### Stockholm Architectural Tour

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<th>Architect</th>
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<td>****</td>
<td>The Royal Palace</td>
<td>Nicodemus Tessin the Younger and Carl Hårleman</td>
<td>107 70 Stockholm</td>
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<td>****</td>
<td>Gustav III’s Museum of Antiquities</td>
<td>Kungliga slottet, 116 45 Stockholm</td>
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<td>****</td>
<td>Storkyrkan Cathedral</td>
<td>Nicodemus Tessin the Younger</td>
<td>Trångsund 1, 111 29 Stockholm</td>
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<td>**</td>
<td>Nobel Museum</td>
<td>Erik Palmstedt</td>
<td>Stortorget 2, 103 16 Stockholm, Sweden</td>
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<td>****</td>
<td>Prästgatan</td>
<td>Prästgatan, Stockholm</td>
<td>Kungsbron, 110 34 Stockholm</td>
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<td>**</td>
<td>Riddarholmen Church</td>
<td>Jean de la Vallée and Simon de la Vallée</td>
<td>Riddarhusgade, 10, 111 28 Stockholm</td>
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<td>Zone</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>Address</td>
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<td>Zone 2: Norrmalm, Skeppsholmen and Kungsholmen</td>
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<td>****</td>
<td>Parliament House</td>
<td>Aron Johansson</td>
<td>Riksgatan 1, 100 12 Stockholm</td>
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<td>***</td>
<td>Stockholms Medeltidsmuseum</td>
<td></td>
<td>Strömparterren 3, 111 30 Stockholm</td>
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<td>**</td>
<td>Arvfurstens Palats</td>
<td>Erik Palmstedt</td>
<td>Gustav Adolfs torg 1, 111 52 Stockholm</td>
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<td>***</td>
<td>Medelhavsmuseet</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fredsgatan 2, 111 52 Stockholm</td>
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<tr>
<td>****</td>
<td>Royal Swedish Opera</td>
<td>Axel Johan Anderberg</td>
<td>Gustav Adolfs torg 2, 111 52 Stockholm</td>
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<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>Ferry Terminal</td>
<td>Marge Arkitektur</td>
<td>Södra Blasieholmsbrunn 9, 111 48 Stockholm</td>
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<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>Nationalmuseum</td>
<td>Friedrich August Stüler</td>
<td>Södra Blasieholmsbrunnen 2, 111 48 Stockholm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **** | 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
### Swedish Centre for Architecture and Design
- **Location:** Sweden
- **Architect:** Rafael Moneo
- **Address:** Exercisplan 4, 111 49 Stockholm

This gallery opened in 2018 and houses the new studio gallery of Arktikus, the Swedish Centre for Architecture and Design in Stockholm. It is a robust machine for fast-changing, experimental exhibitions. It is a structure that can be used in its entirety—a top-down and bottom-up, top to bottom, by both exhibitors and audience—so as to physically engage experience.

- **Exhibition:** Boxen, a new studio gallery opened in 2018 at Arktikus, the Swedish Centre for Architecture and Design in Stockholm. It 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—so as to physically engage experience.

- **Location:** Sweden
- **Architect:** Rafael Moneo
- **Address:** Exercisplan 4, 111 49 Stockholm

### Klara Church
- **Location:** Sweden
- **Architects:** Willem Boy and Hendrik van Huwen
- **Address:** 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
- **Location:** Sweden
- **Architect:** Per Olof Ultvedt
- **Address:** T-Centralen, 111 21 Stockholm

Station 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 Riddarholmen bay and its proximity to Stockholm’s Central 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
- **Location:** Sweden
- **Architect:** Ragnar Östberg
- **Address:** 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 façades 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 Rådhuset, 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–5pm).

### Rådhuset Station
- **Location:** Sweden
- **Architect:** Siggard Otsson
- **Address:** 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 of 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
- **Location:** Sweden
- **Architect:** Ivar Tengbom
- **Address:** 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 Grunewald Hall, were painted by Isaac Grünewald. The exterior is the site of sculptor Carl Milles’ 1936 bronze fountain, the Orfeus-brunnen (“the Orpheus Well”).

### Urban Deli
- **Location:** Sweden
- **Architect:**
- **Address:** Sveavägen 44, 111 34 Stockholm, Sweden

The popular restaurant concept Urban Deli has expanded with a rooftop bar at Sveavagen. 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).

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**Zone 3: Östermalm - Djurgården**

### National Library of Sweden
- **Location:** Sweden
- **Architect:** Gustaf Dahl
- **Address:** Huvudgårdsstigen 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...
The 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
Isak Gustaf Clason
Nobis Hotel housed in the historical building of the Kronprins Eugen’s residence, which was built in 1815. In its heyday, the building was the residence of Countess von Hallwyl. 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 Norrmalmsgtorg, the Italian trattoria Caina on the floor below, the relax area entirely clad in band clad in vertical untreated pine battens of varying size mounted on plywood sheets. In the South West corner of the 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 toward neighboring buildings to the east and south.

Ture No8 Apartments
Isak Gustaf Clason
The architect inspired 24/7 bistro facing Norrmalmsgtorg, the Italian trattoria Caina on the floor below, the relax area entirely clad in band clad in vertical untreated pine battens of varying size mounted on plywood sheets. In the South West corner of the 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 toward neighboring buildings to the east and south.

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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 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 skateboarding ramp, Sybaris 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.

The National Library was reopened in spring 1997 after comprehensive remodeling and additions. Mon–Thu (9am-7pm), Fri (9am-6pm), Sat (11am–3pm)
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 Jakobbäck and Göran Mänsson Galärvarvsstigen 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 Clasen Djurgårdsstigen 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 Arthur Hazelius, who also founded the open-air museum Skansen. The present building, the design of Isak Gustaf Clasen, 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 Lustinhusporten Axel and Hjalmar Kumlien Rosendalsvägen 3, 115 21 Stockholm

Villa Lustinhusporten 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 truck manufacturer Hjalmar Wicander in 1898 and was 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 Lustinhusporten 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 Djurgårdsstigen 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 Djurgårdsstigen 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. Djurgårdsstigen 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 mid May to mid September.

** Prins Eugens Waldemarsudde Ferdinand Boberg Prins Eugens Väg 6, 115 21 Stockholm

Prins Eugen’s 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
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<tr>
<td>Rosendals Trädgård</td>
<td>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)</td>
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<td>Rosendal Palace</td>
<td>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)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Museum of Technology / MegaMind</td>
<td>Tekniska Museet was awarded Swedish museum of the year 2016. MegMind'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 5 pm. Mon-Fri (10am-5pm), Wed (10am-8pm)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Käkästornet</td>
<td>The Kaknäs 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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Värtaterminalen</td>
<td>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 nominal with the worst view, is pulled upwards to grant it the most spectacular views of park and port.</td>
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<tr>
<td>39&amp;PARK</td>
<td>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 cozy corners, inviting both Stockholmers and passengers for a stroll or relaxing moments.</td>
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### Zone 4: Vasastan

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<th>Address</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>****</td>
<td>Stockholm Stadion Station</td>
<td>Åke Pallarp and Enno Haltek</td>
<td>Torsplan 8, 113 64 Stockholm, Sweden</td>
<td>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 (9am-1am)</td>
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<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>Royal College of Music</td>
<td>AIX Arkitekter</td>
<td>Valhallavägen 105, 115 51 Stockholm</td>
<td>The Royal College of Music, Stockholm is the oldest institution of higher education in music in Sweden, founded in 1731 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)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>***</td>
<td>School of Architecture, Royal Institute of Technology</td>
<td>Tham &amp; Videgård Arkitekter</td>
<td>Osquars backe 7, 114 28 Stockholm</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<td>******</td>
<td>KTH Biblioteket</td>
<td>Erik Lallerstedt</td>
<td>Osquars backe 31, 114 28 Stockholm</td>
<td>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 Ahlbom. Mon-Thu (8am-9pm), Fri (8am-7pm), Sat (10am-4pm)</td>
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<td>******</td>
<td>Stockholm Public Library</td>
<td>Gunnar Asplund</td>
<td>Sveavägen 73, 113 50 Stockholm</td>
<td>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 1926. Mon-Thu (10am-9pm), Fri (10am-7pm), Sat-Sun (11am-5pm)</td>
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<td>*******</td>
<td>Blique Hotel</td>
<td>Nobis by Wingårdhs arkitektkontor</td>
<td>Gävlegatan 18, 113 30 Stockholm</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<td>*******</td>
<td>Norra Tornen</td>
<td>OMA</td>
<td>Torsplan 8, 113 64 Stockholm</td>
<td>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.</td>
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*Note: The descriptions are based on the information available on the website.*
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.

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 1868. 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

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

Stadsgårdenshamnen 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

Södermalmstorg 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 Nadzdroje. 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-Thur (11.30am-11pm), Fri (11.30am-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.
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<th><strong>Zone 5: Söderort</strong></th>
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### Telus Nursery School
- **Architect** Tham & Videgård Arkitekter
- **Address** Huvudfabriksgatan 18, 126 26 Hägersten

Skogskyrkogården 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 Riddartjärden. The church is considered one of Sweden’s examples of the National Romantic architectural style.

### Ericsson Globe
- **Architect** Svante Berg
- **Address** Malmvägen 51, 121 53 Johanneshov

The Ericsson Globe is since its inauguration in 1989, one of Stockholm’s most iconic buildings. With a volume of 665,000 cubic meters (approximately 2,136,540 cubic feet), it 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.

### Tele2 Arena
- **Architect** White arkitekter
- **Address** 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
- **Architect** Sigurd Lewerentz
- **Address** Malmvägen 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
- **Architect** Johan Celsing Arkitektkontor
- **Address** 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
- **Architect** Erik Gunnar Asplund
- **Address** Sockenvägen 492, 122 33 Enskede

Skogskyrkogården is beautiful all year round, much due to the unique way it was 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...
<table>
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<th><strong>Zone 3: Outskirts</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>** **** Drottningholm Palace **</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nicodemus Tessin the Elder</td>
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<td>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 theatre 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)</td>
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<tr>
<td>** ** Drottningholm Slottsteater **</td>
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<td>Carl Fredrik Adelcrantz</td>
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<td>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 Bejer 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.</td>
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<td>** * The Chinese Pavilion *</td>
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<td>Carl Fredrik Adelcrantz</td>
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<td>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)</td>
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<td>** * Karolinska institute Biomedicum *</td>
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<td>C.F. Måller Architects</td>
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<td>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 unified 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.</td>
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<td>** ***** Solna Centrum *****</td>
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<td>Karl-Olov Björk and Anders Åberg</td>
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<td>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)</td>
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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 (1746–1826). 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, Gustaf III’s Paviljong and Fjärilshuset here.

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.

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)

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 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)

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 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 studiolocale of 13,000 square feet with accompanying artists' space. General admission SEK 185, students SEK 130. Mon-Sun (11am-5pm)

Vaxholm Fortress is a historic fortification on the island of Vaxholm 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/2lUweBA
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