STILL LOITERING AROUND ALVALADE
Jonathan Skinner, Social Anthropologist

The casual tourist seeks out places of destruction and catastrophe to try with disaster and stand on the very site of death. They have been visiting Lisbon since the earthquake of 1755 deemed the "atom of terror" by Goethe and described as the first global catastrophe in the world. Indeed, walking through Lisbon is to walk over the devastation from the destruction.

An anonymous article in The Atlantic magazine in 1872 called "Lisbon: Around Lisbon" reproduces sketches of what Lisbon might look like relating to the grand remains of the past of the Gothic—architecture that has since ceased. Philosophers from Kant to Rousseau speculated at the time as to the cause of the earthquake. For the first time, science emerged from its hibernation as the cause of the quake. Here, the Abades Parish dates from the late 17V0s when more than 50,000 people were killed in the earthquake. In this Parish, the number of citizens killed in the earthquake. It is a baring of the past on the existence of natural disaster.

In the years immediately following the Great Earthquake, a plan was conceived to design and build a new modern city that planned for catastrophes and from disaster, one which used the straight line and open air streets. The urban type was born with easy access to education, health care and spiritual guidance. Indeed, the four monarchs look down on the Statue of Saint Anthony of Lisbon (Patron of Lost Things) and the Guardian of Good Marriages. It is said that he turns to face them in times of danger.

Behind the formal layout of the streets and the rigidly ordered street plan lies an enormous network of informal dirt paths and alleysways, a relative "underground" and egalitarian free zone, where a non-formal architecture is constantly evolving and shifts and concrete pathways grow into all the available space. A chaotrophic growth line an idiosyncratic approach to architecture prevails with a scuffed regard for the uniformity of the architecture. Streets, the clean lines of Jaccutiy Bexa's plan has dissipated. There is a sense of "land grid" and possession being left behind the law; an almost natural finishes here, a summithuesque dream there, 2 square meters之间 built a chain link fence, these perfect concrete circles contain nothing but dust; the pattern of circles and rectangles could be a binary code that is best seen and deciphered from above. We have found some of the buildings of Alvaide have a mythical theme. We see if the passageways to climb up the fire escape to reach the tunnel.

Reference

Building up & Falling down
Host: Ana Simões
Mónica A. Ferreira
Jelena Milosevic
Guests: Jonathan Skinner
Julie Westerman
THE FRONT AND THE BACK
Julio Westermann, Artist

The district of Abarde is laid out in cells, a 1900s model of order and efficiency. The residents have their needs catered for with ample public space and room to breathe, a simple and safe walk to school, eating market and a bustling main shopping street, and hospitals and universities within easy reach. The complexity of the street lay out, reversing soil structure and the palimpsest of a new building typology adds a sense of order to the area. However, behind the grid-like structure lies a network of pathways and dirt track roads that obscures the seemingly unregulated spaces of the rear of the blocks and links the less accessible private lives of the residents.

Each group of buildings encloses an unregulated space, of bush yards and gardens. Here the residents have claimed and appropriated the space, customised and utilised. This space is rich and diverse, full of nature, dusted and neglected patches. Here we discover a rich tapestry of neglected spaces that give full reign to individual creativity and other desires; a rich display of vernacular architecture, sheds, garages, summer houses and barbecues.

Affluent Garden
20 meters by 10 secured with make-shift but effective, nettig and mesh, and padlocked gate. Although hard to see through the fence, the plot appears productive with flourishing crops of salad, beetroots, potatoes, tomatoes and citrus trees. Very well tended and tidy.

Summer House Garden
At the dead end of the concrete path down three concrete steps the 'summer house garden' once again surprises a mature grape vine.

Caged Garden
The 60m x 15m exotic garden. This contained plot seems not to be connected by any path to the apartments. It is filled with densely planted and flourishing plants of some fat and stems. The plot is secured behind a well-maintained chain link fence containing two paths or places at all.

Garden Terraces
This area is situated on the concrete roof of storages building and is defined by sturdy steel railings covered with green plastic netting and large rude out door benches. In spite of all sense of abandonment it houses a thriving and varied collection of Calce in assorted pots.

Belle's Apartment
Well defended plot, surrounded with 1.8 meter high fence containing a single bottle brush tree, and two unplanted pots.

Georges Alley
Rough dirt track accessible from the road and leading into a network of paths that link the backs of various apartment blocks. Each george trail with individuality and flair employing a variety of construction methods and road types, in various stages of repair.

BUILDING UP AND FALLING DOWN
Mário Amorim Pereira, Territorial Engineer
Jesús Villanueva, Civil Engineer
Ana Ribeiro, Civil Engineer

Earthquakes are natural phenomena and Portugal is a country characterised by moderate to high seismic risk and yet each event is unique and consequences to the extent of earthquake threat has a low degree of awareness in the daily lives of the affected populations.

Abarde was planned in the 1930’s as a consequence of Lisbon’s expansion towards the plateau on the North side of the city, and partially built in the 1950s. The first modern Portuguese earthquake resistance regulation, the Regulamento de Segurança das Construções contra Sismos, was issued in 1958. However, many buildings in Abarde were constructed before this took effect, resulting in many of the buildings being vulnerable to seismic activity. The rapid development of earthquake engineering and structural safety theory have made the renewal of the 1958 seismic code and 1983 “Editio e Pente”.

This beginning of the urbanisation of Abarde was designed by Architect (S) Sarea on a rectangle. The grid, divided by a net of rails were defining eight cells. This approach allows the creation of ‘neighbourhood units’ applying the principles of zoning, accepting local rail to special functions. These units were designed around a central element, the primary school, not exceeding the distance of 100 meters from house to school. Porosity circulation is realised by paths that cross the backgrounds of housing blocks.

Damage Potential for Buildings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Usable</th>
<th>Temporarily Unusable</th>
<th>Unusable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Cell I CB includes the program of low-cost rental housing (between 1947-50) in these cells. Nine different types of housing grouped into three series of three types each corresponding to different social levels or sizes of families.

Cell III was planned to be the commercial area of the neighborhood, designed between 1947-48 by Architect Teodoro Silva.

Cell IV is a predominantly an area of single family houses in Barrio de Abarde (occupying for the apartment buildings in Av. De Sarateiro and their planting was constructed between 1948-50, according to the indications of the urban plan.

Cell V and W both built between 1948-54 is mainly economic rent houses, and the panel made the end of the construction of this type of accommodation.

Cell VII, Barrio do São Miguel, was developed between 1948-51 by Architect Josephi Ross, corresponding to a very fine, quality architecture developed in Abarde. The design of the buildings is similar to the design of the Economic Rent Housing. These buildings just have more spacious rooms and larger

Building in Cell 1

Building in Cell 3B

Building in Cell 7C

Building in Cell 9B