

MALMO - THE CITY AND ITS URBAN SCALE PROJECTS

Malmö is Sweden's third-largest city, in the southern province of Skåne. It has undergone a strong transformation over the past decades.

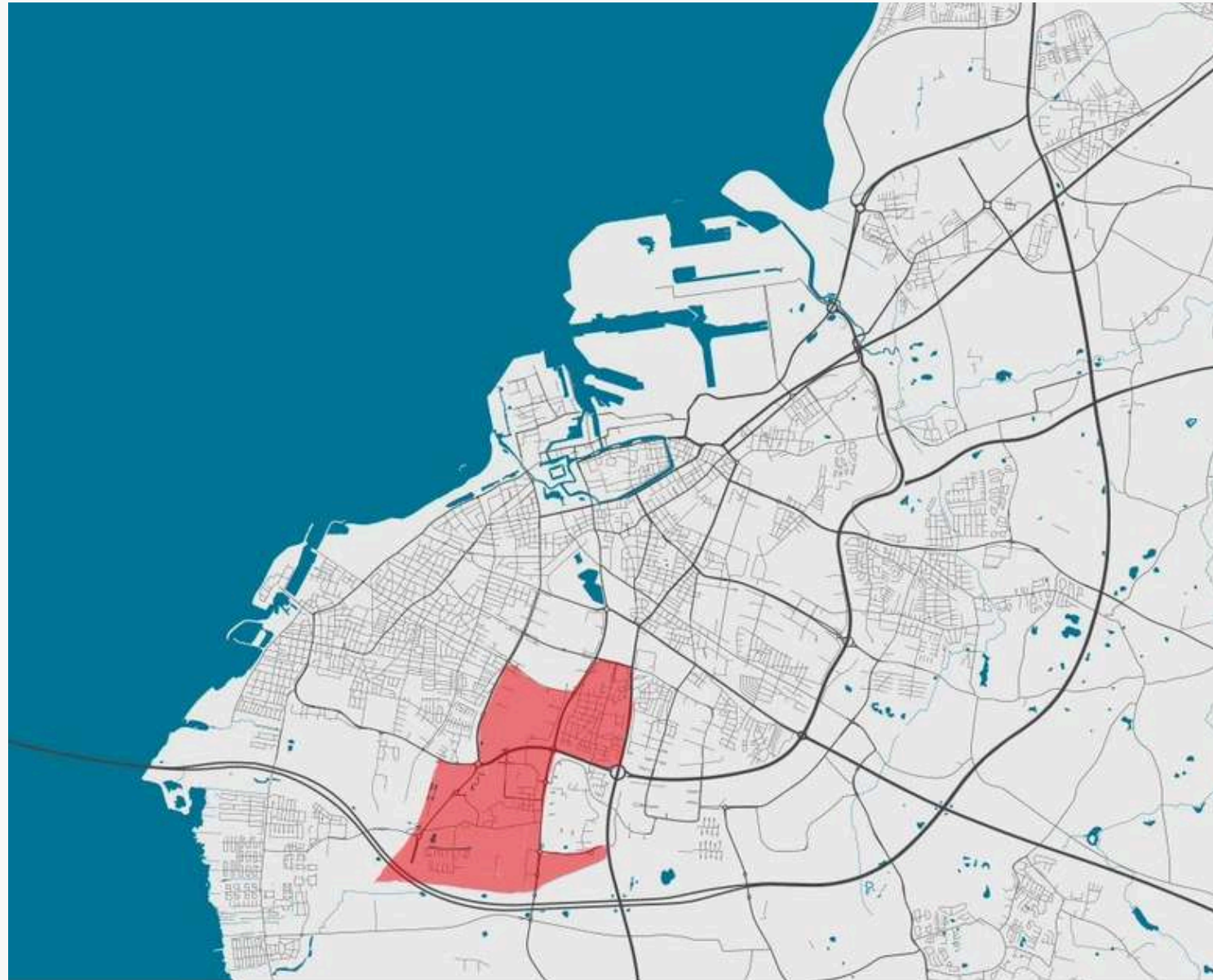
Demographically it is relatively young, multicultural, growing. The city government has made sustainability, inclusiveness, and liveability central in its planning. It transformed rapidly from industrial decline to repositioning itself as a sustainable, knowledge and service economy, with strong connections to Copenhagen via the Öresund Bridge.





URBAN PROJECTS:

- HYLLIE
- WESTERN HARBOUR
- VARVSSTADEN
- SODRA NYHAMNEN
- EKOSTADEN



A potential released

- A would-be housing project in the 1970's left a gap in the city's outer rim
- 3 000 km2 undeveloped land, mostly owned by the City of Malmö
- Hyllie's potential was opened up by the City Tunnel connection to Copenhagen
- Can now be reached by 3.6 million people within 45 minutes
- 6 minutes from Malmö Central, 13 minutes from Kastrup International Airport and 27 minutes from Copenhagen Central

HYLLIE

Hyllie shall become the Öresund region's most climate-smart city district

- The Climate Contract

2004



Present day



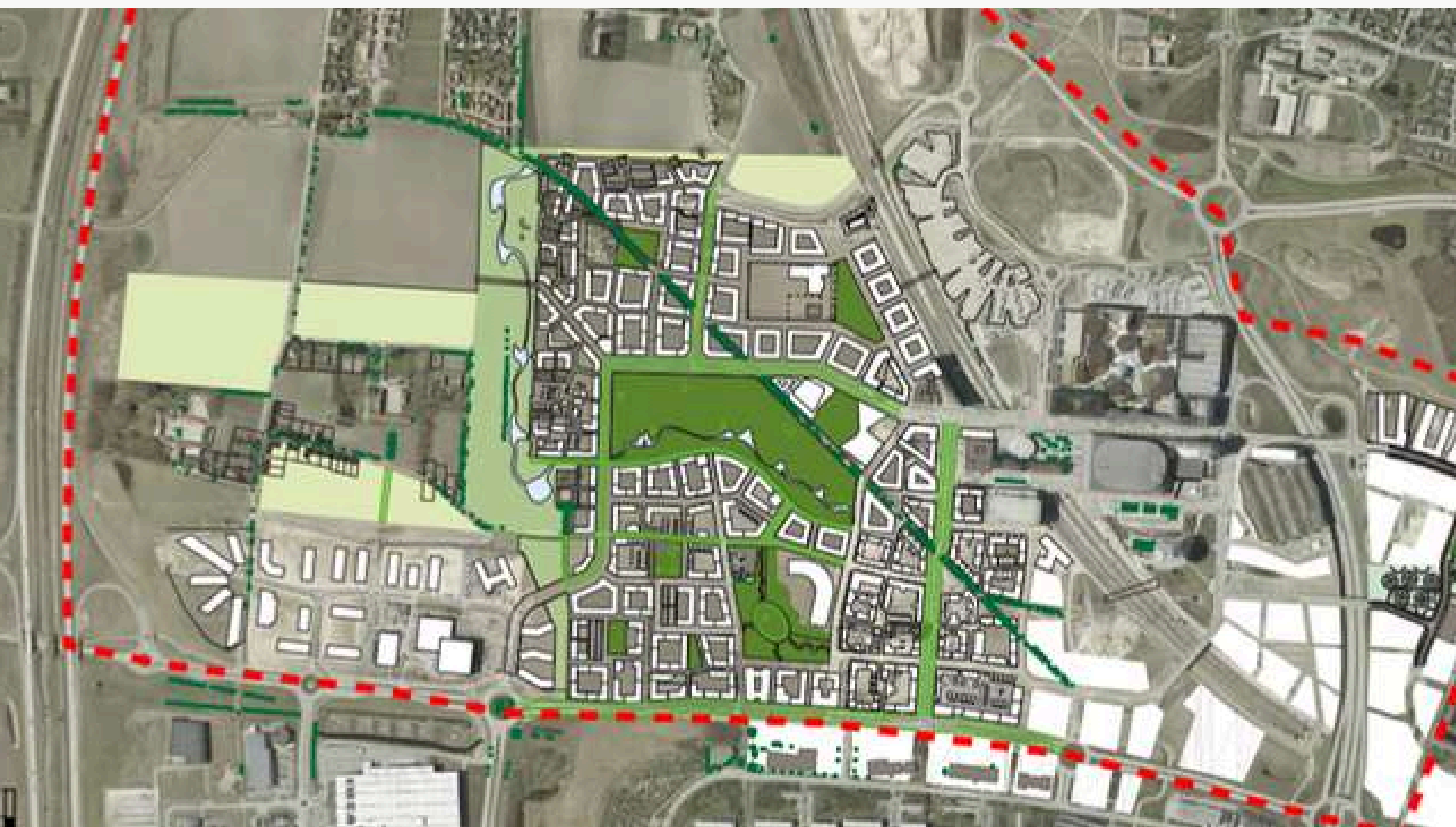
THE FOUR PRINCIPLES OF HYLLIE

1. Hyllie shall utilize the communications hub to its' full potential
2. Hyllie shall serve as a catalyst for integration in southern Malmö
3. Hyllie shall honour its' agricultural heritage
4. Hyllie shall be the most climate-smart city district within the Öresund region



1 – Hyllie Climate Contract: Overview

- Urban district in southern Malmö
- Climate Contract signed in 2011 (City of Malmö + E.ON + VA SYD)
- Goal: make Hyllie a climate-smart and sustainable district
- Focus on:
 - Renewable energy
 - Energy efficiency
 - Sustainable mobility
 - Integrated urban systems
- Hyllie as a testing ground for innovation



2 – Actions, Results and Impact

- 100% renewable or recycled energy (target)
- Smart energy systems and district heating
- High-performance buildings
- Sustainable mobility and public transport
- Collaboration between public and private actors

Results:

- Most goals achieved
- Long-term value beyond 2020
- Model for future sustainable districts



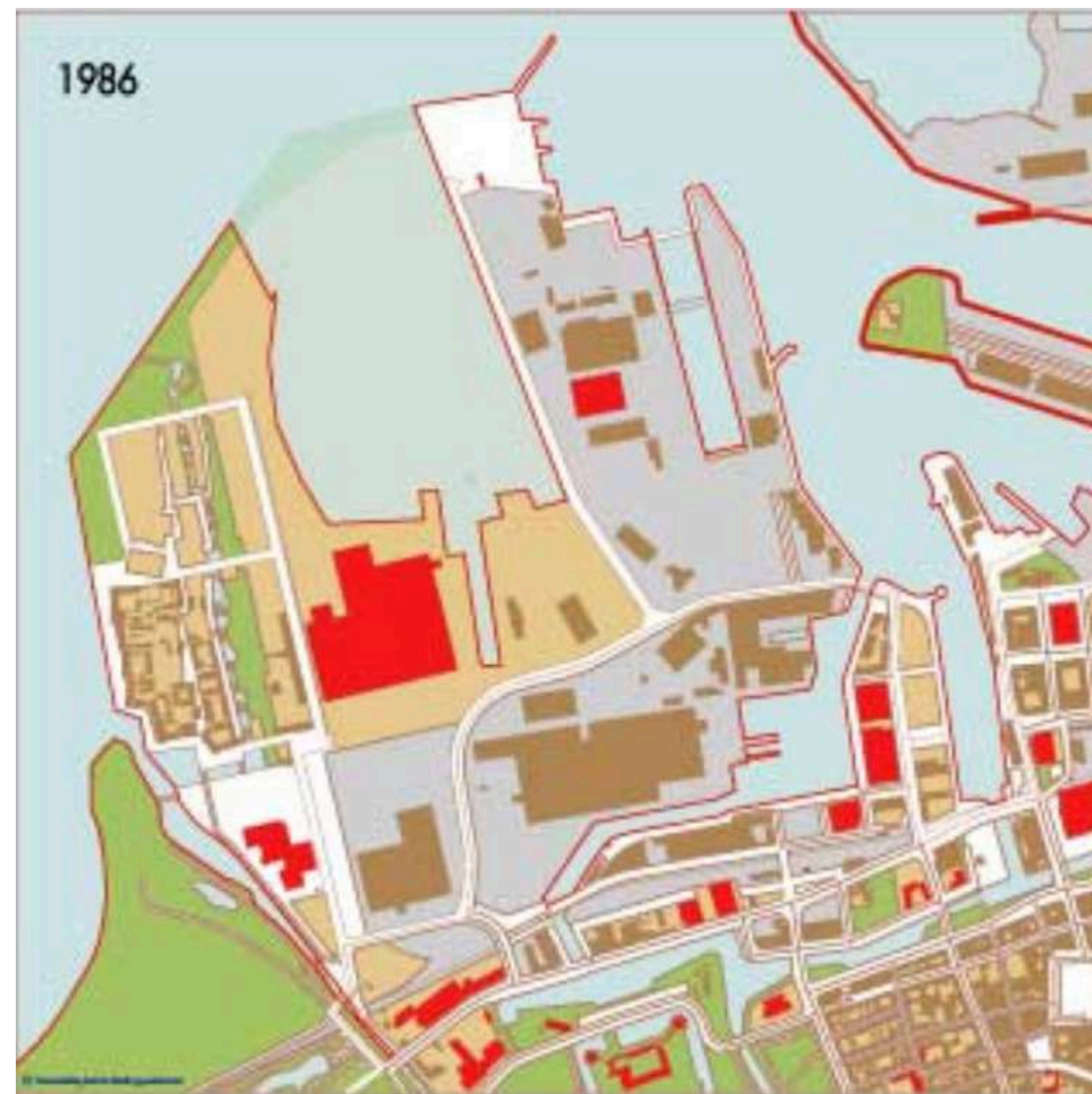
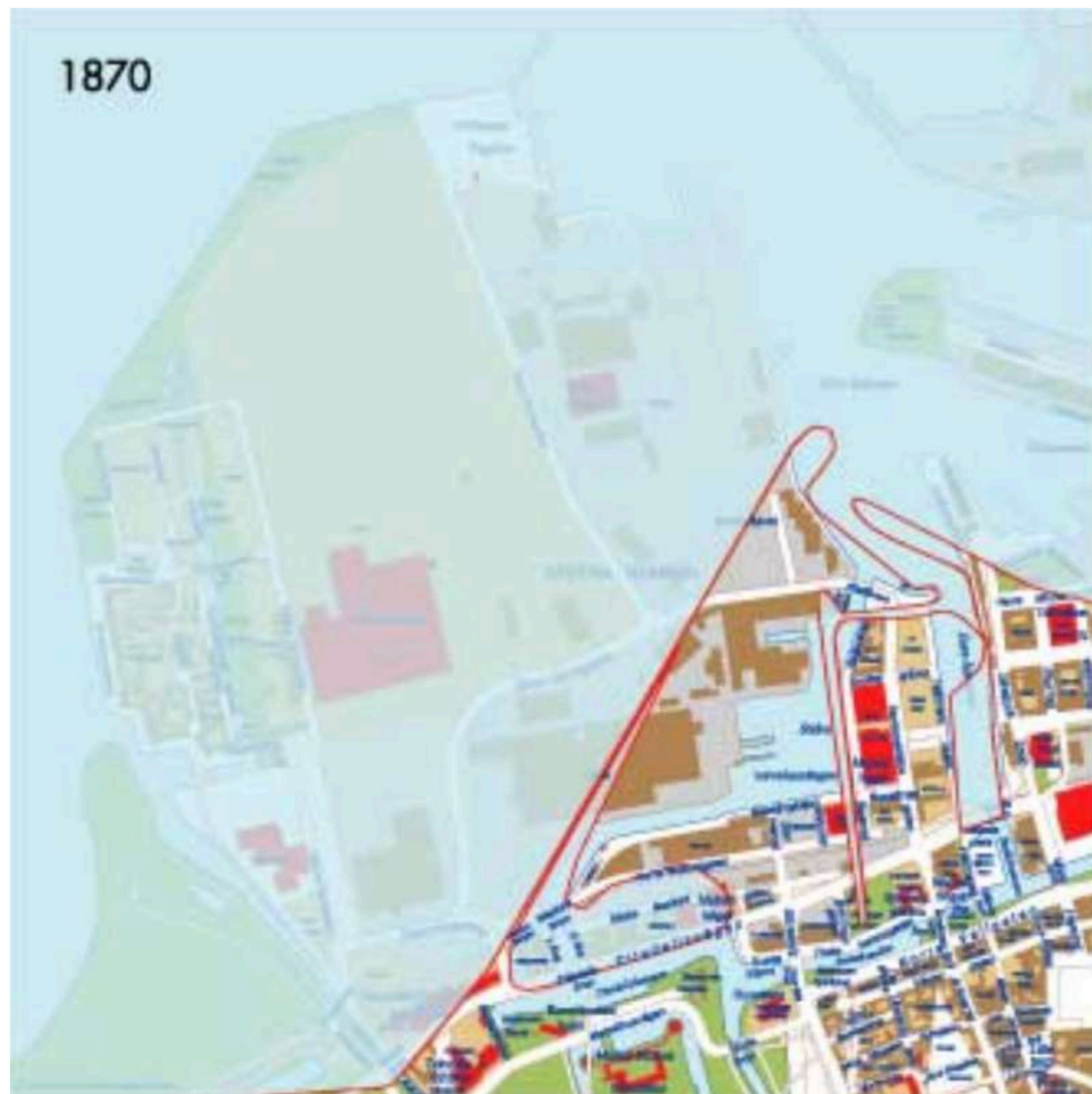
WESTERN HARBOUR (VÄSTRA HAMNEN)

Western Harbour: From Industry to Sustainable City

- Former industrial and shipyard area
- Man-made landfills (1770s–1980s)
- Kockums shipyard: key industrial role until 1980s
- Industrial decline after the oil crisis
- Transformation into a mixed-use urban district starting in 1990.

Key sub-areas:

- Bo01
- Flagghusen
- Fullriggaren
- Masthusen
- Varvsstaden





- 1 Sustainable Development in Malmö and the world
- 2 Education for sustainable development
- 3 The history of the Western Harbour
- 4 Economic Sustainability
- 5 Social Sustainability
- 6 Stapelbäddsparken and ecological playground
- 7 The building and living dialogue
- 8 The sea
- 9 Cycling
- 10 HSB Turning Torso
- 11 Public transport
- 12 Soil decontamination
- 13 The parks
- 14 Skanska's wooden buildings
- 15 Architecture
- 16 Energy efficient buildings
- 17 100 % locally renewable energy
- 18 Art
- 19 Nature
- 20 Open storm water-system
- 21 Fair, organic and local
- 22 Sun, wind and water
- 23 Circulation
- 24 Kockum Fritid sports complex

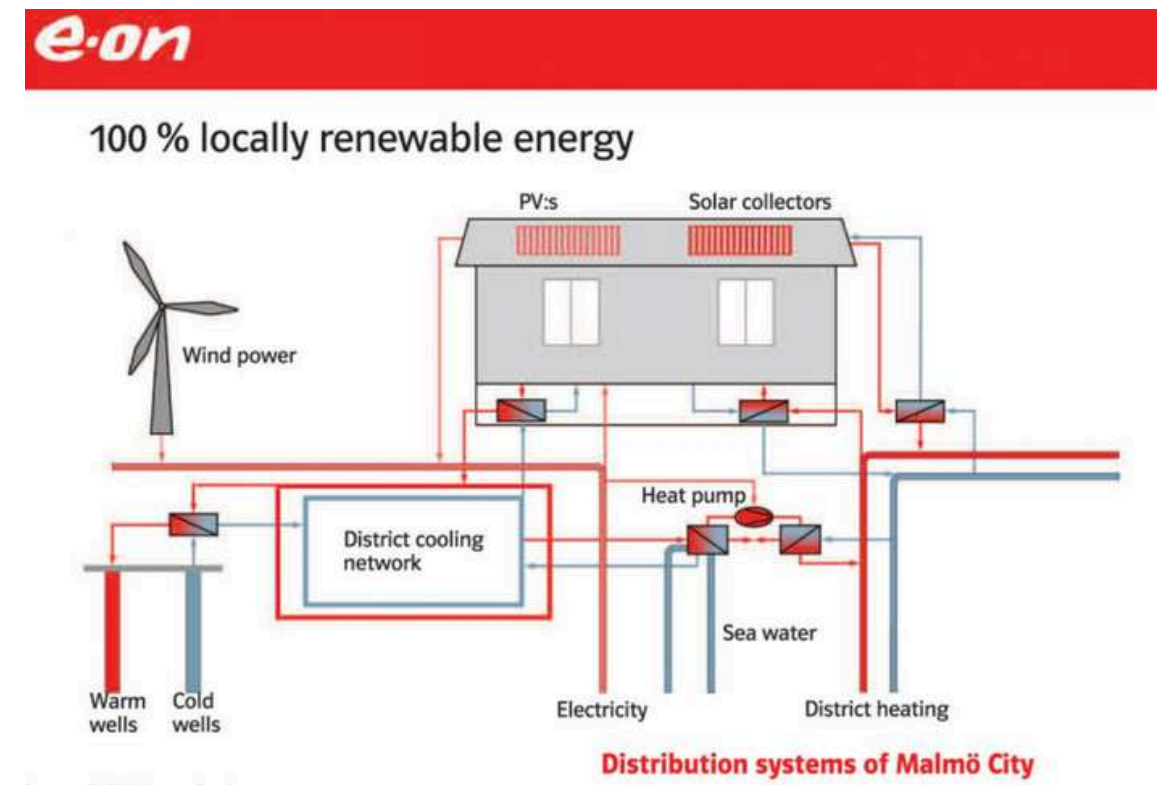
- First phase: Bo01 Housing Exhibition (2001)
- Mixed-use development:
 - Housing
 - Offices and services
 - Education and public spaces
- Strong integration of sustainability into planning
- Vision 2031:
 - Around 25,000 inhabitants
 - Around 25,000 workplaces



Bo01 and the Start of the Transformation

- Bo01 Housing Exhibition (2001)
- First carbon-neutral residential district in the world
- Energy from local renewable sources (sun, wind, water)
- Innovative architecture and urban design
- Beginning of long-term development (2001–2035)

Bo01 as a pilot project for sustainable urbanism





VARVSSTADEN

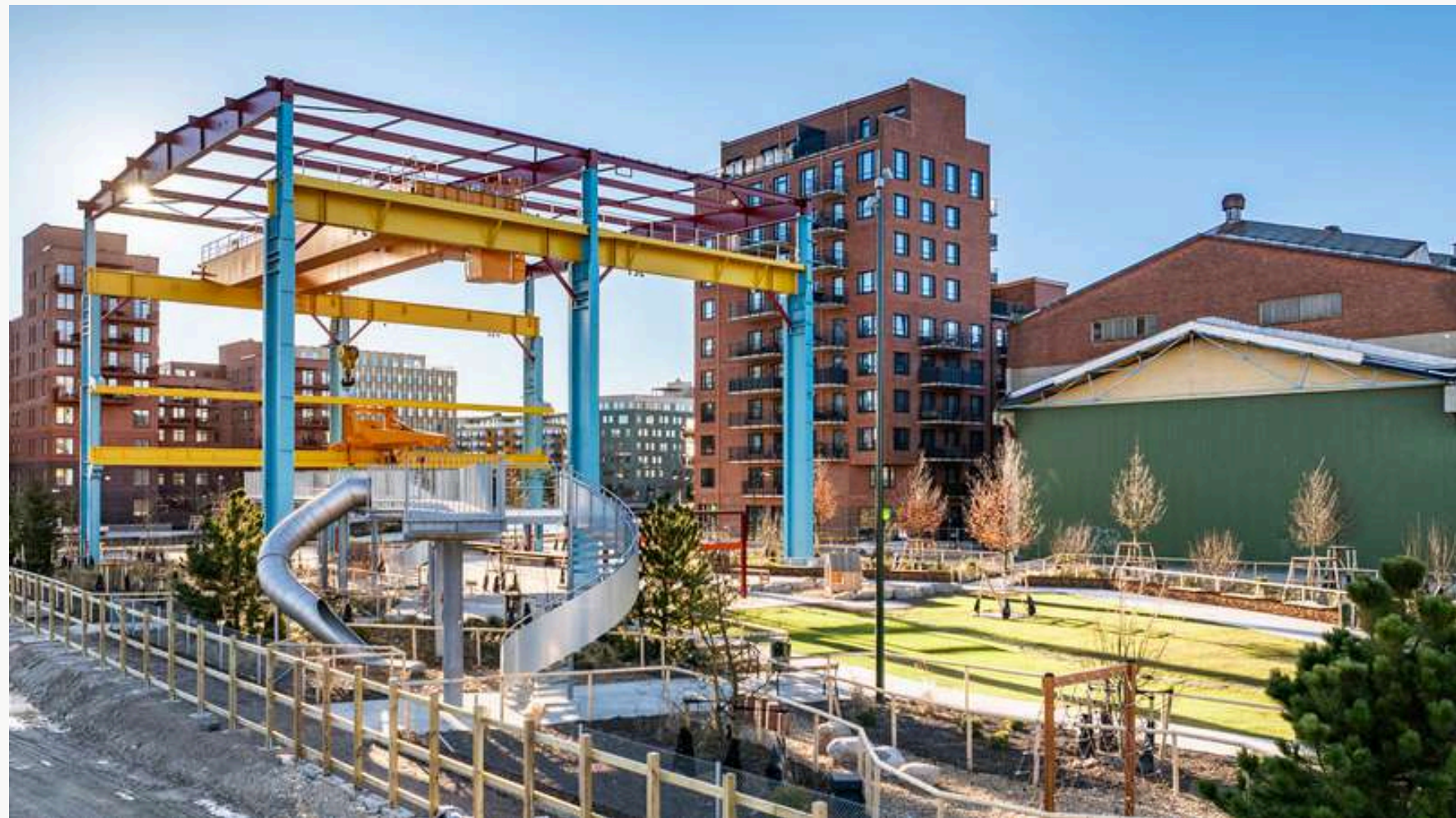
Varvsstaden serves as a key link between Malmö City Center and Västra Hamnen.

The former Kockums shipyard is transformed into a contemporary urban district that preserves its industrial heritage. Historic buildings and shipyard elements such as cranes, tracks, and steel structures are reused and upcycled, making the legacy of the shipyard an integral part of the new circular city.





Beijers bro



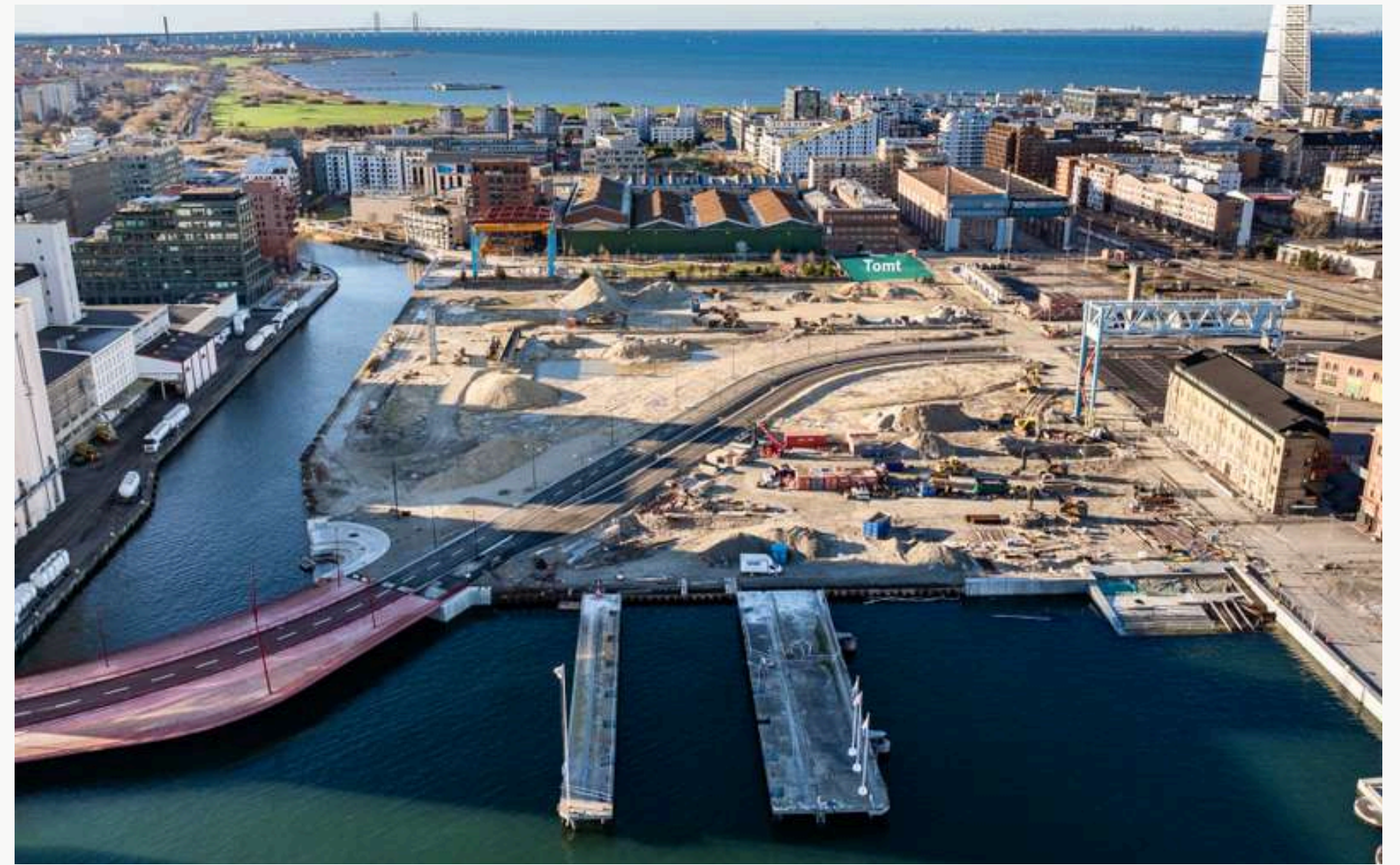
Solhöjdsparken



Styrmansbron

Key Developments and Infrastructure:

- Styrmansbron: A bridge for buses, cyclists, and pedestrians connecting to Västra Hamnen.
- Beijers bro: A distinctive red pedestrian and cycling bridge connecting to Universitetsholmen.
- Solhöjdsparken: A new district park featuring a large, recycled steel structure from the Kockums era.



The area includes Malmö's oldest dry dock (1857), now being transformed into a vibrant public space.

It is developing into a dense, mixed-use district with housing, offices, culture, and services, where former industrial buildings are adapted for new functions.



SÖDRA NYHAMNEN

An area behind Central Station that was previously underused / industrial. The project aims to bridge the old city and the newer developments north of the rail tracks. Includes raised terraces (Bangårdsterrassen), mixed housing, improved pedestrian / bike links, integrating with transit.



photo:
<https://malmo.se/Stadsutveckling/Stadsutvecklingsomraden/Nyhamnen.html>



AUGUSTENBORG / EKOSTADEN

Urban regeneration of an older neighbourhood (from mid-20th century) facing social decline, environmental issues. The project focuses on sustainable infrastructure (green roofs, stormwater management with open channels and ponds), improving energy efficiency of existing housing, community participation, better waste systems, mobility, etc.



photo: <https://www.mynewsdesk.com/se/malmo/images/greenhouse-finalist-till-stadsbygggnadspriset-och-groena-lansen-2017-1006680>

ONGOING/FUTURE CHALLENGES



- Scaling up
- Housing supply
- Climate change
- Transport and infrastructure investment
- Balancing density with quality of life

photo: <https://world-in2-words.com/malmo-atrakcje/>

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THANK YOU

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