals.
- Develop higher education in the region.
- Support universities and university colleges to help them achieve high quality.

Within housing provision

- Adapt the construction of housing in all the municipalities to the long-term demand in the region.
- Adapt the way the housing market functions in order to achieve high capacity and quality in the building process.

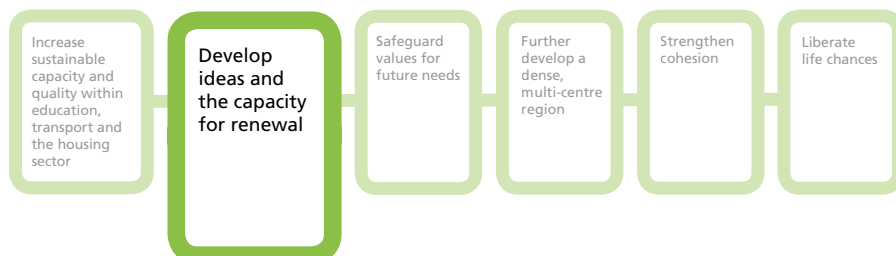
Within the transport system

- Develop an attractive, high-capacity public transport system that is accessible to all.
- Increase road capacity in critical sections, as well as guide and limit demand.
- Develop connections within and outside of Sweden.
- Strengthen the capacity to implement investments in infrastructure.

Read more in RUFs 2010, pp. 50–58



STRATEGY 2



Greater openness to inspiration from outside creates an attractive research environment. Regeneration and innovation can also be promoted through cross-border meetings between the research world and culture.

Openness to new ideas

The Stockholm region is successful in the fields of research and development, the population is well educated, and several prominent multinational companies are established here. Nevertheless there are deficiencies in the innovation environment, for example when it comes to make new ideas commercially viable. The region has to become more open to external ideas and impulses, yet must also make better use of the potential that exists in the region's inhabitants. The fact that individuals born overseas are largely unrepresented in the research world is a sign of weakness.

All the commitments within Strategy 2

- Formulate and implement a long-term business policy.
- Guarantee a long-term, systematic exchange between the public sector and the commercial sector.
- Use public procurement to promote innovations.
- Encourage innovation in public organisations.
- Make entrepreneurship a basic skill in the education system.
- Encourage close-knit, knowledge-intensive environments.
- Create the conditions for a world class cultural life.
- Develop the region's international profile.
- Strengthen the region's position in global networks.
- Develop the Stockholm region as a destination for visitors.
- Reinforce the technical conditions for digital communication.

Read more in RUF 2010, pp. 63–70



EXAMPLE OF COMMITMENT:

Implement a long-term business policy

The development of business needs to be supported through the removal of obstacles to growth. A long-term perspective is required, with a common objective and co-ordination of actions by authorities, universities and trade associations.

Initiatives that are carried out must support the aims set out in the development plan, for example with the development of the regional town centres. The initiatives must also support the transition towards a more knowledge-based and service-based business sector.

A model or system for co-ordination needs to be developed. All regional actors, the individual organization, company or authority, needs to see the value in working together for a better regional business climate.

EXAMPLE OF COMMITMENT:

Develop an international profile

The Stockholm region needs to be marketed internationally in order to become an attractive alternative for foreign leading-edge expertise. Increased immigration of highly educated foreign citizens is required in order to safeguard long-term economic development. The region therefore has to increase the international awareness of the region's strengths, and promote the high quality of life in relation to most other large European cities.

Another important component is to further develop and emphasise the region's openness and diversity. It is also necessary to be able to offer accommodation, childcare and other services on reasonable and competitive terms.



From Cirkus Cirkör's performance "Wear it like a crown".

A day in 2050...

Stockholm is Europe's San Francisco – a place where you can be creative and be different. The Pride Festival and other meeting places create a sense of community and understanding. "Here you can live your life the way you want," says Kajsa, who has recently moved to Stockholm.



A day in 2050...

The collaboration between universities, university colleges, business and politicians has picked up speed, with Kista serving as a role model. As a result, academia is moving closer to the labour market, and the collaboration means that the service content of items manufactured in the region is increasing. Those who work in industry also have greater opportunities for continual training, enabling them to develop the region's industry in the face of international competition.

STRATEGY 3



The regions cultural, environmental and scenic values will be developed and will contribute to a good living environment. In order to reduce impact on the climate, energy consumption must be switched over to renewable energy sources.

Changing unsustainable approaches

With more people in the region, there is an increased need for resource-efficient solutions and management of resources. For example, the water, drainage, waste, energy and transport systems need to become more efficient and adapted to the climate. Good preconditions exist in the form of the region's dense settlements and the extensive investments that have already been made in the infrastructure. By 2050, just about all energy supplies will be made up of renewable energy sources. The transport system will become more efficient through various incentives and controls. The region will also collaborate with other regions in the Baltic area in order to drastically reduce the environmentally harmful discharges into the Baltic Sea. A serious investment in the environment can also increase the potential to attract foreign companies and investments in the field of environmental engineering.

EXAMPLE OF COMMITMENT:

Goals per sector for reduced emissions

The regional climate work has to take place in collaboration. Attention should be given to the co-operation between business, research and higher education in the fields of climate and energy, in order to develop and commercialise environmental engineering. Formulated goals are required for each sector of society, both with regard to direct and indirect emissions. Climate change primarily affects sectors that are involved in physical planning and the development of society's infrastructure. The various sectors' risks and vulnerability needs to be charted, and emergency preparedness and back-up systems need to be established.

EXAMPLE OF COMMITMENT:

Limit the impact of transport

Ambient noise must be restricted as the infrastructure is developed and as housing construction continues in line with population growth. Tunnels and various types of barrier can help to reduce the ambient noise from traffic. In the long term, however, the goal should be to develop quieter vehicles and alternative road surfaces. Through traffic, and in particular heavy traffic, should be routed outside of the most densely developed areas as far as possible. At the same time, measures that can stimulate safer and more extensive cycling should be prioritised.

EXAMPLE OF COMMITMENT:

Switch over to renewable energy sources

Energy consumption must be reduced and switched over to renewable energy sources. Up until 2020, industry and construction will be the primary sectors that are able efficiently and rapidly to reduce their energy consumption. In a longer perspective, transport and construction will be the primary sectors that need to accept responsibility for the largest decrease. Various control measures are required to speed up the switchover, including Ecodesign, low-energy solutions and stringent rationalisation demands. Investments in energy efficiency and renewable fuels are strengthening Stockholm's international profile as an environmentally progressive and forward-looking region.



All the commitments within Strategy 3

For cultural, recreational and natural values

- Safeguard and develop the countryside values, both on land and on the water.
- Safeguard and develop the natural, cultural and recreational values of the coast and the archipelago.
- Protect Lake Mälaren and the Baltic Sea.

For climate, energy and transport

- Set sectoral goals for the region's reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases.
- Adapt the region to the changes in the climate.
- Stimulate more energy-efficient and resource-efficient transport.
- Limit the negative impact of transport.
- Enhance the efficiency of the energy supply and energy consumption, and switch over to renewable energy sources.

For resource management and the supply system

- Expand, reinforce and link up supply systems.
- Develop small-scale solutions for energy, water and drainage in sparsely populated parts of the region.
- Reduce the amount of waste and use waste as a resource.
- Safeguard drinking water resources.
- Improve the extraction, recycling and handling of ballast material.
- Safeguard sites for facilities in logistically beneficial locations.

Read more in RUFSS 2010, pp. 76–96



A day in 2050...

The region has five million inhabitants and has an interlinked housing and labour market stretching from Gävle in the north to Örebro in the west and Linköping in the south. In this metropolitan region, it is still possible to drink the water from Riddarfjärden as well as discover rich flora and fauna, for example in Järvafältet, Europe's answer to Central Park.

STRATEGY 4



Developing more of a city feel and better connections will make the region larger and increase the opportunities for residents. Regional town centres must grow up and become attractive environments for both housing and industry.

Large, dense and green

A poly-centric dense settlement structure is creating the conditions for resource efficiency, accessibility and dynamics. By concentrating new settlements in such a way that centres and thoroughfares are created, this makes it easier to look after valuable cultural and natural environments. The multi-centre structure will be supported by the establishment of companies and an attractive range of education, culture and social services. Transport needs to be developed so that the major towns and cities in eastern Central Sweden can form a network. At the intersections between various parts of the transport network, regional cores must develop, providing the region's inhabitants with access to larger, more varied housing and labour markets.

EXAMPLE OF COMMITMENT:

Develop regional cores

The dynamic environment and culture of town centres is a growth factor. The outlying town centres need to become more city-like in character, with more meeting places on streets and in squares. They also need a greater range of entertainment and culture, social services and small-scale, specialised retail outlets. In addition to the central regional core, the outlying town centres are Barkarby-Jakobsberg, Kista-Sollentuna-Häggvik, Arlanda-Märsta, Täby-Arninge, Kungens kurva-Skärholmen, Flemingsberg, Haninge centre and Södertälje.

EXAMPLE OF COMMITMENT:

Preserve the region's green wedges

The green wedges have to be preserved and made even more accessible for the local inhabitants. They span several municipalities, and their quality is linked to the fact that

they constitute a coherent structure. It is therefore important for the planning of new areas to give consideration to settlements and green structure, at both a local and a regional level. Inter-municipal collaboration can co-ordinate measures for maintenance and facilities. The green areas can be made more attractive by establishing cycle and footpaths and clear green passageways with alleys and boulevards, as well as developing sports fields, exercise facilities and other meeting places.

All the commitments within Strategy 4

For linking up eastern Central Sweden

- Develop the city structure in eastern Central Sweden based on rail services.

For poly-centric dense city structure

- Develop regional town centres in the Stockholm region.
- Develop transport networks that support the Stockholm region's poly-centric character.
- Make the settlement structure denser and more varied.
- Create an attractive urban environment, with squares, parks and green areas.
- Create conditions for a dynamic evening economy in the region's regional cores

For green wedges and beaches

- Preserve and develop the green wedges, and make them accessible.
- Develop the beaches regarding values and availability.

Read more in RUF5 2010, pp. 100–106





A day in 2050...

Thanks to the eight regional cores the consultant Sten can live without a car. He lives in a pedestrianised town, the Täby–Arninge centre, and can cycle and walk through his part of the region. His town centre also offers a wide-ranging evening economy: services and entertainments, as well as varied forms of housing that are suitable for many. The region's Million Programme has also been renovated, and the proximity to green areas and the excellent public transport links are making the redeveloped areas very popular.



STRATEGY 5



Stockholm needs greater social and cultural diversity. In order to reduce segregation, we have to create places where people from different backgrounds can actually meet each other.

Meeting places without limits

By facilitating mobility and exchanges between different areas, we create the conditions for cohesion. If people from different groups get to know each other, the effects of housing segregation are reduced. The region has to change the conditions in the housing, education and labour markets that result in the social and ethnic division of the inhabitants. It is particularly important to strengthen the position of immigrants on the labour market.

Trust between people – social capital

The existence of trust between people, which is also known as social capital, is decisive for strengthening cohesion in the region. The region needs to reinforce this social capital by creating more meeting places where people from different backgrounds can meet and make contact. The region must also identify and support locations and activities that are of importance for the residents' social capital.

Different types of housing counteract segregation

A major cause of ethnic segregation in housing is that the majority population does not want to live in areas with a high immigrant population. A more varied range of accommodation would increase the chances of people with different backgrounds choosing to live in the same area. The cohesion between different parts of the region also needs to be strengthened. The structure of housing and communications provides good access to the region's centre, although there are deficiencies in the infrastructure between other parts of the region.

EXAMPLE OF COMMITMENT:

Create attractive living environments

The range of tenancy rights in various price segments on the housing market ought to increase in order for the region

to continue to be competitive. The region must also satisfy the need for accommodation for students, in order to facilitate the education of the required workforce. One aim is to concentrate towns and mix up their functions. Residential areas and living environments can be made more equal if the overall planning makes use of the experiences of people with differing lifestyles and circumstances.

EXAMPLE OF COMMITMENT:

Develop trust in public authorities

The authorities need to be where the people are – both physically and virtually. The actions of the various administrations must be characterised by clarity and transparency, objectivity and justice, a welcoming reception and a comprehensible language. Everyone must be able to make contact easily with public authorities, regardless of their background and educational achievements.

All the commitments within Strategy 5

- Create attractive and varied living environments within the region's sub-markets.
- Make existing meeting places more attractive and create new meeting places spread throughout the region.
- Develop the social content of the Stockholm brand and the marketing of the region, both inwards and outwards.
- Create strategically positioned landmarks in the region's town centres.
- Collaborate with regard to events that strengthen the region's profile, both inwards and outwards.
- Develop trust in public authorities.

Read more in RUF 2010, pp. 111–116





A day in 2050...

New high-speed trains and regional commuter trains make it possible for Eva, who lives in Västerås, to commute to and from Stockholm. Those who travel by public transport have seen improvements in general terms. Disruptions on the underground and commuter services are now uncommon. The trains are comfortable, secure and equipped to provide the option of a cup of coffee as well as wireless Internet.



For the individual, poor life chances can result in poor health and isolation. For the region, people who do not participate in social life represent a wasted creative force. The value of utilising this force can hardly be overestimated.

Accessible to all

Many residents in the Stockholm region do not live on the same terms as others due to visible and invisible barriers. They are excluded from the labour market, have no salary or power, cannot utilise their potential or have little social contact. The region needs to find a way of valuing expertise regardless of age, gender, disability, sexual orientation or social and ethnic background.

Discrimination affects the entire region

Discrimination makes it more difficult both for people to find work and for employers to find suitable labour. Discrimination has an extremely negative effect on the attractiveness of the region. The planning of education, housing and the labour market must endeavour to tear down discriminatory barriers. It is particularly important to support those groups that are at risk of being affected on several grounds, such as both gender and ethnicity.

EXAMPLE OF COMMITMENT:

Renew the integration policy

Integration between various groups has to go beyond a one-sided focus on those who are viewed as losers in the segregation process. The matter should be introduced in more development areas, so that integration and diversity are developed as a strategic issue for the entire region. The new perspective covers development areas that are not traditionally viewed as being covered by integration policy. It relates to accessibility between areas

of differing characters. New, attractive urban environments and meeting places must be created, where people from different backgrounds can meet and get to know each other.

EXAMPLE OF COMMITMENT:

Spend time and travel securely

Everyone should feel sufficiently secure when they spend time in public areas or travel by public transport. The environment should also be accessible to those with disabilities. It is important for many people to spend time out on the street, in squares and other public places, as this increases the sense of security for all. Actions must be taken to increase security, both through SL and transport contractors, for example in the form of camera surveillance, emergency telephones and measures to combat graffiti.

All the commitments within Strategy 6

- Co-operate on a strategic level in order to renew and broaden the integration policy.
- Adopt an anti-discrimination policy.
- Make organisations diversity-oriented.
- Follow up integration and isolation throughout the region.
- Remove obstacles to allow everyone to spend time and travel securely in the region.

Read more in RUF5 2010, pp. 121–124





A day in 2050...

Many of the children of the immigrants and refugees who arrived around the start of the new century have successfully entered the labour market. Their cultural backgrounds and linguistic skills are paving the way for contacts with new, international markets. Support and advice for entrepreneurs and new business leaders are resulting in improved integration with equal opportunities for all.

The regional development plan has been developed to make life better for people who live, work and spend time in the Stockholm region. The plan expresses the common desire for the region's development, and has been produced by all the important players in the region.

Why we need a regional development plan

The Stockholm region's development plan, RUFS 2010, acts as an umbrella for gathering various operational initiatives. It also provides guidance for the regional development work in the form of clear commitments.

Without a regional development plan, the work on the region's development is at risk of becoming splintered and insufficient. The plan shows the region's common desire in the many challenges that await.

Three time perspectives

The long time perspective of approximately 40 years – up until 2050 – is the basis for the vision, goals and strategies, and for the strategic objective for eastern Central Sweden. Within this, the fundamental physical structure covering areas such as green structure, settlement structure and transport systems is central. The climate issue is one area in particular that justifies the long time perspective.

The medium time perspective of approximately 20 years – up until 2030 – is the basis for the outline map, planning goals and commitments. This time perspective relates to the local authorities' overall planning.

The shorter time perspective of approximately 10 years – up until 2020 – focuses on implementation and operational planning. During this phase, it is important to co-operate and to ensure that the plan influences the national planning of investments in infrastructure and structural fund programmes.

Joint work

The work of developing RUFS 2010 started back in 2006. Over the space of four years, the plan has progressed through planning, consultation and dialogue. In May 2010, it was adopted by the county council of Stockholm County.

Over these four years, more than 250 organisations have participated in the work. Local authorities, county councils, state authorities, business, trade associations and citizens have worked together to develop the plan.

Certain areas that need to be prioritised

- *Political responsibility* and commitment regarding central development issues in the region.
- A *vigorous and open debate* in which everyone can take part – politicians, officials, business leaders and other organisations, as well as citizens.
- Recurring *educational conferences* at which the region's players have the opportunity to gather to keep the focus on the overall picture and the long-term perspective in the development work.
- *Ranking and comparisons* with other metropolitan regions, in order to see how other regions are developing and what values our region can offer.

Through clear commitments, the plan provides guidance for concrete planning initiatives and operational work at the region's players.

Following up moves us forward

Regular following up of the implementation and results is required in order for developments to move forwards.

Four questions need to be checked regularly:

1. What are the region's players doing to realize the ambitions set out in the plan?
2. How are things going for the region?
3. What are the environmental effects of the plan?
4. How is the region performing in relation to other European metropolitan regions?

The success of the Stockholm region on the basis of the commitments in RUFS will be measured regularly on the basis of a number of themes. These measurements will subsequently be compared with eight other metropolitan regions in Europe to see where the Stockholm region stands in an international perspective.



The Stockholm region's development plan satisfies many needs in the region

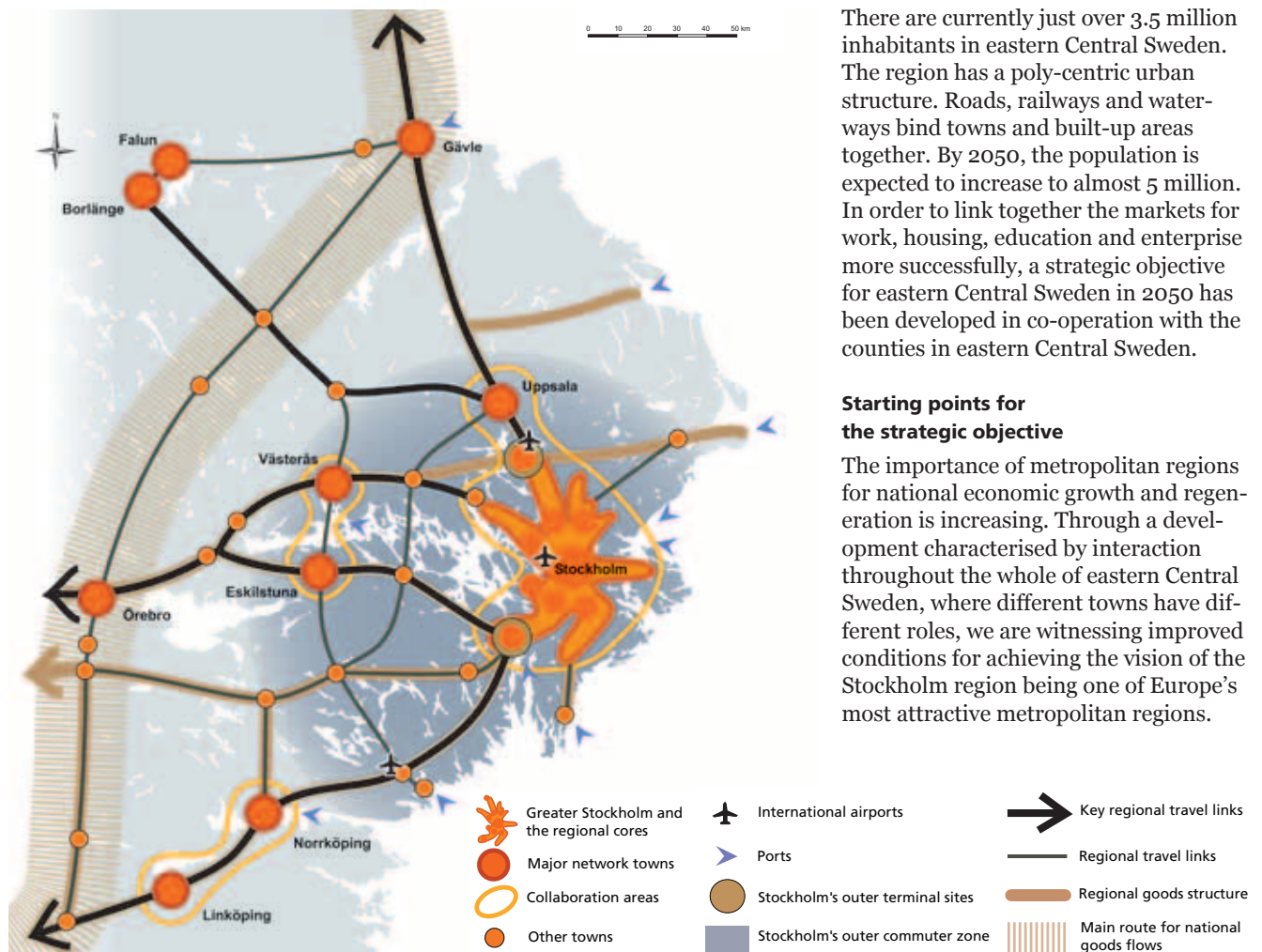
- RUFs is a joint plan that demonstrates the region's combined desire and that provides guidance
- RUFs is based on the experiences and knowledge gained from RUFs 2001 and the sub-regional development plan for Stockholm's coast and archipelago
- RUFs specifies strategies and commitments that are being implemented and kept alive by the players in the region
- RUFs specifies an extensive co-ordination and a resource-efficient, targeted working method
- RUFs has a formal status as both a regional plan (Planning and Building Act) and a regional development programme (Ordinance on regional growth work)
- RUFs provides guidance within the regional development work through clear commitments
- RUFs constitutes a foundation for various plans and initiatives in the region, such as: municipal planning, inter-municipal co-ordination, regional structural fund programmes and national infrastructure planning
- RUFs acts as an overall umbrella for operational initiatives, rather than specifying measures



In 2050, the region will comprise a well connected system of large and small towns and cities. These good connections will increase opportunities on both the labour and the housing market.

5 million good neighbours

Joint development in eastern Central Sweden with a view to 2050



There are currently just over 3.5 million inhabitants in eastern Central Sweden. The region has a poly-centric urban structure. Roads, railways and waterways bind towns and built-up areas together. By 2050, the population is expected to increase to almost 5 million. In order to link together the markets for work, housing, education and enterprise more successfully, a strategic objective for eastern Central Sweden in 2050 has been developed in co-operation with the counties in eastern Central Sweden.

Starting points for the strategic objective

The importance of metropolitan regions for national economic growth and regeneration is increasing. Through a development characterised by interaction throughout the whole of eastern Central Sweden, where different towns have different roles, we are witnessing improved conditions for achieving the vision of the Stockholm region being one of Europe's most attractive metropolitan regions.

Dense towns with a wide range and good public transport

Towns and town centres must be planned so that they provide vibrant and attractive urban environments for residents, visitors and business. It is particularly important for the urban development around stations and hubs to achieve a dense, attractive design. Dense, concentrated towns provide better conditions for a well-developed urban life, good public transport and energy-efficient infrastructure. They also provide residents and business leaders with access to large local markets and attract the best qualified and internationally most sought after workforce.

Public transport making the region larger

Cross-county travel in eastern Central Sweden is set to increase. To make full use of the potential of the labour and housing markets and to reduce the environmental load, it should be the task of public transport to link together eastern Central Sweden's various markets. In 2050, competitive, environmentally intelligent public transport will take place by road and by rail. Without investments in public transport, there will be a higher proportion of car journeys.

Good accessibility to Stockholm and Arlanda

Accessibility to Arlanda Airport is of the utmost importance for the region's international competitiveness. Journeys from eastern Central Sweden to Arlanda should primarily take place using public transport.

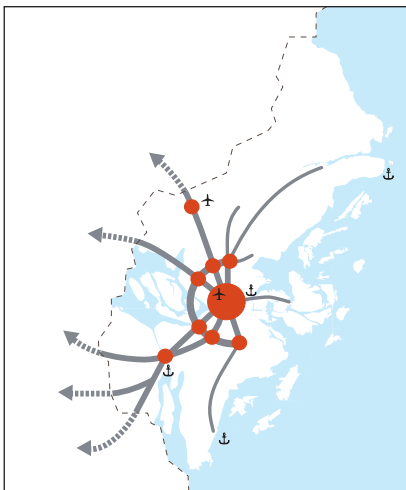


Read more in RUF5 2010, pp. 126–132



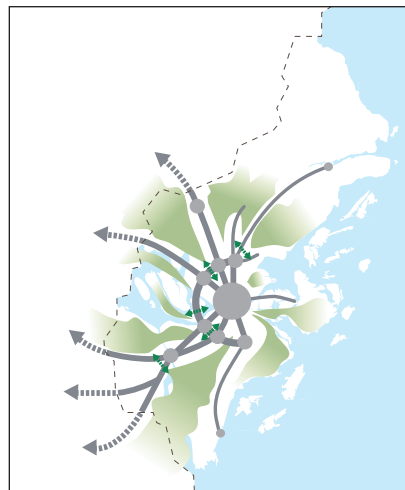
The increase in population in the region up until 2050 will place heavy demands on considered decisions.

Connections in a growing region



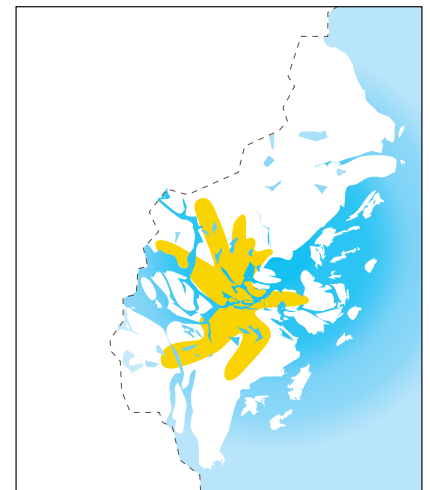
A coherent market for work and housing

Investments in the transport system must satisfy the travel requirements in a growing region. The road and rail capacity over the Saltsjö–Mälaren section must increase, as must the connections to surrounding counties. New cross-connections must link up the regional town centres. These measures will provide the region with a coherent housing and labour market and increase the size of the labour market.



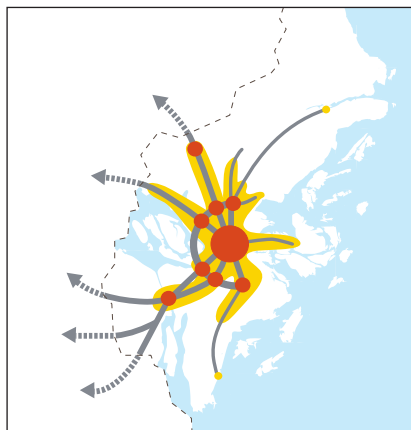
New connections in harmony with nature

The growing region requires new cross-connections that support developments in the outlying regional town centres and improve accessibility to the region's ports and airports. However, the attractiveness of the region is also based on accessible green areas. With new connections, more residents will have the opportunity to visit green areas without difficulty. Weak sections of the green wedges should be strengthened.



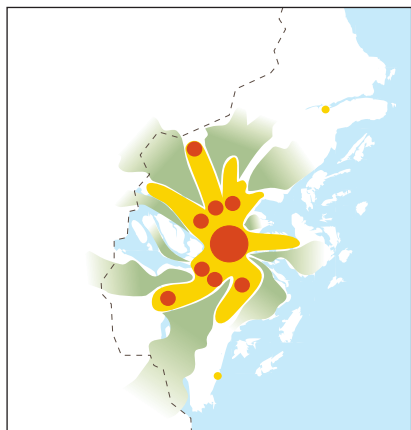
Water environment with dual roles

The water environments in the Stockholm region are important for drinking water supplies, but they are also of decisive importance for the region's identity and attractiveness. Residents and tourists must continue to have access to beaches and to be able to use the water in the region for recreation. In order to protect the waterside natural and cultural landscape, new settlements should be located close to existing communities or previously developed areas.



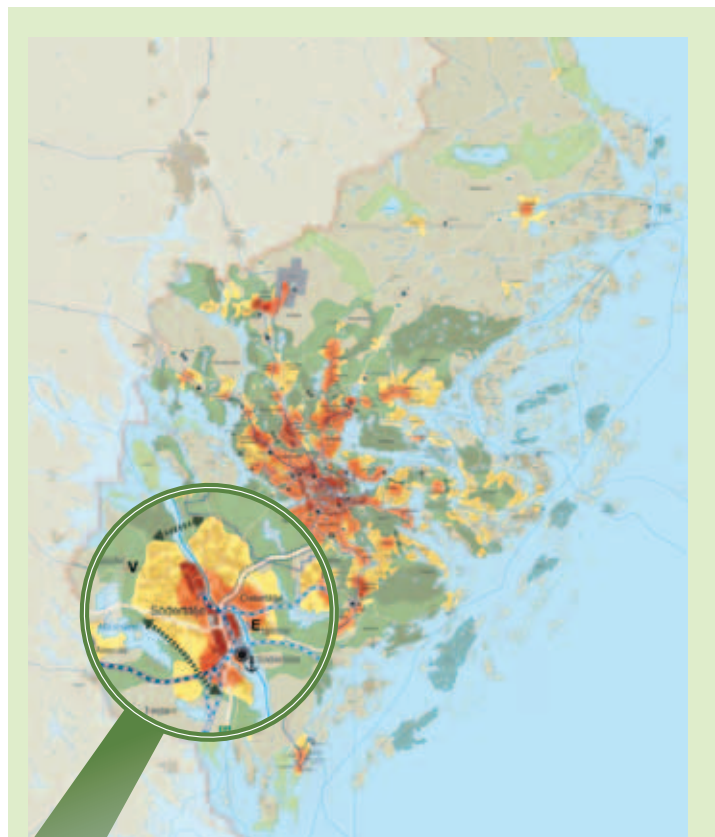
A resource-efficient and accessible settlement structure

The settlement structure should be developed to produce dense urban environments that are accessible using public transport. The settlements should primarily be developed close to existing urban areas. The public transport must be competitive and accessible 24 hours a day.



A dense, vibrant urban environment with parks and green areas

A coherent, vibrant urban settlement must be developed with consideration for parks and green areas. When new settlements are primarily located close to existing settlements, it is possible to minimise the encroachment into the city's green wedges.



RUFS outline map

The outline map for Stockholm County provides guidance as to the use of land and water areas, as well as guidelines for the location of settlements and facilities. Delimitations and distances are schematic. The outline map shows regional prioritisations between various interests.

You can view the entire outline map in a larger format on our website, www.regionplanekon-toret.sll.se

Read more in RUFS 2010, pp. 133–135





Study the regional development plan for the Stockholm region, RUFS 2010

Via the Internet

On the website, www.regionplanekontoret.sll.se/rufs, you can search through RUFS 2010, obtain information about activities and download those parts of the plan in which you are interested.

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Keep an eye on the website

www.regionplanekontoret.sll.se/rufs to read the latest news, register for activities and find out more about the future of the Stockholm region!

Do you have any questions?

Contact us via info@regionplanekontoret.sll.se