

# COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR MALMÖ SUMMARY IN ENGLISH

Adopted by Malmö City Council in May 2018



Malmö stad

# Foreword

The long-term strategies for Malmö's comprehensive planning are still valid. Social, economic and environmental sustainability continues to be obvious goals for the urban development of Malmö. To mainly grow inwards also remains a focus for the city.

The fact that Malmö is a part of a global context has become more and more clear. The city is affected in various ways by both fast and slow changes and developments in the world. Migration and climate change are different examples of this. National decisions also have an impact locally. The fact that Malmö has become a university city and that the city will be linked closer to the outside world through high-speed rail and other infrastructure is, for example, very important for the city's development.

Several social and economic aspects indicate positive effects by improving links between different neighbourhoods and bridging barriers of different kinds. In a dense city, people come closer to each other which offers a great potential to develop an even more attractive city. The attractiveness of Malmö is crucial for creating new jobs and it is therefore of great importance to the welfare of the inhabitants. A denser city is more resource efficient and therefore has a less environmental impact than a sprawled city.

Today, more housing is being built in Malmö than for a very long time. At the same time, efforts are needed to meet the needs of all those who do not have

the financial opportunities to demand new housing. Decreasing homelessness is a big challenge for Malmö.

All these aspects influence the comprehensive planning in different ways. The comprehensive plan must be long-term while still providing flexibility. A continuous, ongoing planning process means that the comprehensive plan must be updated and revised every political term.

As a strategic document with clear directional targets, a comprehensive plan is intended as a guide and support for municipal decisions on all levels. It aims to aid and inspire decisions and practices within the city's various departments to create a more sustainable Malmö. The comprehensive plan will also aim to spur other actors – private, public and voluntary – in their work to improve the city. We create Malmö's future together.

Katrin Stjernfeldt Jammeh  
Chair of the City Executive Board

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The comprehensive plan consists of different parts: strategies, maps with planning guidelines and an environmental impact assessment. All parts of the plan can be seen at [www.malmo.se/op](http://www.malmo.se/op)

STRATEGIES



MAPS  
digital web-tool  
[www.malm.se/op/karta](http://www.malm.se/op/karta)



# Summary

## Comprehensive plan

The comprehensive plan is a strategic document showing the municipality's long-term planning of land, water and the built environment. The *Planning and Building Act* (PBL) determines that all municipalities must have a current comprehensive plan that covers the entire municipality's area. The comprehensive plan establishes the municipality's vision for the future and lays out a guideline for planning policies, but it is not legally binding. The time frame for the comprehensive plan extends roughly 20 years in the future.

## Objectives and priorities

### MAIN OBJECTIVES

Malmö shall be a socially, environmentally and economically sustainable city and an attractive place to live and work. These three areas of sustainability work in mutual symbiosis and cooperation. It is vital for the development of Malmö to create a socially balanced city with good living conditions for all its citizens. The city shall grow, but with the smallest possible environmental impact, both locally and globally.

### CLOSE, DENSE, GREEN MIXED-FUNCTION CITY

Malmö shall mainly grow by inward expansion. This means mainly expanding within the city's outer ring road. Creating a more dense city will lead to a reduced consumption of resources. Malmö will develop as a mixed-function city in order to generate a rich and vibrant urban life which still retains strong elements of greenery. Walking, cycling and public transport will form the basis of the transport system.



The UN global sustainable development goals has been adopted by the City Council of Malmö as local goals. The comprehensive plan is evaluated through the 17 goals.

## A REGIONAL DRIVER OF GREEN GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT

Growth-oriented ventures to further the welfare of the people of Malmö and increasing chances of employment and financial security are of central importance to the development of the city. Furthering regional cooperation is a key priority. Copenhagen-Malmö-Lund are to form a coherent metropolis and generate a vibrant economy in the Öresund region.

## THE CITY AS A VENUE FOR CULTURE AND DEMOCRACY

Urban spaces are important for desirable social development, shared venues for human contact and for stimulating democracy and inclusion. More social spaces are needed and safety and equality in the city's urban spaces must increase. Public health is vital to ensure positive development, welfare and growth. Reducing the public health divide within the city has high priority. The city is also socially strengthened by public participation and it is essential that steps are taken to increase participation in the planning processes.

## Implementation strategies and work processes

A shared holistic approach will be needed for Malmö to reach its overarching goals. Cooperation between the city's committees, departments and companies must be improved in order to ensure that priorities and investments are coherently and strategically targeted. Investment needs to be targeted where it will do the most long-term good.

## Strategies

Achieving the overarching targets and priorities require a number of strategies. The most important of these strategies are briefly described in this English summary. More detailed planning guidelines can also be found in a web-based map tool. The map layers that together constitute the land use map can be found there ([www.malmo.se/op](http://www.malmo.se/op)).

# General Objectives

## **AN APPEALING CITY THAT IS SOCIALLY, ENVIRONMENTALLY AND ECONOMICALLY SUSTAINABLE**

The three areas of sustainability are mutually dependent and intricately linked – neither can be achieved without the others. The goal is to create an attractive and sustainable city with a robust urban structure for a growing population.

## **SOCIAL BALANCE AND GOOD LIVING CONDITIONS**

Social sustainability means creating a society that provides opportunities to build a good life for the citizens of today and tomorrow. This means securing every citizen's basic needs such as employment, education, safety and healthcare, but it also includes other aspects such as democratic participation, having a sense of belonging and opportunities for creative expression.

A socially balanced city should also be an equitable city. This means every citizen – woman and man, young and old, wealthy and poor – should be provided the same ability and opportunity to shape society and their own lives.

Malmö is partly characterized by segregation and social disparity: differences in living standard and public health between different city districts are large. These trends must be broken for Malmö to unlock the full potential that the city's population and cultural structure offers. The physical environment is a framework for social interaction and is therefore a basic condition of life in the city. The city's spatial arrangement and design affects the movements, habits and residential patterns of its citizens. In conjunction with other sectors, physical planning can therefore contribute to a more socially cohesive city.

## **ECONOMIC DYNAMISM AND SUSTAINABILITY**

Economic sustainability entails a robust development of the city and its business community, creating value and supplying the region and the people of Malmö with an income and livelihood. Companies should have good opportunities to operate and grow and Malmö should be a place which attracts established businesses. Diversity in the commercial sector is important to secure a strong post-industrial economy which can supply a range of employment opportunities, ensuring an even

spread of wellbeing. A city with a well-educated population is the basis for a positive development in the private sector.

Cities and regions compete for people and capital. A city's overall attractiveness is influenced by a range of factors, including availability of an attractive housing stock and good schools, attractive public spaces and cultural life, the social cohesion of the city and safety.

As an organisation, the City of Malmö is an important player with its investments, operations and services, and in order for these to be financed long-term through taxes and other fees it is important that they must be co-ordinated with spatial planning. Infrastructure investment is a good example of a physical structure that is vital for economic competitiveness.

The broad socio-economic perspective requires short-term goals and priorities to be weighed against long-term progress. Economic sustainability implies responsible use of both human and natural resources.

## **RESOURCE EFFICIENT SOCIETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ROBUSTNESS**

Environmental targets and aspects are high priorities in planning the sustainable city. One basic objective is to protect the basic needs of future generations, which means that natural and climate boundaries must be considered for a sustainable city to develop. Long-term preservation of the ecosystem's production capacity is a basic requirement, as is protecting nature and human health from negative environmental impact.

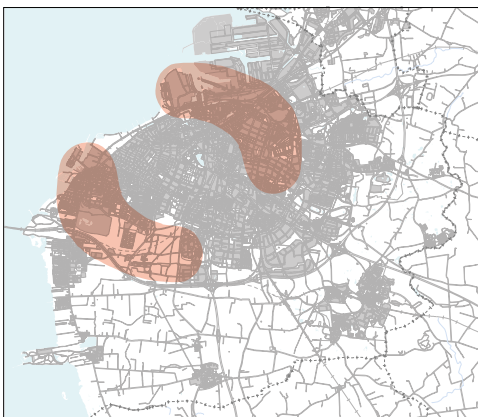
The City of Malmö has adopted a number of ambitious goals concerning resource effectivity and ecological sustainability. In cooperation with Copenhagen, Malmö is planning to make the Öresund Region Europe's first cross-border carbon-neutral zone.

The environmental objectives require Malmö to be supplied by locally sourced renewable energy as well as reducing greenhouse gas emissions. This requires constructing an increasingly resource-efficient city. Biodiversity must be preserved, arable land and natural assets safeguarded, natural resources efficiently utilized and water supplies protected. Commuting habits must be changed in order to create an environmentally sound system, both locally and regionally.

# Principled Development Strategy









The map shows the strategy that the city basically shall grow inwards with urban concentration at public transport nodes.



Prioritized development areas.

## EXPLANATIONS

-  Public transportation node
-  Arterial roads with potential for densification
-  Structuring green passages
-  Principled tramways and regional rail connections
-  Existing railroads
-  Outer freight railroad / Öresundsmetro

# Priorities

Achieving the city's objectives requires the application of clear development priorities. Malmö's principal development strategy is the dense urban city.

## A mixed-function dense, green and close city

An overarching priority is for Malmö to grow inwards, within the outer ring road. This will allow the city to spatially organize in a way that encourages social interaction, reduces Malmö's environmental footprint and increases its appeal. Focusing on inward growth is a robust strategy as construction can be tailored to requirements, that is to say that production can slow or even stop without complications.

### SAVING RESOURCES THROUGH HIGHER DENSITY URBAN DEVELOPMENT

A more compact city is more resource and energy efficient than a sprawling urban landscape and increases the ability of the people of Malmö to choose a sustainable lifestyle.

By building a higher density city in the existing urban landscape, the potential to create a resource efficient transport system increases, enabling more people to abandon their car in favour of transportation with a low environmental impact such as walking, cycling or public transport. New economic values are also created by increasing the physical development opportunities within a given space.

### BUILDING FOR PROXIMITY

Malmö is a city that is 'close' from many perspectives; it is a city close to the continent, close to Copenhagen, close to the sea and close to the countryside. These qualities should be strengthened further by creating a city that is flexible, multifunctional and space efficient.

The ideal of proximity and 'closeness' applies to a number of priorities for Malmö's physical planning: community service should be available in all parts of the city and public services such as schools and pre-schools should thus be located close to residential areas. In dense development, residential areas are also close to private service and retail. Shops and other

businesses directed at the general public should to a larger extent be located close to housing, along main roads and around public transport hubs.

A more compact city is not less green. Retaining green qualities in a more dense city is crucial. The distance to green urban spaces will be reduced and with more people in the same space, existing parks must be developed and new ones established.

### MIXED-FUNCTION CITY AND A VIBRANT CITY LIFE

The compact urban landscape is to become increasingly multi-functional by adding complimentary elements such as employment opportunities in residential areas. With more people residing and operating in the same space the demand for services, shops and leisure increases.

In order to increase social sustainability, areas with homogenous forms of housing will be interspersed with new forms of tenure or architecture in order to achieve a more diverse mixture of households.

## A regional generator of green growth and employment

It is vital for the city's development and the welfare of its inhabitants to encourage economic growth, generate employment and secure people's livelihoods.

### REINFORCING THE ÖRESUND REGION'S ABILITY TO GENERATE GREEN GROWTH

The Öresund Region will be a generator of green economic growth and a place where growth and high quality of life go hand in hand. The Copenhagen-Malmö-Lund metropolitan area will create a financial dynamism that will affect not only the Öresund Region but also the remainder of Sweden and Denmark. Cooperation between Malmö and Lund will be deepened by a joint vision and development work. The Fehmarn Belt fixed link will enable more close cooperation with the German city of Hamburg.

Establishing further connections over the Öresund Strait is key for securing long-term growth in the region. A partnership with Copenhagen has been established in order to explore the possibility of an Öresund Metro.

## **CONTINUED DEVELOPMENT OF AN ATTRACTIVE CITY**

An attractive city is a city that prioritizes environmental issues. Experience will be drawn from Malmö's visionary initiatives with an environmental or climate focus and continued successful environmental work will be added to creative developments in order to make Malmö a healthier milieu for individuals and businesses alike.

Malmö's attractiveness and economic and social development is reliant on a functional housing market which offers a broad selection of good homes. High quality of childcare is crucial to attract working families. Good schools ensure that as many young people as possible progress into higher education and future employment.

## **CREATING SPACE FOR A DIVERSE COMMERCIAL SECTOR**

To be a centre of regional growth where companies can safely invest, it is essential that Malmö can provide a continuous supply of premises and land for both small start-ups and major international companies who wish to locate in the city.

The majority of Malmö's jobs can be found in the so-called 'mixed-function city' next to housing and other functions. It is, however, also important to create room for more spatially demanding companies that are important generators of employment.

## **The city as a cultural and democratic arena**

The role of the city as a social and democratic space increases as society becomes more fragmented.

## **INCREASING AND IMPROVING SOCIAL SPACES**

It is important to plan for a socially cohesive Malmö by promoting movement between the city's neighbourhoods and better access to improved social spaces. The city's social divisions will heal by dismantling barriers, improving transport and creating new attractions and spaces for interaction. A broad selection of spaces and premises must be available for cultural activity all

across the city, and public spaces such as parks, squares, sports halls, playgrounds, libraries, museums, etc. all have an important role to play. It should be possible to travel everywhere within the city by public transport, bike or foot.

## **WORKING FOR SECURITY AND EQUALITY IN THE CITY**

Men and women utilize city spaces in different ways. There should be a gender perspective included in all aspects of planning in order to achieve a secure environment and provide every man, woman and child with a feeling of safety. Key issues are safety in public spaces and access to public transport.

The traffic in Malmö must have high safety features while still allowing people to move around the city. This is especially important for the disabled, pensioners and children.

Links must be forged between the city's communities to heal a segregated Malmö. By redesigning trunk roads and other main roads into urban high streets the barriers will be lifted and mental distances reduced.

## **WORKING FOR A HEALTHY CITY**

Public health is a prerequisite for social development, welfare and economic growth. The city therefore prioritizes reducing the disparity in health within its borders. This means creating opportunities for good living conditions but also encouraging healthy lifestyles. Reducing overcrowding and making sure everyone can afford good accommodation are also important aspects.

A diverse selection of social spaces, green areas and parks, nature and recreational areas and leisure and sports facilities allows for people of all ages and social backgrounds to engage in recreation, sport and play.

## **ENCOURAGING PARTICIPATION**

People who feel part of the democratic process and find support amongst their peers are the people with the best health. Physical planning can promote participation both in the layout of communities as well as actively encouraging input in the planning process.

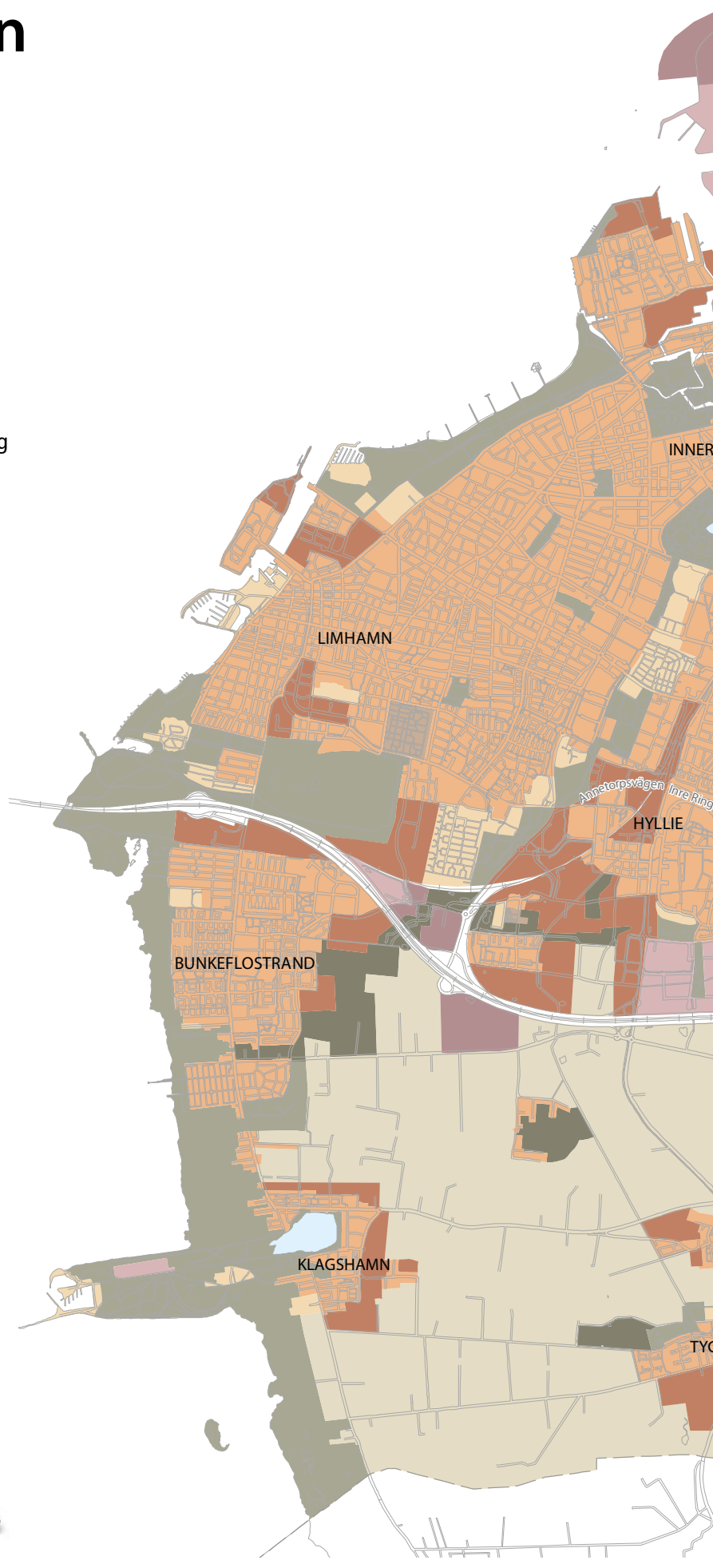
# Land Use Plan

## EXPLANATIONS

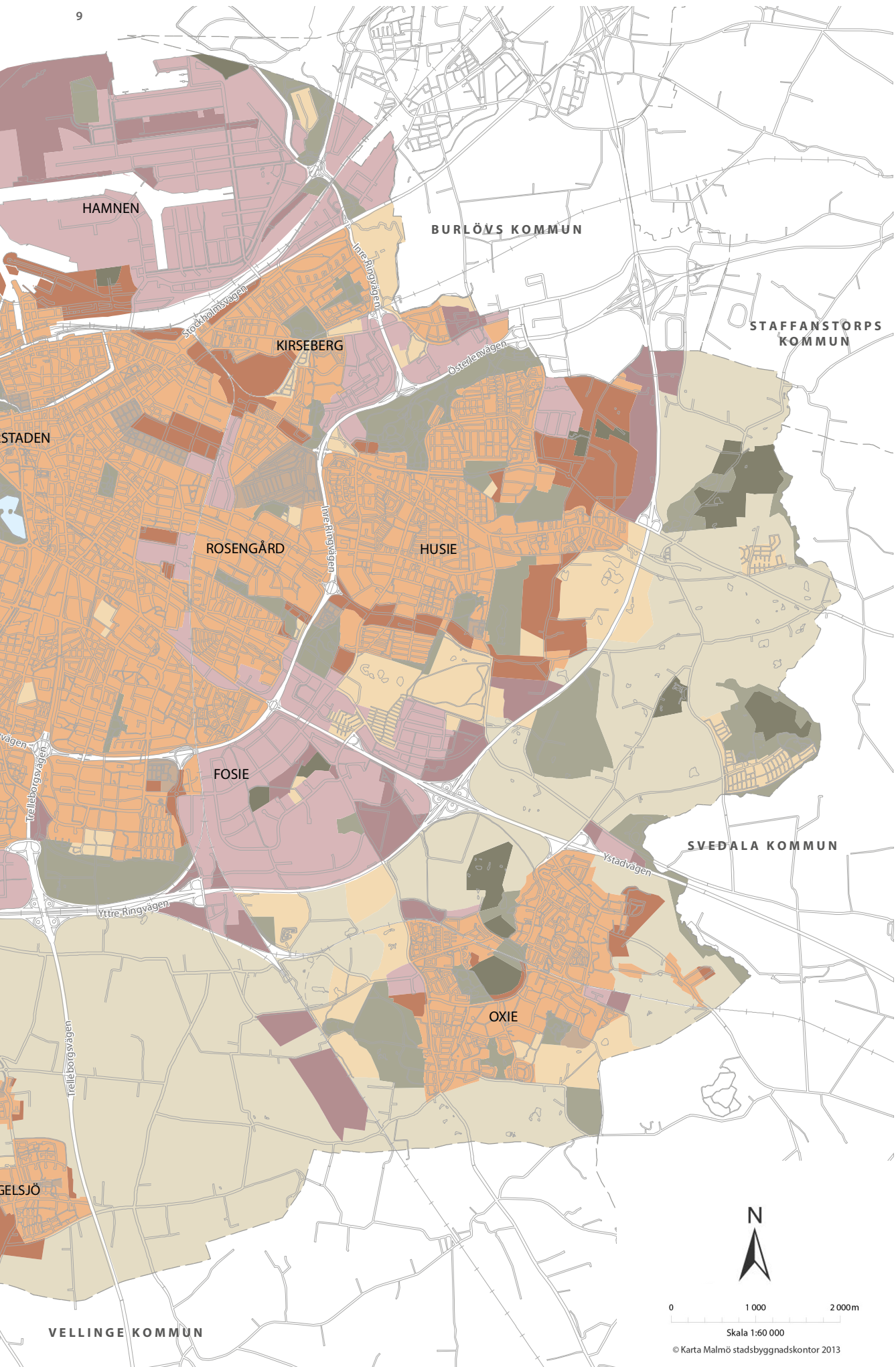
-  Mixed use, existing
-  Mixed use, new
-  Industrial area, existing
-  Industrial area, new
-  Agriculture
-  Parks and nature, existing
-  Parks and nature, new
-  Cemetery
-  Sport and leisure

## MAPS

All maps belonging to the plan can be found in a web-based map tool. The thematic map layers can be combined, and turned on or off as desired. Connected to the maps are planning guidelines for the different themes and geographical areas. See [www.malmo.se/op/karta](http://www.malmo.se/op/karta)







# Strategies

To achieve Malmö's planning priorities, a number of collaborating strategies must be formed and executed. The most important of these strategies are briefly outlined in this section.

## Regional cooperation

For Malmö, most planning issues have a regional dimension. When both inhabitants and companies in and around Malmö operate and live independently of municipal and national borders, it is a necessity for the city to broaden its horizons. With the building of the Öresund Bridge in 2001, Malmö became a part of a larger cross-border region with a total of over 3.5 million inhabitants. Increased cooperation between the cities in this region – including Lund and neighboring municipalities – is crucial for Malmö's future development and attractiveness.

The Copenhagen-Malmö Region should be Scandinavia's business center, with the best climate for international companies. This will require a number of physical investments and strategies:

### STRATEGIES

- Map the capacity of the Öresund Bridge and investigate a new rail connection between the city centers of Copenhagen and Malmö.
- Planning and designating land for future businesses and eliminating barriers to cross-border entrepreneurship in the region.
- The Malmö-Lund Region should cooperate around common priorities in infrastructure investment and have joint discussions with national and regional governments.



The MALMÖ LUND-region consists of the 11 municipalities in the south-west of Scania. Together the municipalities have developed a regional plan with strategies and guidelines.

## A denser city with more mixed-function

Fitting a large part of Malmö's expansion inside the outer ring road will mean increasing the building volume in the existing city. This can be achieved in a number of ways, mostly through continued development of previous industrial and harbour areas. It could also take the form of densifying along approach roads and other large streets or adding floors to existing buildings.

Building a denser city is a stable strategy which allows for both continued population growth as well as other development scenarios.

### STRATEGIES

- An effective land use should always be strived for. The existing city should be supplemented and densified, especially in proximity to rail stations and along public transport routes.
- Physical and mental barriers should be bridged through building, for example by densifying along certain approach roads, transforming them into city streets.
- All parts of the city should be planned to contain the largest variety of functions possible. Functions such as residences, retail, social services, sports, culture and offices can all exist in one single area.
- Existing industrial areas with low land use and large parking lots and expansion surfaces should be densified to provide more space for other businesses.

## An equal, safe and health promoting city

The access to, and possibility of meeting in, public spaces is a basic facet of a democratic society. Well-functioning public spaces of different sizes – local as well as city wide – should be evenly distributed throughout the city. A good meeting place is accessible, welcoming to all and preferably free.

Designing a city that is accessible and welcoming to all, regardless of gender, disability, sexual preference or ethnic background is a very important aspect of urban planning. How these factors affect the use of the city need to be better understood and incorporated into the planning process.

Besides factors like noise, pollution and physical activity, health is also strongly affected by social factors such as participation, meaningful employment and societal trust. The planning and design of cities and neighbourhoods can, either directly or indirectly, affect these factors and contribute to better health and wellbeing amongst its citizens.

### STRATEGIES

- More and better public meeting places should be created in Malmö. They should be evenly distributed (relative to population density) throughout the city.
- The different experiences and needs of men, women and children should be made visible and considered in the urban planning.
- The urban planning should contribute to a equal public health by planning and designing health promoting environments in all parts of the city.



The Commission For a Socially Sustainable Malmö was a commission of scientists and civil servants appointed to formulate strategies to decrease the health inequalities in Malmö. The commission's final report was released in 2013.

The strategies formulated in the report will in many ways guide the direction of Malmö's physical planning in years to come. Strategies concerning urban planning include doing social impact assessments on all projects involving physical investments, reducing physical barriers in the city and increasing participation in the planning process.



Network of parks, and green corridors.

## A greener city

An attractive and sustainable urban environment needs to be both dense and green. Greenery has health improving qualities as well as reducing pollution and noise in the city. When the number of people sharing the same space increases, more greenery of different kinds is needed. Creating a greener city requires innovation concerning, for example, space efficiency and maintenance. Increased multi-functionality in the green areas of the city is needed.

Larger, interconnected parks and nature areas are important for recreation, biodiversity and ecosystem services. By connecting parks and recreational areas with green links they become more accessible and easier to use. By adding new green qualities such as green city squares, trees and greenery along streets, the green links are strengthened further.

### STRATEGIES

- Malmö should have a multitude of large and small parks, nature areas and city squares strategically placed, evenly distributed and connected by a network of green links. An aim is for every residence to have access to a larger park within 1 km.
- Densifying greenery in the inner city means adding new small green areas, more trees along streets and at city squares.
- The proportion of hard surfaces in the city should decrease

## Business and tourism

Malmö's transformation from industrial to knowledge city has meant a large scale restructuring of the city's commercial life. A more diverse business sector, less vulnerable to global changes has emerged. A denser city means less physical space per employee for every business. Functional environments in attractive urban settings will permit more work opportunities per square foot in both the inner city and designated industrial areas.

Retail and tourism plays a considerable roll in Malmö's commercial activity. The two sectors have a symbiotic relationship with tourism increasing retail business and an attractive, diverse retail selection strengthening Malmö as a visiting destination.

By a clear vision and long-term plan for the development and localization of different business sectors in Malmö, the commercial activity can grow in a manner that is economically, socially and ecologically sustainable.

### STRATEGIES

- Malmö's attractiveness as both a business location and place of residence should increase.
- Malmö's central areas and areas within walking distance from railway stations and future tramlines should be especially prioritized for business location.
- Current retail districts and thoroughfares should be strengthened, focusing on developing the unique characteristics of each one.

## Traffic and transportation

Through transportation planning there are opportunities of contributing to a more sustainable social development that benefits the city and its inhabitants. Several factors necessitate new directions in transport planning: the coming fuel shortage, climate change, health problems, space constraints and so forth. A continued population growth will put an increased strain on Malmö's traffic systems while the land use must simultaneously be effective.

Priorities in the traffic system will be necessary; this means prioritizing between space for traffic and space for buildings, squares, parks and other urban elements.

As the city becomes denser and is linked together by new buildings and connections, the pedestrian perspective becomes increasingly important. Pedestrian traffic should be more highly prioritized – not least because of the contribution to urban life pedestrians provide. Safety, comfort, upkeep, design and easier orientation are important issues to encourage people to walk more.

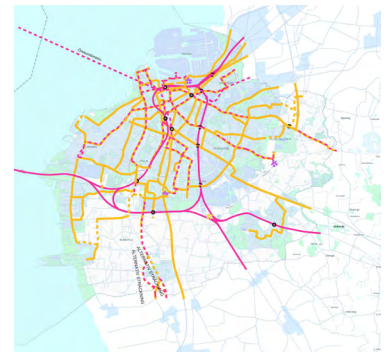
The city's ambition for Malmö as a bicycle town needs to be raised. For bicycling to become the first hand choice for transportation, several strong measures and investments need to be undertaken. Higher upkeep priority for bicycle paths as well as behavioral measures will also be needed.

Public transport routes and nodes are fundamental to the city's physical structure. A strengthened public transport system contributes to faster and easier transportation and thus links the city together. Public transport has made regional expansion possible but can also strengthen inter-city integration. Investments are needed to assure that the public transport system can promote sustainable growth while simultaneously improving the urban environment, minimizing noise and pollution and achieving Malmö's environmental goals.

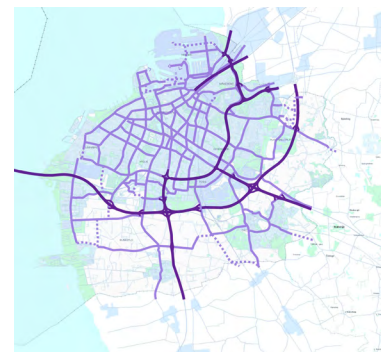
Tram is a means of transport that in a clear and structuring manner can stimulate urban development and provide investment incentive along its routes.

### STRATEGIES

- The city's traffic solutions should be human-centered. A well functioning traffic system should improve health, safety and social cohesion.
- The transport system should contribute to more people walking, bicycling or using public transport. These means of transport should be prioritized in both local and regional traffic.
- All citizens, regardless of age, gender or physical ability, should safely be able to move around the city by foot. Important destinations such as city squares, parks and stations should be linked together better for pedestrians.
- Bicycling in Malmö should be simple and safe for everyone. The bicycle system should be complemented with strategically identified links, become more easily navigated and safe and be prioritized higher.
- Public transport should form the structural backbone of the urban planning. Public transport, urban development and construction should support each other.
- Malmö's public transport system should become more attractive: faster, more convenient, comfortable and safe and more easily accessible to different social groups.



Public transport network.



Main streets and roads.



Main cycle network.

## Sustainable waste management, energy and construction

Closed eco-cycles mean solutions which don't strain the earth's resources. For the single citizen, waste management is the most concrete form of environmental work. The sustainable city requires a waste management which enables handling your waste in an accessible, safe and environmentally sustainable manner.

The energy sector – including transports – produces the largest share of the world's emission of greenhouse gases. Renewable energy sources must be phased in and fossil fuels phased out. Malmö's Energy Strategy has the stated goal of supporting Malmö's geographical area entirely with renewable energy by 2030.

Investment in urban ecology contributes to decreased resource use. Energy efficient housing, resource effective construction and sustainable buildings combined with attractive architecture create both ecological and economic values.



Malmö's Energy Strategy has the stated goal of supporting Malmö's geographical area entirely with renewable energy by 2030.

### STRATEGIES

- Planning of waste sorting facilities in conjunction with housing and businesses should be standard. Larger waste sorting stations should be evenly distributed throughout the city.
- Malmö's advantageous conditions for producing renewable energy, heat and gas through wind, biomass, geogeneity and sun should be used in the best manner.
- Building construction should be characterized by longevity, smart energy solutions and environmentally adapted materials.

## Nature, biodiversity, ecosystem services and rural areas

Malmö is a highly urbanized and agrarian municipality but still contains elements of nature and natural resources. This means the existing natural environments such as fields, leaf forests and wetlands are all the more important to safeguard. Ecosystem services are crucial to human existence and society's ability to nurture and maintain them determines their future survival.

An interaction between the rural and the urban is a pre-requisite for a sustainable society. A denser, less sprawling city permits unique rural landscapes and natural environments to be preserved. Through preservation, development and supplementing, Malmö's surrounding rural and agricultural landscapes will become more attractive and increasingly accessible to the municipality's inhabitants.

### STRATEGIES

- Natural resources within the municipality must be used in a way that promotes long-term sustainability. The municipality should be restrictive with urban expansion on its existing green areas and agricultural land. The municipality's areal of land with 'high natural values' should be able to increase.
- Malmö city should aim to safeguard ecosystem services provided by rural areas, parks, natural environments, rivers, sea and coast. Measures should be taken to reduce biodiversity losses, including by protecting biotopes and protected species.

## Sea, coast and water

More than half of the area of Malmö municipality consists of the sea. The rich fishing in Öresund was the reason why the city of Malmö was established. Öresund is one of the world's densest traffic waterways. At the same time, beneath the surface there is a thriving environment that is full of life. The sound is a very sensitive area.

The sea is a limited resource with many competing interests. Malmö's water areas are important resources to protect for both natural, social and economical reasons. With new urban seaside development areas, Malmö's profile as a coast city is strengthened. The city's beaches can be developed by adding more activities and its natural coastal areas can be made more accessible to the public.

Groundwater is a necessity for life by providing drinking water and must be protected by active planning measures. Water in built environments provides ecological as well as aesthetic and pedagogical values. It also detains water, giving it time to cleanse.

### STRATEGIES

- The urban planning should protect the ecosystem services of the sea and coast and contribute to a clean and healthy sea with a rich plant and wildlife.
- Malmö city should have a positive and permissive view of coastal dependent leisure activities, business and other activities, so that the city's water contact is more widely used to strengthen Malmö's attractiveness and identity as a coastal city.
- Malmö and its neighbouring municipalities should co-operate to protect the groundwater.
- Urban runoff should be handled in a sustainable and safe way.

## Climate adaptation

The consequences of climate change such as rising sea levels and increased precipitation can greatly affect Malmö. Climate adaptation entails focusing on measures to alleviate or prevent the effects of climate change or making use of its possibilities.

### STRATEGIES

- The lowest level for new buildings shall be +3.0 m above sea level, unless other measures can be taken to protect against flooding from the sea.
- To ensure long-term and effective protection against rising sea levels, a long-term strategy should be prepared with short and long-term measures. Malmö city shall cooperate with neighboring municipalities, county administrative board and other relevant actors.
- Urban runoff should be handled so safety margins for extreme precipitation are met. All construction shall be such that the risk of floods is not exacerbated. The proportion of hard surfaces in the existing city should be reduced and the number of large trees should increase.
- Multifunctional solutions should be strived for, for instance, a protective barrier can at simultaneously be a walking and cycling road or used for recreational functions.

Malmö's comprehensive plan looks two decades into the future. The overarching goal is that Malmö will be an attractive and sustainable city socially, environmentally and economically. The city should be able to continue to grow and there will be a need for more housing, work places and service. The aim is to create a robust and long-term sustainable urban structure for an increased population, green growth and a continued development of Malmö's attractiveness.

When Malmö is complimented with new development there is an opportunity to improve the existing qualities of the city. Malmö has the ambition to be a world leader in sustainable urban development which provides a range of challenges, for example regarding environmental issues. Achieving a socially balanced city where everyone can enjoy good conditions for life is a decisive challenge for Malmö. A prioritised target is therefore to strengthen the economic base for the livelihood of Malmö's citizens.

Malmö should be a neighbourly, compact and mixed-use city – a green city with a transport system that puts people in focus. Malmö, together with Copenhagen, will function as an engine in the Öresund region to strengthen competitiveness.