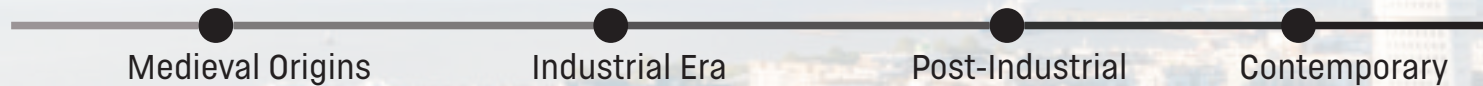


Historical development of Malmö, Sweden

From Medieval Village to Modern Metropolis



Exploring the transformation of a Scandinavian port town through centuries of development, innovation, and adaptation to changing economic landscapes

Medieval Origins and Foundation

Origins (c.1200s)

The area now known as Malmö began as a fortified landing stage and fishing village, initially called Malmhaug (Gravel pile).

Located strategically on the Öresund Strait, at the mouth of the Malmö Sound

Danish Rule

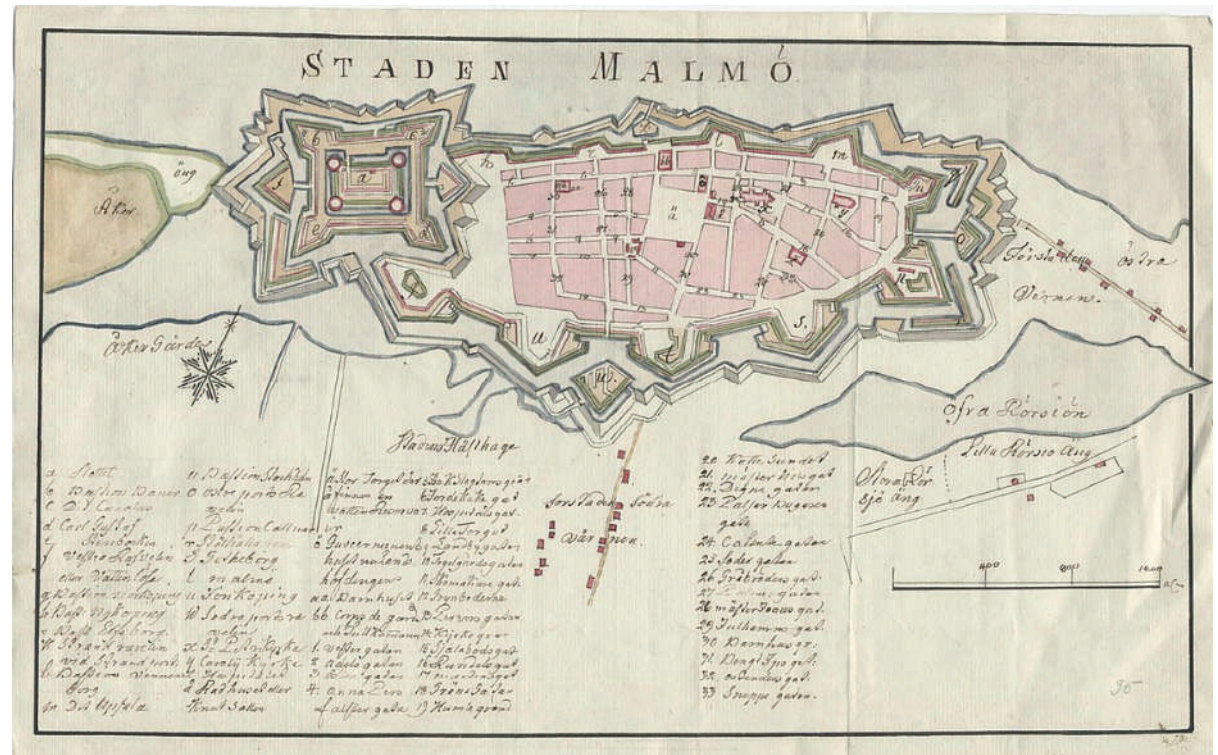
Under Danish control, Malmö rapidly grew into a significant trading and herring fishing town.

Leveraged its strategic position on the rich herring grounds of the Öresund

Hanseatic League

Malmö's affiliation with the Hanseatic League cemented its role as a crucial economic center.

Participation in this powerful medieval commercial and defensive confederation boosted its economic importance



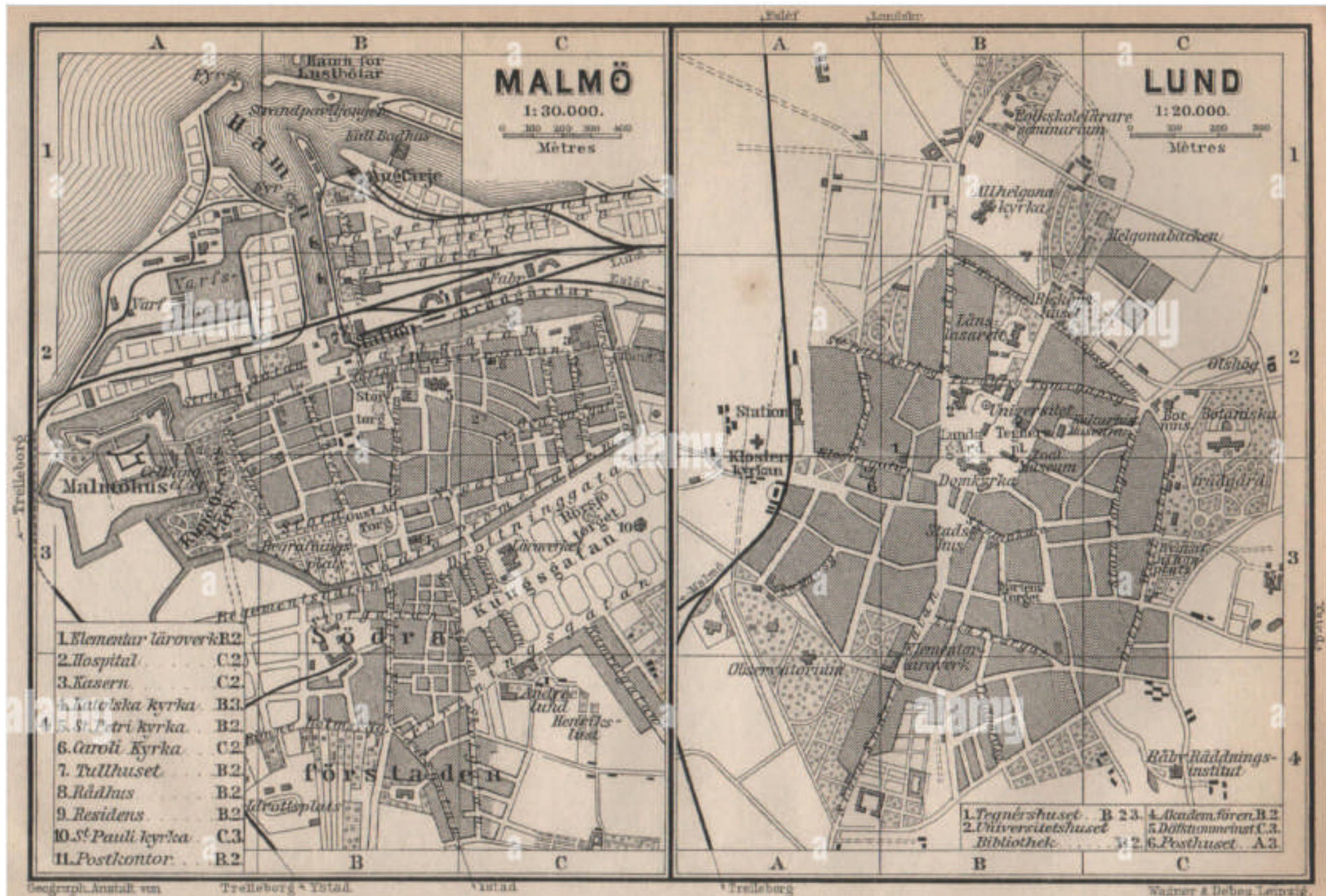
Map of Malmö, 18th century

Industrial Transformation (19th Century)

The 19th century marked a fundamental shift for Malmö, transforming it from a modest town into a major industrial powerhouse in Sweden.



These infrastructure developments created the foundation for Malmö's industrial boom, transforming it into a major industrial powerhouse and setting the stage for its future development.



Malmö, 1899.

Impact on Urban Development

Population Growth

Massive influx of workers fundamentally altered the city's demographic structure.

Rapid population increase outpaced infrastructure development.



Kockums shipyard: A major industrial symbol of Malmö

Urban Transformation

Dense Working-Class Neighborhoods

Districts like Möllevången developed with high-density housing for industrial workers

New Commercial Districts

Grandiose commercial areas emerged, reflecting the city's growing wealth

Bourgeois Apartment Buildings

Affluent residential buildings constructed around the city's central core

"Industrialization transformed Malmö from a medieval town to a major industrial powerhouse"

Administrative Boundary Changes

1915: Limhamn

Strategic incorporation of Limhamn, a formerly independent municipality. Known for its cement industry and harbor, providing Malmö with industrial base and coastal access

1931: Husie Parish

Extended Malmö's eastern boundaries, providing land for new developments.
Additional land for residential growth as the city continued to expand

Mid-20th Century: Further Annexations

Additional strategic annexations including Bunkeflo and Oxie. Expanded land area for large-scale housing projects and industrial parks to support growing population and economy

Accommodate Growth

Strategic annexations provided space for growing population and economic activities

Infrastructure

Development

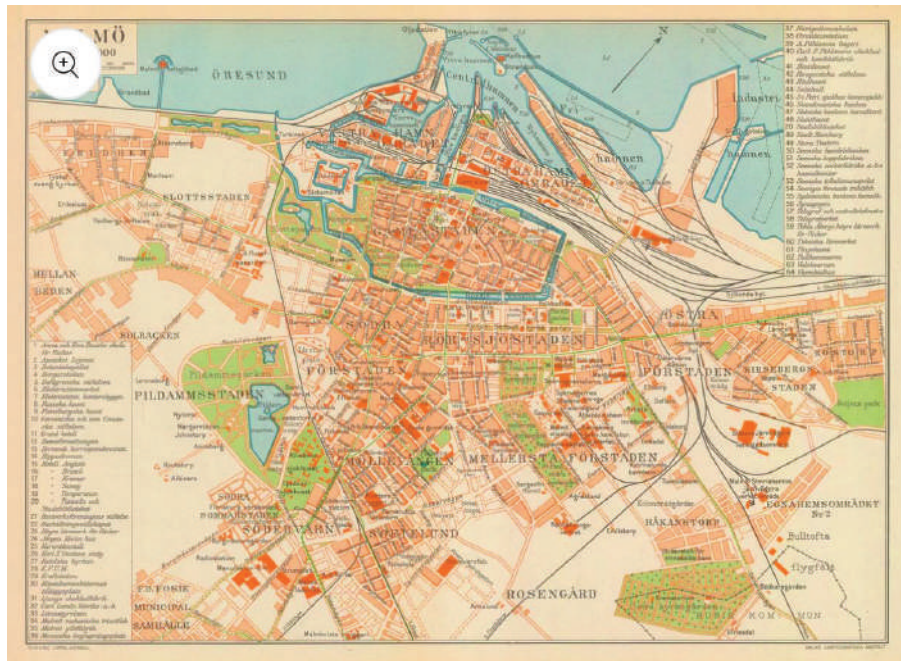
Expanded land area enabled construction of new residential areas and infrastructure projects

Industrial Expansion

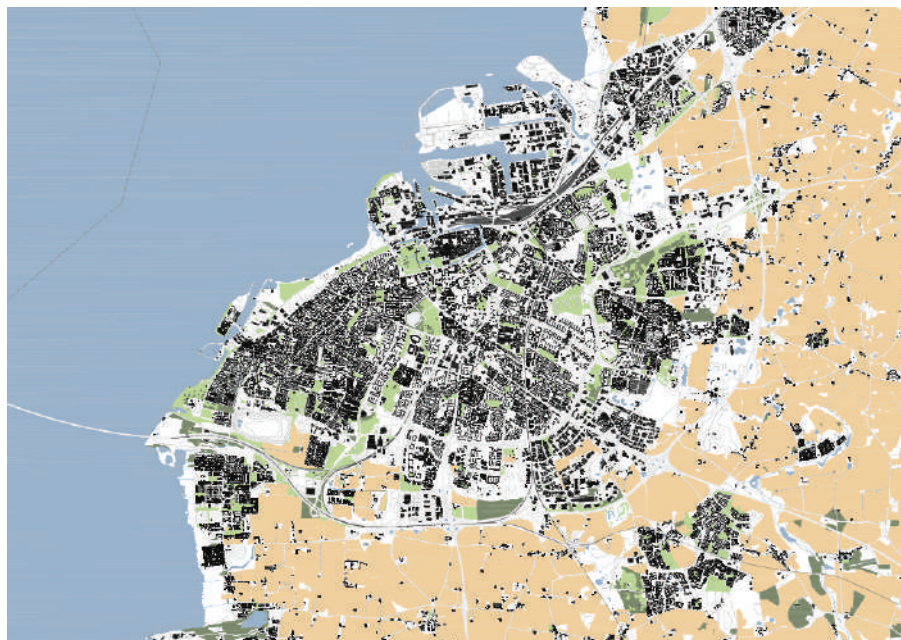
New territories supported the city's growing industrial base and manufacturing needs

Strategic Planning

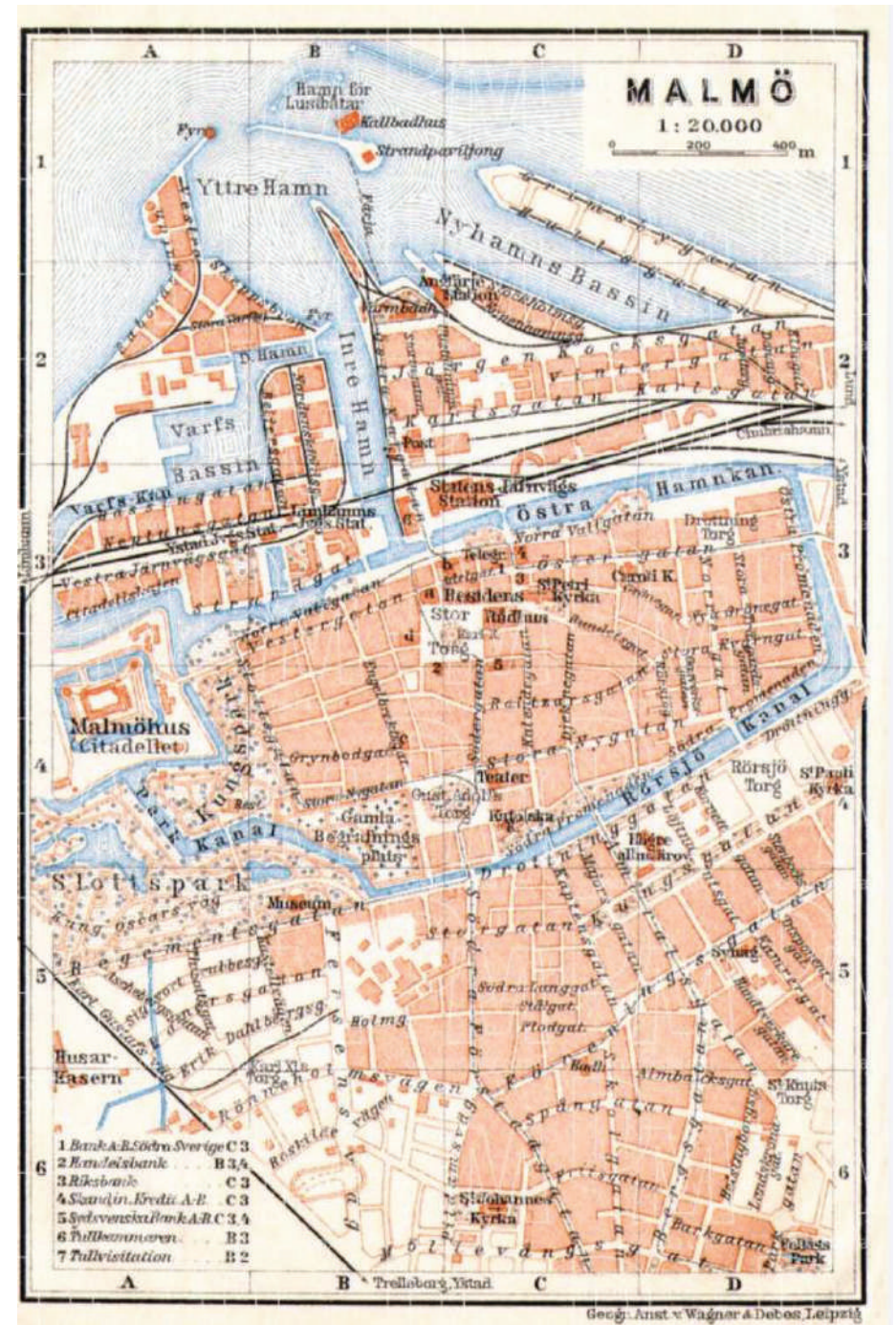
Careful selection of annexation targets ensured sustainable urban development



1933.



Granada now



1900.

Malmö Today
A Post-Industrial and Borderless
City

Economic shift after 1980s
industrial crisis
2000: Öresund Bridge opens —
direct link to Copenhagen
Focus on sustainability, innovation,
and connectivity

