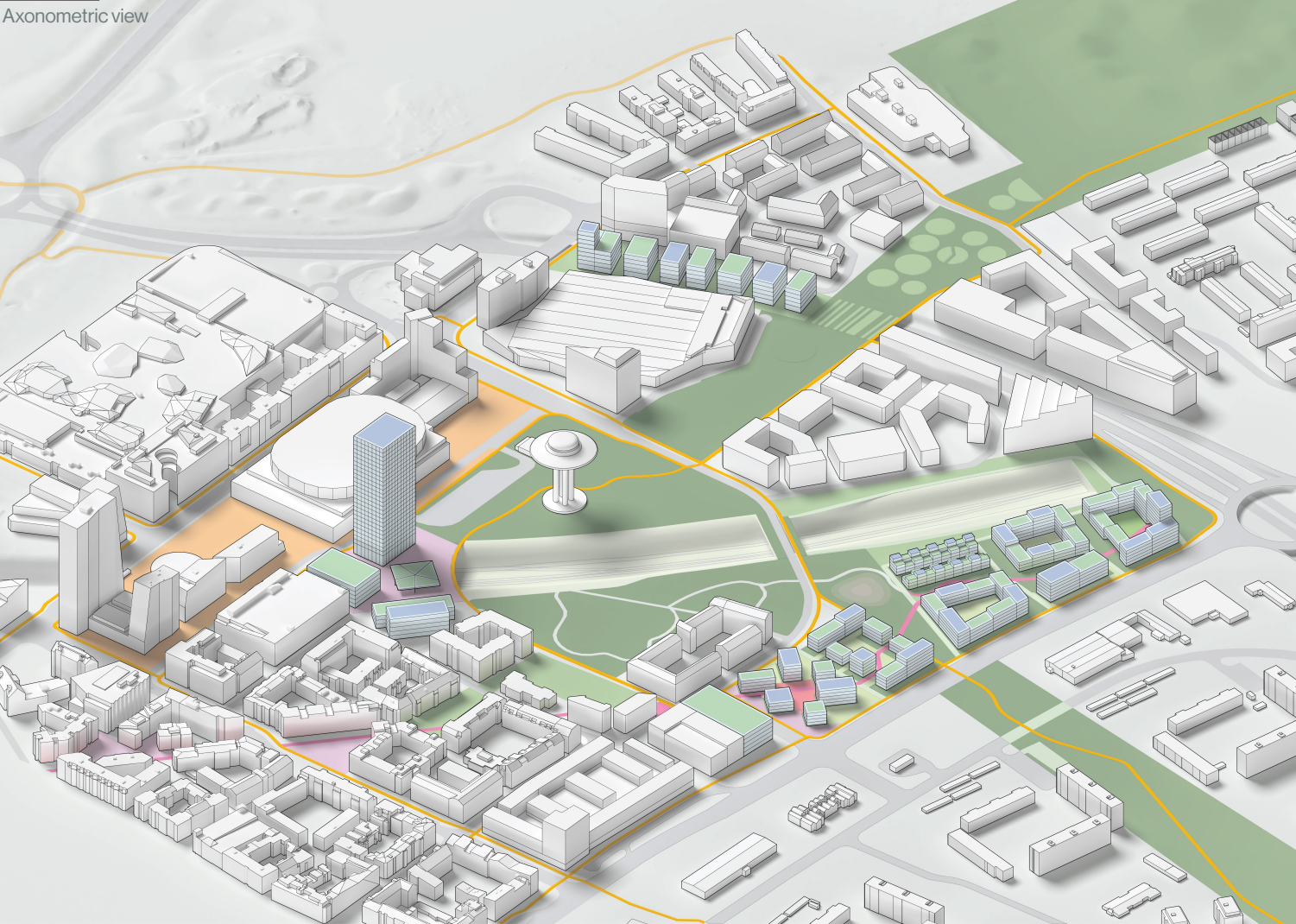


BETWEEN GROUNDS

Axonometric view



Between Grounds proposes a transformative urban vision for Hylle, Malmö – where spatial, ecological, and social systems intersect to support a regenerative and inclusive future. Rooted in Malmö’s ambition for climate-responsible and socially cohesive growth, this three-phase development strategy repositions

infrastructure, landscape, and community life as interconnected grounds for sustainable urban transformation.

Through interventions at the neighborhood, city, and regional scales, the

project seeks to “re-source” Hylle – materially, socially, and ecologically. It begins with healing and connecting fragmented urban fabric, evolves into reimagining infrastructure as civic platforms, and culminates in positioning Hylle as a storefront for regional innovation and cultural hybridity.

BETWEEN GROUNDS



The courtyard offers a contemporary reinterpretation of Hylle’s agricultural heritage, blending symbolic memory with shared, everyday use. The soft curve of the path evokes the rhythm of old field lines, while the generous

planting and orderly trees reference the historic allée promenade of the old railway. Together, these elements create a layered landscape that invites residents and visitors alike to slow down, explore, and connect with the

site’s history, while also enhancing biodiversity, improving microclimate, and supporting the area’s long-term environmental resilience.

BETWEEN GROUNDS

Site plan

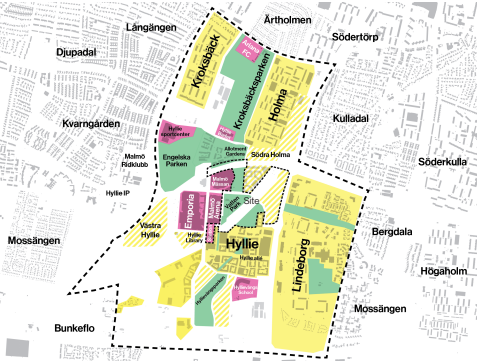


The proposal unfolds in three phases: it begins with housing and soft mobility initiatives at the neighborhood scale, followed by overdecking infrastructure that connects Hylle to Malmö’s green park system, and culminates in a

regional landmark for sustainable development, featuring an urban market that bridges both sides of the railway. Involving local residents from the beginning is key to anchoring Hylle in both its local and regional social

ecosystems, and placing collective realm at the core of its transformation.

Kaleidoscope of diversity



Re-sourcing from Diversities
Public Space and Integration

Mapping Hylle reveals the fragmented nature of its urban landscape and helps identify existing assets that can serve as the foundation for inclusive development. The area consists of a patchwork of housing neighborhoods from different periods and typologies: the green villas of Kulladäl, the apartment blocks of Linderborg, the long houses in Holma, and the dense, modern fabric of Hylle Allé. These areas are separated by decades of development, gaps in infrastructure and social diversities.

Along Hylle Boulevard, the scale shifts from neighborhood to regional, accommodating Malmö Mässan, Malmö Arena, and Hylle Station surrounded by office towers. To the north, new public destinations like Hyllebadet and Hylle Sports Center offer civic amenities. However, the district largely functions as a commuter hub, lacking a cohesive urban fabric that supports everyday life. There is not only the need for infrastructural connectivity in Hylle, but more importantly, the necessity of programmatic and motivational interventions that reflect and respond to local interests.

The proposal identifies three key areas with strong potential for spatial and social integration. To the northeast of Vattenparksgatan, a currently underdeveloped zone presents an opportunity for residential growth and the creation of community-oriented environment. North of Malmö Mässan, the area could become a vital link between Malmö’s green park systems and offer new employment prospects. East of Hylle Station, there is potential to establish a new public frontage — one that completes a critical east-west connection and introduces a democratic public space at the heart of Hylle.

Rapid transformation from 1960s to 2025 and beyond



Hylle in Transition
Mapping the Layers of Urban Transformation

This composite map of Hylle overlays a 1960s aerial photograph with a modern cadastral map to illustrate the district’s dramatic transformation from rural farmland to a dense urban environment within Malmö. The contrast between historical agricultural landscapes and today’s structured grid of residential and commercial development highlights how urban planning has redefined the area over time.

Key historical elements, such as the former Trelleborg-Malmö railway line – now a pedestrian promenade – remain visible, offering continuity within change. Similarly, the Kulladäl villa settlement reflects a layer of spatial and social continuity amid surrounding urban growth. These preserved features demonstrate how traces of the past continue to influence contemporary urban form.

Hylle’s evolution mirrors the broader post-industrial urbanization of Malmö, where former peripheral zones have become densified urban districts. The map serves as both a visual archive and a planning tool, emphasizing the importance of integrating historical memory into future urban design. It invites reflection on how infrastructure and landscape features can serve not only functional roles but also as symbolic links across time, anchoring identity and cultural meaning within an evolving cityscape.

Infrastructure-driven terrain



Fragmented Ground
Infrastructure and Everyday Life

This topographic map of Hylle reveals a landscape shaped by large-scale infrastructure, highlighting the impact of urban development on terrain and daily life. Rendered in grayscale relief, it emphasizes how highways, rail lines, and road junctions have sculpted the area — connecting Hylle regionally while disconnecting it locally.

These infrastructures dominate the terrain, carving through the neighborhood with embankments, ramps, overpasses, and traffic roundabouts. While they integrate Hylle into the wider transit network, they also create physical barriers that disrupt pedestrian movement, social interaction, and neighborhood cohesion.

The map illustrates a core paradox: infrastructure designed for regional mobility often undermines local connectivity. Residents navigating everyday routines – walking to school, accessing green spaces, or connecting with neighbors – face fragmented pathways and obstacles.

This landscape reflects a spatial logic that prioritizes speed and distance over local experience. The image underscores how terrain is not passive but actively shaped by infrastructure, influencing how people move, interact, and live. Creating social attractors within these disconnected neighborhoods can help facilitate interaction, while improving bicycle and pedestrian connectivity across the infrastructure is key to everyday life and to linking the fragmented grounds of Hylle.

Landscape and public space



Healing the Fragments
Cultivating an Urban Neighborhood

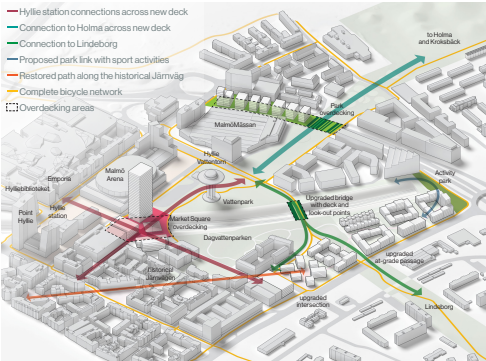
To regenerate Hylle’s ecological and social fabric, it is essential to heal the fragmented urban ecosystems left behind by infrastructure-led development. A critical strategy lies in reclaiming the overlooked spaces between formal zones – and transforming them into productive and participatory landscapes.

These residual spaces, often dismissed as infrastructural leftovers, can be activated through a reinvention of agriculture in contemporary urban form. Hylle’s farmland past provides a meaningful foundation to build upon – one that resonates across cultures and offers a common reference point for a diverse population.

Community gardens, or allotment gardens, along with rooftop farms, and community-run greenhouses, can be integrated into parks, courtyards, and streetscapes. These productive interventions are not only ecologically valuable – they enhance biodiversity, improve soil health, and regulate microclimates – but also offer strong social functions. They provide shared spaces for cultivation, cooperation, and mutual learning.

Through such transformation, Hylle can model a regenerative urbanism where nature is not segregated from city life but embedded within it – demonstrating new ways of identifying long-term value through ecological stewardship, resource circularity, and the restoration of self-sustaining urban ecosystems.

Upgraded connections and new links



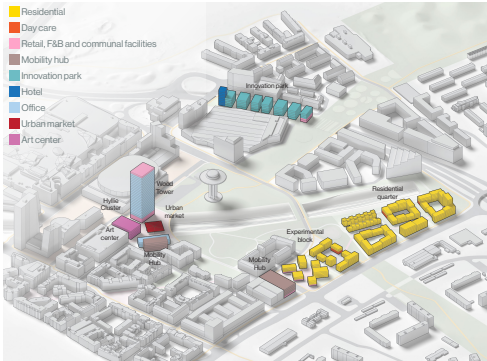
Connectivity and Soft Mobility
Bridging Infrastructural and Cultural Divides

A central challenge in Hylle is the persistence of infrastructural and social boundaries – physical barriers like highways, rail lines, and underpasses that mirror deeper social separations. To bridge these divides, infrastructure must be rethought as a connective, socially programmed built- and un-built environment. Prioritizing pedestrian and cyclist mobility over car-dominated development is key. Intuitive wayfinding systems, safe pedestrian bridges, continuous cycling networks, and human-scaled street design can foster seamless movement between the neighborhoods of Hylle, Holma, Linderborg, and Kulladäl.

The planning proposal strategically allocates areas within the new commercial and mixed-use development to support public infrastructure throughout Hylle. For example, a new urban market, along with a viewing platform and art center, will be located between the grounds of Hylle, overdecking the existing railway infrastructure. This hub is designed to attract visitors both locally and from the wider region. In a similar, though more locally focused way, the overdecking above the highway north of Malmö Mässan serves not only as a cycling connection but as a destination in its own right, offering opportunities to experience innovative, productive urban agriculture testbeds up close.

By designing public spaces and mobility systems that foster spontaneous encounters, slower rhythms, and shared daily routines, urban infrastructure transforms into a platform for social integration. Bridging physical barriers also helps bridge symbolic divides — weaving together communities that have long lived side by side.

Program distribution and activation



Transforming Plurality into Shared Spatial Narratives
Distribution of activities and programs

Hylle’s social fabric and programmatic composition are richly diverse, and the district’s future depends on transforming this plurality into shared spatial narratives. In this context, mixed-use development becomes essential – integrating housing, workplaces, services, and cultural programs to support continuous, layered use by a wide range of people. Social housing should be incorporated – not isolated – within these developments, offering affordable, dignified living conditions that avoid spatial segregation of lower-income residents. Planning policies should actively support shared ownership models, including state-subsidized, collective, and cooperative housing schemes.

Ground floors are envisioned as inclusive and multifunctional, where daycare units and shared facilities – such as workshops and community-run spaces – exist on equal footing with commercial amenities like cafés, services, and small businesses. This balanced mix of social and commercial functions fosters a vibrant and responsive environment, catering to the varied interests and needs of the community.

Smart and sustainable systems – such as district energy networks, adaptive lighting, and circular waste infrastructures – are implemented not only for operational efficiency but also as civic assets accessible to all. Likewise, architecture and public space design should reflect cultural multiplicity without essentializing it, using art, signage, and spatial storytelling to acknowledge diverse origins while building a shared sense of belonging. Through such design and policy frameworks, Hylle can cultivate a dynamic urbanism – one that not only accommodates diversity but draws strength and identity from it: layered, evolving, and collectively owned.

Phase 1



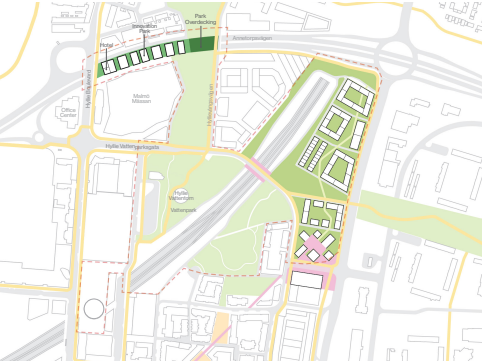
Phase 1. Neighbourhood Scale
Reconnecting and Re-sourcing Communities

The first phase focuses on local integration, aiming to reconnect Hylle with its neighboring districts, Holma and Linderborg. This is achieved by anchoring key social destinations along important urban corridors – such as Kulladäl Park, the bridge over Annetorpsvägen, and Hylle Vattenparksgata – thereby enhancing walkability and strengthening both social and physical cohesion.

A new mixed-use residential neighbourhood is introduced with a strong emphasis on long-term sustainable resilience. To accommodate growing connectivity needs, the existing bridge on Hylle Vattenparksgata is reimagined as a lookout deck. A central design axis is the former Järnvägen road, reinterpreted as a pedestrian promenade that serves as the neighbourhood’s social and ecological spine. This green corridor supports inclusive densification, introducing a mix of housing typologies and activating the ground floor with local services, mixed-use programming, and everyday interactions. At the northern end of the Järnvägen alley, along Annetorpsvägen, an active park emerges – featuring sports and recreation nodes that connect the site to the new development in the west.

This phase prioritises circular material practices, incorporating local resources such as clay bricks, timber, and stone to reinforce a strong sense of place rooted in Malmö’s material and cultural identity. It champions ecosystem regeneration, social inclusivity, and the active participation of residents in shaping their everyday environment.

Phase 2



Phase 2. City Scale
Reimagining Infrastructure for Innovation and Integration

The second phase elevates the development to a citywide scale by rethinking the role of infrastructure – not as a barrier, but as a connector. The proposal for the Hylle Innovation Business Park envisions the overdecking of Annetorpsvägen, physically linking Malmö Mässan with Krokbacken. This intervention transforms the highway into an urban platform that merges functionality with accessibility.

The Innovation Park is conceived as a zero-net-energy, mixed-use development, composed of 50% state-owned institutions and 50% commercial enterprises, creating a balanced ecosystem for employment and innovation. Approximately 30% of the area is dedicated to green infrastructure, integrating ecological corridors, bioswales, and planted roofs – including the park overdecking above Annetorpsvägen, which connects the allotment gardens with the new Tuscan-themed park.

This phase contributes to social re-sourcing by establishing a work destination accessible to all Malmö residents – Malmöbor – and addressing structural barriers related to marginalisation and unemployment. It redefines success by prioritising long-term socio-ecological value over traditional real estate metrics, demonstrating how architecture and infrastructure can actively support social and environmental justice.

Phase 3



Phase 3. Regional Scale
Hylle as a Storefront for the Sustainable Development

At the regional scale, Hylle is envisioned as a symbolic and functional node connecting Malmö to Copenhagen and the greater Öresund. The centerpiece of this phase is the Wood Tower – a mixed-use high-rise accommodating offices, residences, hotels, cultural spaces, and retail. Its architectural form and materials reflect Malmö’s sustainability ethos, showcasing regenerative practices and regional resources.

The base of the tower functions as a public platform and pedestrian bridge, linking both sides of Hylle and extending the urban fabric across the site. Adjacent to this, an Urban Market Hall with a distinctive kaleidoscope-inspired roof structure spans the plaza bridge, creating a vibrant gastronomic gathering place. The market becomes a platform for Malmö’s diverse communities to meet, celebrate, and share.

Through this phase, Hylle emerges as a regional example – or precedent – for ecological urbanism, cultural hybridity, and civic innovation, contributing to Malmö’s position as a leader in sustainable and inclusive development.