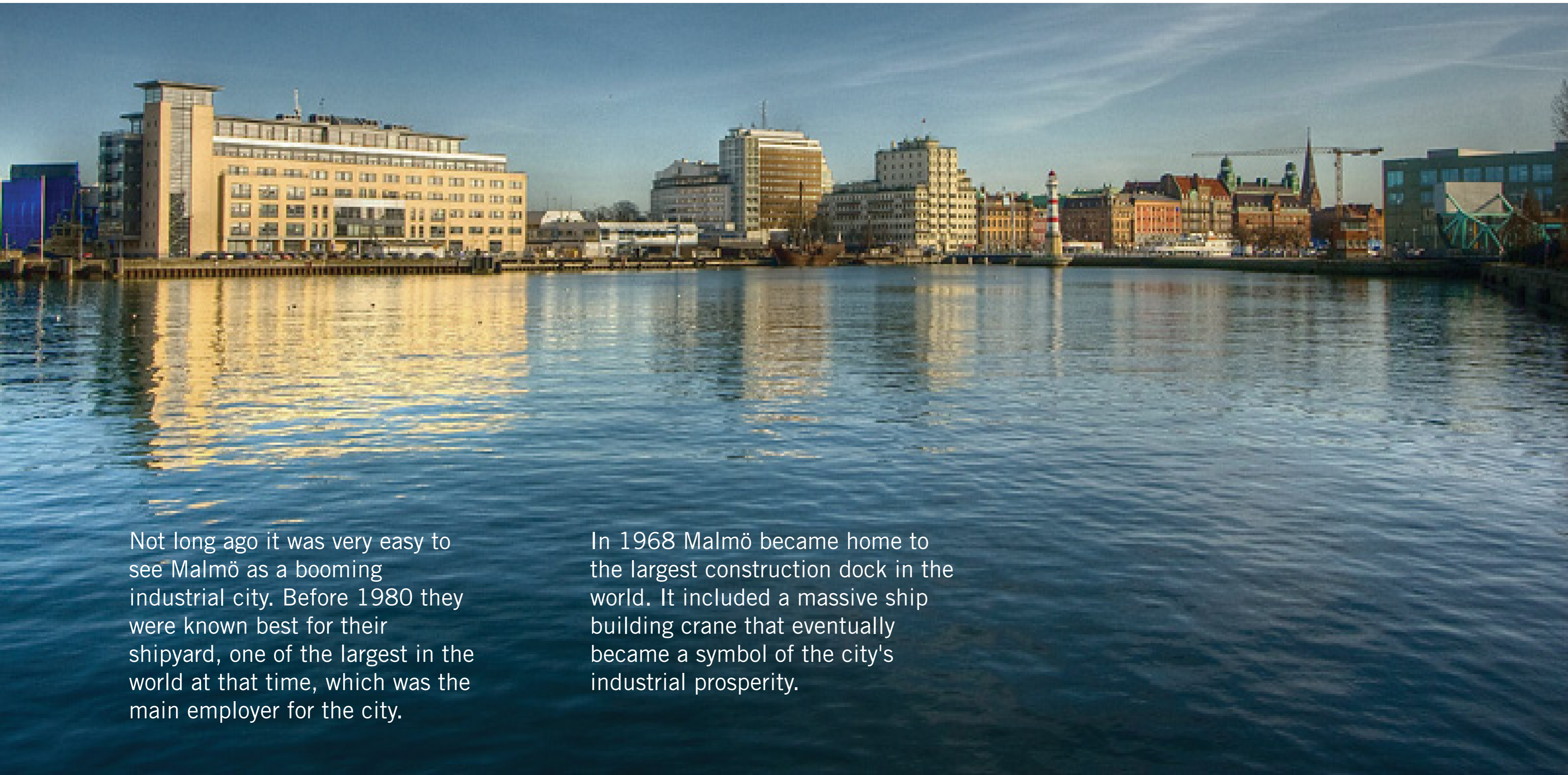


# Malmö

## *Going Post-Industrial*



Not long ago it was very easy to see Malmö as a booming industrial city. Before 1980 they were known best for their shipyard, one of the largest in the world at that time, which was the main employer for the city.

In 1968 Malmö became home to the largest construction dock in the world. It included a massive ship building crane that eventually became a symbol of the city's industrial prosperity.



now unused areas of the western harbour



old derelict steel mill

From 1970 on an oil crisis, recession, and widespread industrial closures chewed away at the city's previous economic structure. The Kockums Shipyard struggled to stay afloat but finally closed in the mid 1980's followed by a serious decrease in population and an increase in unemployment.



"In the 1990s, Malmö began to forge a new vision of itself as a 'sustainable' city."  
- Kildsgaard, 2007

A large-scale redevelopment of the city has been going on ever since including the introduction of a university and many new businesses in the realm of information technology and telecommunications.



Malmö City Library

**Denmark**

**Øresund Region**

**Sweden**

**Kobenhavn**

**Malmö**

*The Øresund Link*

The construction in 2000 of the Øresund Link that connects Copenhagen and Malmö demonstrates the rapid restructuring of not only the city but of both Denmark and Sweden.



the Øresund link has helped to further revitalise the city. Indeed, Preston (2000) argues that the Øresund region will become a powerhouse for economic prosperity that could potentially outgrow that of both Denmark and Sweden. the bridge also presents the possibility for a larger metropolitan area with a focus towards the sharing of ideas rather than raw materials. Both of these cities have a strong focus towards the post-industrial ideal and this is attracting a lot of attention.

