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1. Introduction

We are facing a major and exciting challenge!

The Nobel Prize has been awarded for more than 110 years. Among the Nobel Laureates are fixed stars like Albert Einstein, Marie Curie, Ernest Hemingway and Martin Luther King, but also several hundred other amazing individuals, all of whom have “conferred the greatest benefit on mankind”, as stated in the will of Alfred Nobel. We are now looking forward to and taking on the task of creating a building dedicated to encouraging discovery, creativity and new thinking. Nobel Center is to become the new home for the Nobel Prize in Stockholm.

Nobel Center is to be built on Blasieholmen, a wonderful place along Stockholm’s central waterfront. With its wide-ranging activities, we believe the Nobel Center will increase the value of the site for the public and make it more accessible both for residents of Stockholm and for visitors from farther away. Nobel Center will also serve as the natural base for our international activities related to the Nobel Prize.

The following pages present the brief for an international architectural competition implemented in two stages. The aim of the competition is to identify the concept and architectural design of the Nobel Center. We envision that this will be a platform for inspiring meetings with the future Nobel Laureates – whether school children being introduced to scientific research for the first time or researchers who have come to Stockholm to receive their Nobel Prize.

We eagerly await the journey ahead of us and welcome everyone, not just the architects participating in the competition, to accompany us along the way.

Stockholm, 7 June 2013

Lars Heikensten
Executive Director, The Nobel Foundation
Chairman of the Board, Nobelfhuset AB
Background
Ever since the inception of the Nobel Prize, a building where the Nobel Prize, the Nobel Laureates and their achievements can be presented to the general public has been envisioned.

The Nobel Prize has its roots in the last will and testament by inventor and industrialist Alfred Nobel where he specified that revenue from his fortune should be used to award Prizes to those who “had conferred the greatest benefit on mankind” within five fields: physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, literature and peace. The Nobel prizes in physics and chemistry were to be awarded by the Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences, the Prize in Physiology or Medicine by Karolinska Institutet in Stockholm, the Prize in Literature by the Swedish Academy and the Peace Prize by a committee appointed by the Norwegian Storting (parliament).

Nobel died in 1896 and the Nobel Foundation was subsequently established in 1900 to manage his fortune. The first Nobel Prizes were awarded on the anniversary of Nobel’s death, 10 December, in 1901 and have continued to be presented on this date ever since. In 1968, the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel was established. The Laureates are selected by the Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences, and the prize is funded by Sveriges Riksbank (Sweden’s central bank).

The first plan for a building for the Nobel Foundation dates back to 1907, when the Nobel Foundation bought a piece of land at the end of the street Strandvägen in Stockholm and commissioned
architect Ferdinand Boberg to produce drawings for a building that would house a large auditorium, a banquet hall, a museum and offices. However, Boberg’s bold proposal, presented in 1911, was met with criticism from architect Ragnar Östberg and others. This criticism, together with the outbreak of World War I and that construction had already begun on the Stockholm Concert Hall and the City Hall, caused the Nobel Foundation to abandon the project. Instead, in 1918 the Foundation bought a property to house its offices at Sturegatan 14 in Stockholm.

During the 1990s, the idea of a Nobel Prize centre or museum was revived. An official website for the Nobel Prize was created in 1994, where the prizes and the Nobel Laureates were presented. Starting in 1996, a number of proposals for the location of a building to house a Nobel centre in Stockholm were examined. While waiting for a permanent solution to be found, the Nobel Museum opened in 2001 in conjunction with the 100th anniversary of the Nobel Prize. This was in a temporary facility in the old Stock Exchange in Gamla Stan, Stockholm, a building it continues to use.

Efforts to create a new and larger Nobel Center have continued. The intention was for the City of Stockholm to provide the site for the building and the government to cover the cost for the construction. In 2011 the Nobel Foundation changed its strategy. Instead of aiming for funding from the government, the foundation decided to try to finance the centre itself with private donations.

The new Nobel Center is being built on a site provided by the City of Stockholm. On the initiative of the Nobel Foundation, the company Nobelhuset AB has been established to implement the construction project. After decisions by two Swedish foundations in May 2013, a substantial part of the financial needs were met. It was then decided to start the architectural competition.

A public building for housing the Nobel Prize – a meeting place in the spirit of the Nobel Prize – will eventually become a reality.
Vision
The Nobel Center is established in the spirit of the Nobel Prize; its vision is to work for the good of humanity. By awakening interest in and disseminating knowledge about the Nobel Prize, the Nobel Laureates and their efforts to a global audience, the Nobel Center helps sow the seeds of future achievements for a better world.

The Nobel Center’s mission promotes creativity and new thinking, thereby contributing to finding solutions to the major challenges of our time and of the future. The Nobel Center encourages curiosity and learning among young people and complements primary, secondary and higher education. School programmes are important tools to achieve this goal. The centre also promotes meetings within and between the natural sciences, the social sciences and the humanities. Arranging scientific and other meetings and conferences are an important way to achieve this.

The Nobel Center serves as the home of the Nobel Foundation and the organisations that it initiates for research, knowledge development and digital media. The building contains public rooms for exhibitions, activities, meetings and events, as well as a library, restaurant and shop. The ambition is to make the Nobel Center one of Stockholm’s main attractions.
Activities
4. Activities

The Nobel Center is dedicated to encouraging discovery, problem solving, and creativity, to sparking interest in learning, to inspiring thought and reflection, and to urging involvement.

The combination of science, literature and peace is one of the Nobel Center’s most important assets, and a major ambition is to bridge the gap between these disciplines. The subject areas of the Nobel Prize offer a wide range of perspectives on nature and humanity. These perspectives consider laws and forces that govern our material world, its components and the diversity of life. These perspectives examine how people describe the world around them and their inner thoughts and how they try to overcome antagonism between each other.

Nobel Prize-awarded discoveries, inventions, works of literature, and peace efforts have also, directly and indirectly, been of crucial importance in everyday life. Telling this story is one of the Nobel Center’s missions. The centre will also describe the work behind these efforts. This gives the opportunity to highlight the background and driving forces behind creative works. The biographies of the Nobel Laureates are a rich source of human stories, showing both the inherent ability of people to overcome difficulties and the importance of circumstances in creative achievements.

Science, literature, peace, the Nobel Laureates and their life stories, and the focus on the future of these subject areas are rich resources around which the centre is building its exhibits, media productions and activities. The history of the Nobel Prize is an ongoing story. Each year it is expanded with new efforts and human stories, and equally the Nobel Center is also firmly focused on future developments.

The Nobel Center is aimed at a diverse audience, and its work is expected to interest visitors from different countries and cultures, of different ages, and with different levels of knowledge. A group the Nobel Center is particularly focused on are children and youth. Activities and programmes for school classes are to be important aspects of the Nobel Center’s efforts.

The Nobel Center also plans to more specifically target the Swedish and the international scientific community. The centre is going to arrange conferences and symposia both in-house and in collaboration with other scientific institutions and organisations. It will also have a small research department conducting research on the Nobel Prize and its subject areas.

4.1. Meetings and Events

4.1.1. The Nobel Prize Award Ceremony

The new building can potentially host the traditional Nobel Prize ceremony on the 10th of December. Approximately 1,400 guests are expected to attend and watch this annual highlight for the Nobel Center as the Nobel Laureates, one after the other, receive their medals and diplomas from the king of Sweden. At the ceremony, by tradition representatives from the Nobel Foundation and the prize-awarding institutions give speeches interspersed with musical performances.
4.1.2. Programme Events
Lectures, debates and performances for audiences of varying sizes are intended to provide a deeper understanding of questions related to the Nobel Prize subject areas and the centre’s other activities. These events could be anything from presentations in an auditorium with 1,400 participants to discussions in a café with 20 guests. The events serve as a link between the public and the experts, and are open to many audiences in an attempt to inspire new ideas. The events may also take place outdoors, adjacent to the building.

4.1.3. Conferences
Hosted scientific and other conferences and seminars in various subject areas can be developed in-house by the Nobel Center, but also in collaboration with universities and other research organisations. Meetings aim to share knowledge and inspire interest in science, literature and peace.

The centre is also available for symposia, conferences and meetings by outside organisers. The goal is to be an attractive and competitive venue for national and international conferences and events.

4.1.4. School Programmes
The Nobel Center strives to reach children and youth offering special activities for school classes and other groups of young people. The centre’s school programmes build on the exhibitions and highlight the importance of science, literature and peace efforts for individuals and society at large encouraging students to become involved and help them believe in their ability to influence and contribute to change. In active collaborations with schools the centre’s efforts serve as a useful resource for teachers, and school programmes provide a thoughtful complement to school instruction. Students and teachers are reached by the centre’s educational efforts, such as guided tours for schools, in-school presentations by centre staff and digital media. Besides reaching as many Swedish schools as possible, the ambition is to work internationally. The Nobel Center serves as a meeting place for the scientific community and schools.

4.1.5. Children's Activities
In addition to school activities, a range of other activities for children are offered, for example during weekends and holidays. These activities highlight the curiosity and joy of discovery that so many Nobel Laureates possess. Determination, curiosity and questioning are the guiding principles in both the Laureates’ works and what the centre wants to encourage. The centre’s focus is on inspiring and reinforcing confidence in students’ own abilities rather than offering a basic course in each subject. Instead, the subjects are linked to situations children experience in their daily lives.

4.1.6. Special Events
The centre can also arrange different events for businesses and organisations. Based on the Nobel Prize, the Nobel Laureates and Laureates’ efforts, these events provide enriching perspectives and inspiration to the visiting organisations and their guests.
4.2. Exhibitions

4.2.1. Permanent Exhibitions
The Nobel Center’s exhibitions, an integral part of its mission, take advantage of the special opportunities offered by exhibition media and creatively use technology to create engaging and informative exhibitions.

The Nobel Museum has a growing, although still relatively small, collection of artefacts. These play an important role in the centre’s exhibitions, but they are not the primary focus. The exhibitions largely feature videos and other media, including interactive digital productions.

Most of the exhibitions have a planned lifespan of about eight years, but a part of the exhibition spaces is used for self-produced and visiting temporary exhibitions.

The Nobel Prize, the Nobel Laureates and the Laureates’ work are the primarily focus of the permanent exhibitions. The main purpose of these exhibitions is to encourage curiosity and to inspire, but also to make the work of Nobel Laureates better known and more accessible, to explain what they discovered, wrote or achieved, how they did it, and what their achievements have meant for their field and for our everyday lives. These exhibitions also tell the Laureates’ personal stories about their often highly unusual lives and how these tie in with a broader historical context. A somewhat less extensive exhibition introduces Alfred Nobel and his life and works, as well as the Nobel prize-awarding institutions, the procedures for appointing the Nobel Laureates and the Nobel festivities. One exhibition area is specifically aimed at children.

4.2.2. Temporary Exhibitions
The temporary exhibitions may be linked to current issues. To ensure that the exhibitions relate to current events and discussions, smaller exhibitions are produced quickly, preferably in conjunction with other events. The exhibitions will generally support the centre’s other operational areas in developing activities.

In addition to the exhibition spaces inside the building, the roof or grounds in its immediate vicinity are possible sites for outdoor exhibitions. The immediate outdoor areas are also potential locations for works of art and a children’s playground with themes related to the Nobel Center’s subject areas.

Both large and small exhibitions are produced for international tours, as the Nobel Museum has previously done and continues to do.

4.2.3. Guided Tours
Varied and personal tours of the exhibitions are offered so visitors can delve deeper into topics in innovative ways. The tours provide knowledge, spark interest and inspire learning. These guided tours provide detailed explanations, bringing to life the exhibition material.
4.3. Research and Library
The research department contributes research on the Nobel Prize, participates in debates on current issues within the Nobel Prize subject areas, and improves discourse with the public in Sweden and abroad. A programme for visiting scholars and research fellows is developed. The department also organises seminars and conferences.

The Nobel Center includes a research library with literature particularly focused on the Nobel Prize, the Laureates and developments in Nobel Prize subject areas. The library has a popular science orientation and provides in-depth information on themes presented in the centre’s exhibitions and activities. It also allows opportunities for examining the centre’s collections of documents, pictures and articles not available in exhibitions. The Nobel Center library offers reading rooms in a stimulating environment.

4.4. Dining
The Nobel Center includes kitchens and restaurants, including an upmarket restaurant and a less expensive bistro/café, as well as a coffee shop or bar. These are to be open to the public and should be attractions in their own right, where formal and informal discussion and dialogue can occur until late at night. The restaurants are used for performances and discussions as part of the centre’s organised events.

4.5. The Shop
The Nobel Center includes a shop that is an integral part of the centre and linked to the centre’s various activities. Both the restaurant and shop may be opened or closed independently of the centre’s other operations.

4.6. Other Media Activities
Digital media play an increasingly important role in future-oriented exhibitions and as tools for sharing knowledge among and encouraging interaction with the general public. The Nobel Center strives to be at the forefront of developing new media, including the development of the Nobel Prize’s official website, Nobelprize.org. The site focuses on a broad, global audience and strives to maintain and improve its position as the premier source of information about the Nobel Prize and the Nobel Laureates.

Nobelprize.org continues to offer extensive presentations of all Nobel Laureates, webcasts from the Nobel Prize Award Ceremonies in Stockholm and Oslo and the Nobel Banquet in Stockholm, video documentaries, interviews and educational games. In addition, the website provides a space for new digital platforms.

The Nobel Center serves as a base for future Nobel-related television productions for Swedish and international distribution. The Nobel Center also publishes printed material.
4.7. Workplace

Nobel Center is also a workplace for everyone working with these activities, caring for the facility, and so on. A stimulating work environment is therefore an important precondition for well-functioning operations.

The Nobel Center is to also serve as the new home to the Nobel Foundation, the private organisation formed in 1900 that manages Alfred Nobel's assets made available through his will and the intellectual property related to the Nobel Prize. It strives to safeguard the prize-awarding institutions' interests and to represent the Nobel sphere in general.
The Competition Area
5. The Competition Area

The Nobel Center will be a building used primarily for public activities and has the potential to become one of the most prominent buildings to be erected in central Stockholm in the foreseeable future. Its location at Blasieholmsudden (at the tip of the peninsula Blasieholmen) requires careful consideration of and sensitivity towards the urban and marine setting and the surrounding institutions. Today the tip of the peninsula is characterized by the domination of the art and design museum Nationalmuseum. Achieving an optimal relationship between the building and the city and the surrounding waters and between the building and Nationalmuseum are a precondition for the success of the project.

5.1. The Site

The site on which the Nobel Center is to be built, known as Sillhovstomten, Norrmalm 3:43, is owned by the City of Stockholm and will be leased to the Nobel Center. It is located on the northern side of Blasieholmsudden. This former port and shipyard area, with its customs house and warehouses, have regularly been proposed for development. It is one of the last available sites within Stockholm’s central waterfront area for the construction of a new public building of international interest.

The site is bordered to the south by the park Museiparken and the art and design museum Nationalmuseum, and to the north by Nybrokajen.
along the bay Nybroviken. To the west, the street Hovslagargatan separates the site from the characteristic dense townscape, which has a consistent height. The site’s north-eastern quay side is more similar to the neighbouring island of Skeppsholmen and its marine environment, with its diverse collection of freestanding buildings.

5.2. The Competition Area Boundaries
The competition area includes the site Norrmalm 3:43 and land and water areas as shown in the figure. The marked surrounding land and water areas are included in the competition area for the purpose of meeting the Nobel Center’s need for adjoining space for outdoor activities and functions.

Construction rights above ground are indicated by the boundary shown in the figure while underground construction rights extend out under Blasieholmsgatan right up to the property boundary of Nationalmuseum and the park Museiparken.

5.3. Geology
The site consists of soil strata with underlying bedrock. The north-eastern section consists mostly of filler, cultural layers, remnants from earlier quay constructions and shipbuilding activities from the 17th century and onwards. There are bedrock outcroppings in a couple of places within the south-western section. The distance to the bedrock varies up to approximately 10 metres. Exploratory drilling has been carried out on the site and the results are available in digital form to all competitors. It is assumed that the foundation will be laid down to the bedrock and that at least two basement levels for utilities, access, parking and some programme areas may be placed underground. Blasting to allow for basement levels will be required.

5.4. Archaeology
The extensive shipyard and shipbuilding operations that previously took place on the site make the entire site archaeologically interesting. As such, an archaeological excavation prior to the commencement of construction will be required.
Surroundings and Context
6. Surroundings and Context

6.1. The History of Blasieholmen

Blasieholmen has a long maritime history. The shipbuilder Kronans Skeppsgård moved its operations here in the 16th century. Known at the time as Skeppsholmen or Holmen, this was the centre of the naval shipbuilding in Stockholm. It was here that the famous warship Vasa was built 1626-1628. During the latter part of the 17th century, the shipyard and the name "Skeppsholmen" were transferred out to the neighbouring island that is today known as Skeppsholmen. Civil shipbuilding and port operations continued on Blasieholmen. In the 17th and 18th centuries, homes for the aristocracy and other distinguished buildings were erected on the south-western side.

As is the case with most parts of central Stockholm, the shoreline around Blasieholmen and Blasieholmsudden has varied over time. Some 18th-century maps of the area show extensive pile-work and wooden quays that extend out from the shipyard facility into Nybroviken.

Up until the mid-19th century, the south-eastern part of Blasieholmsudden was a separate island called Kyrkholmen, its only building being a wooden church. The island was connected to Blasieholmen and Skeppsholmen by low wooden bridges. The church burned down in 1822. During the construction of Nationalmuseum, the channel between Kyrkholmen and Blasieholmen was filled in.

As the modern city and trade expanded during the late 19th century, new requirements were imposed on quays and port facilities. New, higher and more suitable stone quays were built around much of innercity Stockholm. From previously having consisted of a number of smaller islets with stretches of free shoreline interrupted by wood and stone quays, Blasieholmen was turned into a single peninsula lined with stone quays.

In the late 19th century, Norra Blasieholmshamnen was one of Stockholm’s busiest international ports. The port received passenger and cargo traffic servicing southern Sweden and fairly extensive international shipping. A customs office opened on Blasieholmen in 1874 to meet the demands from increasing international trade.

The port was in use until the 1940’s when the size of ships outgrew the Nybroviken bay and has since been the repair and service quay for the archipelago services of Waxholmsbolaget as well as the site for other small businesses as, among others, a petrol station and car repair shop located in the Customs house.

The South Western side of Blasieholmen evolved during the 17th and 19th century into a more representative front facing The Royal Palace. The Nationalmuseum building was one of the first of a number of cultural and administrative institutions being built during the late 19th and early 20th century to define Stockholm as a cultural and administrative centre, later also influencing the location of the art museum Moderna museet and the Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities on Skeppsholmen.
6.2. Site Values

6.2.1. Historic Value

Today, there are very few historic port and maritime settings remaining in central Stockholm. Those that have survived, provide insight into Stockholm’s maritime history and development. Blasieholmsudden is one of the preserved maritime settings around Nybroviken and Strömmen, together with Strömkajen, Skeppsbron and the islands Skeppsholmen, Kastellholmen and Beckholmen.

In a 2011 preliminary study of the architectural history of Blasieholmen, the Stockholm City Museum emphasised the value of existing remnants related to the area’s historic use as a major port.

The north-eastern part of Blasieholmsudden has a distinctly different open character and lower height of buildings compared to the adjacent denser townscape and to Nationalmuseum. These contrasts are also viewed as having valuable qualities.

6.2.2. National Interest

Stockholm’s inner city has been classified by environmental and cultural preservation authorities as being of national interest in terms of the preservation of environmental and cultural heritage. The city’s marine heritage, quays and the city front facing out onto the water have been identified as areas of particular value. The views from key vantage points and the Stockholm skyline, in which basically only church towers and official buildings have been allowed to
rise above the general height of other buildings, is also emphasised as an important characteristic that new architectural additions to the inner city should consider and conform to.

6.2.3. Blasieholmsudden as a Destination

Currently, Blasieholmsudden is only modestly utilised as a destination. However, it has great potential for development. It is strategically located within the cluster of tourist attractions, parks and cultural institutions in Stockholm’s inner city. The Royal Dramatic Theatre and several museums lie near the open area of Nybroplan. The Royal Swedish Opera’s opera house and other museums lie near the park Kungsträdgården and just across the water are the Royal Palace and Stockholm’s old town (Gamla Stan).

Located on the neighbouring island of Skeppsholmen are major cultural attractions such as the art museum Moderna Museet and the Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities.

The street Strandvägen across Nybroviken is the major pedestrian and traffic route from the city centre to the recreational area of Djurgården. The museums Vasamuseet and Nordiska museet, the open air museum Skansen, the recently opened Abba museum and the amusement park Gröna Lund are a few of the major attractions.

Today, the major attraction of Blasieholmsudden is Nationalmuseum. The museum is currently closed for renovation. Once completed in 2017, the renovations are expected to increase the museum’s attendance to around 800,000 visitors annually.

Presently, the north-eastern side of Blasieholmsudden is, in part, perceived as the rear of Nationalmuseum. The existing businesses are somewhat industrial in nature and the site has a low public appeal. The walkway leading from the street Strandvägen is broken by the relatively narrow and congested street along Nybrokajen.

Restaurants and hotels along Strömkajen and the street Blasieholmsgatan contribute only limited to street life during day and night.

6.3. Existing Buildings on and Around the Site

The set of buildings on the western side of the street Hovslagargatan clearly separates the denser cityscape, with its uniform height, from Blasieholmsudden with its lower and more open development.

The building Hellstrandska Huset, on the corner of Nybrokajen and Hovslagargatan, was given its current form in 1912, when a number of buildings there were renovated and joined into a single building. Originally built as a residential building, it now houses offices and the Embassy of Ireland.

Also the building Edelstamska Huset (1881) was originally a residential building. For many years it housed offices and the German Embassy, but in recent times it was converted into a hotel. In connection with its renovation a small extension was added.
as well. The building is separate from the adjacent denser cityscape and the channel previously separated Kyrkholmen island from Blasieholmen is apparent in the design of the building.

Kokhuset (1832) is the oldest building still standing on the site. It was built by the city to allow seamen to cook their food there, as it was forbidden to cook on the ships as they lay in port. The building is considered important in preserving the area’s history and in its link to the seafaring era. Nowadays, Kokhuset is a privately owned residence.

The Customs house (1876) is reminiscent of the port activities at Blasieholmsudden during the late 19th and early 20th century. Its use has varied over time, from being built as a combined warehouse and customs office to being a car workshop and then back to offices. Thus, over the years the building has been extensively altered both internally and externally.

The Warehouses (1910) are two low wooden sheds, painted red, placed alongside the quay. They were originally built as customs warehouses for the expanding foreign trade during the early years of the 20th century. Today the buildings house, among other businesses, a mechanical workshop and storage facilities for Waxholmsbolaget.

The site also contains parking lots, service buildings, port facilities and two electricity substations. These will be moved to allow for the completion of the Nobel Center project.
6.3.1. Nationalmuseum and Museiparken

Nationalmuseum (built 1846-1866 and designed by FA Stühler) dominates the south-west end of Blasieholmsudden. The building has a similar scale to that of the adjacent cityscape, but stands alone.

The Nationalmuseum building was one of the most expensive and exclusive building projects in 19th century Stockholm, comprising several new technological advances as well as exclusive finishes and materials. The building plays an important part in the composition of the waterfronts facing The Royal Palace.

In the 1960s the museum was extended through the addition of a narrow annex of rust-brown Corten steel along the street Museikajen (designed by P.O. Ohlsson).

Nationalmuseum is currently set to undergo extensive renovation and restoration. Preparatory work was carried out during 2009-2010 and preliminary planning is on-going under the direction of the National Property Board Sweden. The renovation is scheduled for completion during 2017.

In addition to upgrading the building to create a more modern and flexible museum, the goal of the renovations is to reinstate as public spaces former exhibition areas that have been turned into offices or used for other internal purposes.

Museiparken amplifies Nationalmuseum’s solitary character. At present the park is an underutilised resource in the area and the Nationalmuseum renovation project is expected to improve it as a recreation area. The park was originally along the waterfront along Museikajen when it opened on reclaimed land after the construction of Nationalmuseum but is today separated from the water by the annex.

Nationalmuseum together with Museiparken are listed as a historic public landmark and may not be encroached upon under current preservation regulations.

6.3.2. Metro Transport Tunnel

There is an access tunnel for the Stockholm metro’s Blue Line under Blasieholmsgatan towards Skeppsholmen. The tunnel gives emergency access to the metro line and may also be used to remove rock during an extension of the line to the suburban district of Nacka. The tunnel's current location prevents its use as a transport tunnel after construction of the Nobel Center and eliminates any future possibility of coordinating Nobel Center and Nationalmuseum functions. The tunnel will be redirected at a 90-degree angle and moved so as to lead to a location at the northern end of the street Hovslagargatan.
Competition Assignment and Guidelines
7. Competition Assignment and Guidelines

The first stage of the competition is primarily focused on finding a concept for the design of the Nobel Center and for the approach to the existing site and surroundings, according to this brief and attached appendices.

The entries at stage one of the competition should be presented with a level of detail appropriate to the character of the first stage as a design concept presentation. Teams should primarily focus on enabling the jury to assess the main contextual, architectural and organisational qualities of the project.

Based on the jury report and experience gained from stage one, Nobelhuset AB, in consultation with the jury, will draw up the directives for the development of the entries selected for the second stage and present a more detailed brief to be implemented during this stage.

Main objectives of stage one of the competition:

- To find the concept for the approach of the Nobel Center to the urban context and the waterfront.
- To find the concept for the architectural design of the Nobel Center.
- To present the principle functions of the Nobel Center and their relationship to each other.
- To demonstrate how the Nobel Center can contribute new values and strengthen the existing values of Blasieholmsudden in a way that compensates for the changes made.

7.1. The Building

7.1.1. Design

The architectural design of the Nobel Center is to meet the highest standards. It is important that the building convey the level of excellence represented by the Nobel Prize. The building and its surroundings are to incorporate the centre’s functions and activities in an interesting and exciting way to promote a fruitful exchange and interaction with visitors and related activities in the immediate area, in the city and in the world at large.

The Nobel Center should be characterised by openness and transparency towards its surroundings; it is to be perceived as welcoming and easy to navigate from the outside. The centre’s restaurant, café and entrance must be able to function independently. They have to be clearly identifiable for visitors and interact with, exploit and enhance the site’s existing qualities and views overlooking the water of Nybroviken and the park Museiparken.

Many spaces will have varying functions depending on the time of day and year. The conference facilities must be flexible and attractive, making use of the centre’s unique qualities. The exhibition spaces should consist of large, connected spaces to allow for different types of exhibitions and the construction of smaller spatial units within the larger space.

Exclusive, finished surfaces should be avoided in the exhibition spaces; the rooms should be robust and durable with the ability to replace or change outer surfaces as needed for exhibitions.

Exhibition and AV technologies are currently undergoing rapid change and will therefore be developed in parallel with the planning of the Nobel Center. Final decisions about equipment and technology choices will not be made until closer to the centre’s opening.

7.1.2. Entrance Areas and Open Space

There should be sufficient space near the entrance area for visitors to congregate before and after visits. These spaces are to be big enough to serve larger groups of visitors and the large events expected to take place at the centre, such as the Nobel Prize Award Ceremony.

The centre has many possibilities to give life and activity to the surrounding site by linking interior and exterior spaces. Enhancing interaction with Museiparken could create a valuable continuous green area for visitors to Blasieholmsudden. Space for outdoor seating, for outdoor exhibits and for other outdoor activities should be provided adjacent to the centre and within the competition area. As well as space for hands-on sculptures/playground equipment related to the Nobel Center’s activities.

7.1.3. Accessibility

Design for easy navigation and easy access by all visitors to the centre is essential. All age groups – from children to the elderly and people with disabilities – should be able to easily enter and move around inside the centre. This involves carefully considering the contrasts of glass surfaces, walls, doors and stairs, as well as the noise environment and technical
aids. All exterior and interior areas must be accessible without having to use stairs. Ramps and lifts should be located and designed to provide fully satisfactory alternatives.

7.1.4. Acoustics
The acoustics of all public rooms should allow the maximum number of intended visitors to comfortably occupy the room simultaneously. Limit the amount of porous absorbents, and primarily make use of the room's natural acoustic characteristics.

Variations in auditory experiences when moving between different types of rooms and activities in the building should be clear and well motivated. The design of all rooms should allow the auditory impressions to correspond well with the visual impressions, creating variety and comfort. In addition, the function of the room should be reflected in the auditory impressions so that the spatial experience is strengthened through acoustics.

Rooms with special acoustic requirements, such as those used for media production, as auditoriums or as meeting rooms, should promote the ability to hear speech, should eliminate the potential for disturbances from outside noise and should allow audiences to interact with speakers. The auditorium and the larger rooms of the conference facilities will be fitted with equipment for sound amplification and amplified speech.

7.1.5. Main Features and Areas
A more detailed schedule is given in appendix 1:
Room programme.

Total gross area 25,000 m² (BTA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme Area</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Visitor area, exhibitions, etc.</td>
<td>4,560 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entrance hall, visitor service</td>
<td>790 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shop</td>
<td>275 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back office, visitor service</td>
<td>100 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library</td>
<td>550 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditorium</td>
<td>2,410 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference and meeting rooms</td>
<td>1,230 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restaurant, café</td>
<td>925 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offices/Administration</td>
<td>1,500 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshops</td>
<td>260 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loading, logistics, storage</td>
<td>550 m²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total programme area** 13,150 m² excluding utilities

Utilities and parking approx 4,300 m²
7.1.6. Entrance Hall and Public Service
The entrance hall should be visually distinct from the main walkways on Blasieholmsudden.

The hall should be spacious and inviting, designed to draw people in from the future walkways along the northern side of Blasieholmen, and to be visually distinct from Museiparken and from a distance across Nybroviken.

The entrance hall is where visitors first have contact with the centre. The space and its functions must interact in order to create transparency and spark curiosity about what the centre has to offer. For returning visitors, the entrance hall should communicate a sense of familiarity and the opportunity for new experiences.

The location of the main entrance and side entrances are to be coordinated with the functions of the entrance hall and external conditions, walkways and traffic flows to make the centre and its functions easily accessible and to create opportunities for activity zones near the building.

The entrance hall will serve as the central hub for public service functions. From here, visitors can access such functions as the information desk, admission counters, public toilets and the cloakroom.

Large groups, tourists, school classes and suchlike should be able to gather here without disrupting operations or other visitors entering and exiting the building. During events, it should be possible to use the entrance hall for mingling and serving refreshments. For major events held in the auditorium, logistical solutions for cloakroom and toilet facilities for up to 1,500 simultaneous visitors need to be carefully planned.

**Shop**
An attractive and easily accessible positioning of the shop is of importance. There should be a separate back office area for shop staff and unpacking next to the shop. Access to storage areas without having to cross public spaces is desirable. The shop should be able to be opened or closed independently of the centre's other operations.

**Back Office Functions**
In close connection to the entrance hall there should be back office functions for security guards and guides, local storage for programmes and brochures, copying and printing facilities, a room for handling and counting cash and a room for resting or for visitors who become ill.

7.1.7. Exhibition Spaces
A significant part of the Nobel Center’s public space will be for exhibitions. The plan is to rework the current Nobel Museum exhibitions in their entirety, and the final details about how the exhibition space will be used have not yet been determined. It is important to design the exhibition facilities so they can be adapted to constant advances in exhibition technology. Exhibition rooms should have distinct characteristics that the exhibitions can be designed to contrast with, but they should also offer plenty of opportunities for alteration. Available ceiling height should be at least 3.5-4 metres, with the ability to easily modify lighting and installations. Daylight is permitted but not required in the exhibition spaces.

The exhibition spaces will also be where many of the Nobel Center’s activities take place. The spaces should be laid out in such a way so as to allow for arranging separate gathering areas or rooms for groups of visiting students and other visitors without disturbing flows of other visitors.

The ability to integrate other public or semi-public functions, such as meeting and conference rooms, media studio and the library, with exhibition spaces should be examined and demonstrated in the proposals.

The exhibition spaces intended for use by temporary exhibitions should preferably have a style with good potential for accommodating exhibitions of varying size and of varying technical characteristics.

All exhibition spaces should have good transport connections to the loading area to facilitate receiving large exhibition items. Distribute local store rooms and equipment rooms throughout the exhibition area, while providing more significant storage needs closer to loading and logistics areas.
7.1.8. Library and Collections
Nobel Center's library is to be easily accessible to visitors. The library is expected to have a wide target group and, in addition to its book collection and other media, should also include study areas for concentrated reading.

Part of the library will be used as a more casual periodicals room or reading room that can serve as a more social space.

The library office will also serve as an archive office for the centre’s other collections that are open to researchers. A compact storage system inside the centre will house certain collections of documents and artefacts, a photo archive and other items.

7.1.9. Restaurant and Café
Restaurant
The restaurant is to be upmarket and accommodate approximately 175 seated guests. It is important that the restaurant’s location in the building both corresponds to the high quality of the range of food to be served, is commercially attractive and is well-thought out from a logistical point of view. The restaurant should be able to be opened or closed independently of the centre’s other operations.

Café/Bistro
A café/bistro with a more basic menu will be designed for about 100 seated guests. The café will also be used in connection with programme activities related to exhibitions and this should be factored into the design. The café/bistro should also include a bar that can function as an evening venue, making the centre an exciting place to visit and use until late at night. The bar is to provide direct access from the street but also connect to the central areas of the centre. The café/bistro should provide a social platform for regular visitors to the centre as well as an attractive environment for the visiting tourists or families.

Both the café and the restaurant could include a flexible simple stage area or podium.

The restaurant and café/bistro should be positioned in a way that also allows outdoor seating as the season permits, either on the ground level or terraces. The design of these outdoor seating areas should provide for a microclimate that will help extend the outdoor season and that takes utmost advantage of the views of the surrounding water and park areas.

Proposals should also explore the possibility of a deli that can service the surroundings with light meals and takeaway foods.

Kitchen and Logistics
The restaurant, the café/bistro and the deli will share kitchen, elevator and logistic functions. Facilities should be organised in the centre to be easy to staff and operate. Easy access both from the logistics centre to cold storage and dry storage and further on to the kitchen areas, as well as strategic organisation of the kitchen relative the dining area, the café/bistro, the bar and other serving areas are important factors to consider. Another important factor to consider is that demand for eating in the restaurant and the café/bistro respectively may change over time.

Can a nut symbolize an authorship? Jean-Marie Gustave Le Clézio picked this nut from one of the few surviving tambalacoque trees on the island of Mauritius. According to legend, the seeds of this tree were once spread via the droppings of the now-extinct dodo. After the arrival of Europeans on the island in the 1600s, the dodo died out and, as such, the seeds of the tambalacoque tree were no longer able to germinate. Le Clézio often writes about the meeting between Western and other cultures. He is often critical about the way Europeans have treated other peoples in other parts of the world. The nut and the text with drawing were donated to the Nobel Museum by Jean Marie Gustave Le Clézio in 2010.
Separate Kitchen Facilities/Catering
The conference area should have a separate kitchen with dishwashing facilities to permit catering and logistics associated with different types of events. The kitchen should be well positioned for transports to loading/unloading areas and also be accessible from other kitchens without passing through public areas.

Lobby Café
A semi public, flexible, lobby café area capable of handling 300 guests should be located in or next to the lobby of the conference area. This will be used for breaks during meetings. It will offer self-service coffee, sandwiches and lighter refreshments. Preferably, the lobby café area could also be used internally with the conference facilities or to integrate with the public exhibition space for special evening programmes.

Children’s Eating Area
There should be a separate but public eating area for visiting school classes, groups and families wishing to bring a lunch pack. Toilets will be required nearby.

7.1.10. Conference and Meeting Facilities
The conference and meeting facilities are a semi-public area that will be used internally and hired out to external users.

The meeting rooms are to be designed for 10-20, 20-45 and 50 to approximately 100 people, as specified in the room programme.

The facilities should benefit from the centre’s unique qualities, taking advantage both of the exhibition spaces and of the extraordinary site with possible views over water and the adjacent city landscape. It is important that the rooms are designed as living, dynamic and inspiring settings with a strong character that reflects the Nobel Center’s other activities and focus.

Also consider in the design the use of the meeting facilities for press conferences, media production and television recordings.

7.1.11. Auditorium
The auditorium should be designed as a distinguished space with excellent acoustics, primarily for speeches but also to some extent for smaller musical performances. It should be able to accommodate up to 1,400 seated guests in connection with big events, such as the Nobel Prize Award Ceremony. For the rest of the year, it should be possible to divide the auditorium into separate areas for 400-800 guests. The ability to separate and utilise balconies as several smaller rooms on separate floors is also a solution that might be considered.

The stage should have a total width of approximately 18-20 metres so it can accommodate the Nobel Prize Award Ceremony and panel discussions.

The stage area is also to be able to handle simpler stage performances.
7.1.12. Office Space for Staff and Researchers

Administrative functions for the entire Nobel Center, the Nobel Foundation, the Nobel Museum and Nobel Media, a total of approximately 1,500 m² are required for approximately 120 work spaces. The office space is to be divided into large rooms of 4-8 work spaces and a smaller number of individual workrooms for employees whose duties require private office space or the ability to receive visitors.

Apart from a few small meeting rooms adjacent to the offices, as previously noted, meeting rooms in the conference area are intended for internal use also.

Included in the office space for the centre's staff are a number of work spaces for around five visiting scholars or research fellows.

Plans should also be laid out for a distinguished, executive-style meeting room for the Nobel Foundation and companies within the Nobel sphere that can accommodate about 20 people. The room is also to be suitable for use during press conferences. The room should be located adjacent to the office area, but so that it can also be accessed from the public area.

7.1.13. Exhibition Production, Studio and Workshops

A workshop for simpler exhibition production and minor repairs of exhibition materials is to be located adjacent to the loading and logistics area. The workshop must be able to accommodate the use of simpler woodworking machinery and hand tools. It should be possible to handle larger objects for exhibitions and there should be good transport options to and from the workshop for both the loading area and the exhibition areas.

Provide a simpler studio/room for modelling and exhibition planning adjacent to the office space.

7.1.14. Future Extensions of the Nobel Center

Take into consideration future expansion of the Nobel Center's functions, and design proposals to offer options for a future extension of the building.

Proposals for the Nobel Center site should assume the possibility of a future expansion of the building by approximately 3000 m². Analyse and account for the consequences of the extension on the open space and activity zones around the Nobel Center within the site, as well as the impact on the urban context of Blasieholmsudden and its surroundings.
7.2. Site Development

7.2.1. Key Vantage Points
The building’s impact on the city skyline seen from Strandvägen, Norbro and Lejonbacken as well as the view from Skeppsbron towards Strandvägen – will form part of the jury’s assessment criteria. Particular importance is attached to how the building fits in with the city front facing Nybroviken bay. A new and attractive front facing Strandvägen is to be created on Blasieholmsudden. At Blasieholmen, the ability to look out over the water from the park Museiparken, the line of sight from Blasieholmsgatan along Blasieholmsudden towards Skeppsholmen, and views along the street Hovslagargatan are important factors that the teams should consider in their proposals, and these will also form a basis for the jury’s assessment.

7.2.2. Developing the Interaction with the Water
The water of the Stockholm archipelago has played a crucial role in the city’s development, and the city front that faces onto the water has been a major consideration for city planners of every era. Informed and skilful management of these considerations will contribute to the general improvement of the marine areas surrounding Nybroviken bay.

The City of Stockholm’s municipal development plan The Walkable City – Stockholm City Plan lays out the desired nature of future construction in Stockholm. The importance of developing and utilising opportunities for improved contact with the water is one of the planning strategies emphasised by the plan,

Create attractive spaces and better opportunities for recreation on the city’s waterfront. (Section 2.2, Stockholm as the city on the water)

The competition offers a chance to examine the relationship to the surrounding water, without specifically setting the quays at their 1852 levels and positions. It appears possible to locate the new building alongside the water and to modify the line of the quay provided that the promenade from Nybroplan towards Skeppsholmen is given at least equally as interesting and accessible a design as the current one.

This offers the opportunity to provide new and improved qualities to the site. Meeting the water at different levels or in different locations can both facilitate purely functional aspects, such as public transport on the water, but can also add further dimensions to the public experience of the marine area around the bay Nybroviken, which ultimately strengthens and becomes a part of the national interest.

7.2.3. Development of Blasieholmsudden as a Recreational Attraction
The competition assignment requires specifying how the Nobel Center will contribute to the development of Blasieholmsudden as a recreational attraction.

Competition proposals should include a study of Museiparken’s views over and connection to the water and the quays. When designing functions of the Nobel Center that affect its surroundings, such as entrances, areas for outdoor activities and dining, give consideration to the impact that interventions on the site might have on the adjacent Museiparken.

Museiparken is state property and interventions cannot be made to the park as part of the Nobel Center project.

Based on the site’s existing recreational value, the proposals are to show how to strengthen Blasieholmsudden’s appeal as a recreational attraction and how it will work in harmony with neighbour- ing tourist and recreation areas.

7.2.4. Development of Cultural Value
Changes in the cultural environment are necessary to carry out the project. The new Nobel Center must, therefore, be of such quality and originality that the value it adds to the cultural environment compensates for the changes made.

Among other buildings, today the site includes the Customs House and warehouses which have been classified as valuable. It is considered permissible to either relocate or demolish them if this would provide significant benefits to the project.

The impact on the cultural environment also includes the new building’s relationship to the heights of other buildings, vantage points, views and its relationship to the water.

The values of the cultural and historical experience and the historical documentation are to be maintained or compensated for by the experiential qualities of the new building.

Based on the description of the site’s existing values as drawn up by the City of Stockholm (as presented in appendix 3), proposals shall be considered by the impact on the cultural environment, the historic and spatial qualities.
7.3. Access, Traffic and Logistics

7.3.1. By Foot and via Public Transport

It is likely that a large percentage of visitors to the Nobel Center will arrive by foot, by bicycle or by public transport. The Kungsträdgården metro station and the bus stops located at the squares Karl XII:s Torg, Nybroplan and in front of Nationalmuseum on Strömkajen are the closest stops for public transport.

The main thoroughfare for pedestrians runs along the waterfront on each side of Blasieholmsudden. Another walkway leads from the square Blasieholmstorg, where the Kungsträdgården metro station is located, along the street Blasieholmsgatan towards Blasieholmsudden.

Passage on foot and by bicycle along the waterfront around Blasieholmsudden must be possible and the comprehensive solutions proposed for the Nobel Center on Blasieholmsudden should contribute to strengthening the walkways along the quays, from Kungsträdgården and Strömkajen, around Blasieholmsudden and towards Nybrokajen, Nybroplan and the street Strandvägen.

7.3.2. Vehicle Traffic

On the whole, Blasieholmsudden currently experiences little vehicle traffic. Through traffic on its way to Skeppsholmen passes along Strömkajen and across the bridge Skeppsholmsbron. The extent of this traffic is limited. The northern part of Blasieholmsudden, beyond Strömkajen and Hovslagargatan, currently only has local traffic.
travelling to and from properties, businesses and parking lots. The city’s aim for the future is to minimise traffic beyond the street Hovslagargatan as much as possible.

### 7.3.3. Buses, Unloading

A tourist bus arrival area should be included that can handle four buses unloading passengers simultaneously. Bus traffic should be directed from Nybrokajen along Hovslagargatan and further out towards Strömkajen. Buses will not park directly alongside the Nobel Center or on Blasieholmsudden. The best solution for departing car and bus traffic is to route it towards Strömkajen, which provides better connections to access streets and reduces the load on traffic systems around Nybroplan.

When major events are held, a large number of guests may arrive in and be picked up by car. The ability to manage the parking and approach to the centre’s entrance of a large number of cars should be included as part of a comprehensive solution. Parking prior to driving up to the entrance can be arranged on Blasieholmstorg. For security reasons, some guests will need to arrive and be picked up at a separate entrance. In such cases, the garage level or side entrance could be used. It must be possible to use the area reserved for bus arrivals at the same time.

### 7.3.4. Loading and Unloading

Traffic and arrival transport to the site should be organised so that the area is not burdened by
additional traffic beyond Hovslagargatan. The Nobel Center is to be a building without a clear rear side. Solutions for traffic and incoming transports must be designed with utmost care to suit the delicate environment of Blasieholmsudden and must not adversely affect the area’s value as a cultural and recreational environment. Loading facilities should be scaled to suit 12-metre buses and lorries with a turning radius of 12.5 metres. The underground access level must have a clearance height of 5 metres. It should be possible for two vehicles to meet on the descent.

At the boundary with Nationalmuseum, a future underground connection to the museum’s logistical functions should be possible. A parking level is planned under the access level.

It should be possible to connect the access level to the existing metro access and transport tunnel for emergency use.

7.3.5. Parking

The city-owned company Stockholm Parkering has identified Blasieholmsudden as a suitable location for underground parking close to the city and previously planned to build an automated underground garage under Hovslagargatan/Albert Ranft’s Torg. The plan for the car park has now changed to integrate it with the Nobel Center through an underground parking level situated below the Nobel Center’s access level with entrance via the goods arrival. The plan requires a minimum clearance height of 3.0 m on the parking level. The car park should include approximately 150-250 parking spaces.

7.3.6. Bicycle parking

Provide bicycle parking on the site, in part above ground for approximately 150 bicycles close to the centre’s entrance, and in part a bicycle room of approximately 30 m² on the access floor for the centre’s staff.

7.3.7. Public Water Transport

According to the City of Stockholm’s guidelines provided in The Walkable City – Stockholm City Plan, when planning public spaces and places in locations close to waterways, a high level of integration with public water transportation must be included. The existing quay level around Blasieholmen is approximately 2 m above the waterline. Portions of quay along Nybroviken will continue to be used for mooring ships from the archipelago services (such as Waxholmsbolaget), while the quay outside the site will be used for short-term mooring of visiting small cruise liners and larger yachts, for landing zones for commuter ferries and for short-term mooring for private boats visiting the Nobel Center.

The area for lighter boat traffic should be designed in two or three levels to accommodate various boat sizes. The distance between the levels for the quay should be +0.6 and +1.2 metres for the two-level option. For the three-level option the levels should be +0.6, +0.9 and +1.2 metres. Each level should be at least 4.1 metres deep and 10 metres wide.

The quay area should be at least 10 metres from the edge of the quay into land and along the entire length of the quay used for mooring and boat traffic. It should include infrastructure for the boats, including bollards for mooring and electrical, water and sewer connections. There should also be space on the quay for waiting and boarding passengers.

Emergency vehicles must be able to travel along the section of the quay used for mooring. This requirement does not apply to sections of the quay used only for short-term moorings and boarding.
7.4. The Environment, Energy and Sustainability

Thoroughly consider matters related to the environment, energy and sustainability in the design and planning of the Nobel Center. Incorporate state-of-the-art energy and environmental technology into the building. View all project requirements in light of their totality and evaluate and weigh them from ecological, financial and socially sustainable perspectives.

7.4.1. Goals and Ambition Levels

In harmony with the Nobel Center’s international focus, apply the BREEAM international energy and environmental classification system for the project. The system includes a number of subareas, such as land, transport, construction, internal environment and management processes. Achieving the ambitions goals set for the building will require effective use of conventional technology and knowledge together with new, innovative solutions.

The Nobel Center aims to achieve a high BREEAM rating. Each subarea that the system evaluates should contribute to achieving the overall goal, which means that the target for each is a high percentage of the subarea’s maximum score. Listed below are several subareas that should receive particular attention.

Day lighting, View Out and Glare Control

The need for lighting permanent work spaces and staff areas that are intended for more than casual use should be supplied by daylight to the greatest extent possible. Permanent work spaces should have access to views out.

The daylight must be of good quality and consideration should be given to glare, the strength of the light, luminance distribution, the direction of the light, contrasts, colour reproduction and colour temperature.

Glass should be as transparent as possible and provide good colour reproduction. The lowest allowable light transmission (LT) is 65% and the lowest colour rendering index is 90%.

Windows and skylights should be fitted with effective sunscreens as required. These screens should be varied as needed to avoid unnecessarily blocking daylight. Fixed sunscreens should be avoided.

Skylights and ceiling lights should be carefully positioned to avoid direct sunlight as much as possible.

Indoor Settings, Air Quality, and Thermal Comfort

All factors affecting the indoor environment are related to the interaction between and the combined effect of the building’s and installation system’s design. This makes it very important to base this stage of the building’s design on a philosophy that creates a good indoor environment.

Material and Durability

Construction materials for the exterior walls, windows, ceilings, floors, frames, chemical products, insulation materials and materials for the outdoor environment should have minor environmental impact throughout the expected lifecycle of the building.
Material consisting of recycled products and solutions that allow reuse of material are encouraged. Materials that meet requirements for generally recognised environmental labelling or that are delivered by responsible sources are encouraged.

Materials that are subject to wear by people, transports, etc., indoors and outdoors, must be durable and should have a long life relative to the wear they experience.

Energy Use – The Building Frame’s Performance
All elements of the building, frame and fittings should contribute and interact to achieve the energy use goals. Based on the Kyoto pyramid principle, the competition requires a building design with a building frame that helps ensure low energy consumption.

To achieve this, the building needs to have a low U-value, low permeability for air leakage and high air-tightness.

With the goal of 85% of the maximum points in each subarea, the Umean value should be below 0.35 W/m²K. The surface is based on the building envelope area that is not exposed to the soil.

Air tightness requirements will primarily be considered in the final design and not at this stage. The allowed air permeability will be less than 0.3 l/s.m².

Climate Statistics
According to the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute’s climate statistics 2012, the average temperature in Stockholm 2012 was +7.5 °C. Temperatures varied from -16.2 °C on the 5th February to +26.9 °C on the 25th July. The amount of rain in 2012 was 779 mm compared to the yearly average of 539 mm. Wind conditions are illustrated in the figure below. (Further information on the climate of Stockholm can be obtained from www.smhi.se/klimatdata)
7.5. Project Finances

The budget for the entire building project is SEK 1.2 billion at today’s cost level (approximately EUR 130 million). Within this budget, construction is estimated to cost SEK 900 million (approximately EUR 100 million). The budget has been estimated based on the cost of constructing other complex buildings in Stockholm with a similarly high standard of material finish and technical installations. Moderna Museet (the Museum of Modern Art) and the Waterfront Hotel and Conference Center are examples representing this standard level.

The ambition is to finance the entire project completely or to a very large degree through private donations. The project recently received a donation of roughly two-thirds of the total costs (calculated at present cost level). The activities of the Nobel Center will receive financial support from Stockholm City Council and from the Swedish state, as is the case with the current Nobel Museum. The Swedish government has announced that they intend to support the new Nobel Center with SEK 30 million annually from its opening.
8. Competition Rules

8.1. Aim
The aim of the competition is to produce a proposal for a new building to house the Nobel Center, and also to identify the architect who can develop and implement the project in close cooperation with the client for many years to come.

8.2. Promoter
The competition has been organised by Nobelhuset AB.

8.3. Eligibility to compete
The competition is designed as an invitational competition with two stages. Eleven entrants have been selected by means of a pre-selection process. Only these entrants have the right to participate in the competition.

The invited architects are:
- Kim Herforth Nielsen
  3XN Architects, Denmark
- Bjarke Ingels
  BIG Bjarke Ingels Group A/S, Denmark
- David Chipperfield
  David Chipperfield Architects Gessellschaft von Architekten mbH, Germany
- Johan Celsing
  Johan Celsing Arkitektkontor AB, Sweden
- Anne Lacaton and Jean-Philippe Vassal
  Lacaton & Vassal Architectes, France
- Lene Tranberg
  Lundgaard & Tranberg Arkitekter A/S, Denmark
- Marcel Meili and Markus Peter
  Marcel Meili, Markus Peter Architekten AG, Switzerland
- Rem Koolhaas and Reinier de Graaf
  OMA, Netherlands
- Kazuyo Sejima and Ryue Nishizawa
  SANAA, Japan
- Kjetil Thorsen
  Snehetta Oslo A/S, Norway
- Gert Wingårdh
  Wingårdh Arkitektkontor AB, Sweden

8.4. Competition process
The competition will begin with an initial seminar to be held in Stockholm, in which the competition entrants, jury and representatives from the Nobel Foundation and Nobelhuset AB will participate.

8.4.1. Stage 1
Competition entrants will be required to remain anonymous during Stage 1 of the competition. Stage 1 will cover the main concept, general allocations and design of the building in relation to the site and the cityscape. The proposals will form the basis for a preliminary cost analysis. After submission, the jury will select 2-5 proposals for Stage 2 of the competition.

8.4.2. Stage 2
Whether the work undertaken by entrants in Stage 2 and its assessment by the jury will be anonymous or not is presently under consideration. A decision will be made in due time for the submission of Stage 1. In the lead-up to Stage 2, the competition promoter will develop and expand the brief based on the general conclusions reached by the jury during Stage 1. The jury will provide an individual assessment of each proposal. Stage 2 is concerned with the further refinement, development and expansion of details for the proposals from Stage 1 to produce comprehensive proposals that include presentations of plans, sections, façades and materials. The architects invited to participate in stage 2, will be asked to deliver a budget, hourly fees, proposed organisation and other criteria concerning a possible subsequent commission. This information should be delivered in a closed envelope together with the entry. The jury will only open this envelope after having preliminary decided on a winning proposal, to ensure that the terms and conditions seem acceptable. Finally, the jury will select the winning proposal and possibly also rank the three best proposals.

8.4.3. Publicity during the competition period
The promoter will make all proposals submitted during Stage 1 available to the public in an exhibition. Once the jury’s decision on Stage 2 proposals
has been finalised, both the decision and the jury’s reports and comments will also be made available.

The competing architects are expected not to give interviews, make comments, or in any other way make public their own or others’ entries during the competition period until the winner is announced publicly. Should it be decided that Stage 2 will not be held under anonymity, the promoter reserves the right, in an equivalent manner, to public presentations or publications.

8.4.4. Post competition
The promoter’s intention is to implement the winning proposal and to engage the responsible author(s) as the design architect in the realisation of the project. Should the architect possess independent expertise and experience vis-a-vis carrying out planning for construction phases and the coordination of other consultants within Sweden, then an agreement can be reached concerning this. Otherwise, a Swedish architect will be appointed as responsible for planning in consultation with the design architect. The selection of technical consultants will be managed in consultation with the design architect. Decisions concerning the project’s implementation will be made by Nobelhuset AB in consultation with the Nobel Foundation.

8.5. Assessment criteria
The jury will make a general assessment of the proposals based on the following criteria, in no particular order, as well as on the requirements and wishes included in the brief:

- **Architectural Design**
  - The building’s design with regard to its surrounding urban environment and the large-scale cityscape
  - The connection to and design of surrounding land and waterfront areas
  - The design of the building’s exterior and interior as a symbol for the Nobel Prize
  - The design of and solution for the large auditorium with its specified functions
  - The experiential qualities of the interior and exterior

- **Functionality**
  - Fulfilment of internal planning specifications
  - The building’s floor plan and ease of orientation
  - The usability and flexibility of the facilities

- **Feasibility**
  - The assessed total project costs in relation to the given cost ceiling for the project
  - Operating costs and life-cycle costs
  - Buildability, robust and reliable technical solutions
  - Design that takes into consideration the cultural and historical value of the site and national interest
  - Design to meet high demands in the BREEAM rating system

8.6. Competition fees
Each author submitting a competition proposal in Stage 1 that is approved for assessment by the jury will receive a competition fee of SEK 200,000, excluding VAT. The architects who are selected to progress to Stage 2 of the competition will receive a fee of SEK 400,000, excluding VAT, after submitting a complete proposal. No prize money will be paid over and above the stated fees. Nobelhuset AB intends to engage the architect who submits the winning proposal to implement the project.

Should the winning architect not be awarded the subsequent assignment, compensation equivalent to the Stage 2 fee will be paid.
8.7. Jury

8.7.1. Members of the jury
Lars Heikensten, Ph.D. (Chairman of the jury)
Executive Director, The Nobel Foundation
Olov Amelin, Ph.D.
Museum Director, Nobel Museum
Ramabury Property AB
Gunnar von Heijne, Ph.D.
Member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, Stockholm University
Marika Hedin, Ph.D.
Museum Director, Vasa Museum
Karolina Keyzer, Architect, SAR/MSA
City Architect of Stockholm
Former Managing Director, Atrium-Ljungberg
Harriet Wallberg, MD, Ph.D.
Member of the Nobel Assembly at Karolinska Institutet
Per Wästberg, Writer
Member of the Swedish Academy
Professional judges:
Elizabeth Hatz, Architect SAR/MSA
Lecturer, KTH, Architecture
Inga Varg, Architect SAR/MSA
Partner, Rosenbergs Arkitekter

8.7.2. The jury's assignment
The jury will remain unchanged for both Stage 1 and Stage 2 of the architectural competition. Its assignment is to select at least two and at most five entrants to progress to Stage 2 of the competition. After Stage 2, the jury will select a winner.

The jury may also give honourable mentions to other outstanding proposals. The jury will evaluate the submitted proposals based on the criteria given for Stage 1 and Stage 2, respectively.

8.7.3. The jury's decision
The jury's decision will be published when it has completed its report for Stage 1. All entrants will then receive a copy of the jury's report.

8.7.4. Advisors to the jury
The jury may engage one or more external architects to assess the proposals submitted in both Stage 1 and Stage 2.

The jury will also have access to advice from experts for various issues. The promoter will assemble a group of experts to assess the proposals' relationship to cultural and historical qualities and the national interest.

8.7.5. Competition administrator
The competition administrator will be Eva Windrup, Nobelmuseet AB, eva.windrup@nobelmuseum.se The competition administrator will be bound by professional secrecy and will act as a link between the competitors, the promoter and the jury.

8.8. Submission

8.8.1. Language of submission
All sections of competition proposals are to be provided in English.

8.8.2. Anonymity
During Stage 1, the anonymity of the entrants is to be ensured. All submitted competition material is to have only a motto affixed. Digital material should also be untraceable. An unmarked, sealed envelope containing the name, phone number, e-mail address and postal address of the entry's author or authors and any participating colleagues should accompany the submitted material. The envelope must be marked with the entrant's motto. Revealing the identity of any entrant in Stage 1 can lead to the disqualification of the proposal.

8.8.3. Requested documentation in Stage 1
For the proposal to be assessed, all requested documentation must be submitted. Deviations from the competition brief that entail that essential parts of proposals cannot be assessed may lead to the exclusion of the proposal from assessment.
Illustrations

The following documents are to be submitted as illustrations as two copies in A1, landscape format. A set mounted on foamboard (max. 4 illustrations) and a set of unmounted illustrations (max. 4). The proposal's order of assembly is to be provided.

• Site layout with a scale of 1:500 and with entrances, traffic solutions and outdoor settings labelled
• Schematic layout of all floors with a scale of 1:200
• Schematic solution for the large auditorium
• Perspective drawings
• Facades
• Rendering/photomontage of the building and surrounding cityscape from given viewpoints with the support of the 3D model provided

Folder

Two copies of a descriptive folder containing the proposal are to be submitted in A3 format, containing at most 8 single pages: a bound version and a version with loose leaf pages suitable for reproduction. The following is to be included:

• Reduced-size versions of the illustrations in which any text added must still be legible
• A general description of the intentions behind the proposal, its relationship to the surroundings and development opportunities
• A description of how the project relates to environmental and sustainability considerations
• A calculation of Gross Floor Area (GFA) above and below ground respectively should be included in the general description

Digital material

For presentation in digital exhibits, on the project's website and for PR purposes, entrants are to submit a DVD containing the following:

• All illustrations in high-resolution PDF format
• The descriptive folder in PDF format
• A short summary description (max. 1 A4 page/side) of the competition proposal
• 2-4 drawings of your choice from the illustrations above in JPG format to be used as press images

8.8.4. Insurance

Nobelhuset AB will not insure submitted materials. Entrants are expected to make backup copies of their proposals.

Postal address:
Nobelhuset AB
Att: Competition Administrator
P.O. Box 5232
SE-102 45 Stockholm, SWEDEN

The competition period ends 30 September 2013 at 1 PM. Proposals are to be delivered no later than this date addressed to the competition administrator. Proposals can also be delivered in person to Nobelhuset AB’s reception. The reception is open weekdays 9.00 AM–4.00 PM. Include a sealed, opaque envelope containing a slip with the name of the proposal’s author and marked with the proposal’s motto as part of the submission. This envelope must contain the name of the author and any colleagues.

NB: If the proposal is sent by delivery service (courier or postal service), a receipt indicating the date of submission and the proposal’s motto are to be sent separately and at the same time to the competition administrator. This receipt should also include a phone number via which the author can be reached that maintains their anonymity in case the competition proposal does not arrive. Mark the envelope with “Contact Details” and the proposal’s motto.

For proposals submitted directly to the promoter, the promoter will issue a receipt confirming that the proposal has been submitted within the stipulated time limit.
8.8.6. Ownership
The promoter retains ownership of the submitted documents. These will not be returned.

8.8.7. Copyright and right of use
The competitor holds the copyright and retains the usufruct of the proposal. During the 12 months following the announcement of the competition results, however, the promoter has an option to the right of use for winning or in other way rewarded proposals. The promoter may use the overall results of the competition in future work on the competition task. However, agreements about any use must first be reached with each copyright holder.

8.8.8. Publishing and exhibiting
The promoter has the right to freely publish competition proposals. Proposals may be exhibited and published during the competition period while maintaining anonymity for the competitors.

8.8.9. Approval of the competition brief
The competition brief and appendices have been approved by the jury members. By submitting a proposal to the competition, the authors accept the competition’s brief and rules.

8.9. Questions concerning the competition task
Competitors will have the opportunity to put questions regarding the competition task and ask for additional information at the introductory seminar, and also afterwards by e-mail in English to the competition administrator: eva.windrup@nobelmuseum.se (write “competition administrator” in the subject line).

Any questions will be forwarded anonymously to the jury. At a later date, all questions and responses will be distributed to all entrants. The final date for the submission of questions is 23 August 2013. Answers will be published as they are finalised.

8.10. Competition schedule
- 13-15 June 2013: Introductory seminar
- 23 August 2013: Submission of questions regarding the competition task
- 30 September 2013, 1 PM: Submission, Stage 1
- 1 November 2013: The jury’s decision on the finalists for Stage 2
- 3 November 2013: Start, Stage 2
- 3 February 2014: Submission, Stage 2 (preliminary)
- 1 April 2014: Announcement of the winning architect and proposal (preliminary)
9. List of Appendices

The competition brief, including all appendices, digital material and other relevant information will be available to all competitors at the project’s website www.nobelcenter.se from the start of the competition.

Appendix 1
• Room programme

Appendix 2
• Site map, extract from base map, 1:2000
• Site map, extract from base map, 1:1000
• Map of property boundaries and ownership

Appendix 3
• Blasieholmsudden and the surrounding waterfront. Conclusions: Historic and spatial qualities, by the City of Stockholm

Additional available information
• Blasieholmsudden - Architectural History, Preliminary Study by Stockholm City Museum
• The Nobel Foundation's Annual Review for 2012

Digital material available to competitors
• City map with photo point locations from the surroundings and site
• Base map, digital, DWG
• Water mains map, Stockholm Vatten
• Geotechnical survey
• 3D model of site and adjacent buildings
• Photos from viewpoints, high resolution
• Orthophoto, high resolution
Picture sources and copyrights:
p. 3 Jeppe Wikström
p. 4-7, 11-15, 18, 28, 35 Nobelmuseum collections
p. 8 NARA, National Archives and Records, USA
p. 9 Nobel Week Dialogue, Bruce Beutler, Nobel Laureate in Physiology or Medicine
2011, giving a lecture during Nobel Week Dialogue
p. 15, 16 City Planning Administration, City of Stockholm
p. 17, 21, 22, 32-33 Ahlbom & Partner Arkitektkontor
p. 29, 30 Ericsson studio, Tomas Eriksson Arkitektkontor: Stefano Sangregorio
p. 19, 20 Stockholmskällan, Stockholms Stadsmuseum.
p. 10, 30, 34, Nobel Week Dialogue, Nobel Media
p. 36 SMHI
Appendix 2: City Planning Administration, City of Stockholm
Appendix 3: City Planning Administration City of Stockholm

List of websites providing additional background information:
City of Stockholm, Stockholm växer, ongoing development, bygg.stockholm.se/
City of Stockholm, City Planning Administration - maps and geodata information, open.stockholm.se/geodata
Nationalmuseum, www.nationalmuseum.se
Nobelmuseum, www.nobelmuseum.se
The Nobel Foundation / Nobel Media, www.nobelprize.org
stockholm-county/nationalmuseum-

Contact information Competition Promoter:
Nobelhuset AB
P.O. Box 5232
SE-102 45 Stockholm, Sweden
Ph: +46 8 663 09 20
E-mail: nobelcenter@nobel.se
## Nobel Center: Room Programme

### Meeting rooms/conference

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smaller meeting room M12-20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting room M25-50</td>
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<td>250</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meeting room M50-120</td>
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<td>240</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lobby cafe</td>
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<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toilets</td>
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<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen facility</td>
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<td>70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Technical equipment room</td>
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<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture storage for seminars</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture storage for banquets</td>
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### Auditorium

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<tr>
<td>Foyer</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Booths, interpreter areas</td>
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<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Technical equipment areas</td>
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<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage area</td>
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<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture storage</td>
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### Restaurant

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<th>Size</th>
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<th>Total</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Kitchen and ancillary space, incl dry storage and cold storage</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dining room</td>
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### Other rooms

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caretaker</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhibit production</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods handling, unpacking</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods receipt, loading</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture storage</td>
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<td>80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other storage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cleaning</td>
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<tr>
<td>Server room</td>
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### Offices, and Administration Nobel

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<th>Size</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central office space</td>
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### Library/collections

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<th>Size</th>
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<tr>
<td>Library area</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity area for 40 persons</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reading room, 30 spots</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Book collection: 5000 volumes</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Archive, images and original documents</td>
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<td>60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Book storage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Artefact archive</td>
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### Research department

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sabbatical, 5 workrooms + 2 meeting rooms</td>
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### Ancillary offices

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quiet room / Small meetings.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resting rooms</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toilets</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Break room/kitchenette</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting room, 6pl</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshop/model studio exhibition development, located close to offices</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage, AV technology Media production equipment</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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### Total

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Appendix 2: Site Maps
Appendix 2

Property boundaries and ownership 1:2000

State property
City property
Private proprietors