Explore historical Landskrona and its exciting modern architecture at your own pace. This leaflet will guide you on a walk through a town that is now more than six hundred years old. The walk is about 3.5 km and will take about an hour. Enjoy your tour!

1 Kasernplan and Landskrona Museum
Kasernplan is an open area in front of the Adolf Fredrik barracks, currently home to Landskrona Museum. The barracks were built for the artillery regiment in the 1750s. The museum’s permanent exhibitions tell the story of Landskrona itself through the ages, and it also has a programme of temporary exhibitions which includes photographic work.

2 Landskrona Art Gallery and Sculpture Park
The Gallery was built in 1963 as part of the town’s 550th anniversary celebrations, and was established as a showcase for industrial design. It ranks as one of the most attractive art galleries in Skåne province. The Kaptensgården Sculpture Park surrounding the gallery features work by 19 different artists.

3 The Landskrona Fortress, The Citadel
The Citadel is one of the best-preserved 16th century fortresses in the Nordic countries, built by King Christian III of Denmark between 1549 and 1559. In the 1800s the Citadel was used as a prison for convicts with life sentences and for vagrants. Then it was converted to a women’s prison that was in use until 1940. There is a café in the grounds and you can fish in the moat.

4 Strand Pavilion
The pavilion was built in 1892 and was at one time one of the biggest entertainment venues in Skåne, hosting well-known artists and dance bands such as ABBA who appeared there in 1979. The building burned down in 1993 but was rebuilt in the same style that same year, and now houses a beauty clinic.

5 Lagunen Skate Park
About 750 square metres in size, Lagunen opened in 2014 and is suitable for both beginners and more experienced skaters. There is excellent flow through the park, which has a good mixture of street and transitions and also a variety of minibowls.

6 The New Water Tower and Gråen Island
The new water tower was opened in 1970 and is 65.9 metres high. Shaped like a shallow basin supported by three narrow pillars, it has become a major feature of the Landskrona skyline. Looking out across Ljusnarsdalen marina you can see the artificial island of Gråen that dates from the 18th century. In 1747 there were plans for the island to be the site of the new citadel that would protect the harbour approach against military attack. The fortress was never completed, and all that remains today is a sea wall and a gunpowder tower. Most of Gråen is now a nature reserve.

7 Citadellbadet
An outdoor swimming pool with pools that use purified water from the Öresund sound. It was built in 2006 to a design by Gert Wingårdh, the only architect to have been awarded the prestigious Kasper Salinpriset prize for architecture five times.

8 Nyhamn
Nyhamn was previously the site of the shipyard for the Gustafsson & Sons boat building company, and the area has seen enormous change. Now a high-quality housing development, it features a series of buildings each with their own individual character and making the most of the sea views. The first residents moved in in 2005.

9 Gamla kassan
Built in 1754, Gamla Kassan was owned by the Swedish Fortification Administration until 1956, when it was transferred into private ownership. The Fortification Administration had its cashiers’ department in the house, and this gave the building its name.

10 Tranchell House
Carl Tranchell was the director of a sugar factory and had Tranchell House built in the 1890s. The living area was right at the top of the palatial house. From this vantage point he could survey his sugar empire, from the sugar beet being unloaded in the harbour to the factory complex close by.

11 Council Offices
Landskrona Council Offices were designed by architects Inge Stoltz and Sten Samuelsson and opened in 1976. The building’s golden frontage, marble floors and magnificent entrance hall capture the spirit of Landskrona in the early 1970s.

12 Sofia Albertina church
The church was consecrated in 1788 and was named after Sofia Albertina, the sister of King Gustav III. Amongst its notable features is Martin Emond’s beautiful stained-glass.

13 The Haijska House
The Haijska House was built from 1757 to 1769, and was the place where 30 year-old future Nobel laureate in Literature Selma Lagerlöf worked as a teacher, and where she wrote the beginning chapters of her first publication ‘Gösta Berlings Saga’.

14 Köpmansgården
This white house with its red timbers is a storage building that once formed part of one of the two preserved 18th century general stores in the town. The store site included warehouses, storage buildings and stabling areas. Please note that the building is privately owned.

15 Town Hall and Town Hall Square
Town Hall Square has been in the same location since Landskrona was founded in 1413. It took on its present appearance in the 1920s. The new Town Hall was completed in 1884 and was built in neo-Gothic style on the site of the old mediaeval town hall.
**16 Odd Fellows House**
The impressive Art Nouveau house to the right, which today houses a cinema at ground level, was built in 1905 by the Order of Odd Fellows. The Order’s offices are in the courtyard, while the building facing the street houses businesses and residential accommodation.

**17 Landskrona Theatre**
The Landskrona Theatre was designed by the Landskrona city architect Fredrik Sundbärg and inaugurated by King Oskar II in 1901.

**18 Tuppaskolan School**
Tuppaskolan was designed by the town architect Fredrik Sundbärg and opened in 1904 as Södra Skolan. It is now private housing. The building was deliberately placed in an odd position – jutting out into Järnvägsleden Street – so that it drew the eye of people walking down the road.

**19 Townhouse/The Japanese House**
Townhouse or the Japanese House was built in 2009 and was awarded the Region Skåne prize for architecture the following year. It was also nominated for the prestigious Kasper Sahlin Swedish architecture prize. Please note that the house is privately owned.

**20 Gamla kyrkans grund**
These foundations are from the 1400s from the first church built in Landskrona, St Johannis Baptisterie. Built in the Gothic style, the church was relatively large at 73 metres long and 25 metres wide. The church building was torn down in the 1700.

**21 Slottsparken**
Slottsparken (Castle Park), in an idyllic position close to the citadel, is a real treasure trove of rare botanical species. Its plant population is thought to have partly originated from a park in Copenhagen. Plants were also transferred here from Weibullsholm Plant Breeding Institute in the 1980s.

**22 Citadellkolonierna and Rothoffska kolonin**
The fantastic community allotment gardens at the Citadellkolonierna are the oldest extant in Sweden and they also have the country’s only allotment gardening museum, Rothoffska kolonin. This particular cottage was built in 1903 and is open to the public. Citadellkolonierna are located along the outer fortress ramparts to the Citadel.

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**Other places to visit**
Why not combine your walk with a visit to **Hemslöjden i Skåne crafts**, housed in the old station building? Attractions include a shop selling crafts, exhibitions, workshops and training facilities. There are also plenty of interesting places to visit outside the centre of Landskroa, including **Kvarntorget** (Mill Square), with its 19th century houses and a red post mill dating from 1737, **Landskrona Sports Hall**, designed by the Danish architect Arne Jacobsen, and **Borstadhusen**, an idyllic fishing village with original buildings dating from the 1770s.

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**Landskrona on your own**

For more information about Landskrona, please visit: visitlandskrona.se

Telefon 0418-47 30 00 • tourism@landskrona.se

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