



STOCKHOLM

Stichting het Panorama

14 tot en met 18 juni 2023



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EXCURSIE STOCKHOLM 2023

Van woensdag 14 t/m zondag 18 juni 2023 gaan we op excursie naar Stockholm; bekend als een van de meest gastvrije steden ter wereld. De eigentijdse, stedelijke aantrekkingskracht van Stockholm bestaat uit een mooi evenwicht tussen de eeuwenoude geschiedenis en de nabijheid van de natuur. Stockholm is gelegen op veertien eilanden, waar het meer van Mälaren overvloedig in de Baltische Zee. Een derde bestaat uit natuur, een derde uit water en een derde uit bebouwing.

De verweving van natuur en cultuur is de grote kwaliteit van deze stad. Zweedse landschapsarchitecten zijn gewend aan werken met en in de grootse natuur en de Zweden lopen voorop in duurzame ontwikkelingen. De focus van de excursie ligt op deze projecten. Voorbeelden zijn Jaktgatan, Lövängsgaten en Hammarby Sjöstad; het Zweedse paradepaardje op milieugebied met een modern warmtenet, een biomassacentrale, ondergrondse afvoer van huisvuil, hergebruik van water en groen openbaar vervoer.

Maar natuurlijk staan ook een aantal klassiekers op het programma, zoals de historische stadsdelen Gamla Stan, Södermalm en Djurgården, maar ook Skogskyrkogården: een begraafplaats waarin het landschap, de beboste heuvels, centraal in het ontwerp staan doen we aan.

Gelegen aan de zuidoostkust van Zweden, verloopt het weer in Stockholm volgens de vier verschillende seizoenen. De zomers zijn warm en het wordt zelden donker tijdens zomeravonden. De winters zijn overwegend mild en regenachtig, maar kunnen ook behoorlijk koud en besneeuwd zijn. De kleuren van de herfst zijn spectaculair in de stadsparken en de lente wordt breeduit verwelkomd door de lokale bevolking die gewikkeld in dekentjes en nippend aan een drankje het terras op gaat bij restaurants en cafés.

We ontdekken de stad te voet, met het openbaar vervoer en natuurlijk ook te fiets.



DE PANORAMA FORMULE

De excursies van de Stichting het Panorama - voor en door landschapsarchitecten - staan in het teken van hedendaagse ontwikkelingen in ons vakgebied. Dit jaar gaan we naar Stockholm. Hier bezoeken we een veelheid aan diverse projecten, krijgen toelichtingen op locatie van bureaus en de gemeente en gaan op bureaubezoek bij Mandaworks en Nyrens. De excursiegids **Stockholm 2023** is daarom redelijk beknopt. Van onze Zweedse vakgenoten horen we achtergronden en motieven en worden kennis en ideeën uitgewisseld.

Voor deze excursie gaat onze dank uit naar Sylvia Karres, die met ons meekeek en haar contacten aanboordde. Maar ook naar Nico van Gelderen (Nyrens) en Jelmar Brouwer (C.F. Moller), Nederlandse landschapsarchitecten werkzaam in Stockholm, voor het meekijken met het programma, het regelen van toelichtingen, een bureaubezoek en het stallen van fietsen. Speciale dank gaat uit naar Martin Arfalk (founder of Mandaworks), landschapsarchitect en vriend van Sylvia, voor alle mails en teamoverleggen vol programmatips, ideeën voor de routing en contacten bij de gemeente. Zelfs het diner regelde hij voor ons. We kijken uit naar het bezoek wat we brengen aan zijn bureau en vinden het ontzettend leuk dat hij en zijn collega's die avond met ons mee eten.

De deelnemers die al eerder meegingen weten het: we hebben een vol programma waarmee we ook met een zekere flexibiliteit omspringen.

Nagenieten doen we ook: we schrijven allemaal na afloop een beschouwing in tekst en/of beeld over een project, karakteristiek of opvallend fenomeen en nemen dit op in het Panorama-boekje: **Review Stockholm 2023**.

Op de reunie die we in het najaar houden, bekijken we onze mooiste foto's. Alle beschouwingen van de deelnemers zijn dan door ons gebundeld in de review zodat iedereen het boekje 'Review Stockholm 2023' krijgt. Dit document wordt, net als de excursiegids, op de website van het Panorama geplaatst: www.hetpanorama.nl.

Voor nu veel plezier met het lezen van de gids en natuurlijk tot op de excursie zelf!

Eva, Karin en Wim

DEELNEMERS (36) EN KAMERINDELING

NAAM

KAMER

Ank

Anneke

Anneke

Bernadette

Dominic

Ed

Esther

Eva

Frank

Geert

Gienie

Jeanette

Joost

Joshua

Judith

Leonoor

Marieke

Marielle

Marlies

Martien

Mintske

Nan

Roel

Ruben

Sylvia

Xiaoyu

Kim

Mark

Maryam

Mercè

Patrick

Roel

Annebeth

ORGANISATIE

Eva

Karin

Wim

REIS EN VERBLIJF

WOENSDAG 14 juni

Op eigen gelegenheid naar Amsterdam Schiphol.

09.00 aanwezig op Amsterdam Schiphol

Amsterdam - Stockholm: **10.55 - 12.55** (alleen handbagage)

13.30 in de bus op weg naar hotel

ZONDAG 18 juni

09.00 in de bus op weg naar vliegveld

15.30 bus zet ons af op vliegveld

Stockholm - Amsterdam: **17.30 - 19.35** (alleen handbagage)

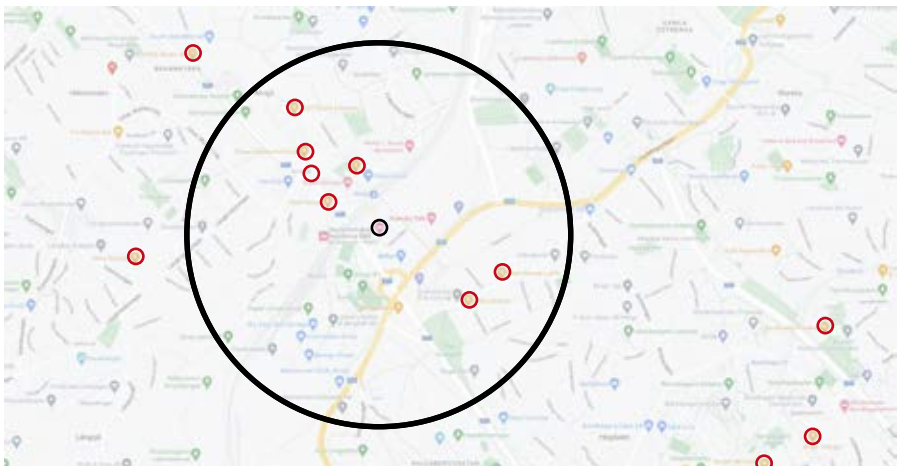
Op eigen gelegenheid naar huis.



Best Western Royal Star Hotel

Mässvägen 1, 125 30 Älvsjö, Zweden

+46 8 99 02 20



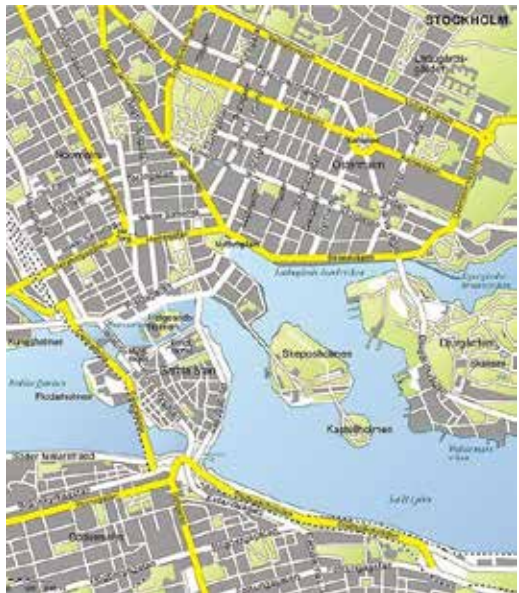
restaurants binnen een straal van 1000 meter van het hotel

MAPS



MAPS

City map
City centre map



MAPS

Public transport



Stockholm Rail Network Map

Metro

- 01-02 Blue line
- 03-04 Red line
- 05-06 Green line

Commuter rail

- 07-08 Pink line
- 09-10 Yellow line

Train/Light rail

- 11-12 Yellow line
- 13-14 Orange line
- 15-16 Light rail
- 17-18 Light rail

Customer Services

- 19 Airport

Traffic information
For information about the SL rail network website, please visit www.sl.se or call 08-640 11 50.

Fares
For information about tickets and fares please visit the SL website, with details of the SL app. Or contact the SL Customer Service Centre for assistance with tickets and fares for journeys to and from Åreå and C. Åreå and Åreå C.



Map of the public transportation network in Stockholm. Source: Stockholm Public Transport, 2019.





PROJECTEN

WOENSDAG 14 juni. met de bus

1. Rinkebyterrassen
2. Drottningholm
3. Varbergstoppen
4. Teaterparken
5. Svandammsparken

DONDERDAG 15 juni. te fiets

1. Vasaparken
2. openbare bibliotheek Asplund
3. Centralbadet
4. White Mountain
5. Sergels Torg
6. Brunkebergstorg
7. Skeppsholmen
8. Riddarholmen
9. Gamla Stan
10. Slussen
11. Stadsgardhissen
12. Anders Franzen Park
13. Hendriksdalshammen
14. Hammarby Sjostad
15. Sjostadsparterren
16. Frederiksdalskajen
17. Sodermalm
18. Fatbursparken

VRIJDAG 16 juni. te fiets

1. Marieberg
2. Ralambshovsparken
3. Strandvagen
4. Djurgården
5. Liljevalchs museum
6. Rosendal trädgården
7. 79&Park
8. Vartan Ferry Terminal
9. Stora Sjöfallet
10. Gasometer
11. Jaktgatan/ Lövängsgatan
12. School of Architecture
13. Svea Serenad
14. Gron Bullerskarm
15. Forsvarsmarkten Hogvarteret

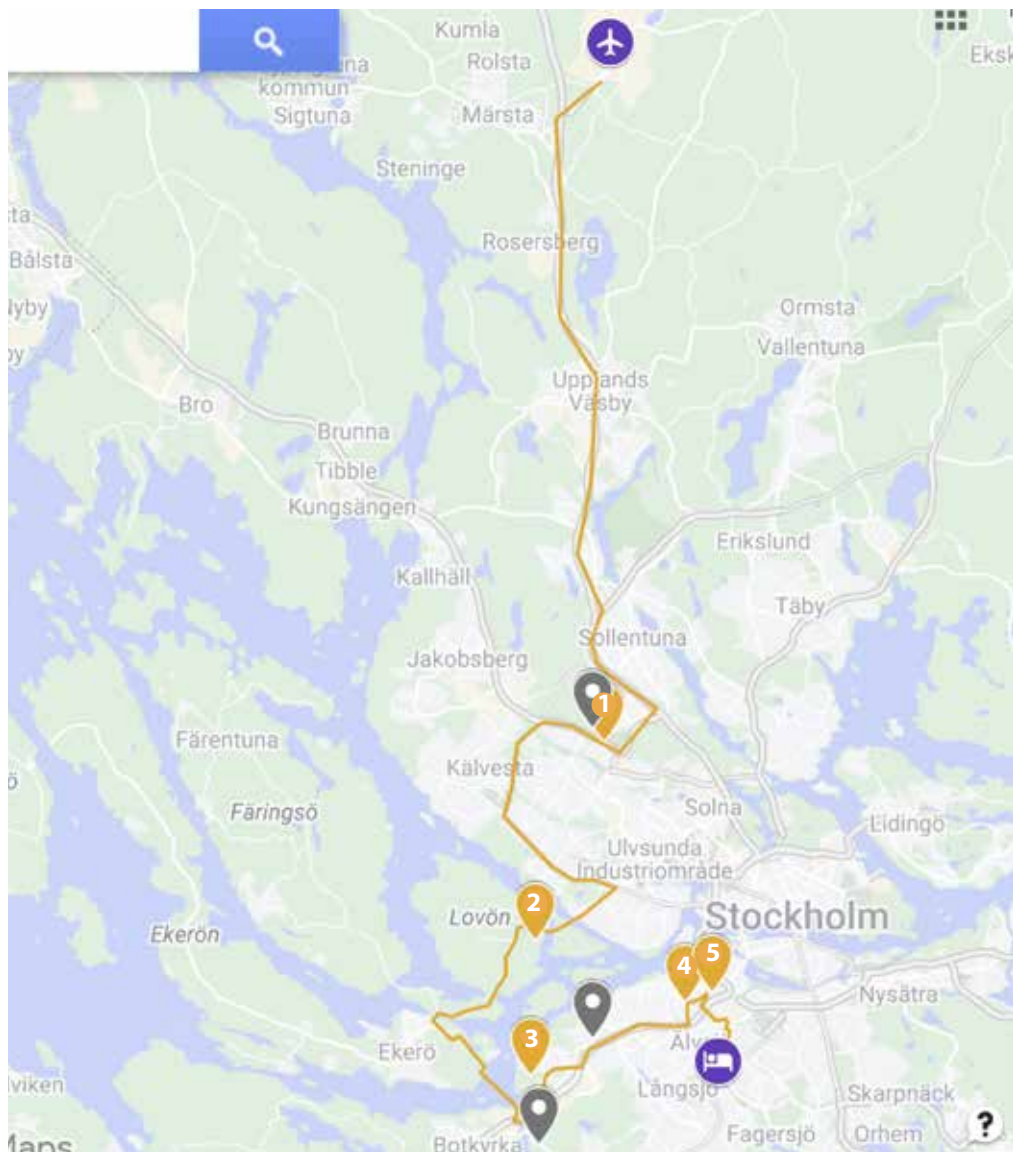
ZATERDAG 17 juni. met het OV

1. Alvjo Torg
2. Mittparken
3. Arstabergsparken
4. Liljeholmstorget
5. Sjovikstorget
6. Berghus 4
7. Etaget
8. Hornsberg strandpark
9. Kristinebergs strandpark
10. Norra Stationsparken
11. Norra Tornen
12. Norrbackatappan

ZONDAG 18 juni. met de bus

1. Skogskyrkogården
2. Artipelag
3. Arninge Ullna
4. Malmparken
5. Valsta Parkstak

WOENSDAG 14 juni



WOENSDAG 14 juni
met de bus
80 kilometer

10.55 Vertrek van vliegveld Schiphol
12.55 Aankomst op vliegveld Stockholm
13.30 Vertrek met bus

(Jarvabadet)*

1. Rinkebyterrassen. Urbio
 2. Drottningholm. Nicodemus Tessin
(Masmo Solhagaparken)*
 3. Varbergstoppen. LAND
(Satra Centrum)*
 4. Teaterparken. Nyrens
 5. Svandammsparken. Nyrens
- * *bij genoeg tijd/ interesse*

18.00 Aankomst hotel
Best Western Royal Star Hotel
Mässvägen 1
125 30 Älvsjö Stockholm
+46 8 99 02 20

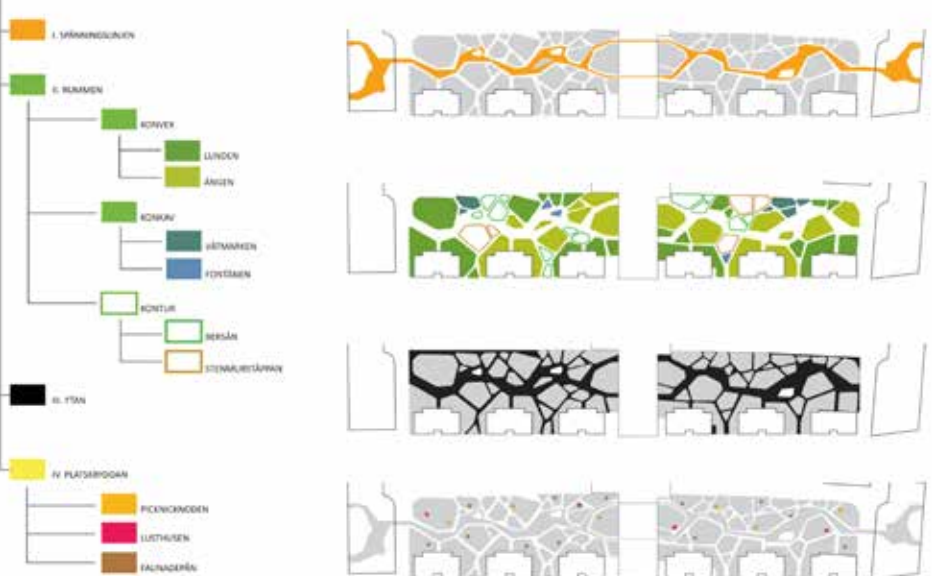
avond vrij

1. Rinkebyterrassen.

Urbio, 2013



URBIO made a design for the new green link between Rinkeby and Järvafältet - Rinkebyterrassen. 350 new apartments are built here, joined by a verdant housing park with social functions. The client is ByggVesta Development.



1. Rinkebyterrassen.

Urbio, 2013



2.Drottningholm

royal residence, 18th century, architect Nicodemus Tessin



The royal domain of Drottningholm is located on the island of Lovön in Lake Mälaren, in a suburb of Stockholm. The Drottningholm ensemble – castle, theatre, Chinese pavilion and gardens – is the best example of a royal residence built in Sweden in the 18th century and is representative of all European architecture of that period. The architectural style is influenced by the Château de Versailles. Different monarchs lived there, who used different architectural styles. These also affected the gardens. The French garden was modeled on the baroque park of Versailles and the English garden has a more lively and picturesque landscape.

3.Varbergstoppen

architect LAND, 2018-2021



Vårbergstoppen is one of Stockholm's artificial peaks and a popular recreation area in Vårberg, Skärholmen. The area is designated as Stockholm's new City Park when densification takes place in the district. LAND has been responsible for the park's new playground. The playground is located at the new central park entrance and has two themes that relate to the existing landscape, Adventure and Fairy Forest. Through dialogue, LAND has received ideas from children who use the park today. Materials from the site that are taken care of and refined in a fine-tuned way into play equipment, here the focus is on imagination and role play.



KLUTEN
Barn- och ungdomsgruppen



4. Teaterparken

Nyréns archietcts, 2015-2022



Teaterparken is a new district park located between Telefonplan and Hägerstensåsen. The number of residents in the immediate area will increase sharply in the future and thus the need for parks and recreation areas. Nyréns has developed the natural area between the city districts with a focus on preserving the existing nature and developing the open-air theater, new lookout and playgrounds, outdoor gym, areas for skateboarding, improved accessibility and orientability.





4.Svandammsparken

Nyréns Arkitektkontor was handed the assignment to refurbish and improve the park in 2015.



To understand the site's connection with the past, a historical analysis was carried out where the park's various shapes through decades were studied and analyzed.

The aim for the program was to find a design inspired by the historical past and adjust it to modern needs and standards. Requests from the user dialogue has been considered and incorporated in the layout of the park. The pond has been enlarged and regained its previously rounded shape. Two levels of low granite retaining walls frame the site and forms a soft bowl-shaped space. The large shrub planting closest to the pond, which were added in the eighties, have been replaced by a large inviting meadow where parents have a good view of their bathing children. Next to the pond, a new playground has been laid out and



4.Svandammsparken

Nyréns Arkitektkontor was handed the assignment to refurbish and improve the park in 2015.



park's accessibility has been improved with a new entrance.

With more functions and improved usability, the park has become an even more important and beloved meeting point in the area. It formed the point of departure for the design, which aspires to also create a place for people to stay, rest, observe, and linger. The act of gathering around a fire provided the inspiration for the illuminated seating furniture. Other important elements in the design of the square included the play fountain, the long benches, the bell-shaped lamps suspended between the trees and the large-scale, slate surface treatment.

*Järvabadet

LAND Arkitektur, Järvafältet 2016- 2019



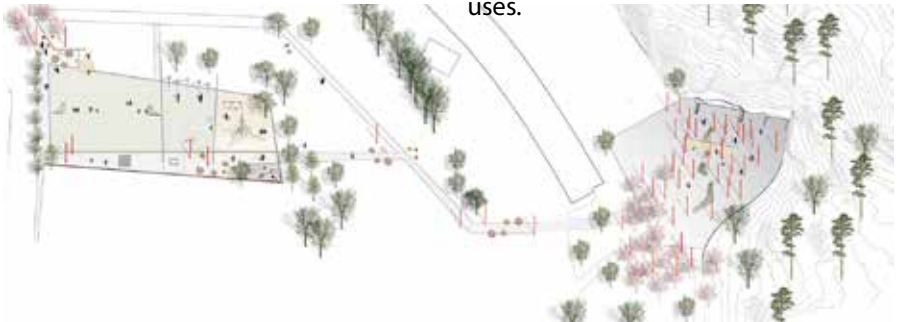
is an outdoor bath at Järvafältet a large open, protected area in the western outskirts of Stockholm. Järvafältet has a long history that dates back several thousand years. In recent time it has been used as a military practice area. 1970 the whole field was opened to the public and today it is kept as a green lung for the surrounding suburbs of Rinkeby, Tensta, Kista, Husby and Akalla. The overall goal of the project is to create a gathering point for residents around Järvafältet. A part of Stockholm that struggle with rather low economic and social conditions and has long distances to natural lakes. The swimming skills are rather poor in the area and an important purpose is that Järvabadet will provide a nearby place to learn to swim. The new facility contains three pools, two buildings with spaces for changing clothes showers, staff rooms, toilets, a café and treatment facilities for the pool.



***Masmo Solhagaparken**
LAND Arkitektur



is a project with a very small budget (Ca 1 million euro in total on 12 000 m² park and square). It is an attempt to create an important public space with small means by using standard equipment in a different way. The project has become a new important destination in an area that has struggled with rather low economic and social conditions. The small budget has driven the project to use standard equipment differently and for new uses.



*Sätra centrum

Nivå Landskapsarkitektur, 2008- 2010



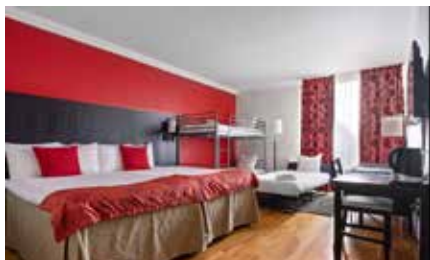
The idea behind the design proposal for Sätra centrum was to develop and refine the local qualities of a southern suburban centre in Stockholm. Sätra centrum was built in the 1960s, and the project aimed to renew the area while preserving its time-typical forms and elements. The square immediately east of the subway station was restored carefully in line with its former 60s ideas. Adjacent to this central square, a new building block is being built, creating an interesting collision between old and new. West of the subway station, an area locally known as 'Plattan' (referring to a well-known square in the centre of Stockholm), was redesigned in a freer fashion with the aim to give the square a new identity.



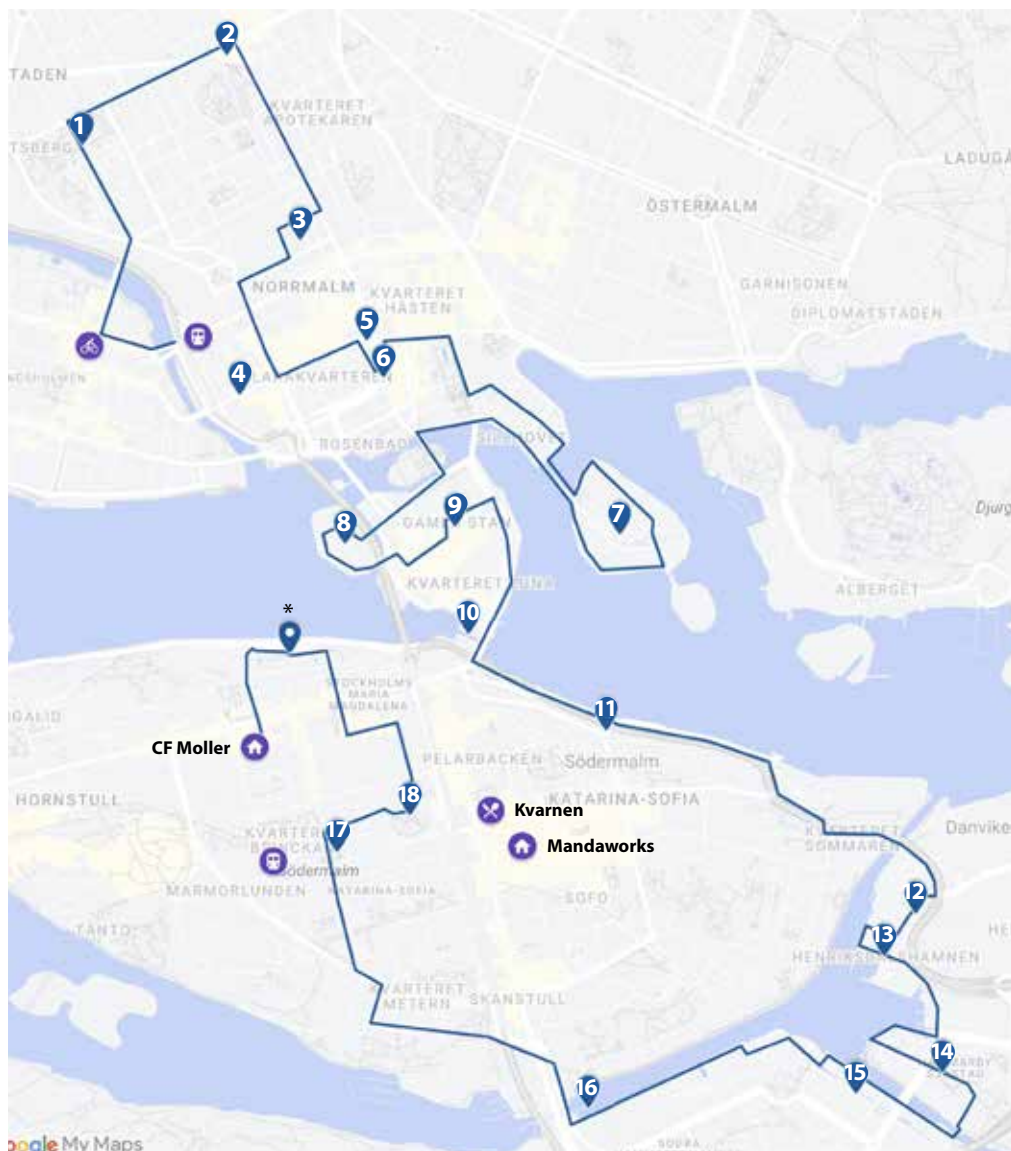
Hotel Best Western Royal Star



ADRES EN CONTACT
Mässvägen 1
125 30 Älvsjö Stockholm
+46 8 99 02 20



DONDERDAG 15 juni



DONDERDAG 15 juni
met de fiets
25 kilometer

08.30 Trein Alvsjö - Centralstation

09.00 Fietsen afhalen. *Scheelegatan 15*

1. Vasaparken. LAND
2. Stadsbibliotheek. Gunnar Asplund
3. Centralbadet. Wilhelm Klemming
4. White Mountain. Albert France-Lanord Architects
5. Sergels Torg. Edvin Öhrström
6. Brunkebergstorg. Niva
7. Skeppsholmen
8. Riddarholmen
9. Gamla Stan
10. Slussen. CF Moller
11. Stadsgårdshissen
12. Anders Franzaen Park. AJ
13. Hendriksdalshammen. AJ
14. Hammarby Sjostad. Urban Planning and Environmental Committee
toelichting Gösta Olsson / landschapsarchitect gemeente (met pensioen)
15. Sjostadsparterren
16. Frederiksdalskajen. Niva
17. Sodermalm
18. Fatbursparken
- * *Uitzichtpunt Montelliusvagen /Monteliusvagen viewpoint*

17.00 Fietsen afgeven bij CF Moller. *Krukmakargatan 21*

17.30 Bureaubezoek Mandaworks. *Åsögatan 121 (5.floor)*

20.00 Gezamenlijke diner Kvarnen. *Tjärhovsgatan 4*

Trein Sodra - Alvsjö (to hotel)

1. Vasaparken

Vasaparken 19th century



It was named after the Royal Vasa Dynasty. The park lies between the two squares Odenplan and Sankt Eriksplan. South of the park lies the Sabbatsberg hospital. Vasaparken was established in this area in 19th century. Construction work for the park was started in 1898 and in 1900 the eastern part was almost completed with work continued in the west and southwest until 1908. During World War I, the park was used to grow potatoes for the city.



2. Stockholm Public Library

architect: Asplund, design scheme was proposed in 1922, and construction began in 1924



Discussed by a committee of which Asplund himself was a member from 1918, a design scheme was proposed in 1922, and construction began in 1924. Partly inspired by the Barrière Saint-Martin (Rotonde de la Villette) by Claude Nicolas Ledoux, Asplund abandoned earlier ideas for a dome in favour of a rotunda whose tall cylinder gives the exterior some monumentality. In the course of its planning, he reduced elements of the classical order to their most abstract geometrical forms, for the most part eliminating

architectural decor. Stockholm Public Library was Sweden's first public library to apply the principle of open shelves where visitors could access books without the need to ask library staff for assistance, a concept Asplund studied in the United States during the construction of the library. All the furnishings in all the rooms were designed for their specific positions and purposes.

3. Centralbadet.

architect: Wilhelm Klemming Art deco, 1904



The well-known architect Wilhelm Klemming, realised his dream of an open window on nature when he created Centralbadet, which opened in 1904. The spa is located in central Stockholm in a serene garden just a few steps from busy Drottninggatan. With 3,500 square meters full of beauty, tradition and relaxation Centralbadet is one of Stockholm's most relaxing places and an important attraction.



4. White Mountain.

architect: Albert France-Lanord Architects, completed 2008



The project takes place in a former 1200 square meter anti-atomic shelter. An amazing location 30 meters down under the granite rocks of the Vita Berg Park in Stockholm. The client is an internet provider and the rock shelter hosts server halls and offices. The starting point of the project was to consider the rock as a living organism. The humans try to acclimate themselves to this foreign world and bring the 'best' elements from earth: light, plants, water and technology.



5. Sergels torg

David Helldén /Edvin Öhrström 1957-74



Sergels torg ("Sergel's Square") is a major public square in Stockholm, Sweden, constructed in the 1960s and named after 18th-century sculptor Johan Tobias Sergel, whose workshop was once located north of the square. A contest for the central monument in 1962 was won by Edvin Öhrström, with the 37 metre tall glass obelisk which was named *Kristall - vertikalt accent i glas och stål* ("Crystal - vertical accent in glass and steel"). The sculpture, finally completed in 1974



6. Brunkebergstorg

Nivå Landskapsarkitektur, Brunkebergstorg, 111 51, 2015 - 2019



The aim of the restoration of the square has been to create a central meeting point in the city with a well-thought-out design that combines the history of the square with a modern, expanding city. The increased number of people and movement across and along the place was an

important aspect. In the surrounding area, a combination of a range of new activities have created new life on the square, including three new hotels with restaurants and bars with outdoor seating.

7. Skeppsholmen



Skeppsholmen is one of the islands of Stockholm. It is connected with Blasieholmen and Kastellholmen by bridges. It is accessible by foot from Kungsträdgården, past the Grand Hôtel and Nationalmuseum, by bus number 65, or by boat from Slussen, Djurgården or Nybroplan.

Positioned strategically at the Baltic Sea entrance to Stockholm, it has traditionally been the location of several military buildings. Today, the military presence is low, and several museums can be found there instead, such as the Museum of Modern Art (Moderna museet), the main modern art museum of Stockholm, the architectural museum in the same building, and the East-Asian museum (Östasiatiska Muséet). It is also

home to the Teater Galeasen. On the southern shore is the old sailing ship of Chapman which is now used as a youth hostel. Stockholm Jazz Festival is a popular annual summer event held on Skeppsholmen.



8. Riddarholmen

AJ-landskap, 2015-2017



Södra Riddarholmen was the first part of the island's public places to be completed.

When standing by the quays of Riddarholmen, the scenery of the water and the magical view is striking. Key conditions in the design have been to create larger areas for walking and staying by the water and to manage the old ground materials and open harbour feeling. By letting new areas follow the quay's direction, in the same way as the older harbour area did, the design creates areas where the usage can vary. The large space can be used for various situations, facing needs for temporal arrangements, as well as parking for cars and buses. This also allows the quays to be widened and more space is created adjacent to the buildings. The docks may also be used to tear larger boats, both liner and charter boats.

9. Gamla Stan

13th century



The Old Town ('Gamla Stan') is the original city center of Stockholm, comprising the island of Stadsholmen and the smaller islands of Riddarholmen, Helgeandsholmen and Strömsborg. The Old Town dates back to the 13th century, but most of the buildings are from the 18th and 19th centuries.



10. Slussen

Architect: C.F. Møller Architects in collaboration with Foster + Partners;
Landscape: White Landskap, Space Scope



The master plan for Slussen will convert one of Stockholm's central waterfront areas from a labyrinthine traffic hub into a new and dynamic social meeting point, with access to recreational activities around the clock and all year round.

The plan includes the harbour areas in historical Gamla Stan and Södermalm, with the Sluice between the Baltic Sea and the Mälaren lake at its centre.

From a concrete maze of roads, the two quarters of the city will now be connected by bridges for pedestrians and cyclists, a mix of new public squares and an open and accessible waterfront with striking architecture.

At the heart of the new urban space is an exposed water table in the form of the Sluice's two run-off basins. The water square is a pedestrian precinct that is enclosed by the new bridge links and brought to life by the new bars and restaurants along the waterfront.

11. Stadsgårdhissen



2020



1910

Stadsgårdhissen (also Sofiahissen) is a now closed passenger lift from 1907 on Södermalm. The lift was east of the Katarina lift and ran between Stadsgården and the upper part of Katarnavägen. In 2008, the building parts of the elevator underwent a thorough renovation.

The elevator was added at the initiative of the wholesaler and consul E. W. Djurling, who also covered the construction cost of just over SEK 50,000. The lower part of the facility is built

in red brick, while the upper part is a painted wooden building with a tin roof. In between stretches an open steel truss. The upper station is reached via a footbridge, the lower one today goes directly onto the heavily trafficked Stadsgårdsleden, but when the elevator was added there was a quay area here.

12.Anders Franzen PARK

AJ Landskab, Artist playground: Tor Svae, 2009-2014



Anders Franzén's park is an important last step in the expansion of the neighborhood Henrikdalshamnen in the district Hammarby Sjöstad, Stockholm. The design responds to the challenge of creating a public park at a site of limited size, which will be an attractive destination for all ages: children, teenagers, adults and the elderly.

Anders Franzén's park is filled with play-, sports- and park areas embedded in greenery which stands in contrast to the paved quay environment along the Hammarby canal. (more info see project 13)



13. Henriksdalshamnen

AJ Landskab, Henriksdalshamnen, Hammarby sjöstad, 2010-2014



Henriksdalshamnen is a district. The ambition was to create a vibrant urban space with walking paths and places along quays and streets to take advantage of the south- and west-facing direction towards the waterfront. Along the water runs the walkway. Its character changes from docks with small boats and south-facing seating stairs to the port square with ferries and al fresco dining,



13. Henriksdalshamnen

AJ Landskab, Henriksdalshamnen, Hammarby sjöstad, 2010-2014



13. Henriksdalshamnen

AJ Landskab, Henriksdalshamnen, Hammarby sjöstad, 2010-2014

continuing further north with quays along Hammarbykanalen. A point of destination is the new district park, Anders Franzéns Park, on the southern



slope of Danviksklippan.

The quays are made in cast brushed concrete, fronted with corten steel. They are divided into zones, with lines of cobblestone to mark out driving areas, walking paths and furnishing areas. Car traffic is allowed on the quays – but on the terms of the pedestrians.

Jan Inghes Torg, the port square, is a center for cafés, restaurants and a small-boat marina. Together these functions create a vibrant and dynamic meeting place.

The central street of the area, Henriksdalsallén, proceeds from the port square. It forms a wide axis towards Danvikstull with spectacular plantings and playful, sculptural decoration and ornaments. Henriksdalsallén is primarily designed as a public space, secondly as a street, and the aim is to experience it as an elongated square stretching between the buildings.





14. Hammarby Sjöstad

Urban Planning and Environmental Coordination Committee, Stockholm Water Company, 2004-2016 *toelichting Gösta Olsson*



Hammarby Sjöstad stond in de vroege jaren 90 bekend als een verpauperd, vervuild en onveilig industrie- en woongebied. Tegenwoordig is Hammarby Sjöstad een van de prettigste woonwijken van Stockholm en een van de meest succesvolle duurzame stadsvernieuwingswijken van de wereld.



Hammarby profiteert van een uitstekende ligging tussen het rijke urbane leven van de hoofdstad en de natuur aan de stadsrand.

In 2016, wanneer de tweede en de laatste fase van de bouwactiviteiten beëindigd zijn, zullen er 25.000 mensen wonen en nog eens 10.000 extra werken.

Door de goede mix van appartementen, winkels, kantoren en kleine

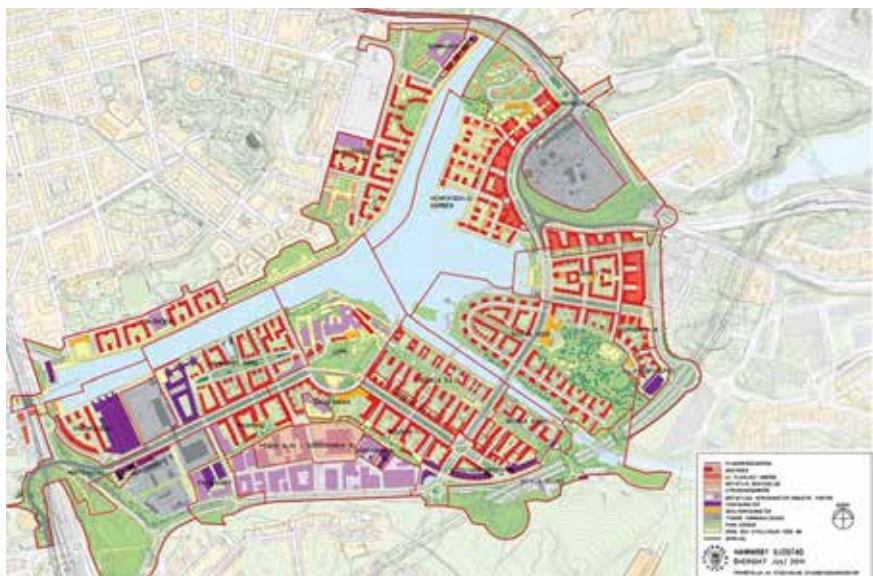
14. Hammarby Sjöstad

Urban Planning and Environmental Coordination Committee, Stockholm Water Company, 2004-2016

handel gericht op cultuur en vertier heeft Hammarby Sjöstad een binnenstedelijk karakter.

De wijk is het resultaat van een goede samenwerking tussen de stad, de stedenbouwkundigen, de ontwikkelaars, de architecten, landschaparchitecten, ingenieurs van eco-tech-bedrijven, het energiebedrijf Fortum en de Stockholm Water Company. Traditionele vormen van stedenbouw zijn geïnspireerd op de 19e eeuwse Stockholmse binnenstad gecombineerd met moderne gevarieerde architectuur. De bebouwing opent zich naar de zee en de kanalen zodat zoveel mogelijk huizen kunnen profiteren van het waterrijke uitzicht. Gebaseerd op de strategie van een compacte groene stad is er een goede

balans gevonden tussen bebouwing en openbare ruimte. De afwezigheid van hekken en de aanwezige publieke ruimte met wandelpaden creëren een wijk met diverse sferen. Met een dichtheid vergelijkbaar met die van de binnenstad van Stockholm is er een trendy en leefbare stadswijk ontstaan.



15. Sjostadsparterren

Erseus archietct, 2007



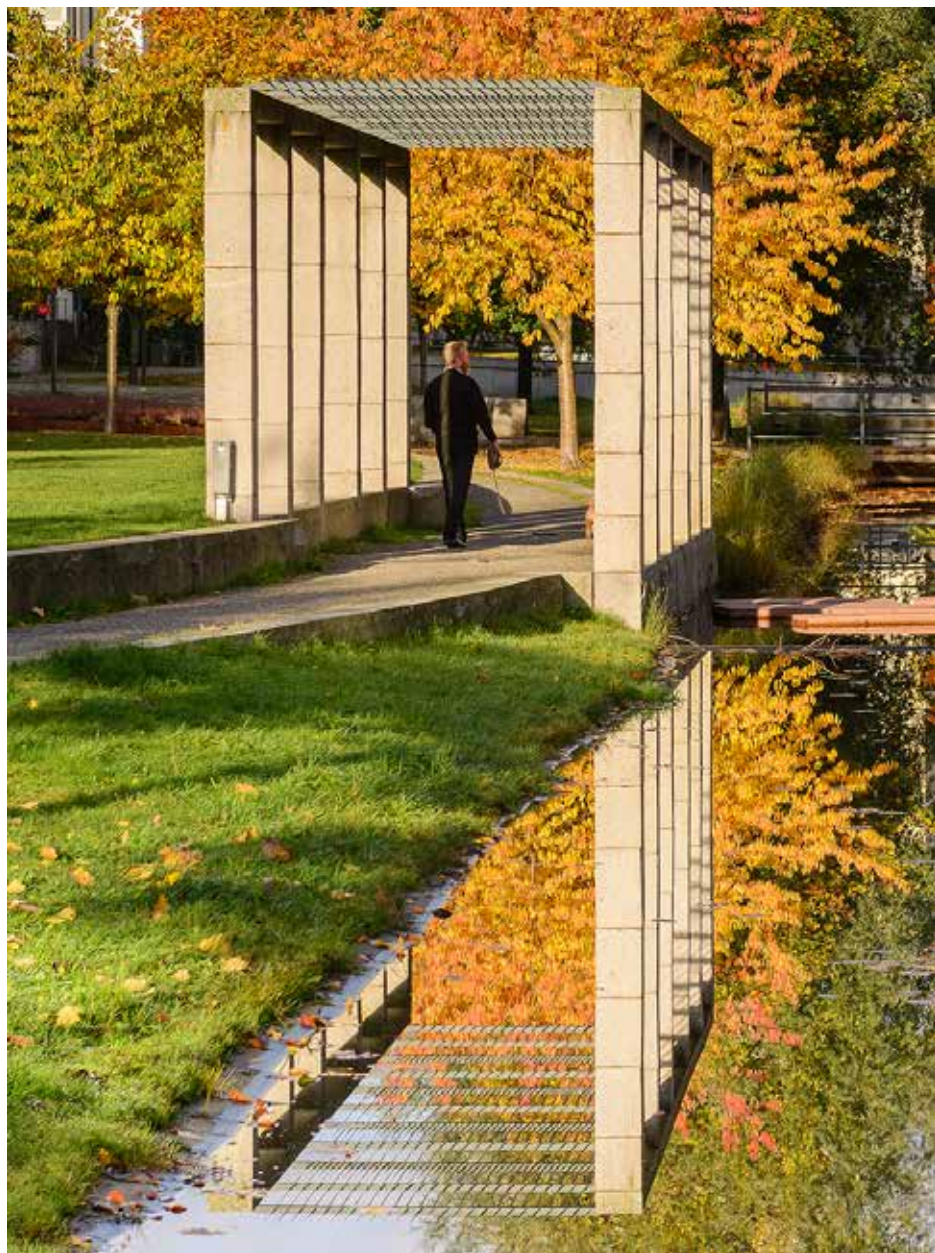
Borätt has built several blocks in Hammarby Sjöstad's urban planning area. During the development were created a new city district with living street space, parks and all the services needed to create a functioning and safe city.

The lower roofs of the cultural school is a green and is a common terrace



15. Sjostadsparterren

Erseus architect, 2007



16. Fredriksdalskajen (the Fredriksdal Quay)

Nivå Landskapsarkitektur, Lighting by Sweco, 2008-2018



The industrial character is the foundation for the design of the quayside and square. Functions needed on the dock are solved using products derived from port and industrial environments, but further developed for the site.

The quay is characterized by large concrete slabs, bright yellow seating inspired by traditional mooring bollards, and white fencing. The arc shape as a recurring form is derived from the adjacent Skans Bridge's two old concrete arches from the 1920s. In

the western view, they interact with the white metal arches of the swings, the semi-circular smooth concrete slabs on the wooden pier and the ramp's arched landing.

Fredriksdalskajen is north-facing, but thanks to the long wooden pier in the north-east, the area's most sunlit location can be utilized for sunbathing and picnics. Two big swings act as an eye catcher and centrepiece on the square, from which swinging visitors have a vast view of Hammarby Lake, across the sun deck and the canal's frequent boating.



17. Södermalm

district



The district covers the large island of the same name (formerly called Åsön). Although Södermalm usually is considered an island, water to both its north and south does not flow freely but passes through locks.

Södermalm is connected to its surrounding areas by a number of bridges.

The name Södermalm (as Suthae

rmalm) is first mentioned in 1288 in a letter from Bishop Anund of Strängnäs. Until the early 17th century Södermalm was mainly a rural, agricultural area. Its first urban areas were planned and built in the mid 17th century, comprising a mixture of working class housing, such as the little red cottages of which a few can still be seen in northeastern Södermalm, and the summer houses and pavilions of wealthier families, such as Emanuel Swedenborg's pavilion, which is now in the outdoor museum Skansen.

Södermalm was once known as the "slum" area of Stockholm. However today, Södermalm is known as the home of bohemian, alternative culture and a broad range of cultural amenities.

18. Fatbursparken

White arkitekter , 1991-1998



Fatbursparken was built between 1991 and 1998.

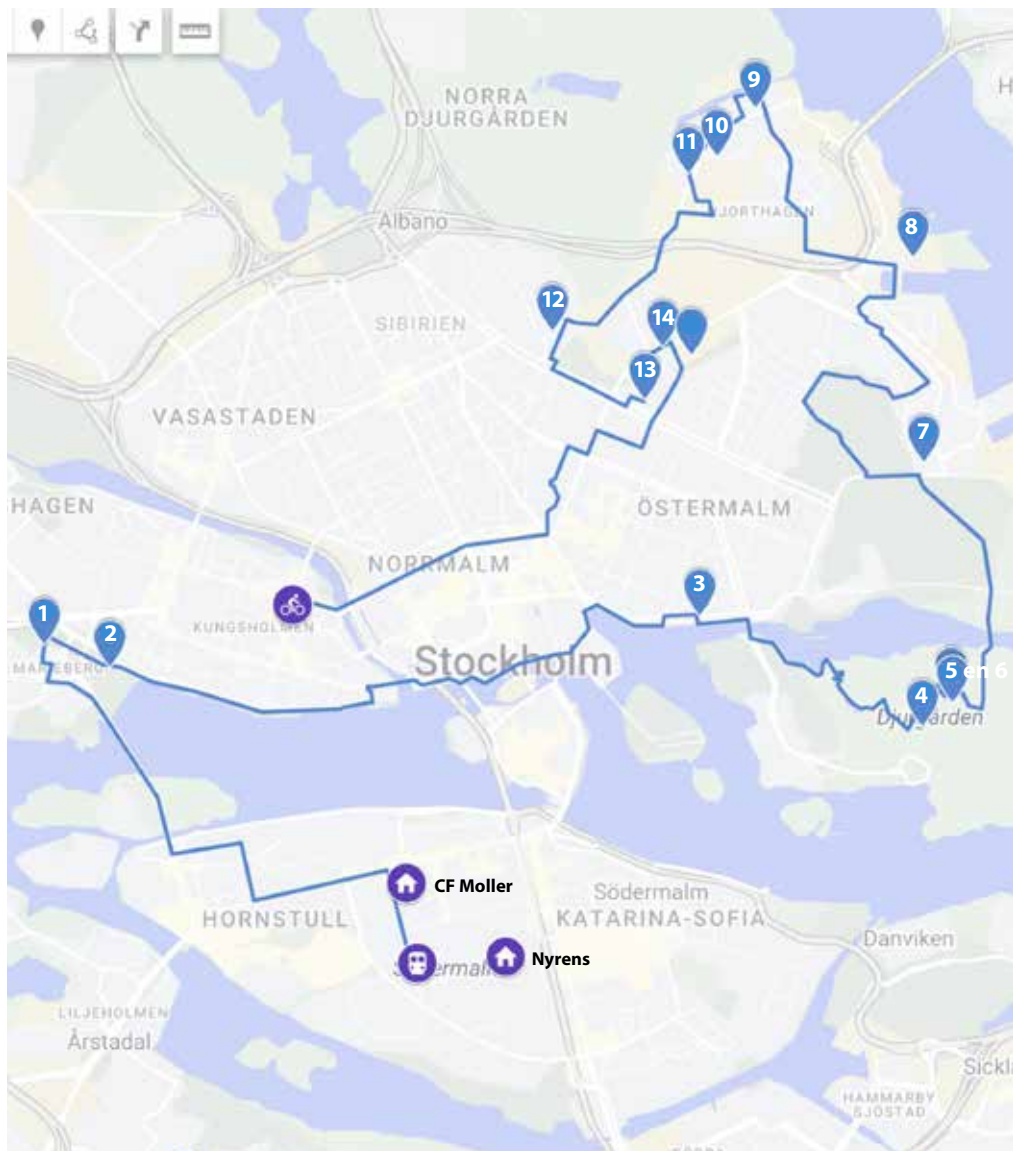
Until the 19th century there was the small lake Fatburen. Subsequently, Södra Station's freight yard and station lay on site. In 1980, the area was built with new housing.

One of the new residential buildings became the semi-circular bofill arc (inaugurated in 1992) and in front of the "arch's" north side was built on the almost circular Fatbursparken. The design of the park was the subject of an architectural competition. In the center of the park was originally planned a small water plant that would remind of the lake Fatburen. However, the plan was never implemented and it became the Stockholm's largest art project during the 1990s fountain sculpture Aphrodite's well instead. Through the park, in cheese-weighing leads and the cycle path "Bangårdsgången" and a diagonal park route.

*Uitzichtpunt Monteliusvagen/ Monteliusvagen viewpoint



VRIJDAG 16 juni



VRIJDAG 16 juni
met de fiets
25 kilometer

08.30 Trein Alvsjö - Sodra

09.00 Fietsen ophalen bij CF Moller. *Krukmakargatan 21*

1. Marieberg
2. Rålbambshovsparken
3. Strandvagen
4. Djurgården
5. Liljevalchs museum
6. Rosendal trädgården
7. 79&Park - AJ Landskap
8. Vartan Ferry Terminal - Niva/ C.F. Moller
9. Stora Sjöfallet – Urbio
10. Gasometer – LOLA
11. Jaktgatan/ Lövängsgatan – AJ landskap
toelichting Gösta Olsson / landschapsarchitect gemeente (met pensioen)
12. School of Architecture - Tham & Videgård
13. Svea Serenad – Urbio
14. Gron Bullerskarm - LAND

16.30 Fietsen inleveren. *Scheelegatan 15*

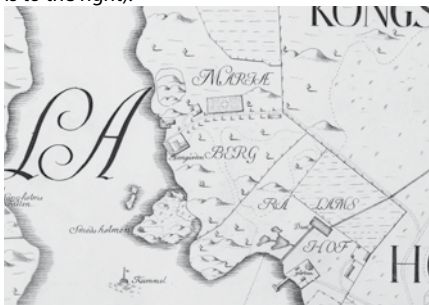
17.00 bureaubezoek Nyrens. *Magnus Ladulåsgatan 63*
avond vrij

1. Marieberg

district



Petrus Tillaeus' map from 1733 showing the properties of Marieberg and Rålambshov (north is to the right).



Marieberg has its name after the Marieberg malmgård (suburban manor), which was erected in the 1640s on the shores of Lake Mälaren for the Riksråd Bengt Skytte. He named the farm after his daughter Maria, the wife of the Master of the Horse Gustav Adam Banér. In the area south of Rålambsvägen was Marieberg's porcelain factory

The city plan for Marieberg from 1958.



(1758–1788), as well as the Marieberg military area (with, among others, the Higher Artillery School (Hög artilleriläroverket) 1818–1869, the Train Battalion (Trängbataljonen) 1885–1891, the Field Telegraph Corps 1908–1937, the Signal Regiment 1937–1940, as well as the Swedish Army Signal School (1945–1958). There was also an ammunition

1. Marieberg

district



factory at Marieberg 1876–1950. The Marieberg Stone (Mariebergsstenen) is reminiscent of this.

Up until the early 1960s, the popularly named Millis was still a large fenced area, including the later newspaper area (between Rålambsvägen and the later Gjörwellsgatan), the current embassy area Lilla berget, and the Stora berget above Smedsudden.

The development of the area began with Wivalliusgatan's house down by the water. A little later, the two large residential buildings were erected on the heights of Marieberg. The light plastered building (due to its wrinkled facade also called "Dragspelshuset") in the neighborhood of Lysbomben was built in 1961–1962. It is a 16-storey house with 210 apartments and about 1,200 m² of office space. To the west, the Riksbyggen built the Silvieberg 3 property in the

1960s, a residential complex with alternating bands of reddish-brown and light-plastered parts, reminiscent of a bacon slice, which is why the house was nicknamed Bacon-Hill.

A large part of today's building in Marieberg originated in the early 1960s and goes back to a 1958 city plan, signed by Göran Sidenbladh. The plan for the area was originally drawn up by architect Åke Ahlström and was intended for a concerted development of different tall houses with different functions and different proportions. In the northern part, an industrial area was established

for the graphic industry, intended for the newspapers Dagens Nyheter and Svenska Dagbladet's printing plants, distribution centers and editorial offices. To the south and west of Dagens Nyheter and Svenska Dagbladet's new buildings, the city plan continued with a plot for a foreign embassy, a plot for the National Archives main building and blocks for two tall residential buildings (Dragspelshuset/Erlanderhuset and the so-called Bacon-Hill).

However, only the editors remain in Marieberg, the printing press moved to Akalla in the 1990s. is Villa Adolfsberg. Within a larger fenced area is the Russian Embassy. In the early 2000s, the Stockholm Institute of Education had its premises in the former mental hospital Konradsberg and Fredhälls folkskola. phased out.

2. Rålambshovsparken

landscape architect Erik Glemme, 1936



The park opened in 1936 and was one of the first in Stockholm to be designed according to functionalist principles. It resembles the functionalist style popular in that era. In celebration of Stockholm's 700-year anniversary, an amphitheater was added in 1953, with capacity for 5,000 people.

Rålis Skatepark was inaugurated in 2010 under "Lilla Västerbron".



3. Strandvägen

boulevard, 1897



Strandvägen is a chic boulevard in the posh Östermalm district.

1897 World's Fair

Just like the building where Nordiska Museet is located, Strandvägen was built for the Stockholm World Exhibition of 1897. The road, between Nybroplan and Djurgårdsbron, is 1 km long. It is a nice walk to or from Djurgården.

The houses along Strandvägen are all built in the same Renaissance style.

the corner building Bünsowska huset (house numbers 29-33) that served as a model for the other buildings.



4. Djurgarden

largest island



This green island is part of Ekoparken, the first national park in the world located in the middle of a city. This used to be the royal family's hunting grounds; now it is the 'back yard' of the people of Stockholm. Many a city can be jealous of such an unspoilt nature reserve within the city limits. There are plenty of museums on Djurgården, such as Vasamuseet with the famous ship and open-air museum Skansen.



5. Liljevalchs museum

Architects: Wingårdhs, Area: 2600 m², 2021



The addition to Liljevalchs Konsthall is reserved without covering. Its posture is that of a discreet aide attending to the existing art gallery. A small, precisely tailored operation. One hundred seventy square meters of glass roof let the whole sky into the building. It's all rather simple. A square filled with molded skylights. Two meters wide and two meters high. Two straight walls and two leaning. All the way up in the building a thin glass membrane separates inside from outside. Below, the light plays exactly the way we want it.



6. Rosendal trädgården

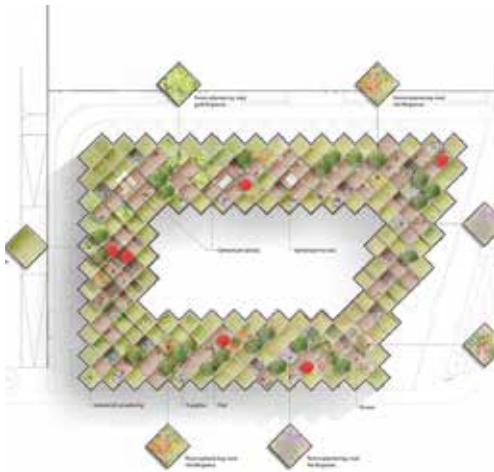


Rosendals Trädgård is a garden open to the public situated on Djurgården, west of Rosendal Palace. Today, Rosendals Trädgård is open to public visitors in order to let visitors experience nature and to demonstrate different cultural effects on gardening through history. The purpose is to practise biodynamic agriculture and pedagogical education. The garden is owned and operated by the trust fund "Rosendals Trädgård's Stiftelse". It is a shop where the customers can buy fresh vegetables cultivated in the garden at Rosendal.



7. 79&park

AJ Landskab/BIG Architects adr: Sandhamnsgatan 79, 2015-2017



The project 79&park is situated on the northeast side of Gärdet in central Stockholm. The residential complex is a unique project in Stockholm, where the building and the vegetation harmonize together and forms one unified structure. Through the leveling roof landscape, the choice of plants and its variation, a transformation takes place; nature is stylized, elevated. The roof landscape becomes a stylized part of the surrounding nature and a natural extension of "Gärdet".



8. Vartan Ferry Terminal

Niva/ C.F. Moller ,2021



The new ferry terminal has a layout with three roof terraces that serves as public spaces where passengers, staff and visitors can move freely in a transparent landscape close to the sea. The unique location of the harbor, where city and ferry traffic meets and collides, creates a hybrid public space. The design of the roofs is inspired by the surrounding Stockholm archipelago, a vast, windy and exposed environment.



9. Stora Sjöfallet

Urbio, 2011-2017



this new ecological district, Urbio has designed the landscape of one of the biggest residential quarter;. Climate-smart buildings with interesting architecture are embedded by green inner courtyards that has been designed with a high green-index that comprises use of a variety of plant species, climbing plants, big trees and element of nature pedagogic values. Storm water is seen as a resource in the design, and water collecting barrels are part of the ecological strategy. Another component is the wooden sitting sculpture that serves as dead wood habitat for oak living organisms. Up on the roof gardens there are solar cell panels combined with meadow



10. Gasometer landscape

Lola landscape architects, planting plan P.Outlof, 2017



The landscape of Gasklockan will be primarily for its residents and visitors, but also as open and inviting as possible for residents of surrounding neighborhoods. It should be a popular destination on a Sunday afternoon. The landscape design aims to give the gasometers a common natural ground as well as to add a member to the family: a beautiful meadow garden flanked by a stretched sun bench of 88 meters. Together with a plaza between the buildings and a serpentine walk connecting to the surrounding nature it forms the core of the design.



11. Jaktgatan and Lövängsgatan

AJ Landskab Norra Djurgårdsstaden 2014-2015

toelichting Gösta Olsson



With the width of 25 meters, Jaktgatan and Lövängsgatan, contains a 6.5 meters wide submerged green stripe, asymmetrically located in the street. This green outstretched surface manages the stormwater of the street and contributes to a lush environment. The location of the green stripe within the street, with a pavement alongside – makes a large part of the street car-free and therefore safe for pedestrian to use as an urban space. Seating wooden platforms are located within the greenery, linked together by narrow wooden footbridges, which makes it possible to move inside the plantings. Not only does these footbridges and wooden seatings add a playful addition to the street, they also offer a tranquil setting for recreation, staying and strolling in an urban environment.

12. School of Architecture

Tham & Videgård, 2015



Architects Bolle Tham and Martin Videgård felt this would be the best way to make the building look contemporary but to still match the red and orange tones of its monumental neighbours, designed by architect Erik Lallerstedt in the early 20th century. The six-storey building occupies a

former courtyard space in the heart of the campus.

It has a rounded plan that is slightly triangular, creating a series of generous curved pathways around its perimeter.

13. Svea Serenad

Urbio, Design year: 2015-2018, Built: 2017-2020



Urbio has designed the landscape of the centric residential area Svea in Stockholm, with courtyards, a public square and a playground as part of the area. A parade of playsculptures march through an area of preserved nature right next to the Svea Serenade city block. The area is a newly built, archiform residential area, which lies on the site of the former Svea Artillery Regiment barracks. The playground is inspired by the site's military history and shapes of the playsculptures are meant to resemble the Royal Guards, who march by the area regularly. They are modular wooden elements with metal parts resembling instruments, and they can be used for both imaginative and physical play. The public square is more geometric in its design as it has adapted to the archiform apartment buildings. The space is framed by trimmed privet hedges and low granite walls which follow the shape of the surroundings.

14. Grön Bullerskärm

architect: LAND arkitektur, 2015-2016, Östermalms Idrottsplats



An approximately 170-meter-long and two-meter-high noise screen of corten steel filled with flowering plants has replaced a regular wooden board along Östermalms Idrottsplats (sports ground) on Lidingövägen in Stockholm. The initiative is part of Stockholm's city's action program against noise, which includes noise-protecting one recreation area per year. The flowering plants also benefit pollination and contributes to biodiversity.

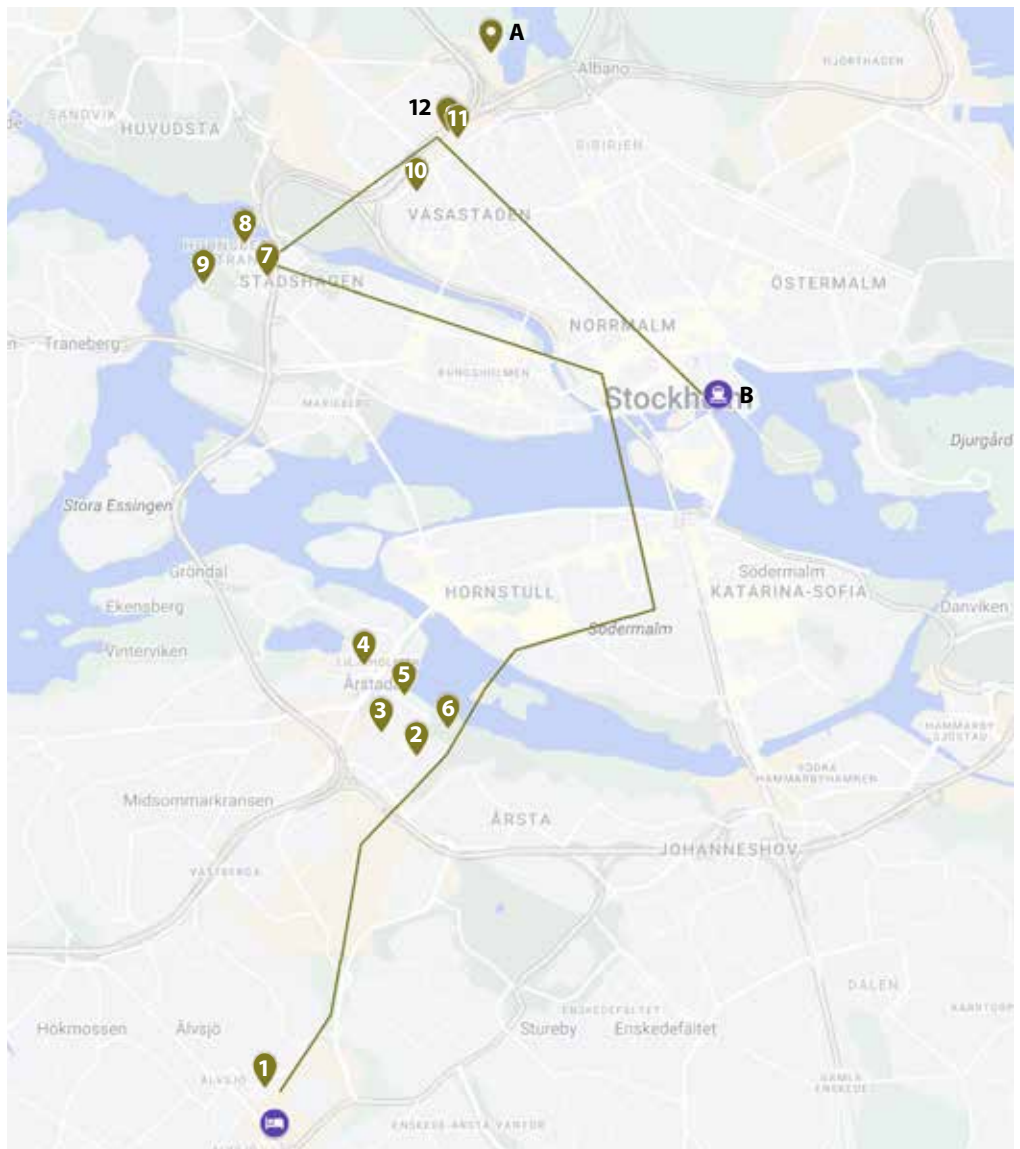


14. Grön Bullerskärm

architect: LAND arkitektur, 2015-2016, Östermalms Idrottplats



ZATERDAG 17 juni



ZATERDAG 17 juni
met het OV

09.00 Vertrek uit hotel

1. Alvjo Torg. Niva
2. Mittraoparken. Niva
3. Arstabergsparken. Nyrens
4. Liljeholmstorget. Niva
5. Sjovikstorget. Sweco
6. Berghus 4. Nyrens
7. Etaget. Urbio
8. Hornsberg strandpark. Nyrens
toelichting Bengt Isling/ Nyrens
9. Kristinebergs strandpark. Sydvest
10. Norra Stationsparken. AJ
11. Norra Tornen. OMA
12. Norrbackatappan. Funkia

Keuze/ choice:

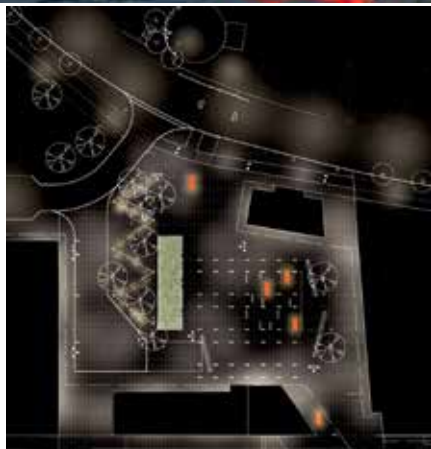
- A Hagaparken
- B Boottochtje
avond vrij

1. Square by Älvsjö station

Nivå landskapsarkitektur, 2006-2016



The square by Älvsjö station forms the center of a new urban development project in Stockholm's south. The square forges links between built structures from a number of different eras, contributes to Älvsjö's local identity and everyday life in the area, and simultaneously supports the regional and national role played by the large train and bus station, and Stockholm International Fairs, which are both located in close proximity.



2. Mittraoparken Sjövikshöjden

Nivå Landskapsarkitektur, 2014-2017



This elongated park, which is centrally located in a new residential area in Stockholm, is intended to act as a garden for the residents of the area. Featuring flowering trees, perennials, and various types of climbers, the park landscape was designed in close dialogue with these residents. Surrounded by local streets with low

speed limits, the park's structure, which builds on a sequence of "garden rooms," is intended to be robust yet also light and permeable, and to meet its surrounding with clearly delineated edges. A long, steel pergola in various shades of green accommodates both seating and rooms that are variously dedicated to rest, play, and other activities.



3. Årstabergsparken

ontwerp: Nyréns Arkitektkontor, 2013 - 2017



The green courtyards with their wing-shaped terraces deliberately protruding into the center of the courtyard and the meadow hills form an organic landscape. Hills, trees and small-crowned Heister provide privacy for the private terrace. A path through the hilly landscape is deliberately kept discreet so that there is no passage space. Meeting points are created at the junctions in front of the entrance areas, the laundry rooms and the toddler's playground.

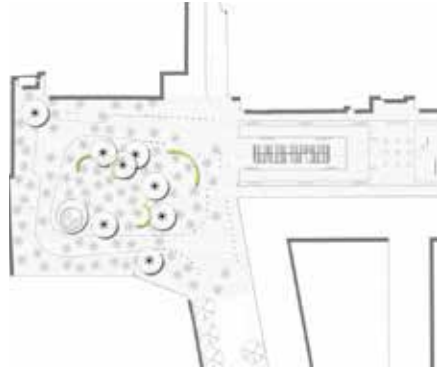


4. Liljeholmstorget.

Nivå landskapsarkitektur, xxx, 2016-2018



Liljeholmen has evolved from a subway station with a small commercial centre into a new district with housing, offices, a new shopping mall and a transit hub for public transport. Liljeholmstorget (the Liljeholmen square) is central to this development of renewal. The proposal is a contemporary addition to the tradition of the Stockholm school; to let a patterned paving become a vital feature of the square. The concept is an emblematic pattern of large flowers, forming an imaginary meadow which lives in the memory of the visitor. An important point was to create a general and open meeting place as a complement and counterpoint to the commercial spaces surrounding the square. The simplicity of the design is enriched by details specifically developed in the project;



5. Sjövikstorget

Sweco, 2010



Sjövikstorget square opens up towards the water and thus includes the larger landscape in its design. Two recreational lawns furnish the upper part, outlined with a broad granite edge for seating.

Two 100 meter long wooden boardwalk promenades frame the plaza and direct the view. They have a Y-shaped configuration, where the western leg steps down towards the water in series of sun terraces. The eastern leg is a pier which passes the quay edge by 40 meters, hovering over the water.



6. Berghus 4. Nyrens

Nyrens, 2017



The courtyard is basically a vertical shaded gap, between the building's façade and the mountain face and measures 6 x 45m. The design of the courtyard was based on four main principles:

1. Creating a lush view for the residents.
2. Dramatize the extreme conditions of the narrow, vertical and shaded space.
3. Creating a contrast between the richness of perennial greenery and the strict architectural framework in galvanized steel.
4. Enhance the vertical structure by lighting design.



7. Etaget

Urbio, Kjellander + Sjöberg Arkitektkontor, Nordenflychtsvägen 2013

-2017



“Etaget” is a housing infill project situated in the western part of Kungsholmen which adds a lot of character to the neighborhood. The architecture is based on blocks piled on top of each other. The buildings surround a green and lush shaded garden with private patios for the residents. To maximize space and functionality, bicycles are stored in two-storey bicycle racks with a green biodiversity roof. The building varies in height, from 9 to 13 storey, and the roof landscape is characterized by wind-tolerant and xerophytic plants. The common rooftop terraces also have an orangery and gathering place for meetings and celebrations. The private parts of the terraces have secluded open air showers and mini pergolas in the gardens.



8. Hornsbergs Strandpark

Nyréns Architects 2008-2012

toelichting Bengt Isling/ Nyrens



Hornsbergs strandpark is where water and land meet in a curvy shoreline and contemporary design, round organic shape and clean lines. Hornsbergs Strandpark faces west to Ulvsundasjön and the evening sun. The waterfront and the three long floating piers give the visitor a feeling of floating into the light over the water. This is present particularly on hot summer afternoons when the park becomes an oasis for the surrounding residents and used for grilling and swimming. The park features several informal seating areas and a shower with a high seated tank for water



heated by the sun that can be used by joggers. Hornsbergs Strandpark is used as a living room for all residents and visitors of Kungsholmen.

9. Kristinebergs strandpark.

Sydvast, 2004



The park geographically connects to some fine examples of “Stockholm School” parks, for example Fredhällsparken and Rålambshovsparken as well as Kristineberg Castle dating from the 17th century.

The proposed park was given a simple basic structure with great internal variety and an abundance of experiences, activities and environments. The starting point is found in the grammar of the baroque park and its cultural-historical anchoring in Kristineberg Castle. Furthermore, the park is built up of few simple, but strong elements: In the north, a continuous strip of vegetation with a range of different activities. In the south, a mountain slope. In the middle, an extensive grass pelouse .



10. Norra Stationsparken.

AJ, 2019- till now



The northern station park is designed as a green lung in the city with space-creating and species-rich greenery, seating and meeting places, water play and more. The goal of the design has been to create a varied park environment on a human scale with good microclimates that are safe and sustainably designed.

The east-west part of the park is an elongated, slightly terraced park framed by rows of trees and bordered by Hagaesplanaden, which south of the park consists of a pedestrian street and north of the park a bicycle street. The level differences create character and the flat surfaces that are created are designed based on function and climate. An internal parkway along the south side connects the park spaces with an undulating and sweeping design language.



11. Norra Tornen.

OMA, 2013-2020



The Norra Tornen project started with two inherited building envelopes, the remains of a cancelled project initiated by the former city architect Aleksander Wolodarski. Each a kind of 'crescendo' composition of different heights – neither slab nor tower – prohibit the unfolding of an uncompromised typology. Conversely, the opted program, apartments with an emphasis on large outdoor spaces, prevented too literal a translation of the envelopes into architectural form.



12. Norrbackatappan.

Funkia, 2017-2020



The park has been renewed to meet the area's increased need for attractive environments for playing and staying. Most of the park was opened during the summer of 2020, but some work remains.

Before the renovation, the park was worn out, inaccessible in places and difficult to navigate. For a few years, Norrbackatäppan will also be the nearest playground for some of Hagastaden's new residents, which was another reason why it was urgent to carry out a renewal of the park.

New children's playgrounds are added to the park for playing with water and sand. New flowers and plants are planted



choice A: **Hagaparken**

Architect Fredrik Magnus Piper, 1780-1797



The master plan for development was originally designed by architect Fredrik Magnus Piper. Hagaparken has historically been favoured by Swedish royalty, especially Gustav III who founded it and developed it 1780-1797, and by the famous troubadour Carl Michael Bellman, a contemporary of Gustav III, who is much associated with Haga due to the lyrics of his compositions, poems and his writings. In 1935, Hagaparken became a state building monument and has been part of Sweden's first national city park, the Royal National City Park, since 1994.

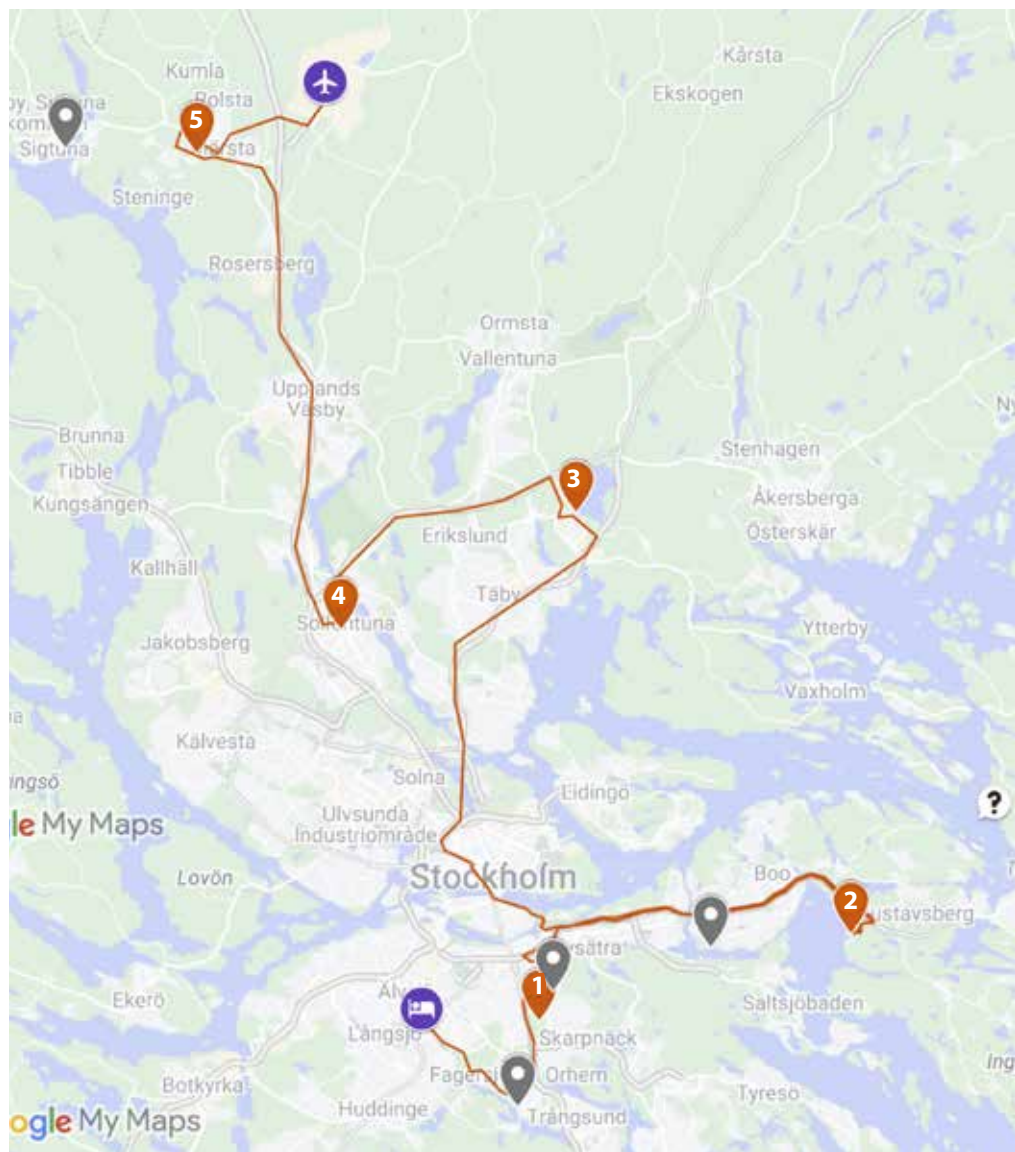


choice A: **Hagaparken**

Architect Fredrik Magnus Piper, 1780-1797



ZONDAG 18 juni



ZONDAG 18 juni
met de bus
130 kilometer

09.00 Vertrek uit hotel

(Farsta Lakefront)*

1. Skogskyrkogården.
toelichting Nico van Gelderen/ Nyrens
(Kärrtorp Centrum)*
(Trapparken)*
 2. Artipelag. Nyrens
 3. Arninge Ullna. Topia
 4. Malmparken. AJ
 5. Valsta Parkstak. Karavan
(Sigtuna)*
- * *bij genoeg tijd/ interesse*

15.30 Aankomst op vliegveld Stockholm

17.30 Vertrek van vliegveld Stockholm

19.30 Aankomst op vliegveld Schiphol

1. Skogskyrkogården.

Architects: Asplund and Lewerentz, 1917-1920

toelichting Nico van Gelderen

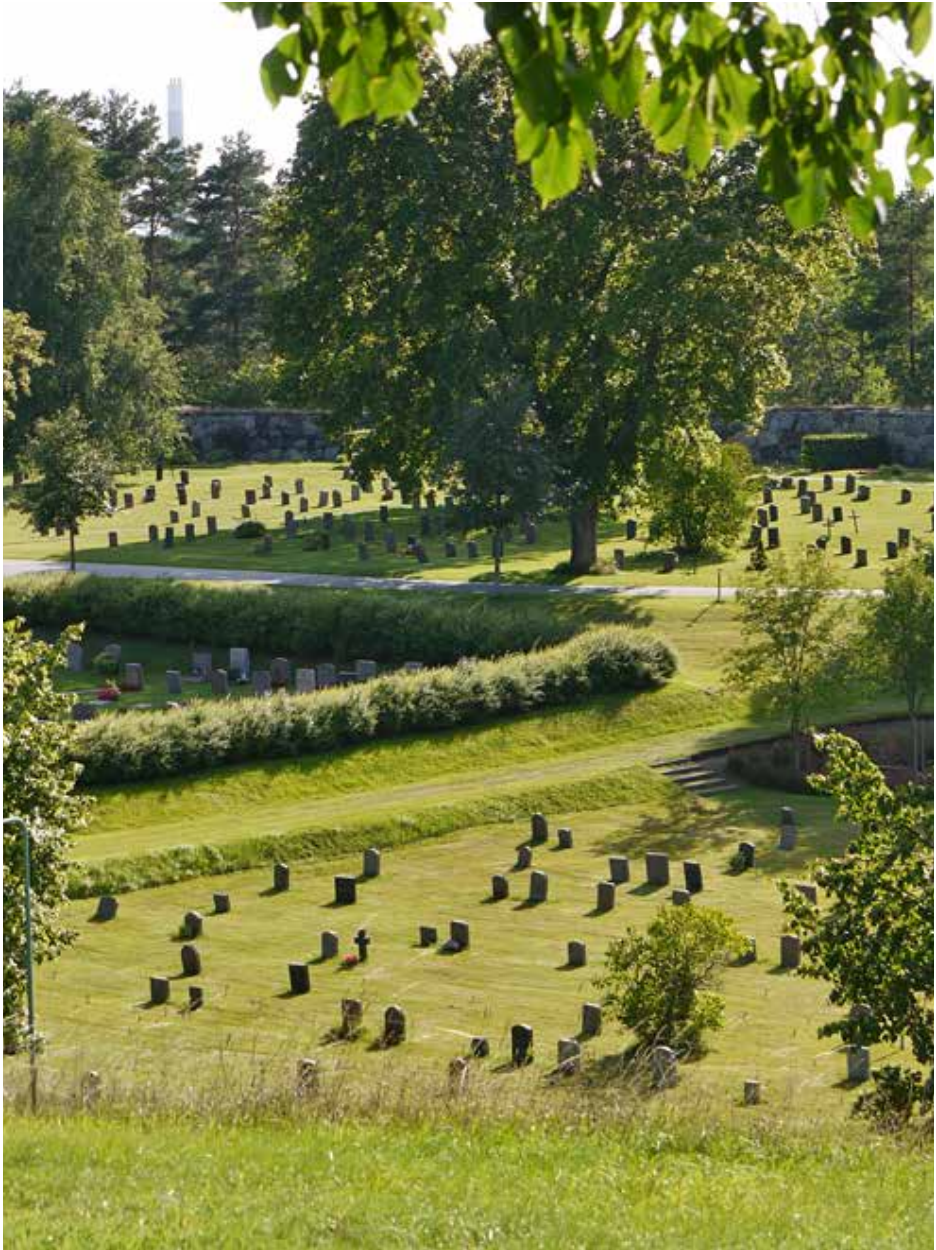


This Stockholm cemetery was established between 1917 and 1920 by the architects Asplund and Lewerentz, on the places where the former gravel pits were overgrown with pine trees. The two young architects won in 1912 an international architecture competition for a new cemetery whose concept had to be clear, simple and efficient. The design of Asplund and Lewerentz combines vegetation and architectural elements, using the irregularity of the area. So werd een landschap created dat precisigt adaptans aan zijn funktien. De begraafplaats wordt gecharacteriseerd als romantisch naturalistisch en heeft mede hierdoor grote influence gehad op ontwerp in andere landen. Unesco site.



1. Skogskyrkogården.

Architects: Asplund and Lewerentz
toelichting Nico van Gelderen/ Nyrens



2.Artipelag.

Architect: Nyrens, 2012



The art gallery Artipelag in Hålludden outside of Stockholm was built on the initiative of Björn Jakobson, founder and owner of the well-known company BabyBjörn. His love for the archipelago in combination with a great interest in art gave birth to the idea of an art gallery by the water where the experience of nature,

architecture and art can merge. We were commissioned to help Björn Jakobson realise his dream. Part of the project included making the surroundings accessible to museum visitors and letting the museum co-exist with nature.

Hålludden is a scenic and undeveloped part of Värmdölandet



2.Artipelag.

Architect: Nyrens,2012



on the outskirts of Stockholm and displays many characteristics of the Swedish archipelago such as fresh air, glittering water, bare rocks and a rich flora and fauna.

Nyréns has designed both the building and the surrounding boardwalk system and terrace. In addition to strolling freely along one

of the nature trails, you can walk on the wooden boardwalks that lead from the main building down to the water, the piers and the marina. This means that even people with reduced mobility or prams can experience untouched nature freely and unhindered.



3. Arninge-Ullna Riparian Forest Park

Topia landskapsarkitekter, add: Ullna strand, Stockholm 2011-2013



The Arninge-Ullna Riparian Forest Park project is part of a new urban district in the municipality of Täby. It envisions a new form of neighbourhood park which combines biological conservation with the functions of an urban park, engaging with the city and nature as one intertwined entity. The park opens the riparian alder forest to the public while preserving the unique ecological qualities of the site. This is accomplished by making a few careful additions to the landscape. Wooden walkways of varying width are used to improve accessibility to the forest with platforms and jetty's providing vistas over the Ullna Lake. The park is lined by pillars and signs of weathered steel, backlit and engraved with ecological information and poetic descriptions of nature in the form of haiku-poems by Nobel Laurate Tomas Tranströmer.

4.Malmparken.

AJ Landscap, 2017-2021



Malmparken is Sollentuna's new district park and the largest park investment in the municipality for many years. The intention is that Malmparken will contribute to a good and socially sustainable urban development and is one of the municipality's major initiatives to heal the eastern and central part of Sollentuna with the larger-scale and more socially disadvantaged areas west of the railway.



5. Valsta Parkstak

Karavan landskapsarkitekter, 2011 – 2016



Karavan's mission was to produce an overall proposal for the entire route, which has later been upgraded in stages. The strip is divided into sub-areas where a meeting place was built in the first stage, then a larger playground and finally an activity area.

The goal has been to create an attractive and colorful parkway with its own character. The area has been filled with activities and supplemented with new vegetation. The park has been given new content with meeting places, play areas, barbecue areas and peaceful seating areas. The strip should work for all the movements that pass but also attract people to stop in and visit to play ball, climb, sunbathe, walk or just for a moment's rest.

A challenge has been that the park must be durable and robust but with

5. Valsta Parkstak

Karavan landskapsarkitekter, 2011 – 2016



care for the details. The overgrown vegetation has been thinned and saved and was a starting point for the new design. A clear walking and cycling path forms the backbone of the park, and places with different content are connected to the longitudinal path. Views are clarified and directions are reinforced with

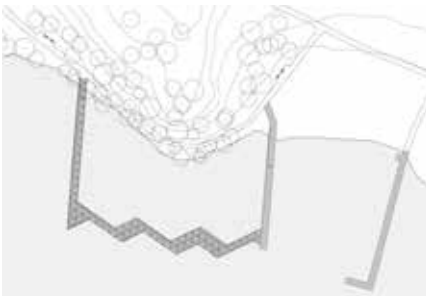
new plantings. The area should be experienced as safe and open, playful with its own identity and be a park space for everyone.

The assignment for Karavan has been to produce vision images and plans that were used in dialogue with the citizens and in the anchoring process as well as construction documents.



*Farsta strandbad

Karavan landskapsarkitekter, 2018-2019



Farsta strandbad is a popular public bathing site located south of Stockholm city. The recreational paths along the lakesides of lake Magelungen was previously inaccessible. As a

part of Stockholm city's work towards a more pedestrian-friendly city, Karavan got the assignment to design the solution to make the lakeside paths accessible for all to enjoy and explore their local environment.

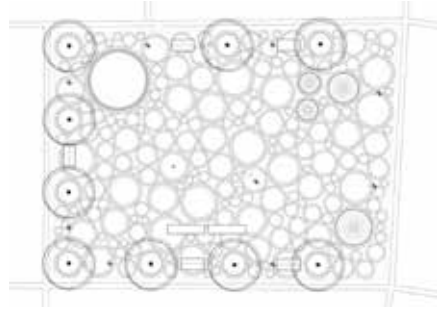
The solution is a new wooden boardwalk added to the lakefront, inviting people to enjoy the beauty of lake Magelungen in all its changing seasons. It is accessible and serves as both a bathing jetty in the summer as well as a spot for skating in the winter.



*Kärrtorp

Nyréns Arkitektkontor, Kärrtorp centrum , design 2005 construction 2021

A characteristic feature of the whole area of all three building sites is a shape of a long ypsilon, with a floating movement in it. The target of the setup is the integration and variation of these several open spaces and to realise an attractive pedestrian path connection in between. DnD is designing and creating different parts as green hills, green bridges, a green courtyard, the structure of the diverse driveways, but also the concept of light design and planting.



*Trapparken

Tengbom 2014-2017



In Nacka, just outside of Stockholm's city centre, the new neighbourhood of Tollare is emerging. On the steep cliff down to the water, between residential buildings that have yet to be built, we designed Trapparken, the Stair park. This is something unique, a park, a staircase and a destination with a fantastic view all rolled into one.

In 2014, the task was given by Bonava to develop a long and narrow strip of land in Tollare, which runs from Tollare square on top of the hill down to Hamntorget, Harbour square down by

the water. The area is very unusual and there are many complicated factors to keep in mind. How do you design a park which a height difference of 35 meters including a series of flight of stairs between houses that do not yet exist so that it becomes space appreciated by the residents and an exciting destination for excursions?



*Sigtuna

small city

Sigtuna Sigtuna is for historical reasons often still referred to as a stad. Modern-day Sigtuna, a harbor town that was established around 980, developed approximately 4 kilometres east of Old Sigtuna (which, according to Norse mythology, was previously the home of Odin).

Sigtuna has a medieval-style town centre with restaurants, cafes and small shops. The old church ruins, runic stones and the old main street (Stora gatan) are popular attractions

for tourists, especially in the summer-time. The small streets with low-built wooden houses lead up to several handicrafts shops and the old tiny town hall (Sigtuna Rådhus). There are restaurants and Sigtuna Stadshotell, a hotel in the town centre.





Bureaus en contacten

Mandaworks. founding partner Martin Arfalk
Donderdag 15 juni 17.30, Åsögatan 121, 5tr, Stockholm

Mandaworks is a progressive and contemporary design studio engaged in the fields of architecture, landscape architecture, urban design and comprehensive planning.

The Stockholm based studio was founded in 2010 and is owned and operated by partners Martin Arfalk and Patrick Verhoeven. The supporting multidisciplinary design team spans thirteen nationalities and features a creative mix of professional and educational backgrounds. The core team is complemented with a strong and growing network of collaborators across Europe, Asia and North America.

Mandaworks is currently working to realise a diverse and exciting portfolio of projects in Sweden and abroad that range from public spaces, landscapes and masterplans that have resulted from successful competitions, pre-qualifications and direct commissions.



Fisksältra Entré
Stockholm, Sweden, 2018, 5 ha



Sickska ön 89:2
Stockholm, Sweden, 2017, 0,12 ha



The Blocks of Svindersberg
Stockholm, Sweden, 2017, 4,3 ha



Tallbohov
Stockholm, Sweden, 2017, 1,5 ha

Bureaus en contacten

Nyrens. landschapsarchitect Nico van Gelderen

Vrijdag 16 juni 17.00, Magnus Ladulåsgatan 63, Stockholm

Nyréns is an award winning Swedish architecture practice where the majority of the employees are share holders of the company.

Democratic co-ownership, small design teams dedicated to each project and a flat organisation make Nyréns a place of equality and enthusiasm. All teams have a cross-section of disciplines: including architects, interior designers, landscape architects, master planners and building antiquarians with co-ordination between the groups providing an invaluable breadth of skill and experience. Given Nyrén's philosophy to involve the clients in the architectural process, direct contact between our clients and a key contact within the team is established for every project to achieve close collaboration and ease of communication.

Our mission is to enrich and strengthen humanist values in our surroundings with the help of the creative skill of our employees. Our work is defined by the unique possibilities and demands of each place combined with the wishes of the client.



Biomedicum



Artipelag



Kärrtorps Centrum



Slakthusområdet

De internationale invloeden achter de Zweedse keuken

In Zweden draait het vooral om lokale producten, maar toch hebben veel klassieke gerechten internationale roots. Dit komt omdat de Zweden van oudsher graag nieuwe smaken en gerechten wilden ontdekken en uitproberen. Dankzij de combinatie van de nieuwe ontdekte smaken met hun lokale ingrediënten, ontstonden er heel wat nieuwe gastronomische gerechten.

De Zweedse eetcultuur wordt onder meer gekenmerkt door voorraadvorming. Zweden kent lange en harde winters en de Zweedse keuken wordt hierdoor beïnvloed. De voorraad moet zorgen voor genoeg lekker eten in de winter. Als gevolg zijn de meeste typische gerechten op basis van bewaarproducten ontstaan.

In de zomer heb je slechts een korte periode waarin verse groenten en fruit geoogst kunnen worden. Daarom wordt er altijd een grote hoeveelheid ingekookt, gedroogd, geplaatst of opgeslagen om het duurzaam te maken voor de lange, harde winter. De belangrijkste componenten van de Zweedse keuken hebben dan ook een paar speciale kenmerken die teruggaan tot het bewaren van het voedsel. Denk aan zoutig, gebeitst, gedroogd, gezuurd of gerookt voedsel. Maar vooral groenten worden nog steeds geconserveerd en geconserveerd in pekel of wei.

Eten in en uit de natuur

In Zweden wordt regelmatig het eten in de natuur bijeengesprokkeld. Zo vind je in de natuur lekkere bessen, paddenstoelen, kruiden en andere eetbare ingrediënten. Je vindt er ook heel veel natuurlijke waterbronnen waar het water drinkbaar én tegelijkertijd ook lekker is.



Gezamenlijk diner in Kvarnen

Donderdag 15 juni 20.00, Tjärhovsgatan 4 Stockholm



Construction began in 1906 on the property on Tjärhovsgatan 4, which was first known as Grå Kvarn.

The name Grå Kvarn was chosen in honour of the grey mill that stood on the site between the early seventeenth century and 1860. The ceiling height and characteristic arched windows, which are still definitive of Kvarnen today, were there from the start, but today's white checked floor was added in the 1910s.



At that time, the walls of Grå Kvarn were covered with paintings featuring motifs of old inns. One of them has been revealed from beneath layers of old scraped-off paint, and it is now visible on the long wall across from the bar. The entire interior of today's Kvarnen reflects fairly well how a perfectly typical restaurant might have looked at that time.



Kvarnen, the neighbourhood restaurant for all of söder. Kvarnen has been in the same location since 1908 – right in the heart of Södermalm. Carefully prepared traditional Swedish food, beer, and great company are in focus here.



Colofon

Programma, inhoud en lay-out, routekaartjes, reisorganisatie en externe contacten:
bestuur Stichting het Panorama

Eva Radionova, Karin van Essen, Wim van Krieken.

Uitgave Stichting het Panorama 2023

Contact info@hetpanorama.nl

Website www.hetpanorama.nl

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stichting

h e t p a n o r a m a

