

阿里瓦斯的修复重建项目

Projecto de Requalificação das Arribas

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胜景之下人们经常会有欲辨已忘言之感。尤其景观经过多次变迁之后，人们想一次就看透几乎是不可能的。

考虑到这一点，该项目的设计方案在努力保护场地原有价值的同时，创造出许多新空间，从而在该项目与周围的自然景观之间建立各种形式的联系。该项目的首要目标是修复崖壁与沙丘环境，并改善退化区域（该区域几十年来都被用作停车场，隐患重重，其原有的环境特征和生态价值也被抛之脑后）的状况。修复之后，场地上的自然元素更加丰富，而游人也可以欣赏到美丽如画、波澜壮阔的景观。

众所周知，崖壁和沙丘对生态环境极其敏感，前者容易受海水的侵蚀，后者则易被风力侵蚀。但在过去的数年间，由于人类滥用资源，大大加剧了海岸线的受侵蚀程度。建造行车道、毁坏植被、周围新建区无节制的用水以及其他因素逐渐破坏这里的环境，有些地域甚至会威胁到游客的安全。

细心的观察者很容易发现这些问题，并意识到采取紧急措施的重要性：排水沟需要加以规划；植被也需要恢复，以免场地再受侵蚀；同时，必须改善当地的状况，使游客能真正领略这里的景观。

在开始设计之前，里斯本大学受阿里瓦斯市政府的委托，对该地做了一项研究：对场地进行多次测试，最终确定了崖壁的安全范围。根据这一研究结果以及其他关于场地条件的调查，项目的主体规划逐渐成型。

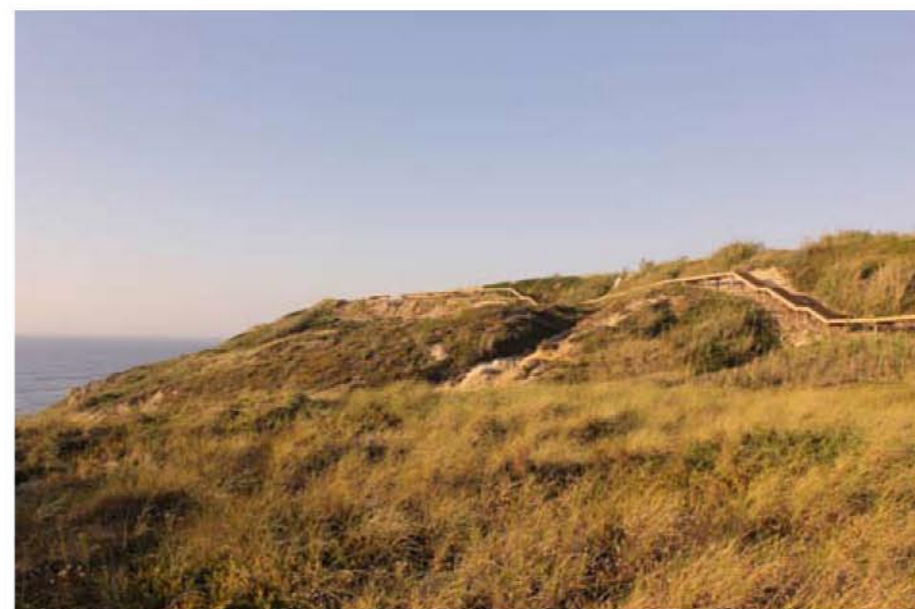
在该项目中，解决问题的主要方法就是将重要的瞭望台和抬升的木栈道结合在一起。这样的设计既为游客提供了安全的游览路线，也保护了环境脆弱的区域。最终，这一系列生态性举措取得了可喜的成果：车辆不再穿梭于场地之中，排水得到有效控制，同时也恢复了场地的生态功能。这是恢复本地独有而珍稀的植被资源的第一步。然而，考虑到冬季的恶劣天气，

一些地点可允许少量汽车出入，这些地点大多为主路附近的防护区，可供游客欣赏风景。

在抬升的木栈道的设计方案中，很重要的一点就是将人造结构融入自然元素之中。木栈道需要呼应原有的地形，并融入其中而不显得突兀。随着时间的流逝，后栽种的植被逐渐长成，会破坏原有场地的结构，因此，设计方案还是采用了天然崖壁和沙丘独有的简单图形：不规则碎片形。

崖壁是沉思冥想的好去处。因此，木栈道在不同的水平面都设有沉思区，使游客可以看的更远，或在空间上与景观融合在一起。宽阔的瞭望台被分成许多狭而高的平台，游客各有其位，保留了空间的私密性；平台上还配有旋转椅，游客可以自由选择观赏的方向。

该项目在恢复退化区域植被的工程上迈出了重要一步，为场地修复创造了许多条件，包括重新栽种本地植被。但要想完全控制入侵的物种，还需要做许多工作。该项目选用的所有材料和建造技术都充分考虑到了生态问题、安全性和结构的耐久性。





There's no way to describe the experience someone might have in an extraordinary landscape. And since a landscape goes through so many changes, knowing a place can't even be a one time experience.

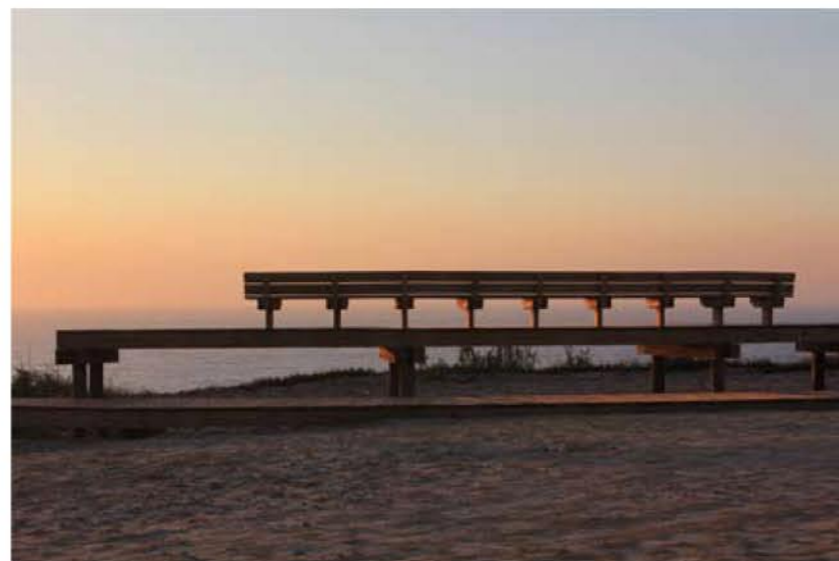
Considering this, the project "Requalificação das Arribas", that aimed at the first the cliffs and dunes rehabilitation and the transformation of the degraded areas—used as an unsafe parking space for decades, with no regard for its character and ecological aspects—created new spaces that allow different forms of connecting to the natural landscape, and was sought to preserve its intrinsic values. The natural elements won more expression, while the visitor is invited to relate to a scenic and dramatic landscape.

It's well known that cliffs and dunes have an enormous ecological sensitivity and are subjected to a natural erosion caused by the sea and wind. However, over the years it has been observed along this coastline that erosion was largely accelerated by the misuse of these areas. The access to vehicles, the devastation of its vegetation, the large amounts of water coming from the new built surroundings without any control, among other factors, led to its gradual destruction and created dangerous conditions that risked the visitor's safety.

For a keen observer it was clear that these problems existed and that an urgent intervention was necessary. Drainage should be planned, natural vegetation needed to be reestablished to promote erosion control and conditions should be created for the visitors truly experience the landscape.

Before advancing with sketches, a study was conducted by the University of Lisbon, commissioned by the Municipality of Caldas da Rainha, which defined, after tests carried out on site, the cliffs risk range. It was only based on that information, along with a survey of all the constraints, that the main plan was developed.

For this plan, the main idea found for these problems consisted in the connection of the most significant lookouts with a raised wooden walkway, that would define paths that people can use safely and that would work as a barrier to more sensitive areas. As a result, these areas would be freed to an ecological set of actions that led to the withdrawal of cars, to a controlled drainage, and to the recovery of its biophysical dynamics, as first step to restore the native vegetation, so unique and rare. Considering the severe days during winter, some locations were planned to let a small number of



cars still go to secure areas near the main road, and enjoy the view.

While thinking of the raised wooden walkway, it was crucial to merge the artificial structure with the natural elements. The walkway should adapt to the existing topography and to be almost invisible from the surroundings. This way, and although the still recent vegetation will grow and turn the structure more discrete, the design was developed thinking of simple patterns, so distinctive of the natural cliff and dune systems: the fractals.

Cliffs are particularly looked as contemplative and reflection spaces. This way, the organic path was built so it could hold different areas of contemplation with different levels, letting the user get to higher view points or merge/weld/fuse with the landscape in more discrete spots. The wide lookouts now divided into small high platforms, allow each individual to have its own space, some privacy, and will include a swivel chair, so that the user can choose where to look.

This project was an important step in the renaturalization of degraded areas, and created conditions for its recovery, which included the replanting of native vegetation. Unfortunately, there's still a lot to do, regarding a fully control of the invasive species. All materials and construction techniques were chosen considering the ecological aspects, safety and the structure's durability. LD



项目位置：葡萄牙 Foz do Arelho
 景观设计：Nódia Schilling
 客户：阿里瓦斯市政府、葡萄牙环保协会
 项目面积：32 000m²
 项目时间：一期：2012 ~ 2013 年
 二期：2014 年

Location: Foz do Arelho, Portugal
 Landscape Design: Nódia Schilling
 Client: Caldas da Rainha Municipality, Portuguese Environmental Agency
 Site Size: 32,000m²
 Project Time: First Phase: 2012-2013
 Second Phase: 2014

