

- 1. HOTEL / MULTI-PURPOSE HALL
- 2. OFFICES
- 3. COMMERCIAL COMPLEX / RECREATION
- 4. EXHIBITION HALL 01
- 5. ADMINISTRATION
- 6. EXHIBITION HALL 02
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- 10. LUXURY EXHIBITION HALL
- 11. CONGRESS HALL
- 12. URBAN PARK

A. VISION & PHILOSOPHY

The World Fair was devitalized by one of its own most celebrated exhibits – the telecommunications’ device. What once was proudly displayed to enraptured audiences has now taken those very audiences away – content can now be directly introduced through screens of any kind. One could argue that the only remaining reason for the existence of World Expos is physical contact and firsthand experience. The personal device cannot reproduce the energy of gathering and the anticipation of being the first to see. Fairs become the condenser for familiarization as visitors, artefacts, and innovators all descend upon a single physical space, the Fairground. At the Fairground, visitors and exhibitors become part of the ritual of exchange. In the case of the Thessaloniki International Fair this ritual is existential to the identity of the city itself. Thessaloniki was formed by and also formed the very notion of trade and commerce in the Mediterranean, as it has stood alongside the capital cities from every era of its existence in an autonomous way; for Pella, Rome, Constantinople, Istanbul or Athens, Thessaloniki is a city unique to herself and indispensable part for their own prosperity. Thessaloniki was at once hyper local and hyper international. For centuries, it was a city where numerous merchants sailed away from the Thermaic Gulf to Western Europe, and through the rivers of the Balkans to Central Europe, the Aegean Archipelago to North of Africa and to the Middle and the Far East – a city where Greek, Turkish, Sephardic, French, Italian and Slavic were spoken naturally by the majority of its inhabitants. A city where language, commodities, and cultures circulated extensively, becomes in 1926, with the establishment of T.I.F, the ideal home for an international showcase; what was latent, was formally recognized.

From 1926, until the outbreak of W.W.II, in 1939, fourteen Fairs were organized in Pedeion tou Areos (Champs de Mars), primarily focusing on the internationality of each event. After the end of the Greek Civil war, in 1951, the Fair restarted, initiating probably the most prolific period of its existence. During the Post-War/Cold-War era, T.I.F became a battlefield for innovation, as both sides of the “Iron Curtain” raced for supremacy, putting their ideas and products, therefore, their means of propaganda on display. Gradually, the politicization of the Fair superseded its commercialization, and T.I.F-Helexpo is now more associated with the announcement of the annual Government Spending Plans by the Greek Prime Minister, than any scientific, cultural or commercial event. 95 years have passed since T.I.F’s establishment, and both the city and the institution have changed enormously. Recently, the pandemic crisis has exposed the city’s need for urban park infrastructure, both as a means to offer fresh air, and as a way to re-facilitate the population to safe physical interaction. The redevelopment of the Thessaloniki Fairgrounds is a unique opportunity to demonstrate a new value to the image of T.I.F- Helexpo. If the Fairground can once more gain importance, it will serve as a framework for future reevaluation and recontextualization of Thessaloniki, culturally and economically. Indeed, the regeneration of Thessaloniki Fairgrounds should be seen as just the first step of many towards the city’s future transformations.

B. CONCEPTUAL APPROACH

The overall concept of our proposal is based on the reintegration to the city grid of a central urban block by means of programmatic, formal and infrastructural rearrangement and innovation. We aim to create a compact master plan, easy to navigate in, and one that offers a strong regional and international identity to the place and the institution of the Fair. The notions of Sustainability, Economy & Critical Preservation are individually and altogether the constant and dynamic disciplines throughout the design process and their interaction is one of our proposal’s most significant driving forces. We choose to restore and apply the axial strategy of visual interconnection of the monuments of Thessaloniki, firstly suggested by French architect, archeologist and urban planner Ernest Hébrard (1875-1933) and partially executed after the fire of 1917. All preserved buildings, as well as the surrounding city monuments (the White Tower and the Rotonda) are framed by the main axes and treated in a prominent way. The axial gestures of the post-colonial oriental city of the early 20th century have become a trademark of Thessaloniki’s urban planning, and their reinterpretation on the contemporary discourse is an essential strategy for the ConFex-Park masterplan. In addition to that, the axis that connects the Rotonda with Pedeion tou Areos proposed by Hébrard’s plan but never actually carved, is signified by the “Aerial Path”, a seven-span steel bridge with a total length of 160m. which traverses the site diagonally through the Business Center (Sector III), the Park (Sector V) and the Exhibition Center (Sector II). The “Aerial Path” (aka the Aqueduct) is a construction that unifies all the programmatic uses of most of the sectors. It is also the element that emphasizes the public and pedestrian character of our proposal; connecting Syntrivani Square on the north-west with the innermost of T.I.F site, it is a structure that becomes a public balcony with diverse functions, from where the iconic view of the Thermaic Gulf and Mount Olympus can be experienced. The axial logic is also applied on the extension of Svolou Street on the TIF grounds which signifies the Open-Air Exhibition Space and offers a monumental view, thus a



The reference to the “slim” quality of cypress trees and the tower



Hébrard’s Plan for Thessaloniki as a base for the new proposal

whole new experience of the A.A.M.Th, so that its scale and shape are fully revealed. Besides the axial logic in terms of planning and flux arrangement, we integrate in site artificial elements that have natural form and connote natural or picturesque elements on which the new buildings seem floating instead of emerging. This strategy, mostly occurring on Sector III and Sector IV renders the site with an aspect similar to the one of the campus of the Aristotelian University of Thessaloniki. By that way we aim to achieve a sense of continuity between the open spaces of the neighboring institutions that is only interrupted by Egnatia Street and consequently, to establish a unified identity for the site to the outside streets and avenues, defined by landscape, gateways and the buildings.

C. PROGRAMMATIC INTERPRETATION & SECTORS

By proclaiming the programmatic merging of a recreational park ground with that of an international fairground, the T.I.F -Helexpo competition raises an issue of reevaluation and recontextualization not only of an institution, but first and foremost of a vital site in the core of the city. The introduction of such an ambiguous program, transforms the site into a receiver of different scale rituals; the everyday and all year long park visit, mostly carried out by Thessalonians and the annual gathering of a 10 day-long international exhibition, followed by the global financial, innovative and commerce enthusiast community. Finally, concerning the program and its ambiguity, the given competition can be perceived as a unique opportunity for the local community and its quotidian life to become the background of a universal event of worldwide exposure. The program suggested by the organizers is spatially arranged in correspondence to the surrounding urban environment; the Business Center (Sector III) with its dense and diverse program is located across Syntrivani Square in a complementary way and in accordance with the urban qualities found on spot; the Exhibition Center (Sectors I&II) and the Congress Hall (Sector IV) are located on the notional "Cultural and Administrative" axis featuring the M.O.Mus, the Museum of Byzantine Culture, the Archeological Museum, the City Hall and the buildings of the Polytechnic School of the A.U.Th, all large scale and relatively freestanding buildings; the Open Spaces (Sector V) are mostly arranged as a continuous reflection of the Y.M.C.A Park, having as axis of symmetry and main entrance the preserved Y.M.C.A Arch. We conceive this approach as way to attribute to an awkward site certain urban values that will transform it to a vital part of the city. Being in the center of the city yet detached, full of buildings yet empty, symbol of innovation yet obsolete, the site needs to be programmatically and formally rearranged, so that it consists the foundation of the Fair's renewal.

Sectors I&II

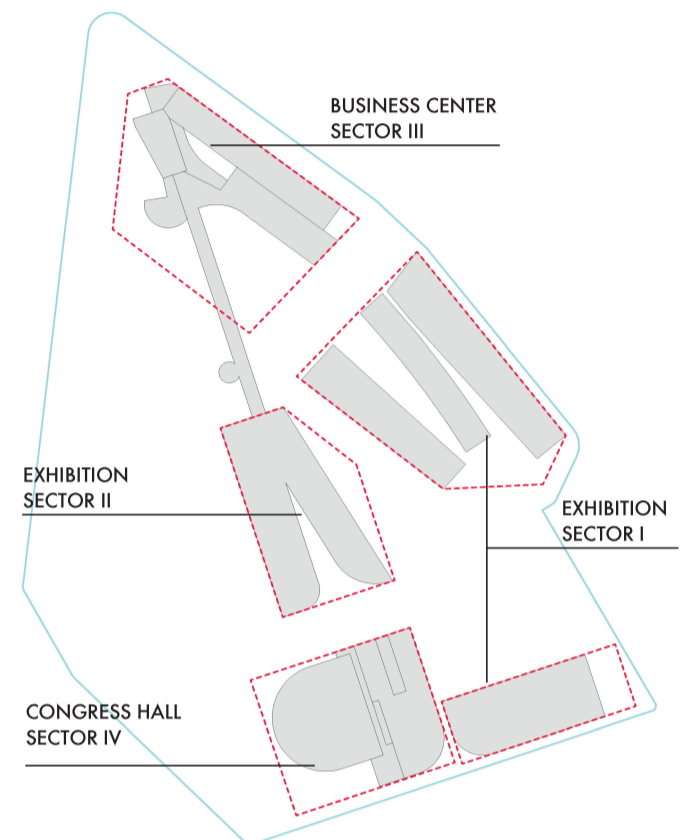
An object is surrounded by an aura which describes it or even compliments it. A certain place, the Exhibition Hall, is dedicated to its flourishing, rendering the rest of the fairground as a dais for communication, exchange and recreation. In addition to that, we conceive the Exhibition Halls as exhibits themselves, therefore we treat them as typical and representative buildings of our times and of the city; we intend for them to enclose and at the same time, radiate the overall spirit of the Fair. For that reason, we decide to include to a complex of contemporary buildings the preexisting Pavilion 2 (designed by architect K.Tripodakis in 1954) and restore it to its initial form. Deeply engraved on the collective memory as part of the T.I.F-Helexpo palimpsest, it is one of a few remaining buildings of such scale that expresses the modern language and International Style of Architecture. The building is not preserved merely as a formal monument since that would contradict the modern principles through which it was conceived. Pavilion 2 is rather reintegrated as a vital component of our proposal for the Exhibition Center and as the module for the rest of the pavilions in terms of scale and proportions.

Sector III

The programmatically dense and diverse Business Center is in continuity with the surrounding urban fabric and its characteristic atmosphere. We aim to express the diversity of the Business Center's functions through its heterogeneous elevations. The main target is to maintain and amplify the interaction of the city with the Business Center. By placing all the main entrances of each function of the Business Center, on the northwestern side of Sector III, we aim to intensify the urban condition and congestive ambience of Syntrivani Square. The Square now becomes an urban junction, rather than just a landmark; along with the newbuilt metro station, one can find the entrances to the Hotel, the Office Building, the Retail Stores and to the Multifunctional Hall. Most importantly, what is



The Incantadas as a reference for the "Aerial Path" of the Confex Park



Preservation of existing Pavilion 2, architect K. Tripodakis 1954

signified in a prominent way is the entrance to the innermost of the ConFex-Park via the "Aerial Path", which is high lightened by an arch shaped gate, placed one level higher than the ground level. With our intervention, Syntrivani Square comes to a completion, with George Zogkolopoulos' "Cor-ten" and the fountain itself as its centers. Stores are proposed both on Egnatia Street and towards Sector I in a total of 15 outlets with a Gross Leasable Area of 5.820 sqm. plus, retail surface on large common areas of 1.180 sqm. The Retail Stores are approachable through Syntrivani Square, the midmost of Sector III and through Egnatia Street. By this way, the retail area is divided in four parts that create an inner court, through which, one can approach the Park. The retail area culminates to a café on the east, from where the whole Confex-Park, the sea and Mount Olympus can be observed.

Sector IV

Located on the northeastern part of the site, Sector IV lays next to the archeological excavation of the proto-orthodox Basilica under the deck of 3rd September Street; in between the existing buildings of the International Fair and the 3rd Army Corps Building, lies the proto-orthodox Christian Basilica with an organized cemetery around it. This specific coexistence renders Sector IV as the place where our conceptual approach for the entire site is summarized; the place where the past, the present and the future are simultaneously experienced. Sector IV is occupied by the Congress Center, which is consisted of the Luxurious Exhibition Halls, the main Congress Hall and the secondary conference halls which are buried under an artificial hill, on top of which lays a slim volume where the more public functions are placed. With means that provide flexibility and adjustability such as movable panels and walls, the main Congress Hall and the Luxurious Exhibition Hall can easily merge and one can become the interior background of the other. The proposal for the Congress Center expresses the freedom to generate an iconic and representative building that the other constructions of the overall composition cannot due to their functional constraints and adaptability requirements. We strongly believe that the new T.I.F-Helexpo Congress Center should be an architectural icon, setting itself apart from the abstract language of the Exhibition Pavilions. Both by its overall relevance as leading building program and State representation, as well as by the key location at the site, standing as a gateway to the ensemble, T.I.F's Congress Center should be celebrated by the local community and the visitors as a unique and memorable experience.

Sector V

The main surface of Sector V is the Park, which is in continuation with the already existing Y.M.C.A Park, on the south side of the site. Despite the fact that the two open spaces are in great proximity, the Confex-Park is characterized by organic shapes as in plan and a wider range of hard and softscape textures. The Park extends to all the sectors of the site; all the buildings of the site are arranged in a way so that they let the Park intrude to the unbuilt part of each sector. North of Sector V, the park enters in Sector III as an artificial hill. To the east, the Park intrudes in Sectors I & II where the arrangement of the Pavilions allows it, forming the "Green Links". During the Fair, the open space on these points works as a relieve for the visitors' flux, a space in between Pavilions helping to manage visitors' circulation and also the exhibition expansion to the exterior. An artificial mound is the southeastern part of the Park, featuring a public open space with uninterrupted view to Stratou Avenue, the Archeological Museum and the Museum of Byzantine Culture. In between the two artificial hills and on the sectional point of the "Aerial Path" axis with the Gate of Commerce axis, lays the "Convergence Quad"; the main water retention surface, the largest of a system of reservoirs in the form of artificial ponds, it is the core of the site in terms of topography, substantial and infrastructural value. When empty, the water retention surface system consists part of the hardscape.

D. SUSTAINABILITY, MATERIALITY, CONSTRUCTION & TECHNOLOGY

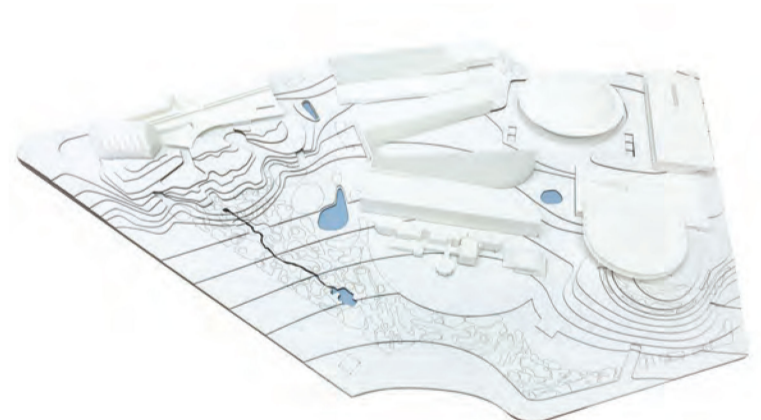
The T.I.F-Helexpo site demands a design that takes under consideration the dismantle process and trade salvaged of the building components. Anticipating the scale of building demolition and movement of soil, the design proposal considers the opportunity of the T.I.F-Helexpo competition as the starting point of the promotion of a new regional ecosystem for large scale reuse of building materials. The proposal design agency comprehends the material, its use and source as a motivation to address not only sustainability but also the ecological preservation of the region and its biodiversity. Here sustainability becomes an understated quality of the solution considering the following strategies:



The entrance to the "Aerial Path" from Syntrivani Square



The Congress Hall Plaza



The Confex-Park

1. Building debris recycling

Our proposal aims to increase the amount of reclaimed building elements on site, at first through material reclamation by helping to reduce the quantity of demolition waste, while offering quality building materials that have a negligible environmental impact. The proposal suggests the possibility of reusing some of the materials within the T.I.F-Helexpo existing buildings, such as the large steel trusses of the existing "Ioannis Vellidis" Convention Center which we aim to apply to the new Congress Center and Exhibition Pavilions. The concrete from the existing buildings suggested to be demolished will generate a great volume of rubble. These materials will be used, as far as possible, in the production of the new building elements, such as bricks, tiles, concrete and pavement aggregate, and in the replenishing of the terraces. With this approach we will have a significant contribution in solving the problem of waste generated by the site, but also an economy of project regrading material cost and procurement. However, even if some of these will become equally expensive, as it might happen with the reuse of steel trusses, the process itself, in such a scale, is inestimable. Given Thessaloniki's historical past and the fact that the city is consisted of multiple vertical chronological layers, this approach is almost a natural procedure, which is accelerated by the contemporary demands for sustainability and environmentally friendly building solutions.

2. local ceramic, brick & stone

Beyond the material sourced in site, the proposal is also aware of the impact in sourcing material far away from site. The transportation of building materials represents one of the main sources of energy expenditure and carbon emissions derived from the construction process. We consider using the locally manufactured bricks and ceramics, materials of long regional tradition, produced inside a 25km radius from the site. Beyond ceramic based material, proposed for facades, interior wall cladding and pavement, the proposal includes the exceptional use, both in interior and exterior areas, of waste of limestone, once extracted from the local quarries. Aside from the possible impact of promoting stone extraction reduced by the procurement of irregular and wasted material, the use of stone in certain areas allows to improve building integration within the landscape and reducing the energy footprint. It is also a way to support local industry and craftsmanship.

3. fresh water collection

The terraced condition of the T.I.F-Helexpo complex allows for surface water collection to be stored and used for garden irrigation. Both the artificial hills (Sector III & IV) and the terraces will serve in water collection in ponds and cisterns. A substantial flow of surface and storm water will be collected in the "Convergence Quad" and the rest of the water retention surfaces. Besides its functional aspect as a reservoir for irrigation water, the water retention surfaces system has also a symbolic value since it stands for all the fountains that were spread all over Thessaloniki, which, according to an Ottoman scripture from the Upper-Town, [fountains and water] "is the place where everything came from". Finally, water body is used to irrigate the park and site-specific requirements such as fire-fighting and maintenance cleaning of hard surfaces and facades.

4. wind protection

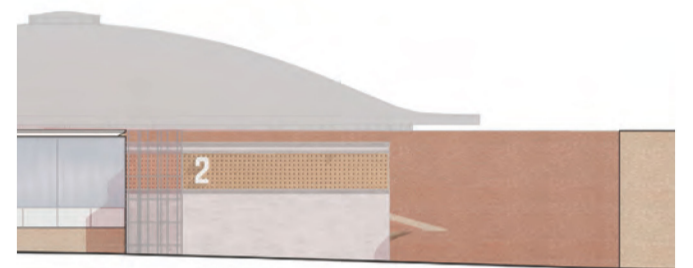
We suggest orchards for wind protection, a staple strategy that defines the Mediterranean and Balkan landscape. Wind protecting walls will increase the comfort of the private terraces. These are building design elements considered in all proposed buildings, especially in the Sectors III & IV. In addition to that, the use of evergreen trees (*Pinus Halepensis* and the *Cupressus Sempervirens*) serves as winter wind barrier.

5. terracing

Terracing allows keeping soil steady and retaining water. Both areas of artificial mounds included in the proposal are considered as such. the terraces serve also as seats for the spectators of the open-air events area. This strategy promotes the use of dry walls and stone made sitting areas containing dense stone planters along the alleyways and paths, elements and forms widely used on the rural landscape of the Balkan peninsula. All landscape structural elements out of stone are consisted of gabion walls and stones that originate from the disjuncture and cleansing of the demolition rubble.



Eastern wall of Thessaloniki consisted of several brick layers and structures



The preserved Pavilion 2 juxtaposed with new brick structures of the Exhibition and the dome of the Sports Hall



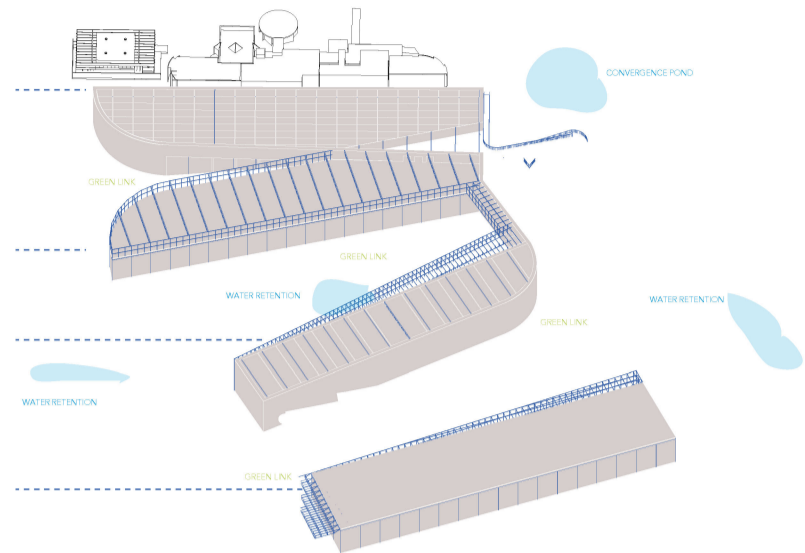
The arched main entrance of the Exhibition Complex



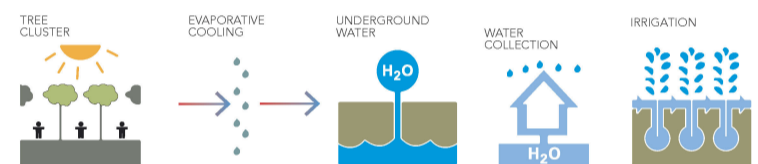
Water collection pond next to the Exhibition Halls

6. climate, shading and ventilation

The climate concept for this proposal is divided between passive systems dependent on building design strategy, simultaneously combined with the landscape features. The need for a comfortable flow on the use and operation of the Exhibition Halls is a priority in this regard. The “Green Links” between pavilions at the Exhibition Centre and the areas where the presence of water is abundant (“Convergence Quad” and other retention basins) play a major role for the proposal climate concept since they act as a green lung that provides cool air in summer to their adjacent indoor spaces. These are combined with the exhibition buildings shading effect towards north with narrow open angles towards east and west, together with the green house facades towards south (Pavilion 1 and 3). The roofs of Pavilions 3 and 4 are shaded by green pergolas which allow the expansion of such effect specially in the main corridor, which is the main public entrance and leads to the exterior exhibition area. The different spaces within the Exhibition experience are actively conditioned (heating and cooling) via these active slabs and facades which require a minimum of energy but offer the best thermal comfort sensation for the visitors since they effect both the air and the surface temperature. The proposal considers the high hydrothermal standards of the Exhibition Halls and the Office Building and it regards those spaces to be mechanically ventilated by the façade arrangement. Fresh air is supplied at the lower part of the room at a temperature of 2K below room temperature. By absorbing the internal gains in the room (sensible and latent energy released from the occupants, artificial lighting and solar loads) the air warms up slightly and rises following the buoyancy effect until being extracted in the upper part of the room. While the air rises, it carries all pollutants contained in the air. Therefore, displacement ventilation is an excellent system to achieve the best air quality in a room with a minimum fresh air supply. In these spaces, heating and cooling is achieved by indoor infrastructure. Also, we propose semi-open spaces in all building complexes - for the exhibition activities (Sector I&II), formal events and mass gatherings (Sector IV) as well as, commercial and business activities (Sector III) with high and large treetop (Pinus Halepensis, Celtis Australis, Phoenix Canariensis). The generous vegetation closer to the buildings and along the main alleyways provide cold air via evaporative cooling (cooling phenomena caused by the evaporation of the water released by the plants and the soil). The buildings footprint and their relative positioning established by the masterplan allows this cold air to remain and circulate undisturbed. The evaporative cooling effect of the water bodies, throughout the proposal, combined with the shade of the surrounding vegetation offers to the visitors a cooled and shaded atmosphere and therefore creates comfortable outdoor islands. The pergola structure and solar paneling elements (above the exhibition hall and congress) provide critical shading, preventing the roof slabs from high solar radiations.



The presence of green links, acts like a air cooling pool lowering the outdoor temperature before entering the buildings



The water features shaded by vegetation will increase the effect of the evaporative cooling and offer the visitors comfortable outdoor islands

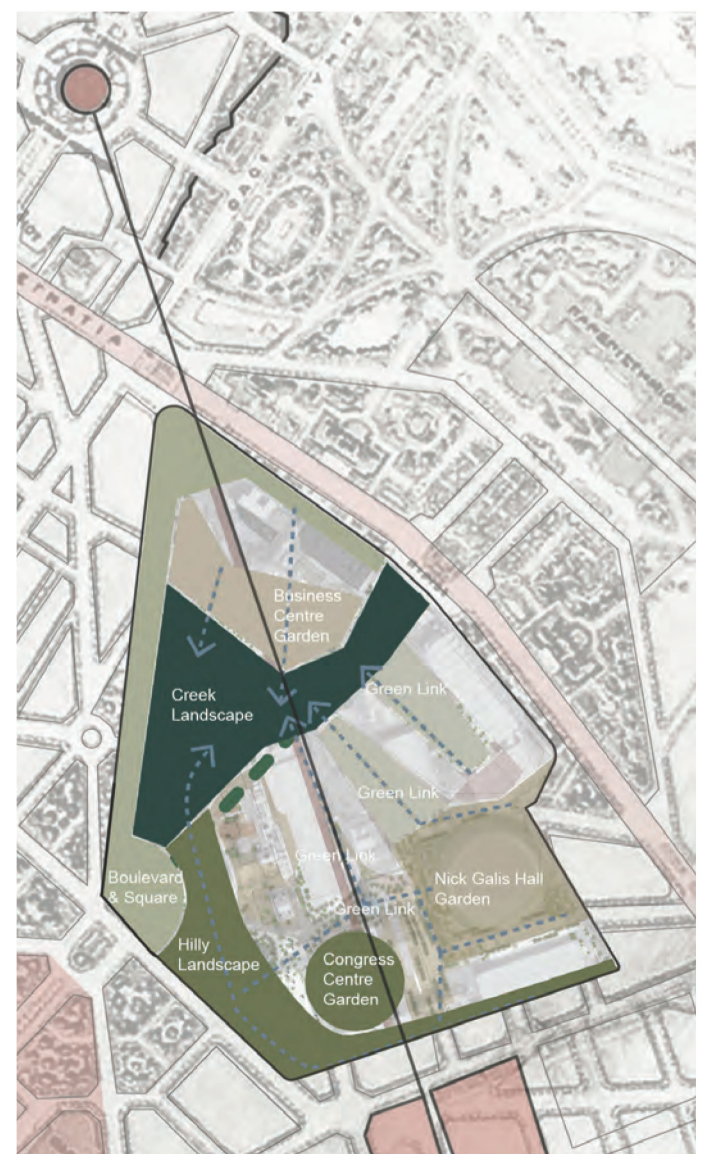
7. mediterranean flora

The use of climate-t species for all landscaping purposes will ensure maximum atmosphere and integration, while requiring little to no maintenance. The landscape proposal envisage the intensification of a Mediterranean experience, presently absent from within the site by re-naturalizing and recuperating as much as possible the local flora in the terrain, making use of autochthonous species like Pinus Halapensis, Cupressus Sempervirens and other trees with fruits and flowers. The plants selected, the plantation methods and the vegetation schemes can combine themselves in a variety of ways. For the east and west lengths of the site (woodlands) were considered evergreen shrubs and trees. For the distribution of trees in these areas the plantation scheme proposed considered a triangular form for better coverage of space and to reject uniformity in the trees' distribution altogether. The shrubs should have a height of at least 1-2 m and the height of the trees at a mature age is expected to reach 15 m following many of the already existing at site and perimeter. The evergreen species were preferred in these larger perimeter areas always considering a width of planted area between 15 and 20m, in order to maintain their foliage all year round resulting in visual density, continuity with contiguous green areas, better noise protection and climatically comfortable corridors.

E. LANDSCAPE & BUILDINGS DESCRIPTION

Landscape

The approach to the landscape design proposal for this project is multidimensional, with scientists of various fields involved, such as foresters, civil engineers, traffic engineers and landscape architects. Beyond biodiversity and sustainability, other aspects were equally considered such as safety, maintenance, acoustic protection, climatic improvement, aesthetics and cost. The soil movement design was instrumental to establish the Urban Park in terms of pedestrian recreation, views hierarchy, building volume integration and accessibility. The reorganization of



the site's topography proposed integrates the buildings in the existing matrix of buildings and landmark relations to preserve underground and perimeter services and the existing green cover at site. This given structure will organize the programmatic outdoor and indoor events that will be converted into mounds, allowing a more significant presence of the landscape elements, but also increasing levels of shading and noise protection. Through different boardwalks (on the ground level and the "Aerial Path") and meandering paths, the articulation between buildings and destinations does not interfere with the notion of intimacy and confinement, both requested for the Urban Park. At the start of this journey, the Y.M.C.A Arch demarcates the entrance in the park and the point where all the pathways get together and constitute a plaza. The first elements to be recognized and reframed by the proposed vegetation are the M.O.Mus, Esso Papas Pavilion and O.T.E Tower. Behind these, a speculative translation of the old city wall, from the West Artificial Mount (Sector III) to the East Artificial Mount (Sector IV) provides the urban background to the preserved buildings from east to west.



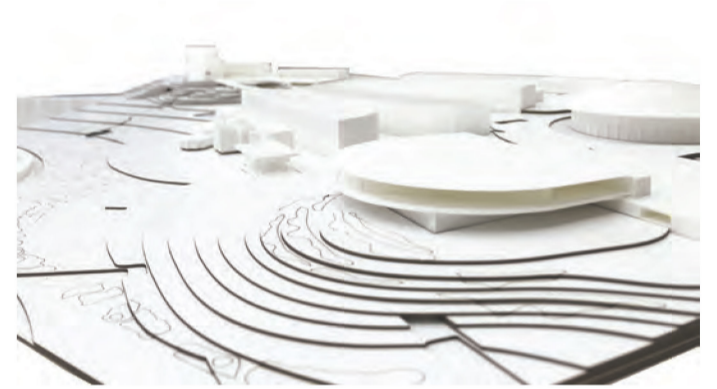
The "Aerial Path" connecting the Business center with Exhibition Halls

1. The East - The 'theatron' and 'martyrion' woodland corridor

On the eastern corner of the Esso Papas pavilion, the Congress Centre rests on the East Artificial Mount with a "Theatron" facing the Archeological Museum and Sts. Constantine & Helen Church. This mound facing the busy section of Stratou Ave and 3rd of September Str is a part of the Park -around 1 hectare in size -with a view over the Museum of Byzantine Culture. The city's ambition for a metropolitan park connecting the Pedieon tou Areos (Champs de Mars) and the New Waterfront Park, along with the T.I.F context and program elicit a unique result of an extended green area that feels intimate, shady and soft. A landscape that reflects the spirit and vitality of Thessaloniki and will support a multitude of day and night uses, either under the shade of the trees or a starlit sky. The reversed view is equally important here, and the large canopies of the adjacent Congress Centre is an ideal 'canvas' for video projection artists. The proposal places at the site edge a projection tower to house the extensive multimedia equipment which can provide for both stages within the mound; the lower plaza facing the street and the Congress Center resting on top of the mound. These elements provide a consistent language among the larger unique architectural elements of the Park, such as mast sculptures and lighting poles, providing a wide range of possibilities for artists to present an ever-changing exhibit out of the confines of a traditional congress and exhibition experience. The slope's soft, undulating topography is reinforced visually by a white concrete mosaic of meandering pathways, and white concrete seating walls that provide options for informal seating. These two critical elements together with woodland, allow the southeastern corner of the site to perform as an element of park continuity of the "Cultural and Administrative" axis gardens with the entrenched 3rd of September Str side walk towards the proto-orthodox Basilika, the Martyrion, an archeological site underneath the viaduct. This woodland corridor connecting all the eastern corridor from Stratou Ave to Grigoriou Lampraki Str convey the illusion of a park larger than its humble inherent corridor size. They also provide ecosystem services, such as improving water infiltration, preventing soil erosion on dry slopes and serving as a windbreak. At the lower level, the landscape proposal suggests shrubs (which should be evergreen for better visual and noise protection throughout the year) including Ligustrum Vulgare, Pitosporum Tobira, Pyracantha Coccinea and Phillyrea Latifolia. Finally, the Olea Europea is also used, pruned into the shape of compact hedges.



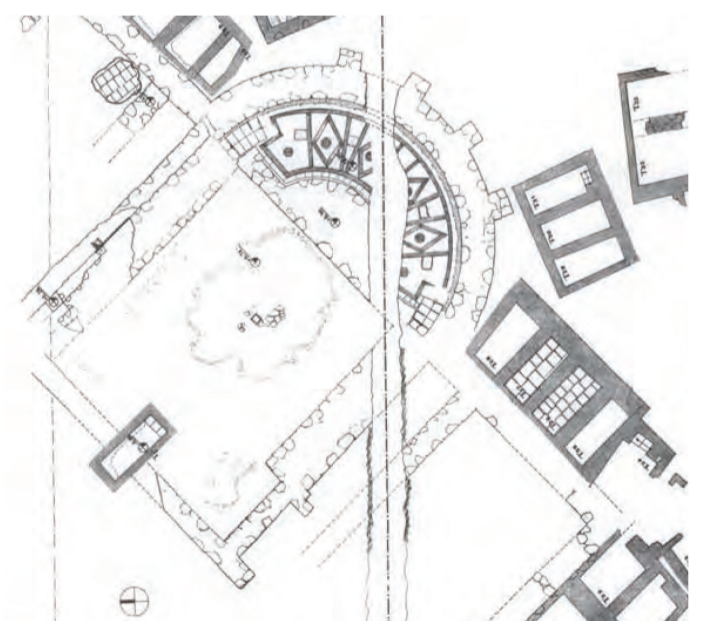
The Y.M.C.A Arch demarkates the entrance to the park



The Congress Center rests on the East Artificial Mount

2. The West - Boulevard and Entrance Square and the local picturesque hardscape

From the Y.M.C.A Arch towards Syntrivani Square, along Aggelaki Street and the former eastern walls, a linear front faces the edge of the city blocks, which still carry the late nineteenth century spirit of what used to be Sultan Abdülhamid's Boulevard towards the ottoman fountain. The exceptionality of the city's waterfront and eastern walls demolition as a precedent of urban expansion and modernization is still present and site-related. The Boulevard was originally planted with rows of ornamental mimosa trees (Albizia Julibrissin) that survived under difficult urban environmental conditions. The wide walk along the eastern side of Aggelaki Street, expanded with the predicted demolition of the National Television buildings strip outside the competition site, is the opportunity to redevelop the boulevard spirit and extend the programmatic linear diversity. A variety of features and recreational platforms are organized along Aggelaki Street through pavement hierarchies and urban furniture that extend all week and day long the programmatic competences of the "Aerial Path". The three public open alleyways (e.g. pedestrian road with unobstructed passage for fire lane and emergency vehicles of 3.5m width) are fundamental for the segregation of the different building program components, for temporary events and exhibitions (Sectors I&V). For the northwestern corner (Sector III) a large mound planted with native plants in proximity with the Park is proposed along the public alleyways and paths that cover the dense program of the Business Centre. The volume of the Commercial/Retail Space and Multipurpose Halls that occupy 60% of Sector III, provide the Western Artificial Mount with an extensive area of planted roof system (flora drain) with native



The proto-orthodox Basilika in between the viaduct of 3d September Str. and the Congress Hall

shrubs and Herbaceous Perennial vegetation, suitable for green roof urban environments and also, small-scale fruit tree gardens with fruit trees that flourish in the area such as lemon, apricot, chestnut pomegranate trees and mulberries. According to the studies conducted at Democritus University of Thrace, the green roof potential in Thessaloniki approximated 17% of the gross built areas of the city. That signifies a strong potential to increase C stocks in Thessaloniki by 2.5 times, while the dynamic energy simulations suggested that in certain city blocks reducing heating and cooling consumptions up to 5% and 16% respectively could be achieved. In regard to rainwater retention, implementation of green roofs in Thessaloniki is estimated to contribute in rainwater retention by almost 45%.

3. Creek landscape (water collection at the "Convergence Quad")

Between the two artificial mounts lays the main water retention surface, the "Convergence Quad". Besides its functional aspect as a reservoir for irrigation water, it is also the element that supplies the water retention system which is spread all over the site. From inside the Park (Sector V) an area organized by a water stream, consisted of hardened found soil and pebbles is preserved as an arable field that allows high plant diversity. It is dominated by native grassland (*Avena Barbata*, *Avena Sterilis* and the legumes *Onobrychis Aequidentata*, *Trifolium Scabrum*, *Lathyrus Cicera*, *Vicia Peregrina*, *Dasypyrum Villosum*, *Aegilops Genuiculata*, *Medicago Minima* and *Hippocrepis Multisiliquosa*) and perennial species such as *Dichanthium Ischaemum*, *Dactylis Glomerata L.* and *Bromus Inermis Leyss*). It is also complemented with a careful curation of autochthonous tree species like *Pinus Halapensis* and *Cupressus Sempervirens*. The selection of native species or species with high tolerance to such environment, responded to the region's cultural significance of the landscape and to the water consumption restrictions, as well as the harsh environmental conditions and urban maintenance practices. After all, according to explorer Evliya Celembi (1611-1682) the extent coexistence of tall trees such as cypress trees and pine trees with the numerous minarets gave to Thessaloniki a unique vertical, "slim", quality which we aim to reproduce in site.

4. The Green links between the Exhibition Centre, the AAMTH and Congress Centre

Pavilions along the northern limit of the plot are submerged, so that the A.A.M.Th dome is visible from Egnatia Str.. The spaces within the exhibition pavilions and between the A.A.M.Th, the Congress Centre and the M.O.Mus, give the capacity to extend outside the buildings' interior. The hard surfaced soil is interrupted by the natural re-vegetation of shrubs and pine plantation that culminate to a vertical botanic structure. The Mediterranean urban ecosystem is properly controlled in articulation with the semi-open spaces through the buildings' perimeter and main entrances, creating that way a diverse mosaic of landscape types and scenes which is defined by the vertical tree elements and the vines and climbers of the exhibition pavilions' facades and roofs.

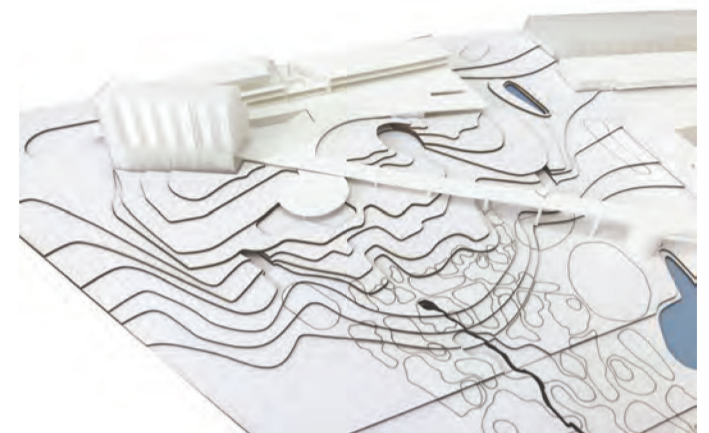
Buildings

1. Exhibition Center

The Exhibition Center is a group of four buildings conceived as an active strip. The two Pavilions on the north and northwestern edges of the site have the role of the exhibition storefront, whereas the in between Pavilions (are arranged in a way to prescribe the Open-Air Exhibition Space and the "Green Links". While trespassing the extension of Svoulou Street and exceeding the barrier created by the brick wall of Pavilions 4&5, the scale and shape of the A.A.M.Th is revealed. Pavilions share the same materialistic approach; brick padded pedestal support the main body of the buildings which is wrapped by polycarbonate panels and covered by a suspended roof. All polycarbonate material derives from clear plastic waste extracted from the demolition rubble. By combining interior and exterior spaces, and establishing connections with the site perimeter, other buildings and public open space infrastructure, a typically introvert typology, the expo, is transformed into an extrovert one. The TIF new Exhibition Centre is not an architectural intervention, but an urban machine. Both monumental in its scale and subtle in its overall impact, it will be a new gateway to Thessaloniki. The buildings are impressive in scale as it can be enjoyed as a single, indoor outdoor continuous experience with nearly 250m long and 150m wide space defined by a common ground (exception to Pavilion 6 detached on the northeastern edge of the site). The buildings are composed with a limited repertoire of functional elements – a series of program boxes and randomly distributed supporting furniture, white-colored steel profiles for the structure and a polycarbonate skin for the facade. Together they form a regular composition which emphasizes the giant scale of the building but also creates a bright and pleasant environment for the exhibition spaces. This continuous of pavilions interconnected on the ground level from the MOMus back front to Egnatia Street front provide a total of 23,000



The West Boulevard parallel to Aggelaki Str.



The West Artificial Mount covers the dense program of the Business Centre



Creek landscape superimposed with adjacent mountains of the city



The floor is interrupted by natural vegetation in the expo buildings interior

m² of presentation area (the remaining 7,000 m² detached in the Pavilion 6), which can function either as one major exhibition space or be separated into 3 modular halls, separated by courtyards (the green links). The main bearing structure of the buildings is a composite structure consisted of a concrete shear wall and steel trusses. The 36m span of the roofs will be suspended from the above steel trusses in both directions, in a grid of 9 x 9m. In close distance (~2m.) parallel to the polycarbonate facade vertical concrete elements of a diameter 0,70m. are placed in a grid 9.0x9.0m. Parallel to the shear wall, a self-supporting polycarbonate facade system encloses the exhibition. On top of the suspension traces photovoltaic panels are placed and are hidden from the pedestrian's point of view due to the brick wind-protection walls.

2. Business Center

The Business Center is a building that encloses four different programs: Hotel, Office Building, Commercial/Retail Stores and the Multifunctional/Recreational Space. The complex of the Hotel Tower and the Multipurpose Hall is a special concrete building. In order to achieve a clear span of 35m above the hall, a suspended bearing structure is proposed. Inverted concrete beams, resting on the perimeter concrete walls support the hall roof and the superstructure. Seismic joints have been provided between the Hotel and the Office Building. The Office Building is a conventional concrete building. The bearing structure consists of frame elements on a grid 9x9.m and voided concrete slabs. The elevation of the Business Center facing Egnatia Street is consisted of three parts: the base (ground level), a gallery made up by concrete, glass and polycarbonate elements which is the storefront for the Retail Stores, the main part, a brick surface which is rhythmically interrupted by large openings, behind which lay the offices. The brick surface is fragmented in three parts by the open-air spaces that complement the working areas, as well as the offices' natural ventilation and the upper part which is the swimming pool, the gym and the pool bar/restaurant functions shared by the Hotel and the Office Building. The two first parts of the elevation follow and intensify the linearity of Egnatia Street, whereas the third part signifies in an expressive way the culmination of the Business Center, so that it finds its peak at the Hotel Tower. The entrance to the Hotel is through a transparent surface that reflects Syntrivani Square. The rooms are placed on the Hotel Tower. The short sides of the prismatic volume on the north-west and south-east are opaque, made of solid brick, and on north west and south east sides, lay the rooms. The short stay rooms face the north west while the long stay rooms face the south east. In favor of the passive self-shading system, we arrange large balconies on the south east side. Vertical access is achieved through the core of the tower by three elevator shafts and the fire escape staircase.

3. Congress Center

Archaic and at the same time futuristic, the Congress Center signifies the entrance to the T.I.F -Helexpo site from the south-east. Its northern elevation gives the impression of a rigid administrative building whereas its elevation towards the south is a disc that features a combination of basic geometries, which on the floor level form a balcony that provides unobstructed view to the Thermaic Gulf and Mount Olympus. The canopy is a composite structure that contains a system of steel trusses that reach a height up to 5,50 m. and decline up to ~ 0 towards the limits of our curved outline. Below, in the level of congress hall, shear walls and columns support the superstructure. Following the demands for flexibility and adjustability due to a variety of events, the main Congress Hall can be divided in three smaller halls and be in a direct contact with the Luxurious Exhibition Hall.

The sustainability approach to the Congress Center, started by positioning a free volume with a clear geometry, within the given Sector IV boundaries, so as to make the smartest use of sun exposure. Also, the volume of the Congress Center is set back for the creation of an outdoor space, that will allow first-hand experience with the archeological site of the proto-orthodox Basilica. However, with this orientation, passive sun protection is mandatory, moreover considering that our proposal comprises wide glazing. Therefore, our terrace condition along the shackle resting on the artificial hill (south-southeast) besides its iconic presence, creates a natural shadow that provides sun protection. The volume shading strategy is conveniently placed south-southwest, avoiding visual disturbance and it is concealed in an elegant way. With the ground lowered and covered by the mound, the building opens in two directions, in favor of the cross ventilation of the Main Congress Hall.



Open-Air Exhibition and the Green Links in between the Exhibitions Halls



View of the Business Center from Syntrivani Square



Night View of the Business Center from Aggelaki Str.



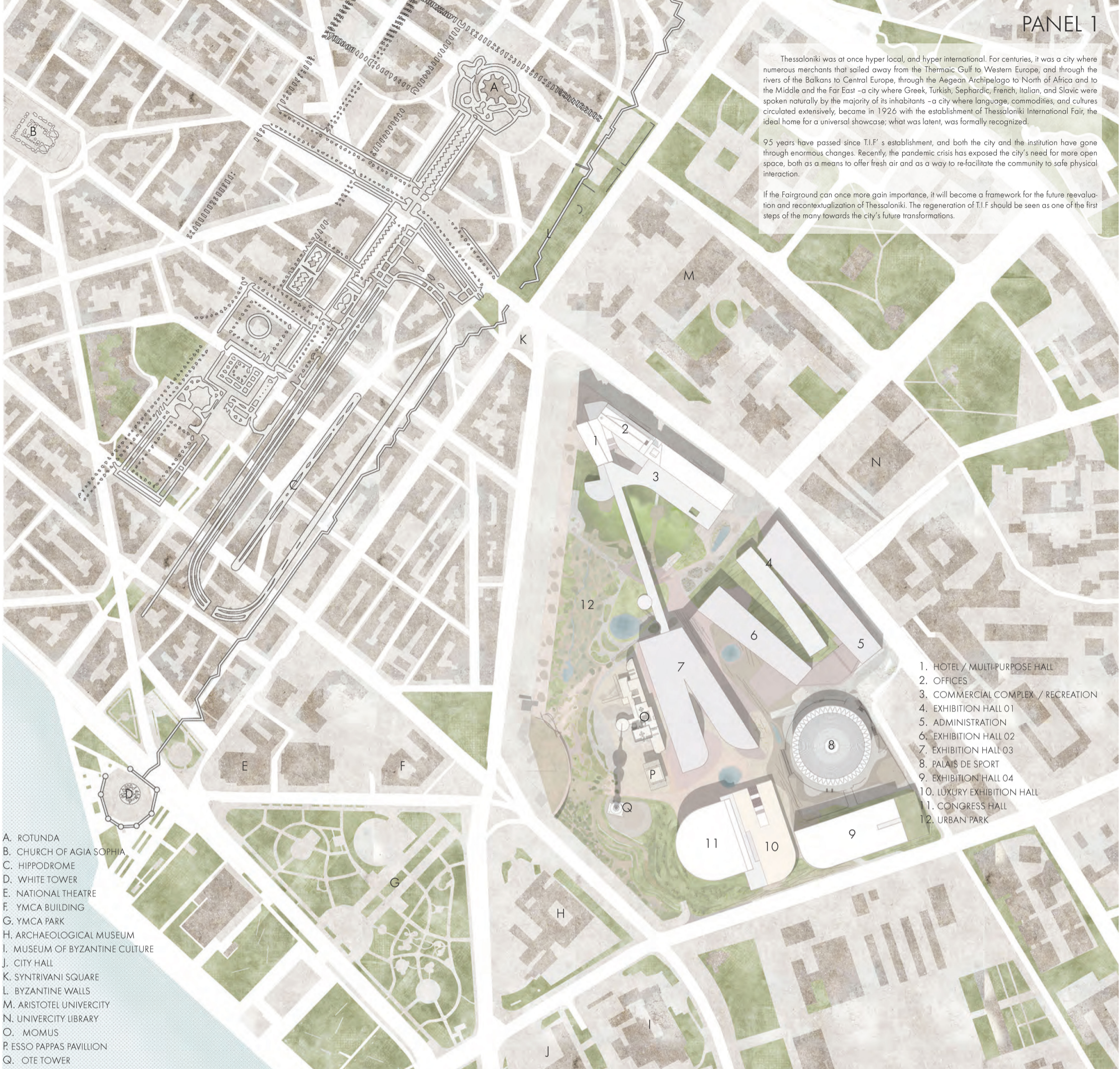
View of the Congress Hall from Stratou Ave

No	Description	SECTORS I & II Plot Area (I) = 39.397,11 m ² Plot Area (II) = 16.339,68m ²			SECTOR III Plot Area = 20.034,00 m ²		SECTOR IV Plot Area = 13.971,22 m ²		SECTOR V Plot Area = 58.900,71 m ²		TOTAL Plot Area = 161.769,04 m ²	
		Proposed by Competitor (SECTOR I)	Proposed by Competitor (SECTOR II)	Programme Requirements (SECTOR I & II)	Proposed by Competitor	Programme Requirements	Proposed by Competitor	Programme Requirements	Proposed by Competitor	Programme Requirements	Proposed by Competitor	Programme Requirements
A. General Metrics												
A1	Above Ground GFA (m ²)	32 798m ²	15 674m ²	48 500m ²	23 259m ²	max 26.750	16 485m ²	max 16.500	209m ²	max 250	85 385m ²	max 92.000 excl. preserved bldgs
		7 233m ²		Pav.1_GF	7 889m ²	GF	11 680m ²	GF				
		4 865m ²		Pav.1_FF	4 612m ²	1	1 670m ²	MZ1				
		680m ²		Pav.2_GF	4 062m ²	2	793m ²	MZZ				
		3 040m ²		Pav.2_FF	2 565m ²	3	2 342m ²	FF				
		4 240m ²		Pav.3_GF	1 775m ²	4						
			9 420m ²	Pav.4&5_GF	1 178m ²	5						
			6 254m ²	Pav.4&5_FF	1 178m ²	6						
		6 945m ²		Pav.6_GF	767m ²	7						
		5 795m ²		Pav.6_FF	1 534m ²	8&9						
A2	Below Ground Parking use GFA (m ²)	11 015m ²	558m ²	-	28 430m ²	-	19 558m ²	-				
A3	Below Ground other Aux uses GFA (m ²)	700m ²	12 000m ²	-	7 500m ²	-	2 794m ²	-				
A4	Net Floor Area NFA (m ²)	24 599m ²	12 539m ²	-	17 444m ²	-	11 540m ²	-	188m ²			
A5	Building Coverage ratio (%) & Area (m ²)	72%	75%	-	51%	max 60% - 12.020,40		-	0,4%		25%	max 45% - 64.000 excl. AAMTH - pres. bldgs
A6	Gross Volume above Ground (m ³)	215 068,50	131 724,00	-	109 170,25	-	79852,00	-	1672,00			
A7	Foundations Footprint (m ²)	18 040m ²	12 525m ²	-	17 250m ²	-	13 970m ²	-	1 950m ²			
A8	Façade (m ²)	18 890m ²	9 600m ²	-	11 525m ²	-	7 525m ²	-	450m ²			
A9	Exterior Openings (m ²)	440m ²	266m ²	-	2 209m ²	-	730m ²	-	12m ²			
A10	Accessible Roof surface (m ²)	5 700m ²	4 455m ²	-	6 778m ²	-	4 867m ²	-	209m ²			
A11	Inaccessible Roof surface (m ²)	13 700m ²	4 965m ²	-	2 250m ²	-	5 590m ²	-	m ²			
A12	Green Roof surface (m ²)	1 150m ²	3 138m ²	-	5 838m ²	-	3 493m ²	-				
A13	Balconies / Open Covered Areas (m ²)	6 365m ²	4 455m ²	-	7 520m ²	Hotel: max 40% of GFA	3 424m ²	-				
B. Programme Area												
B1	Exhibition Center Area (m ²)	31 078m ²	15 674m ²	47 000m ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B2	Administration Offices Area (m ²)	1 720m ²	m ²	1 500m ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B3	Hotel (m ²)	-	-	-	7 765m ²	7 250m ²	-	-	-	-	-	-
B4	Commercial Complex / Retail-Recreation (m ²)	-	-	-	8 995m ²	9 000m ²	-	-	-	-	-	-
B5	Commercial Complex / Offices (m ²)	-	-	-	7 076m ²	7 000m ²	-	-	-	-	-	-
B6	Multi-purpose Hall (m ²)	-	-	-	3 545m ²	3 500m ²	-	-	-	-	-	-
B7	Conference Center Area (m ²)	-	-	-	-	-	10495	10.500	-	-	-	-
B8	Luxury Exhibition Hall Area (m ²)	-	-	-	-	-	5990	6.000	-	-	-	-
B9	Cafeteria (m ²)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	209m ²	250	-	-
B10	Underground Parking Area (m ²)	10 598m ²	563m ²	12.500	28 430m ²	25 000m ²	14130	15.000	-	-	-	-
B11	Underground Storage Area (m ²)	m ²	12 000m ²	12.000	3 900m ²	3 500m ²	1 956m ²	2.000	-	-	-	-
C. Open Areas												
C1	Provide Area of Roadways (m ²)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 589m ²	-	-	-
C2	Provide Area of Pedestrian Pathways (m ²)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51 757m ²	-	-	-
C3	Provide Area of other Hardscape (m ²)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 847m ²	-	-	-
C4	Provide Area of green Landscape without underground buildings (m ²)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30 751m ²	-	-	-
C5	Provide Area of green Landscape over underground buildings (m ²)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 036m ²	-	-	-
C6	Provide Area of other Landscape (m ²)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 255m ²	-	-	-
C7	Provide Area of Water Features (m ²)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 181m ²	-	-	-
C8	Provide Area of other structures (m ²)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 497m ²	-	-	-

Thessaloniki was at once hyper local, and hyper international. For centuries, it was a city where numerous merchants that sailed away from the Theraic Gulf to Western Europe, and through the rivers of the Balkans to Central Europe, through the Aegean Archipelago to North of Africa and to the Middle and the Far East – a city where Greek, Turkish, Sephardic, French, Italian, and Slavic were spoken naturally by the majority of its inhabitants – a city where language, commodities, and cultures circulated extensively, became in 1926 with the establishment of Thessaloniki International Fair, the ideal home for a universal showcase; what was latent, was formally recognized.

95 years have passed since T.I.F.'s establishment, and both the city and the institution have gone through enormous changes. Recently, the pandemic crisis has exposed the city's need for more open space, both as a means to offer fresh air and as a way to re-facilitate the community to safe physical interaction.

If the Fairground can once more gain importance, it will become a framework for the future reevaluation and recontextualization of Thessaloniki. The regeneration of T.I.F. should be seen as one of the first steps of the many towards the city's future transformations.

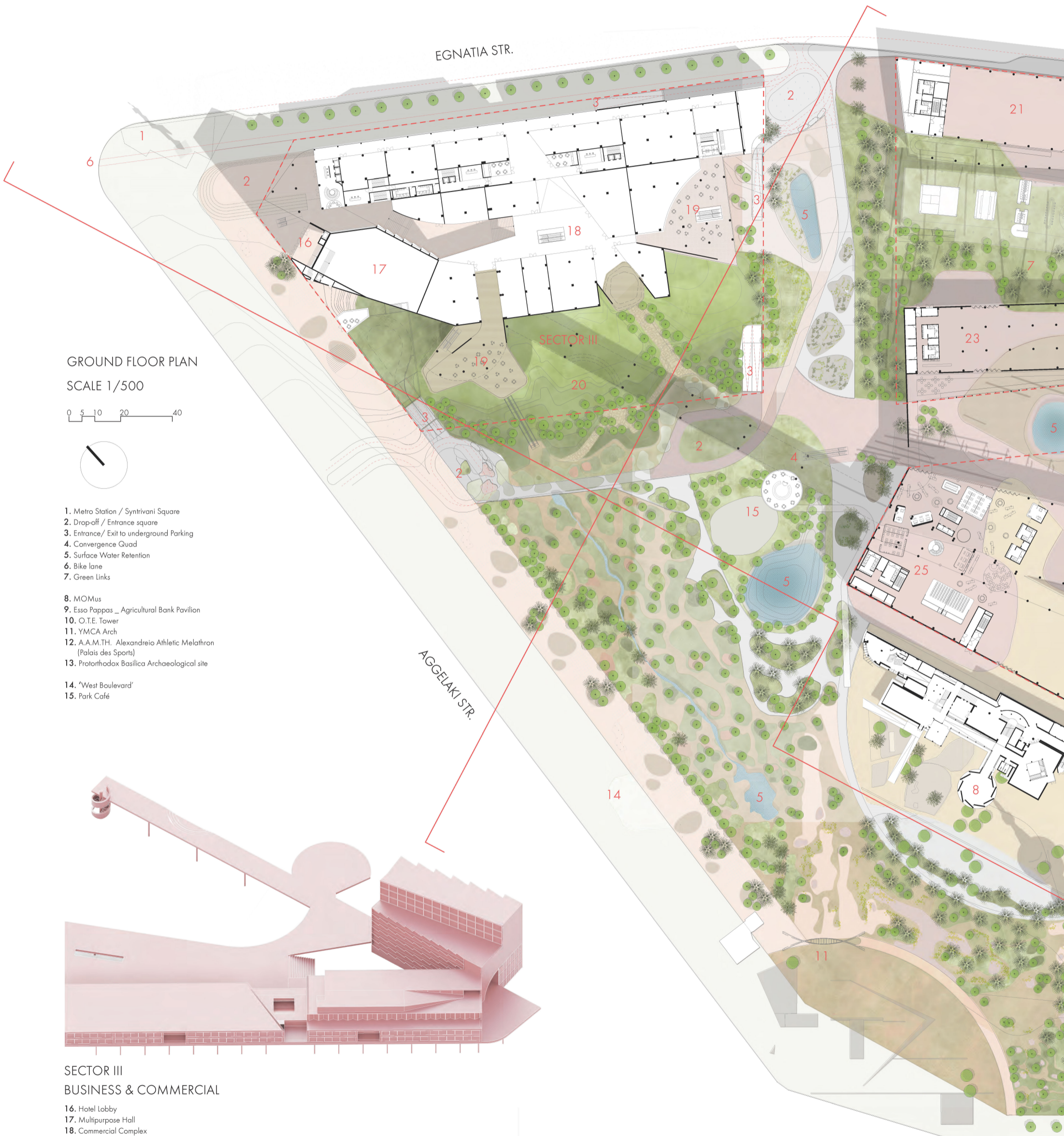


- A. ROTUNDA
- B. CHURCH OF AGIA SOPHIA
- C. HIPPODROME
- D. WHITE TOWER
- E. NATIONAL THEATRE
- F. YMCA BUILDING
- G. YMCA PARK
- H. ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM
- I. MUSEUM OF BYZANTINE CULTURE
- J. CITY HALL
- K. SYNTRIVANI SQUARE
- L. BYZANTINE WALLS
- M. ARISTOTEL UNIVERSITY
- N. UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
- O. MOMUS
- P. ESSO PAPPAS PAVILION
- Q. OTE TOWER

- 1. HOTEL / MULTI-PURPOSE HALL
- 2. OFFICES
- 3. COMMERCIAL COMPLEX / RECREATION
- 4. EXHIBITION HALL 01
- 5. ADMINISTRATION
- 6. EXHIBITION HALL 02
- 7. EXHIBITION HALL 03
- 8. PALAIS DE SPORT
- 9. EXHIBITION HALL 04
- 10. LUXURY EXHIBITION HALL
- 11. CONGRESS HALL
- 12. URBAN PARK



SECTION 1-1 SCALE 1/500



GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/500



- 1. Metro Station / Syntrivani Square
- 2. Drop-off / Entrance square
- 3. Entrance / Exit to underground Parking
- 4. Convergence Quad
- 5. Surface Water Retention
- 6. Bike lane
- 7. Green Links

- 8. MOMus
- 9. Esso Pappas _ Agricultural Bank Pavilion
- 10. O.T.E. Tower
- 11. YMCA Arch
- 12. A.A.M.TH. Alexandreio Athletic Melathron (Palais des Sports)
- 13. Protorthodox Basilica Archaeological site

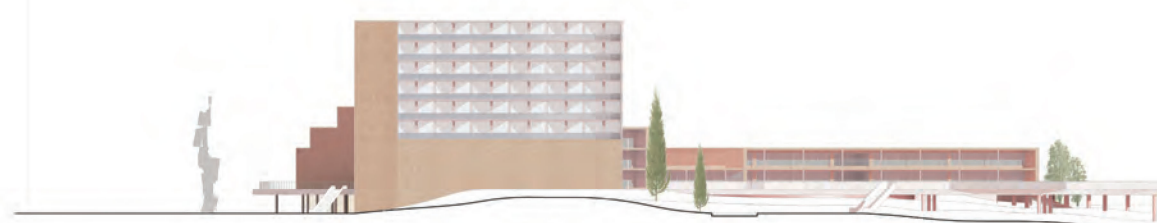
- 14. 'West Boulevard'
- 15. Park Café

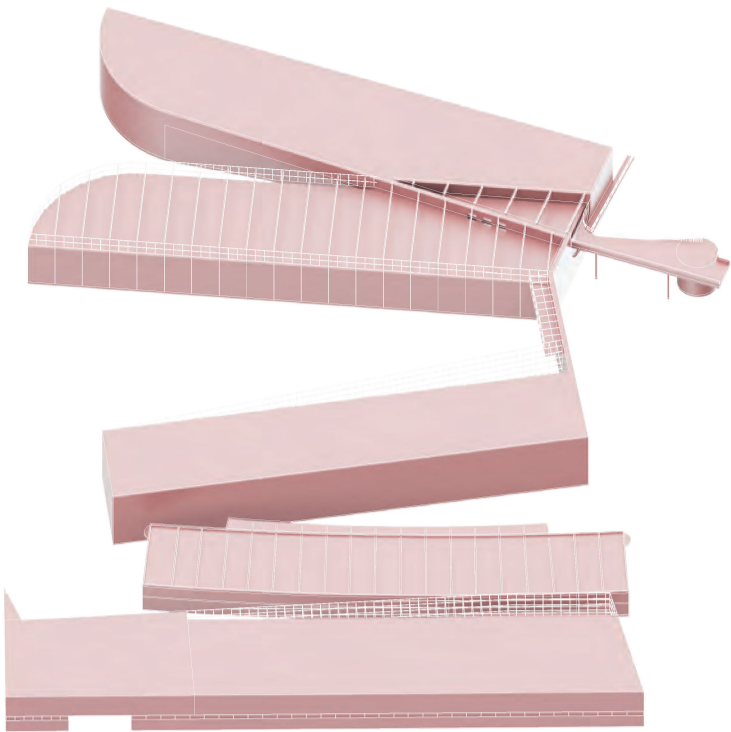
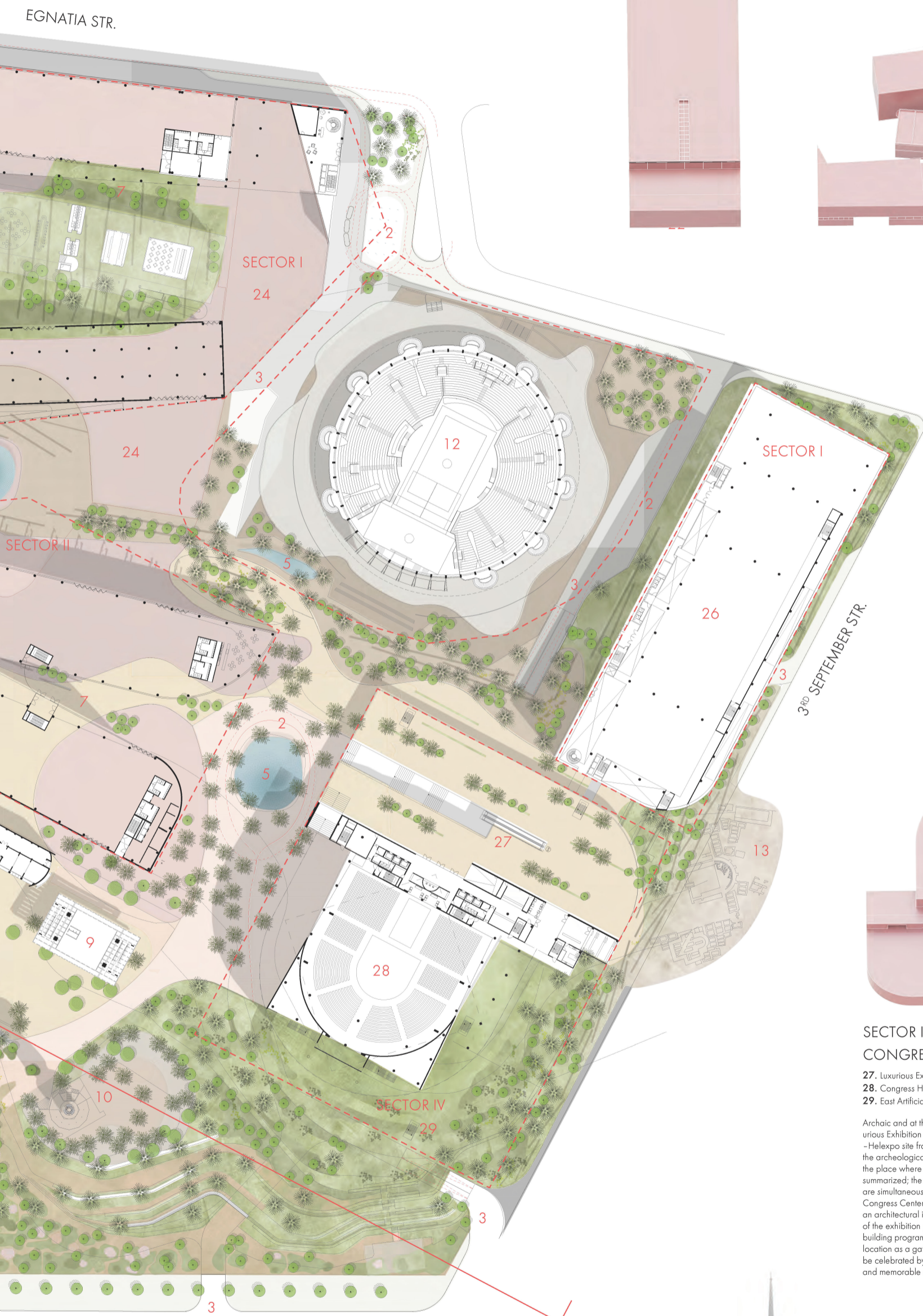
**SECTOR III
BUSINESS & COMMERCIAL**

- 16. Hotel Lobby
- 17. Multipurpose Hall
- 18. Commercial Complex
- 19. Café / Restaurant / Square
- 20. West Artificial Mount

The programmatically dense and diverse Business Center is in continuity with the surrounding urban fabric and its characteristic atmosphere. We aim to express the diversity of the Business Center's functions through its heterogenous elevations. The target is to maintain and intensify the interaction of the city with the Business Center. By placing all the main entrances of each function of the Business Center, on the northwestern side of Sector III, we aim to intensify the urban condition and congestive ambience of Syntrivani Square. The Square now becomes an urban junction, rather than just a landmark; along with the newbuilt metro station, one can find the entrances to the Hotel, the Office Building, the Retail Stores and to the Multifunctional Hall. Most importantly, what is signified in a prominent way is the entrance to the innermost of the ConFex-Park via the "Aerial Path", which is high lightened by an arch shaped gate, placed one level higher than the ground level. With our intervention, Syntrivani Square comes to a completion, with George Zogkolopoulos' "Cor-ten" and the fountain itself, as its centers.

SECTION 2-2 SCALE 1/500





**SECTOR I & II
EXHIBITION HALLS**

- 21. Exhibition Hall - Pavilion 1 / Expo Administration
- 22. Exhibition Hall - Pavilion 2 (preserved)
- 23. Exhibition Hall - Pavilion 3
- 24. Open Air Exhibition space
- 25. Exhibition Hall - Pavilion 4 & 5
- 26. Exhibition Hall - Pavilion 6

An object is surrounded by an aura which describes it or even compliments it. A certain place, the Exhibition Hall, is dedicated to its flourishing, rendering the rest of the foreground as a dais for communication, exchange and recreation. In addition to that, we conceive the Exhibition Halls as exhibits themselves, therefore we treat them as typical and representative buildings of our times and of the city; we intend for them to enclose and at the same time, radiate the overall spirit of the T.I.F.-Helexpo. For that reason, we decide to include to a complex of contemporary buildings preexisting Pavilion 2 (designed by architect K.Tripodakis, b. 1954), restore it to its initial form, reintegrate it as a vital component of our proposal for the Exhibition Center and use it as the module for the rest of the pavilions in terms of scale and proportions.



**SECTOR IV
CONGRESS CENTER**

- 27. Luxurious Exhibition Hall
- 28. Congress Hall
- 29. East Artificial Mount

Archaic and at the same time futuristic, the Congress Center & Luxurious Exhibition Hall complex signifies the entrance to the T.I.F.-Helexpo site from the south-east. The proximity of sector IV with the archeological site of the proto-orthodox Basilica renders it as the place where our conceptual approach for the entire site is summarized; the place where the past, the present and the future are simultaneously experienced. We strongly believe that the new Congress Center & Luxurious Exhibition Hall complex should be an architectural icon, setting itself apart from the abstract language of the exhibition pavilions. Both by its overall relevance as leading building program and State representation, as well as by its key location as a gateway of the site, T.I.F.'s Congress Center should be celebrated by the local community and the visitors as a unique and memorable experience.

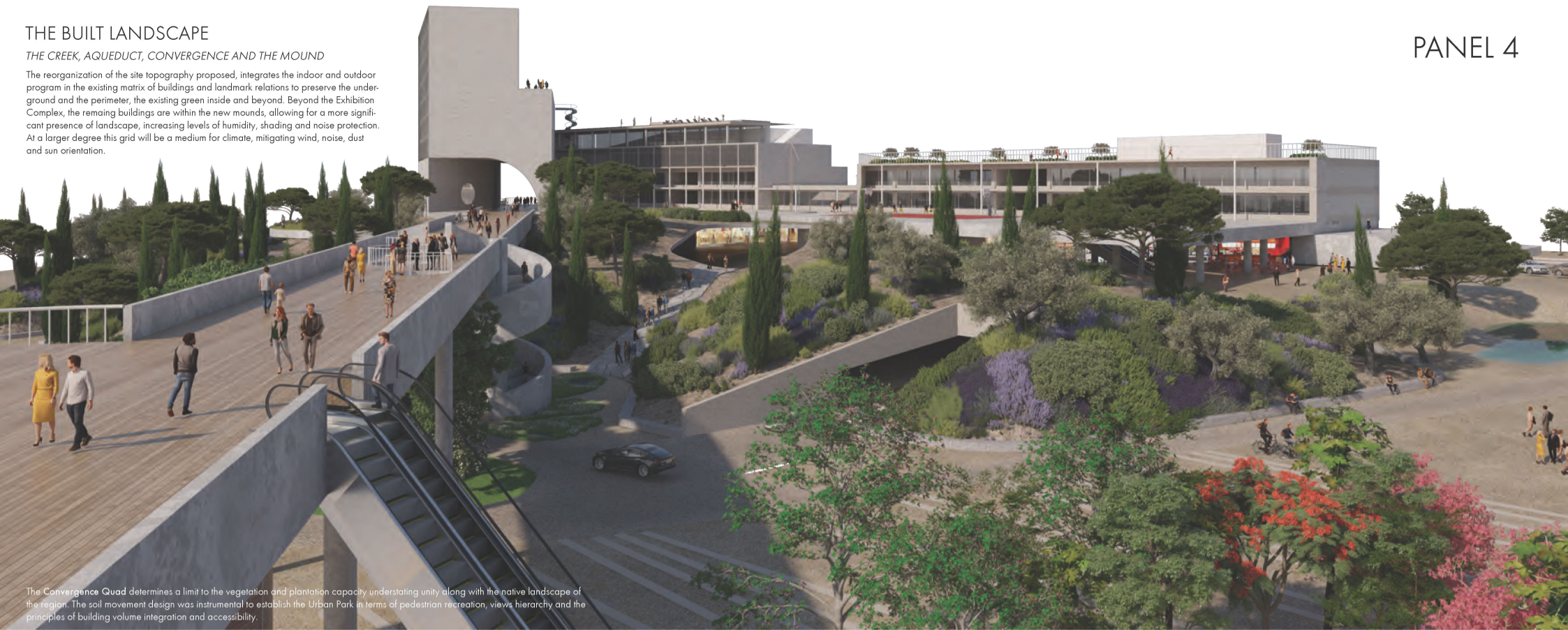
STRATOU AVE.



THE BUILT LANDSCAPE

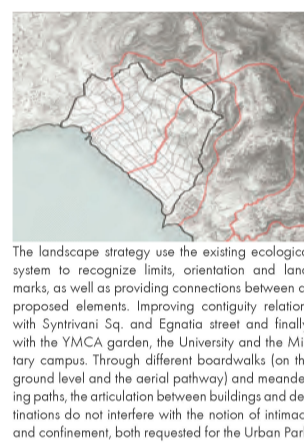
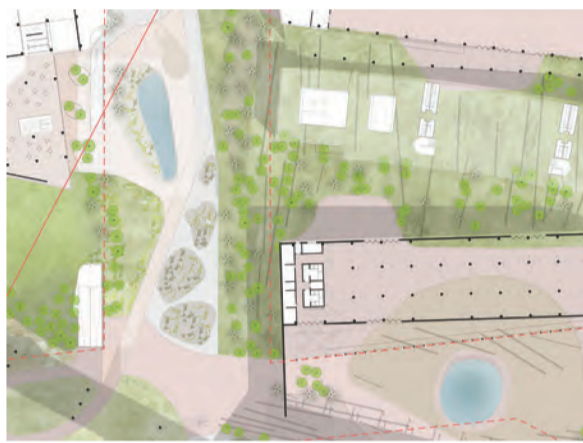
THE CREEK, AQUEDUCT, CONVERGENCE AND THE MOUND

The reorganization of the site topography proposed, integrates the indoor and outdoor program in the existing matrix of buildings and landmark relations to preserve the underground and the perimeter, the existing green inside and beyond. Beyond the Exhibition Complex, the remaining buildings are within the new mounds, allowing for a more significant presence of landscape, increasing levels of humidity, shading and noise protection. At a larger degree this grid will be a medium for climate, mitigating wind, noise, dust and sun orientation.



The Convergence Quad determines a limit to the vegetation and plantation capacity understating unity along with the native landscape of the region. The soil movement design was instrumental to establish the Urban Park in terms of pedestrian recreation, views hierarchy and the principles of building volume integration and accessibility.

VIEW FROM THE EXHIBITION COMPLEX ROOF TOWARDS THE ROTONDA AND THE CITY WALLS



The landscape strategy use the existing ecological system to recognize limits, orientation and landmarks, as well as providing connections between all proposed elements. Improving contiguity relations with Syntirivani Sq. and Egnatia street and finally, with the YMCA garden, the University and the Military campus. Through different boardwalks (on the ground level and the aerial pathway) and meandering paths, the articulation between buildings and destinations do not interfere with the notion of intimacy and confinement, both requested for the Urban Park.

STRATEGY

The West - Boulevard and Entrance Square and the traditional local hardscape toward the Business Centre mound gardens.

The wide walk along the eastern side of Aggelaki St., expanded with the predicted demolition of the National Television buildings strip outside the competition site, is the opportunity to redevelop the boulevard spirit and extend the programmatic diversity and achieve a connection with New Waterfront gardens. The proposal considered both motivations as programmatic and formal elements to qualify the street but also the 'hedge' condition between the new urban park and the open public space of the city. Along the proposed strip, from both sides a variety of features and recreational platforms are organized along the western ally (Aggelaki St.) through pavement hierarchies and urban furniture extending the programmatic competences (24/7) of the also proposed aerial path and "Secondary Public Open Space" which confines the southeastern limits of the artificial hill of Sector III.

Creek landscape (water collection at the convergence quad)

Between the two mounts (west and east) crossed by the aerial path, the element of convergence while crossing the Park from all directions is the pond. The artificial pond, which is part of the hardscape during droughts, is the core of the site, the sectional point of the aerial path axis with the Gate of Commerce axis. Besides its functional aspect as a reservoir for irrigation water, it is also the element that organizes the convergence quad and the main distribution node throughout the site. With a generous exposure to south, featuring an extension of the "secondary public open space" (north) and "Aggelaki Boulevard" from west, the most extensive area of the Park is dominated by the precedented exposure to the uninterrupted view towards the Thessaloniki Gulf and Mount Olympus.

The Green links between the Exhibition Centre, the AAMTH and Congress Centre

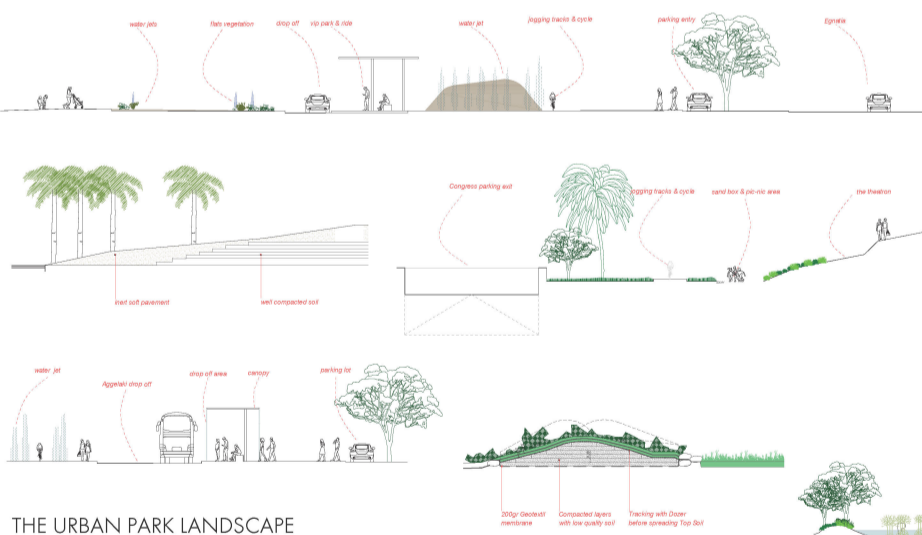
In a second hierarchy of internal and segregated areas, the spaces within the exhibition pavilions and between the A.A.M.Th, the Congress Centre and the M.O.Mus, define the capacity to extend the buildings' interior use but also specific landscape features such as outdoor exhibition areas and the formal Congress square. The Mediterranean urban ecosystem is properly controlled in articulation with the semi-open spaces along the buildings perimeter and main entrances allowing a diverse mosaic of landscape types and scenes defined by the vertical tree elements but also through the vines and climbers on the exhibition pavilions facade and roof.

The East - The 'theatron' and 'martyrion' woodland corridor

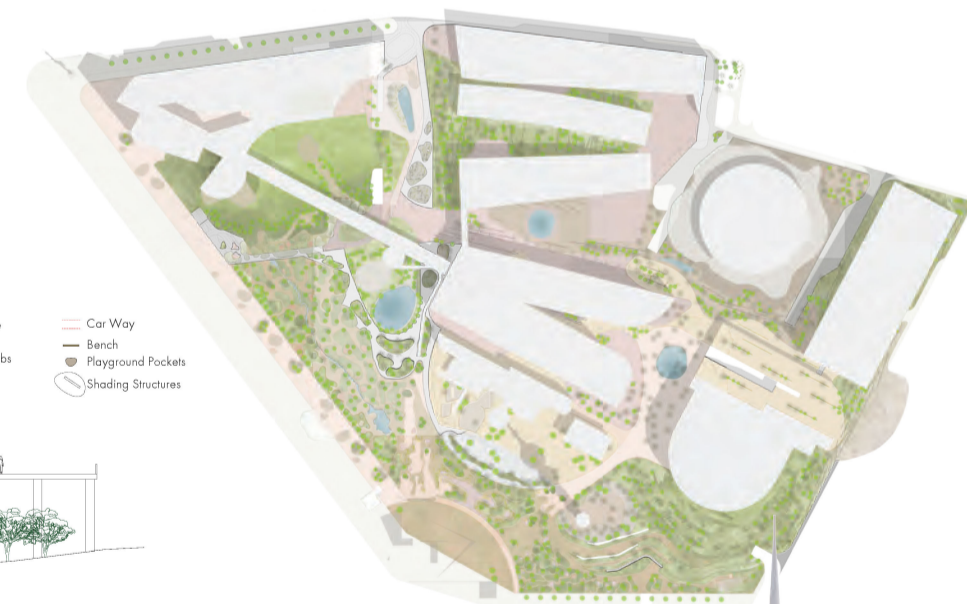
On the eastern corner of the Esso Pappas pavilion, the Congress Centre rests on a mound with a theatron facing the Thessaloniki Archeological Museum and Sts. Constantine & Helen Church. A landscape that reflects the spirit and vitality of Thessaloniki and will support a multitude of day and night uses, either under the shade of the trees or a starlit sky. These two elements, together with woodland allow the southeastern corner of the site to perform as an element in continuity with the "Cultural and Administrative" axis gardens and the entrenched 3rd of September Street side walk towards the proto-orthodox Basilika ('the martyrion') archeological site underneath the viaduct. This woodland corridor connecting all the eastern corridor from Stratou Avenue to Grigoriou Lampraki Street convey the illusion of a park larger than its humble inherent corridor size.

SOFT/HARD LANDSCAPE PATTERNS PLAN 1/5000

GROUND SOFT/HARD SCAP TYPICAL ELEMENTS SECTION 1/500

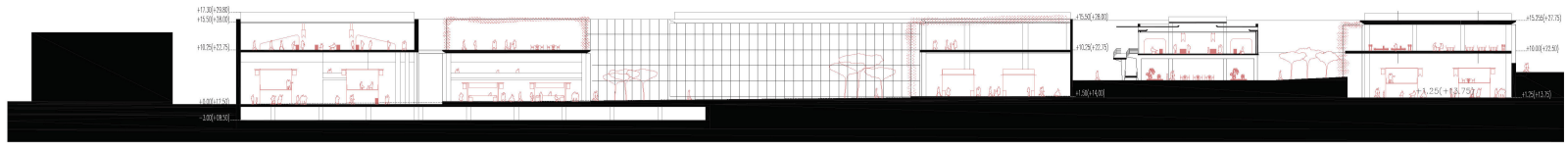
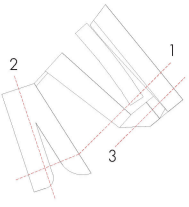


- TREES**
 - Pinus hp.
 - Cupressus sp., Albizia (b.
 - Large Tree
 - Palm Tree (Phoenix cn.)
- VEGETATION**
 - Ground Covers
 - Shrubs
 - Hedge
 - Meadow
 - Lawn
 - Native Grasses
- PAVEMENTS**
 - Pebble Stone
 - Aggregate with Site Rumble
 - Concrete Cast in Situ
 - Paved Grass with Stone Slabs
 - Granite Cobbles
 - Water Features

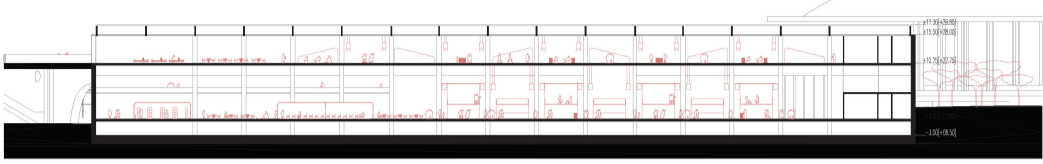


THE URBAN PARK LANDSCAPE SECTOR V

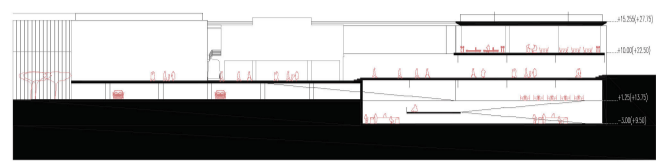




SECTION 1



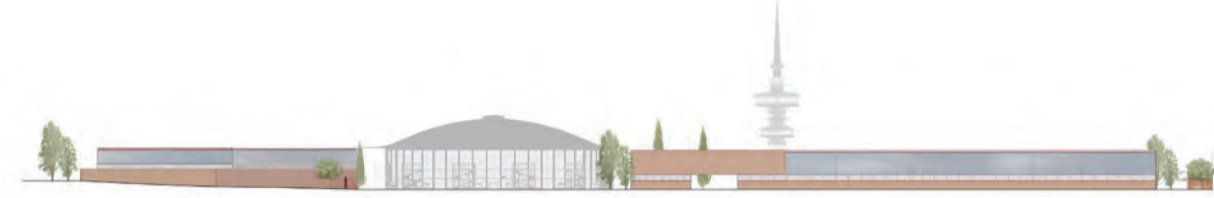
SECTION 2



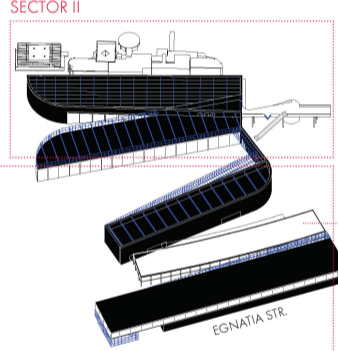
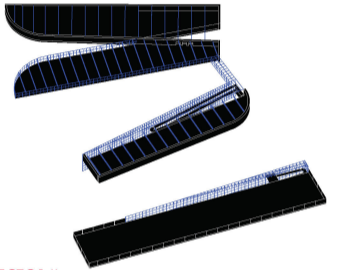
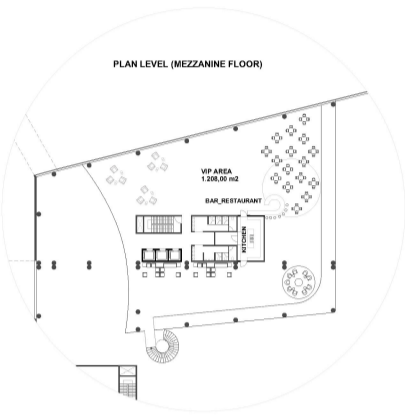
SECTION 3



The Exhibition Halls are conceived as exhibits themselves. Therefore they are treated as typical and representative buildings of our times and of the city; we intend for them to enclose and at the same time, radiate the overall spirit of the expo. We include into a complex of contemporary exhibition halls a preexisting pavilion. Deeply engraved on the collective memory as part of the Fair as a palimpsest. We choose. The proposal preserves Pavilion 2 designed by architect K.Tripodakis in 1954 and restores it to its initial form.



NORTHERN ELEVATION (from Egnatia Str.) scale 1/500

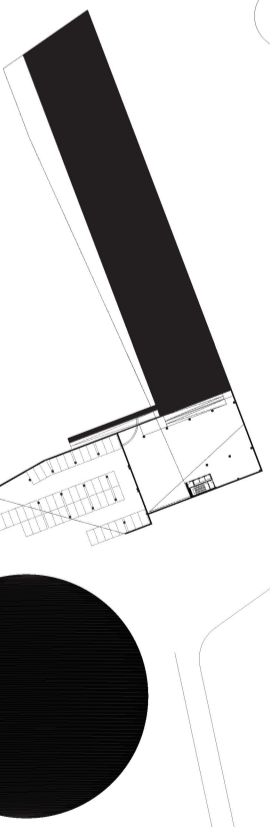


AXONOMETRIC DIAGRAM

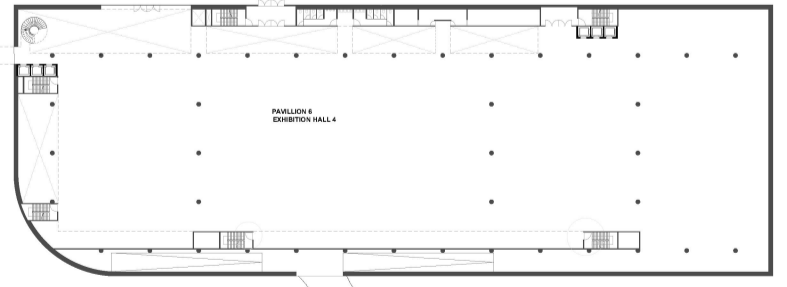
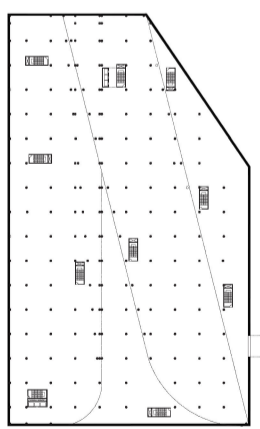
PAVILION 2 PRESERVATION



GROUND FLOOR PLAN scale 1/500



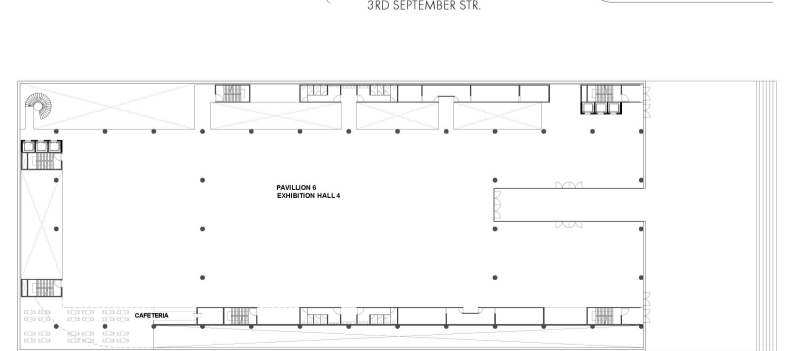
PALAIS DES SPORTS



ABOVE GROUND FLOOR PLAN scale 1/500



UNDERGROUND FLOOR PLAN scale 1/1000





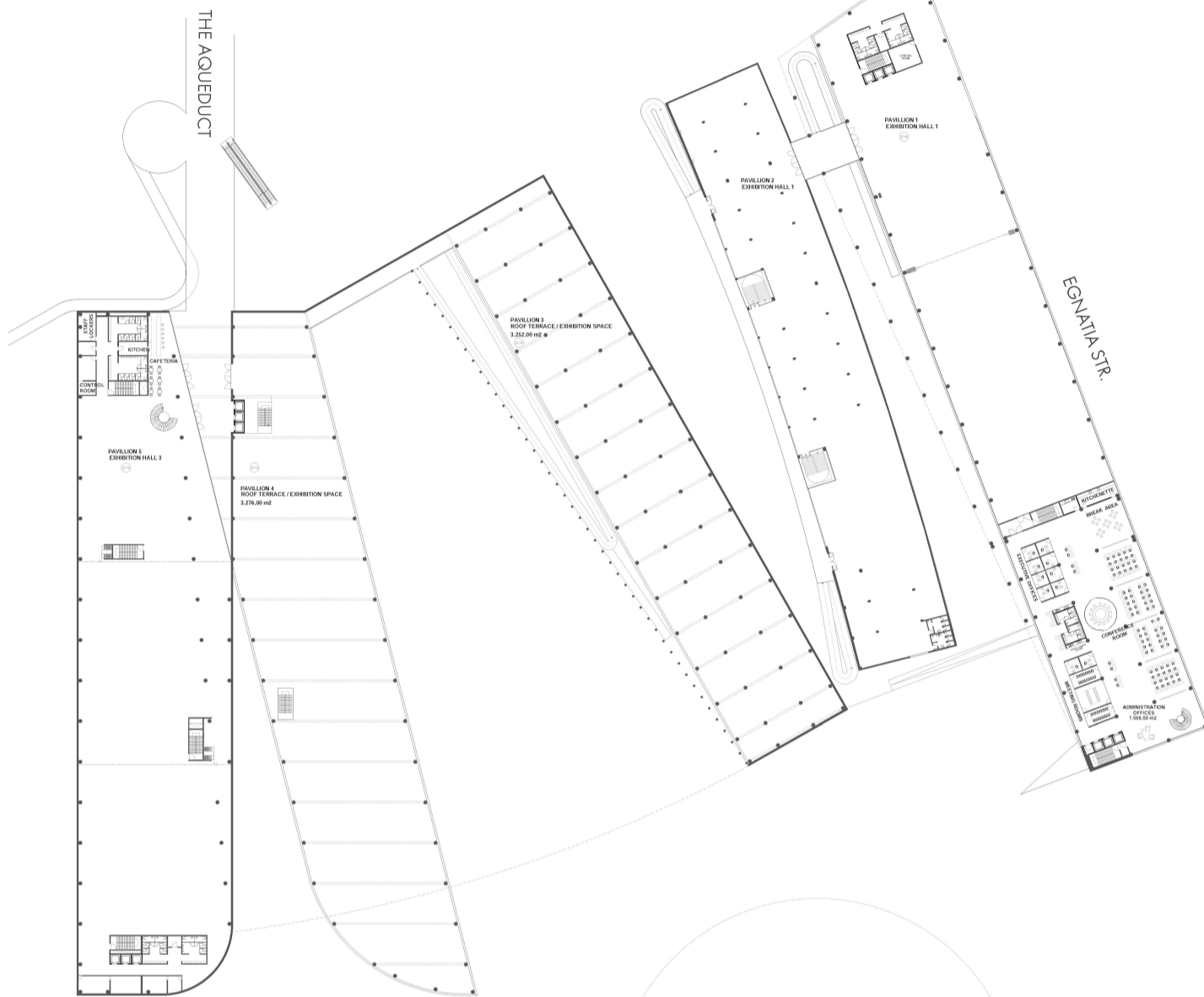
WESTERN ELEVATION scale 1/250

Public Entrance of the Exhibition

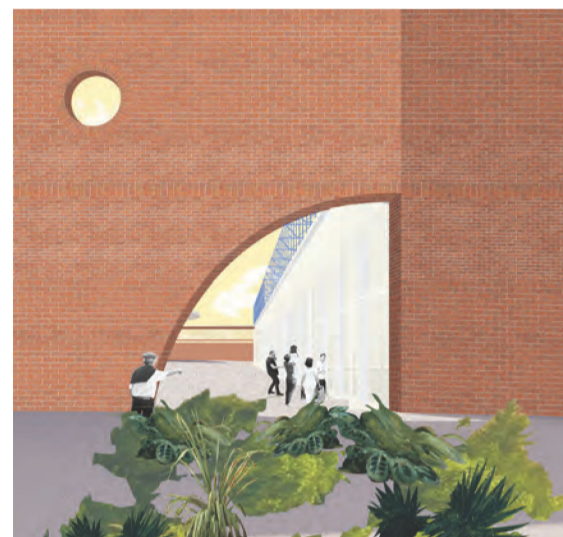
The Exhibition Halls consist of a group of four buildings that share the same materialistic approach; brick padded pedestals support the main body of the buildings which is wrapped by polycarbonate panels and covered by a suspended roof. The main bearing structure of the buildings is a composite structure consisting of a concrete shear wall and steel trusses. Parallel to the shear wall, a self-supporting polycarbonate facade system encloses the exhibition.

The 36m span of the roofs will be suspended from the above steel trusses in both directions and in a grid of 9 x 9m. In close distance (~2m.) parallel to the polycarbonate facade vertical concrete elements of a diameter 0,70m. are placed in a grid 9x9m. On top of the suspension traces are placed photovoltaic panels which are hidden from the pedestrian's point of view due to the brick walls and the polycarbonate panels.

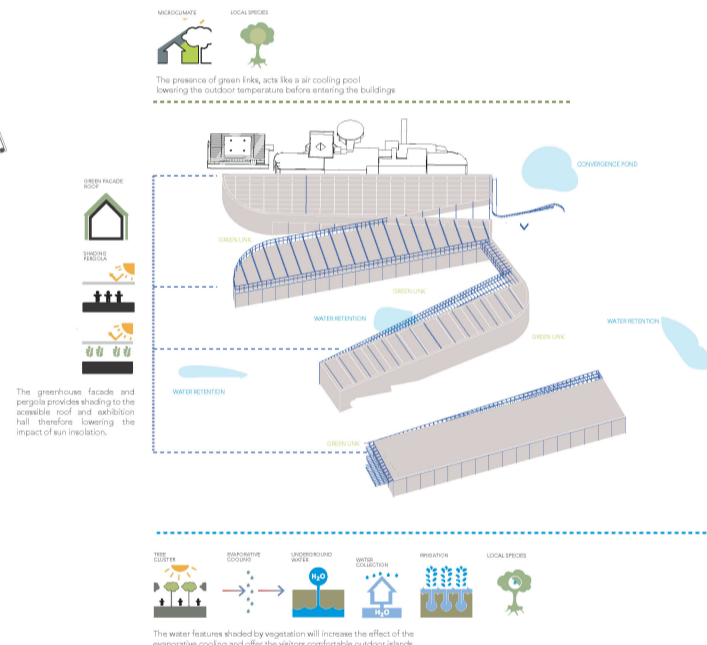
The roofs of Pavilions 3 and 4 are shaded by **green pergolas** which allow for the expansion of such effect specially in the main corridor which serves the main public entrance and exterior exhibition area. The different spaces within the Exhibition experience are actively conditioned (heating and cooling) via the buildings footprint and their relative positioning established by the masterplan allowing this cold air to remain and flow undisturbed. The evaporative cooling effect of the water bodies, throughout the proposal, combined with the shade of the surrounding vegetation offers to visitors a cooled and shaded atmosphere and therefore creates comfortable outdoor islands. The green pergola structure and solar paneling elements (above the exhibition hall and congress) provide critical shading, preventing the roof slabs from high solar radiations. Moreover, these can keep to a certain extent the air layer between the roof and the shading structure steady, avoiding then to get the cool air from evaporative cooling to be instantaneously flushed out.



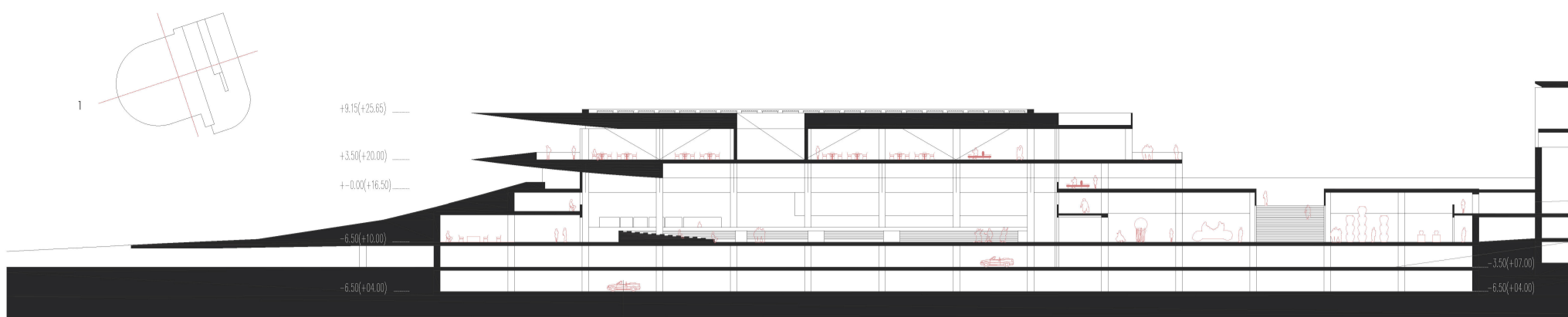
ABOVE GROUND FLOOR PLAN scale 1/500



COLLAGE: THE PUBLIC ENTRANCE OF EXHIBITION

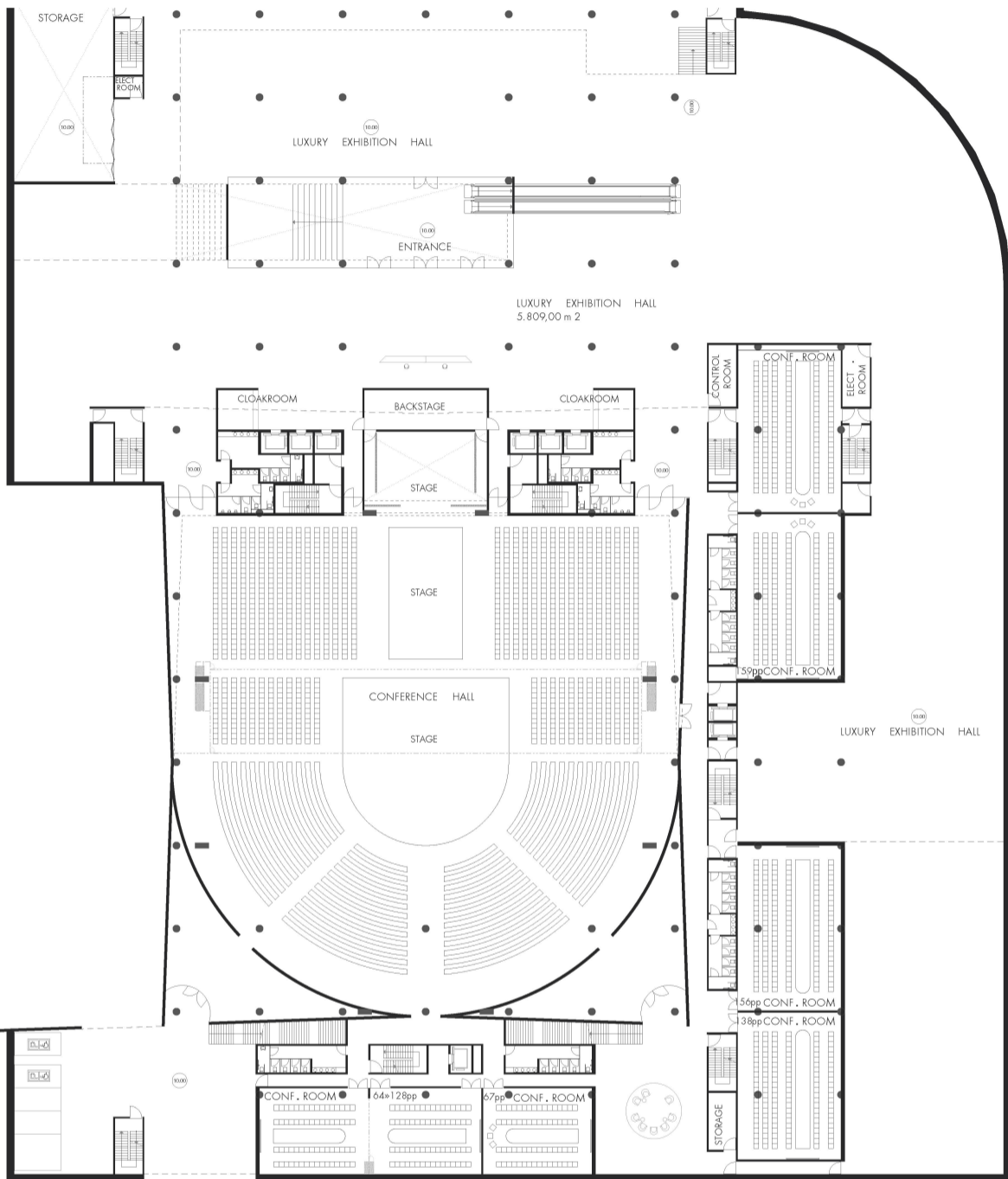


2



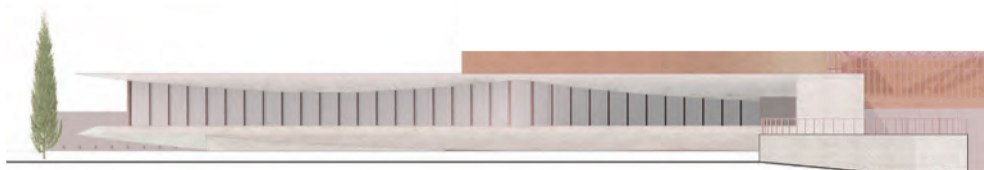
SECTION 1 scale 1/250

For Parking in Basement levels see panel 05



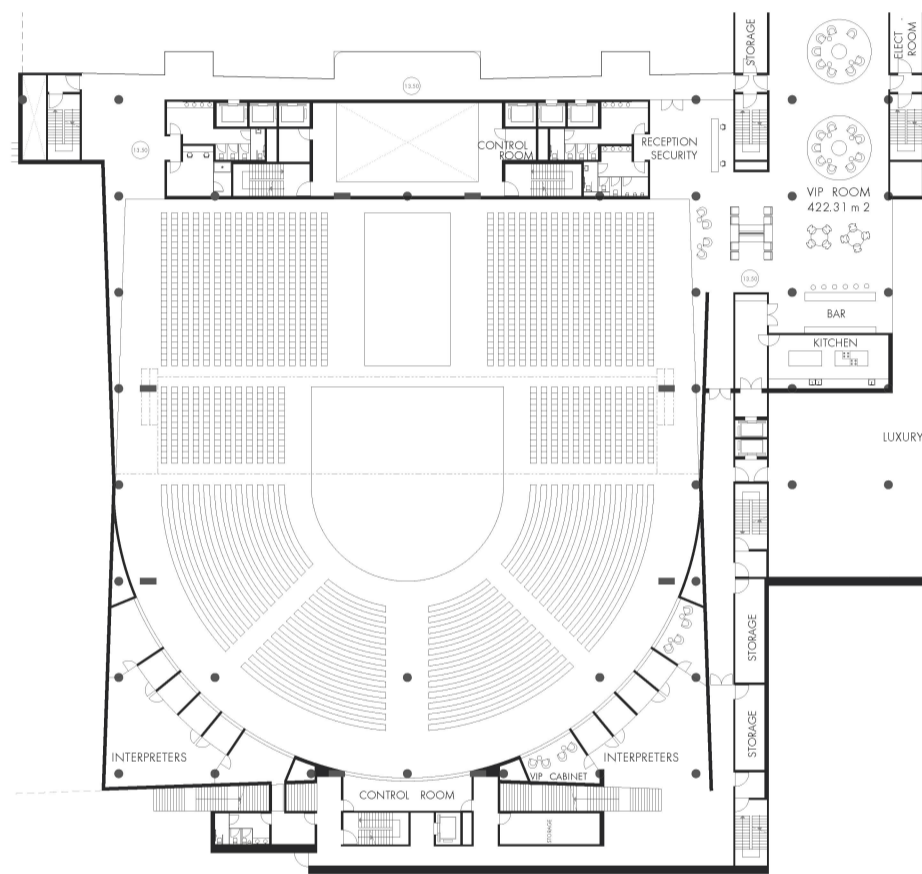
GROUND FLOOR PLAN scale 1/250

CONGRESS MAIN HALL INTERNAL VIEW

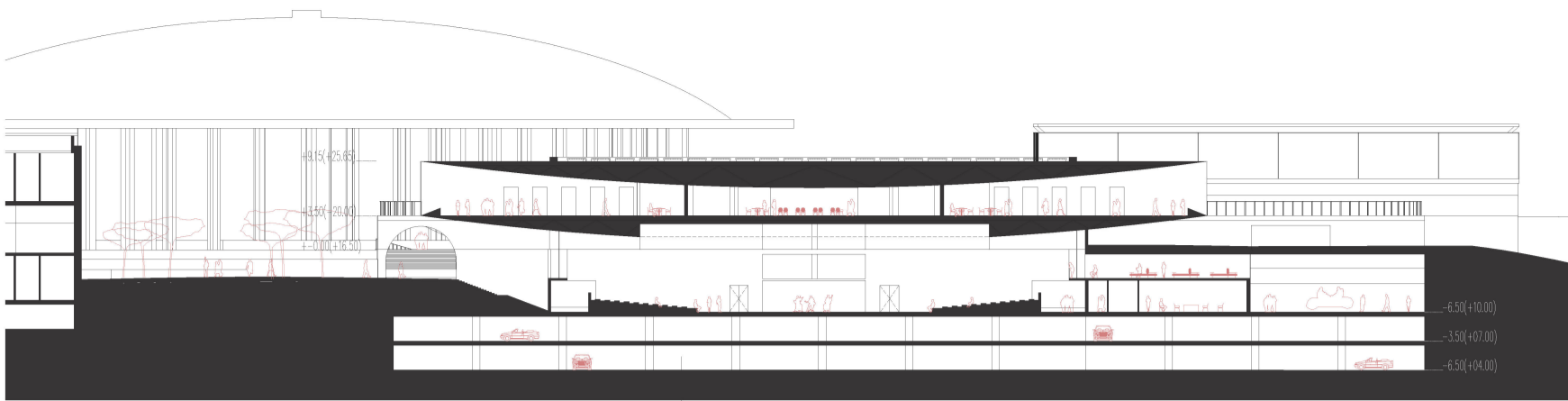


SOUTH-EASTERN ELEVATION scale 1/250

Archaic and at the same time futuristic, the Congress Center & Luxurious Exhibition Hall complex signifies the entrance to the T.I.F site from the south-east. Its northern elevation gives the impression of a rigid administrative building whereas its elevation towards the south is a disc that features a combination of basic geometries hovering over an artificial mount. The hovering canopy of the Congress Hall is a composite structure that contains a system of steel trusses that reach a height up to 5,50 m and decline up to ~ 0 towards the limits of its curved outline.

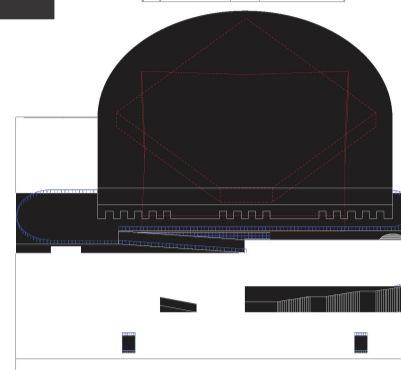
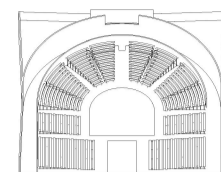
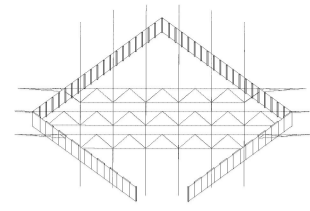


MEZZANINE 1 PLAN scale 1/250



SECTION 2 scale 1/250

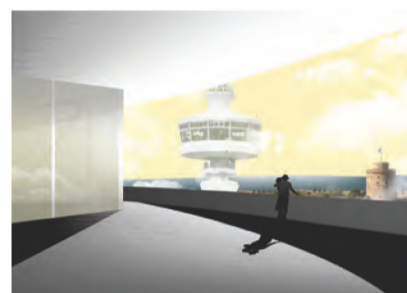
For Parking in Basement levels see panel 05



AXONOMETRIC DIAGRAM FROM THE NORTH-EAST



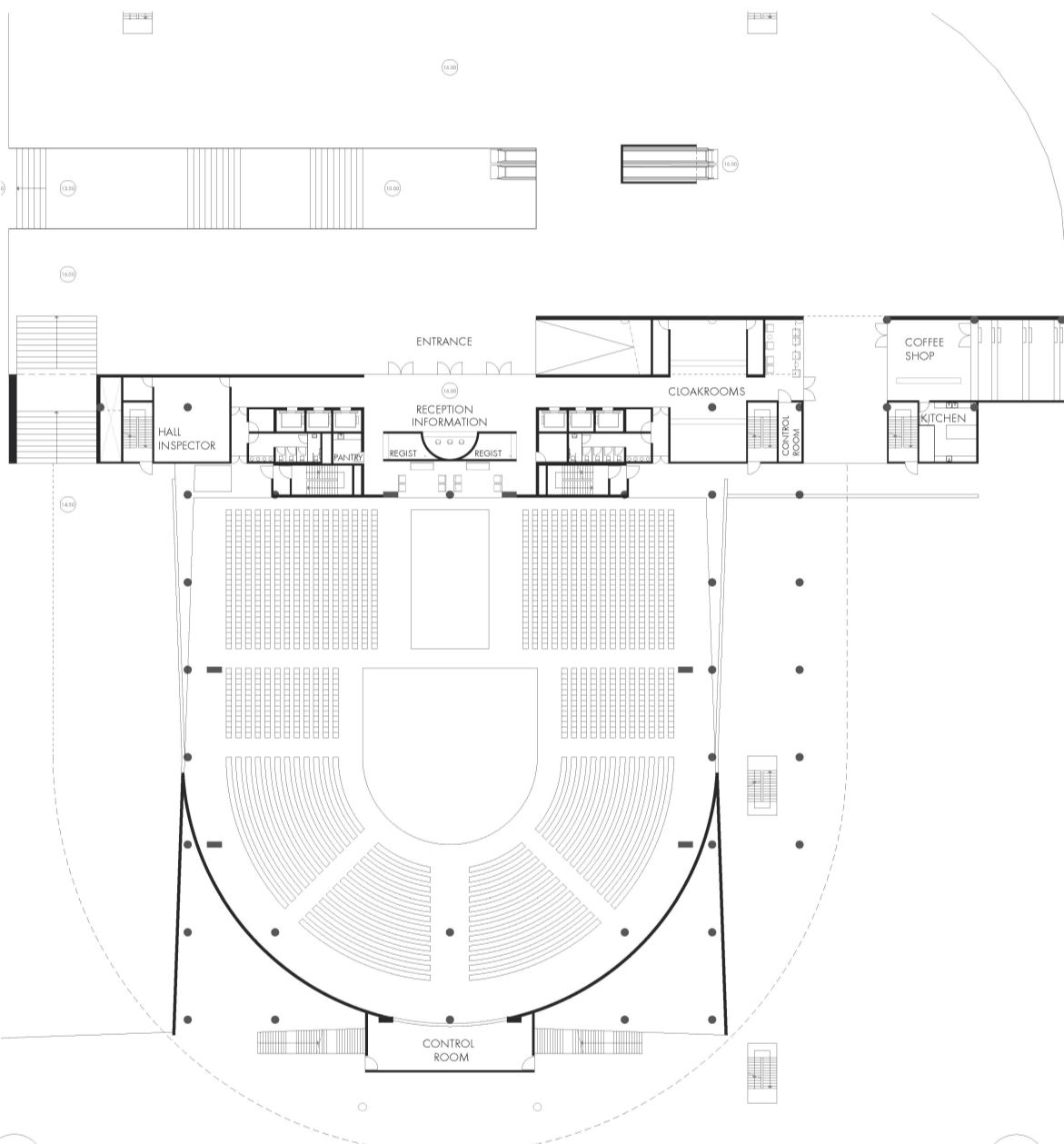
NORTH-EASTERN ELEVATION scale 1/250



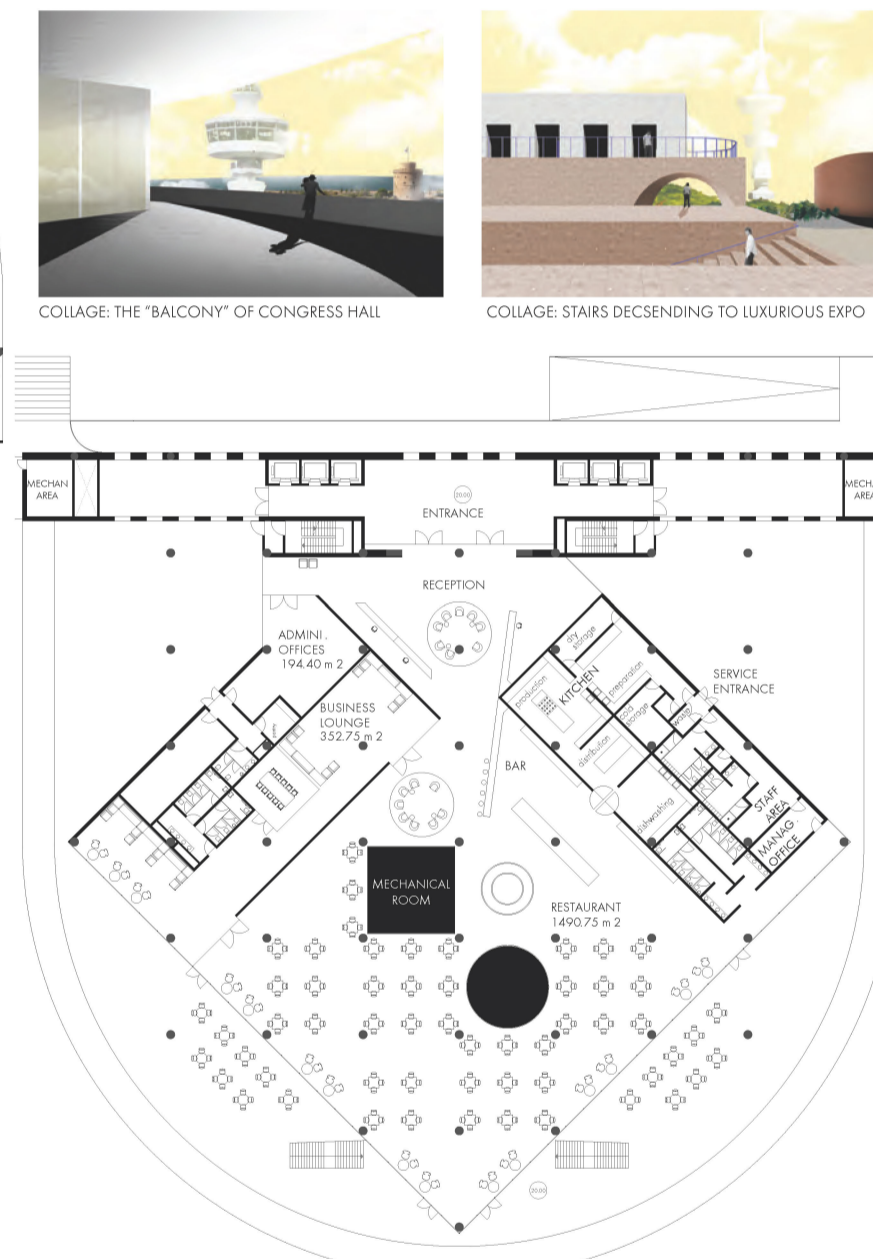
COLLAGE: THE "BALCONY" OF CONGRESS HALL



COLLAGE: STAIRS DESCENDING TO LUXURIOUS EXPO



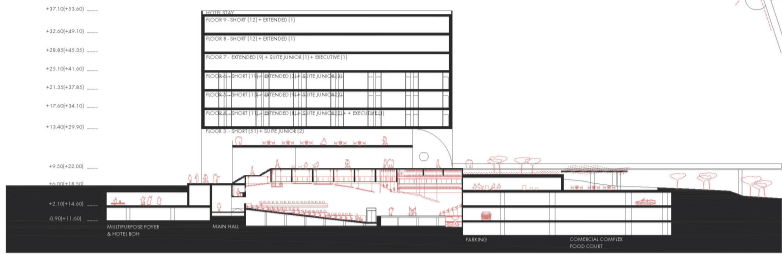
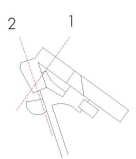
MEZZANINE 2 PLAN scale 1/250



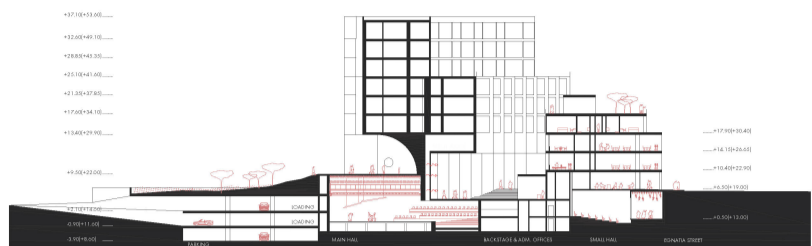
FIRST FLOOR PLAN scale 1/250

SOUTHERN WESTERN VIEW OF THE CONGRESS HALL FROM STRATOU AVE





SECTION 1

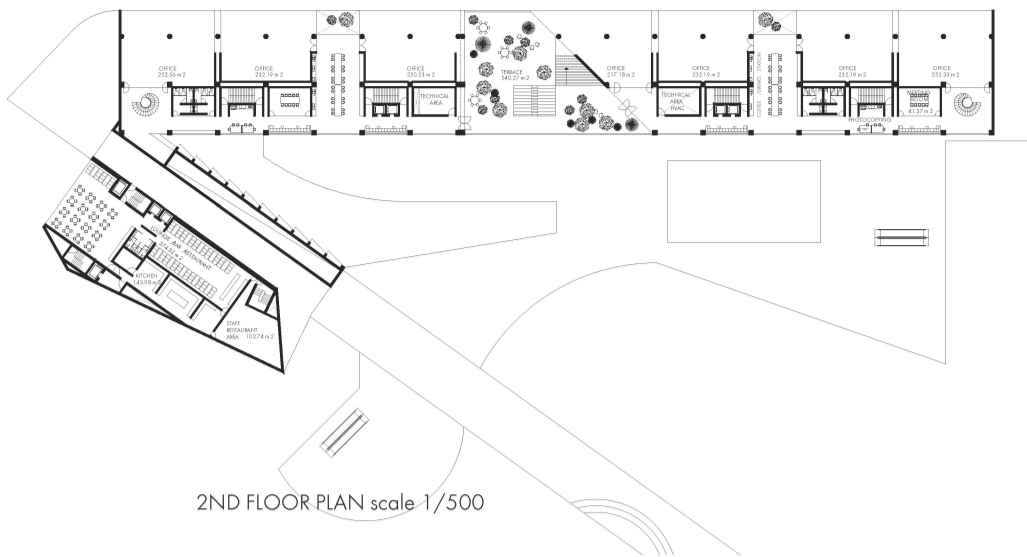


SECTION 2

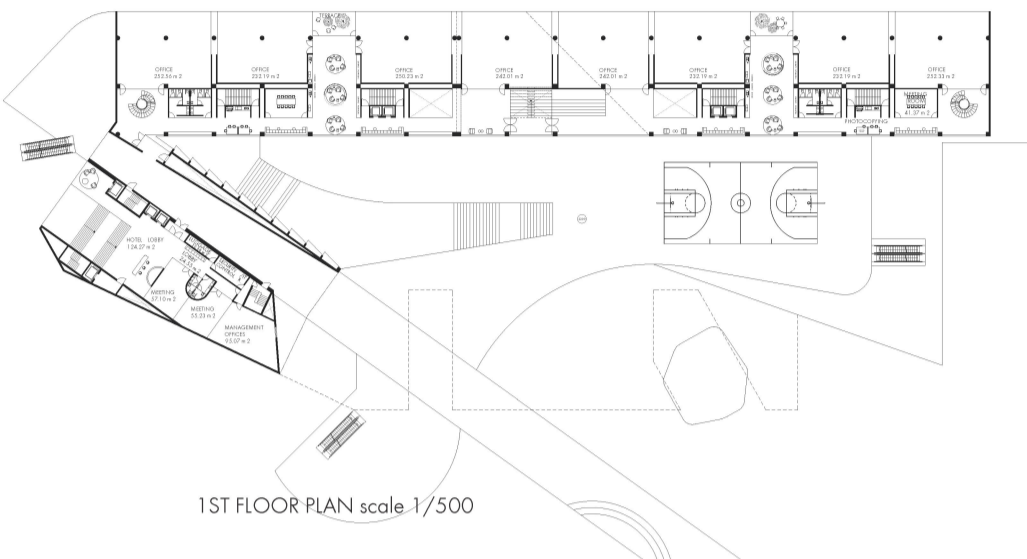
The Business Center encloses four different programs: Hotel, Office Building, Retail Stores and Multifunctional/Recreational Space.

The elevation of the Business Center facing Egnatia Street is consisted of three parts; the first one is the base (ground level), a gallery made up by concrete and glass elements which is the storefront for the Retail Stores, the main part is a brick surface which is rhythmically interrupted by large openings, behind which lay the individual offices. The brick surface three fragmented in three parts by the open-air spaces that complement the working areas, as well as the offices' natural ventilation. The upper part is the swimming pool, the gym and the pool bar, shared by the Hotel and the Office Building. The two first parts of the elevation follow and intensify the linearity of Egnatia Street, where as the third part signifies in an expressive way the culmination of the Business Center, so that it finds its peak at the Hotel Tower.

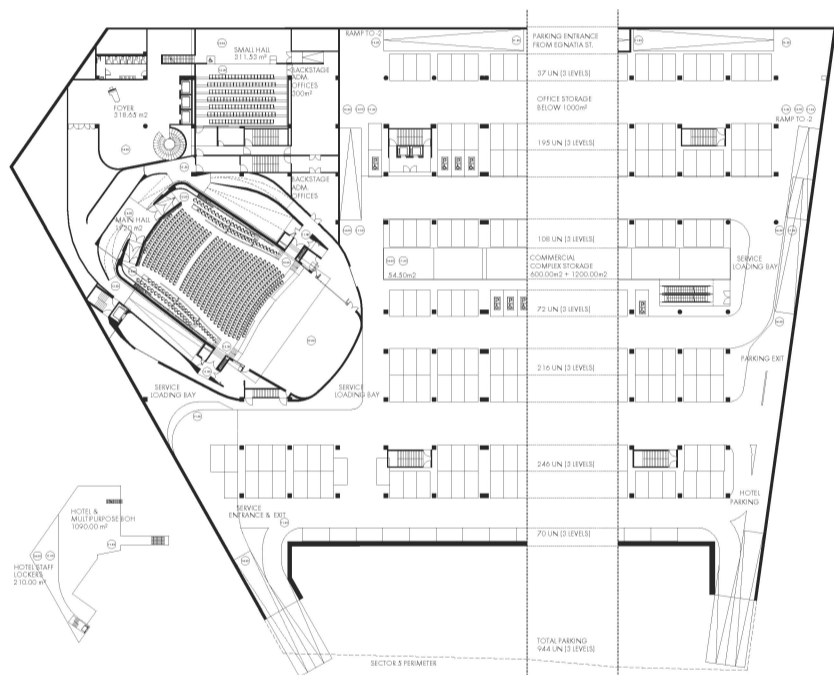
The entrance to the Hotel is through a transparent surface that reflects Syntivani Square. The rooms are placed on the Hotel Tower, a trapezoid prism, whose short sides on the north west and south east are out of solid brick and on north west and south east sides the rooms are placed. The short stay rooms face the north west while the long stay rooms face the south east. Vertical access is achieved through the core of the tower by three elevator shafts and the fire escape staircase.



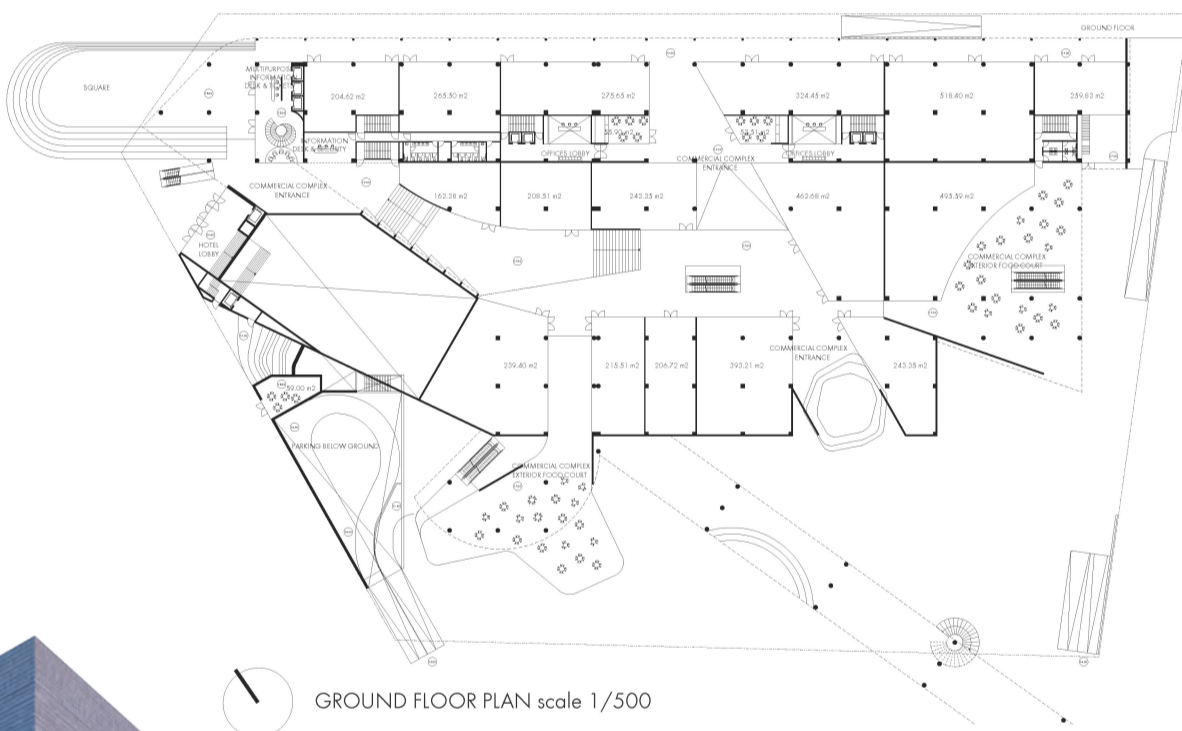
2ND FLOOR PLAN scale 1/500



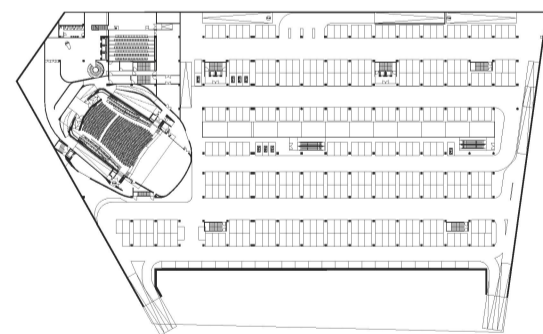
1ST FLOOR PLAN scale 1/500



UNDERGROUND GROUND FLOOR PLAN scale 1/500



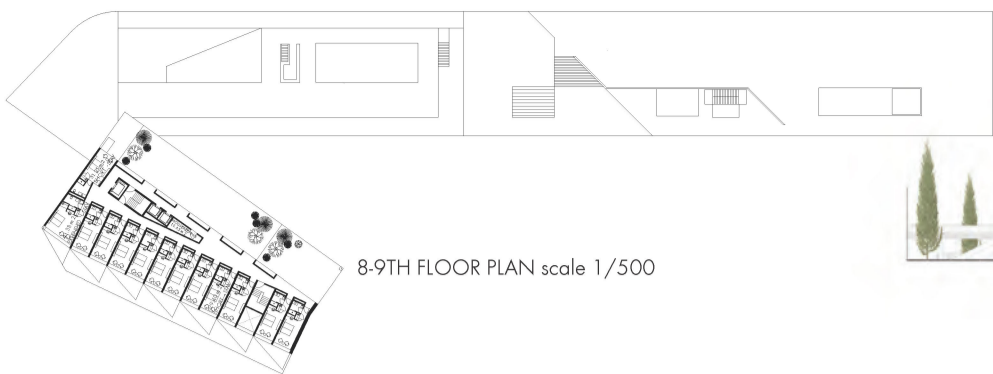
GROUND FLOOR PLAN scale 1/500



UNDERGROUND FLOOR PLAN scale 1/1000 (three levels of underground)

NIGHT SHOT FROM AGGELAKI STR.

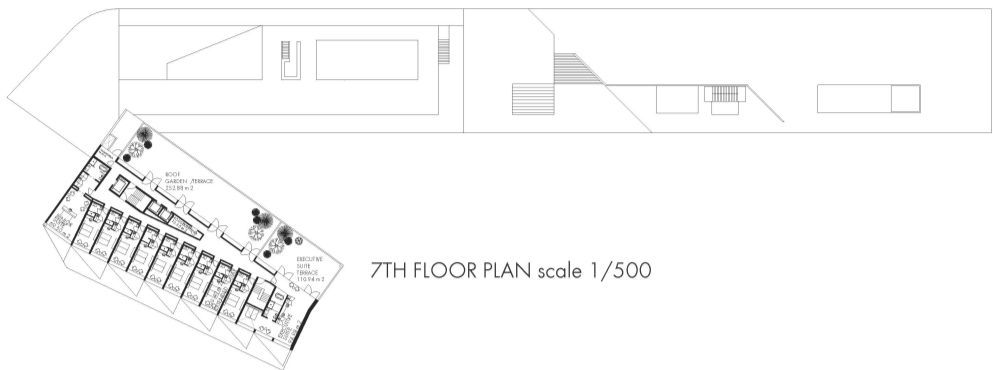




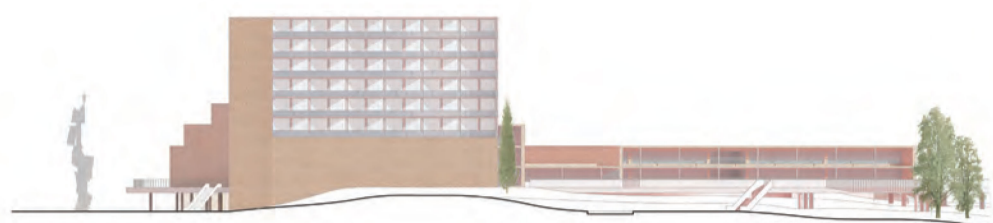
8-9TH FLOOR PLAN scale 1/500



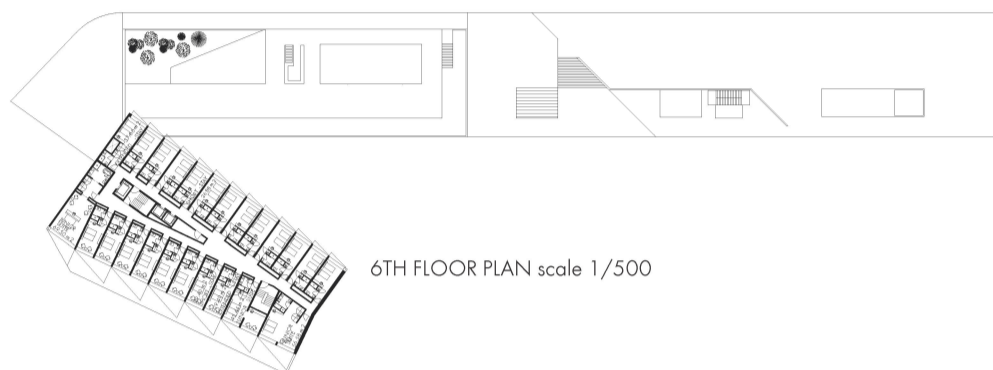
NORTHERN ELEVATION (FROM EGNATIA STR.) scale 1/500



7TH FLOOR PLAN scale 1/500



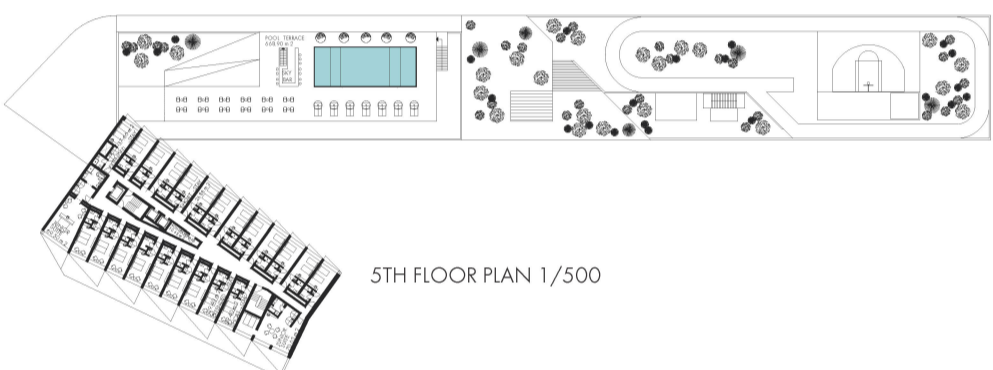
SOUTHERN ELEVATION scale 1/500



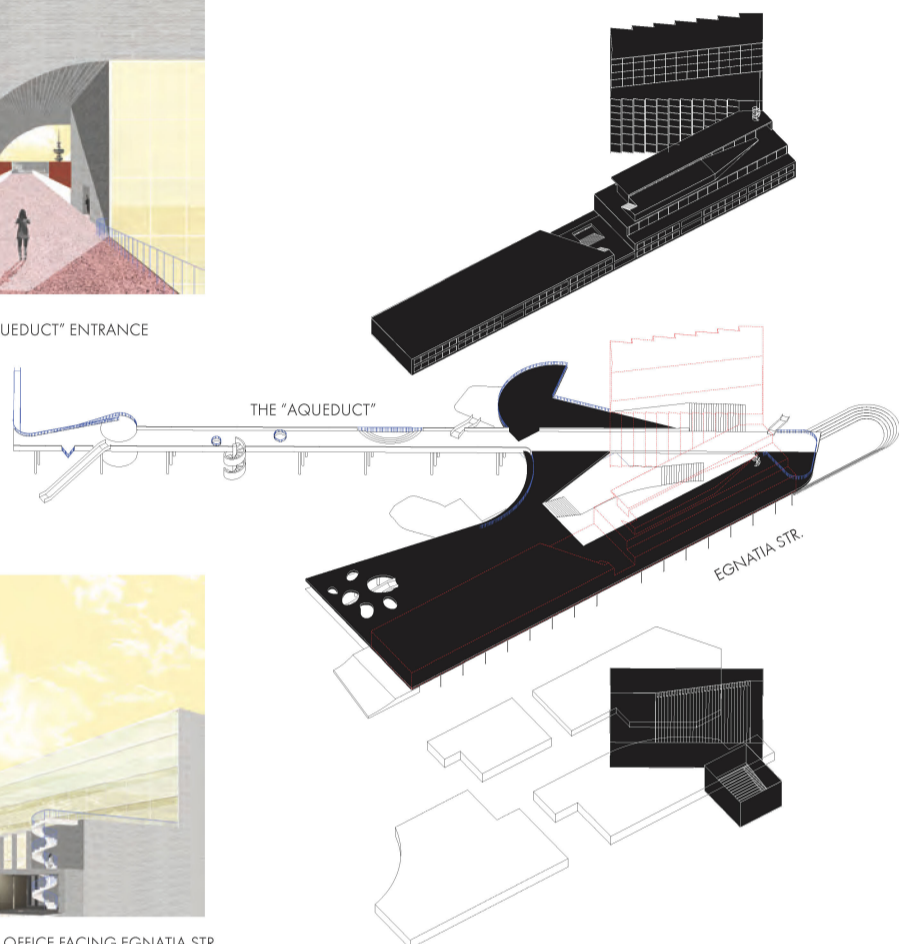
6TH FLOOR PLAN scale 1/500



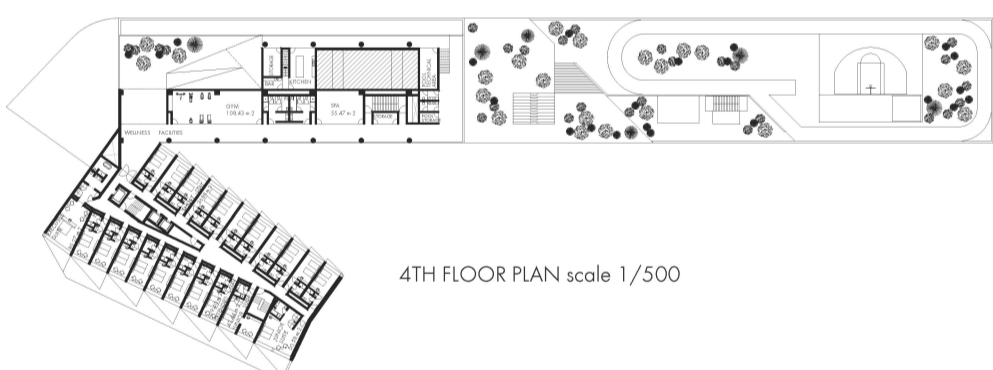
COLLAGE: THE "AQUEDUCT" ENTRANCE



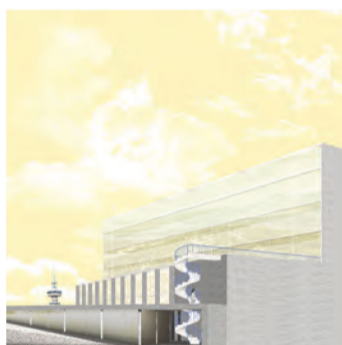
5TH FLOOR PLAN 1/500



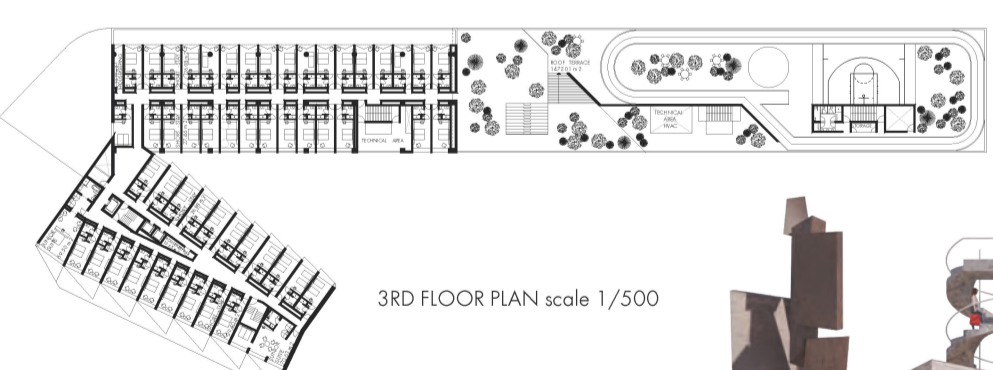
AXONOMETRIC DIAGRAM



4TH FLOOR PLAN scale 1/500



COLLAGE: HOTEL & OFFICE FACING EGNATIA STR.



3RD FLOOR PLAN scale 1/500

VIEW FROM SYNTRIVANI SQ.

