



01 Ribeira das Naus. Main View (Caterina Di Giovanni, 2020).

38°42'22.07"N, 9°8'22.21"W

07

RIBEIRA DAS NAUS JOÃO GOMES DA SILVA/GLOBAL AND JOÃO NUNES/PROAP

ARCHITECTS

João Gomes da Silva/ Global
João Nunes/ PROAP

CLIENT

Câmara Municipal de Lisboa
Sociedade Frente Tejo, SA

TEAM

Miguel Domingues (coordination).
Global: Miguel Domingues, Pedro Gusmão,
Filipa Serra, Leonor Cardoso, Susana Frazão,
Armando Ferreira, Catarina Raposo.
Proap: Ana Marques,
Miguel Coelho de Sousa,
Magda Gonçalves, Mafalda Silva,
Helena Palma, Iñaki Zoilo, Bernardo Faria,
Nuno Jacinto, Sílvia Basílio, Andrea Battocchi,
Ana Margarida Henriques.

PROJECT DATE

2009-2015

LOCATION

Ribeira das Naus, Lisbon

AREA

62 500 m²

The Tagus has always been an asset to Lisbon, the city grows at its feet and opens up to the world. In the Lisbon of the discoveries, the influences of the maritime routes arrive at Ribeira das Naus and the Tagus begins to connect the seas and oceans.

The riverfront became busy with the loading and unloading of merchandise and the creation of shipbuilding structures. The cartography before the earthquake bears the marks of the new House of India and the royal palace, but also the pontoons and the boats under repair, the quays and the moorings (Estácio dos Reis, 1988).

After the earthquake of 1755, the shipbuilding structures were reinforced and the Pomaline architects recovered the caldeira quay or "caldeirinha", now with a rectangular structure and bordered with lioz stone material of the region for excellence, taking shape a new structure: the dry dock, a prominent well lined with lioz and topped with a floodgate that allowed the entry of the boats and the water drainage. (CML, 2013).

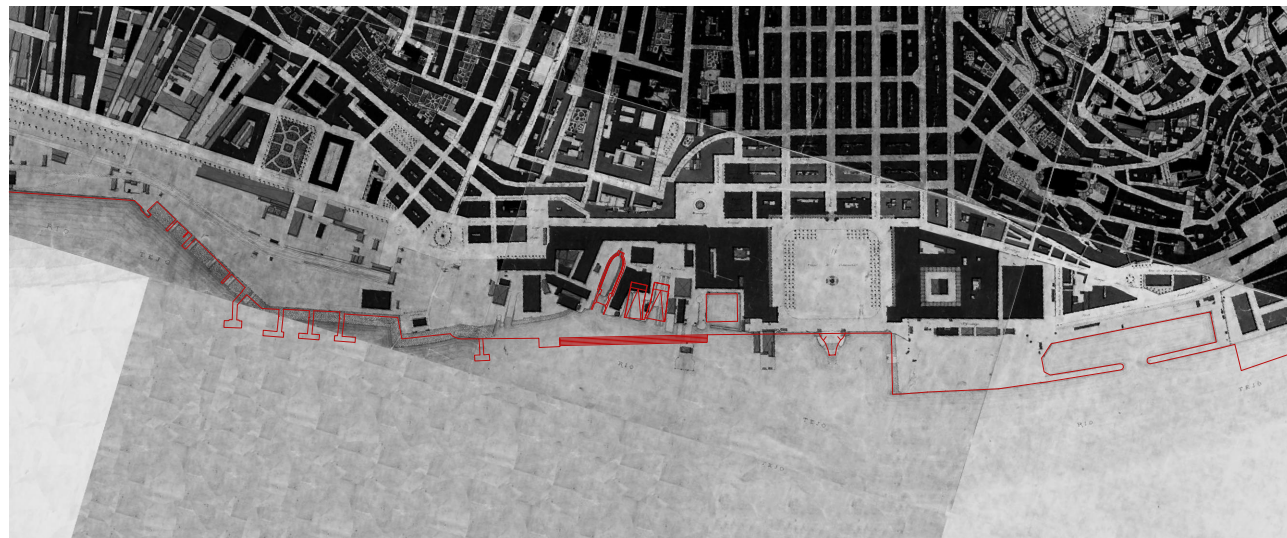
Ribeira das Naus took pride of place in the life of the city, becoming the place of experience, knowledge and discovery.

In 1939, the history of Ribeira das Naus suffered a radical change of direction, with the pressure of the automobiles, these, the new owners of the city, decided to bury the memory of





02 1856-1858. Adapted from Topographic Map of Lisbon Filipe Folque (2020).



03 1904-1911. Adapted from Topographic Map of Lisbon Silva Pinto (2020).



04 1980's. Adapted from the Lisbon Survey. CML (2020).

centuries-old heritage and open up four busy lanes in front of the Terreiro do Paço. Turning the docks area into an enclosed car park. (Estácio dos Reis, 1988).

Next to the river, only a small wooded longitudinal strip was left, thus creating in this half of the 20th century, a city with its back to the Tagus (Estácio dos Reis, 1988).

Recently, the opportunity arose to recover the memory of Ribeira das Naus and unearth the heritage, giving it back to the city, but above all, Lisbon gains the opportunity to proudly look at the Tagus river again.

Over time the city has been gaining ground to the river, on the old beach successive embankments were built opening paths for larger boats, the new project starts from the current building transforming it into a large garden where the history of the place and the archaeological remains have a prominent place, from the beginning digging up the dry dock and the caldeirinha quay, recovering the old slipways and transforming them into grassy ramps dedicated to the enjoyment of those who pass by (Global Arquitectura Paisagista, 2020).

The new Ribeira das Naus leaves part of the buried infrastructures of the royal palace demolished by the earthquake open to the sky.

"Ribeira das Naus is a mythical space in national and local identity, partly produced by the collective imagination, partly by official culture. The myth is rooted in the shipyard that actually operated in this place, and which had produced more than a century of vessels of various types" (Global Landscape Architecture, 2020).

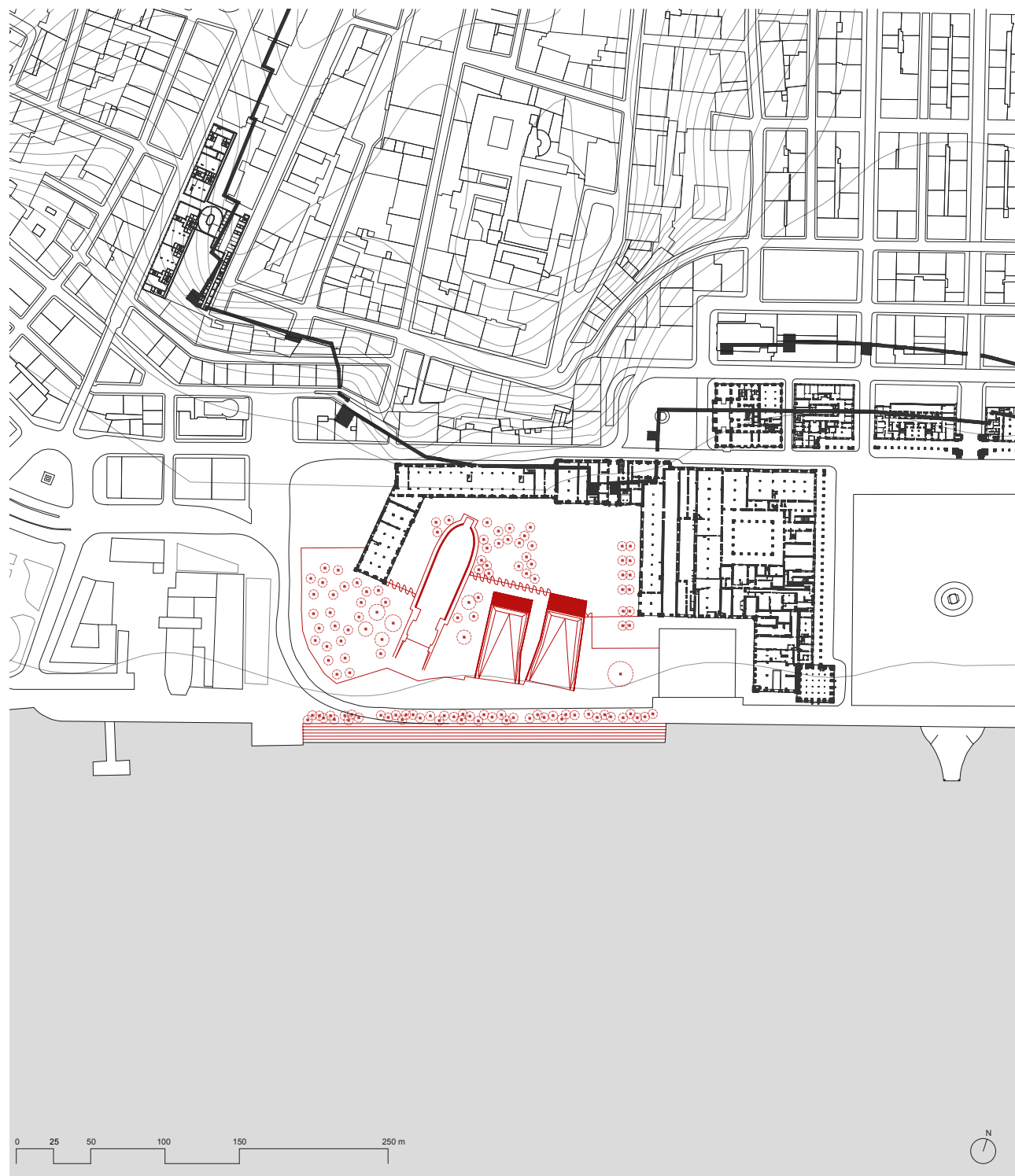
This project by Global and PROAP, maintains the matrix with the use of traditional stones and planting of tree species that are part of the site's history, now making the former beach transformed into a staircase that allows a subtle and informal contact with the river, creating a kind of amphitheatre with the estuary and the southern margin of the Tagus River as an open stage.



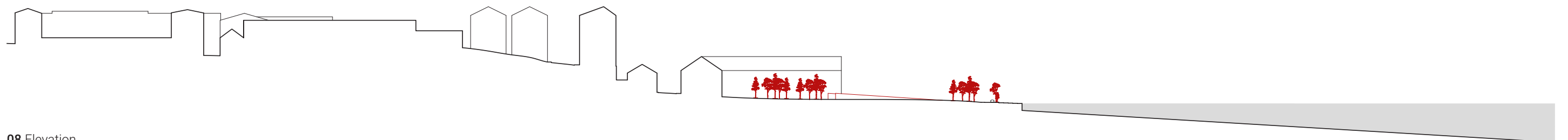
05 Ribeira das Naus, Caldeirinha Quay (Eduardo Portugal, 1939).



06 Plane View to Avenida Ribeira das Naus (West) (Unknown Author, 1952).



07 Site Plan.



08 Elevation.

Requalified, the riverfront between the western part of Terreiro do Paço and Cais do Sodré, through Ribeira da Naus Avenue, now offers a wide riverside promenade for pedestrians and a new roadway. (CML, 2015).

This is the result of work to advance the riverfront of a project that provides a green space and water mirror at the former Caldeirinha Dock. (CML, 2015).

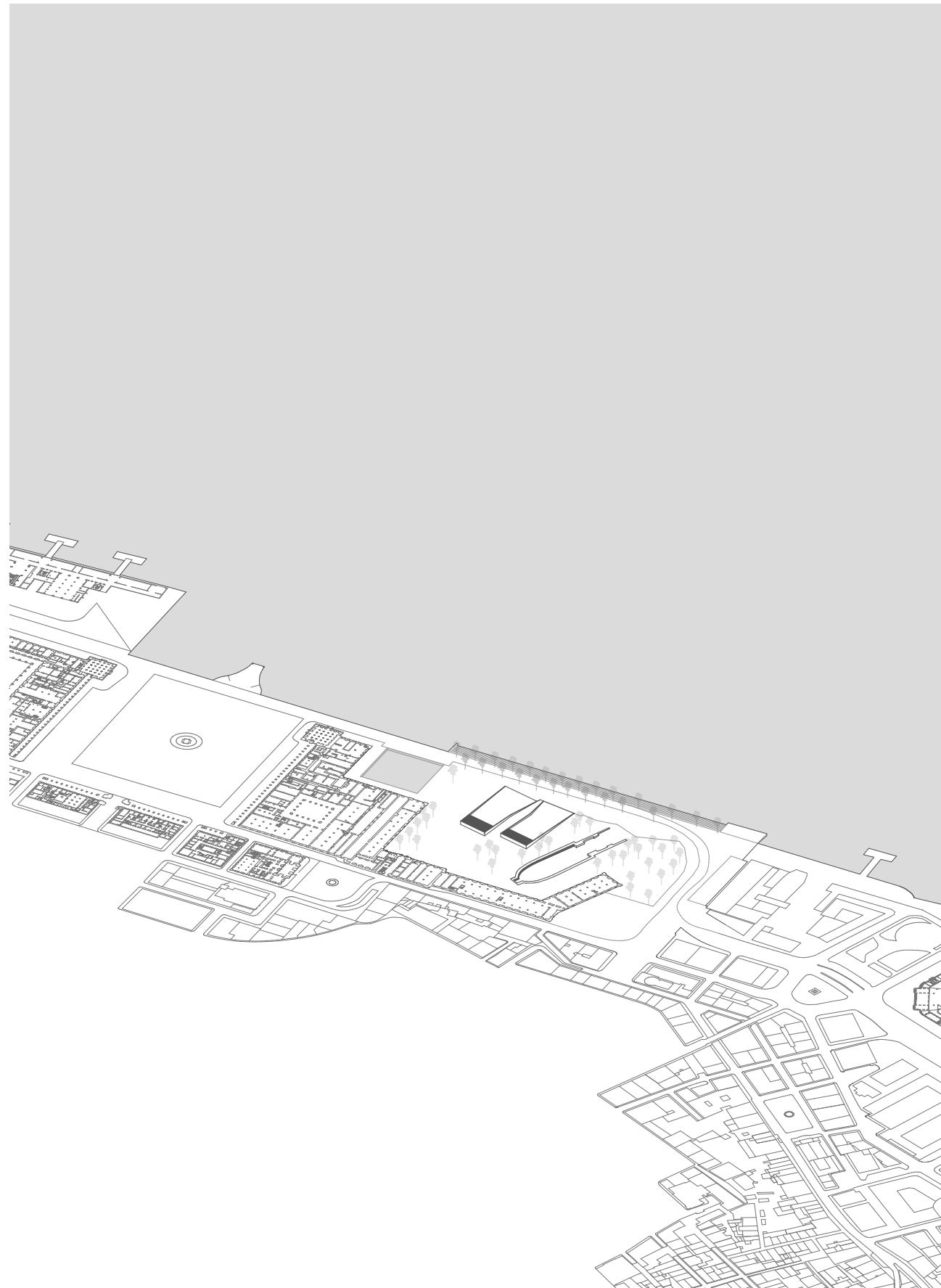
"The architecture of this space consists then, in the contraposition of fossil elements with contemporary elements, with the double sense of revealing the different times of the same place (culture of the city space) and of action in the use of the public space (circulation, permanence, contemplation, infrastructure)." (PROAP, 2020).

The works allowed to return to the public this Dock, a structure that dates back to 1500 and is now covered by water, which can be crossed through a wooden walkway and the Dry Dock where since the seventeenth century boats were recovered.

This new Ribeira das Naus Avenue allows a renewed road, pedestrian and cycling connection between Terreiro do Paço and Largo do Corpo do Santo / Cais do Sodré and the enjoyment of a new public garden and a footpath along the waterfront, promoted by a new public garden and a pedestrian pathway along the waterfront, promoted by resting areas and a wide staircase descending to the river, recreating the beach existing before the earthquake, with requalified infrastructures.

The intervention encompassed the requalification of the buried infrastructures and the advancement of the margin, creating a new riverside avenue and a staircase that is like the new urban beach of the city.

09 Garden View
(Miguel Manso, 2014).10 Caldeira Dock
(Caterina Di Giovanni, 2020).



11 Axonometry.

About the relationship with the river, the authors refer that the original limit of the coastline is implemented and materialized by an extensive black and basaltic surface that reflects the increase of the surface of the margin.

On reaching the marginal alignment, the slopes slide gently as an artificial beach contained by the two pontoons.

One, on the east side, extends the side wall of the Arsenal dock, while the other, to the west, extends the empty space of the Corpo Santo square, determining by opposition the set of tree alignments that extend along the river.

"On this black surface that absorbs us, the traffic of vehicles, bicycles and pedestrians runs, separated by stone or wooden signs that define directions, passages, or shared surfaces" (PROAP, 2020).

This new intervention then provides a new centrality, making this, an informal place without barriers or ties, making a large garden open to the city of Lisbon.

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12 Ribeira das Naus (Rolando Volzone, s.d.).



13 Main View from Caldeirinha Dock and Ministry Building (Luís Filipe Correia, 2018).

“We imagine that now we could go down the river, or even walk on the beach, the tides reveal cyclically, until we go up the stairs between the columns, and suddenly find the monumental Praça do Comércio square with its Castle raised against the sky”.

(Global Arquitetura Paisagista, n.d.)



14 Ribeira das Naus. Tagus River view (Stefano Serventi, n.d.)

Master's in Architecture, Iscte, University Institute of Lisbon.
Final Architecture Project 2020-2021. Laboratory Lisbon and the River.
Team: Coordination: Teresa Madeira da Silva. Advisors: Teresa Madeira da Silva, Caterina Di Giovanni, Pedro Marques Alves.
Students: Bernardo Custódio, Carolina Alves da Silva, David Carvalho, Duarte Almeida, Francisco Quaresma, Joana Marques, Julia Shtefura, Luís Filipe Ribeiro, Mariana Rosa, Milton Perry, Nuno Almeida, Nuno Bernardes, Rodrigo Oliveira, Vilma Nico Ferreira.
Department of Architecture and Urbanism, CRIA-Iscte, DINAMIA'CET-Iscte.