



# STOCKHOLM,

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This is a personal 15 day trip map to Stockholm 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: Gamla Stan			
*****	The Royal Palace	Nicodemus Tessin the Younger and Carl Hårleman	107 70 Stockholm	The Palace was largely built during the eighteenth century in the Italian Baroque style, on the spot where the "Tre Kronor" castle burned down in 1697. Visit the reception rooms with splendid interiors from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, Rikssalen (the Hall of State) with Queen Kristina's silver throne, and Ordenssalarna (Halls of the Orders of Chivalry). You can also see Gustav III's Museum of Antiquities, the Tre Kronor Museum, and the Treasury. The Royal Palace also contains the Armory, with royal costumes and armor, as well as coronation carriages and magnificent coaches from the Royal Stable. Make sure not to miss the parade of soldiers and the daily changing of the guard. Admission 160,00 SEK. Mon-Sun (9am-5pm)
****	Gustav III's Museum of Antiquities		Kungliga slottet, 116 45 Stockholm	The museum holds the collection of classical sculptures purchased by King Gustav III during his journey to Italy (1783-84). This is Sweden's oldest public art museum, recently renovated and housed in its original location in the Royal Palace. The Museum of Antiquities is open during the summer season May-September. Mon-Sun (10am-5pm)
****	Storkyrkan Cathedral	Nicodemus Tessin the Younger	Trångsund 1, 111 29 Stockholm	Stockholm's medieval Cathedral, built in 1279, houses unique objects such as the St George and the Dragon sculpture (1489), the legendary Vädersoltavlan (1535) and Lena Lervik's sculpture "Joseph and Mary" (2002). Since 1527, the Cathedral has been a Lutheran church. A wide range of religious services and concerts are held. The wedding of T.R.H. Crown Princess Victoria and Prince Daniel took place on Saturday, June 19, 2010, in Stockholm Cathedral. Mon-Sun (9am-4pm)
**	Nobel Museum	Erik Palmstedt	Stortorget 2, 103 16 Stockholm, Sweden	The Nobel Prize Museum is located in the former Stock Exchange Building (Börshuset) designed by Erik Palmstedt and built in 1778. The stock exchange moved out of the building completely in 1998. The Nobel Prize Museum showcases information about the Nobel Prize and Nobel prizewinners, as well as information about the founder of the prize, Alfred Nobel (1833-1896). The museum's permanent display includes many artifacts donated by Nobel Laureates, presented together with personal life stories. Guided tours, films, and diverse objects take you from idea to the Nobel Banquet. General admission 120 SEK. Mon-Sun (9am-8pm)
*****	Prästgatan		Prästgatan, Stockholm	Prästgatan is a picturesque street with beautiful houses in the Old Town. The street is mentioned as early as 1586. The name (Priest Street) comes from this being where many priests from the Stockholm Cathedral and the German Church lived. In the corner of Prästgatan/Kåkbrinken, there's an actual rune stone from 1100 in the wall.
***	Riddarholmen Church		Kungliga slottet, 107 70 Stockholm	Stockholm's only remaining medieval abbey, built in the late 1200s. It is one of the oldest buildings in Stockholm, parts of it dating to the late-13th century, when it was built as a greyfriars monastery. The congregation was dissolved in 1807 and today the church is used only for burial and commemorative purposes. The church is the last resting place of the Swedish monarchs and aristocracy, including Gustav II Adolf, Karl XII, Gustav V and their consorts. The church is open during the summer as a museum. Guided tours. Mon-Sun (10am-5pm)
**	House Of Nobility	Jean de la Vallée and Simon de la Vallée	Riddarhustorget 10, 111 28 Stockholm	The House of Nobility is a corporation and a building, that maintains records and acts as an interest group on behalf of the Swedish nobility. Between the 17th and the 19th century the House of Nobility was a chamber in the Riksdag of the Estates, and as such, a Swedish



				equivalent to the British House of Lords. The French-born architect Simon De la Vallée started the planning of the building, but was killed by a Swedish nobleman in 1642. The plans were eventually finished by his son, Jean De la Vallée, in 1660. Mon-Fri (10am-1pm)
****	Parliament House	Aron Johansson	Riksgatan 1, 100 12 Stockholm	The Parliament House is the seat of the parliament of Sweden. The building complex was designed by Aron Johansson in the Neoclassical style, with a centered Baroque Revival style facade section. Parliament House was constructed between 1897 and 1905. The two buildings of the complex were originally constructed to house the Riksdag in one, and the Sveriges Riksbank (Swedish National Bank) in the second, of a semicircular shape. After the bicameral Riksdag was replaced by a unicameral legislature in 1971, and the bank relocated, the bank building was rebuilt to house the new Assembly Hall.
***	Stockholms Medeltidsmuseum		Strömparterren 3, 111 30 Stockholm	The Museum of Medieval Stockholm was constructed around old monuments excavated in an extensive archaeological dig in the late 1970s. Part of Stockholm's city wall, dating from the early 16th century, was also found. In order to make the finds accessible to the general public, a planned subterranean garage had to give way to the Museum of Medieval Stockholm, which was inaugurated in 1986. The museum enables visitors to experience medieval Stockholm, with its brick houses and booths, workshops, harbour and gallows. It relates the medieval history of the city from the 1250s to the 1520s. Guided tours available from SEK 50, Free admission. Tue-Sun (10am-5pm)
<b>Zone 2: Norrmalm, Skeppsholmen and Kungsholmen</b>				
**	Arvfurstens Palats	Erik Palmstedt	Gustav Adolfs torg 1, 111 52 Stockholm	Arvfurstens palats (Palace of the Hereditary Prince) is a palace originally built as the private residence of Princess Sophia Albertina. It was built 1783-1794 and declared a historical monument in 1935 and subsequently restored by Ivar Tengbom in 1948-52. Since 1906 the palace has served as the seat of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The ministry for Foreign Affairs moved there in 1906, but had to share the building with several other authorities until 1936. A comprehensive restoration was made 1948-1952, which among other things resulted in the addition of a building on the courtyard.
***	Medelhavsmuseet		Fredsgatan 2, 111 52 Stockholm	Medelhavsmuseet (The Museum of Mediterranean and Near Eastern Antiquities) is a museum focused around collections of mainly ancient objects from the Mediterranean area and the Near East. The museum was first formed in 1954 when two separate institutions, the Egyptian Museum and the Cyprus Collection, were combined. The Egyptian Museum had been created in 1928 from artifacts collected in the 18th, 19th and early 20th century while the Cyprus Collection was the result of the excavations of the Swedish Cyprus Expedition in the late 1920s and early 1930s. The museum has been located in the Gustav Horn palace since 1982. A new gallery of Cypriote antiquities designed by White Architects was opened in January 2009. Free admission. Tue-Fri (11am-8pm), Sat-Sun (11am-5pm)
*****	Royal Swedish Opera	Axel Johan Anderberg	Gustav Adolfs torg 2, 111 52 Stockholm	Kungliga Operan has been the Swedish national venue for opera and ballet since January 18, 1773. The old opera was demolished in 1892 to give way to the construction of a new Opera drawn by Axel Johan Anderberg, which was finished seven years later and inaugurated by King Oscar II. The Royal Swedish Family of King Carl XVI Gustaf keeps the Royal Box reserved, located in the first tier in the auditorium above the orchestra pit. You can visit Kungliga Operan as a member of the audience at one of the performances or take a guided tour. On the tour, you will have the opportunity to look backstage, visit the royal rooms, and peer down into the orchestra pit.
*	Ferry Terminal	Marge Arkitekter	Södra Blasieholmshamnen 9, 111 48 Stockholm	June 2013 saw the opening of Marge Arkitekter's new ferry terminals at Strömkajen in Stockholm. The buildings serve travellers heading to the Stockholm archipelago and are located in one of the city's most visited areas. The site's central location opposite the Royal Palace, next to the Grand Hotel and the National Art Gallery and in close proximity to Skeppsholmen's museums results in a considerable flow of tourists into the area.
**	Nationalmuseum	Friedrich August Stüler	Södra Blasieholmshamnen 2, 111 48 Stockholm	After five years of renovations and modernizations, Nationalmuseum - Sweden's premier museum of art and design - opened up its doors again in 2018. The new space is tailored, quite literally, highlight the museum's enormous collection of classic art. The present building was opened in 1866, when it was renamed the Nationalmuseum, and used as one of the buildings to hold the 1866 General Industrial Exposition of Stockholm. The museum is admission-free except for certain visiting exhibitions. Tue-Sun (11am-5pm), Thu (11am-9pm), Fri (11am-7pm)



*****	Moderna Museet		Exercisplan 4, 111 49 Stockholm, Sweden	Moderna Museet is a state museum for modern and contemporary art opened in 1958. In 2009, the museum opened a new branch in Malmö in the south of Sweden, Moderna Museet Malmö. In 2009, the museum opened a new branch in the building previously known as Rooseum (a former power station built in 1900 that closed in 2006). The museum houses Swedish and international modern and contemporary art, including pieces by Pablo Picasso and Salvador Dalí and a model of the Tatlín's Tower. Visiting the permanent collection is free of charge, but some of the temporary exhibitions has entrance fees. Tue & Fri (10am-8pm), Wed-Thu & Sat-Sun (10am-6pm)
*****	Swedish Centre for Architecture and Design	Rafael Moneo	Exercisplan 4, 111 49 Stockholm	Boxen, the new studio gallery opened in 2018 at ArkDes, the Swedish Centre for Architecture and Design in Stockholm, is a robust machine for fast-changing, experimental exhibitions. It is a structure that can be used in its entirety—inside and out, from bottom to top, by both exhibitors and audience—as a tactile, physically engaging experience. The blank canvas of the white-box interior contrasts with an external surface of chain-link wire mesh, designed for informal exhibition display effectively doubling the exhibitable wall space. Tue & Fri (10am-8pm), Wed-Thu & Sat-Sun (10am-6pm)
****	Klara Church	Willem Boy and Hendrik van Huwen	Klara Östra kyrkogata 7-9, 111 52 Stockholm	The Church of Saint Clare was founded on the site in 1280s. In 1527, Gustav Vasa, King of Sweden, had the church and convent torn down. Construction of the current church started in 1572 under Johan III. The graveyard which is almost surrounded now by modern buildings was started in the 17th century. The church tower was built as part of restoration work in the 1880s and is 116 metres (381 ft) tall. Mon-Fri (8am-5pm), Sat (11am-3pm / 5-7.30pm), Sun (10am-5pm)
****	T-centralen Station	Per Olof Ultvedt	T-Centralen, 111 21 Stockholm	T-Centralen, the main hub of Stockholm's subway, opened up for traffic in 1957 and was the first station to feature artwork. The blue line-platform, quite literally "the blue platform" is hands down one of the public transport system's most recognizable places. But it didn't open until 1975 when the blue line to Hjulsta was completed. Mon-Sun (5am-1am)
***	Stockholm Waterfront Congress Centre	White arkitekter	Nils Ericsons Plan 4, 111 64 Stockholm	Stockholm Waterfront lies adjacent to Stockholm's Central Station. The site has the best public exposure in Stockholm, with thousands of train passengers passing by every day - its position on the Riddarfjärden bay and its proximity to Stockholm's City Hall also make it an ideal location. The project, completed in 2010 consists of three separate buildings with a lower congress and concert section closest to the water, an office building, and a 400-room hotel directly connected to the congress building. However, it was not possible to accommodate the requirement for a 3,000-seat congress hall and a 2,000-seat dining room, within the triangular plot.
*****	Stockholm City Hall	Ragnar Östberg	Hantverkargatan 1	The City Hall was designed by the architect Ragnar Östberg is built from eight million bricks. The 106-meter tall tower has the three crowns, which is the Swedish national coat of arms, at its apex. Behind the magnificent facades are offices and session halls for politicians and officials, as well as splendid assembly rooms and unique works of art. Stockholm's municipal council meets in Rådssalen, the Council Chamber. The City Hall is open to the public through guided tours only. Guided tours are held daily in Swedish and English at certain hours. The tower is open during the summer months (May to September) and tours are available in several languages. General admission 120 SEK, 100 SEK students. Mon-Sun (8.30am-4pm)
****	Rådhuset Station	Sigvard Olsson	Kungsklippan 22, 112 25 Stockholm	Rådhuset (Court House) is a rapid transit station in Kungsholmen in central Stockholm, part of the Stockholm metro. The station is located on the blue line between T-Centralen and Fridhemsplan and was opened on 31 August 1975 as part the first stretch of the Blue Line between T-Centralen and Hjulsta. Like some other stations on the Stockholm metro, it uses organic architecture, which leaves the bedrock exposed and unsculptured, appearing to be based on natural cave systems. Mon-Sun (5am-1am)
**	Stockholm Concert Hall	Ivar Tengbom	Hötorget 8, 103 87 Stockholm	The Stockholm Concert Hall is the main hall for orchestral music in Stockholm. With a design by Ivar Tengbom chosen in competition, inaugurated in 1926, the Hall is home to the Royal Stockholm Philharmonic Orchestra. It is also where the awarding ceremonies for the Nobel Prize and the Polar Music Prize are held annually. The interior includes work by Ewald Dahlskog, and the walls and ceiling in the minor hall, now known as Grönwald Hall, were painted by Isaac Grönwald. The exterior is the site of sculptor Carl Milles' 1936 bronze fountain, the Orfeus-brunnen ("the Orpheus Well").
**	Urban Deli		Sveavägen 44, 111 34 Stockholm, Sweden	The popular restaurant concept Urban Deli has expanded with a roof top bar at Sveavägen. At the 9th floor, you find the green art park.



Go for the food, the drinks, the view, the sculptures or just the total experience. Mon-Sun (7am-11pm)

Zone 3: Östermalm - Djurgården

*****	National Library of Sweden	Gustaf Dahl	Humlegårdsgatan 26, 102 41 Stockholm	The National Library of Sweden collects and preserves all domestic printed and audio-visual materials in Swedish, as well as content with Swedish association published abroad. At first, the royal book collections were kept in the Royal Palace (Tre Kronor), which burned down in 1697. The National Library moved into its current building in Humlegården in December/January 1877/1878. The building was designed by Gustaf Dahl and built using cast iron. Two wings were added in 1926-27. The National Library was reopened in spring 1997 after comprehensive remodeling and additions. Mon-Thu (9am-7pm), Fri (9am-6pm), Sat (11am-3pm)
****	Humlegården		Karlavägen 32, 114 31 Stockholm	Humlegården is a green oasis in the middle of the exclusive Östermalm district. In the beginning, the park was a royal garden established by Johan III, who grew fruit, spices, and hops. "Humlan" has been a public park and a popular spot to relax since 1869. The park includes a large playground area, a skateboard ramp, Spybars summer club and Floras Kulle, a summer café. A statue of the flower king Carl Linnaeus stands in the middle of the park, and the National Library of Sweden is right next to Stureplan.
*****	Östermalms Hallen	Isak Gustaf Clason and Kasper Salin	Nybrogatan 31	Östermalm's Square was home to a thriving market trade until the municipality banned the sale of fresh produce outdoors in order to reduce health risks. In 1888 market trade moved in to the newly completed Market Hall on an adjacent site and the square lost its original function. With the erection of a temporary Market Hall directly on the square we are able to contemplate an alternative urban reality that could have been the result of a decision to retain the market's central location in this busy thoroughfare. The architects behind Östermalm's Saluhall were Isak Gustaf Clason and Kasper Salin, who were also responsible for the complicated internal cast iron construction. Prior to working with Östermalm's Saluhall, Clason and Salin had been inspired during a scholarship trip 1883-1886, when they studied many new examples of brick architecture in Northern Germany, Italy and France. The market hall is currently being renovated.
****	Östermalm's Temporary Market Hall	Tengbom	Östermalms Saluhall 114 39, 114 39 Stockholm	The temporary building, completed in 2016, is the home for the market's traders until the old market gets refurbished. In lack of suitable spaces, the municipality decided on a temporary solution smack bang on Östermalm's Square. The facade consists of a lower band clad in vertical untreated pine battens of varying size mounted on plywood sheets. In the South West corner of the building and along the Eastern facade the wooden wall gives way to glazing, providing views into the Market Hall and views out for restaurant diners. Mon-Tue (9.30am-10pm), Wed-Sat (9.30am-11pm)
**	Ture No8. Apartments	Vera Arkitekter	Grev Turegatan 8, 114 46 Stockholm	Ture No8 is a 9-story residential building completed in 2014 with ground-floor commercial premises and a basement garage. Residing on Grev Turegatan 8, in Östermalm, central Stockholm, it sits between an early 20th-century building and a 1970s mixed office and housing block. Approximately one-third of the apartments face the street to the west whilst the majority of the residential spaces are organized around two inner courtyards which open-up toward neighboring buildings to the east and south.
**	The Hallwyl Museum	Isak Gustaf Clason	Hamngatan 4, 111 47 Stockholm	Hallwyl Museum housed in the historical Hallwyl House was donated to the Swedish state on the condition that it would remain unchanged. Today, the house has been preserved as it was when Countess von Hallwyl donated the house. The museum features preserved rooms from the late Victorian period in Sweden giving a glimpse into the lifestyles of the nobility in Stockholm at the time. Hallwyl House was built 1893-1898 to the design of Isak Gustaf Clason and while the exterior of the building and the court is historical in style – borrowing architectural elements from medieval prototypes and Renaissance Venice – it was utterly modern on its completion – including electricity, central heating, telephones, and bathrooms. The elevator was a later addition. Free admission. Tue-Sun (10am-7pm)
**	Nobis Hotel	Claesson Koivisto Rune	Norrmalmstorg 2-4, 111 86 Stockholm	In 2010 this pre-existing building went through major refurbishment to create Nobis Hotel. The entrance, lobby, lounge, corridors and rooms follow each other in a conscious succession where the character alters with every step. The extravagant Gold Bar, the French-inspired 24/7 bistro facing Norrmalmstorg, the Italian trattoria Caina on the floor below, the relax area entirely clad in marble and the conference



				section with its original wooden panelling preserved have each been given a distinctly different character.
***	Swedish History Museum			The Swedish History Museum is a museum covers Swedish archaeology and cultural history from the Mesolithic period to present day. Founded in 1866, the museum originated from the collections of art and historical objects gathered by Swedish monarchs since the 16th century. In 1929, the Swedish government suggested that the former military barracks and stables at Storgatan in the city block known as the Krubban, could be allocated to the museum. An architectural competition was held in 1930, for the proposed conversion of the block into suitable accommodation for the museum. It has a number of permanent exhibitions and annually hosts special exhibitions tied to current events. See gold and silver treasures and magnificent medieval art. Try outdoor Viking games during the summer. Free admission. Mon-Sun (10am-5pm)
*****	Vasa Museum	Marianne Jakobäck and Göran Månsson	Galärvarvsvägen 14, 115 21 Stockholm	The Vasa Museum is a maritime museum that displays the only almost fully intact 17th century ship that has ever been salvaged, the 64-gun warship Vasa that sank on her maiden voyage in 1628. For nearly half a century the ship has been slowly, deliberately and painstakingly restored to a state approaching its original glory. The three masts on the roof outside the specially built museum show the height of the ship's original masts. General admission SEK 150. Mon-Sun (10am-5pm)
***	Nordiska museet	Isak Gustaf Clason	Djurgårdsvägen 6-16, 115 93 Stockholm	The Nordic Museum is a museum dedicated to the cultural history and ethnography of Sweden from the early modern period (in Swedish history, it is said to begin in 1520) to the contemporary period. The museum was founded in the late 19th century by Artur Hazelius, who also founded the open-air museum Skansen. The present building, the design of Isak Gustaf Clason, was completed in 1907 after a 19-year construction process. Originally, it was intended to be a national monument housing the material inheritance of the nation. It was, however, only half-completed for the Stockholm Exposition 1897, and it never was completed to the extent originally planned, three times the actual size. General admission 140 SEK. Free on Tuesdays (1-5pm) Sep-May. Mon-Sun (10am-5pm)
***	Villa Lusthusporten	Axel and Hjalmar Kumlien	Rosendalsvägen 3, 115 21 Stockholm	Villa Lusthusporten is a 19th-century merchant's house on Djurgården. Djurgården was originally an enclosed hunting area with entrances through multiple gates. In 1600 there was a gazebo which gave its name to the nearby gateway. In 1873 the trader Brink leased the land to architects Axel and Hjalmar Kumlien who built then a house on the site. The small house was built in Italian style, forming the backbone of the existing house. During the great General Art and Industrial Exposition of Stockholm (1897), the villa was temporarily used as press office and police station. The building was sold to the cork magnate Hjalmar Wicander in 1898 and he commissioned architect Carl Möller to remodel the house to its present appearance of a Baroque Revival architecture with Art Nouveau decor considered fashion at the time. In 1940 Villa Lusthusporten was donated to the Nordic Museum Foundation when the Institute of Ethnology was established. The building is now a national monument.
*	Liljevalchs Gallery	Carl Bergsten	Djurgårdsvägen 60, 115 21 Stockholm	Liljevalchs konsthall is an art gallery designed by architect Carl Bergsten (1879-1935) and inaugurated in March 1916. To the right of the latter is a large sculpture hall leading to two large galleries with skylights intended for paintings, flanked by series of smaller exhibition spaces. The eastern end of the building has a large-scale portico facing a small park surrounded by the large windows of a small restaurant. Thu-Mon (10am-5pm), Sat-Sun (11am-5pm)
***	Cirkus Arena & Restaurang	White Arkitekter	Djurgårdsslätten 43-45, 115 21 Stockholm	Skandiascenen is a modern addition to the historic Cirkus theatre, in Stockholm, founded in 1892. The new construction was built into a niche of solid rock on very limited grounds and houses a new foyer, stage and salon seating 800 theatre guests. White Arkitekter's creative solution was to place large portion of the house below ground allowing the foyers to be placed on two different levels. Djurgårdsslätten 43-45, 115 21 Stockholm
**	Gröna Lund		Lilla Allmänna Gränd 9, 115 21 Stockholm, Sweden	Gröna Lund is an amusement park founded in 1883 by James Schultheiss. However the area has been used for similar purposes since the early 18th century. In 1883, a German by the name of Jacob Schultheiss rented the area to erect "carousels and other amusements". Until 2001, descendants of Schultheiss ran Gröna Lund. Before the amusement park came into being, Gröna Lund was the name of a small park. Gröna Lund is open from late spring (April/March) to September.



*	Prins Eugens Waldemarsudde	Ferdinand Boberg	Prins Eugens Väg 6, 115 21 Stockholm	Prins Eugens Waldemarsudde is a museum located at the former home of the Swedish Prince Eugen, who discovered the place in 1892, when he rented a house there for a few days. Seven years later he bought the premises and had a new house designed by the architect Ferdinand Boberg, who also designed Rosenbad (the Prime Minister's Office and the Government Chancellery), and erected 1903-1904. Prince Eugen had been educated as a painter in Paris and after his death the house was converted to a museum of his own and others paintings. The prince died in 1947 and is buried by the beach close to the house. The complex consists of a castle-like main building—the Mansion—completed in 1905, and the Gallery Building, added in 1913. The estate also includes the original manor-house building, known as the Old House and an old linseed mill, both dating back to the 1780s. General admission SEK 150. Tue-Sun (11am-8pm), Thu (11am-8pm)
*	Thielska Galleriet	Ferdinand Boberg	Sjötullsbacken 8, 115 25 Stockholm	Thielska Galleriet is an art museum with one of the world's largest collections of works by Edvard Munch. The museum was originally the private residence and art gallery of the banker and collector Ernest Thiel (1859-1947) who acquired art made by his contemporaries among Scandinavian artists. The house was built in 1904-1907 and was designed in Art Nouveau style with white facades by architect Ferdinand Boberg (1860-1946). The gallery was acquired by the state in 1924 and opened to public in 1926. Since then, the building has been rebuilt and modernized several times. Free entrance to the park, admission fee for the gallery. Tue-Sun (12-5pm), Thu (12-8pm)
*****	Djurgården		Djurgården, Östermalm	Djurgården is a tranquil oasis in the middle of Stockholm. The island has been in possession of the crown since the 15th century. Like no other place in Stockholm it collects many of the city's most famous museums and cultural attractions (the Vasa Museum, Gröna Lund, the Abba museum and Skansen to name a few) with green nature, parks, and family-friendly activities. Djurgården can be reached by bus, tram or ferry from central Stockholm.
****	Rosendals Trädgård		Rosendalsvägen 38, 115 21 Stockholm	The garden café is located in a fantastic setting on Djurgården island and offers salads, soups, sandwiches and pastries made in the bakery next door. The café uses organic and biodynamic ingredients, a lot of them even come from their own garden. Many Stockholmers make the pilgrimage to Rosendal on sunny days, but there's room for numerous guests. In the summer you can sit on the grass in the orchard. Mon-Sun (11am-5pm)
****	Rosendal Palace	Fredrik Blom	Rosendalsvägen 49, 115 21 Stockholm	Rosendal Palace was built between 1823 and 1827 for King Karl XIV Johan, the first Bernadotte King of Sweden. It was intended as an escape from the formalities of court life at the Royal Palace. The creation of the Rosendal Palace in the 1820s marked the beginning of the development of Djurgården into a stately residential area. When King Oskar II died in 1907, his heirs decided to make Rosendal Palace a museum of the Karl Johan period and of the life of Karl XIV Johan. The palace stands today largely as it did in Karl XIV Johan's lifetime. During the summer months the palace is open to visitors for guided tours. Tue-Sun (12-4pm)
****	Museum of Technology / MegaMind	Albert France-Lanord Architects	Museivägen 7, 115 27 Stockholm	MegaMind – an architectural interpretation of the brain. Tekniska Museet was awarded Swedish museum of the year 2016. MegaMind's two spatial volumes are split across two levels and connected by stairs, corridors and a lift (with a space travel theme). Dynamism and variation are generated by larger, open surfaces interspersed with smaller enclosed rooms to create a boundary-crossing whole. General admission SEK 150, free entrance for all on Wednesdays from 5pm. Mon-Fri (10am-5pm), Wed (10am-8pm)
**	Kaknästornet	Hans Borgström and Bengt Lindroos	Mörka Kroken 28-30, 115 27 Stockholm	The Kaknä tower is a TV tower and a major hub of Swedish television, radio and satellite broadcasts. It was finished in 1967, designed by architect Bengt Lindroos, and the height is 155 metres (509 ft) or 170 metres (560 ft) with the top antenna included. For a few years Kaknästornet was the tallest building in the Nordic countries. The tower used to be open to the public, with an information centre/gift shop, indoor and outdoor observation decks as well as a restaurant, but has now been permanently closed to the public since late-2018 due to safety and security concerns.
***	79&PARK	BIG	Ladugårdsgärdet, Stockholm	Located on the edge of Gärdet, a treasured national park, Kullen makes conscious decisions to provide a sensitive, respectful form while allowing the same choices to simultaneously manifest as exceptional residences with spectacular views. In direct response to the context, the northwest and southeast corners take the heights of their immediate neighbors; while the northeast corner, farthest from the park and nominally with the worst view, is pulled upwards to grant it the most spectacular views of park and port.





*	Värtaterminalen	C.F. Møller		The new terminal for Stockholm's permanent ferry connections to Finland and the Baltics was completed in 2016. The terminal recalls the shape of a moving vessel and the architecture - with large cranes and warehouses - that previously characterized the ports. At the same time, the terminal has an ambitious sustainable profile, characteristic of the entire development. The main idea has been to create natural links between central Stockholm and the new urban area in connection with the terminal, so that city life will naturally flow into the area. At the same time the roof of the terminal building is designed as a varied green landscape with stairs, ramps, niches, and cosy corners, inviting both Stockholmers and passengers for a stroll or relaxing moments.
****	Stockholm Stadion Station	Åke Pallarp and Enno Hallek	114 31 Stockholm, Sweden	Each year Östermalms IP serves as the main festival area for the Stockholm Pride festival. By coincidence, the nearby subway station, Stadion, happens to have a beautiful rainbow in vivid colors painted against the bright blue of the station's cave walls to welcome festival goers. Close by is The Stockholm Olympic Stadium, the site for the 1912 Olympics and each year between 1913 and 1965 the Swedish bandy finals. Mon-Sun (5am-1am)
**	Royal College of Music	AIX Arkitekter	Valhallavägen 105, 115 51 Stockholm	The Royal College of Music, Stockholm is the oldest institution of higher education in music in Sweden, founded in 1771 as the conservatory of the Royal Swedish Academy of Music. The institution was made independent of the Academy in 1971 and is now a public authority directly under the Ministry of Education and Research. Its new building, completed in 2016, has been interwoven with the listed historic stable facility, creating an inviting whole that enriches both the activities within and the urban landscape. Mon-Fri (8am-6pm)
*****	School of Architecture, Royal Institute of Technology	Tham & Videgård Arkitekter	Osquars backe 7, 114 28 Stockholm	The new school, built in 2015, is inserted into an existing courtyard space with existing pathways and is located adjacent to Erik Lallerstedt's original and quite monumental brick buildings from the early twentieth century. With its rounded contours and a total of six floors, the school building includes a sunken garden and a roof terrace, while cultivating the character of the courtyard as one continuous space. The deep red CorTen steel exterior relates to the dark red brick of existing buildings.
*	KTH Biblioteket	Erik Lallerstedt	Osquars backe 31, 114 28 Stockholm	The main library is housed in a building from 1917 designed by Erik Lallerstedt, who also designed the rest of the University's new campus at Östra station. At the head of the building, where the building extensions met, was the steam room, which was a large boiler room that served both as KTH's boiler center and as a laboratory for research and development. Although the building was k-marked as early as 1935, it underwent a number of renovations that distorted the original architecture. During the period 2000-2002, the house was rebuilt again after drawings by architect Per Ahrbom. Mon-Thu (8am-9pm), Fri (8am-7pm), Sat (10am-4pm)
<b>Zone 4: Vasastan</b>				
***	Restaurang Farang	Futudesign	Tulegatan 7, 113 53 Stockholm, Sweden	Farang, built in 2013, combines the intimacy of contemporary Asian restaurant with the urbanity of a Stockholm street level space. The ground floor of an old industrial building was turned into a 700 m <sup>2</sup> fine dining restaurant. The restaurant contains a dining hall with 160 seats, as well as a cocktail bar with 50 seats and cabinet. The simple material palette such as wood, steel, concrete and fabrics allows enjoyment and visuality of food to take center stage. Tue-Fri (5.30-10pm), Sat (12-3pm / 5.30-10.30pm)
*****	Stockholm Public Library	Gunnar Asplund	Sveavägen 73, 113 50 Stockholm	Stockholm Public Library, designed by Swedish architect Gunnar Asplund, is one of the city's most notable structures. In the course of its planning, Gunnar Asplund reduced elements of the classical order to their most abstract geometrical forms, for the most part eliminating architectural decor. Stockholm Public Library was Sweden's first public library to apply the principle of open shelves where visitors could access books without the need to ask library staff for assistance, a concept Asplund studied in the United States during the construction of the library. All the furnishings in all the rooms were designed for their specific positions and purposes. The library opened in 1928. Mon-Thu (10am-9pm), Fri (10am-7pm), Sat-Sun (11am-5pm)
*****	Blique Hotel	Nobis by Wingårdhs arkitektkontor	Gävlegatan 18, 113 30 Stockholm	Nobis's new hotel, Blique, was completed in 2019. The sober building facing the street, like the one on the courtyard with the many small square windows, was designed by Sigurd Lewerentz, the most ingenious individual of the twentieth century in Sweden. His radical obstinacy has now achieved mythical proportions, which only enhances the radiance of the distinctive courtyard building. The buildings were



				constructed in 1930–31 for the Philips Corporation of Sweden. The one facing the street was for offices and the one toward the courtyard a warehouse. The office building is now the hotel's event and conference facility, while the buildings on the courtyard hold its 249 guest rooms.
*****	Norra Tornen	OMA   Reinier de Graaf	Torsplan 8, 113 64 Stockholm	The Norra Tornen project started with two inherited building envelopes, the remains of a cancelled project initiated by the former city architect Aleksander Wolodarski. Each a kind of 'crescendo' composition of different heights – neither slab nor tower – prohibit the unfolding of an uncompromised typology. Conversely, the opted program, apartments with an emphasis on large outdoor spaces, prevented too literal a translation of the envelopes into architectural form. The chosen material, ribbed colored concrete brushed with exposed multi-colored aggregate pebbles, echoes brutalist architecture and that is not by chance.
***	Haga Nova Residences	Vera Arkitekter		Haga Nova, completed in 2018, is the first residential block to be built in the new Hagastaden district in Stockholm. The design of Haga Nova is a contemporary interpretation of early American high-rise architecture – richly sculpted and classically composed. The towers are composed of base, shaft and capital according to classical design principles, but enlarged in proportion to the scale of the building: the base portion extends over three floors and the tops of the towers consist of two-to-three-story-high capitals. Torsplan 1, 113 64 Stockholm
Zone 5: Södermalm				
*	Katarina Elevator		Stadsgården 1, 116 45 Stockholm	The Katarina Elevator is a passenger elevator in Stockholm that connects Slussen (the lock area) to the heights of Södermalm. The lift was a shortcut between Katarinavägen, Slussen and Mosebacke torg. The original lift was constructed in 1881, but the current structure dates from the rebuilding of the Slussen transport interchange in 1936. The lift has been closed since 2010 due to lack of security in the construction. There are plans to renovate the elevator's structure. Under renovation.
*****	Stockholm City Museum		Ryssgården, 116 46 Stockholm	The Stockholm City Museum is a museum documenting, preserving and exhibiting the history of Stockholm. The museum is housed in Södra Stadshuset at Slussen on Södermalm. The building was completed in 1685. In the 1930s the museum moved in and opened to the public in 1942. The model of the planet Mercury on the yard of the museum is part of the Sweden Solar System – the largest model of the solar system in the world. Tue-Fri (12–6pm), Sat-Sun (10am–4pm)
**	Katarina Kyrka	Ove Hidemark	Högbergsgatan 13A, 116 20 Stockholm	Katarina kyrka (Church of Catherine) is was originally constructed in 1695. It has been rebuilt twice after being destroyed by fires, the second time during the 1990s. The Katarina-Sofia borough is named after the parish and the neighbouring parish of Sofia. On May 17, 1990, the church burned down again, leaving almost nothing remaining but the external walls. Architect Ove Hidemark was responsible for rebuilding the church, which reopened in 1995. The new organ was built by J. L. van den Heuvel Orgelbouw in the Netherlands. Several famous Swedes are buried in the cemetery surrounding the church, most notably the assassinated Foreign Minister Anna Lindh.
**	Fotografiska	Ferdinand Boberg	Stadsgårdshamnen 22, 116 45 Stockholm, Sweden	Fotografiska is one of the world's largest meeting places for contemporary photography. Four unique large exhibitions and about 20 smaller exhibitions are presented annually. Fotografiska is housed at Stadsgården, in a former customs house dating from 1906. Designed by Ferdinand Boberg, the building is listed as of cultural interest. The original brick facade is intact, while the interiors have been renovated to house the centre. The restaurant of Fotografiska recently won the prestigious Gold Dragon Award and is run by the well-known chef Paul Svensson. General admission SEK 165 , concessions 135. Sun-Wed (9am–11pm), Thu-Sat (9am–1am)
*	Sofia Church	Gustaf Hermansson		Sofia Church named after the Swedish queen Sophia of Nassau, is one of the major churches in Stockholm, Sweden. It was designed during an architectural contest in 1899 and was inaugurated in 1906.
****	Vitabergsparken		Skånegatan/Malmgårdsvägen, 116 38 Stockholm	Besides being a popular summertime hangout, Vitabergsparken spans a couple of hills, blessing locals and passers-by with impressive city views. A beautiful church, Sofia kyrka, sits at the peak of one hill, while an open-air theatre sprawls across the other. It hosts free concerts and performances throughout the warmer months
**	Usine Restaurant	Richard Lindvall	Södermalmsallén 36, 118 28 Stockholm	A 2000 square meter former sausage factory in the heart of Stockholm's lively Södermalm neighborhood has undergone an extensive renovation to give place to the new Usine concept, created by





				internationally renowned designer Richard Lindvall, previously known for the restaurants Museet and WIN awarded restaurant Nazdrowje. The new space, which opened its doors at the end of April 2015, includes Restaurant Bistro 38, Bar Poche 36, café, take-away, reception and conference spaces. Mon-Thu (7.30am-11pm), Fri (7.30am-1am), Sat (4pm-1am)
**	St. Eric's Cathedral	Hans Westman and Ylva Lenormand	Folkungagatan 46, 118 26 Stockholm	Saint Eric's Cathedral is a Catholic cathedral built in 1892 and was raised to the status of a cathedral in 1953, when the Catholic Diocese of Stockholm was created (still the only one in Sweden). The substantial increase in the number of Catholics in Stockholm and Sweden, mostly as a result of immigration after World War II, made the old church insufficient, and an extension was inaugurated in 1983.
*****	Skinnarviksberget		Stor, 169 86 Stockholm	The highest natural point in central Stockholm is a favorite place among the locals for picnics and parties under the open sky. The views are stunning - across Kungsholmen, Gamla Stan (Old Town), the Stockholm Town Hall, and other points of interest. The park beneath the hill has a small playground and an open-air café where you can enjoy a light lunch or an ice cream in one of the hammocks.
***	Högalid Church	Ivar Tengbom	117 30 Stockholm	Högalid Church is a protected church designed by architect Ivar Tengbom. Built upon elevated ground 1916-1923, in a barren area later turned into a park, it is one of the most prominent buildings in the city, complementing the contemporary Stockholm City Hall on the opposite side of Riddarfjärden. The church is considered one of Sweden's examples of the National Romantic architectural style.
*	Färgfabriken	Petra Gipp Arkitektur	Lövholmsbrinken 1, 117 43 Stockholm	Färgfabriken is an art venue and a "laboratory of the contemporary" with a multidisciplinary approach to art, making it possible to challenge traditional perceptions of art, society, and architecture. The building, constructed in 1889, has served as ammunition factory, paint factory and presently as kunsthalle for contemporary art and architecture. Thu (11am-7pm), Fri (11am-4pm), Sat-Sun (11am-5pm)
*	Rosteriet	Kod Arkitekter	Liljeholmsvägen 34, 117 61 Stockholm	Rosteriet is large apartment building with a variety of housing sizes, apartment types and business premises completed in 2016. A central idea behind the design was to make sure that the building corresponds with the site and optimizes its qualities in the best way possible. To achieve this, the building is divided into three intertwined volumes, and its different functions have been strategically placed based on where they are needed the most: shops add activity to the city street, a café in the corner of the building creates a spot for social interactions and meetings.
***	Årsta Bridge	Foster + Partners	Årstaviken, 118 42 Stockholm, Sweden	Stockholms Årsta Bridge marks an historic moment in the expansion and modernisation of Swedens rail network, the elegant bridge sweeps across the lush Arstaviken bay, its rhythmic contours interacting with the existing 1929 bridge. Referencing traditional building methods, the formwork used to create the rounded soffit was made of solid timber planks. The result is a natural patina on the surface of the concrete, giving the bridge a textural quality, which further enhances its subtle integration with the context.
<b>Zone 6: Söderort</b>				
*****	Tellus Nursery School	Tham & Videgård Arkitekter	Huvudfabriksgatan 18, 126 26 Hägersten	On the border between a former urban/industrial development and a small forest where new housing is being developed, this nursery school built in 2010 mediates between different contexts and scales. A semi enclosed entrance courtyard constitutes a first exterior space for parents and children meeting and leaving. The organic layout encourages movement as space becomes continuous and creates both exterior and interior rooms of challenging shapes.
*****	Ericsson Globe	Svante Berg	121 77 Stockholm	The Ericsson Globe is since its inauguration in 1989, one of Stockholm's most iconic buildings. With a volume of 605 000 cubic meters (approximately 2 136 540 cubic feet), this is the world's largest spherical building. The Ericsson Globe (or "Globen" in short) serves as Sweden's national hockey arena but also hosts a variety of other events and concerts and through the years some of the world's biggest artists have graced its main stage. The vista from The Skyview, a gondola running along the outside of structure's curved wall, offers a spectacular view of southern Stockholm. General admission SEK 160. Mon-Fri (10am-6pm), Sat-Sun (10am-4pm)
**	Tele2 Arena	White arkitekter	Tele2 Arena, Arenaslingan 14, 121 77 Johanneshov	The Tele2 Arena is Stockholm's new multi-purpose arena completed in 2013. It is designed by White arkitekter and is characterised by its asymmetrical shape, its transparency and the manor it responds to the seasonal Nordic light. The arena has a capacity of 30.000 spectators for sports events and 45.000 for concerts. The multi-purpose complex - a venue for football matches and concerts, and a



				large variety of events – has been designed to create a memorable experience for all those who visit it.
****	St. Mark's Church	Sigurd Lewerentz	Malmövägen 51, 121 53 Johanneshov	The Church of St Peter in Klippan is the last major work of Swedish architect Sigurd Lewerentz, and embodies a holistic and obsessive architectural vision. The two buildings on the site are set amongst a grove of birch trees with little connection to the surrounding suburbs. The western structure is located closer to the main road, but still buffered by the trees. A courtyard is formed between the buildings with a pool in the centre. Within the church, brick is used to make floors, walls, and ceilings.
****	The New Crematorium	Johan Celsing Arkitektkontor	Sockenvägen 492, 122 33 Enskede	The New Crematorium at the Woodland Cemetery was completed in 2013. Surrounding the building is an area of massive, century old, pines. The building is a compact brick structure about 150 meters away from the major chapel complex by Eric Gunnar Asplund of 1940. The motto of the project in the anonymous international competition in 2009 was "A stone in the Forest".
***	Skogskapellet	Erik Gunnar Asplund	Sockenvägen 492, 122 33 Enskede	Skogskyrkogården is beautiful all year round, much due to the unique way it is woven into the landscape. The cemetery never closes, so you can easily access the World Heritage when you prefer, throughout the year. More than 2,000 funeral ceremonies take place at the Skogskyrkogården each year. This means that the five chapels are in frequent use and therefore closed to the public. Public guided tours in English every Sunday at 10.30am June–September. Tickets SEK 150. Mon–Sun (11am–4pm)
***	Skogskyrkogården	Gunnar Asplund and Sigurd Lewerentz	Sockenvägen, 122 33 Stockholm	Skogskyrkogården is a cemetery located in the Enskededalen district opened in 1940. It reflects the development of architecture from Nordic Classicism to mature functionalism. The architects' use of the natural landscape created an extraordinary environment of tranquil beauty that had a profound influence on cemetery design throughout the world. Essential models for the design of the cemetery were the German forest cemeteries of Friedhof Ohlsdorf at Hamburg and Waldfriedhof in Munich but also the neoclassical paintings of Caspar David Friedrich. The architects designed the entire complex, from the landscape to the smallest lamp, though there are also integrated sculptures by Carl Milles. Actress Greta Garbo is buried here. Public guided tours in English every Sunday at 10.30am June–September. Tickets SEK 150. Mon–Sun (11am–4pm)
*	Youth Housing in Stockholm	Scheiwiller Svensson Arkitektkontor	124 54 Bandhagen	This residential building of 78 youth housing units is directly adjoining Högdalens Centrum. The building, completed in 2012, is made of prefabricated concrete with highly finished detailing. Equally important is the careful design of balconies and access galleries. The two sides of the building differ in character. The access gallery side, opposite the underground railway, is faced with semi-transparent linite glass with slits of clear glass.
<b>Zone 7: Outskirts</b>				
****	Drottningholm Palace	Nicodemus Tessin the Elder	178 02 Drottningholm, Sweden	The Drottningholm Palace is the private residence of the Swedish royal family. Apart from being the private residence of the Swedish royal family, the palace is a popular tourist attraction. The palace was constructed according to a French prototype by the architect Nicodemus Tessin the Elder, by commission of Queen Hedvig Eleonora. Many royal personages have left their mark on the palace since then. The palace features magnificent salons from the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, a beautiful park, a unique palace theater and a Chinese Pavilion. The imposing Baroque garden was laid out beginning in 1681 according to drawings by Nicodemus Tessin the Younger. General admission SEK 200,00. Mon–Sun (10am–5pm)
**	Drottningholms Slottsteater	Carl Fredrik Adelcrantz	Drottningens paviljong, 178 93 Drottningholm	The Drottningholm Palace Theatre is an opera house and one of the few 18th century theatres in Europe that is still used as a theatre with its original stage machinery. The interior, decorated by Adrien Masreliez, uses trompe l'oeil, papier-mâché, and stucco to imitate more expensive materials like marble and gold. The theatre is also architecturally unusual for its shape, since the auditorium is shaped like a T with the two thrones for the reigning monarchs placed in the cross of the T. After the assassination of King Gustav III in 1792, the theatre was used as a storage room for Drottningholm Palace's unused furniture. In 1921, Swedish theatre historian Agne Beijer rediscovered Drottningholm Theatre and, with royal permission, preserved what was left of the theatre's interior and stage machinery. Today, a private foundation, the Drottningholm Theatre Museum, funded by government and private grants, runs the theatre, performing operas in the summer months.



*	The Chinese Pavilion	Carl Fredrik Adelcrantz	178 93 Drottningholm	Located on the Drottningholm Palace grounds and built in the 1750s. This fairytale palace is a remarkable treasure, featuring one of Europe's best examples of rococo furnishings with chinoiserie, painting a picture of relations between Asia and Europe 300 years ago. Drottningholm with the Chinese Pavilion is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The Chinese Pavilion is open during the summer season May-September. Mon-Sun (10am-5pm)
*	Karolinska institutet Biomedicum	C.F. Møller Architects	171 65 Solna	The new laboratory building, Biomedicum, is to be the powerhouse for research at the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, one of the world's leading medical universities, known amongst other things for selecting the recipients of the Nobel Prize in medicine and physiology. Previously, the research environments of the Karolinska Institute were scattered throughout the campus - a green park area with red brick buildings dating from the 1930s. With Biomedicum, the Karolinska Institute will gain a single unifying environment for future research, with ultra-flexibly equipped laboratories and office facilities that will act as a catalyst for cross-cutting collaboration between the various research and study environments.
*****	Solna Centrum	Karl-Olov Björk and Anders Åberg	169 51 Solna, Sweden	The station of Solna Centrum opened with the first arm of the blue line in 1975. The bright green and red landscape - the green being the forest and the red an evening sun setting behind the treetops - is both timeless in its beauty, but also something that few other stations artwork is political. Mon-Sun (5am-1am)
***	Hagaparken	Fredrik Magnus Piper	Hagaparken, Solna	Another of Stockholm's lovely green pleasure gardens (and a section of the expansive Royal National Park), Haga Park has a royal pedigree. Begun by King Gustav III - one of his many elaborate visions - it is Sweden's purest version of an 'English park.' The master plan for development was originally designed by architect Fredrik Magnus Piper (1746-1824). Included in the Haga Park is also the Royal Burial Ground of the Swedish Royal family (since 1922). The surrounding area contains three royal palaces, and you'll also find Koppartälten, Gustav III's Paviljong and Fjärilshuset here.
*	Haga Palace	Carl Christoffer Gjörwell	Hagaparken, 169 70 Solna	Haga Palace, formerly known as the Queen's Pavilion, was built in 1802 - 1805. It has been the home or summerhouse for several members of the Swedish royal family - most notably it was the birthplace of the present King - until 1966 when King Gustaf VI Adolf transferred its disposal to the government and it was turned into a guesthouse for distinguished foreign official visitors. In 2009, it was announced by Prime Minister Fredrik Reinfeldt that the rights of disposal to the palace would be transferred back to the royal court to be used by Victoria, Crown Princess of Sweden, and her husband, Prince Daniel, Duke of Västergötland, as a wedding gift in 2010. They moved into Haga Palace after their wedding on 19 June that year. The palace is not open to the public.
**	Bergianska trädgården		Gustafsborgsvägen 4, 114 18 Stockholm	The Bergianska trädgården is a botanical garden was founded through a donation in 1791 by the historian and antiquarian Bengt Bergius and his brother Peter Jonas Bergius. The Garden was donated to the Royal Academy after the brothers' death in 1791, in accordance with their will. The garden was moved to its current location in 1885, because its original location was slated for construction. Mon-Fri (11am-4pm), Sat-Sun (11am-5pm)
***	Museum of Natural History	Axel Anderberg	Frescativägen 40, 114 18 Stockholm	The Swedish Royal Museum of Natural History was founded in 1819 by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, but goes back to the collections acquired mostly through donations by the academy since its foundation in 1739. The present buildings for the museum in Frescati, Stockholm, was designed by the architect Axel Anderberg and completed in 1916, topped with a dome. As of 2014 it is the largest museum building in Sweden. Free admission. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm)
****	Ulriksdal Palace		Slottsallén, 170 79 Solna	Ulriksdal Palace is situated on the banks of Edsviken Lake in the National City Park in Stockholm. The palace was built in the 1600s and visitors to the palace will find traces from many different epochs. Several Swedish regents have left their mark on Ulriksdal. Queen Kristina built a pleasure garden in front of the palace and Hedvig Elenora built an Orangery in the park. In the palace grounds, you'll find the Orangery, with its collection of Swedish sculpture, a café, a nice park and fresh breezes from the sea. Guided tours are included in the entrance fee. General admission 100,00 SEK, students 50,00 SEK. Sat-Sun (12-4pm)
*	Scandic Victoria Tower	Wingårdh Arkitektkontor	Arne Beurlings Torg 3, 164 40 Kista	Wrapped entirely in a cloak of glass, Victoria Tower stands like a lighthouse along the road between downtown Stockholm and the city airport. The 117,6-meter tower was built in 2012 and is a landmark



			for the Kista IT office park and for the conference center at the base of the tower and a manifestation of the area's high-tech profile. At the base of the slender tower there is a broad podium that includes a restaurant, conference area and more. The parallelepiped form of the tower is topped by a rectangular cuboid, so that the upper floors project out beyond the shaft below.
*	Artipelag	Artipelagstigen 1, 134 40 Gustavsberg	Artipelag is an international venue for art, good food, events and activities. The name Artipelag is a combination of Art, Activities, and Archipelago. There is ample space here – about 32,000 square feet – for a large art hall and a shop. The site also boasts our Artbox, an enormous concert – event – and studio locale of 13,000 square feet with accompanying artists' space. General admission SEK 185, students SEK 130. Mon-Sun (11am-5pm)
*	Vaxholm Castle	KASTELLET 1, 185 99 Vaxholm	Vaxholm Fortress is a historic fortification on the island of Vaxholmen originally constructed by Gustav Vasa in 1544 to defend Stockholm against shipborne attacks from the east, but most of the current structure dates from 1833-1863. Russian prisoners-of-war were used in part to build the fortress. In 1970, it was used as a movie location for the pirate stronghold in Pippi in the South Seas. Since the mid 19th century, its military importance has ceased. Mon-Sun (11am-5pm)

- ULR map: <https://bit.ly/2UweBA>
- Subway map: <https://sl.se>
- Note: Directions are given in order of neighborhoods following this diagram.

1. Gamla Stan
2. Norrmalm, Skeppsholmen and Kungsholmen
3. Östermalm – Djurgården
4. Vasastan
5. Södermalm
6. Söderort
7. Outskirts





