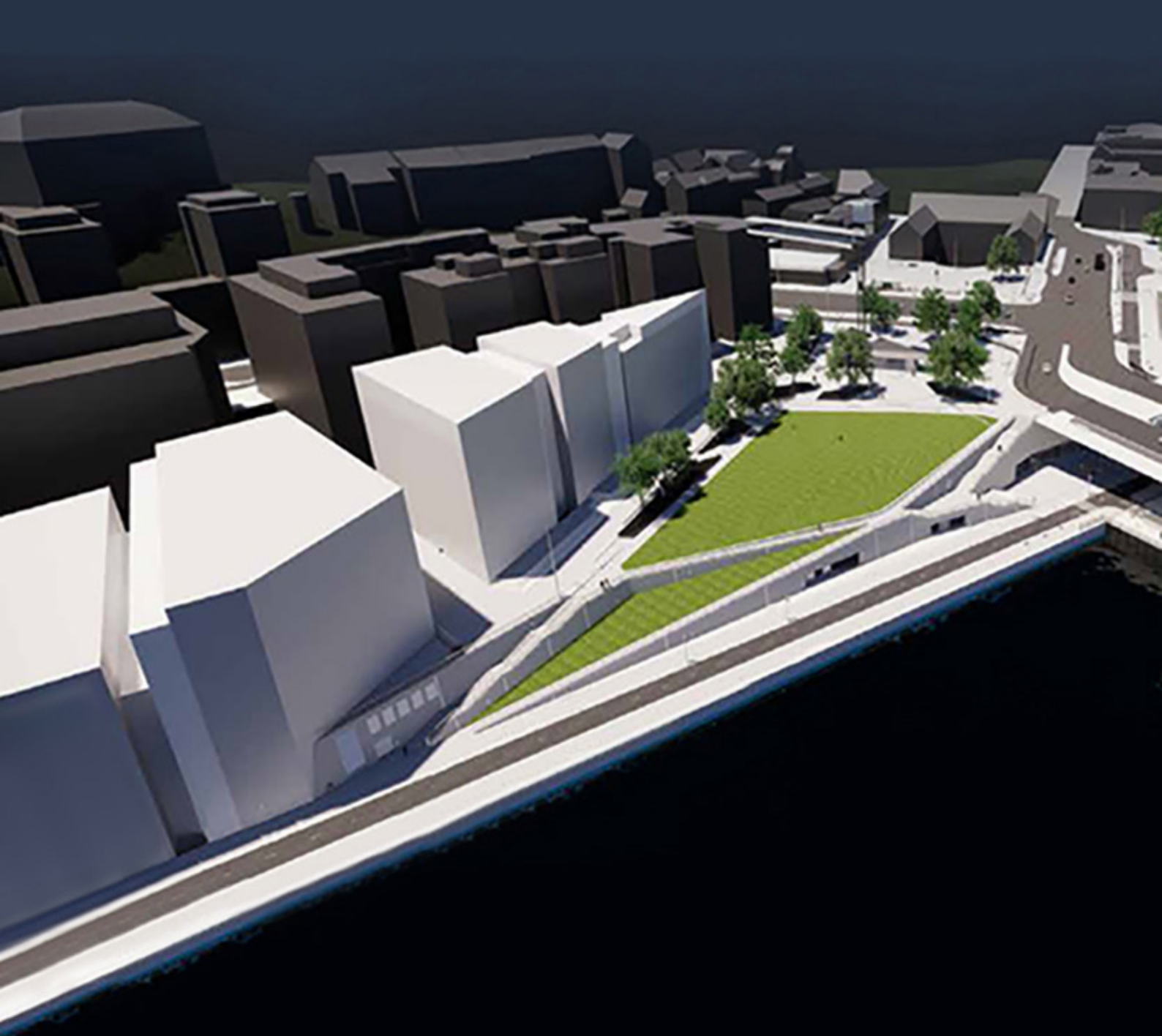


CALL FOR ARTISTS:

Katarina Park

A New Citypark at Slussen | Stockholm





En procent till konst

STOCKHOLM KONST

...is a part of the City of Stockholm's culture administration, Stockholm konst is responsible for the production of site-specific public art. Public art projects are funded in accordance with the One Percent Rule, which stipulates that one percent of the cost of City's building projects shall be allocated to art.

Public art projects are always initiated by a pre-study that maps out the site for the art in collaboration with the construction project's stakeholders. An art programme is then developed, describing the conditions of the art project and a vision for the art.

THE KATARINA PARK ART PROJECT

The Katarina Park artistic commission will be preceded by a public procurement and a selection procedure. There are two steps involved in the procurement process:

Step 1: Artists/Artist groups will be invited to submit a tender. Submitted reference projects will be assessed, followed by a qualification and selection process.

Step 2: Three artists will be assigned to produce a concept sketch, which will be assessed by the project's jury. An award decision will be taken. One artist is assigned to produce an in-depth sketch proposal, based on the concept sketch.

The decision to execute the artistic commission in accordance with the in-depth sketch assignment will be taken by a consultative group composed of representatives of the City of Stockholm, the City of Stockholm Public Art Council and the commissioner.

The commissioner reserves the right not to proceed with the realisation of the in-depth sketch proposal.

TIMETABLE & BUDGET

Application deadline: 2022.01.12.

Submission of concept sketch: 2022.04.25.

Submission of in-depth sketch proposal: 2022.08.12.

Inauguration of the artwork and New Slussen: 2025.

Contract value/Budget: 7 500 000 SEK.

Appendix: visions & conditions for the art in the Katarina Park

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Katarina Park

a new citypark at Slussen | Stockholm

Stockholm konst has the pleasure of inviting artists to submit a tender for an artistic commission in Katarina Park, a new city park at Slussen, central Stockholm. The site for the artwork is stunning, next to the bay of Saltsjön.

SLUSSEN – A HISTORICAL SITE IN STOCKHOLM

The Slussen area is part of an extensive urban development, which involves an artistic intervention in the new Katarina Park.

Slussen is a multi-functional hub in central Stockholm. The area has long been known as Slussen (The Lock) as it is an actual lock between Lake Mälaren and the Baltic Sea, which regulates the distribution of freshwater for the entire Stockholm region. The area was officially named Slussen in 1935, in connection with the inauguration of a new traffic interchange. The new street system had a functionalist design and was focused on the increased use of motor vehicles. The Slussen Carousel was Europe's first cloverleaf interchange in an urban setting and created a new hub that connected the Old Town, the west and east sides of Söder Mälarstrand and Ryssgården/Södermalm Square.

The first lock, Queen Christina's Lock, was built in 1642 and the most recent, the Karl Johan Lock, in 1935. All lock constructions and conversions have been preceded by extensive debates and conflicts in regard to function and design.

PROJECT NEW SLUSSEN

Project New Slussen is one of Sweden's largest urban development projects in the modern era and is scheduled to be completed in 2025. The planning of the project began in 2009. Parallel archaeological excavation and construction work was



Slussen was given its name in 1935, in connection with the inauguration of a new traffic interchange and a new lock. The Slussen Carousel was Europe's first cloverleaf interchange in an urban setting and created a new traffic hub in central Stockholm.
Photo: Johan Fredriksson

initiated in 2016. The redevelopment is intended to create a dynamic and urban city district, in dialogue with the area's history and future.

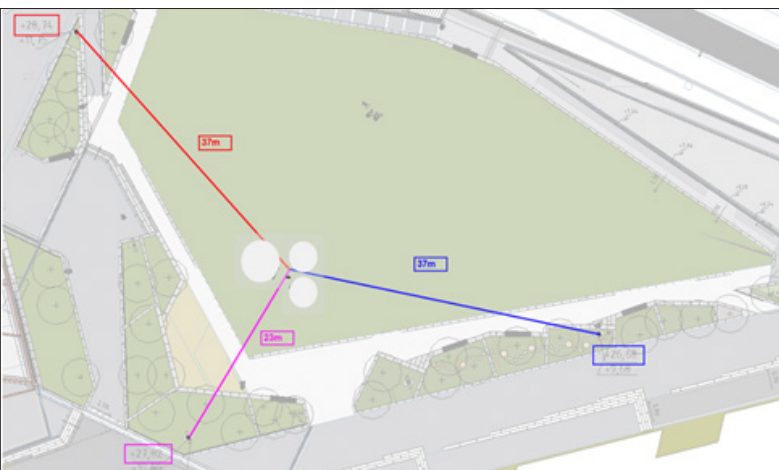
Today, motor vehicle traffic is considered to occupy too much space at the expense of pedestrian and bicycle traffic, while the bridges and locks are in need of renovation. For these reasons, a new traffic solution is being created for the future inhabitants of Stockholm, one that relocates space from motor vehicle traffic to cyclists and pedestrians. The goal is to create a one-stop solution for all users of Slussen, which will involve everything from new traffic solutions for private and public transport, meeting places, retail spaces, offices, cultural institutions, a new bridge and lock as well as two new drainage canals for the Lake Mälaren water. In many respects, the construction project symbolises a shift of ideologies and of urban development ideals. The current emphasis is, for example, on consideration for the climate, by using natural materials such as wood and granite, and by creating traffic conditions that benefit sustainable modes of transport.

THE ART IN KATARINA PARK

Project New Slussen will also give rise to Katarina Park, a new city park that will function both as a green oasis and an important communication area. Although Slussen is part of a – for many people – far-reaching transformation, urban development is nothing new, neither for the Slussen area nor for cities in general. Cities are always being transformed, they are always growing and being adapted for new conditions and future requirements. Katarina Park will create both a new



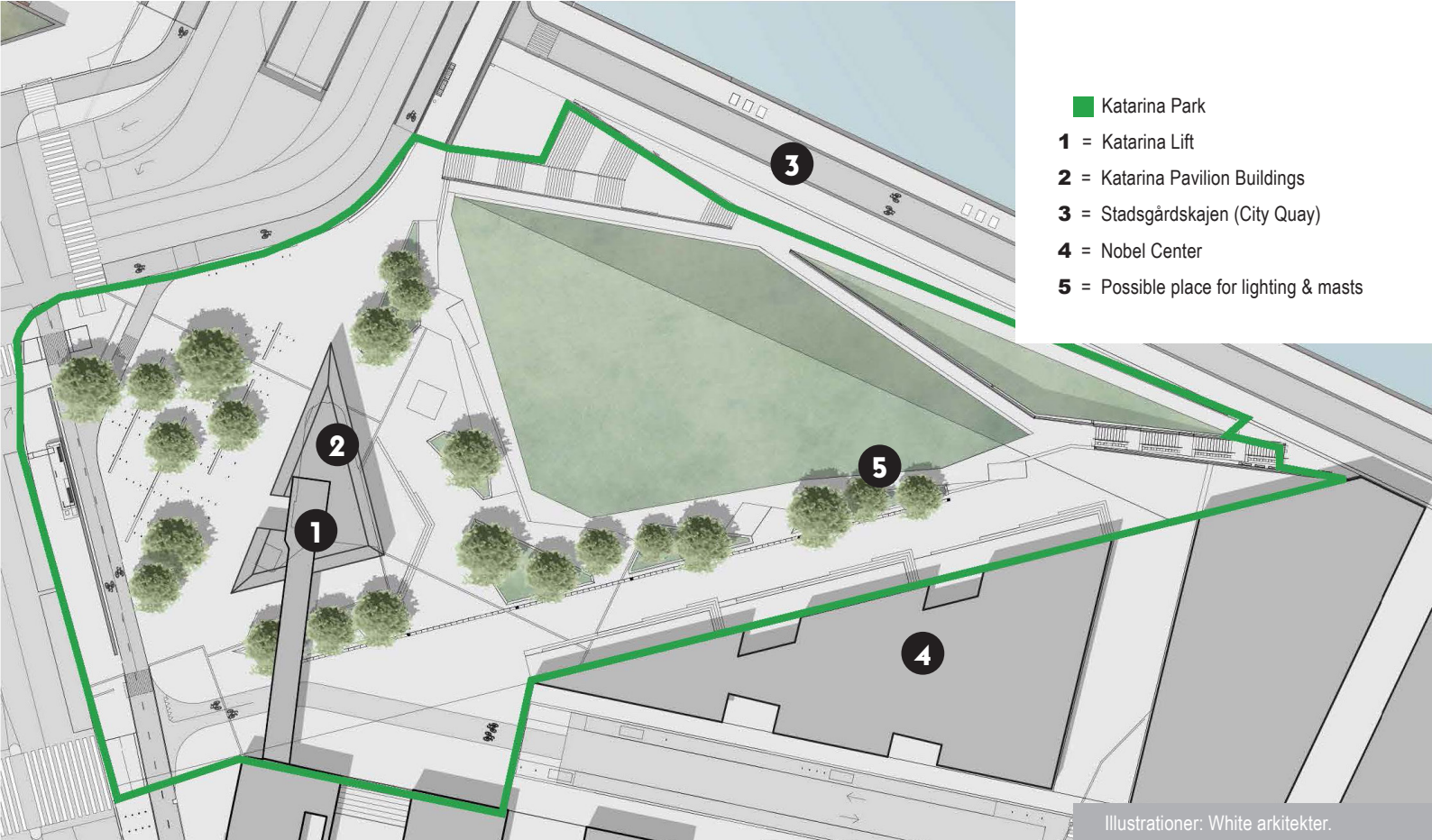
Preikestolen, a steep cliff above Lysefjorden in Norway.



An artwork suspended in the air may be anchored in masts installed at the edges of the park. It is also possible to mount masts in conjunction with street lighting, in line with the row of trees in the southwest corner of the park. Illustration: White arkitekter.

shared space and an interspace. Here, art will be experienced on site as well as from a distance – from the water and from other parts of the city. Depending on the viewer’s perspective, the art will be perceived differently. The air, the seasons and the weather will function as a changeable backdrop for the art.

The design of the park area has been inspired by *Preikestolen*, a steep cliff on the north side of Lysefjorden in Norway. The cliff provides visitors with a breathtaking view of the sea and the horizon. The proximity of Katarina Park to the bay of Saltsjön will also provide extraordinary views. In order to protect the views, we are envisioning an artwork that is suspended in the air, installed at the park’s posterior southwesterly edge. In this way, the artwork will occupy a prominent position in the park, while the park remains accessible and usable for visitors. An artwork anchored in the ground is also possible but will have certain limitations.



Considering the activities that will take place in the vicinity of the new Katarina Park, the Slussen area will most likely be associated with *culture, scientific research, development and innovation*. To research is to pose questions, look for answers, to develop and to be developed. In line with this, the vision for the art in Katarina Park is to create a place for *viewing and perspectives*.

CHALLENGES

The possibility of installing an artwork with its visual focus in the air has been explored in collaboration with the project's landscape architects and the City's technicians. It would be possible to anchor the artwork in masts placed at the park's periphery. It would also be possible to mount masts in conjunction with the planned street lighting, in line with the row of trees in the southwest corner of the park.

The *Katarina Lift* and the *Katarina Pavilion buildings*, which are located in immediate proximity to Katarina Park, are both of historical and cultural value. It is important that the artwork is integrated into this environment in such a manner that the views from Katarina Pavilion are not compromised. Thus, mutual respect between art and architecture is required, which may open up for new readings of the site.



Vision images from the design programme for Slussen, from 2014 and 2016. The image to the right shows the Katarina Lift and Katarina Pavilion. Illustration: White arkitekter.



Site plan. Illustration: White arkitekter.



The new Nobel Center will be erected at the Stadsgården Quay, in immediate proximity to Katarina Park. It will be a place for science and research, scientific conferences and exhibitions. Illustration: DBOX/Foster + Partners.

WHO ARE WE LOOKING FOR?

This is an open call for an artist/artist group who want their art to participate in the creation of the unique space and environment that is the new Katarina Park and the New Slussen area. The artist/artist group should be working experimentally in a research-related practice, producing art that relates to our contemporary age and our future. The application should demonstrate *experience from working with art projects in which art's visual focus is in the air, including technical solutions with load-bearing constructions and mountings of load-bearing elements.*

We welcome Your application!

Stockholm konst

TIME TABLE & REMUNERATION

Application deadline: 2022.01.12

Contract value/Budget: 7 500 000 SEK

The selection and decision to award the contract involve three steps:

1. Three artists will be assigned to produce a concept sketch (which will be assessed). **Remuneration: 100 000 SEK**
2. One artist will be assigned to produce an in-depth sketch proposal, develop construction plans, budget etc. (which will be assessed). **Remuneration: 400 000 SEK**
3. Decision of the execution of the commission (optional).
4. Production of the commission.

Remuneration (production & artistic fees): 7 000 000 SEK

NEW BUILDINGS IN THE SLUSSEN AREA

In conjunction with the reconstruction of Slussen, several new buildings will be erected in the area, at Södermalm Square and between the KF Building and Katarina Park.

The Katarina Buildings

A number of buildings will be constructed in front of the KF Building, facing the quayside and Katarina Park to the north. The buildings will house offices, hotels and restaurants. In the space between the row of new buildings and Katarina Park, a pedestrian path will be built, with an expected low flow of foot traffic, providing space for open-air restaurants/cafés and seating areas.

Nobel Center

One of the new buildings facing the water will house the new Nobel Center, which will implement a comprehensive public programme of museum and educational activities. Venues for research and conferences will be complemented with a restaurant, café and shop. The Nobel Foundation also wishes to contribute to creating a cultural district at Slussen, in collaboration with the Stockholm City Museum, Fotografiska and the many smaller art galleries located in the Hornsgataspuckeln area, i.e., the part of Hornsgatan street that connects to Slussen.

The Mälar Terrace

There will be new buildings at Södermalm Square, for public activities. The Mälar Terrace, facing Lake Mälaren, will afford views of the bridges and the Old Town.

EXISTING BUILDINGS

The Slussen area is home to a number of cultural heritage buildings, including:

The Katarina Lift

Inaugurated in 1936, the Katarina Lift is a 38-metre tall public lift, which was erected as an extension to the KF Building in conjunction with the construction of the functionalist Slussen. The lift connects Katarinavägen street, at Södermalm Square, with Mosebacke Square, via two footbridges attached to the KF Building. Under the footbridge between the lift and the KF Building is Gondolen restaurant, which opened in 1935. The existing Katarina Lift replaced an older version, which was erected in 1883. When the rebuilding of Slussen is completed, the Katarina Lift will be extended to the Saltsjöbanan railway station and to a subterranean shopping area.

The KF Building

The KF office building was constructed by Kooperativa Förbundet (the Swedish Co-operative Union) in various stages. The new KF Building (1934–1936) was an extension comprising five interconnected buildings, designed by Eskil Sundahl and Olof Thunström, in a marble-clad functionalist design, which included the erection of the Katarina Lift.

The Glass House

An extension of the KF complex, the Glass House was designed by Jan Lunding and constructed in 1972–1974, on the site of Drottsgården, an Art Nouveau palace that was demolished in 1971. The building's glass façade facing the bay of Saltsjön has given rise to its popular name, the Glass House. The building is clearly visible in the dark thanks to its continuously lit façade, which is part of the building's heating system. The façade of the Glass House facing Katarinavägen street is characterised by a lath construction that functions as a shading device.

Stockholm City Museum

Opened in 1942, Stockholm City Museum is located on Södermalm Square. The City Museum is housed in Södra stadshuset (The Southern City Hall), built in 1680, which has housed churches, schools, workshops and shops. The building was long used by Russian tradesmen, which explains the name of the open area in front of the museum, Ryssgården (The Russian Yard). When the tube lines were connected in 1950, the ground around the museum was raised, which is why the museum courtyard and entrance are located below street level.

Fotografiska

Fotografiska, a museum of contemporary photography, is located on the Stadsgården Quay. Housed in an old customs building, the museum opened in 2010 and is one of Sweden's most popular tourist attractions. Together with the Stockholm City Museum and Nobel Center, it will constitute a new cultural district when the New Slussen is completed.

ART PROJECTS IN THE AREA

Project New Slussen includes a number of art projects, most of which are located adjacent to the bridge area. The majority of these projects will take the point of departure in the history of Slussen and the archeological findings discovered during the excavation of the area, which artists will have the opportunity to study.