

The Middle-Class Dwelling Unit: Lifestyle in countries of Portuguese Influence

Middle Class Mass Housing (MCMH) [PTDC/ART-DAQ/30594/2017]

COST Action | European Middle Class Mass Housing [CA18137]

GOALS

- to carry out a compared analysis of Middle Class Mass Housing (MCMH) in Europe, Africa and Asia;
- tested methodologies based on the survey, catalogue and contextualization of housing complexes built between the 1950s and the 1980s;
- to identify the existing housing and urban models;
- to map the changes after 50 years - in order to understand how they have adapted to current (urban and social) conditions, and to support future actions.

Milnosa District
Casalegno and others, 1965;



Den Bist Neighbourhood
Leirens and Sepelie, Antwerp,
1960-73



Alto da Barra Neighbourhood
Fernando Silva, 1962-76



CTT Neighbourhood
Arq. Simões de Carvalho,
Col. Lobo Carvalho, 1968

Lisbon

Milan

Antwerp

Macau

Luanda



Estrada de Cacilhas Housing complex
Manuel Vicente, 1977

Architectural survey

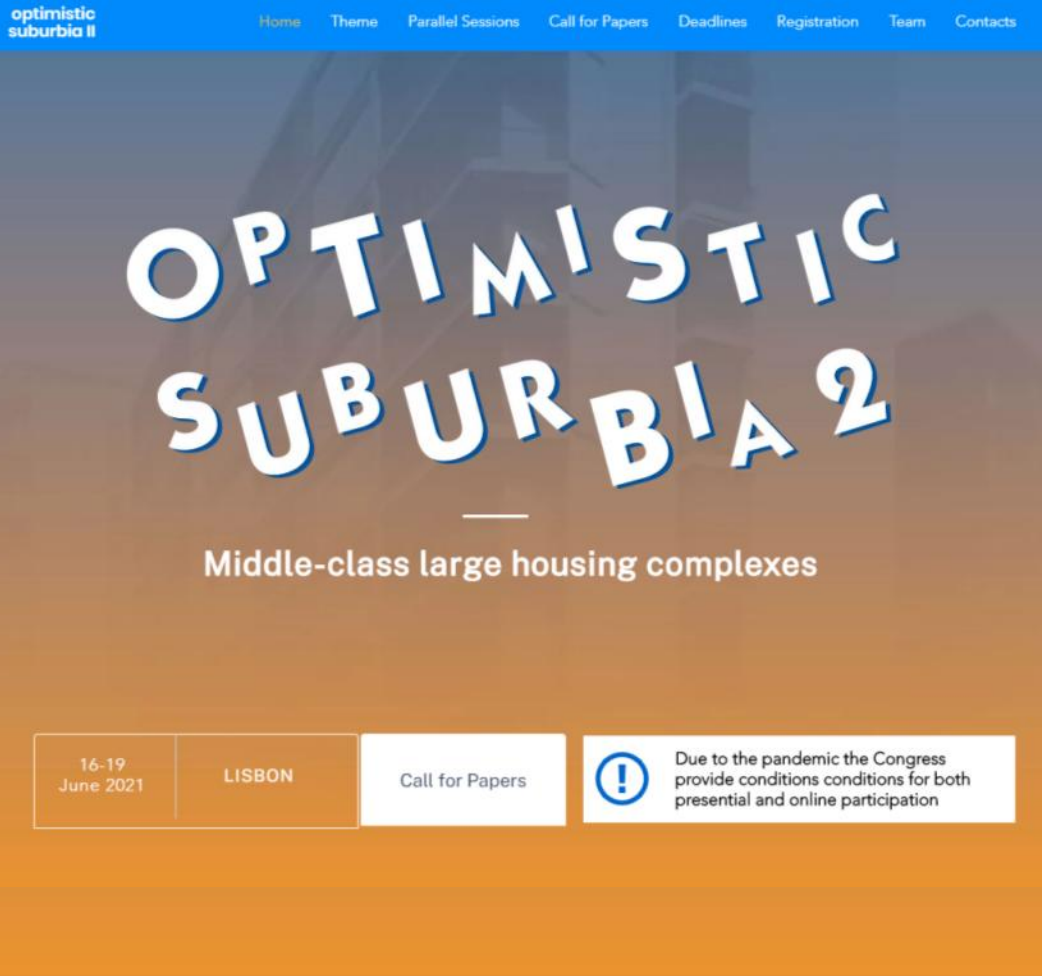
- 1) Assembling and selection of existing data on MCMH
- 2) Documentation and Archive
- 3) Redrawing the selected case studies
- 4) Description and creation of a GIS inventory
- 5) Analysis of the conservation state;

Sociological survey

Historical description of the physical evolution of the dwelling, analysing the program of promotion (public or private),

description of the profile evolution of current populations (pioneer, recent, immigrant), by doing:

- 1) Questionnaires of occupation and social satisfaction (neighbourhood / dwelling;
- 2) Qualitative interviews to deep-rooted groups (social and cultural groups of belonging).



The screenshot shows the website for 'optimistic suburbia II'. The header is blue with white text for the title and navigation links. The main content area has an orange background with a faded image of a housing complex. The title 'OPTIMISTIC SUBURBIA 2' is in large, white, 3D-style letters. Below it, the subtitle 'Middle-class large housing complexes' is in white. At the bottom, there are three white boxes with orange borders: the first contains the dates '16-19 June 2021', the second contains the location 'LISBON', and the third contains the text 'Call for Papers'. To the right of these boxes is a white box with an orange border containing an orange exclamation mark icon and a message about pandemic conditions.

optimistic
suburbia II

Home Theme Parallel Sessions Call for Papers Deadlines Registration Team Contacts

OPTIMISTIC SUBURBIA 2

Middle-class large housing complexes

16-19
June 2021

LISBON

Call for Papers

! Due to the pandemic the Congress provide conditions conditions for both presential and online participation

COST Action [MCMH-EU](#)

Start of Action: 03/04/2019 | End of Action: 02/04/2023

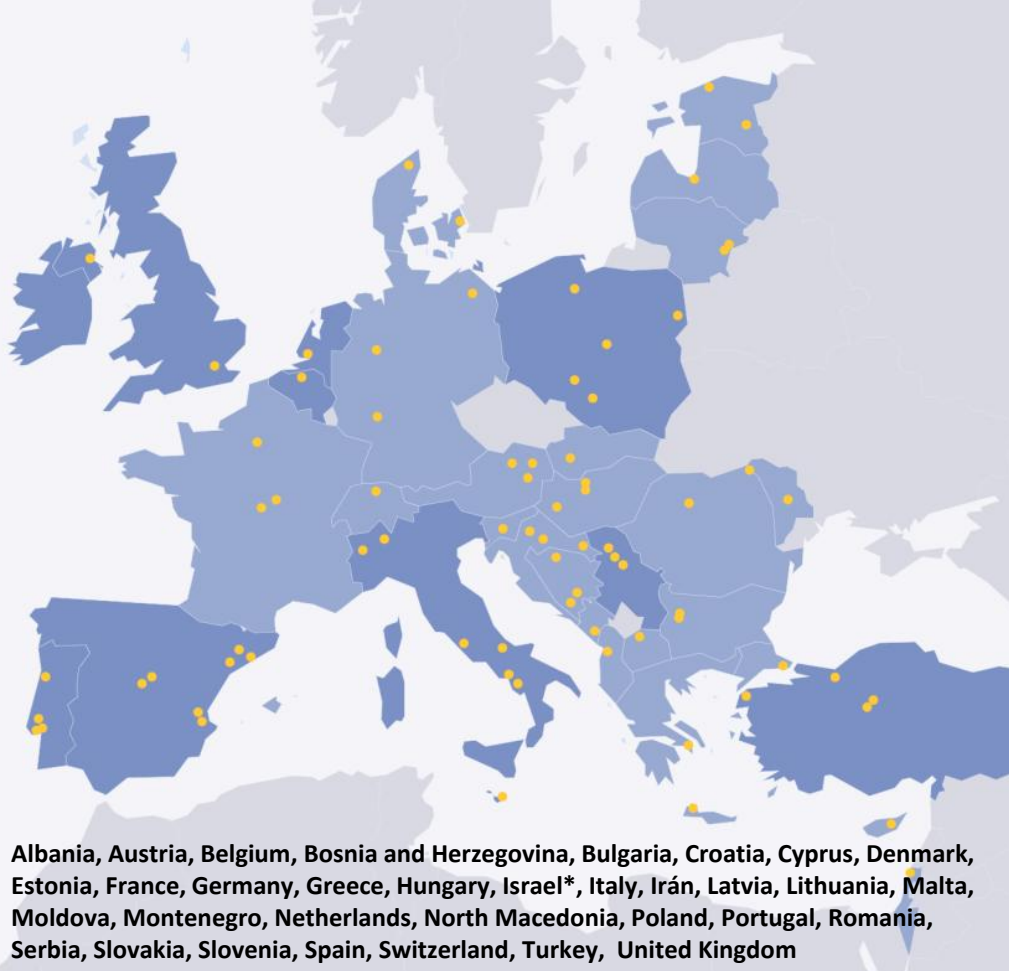
The European Cooperation in Science and Technology (COST) receives EU funding under the various research and innovation framework programmes, such as Horizon 2020 (since 1971)

[global networking](#)

RESEARCH GROWING POSSIBILITIES

Started: 8 countries, 16 researchers

1st year: 32 countries, 118 researchers



WG1 | DOCUMENTING MCMH-EU

62 case studies | ongoing task

ID PROJECT

Project name
Project author | collaborators | constructor (s)
Office
Dates project year:
Landscape author | collaborators
Promotion type: public-private

LOCATION ID

GPS Coordinate – essential for any
kind of mapping

URBAN DESCRIPTOR

HOUSING DESCRIPTOR

INTERVENTION PROJECT

[PDF format]

Data/ info to insert in GIS

Linked to the Interactive Atlas

project name plan abstract building other

Block No. 23 [SR01]

project author | collaborators

urban design: GLAVIČKI, Milutin | MIŠKOVIĆ, Jovan (coll.)
architectural design: JANKOVIĆ, Božidar | KARADŽIĆ, Branislav | STJEPANOVIĆ, Alek

office project year
Town Planning Institute of Belgrade 1968 1969-1977 1976

constructor (s) promotion type
Construction Companies "Napred" and Public (built for military personnel)

landscape author | collaborators

BOBIĆ, Miloš

location - relation city satellite city fringe suburbia centre other

urban descriptor **housing descriptor**

total area: 19,14ha	no parcels: 2833/1/2, 2834, 2835, 2837
housing area: 1,88ha	no buildings: 8 residential buildings
green area: 16m ² per inhabitant (green)	no floors: GF+5 (b7, b9) GF+12 (b5)
recreation area: 9,42ha	no dwellings: 2342 (built); 1929 (planned)
typology: collective housing - towers (1), blocks (3)	typology: one bedroom, two bedroom, duplex apartments
connectivity: inner block is a pedestrian zone separated from car traffic	density: 7500 inhabitants in total 395 inhabitants per ha
other facilities: elementary school, kindergarten, tennis courts, shops, commercial/office building, fallout shelter	other spaces:

conservation state
The current state of the district varies within the block. North-East corner plot has never been finished as integral part of the block, but was occupied by a commercial building during the 1990s which was never finished. Rooftops of two buildings have been systematically extended in 1992, but more informal and often illegal extensions have been constructed since then on top of it.

bibliographical references
Bagojević, U. (2017). "The Residence as a Decisive Factor: Modern Housing in the Central Zone of New Belgrade". *Arhitektura & urbanizam*. [SR, 8022]

Danijanović-Conley, T., Jovanović, J. (2012). "Housing Architecture in Belgrade (1950-1980) and Its Expansion to the Left Bank of the River Sava", in *Unfinished Modernizations: Between Utopia and Pragmatism*, ed. H. Medjugaj and V. Kulić. [SR, 50301]

Le Normand, B. (2014). *Designing Tito's Capital: Urban Planning, Modernism and Socialism in Belgrade*, Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press. [SR, 34001]

archive source
The Archives of Yugoslavia - YANUG fund - original photos from the 1970s [SR, 740040]
The Historical Archives of Belgrade - original planning and design documentation [SR, 14008, 311]
The Town Planning Institute of Belgrade, project archives - original planning documentation [SR, 77000]
additional notes | information
Block no. 23 as a part of the Central Zone of New Belgrade has the status of previous protection. Former information on the current state of the block see SR01 case study submitted as a contribution for IAGG.

Block No. 23

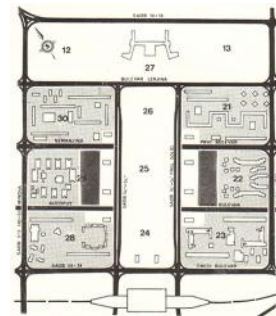
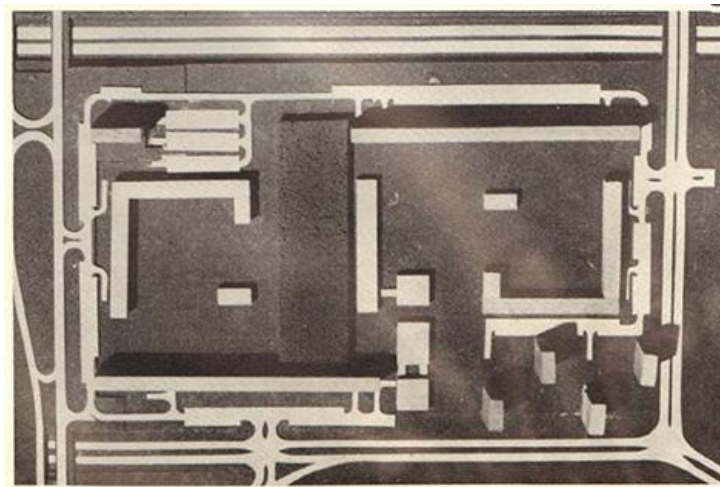
Belgrade, Serbia (former Yugoslavia) - 1968-1976

urban design: GLAVIČKI, Milutin | MIŠKOVIĆ, Jovan architectural design:
JANKOVIĆ, Božidar KARADŽIĆ, Branislav | STJEPANOVIĆ, Alek



European Middle Class Mass Housing

□□□□□□□□



Block No. 23 Belgrade, Serbia (former Yugoslavia) - 1968-1976

urban design: GLAVIČKI, Milutin | MIŠKOVIĆ, Jovan

architectural design: JANKOVIĆ, Božidar KARADŽIĆ, Branislav | STJEPANOVIĆ, Alek

Project	REF	Author	Date	Title	Journal Title	Ciudad: Publisher	Vol	Pages	ISBN ISSN	Link
[SR01]	[SR_BI01]	Blagojević, Ljiljana	2007	Novi Beograd: otkopreni modernizam		Beograd, Zavod za učbenike/Arhitektonski fakultet/Zavod za zaštitu spomenika kulture			ISBN: 978-86-17-14795-0	
[SR01]	[SR_BI02]	Blagojević, Ljiljana	2012	"The Residence as a Decisive Factor: Modern Housing in the Central Zone of New Belgrade"	Arhitektura & urbanizam: journal of architectural and town-planning theory		vol. XLVI, no. 3-4	228-249		
[SR01]	[SR_DaJo01]	Damijanović-Conley, Tanja; Jovanović, Jelica	2012	"Housing Architecture in Belgrade (1950-1980) and Its Expansion to the Left Bank of the River Sava"	in Unfinished Modernisations: Between Utopia and Pragmatism, ed. M. Hrduljaš and V. Kulić	Zagreb: Croatian Architects' Association		294-311	ISBN 978-953-6646-24-1	
[SR01]	[SR_JoGrPe01]	Jovanović, Jelica; Grbić, Jelena; Petrović, Dragana	2012	"Prefabricated Construction in Yugoslavia: From 'System' to 'Technology'"	in Unfinished Modernisations: Between Utopia and Pragmatism, ed. M. Hrduljaš and V. Kulić	Zagreb: Croatian Architects' Association		404-419	ISBN 978-953-6646-24-1	
[SR01]	[SR_AIAI01]	Aifirević, Dorde; Aifirević, Simonović, Sanja	2018	"The 'Socialist Apartment' in Yugoslavia: Paradigm or Tendency?"	SPATIUM		no. 40	set/19	DOI: https://doi.org/10.2298/SPAT18-40008A	
[SR01]	[SR_LNo01]	Le Normand, Birgitte	2014	Designing Tito's Capital: Urban Planning, Modernism and Socialism in Belgrade		Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press		121-126	ISBN 978-0-8229-6299-1	
[SR01]	[SR_Mr01]	Hrduljaš, Maroje	2018	"Architecture for a Self-managing Socialism"	in Toward a Concrete Utopia: Architecture in Yugoslavia 1948-1980, ed. M. Strelci and V. Kulić	New York: Museum of Modern Art		40-57	ISBN-10: 1633450511 ISBN-13: 978-1633450516	
[SR01]	[SR_BJ01]	Bjazić Klarin, Tamara	2018	"Housing in Socialist Yugoslavia"	in Toward a Concrete Utopia: Architecture in Yugoslavia 1948-1980, ed. M. Strelci and V. Kulić	New York: Museum of Modern Art		90-95	ISBN-10: 1633450511 ISBN-13: 978-1633450516	
[SR01]	[SR_Du01]	Dukanac, Dalja	2019	"From emergency accommodation to permanent transformation: The long-term impact of housing displaced Army personnel in Belgrade"	in Displacement and Domesticity Since 1945 [Conference Proceedings]	Brussels: EAHN and KU Leuven				
[SR02]	[SR_St01]	Štraus, Ivan	1991	Arhitektura Jugoslavije 1945-1990		Sarajevo: Svjetlost				
[SR02]	[SR_MaMa02]	Marušić, Milenija; Marušić, Darko	1987	Cerak 1 i Cerak 2. Izgradnja, vanredni broj – 40 godina građevinarstva SR Srbije		Belgrade				
[SR02]	[SR_MaMa01]	Marušić, Milenija; Marušić, Darko	2013	Prostorna celina – naselje Cerak vinogradi (sažet prikaz)		Belgrade: IAUS				
[SR02]	[SR_Mi01]	Miletić Abramović, Ljiljana	2007	Parslele i kontrasti: srpska arhitektura 1980-2005 (exhibition catalogue)		Belgrade				
[SR02]	[SR_Mi01]	Mitrović, Mihajlo	2011	Kulturni dodatak: Izložbe	Politika, 22.4.	Belgrade				
[SR02]	[SR_SoSt01]	Šobota, D.; Šipšić, R.		Model izgradnje i konkursnog urbanističkog arhitektonskog rešenja naselja Cerak vinogradi u Beogradu (reprinted)		Belgrade: IAUS				
[SR02]	[SR_Ve01]	Vesковиć, Ivana	2015	Dokumentacioni dosije Docomomo Srbija: Cerak Vinogradi		Belgrade				http://www.docomomo-serbia.org/code/uploads/2017/10/29_UIRS_RS-011-b-0003-Cerak-vinogradi-SR.pdf
[SR02]	[SR_KuJa01]	Kulić, Aleksandar; Janković, Natalia	2017	Cerak Vinogradi: Spatial Framing, User Interventions and the Socialist "Big Other"	Facta Universitatis	Nis	Vol. 15, No 2	131-143	ISSN 0354-4605 2406-0860	ISSN http://casophi.junis.nl.ac.rs/index.php/EUArchCivEng/article/view/1686/173

(...)

Project	REF_Archive	Description	Archive	Vol	Nº	Date	ISBN-	Quota	Kind of support	Link
AL04]										http://www.metalyapi.com/projects/villa-goldi
AL04]										https://www.kontakt.al/en/homeplan
AL04]										https://ariesstudiodesign.files.wordpress.com/2016/01/broshur-e-re-e-
AN01]	SIPA							IPA.00030459	online	
AN01]	SIPA							IPA.00035652		http://www.monumentos.gov.pt/Site/APP_PagesUser/SIPASearch.aspx?
AN01]	HPIP									http://hpiip.org/pt/heritage/details/2000
BR01]	[BR_ArBr01]	Housing Estate Várzea do Carmo	Arq.br						online	https://www.arquivo.arq.br/conjuntorresidencial-da-varzea-do-carmo
BR01]	[BR_AcFe01]	Housing Estate Várzea do Carmo - Camila Ferrari	Academia.edu			2011			online	https://www.academia.edu/31752875/T%C3%ADtulo_V%C3%A1rzea_do_C
BR01]	[BR_DoMe01]	Analysis of the original project and the constructed project - Isabela Belém	Docomomo.org.br						online	http://docomomo.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/082.pdf
BR01]	[BR_AiLaJe01]	Housing Estate Várzea do Carmo - Lauane Almeida, Ana Paula Ladeira, Sara	SlideShare			2015			online	https://pt.slideshare.net/willandesa35/conjunto-habitacional-varzea-do-carmo
EL01]	[EL_MPH01]	Description and images from the four projects	Municipality of New Philadelphia, Official Website			2019				http://www.dimosfx.gr/el/koivuvukn-katoikia
EL01]	[EL_ST01]	Greek State Archives where the archive of the Social Housing Agency are kept	Greek State Archives							http://www.gak.gr/index.php/el/
EL02]	[EL_De01]	"Redevelopment in Tavros: Replacement of old housing" [11-pages advertising	Aristidis Romanos personal archive							
EL02]	[EL_De02]	"Regeneration of refugee housing in the Municipality of Tavros" [advertising A3	Aristidis Romanos personal archive							
ES01]	[ES_DoIb01]	Montbau's Neighbourhood	Foundation Docomomo Ibérico						online	http://www.docomomoiberico.com/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=1
ES01]	[ES_AHC01]	3rd prize of the contest "Conjunt Parroquial"	Historical archive COAC						online	http://arxhis.coac.net/flora/jsp/index_castellano.jsp
ES01]	[ES_AHC02]	56 subsidized housing units in the Montbau estate. First phase	Historical archive COAC						online	http://arxhis.coac.net/flora/jsp/index_castellano.jsp
ES01]	[ES_AHC03]	56 subsidized housing units in the Montbau estate. Second phase	Historical archive COAC						online	http://arxhis.coac.net/flora/jsp/index_castellano.jsp
ES01]	[ES_AHC04]	Block of houses type N, Montbau	Historical archive COAC						online	http://arxhis.coac.net/flora/jsp/index_castellano.jsp
ES01]	[ES_AHC05]	Block of houses type O, Montbau	Historical archive COAC						online	http://arxhis.coac.net/flora/jsp/index_castellano.jsp

(...)

European Middle Class Mass Housing

CA18137

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CA18137 - MCMH-EU

European Middle Class Mass Housing

MCMH has been generally underestimated in urban and architectural studies and there is still a lack of comparative analysis and global perspectives. By crossing different approaches focus on Architecture, Urbanism, Planning, Public Policies, History, Sociology, our network allows a wider understanding of MCMH sprawl, deepening on-going researches and focussing on the existing case studies.

[JOIN ACTION](#)[KNOW MORE](#)

www.mcmh.eu

Cuando la vivienda colectiva era moderna.

Desde Portugal a otros territorios de expresión portuguesa. 1948-1974



Dominance of Modern Architecture

The location along the access roads ensure strong mobility

Privileged views

The technical character of the buildings plays an important role

Middle-class theme still under-researched: high-class single family houses and, at the other extreme, social housing for low-income families.

The time span (50'S and 60'S) is extended to the mid- 1980s, covering a key period in Portuguese history: the revolution of April 1974, a political development which still has significant repercussions in contemporary Portugal and that marked the end of the Estado Novo dictatorship and the beginning of the decolonisation process.

From the “minimum unit” to the “Average Home”

In the second half of the 20th century The working man's ideal home is immensely closer to the home of upper class than it was in the beginning. he is no longer content with a simple shelter for his family.

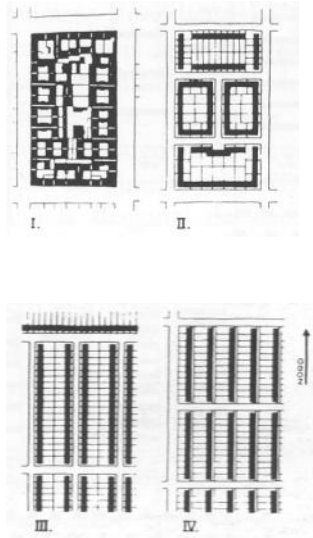
Family life is taking priority over social life, and some apartments that are only thirty years old, in which ceremonial rooms were a feature characteristic, become obsolete today

Approximation of social classes by living in the same building

- 1. Suggestions of Gropius and Max Ernest**
 - 2. The work of Contributions of CIAM**
 - 3. Alexander Klein on distributive functionalism**
 - 4. As well as the exact sizing principals of Ernest Neufert**
- were indisputably echoed throughout the proposals made over the two decades after war'**

#EU From the “minimum unit” to the “Average Home”

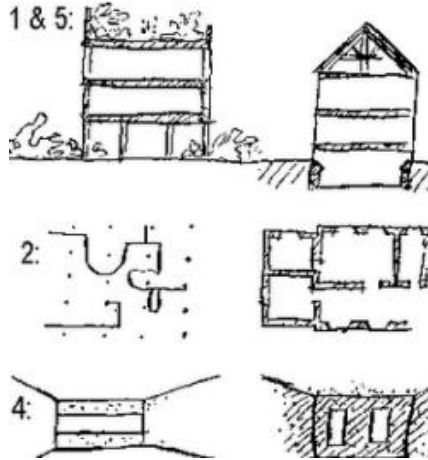
1. URBAN LEVEL



» An alternative proposal based on the opening of the block

Ernst May | The evolution of the block

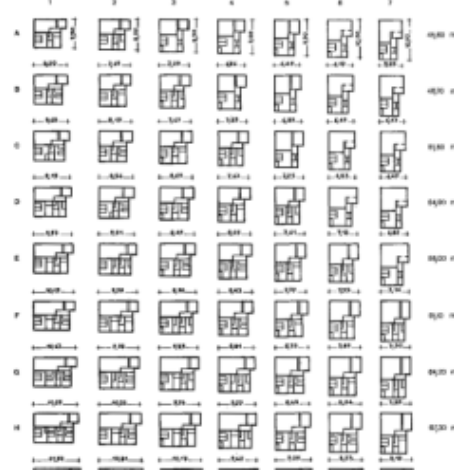
2. ARCHITECTURAL SCALE



» An architecture suspended by *pilotis*

Le Corbusier | 5 points of Architecture

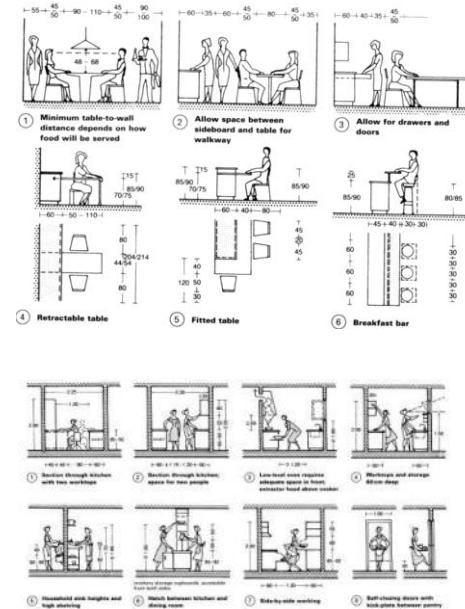
3. TYPOLOGICAL SCALE



» Minimal housing by theory “*Existenzminimum*”

Alexander Klein | diagrams of modern housing

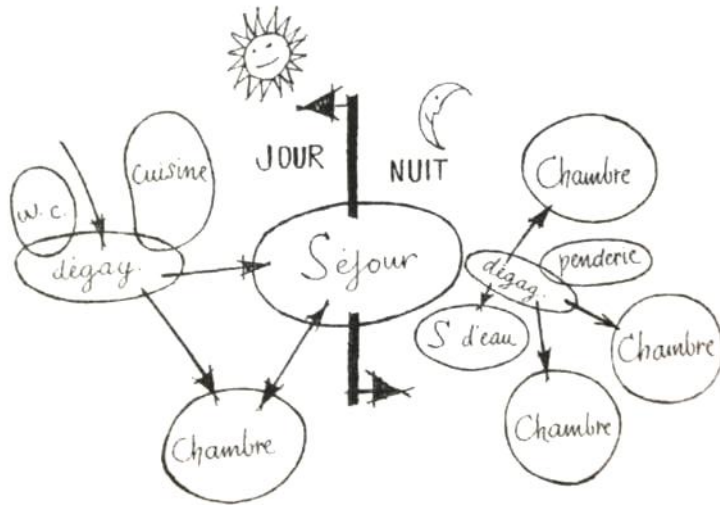
4. SYZING PRINCIPLES



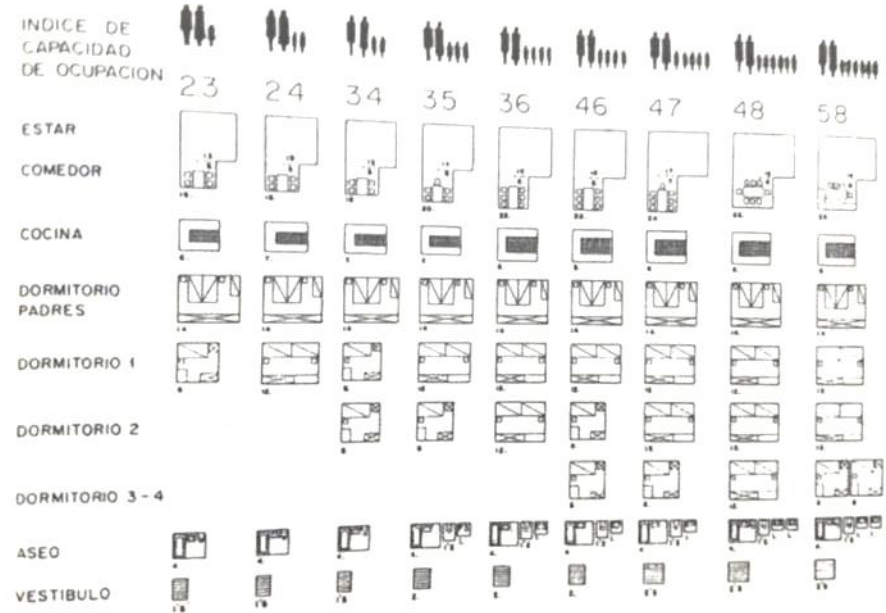
Measures as a methodological definition”

Ernest Neufert

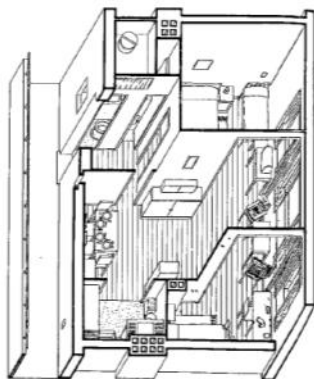
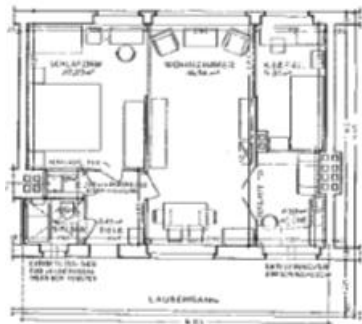
1. The principle of a day/night division of the apartments was also theoretically a natural choice



2. Typological and dimensional studies

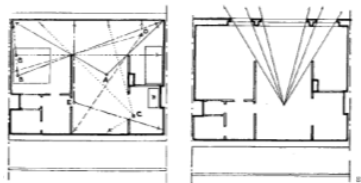


Tipo II B



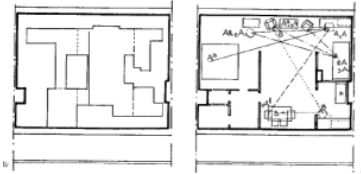
The total air volume of the bedroom and living room,
with the sliding doors open : **91.10 m³**
minus the space occupied by the furniture:
Type IIB: **84,10 m³**

fig. 1 -2



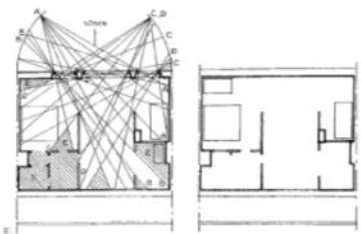
Visual field from points
A, B, C, D
PRINCIPLES 1-2

fig. 2 -3



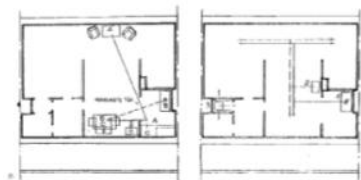
After the placement of the
furniture the free surfaces
remain wide, concentrated
and well connected.
PRINCIPLES 3 - 4

fig. 4 -5



Complete solar
illumination and maximum
use PRINCIPLES 5-6

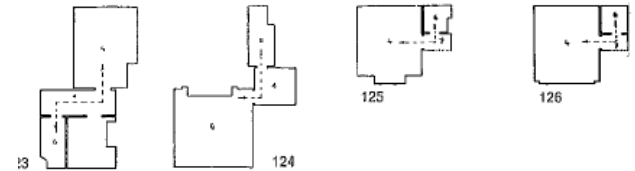
fig. 6 -7



A glass door, a correct
orientation of the and a proper
arrangement of the dining
table (see A, B, C, D
PRINCIPLES 7-8

1. Obtain greater amplitude by creating visually connected spaces, avoiding the sensation of a narrow space (fig. 1).
2. Strengthen, through sliding doors and an adequate arrangement of the windows, the connection with the outside, that is, make it possible to see the outside in order to integrate, at least visually, the environment with the inside (fig. 2).
3. Organize the circulation spaces in such a way that large areas are kept concentrated and continuous even after the necessary furniture has been placed (fig. 3).
4. Make it easier for parents to visually check on their children (fig. 4).
5. Make the most of the sunshine in order to provide natural lighting in all the rooms (fig. 5).
6. Improve the ventilation of bedrooms, especially at night, by incorporating the volume of air in the living room through the use of sliding doors (fig. 6).
7. Avoid the disadvantages of an enclosed kitchen (difficult to monitor children) impossibility of controlling the cooking of food from the table (fig. 7).

main bedroom/children's bedroom binomial



#EU From the “minimum unit” to the “Average Home”



FRANKFURT KITCHEN | Margarete Schütte-Lihotzky |
1926-1930



INTRODUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES
Slogan Candy (1957)



WOMEN'S DOMESTIC RELEASE
"Moulinex sets women free!" (1962)

Lifestyle in countries of Portuguese Influence

#PT LISBON: “Casas de renda económica”



Bairro de Alvalade, Lisboa [1945]
(arquiteto urbanista João Guilherme Faria da Costa e arquiteto Miguel Jacobetty Rosa, a partir de 1945). FGC/BAA. Estudio Novais.



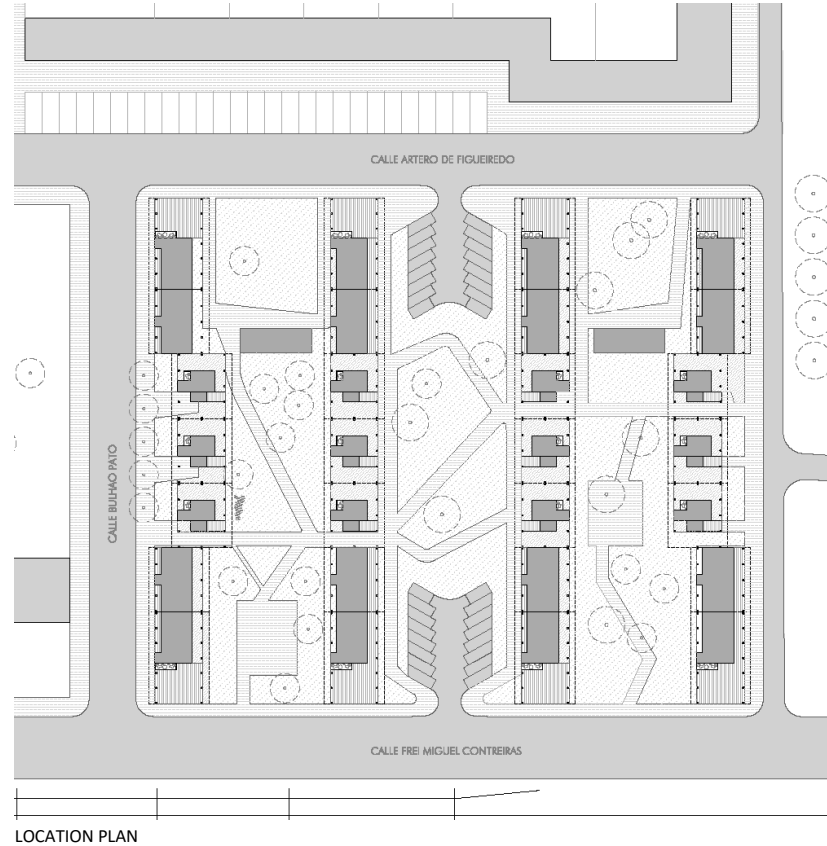
Casas de Renda Económica no Barreiro, Barreiro [c. 1965]
(arquiteto Vitor Figueiredo para as HE, 1962). SIPA/VF.

Portugal was undergoing a huge housing deficit and the urgent need to review housing programmes aimed at the largest number, the "Habitações Económicas - Federação de Caixas de Previdência" (HE).

It began in 1947 and over 25 years has carried out a vast work not only of financing and promoting the project and construction of "Economic Housing", but also of deepening and theoretical discussion on the theme of housing, revisiting other experiences, thoughts and disciplinary fields, proposing new ways of living and covering the entire national territory.



Casas de Renda Económica no Funchal — maquete —, Funchal [c. 1960]
(arquiteto Raul Chorão 1960). SIPA/RCR



ESTACAS NEIGHBORHOOD | 1945-1949 | Ruy D'Athouguia, Formosinho Sanchez | Lisbon, Portugal



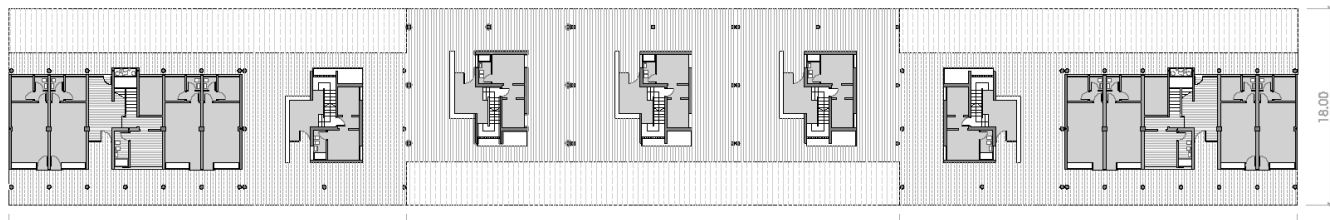
CROSS SECTION

“One block is arranged perpendicular to the others, with commerce in ground floor, makes one street connect to the others, the neighborhood, and the city. All this, between 1949 and 1955; after 50 years, however hard we may recognize it, the Charter of Athens still has no viable alternative”

Eduardo Souto de Moura



WEST FACADE



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

ESTACAS NEIGHBORHOOD | 1945-1949 | Ruy D'Athouguia, Formosinho Sanchez | Lisbon, Portugal

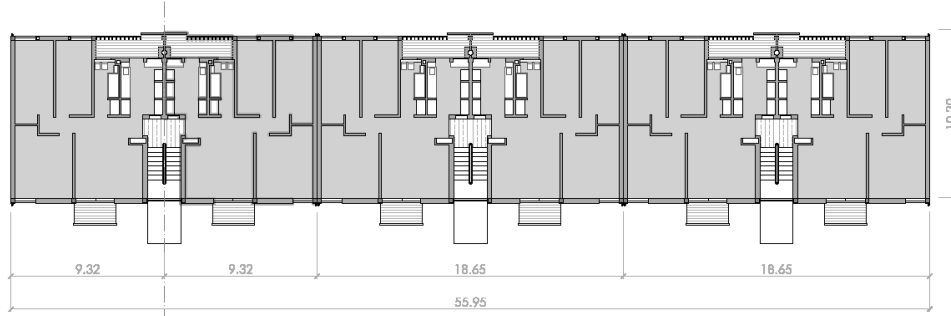


LOCATION PLAN

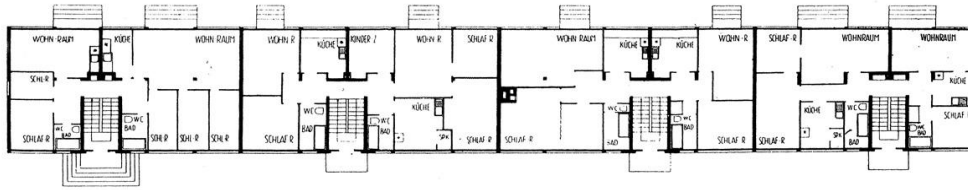
RAMALDE NEIGHBORHOOD | 1952-1960 | Fernando Távora | Oporto, Portugal



WEST FACADE



FLOOR PLAN - TYPE A

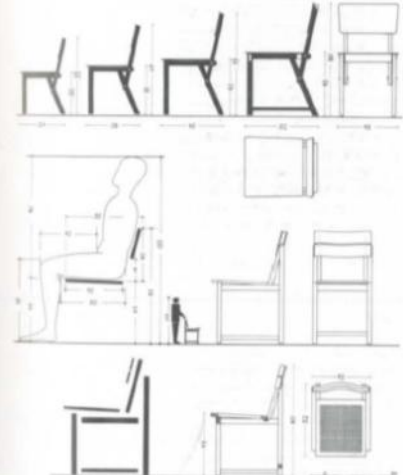
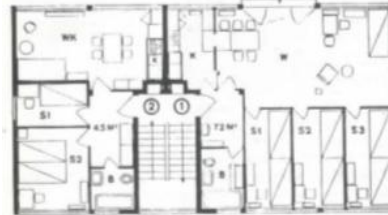
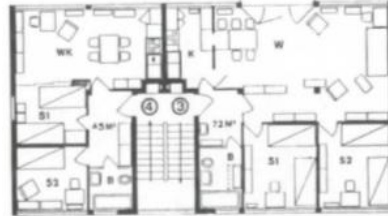
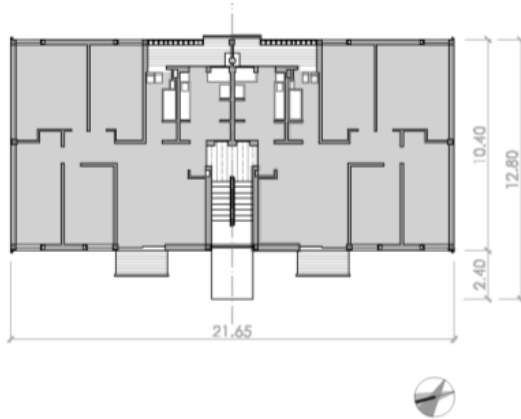


RAMALDE NEIGHBORHOOD | 1952-1960 | Fernando Távora | Oporto, Portugal



THE WEISSENHOF SIEDLUNG
Mies van der Rohe, Stuttgart, 1927

#PT-EU RAMALDE vs WEISSENHOFSIEDLUNG



RAMALDE NEIGHBORHOOD | 1952-1960 | Portugal

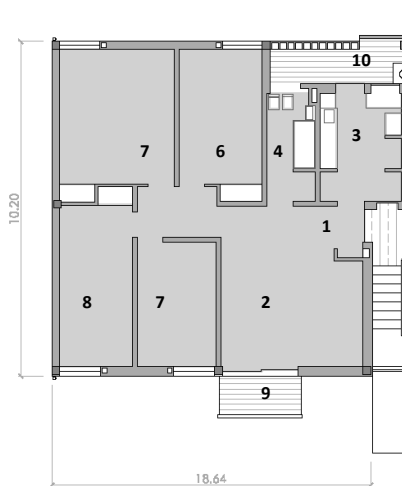
THE WEISSENHOFSIEDLUNG | Mies van der Rohe, Stuttgart, 1927

#2 RAMALDE NEIGHBORHOOD vs ESTACAS NEIGHBORHOOD



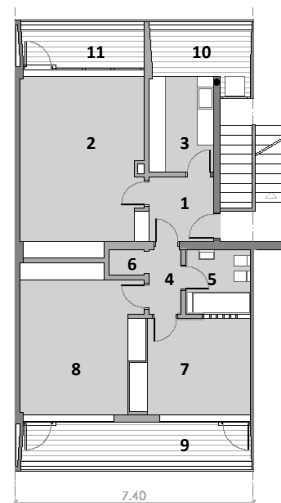
TYPE A

1 - HALL	6,4 m2
2 - DINNING ROOM	15,9 m2
3 - KITCHEN	8,5 m2
4 - BATHROOM	4,8 m2
5 - ROOM	14,4 m2
6 - ROOM	10,1 m2
7 - ROOM	11,3 m2
8 - BALCONY	3,2 m2
9 - BALCONY	4,7 m2



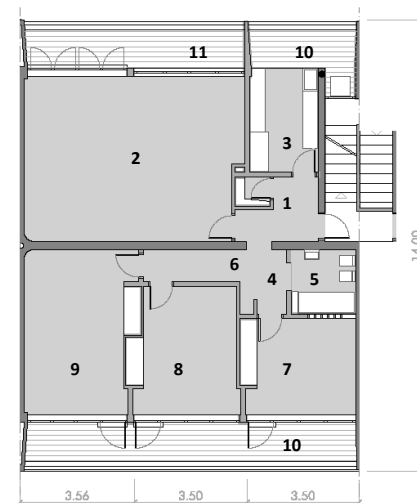
TYPE B

1 - HALL	8,8 m2
2 - DINNING ROOM	16,9 m2
3 - KITCHEN	8,8 m2
4 - BATHROOM	4,9 m2
5 - ROOM	9,3 m2
6 - ROOM	11,9 m2
7 - ROOM	11,5 m2
8 - ROOM	15,4 m2
9 - BALCONY	3,0 m2
10 - BALCONY	4,7 m2



TYPE A

1 - HALL	4,3 m2
2 - DINNING ROOM	19,4 m2
3 - KITCHEN	6,0 m2
4 - DISTRIBUTOR	2,5 m2
5 - BATHROOM	4,0 m2
6 - PANTRY	1,0 m2
7 - ROOM	14,6 m2
8 - ROOM	9,6 m2
9 - BALCONY	8,3 m2
10 - BALCONY	5,1 m2
11 - BALCONY	4,4 m2

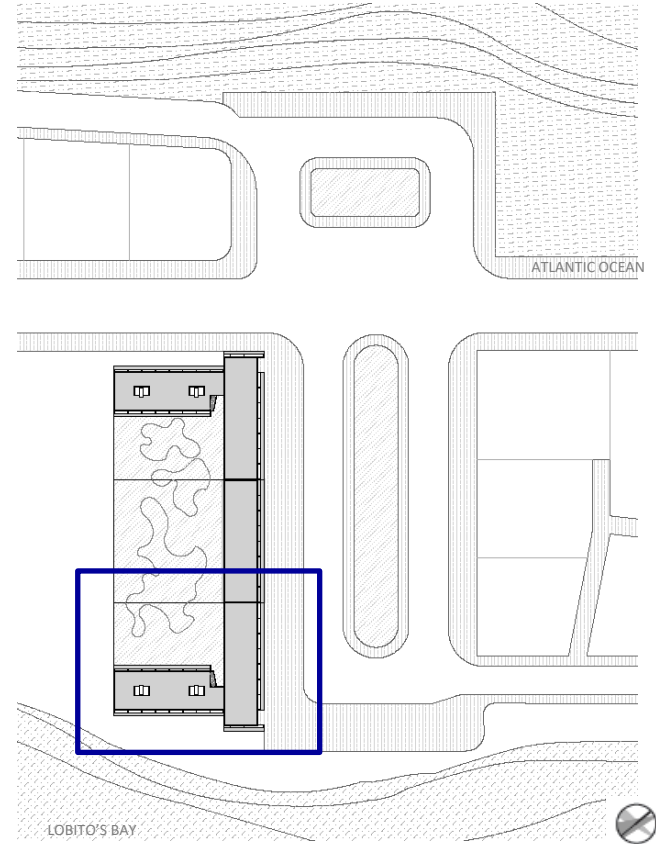


TYPE B

1 - HALL	4,3 m2
2 - DINNING ROOM	34,1 m2
3 - KITCHEN	6,9 m2
4 - DISTRIBUTOR	6,4 m2
5 - BATHROOM	4,0 m2
6 - PANTRY	1,0 m2
7 - ROOM	9,4 m2
8 - ROOM	11,9 m2
9 - ROOM	16,5 m2
10 - BALCONY	14,9 m2
11 - BALCONY	4,8 m2
12 - BALCONY	8,9 m2

RAMALDE NEIGHBORHOOD | 1952-1960 | Fernando Távora | Oporto, Portugal

ESTACAS NEIGHBORHOOD | 1945-1949 | D'Athouguia, Sanchez | Lisbon



LOCATION PLAN

BUILDING SOL | 1952-1955 | Francisco Castro Rodrigues | Lobito, Angola

Apartment access galleries



Facades | Sections



SOUTHEAST FACADE

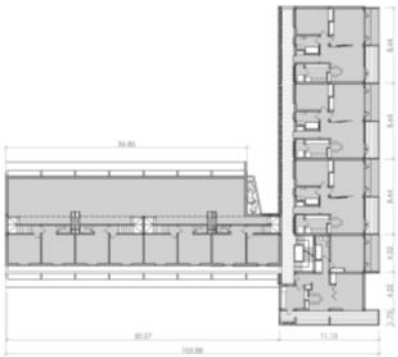


SECTION AB

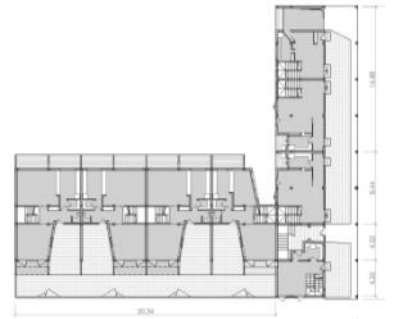


SECTION CD

Floor Plans

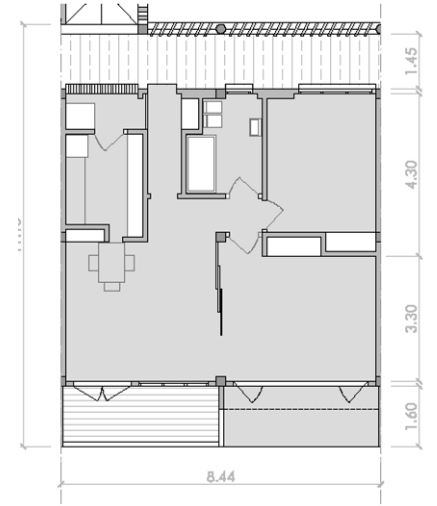


2nd FLOOR PLAN

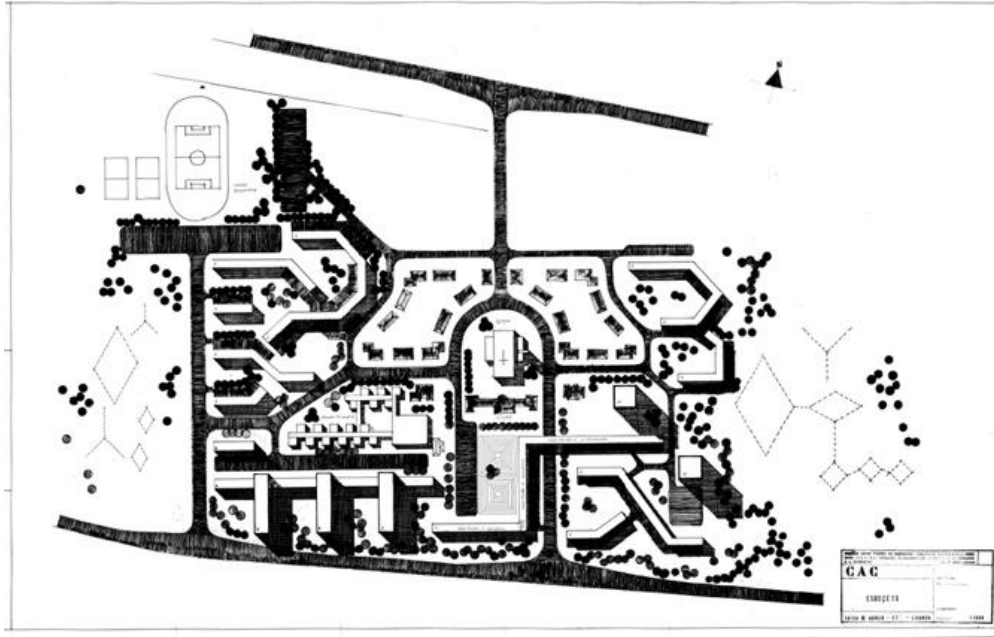


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

BUILDING SOL | 1952-1955 | Francisco Castro Rodrigues | Lobito, Angola



BUILDING SOL | 1952-1955 | Francisco Castro Rodrigues | Lobito, Angola



CTT NEIGHBORHOOD | URBAN PLAN | 1968 | Simões Carvalho, Lobo Carvalho | Luanda, Angola

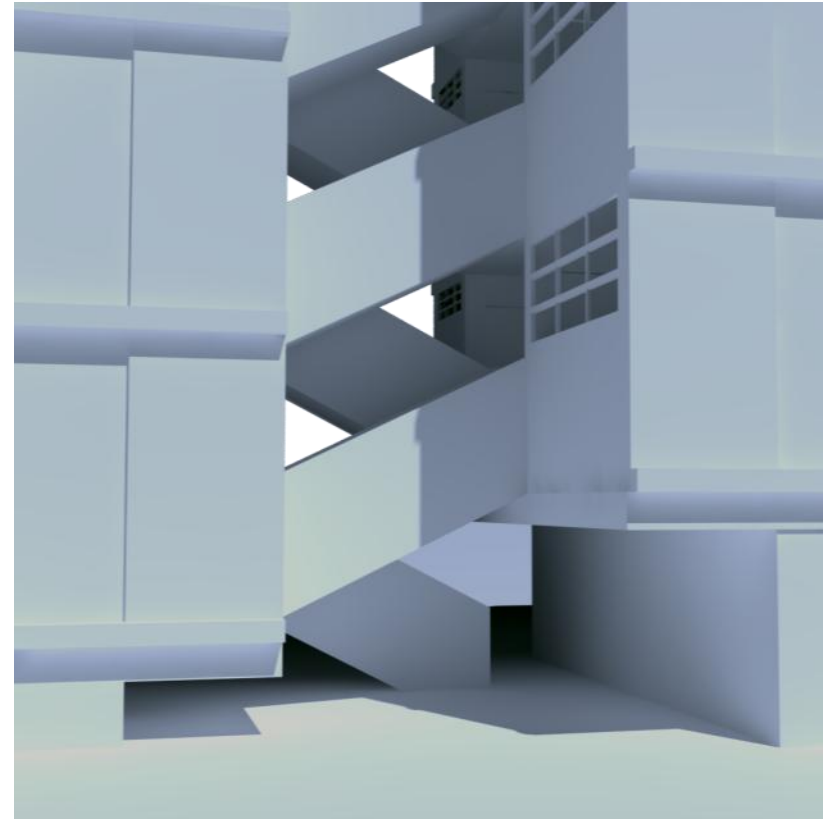


CTT NEIGHBORHOOD | BUILDING BUILT | 1968 | Simões Carvalho, Lobo Carvalho | Luanda, Angola



CTT NEIGHBORHOOD | BUILDING BUILT | 1968 | Simões Carvalho, Lobo Carvalho | Luanda, Angola

#AN CURRENT STATE VS 3D MODEL



CTT NEIGHBORHOOD | BUILDING BUILT – 3D | 1968-2008 | Simões Carvalho, Lobo Carvalho | Luanda, Angola

1



1a.



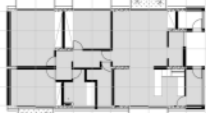
2



2a.



3



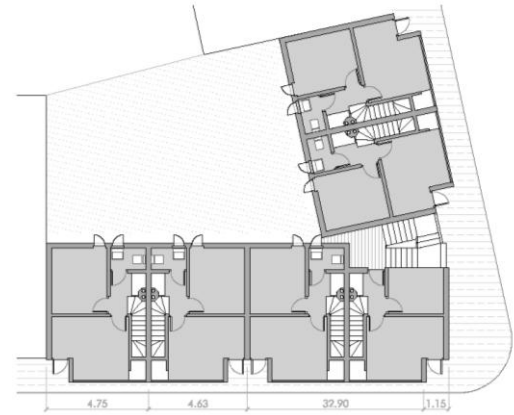
CTT NEIGHBORHOOD | 1968 | Simões Carvalho, Lobo Carvalho | Luanda, Angola

Access gallery | patio view

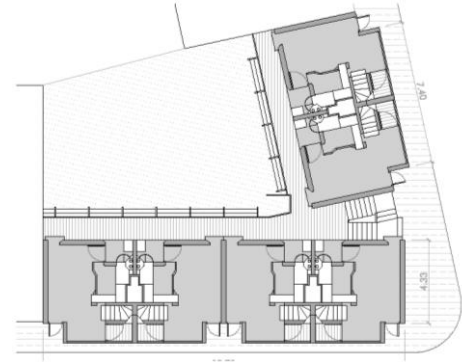
TYPOLOGY: 18 DUPLEX



CTT'S BLOCK | 1963-1966 | Manuel Vicente | Macao

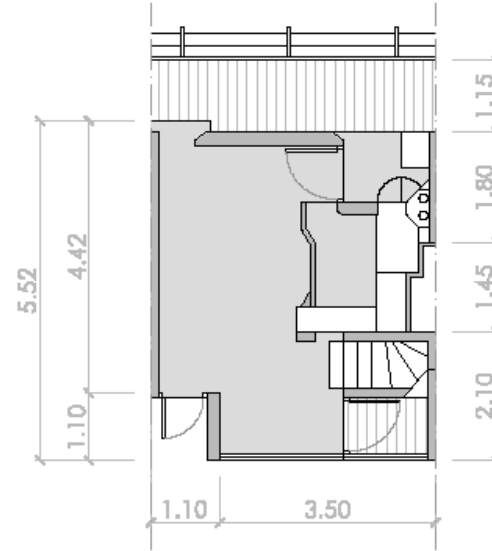


FLOOR PLAN 2-4-6

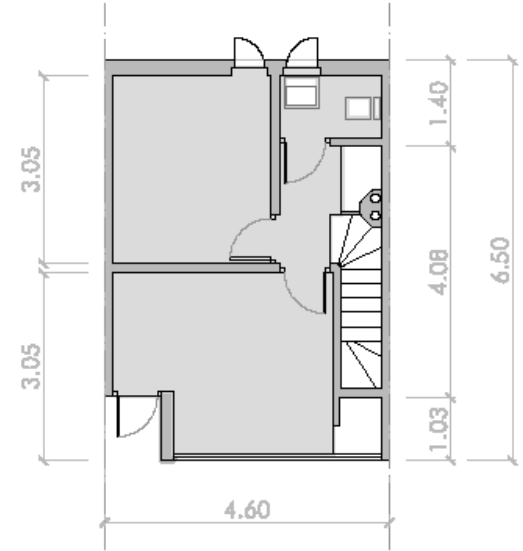


FLOOR PLAN 1-3-5

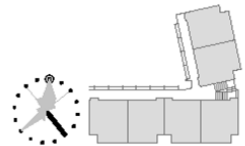




ACCESS PLANT



UPPER FLOOR



CTT'S BLOCK| 1963-1966| Manuel Vicente| Macao

VERTICAL SCALE



Sociedade Cooperativa O Lar Familiar, Olivais,
Lisboa, 1968, Nuno Teotonio Pereira e Antonio
Pinto de Freitas. CML/AML

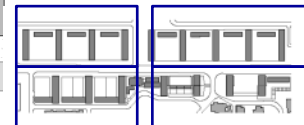
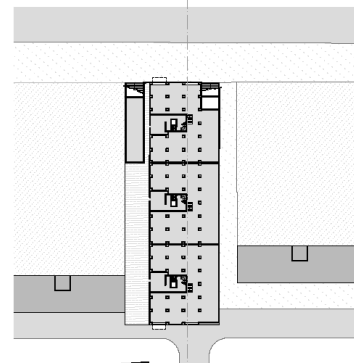
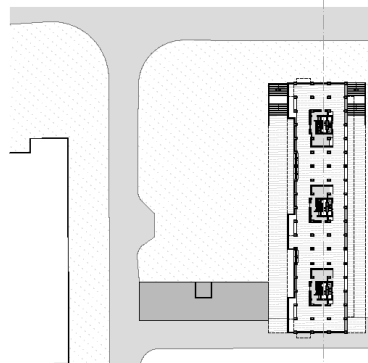
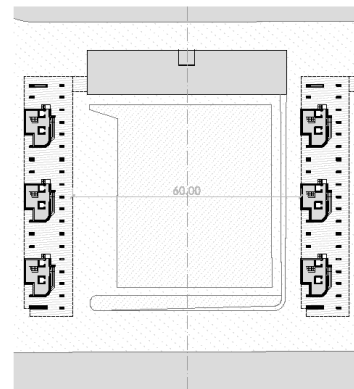
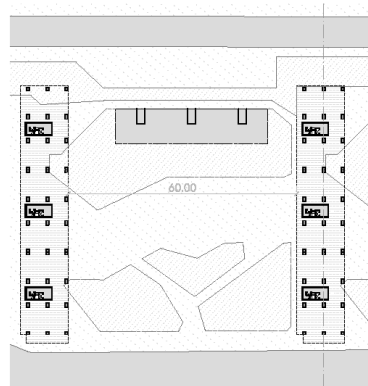




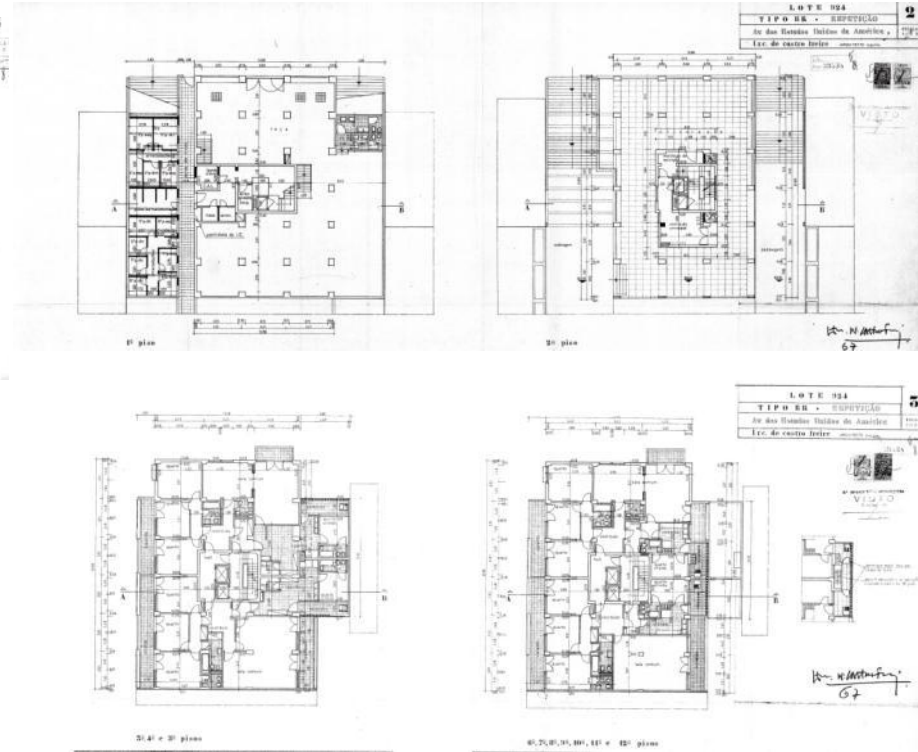
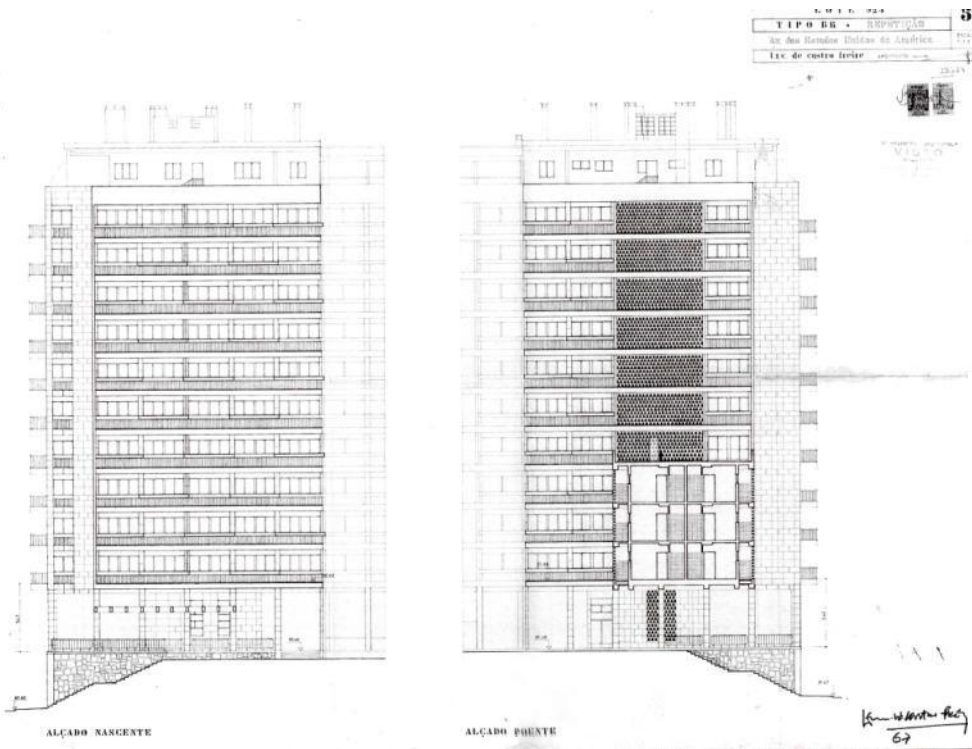
COMPLEX AV. EUA | 1955 | Manuel Laginha, Pedro Cid, Vasconcelos Esteves. | Lisboa , Portugal

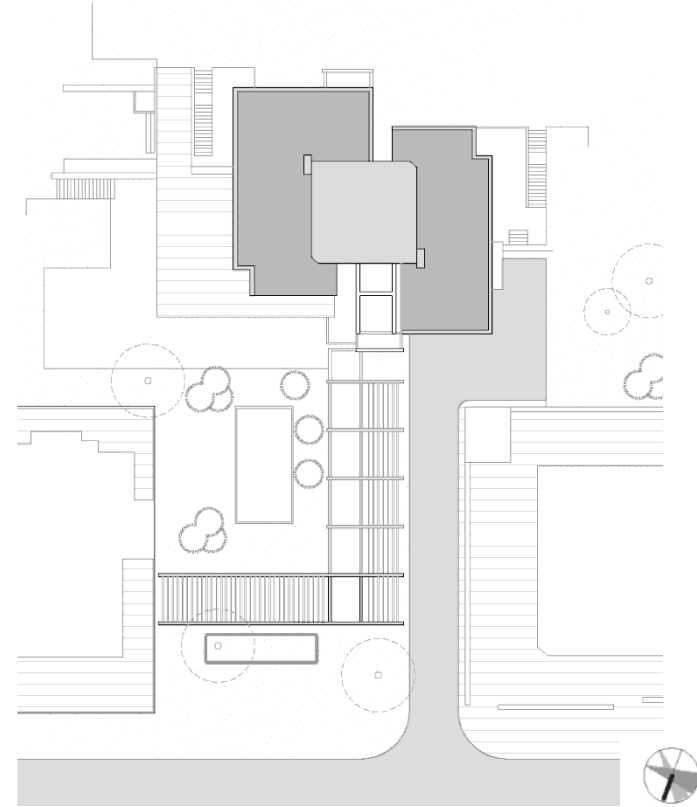


COMPLEX AV. EUA| Lisboa , Portugal



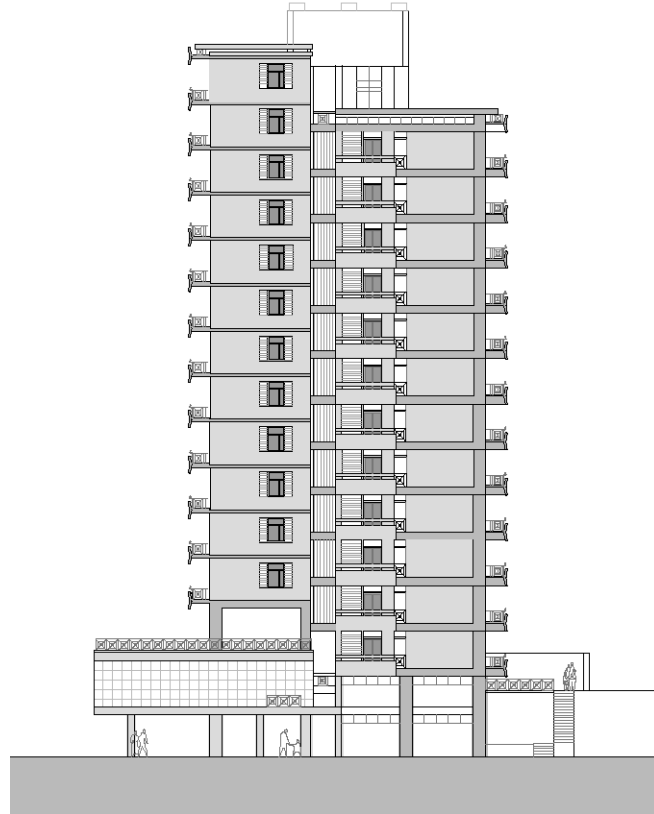
SET BLOCKS - AV. EUA | 1962-1972 | Castro Freire | Lisboa , Portugal



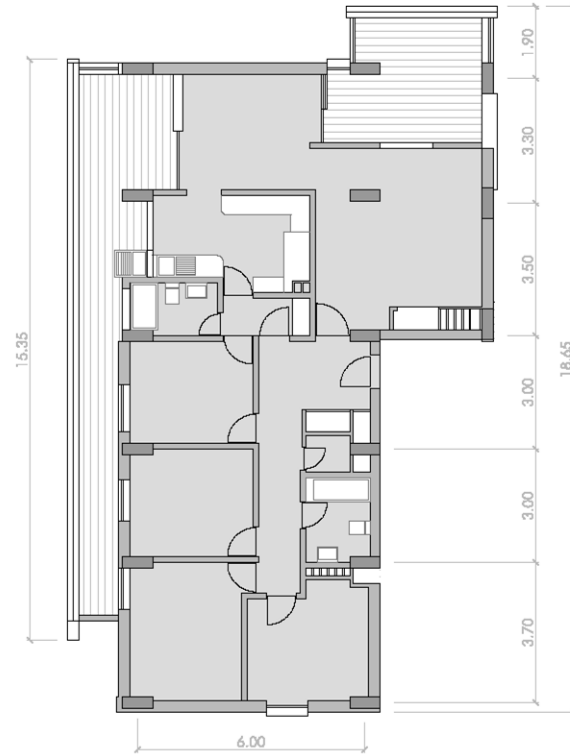


LOCATION PLAN

TORRE LEAL SENADO | 1961-1965 | Chorão Ramalho | Macau



NORTH FACADE

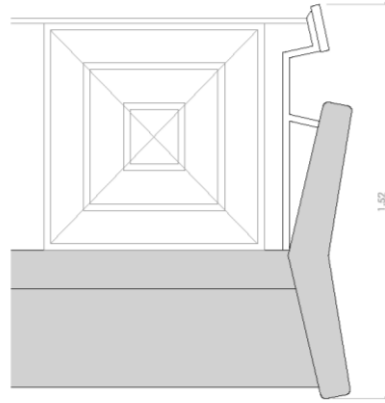


TYPE A

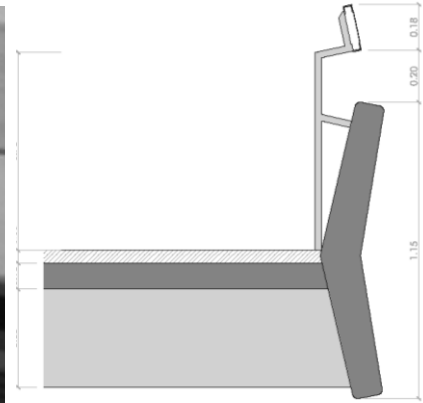
1 - HALL	3,2 m2
2 - DINNING ROOM	31,7 m2
3 - KITCHEN	10,2 m2
4 - DISTRIBUTOR	8,5 m2
5 - BATHROOM	3,8 m2
6 - BATHROOM	3,8 m2
7 - ROOM	9,0 m2
8 - ROOM	9,0 m2
9 - ROOM	9,0 m2
10 - ROOM	11,0 m2
11 - BALCONY	13,0 m2
12 - BALCONY	24,2 m2



TORRE LEAL SENADO | 1961-1965 | Chorão Ramalho | Macao



TORRE LEAL SENADO | 1961-1965 | Chorão Ramalho | Macao



Olivais South Complex | 1961-1963 | Chorão Ramalho, Manuel Vicente | Lisbon

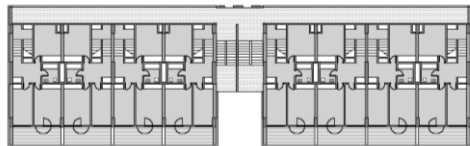


NORTHEAST FACADE

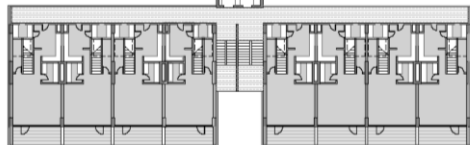


TONELLI BLOCK | 1954-1957 | Pancho Guedes | Maputo, Mozambique

FLOOR PLANS



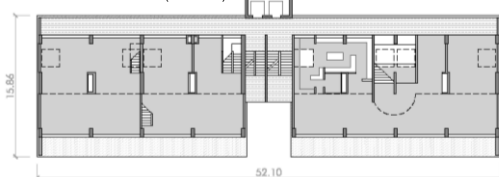
FLOOR PLANS 6-11 (DUPLEX)



FLOOR PLANS 4-7-9-12



FLOOR PLANS 5-10 (DUPLEX)



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

STAIRS AND CIRCULATION GALLERIES



TYPOLOGY | INTERIORS



TONELLI BLOCK | 1954-1957 | Pancho Guedes | Maputo, Mozambique



PARQUE BLOCK | 1970-1975 | Pancho Guedes | Maputo, Mozambique

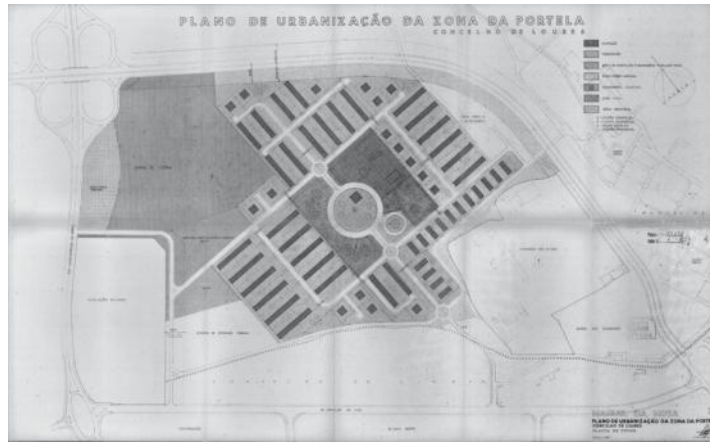


MCMH in the periphery of the Portuguese and colonial city

At the time, the city had a population of about 802.250, while the Lisbon region was home to a total of 1.382,959 people.



1964 for a total of 18.228 residents. The plan covered an area of 54 hectares, with 196 plots reserved for the construction of 4.557 apartments



The **anonymity of Portela's architectural design** was defined by **the indistinctness of the interior functions** and by the resort to an **outer covering of mosaic tiles composing horizontal stripes**, using **windows that emphasise horizontality**.

The **aim was to find a standard model for the middle-class**, an objective that was clearly achieved, given the economic success of the operation, which led to multiple “replicas” in several neighbourhoods in the Lisbon suburbs

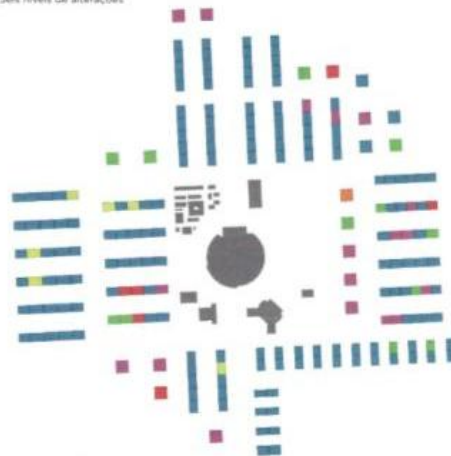


Anúncio de andar modelo na Portela, 1975.



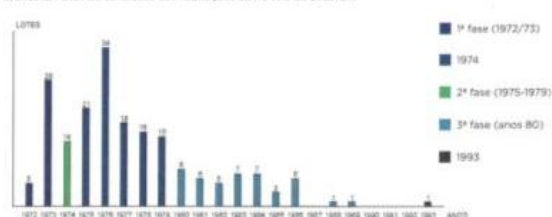
Notícia publicada na *Gente* na semana de 23-29 Abril de 1974 relativa à inauguração de um andar modelo da NOREFA,

Planta 2. Seis níveis de alterações



■ Sem alterações ■ Algumas alterações ■ Muitas alterações mantendo a simetria dos fogos
 ■ Muitas alterações alterando a simetria dos fogos ■ Introdução de um fogo ■ Redução do número de fogos
 Fonte: Débora Félix (2010)

Gráfico 2. Fases de conclusão das habitações da Portela de Sacavém



During the project's design and construction the 1974 revolution took place. This historical event affected the municipal authorities' powers, giving rise to ambiguous and permissive legislation that undermined the technicians' decisions.

This situation weakened Fernando Silva's position and was reflected in the fact that it became impossible to apply certain planning and technical principles that had been the basis for the urban design

#PT TYPOLOGY

In the late 1960s, in the Portela Development, Fernando Silva works on modern typologies.

In the initial project of 1970, six basic typologies were designed, five to be included in slab blocks (I, II, III, IV and VI) and one – with a variant (Type V and later V variant) – in point blocks.

From the entrance, the dwelling is split in two halves with rooms on one side and living and kitchen on the other. This basic division will be transformed by later promoters in a layout ruled by privacy issues, with the kitchen and living area located at the entrance, and the bedrooms located at the end of a corridor.

OPTIMISTIC SUBURBIA

Alterações ao Tipo I-Variante 2 (20 lotes: 102, 103, 104, 105, 128, 129, 130, 176, 177, 180, 183, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 191, 192, 193, 194)

Planta original-T3



1-Cozinha, 2-Área de serviços, 3-Sala de estar, 4-1.S., 5-Quarto

Planta final-T3



Planta 3, Lote 104
Fonte: Arquivo Municipal de Loures
1-Cozinha, 2-Sala comum, 3-1.S., 4-Quarto

- área íntima
- área social
- área de serviços

Alterações:

Lotes com muitas alterações mantendo a simetria dos fogos.

Área comum aos fogos:

- há uma alteração radical lógica na localização dos elevadores
- no tipo original os elevadores seguem uma localização mais tradicional (zona social e zona de serviços)
- e no tipo final perde-se, pois estes estão no centro.
- Deixa de haver entrada de serviços.

Área social:

- Ampliação do hall de entrada.
- Ampliação da área social com demarcação das áreas de jantar e áreas de estar.

Área de serviços:

- Simplificação da área de serviços
- Retirado casa de banho

Área íntima:

- Ampliação da área íntima com introdução de uma casa de banho.
- Alteração da localização das portas dos quartos
- Ampliação da casa de banho
- Mantém-se a separação das três áreas.



PROJECTO FINAL DE ARQUITECTURA

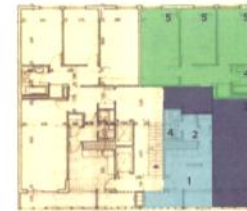
Alterações ao Tipo I-Variante 1 (2 lotes: lote 100 e 101)

Planta original-T3



1-Cozinha, 2-Área de serviços, 3-Sala de estar, 4-1.S., 5-Quarto

Planta final-T3



Planta 1, Lote 101
Fonte: Arquivo Municipal de Loures
1-Cozinha, 2-Área de serviços, 3-Sala de estar, 4-1.S., 5-Quarto

- área íntima
- área social
- área de serviços

Alterações:

Lotes com algumas alterações
Área íntima e área social mantêm-se iguais ao tipo original

Área comum aos fogos:

- Ampliação do hall comum dos fogos (retirado parede).

Área de serviços:

- Retirado hall de entrada.

Mantém-se a separação das três áreas

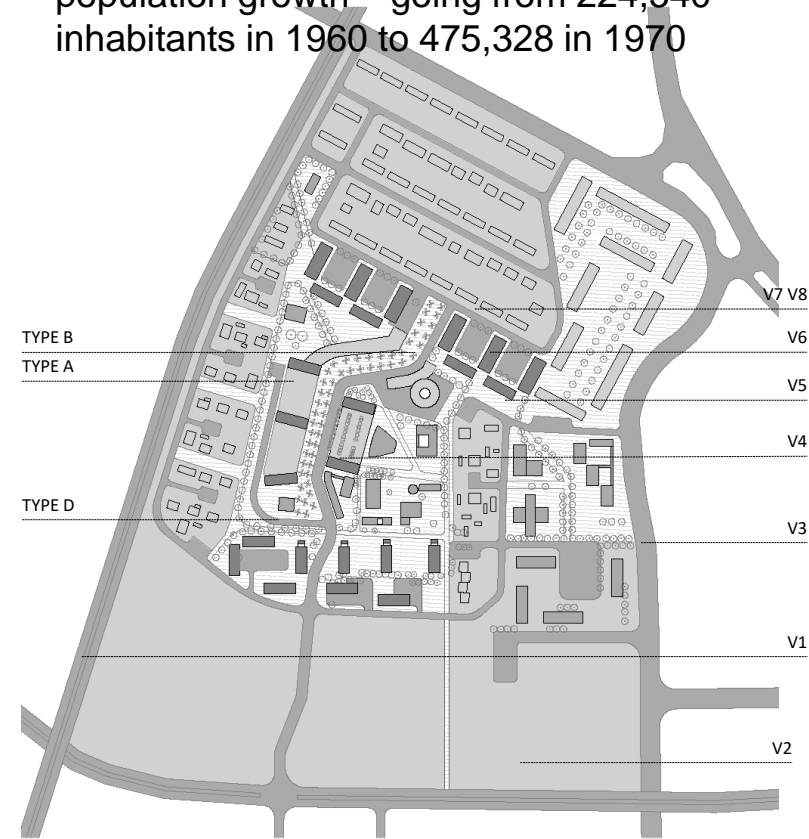
Planta v2

PORTELA NEIGHBORHOOD | 1964 | Fernando Silva | Lisbon, Portugal



PRENDA'S NEIGHBORHOOD | 1963-1966 | Simões de Carvalho | Luanda, Angola

Luanda was entering a phase of strong population growth – going from 224,540 inhabitants in 1960 to 475,328 in 1970



LOCATION PLAN



Middle Class Mass Housing
in Europe, Africa and Asia

European Middle Class Mass Housing CA18137

cost
EUROPEAN COOPERATION
IN SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Co-funded by the European Union
under the Horizon Europe Programme

Grant Holder Institution

dinamio iscte
cet iscte

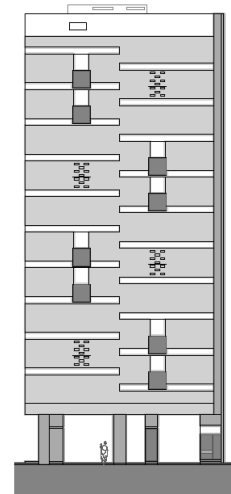
INÊS LIMA RODRIGUES | FAUL | 29.10.2020



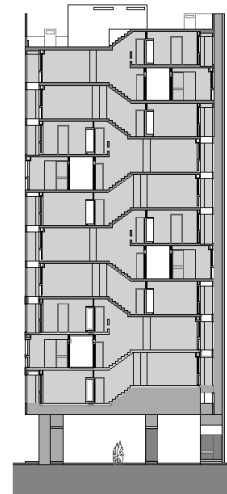
FACADE N-NE



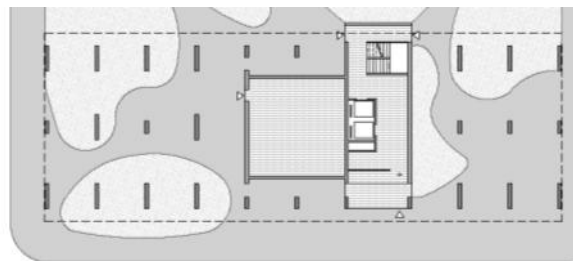
FACADE S-SW



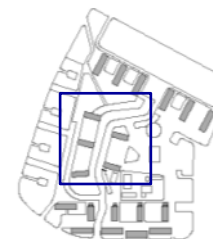
FACADE -NW



CROSS SECTION

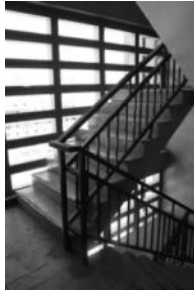


GROUND FLOOR PLAN



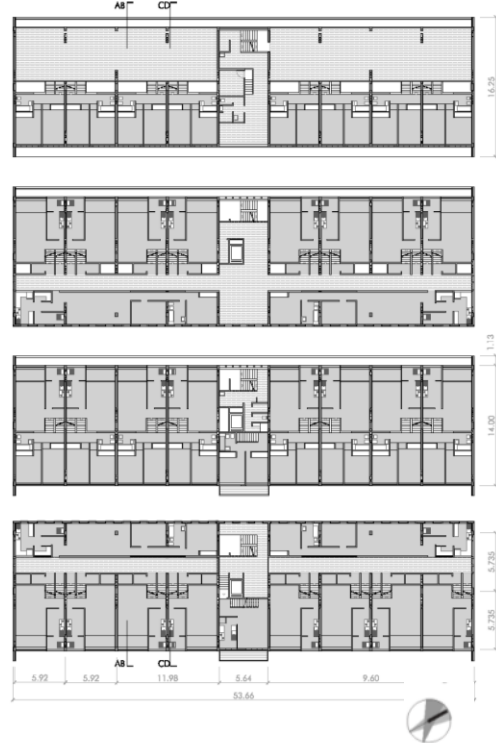
BLOCKS – TYPE A | 1963-1966 | Simões de Carvalho, Pinto da Cunha, Alfredo Pereira | Luanda, Angola

Apartment access galleries

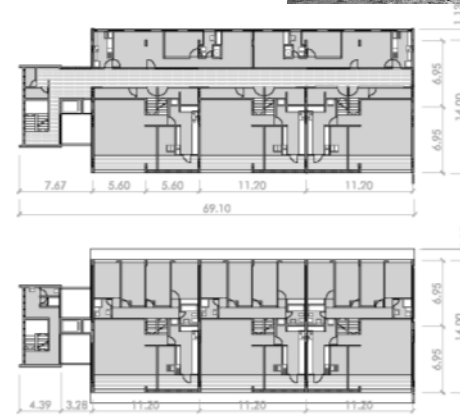


Equally, the commonservice circulations – the “internal street”, stairwells and lifts – introduced some changes to the basic scheme.

Blocks – Type B | Floor Plans 3,4,5, 6



Blocks – Type D2 | Floor Plans 2, 4



BLOCKS – TYPE B-D2 | 1963-1966 | Simões de Carvalho, Pinto da Cunha, Alfredo Pereira| Luanda, Angola



SOUTHEAST FACADE



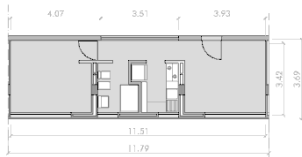
NORTHWEST FACADE



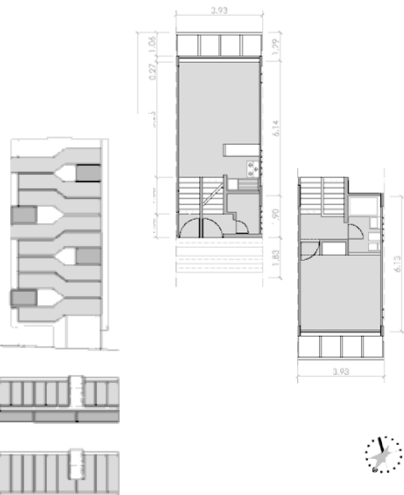
BLOCKS – TYPE B | 1963-1966 | Simões de Carvalho, Pinto da Cunha, Alfredo Pereira | Luanda, Angola

#AN CURRENT STATUS vs UNFINISHED PROJECT

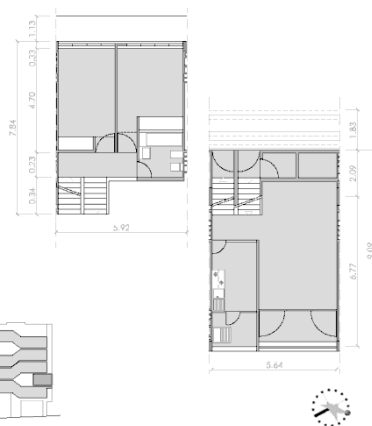
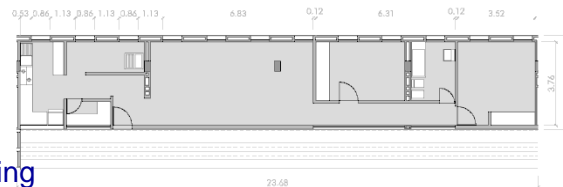
BLOCKS – TYPE A



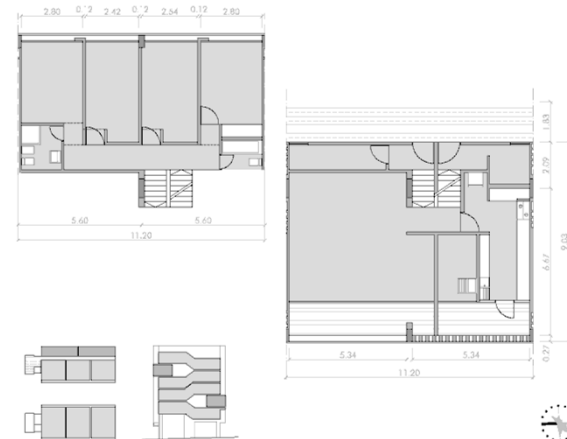
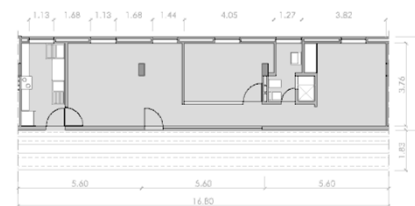
one floor and have a single frontage, resorting to a linear arrangement with or without a balcony



BLOCKS – TYPE B



BLOCKS – TYPE D



two-level typology that adapts, in an extremely ingenious way – through a half-level dislocation –, a solution which, allowing cross-ventilation, ensures the efficient adaptation of the apartments to the tropical climate of the city.

BLOCKS – TYPE B | 1963-1966 | Simões de Carvalho, Pinto da Cunha, Alfredo Pereira | Luanda, Angola



BLOCKS – TYPE B | 1963-1966 | Simões de Carvalho, Pinto da Cunha, Alfredo Pereira| Luanda, Angola



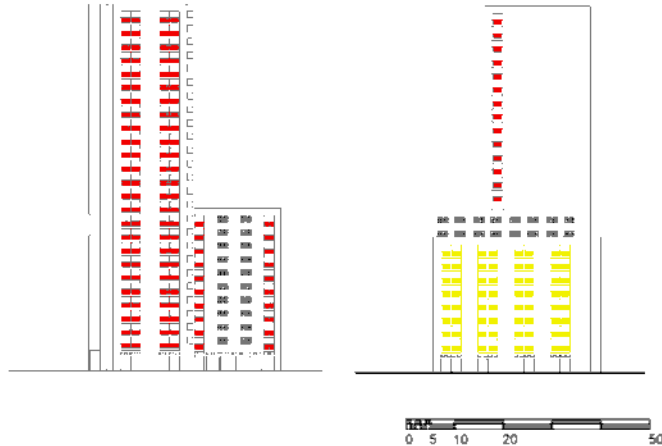
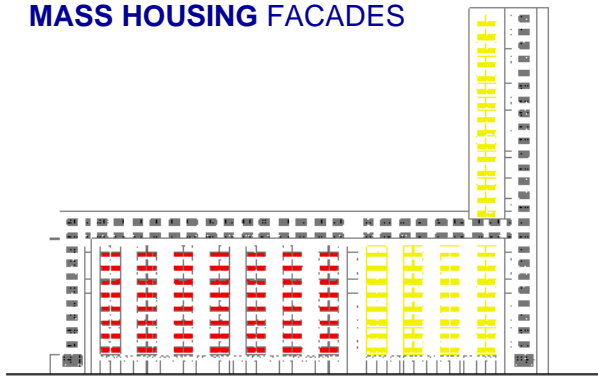
The transformations Luanda underwent after 1974, the fact that the Prenda complex was never completed, and its sudden occupation by other population groups, brought a new reality to the development. In a way, it conserves today a strong image and presence that results from its clear urban layout and architectural design that is easily identifiable with the international Brutalist movement, which had a significant impact in the Portuguese tropical regions in the late 1960s (AVM).

At the time, the city had an estimated population of 250,000 people.

In Macao, Manuel Vicente designed the STDM complex in 1978 as part of the trade-offs of the gaming monopoly, which was granted to Stanley Ho's firm.

The land was granted by the government to the firm in February 15th 1977, for a period between 25 and 50 years, with the purpose of building a residential unit.

While taking inspiration from Louis Kahn and his experiences in Pennsylvania, Vicente also referenced Robert Venturi's post-modernism and worked with vertical elements to organise the complex's exterior image: a superstructure in concrete alternated with colourful vertical strips corresponding to the apartment's balconies (AVM)



STD complex | 1978-84 | Manuel Vicente, Macau



Previous conclusions

The elementariness of the spaces and of the program is grounded in principles common to the real estate promotion in Macao and in Hong-Kong.

TYPE A

TYPE A4B

The acceptance of these principles and the adequacy to them meant that alterations in the apartments' layout were usually difficult, exception of the appropriations and expansions with the already mentioned exterior "cages".

Each of the complexes embodies its own process of reflection, expressing, in the urban layout and in the design decisions, different visions for the future of the peripheries. The architects brought in different backgrounds that are revealed in the urban planning discourses that provided theoretical support for the implemented strategies.



PORTELA DEVELOPMENT

The anonymous late International Style architecture of the Portela Development;

The retrieval of the idea of a civic centre that created a counterweight hub to the anonymous and homogeneous character



PRENDA

Athens Charter in Luanda. Inspiration from Brutalist models in the Neighbourhood Unit No. 1 of Prenda District;

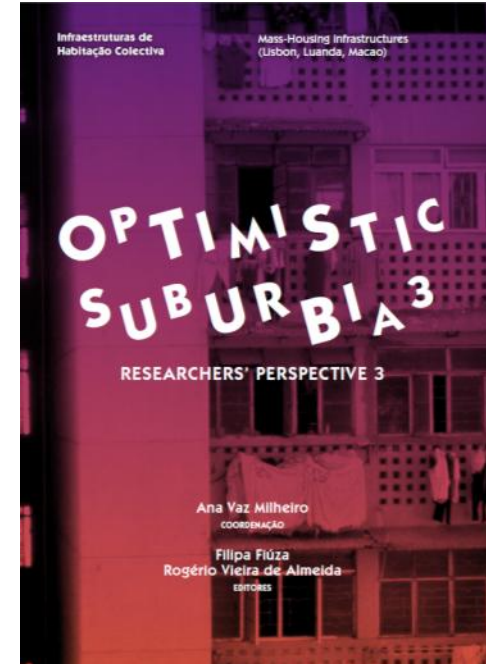
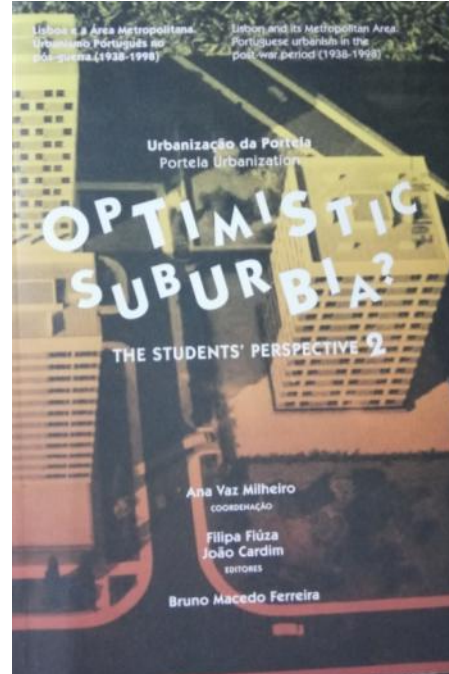
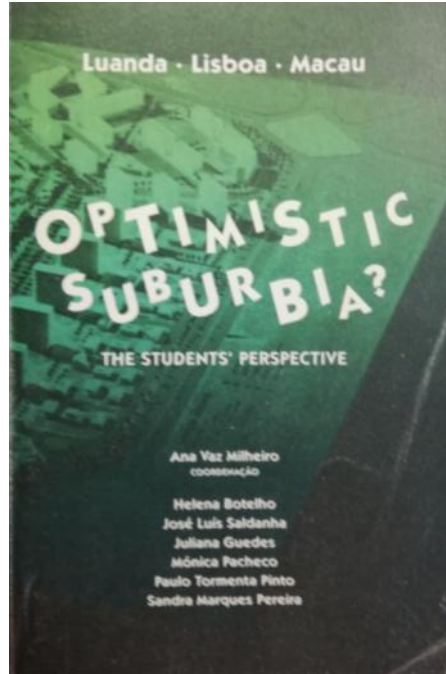
The corbusian internal street is one of the structuring elements of the different *Unités d'Habitation* that Simões de Carvalho reproduces in the slab and point blocks of the Prenda project. in that period, he worked on Berlin's *Unité d'Habitation* (Le Corbusier, 1957)



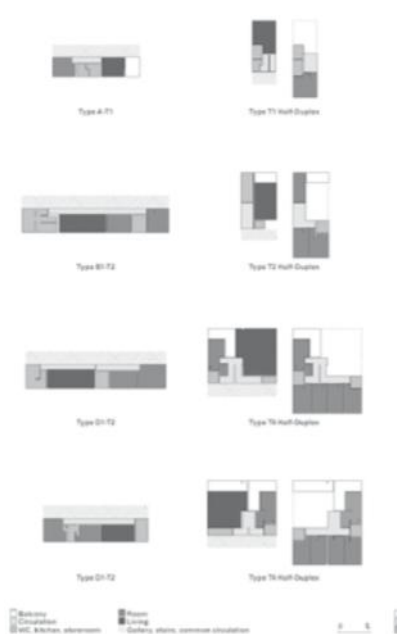
STDM

project, to the re-design of the urban front and the inclusion of façade hierarchies - and the presence of some archetypal Louis Kahn-like elements.

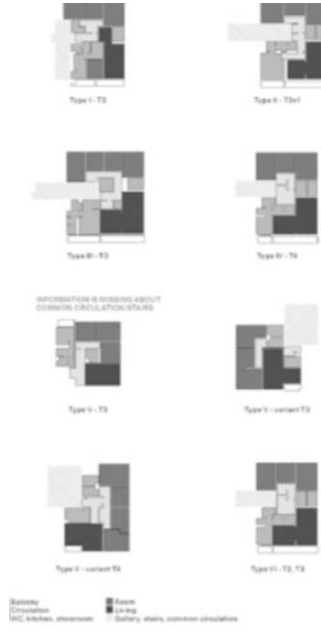
With the view of improving readability of the building parts, they were each identified by a primary colour (yellow, magenta and blue), in a clear allusion to several of Le Corbusier's buildings



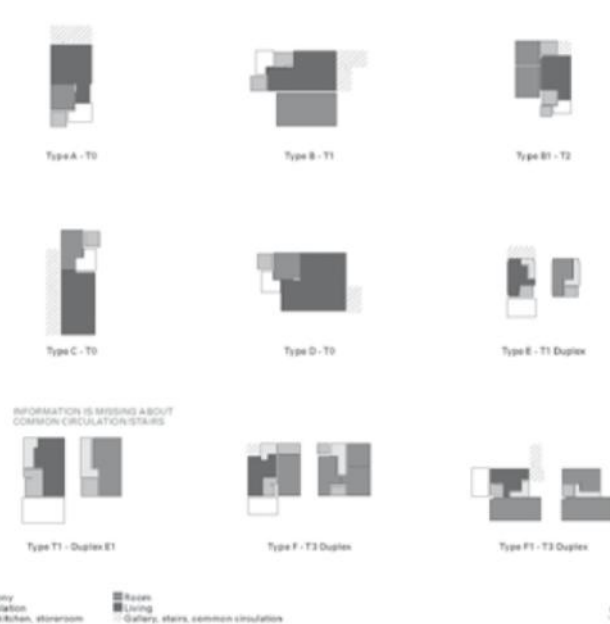
Portela Development



Prenda Neighbourhood



STDM complex, apartment typologies.



In Portela one can see the recovery of more conventional layouts in an updated form, while the Macao operation becomes permeable to the Asian way of life.

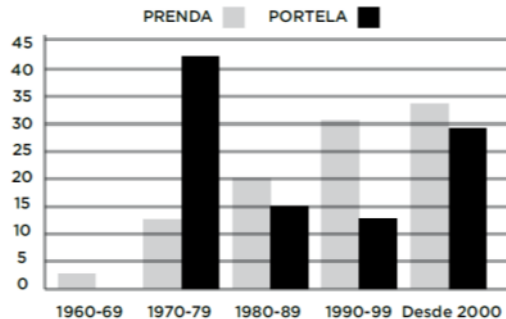
Fernando Silva does not associate, however, each of these typologies to a specific family type, seeking instead to develop apartment models sufficiently appealing to a relatively standardized middle-class and in which the different apartment typologies only corresponded to families of smaller or larger dimensions.

DE LISBOA A LUANDA, BIOGRAFIA COMPARADA DE DOIS BAIRROS MODERNOS

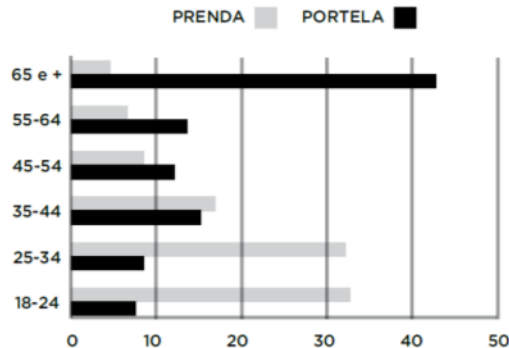
Optimistic Suburbia 3, Reseracher's Perspective

#LLM [PTDC/ATP-AQI/3707/2012]

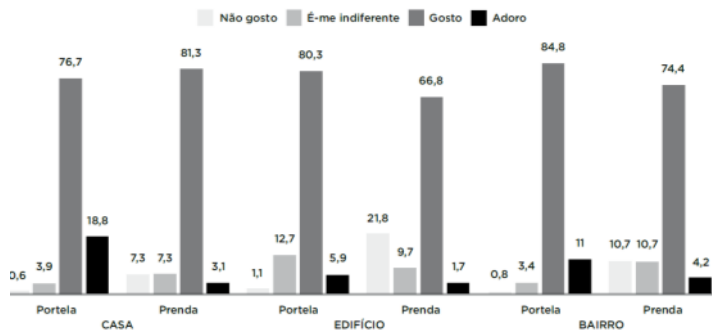
Sandra Marques Pereira, Isabel Guerra



Época de instalação dos actuais moradores do Prenda e da Portela por décadas (%). Fonte: Inquéritos à População da Unidade de Vizinhaça n.º1 do Bairro Prenda (2015) e à População da Urbanização da Portela (2014)



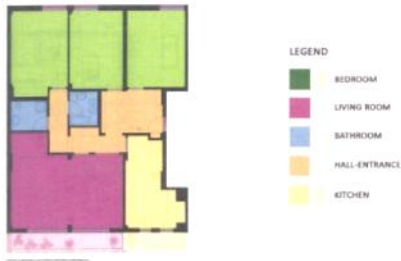
Estrutura Etária da População Residente (%). Fonte: Inquéritos à População da Unidade de Vizinhaça n.º1 do Bairro Prenda (2015) e à População da Urbanização da Portela (2014)



Satisfação residencial Portela e Prenda: casa, edifício e bairro (%). Fonte: Inquéritos à População da Unidade de Vizinhaça n.º1 do Bairro Prenda (2015) e à População da Urbanização da Portela (2014)

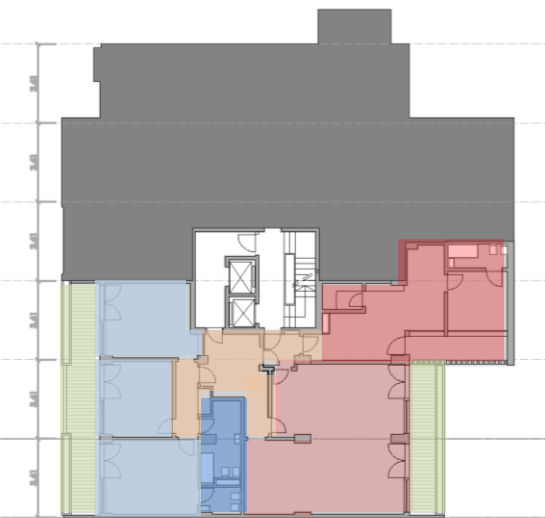
No Prenda, a ocupação original faz-se ainda durante o colonialismo, ao longo da segunda metade da década de 60 e início dos anos 1970; ao passo que na Portela, ela ocorre sobretudo na segunda metade dos anos 1970, com especial incidência em dois dos anos mais “quentes” após a Revolução, 1975 e 1976.

Estes *timings*, mas também os contextos marcadamente diferenciados destas duas sociedades, vão ter repercussões significativas na própria história dos dois bairros, nos seus ciclos de vida e dinâmicas evolutivas



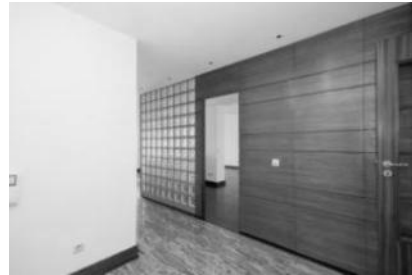
Mapping of the objects
inside the house

HOUSE PIECES



TYPE A1

Change of space with the
occupation of furniture and
objects



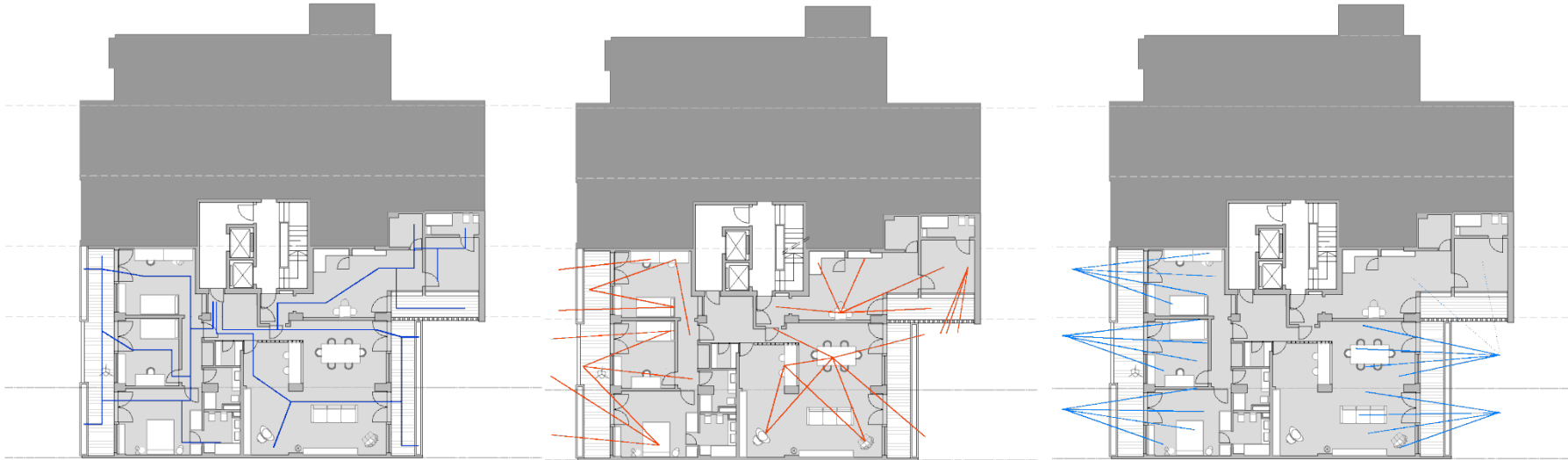


TYPE A1

Change of space with the occupation of furniture and objects



DIAGRAMS ABOUT:



1. circulation

2. interior views

3. sunlight entry points views

DENSITIES BY OCCUPATION

- daytime activities
- evening activities
- circulation



Before the pandemic COVID 19
family 5 persons: couple+2 teenagers+child

During the pandemic COVID 19
family 5 persons: couple+2 teenagers+child

During the pandemic COVID 19
family 3 persons: couple+child

thank you