







park as invitation for different communities

permeability

breaking the scales

landmarks

An invitation to everybody

The Thessaloniki ConfExPark will be an urban area of unique quality: a place of congregation that can cater for large crowds and still offer intimate situations, an address of international importance and a local meeting spot. A centre of sport, business, art, history and politics that finds itself within a relaxed setting of shaded groves and luxuriant gardens. It is a location where some of the largest buildings in the city join together to welcome big events of all sorts. Fairs, concerts, exhibitions, shows and rallies, yet it is also a place of individual hospitality, gastronomy and simple relaxation for the citizens of Thessaloniki.

Intuitive and efficient flows

The main area of the park is reserved for pedestrian and cyclists. All car and delivery traffic is fed in and out of the ConfExPark directly from the surrounding streets. Access for delivery traffic for the exhibition halls as well as visitors arriving by car is dealt with in the most efficient way from the East and North. Within the site, delivery lorries are circulating on minimal terrain that can convert back to park and exhibition area when there is no assembly or

Permeability and urban scale

To achieve this unique quality we propose an urbanism based on three spatial principles. First, all new interventions in the park are designed to be permeable, so that public space can flow through all areas of use (new and old, large and small). Secondly, we propose a marriage of scales that brakes the impact of the very large exhibition halls through the introduction of smaller elements that are akin to the size of the existing cultural buildings such as the Macedonian Museum of Contemporary Art. Thirdly, the existing buildings of Museum, YMCA Arch and the OTE tower are joined by the new hotel at Sintrivani/ Ekthesi Metro station to provide landmarks that structure the space and help orientation. Intuitive and efficient flows.

disassembly of exhibitions going on.

For pedestrians there are two main routes: firstly, the "Mountain axis", a leftover from the 19th century park that occupied the area before TIF-Helexpo. It runs in right angle to the topography, connects the ConfExPark with the University campus and continues up into the mountains. Secondly there is the "Culture Path" that connects the "Rotunda" in the North-West with the museums as well as the City Hall at the South-Eastern end of the park. All other routes flow like subsidiary creeks and rivers into those two major streams.

Entrance plazas

Along these routes there are several stations that act as entry points into the adjacent facilities. In the heart of the park, where the main lines of movement cross, one can enter both the TIF-Helexpo exhibition halls 1.1 and 2 as well as the new multi-purpose hall that is connected to the hotel and business development in the north of the site. To the south - marked by the existing TOC tower - a second entrance plaza offers access to the exhibition hall 2 and the Conference Centre as well as the Luxury Exhibition Hall.



Exhibition Halls like connected islands Placed like islands floating in a sea of landscape, the size and position of the Exhibition Halls and the Congress Centre respect the indications of the brief for the most compact and efficient handling of the needs of all stakeholder groups: local residents, tourists, professional visitors, exhibitors and their construction teams as well as the organizers. However, their island character suggests open borders, spatial transparency and accessibility -depending on the respective status, size and type of the activities taking place around the various fairs and other events.

Staged realisation The decision to articulate distinct building volumes supports the possibility to realise the new ConfEx park in several steps; beginning with the public park together with the Business Centre, continuing with the Exhibition Halls, one by one as well as the Conference Centre, each in discrete stages if so desired.



Exhibition access and circulation There are two main access points for the main exhibition area: coming from the new metro-station in the north, people walk through the court of the Business Centre or along its public south-edge lined with gastronomy and shops to enter the exhibition area between hall 1.1 and 2. From the south one passes through the YMCA Arch to pass the MMCA Museum and reach the same gate. Alternatively one can use the southern entrance right next to the OTE tower leading to Hall 2 and the Congress congress Center center which can also be accessed directly from 3rd of September Str. The Exhibition Halls and the Congress Centre are all placed on the same level (+13,5m) so that circulation between Halls can easily take place on the ground floor. In addition this scheme proposes a "Vasari-Corridor", named in reference to the footbridge connection between the Palazzo Pitti, Ponte Vecchio and the Uffizi in Florence. Independent from traffic on the ground this 1st floor corridor and bridge connects all first-floor exhibition areas including the open air exhibition zone on the rooftop of hall 2. In times outside the exhibition-dates this walkway in the sky can be a destination for locals and tourists to take a stroll with views over the rooftops of Thessaloniki, across the park and to rest for a meal in an inviting rooftop terrace.



Unifying architecture with multilayered uses The Exhibition halls as well as the Congress and Business Centres are seen as a family of buildings that are unified by their generously overhanging roofs. These roofs act as large scale "Sustainability clouds" that provide both shade and an interface to the climate: fields of photovoltaic panels harvest electricity, the huge roof surface collects rainwater to be used in the watering of the park and openings in the roof provide both controlled natural light and ventilation. Needless to say, that the large roofs will act as very effective solar protectors keeping the solar heat out of the Exhibition Halls.

The Exhibition Halls are designed to read as volumes that are "tucked under" the roofs. Foyers are treated like building extensions to the main volumes. They match the scale of the important Museum of Macedonian Art that will be integrated into the whole complex. In times when halls are not accessible due to exhibition-setup, the foyers of the halls are treated like independent "house-in-house units" which will be open for public use to serve as cultural and social venues. These park-foyers are well proportioned, daylit spaces, equipped with facilities like café-bars, lockers and WCs to be used as smaller venues, for example by the university or other stakeholder groups for lectures, exhibitions or banquettes and parties with direct view and access into the park.



delivery and car entrances

Reduced and controlled traffic Located in the heart of the urban fabric of the city of Thessaloniki with good accessibility to public transport the amount of car traffic associated with the ConfExPark will be further reduced by clustering functions such as hotel, congress and exhibition to allow for close walking distances between destinations. Entry and exit points for taxis, cars and delivery vehicles take the main road network of the city into account with a view to reducing traffic congestion of the wider road network and ensuring an increased level of road safety. At the same time, the possibility of licensing the traffic connection by the competent authority is ensured, based on the current legislation in force in Greece. Respectively, the layout of the facilities and the traffic approach inside the plot was guided by the orderly circular and safe traffic operation while at the same time an effort was made to minimize the areas of involvement of moving vehicles achieving an increased level of road safety inside the premises. To avoid delivery traffic above ground, all the halls are connected in the basement with a carpark which also facilitates smaller deliveries.

basements

a) while exhibition is set up, foyers at the park can be used for public events and vasari-corridor will be a public promenade

optional public uses of foyers optional temporary extension of museum



Hall_Local Art Fair + Banque

Hall_Rock climbing convention

Winter Market + Ice rink



b) maximum exhibition indoors and outdoors



c) 3 different exhibitions and 1 congress at a time surrounded by a freely accessible outdoor areas



Gardens and Clouds The whole park provides passive measures – both with natural and artificial means – to form the basis for a healthy, good environment with a modest climate: in summer, shading trees, shading roofs and water features will help to moderate outside air temperatures. In winter, roofs will shelter from rain, trees will reduce wind-movements and the generously glazed facades will benefit from the low standing winter sun. The roofs are equipped to work like artificial "Sustainability-clouds", harvesting sun-energy through PV-collectors as well as collecting rainwater to serve the park. The buildings will use geothermal energy and seawater to cool the interiors. Energy consumption in mechanical ventilation will be reduced by using cross ventilation and the natural stack-effect in the exhibition halls. The collected rainwater will be fed into a n integrated water-management to sustain the needs of the park all year round.

To meet all high standards in terms of sustainability, in particular circular economy, energy and resource consumption in buildings and landscape, the project is targeting various fields during planning and realization process:





foyer hall 1.1

Lifecycle assessments Multiple options for the re-use of demolition waste are being considered. Depending on the usage, the carbon footprint of re-using demolition waste may differ significantly and can sometimes even be worse when compared to using new materials. We will use lifecycle assessments (LCA) in order to choose the method with the lowest carbon and material footprint.

Initial SDG screening An An initial, high-level SDG screening was already performed at the start of the design process to understand how the re-design of the ConfEx Park may impact Thessaloniki as well as the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. This helped understanding the opportunities to create positive changes, as well as new risks that the project may introduce. The results of this initial screening are the foundation of the design process and helps to A) catalyse positive change and B) minimize and manage sustainability risks.



business centre from metro

Quality education The design includes an opportunity for educational aspects, as mentioned above, to allow people to experience and share ideas for sustainable technologies, management of land and resources. To foster education and learning, parts of the new buildings but also outside areas can be used by schools and universities during times when no exhibitions and congresses are in place. This double-use of foyers and halls, helps to integrate the project into the society of the city. Citizens, children and adults will share the spaces in times when they would be left empty, so the park and the foyers of the exhibition-centers will be known as a welcoming place, not only for business people.

Gender equality Making the park accessible, safe at night by lighting and social control, helps the topic of gender equality. Other topics are an equal numbers of toilets for women and men, lightweight doors that have been designed with a female BMI in mind, a female review of all design proposals and processes.

Life on land The project is following aspects of nature-based solutions that support biodiversity recovery, such as the unsealing of areas covered by concrete, replacement of these areas with an restored ecosystem with local fauna and flora, providing space for local biodiversity, creating an urban carbon sink through the creation of green spaces, optimising local climate by creating green spaces and a river system that may be supplied with rainwater.

Partnership for the goals The design process will include a process for the co-development of some aspects of the ConfEx Park with local communities and NGO's, designers and artists. This shall be extended to the consultation of educational institutions and organizations in order to develop a cohesive educational experience. There are multiple connection points for partnerships implemented in the design. MMCA museum for example can be joined up with exhibition hall 2 to host bigger temporary exhibitions. The AUTH University can use the multi-purpose hall of park-foyers for symposia, lectures and festivities.

Phasing and systematic sustainability planning Sustainability also means preserving history. Therefore, the design includes options for sustaining historic sites, as well as the opportunity for a phased construction to enable a balanced transition in design and history of the place. This approach will also help to sustainably manage the financial resources to realise the project, which would give region full control over the planning process, as well as the ability to include lessons learnt from previous design phases, to collect additional feedback from the community and then make further adjustments if necessary.



Sustainability beyond resource consumption Going beyond the aspects of sustainable construction, renewable energy use, recycling and low-energy cooling, the park has been designed as an invitation to share sustainability. This is one integral aspect of achieving a sustainable society – creating spaces where people can experience, learn and share new ways to address our global challenges at various scales. Our design idea incorporates shared sustainability in a number of ways: options for guided tours, the ability to share information about the use of resources, as well as energy management, spaces for people to community gardening, green spaces for Thessaloniki.

Good health and well-being It is our ambition to manage traffic around the ConfEx Park in a way that reduces the potential for traffic accidents and reduces pollution through limitation of motorized traffic in favor of public transport and cycling. The park itself is a place in the middle of the city, where overheating is reduced by shading trees and roofs together with water-features that help to cool down the climate. Polluted air is filtered by plants so the local environment becomes an inner city island to breathe.

business center, entrances hotel, multipurpose on the left, offices and shops on the right





Stages outside and inside

The Congress Center will be accessed from 3rd of September Street or directly from the park. A generous shaded deck serves as its "front porch" as well as a belvedere and open-air stage facing the natural amphitheatre on the lawn. This deck connects directly with a daylit foyer that still seems part of the park. It provides direct access to the main Congress Hall on the ground floor. Both, foyer and the Congress Halls are designed for easy division into different size sections in order to cater for different needs and to allow for several simultaneous events. The "Luxury Exhibition Hall" can be reached from both sides of the foyer and can be directly connected to the main Congress Hall for san integrated event. On the first floor - a further conference facilities are available as well as a restaurant –and an outside exhibition space that is connected to the other Exhibition Halls via the "Vasari-corridor".

The large roof is sheltering also this roof-terrace area, carefully managing sun radiation for minimum heat up and maximum daylight.



x H

TH6793 5





Hebrard / Mawson Masterplan axis

The Culture Path As one moves around the city centre, one observes the many excavated sites, historic buildings and monuments that provide orientation and an oasis of calm in what is a densely built urban environment. The Confex site sits outside the urban core, however major routes and streets fan out through the gateways of what was once a walled city. Some of these routes are blocked by the current HELEXPO layout, however they can now be reintroduced outwards from the city centre, across the site, towards the newer residential districts to the south and east.

The most important route we have called the Culture Path. It moves diagonally across the site, linking the new metro at Egnatia and Alexandrou Svolou in the north west, to the Confex exhibition halls, the Contemporary Art Gallery, the Confex conference centre and the Archaeological and Byzantium Museums on Leoforos Stratou to the south east. This route provides a walk through the park, avoiding the city's heavily trafficked roads, and enabling pedestrians and cyclists to relax and breath healthily in a planted park environment.





saloniki Confex Park - Historical phot

Landscape Principles – past, present, future – mountain to sea Thessaloniki, placed between the mountains and the sea, is layered with memories of its history and cultures; as Greece's largest and most influential northern city, it holds an ambition to be the Balkan Region's major business and tourist destination.

The new Confex Park is at the heart of the city's present and future ambitions. Its strategic location requires that any re-development of a major part of the city should represent its traditions, memories and reputation for hospitality. The Confex Park's landscape is the conduit by which these qualities can be expressed, reflecting these layers in contemporary forms and making it a destination for all who live in and visit.

The existing HELEXPO site layout is placed either side of a major axis set up in 1917 by the Hebrard / Mawson masterplan for the city after the destruction of the Great Fire. This axis created a visual link between the Seih Sou Forest and Thermaic Gulf and the unrealised potential to link the Aristotle University with the Confex site and park. However, this axis is imposed and doesn't make the natural links to the city centre, or the residential areas of the city to the east and south. These connections are made by the new Culture Path that passes diagonally from north-west to south-east across the site.



Thessaloniki old streams - Historical photo



Thessaloniki landscape - Historical photo



Historic map showing streams and water channels

Landform and Water The Confex site was once the location of streams that gathered water from the mountain and deposited them in a marsh beside the sea. In time, the streams were utilized as part of the defensive earthworks that protected the City's walls. We have used this vocabulary as a natural method of marking the parks boundaries. By terracing its terrain to create useful, programmable space, we provide a sequence of framed garden spaces that reveal the city's regional landscape habitats and a home for a biodiverse range of flora and fauna.

The strategy of placing water channels and ditches around the parks exterior and within its interior allows one to flexibly open-up and close-down various parts of the site for external events associated with the exhibition halls and city festivals. This allows the park's spaces to be programmed for art installations, specialist markets, film, music, theatre performances and more. This can be done carefully without the use of temporary or permanent fences. A path across a water channel, ditch or ha-ha can be easily gated, whilst a planted earth mound screens the events from view.

The second reason for the network of channels is to gather and store water from the large roofs of the Confex Centre during the wet winter months and use that water for irrigation purposes during the drier summer months. The water basin that will surround the historic canopy, helping to reduce the scale of YMCA square is the visual representation of that system. The water will need simple pump circuits to ensure it is well circulated and oxygenated over water steps and cascades and can be stored within egg crate reservoirs or cisterns as part of the build-up of the landforms placed below the events fields and amphitheater.



Green Connections and planting typologies

Regional Plant and Biodiversity There is an increasing threat to the health of trees and plants throughout Europe from pests, diseases, and climate change. The ongoing globalization of our world means that pests and diseases can spread ever more quickly from one country to another. Some of these have the potential to decimate entire plant species.

Our proposal is based on the introduction of a diverse range of native, naturalised and cultural trees and plants found in Thessaloniki's regional habitats. These are the trees and plants that are capable of resisting climate change and the ever increasing extremes of temperature, storms and drought. The greater the diversity of plants, the greater the range of wildlife they will support and the more resilient the plant and wildlife populations will become. This increase in bio-diversity will improve the resilience of the Cities natural ecosystems.





Woodland/Mountain



Meadows & Grasslands/Hills









Aggelaki



Landscape boundaries/Edge treatment

Landscape boundaries

Crops-Fruit trees/Valley



Riparian/Valley



The Events Fields, Festival Gardens & Amphitheatre The Park naturally splits into three areas. The western wedge between Aggelaki and the urban axis, the central wedge that fans out between YMCA Square and the Contemporary Art Gallery, and the southern wedge adjacent to Leoforos Stratou. These provide three territories for activities within the park.

The western wedge splits into a sequence of small, medium and large events fields. These are given their form by mounding the ground to create flat reinforced grass terraces that can support events. The smallest can contain a children's active play area, whilst the other two closest to the main entrance and exhibition halls provide external space for specialist markets, installations and exhibits.





Children's active play area

Specialist markets & exhibits

The southern wedge is another landform that will protect an amphitheatre from the noise and passing traffic on Leoforos Stratou. The amphitheatre is orientated towards the Confex conference centre so that viewers face north out of the sun and can clearly see a speech made from the buildings entrance terrace, or a stage or screen placed beside it.

The two mounded landscapes are planted with native trees, shrubs, bulbs and perennials to create woodland screens. In turn, they willframe the central festival gardens that are like a physic garden of herbaceous and culinary plants found in cultivated gardens, orchards and fields. They combine to create a rhythm of calm, intense, calm, but enlivened by the life of the city on either side.

The surrounding streets and squares On arrival from the metro into the new square at the junction of Aggelaki and Egnatia, first time visitors visiting the Confex Park are attracted to the water channel alongside Aggelaki and curve downhill around the southern edge of the business centre into the park where they face the main entrance to the Confex exhibition centre on Confex Square. The water channel is the boundary to the park, however the existing grass terraces on Aggelaki are integrated with a similar scale of planted space to the city side, creating a bold planted avenue with play and seating areas that appear to be within the larger park.

Egnatia needs to transform from appearing as a major vehicular highway to being a pleasant traffic calmed, planted avenue with convenient pedestrian crossings that link Aristotle University to the Confex Park, the Nick Galis Hall

The central wedge provides a sequence of small squares and terraces, surrounded by cultural plants. These appear like intricate excavations filled with fragrance, colour and texture. These are the festival gardens and provide spaces to meet and socialise, or hold parties and small events. They are linked to an arc of cafés and restaurants placed to either side of the restored arced walk that frames the YMCA Square.



Festival gardens

and the University of Macedonia.

Both Aggelaki and the Leoforos Stratou Museums converge on YMCA Square. Currently it is an over-scaled sunbaked plaza, but with the introduction of cafés and restaurant terraces to either side of the existing canopy walk, beside water, below planted and shaded pergola's, we can create a new meeting place for locals and visitors to the city. The terraces face both north and south with fine views into the abundance of colourful and fragrant plants in the festival gardens to the north and across to the green expanse of the city parks to the south.

Amphitheatre



Geotechnical conditions Soil formations of dense to very dense sand – gravel and/or stiff to very stiff clay, of great thickness are expected, whose mechanical properties and strenght are constant and/or increase with depth.

Structure With the seismic local conditions, and the need of a large grid in a multi-storey exhibition levels building, we have chosen a steel structural framing system, which is lightweight, flexible, adaptable and reusable. The steel combination of strength, recyclability, availability, versatility and affordability makes it unique. Steel is a versatile material both in terms of its metallurgy/chemistry and as a construction product and structural framing system: Steel is infinitely recyclable. Structural steel products are durable, robust and dimensionally stable elements that we propose to bolt together to form structural assemblies (prefer to welded connections) as such they are inherently demountable and reusable. Steel structures can be easily extended and reconfigured in-situ to extend building lives.

Structural concept of buildings All widespan constructions are based on a highly rational modular system which integrates carparks and all flexible spaces in between so all colums will run through without the need of any extraordinary transfer structures. The cover's structure consists of a structural truss frame approximately 1.45 m high. The frame's elements are H sections. The structure is prefabricated off-site by using recylcled elements and material from existing demoloished buildings. Elements are planned in transportable sized blocks and subsequently assembled again on-site using bolted connections. The portal frames give the structure its lateral stability and resist lateral loads. The structure's lateral loads are transferred to the basement slab through the columns and vertical bracing along the facade.



The height of the technical area in the roof (2.50 m) allows the integration of trusses beams (equipments housed in between the 5.25m zones of the trusses). The bottom chord of the secondary beam supports a precast concrete with insulation + waterproofing on top. The Structure of the roof of the foyer is similar to the typical one, with additional tridimensional trusses in order to match with the location of the "tree columns". The first floor is also constructed using continuous 21 meter span truss with perpendicular secondary 24 meter span trusses each 5,25 m. The top chord of the secondary trusses supports a 20 cm thick concrete slab (to resist 10 kN/m² live load and punching loads).

In the basement a concrete beam (beam parallel to the parking lane) and column structure is used as the main vertical resisting system. Concrete retaining walls are used for the basement periphery walls. The grid of the basement is in concordance with the grid of the superstructure. The



floorplan and section of the congress center with the 21x21 squared grid

foundations will depend on the type of soil found during the geotechnical survey.



exhibition hall 1.1

exhibition hall 2



exhibition hall 1.1 level 1



exhibition hall 2 level 1



exhibition hall 1.1 groundfloor



exhibition hall 2 groundfloor





exhibition hall 1.1 level -1



congress hall

exhibition hall 1.2



congress centre level 1



exhibition hall 1.2 level 1



congress centre groundfloor



exhibition hall 1.2 groundfloor









congress centre level -1



exhibition hall 1.2 level -1

business center



business center level 9



business center level 3-8



business center level 2



business center level -1





business center level 1



business center groundfloor

business center level -2/-3

International Architectural Design Competition for the Thessaloniki ConfEx Park Data Sheet for the evaluation of the Economy of the Project

		Plot Area (I) = 39.3	SECTORS I & II 397_11 m ² Plot Area (I	ll) = 16.339.68 m ²	SECT Plot Area =	OR III 20.034.00 m ²	SECT Plot Area = 1	OR IV 13.971.22 m²	SECTO Plot Area = 5	3R V 8.900 71 m ²	TO Plot Area = 1	TAL 61_769.04 m ²
No	Description	Proposed by	Proposed by	Programme	Pronoced hv	Programme	Pronosed hv	Drogramme	Proposed by	Programme	Proposed hv	Programme
		Competitor (SECTOR I)	Competitor (SECTOR II)	Requirements (SECTOR I & II)	Competitor	Requirements	Competitor	Requirements	Competitor	Requirements	Competitor	Requirements
A. Gei	neral Metrics											
A1	Above Ground GFA (m ²)	30.491 m ²	9.971 m ²	max 48.500	44.071 m ²	max 26.750	18.425 m²	max 16.500		max 250		max 92.000 excl. preserved bldgs
A2	Below Ground Parking use GFA (m ²)	11.547 m^2	7.028 m ²	ı	31.706 m ²		20.172 m ²	-		,		•
A3	Below Ground other Aux uses GFA (m ²)	9.243 m ²	2.931 m ²	ı	3.702 m ²		3.218 m ²	-		,		1
A4	Net Floor Area NFA (m ²)	51.281 m^2	19.930 m ²	ı	79.479 m²	-	41.815 m ²	-		,		
A5	Building Coverage ratio (%) & Area (m²)	72% / 26.659 m²	76% / 12.558 m ²	ı	56% / 20.034 m ²	max 60% - 12.020,40	81% / 13.971 m²			,		max 45% - 64.000 excl. AAMTH – pres.bldgs
A6	Gross Volume above Ground (m ³)	319.823 m ³	125.892 m ³	1	203.702 m ³		154.545 m ³	-		,		1
A7	Foundations Footprint (m ²)	19.243 m^2	9.521 m ²	I	11.211 m²	-	11.321 m ²	-		ı		
A8	Façade (m²)	11.016 m ²	3.759 m ²	I	15.370 m ²	-	4.451 m ²	-		ı		
A9	Exterior Openings (m ²)	1.607 m ²	990 m ²	I	15.370 m^2	-	2.003 m ²			ı		
A10	Accessible Roof surface (m ²)		,	1	669 m ²	•		-		,	•	1
A11	Inaccessible Roof surface (m ²)	25.385 m ²	12.966 m ²		19.379 m ²	-	12.912 m^2	-		,		1
A12	Green Roof surface (m ²)		$2.170 m^2$	1	590 m ²		684 m ²	-		,	•	1
A13	Balconies / Open Covered Areas (m ²)	7.014 m ²	5.481 m ²		7.173 m^2	Hotel: max 40% of GFA	2.669 m ²	-		1		
B. Pro	gramme Area											
B1	Exhibition Center Area (m^2)	28.985 m ²	19.397 m²	47.000	I				I		ı	I
B2	Administration Offices Area (m ²)	1.506 m ²	I	1.500	I	·			I		ı	I
B3	Hotel (m²)	I	I	-	16.465 m ²	7.250	ı		-	ı	I	I
B4	Commercial Complex / Retail–Recreation (m ²)	-	I	I	11.082 m ²	000.6			•	•	1	I
B5	Commercial Complex / Offices (m ²)	-	I	I	6.792 m ²	7.000		-	•		ı	I
B6	Multi-purpose Hall (m²)	-	I	I	6.562 m ²	3.500		-			ı	I
B7	Conference Center Area (m ²)	I	I	I	I	ı	12.144 m²	10.500	I	ı	ı	I
B8	Luxury Exhibition Hall Area (m^2)	-	I				6.281 m ²	6.000	I	•		I
B9	Cafeteria (m ²)	I	-	-	I	-		-		250	-	ı
B10	Underground Parking Area (m^2)	11.547 m²	7.028 m ²	12.500	31.706 m ²	25.000	20.172 m ²	15.000	-	ı	I	I
B11	Underground Storage Area (m ²)	9.243 m²	2.931 m ²	12.000	3.702 m ²	3.500	3.218 m²	2.000	-	1	I	I
c. op	en Areas											
C1	Provide Area of Roadways (m ²)	I	I	-	I	-	1		5.970	1	-	-
C2	Provide Area of Pedestrian Pathways (m^2)	-	I	•	-	1			10.126	-	1	I
S	Provide Area of other Hardscape (m^2)	I	I	I	I	-	·	-	1.919	ı	ı	I
C4	Provide Area of green Landscape without underground buildings (m ²)	-	-	-	-	-		-	30.663	ı	-	
CS	Provide Area of green Landscape over underground buildings (m ²)	I	I	I	I	-	ı		0	I	ı	I
C6	Provide Area of other Landscape (m^2)	-	I	I	I	I	ı	,	3.885	ı	ı	I
C7	Provide Area of Water Features (m^2)	-	I	I	I				1.571		ı	I
80	Provide Area of other structures (m^2)	•				-		-	952 Pergola/ 204 Kinsks	,	·	•

Thessaloniki ConfExPark

