希腊塞萨洛尼基新海滨重建

REDEVELOPMENT OF THE NEW WATERFRONT OF THESSALONIKI, GREECE

项目委托方：希腊塞萨洛尼基

Project Commissioned: Municipality of Thessaloniki

项目团队：Phostresos Architects

Design Team: Phostresos Architects

项目面积：238,000平方米

Surface Area: 238,000 sqm

项目位置：希腊塞萨洛尼基

Location: Thessaloniki, Greece

完成时间：2005年

Completion: 2005

项目描述：塞萨洛尼基新海滨重建项目始于2003年，旨在打造一个现代化的城市地标，为塞萨洛尼基市居民和游客提供一个全新的海滨体验。该项目旨在将城市的南部海滨重新开发，打造一个具有多功能性的公共空间，包括海滨步道、文化设施、休闲区和商业设施等。

项目特色：

- 建筑设计融入了当地的历史和文化元素，使其成为城市的新象征。
- 海滨步道贯穿整个项目，为市民和游客提供一个休闲和活动的场所。
- 文化设施包括艺术展览馆、剧院和音乐厅，增强了城市的艺术氛围。
- 项目还包括一系列的商业设施，如餐厅和商店，为城市注入新的活力。

整个项目充分考虑了环境因素，采用了环保材料和节能设计，以实现可持续发展目标。
干性目标

这次设计的主要目的是为公园内提供一个开放感，让人们远离日常生活中那些城区化

eh的灰色环境。这些建筑物被作为形成公园

的边界，而那些自然元素则构成了其中的设施。比如海滩凉亭，

标志、儿童游乐场、自行车道、管道等等。由此，新海

滩具有各种比例的开放和亲近感。

可持续性方面

设计方法、材料和结构的选择，以及建造方式，不仅是为了

创造一个对环境友好和舒适的公园。重要的是使人们能在其中

享受户外活动，比如在阳光下工作。新海滩的景观设计

旨在提供一个低能耗、高效率的环境。通过减少水

耗能和能源消耗以及使用本地资源，新海滩的景观设计

追求可持续性，为行人提供了舒适和美观的体验。

图1 新海滩的景观设计

The New Waterfront of Thessaloniki is a linear place with relatively limited depth and great length, a fact that affects to it the characteristics of the "front", of the ten skin, that is inserted on the difficult and challenging limit between land and sea, between natural and constructed landscape. The project consists of a long walk along the waterfront and 13 green spaces.

Description of the intervention

In 2003, the Municipality of Thessaloniki launched an International Architectural Competition for the redevelopment of the New Waterfront of the city and in 2006 the construction of the first prize began. The New Waterfront is realized in two phases. The construction of the first part (around 78,000 m²) was completed in 2008 and the construction of the second part (around 10,000 m²) started in 2011 and ended in 2014. The total length of the New Waterfront is 3.8 km.

Linear Walk & Green Rooms

The "framing" of the site—the procedure of pointing out its characteristic elements and parameters that influence its identity—is one of the interpretive keys to understand it and to distinguish two major characteristics, which set the principles for the basic choices of the project.

Linearity and continuity—"Waved walkers"

The walk—right above the limit between land and sea—is an ideal place for walking, without interruptions and
The aim of the intervention

The main objective of the intervention was to offer the citizens a new landscape that could provide them with a safe, well-planned, interesting, modern, multifunctional public space of high aesthetic value. It was also to create a public space for all, to provide new services, alternative choices and to provoke the creation of new habits. Every part of the New Waterfront is accessible by all citizens.

There has been provision for special needs and abilities, for example there are ramps, signs, playgrounds suitable for all children, a bicycle route, a special route for the blind, etc. As a result, the New Waterfront has areas with very different characteristics, which all complete a multifaceted image.

Sustainable aspects

The design, the choice of materials, the choice of plantings, and the choice of lighting, all contribute not only to the construction of a high quality public space but also to the organization of a space that is “inscribed” smoothly into the existing urban landscape. Valuable resources are not wasted in the management and maintenance of the site. In terms of electricity consumption, it is worth mentioning that the new waterfront lighting management is considered optimal while nighttime consumption is reduced. Moreover, apart from reducing water consumption and having the lowest possible energy consumption, the irrigation autonomy from the city water supply network is remarkable, as is the ease in pinpointing faults and failures. Finally, no liquid fossil fuels are used in the facilities of the New Waterfront and therefore there is no relevant pollution.

Evaluation

Since the completion of the project, people have become familiarized with the intervention and quickly integrated the New Waterfront in their everyday lives. People enjoy engaging in the same activities they always have, but they also have developed new ones. They use the New Waterfront for walking, reading, fishing, running, playing with their children, but also for cycling, exercising in open-air groups, having picnics, gondoring, entertaining, dancing, giving performances, drinking coffee, meeting friends, etc. -

Over the last few years, large projects in both the public and the private sector have been drastically reduced in the country. The implementation of the New Waterfront is one of the few new urban spaces not only in Thassos but in the whole of Greece.

The most important and significant principle of the intervention is the love of the people. The rehabilitation of the new waterfront offers people a new urban open space near water with multiple functions. The people have embraced it, creating new habits and participating in the maintenance of the public space.