



ZÜRICH,

I love you

ART

ARCHITECTURE

OTHER

This is a personal 15 day trip map to Zürich by Virginia Duran. It is in conjunction to Google maps directions. Oriented towards architecture, it shows what to visit, why, where and when. Prices and other helpful tips about this city. Importance is marked with (*) being (****) the must see. See end for useful links.

	WHAT	Architect	WHERE	Notes
-	Zone 1: City, Lindenhof, Rathaus- Kreis 1			
*****	The Museum for Modern Art	Karl Moser (1910) and Werner and Otto Pfister (1958)	Heimplatz 1	The Kunsthaus Zürich, designed by Karl Moser and Robert Curjel, opened in 1910 and showcases 4,000 paintings, sculptures, and installations. It has expanded over the years, including a significant 1958 extension by the renowned architectural office Werner and Otto Pfister. In 2021, David Chipperfield Architects added a new wing, displaying modernism, the Bührle Collection, and contemporary art from the 1960s. Fun facts: The museum holds the largest collection of Swiss art and has an impressive collection of works by Alberto Giacometti. General admission CHF 23, students CHF 18. Tue/Fri-Sun (10am-6pm), Wed-Thu (10am-8pm).
*****	Kunsthaus Extension	David Chipperfield	Heimplatz	The Kunsthaus Zürich, designed by the Swiss architect Karl Moser, was built between 1904 and 1910 and is situated on Heimplatz, a square in Zurich's city centre. The existing museum is to be expanded with a new building on the opposite side of the square, designed by David Chipperfield Architects Berlin. The new extension will display a collection of classic modernism, the Bührle Collection, temporary exhibitions and a contemporary art collection starting from the 1960s. Together with the Schauspielhaus (theatre) on the eastern side of the square, the museum buildings will form a 'gateway to the arts', an urban entry to the education mile leading to the university buildings to the north. General admission CHF 23, students CHF 18. Tue/Fri-Sun (10am-6pm), Wed-Thu (10am-8pm).
***	Schauspielhaus Zürich Theatre	-	Rämistrasse 34	The Schauspielhaus Zürich is one of the most prominent and important theatres in the German-speaking world. The building was constructed in 1892 as the Volkstheater am Pfauen (People's Theater on the Pfauen Square) with a Bavarian beer garden and a bowling alley. It served initially as a music hall or vaudeville stage. In 1901 the building was rented by the director of the Zürich Opera House and opened as a play house with Goethe's comedy Die Mitschuldigen (The Accomplices). From 1903 until 1926 the play house was run by a private cooperative. During the war years, the theater experienced a revival and developed into a theater with an explicit anti-fascist direction and a critically chosen program of plays. It offers tickets from CHF 30 every Monday, student tickets CHF 20.
*	Hohenbühlstrasse House	AGPS Architecture	Hohenbühlstrasse 2	In 2004, two new houses, designed by the Swiss architects agps.architecture, were built on the grounds of the luxurious site "Am Hohenbühl" in Zurich. The design for private clients consists of two simple volumes positioned slightly offset to one another. Each floor contains a single apartment with views in all four directions. A multi-layer facade construction, consisting of continuous full-height glazing, sliding internal wall panels and external metal curtains for shading, all of which can be moved independently or in conjunction with one another, allows the residents to vary the desired degree of privacy. The articulated wire-braid textile made of stainless steel was originally developed as a material for conveyor belts for use in large bakeries. The metal curtains are hung from rails attached to sturdy frames that hold the glazing, which in turn are anchored to the leading edge of the floor slabs.
*****	Stadelhofen Railway Station	Santiago Calatrava	Stadelhofen Zürich Bahnhof	The Swiss Federal Railways commissioned the expansion and redefinition of an existing railway station in the heart of Zurich on Stadelhofen Square with a program calling for the accommodation of a third track and the creation of a commercial arcade. Calatrava's design encompasses not only the passenger platform and commercial arcade, but a canopied promenade, three contrasting bridges, stairs, elevators as well as the support of the power cables. In collaboration with Arnold Amsler and Werner Rüegger, the design competition for the expansion and redefinition of the existing Stadelhofen Station in Zurich's suburban rail network was Calatrava's first award-winning project. It was completed in 1990 as a major transportation junction for the Zurich area. The main structural components are the protective wall, which is set back from the platforms, the gallery which covers the railway on the side nearest the mountain, the newly erected bridge connections and a retail level which acts as an underpass to the intermediate track. Mon-Sun (6am-12am)
*****	Opernhaus Zürich	Ferdinand Fellner and Hermann Helmer	Falkenstrasse 1	The Zürich Opera House has been the home of the Zürich Opera since 1891, and also houses the Bernhard-Theater Zürich. The first permanent theatre in Zürich, the Aktientheater, was built in 1834 and it became the focus of Richard Wagner's activities during his period of exile from Germany. The Aktientheater burnt down in 1890. The new Stadttheater Zürich (municipal theatre) was built by the Viennese architects Fellner & Helmer, who changed their previous design for the theatre in Wiesbaden only slightly. It was the city's main performance space for drama, opera, and musical events until 1925, when it was renamed Opernhaus Zürich and a separate theatre for plays was built: The Bernhard Theater opened in 1941, in May 1981 the Esplanada building was demolished, and the present adjacent building opened on 27/28 December 1984 after three years of transition in












				the Kaufhaus building nearby Schanzengraben. As restored, the theatre is an ornate building with a neo-classical façade of white and grey stone adorned with busts of Weber, Wagner, and Mozart. Additionally, busts of Schiller, Shakespeare, and Goethe are to be found. The auditorium is built in the neo-rococo style and seats approximately 1200 people. Guided tours are available in German and take place on Saturdays. Tickets need to be purchased in advance. General admission CHF 10 / reduced CHF 7. Check performances https://www.opernhaus.ch/en/
*****	Bellevue Square	-	Bellevueplatz	Bellevue Square, built in 1856, was named after the former Grandhotel Bellevue on its north side, it is one of the nodal points for roads and public transportation in Zürich, as well as an extension of the quaysides in Zürich that were built between 1881 and 1887. In addition to the Sechseläutenplatz and quaysides, there is also Café Odeon, where writers and the Zürich Bohème would meet, the Kronenhalle and Vorderer Sternen restaurants.
*****	Bürkliplatz (Flea Market)	Arnold Bürkli	Bürkliplatz	At the end of Bahnhofstrasse, Prada meets flea market at Bürkliplatz. This is the place to rummage for rarities and antiques to your heart's content. Apart from the usual junk, this is also a popular place to acquire second-hand jewelry, as well as other valuable items. Bürkliplatz is one of nodal points of the road and public transportation, and of the lake shore promenades that were built between 1881 and 1887. The Bürkliplatz is the only square between the General-Guisan-Quai and the Quaibrücke with a tram stop of the same name. Sat (7am-5pm)
*****	Schweizerische Nationalbank	Werner & Otto Pfister	Börsenstrasse 15	The Swiss National Bank was founded in 1907. It has two headquarters, one in the capital Bern and one in Zürich, the financial center. The Zürich site is located next to the Buerkliplatz on Bahnhofstrasse. The four-story neoclassical building of shell limestone was built from 1919 to 1922. Architects were the brothers Otto and Werner Pfister. As the central bank of Switzerland, it is responsible for Swiss monetary policy and for issuing Swiss franc banknotes. It is reminiscent of Florentine Renaissance palaces. Mon-Fri (8am-3.30pm)
*****	Bahnhofstrasse	-	Bahnhofstrasse	Bahnhofstrasse is Zürich's main downtown street and one of the world's most expensive and exclusive shopping avenues. It came into existence when the city fortifications were demolished in 1864 and the ditch in front of the walls was filled in. Until that time, the name of the location had been Fröschengraben ("Ditch Of The Frogs"), which then was changed to Bahnhofstrasse ("Railway Station Street"). The world-renowned shopping boulevard was created after construction of Zurich's Main Railway Station. At the spot where city moats were 150 years ago, today it connects Lake Zurich with the Main Railway Station on a length of 1.4 km (0.87 mi). You'll find numerous boutiques, department stores and timepiece stores here.
*****	Paradeplatz	-	Paradeplatz	Paradeplatz is a square at the Bahnhofstrasse in downtown Zürich. This site of the square lay without the medieval city walls, and was incorporated into the town with the construction of the new ramparts in 1642. During the 17th century, it served as a livestock market, known as Säumärt ("pig market"), renamed to Neumarkt "new market" in 1819 and finally to its current name following the construction of Bahnhofstrasse (1865).
*****	Peterhof	Werner & Otto Pfister	Bahnhofstrasse 30	Peterhof, also known as the Grieder Building, was a Gothic revival office building built in 1913 for Credit Suisse. The six-storey Peterhof has an ornate facade, designed by Otto Münch, looming over the luxury-brand shops, banks and high-end hotels that dot this area of Zurich's city centre. Its atrium is centrally illuminated by a beautiful skylight. Mon-Fri (9am-8pm)
*****	"Zunftthaus zur Waag Guild	-	Münsterhof 8	In 1287, Michel, a citizen of Zurich, had a house built on the site of the present-day Zunftthaus zur Waag, which later passed to the children of the Schultheissen and knight Heinrich Biber (-1304). They sold it in 1303 for 50 pounds of Zurich pfennigs to the three daughters of the deceased knight Heinrich von Winfelden. The oldest document of the Waag guild dates back to this year (August 3, 1303): a council document, which is kept today in the state archives, in the Waag guild archives. The document with hanging council seal informs about the elevation of the house at Münsterhof at that time. In 1385 Johannes von Rotenburg, the chaplain of the altar, sold the house for 108 gulden to Ulrich Lütold, for the attention of the linen weavers' guild. Since 1405 the linen weavers' guild, which merged with the wool weavers' guild in 1440 to form a joint guild, has owned the house. In 1440 the guild named itself "zur Waag" after its house. The Waag is one of the seven old guilds that still own their own guild house today. Two separate guilds, the linen weavers (Zunft der Leinenweber) and the wool weavers (Zunft der Wollweber) were united in 1440. The new guild took the name of its house and became the Zunft zur Waag (= balance). Since then it brought together the wool and linen weavers, the hatters and the linen merchants. Now a restaurant. Mon-Sat (11.30am-2pm/6pm-10pm)
*****	Fraumünster Church	-	Münsterhof 2	Founded in 853 by King Louis the German, this church with its convent was inhabited by the female members of the aristocracy of Europe. The convent enjoyed the patronage of kings and the abbess the right to mint coins in Zurich until well into the 13th century. Ownership of the church and convent passed to the city of Zurich after the Reformation. Important architectural features include the Romanesque chancel and the high vaulted transept. The nave was last renovated in 1911. Its most stunning treasures are the stained glass windows: those in the north transept are by Augusto Giacometti and the five-part cycle in the chancel and rosette in the southern transept the works of Marc Chagall. The cloister also reveals a series of frescos by Paul Bodmer. Nov-Feb, daily (10am-5pm), March-Oct (10am-6pm)
*****	Stadthaus Zürich	Gustav Gull	Stadthausquai 17	The construction of the town hall of Zurich and most of its surroundings are achievements of the Gründerzeit. With the first incorporation in 1893, the population of the city rose from around 28,000 to 107,400 inhabitants. The city of Zurich now proudly felt itself to be a big city. There was a need for a larger town house, appropriate to the big city. Between 1898 and 1900, ETH professor Gustav Gull expanded the Geiser building into today's town hall. The historicist building combines various stylistic elements: the façade is predominantly neo-Gothic, although there are also elements from other stylistic periods. The glass-covered arcade courtyard, on the other hand, is designed in the Neo-Renaissance style. The present building houses the Urban Development and the Finance Departments among others. The public area of the town house is also used for temporary exhibitions. The atrium is worth a visit. Mon-Fri (8am-4.30pm) Sat (8am-11.30am).
*****	Wasserkirche Church	-	Limmatquai 31	The "Water Church" was originally built on a small island where, according to legend, the city's martyrs Felix and Regula were executed by the Romans (where the crypt is). This late Gothic church was



				completed towards the end of the 15th century and was regarded as being particularly holy. This is why, during the Reformation, it was referred to as a "temple of idol worshippers". A warehouse and then a municipal library were set up to prevent anyone being tempted to re-introduce the cult of the saints. Renovated in 1942, the church is now used for religious and cultural purposes. A particularly attractive highlight are the choir windows by Augusto Giacometti, which contrast the life of Jesus Christ with the life of modern man. The Helmhaus is an extension of the church to the north, first mentioned in 1253 as a court of criminal justice. In 1632 the first public library was installed here. Check the statue behind the church "Ulrich Zwingli Monument". Wed-Fri (noon-3pm), Sat (noon-5pm)
	Grossmünster church	-	Grossmünsterplatz	This impressive Romanesque-style Protestant church was built in 1220. According to legend, the Grossmünster was founded by Charlemagne after his horse stopped over the graves of three early Christian martyrs. The twin towers are an icon of Zürich. Ornate bronze doors in the north and south portals by Otto Münch were added in 1935 and 1950. The firebrand preacher from the boondocks, Huldrych Zwingli (1484-1531), began speaking out against the Catholic Church here in the 16th century, and thus brought the Reformation to Zürich. You can climb the southern tower, the Karlsturm (access to the tower CHF 5). Mon-Sat (10am-6pm), Open on Sundays after the service
	Zunftthaus zur Zimmerleuten Guild	-	Limmatquai 40	The Zunftthaus zur Zimmerleuten at the Limmatquai promenade, situated between Münsterbrücke and Rathausbrücke, is the guild house of the Zunft zur Zimmerleuten, meaning the guild of the carpenters. Neighboured by the Saffran, Kämbel and Rüden guild houses, it is one of the historically notable buildings in Zürich, Switzerland. The building also houses the relatively expensive restaurant of the same name. The guild house was built in the 14th century AD as a representative building of the Zunft zur Zimmerleuten on the Limmat river's right hand (downstream) shore. The guild house was first mentioned in a document dated 1416 AD. In 2007 the building was partially destroyed by a fire, renovated and re-opened in 2010. Sat-Sun (11.30am-11pm)
	Zunftthaus zum Rüden Guild	-	Limmatquai 42	The Haus zum Rüden [house of the hound] was built in 1348. The City of Zurich constructed the ground floor, an open arcade. Above this an association of noblemen built a tavern in which the Council occasionally met with approximately two hundred members between 1348 and 1400. The impressive feature of this tavern is the magnificent, 11 metre-wide curved wooden ceiling with the carved timber heads, which is today the Gothic Room Restaurant. Tue-Sat (11am-11pm)
	Zunftthaus zur Haue Guild	-	Limmatquai 52	Zunft zum Kämbel was originally a guild of food dealers and wine merchants. Its first Trinkstube (tavern and association meeting place) was located near the town hall. In 1358, the Zürich knight Götz Mülner II had sold sovereignty rights granted by Emperor Louis of Bavaria to the city of Zürich. The newly acquired possessions were administered by an Obervogt with its administration centre in the "Haue" building. Their guild house was first mentioned in a 1389 document as Kembel. In 1442 the building was in the possession of salt merchants, and from 1450 it was known as the "Salzlüttenhus", "Houw", or "Salzhouw". The term Houw is derived from the axe featured on the salt merchant's coat of arms. In 1487 the guild acquired the House zum Kämbel which is still located at the Münsterhof 18. The sitting at the Münsterhof plaza is seen as a deliberate distancing from the noble guild houses of the more prominent guilds in Zürich. The Haue building was sold to the colonial goods merchant Beckert, being its last private owner, in 1878. On 31 May 1956 - 150 years after its formal dissolution - the newly established Gesellschaft zum Kämbel bought the Haue building. Since 1980, it has housed a restaurant (Weinstube). Around 1878, the colonial goods merchant Beckert rebuilt the facade and decorated it with painted ornaments and Gothic windows. The prominent crow-stepped gables were built by Beckert's nephew, Albert Beckert-Irniger. The guild hall on the first floor was renovated by the architect Armin Meili in 1979, and a restaurant was established in 1980.
	Zunft Hottingen Guild	-	Neumarkt 5	Hottingen was one of the villages that were assigned to the Grossmünster monastery by an arbitral tribunal on April 28, 946. In the 19th century, with the expansion of Zürich, incorporating various formerly separate villages, a number of new "guilds" were established to represent these. Hottingen Guild, founded in 1897, is famous its for writers, artists, musicians and actors. It represents the formerly independent Hottingen municipality which was incorporated into Zürich in 1893.
	Zunft zur Schmiden Guild	-	Marktgasse 20	Zunft zur Schmiden was built in 1376 as the guild of the blacksmiths, silver- and goldsmiths, clockmakers and physicians. Since 1412, the Zunftthaus zur Schmiden has been located at the junction of the Marktgasse and the Rindermarkt in the middle of the Old Town of Zurich. The sumptuous late-Gothic Guildhall on the second floor dates back to 1520. Following extensive renovation, the over 600-year old guild house has reopened and is now available to host private or corporate events for a maximum of 200 people. info@zunfthaus schmiden.ch
	Rathaus Town Hall	J.H. Holzhalb	Rathausbrücke	Already over 700 years ago a city hall stood on the right-hand bank of the River Limmat - in the same spot as that of today. The third and present building replaced its old wooden predecessor in the late 17th century. Partially standing over the River Limmat the city hall was built in 1698 as a replacement to an older medieval structure, originally serving as the seat of the government of Republic of Zürich. The Rathaus (city hall) is largely in its original condition. Although it has Baroque elements, its basic features are of Renaissance style. A mix of styles is also viewed on the inside of the building - where exhibited historical objects and works of art tell the story of Zurich's political life. Free admission.
	St. Peter Church	-	Sankt Peterhofstatt	St. Peter is one of the four main churches of the old town of Zürich, Switzerland, besides Grossmünster, Fraumünster, and Predigerkirche. Located next to the Lindenhof hill, site of the former Roman castle, it was built on the site of a temple to Jupiter. An early church of 10 by 7 metres is archaeologically attested for the 8th or 9th century. This building was replaced by an early Romanesque church around AD 1000, in turn replaced in 1230 by a late romanesque structure, parts of which survive. Rudolf Brun, first independent mayor of the town, was buried here in 1360. The nave was rebuilt in 1460 in Gothic style. Prior to the Reformation, St. Peter was the only parish church of the town, the rest being part of monasteries. The current building was consecrated in 1706 as the first church built under Protestant rule. Its prominent clock face, 8.7m in diameter, is the largest in Europe. Inside, the choir stalls date from the 13th century but the rest of the church is largely an 18th-century remake.



				Mon-Fri (8am-6pm), Sat (10am-4pm), Sun (11am-5pm)
	Jelmoli	Tilla Theus	Seidengasse 1	Historically, the arc stretches from Jelmoli as the first department store opened in 1898 with its iron support structure by Stadler and Usteri to the traditionally continued building with the tower by Pflughard & Haefeli to the final building by Rohn in 1961. The aim of renewed structural interventions of 2004 was to gain space and light and orientation. The outer facade becomes the inner courtyard wall. This results in wide perspectives, bright insights and constant projection surfaces. They permit the use of contemporary media technology for customer communication. Jelmoli is one of the oldest and best known shops in the world. It introduced features such as no-haggle pricing and a mail order catalog. It is located along the famous Bahnhofstrasse in Zurich. Mon-Fri (10am-8pm), Sat (9am-8pm)
	Sternwarte Urania Observatory	-	Uraniastrasse 9	Built in 1907 as a public observatory. In the 50m (164ft) high round tower of the Urania observatory, visitors can observe the heavenly bodies through a telescope that allows magnifications of up to 600 times. Urania refers to the muse of astronomy in Greek mythology. Tours are available Thu, Fri and Sat in any weather and start at 8pm. General admission CHF 15, students CHF 10.
	Blüemlihalle	Augusto Giacometti	Bahnhofquai 3, 8001 Zürich	Gustav Gull, until 1900 Zurich's municipal architect and mastermind behind the National Museum, was entrusted with the task of converting a former orphanage into a municipal building to house the city police headquarters. In order to save space, the vaulted ceiling of what had been the cellar was transformed into the entrance area. In 1922, the City of Zurich launched a competition to paint the entrance hall, with the aim of brightening up the gloomy space and creating work opportunities for local artists. Augusto Giacometti (1877-1947) won the competition with ease. His design in warm red and ochre tones was executed between 1923 and 1925 using the al fresco and al secco techniques. The ceiling and vault paintings comprise ornamental floral designs and geometric patterns. The walls, meanwhile, depict people at work: stone carvers and carpenters represent the handicraft trade, while astronomers and magicians denote science. Nowadays, the art-in-architecture work, which was extensively restored in 2019, is considered to be of national importance. Mon-Sun (9-11am/2-4pm)
	Lindenhof hill	-	Lindenhof	The Lindenhof hill is a moraine hill and a public square in the historic center of Zurich. It was the site of the Roman and Carolingian era known as Kaiserpfalz, around which the city has historically grown. The hill and its public square are part of the Linth Glacier's moraines in the area of Zürich. During the middle ages, the hilltop leveled fort became the retaining wall and gave the Lindenhof terrace a form similar to its current form. The remains of the Roman camp were used as the center of the later fortification of the historical center of Zürich. Significant parts of the lime mortar and ancient castle wall were integrated into the town houses around the Lindenhof and in a Kaiserpfalz (broken in 1218), which served as a place of festivities, including the engagement of the German emperor Henry IV with Bertha von Turin on Christmas in 1055. Following the demolition of the former royal residence, the hill—the only public park within the city walls—became an area for public life and relaxation, with dense tree vegetation, stone tables, crossbow stands, and bowling and chess; the latter are still very popular in modern times. Amazing panoramic views. The Alps can be seen from here on clear days.
	Zunft zum Widder Guild	-	Rennweg 7	Originally founded in 1336 as the butchers and cattle merchants guild. The Zurich guild assembly of July 16, 1336 combined the trades, including the butchers, into guilds and regulated their rights and duties. These determined professional rules, political status and conscription. However, cattle dealers and butchers had worked together decades earlier in the municipal butcher shop at the town hall. The Metzger was later enlarged several times by the city and finally had a total of 38 benches. These civilized rights of butchers did not come to an end until the mid-1950s. According to the chronicles of the 16th century, the butchers were privileged in terms of honor because of their heroic efforts in the night of February 23, 1350, when Rudolf Brun was murdered. Now is the Widder Hotel.
	The Clock and Watch Museum Beyer	-	Bahnhofstrasse 31	One of the world's leading private collections of clocks can be found at the Beyer Clock and Watch Museum. Over 250 very valuable exhibits present the history of timekeeping from 1400 BC to the present day: from sundials to water and tower clocks, Renaissance automata, magnificent pendulum clocks, elaborately decorated pocket watches and the prototype of the first quartz wristwatch. Scientific navigation devices are also featured. Some very fragile automatic watches can also be seen in operation – a real rarity. Video recordings show these artistic masterpieces in operation. General admission CHF 10, concessions CHF 5. Tue-Fri (8am-8pm), Sat-Sun (9am-5pm)
	Zentralbibliothek Zürich	-	Zähringerplatz 6	Zentralbibliothek Zürich (Zürich Central Library) is the main library of both the city and the University of Zürich, housed in the Predigerkloster, the former Black Friars' abbey, in the old town's Rathaus quarter. It was founded in 1914 by a merger of the former cantonal and city libraries. Its history ultimately goes back to the Stiftsbibliothek of the Grossmünster abbey, first attested in 1259. Much of the abbey's library was lost in the Swiss Reformation, especially in an incident of book burning in 1525, reducing it to a total inventory of 470 volumes. The Zentralbibliothek currently houses some 5.1 million items, among these 3.9 million printed volumes, 124,000 manuscripts, 243,000 maps and 560,000 microfiches.
	Predigerkirche	-	Zähringerplatz 6	The elegant, Gothic forms of the Predigerkirche are only visible from one side, as on the other side it is partly integrated into the city's central library. First mentioned in 1231, the preacher's church was run by monks of the Dominican order, who put an emphasis on spreading the word. Zwingli's Reformation meant the monks were kicked out, and the Predigerchurch became protestant. Predigerkirche is one of the four main churches of the old town of Zürich, Switzerland, besides Fraumünster, Grossmünster and St. Peter. The abbey-choir building had been used for secular purposes since the 16th century Protestant Reformation, and was transformed by the installation of shelves into a warehouse building. For several centuries it was used as a granary. Since 1914 the choir building has been administrated by the Zentralbibliothek (Zürich central library), the main library of both the canton, city and the University of Zürich. Tue-Sun (10am-5pm), Mon (12-5pm)
	University of Zurich Law Library	Santiago Calatrava	Rämistrasse 71	As part of an effort to centralize the University's Law School's facilities, which were dispersed throughout eight different buildings, the Canton of Zurich and the University commissioned Calatrava to prepare a study for an addition of two storeys to a landmarked building's wings and raise the building structure to its original height and to house its administration offices and classrooms. It was completed in 2004 within the old building from Hermann Fietz, built in 1909. The exterior stayed pretty much untouched. The library has 5000



				<p>meters space for books and 500 working places. The oval skylight has an integrated mechanical sun shade. Ultimately, Calatrava also provided his artworks for the building including a nine feet high bronze sculpture installed in the lobby. Photography – without flash, for private use – is only permitted on the ground floor. Mon-Fri (8am-9pm), Sat-Sun (9am-5pm)</p>
✱	UZH – Medizinhistorisches Institut und Museum	-	Raemistrasse 69	<p>[The museum has been temporarily closed for refurbishment]. This University Museum is dedicated to the development of medicine since prehistoric times. It tells the story of infectious diseases such as the plague, leprosy, syphilis, smallpox, tuberculosis, polio, and Aids. Attitudes to patient treatments through history are also examined.</p>
✱✱✱	Thomas-Mann-Archiv	-	Schönberggasse 15	<p>In 1956, after Thomas Mann's death, Mann's heirs donated his literary estate, personal items and the furniture from his last study, to the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich. This led the ETH Zurich to found the Thomas Mann Archives. The Thomas Mann Archive contains not only the author's extensive correspondence but also numerous letters from and to his wife Katia Mann (4783 individual items) and his daughters Erika (298), Monika (180) and Elisabeth Mann (235). The Thomas Mann Archives own the largest number of Thomas Mann documents in the world, making them the main research centre on the author's life and work. Guided tours of the museum should be booked through Zurich Tourism. Mon-Fri (10am-5pm)</p>
✱✱✱✱	University of Zurich	Gottfried Semper	Rämistrasse 7	<p>Concurrently with the onset of the industrial revolution, the Swiss Federation planned to establish a polytechnical school. As the principal judge for the competition held to select a design for the new building, Gottfried Semper deemed the submitted entries unsatisfactory and, ultimately, designed the building himself. Proudly situated (where fortified walls once stood), visible from all sides on a terrace overlooking the core of Zurich, the new school became a symbol of a new epoch. The building (1853-1864), which despite frequent remodeling continues to evoke Semper's concept, was initially required to accommodate not only the new school (known today as the ETH Zurich), but the existing University of Zurich, as well. In 1855 Semper became a professor of architecture at the new school and the success of many of his students who attained success and renown served to ensure his legacy.</p>
✱✱✱✱✱	Museum Paläontologische	Karl Moser Sammlung	Karl-Schmid-Strasse 4	<p>Paläontologisches Museum was built in 1914 and expanded in 1984 by Ernst Gisel. He was asked to create considerably more room inside without changing the external appearance of the landmark building. Highlight of the exhibition are fossils from Monte San Giorgio in south Ticino. This famous discovery site was pronounced a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2003. Here, marine reptiles and fish are very well preserved and particularly valuable to the scientific community. Some of the reptiles are up to 3.80 meters long and, owing to their meandering movement, compared with the modern-day seal. In addition to these Ticino finds, fossils from the area around Zurich and from North America are also on display. Models and color illustrations are provided to demonstrate how the fossils would have appeared as living creatures. FREE admission. Tue-Sun (10am-5pm)</p>
✱✱✱	ETH Zürich (Main Building)	Karl Moser and Robert Curjel	Rämistrasse 101	<p>The University of Zurich was founded on April 29, 1833, when the existing colleges of theology, the Carolinum founded by Huldrych Zwingli in 1525, law and medicine were merged with a new faculty of Philosophy. It was the first university in Europe to be founded by the state rather than a monarch or church. The university allowed women to attend philosophy lectures from 1847, and admitted the first female doctoral student in 1866. The Faculty of Veterinary Medicine was added in 1901, the second-oldest such faculty in the world. In 1914, the university moved to new premises designed by the architect Karl Moser on Rämistrasse 71. The original building was constructed in 1864 by Gottfried Semper, who was also responsible for the Semperoper in Dresden, which bears his name. In those days, the ETH was referred to as the "Polytechnikum" (Polytechnic School) and at the time it was a truly monumental building for both Zurich and Switzerland. After it was extended by Gustav Gull between 1914 and 1925, the only part of the original Semper building still remaining was the façade overlooking the city. Gustav Gull – who had already built the National Museum next to Zurich Main Station – made extensive changes, both inside and out. The above-mentioned dome, for example, was added by him. Mon-Fri (6am-10pm), Sat-Sun (10am-5pm)</p>
✱✱✱✱	Zürich Hauptbahnhof	Jakob Friedrich Wanner	Bahnhofplatz 15	<p>Zürich Hauptbahnhof, built in 1871, is the largest railway station in Switzerland. Zürich is a major railway hub, with services to and from across Switzerland and neighbouring countries such as Germany, Italy, Austria, and France. The station was originally constructed as the terminus of the Spanisch Brötli Bahn, the first railway built completely within Switzerland. Serving up to 2,915 trains per day, Zürich HB is one of the busiest railway stations in the world. The station's main concourse itself comprises two sections. To the east is the Haupthalle (Main Hall), which was the train hall of the 1871 station but is now a pedestrian circulation space. The Haupthalle is surrounded on three sides by station buildings, whilst to the west it opens onto the Querhalle (Cross Hall), which stretches across the head of the ground level terminal platforms. These platforms, comprising two side platforms and seven island platforms, are sheltered by the 1933-built train shed and are served by tracks numbered 3 to 18. In front of the arch stands a monument to the railway pioneer Alfred Escher. The magnificent sandstone neo-Renaissance building features richly decorated lobbies and atriums, restaurants and halls.</p>
✱✱✱✱✱	Swiss National Museum	Gustav Gull	Museumstrasse 2	<p>The National Museum Zurich (until 2010 Swiss National Museum) was originally opened in 1898 in a new, castle-like building, designed by Zurich architect Gustav Gull that stands to the north-east of the main building of the Central Train Station and is Switzerland's most-visited history museum. Collection includes prehistory through ancient times and the Middle Ages to the 20th century. The building, which was given a stark concrete extension in 2016 by architects Christ & Gantenbein, showcases the story of Switzerland in three permanent exhibitions – 'Archaeology in Switzerland,' 'History of Switzerland' and 'Collections Gallery' – spanning from the banks of Bahnhofstrasse to alpine farms and mountains, from Heidi and Helvetii to cheese and cantons – and much more. With artefacts and documents dating from the Stone Age to today, the Landesmuseum holds a vast collection of objects – over 850,000. It also hosts regular temporary exhibitions focusing on current themes from a societal, social or historical perspective, from the Montreal Jazz Festival to the country's most emblematic animals – cows, marmots, ibexes and St Bernards all included. General admission CHF 10, students CHF 8. Tue-Sun (10am-5pm), Thu (10am-7pm)</p>
✱✱✱✱✱	Swiss National Museum Extension	Christ & Gantenbein Architects	Museumstrasse 2	<p>The expansion to the National Museum Zurich opened in 2016 and complements the original museum building of 1898 by Gustav Gull. The new wing is located on the side adjoining the Platzspitz Park. The old</p>



				and new buildings are directly coupled to each other so as to form an architectural and urban ensemble. The historical and modern building elements successfully confront each other. The new building directly incorporates some of the context's existing features into its architecture. The building's layout accommodates the trees and paths of the historical park, and the characteristic roofscape of the old building sets the volumetric theme of the new structure. The expressive folds in the rooftops can be understood as a contemporary interpretation of Gull's articulated Historicism. The new is thus inconceivable without the old, but is nonetheless unmistakably modern. Tue-Sun (10am-5pm), Thu (10am-7pm)
	Hofgebäude St. Peter & Paul	Knorr & Pürckhauer Architekten	Werdgässchen 15A, 8004 Zürich	The Hofgebäude St. Peter & Paul in Zurich, designed by Knorr & Pürckhauer Architekten and completed in 2020, is a thoughtfully integrated extension to the existing St. Peter & Paul retirement centre. Situated within a dense 19th-century block near Hallwylplatz, the building addresses spatial constraints by providing new communal and administrative spaces connected via an underground passage to the main facility. Clad in green copper sheeting, the building's design features a glazed ground floor that fosters a welcoming atmosphere, transforming the previously underutilised courtyard into a vibrant communal hub. The project exemplifies a sensitive approach to urban infill, enhancing both the functionality of the retirement centre and the quality of the surrounding neighbourhood.
	Tamedia Headquarters	Shigeru Ban	Werdstrasse 21	The structure, completed in 2013, is an expansion to the existing headquarters for Tamedia, a top Swiss media company. The 10,120-square-metre (109,000 square foot) project also entailed adding two storeys to the top of a neighbouring building occupied by Tamedia. It features a large scale structural system made entirely of timber which is especially amazing on its interior. From an architectural point of view one of the main features of the project is indeed the proposition of a main structural system entirely made designed on timber that, other its innovative character from a technical and environmental standpoint, gives the building a unique appearance from the inside space as well as from the city around. Facing the city, the building also features an "intermediate" space throughout the whole height of the east façade that other its role as "thermal screen" within the general energy consumption strategy, also becomes a unique spatial experience with lounge areas and connection vertical links between the different office stories.
	Haus Konstruktiv	-	Selnaustrasse 25	The Haus Konstruktiv is located in the former Selnau electricity sub-station built in 1875 and one of the most distinctive icons of Zürich's industrial architecture. It served the City of Zurich as a converter station supplying the city with its electricity for approximately 100 years. The oldest part of the building dates back to 1898 but in 1929/32, it was converted by Hermann Herter, the city planner, into an integrated construction in the style of new architecture. The ewz-Unterwerk Selnau closed down in 1998 and the City of Zurich classified the building as an historical monument, redeveloped it and converted it into a cultural centre. The conversion was carried out by the architectural practice of Meier + Steinauer Partner AG in 2000/01. The museum is the only such institution in Switzerland, one of just a few in Europe dedicated to historical and thematic exploration of concrete, constructive and conceptual art. General admission CHF 18, students CHF 12. FREE access to library. The museum will move this May to the Löwenbräu-Areal, as the building will be used by the EWZ (Elektrizitätswerke Zürich) again. I think it won't be accessible anymore. But still, it's a landmark building in Zurich. The building will be called again «Unterwerk Selnau»
	Old Botanical Garden	Leopold Karl Theodor Fröbel	Talstrasse, Pelikanstrasse	The origins of the first botanical garden lie in Conrad Gessner's (1516-1565) private herbarium. His descendant, physician and naturalist Johannes Gessner founded Zurich's first botanical garden in 1746. The mediaeval herb garden, the "Gessner Garden", is located on a hill and offers insight into 16th century knowledge of medicinal plants. The palm house is a protected monument from the 19th century and today is predominantly used for concerts, theatre and exhibitions. Since 1976 the Old Botanical Garden, as it is now known, has been used as a recreation area, as the location of the Völkerkundemuseum (ethnological museum) of the University of Zürich, as the site of an arboretum and of the so-called Gessner-Garten. FREE admission. April-Sept Mon-Sun (7am-7pm), Oct-March Mon-Sun(8am-6pm)
	SIA Hochhaus	Romero & Schaeffle, Hans von Meyenburg	Selnaustrasse 16	The SIA high-rise, completed in 1970, is of public interest due to its urban planning presence and as the seat of Switzerland's most important planners' association. What is now most visible is the 2007 renovation of the 1970 high-rise building by Hans von Meyenburg. The conversion of 2008 intends to bring about a paradigm shift on an urban planning and architectural level. The new façade of the high-rise takes up the theme of the vertical as an integral part of a body-hugging, sculptural overall form. Originally built for the Swiss Engineers and Architects Association (Schweizerischen Ingenieur- und Architektenverein, in short: SIA). Impressive trapezium-shaped sun shading. This office building hosts the offices of BNP Paribas too.
	SIX Swiss Exchange	Stücheli architects	Selnaustrasse 30	With its ring-shaped entrance façade, the exchange building embodies the spirit of its former vocation perhaps more than any building in Zurich's city centre. The new trading floors had been in operation for just four years when digitalisation rendered them obsolete in 1996. After several restructurings, most recently in 2010, SIX Swiss Exchange ultimately left the iconic building in favour of a conventional office building in June 2017. With the latest restructuring, EF Education First plans to expand its business operations in Zurich.
	Stauffacher Bridge	Robert Maillart	Selnaustrasse + Sihlhölzlistrasse	Stauffacher Brücke(Road Bridge) was built in 1899 by Robert Maillart, a Swiss civil engineer who revolutionized the use of structural reinforced concrete with such designs as the three-hinged arch and the deck-stiffened arch for bridges, and the beamless floor slab and mushroom ceiling for industrial buildings.
-	Zone 2: Enge, Wollishofen- Kreis 2			
	International Ice Hockey Federation	Tilla Theus	Brandschenkestrasse 50	The International Ice Hockey Federation was built in 2007 as an extension of the pre existing building. The historic residential building was to accommodate modern office use. However, because no additional space could be gained for this, it was necessary to place an independent new building on the site within the specified design plan. The International Ice Hockey Federation (IIHF) is the worldwide governing body for ice hockey and in-line hockey and responsible for the management of international ice hockey tournaments, and maintains the IIHF World Ranking. Even if Theus' name is not as well known as Swiss star architects, she has designed and built buildings that have caused a stir far beyond the country's borders. One of their most important projects is the discreet-looking and well-shielded











				headquarters of the international football association Fifa on the Zürichberg. She made headlines with the summit restaurant on the Weisshorn, which had long been the subject of fierce opposition from nature and landscape conservationists.
	Hochhaus zur Palme	Max Ernst Haefeli, Werner Max Moser and Rudolf Steiger	Bleicherweg 33, 8002 Zürich	The Palme skyscraper, completed in 1964, is one of the oldest skyscrapers in the city of Zurich. The name Hochhaus zur Palme comes from the previous building, a villa completed in 1837 by the architect Hans Conrad Stadler with a large and lush garden. The impetus to demolish the villa and build a new commercial building came from Walter Baumann, a great-grandson of Caspar. He commissioned the Haefeli Moser Steiger office to draw up the plans and secured the financial support of the then Schweizerische Kreditanstalt, now Credit Suisse. Even today, a large part of the building is occupied by the bank. In 1956 the plans were ready for construction, but it would take three years before the excavation could begin. The preservation of monuments resisted the demolition of the old villa, since a whole series of historical buildings had been demolished at the time and the old palm tree was the second to last existing building by Hans Conrad Stadler in Zurich. Not least thanks to the high-rise paragraph introduced in 1956, the building permit was finally granted. The Palme high-rise with its windmill-like floor plan caused a lot of talk about in Zurich at the time. It was all about the automobile, which was considered to be progressive: there has always been a gas station, a Silberkugel fast food restaurant and a branch of Credit Suisse (formerly Schweizerische Kreditanstalt) on the ground floor. The roof of the base structure can be used as a parking space via two self-supporting spiral ramps. This construction without supports was considered bold at the time. However, it had to be slightly supported afterwards because unpleasant vibrations occurred when driving on it. The cars on the roof are half covered by filigree concrete elements. The concrete roofs are vaguely reminiscent of palm leaves, which fits the name of the house.
	Kantonsschule Freudenberg	Jacques Schader (1961) and Schader Hegnauer Ammann (2000)	Gutenbergstrasse 15, 8002 Zürich	The Kantonsschulen Freudenberg-Enge in Zurich, designed by Jacques Schader and completed in 1961, stands as a significant example of European post-war modernist architecture. Comprising multiple cubic structures arranged like an acropolis, the complex is thoughtfully integrated into the topography of an old park, with mature trees surrounding the site. Architectural highlights include generously proportioned rooms with high ceilings and large windows, ensuring that each space receives natural light from at least two directions. Recognised for its architectural value, the building has been under heritage protection since 1987. A comprehensive renovation was undertaken between 1994 and 2000 by Schader Hegnauer Ammann Architekten. Today, the campus accommodates two cantonal schools: the Kantonsschule Freudenberg, offering a long-term curriculum with classical and modern language profiles, and the Kantonsschule Enge, providing a short-term programme focusing on economics, law, and modern languages. Additionally, the Liceo Artistico, housed in the adjacent villa "Dem Schönen," is affiliated with the Kantonsschule Freudenberg.
	Google Zürich	Camezind Evolution	Brandschenkestrasse 110	Google's EMEA Engineering Hub in Zurich was completed in 2007 in a former local brewery. The site has been regenerated into a vibrant mixed-use development of apartments, shops, offices and a spa hotel. Google is in the process of rapid expansion in Zurich where the headcount has doubled in the last 12 months. Google celebrates individuality, creativity and innovative business practice within a high-energy environment and emphasises the importance of the individual and maintaining a small-company ambience throughout company growth. A key element in the design approach was that the Googlers in Zurich (fondly referred to as Zooglers) should participate in the design process to create their own local identity. Under the guidance of the Director of International Real Estate at Google in Mountain View, an interactive and transparent approach to the architectural process was implemented from the beginning. A diverse team of local Zooglers were formed as the steering committee to represent the entire office. This committee reviewed, challenged and approved the design throughout the project. It's the largest Google Engineering Centre outside the US Headquarters.
	B2 Boutique Hotel + Spa	Althammer Hochuli Architects	Brandschenkestrasse 150	The old Hurlimann brewery of 1836 in the heart of Zürich has been renovated into a contemporary hotel and thermal bath & spa that gets its naturally-heated water from a nearby spring. The original underground wooden vats have been restored and converted into baths of varying temperatures under the original stone arches. vaulted chambers have been converted into auxiliary pools, steam rooms, and lounges, while new concrete forms project into the sky containing a rooftop spring overlooking the city. Stone and wood, the original materials used in the barrel filling compound (which now houses the spa) are still used and applied in a more contemporary context. angular geometries present a pleasant contrast to the traditional construction that houses it, until becoming the only expression as the structure reaches the rooftop. Don't miss the Wine Library by Ushi Tamboriello.
	Zürich Enge	Otto Pfister and Werner Pfister	Tessinerpl. 10	The first Enge station opened in 1875 with the opening of the Lake Zürich left bank line. The line's original routing through the area differed from the current alignment and was largely at street level, with many level crossings. The current station was built between 1925 and 1927, when the line was rerouted to the west, using a lower level alignment with more tunneling. The station building is constructed of granite from the Ticino, which fact is marked by the naming of the frontal square as Tessinerplatz. The architects were the brothers Otto Pfister and Werner Pfister, who modelled the station frontage on that of Stuttgart Hauptbahnhof. With the opening of the alternative Zimmerberg Base Tunnel routing in 2002, most long distance trains no longer pass through or stop at Enge station. As a consequence, the westernmost track was removed and the island platform converted to a side platform.
	FIFA World Football Museum	sam Architects	Seestrasse 27	The conversion of Werner Stucheli's "Haus zur Enge" from the 1970s partially restores the original spatial character, while also consolidating, expanding, and adding on stories. The ultra-urban, horizontally structured architecture enhances Tessiner Platz, and therewith, a small stretch of the city. The FIFA museum facilities are integrated into the lower and basement levels. The terrace is accessed via the interstice on the third level, reopening this area to the public in the form of restaurants, shops, and seminar rooms. Above are four levels designated for residential and office spaces, followed by a two-story, rooftop residential unit. General admission CHF 24. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm)
	Kirche Enge Church	Alfred Friedrich Bluntschli	Bluntschlisteg	This architectural gem, affectionately known by some locals as the "Sacré-Coeur of Zurich", stands in an elevated location on a moraine



				hill. Built by architect and ETH professor Alfred Friedrich Bluntschli between 1892 and 1894, it offers a magnificent view of the lake basin and the city. On every second Thursday from May to September, the sexton of Enge Church invites interested visitors to join him on a tour of the tower and dome. Those with a head for heights can climb the little tower above the viewing platform in the dome. However, the viewing platform itself also offers a breathtaking and unique view of Zurich and the lake. Impressive organs and staircase (framed by the 1925 statues by Arnold Hünérwadel). Mon-Fri (9am-9pm), Sat-Sun (noon-9pm)
*****	Zurich Insurance group HQ	Krischanitz Architects	Mythenquai 2, 8002 Zürich	The Zurich headquarters of the Zurich Insurance Group consist of several buildings in different architectural styles. Over the past years, Architekt Krischanitz ZT GmbH undertook the redesign of the campus. This involved the renovation of the historic buildings and the addition of new ones, as well as the contextualisation of the group of buildings in urban design terms. As part of the renovation, Stephan Hürlemann and his studio were commissioned by Zurich to develop a furniture concept for the campus that would establish a connection between the past and the present. The visible effectiveness between the old buildings, especially in the direction of the lake, was to be brought about by the position of the buildings and also by the facades. The two ends of the U condense to tower-like conclusions, which at these points of the area form a new graphic center from the second row, so to speak. This all-encompassing U-shape should be manifested in at least two or three different facade forms, presented as a multiple unit with distinctly different material characteristics.
*****	Swiss Re Headquarters Zurich	Diener & Diener	Mythenquai 50/60	After ten years of planning and construction, Swiss Re opened their new headquarters in 2008. The undulating glass building designed for employees of the global reinsurer Swiss Re is the newest structure in a row of forceful, historical insurance buildings along Zurich's Mythenquai. Its form emerges from an interplay of different elements: a clear volume embedded within its urban surroundings, free-flowing space on the interior created by overlapping decks inside, and its structural integration with the neighbouring Swiss Re buildings. The new program called for the workplace for 1100 employees, about three times the number of workplaces compared to the previous building of the 1960s, which the new building replaced. The Swiss Re Group is a leading wholesale provider of reinsurance, insurance and other insurance-based forms of risk transfer.
*****	Rietberg Museum	Alfred Grazioli and Adolf Krischanitz	Gablerstrasse 15	Set amidst one of the most beautiful parks in Zurich, the Museum Rietberg consists of several historic buildings: the Wesendonck Villa, the Remise (or "Depot"), the Rietfer Park-Villa, and the Schönberg Villa. In 2007 a new building, designed by Alfred Grazioli and Adolf Krischanitz, was opened – the addition of this largely subterranean building, known as "Smaragd", more than doubled the museum's exhibition space. Known as the 'Emerald', the more recent extension mainly runs underground. In the early 1940s, the city of Zürich purchased the Rietferpark and the Wesendonck Villa. In 1949, the villa was selected, by referendum, to be rebuilt into a museum for the art collection of Baron von der Heydt which he had donated to the city in 1945. The collection includes Asian, African, American and Oceanian art. General admission CHF 18, students CHF 14. Tue-Sun (10am-5pm), Wed (10am-8pm).
*****	Sukkulenten-Sammlung Zürich		Mythenquai 88	The Succulent Plant Collection of the City of Zurich can look back on a long history: it has been home to one of the largest and most important specialist collections of succulent plants – that is, plants with thick, fleshy leaves or stems for storing water – since 1931. Around 50% of all known species of succulent plants in the world can be found here. The Succulent Plant Collection also features temporary exhibitions on botanical phenomena. All the information in the show collection is available in German and English. Free admission. Mon-Sun (9am-4.30pm)
Zone 3: Sihlfeld, Alt-Wiedikon, Friesenberg- Kreis 3				
*****	Friedhof Sihlfeld Cemetery	Arnold Geiser	Sihlfeld	Originally planned as a "central cemetery", Sihlfeld Cemetery was completed in 1887. The first two crematoriums in Switzerland still stand on the site; however, they are no longer in operation, but instead are used as rooms for funeral services. Notable graves include Henry Dunant, Arnold Bürkli (architect of Bürkliplatz) and Gottfried Kinkel among others. Since 2016 the PBZ has set up four reading benches with weatherproof book boxes. The books may also be taken home. Because cemeteries are not only places of mourning – they are also parks and recreational area, which are visited by people seeking peace. (Depends on season) Mon-Sun (7am-7pm)
*****	Sihlcity Shopping Mall	Theo Hotz	Büttenweg 16	The site of the former Sihl paper mill is characterized by its location between the riverbed, highly trafficked roadways, and a rail line. With the Sihlcity development of 2007, the 42'000 m2 site was opened to the public. The result is a new city district with 100'000 m2 of multi-functional use, which is optimally connected to public transport and gives the diverse surrounding district its urban center. Existing buildings that could be used sensibly and economically have been preserved, carefully renovated and interwoven with new construction in order to form a new inner-city district. The historic buildings, which are approximately 12 meters in height, are defined as a base. Above and adjacent, newly created volumes are layered up to a maximum height of 25 meters. A sequence of public squares form the center of the development, with Kalenderplatz and its brick building and emblematic high chimney from the turn of the century at its center. Early in the preparation of the master plan, a high value on public space was in the foreground: Sihlcity as an integral function within a diverse environment. Mon-Sat (9am-8pm)
*****	Parkhaus Sihlcity	Theo Hotz	Büttenweg 16	The eastern façade of the parking garage with a capacity of 850 cars was equipped with a "green wall" planned by Jakob AG, and the southern façade of the same building was covered with a stainless-steel net across a large surface. In addition, Webnet structures were prominently used in the hallways of the shopping center. Mon-Sat (9am-8pm)
*****	PBZ Sihlcity Library	Theo Hotz	Kalenderplatz 5	PBZ Sihlcity Library was built in 2007 as a public library within the Sihlcity complex. Sihlcity is a shopping mall in Zurich in the Wiedikon district, built on the grounds of a former paper mill, Papierfabrik Sihl, near the Sihl River. Founded in 1836, production came to a standstill in 1990. New construction and preservation of the site's industrial heritage started in 2003. It is located within the S-Bahn station which makes it the perfect place to stop to read for a while. Over its 700m² floor space at Sihlcity, the PBZ library features an up-to-date and well-stocked selection of books, films, newspaper, magazines, audiobooks, CDs and language courses, in addition to a range of services including six internet PCs and wireless internet access.



				Tue-Fri (noon-7pm) Sat (10am-4pm).
	Uetlihof 2	Stücheli Architekten	Uetlihof 2, Uetlibergstrasse 233	Construction of the headquarters of Credit Suisse at the foot of the Uetliberg began between 1972 and 1979 in the former clay pit of a Zurich brickworks. Stücheli Architekten have accompanied the development of this massive complex, designed almost as a city within a city, for more than thirty years. The expansion that took place between 2008 and 2011 was the eighth phase in the history of the complex. Now with 16 added storeys, six of them underground, a high-rise building has resulted that can accommodate 8'500 work stations, instead of 6'000.
	tic tric trac	Baumschlager Eberle architects	Räffelstrasse 22	Donald Duck's nephews, Huey, Dewie and Louie, known in German as Tic, Tric and Trac, who have given the complex its name. baumschlager eberle have devised a spatial concept that meets current needs for highly flexible and cost-effective commercial space. The ensemble's showpiece is a 700 square metre creative mall linking all three buildings at the first floor level, it was completed in 2014. This multifunctional open area provides an informal meeting point for the tenants and ample space for events. The ground floor will accommodate shops, cafés and restaurants catering for the daily needs of the tenants and local residents.
	Office and commercial building Binzstrasse	EM2N	Binzstrasse 29, 8045 Zürich	The Büro- und Gewerbehaus Binzstrasse in Zurich, designed by EM2N Architekten and completed in 2023, is a seven-story mixed-use building that reimagines urban workspaces. Located at Binzstrasse 29 in the city's Wiedikon district, the structure combines offices, commercial spaces, and a ground-floor restaurant to foster a vibrant, community-oriented environment. Its stepped concrete form features semi-covered balconies on the north side and interconnected terraces on the south, linked by external staircases that encourage interaction among tenants. The building's façade is adorned with lush greenery, serving both aesthetic and climatic functions by providing shade and creating a pleasant microclimate. Emphasizing sustainability, the design incorporates natural ventilation for office areas and employs a low-tech approach to building services, aligning with contemporary environmental standards.
	Zone 4: Werd- Langstrasse- Hard- Kreis 4			
	Europaallee Zurich	Max Dudler Architekt	Lagerstrasse 2	The trapezoidal area, located directly behind Zurich's main train station, stretches from Langstrasse to Kasernenstrasse and from Lagerstrasse to the newly created Europaallee, which runs parallel to the train tracks. This major infrastructural project has a planned completion date of 2018. Prior to the decision taken to transform the tract of land in 2006, the area was being used by the Swiss Federal Railways and the Swiss Postal Service and was not accessible to the public. Max Dudler divided the building of the new Europaallee district into two stages of construction. On Construction Site A, directly behind the listed Sihlpost building, an ensemble of three buildings is being erected for Zurich's University of Teacher Education, together with additional office and shop facilities. The ensemble – the first new buildings to be built in the Europaallee Quarter – was completed in 2012. The University's elevated central campus is reached via a generously-proportioned set of external steps. The central area connects the ensemble's main glass building with the structure to the south, which houses seminar rooms and a creche, as well as with the building to the west, which houses work and music rooms as well as two sports halls in its uppermost floors. The northern side of the piazza is occupied by an office building, also designed by Max Dudler.
	Europaallee Baufeld E	Caruso St John Architects	Europaallee 47/29	The project is located on a key site within the masterplan for the redevelopment of former railway land on the south side of Zurich Hauptbahnhof by the SBB (Swiss National Railways). The project is one of several large new buildings to be constructed along the planned Europaallee, a street running through the centre of the masterplan leading southwest from the main station. The complex figure has something of the qualities of the classic urban buildings of Manhattan from the 1910s and 20s. Like the New York examples, this individual expressiveness is reconciled with the continuity that is required, in the massing of the lower floors and in the tectonic of the pre-cast concrete facades, to make a good piece of city.
	Office Building	Gigon Guyer Architekten	Europa-Allee 21	In the immediate vicinity of Zurich's Main Station, the formerly almost inaccessible infrastructure areas used by the Swiss Post and Swiss Railways are undergoing a decisive transformation. They are becoming part of the urban fabric, with public streets, squares, and courtyards. Four buildings are now arranged to form a perimeter block development between the new Europaallee and Lagerstrasse, surrounding a rectangular public courtyard easily accessible from all four sides. This building, completed in 2013, is one of four volumes of a perimeter block development; the other buildings are designed by Max Dudler Architects and David Chipperfield Architects. Three bridges reach from one volume to the next and therefore allow circuits and connections on all the upper levels, while at the same time creating engaging entry passages.
	Europaallee 21	David Chipperfield Architects	Europaallee 21	'Europaallee' is a new urban development adjacent to Zurich's main railway station. Situated on an industrial site formerly occupied by the Swiss Federal Railways and the country's postal service, the new masterplan was developed by Kees Christiaanse. The four buildings together form a continuous perimeter block with a public central courtyard accessible via generous passageways. The practice's building, completed in 2013, occupies the north-east corner of the site. The columnfree interiors provide a maximum degree of flexibility. The rationality is reflected in a simple façade with alternating horizontal bands of fenestration and floor plates. The band of floor-to-ceiling windows is intensified by the use of a printed aluminium mesh with different levels of perforation. The glass of the windows is set back in the reveal, running parallel to the building structure before breaking course diagonally to meet with the front plane of the building, creating rhythmic series of inverse bays.
	Bäckerstrasse Apartments	Theo Hotz	Bäckerstrasse 52	This luxury multi-family residence completed in 2000 is comprised of five individual "urban villas" distributed over split-levels in this six-story development. A modern corner in-fill building within a classical 19th Century urban environment. Famous for its corner and its vertical and horizontal lines. The total of five apartments have generous proportions; the three largest, covering several floors, have dimensions that can only otherwise be achieved outside the city centre in a villa. The top floor is the most spectacular and is occupied by the client himself. Around a central hall, eight room areas are configured in a way to allow diverse perspectives through the different levels. The stairs were reduced to a minimum, while the sanitary units become independent bodies as in a loft apartment, thereby no longer obstructing the expansive depth of the room.



				Terraces connect interior and exterior spaces. Purist material aesthetics, which are reduced to fair-faced concrete, light plaster, glass and the wood of the parquet floor, support the concept.
	Extension of Kino Xenix	Frei + Saarinen Architekten	Kanzleistrasse 56	In 1904, several temporary wooden pavilions were erected in Zurich in order to respond to the rising demand for classrooms. In 1984, one of these 'temporary' structures was conquered by a group of young film enthusiasts who wanted to set-up an alternative cinema. The schoolrooms became the auditorium and the corridor served as a bar. In order to achieve a more efficient, more flexible, and more user-friendly building. The redesign includes every single corner inside the existing structure and a project extension. The result is a seamless new whole of old and new. The concept of "Kino Xenix" was as simple as it was successful: A unique film selection (every month a new program containing up to 30 different movies with a conceptual relation) plus a bar that generated the necessary turnover to finance the cinema. The former schoolrooms were converted into an auditorium; the three meter wide corridor into a bar.
	Genossenschaft Kalkbreite	Müller Sigrüst Architekten	Kalkbreitestrasse 2	The residential and commercial complex with integrated tram depot stands at a prominent point marking the boundary between two city districts. Completed in 2014, it combines residential, service and commercial uses in an identity-lending, large but compact form. The building, large as a city block, holds a movie theater, 97 apartment units housing about 250 people, 5,000 square meters (53,820 square feet) of commercial space, a simple bed-and-breakfast, and a public courtyard—all built at a human scale, over a tram depot. Rents are below market rates, despite Zurich's blisteringly overheated housing market. A product of the city's century-long tradition of co-op housing, Kalkbreite is also the result of more recent thinking: how to make co-ops viable for the 21st century.
	Aussersihl Community Centre	EM2N	Hohlstrasse + Langstrasse	In the green setting of the park the building behaves like a guest, as the addition of an extra programme. Because it was not permitted to fell a single tree the building had to make do with the space between the roof protection areas around the trees and instead develops upwards. After the local council decided to halve the budget, the project had to be adapted. Despite a cost reduction of 45 percent the usable floor area had only to be reduced by 25 percent. While maintaining the basic principles of the project all parts of the building were radically simplified, leading to major savings in the building costs: strategic minimalism. This community centre was completed in 2004, used lime-sand brick as it was the most economical material for building the curved walls. Don't miss the colourful interiors and café on the ground floor.
	Albert Reichmuth Wine Store	OOS	Feldstrasse 62	The interior of this Zurich wine store by Swiss architects OOS is built from crates used to transport the bottles. Albert Reichmuth, completed in 2010, is a store, a wine tasting space and a seminar venue. The 1500 unbranded cases lining the walls create the display system, storage, shelving and seating. The cases are more spaced out towards the sitting room and kitchen at the back of the store, used for tastings and seminars. The spatial layout and staging by OOS reflect the store's values and traditions and let the wine bottles speak for themselves. The intent of the interior design is to present an image of a landscape consisting of wine cases in which the high-quality wines are presented together with their cases as in a museum gallery. Tue-Fri (9am-5.30pm)
	Housing Neufrankengasse	EM2N	Neufrankengasse 20	The apartment building completed in 2008 is developed out of its exciting location between two extremes: the inner city Kreis 5 (District 5) and a large area of railway tracks. This expansiveness of this "lake of a different kind" gives the place its exceptional quality. The layered structure of the building reacts in both plan and section to the external circumstances. Bedrooms and loggias face south and look onto the quiet courtyard. Entrance halls, wet rooms and cloakrooms are centrally positioned. Living and dining areas profit from the expansive nature of the area of tracks. Depending on their position in the building some of them are double-height, the apartments at the lower levels profit from an added spatial value. Generously-dimensioned loggias connect the spacious living areas to the courtyard. Access to the building and the three staircases is from Langstrasse and from the courtyard through a plinth level that receives daylight.
	Hardau Apartments	Max Peter Kollbrunner	Bullingerstrasse 73	When you arrive to Zurich by train from Bern or Basel you will see these 4 dominant brown highrise buildings. They were built between 1976 and 1978 by the architect Max Peter Kollbrunner. The towers are between 72 and 92 meters high. The tall, brown-red residential towers with a square floor plan were built as part of the first Swiss high-rise building boom. The target group were older couples and individuals. Accordingly, the majority of 2½-room apartments were created. The settlement was intended to remedy the housing shortage and offer a smaller apartment to parents with adult children who are willing to move and to older people who want to stay in the area. The enthusiasm for high-rise buildings decreased more and more in the following years; the development fell into slums because it was not attractive enough for families with children. In 1984, an initiative accepted by the people put a political end to the construction of high-rise buildings in downtown Zurich. From 2000 onwards, taller buildings were again built in the vicinity of the Hardau development. The city of Zurich, as the owner of the Hardau building, combined a necessary renewal of the building technology with the creation of large apartments by merging small units. New kitchens, new paint, and other adjustments upgraded the development between 2006 and 2007. Along with the general upgrading of the area, the reputation attached to the development also changed.
	VBZ Busgarage Hardau	Pool Architects	8004 Zurich	A simple, sculptural building forms the striking western end of the VBZ / ERZ facility in Hardau completed in 2020. In order to leave as much space as possible for the future development of the area, the interventions concentrate on the southern layer of the perimeter and thus on the alignment of the existing parking garage. By combining the salt silo and the trough system with the office wing, free space on Bullingerstrasse is created and traffic optimized. Two open spaces create clear traffic areas and forecourts, retractable gates merge the hall and forecourt opposite the Letzigrund Stadium into a single functional area. The load-bearing in-situ concrete structure forms the shell of the new building and essentially determines its expression. The volumetric structure of the old building also shows the layout of the space in the new building: the VBZ parking hall has accordingly added a layer of space as an annex. Its ground floor offers itself as a versatile maneuvering area, while on the upper floor, which extends like a bridge, staff rooms and offices of the ERZ-Werkhof are lined up along a narrow atrium.










Zone 5: Escheer Wyss, Gewerbeschule- Kreis 5				
	Freitag Flagship Store	spillmann.echsl architekten	Geroldstrasse 17	The company started to make tarp-bags in 1993, inspired from a view onto the transit-bridge. In 2006 they decided to sell bags-made-from-tarps in a shop-made-from-containers. Completely built from 17 rusty, recycled freight-containers, selected in person in Hamburg and brought to Zurich by rail. Stacked low enough not to violate the city's restriction on high-rise, high enough to send shivers down anyone's spine. The way the elements are stacked is authentic, and only connecting elements from the shipping industry are used. This also means that dismantling the tower and leaving the site in its original state will be a straightforward process. Freitag's decision to locate its flagship store here enriches the area, adding a new, high profile building which is used by members of the public during the day. The view from the roof of the Freitag shop onto the transit-bridge is the same view that started the whole shebang in 1993. For some it's just noisy. For others it's a source of inspiration. Mon-Fri (11am-7pm), Sat (10am-6pm)
	Frau Gerolds Garten		Geroldstrasse 23/23a	What started in summer 2012 as a temporary project at the foot of the Prime Tower – a beer garden complete with kitchen garden – has since grown into something of an institution, with shops, art, a garden community and a vibrant program of events. Mrs Gerold has transformed the austere industrial location into a warm and friendly meeting place for city lovers. The terrace is not just the place that enjoys the sun the longest, but also provides a dramatic view over the railway tracks and, in fine weather, as far as the mountain peaks in the distance. Tue-Fri (5pm-11pm), Sun (noon, 9.30pm)
	Prime Tower	Gigon / Guyer Architekten	Hardstrasse 201	This iconic tower, synonym to Zurich, was the tallest structure in Switzerland until the Roche-Turm 2 tower was completed in Basel. The location of the Prime Tower and its two annexes, the Cubus and Diagonal buildings, is part of a formerly almost inaccessible industrial site that is gradually being converted into a business and residential district with associated services. Situated in the immediate vicinity of Hardbrücke railway station and 126 meters in height, the high-rise built in 2011 is the tallest in Switzerland for the time being. It is not only a distinctive feature of the neighbourhood, but also a landmark for the up-and coming district of Zurich West. This office building has a restaurant and bistro on the 35th-floor.
	Tonhalle-Orchester Zürich	Ferdinand Fellner and Hermann Helmer, Haefeli Moser Steiger	Zahnradstrasse 22	The Tonhalle is a concert hall in Zurich, home to the Tonhalle-Orchester Zürich, one of Switzerland's leading orchestras. The 1455-seat hall was inaugurated in 1895 by Johannes Brahms. The hall is considered to be "acoustically superb". Since 1939, it is part of the building complex Kongresshaus Zürich. The Tonhalle was built between 1893 and 1895, and designed by the Viennese architects Ferdinand Fellner and Hermann Helmer, who had built the Zurich Opera House and many theaters and concert halls in Europe. The architects had become especially experienced in acoustics. Check events https://www.tonhalle-orchester.ch/en/
	Museum für Gestaltung Zürich	em2n Architekten	Pfingstweidstrasse 96	The Museum für Gestaltung has a second location at the Toni-Areal, in the dynamic Zurich-West quarter. The themes of this museum are design, visual communication, environmental design, art, architecture, everyday culture, photography and the media. Temporary exhibitions raise awareness of the presence of design in our everyday lives. The museum also organizes workshops and exhibition talks. The museum houses four important collections (Design, Graphics, Art Collections, Posters) and a specialist library open to the public. General admission CHF 12, concessions CHF 8. Tue-Sun (10am-5pm), Thu (10am-8pm)
	Zurich University of the Arts	em2n Architekten	Pfingstweidstrasse 96	The conversion of the large former Toni milk processing plant into a location for education, culture and housing creates a link between two very topical developments. On the one hand it establishes a new focus of educational facilities within the landscape of third level education institutions in Switzerland, which has been massively remodelled over the last few years. On the other hand, for some time now Zurich's District 5 has been undergoing a transformation process that is changing it from a monofunctional industrial quarter into an urban district with mixed functions. This process is also altering the character of the city as a whole and leaving its stamp on it. The intention of the commissioned study was to find a concept for a building that is almost the size of an entire urban block. The existing system of ramps was reinterpreted as a vertical boulevard and became the building's main circulation system. At the same time, through its variety of functions, the building emanates outwards and becomes the central public place in the new urban district. Through the generously dimensioned roof garden a piece of outdoor space is restored to the district and the campus. Mon-Sun (7am-7pm)
	Puls5	Kyncl Gasche Partner Architekten	Giessereistrasse 18	Together with the Turbinenplatz, Puls 5 forms the heart of Zurich West. By mixing old and new, it creates a connection to the former industrial district. Although not listed as a historic monument, the foundry hall built in 1898 was left in the center of the complex, opened to the side and flanked by seven-storey new buildings. The independent, angular office building completed in 2007 is located to the north. Inside, lateral galleries over two floors connect the hall with the new building and open up the shops and service providers. Offices, studios, practices and a Migros fitness park are housed on the third and fourth levels. The plant retains its industrial character. It was refurbished and placed inside of a new building made up of over one hundred apartments and three floors of offices, restaurants and shops. In the central hall (the most interesting part) events such as television shows and exhibitions take place regularly. Mon-Fri (6am-12am)
	Schauspielhaus Zürich: Schiffbau	Ortner&Ortner	Schiffbaustrasse 4	Since its redevelopment in 2009 the spacious foyer invites visitors to stay and linger. The listed industrial hall (where ships were built in the past) was redeveloped by the architects Ortner&Ortner between 1996 and 2000 and extended by new buildings. Christoph Marthaler inaugurated the Halle in September 2000 with the in-house production "Hotel Angst" (Hotel Fear). The Schauspiel's rehearsal rooms, shop floors and offices are located there, as well as the restaurant LaSalle, the NieturmBar and the jazz club Moods. Mon-Fri (11am-12am), Sat (5pm-2am), Sun (5pm-12am)
	Office Building Schiffbauplatz	Baukontor Architects	Schiffbauplatz	This office and commercial building completed in 2017 stands quietly and compactly on its plot, but reacts in a differentiated and reserved manner to its urban environment. It is cut off sharply and smoothly on Hardstrasse, while on Giessereistrasse it responds to the presence of the preserved chimney with a slight recess of the long facade, in the west it forms an intimate courtyard and it powerfully separates the space from the shipbuilding site and at the same time opens up to the square with a spacious entrance hall, which opens up two courtyards and includes the bicycle passage. The business property at Zurich's Schiffbauplatz has office space on five upper floors and



				commercial premises on the ground floor for shops and restaurants. The large-format windows in anodised aluminum, each have two narrow opening wings and external sun protection. Don't miss the beautiful courtyard.
	Migros Museum of Contemporary Art	Gigon / Guyer Architekten	Limmatstrasse 270	Since 1966, the Migros Museum of Contemporary Art has been dedicated to exhibiting, collecting and making international contemporary art accessible to a broad sector of the public. Located in the former Löwenbräu brewery, it holds more than 450 works of contemporary art. It presents temporary solo and group exhibitions, as well as works from its own collection, on two floors. An internationally renowned museum, it sees itself as a dynamic location for contemporary art, a mission to which its comprehensive art education and event programs contribute as well. The white concrete extension is the Kunsthalle and was built in 2012. As part of the three-part collection exhibition Acts of Friendship, admission to the Migros Museum für Gegenwartskunst is free for all visitors until September 17, 2023. Tue-Sun (11am-6pm), Thu (11am-8pm)
	Tanzhaus Zürich	Barozzi Veiga	Wasserwerkstrasse 127a	Tanzhaus, completed in 2019, seeks to reactivate the promenade along the Limmat River, transforming and redefining the current residential conditions of its location. The dance school building resolves the relationship with its surroundings through the definition of its main façade. The programme is clearly organized across two levels, separating private uses on the upper level from public uses on the lower one. This division permits, firstly, different accesses, which activate the circulation around the building, and secondly, work with different scales on the two levels, reinforcing the building's public nature at the level in direct contact with the Limmat. Café is open Mon-Fri until 11pm, Saturday and Sunday until 10pm
	Im Viadukt	EM2N	Limmatstrasse 236	Life has returned to the area under the arches of the railway viaduct built in 1894 in Zurich-West. The refurbishment by EM2N was carried out in 2010 and includes a mixed use market. The characteristic Cyclopean masonry here forms the central atmospheric element. The new structures are deliberately restrained so as to emphasise the existing arches. In fitting-out the interiors the future users can choose from a kit of elements or design the spaces themselves. Up until now, the viaduct separated the 'old' and the 'new' District 5. Now the railway viaduct is the element linking the two. This monument to early industrial times is to become the site of an unusual shopping and commercial district with Zurich's first ever covered market. Mon-Sat (9am-8pm)
	Stiftung St. Jakob	Caruso St John	Viaduktstrasse 20, 8005 Zürich	St Jakob Stiftung is a foundation that gives disabled people a diverse range of employment opportunities, from the famous bakery, to woodworking, to facilities management. Caruso St John's design for their new building in Zurich West collects these uses together into a compact volume that responds to a collection of loose existing structures that follow the line of a major railway viaduct as it cuts through this previously industrial area of the city. The building has a differentiated volume, making a formal, stepped façade to Heinrichstrasse, and having looser profiles to the other sides of the site. Mon-Fri (7am-5pm)
	St. Josef Parish Centre	Frei + Saarinen Architekten	Röntgenstrasse 80	In 2010 Frei + Saarinen Architekten converted a 100-years-old Parish Centre in Zurich and implant a new wooden lobby with a unique atmosphere that is generated by a clash of trendy faceted geometries and an old fashioned way of detailing. The geometry of the new lobby is the consequence of stretching the formerly enclosed space towards the facades and respecting the given bearing structure. As a new rooftop accentuates the entrance to the hall, this vertical element also slows down the dynamic character of the lobby. Additionally, a new apartment for the priest was designed at the top level. The faceted geometry results from the given bearing structure that had to be respected. Additionally, a new apartment for the priest was designed at the top level.
	Limmatplatz tramway station	Baumann Roserens Architekten	Limmatplatz 1	At the tram stop on Limmatplatz Zürich, six steel and glass cylinders with diameters going up to 10m spread and distribute deep traffic sound waves and in doing so reduce the noise on the square. The materials near where people stand and wait, are ideal for reflecting human sounds and voices allowing people waiting for the trams to have a conversation. The openings in the concrete ceiling support the transparent acoustical appearance. It was completed in 2007 as a tramway station and kiosk and the roof has holes to respect the pre-existing trees.
	Train Service facility of the Swiss Federal Railways	em2n Architects	Trainlines	The new maintenance facility being built at Zurich-Herdern will allow SBB (Swiss Federal Railways) to handle future trains of up to 400 metres in length with ease. Through its central position and by virtue of its sheer size, the new building shapes the edge of the city towards the railway tracks and greets visitors entering the city by train. The competition task was to find an economically feasible and at the same time architecturally satisfying solution to a huge technical infrastructure landed in the middle of a city. EM2N chose to focus most of the project's resources and design detailing on the building's more exposed southern facade, creating a textural pattern by using a system of modular elements made from fibre cement. At the base of the building, the curvature and cantilever of the modules is limited to maintain a route for fire engines. From a height of four metres above the ground the bulging surfaces become more pronounced, increasing the effect of the pillowed pattern. Enormous doors at either end of the facility are framed by the concrete structure, with the undulating edges of the facade exposed as if the building has been sliced through to reveal its section.
	Negrellisteg	10:8 architects	Klingenstrasse, 8005 Zürich	The two area developments Zollstrasse and Europaallee condense Zurich's city center along the edges of the track field. As a path over the open track space, the Negrellisteg enables free visual references and a higher-level orientation in the urban fabric. The Negrellisteg, completed in 2021, connects the network of paths between districts 4 and 5. At the same time, it offers the unique opportunity to experience crossing the tracks as a short breather and view against the background of a remarkable city panorama. The bridge is another landmark in the track field, which, in the flickering of the numerous railway facilities, makes its symbolism clear through clear design.
	Museum of Design (Museum für Gestaltung)	Adolf Steger and Karl Egender	Ausstellungsstrasse 60	The Museum of Design, Zürich is a museum for industrial design, visual communication, architecture, and craft. Situated in Zurich's former School of Arts and Crafts the Museum of Design's main building contains an exhibition hall, gallery, reception area, cafeteria, shop and the vestibule to the lecture hall. The Museum of Design developed out of the Museum of Arts and Crafts, which was founded in 1875. In 1933, the museum and the School of Arts and Crafts (today known as the Zurich University of the Arts) moved into its present building designed by Adolf Steger and Karl Egender. In its combination of












				aesthetic and functional qualities, the building exemplifies the Modern Architecture movement in Switzerland. In 1968 the Museum of Design acquired the former home of the textile manufacturer Julian Bloch and moved part of its Applied Art collection into it. Renamed the Museum Bellerive, the building housed the collection of glass, ceramic, wood, metal and textiles until 2017, when the museum was closed. Its collection was moved to a new location at Toni Areal. The Museum of Design shows between five and seven temporary exhibitions annually in the hall and the gallery of the main building, small interventions within the museum, and temporary exhibitions at Toni Areal and in the Plakatraum. General admission CHF 12 / 8 (students). Tue-Sun (10am-5pm), Thu (10am-8pm)
— Zone 6: Unterstrass, Oberstrass– Kreis 6				
	Dynamo Metal Workshop	Phalt	Wasserwerkstrasse 21	On the northern banks of the River Limmat, extensive civil engineering work has made it necessary to construct a replacement building for the open metal workshop of the youth culture centre Dynamo. This provides an opportunity to redesign the site occupied by provisional buildings. In response to the large number of restrictions, the development area has been reduced to a minimum and a spacious, protected zone for work and activity will be provided by a large roof protrusion around the whole building. Set in front of the two listed youth centre buildings, the mushroom-shaped pavilion completed in 2008, asserts itself as an autonomous object and has a confident appearance on the Limmat promenade. The construction and material of the building take up the theme of metal and its treatment: a hot-dip galvanised steel profile grid covers the skeleton structure in the area of the facade, roof soffit and roof edge. Dynamo is a cultural organization, based in Zurich and aimed at young people. It offers classes and workshops in a diverse range of subjects such as music, dance, theatre, graphics, photography, sculpture and textiles.
	Luther Kirche Zürich	Ernst-Ulrich Krägel und Franz Steinbrüchel	Kurvenstrasse 39, 8006 Zürich	The Martin-Luther-Kirche in Zurich, designed by Ernst-Ulrich Krägel and Franz Steinbrüchel, was completed in 1958. This distinctive modern church, situated between Kurvenstrasse and Beckenhofstrasse, features a tent-like concrete structure inspired by Le Corbusier's Notre-Dame-du-Haut in Ronchamp. Its geometric form, dominated by triangles symbolising the Holy Trinity, creates a minimalist interior defined by simple triangular and rectangular shapes. A notable feature is the wall facing Beckenhofstrasse, constructed from plastered concrete and adorned with coloured glass pieces depicting themes of creation, the fall, and redemption. The church underwent concrete restoration between 1995 and 1996 and received a new parish hall between 2020 and 2022, designed by Helsinki Zürich Architekten in collaboration with Ramser Schmid Architekten. Today, it serves the international Evangelical Lutheran Church of Zurich and is recognised as a protected municipal heritage site.
	Kantonale Verwaltung Walche	Werner & Otto Pfister	Walcheplatz 1 / Neumühlequai 20	The long list of buildings that Otto and Werner Pfister created in and around Zurich in the first fifty years of the last century includes the buildings of the cantonal administration of Walche as one of the most important works. This one was built in 1935 as an office building for the Cantonal administration. Although it is now in a really bad condition, it is one of Zurich's icons. The famous architects were known for this and other buildings such as the National Bank in which they worked with the artist Otto Münch. The Walche buildings are of versatile functionality; for seventy years they have served the canton as modern, flexibly usable office buildings.
	Liebfrauenkirche Church	August Hard Egger	Zehnderweg 9	The Liebfrauenkirche translates to Church of Our Dear Lady, and is a common name for churches throughout German-speaking countries. A church on this site dates back to the Middle Ages; at which time it stood outside the Zurich city walls. Zurich was fortified with walls from the 13th to the 17th century, so it is often noted if older buildings were inside or outside of the walls. The current church on this site was built in 1893 in the style of an early Christian Basilica, based on plans by the architect August Hardegger. It was built in honor of Mary, the mother of God. The tower is reminiscent of a Romanesque campanile, a freestanding clock tower. The Liebfrauenkirche was based on these Italian models to reflect the ties of the Roman Catholic church in Switzerland with the Pope and Rome. In 1981 it got renovated by the architect Otto Glaus. Amazing interiors. Mon-Fri (6am-7pm), Tue (6am-9pm), Sat (8.30am-7pm), Sun (9am-9pm)
	FocusTerra Research and Information Centre	Holzer Kobler Architekturen	Sonneggstrasse 5	The exhibition focusTerra presents the mineralogical and geological collection of the Department of Earth Sciences at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich. The exhibition is housed in the brightly lit courtyard of a recently restored historic building (2009). The exhibition takes the form of a three-storey tower, and this contemporary architectural sculpture forms a marked contrast to its historic environment, thus opening up a dialogue between old and new. The structure of the exhibition mirrors the layers of the Earth, starting at the centre and moving outwards to the surface. At ground level, Dynamics of the Earth examines the phenomena that occur at its core. On the first floor, the collection of minerals and precious stones illustrates the topic of Treasures of the Earth. Finally on the top floor, Archives of the Earth looks at the formation of sediments and fossils as well as the history of climate. FREE guided tours on Sundays. Mon-Fri (9am-5pm) Sun (10am-4pm).
	Forschungsgebäude GLC at ETH Zürich	Boltshauser Architects	Gloriastrasse 37, 8006 Zürich	The new building complex is one of the first components of the 2014 master plan for Zurich's university quarter, that was finalized in the course of planning and construction. Together with the existing ETH building, the roughly 110-meter-long new-build forms a courtyard and thus fits in with the existing typology of the university quarter. Professorial offices are located in the front building on Gloriastrasse, with the spacious laboratory areas situated on the side of the slope allowing flexible division. The glass and stone facades of the new-build follow the long tradition of glass block facades in modernist industrial and university buildings. As a double-skin construction with glass block elements joined in the manner of coffers, the new façade achieves a dignified gravity as well as a three-dimensionality which the neighboring façade lacks. Glass block parapets and strip windows create a horizontal structure that is superimposed by the vertical order of the recessed casements. A hierarchically graduated visibility of conduits and building service elements defines the character of the spaces. While no conduits are visible in the entrance hall and corridors, they are increasingly present in the lounge and work areas, becoming a defining element.
— Zone 7: Fluntern, Hottingen, Hirslanden, Witikon– Kreis 7				
	Forsterstrasse Apartments	Christian Kerez	Forsterstrasse 38	Forsterstrasse Apartments were built in 2003 as a residential block. The perimeter of the building is column-free and totally glazed to



				maximize light and views. The program for each floor is different, that makes this building so unique. The green of the trees and the daylight are reflected in the smooth formwork of the seamless concrete walls, reaching all the way into the most introverted areas of the flats. The solid, loadbearing wall slices give shape and form to the open structure without subdividing it. The lighting and the views through the house keep changing thanks to the open floor plan. There is no hierarchy or distinction between the different uses of the flat. They are all the same in construction and material.
☆☆☆☆	FIFA headquarters	Tilla Theus	FIFA Strasse 20	The Home of FIFA is the headquarters of the world's governing body of football. This exceptional building by Tilla Theus is also symbolically the home of the international football community, of the 209 member associations and the 270 million players, coaches, referees and other participants around the world. It was built in 2007. The complex includes a fitness centre, a meditation room, geographically themed parks and a full-size international football pitch. The theme of vegetation continues in the green courtyard that is closed to visitors.
☆☆☆☆	Friedhof Fluntern	-	Fluntern	Also known as Friedhof Fluntern, the Fluntern Cemetery has extended over 33,250 m ² on the Zürichberg near the zoo since 1887. Graves of prominent deceased attract visitors from all over the world. James Joyce, the author of Ulysses, lived in Zurich from 1915 to 1919, at Universitätsstrasse 38. In 1941 he returned to Zurich from Paris, only a month before his death. Near his tomb is a statue depicting the great Irish writer sitting cross-legged with a book in his hand. Elias Canetti, winner of the Nobel Prize for literature in 1981, died in August 1994; his grave lies to the left of Joyce's. The grave of Johanna Spyri (1827-1901), who wrote the famous story Heidi, is in the Central Cemetery. Mon-Fri (8.30am-11.30am/1.30-4.30pm)
☆☆☆☆	Kinderspital Zurich	Herzog & de Meuron	Steinwiesstrasse 75, 8032 Zürich	The present University Children's Hospital, situated in Zurich's city center, has already shown some limitations related with the lack of space and old infrastructure, thus calling for a new up-to-date expansion. The new hospital will be located near the city boundary occupying a greenfield site among other healthcare institutions. The scheme comprises two new buildings: an acute hospital on the southern site and the laboratory, teaching and research building on the northern site. The new acute hospital is a three-story filigree building arranged around numerous internal courtyards that fits the rural setting and responds to the historic Burghölzli Psychiatric Hospital located opposite the street, a 1869 listed building designed by Johann Caspar Wolff. A spacious forecourt in between them will serve as an access plaza for both institutions. Its horizontal emphasis also stands in stark contrast to the often oppressive or even intimidating hospital and ward blocks. The longitudinal facades are curved, with a concave geometry that embraces both the plaza and the hospital garden in the back. The program is organized in three levels, from the ground floor with the most public and frequented areas, to the most private part of the hospital on the top floor. Due for completion 2024.
☆☆☆☆	Zoo Zürich	-	Zürichbergstrasse 221	The Zoo Zürich, together with the Basel Zoo, is considered one of the best zoos in Europe. Opened in 1929, it is the third oldest zoo in Switzerland and it accumulated a collection of 2,200 specimens of 300 species by its seventy-fifth year. In 1992 a new plan for the development of the zoo was presented. The area of the zoo was to be doubled by 2020, while keeping the number of species the same and redoing most of the enclosures. The goal was to shift the focus away from displaying animals towards displaying ecosystems, allowing animals to retreat into spaces hidden from visitors. To house these ecosystems - Eurasia, South America and Africa/Madagascar - the zoo was geographically divided into distinct zones. One of its popular events is the penguin parade, which is performed daily after noon if the outside temperature is below ten degrees Celsius. Don't miss the Elephant House Zoo Zürich / Markus Schietsch Architekten built in 2014. General admission CHF 26, CHF 19 up to 25 y.o. Mon-Sun (9am-5pm)
☆☆☆☆	Doldertal Apartment Houses	Marcel Breuer, Alfred Roth, Emil Roth	Doldertal 19	Sigfried Giedion, architectural historian and secretary general of CIAM, planned to build a group of modern apartment buildings in Doldertal, a suburb of Zurich. He first offered the commission to the cousins, Alfred and Emil Roth, but later asked Breuer to review the designs. In 1933, a collaborative agreement was arranged among the three architects. Breuer and the Roths proposed two-story buildings raised on pilotis with a small penthouse structure. It is two identical three-storey buildings with a floor housing with terrace and living room that opens with large windows facing southwest and southeast oriented that light by a continuous band of windows rooms. To the west lies a small room and bathroom also lit by a band, in this case more closely.
☆☆☆☆	The Dolder Grand Hotel	Foster & Partners	Kurhausstrasse 65	Towering above Lake Zurich, the historic The Dolder Grand has been retrofitted to form a luxury-class city resort. The scheme integrates a substantial new extension, more than doubling the hotel accommodation and reconnecting it to the surrounding forest and resort. The scheme restores the logic of the original hotel, designed in 1899 by Jacques Gros, and the external fabric has been restored and rendered in the original red and ochre palette. Internally, the planning has been transformed. The most significant moves have been to create a linked suite of grand public rooms, including a new ballroom, and to reinstate the grand southern entrance so that arriving guests now enjoy breathtaking views across Zurich and the Alps. The new building (2008) consumes half the energy of the old - or 75 per cent less energy per square meter. Amazing views from the Spa Café. Mon-Sun (7am-11pm)
☆☆	Kulturama Museum	-	Englischviertelstrasse 9	Kulturama, the Museum of Mankind, documents and explains 600 million years of evolutionary history of animals and human beings, human biology and aspects of the cultural history of mankind. At Kulturama fossils, skeletons and relics (from hand axes to mummies) highlight the evolution of mankind and animals. The interactive design of the museum is unique. Visitors can compare the heartbeat of a shrew with their own and touch a mammoth's tooth. Listening stations, computers and experiments offer insight into the development of life. Public guided tours every first Sunday of the month at 2.30h. General admission CHF 14, CHF 11 for students (18-25 y/o). Tue-Fri (1pm-5pm), Sat-Sun (1-6pm)
☆☆	Wohnhaus Neptunstrasse	Maier Hess Architekten GmbH	Neptunstrasse 25	The neighbourhood is characterized by a mostly open, one designed in the late 19th century following a strict alignment of streets. These apartments, completed in 2008, are organized over a large area and structured in cubic form and made of structured, monolithic insulating concrete. It also has the offices from the amazing Swiss firm Maier Hess Architekten. The organic texture of the material contrasts with the sharp edged geometry of the subtle shaped windows.
☆☆	Loft Apartments Sempacher	Camenzind Evolution	Sempacherstrasse 19	Situated in a sought-after residential area close to the centre of Zurich, the Sempacher Loft Apartments are an excellent example of modern and sustainable town renewal. An uninspiring apartment block



				from the 1930s originally occupied the site, which was in urgent need of repair and upgrading. A detailed survey of the building showed that everything from the wiring to the plumbing needed replacing. A new building was erected in 2002. The façade build-up with coloured insulation and translucent cladding was developed on the basis of a harmonious integration with the surrounding apartment blocks, which are rendered in warm colours and textures.
	Kath. Pfarramt Maria Krönung Witikon	Justus Dahinden	Carl-Spitteler-Strasse 44, 8053 Zürich	The Church of the Coronation of the Virgin Mary is the Roman Catholic parish church of the Witikon district of Zurich. Until its incorporation in 1934, Witikon was an independent farming village located 200 meters above the city of Zurich. After World War II, the number of Catholics in Witikon skyrocketed. In 1960 the Catholic community numbered 1400 and in 1965 it was already over 2000 souls. Under these circumstances, the Vinzenzkapelle became too small. A building commission was therefore formed from the church council of St. Anton and some representatives of Witikon, which put together a program and commissioned five architects at the end of 1958 to develop a project. The jury, consisting of experts and representatives of the building commission, recommended Justus Dahinden's project for further processing, after which this work was commissioned on June 15, 1959. Mon-Fri (8am-12.30pm)
	Single Wall House	Christian Kerez	Burenweg 46-48	Single Wall House – a two-family house – is a building with a wall that divides it into two halves. The dividing wall is the only wall in the entire house. It cannot be crossed anywhere. It has to fulfill functions conventionally assigned to several architectural elements. It is the load bearing structure and the installation core, its folds define all of the rooms and it determines how the view from the entirely glazed building is divided between the two living units. Instead of sitting them one above the other, or in tandem, the volume has been split vertically and longitudinally, so that each dwelling can take equal advantage of the views.
– Zone 8: Mühlebach, Seefeld, Weinegg- Kreis 8				
	Tram-Museum Zürich	–	Forchstrasse 260	Trams have a long-standing tradition in Zurich. At the Tram Museum, tram enthusiasts can gain an insight into the history of this urban form of transportation. Original vehicles dating from 1897 to 1968, uniforms, ticket machines, a large model tram layout, and the Cobralino children's tram are just some of the museum's highlights. In addition to various other vehicles, the oldest streetcar from 1897 also runs on museum line 21. This route was specially added to the network of the Zurich Transportation System (VBZ) and operates between the Tram Museum and the city center. The Museum Line operates every last weekend of the month. The exception is December. General admission CHF 12, students CHF 8. Mon, Wed, Sat, Sun (1pm-6pm)
	Botanical Garden	–	Zollikerstrasse 107	The new Botanic Garden was established in 1976. It shows off its best side in spring but the tropical greenhouses are also worth a visit in bad weather. The 5.6 hectare garden was laid out in the 1970s and shows on the one hand recreated habitats as in the Mediterranean Garden and Alpinum. Thematically arranged are the kitchen garden and the medicinal plant garden. The pond with its various habitats and aquatic inhabitants attracts many visitors. The three domes of the show houses are striking. The view axes north-south and west-east, kept free by large trees, are special and give the garden size and space. Maintained as a university botanical garden. Free admission. March-September (Mon-Fri (7am-7pm) Sat-Sun (8am-6pm)), Oct-Feb (Mon-Fri (8am-6pm), Sat-Sun (8am-5pm)).
	Johann Jacobs Museum		Seefeldquai 17	Klaus J. Jacobs, who established the Jacobs Foundation, opened the Jacobs Suchard Museum in 1984 to document the history of the Jacobs coffee empire. Six years later, it was renamed the Johann Jacobs Museum in honor of the company's founder. Since 2013, the museum has been dedicated to highlighting the turbulent interrelationships that characterize today's globalized world. From an artistic perspective, it depicts the complex history of global trade routes and their effects on society – with a particular emphasis on coffee and cocoa, but also including such related goods as oil, rubber, diamonds and cotton. Don't miss the main staircase. General admission CHF 7. The museum will remain temporarily closed for the purpose of reorientation.
	Pavilion at Riesbach harbour	AFGH Architects	Seefeldquai 51	Pavilion at Riesbach harbour was built in 2004. It's conceived as a pavilion amongst the trees in the listed park by the lake, as an object that is a further link in the chain of leisure amenities stretching along the lakeside landscape. In principle the aim was an integrated treatment of the façades and to largely dispense with the usual differentiation of the front and the back in order to obtain an object-like and sculptural appearance. The new building is principally fabricated as a steel construction so as to generate lightness and transparency.
	Klinik Pyramide am See	Justus Dahinden	Bellerivestrasse 34	The Pyramid Hospital is a private hospital specializing in surgery. It has become one of the most important and exclusive facilities for plastic surgery. It was built in 1970 by Justus Dahinden. Dahinden created buildings all over the world and has received a number of international awards for his buildings and projects. Planning and architectural systems developed by Dahinden himself have resulted in interesting solutions both in Europe and in the Middle East.
	Ballet Mécanique	Manuel Herz Architects		Located in a quiet suburb of Zurich, just one street away from Le Corbusier's Pavillon, Ballet Mécanique is a group of Swiss residences with a twist built in 2017. The clue is in the name. Its architect, locally based Manuel Herz, designed the housing scheme with a facade that consists of louvres that can open up and transform into accessible balconies. The structure's distinctive moving elements, not only provide shading, privacy and an outdoors element; they also bring the outside in and shift the otherwise clean geometry of the structure into a dynamic, sculptural whole. The building is in its essence a simple cubic volume, but when the metallic louvres open, its character changes dramatically. So the house lives and breathes together with its inhabitants – opening up in the morning, when they wake up and have coffee on one of the colourful terraces, shutting hermetically at night during bedtime.
	Pavillon Le Corbusier	Le Corbusier	Höschgasse 8	Le Corbusier's last building, Heidi Weber Museum, was built in 1967. The Swiss born architect was obsessed with systems and modules and this last structure was based on cubic units of 2.26 meters on each side, created according to the Modulor measures. It celebrates the use of steel, with which he explored prefabrication and assembly, and a freedom through modularity, in which the plan is completely open but infinitely adaptable. It reflects the harmonic unity of Le Corbusier's architecture, sculptures, paintings, furniture designs and his writings which is unique and possibly the only one such existing structure in the world: a total work of art. He put in practice the



				construction system based on cubic units of 2.26 meters each side, created according to the Modulor measures. General admission CHF 12, students CHF 8. From May to November on Saturdays and Sundays from 2pm to 5pm.
☆☆☆☆	Chinese Garden	-	Bellerivestrasse 138	The Chinese Garden, built in 1933, is located right by the lake at the Zürichhorn and was a gift from the city's Chinese partner town of Kunming. At the center is a pond with a small island, pavilions and even a small palace on the banks. It is classed as a temple garden and is one of the highest-ranking gardens outside of China. The garden was given in thanks for the technical and scientific support provided with expanding drinking water supplies and urban drainage in Kunming. Free admission. March-October, Mon-Sun (11am-7pm)
☆☆☆☆	University Children's Hospital Zurich	Herzog & de Meuron	Lenggstrasse 30, 8008 Zürich	The University Children's Hospital Zurich, designed by Herzog & de Meuron, was inaugurated in 2024. Located in Zürich-Lengg, the facility comprises two distinct yet complementary buildings: a three-storey acute-care hospital and a cylindrical structure dedicated to research and teaching. The hospital's design emulates a small town, featuring interconnected "neighbourhoods" along a central corridor, with green courtyards providing natural light and intuitive navigation. Patient rooms, situated on the top floor, are crafted as individual wooden cottages, offering privacy and comfort. The adjacent research and teaching building boasts a five-storey atrium, fostering collaboration among medical professionals and students. Both structures have achieved platinum certification from the Swiss Sustainable Building Council, underscoring a commitment to sustainability and holistic healing environments.
☆☆	Seewürfel Apartments & Office	Camenzind Evolution	Seefeldstrasse 277	Seewürfel Apartments & Office were built in 2005 as an eight apartment and office buildings situated close to the town centre of Zurich. The project regenerates a former industrial site into a new attractive centre for working and living. The project Seewürfel (meaning 'Lake Cubes') is based on a concept of piazzas that were created by the careful positioning of the eight buildings. The individually landscaped piazzas and external spaces create a variety of different environments to be used and enjoyed by Seewürfel occupants and their neighbours. Seewürfel was awarded the RIBA World-Wide Award 2005.
☆☆☆☆	The One	Camenzind Evolution	Seefeldstrasse 287	The One (formerly known as Cocoon) was built in 2007 as an exclusive office building. Flanked on three sides by mighty, age-old trees the elliptical structure reads as a freestanding sculptural volume that gracefully spirals up from the park. The stainless steel mesh enveloping the building combines visual privacy with restrained elegance, while establishing a strong and unmistakable presence. All office spaces are openly arranged along the internal circulation ramp, which leads around an internal atrium. Cocoon is located in Zurich's Seefeld district on a beautiful hillside, which enjoys excellent lake and mountain views. The stainless steel mesh enveloping the building combines visual privacy with restrained elegance, while establishing a strong and unmistakable presence.
☆☆	NONAM Nordamerika Native Museum	-	Seefeldstrasse 317	The North American Native Museum, founded in 1961, specializes in the conservation, documentation and presentation of ethnographic objects and art of Native American, First Nation and Inuit cultures. With its extraordinary architecture, its colorful displays and unusual material, NONAM guides its visitors through a sensual course which reflects cultural diversity as well as the climatic and cultural distinctions of the continent. General admission CHF 15, students CHF 8. Tue-Fri (1pm-5pm) Sat-Sun (10am-5pm)
-	Zone 9: Altstetten, Albisrieden- Kreis 9			
☆☆☆☆	Freibad Letzigraben	Max Frisch	Edelweissstrasse 5, 8048 Zürich	While the architect of the pool, Max Frisch, was responsible for the design of the entrance, cloakroom and restaurant areas, Gustav Amman (who had already had a decisive influence on Bad Allensmoos) took care of the green areas. This is how the park was created with a large playground, a magnificent stock of trees and buildings in the "country style". The heart of the complex is certainly the large pavilion, which serves as a restaurant. The outdoor pool has a large swimming pool, a wave pool, a non-swimmer pool and a children's paddling pool. Barbecue areas and the two-story restaurant cater for hungry bathers. Because in addition to the large park area, the name of the well-known architect also lures visitors to the pool: none other than the famous Swiss author - who worked as an architect just before his writing career - Max Frisch is responsible for this outdoor pool. Closed seasonally from September 26, 2021 to May 1, 2023.
☆☆☆☆	Stadion Letzigrund	Béatrix & Consolascio, Frei & Ehrensperger	Badenerstrasse 500	The new Letzigrund Stadium was built in 2007 as the home to FC Zurich. It was used for three matches in the Euro 2008 tournament. To avoid dwarfing its surroundings, this massive structure was sunk into the ground. The most remarkable feature of the stadium is the sweeping roof. It is held aloft by 31 pairs of raked columns (formed with Corten or rusting steel) such that it almost seems to float. As it was financed entirely by the city there was no need to enclose the stadium with a ring of non-sport related functions and businesses. The architects used this rare opportunity to design an open complex accessible to the public in daily life.
☆☆	KISS Apartments	Camenzind Evolution	Badenerstrasse 575	K.I.S.S. is a bold residential complex with 46 individually styled maisonettes built in 2008. The approach responds to the increasing need of individuality and plurality in our current society. Also in its external appearance, K.I.S.S. creates an independent building sculpture with the north and south facades as opposites. To the North, the shiny almost leather like facade with slightly tilted metal window frames gives the building its unmistakable identity. The building opens up towards the south with floor-to-ceiling windows, generous terraces and balconies. The delicate suspended balconies are individually designed with coloured blinds to match the apartment typology on the inside and impart the southern facade with a friendly and lively feel.
☆☆☆☆	Placid Hotel	e2a	Buckhauserstrasse 36	The Placid Hotel, completed in 2017, was created by renowned architect's office E2A Architekten, inspired by the surrounding urban architecture and built as if cast from one mould. The slight widening of the volume's cubic form benefits the organization of the floor plans. With a linear core zone and load-bearing exterior walls, a column-free plan was developed and can be arranged in many configurations. In response to the vertical sequence of the functions, a robust structure with a high level of flexibility was created. The facade receives consistent treatment on each side with repetitive patterns of external sliding glass windows. Individually adjustable sliding shutters on the facade create a playful variability, allowing the grid of the windows to temporarily disappear and hinting at the simultaneous existence of multiple functions.
☆☆	Langhäuser Freilager	Rolf Mühlethaler Architects	Freilagerstrasse	Sustainable living is practiced on the site of the former duty-free warehouse in Altstetten. The former Freilager area now stands for



				sustainable housing in an almost car-free zone. The three long houses that were created in the process are a milestone in timber construction: they show how competitive wood can be in large-scale projects. The three striking wooden longhouses built in 2018 are part of the Zurich open-air warehouse. Built by the architects Rolf Mühlethaler and Renggli AG, the buildings demonstrate the competitiveness and energy efficiency of wood in large projects. The six-storey buildings with their spacious verandas and garden areas on the ground floor offer a Mediterranean lifestyle in the middle of the city.
	Sunnige Hof	Burkhalter/Sumi Architects	else züblin strasse, zürich	The "Sunnige Court" development by architects Sauter and Dirler from 1953 is a typical example of the urban expansion of Zurich according to the 1950s ideal of the Garden City. The apartments are small by today's standards (60 to 70 square metres). Six of the buildings were therefore demolished and replaced with six new ones featuring spacious family apartments. The rest of the houses were refurbished and are occupied mainly by younger and older childless couples. Renovation of the old fabric and new construction went hand-in-hand.
	Zurich-Altstetten	Max Vogt	8048 Zürich	Zurich-Altstetten concrete building was completed in 1966. It was designed by Max Vogt, the head architect of the federal railways. This is perhaps his most famous building. The current station building, with its ten floors, is one of the few high-rise buildings in Zurich. In addition to the SBB counter, the ground floor houses a kiosk, a snack bar and other business premises, while the upper floors contain apartments. Today's train station is one of the most important SBB buildings and one of the reasons why it received the Wakker Prize in 2005 for a high-quality building culture.
	Vulcano	Dominique Perrault	Vulkanstrasse	Vulcano is a complex of houses, offices and retail space completed in 2018. It is constituted by a 5-storeyed base of offices put together supporting 3 towers equally sized. It is aligned on the street, in the right angle of each of the towers, so it marks the addresses on the public place. The work withdraws between the towers, as an invitation to invest the passages which are leading to the protected park. A limited footprint allows the arrangement of a vast planted garden behind the building, bringing some fresh natural air to the district. The organization of the volumes, the withdrawals, the passages and the architecture of the intermediary level of the terraces (whose legibility is stressed by the presence of a wide glazed roof which extends beyond the sides of the building) give an exceptional permeability to the building, considering its density.
	Swiss Life Arena	Caruso St John	Vulkanstrasse 130, 8048 Zürich	The commission for the Swiss Life Arena was won in a competition organised by the City of Zurich in partnership with the ZSC Lions ice hockey club. The building, completed in 2022, contains a 12,000-seat arena that will be the home for the team, as well as a practice rink, a business centre, a large club restaurant and car parking. The arena is organised on one level, avoiding the superimposition of long-span structures, and resulting in the most efficient building volume. Buttresses on the arena's long sides support steel trusses that span east-west over the main ice hockey and practice rinks. At ground level, the depth of the buttresses forms arcades that run the length of the arena's long east and west façades. The emblematic figure of the building, with qualities between a monument and a tent, clearly marks out a place for public gathering that can act as a gateway to the city. Check events www.swisslifearena.ch
	Zurich Parcel Centre	Theo Hotz	Zürcherstrasse 161	The mail distribution center Zurich-Mülligen goes back to a successful competition design by Theo Hotz from the year 1970. During the following five years various project revisions were made, in 1978 the construction started. In 1985, the building was put into operation. The executed building is a 2-storey parcel post station with 14 tracks and sorting and distribution systems. The long street facade emphasizes the horizontal and is articulated by a tower-like volume. The facades are made of metal panels with different windows. There are circular windows, vertical windows with rounded corners, but also square windows with sunshades. In 1989, the building was awarded with the R.S. Reynolds Memorial Award. In 2003, the building was placed under protection for the purpose of integral conservation. At about the same time, a conversion and renovation was initiated, in order to relocate the transport from the railway to the street. In the course of this conversion, the large track harps in front of the building and the mail station were dismantled. In return, numerous docking stations for trucks were built. Inside, various adjustments were made to the operating hall, and the structure was upgraded. On the track side, a long ramp was created for the railway. It is 300m long and 170m wide, and was intended to handle 360000 parcels a day, accompanied by the movements of over 200 railway wagons and 300 vehicles in the same 24-hour period.
	Iris Office building	SLIK architects and artist Kerim Seiler	Wiesenstrasse 15	Built in 2014 as an office building within a newly developing district in the immediate vicinity of the Schlieren train station. It offers high-quality and flexible worktops on 6 floors. The exposed position on the rails requires, in addition to the energy requirements and because of the sound insulation, a technically high-quality facade. Thanks to state-of-the-art glass technology, this was possible with just one facade layer, which gives the interior a maximum brightness and transparency. At the same time, the high visibility of the building requires an aesthetically pleasing appearance of the facade. This was achieved through a reduction to the essentials and the artistic concept of the Zurich artist Kerim Seiler, which allows the colors of the individual sun blinds to become a colorful and constantly changing composition.
	Residential and commercial building	em2n architects	Goldschlägipl. 5	Built in 2015 as the central Building Plot C on the site of a former dye-works. The folded, relief-like facade, the use of powerful colours and large areas of glazing emphasise this central function. The facade grid is a wickerwork pattern of broad interwoven bands in different shades of green. On the ground floor of the building branches of major retailers and a crèche establish a public character. A bamboo grove introduces life into the generously dimensioned courtyard at first floor level and this strong landscape statement exudes a calm, rather exotic quality. Each part of the building has a special housing typology that reflects the particular location.
	Geistlich	E2A Architects	Brandstrasse 24, 8952 Schlieren	After five years of planning and construction phase, the Geistlich apartment building in Schlieren has been completed in late Summer 2020. The 7-storey residential building comprises a kindergarten and commercial space on the ground floor and 84 apartments (2.5-4.5 rooms) on the upper levels. On the upper floors, there are 85 apartments (2.5-4.5 bedrooms) with roof terraces. The Geistlich area in Schlieren, together with the adjacent Färbiareal, is one of the most significant development areas in the region. Around the new Riefpark the former industrial quarter was converted into a residential and commercial area.











✶	Architect's and artist's house	Andreas Fuhrmann Gabriele Hächler Architekten	Sädlenweg 16	Completed in 2004, the House for Architects and Artists in Zurich is a unique 1,035 sq. mts. residential structure designed to accommodate four differently sized units. All four apartments are accessible through a double-storeyed entrance hall, with each unit having its independent staircases. The design by AFGH Architects fully utilises all four facades and viewpoints of the structure to maximise the profit for each unit. This is a characteristic differentiation of the design, as the windows on the north and south facade are unique and unmatched. At first glance (and in most photographs) it looks as if it is clad in concrete, when in fact the skin is made of 3mm-thick galvanized sheet steel.
✶✶✶✶	Triemli-Hochhaus	Esther + Rudolf Guyer	Birmensdorferstrasse 511, 8055 Zürich	The Triemli Tower in Zurich, designed by Esther and Rudolf Guyer alongside Urs Hilfiker and Josef Schütz, was constructed between 1954 and 1966. Standing at 43 metres, this residential high-rise exemplifies uncompromising Brutalist architecture, characterised by its raw concrete facade and stark geometric form. Upon completion, it faced criticism for its austere appearance, with some fearing it signalled a "Manhattanisation" of Zurich. Despite being voted Switzerland's "ugliest building" in 2018, the tower is appreciated by residents for its well-designed flats, each featuring a balcony with expansive views of the city and nearby Uetliberg mountain. Recognised for its architectural significance, the building holds protected status, ensuring its preservation as a notable example of post-war modernism.
–	Zone 10: Höngg, Wipkingen– Kreis 10			
✶✶✶✶	Tagesschule Schauenberg	Adrian Streich Architekten	Lerchenhalde 40, 8046 Zürich	The Schulanlage Schauenberg in Zurich, designed by Adrian Streich Architekten, was completed in 2019. The school complex features four compact building volumes connected by a large shared roof, creating a generous central schoolyard that serves as the heart of the site. The slightly rotated buildings respond organically to the surrounding geometries and integrate seamlessly into the residential neighborhood through multiple access points. Each educational wing forms a self-contained cluster of classrooms, group rooms, and lounges, fostering a strong sense of community within the school. Exterior only or Open House Zurich
✶✶	Branco Weiss Information Science Laboratory	baumschlager & eberle	Wolfgang-Pauli- Strasse 27	The overarching remit for the new e-Science Lab on ETH's Zürich Hönggerberg Campus was to provide a sense of place and to help shape the future of the scientific work that would take place there, with secondary accents on flexibility, sustainability and comfort. The detailed brief required the architects to deliver a highly flexible building capable of accommodating potential changes of use, a contemporary take on interior public space, a connection to the surrounding countryside and optimum energy efficiency. In short, a complete and visible mastery of all aspects of architecture. The structure was completed in 2008 and named after ETH Zurich alumnus Branco Weiss who supported the building financially. The facade is a contributor to the building's climatic properties; sensors respond to the weather and the height of the sun. The depths of the balconies differ depending on their compass direction, so they also act as sunshades.
✶✶✶✶	HWO building	Architektick Architects	Wolfgang-Pauli- Strasse 10	The HWW and HWO complexes have created two completely different environments for student living. The architects have given insight into the long planning phase and the considerations how to fully integrate the new buildings into the campus. The price structure for the rooms and the energy concept have also shaped the faces of the two building complexes. In both, highly communicative structures have emerged for students living together. The two architects "architektick" and "Stücheli Architekten" have been chosen for the projects in competitions and it is exciting to see at the two distinctly different answers to a similar task.
✶✶✶	Sport Center ETH Hönggerberg	Dietrich and Untertrifaller Architekten	Schafmattstrasse 33	The campus of the Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule (ETH) (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Hönggerberg/ Zurich is currently undergoing energetic expansion. This structure, built in 2010, is as part of the ETH. It interprets the landscape and has been inserted into a sloping site with a hayfield; only its west facade becomes visible. The outdoor space appears to flow through the generous foyer along a green ramp back into the open. Appealing interiors create an inviting atmosphere for sport training, leisure activities, recreation and even large festive events.
–	Zone 11: Oerlikon, Seebach, Affoltern– Kreis 11			
✶✶	Freibad Allenmoos	M.E. Haefeli and Werner. M. Moser	Ringstrasse 79	In the early 1930s, the city of Zurich had only a few bathing facilities on the lake and smaller river baths. With the Allenmoos outdoor pool in Zurich-Oerlikon, this lack of bathing facilities was somewhat alleviated. The two Zurich architects Max Ernst Haefeli and Werner M. Moser won the architecture competition for the Allenmoos outdoor pool in 1935. The park-like facility makes optimal use of the properties of the existing site. Almost all buildings are located along the boundaries in the west, north and northeast and act as a windbreak. Only the restaurant is in a more central location inside the premises. The main entrance is on Ringstrasse, not far from the tram stop in Hofwiesenstrasse. An ensemble was created that is characterized by a variety of shapes, building types and materials. Within this diversity, the rule was to design buildings with the same functions as similar as possible. The various possibilities of concrete as a building material are demonstrated in great diversity. A repetitive element in the overall system is the mushroom support in exposed concrete. These mushroom supports usually have a flat roof plate as sun or rain protection. The surroundings were designed in close collaboration with the landscape architect Gustav Ammann. Just nine years after the opening of the Allenmoos swimming pool, Haefeli Moser Steiger was commissioned to plan an expansion. A few years later, Haefeli Moser Steiger planned a small indoor pool for the area. However, this was not carried out. In 1986, the Allenmoos swimming pool was placed under the protection of local monuments. The facility was in poor condition at the time, but due to the financial situation, it could only be renovated between 1997 and 1998 by architect Ueli Zbinden and Kienast Vogt, landscape architect. It opens from May 10 to Sep 16th. Mon-Sun (9am-8pm) (May-Sept)
✶✶	Holunderhof	Müller + Müller AG	Holunderhof, 8050 Zürich	Around 100 apartments had to be accommodated in a replacement building along the noisy Regensbergstrasse in Zurich-Oerlikon for the Röntgenhof building cooperative. A single architectural theme suffices to provide answers to the question of how a new settlement fits into a heterogeneous environment at the most varied levels of urban development. Three oval courtyards receive the park with its valuable stock of trees and transform the park theme into a differentiated use serving the settlement community. The matrix responds to the



				neighboring buildings to the east with a half oval and completes the existing half courtyard into a new unit, a fourth courtyard. In the southeast, the structure occupies the entire plot depth, playfully picks up on the theme of the 'building in the second row' and fits into the existing morphology.
*****	MFO-Park	Raderschall AG, Burckhardt + Partner AG	Sophie-Taeuber- Strasse 6	Several awards now crown MFO Park, and experimental and always growing project to the north of Oerlikon railway station. Located on the former site of a locomotive factory named Maschinenfabrik Oerlikon (MFO), the structure of the park reframes the original building footprint. The spacious metal hall is enveloped by sumptuously sprawling plants and open on three sides. This steel construction, completed in 2003, has exactly the same size as the former industrial building situated in the place. The large "park house" is a double-walled construction covered with wire mesh, a "latticework" in the old ornamental gardening style, enveloped by sumptuously sprawling plants and open on three sides. The double walls' intermediate spaces are traversed by flights of steps, covered walkways and projecting balconies. It shows one way of how industrial areas can be transformed without losing the characteristics totally.
***	Im Birch School	Peter Märkli	Margrit-Rainer- Strasse 5	The architectural competition for a large school building in the Zurich city district Oerlikon was won by Peter Märkli in the year 2000. Oerlikon is a formerly industrial area on the edge of Zurich, which at this time underwent a comprehensive redevelopment. The emergence of a whole new quarter on the large former industrial areas has also made the construction of school space necessary. The large school complex contains a kindergarten, a primary school and a high school with the associated special usages such as a canteen, music rooms, a large sports hall, a gymnasium and a library. These special areas also serve the neighborhood and have their own entrance, as have the three levels of education and the kindergarten. The decision of the municipality to join the various schools with a large number of classes within one large complex has been variously criticized. In fact the schoolhouse 'Im Birch', which was finished in 2004, is the largest one in Zurich. The school complex is grouped in three massive volumes, two of which are intertwined. Their arrangement creates several places which receive their own character by using concrete, gravel or artificial surface. According to the Architect Peter Märkli all these individual elements are set on a platform of concrete slabs, that serves to tie them together. The school is located between two parks which the children use during the breaks, as known of some urban schools of the 19th century. There is no front or back at this school, the pupils reach the building from all sides. The kindergarten is located on the ground floor of the primary school, oriented towards east and south. The ceiling height in the kindergarten measures 4 meters in contrast to the 3.5 meters elsewhere. Each kindergarten classroom has access to an outdoor space of equivalent size. On the southern side of the ensemble is a large exterior space, placed between two parks and suited for all kinds of outdoor events.
*****	Franklinturm	Armon Semadeni Architekten	Franklinturm, Hofwiesenstrasse, 8050 Zürich	The Franklin Tower (Franklin Turm) in Zürich-Oerlikon, designed by Armon Semadeni Architekten, was completed between 2014 and 2022. Positioned at the southwest side of Oerlikon station, the building acts as a gateway between the divided city districts, reaching up to 80 meters in height. Its design features a stepped volume of three heights, integrating seamlessly with the surrounding urban landscape, and has achieved DGNB Platinum certification for sustainability.
*****	Theater 11	EM2N	Thurgauerstrasse 7	A case of cannibalism in architecture' is what EM2N architect Daniel Niggli calls his conversion of the Stadthof 11 in Zurich-Oerlikon into a theatre for musicals. The new building incorporated everything of the old theatre it could use, though that was little more than the stage house and the cellar, and gave it state-of-the-art technology. Faced with the large buildings of its surroundings and the open space in between, the theatre responds without copying their scale. Its highest corner juts forward, opening up at the base like a shark's jaws.
*****	Hallenstadion	Bruno Giacometti	Wallisellenstrasse 45	The Hallenstadion is a multi-purpose facility home to the ZSC Lions of the National League (NL) and has a capacity of 11,200 spectators. Designed by Bruno Giacometti, it opened on November 4, 1939, and was renovated in 2004-05. Bicycle race events were held in the Hallenstadion in its first year of service, 1939, and most years since then. The classic Zürcher 6-Tagerennen (Zürich 6-day race) began there in 1954, running on its characteristic oval of wooden boards, until the arena closed temporarily for renovation in 2004. Check events https://hallenstadion.ch/
*****	Sports and Swimming Center Oerlikon	Boltshauser Architekten	Wallisellenstrasse 100, 8050 Zürich	The Sports and Swimming Center Oerlikon in Zurich, designed by Boltshauser Architekten, is a multifunctional facility currently under construction, with completion anticipated in 2025. This 20-meter-high building features a horizontally layered design that accommodates stacked ice rinks, competition and diving pools, as well as leisure and learning pools, all accessible via a central foyer and internal street. Sustainable construction methods are integral to the design, utilizing a timber structure with prestressed glulam beams to minimize CO ₂ emissions. Innovative energy concepts, such as thermal storage towers and photovoltaic panels, aim to achieve thermal self-sufficiency by harnessing waste heat from ice production. The facility is part of a larger sports complex, including seven outdoor fields, one of which is situated on the roof.
*****	LeutschenTower	Béatrix & Consolascio Architects	Leutschenbachstrasse 52	Leutschenbach, an area experiencing wild growth, has plenty of offices and increasing housing projects. LeutschenTower integrates both. This playful and distinctive tall tower boasts offices and public areas combined with residential use. Another wonderful project by the same architects is the Letzigrund-Stadion. The LeutschenTower stands as a new landmark in the middle of Leutschenbach. The LeutschenTower is both: an exclusive residential tower and representative offices. With shops, bistro or café on the ground floor and versatile service companies to 4th floor of the commercial building.
*****	Andreasark 3	Fischer + Visini Architekten	Hagenholzstrasse 56	Andreasark 3 was built in 2012 as an apartment building. Very interesting floor plans that translate into a complex facade system. The building on the left is the Business Center Andreasark by Steiner AG (2011).
*****	Hunziker-Areal	Müller Sigrist Architekten	Hunziker Areal, 8050 Zürich	Standing on the site of what used to be the Hunziker cement factory is the fascinating urban development project, Hunziker Areal built in 2015. One of the guidelines for the master plan was the requirement to clearly define three elements on the facade: the plinth, with a height of 4.5 m, the main body and the roof. Another of the requirements was to remove between 10 and 12% of the envelope, by incorporating balconies and terraces in order to compensate for the depth of the bay. Müller Sigrist improves on the regulatory requirements by increasing the distance between slabs on the terraces and the main room to 4 m in order to let more sunlight in.



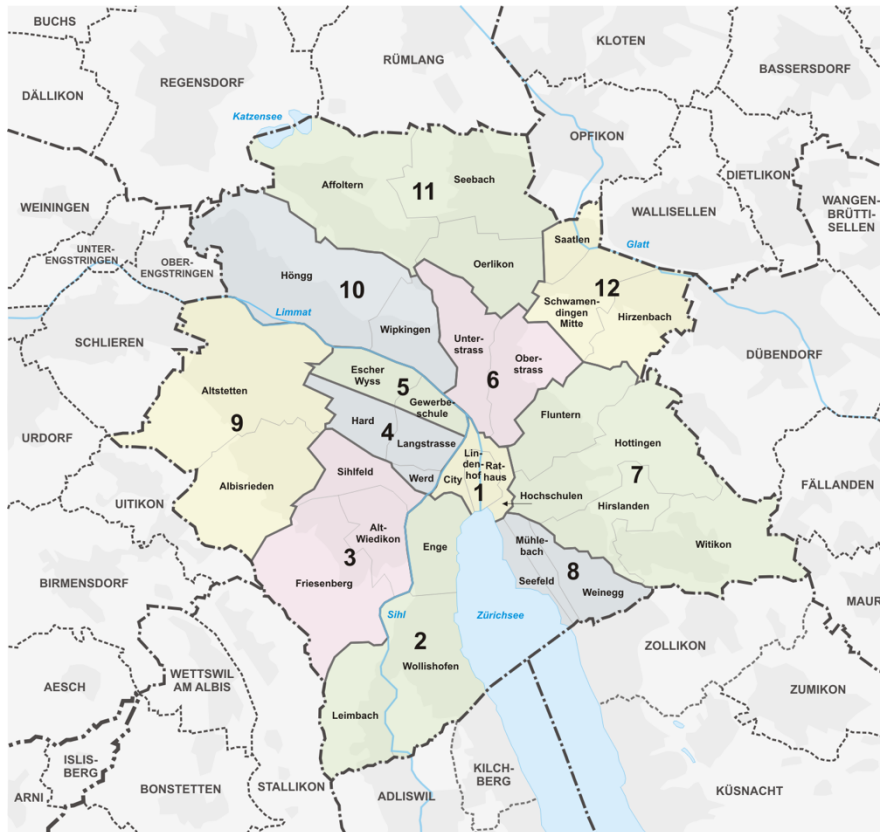
	Haus G	Pool Architects	Genossenschaftsstrasse 13	Haus G is part of a new interesting building cooperative called Mehr als wohnen (More than housing) built in 2015. The main objective of the district is to transform the way we live and work towards a more sustainable and ecological approach. The Tetris-like façade is the result of oversized living spaces that aim to bring light into the deep floor plans. The compact, prismatic volume lent itself to monolithic construction in insulating concrete, combined with interiors that preserve the roughness of the building shell. The single-leaf outer walls support the floor slabs, while the windows have been directly attached to the concrete wall. Recesses for sun protection, window sills and soffits were modelled out of the concrete.
	Schulhaus Leutschenbach	Christian Kerez	Saatlenfussweg 3	The schoolhouse as we know it has been upended in Leutschenbach, Switzerland, a quiet suburban corner north of metropolitan City of Zurich, Switzerland, where the city is transforming a former industrial site into a mixed-use, middle-class neighborhood infused with green spaces. Rising six stories above the trees, housing developments, and remaining factories, a crystalline new school completed in 2009 not only treats students to sweeping views from the top-floor gym, it represents a clear vision for the future of a community and its children. For example the gym hall is designed to be on the top floor instead of submerged under the earth. The classrooms are housed in a three-story steel-framed structure; the gymnasium, of approximately the same height, is surrounded by a continuous frame structure resembling that of the classroom block. The result is not merely a gymnasium on top of a school building, but a structure that consists of repeating references on multiple levels.
— Zone 12: Saaten, Schwamendingen Kreis 12 and surroundings				
	Allianz HQ	Wiel Arets	Allianz, Richtipl. 1, 8304 Wallisellen	The Allianz Headquarters is a hybrid-office and the pinnacle of a master planned mixed-use district built in 2014. Comprised of a 20-story tower and a 5-story annex, these two components are externally linked by a series of four bridges, and vertically linked by numerous interior voids and staircases; as such, the Allianz Headquarters can be experienced as horizontal and vertical landscape of neighborhoods. The entire lobby and ground floor are publicly accessible, ensuring a continuous animation throughout both, which compliments the adjacent public square. A central staircase rises from the lobby up and into the 20-story tower, allowing employees to, if desired, meander throughout all levels of the office without entering its core.
	Heerenschürli Sports Facilities	Dürig AG + Topotek 1	Helen-Keller-Strasse 20	With its 10.2 ha total surface, the 'Heerenschürli' in Schwamendingen is one of the three biggest sports grounds of Zurich. This football stadium, completed in 2010, is accessible from all four sides: On the longitudinal façade with two deep cuts into the building body which simulate a stadium feeling when the players come out onto the field, as well as different accesses from the adjacent square and from the transverse sides. The increasing demand for sports facilities lead to a competition program for the reorganization and extension to twelve soccer fields, the creation of a baseball field, a substantially sized locker room building and a smaller housing for the maintenance facilities. The gentle slope of the roof is used for a tribune of 900 spectators facing the main soccer field. As contrast to the exterior of the building, which is exclusively kept in green and yellow colours, the interior is designed with a variety of different grey and silver tones.
	Haus Dado	Wild Bär Heule	Zürichstrasse 125	Square, rational and flexible in the inner structure - light, filigree and brightly shimmering on the facade: The office building completed in 2012 combines cool logic with creative will. The floor plan offers the main tenant an optimal environment for his creative work as well as the greatest possible freedom in the subdivision of the rental areas in the upper three floors. Like a fine veil with a large mesh size, the meshwork of the facade stretches evenly around the building. Hundreds of thin steel swords form an airy, light silhouette in a constructive combination - an elegant silhouette in front of the building structure behind it. The grid (92 by 13 m) is composed by continuous steel strips (6 mm by 250 mm) and its form in plan has been adjusted to follow the distribution of the forces. Bolted structural connections between the different steel strips of the grid make the facade a structural element too.
	Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology	Bob Gysin + Partner Architects	Überland Str. 133, 8600 Dübendorf	Forum Chriesbach, the new research centre of the Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology (Eawag) completed in 2006, proves that green buildings can be high-tech, cost effective, highly functional and beautiful. The building has won four Swiss awards: for innovation, energy efficiency, natural lighting and solar design. The book explains the concept and details of this building, which aims to set new standards for sustainable construction. The striking blue glass panels on the facade move automatically according to the season, thus protecting the building from direct sunlight in the summer, and allowing it to shine in during the winter. This feature, combined with a sophisticated ventilation and ultra-insulated building envelope, make a heating and active cooling system almost superfluous. The photovoltaic system on the roof takes care of a portion of the electricity requirements. The five-storey atrium with its glass ceiling allows daylight in and ensures that the building cools down at night during the summer.
	NEST	Gramazio Kohler Architects	Überland Str. 129	Started in 2016, NEST is a modular building with a solid backbone and exchangeable living and work areas - called units. The building will be erected on the site Empa in Dübendorf near Zurich and is expected to be completed in 2018. HiLo, planned as a two-storey duplex penthouse guest apartment is a research and innovation unit in the domains of lightweight concrete construction and smart, adaptive building systems. As part of a future living and working lab, it introduces five key innovations: An integrated, funicular floor system, an integrated, thin-shell roof, a lightweight formwork system for shell construction, an adaptive solar facade and an automated, occupant-centred building system. The structure of the new ultra lightweight floor system is formed of a thin reinforced concrete slab which is reinforced via above lying thin reinforced concrete ribs. The cushions serve as vertically bearing ribbon walls. A prototype on one-to-one scale of the concrete shell has been realized in summer 2017.
— Zone 13: Airport				
	Glattalbahn Light Rail station	Kai Flender	Bäulerstrasse 1	The Central Glattal is the fastest-growing business area in Switzerland. Therefore the Glattalbahn is not just a transport project launched by the public transport authorities for the Zurich agglomeration. It is also a highly complex product of spatial planning, urban development, business promotion, landscape and traffic planning, linking up the public transport facilities of all the areas



				involved and creating the necessary infrastructure. The Glattalbahn is a new rail service linking downtown Zurich with the airport via the Glattal communities. The Glattalbahn project consists of 12.7 km of new double track light rail track and 20 stations. The lighting project provides urban identity by applying the highest design standards. The overall concept, completed in 2007, also includes the green areas, the facade design, the bus shelters and their surrounding area as well as the lighting and the construction of road and railway lines. In public projects we can rarely find such a holistic view of all the elements accompanying the railway line.
	Zürich Airport	Nicholas Grimshaw	8058 Zürich-Flughafen	Achieving a major upgrade for Zurich Airport, the C500 Landside Centre and A500 Airside Centre create an expanded, coherent programme for the airport's growing demands. Completed in 2004, it services more than 35 million passengers annually, and more than 130 airlines, the significant addition accommodates the increasing use of this major European transport hub with a unified approach. The longitudinal structure is graceful, yet monumental in scale. An aerodynamically curved steel roof, supported by steel A-Frames, spans the 250-metre passenger hall which makes contains retail, dining, and lounge facilities.
	The Circle	Riken Yamamoto & Field Shop	The Circle, 8302 Kloten	A Japanese team of star architects – Riken Yamamoto & Field Shop – is the winner of the architectural competition launched by Flughafen Zürich AG for «The Circle». The project involves an upscale complex for innovative services within walking distance of the terminals. Zurich airport will soon be home to a striking building complex offering a vast utilization mix of corporate embassies, hotels, offices, medical clinics, schools and gastronomy covering more than 180.000 sqm. In close cooperation with lead design architect Riken Yamamoto and general planner under construction ag (S + B Baumanagement AG and Gruner AG) Holzer Kobler Architekturen are involved as design architects and are contributing significantly to the realization of the project.
	Pedestrian Tunnel at the airport/the Circle	Dürig AG	The Circle Zürich Airport, 8058 Zürich	The project lies between the existing AirportCenter (PT) and the "Circle". It passes under the bus station, the route of the VBG and the existing Butzenbuelring. The existing Globus corridor and the Butzenbuel tunnel (corrugated iron tunnel) were structured, upgraded and redesigned. The connecting structure under the embankment of the four lanes of the Butzenbuelring and the two-storey "lantern" were rebuilt in stages as a bridge structure under constant traffic. The connection to the existing Butzenbuel tunnel under the dam can be seen as an interim solution, which will be replaced with the construction of the overall ELP project. The aim of this connecting structure, but also of the remaining areas in the existing building, is to create a functioning and aesthetically appealing solution for the time being as a temporary solution with little financial effort.
	Lindt Home of Chocolate	Christ & Gantenbein	Schokoladenplatz 1, Seestrasse 204, 8802 Kilchberg	The headquarters of Lindt & Sprüngli, the Swiss chocolatier, founded in 1845, are located near Lake Zurich on the outskirts of Switzerland's most populous city. The firm's long and successful history of producing quality chocolate manifests creations from Lindt & Sprüngli as the epitome of quality chocolate. Its products are available in more than 120 countries worldwide. This new flagship building is a striking, contemporary counterweight to the eclectic assemblage of buildings. Set to become one of Switzerland's most visited buildings, this multifunctional experiential space combines a user-focused, mixed-use program in an exceptional new type of civic architecture. Elevating the visibility of the Swiss Chocolate industry to new heights, it is built to seduce visitors with the many charms of chocolate. It features an interactive, immersive exhibition about chocolate, a research and development facility for future chocolate recipes, a production plant, a chocolate shop, a cafe, and offices – all connected by spiraling staircases and cascading walkways crisscrossing a vast atrium. In its center, a dramatic, nine-meter high, golden chocolate fountain was developed by Atelier Brückner, also authors of the exhibition. General admission CHF 15.00, students CHF 13.00. Mon-Sun (10am-6pm)

- ULR map: <http://goo.gl/maps/OIPCW>
- Tram map: <https://www.stadt-zuerich.ch/vbz/en/index.secure.html>
- Note: Directions are given in order of neighborhoods following this diagram.





1. Kreis 1
2. Kreis 2
3. Kreis 3
4. Kreis 4
5. Kreis 5
6. Kreis 6
7. Kreis 7
8. Kreis 8
9. Kreis 9
10. Kreis 10
11. Kreis 11
12. Kreis 12
13. Airport

