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victor mestre | sofia aleixo

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Conservation for Architecture Reanimation: our perspective

The works included in this portfolio concern conservation projects of historic buildings with heritage value and public esteem. They form a representative sample of thirty years of professional practice in our office **vmsa, architects** in Lisbon.

In order to provide a clear understanding of our approach, to both design and site implementation, it is important to explain the nature of our work in our office. We have been devoting our professional lives into two main areas: to design project, not just of conservation of historic buildings but also of new buildings, and in addition to research in conservation of architectural heritage, either vernacular or erudite, in a vast geographical area of Portuguese influence - from the European Continent to the Atlantic islands, from the African coast to Brazil, from India to Timor.

Regarding the on-going investigation, significant attention is devoted to inventories. Therefore, we travel regularly to a diverse range of territories with Portuguese foundation or influence where we research and collect oral and documental testimonies, and create written and illustrative documents in order to contribute for the raise of awareness and the safeguard of such important cultural heritage. In some cases, with the objectives of preserving the built heritage through the restoration of these landmarks, and to contribute to the social cohesion in these fragile sites, we offer conservation design projects, free from any economical interest.

Portugal has a life-long tradition of inter-culturality. Ever since before its foundation, people of distinct origins and religions have dwelled without conflicts, creating the national identity in a humanized territory through the millennia, ending up forming a country with almost 900 years of existence. Portugal, geographically Atlantic and culturally Mediterranean, broke free of its *finisterra* condition - or "*finiseuropa*" - by sending its' most resolute men "forever out" to the sea, as far as the confines of the world.

However, from "forever out", some have returned enriched and ennobled by social, cultural and scientific missionary work occurred in both planned and random encounters. Due to these contacts, a great deal of our urbanism, architecture as well as customs, instruments and religious practices, embodied local contributes and travelled with us back to Europe, slowly influencing our own identity.

From the XVth century on, Portugal would have been formed between the educated Central Europe and a "culture of contact" universe, in a vast world of other cultures with identical intensity as those imposed in Europe. If we take into consideration, without preconceptions, the African, Asian and American cultures before the European approach - as the original identity, as well as the bearer of a matrix in a contemporaneous context - we understand more clearly the strength of these cultures in its influence during and after the contact begun and kept by the Portuguese, even knowing that the first contacts have been considered of no influence. This situation lasted until the second half of the XXth century in a slow and discrete evolution of the Portuguese architecture and culture - specially the vernacular one, which is believed to be the most anonymous and therefore, the architectural reference.

In the XVIth century, with the construction of the old town, Goa was the biggest and more accomplished urbanistic "experience", in a never before seen scale, having benefited from a century of pilot projects - for instance from the Atlantic islands cities of Funchal and Angra do Heroísmo as well as in the cities on the African coast. However, it would be in Brazil, in the XVIII (eighteenth) century, that a more dynamic experience would become the territorial statement of the Portuguese architecture identity.

It would be due to the Diaspora, now already in the XXth century, when a variety of Mozambican and Angolan cities - especially Lourenço Marques (currently Maputo) and Luanda - came to "lighten" the weight of history and opened a window to a more extreme modernity in Portuguese architecture. While in the European continent, "modernity" was a small scale and occasional event. In the mainland and right from the beginning of the post-II World War era, a new generation of Portuguese architects, concerned with the "impact" of Modernism and the "International Style", emerged in the delicate urban culture and Portuguese architecture. Some architects, such as Fernando Távora, Nuno Teotónio Pereira and Keil do Amaral, questioned themselves about the validity of a modernity disconnected to the local contexts, as a 'rule book' imposed to the Portuguese context. After carrying out the Survey of Portuguese Popular Architecture, they suggested a new course of action for a new architecture that quotes aspects of local architectures, without copying, in a redevelopment of its aesthetics according to principles of comfort and technological innovation shared with Modernism.

Later, after studying the work of several Portuguese architects, with particular importance given to Fernando Távora and Siza Vieira, Kenneth Frampton named this architecture movement of "Critical Regionalism". What actually happened was that Távora carried on the aesthetics of Portuguese architecture. He was the link between the enlightened inheritance and the identitarian one, dignifying it with its "classic-modern" architecture and conveying it to future generations. Like no one else, Távora understood the importance of this traditional architecture, studied and built in North Africa, Atlantic islands, Goa, Malaca, Timor, Brazil or in a simple mainland Portuguese village; traditional architecture was the bearer of the national identity, becoming a geographical uncertain architecture, diffuse and universal.

Our path in the VMSA architectural office, will follow this purpose of ensuring the remain of the architecture memory inherence that reached us through the conservation and restoration of anonymous buildings of the vernacular architecture, as well as singular erudite buildings. In general, all of our heritage interventions have revealed delicate and challenging issues to deal with, such as the layers of historical and aesthetic periods in different moments in time. Which raises ethical questions regarding the balance between cultural intervention and technical intervention, according to a certain programmatic programme to install.

Even applying the UNESCO's guidelines expressed in heritage charters, and following best practices examples, it is known that each case is unique, demanding for choices and decisions, even if it ends up being a 'non-decision'. From our experience, and without ever diminishing our responsibility, we value the sharing of information with a range of experts, such as historians, archaeologists, conservators, engineers, among others, allowing us to reduce the margin of error.

Usually we choose not to 'prevail' over the original, aiming to mingle through "absence", respecting existing scale and proportion. Generally, our work is reversible or able to be "dismounted", so that later, one can return to the phase previous to our intervention, to its original state. It is our belief that we are not entitled to restrain the future, which is auspicious in conservation area, bringing more and new ways to deal with the ethical and technical-scientific issues of conservation. However, we keep on working in an informed way, gathering all the options available and that can be used so that the final result can be clearly identified by the observer.

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In its essence, the sense we imply to the conservation projects have the stripping of formalisms and the simplification of constructive methods, beside the complexity that many entail from the technological point of view, and a incessant search for abstraction in the architectural expression. Mainly, what we search are the values that determined the original projects, trying to understand its cultural and technical context in a way its own materiality comes through by the immaterial sense that emanated from it. Some buildings have a "soul", an "aura" present in them from its very foundation or acquired with the action of time and use. Others, will gain a sense of cultural elevation only after having new additions or changing's, and therefore, becoming special. However, this phenomenon is yet to be understood.

Working on historic buildings urges us into a permanent research not only in the technological- scientific field of expertise but also in ethical and aesthetic matters, pushing us onto the philosophic grounds. As we are also involved in the conservation of vernacular architecture, we find ourselves intrinsically connected to Anthropology as a determinant factor for the comprehension of the site where actions of those related to what we are working on, take place. Part of our job occurs *in loco* both before and during the materialization of the design project. We get directly involved with the physical reality in an on-going technical support at the construction site, where we can better understand the existing fabric.

Furthermore, we only consider that the project is completed when the construction work is finished. Accordingly, we are continually improving the design and concept communication, getting the feed-back from the workers, which in some cases, are artisans from the last generation of a long line which, unfortunately, seem to have no followers. Most of the time, practice has been our biggest apprenticeship, with positive impacts in new projects, allowing us to correct dosages, enhance compatibility between ancient and contemporaneous materials, as well as incorporating of old building techniques.

In the course of the work, alongside with working with small scale models, we also make 1:1 scale ones with the very proposed materials, and that is why we visit carpentries, metal workshops, and stonework sites. We supervise the execution of the prototypes, from the selection of materials, to its production, to its final assembly "in situ". These prototypes allow us to confirm or optimize the design, accurate functional aspects, and achieve a better integration with the existing fabric. Design Project, prototype and execution are just one. We believe that this methodology will allow to reduce the error probability, either in concept and in its appropriateness.

In this introductory presentation of our work, allow us to highlight the Rehabilitation of Passos Manuel Lyceum, for its physical and functional characteristics, as well as for its patrimonial value in the historic and cultural context of the Portuguese architecture, being a testimony of an explicit public esteem and arising deep philosophical questions in the ethical field of our profession, as in the other selected works.

Rehabilitation of Passos Manuel Lyceum, in Lisbon, Portugal

The rehabilitation of the first Portuguese Lyceum (secondary school) took place in the context of the current government policy for education, which developed a modernization programme that will address three hundred and thirty two Portuguese secondary schools, including historic Lyceums, by 2015. Therefore, a stated-owned agency (Parque Escolar EPE) was specially created for this purpose since 2007, and is responsible for planning, managing, developing and carrying out the programme. The Government objectives were clear: to rehabilitate and modernise the buildings, restoring their physical and functional efficiency, to open the schools to the communities, and to establish a new management model for school premises.

The first objective aimed at: correcting existing construction problems; improving the conditions of habitability and environmental comfort, with particular emphasis on hygrothermics, acoustics, air quality, safety and accessibility; adapting and modernising the equipment of teaching and non-teaching spaces; and finally to guarantee energy efficient buildings.

As a result, along with its physical restoration, a profound infrastructure work was needed by introducing overall wireless, audiovisual equipments, interactive boards, among other features, including new energy efficient technologies, the acoustic adjustment of the classrooms as well as the inclusion of an air renovating system was also part of the programme, providing, for example, 30m³/user/h of air in each classroom.

Being asked to deal with a building which designed started in 1882 - by architect José Luís Monteiro -, and have been changed with different adjustments until its inauguration - under Rosendo Carvalheira's design - in the January 1911, but having endured throughout all XX century without any big alterations, has caused us a sense of great responsibility, also for being one of the most emblematic Portuguese historic schools. Plenty of student generations, teachers and staff members have used this Lyceum, considering it of great valued. Being a pioneer and a model to later Portuguese Secondary Schools, Passos Manuel Lyceum has an inherent historical, educational, material and immaterial value.

In this light, one might question if, today, this is a "museum building" or if it still carries out its primary functions in the current learning standard. Can the Lyceum architectonic and typological "strength" - composed accordingly with the nineteenth century education and aesthetics model - receive the new learning environments requirements?

These are questions still waiting for an answer, even after a great deal of discussion during the design project, the site construction phase as well as after its delicate restoration.

Since the beginning we have a building which resulted of the hygienistic theories that ended up dictating the programs of the new typologies of public building such as hospitals, prisons, military quarters, schools, maritime platforms and railway stations, factories and warehouses. In addition, it also represents the "invention" of the traditional classroom in which the teacher completely controls the students. This building is also the result of new materials and technologies experimented in those new typological programs. The architect-author of the constructed building - Rosendo Carvalheira, presented this project after the "simplification" and redefinition of a initial classicist project from José Luís Monteiro.

He introduced industrialized systems into the project, making it more "modern", aesthetically cleaner and transparent, almost "industrial" and brighter, far away from the French-like image of the 1900's. During hundred years, the school endured the innovations introduced to the Portuguese public school education system and time erosion, keeping itself coherent, either in space and in typology.

Our approach to the historic building was a 'non-action' approach, considering it to have already "enough architect". We only fixed the existing pathologies and established infrastructural criteria for each room. We supervised conservation activities on site, choosing as long as possible the original materials and technologies. Some wood with hundred years old was used to repair damaged sections in pavements, windows and doors. The unexisting or broken tiles were produced in the same way as the originals, and using the same materials as the pre-existent ones. Paintings were repaired, etc. The conservation and restoration works were daily supervised by us to ensure its delicate handling.

After the evaluation of the new functional program agreed by both *Parque Escolar* technicians and the school board - always very active - followed by a public presentation of the project's preliminary draft to the local community, we could finally develop our strategy for both the pre-existent architectonic compound and the new extension buildings to be added. Thereby, we tried to fulfil two fundamental goals: preparing the school for a new relationship with the local community and other prospective users, opening the school, removing physical barriers and adding new features with independent use from the historic school.

A new loading and unloading place near by the main access road, preventing the entrance of heavy vehicles in the free areas of the school, was defined. By doing this, the exterior is valued as a landscape unit, emphasising the new playground for pupils, and population in general who can now use them during the periods after school, weekends and holidays. The new added features, the new self-service canteen and two multi-sports facilities, as well as small buildings to be used by current students and alumni, are now complementing the existing historic structure. Facing such a prominent building, some of the additions that required large areas, were placed underground.

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As far as the self-service canteen is concerned, seven metres deep, eleven metres broad and seventy metres in length were excavated, connecting the technical areas directly to the exterior (street), and opening the multifunctional space of the canteen to an elliptical patio - South oriented and connected to the high positioned playground by a concrete ramped staircase. The large glass façade enables a generous frame to slide, opening the room to the outside. The dormer windows of the ceiling, not only enhance the room but also allows a special lightening, either by day (natural) either by night (artificial).

The two multi-sports facilities are located where previously sports were played - in an exterior informal field. By excavating the soil in about four metres deep, two gyms were able to be build - with two learning spaces one on top of the other, in between. These two overlapped rooms - one of which is transparent in both faces, allowing a direct observation of the activities in the gyms - as well as the bathrooms and locker rooms, benefit from natural lightening and ventilation through the underground patios. The upper part of both gyms - with three metres high of glass around the perimeter - enables the exposure to the outside light, and provides an interesting view of the historic building. In the building's plan rooftop, the old playing field is recreated with new materials and layout, with the possibility of using the inside locker rooms.

The two small buildings projected to support the activities of the students and alumni (former students) are modular and, therefore, able to be altered by adding or subtracting units. Its expression respects the idea of open spatiality and communication with the exterior. They assume an "abstracting" expression, addressing a sense of neutrality accordingly to the idea of formal dematerialization in opposition to the presence of the historic building. They mingle in the new playground, from where parking has been moved away to an upper northern area, hidden by new planted trees, and releasing the noble zone of the school to be free for students and community use.

Our intervention results mainly in the preparation of this historic building to another time cycle of usability, adding new features, equipments and buildings, making this compound a large unit that we hope can be of use to new and more efficient ways of learning.

This intervention in Passos Manuel Lyceum was selected by OECD-CELE among the 60 best schools in the world, and therefore was included in the 4th Compendium of Exemplary Educational Facilities (2011).

Therefore, we wish for a new time to come. One that considers and respects the cultural memory of previous generations, without imprisoning the current and future ones in a static model, but enabling the reinvention of traditional spaces with new creative ideas, complementing to architecture itself. We hope that our practice will raise the awareness of the built environment stakeholders, the society in general, for the necessity of high-quality architecture through the ethical and cultural understandings of our built heritage.

Victor Mestre and Sofia Aleixo

Lisbon | Oxford, November 2010

(partially presented in the 28th international architectural conference, in Pira, Slovenia)

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Victor Mestre | Sofia Aleixo, arquitectos lda.
Lisbon, 1997.

Victor started working in his studio in 1981, and Sofia joined him in 1991. They are founder partners of Victor Mestre | Sofia Aleixo, arquitectos an architectural practice based in Lisbon, Portugal.

Invited to participate in multidisciplinary Project and discussion teams, Conservation consultancy, writing articles in peer-reviewed journals, and giving lectures in conferences in Portugal and abroad, the practice has been involved in both research and architectural design, in Europe, Africa, and Asia.

Victor Mestre | Sofia Aleixo, Arquitectos Lda. is a company that divides its activity between the public and private sectors, having developed new Projects and Conservation Projects within a vast array of programs, such as City Museums, Churches, Palaces, Lisbon Citadel Allure, Interpretative and Museological Centres, Bridges, Healthcare Centres, Hotels, Nature and Rural Tourism Units, Documentation Centres, Archaeological Site Interpretation Centres, Housing, Rehabilitation of Rural and Vernacular Architecture, Public Illumination, Master Plans, Design Guidelines, Public Spaces, Kindergartens, Nurseries, Daycare Centres for elderly and for children, Lyceums/Secondary Schools rehabilitation, 5*+ Hotels, and particularly in Heritage Conservation.

An enduring research in the vernacular architecture, architectural heritage and cultural landscape topics, coupled with an attentive look on the expressions of universal culture, have strongly contributed to the practice's identity. Founder partners have been investigating the Rehabilitation and Restoration of the Built Architectural Heritage and Vernacular Architecture field since 1982, in Portugal and around the world; and, since 2007, school architecture and the rehabilitation of historic school buildings.

From the architectural practice, it is highlighted the restoration and rehabilitation of Igreja da Misericórdia (Alcochete); the rehabilitation and restoration of Solar dos Zagallos (Almada); the healthcare centre of Forte da Casa (Vila Franca de Xira); the rehabilitation of the Bridge over Ribeira da Venda (Gavião); the City Museum (Almada); General-Directorate for Fishing and Aquaculture (Lisbon); the Alamal Inn (Gavião); the Torre da Palma Roman ruins Interpretation Centre (Monforte); Rehabilitation and restoration of the Carlos Relvas Photographic Studio (Golegã); the Portuguese Pavilion at EXPO'2005 (in Aichi, Japan); the Nature Tourism of the São João Fort (Tavira); the Citadel Allure and Interpretative and Museological Centre of the São Jorge Castle (Lisbon); the rehabilitation of Solar do Ribeirinho and its adaptation to Historical Archive (Machico); the rehabilitation of Liceu Passos Manuel (Lisbon) Liceu de Oeiras and Quinta do Marquês Secondary School (Oeiras); Valeformoso Elderly Day Care Centre and Residential (Funchal) and the Ramalha Kindergarden and Babies Day Care Centre (Almada).

The studio has Projects and Works published in several different speciality publications, national and international. Invited to participate in seminars and conferences about architecture, heritage, conservation and vernacular architecture, in Continental Portugal, the Azores and Madeira archipelagos, Spain, France, Germany, Morocco, Mexico and Slovenia.

Liceu Passos Manuel was selected as one in sixty exemplary international educational facility by CELE-OECD [2011]. Municipal Council of Funchal Heritage Restoration Award 2010 given to Valeformoso Elderly Day Care Centre, Madeira. The Alamal Inn work was chosen as the Portuguese candidature to the III Biental Iberoamericana de Arquitectura e Ingeniería Civil, [Chile, 2002].

Integrates collective exhibitions - 3rd National Exhibition of Architecture - Lisbon, 1985|1992; Habitar Portugal 2000|2002 and 2003|2005 [itinerant]; Rehabilita 07 - Plasencia, Spain, 2007 [itinerant]. Presents their work by invitation of the Order of the Architects, at the headquarters, in a monographic exhibit entitled "Projecto Visível | Obra Oculta" [2004].

Victor Mestre
Lisbon, 1957.

Graduated in Architecture by the Superior School of Fine Arts of Lisbon [1981]. Master in Restoration of Landscape and Architectural Patrimony, University of Évora [1998]. Advanced Studies Diploma, in Teoría y Práctica de la Rehabilitación Arquitectónica y Urbana, University of Seville [2005]. Doctorate student, University of Coimbra, [since 2007].

Researcher in the Rehabilitation and Restoration of the Architectonic Patrimony and Vernacular Architecture field [since 1982]. Participated in survey teams such as Survey of Popular Architecture from the Azores Archipelago [2000], IAPXX – Inquest to the Portuguese Architecture of the XX Century [2000], Traditional Mediterranean Architecture [2002]. Author of Vernacular Architecture in Madeira [2002]. Contributes to the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation monograph Portuguese Patrimony in the World: Architecture and Urbanism [2011] under the direction of Prof. Doutor José Mattoso. Presently researching on the Surveys of Vernacular Architecture in Goa | Damão | Diu, India [since 2007], in Cape Verd [2009] and in East-Timor [2010]. Writes regularly for various publications.

Integrates Arché's scientific Committee [Spain, since 2006].

Curator for Architecture and Public Spaces of the exhibition 1999 | 2004 - Architecture and Design in Portugal - Triennale di Milano, [Italy, 2005].

Director of the Safeguard and Revitalization Cabinet of Patrimony at the Directorate-General of National Monuments and Buildings [2000|2003, institution where he had worked since 1995]. Integrated the Candidacy Cabinet of the University of Coimbra to UNESCO World Heritage, University of Coimbra, 2005|2009.

Teaching activity [2000|2008], guest lecturer in several Universities and workshops, and organiser of Vernacular Architecture courses [2008, 2010].

Sofia Aleixo
Lisbon, 1967.

Graduated in Architecture by the Faculty of Architecture – Technical University of Lisbon [1991]. Programa de Doctorado da Universidade de Sevilla, Período de Docencia de los estudios universitarios del Tercer Ciclo in Teoría y Práctica de la Rehabilitación Arquitectónica y Urbana [2003|2004]. Completed Pedagogical Aptitude and Scientific Capacity Examination, University of Évora [2007]. PhD researcher at Oxford Brookes University, School of Architecture, working on the topic 'Conservation of Historic School buildings: design and values in Portuguese Liceus' [since 2009].

She started teaching in Higher Education at IADE (Marketing, Design and Visual Arts Institute) [1996|2000], teaching the subjects of Material Technology (2nd Year) and CAD (4th Year). Was invited to conceive and coordinate the CAD Department, where she subsequently conceived and taught CAD courses.

Assistant Teacher of Architecture Design at the School of Architecture - Évora University where she runs a design studio. Coordinates Curricular Trainings and supervises Master Degree Dissertations [since 2002]. She was approved at the Pedagogical Aptitude and Scientific Capacity Examination Exams [2007].

As elected research themes she chooses professional practice, intervention ethics, and the project-finished work relationship, from conception to building, from technologies to architectonic object, particularly in historic building interventions. For this largely contributes the technical assistance performed at the construction site of projects developed at the studio, during the project's implementation stage at the intervention sites, where experimentation and research are a constant.

Director | Coordinator-Architect of the Technical Local Cabinet in Belver – Town Hall of Gavião [1999|2001].



BRIDGE OVER THE VENDA STREAM

Rehabilitation [building of public interest, 1986]

Municipality of Gavião [public competition]
Comenda, Gavião, Portugal
Gross Area: 140m²
1995 | 1997

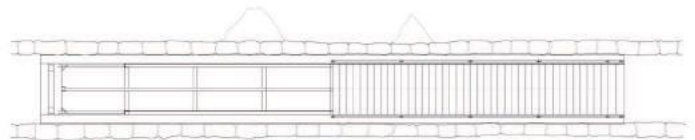
The doubt as to the origin of the Ribeira da Venda bridge – roman or medieval – still remains, due to the technical and typological presence of this kind of construction in Portugal throughout the centuries. However, it is of unquestionable patrimonial, social and anthropological value, and the local population regards it in a way that goes beyond academic arguments.

In order to restore the bridge the stream had to be turned aside to the temporary course. We observed all the rocks that rested on the bed of the stream, its positioning and constitution. The observation of the bridge, free from the water, allowed us to understand the building techniques, the gaps, the pathologies, the constitution of the materials and thus to make a map of architectonic archaeology that tried to understand the physical object still standing and the collapsed parts that were dragged by the waters as a whole. The gaps were filled only with the parts that were possible to identify. We deliberately decided to avoid an historic reconstitution.

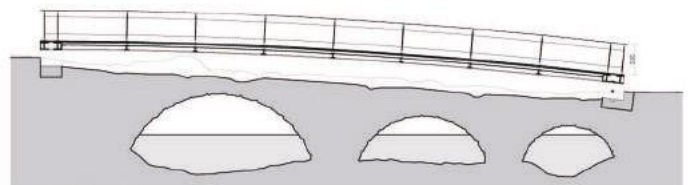
Objectively we tried to keep the poetical aspect of the bridge while “consolidated ruin” integrated, almost melting with the landscape, and to ensure its use thus strengthening the sense of its existence and permanence. If in the future another method of patrimonial approach should be taken, the new bridge can be removed by simply unscrewing six elements in the east end, since in the west margin it is only supported by a stainless steel roller.



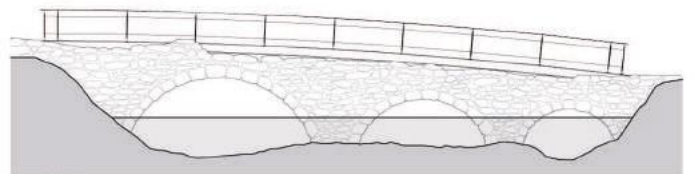
LOCATION



PLAN



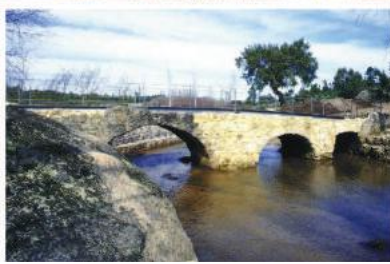
LONGITUDINAL SECTION



ELEVATION



2 4 8m





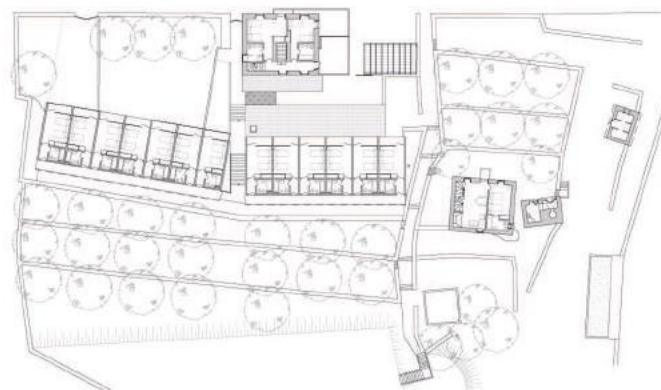
INATEL Gavião: Rural Hotel Unit
Rehabilitation and extension of Almal Quinta

Gavião Municipality | INATEL
Gavião, Portugal
Gross Area: 2.465 m² | Cost: 500.000 €
<http://www.inatel.pt/unidhoteleira.aspx?menuid=735>
1995 | 2001

The cultural landscape of Tagus riverbanks, near to Belver, is one of the most expressive values of the territorial heritage of Gavião Municipality.

Our intervention intended to respect the landscape, underlining the successive platforms that surrounded the modest constructions, already in ruins. The research made on vernacular architecture identified an expression that assumed a contemporary design, with no ambiguities or false regionalisms. In spite of the abstract expression, the identity that expresses is objective, in the associate typology as interior spatial units marked by a modular structure, as well as in the formal linearity which, associated to the room-module and to its repetition, search in the random opening of the shutters of the North facade acquire rhythms, like a score that groups families of sounds.

The old 19th c. house has kept its identity and functions like the capturing element of all the interventions that are part of this rural hotel unit with a particular view to Belver Castle. In addition, the vast natural vegetation surrounding it, the wooden bridge that crosses it, the Lagarto Fountain and the waterfall that drops to where it has formed a small lagoon, gives these 21 rooms by a river beach the rural environment in a contemporary architecture rehabilitation.



PLAN - 1ST FLOOR



SOUTH ELEVATION



TRANSVERSAL SECTION



WEST ELEVATION



10 20 40m





PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO CARLOS RELVAS
Conservation and restore[building of public interest, 1996]

IPPAR (Portuguese Institute of Architectural Heritage)
Largo D. Manuel I, Golegã, Portugal
Gross Area: 805 m2
www.casarelvass.com
2000 | 2003

This building is in itself a paradigm of steel architecture in Portugal, mainly for its pioneer use of this material, but also due to its architectonic singularity. Carlos Relvas (1838-1894) was a man ahead of its time, untiring traveler, was distinguished by some foreign countries from 1870 on, such as France, Austria, Spain, United States of America and the Netherlands.

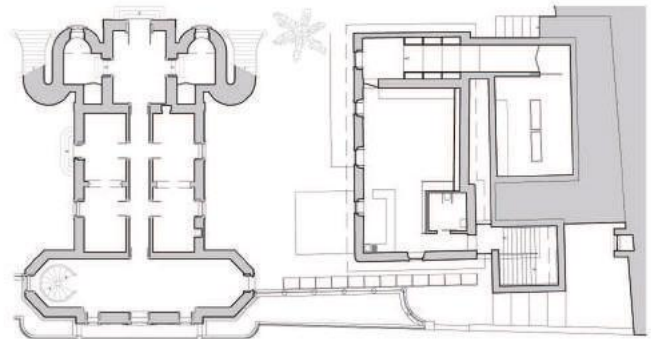
The Studio was erected between 1871 and 1875, and in 1887, so no more than 12 years after, the studio was partially transformed in its own house, having its elegant steel and glass structure been hidden. More than a century after this situation, we are confronted with the dichotomy of what to restore? Carlos Relvas' studio or his studio and house? Its historic time and aesthetics were virtually the same, so what was most representative and unique?

According to the UNESCO's charters, were all the layers have importance to the objects significance, were we entitled to pose such question?

In short, for its unique nature in the Portuguese context, and following an interpretation where the original typology of Photographic Studio was more relevant, allowing to understand the global matrix of such a building type in the early photography period in a European - not only regional - context, we chose the "cultural dismantle" of the house, favoring the Studio to prevail.

As a remarkable side note, it should be said that this was the first Portuguese building to have been photographed during every phase of its construction until its conclusion by its owner.

This unique monument of a heroic period in the history of photography was re-opened to the public in 2007.



PLAN



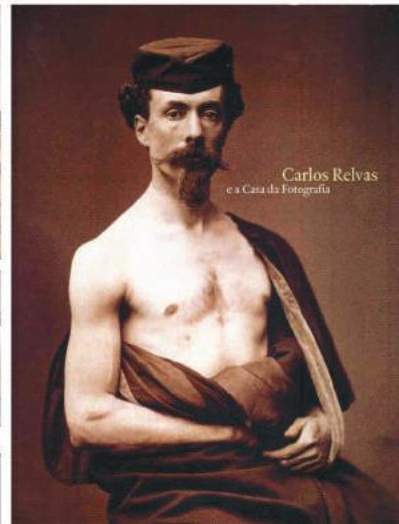
ELEVATION



SECTION



5 10 15m





NATURE TOURISM AT SÃO JOÃO DA BARRA FORT
Rehabilitation and extension [Building of Municipal Interest, 1998]

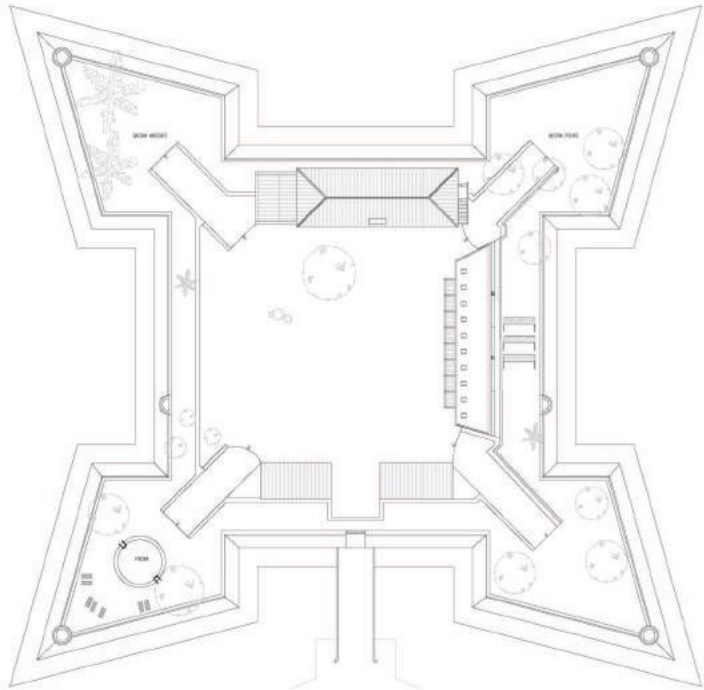
Isalema
Cabras, Tavira, Portugal
Gross Area: 855 m²
www.fortesaojoaodabarra.com
2003 | 2006

This small *vauban* fort of perfect canon was built in 1857 with the purpose of defending the Tavira village, in the south of Portugal, from the continuous attacks from North African pirates. After a long period of inactivity, the fort was sold by the State to private buyers in the edge of the 19th century. The maintenance of such a built structure became complex and honorable so the owner decided to install a small ecological tourism accommodation unit to be able to preserve the monument.

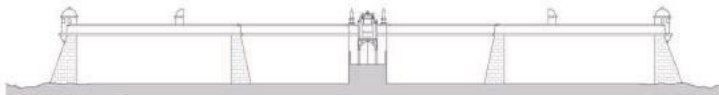
A documental research on the foundation of the Fort and an archaeological investigation on the arms quad were conducted before the design started. The main goal was to recreate the spirit of the military compound from the original time of construction. Accordingly, the new volume of the bedrooms was erected in the soldier's quarters original place, denying its installment in the watch path, where the sea view was very appealing. The intention was to keep the way this facility was used in ancient times, and therefore, guests would be the new military personnel, now facing the wonderful stone walls inside their own bedrooms.

The 10 rooms are divided in a new building in the former soldier's quarters place, in the ground floor of the Governor's residence, and finally 2 suites were installed in the old coach houses and in the former gunpowder store.

Overall, the Fort maintained its ancestral military image, in the square of arms, the stone walls, and the relation with the sea shore and surrounding landscape, not revealing its new function.



PLAN



NORTH ELEVATION



SECTION



10 20 45m



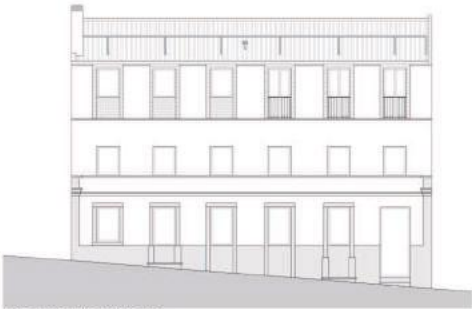


URBAN REHABILITATION PROGRAMME Lx A CORES
Collective housing rehabilitation

Somague | EPUL
Mouraria, Lisboa, Portugal
2004 | 2007

Rua Amendoeira, Lisboa
(rehabilitation and extension)

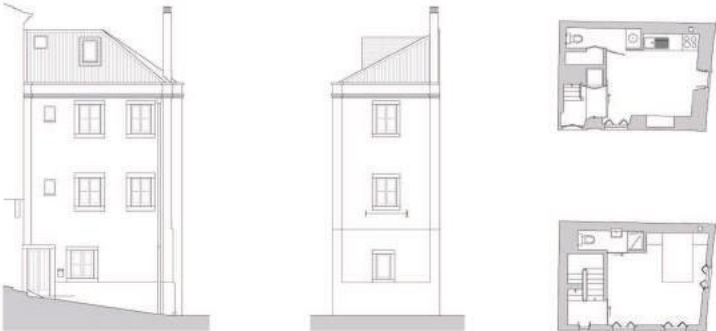
In the heart of the historical neighbourhood of Mouraria, this intervention subtly introduces the contemporary concept of modernity, by interpreting the existing urban environment and the ruined facade. The narrow street and the small plot, characteristic of a medieval place, now surrounded by taller buildings, searches in the small back yard and in the upper extension the light that will contribute for a spacious interior layout.



RUA DA AMENDOEIRA, 9-15

Largo da Achada
(rehabilitation)

This intervention had the main objective of rearrange the existing building, and join the tiny homes into one simple home, while maintaining its original typology and the elements that characterise this type of constructions. We suspect this building was re-erected after the period of the 1775 massive earthquake, using the materials from its own destruction and having had an internal reformulation by the end of the XIXth century.

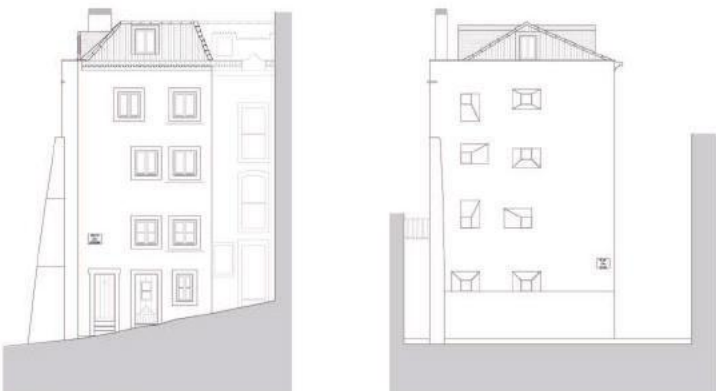


LARGO DA ACHADA, 2

Beco do Jasmim, Lisboa
(rehabilitation for re-housing)

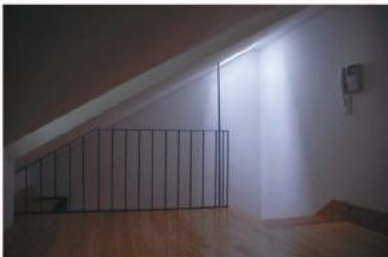
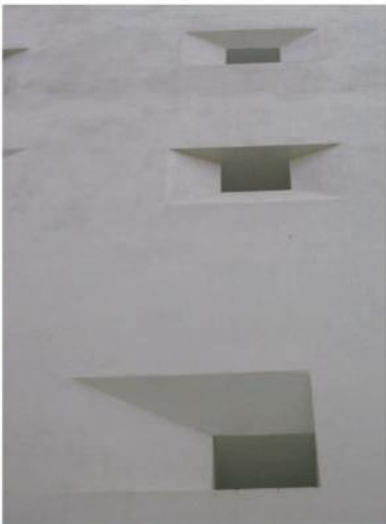
This small intervention for re-housing is located in the historical nucleus of Mouraria and seeks to improve significantly the habitability conditions of these historical neighbourhoods' distinctive typologies with very poor hygiene conditions.

All the intervention developed in pursuing this enhancement, inclusively in the renewal of each small home infrastructure. This constituted a challenge regarding the complexity to be introduced in such tiny homes. The introduction of a structural sheet in the exterior facade of the adjacent Square, reinforced the building structurally and absorb the water plumbing.



BECO DO JASMIM 28-30

1 2 5 10m

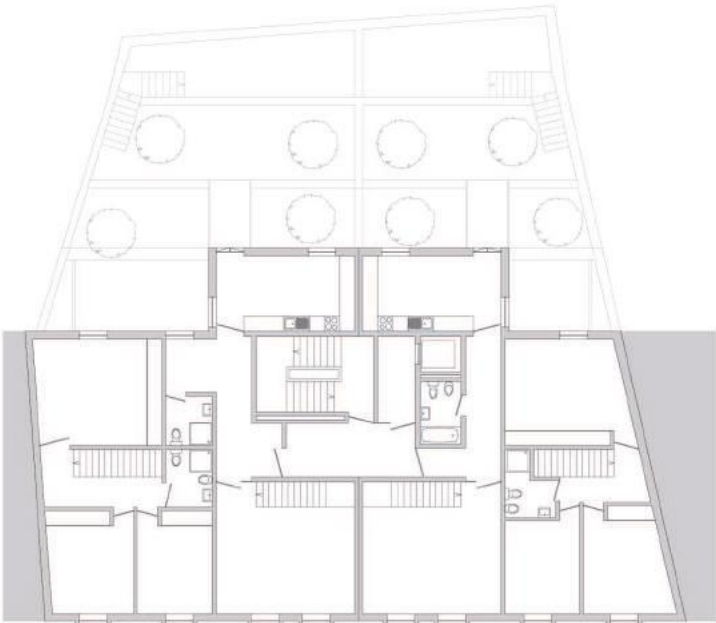




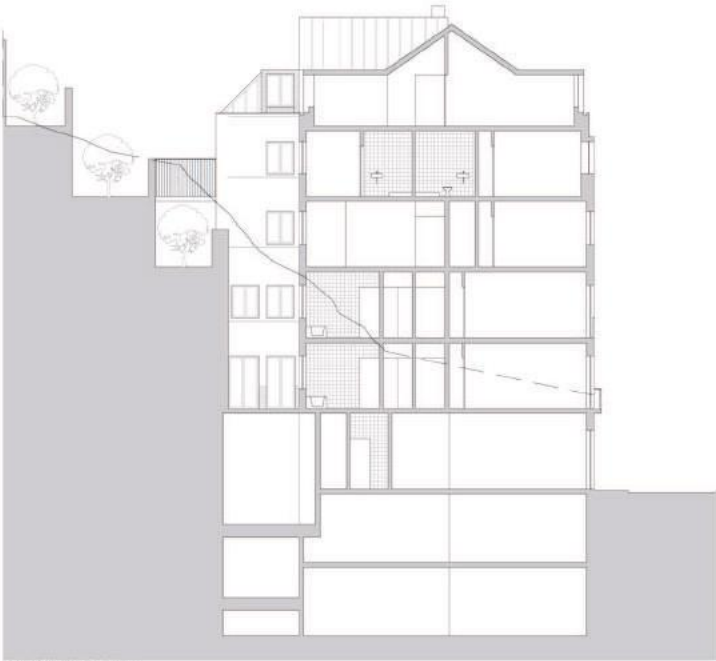
URBAN REHABILITATION PROGRAMME Lx A CORES
Collective Housing

Somague | EPUL
Rua Benfornoso, Lisboa
2004 | 2008

From the historical reading of the place, urban continuity and architectural relations were established. The facade expression expresses our perceptions and interpretations of the local architectural character, contributing for sense of belonging in that place, where urban heritage values are very strong.



PLAN - 4th FLOOR



TRANSVERSAL SECTION



1 2 5 10m



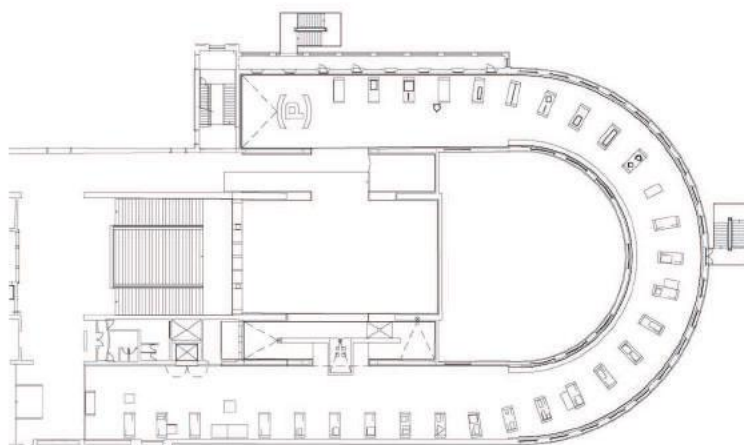


PORTUGAL 1990 | 2004 ARQUITECTURE AND DESIGN

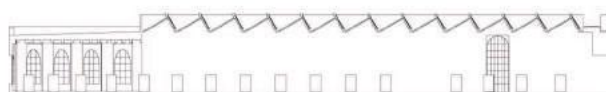
Exhibition at the Milano Triennale
Architecture and Landscape Curator: Victor Mestre
[coordination Henrique Cayatte Design]

President of the Portuguese Republic, Dr. Jorge Sampaio
Triennale di Milano, Palazzo Dell'Arte, Milão
Gross Area: 1.350 m2
www.triennale.it
2004 | 2005

The exhibition proposes a reading and a synthesis of the Portuguese production in the fields of architecture, design, graphic arts and communication from 1990 to 2004, a period of time in which the connections between the different disciplines have strengthened and whose greatest expression has demonstrated nell' World Exhibition of Lisbon in 1998. The exhibition is divided in three sections: Architecture and Public Space - curator Victor Mestre; Communication Design and Multimedia - curator Henrique Cayatte; Product Design and -curator Guta Moura Guedes.



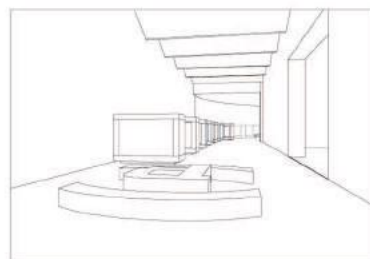
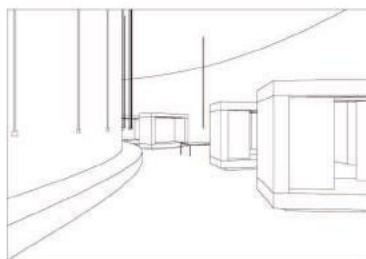
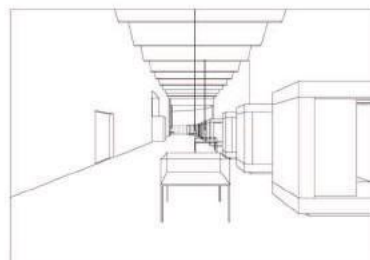
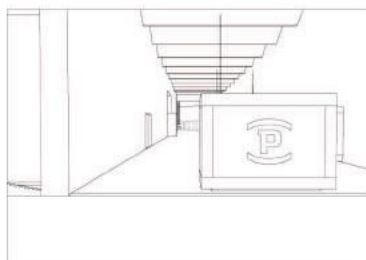
PLAN



SECTION



LOGO
HENRIQUE CAYATTE OFFICE



5 10 20 30m





PORTUGUESE PAVILION IN THE 2005 WORLD EXPOSITION

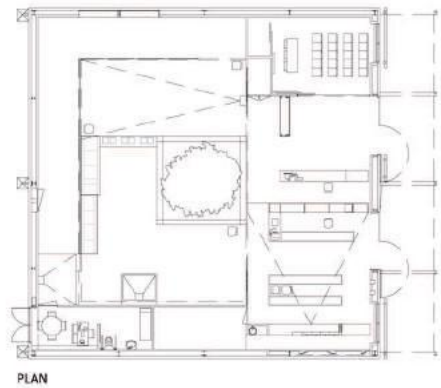
Foreign Office Ministry | Multileme
[coordination Henrique Cayatte Design]
Aichi, Nagoya, Japan
Gross Area: 400 m2
www.expo2005.or.jp/en/nations/4g.html
2004 | 2005

The theme of the Expo was "Nature's Wisdom," with national and corporate pavilions expressing themes of ecological co-existence, renewable technology, and the wonders of nature.

The interiors of the Portuguese Pavilion were the result of the functional distribution of the contents previously established by the Portuguese Government in tuning with the premises established by the *Japan Association for the 2005 World Exposition* for the pavilions previously built and equipped. The Portuguese Pavilion expresses the cultural and scientific identity of a modern country integrated in the European Union and heir of an universal culture initiated by the Portuguese.

The theme adopted was "Nature and History: Portugal where the land ends and the sea begins." One variation of this theme, "The sea and the lands," depicts the annals of contact between Portugal and Asia, including Japan. Another theme "Portugal and Japan," tells how the Portuguese introduced guns to Japan, and depicts the nature and food in Japan. A third section "Portugal and the Four Elements," presents the latest Portuguese projects in development of natural resources and in international cooperation. An Events Room, a restaurant with a long counter and a souvenirs store, offer the visitors a choice of cultural events, food tasting, music, books, handicrafts, tableware and new eco-design products that illustrate Portuguese traditional and contemporary culture.

The Expo had more than 22 million visitors.



PLAN



CROSS SECTION



LONGITUDINAL SECTION





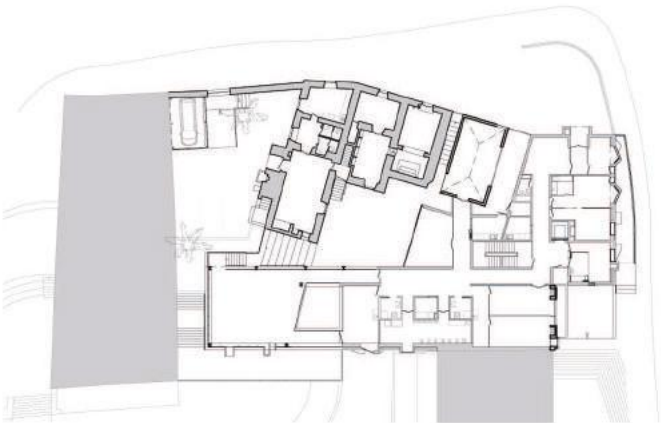
KINDERGARTEN AND NURSERY SCHOOL

Rehabilitation and extension of Quinta da Ramalha

Institution of Social Solidarity Priest Ricardo Gameiro
Ramalha, Almada, Portugal
Gross Area: 1.400m² | Cost: 1.930.000€
2006 | 2010

Located in the South margin of Tagus river, opposite to Lisbon, this small farm was long deactivated from its past uses. All of the surrounding area had been absorbed by the dense urbanization of a new city in expansion: Almada. After a long period of downfall and degradation, the Municipality gave this property to a social solidarity institution with the intention of building a kindergarten and a nursery school facility. By then, what was left of the original fabric consisted of the main house, the associated chapel, the haymow (still no plans for its modification at this stage) and a small piece of land integrated in a dwelling block built in the 1980's.

With this project we sought to "sow" the block and "rememorize" this place by emphasizing the small architectonic compound, bringing back its scale and the expression of a rural setting, oppressed by buildings with no architectural value and aggressive proportions. A new volume needed to be added, functioning as the link among the old farm main house, the new programme to be integrated, and the existing housing buildings. This humble white concrete building adopts the small scale of the farm edifications and, in this case, helps to materialise the "idea of house" imagined and drawn by a child – the house with window, door and leaning rooftop. The white house is the dream house, and it is the element which detaches and aggregates historical and aesthetic timings. The new building is born from that scale and "nestles" on the descending existent ground, so that it doesn't contest the farm buildings, by surrounding them and, at the same time, creating free spaces to recreation and light exposure into interior spaces.



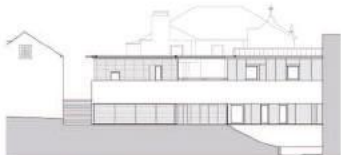
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



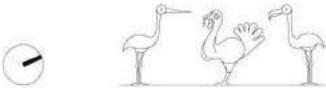
WEST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



10 20 30m



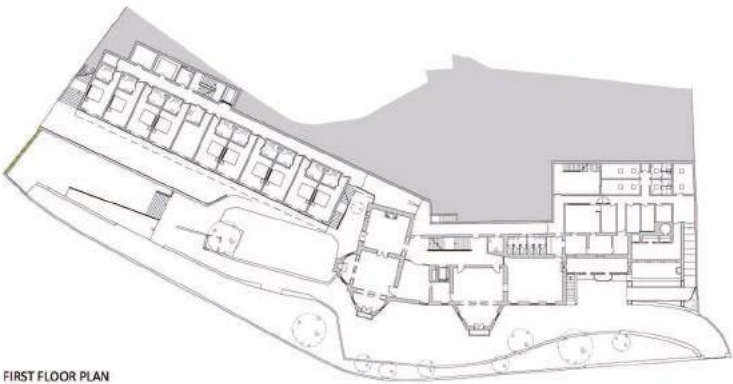


VALEFORMOSO ELDERLY DAY CARE CENTRE AND RESIDENTIAL CARE HOME
Modernization and extension

Madeira Social Security Center
Santa Luzia, Funchal, Madeira
Gross Area: 2.465 m² | Cost: 3.300.000 €
2006 | 2011

[awarded the Municipal Prize of the Municipality of Funchal 2010]

The rehabilitation of this historic building and its enlargement was conditioned by its own characteristics and the site topography. Its functional re-organization, with special attention for the technical zones required in such a programme, identified the place to introduce the residential extension. There, tanks, walls with niches, artistic pavements of pebble rolled, and still some physical memories reveal to antiquity of the place, were reappraised and reinstated for the benefit of users. The garden was rehabilitated with new species, in a valorisation perspective of the former *Quinta* use. The intervention aimed to reinforce the existing values, by its own right in a new settlement, in the continuity of Madeira Island *Quintas*, or recreation farms. Intervening in this context made us reflect about the legitimacy of the (s) proposal (s) regarding the cultural value of the place. We believe the result expresses a suitable attitude regarding the existing physical reality, the programme of a care centre for elderly, and the heritage values ascribed to the place.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



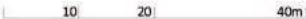
SOUTH ELEVATION



CROSS SECTION THROUGH EXTENSION



CROSS SECTION THROUGH EXISTING BUILDING





PASSOS MANUEL LYCEUM

Restore, requalification and extension of a lower and upper secondary school [building of public interest, 2003]

Parque Escolar, EPE

Lisbon, Portugal

Gross Area: 16.400 m² | Cost: 22.000.000 €

2007 | 2010

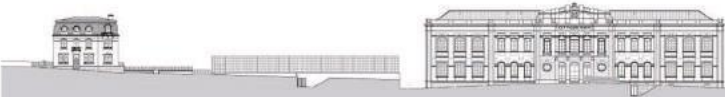
[Awarded Education Exemplary Facility 2010, OCDE|CELE]

Situated in the historic centre of Lisbon, it was the first lyceum to be built in Portugal in the context of a broad educational reform promoted by Passos Manuel in 1836. Over its 100 years history the school has remained largely unchanged, accommodating all the changes in educational practice that took place in the twentieth century. Now a listed building, the task facing the team renovating the school was to introduce 21st century learning environments while preserving the architectural heritage. They also had a further challenge: the renovation was to take place while the school was in use. The main building was reorganised during a series of discrete interventions. Rather than removing the old elements, an effort was made to restore, renovate and structurally reinforce them. New infrastructure and IT networks were integrated into the structure using non-intrusive methods. Work was undertaken to ensure that the building complied with current environmental quality and energy efficiency standards. This included introducing new renewable energy sources (solar and photovoltaic panels) to ensure thermal and acoustic comfort and energy self-sufficiency. The renovated school now fully complies with recent legislation for buildings regarding thermal performance, energy and acclimatisation systems, and noise and energy performance. New laboratories and a canteen have been created in the basement levels. The canteen opens out onto a new patio at the southern end of the school. This is at a lower level than the surrounding ground, and therefore does not visually intrude on the historic façades. The sports facilities have been substantially enhanced as two gymnasiums have been built below the level of what used to be the playing field. A new outdoor sports court has been installed on the roof of this new structure. Although the historic laboratories and library have been fully restored to preserve evidence of the school's educational heritage, a new resource centre has been built. It is fully equipped with areas for study and for consulting information and space for exhibiting school collections.

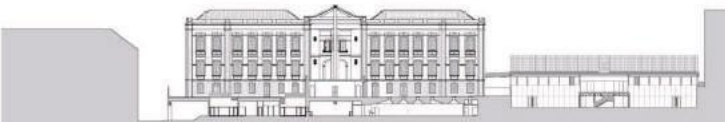
"Designing for Education: Compendium of Exemplary Educational Facilities 2011" available at



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



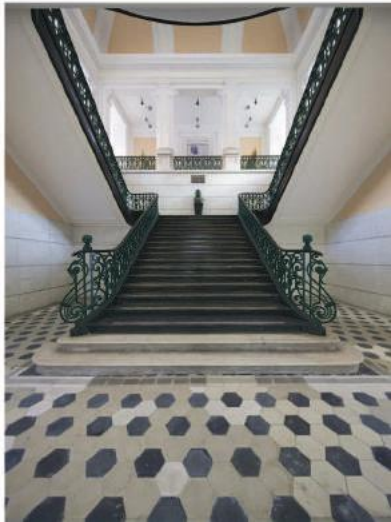
NORTH ELEVATION



SECTION THROUGH KITCHEN, CANTEN AND GYMNASIUMS



10 20 50 75m

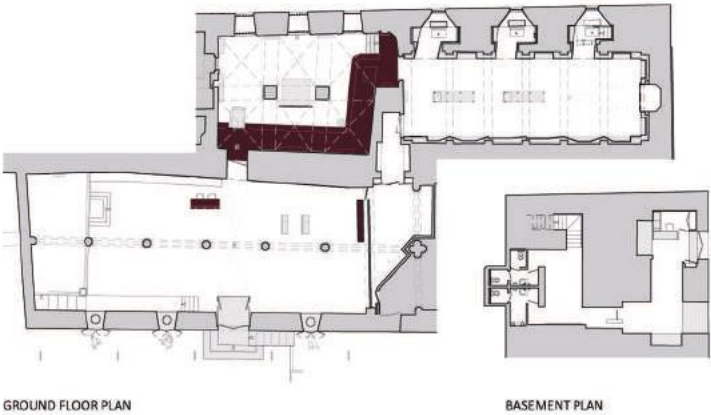




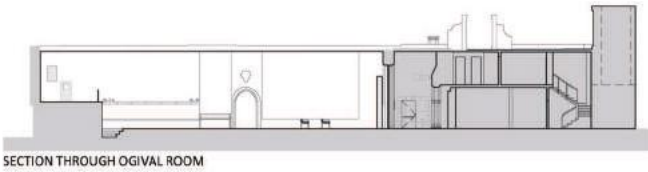
MUSEUM IN THE FORMER ROYAL PALACE OF THE ALCÁÇOVA
[National Monument, 1910]

Communication Design: Pedro Leal
EGEAC
St. Georg Castle, Lisbon, Portugal
Gross Area: 880 m2
www.castelodesaojorge.pt
2007 | 2008

The collection consists of objects found in the archaeological excavation area and provides an introduction to the various cultures and lifestyles dating back from the 7th century B.C. to the 18th century A.D. which contributed to building modern-day Lisbon with particular emphasis on the Moorish period from the 11th-12th centuries.



Castelo São Jorge
Núcleo Museológico
LOGO: Pedro Leal



5 10 20m



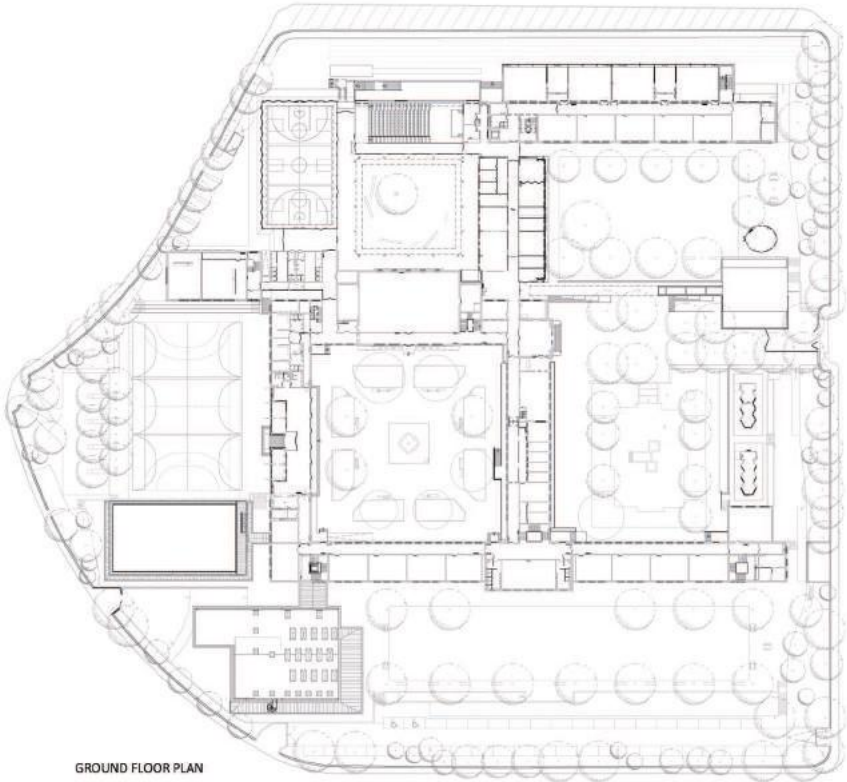


OEIRAS LYCEUM
Requalification and extension of a lower and upper secondary school

Parque Escolar, EPE
Oeiras, Portugal
Gross Area: 15.420m² | Cost: 13.700.000€
www.esss.edu.pt
2008 | 2010

The Project for the rehabilitation of the former Oeiras Lyceum, currently designated by Sebastião e Silva Secondary School, was designed by was the Architect José Sobral in 1947. Our intervention had the aim to fulfil the directives of Parque Escolar, the client entity: rehabilitating and extending the existing historic buildings, by integrating the new infra-structures and new equipments, functionally re-organizing the school and include the new education facilities. The architectural expression of the new buildings was conceived in accordance with the exiting reality by balancing volumes and proportions, following the windows rhythm, in the choice of materials, but subtly distinguishing itself and avoiding any mimetic approach with the existing structures.

The scientific, social, and cultural memory of this school, which is dear to many generations that studied or worked here, was kept, following in the spirit of technological and cultural innovation, with civic elevation.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



EAST ELEVATION

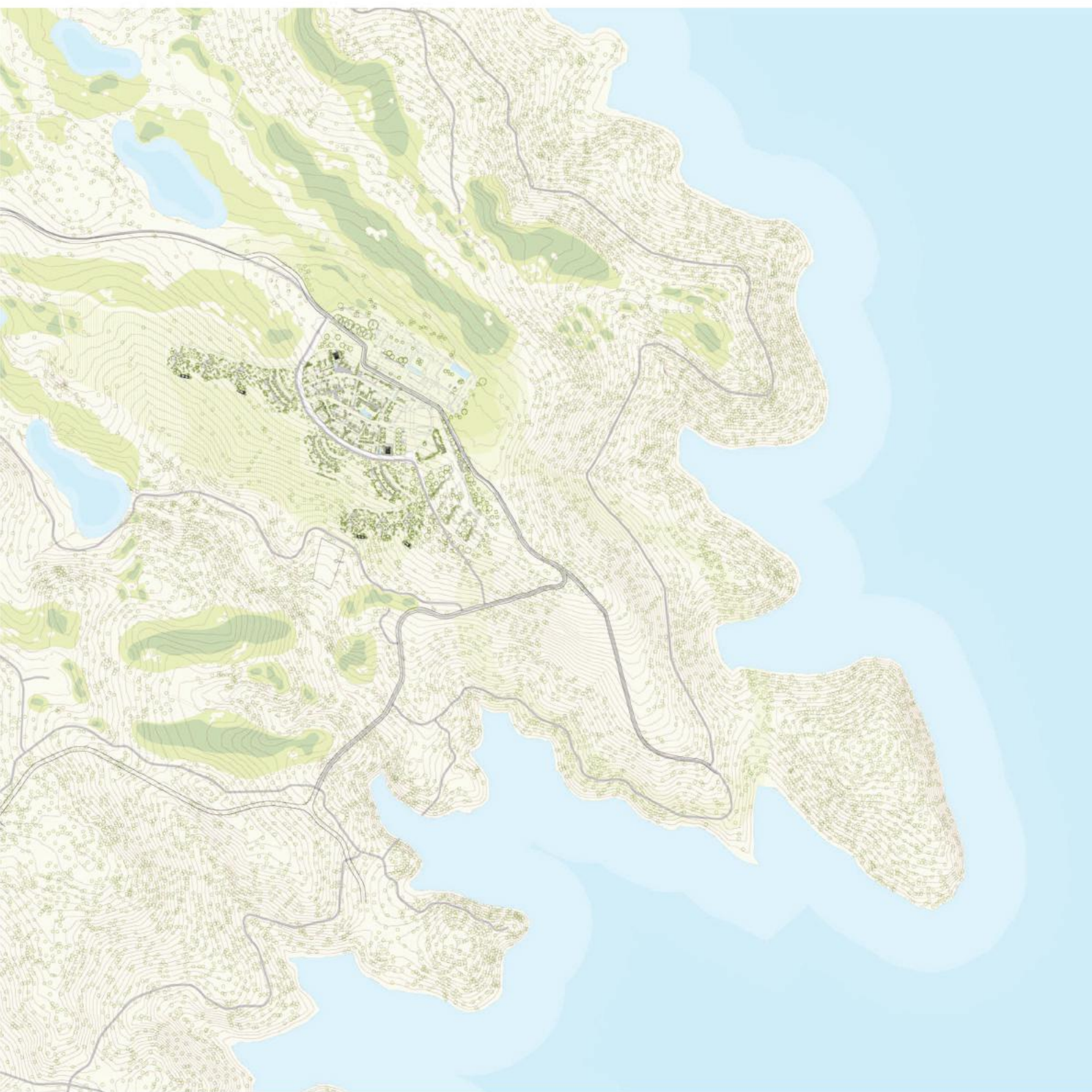


SECTION THROUGH AUDITORIUM, HISTORICAL GYMNASIUM HISTÓRICO AND CLASSROOMS



10 20 50 75m





ALILA RONCÃO HOTEL
Rehabilitation and Extension of the Roncão d'El Rey manor house
[Inventário do Património Arquitectónico SIPA nº PT040711010024]

SAIP | ALILA
Campinho, Reguengos de Monsaraz
Gross Area: 20.700 m2
90 Rooms + 6 T1 + 6 T2 + 6 T3
2010 | ...

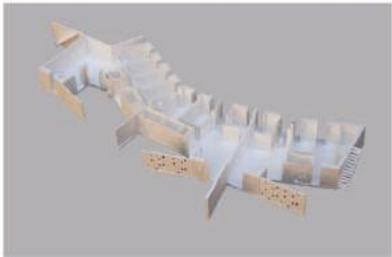
The land of Roncão d'El Rey, with more than 500 metric acres, is part of the Parque Alqueva project with 2000 metric acres at Reguengos de Monsaraz (Évora). This vast estate consolidated itself in the time of the noble D. João de Aboim, in the 14th century, having extended his limits with D. Fernando II in the 15th century. During the next centuries diverse improvements can be observed, including the construction in the 18th century of a manor house with a small chapel. In the turn of the 19th century, this house, locally named Monte, was the royal hunt retreat of Portugal's King Dom Carlos. With the recent Europe's largest artificial lake created by the Alqueva dam, new potential touristic area was created in this region.

The hotel compound, with the rehabilitated historic buildings and new extensions, will accommodate 126 lodging units, from suites to individual rooms and Villas. This new urban identity of traditional Portuguese character includes also a wine cellar with diverse multiple uses related to recreation and culture. The ecologic unit is therefore guarantee by the integration of the hotel in the agro landscape where a new golf course has been meanwhile constructed.

The developer SAIP found the explorer in Alila Hotels & Resorts. This new Alila Roncão Hotel will be their first European unit from this luxurious Asian chain worldwide known by its boutique hotels. Their name identifies their unit concept: it means 'surprise'. Therefore character, based on local culture, is the main ingredient to offer memorable experiences in an expected very high quality tourism development, fully committed to environmental sustainability.



10 20 50 100m



vmsa

arquitectos

victor mestre | sofia aleixo

3. Works selection

Bridge over the Venda stream

Inatel Gavião: rural hotel unit

Photographic Studio Carlos Relvas

Nature tourism at São João da Barra fort

Urban Rehabilitation Programme Lx a Cores
Collective Housing Rehabilitation

Urban Rehabilitation Programme Lx a Cores
Collective Housing

Portugal 1990 | 2004 Architecture and Design

Portuguese Pavilion in the 2005 World
Exposition

Kindergarten and Nursery School

Valeformoso Elderly Day Care Centre and
Residential Care Home

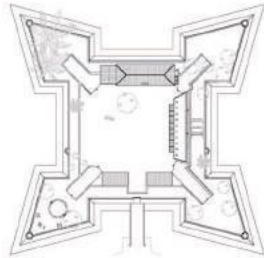
Passos Manuel Lyceum

Museum in the former Royal Palace of the
Alcáçova

Oeiras Lyceum

Alila Roncão Hotel

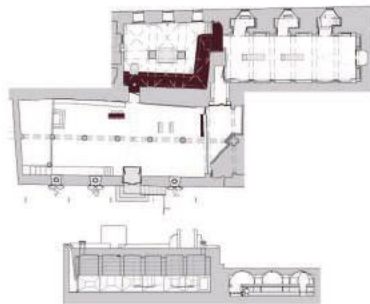
MILITARY ARCHITECTURE REHABILITATION



FORTE DE SÃO JOÃO DA BARRA

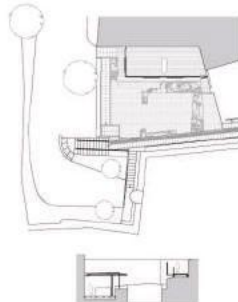
Reabilitação e Ampliação para Turismo de Natureza

Sociedade Civil Agrícola Isalema, S.A.
Sítio da Fortaleza, Cabanas, Tavira
Área Bruta: 855 m²
10 Quartos Duplos | www.fortesaojoaodabarra.com
2003 | 2006



MUSEUM IN THE FORMER ROYAL PALACE OF THE ALCÁÇOVA [National Monument, 1910]

Communication Design: Pedro Leal
EGEAC
St. Georg Castle, Lisbon, Portugal
Gross Area: 880 m²
Touristic/Visitor Information Award APOM 2011
2007 | 2008



CAMINHO DA RONDA DO CASTELO S.JORGE Nova bilheteira

[No âmbito da DGEMN]
Castelo S.Jorge, Lisboa

1996 | 2002



FORTE DE SÃO JOÃO BAPTISTA

Reabilitação e Ampliação para instalação de Equip. Cultural

Secretaria Regional do Equipamento Social e Transportes
Machico, Região Autónoma da Madeira

2006 | ...

vmsa

arquitectos

victor mestre | sofia aleixo

HOTELS



ALILA RONÇÃO HOTEL

Reabilitação e Ampliação do Monte do Roncão d'el Rey

SAIP

Roncão d'El Rey, Reguengos de Monsaraz

Área Bruta: 22.690 m²

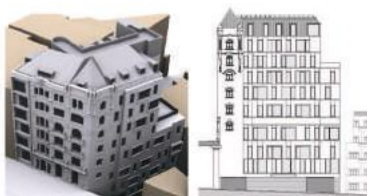
33 Quartos Hotel Histórico | 57 Quartos Aldeia

6 Casas Monte Vinha T1

6 Casas Monte Vinha T2

6 Casas Monte Vinha T3

2009 | ...



HOTEL H10

Reabilitação e Ampliação

ACF | BARLIS

Avenida Duque de Loulé, Lisboa

Área Bruta: 6.680m²

4 Quartos Simples | 103 Quartos Duplos | 1 Suite Júnior

2006



TURISMO RURAL

Reabilitação e Adaptação de Lagar do Monge Lagareiro

Museu dos Coutos de Alcobaça | Silvy Vigário

Aljubarrota, Alcobaça

Área Bruta: 1.320m²

7 Quartos

2009 | ...



HOSPEDARIA PÊRO JACQUES [actual ALTO DA LUA]

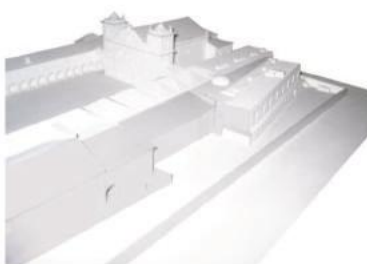
Reabilitação e Ampliação de Turismo Rural

Lirural, Lda.

Serra de Espinhaço de Cão, Aljezur

9 Quartos Duplos + Casa c/ 2 T-1 com mezzanino

2000 | 2002



POUSADA INATUR NO CABO ESPICHEL

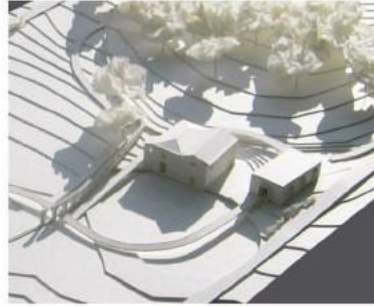
Reabilitação de Santuário para Unidade Hoteleira e Confraria

[No âmbito da DGEMN]

Cabo Espichel, Sesimbra

1995 | ...

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS REHABILITATION



IGREJA VISIGÓTICA DE SÃO GIÃO

Restauro da igreja, centro de acolhimento e zona envolvente

IPPAR
Nazaré

2005 | ...



IGREJA DO CONVENTO DE ESPÍRITO SANTO

Reabilitação para instalação de galeria municipal de exposições

Câmara Municipal de Moura
Moura

2007 | ...



CAPELA DE SÃO JOÃO BAPTISTA

Rehabilitation and extension of Quinta da Ramalha

Institution of Social Solidarity Priest Ricardo Gameiro
Ramalha, Almada, Portugal
Gross Area: 1.400m² | Cost: 1.930.000€
96 Crianças
2006 | 2010



IGREJA DA MISERICÓRDIA DE ALCOCHETE

Recuperação e adaptação a Museu de Arte Sacra

Câmara Municipal de Alcochete
Alcochete

1991 | 1993



CAPELA DO SOLAR DOS ZAGALLOS

Reabilitação

[No âmbito da C.M. Almada]
Sobreda, Almada

1991 | ...

vmsa

arquitectos

victor mestre | sofia aleixo

CONVENTS REHABILITATION

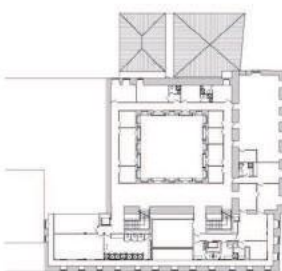


CONVENTO DE SÃO BERNARDINO

Restauro, Reabilitação e Ampliação para edifício multi-funcional

Câmara Municipal de Câmara de Lobos
Câmara de Lobos, Madeira

2006 | ...

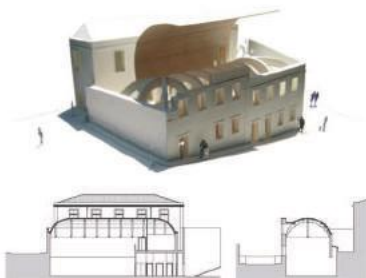


CONVENTO DE STA. CLARA | EDIFÍCIO DO ALJUBE

Reabilitação e Adaptação de divisão concentrada da P.S.P.

[No âmbito da DGEMN]
Porto

1994 | 1999

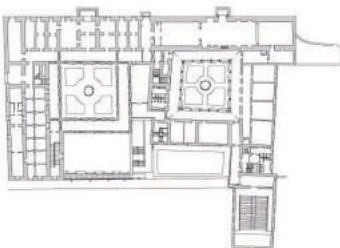


GINÁSIO DO CONVENTO DOS CARDAIS

Reabilitação e Adaptação de ruínas a Ginásio

[No âmbito da DGEMN]
Lisboa

1999



MOSTEIRO DE SANTA MARIA DE SEMIDE

Reabilitação/Requalificação para instalação de Youth Care Center

[No âmbito da DGEMN]
Semide, Miranda do Corvo

Heritage Classification as IPP
1997 | ...



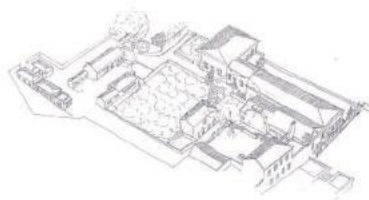
CONVENTO DE SANTA CLARA

Conservação e Restauro

[No âmbito da DGEMN]
Funchal, Madeira

1995 | 2000

PALACES AND NOBLE HOUSES REHABILITATION



SOLAR DOS ZAGALLOS

Reabilitação e Adaptação a Centro Cultural

[No âmbito da C.M. Almada]
Sobreda, Almada

1991 | ...



PALÁCIO DO MARQUÊS DO ALEGRETE

Conservação e Restauro para Casa de Recepção da SCML

Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Lisboa
Charneca do Lumiar, Lisboa

2007 | ...



PALÁCIO DO ALVITO

Reabilitação e Ampliação para Habitações Unifamiliares

Arquitecto Vasco Costa
Lisboa

2004 | ...



PALÁCIO DO POÇO NOVO

Reabilitação para habitação colectiva, comércio, 6 T3, 3 T4 e 1 T5

Abrantina Investimento Imobiliário, SA
Largo Dr. António de Sousa de Macedo, Lisboa
Área Bruta: 5740m²

2004 | ...



NOBLE HOUSE IN MOURA

Reabilitação e Instalação de Biblioteca Municipal

Câmara Municipal de Moura
Moura

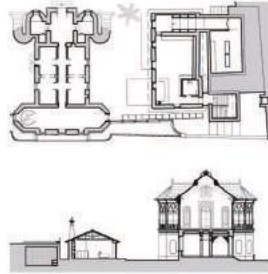
2009 | ...

vmsa

arquitectos

victor mestre | sofia aleixo

HOUSE-MUSEUM REHABILITATION



PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO CARLOS RELVAS

Conservation and Restoration [building of public interest, 1996]

IPPAR (Portuguese Institute of Architectural Heritage)

Largo D. Manuel I, Golegã, Portugal

Área Bruta: 805m²

www.casarelvass.com

2000 | 2003



CASA DE SANTA MARIA

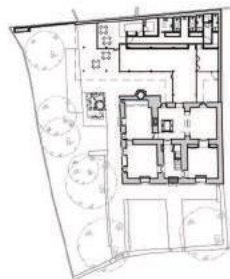
Relatório | Diagnóstico

[Da autoria do Arq. Raúl Lino]

Câmara Municipal de Cascais

Cascais

2008 | ...



SOLAR DO RIBEIRINHO

Reabilitação para instalação de Arquivo Histórico Municipal

Secretaria Regional dos Equipamentos Sociais |
Direcção Regional de Ordenamento do Território
Machico, Madeira

2004 | 2006



SOLAR DOS ZAGALLOS

Reabilitação e Adaptação a Centro Cultural

[No âmbito da C.M. Almada]
Sobreda, Almada

1991 | ...



PALÁCIO DO MARQUÊS DO ALEGRETE

Conservação e Restauro para Casa de Recepção da SCML

Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Lisboa
Charneca do Lumiar, Lisboa

2007 | ...

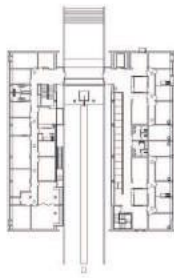
PUBLIC HEALTH CENTERS



CENTRO DE SAÚDE DO ALTO DE S. JOÃO
Remodelação da dependência Júlia Moreira

[Da autoria do Arq. Carlos Ramos]
ARSLVT Sub-Região de Lisboa
Alto de S. João, Lisboa

1992 | 1995



CENTRO DE SAÚDE DE PÓVOA DE SANTA IRIA
Nova extensão do Forte da Casa

ARSLVT Sub-Região de Lisboa
Vila Franca de Xira

1994 | 1997



CENTRO DE SAÚDE DE ODIVELAS
Ampliação da extensão da Pontinha

ARSLVT Sub-Região de Lisboa
Pontinha, Odivelas

1997 | 1998



CENTRO DE SAÚDE DE S. MAMEDE/S. ISABEL
Remodelação

ARSLVT Sub-Região de Lisboa
Lisboa

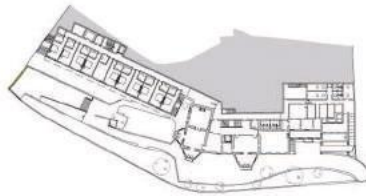
1998 | 2005

vmsa

arquitectos

victor mestre | sofia aleixo

ELDERLY FACILITIES



VALEFORMOSO ELDERLY DAY CARE CENTRE AND RESIDENTIAL CARE HOME

Modernization and extension

[awarded the Municipal Prize of the Municipality of Funchal 2010]

Madeira Social Security Center
Santa Luzia, Funchal, Madeira
Área Bruta: 2.465m² | Custo: 3.300.000€
20 Bedrooms
2006 | 2011

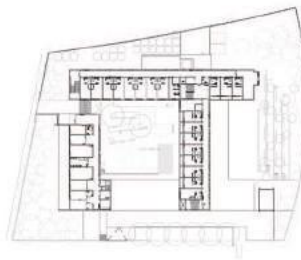


CENTRO DE DIA DA MISERICÓRDIA DE STA. CRUZ

Remodelação e Ampliação

[No âmbito da DGEMN]
Misericórdia de Sta. Cruz
Santa Cruz, Madeira

2004 | 2008



CENTRO DE DIA, LAR, CRECHE E APOIO DOMICILIÁRIO

Novo equipamento

Centro Social Paroquial da Sobreda
Sobreda, Almada

2007 | ...

SANTA CASA DA MISERICÓRDIA DE LISBOA PATRIMONIAL REHABILITATION



PALÁCIO DO MARQUÊS DO ALEGRETE
Conservação e Restauro para Casa de Recepção da SCML

Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Lisboa
Charneca do Lumiar, Lisboa

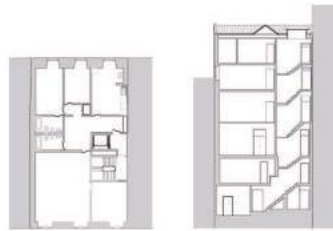
2007 | ...



COLECTIVE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING, RUA DOS LAGARES
Rehabilitation

Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Lisboa
Rua dos Lagares, Lisboa

2008 | ...



COLECTIVE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING, CALÇADA DE SANTANA
Rehabilitation

Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Lisboa
Calçada de Santana, Lisboa

2008 | ...



COLECTIVE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING, RUA DO DUQUE
Rehabilitation

Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Lisboa
Rua do Duque, Lisboa

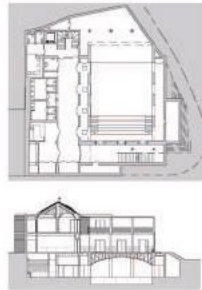
2008 | ...

vmsa

arquitectos

victor mestre | sofia aleixo

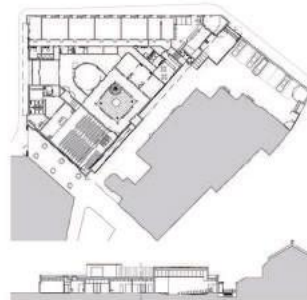
RELIGIOUS FACILITIES



PARISH AND CULTURAL CENTER OF SANTA CRUZ
Rehabilitation

Paróquia de Santa Cruz
Santa Cruz, Madeira

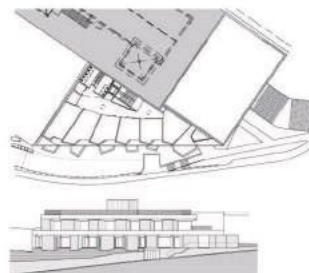
2003 | 2006



PARISH CENTER OF MACHICO
New Building

Paróquia de Machico
Machico, Madeira

2006 | ...



PARISH CENTER OF ESTREITO DE CÂMARA DE LOBOS
New Building

Câmara Municipal de Câmara de Lobos
Câmara de Lobos, Madeira

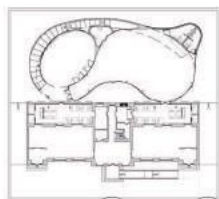
2008 | ...

BABIES AND INFANTS FACILITIES



KINDERGARTEN AND NURSERY SCHOOL Rehabilitation and extension of Quinta da Ramalha

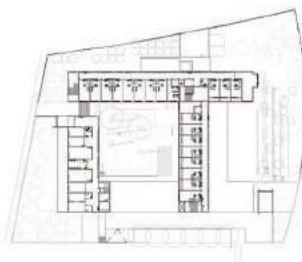
Institution of Social Solidarity Priest Ricardo Gameiro
Ramalha, Almada, Portugal
Área Bruta: 1.400m² | Custo: 1.930.000€
96 Crianças
2006 | 2010



JARDIM DE INFÂNCIA E ATL DE CASCAIS Reabilitação e Ampliação de Escola D.Luiz I

Câmara Municipal de Cascais
Cascais

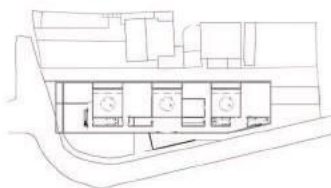
2008 | ...



CENTRO DE DIA, LAR, CRECHE E APOIO DOMICILIÁRIO Novo equipamento

Centro Social Paroquial da Sobreda
Sobreda, Almada

2007 | ...



JARDIM DE INFÂNCIA PORTO SANTO Novo equipamento

Misericórdia de Porto Santo
Porto Santo, Madeira
Área Bruta: 600m²

2007 | ...

vmsa

arquitectos

victor mestre | sofia aleixo

SCHOOL FACILITIES



LYCEUM PASSOS MANUEL

Restore, requalification and extension of a lower and upper secondary school [building of public interest, 2003]

[Awarded Education Exemplary Facility 2010, OCDE | CELE]

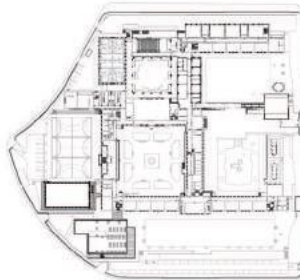
Parque Escolar, EPE

Lisboa, Portugal

Área Bruta: 16.400m² | Custo: 22.000.000€

48 Turmas | Fase 1

2007 | 2010



OEIRAS LYCEUM

Requalification and extension of a lower and upper secondary school

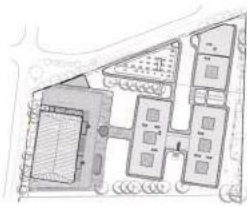
Parque Escolar, EPE

Oeiras, Portugal

Área Bruta: 15.420m² | Custo: 13.700.000€

36 Turmas | Fase 2A

2008 | 2010



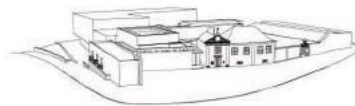
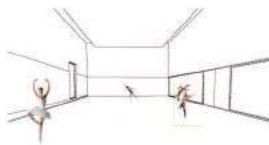
ESCOLA SECUNDÁRIA QUINTA DO MARQUÊS

Requalificação e Ampliação de ES3 Quinta do Marquês

Parque Escolar, EPE

Oeiras, Portugal

2009 | ...



CENTRO DE DANÇA DE ALMADA

Requalificação e Ampliação da Quinta da Ramalha

Companhia de Dança de Almada

Ramalha, Almada

2001



CONSERVATÓRIO DE MÚSICA DE ALMADA

Requalificação e Ampliação da Escola Profissional de Música

Companhia de Dança de Almada

Sobreda, Almada

2000

HOUSING IN HISTORIC CENTERS REHABILITATION



COLECTIVE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING Colective Housing Rehabilitation

Maria dos Anjos Lopes Mendes
Alfama, Lisboa, Portugal
2005 | ...



URBAN REHABILITATION PROGRAMME Lx A CORES Colective Housing Rehabilitation

Somague | EPUL
Mouraria, Lisboa, Portugal
2004 | 2007



COLECTIVE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING, RUA DO DUQUE Rehabilitation

Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Lisboa
Rua do Duque, Lisboa

2008 | ...



POÇO NOVO PALACE Colective Housing Rehabilitation

Abrantina Investimento Imobiliário, SA
Largo Dr. António de Sousa de Macedo, Lisboa
Área Bruta: 5740m²
2004 | ...

COLECTIVE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING Rehabilitation

Jornal "Record"
Rua da Barroca, Lisboa
1997



vmsa

arquitectos

victor mestre | sofia aleixo

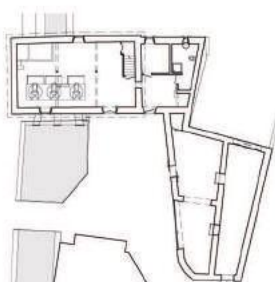
RURAL VERNACULAR HOUSES REHABILITATION



CASAS DA RIBEIRA MARIA AFONSO

Reabilitação e Ampliação de Casa Novecentista e Casa Saloia

Eng Miguel Patena
Buligeira, Dois Portos, Torres Vedras
2005 | ...

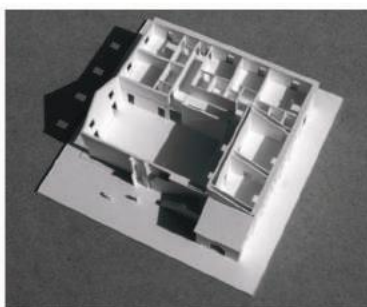


MOINHOS DO CANAL E PARENTE

Rehabilitation

Museu dos Coutos de Alcobaça
Alcobaça, Portugal

2004 | ...

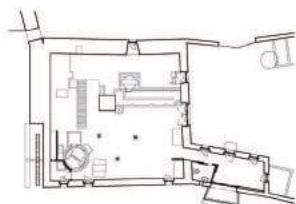


LAGAR DO MONGE LAGAREIRO

Reabilitação para Turismo Rural

Museu dos Coutos de Alcobaça | Silvy Vigário
Aljubarrota, Alcobaça, Portugal

2009 | ...

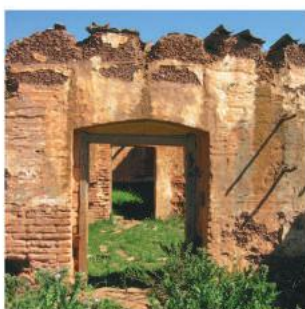


LAGAR DA FRAGA | MOINHO DE VALE DE BORDALO

Reabilitação

Câmara Municipal de Gavião
Ribeira de Belver, Gavião

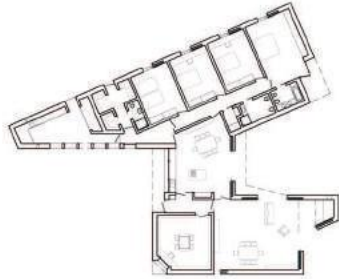
2005 | ...



CENTRO DE INTERPRETAÇÃO AMBIENTAL

Associação Municípios Alentejanos para a Gestão do Ambiente
Herdade do Montinho, Beja
Área Bruta: 1900m2
2004 | ...

SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES



HABITAÇÃO UNIFAMILIAR PATINHAS

Família Patinhas
Almorquim, S. João das Lampas
2011 | ...



CASA NA VINHA

Eng António Costa
Vale Covo, Bombarral
Área Bruta: 250m²
2005 | 2006



HABITAÇÃO UNIFAMILIAR Remodelação e Ampliação

Elsa Veríssimo | José João Silva
Restelo, Lisboa
Área Bruta: 230m²
1998 | 2000



HABITAÇÃO UNIFAMILIAR

Eng Pedro Douwens
Ulgueira, Colares, Sintra
Área Bruta: 130m²
1995 | 2001



HABITAÇÃO UNIFAMILIAR

Engº Firmino Espadinha
Tramagal, Abrantes
Área Bruta: 380m²
2001 | 2006

vmsa

arquitectos

victor mestre | sofia aleixo

MULTIPURPOSE FACILITIES

PAVILHÃO SOLAR

Requalificação e Dinamização da Escola das Cancelinhas



Câmara Municipal de Moura

Amareleja, Moura

Área Bruta: 1700m²

2008 | ...

ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITIES



SEDE DA DIRECÇÃO-GERAL DE PESCAS E AQUICULTURA

Direcção-Geral de Pescas e Aquicultura
Doca de Pedrouços, Lisboa, Portugal
1998 | 2001



MODERNIZAÇÃO GERAL DAS INSTALAÇÕES DA D.G.E.S. [coordenação Atelier Henrique Cayatte]

Direcção-Geral do Ensino Superior
Lisboa, Portugal
2004 | 2005

vmsa

arquitectos

victor mestre | sofia aleixo

LIBRARIES | ARCHIVES



BIBLIOTECA MUNICIPAL DE MOURA

Reabilitação e Ampliação

Câmara Municipal de Moura
Moura
Área Bruta: 2.430m²
2009 | ...



SOLAR DO RIBEIRINHO

Reabilitação para instalação de Arquivo Histórico Municipal

Secretaria Regional dos Equipamentos Sociais |
Direcção Regional de Ordenamento do Território
Machico, Madeira

2004 | 2006



LIBRARY IN PASSOS MANUEL LYCEUM

Restore, requalification and extension of a lower and upper secondary school [building of public interest, 2003]

[Awarded Education Exemplary Facility 2010, OCDE | CELE]

Parque Escolar, EPE
Lisboa, Portugal
Área Bruta: 16.400m² | Custo: 22.000.000€
48 Turmas | Fase 1
2007 | 2010



LIBRARY IN OEIRAS LYCEUM

Requalification and extension of a lower and upper secondary school

Parque Escolar, EPE
Oeiras, Portugal
Área Bruta: 15.420m² | Custo: 13.700.000€
36 Turmas | Fase 2A
2008 | 2010

PUBLIC SPACES



FEIRA DE PAREDES

Reabilitação do Largo da Feira e Alameda Dr. José Cabral

Câmara Municipal de Paredes
Castelões de Cepeda, Paredes
2005 | ...



ESPAÇOS PÚBLICOS DA VILA HISTÓRICA DE BELVER

Requalificação

[no âmbito da Coordenação do Gabinete Técnico Local de Belver]
Câmara Municipal de Gavião
Belver, Gavião
2000 | 2003



RECUPERAÇÃO DO CAMINHO DA FONTE VELHA

Intervenção Escultórica: Coordenação Escultor Jorge Pé Curto
Câmara Municipal de Gavião
Belver, Gavião
2000 | 2004

vmsa

arquitectos

victor mestre | sofia aleixo

PRO-BONO | INTERNATIONAL PROJECTS



IGREJA DE CUNCHELIM

Fundação Oriente
Cunchelim, India
2011 | ...

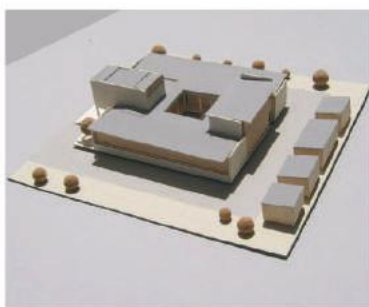


FORTE DE PORTUDAL

Reabilitação do Forte para Museu

[No âmbito da DGEMN]
Portudal, Salir, Senegal

2002 | ...



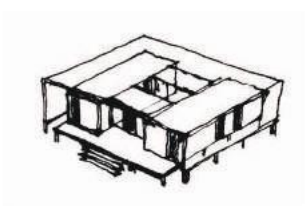
CASA DE NOSSA SENHORA DE AITARA

Congregação das Irmãs Dominicanas de St.ª Catarina de Sena
Remexio, Dili, Timor Lorosae

2003 | ...

ESQUADRAS TIPO

Sistema de Espaço por Associação de Módulos



[coordenação atelier Henrique Cayatte]
Angola

2003 / ...

COMPETITIONS



HOTEL MARINA RONCÃO

Concurso Limitado
SAIP
Herdade do Roncão d'El Rei, Reguengos de Monsaraz
Gross Area: 8.600m²
96 Quartos
2011



SEDE DO MUSEU CARLOS MACHADO Reabilitação e Ampliação

Concurso Por Prévia Qualificação
Governo Regional dos Açores - DRAC
Ponta Delgada, Açores

2008



CENTRO ARTE CONTEMPORÂNEA DOS AÇORES

Concurso Por Prévia Qualificação - 4º Lugar
Região Autónoma dos Açores
Centro de Artes, Ribeira Grande, Açores
Gross Area: 9350m²
2007



IGREJA MATRIZ DA GOLEGÃ Rampas de Acesso para Deficientes

Concurso Limitado - 1º Lugar
IPPAR
Golegã, Portugal
2005



CHALET MADALENA

Recuperação e Adaptação da Pensão Boaventura para Escola de Música
e Sede da Orquestra de Câmara de Cascais e Oeiras

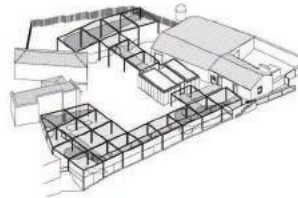
Concurso Limitado
Câmara Municipal de Cascais
Monte Estoril, Cascais, Portugal
Gross Area: 910m²
2003

vmsa

arquitectos

victor mestre | sofia aleixo

COMPETITIONS



GRUTAS E CASAL DA ALAPRAIA

Recuperação, Reabilitação e Museolização

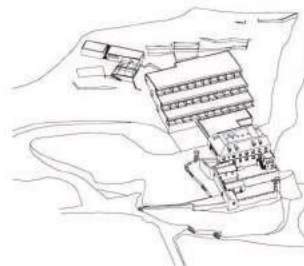
Concurso Limitado
Câmara Municipal de Cascais
Alapraia, Estoril, Portugal
Gross Area: 820m²
2003



CENTRO CULTURAL DE FORNOS DE ALGODRES

Recuperação, Readaptação e Ampliação de Antigo Quartel

Concurso Público - 2º Lugar
Câmara Municipal de Fornos de Algodres
Fornos de Algodres, Portugal
Gross Area: 1.040m²
2003



FORTE DE SÃO JOÃO DE MACHICO

Reabilitação e Ampliação para Hotel

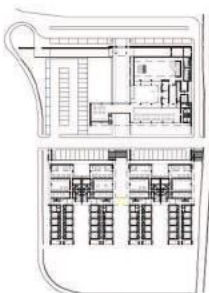
Concurso Público (concepção | construção | exploração) - 2º lugar
RAM - SREST - DROT
Machico, R.A.M.
Gross Area: 4.700m²
2003



CASA MAJOR PESSOA

Reabilitação e Recuperação

Concurso Limitado
Câmara Municipal de Aveiro
Aveiro, Portugal
Gross Area: 625m²
2001



RESIDÊNCIAS UNIVERSITÁRIAS DAS LARANJEIRAS

Concurso Público - Menção Honrosa
Serviços de Acção Social, Universidade dos Açores
São Miguel, Açores

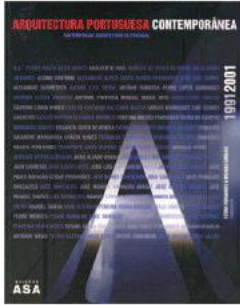
1997

vmsa

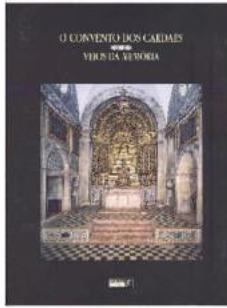
arquitectos

victor mestre | sofia aleixo

yearbooks



monographies



collective works



magazines



vmsa

arquitectos

victor mestre | sofia aleixo

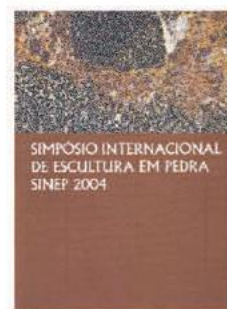
PUBLICATIONS



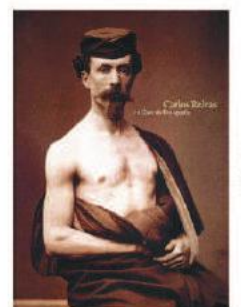
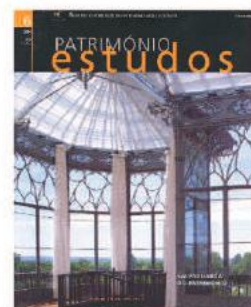
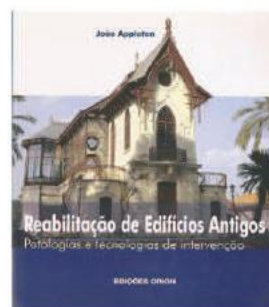
inventories



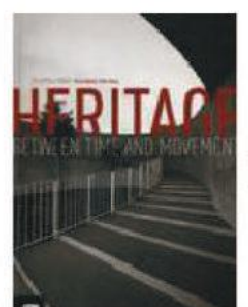
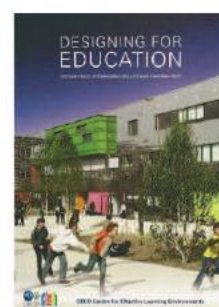
DGEMN



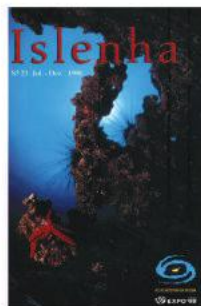
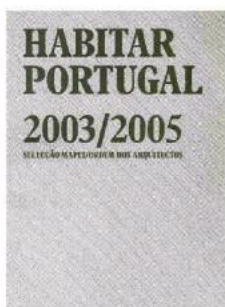
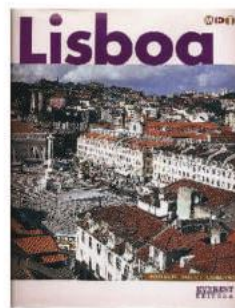
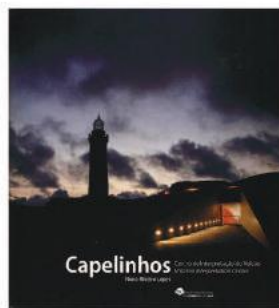
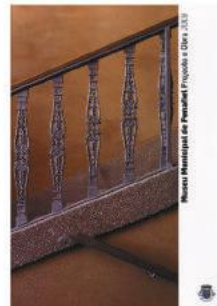
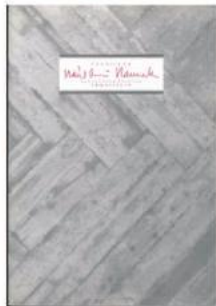
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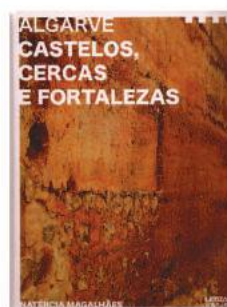
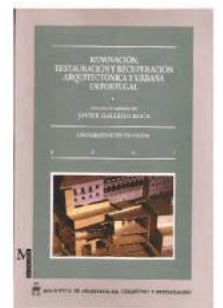
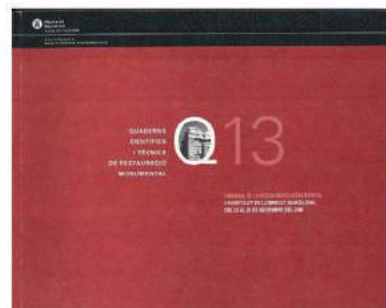
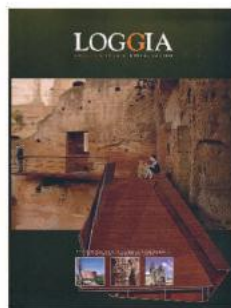
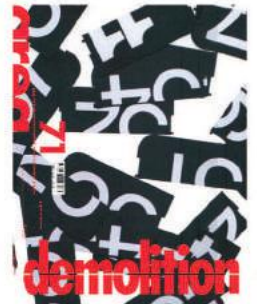
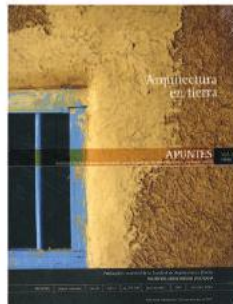


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