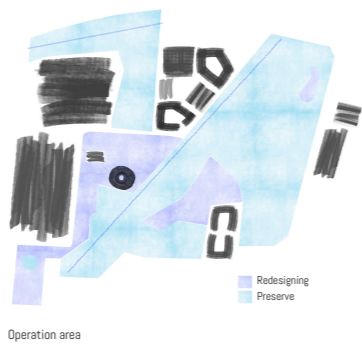
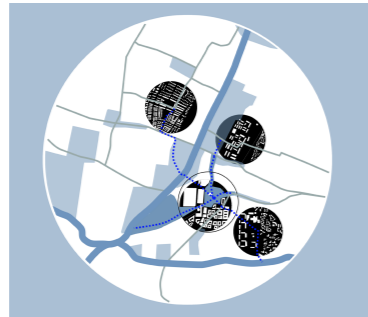
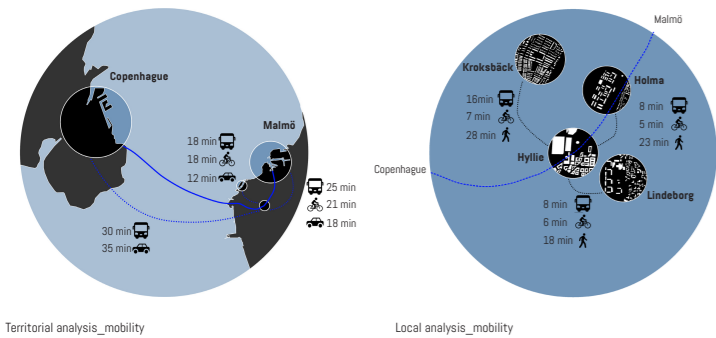


MALMÖ (SE)

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The project embraces post-industrial urban planning that prioritizes equilibrium between nature and humans, rejecting rigid modernist approaches in favor of a "third generation city" that adapts to natural rhythms. Following Marco Casagrande's philosophy, the intervention acts as targeted "injections" of varying scales within the living urban organism to generate positive systemic effects.

The proposal addresses the development needs of Hyllie's central area in southern Malmö by harmonizing landscape, community, and infrastructure through a new habitable topography. Inspired by the adjacent hills of Kroksböcksparken, the design extends these natural forms into the project site, creating continuity that transforms fragmented spaces. This topographic strategy also provides wind protection, creating more welcoming outdoor environments for daily activities and community life.

The project follows the 3-30-300 model to create a green, dense, mixed-use city organized in programmatic "rings".

These include vegetation covered "mountains," lakes (inverted "mountains"), and large skylights over underground infrastructure, all connected by shared outdoor spaces and winding paths that integrate with existing pathways.

The design promotes healthy living through public transport, pedestrian routes, and non-polluting mobility like bicycles and electric scooters.

The development includes diverse facilities: intergenerational sustainable housing with shared spaces, a library and cultural center, local product markets, wind-protected sports, water, a visitor center, linking Malmö to the Hyllie neighborhood, nursery and play areas, workspaces and community workshops, bicycle parking, and community-managed public gardens with native species.

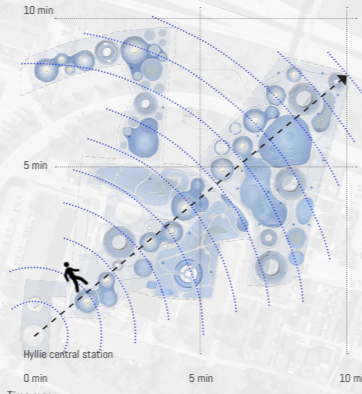
Buildings step down toward interior courtyards, creating geometric harmony with the surrounding hills.



At both a conceptual and formal level, the project is also inspired by, and structured around, the form of the Enso. This is a Japanese Zen symbol representing fullness, emptiness, balance, cycle, and continuity. This circular figure, traditionally painted with a single stroke, guides both the spatial organization and the architecture of the intervention.

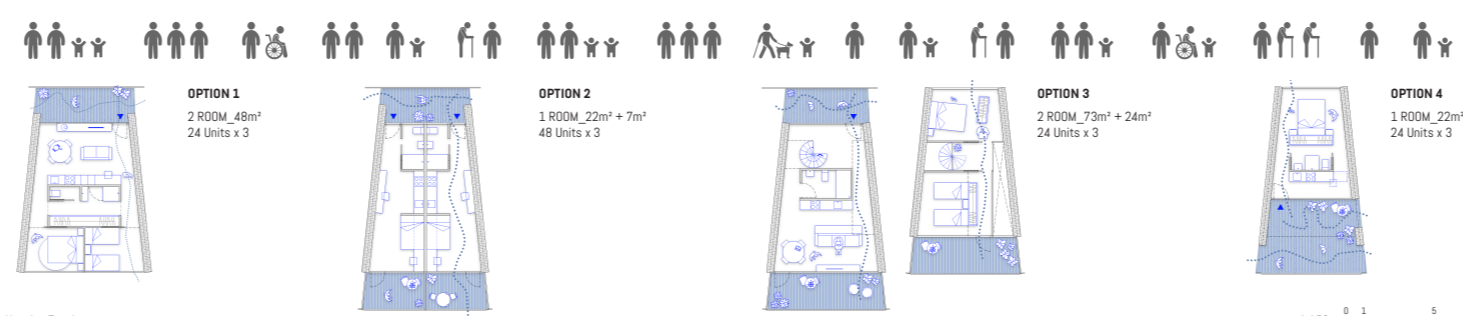
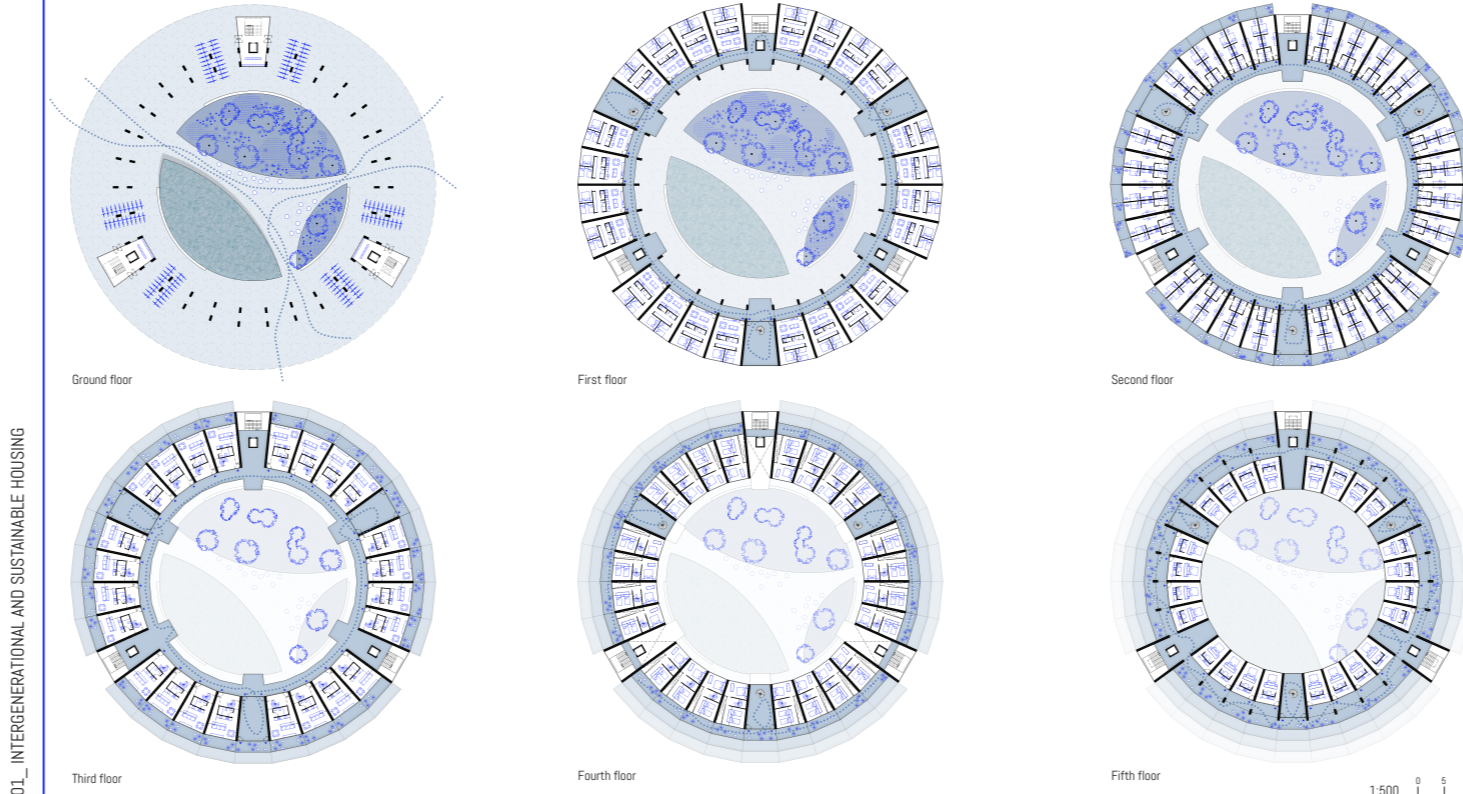
At the same time, through this geometry, a parallel is established not only with the Kroksböcksparken hills as previously mentioned, but also with the numerous circular forms that permeate the area: ring roads, roundabouts, urban orchards, the Kroksböcksparken labyrinth, and the opposing Hyllie Vattenfontän.

The constructed circles emerging from this idea are not only functional volumes, but also gestures reflecting a holistic and meditative vision of dwelling: spaces open to the community, where emptiness is as important as fullness, and where architecture, nature, and society strive to interweave in harmony.



FLOOR PLAN 1:2000

01 Intergenerational and sustainable housing; **02** Market space km 0; **03** Library and cultural center; **04** Nursery and play area; **05** Visitor center; **06** Workspaces; **07** Open-air events space; **08** Sport and recreational areas; **09** Public urban gardens; **10** Habitat Tower Biodiversity Enhancer; **11** Bicycle and electric scooter parking; **12** Hills of light entry; **13** Rainwater storage tanks; **14** Access to platforms; **15** Hyllie central station.



The project is guided by a series of sustainability principles: efficient stormwater management, circular economy, urban biodiversity, and climate neutrality. The design centers around native, climate-adapted vegetation that serves multiple functions: improving air quality, regulating climate, reducing noise, enhancing thermal comfort, and supporting local biodiversity within the landscape design.

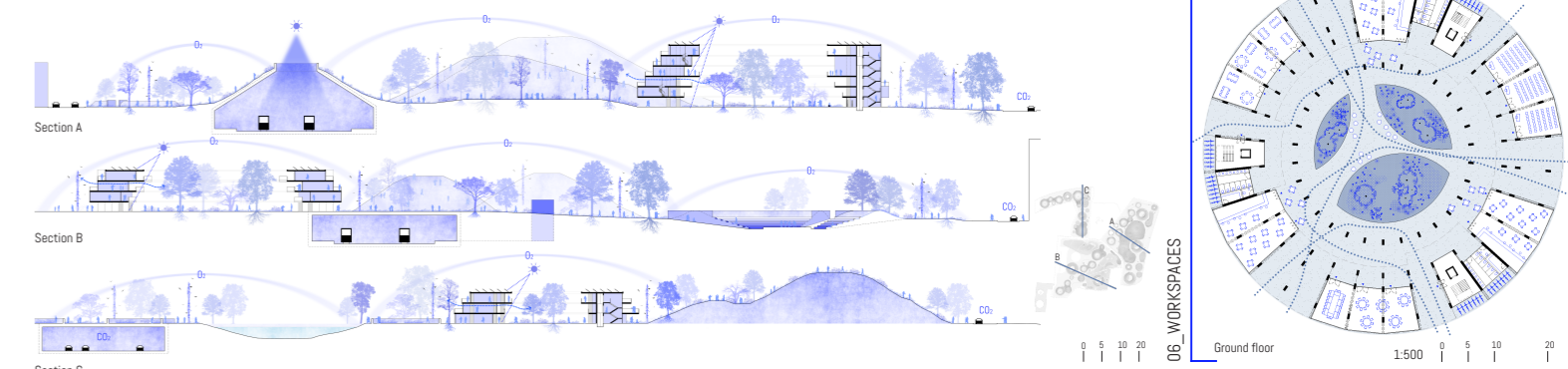
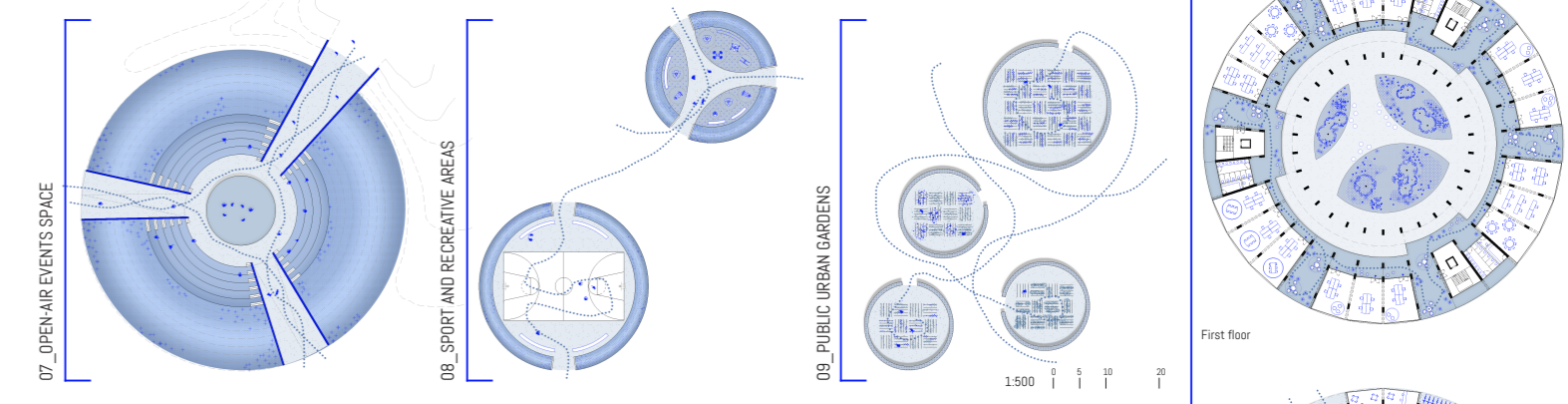
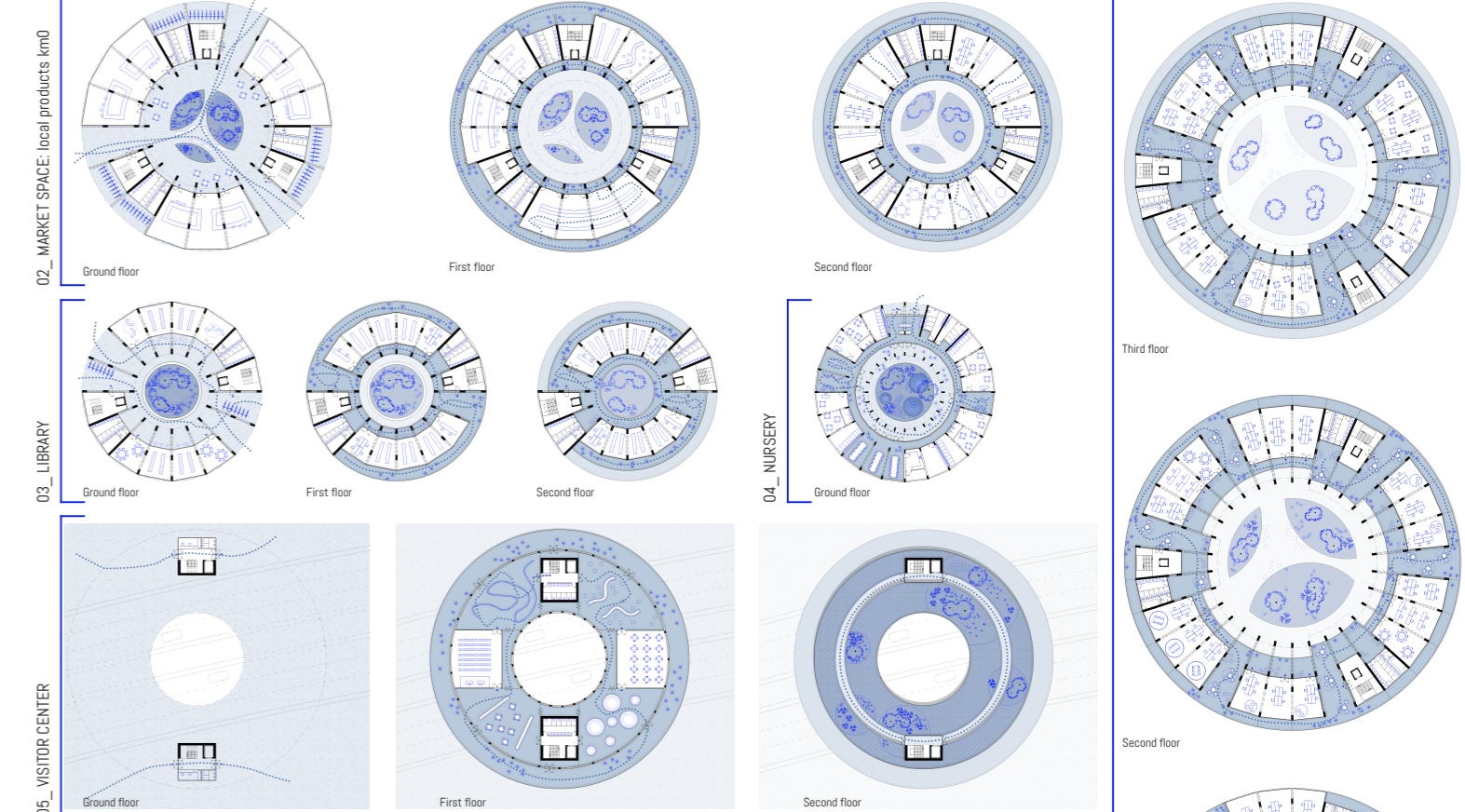
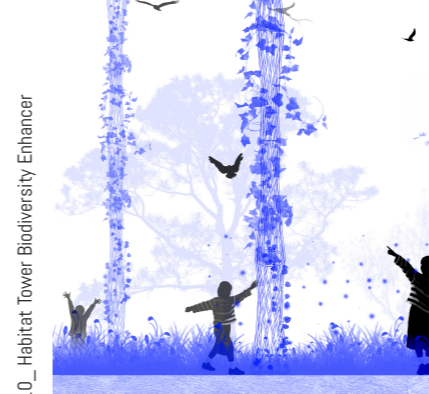
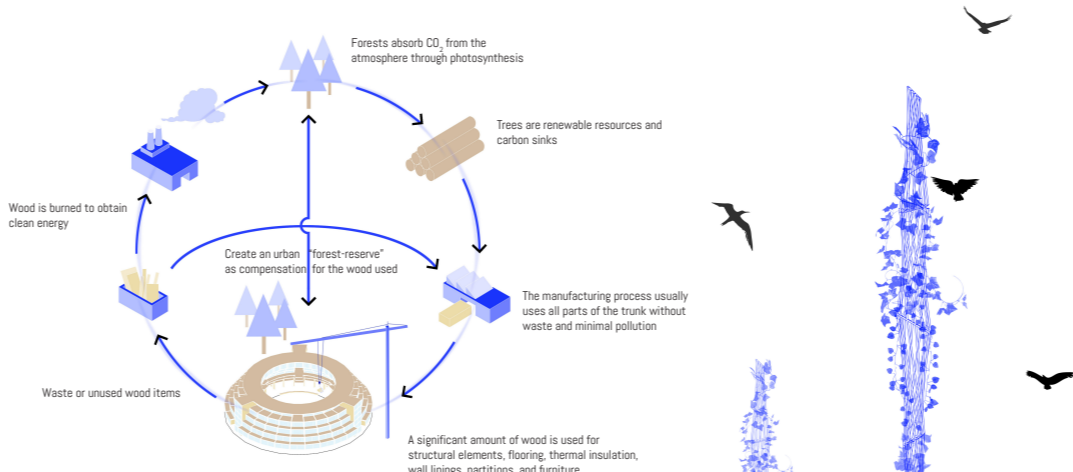
Among the vegetation, small rainwater retention ponds are interspersed—functioning as inverted hills—that provide water self-sufficiency to the neighborhood by storing water for reuse in cultivation, irrigation, and everyday needs of the new buildings. These complement the existing lakes, which are preserved.

The project includes "habitat towers"—vertical structures with stacked hyperboloid shapes distributed throughout the area. These small towers are designed to be colonized by climbing plants and local birds, creating biodiversity niches and fostering specific ecosystems within the built environment.

Regarding the structural and construction systems of the proposed buildings, the main material chosen is timber, due to its ecological value and coherence with circular economy principles. During their growth phase, trees absorb CO₂ and the timber derived from them is renewable, versatile, recyclable, has low transformation impact, and can ultimately be converted into clean energy at the end of its useful life. Furthermore, its natural aesthetic reinforces the integration of the project into the landscape and the overall cultural identity.

In summary, the technical strategy also includes:

- Passive and bioclimatic energy and ventilation systems, such as solar energy and cross ventilation.
- Rainwater reuse in green areas, crops, and new buildings.
- Citizen participation in the design and use of shared spaces (parks, cultural areas, workshops, etc.).



06. WORKSPACES