

## 意大利萨利内-乔尼彻滨水区重建

## Reconstruction of Saline Joniche Waterfront, Italy

收稿时间 / Received Date | 中图分类号 / TU986.2  
2014-02-25 | 文献标识码 / B艾拉尼联合事务所 /  
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## 摘要 ……

萨利内-乔尼彻是意大利南部墨西拿海峡绵延8km的沿海地区，邻近埃特纳火山。萨利内-乔尼彻拥有丰富的景观资源，但却饱受工业活动所造成的持续退化的影响。复原一种健康的环境平衡并创造一个新型的生态系统的时机已经到来。该项目的目标是将萨内利-乔尼彻转化为可持续生态恢复及后工业利用的全球典范。

## 关键词 ……

滨水区；工业遗产；生态；重建

## Abstract ……

Saline Joniche is an 8 km long coastal area in southern Italy along the Messina Strait and near the Etna volcano. Saline Joniche is a rich landscape, but has suffered continuous degradations as a result of industrial activities. The time has arrived to restore a healthy environmental balance and create a renewed ecosystem. The goal of this project is to transform Saline Joniche into a global model for sustainable ecological restoration and post-industrial use.

## Key words ……

Waterfront; Industry Heritage; Ecology; Reconstruction

1. 利用原有的工业遗址恢复生态系统。
- 2, 3. 场地工业遗址现状
1. Using the industrial footprints left behind to recover a new ecosystem.
- 2, 3. Industrial footprint on the site

项目地址：意大利雷焦卡拉布里亚省

项目面积：170hm<sup>2</sup>（海岸线长8km）

项目委托：雷焦卡拉布里亚政府

景观设计：艾拉尼联合事务所

首席设计师：Francisco Leiva Ivorra（艾拉尼联合事务所）

项目团队：Martín López Robles、Elena Velasco Román、Lucia Pierro（建筑师）、Marta García Chico（农学家及景观设计师）、Anna Pont Solbes（环境生物学家）

项目合作：Autonome Forme工作室、Aleksandra Duczmal、Andrés Llopis Pérez、Roberto Carrasco Cañizares、Beatriz Segura Ros、Paul Cetnarski、José Javier Botí Sarrió、Ana Ybarra Arias、Beata Targosz

顾问团队：Fanny Bouquerel（欧洲项目专家）、Nadia Spallitta（律师、城市规划法规专家）、Valentina Guagenti（投资分析专家）、Alberto Ferrari（工程师、环境影响评价专家）

设计时间：2012年

建成时间：2015年（预计）

Location: Reggio Calabria, Italy

Area (size): 170 hm<sup>2</sup> (8 km of coast)

Client: The Government of Reggio Calabria

Landscape Architecture: Grupo Aranea

Chief Designers: Francisco Leiva Ivorra (Grupo Aranea)

Project Team: Martín López Robles, Elena Velasco Román, Lucia Pierro (Architects), Marta García Chico (Agronomist and Landscape Architecture), Anna Pont Solbes (Environmental Biologist)

Collaborators: Autonome Forme, Aleksandra Duczmal, Andrés Llopis Pérez, Roberto Carrasco Cañizares, Beatriz Segura Ros, Paul Cetnarski, José Javier Botí Sarrió, Ana Ybarra Arias, Beata Targosz

Consultors: Fanny Bouquerel (European Programs Expert), Nadia Spallitta (Lawyer, Urbanistic Laws Expert), Valentina Guagenti (Cost Analyst Expert), Alberto Ferrari (Engineer, Environmental Impact Expert)

Design Period: 2012

Completion Time: 2015 (proposed)

萨利内-乔尼彻是意大利南部墨西拿海峡绵延8km的沿海地区，邻近埃特纳火山。萨利内-乔尼彻拥有丰富的景观资源，但却饱受工业活动所造成的持续退化的影响。而今，这片土地已被废弃。失控的经济增长和工业化的时代已然结束。在很长一段时间内，萨利内-乔尼彻是只重短期效率的受害者，而不顾长期的风险和

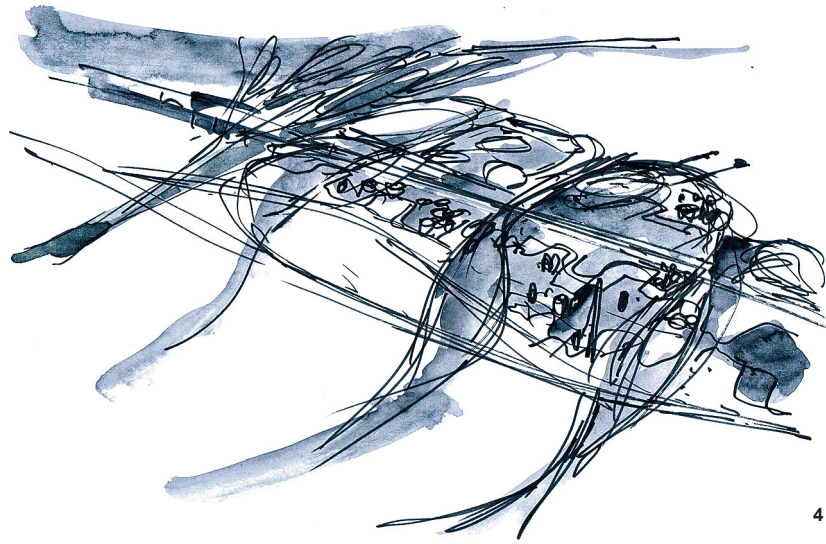
环境的退化。

复原一种健康的环境平衡并创造一个新型的生态系统——一种可供全球参考、具备生产力和吸引力的生态——的时机已经到来。开发者——雷焦卡拉布里亚政府——的目标是将萨内利-乔尼彻转化为可持续生态恢复及后工业利用的全球典范。

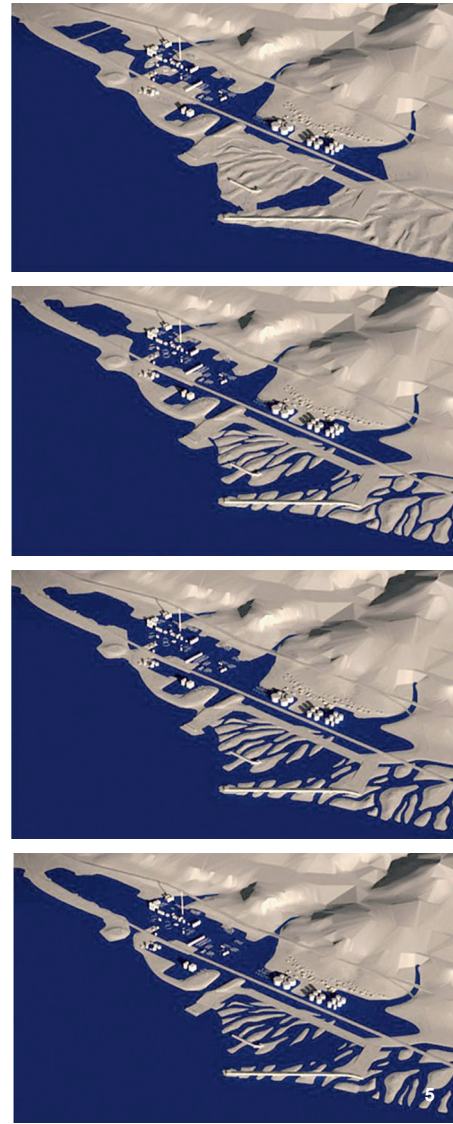
这一后工业景观恢复的重点是通过土方工程来重建现有盐碱地池塘及灌溉水渠。不同于将径流引向大海，该工程使径流以不同比率在这片土地上循环，期望原生植物和动物在水中生长并改造该地区。在恢复淡水草甸景观的同时，项目会保留工业废墟作为该地区历史遗迹的一部分。

在重建过程中一定要保留人类活动的





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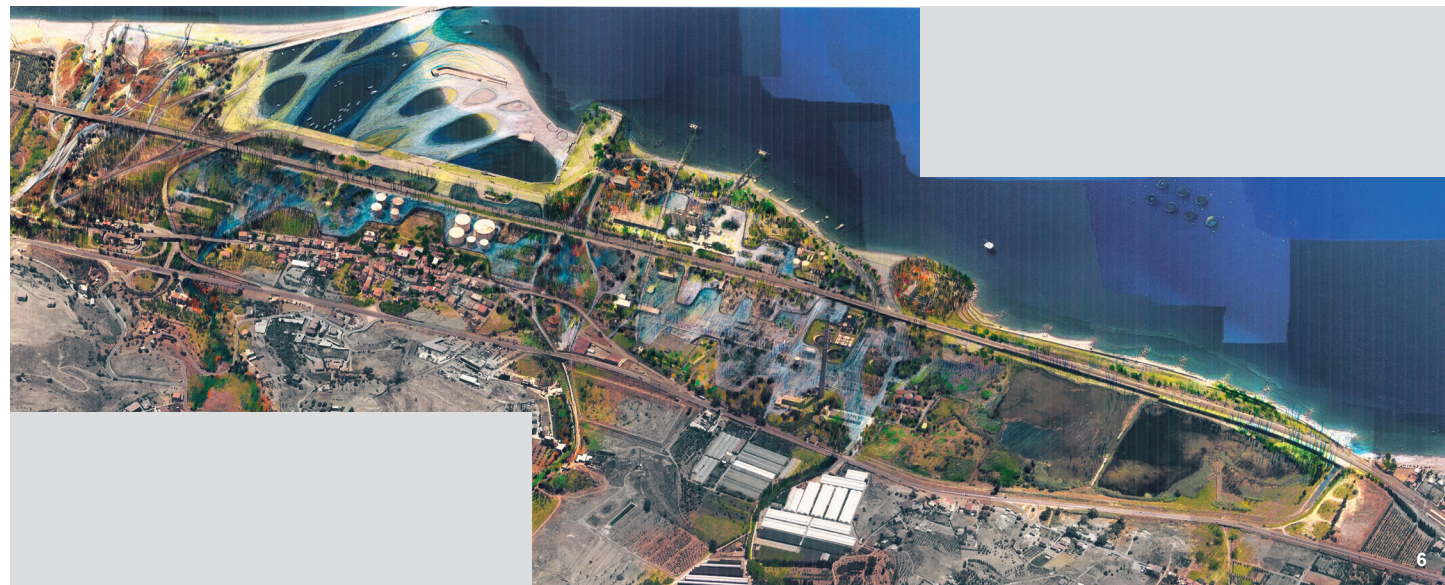
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印记，以提醒后人不要忘记那段不考虑自然环境的工业化历史的片面性。这一地区将成为一个变化的景观，在这里人与环境和谐共处，顺应自然景观。这一工程恢复了曾经失去的人与自然之间的联系，运用遗留的工业印记去重建新的自然。

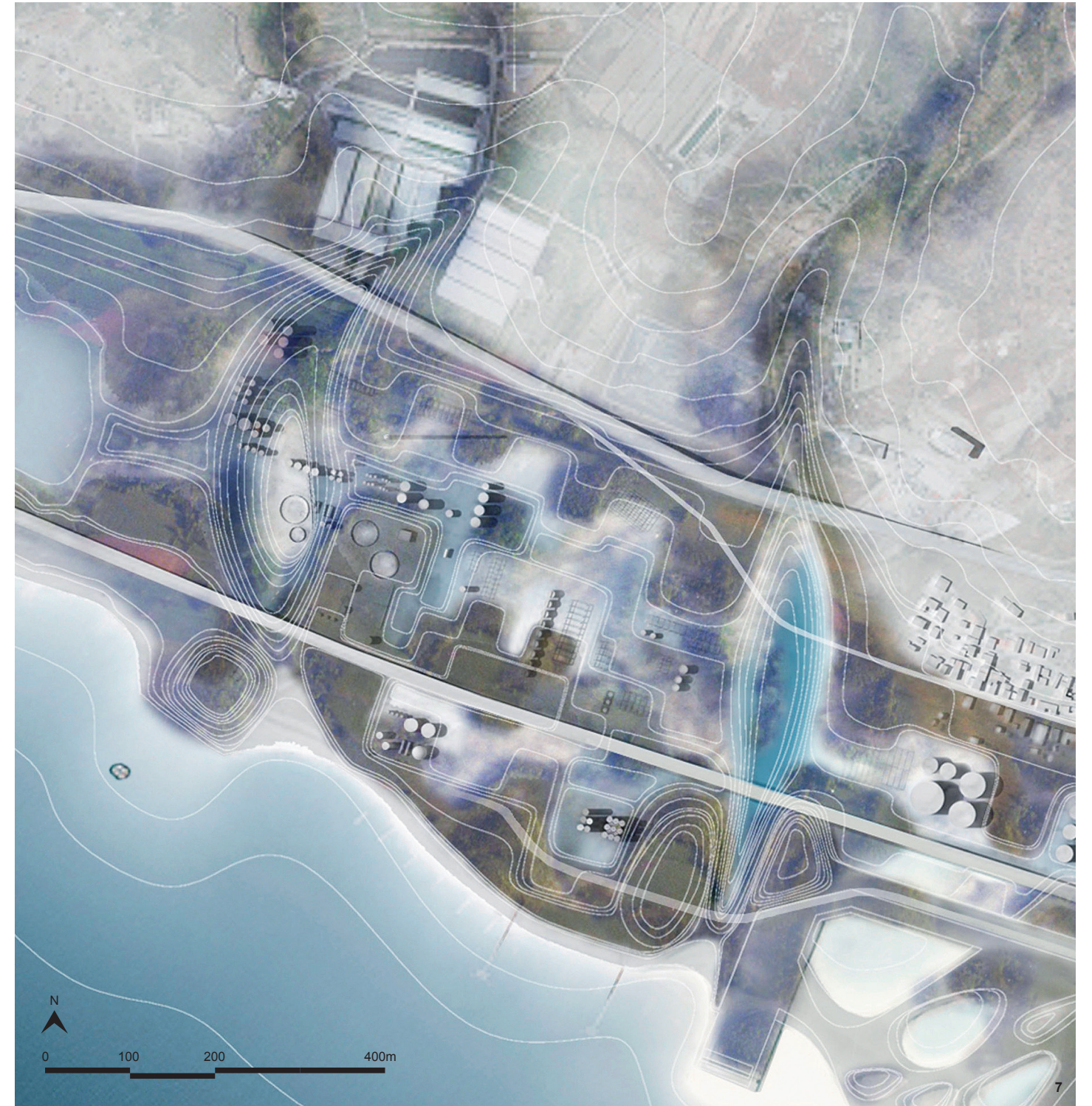
方案将水体流动的结构带回场地以雕琢景观，出于不同的功用——供洪泛的天然水道、供原生植物生长和供动物迁

徙——的形式交织在一起。随着新景观的成长和变迁，新种类的植被和野生动物将占据这一区域。留在这里的工厂烟囱提醒着我们工业的历史，成为希望的新象征。这些烟囱嵌入了太阳能集热器，将被用作墨西哥海峡的灯塔，并成为鸟类的巢穴。

“大修理厂”——一个面积约为10hm<sup>2</sup>的废弃火车修理站将被转变为土壤回收工厂、造林苗圃、可再生能源中心和



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一个展现该区域工业历史的博物馆。该项目通过两个出人意料的案例——一个19世纪末即被废弃的村庄庞特达蒂诺，以及一艘在第二次世界大战期间沉没在海岸附近的船“劳拉C”号的遗骸——拓展了废墟的内容，展示了人类行为如何发展出丰富

多彩的生态系统。

我们通过对废墟的管理与场地的往昔历史交织在一起。被水淹没的景观覆盖了旧的工业结构，形成了野生动物和植被的新家园。未来，该地区可能成为与自然和可持续性相关的公司的聚集地。LAF

- 4. 概念图
- 5. 水流逐渐雕琢场地。
- 6. 场地鸟瞰图
- 7. 总平面图
- 4. Concept diagram
- 5. The fluid texture of the water will carve the landscape.
- 6. Bird's eye view of the site
- 7. Master plan



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Saline Joniche is an 8 km long coastal area in southern Italy along the Messina Strait and near the Etna volcano. Saline Joniche is a rich landscape, but has suffered continuous degradations as a result of industrial

activities. Today, the site is abandoned. The age of uncontrolled economic growth and industrialization is over. For too long, Saline Joniche was a victim of short-term productivity, without consideration for long-

term risk and degradation.

The time has arrived to restore a healthy environmental balance and create a renewed ecosystem, an ecology capable of global reference, productivity, and appeal. The



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developer's goal, in this case the Reggio's Calabria Government, is to transform Saline Joniche into a global model for sustainable ecological restoration and post-industrial use.

The restoration of this post-industrial landscape will focus on earth-moving projects that rebuilt the existing saline ponds and irrigation channels. Rather than diverting runoff to the sea, it will circulate on site at different rates with the hope that native flora and fauna will grow in the water and reclaim the area. The project maintains the industrial ruins as part of the site history while restoring the freshwater meadow landscape.

During this period of restoration human imprints on the site must be kept — they are reminders for future generations about the one-sidedness of industrialization without regard for natural surroundings. The site will become a shifting landscape, a place where people live in harmony with the environment, adapting to the landscape. The project recovers connections that have been

lost between people and nature, using the industrial footprints left behind to recover a new nature.

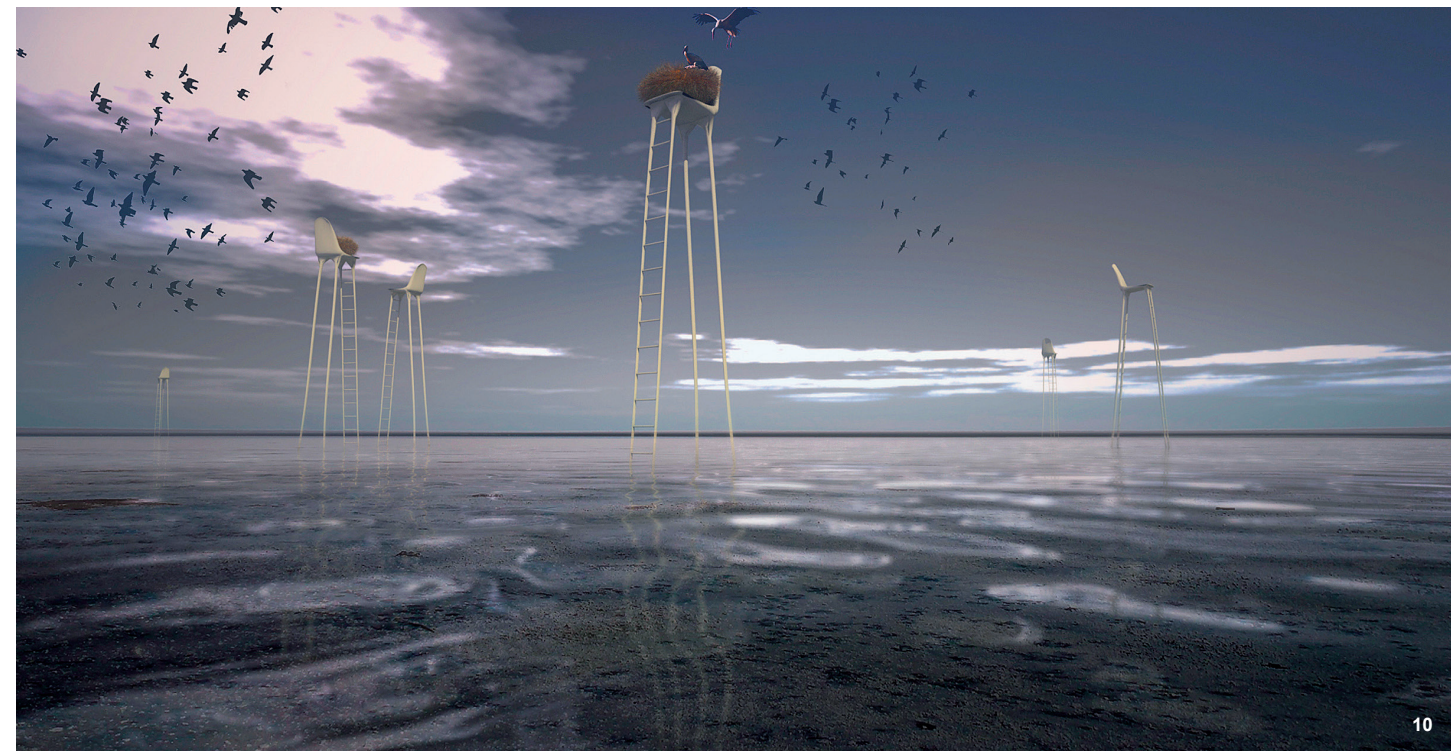
The proposal brings back the fluid texture of the water carved landscape, weaving together different forms of intent, including flooded natural waterways, native flora, and migrating fauna. As the new landscape grows and changes, new species of vegetation and wildlife will colonize the area. The factory chimney, left on site as a reminder of the industrial history, will become a new symbol of hope, housing a system of solar energy collectors that will be used a lighthouse for the Messina Strait and nests for birds.

The "Officine di Grandiriparazioni", an 100,000 m<sup>2</sup> abandoned train repair site will be transformed into a soil recycling plant, a nursery for reforestation, renewable energy center, and a museum to the industrial history of the region. The project broadens the idea of the ruin by connecting two unexpected examples of how human actions can develop

rich ecosystems — Pentedattilo, an abandoned village from late 1800, and the "Laura C", a shipwreck near the coast that sank during World War II.

We reunite ourselves with the past through the management of the ruins. The flooded landscapes that will fill the old industrial structures will become a new home for wildlife and vegetation. In the future, the site could be used as a headquarters for companies concerned with nature and sustainability. **LAF**

- 8. 新的种类的动植物将占据这一区域。
- 9. 工厂原有的烟囱成为场地新的象征。
- 10. 水面上的鸟巢
- 8. New species of flora and fauna will colonize the area.
- 9. The existing chimney will become a new symbol.
- 10. The nests for birds



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