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本辑主题：水域景观 THEME:WATERSCAPE

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本辑主题

水域景观

THEME WATERSCAPE

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PUBLIC REALM LANDSCAPE DESIGN FOR BRISTOL HARBOURSIDE, UK

俄罗斯沃罗涅什水库复兴策略
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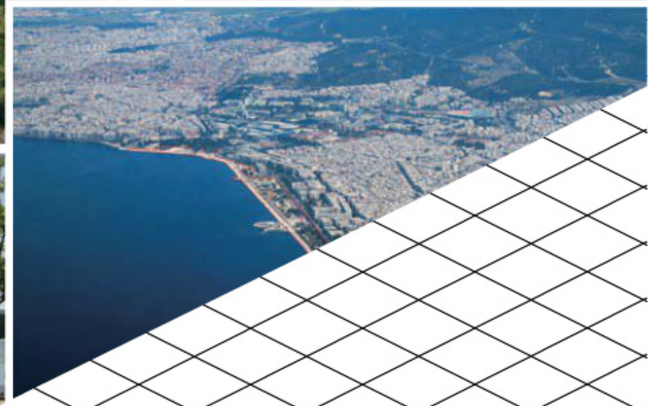
NEW CULTIVARS OF CLEMATIS: THE EMPRESS OF VINE FLOWERS



希腊塞萨洛尼基新海滨重建

REDEVELOPMENT OF THE NEW WATERFRONT OF THESSALONIKI, GREECE

普罗德罗莫斯·尼基弗里迪斯
伯纳德·科莫

Prodromos Nikiforidis
Bernard Cuomo

塞萨洛尼基新海滨是一线状地块，既狭且长，具有海滨的典型特征，犹如一层薄薄的皮肤。作为陆地与海洋、自然景观与人工景观之间的分界线，其改造充满困难与挑战。该项目包括一条长长的滨水步道和13个绿色空间。

干预描述

2000年，塞萨洛尼基市政府为该市的新海滨改造举办了一场国际建筑大赛。2006年，一等奖的方案开始实施，分两期进行。第一期（约75800m²）于2008年竣工；第二期（约163000m²）始于2011年，并于2014年竣工。新海滨的总长为3.5km。

线状步道与绿色空间

解读场地，即明确其特点和影响因素，可以分清两个主要的典型区域，从而为该项目的基础抉择制定原则。

线性和连续性：海滨步道

这条步道正好位于陆地与海洋之间的分界线上，是散步的理想场地，没有中断，不受干扰。散步的人们沐浴着阳光，视野开阔，畅通无阻地行走在两种截然相反的风景之间，享受着有趣的视觉对比：一侧是坚实稳固的巨型防波堤；另一侧则是动荡而清澈的海洋。

从白塔到音乐厅，整个滨水区都进行了统一的铺装，没有高差，宽度一致。只要是硬质地面，都浇筑成一个整体。只有在防波堤朝向大海的一侧铺设巴劳木地板。

在防波堤的内侧，则沿步道栽植树木，树木之间设置长椅，从而在炎热的夏季成为铺装地面与绿色空间之间的过渡带。

具有私密性的公共空间：花园

线状步道的对面，即防波堤的内侧，建有13个绿色空间，形成一系列各具主题特征的“绿色房间——花园”。之所以使用“房间——花园”这一说法，是因为我们的设计意图是为了在建造公共空间的同时，尽力保持这些空间的私密感。

这些花园的名字依次是：亚历山大花园、午后阳光花园、沙花园、影子花园、四季花园、奥德修斯·福卡什花园、地中海花园、雕塑花园、声花园、玫瑰花园、记忆花园、水花园和音乐花园。

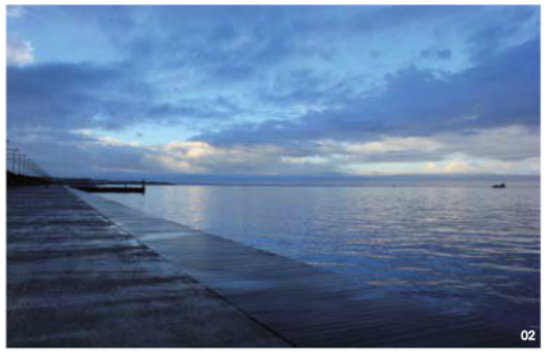


图01 项目鸟瞰图（图片来源：普罗德罗莫斯·尼基弗里迪斯）
Fig01 Bird's eye view (Source: Prodromos Nikiforidis)

图02 线状步道（图片来源：普罗德罗莫斯·尼基弗里迪斯）
Fig02 View of the linear walk (Source: Prodromos Nikiforidis)

图03 午后阳光花园景观1（图片来源：伯纳德·科莫）
Fig03 View in the garden of afternoon sun-1 (Source: Bernard Cuomo)

图04 午后阳光花园景观2（图片来源：玛利亚·S）
Fig04 View in the garden of afternoon sun-2 (Source: Maria S)

Location: Thessaloniki, Greece
Area: 238,800 m²
Client: Municipality of Thessaloniki
Design Firm: Nikiforidis-Cuomo Architects
Design Team: Prodromos Nikiforidis / Bernard Cuomo / Atelier R.Castro – S.Denissof / Paraskevi Tarani / Efi Karioti
Completion: January, 2014
Awards: Finalist for the European Union Prize for Contemporary Architecture -Mies van der Rohe Award, 2015 / UIA – International Union of Architects – Prize Friendly spaces accessible to all, 2014 / Prize: Public space –landscape 2014 awarded from the Panhellenic Association of Architects / Award of the Panhellinic Association of Architects, 2011 / Award of the Hellenic Institute of Architecture, 2009 / 1st Prize of International Competition for the Redevelopment of the coast of Thessaloniki, launched from the Municipality of Thessaloniki, 2000.

项目位置： 希腊塞萨洛尼基市
项目面积： 238,800 m²
委托单位： 塞萨洛尼基市政府
设计单位： 尼基弗里迪斯-科莫建筑事务所
设计团队： 普罗德罗莫斯·尼基弗里迪斯 / 伯纳德·科莫 / R·卡斯特罗-S·丹尼瑟夫工作室 / 帕拉斯凯维·塔拉尼 / 埃菲·卡里奥提
完成时间： 2014年1月
获　　奖： 2015年欧盟当代建筑奖—密斯·凡·德罗奖 / 2014年国际建筑师协会友善通用空间奖 / 2014年希腊建筑师协会公共空间景观奖 / 2011年希腊建筑师协会奖 / 2009年希腊建筑学会奖 / 2000年塞萨洛尼基海滨重建国际竞赛一等奖

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干预目标

此项干预的主要目标是为市民们提供一个新景观，让人们拥有安全性高、规划良好、充满乐趣、功能多样、美观性强的公共空间。另外，还要提供新服务，让人们拥有多种选择，激发他们的新习惯。新海滨的任何一部分都对所有公民开放，而且还为特殊人群提供了专门的设施，比如无障碍通道、标志、儿童游戏场、自行车道、盲道等等。由此，新海滨具备各种类型的空间和多层次景观。

可持续性方面

设计方法、材料与植被的选择，以及照明手段，不仅是为了建造一个高质量的公共空间，更是为了使空间的组织融入原有城市景观中，其管理与维护不需浪费昂贵的资源。至于能源消耗问题，值得一提的是，新海滨采取最优的照明管理措施，在深夜里减少照明，以降低能源消耗。除了减少水资源利用和尽可能地降低能源消耗，独立于城市供水系统的灌溉手段也引人注目。最后一点，新海滨的设施没有使用液体燃料，所以不会产生相关的污染。

评价

该改造项目竣工后，人们已经对其有所了解，并在日常生活中很快地发掘出其使用价值。除了寻常活动外，还开展一些新的活动。不仅在新海滨区里散步、阅读、垂钓、跑步、陪孩子玩耍，还利用它来骑行，进行室外集体健身、野餐、园艺、娱乐、跳舞或表演，喝咖啡、会朋友等等。

最近这几年，这个国家的大型项目，无论是公共的还是私有的，都有所减少。而新海滨项目的实施，在塞萨洛尼基市甚至整个希腊都可谓是为数不多的新型都市空间之一。

该改造项目重要性的最有力佐证即是人们对它的喜爱。新海滨的改造为人们提供了一个多功能的新型都市滨水开放空间。人们接受了它，用它开展新的日常活动，使这个公共空间得到持续发展。

图05 木制码头（图片来源：阿里斯·艾弗多斯）
Fig05 The wooden dock (Source: Aris Evdos)

图06 四季花园（图片来源：阿里斯·艾弗多斯）
Fig06 The garden of seasons (Source: Aris Evdos)

图07 四季花园内部景观（图片来源：普罗德罗莫斯·尼基弗里迪斯）
Fig07 Interior view of the garden of seasons (Source: Prodromos Nikiforidis)

图08 雕塑花园中的水池（图片来源：伯纳德·科莫）
Fig08 View of the water tank in the garden of sculpture (Source: Bernard Cuomo)

图09 项目总平面图
Fig09 Master plan

图10 乔治斯·泽格罗普勒斯的雕塑作品（图片来源：普罗德罗莫斯·尼基弗里迪斯）
Fig10 The sculpture by Georgios Zoggolopoulos (Source: Prodromos Nikiforidis)

图11 声龙园，背景为其余花园和市政厅（图片来源：阿里斯·艾弗多斯）
Fig11 The garden of sound, the rest of the gardens and the building of the Concert Hall in the background. (Source: Aris Evdos)

图12 声龙园景观（图片来源：普罗德罗莫斯·尼基弗里迪斯）
Fig12 View of the garden of Sound (Source: Prodromos Nikiforidis)

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The New Waterfront of Thessaloniki is a linear place with relatively limited depth and great length, a fact that offers to it the characteristics of the "front", of the thin 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 2000, 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 75800 m^2) was completed in 2008 and the construction of the second part (around 163000m^2) started in 2011 and ended in 2014. The total length of the New Waterfront is 3.5km.

Linear Walk & Green Rooms

The "reading" of the site—the procedure of pointing out its characteristic elements and parameters that influence its identity—provided the interpretative key to understand it and to distinguish two major characteristic areas, which set the principles for the basic choices of the project.

Linearity and continuity – "Wave walkers"

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

distractions. The "walker" is exposed to the light, to the open perspective, and has a continuous walk on the charming limit between two opposites: the stability of the massive breakwater and the instability and lucidity of the liquid element.

The paving of the coast, from the White Tower to the Concert Hall, is handled equally as a unit, without hierarchies or alterations to its width. A cast surface is constructed along the waterfront length and all its width, wherever hard surface treatment existed. The surface is differentiated at the ending of the breakwater towards the sea by using a wooden deck of bangkirai .

On the inner side of the breakwater, the alternative of a shaded walk is offered. This walk with the proposed sitting-rooms among the trees, is particularly useful during the summer months as an intermediate limit-filter between the two discrete parts of the waterfront: the paving and the green zone. It creates a quality differentiated walk, it is delimited from the trees and forms a unified image of the waterfront from the sea.

Public space in the familiar scale of the private:
The Gardens

At the opposite side of the linear route, 13 green spaces are formed on the inner side, as a succession of "green rooms – gardens", each with a special thematic characteristic. The choice of this term, rooms – gardens, describes the intentions: it is about a sequence of spaces that attempt to maintain the familiar atmosphere of the private, while forming the public space. It's not about big "parks", but "rooms" of small size that are reminiscent of the house gardens that existed in the area and reached the natural seashore, before the landfill of the coast.

The names of the gardens are successively: Garden of Alexander, Garden of the Afternoon Sun, Garden of Sand, Garden of Shadow, Garden of Seasons, Garden of Odysseus Fokas, Garden of the Mediterranean, Garden of Sculpture, Garden of Sound, Garden of Roses, Garden of Memory, Garden of Water and Garden of Music .

图13 声花园内部设计（图片来源：乔治斯·杰罗林普斯）
Fig13 Interior view of the garden of sound
(Source: Giorgis Gerolympos)

图14 玫瑰花园内部景观（图片来源：艾瑞塔·阿塔利）
Fig14 Interior view in the garden of Roses (Source: Erieta Attali)

图15 水花园内部景观（图片来源：乔治斯·杰罗林普斯）
Fig15 Interior view in the garden of water
(Source: Giorgis Gerolympos)

图16 音乐花园景观乔治斯·杰罗林普斯（图片来源：普罗德罗莫斯·尼基弗里迪斯）
Fig16 View in the garden of music (Source: Prodromos Nikiforidis)

图17 木码头上的大理石水池（图片来源：普罗德罗莫斯·尼基弗里迪斯）
Fig17 Detail of the marble tank in the wooden dock
(Source: Prodromos Nikiforidis)

图18 春天里的四季花园（图片来源：普罗德罗莫斯·尼基弗里迪斯）
Fig18 View in the garden of seasons during the spring
(Source: Prodromos Nikiforidis)

图19 人山人海的步道（图片来源：特苏特萨斯）
Fig19 The linear promenade crowded by people (Source: Tsoutsas).

The aim of the intervention

The main objective of the intervention was to offer the citizens a new landscape that could provide them with safe, well-planned, interesting, modern, multifunctional public spaces 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

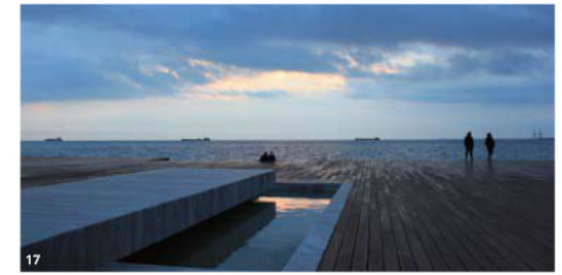
The design, the choice of materials, the choice of plantings, and the choice of lighting, all contribute not only to the construction of a high quality public space but also to the organization of a space that is "inscribed" smoothly into the existing urban landscape. Valuable resources are not wasted in the management and maintenance of the site. In terms of electricity consumption, it is worth mentioning that the new waterfront lighting energy 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.

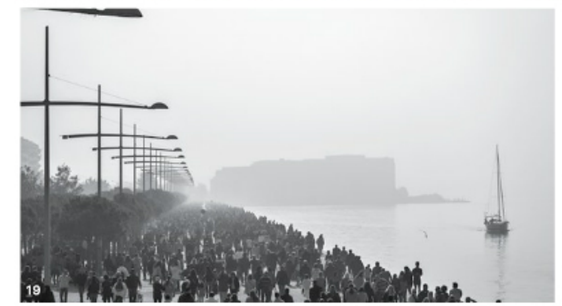
Evaluation

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, gardening, 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 Thessaloniki but in the whole of Greece.

The most significant and important principle of the intervention is the love of the people. The redevelopment 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.





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