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THE ALVALADE NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOLS

From ESTADO NOVO Regime formal design to the **Green Structure** Implementation Principles (1945-1960).

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Alferes Malheiro Avenue South Zone Urbanization Plan
(Plano de Urbanização da Zona Sul da Avenida Alferes Malheiro)

Alvalade neighborhood, planned during the Estado Novo consolidation Regime and under Duarte Pacheco's (1900-1943) expansion city policy, is the result of Alferes Malheiro Avenue South Zone Plan studies, elaborated since 1942 with the participation of Faria da Costa (1906-1971), an urban architect, and approved by the Government in 1945.

The neighborhood's structure and it's the arrangement in eight housing cells results from the intersection between the pathways that border and cross it and the application of the "neighborhood concept", considering 500 meters between the school and the buildings surrounding which determined the size of the cell, the architecture and the pedestrian pathways' network hierarchy.

The Estado Novo Architecture and the Movimento Moderno

The Neighborhood construction between 1945 and 1970 coincided with the transition between Estado Novo architecture and the architecture influenced by the Movimento Moderno (Modern Movement) and Athens Charter (1933) values, debated at the First National Congress of Architecture (1948). This transition is found in the Schools, particularly at the level of their aesthetic aspects, but also at the organization and design of their recreational spaces and frameworks.

The affirmation of landscape architecture in Portugal

Parallel to the changes that took place within the architecture, the professional and social landscape architecture affirmation in Portugal also took place during this period, marked by the beginning of the activity of the first technicians with this specific training given at the Instituto Superior de Agronomia from 1942 by Francisco Caldeira Cabral (1908-1992), importing to Portugal the values of ecology and landscape preservation that he acquired in Germany where he graduated as a landscape architect in 1939.

Within the first students that graduated by Francisco Caldeira Cabral, stand out for their participation in the schools' project of the Alvalade neighborhood, Manuel de Azevedo Coutinho (1921-1992) and Edgar Sampaio Ferreira Fontes (1922-2000) who joined the Municipality of Lisbon in 1950 and 1953 respectively, where they developed intense project activity according to Francisco Caldeira Cabral's artistic, open doctrine which promotes the interdisciplinary and deeply ecological.

Concluding Notes

Alvalade neighborhood schools besides the role they played structuring the housing cells, constituted the nodes of the green structure that develops in mesh form, strongly marked by the arborizations of the main and secondary streets, and public places opened to a context of public enjoyment.

It is concluded from the analysis of the arborization projects, the concern to use species from the Portuguese landscape, either because they are spontaneous or because they are traditional and characteristic, regardless of the design adopted, which demonstrates the strong ecological conviction and Portuguese landscape values preservation present in the academic qualification of the first landscape architects.

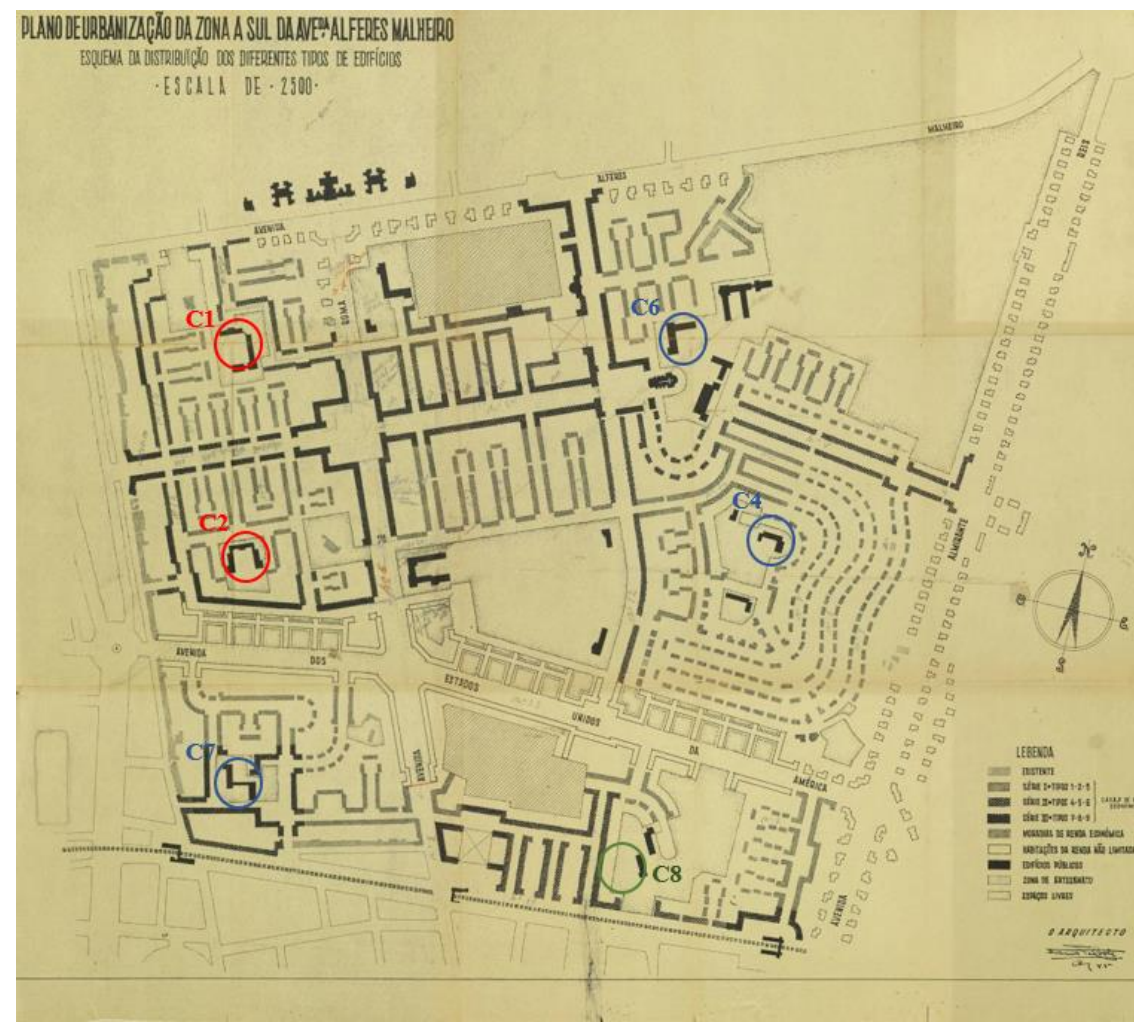


Fig 1 - Alferes Malheiro Avenue South Zone Urbanization Plan (1945) – Alvalade neighborhood schools location.
AML. PT/AMLSB/CMLSB/UROB/EV/0545, p.3.

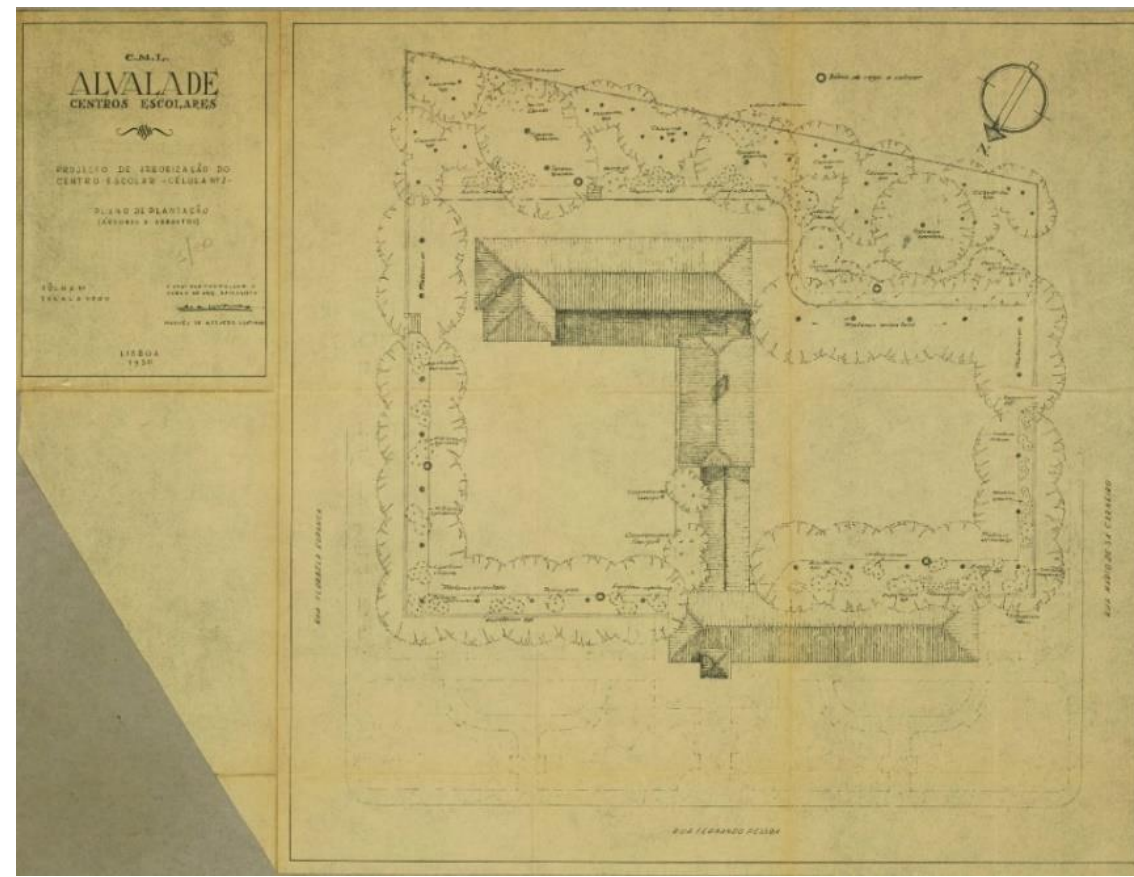


Fig. 2. Cell 2 School Arborization Project.
Azevedo Coutinho, 1950.
AML. Ref. PT/AMLSB/CMLSB/UROB/EV/0869, p.5.

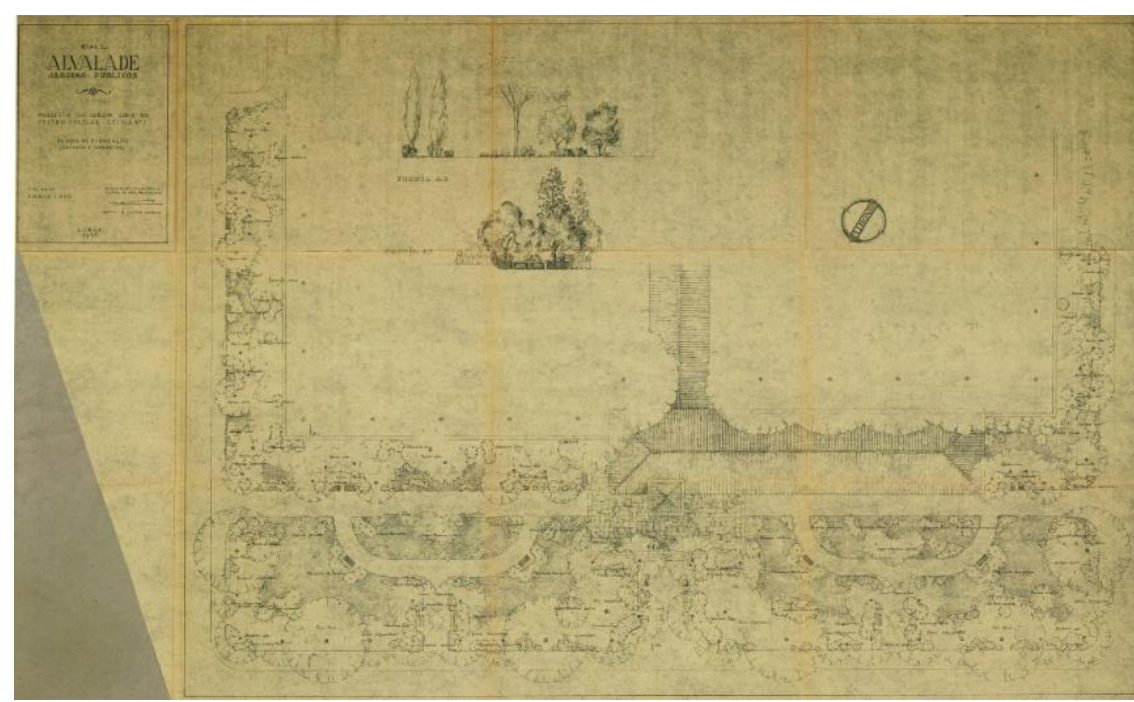


Fig. 3. Cell 2 Garden Project.
Azevedo Coutinho, 1950-51.
AML. Ref. PT/AMLSB/CMLSB/UROB/EV/0869, p.4.

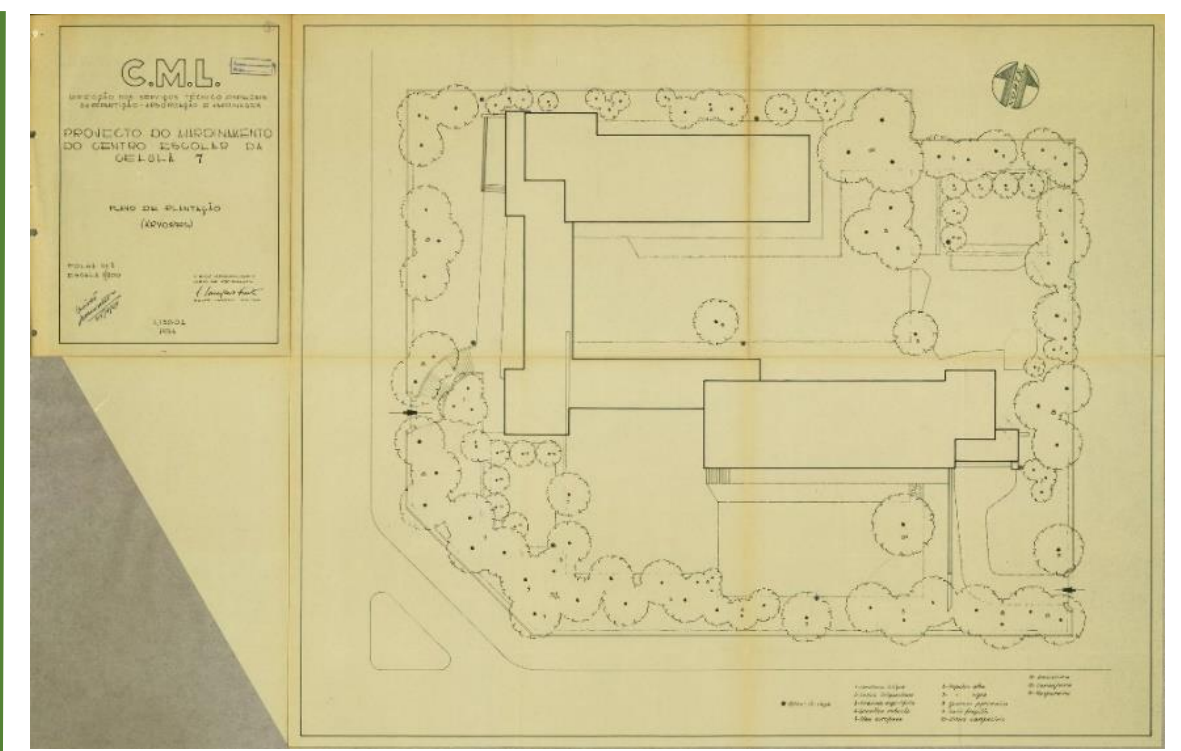


Fig. 4. Cell 7 School Arborization Project.
Edgar Fontes, 1954.
AML. PT/AMLSB/CMLSB/UROB/EV/0809, p.8.

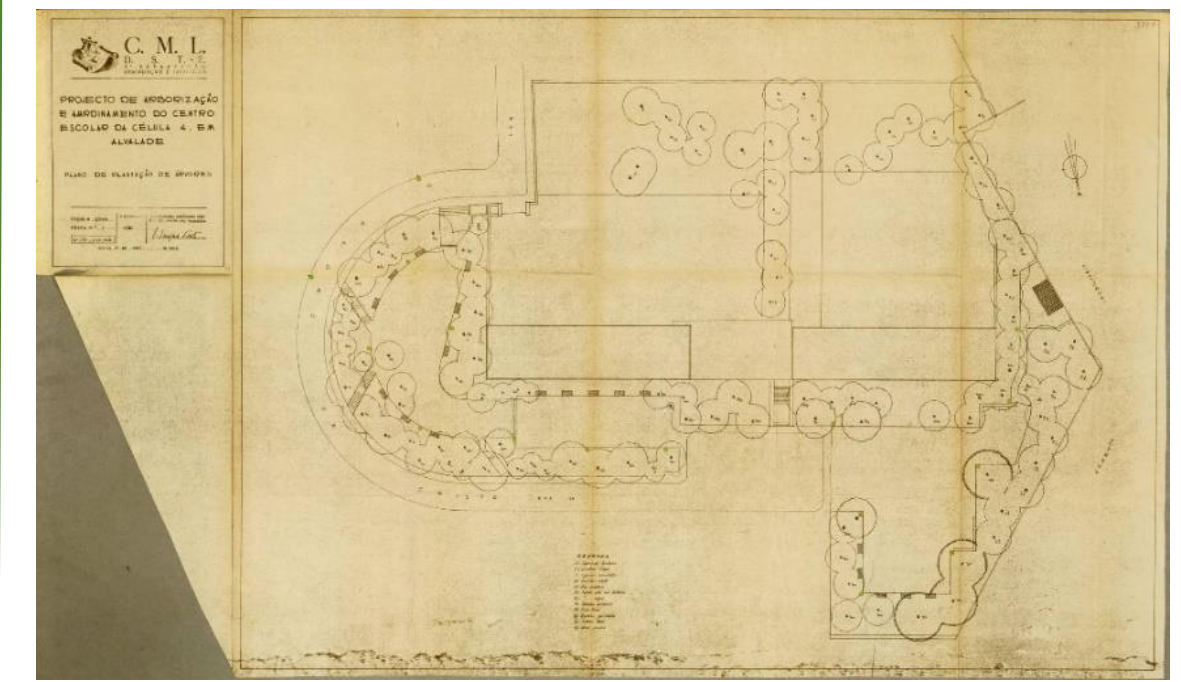


Fig. 5. Cell 4 School Arborization Project.
Edgar Fontes, 1956
AML. PT/AMLSB/CMLSB/UROB/EV/0750, p.134.

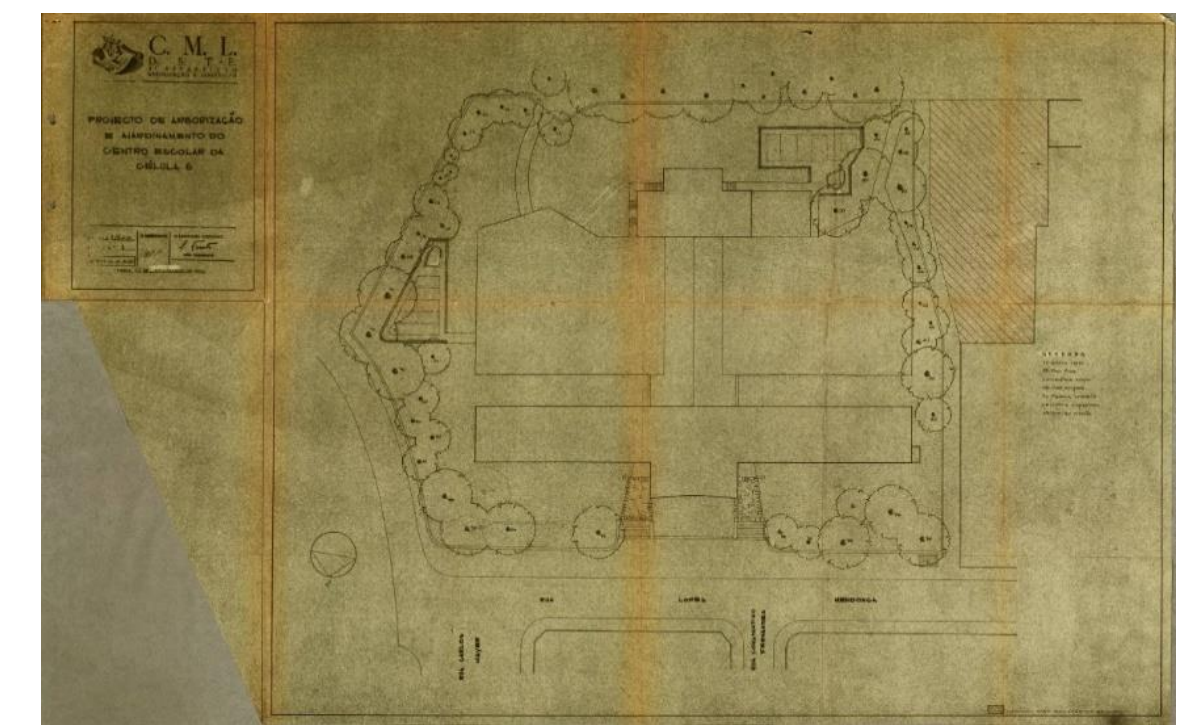


Fig.6. Cell 6 School Arborization Project.
Edgar Fontes, 1958.
AML. PT/AMLSB/CMLSB/UROB/EV/0833, p.5A.

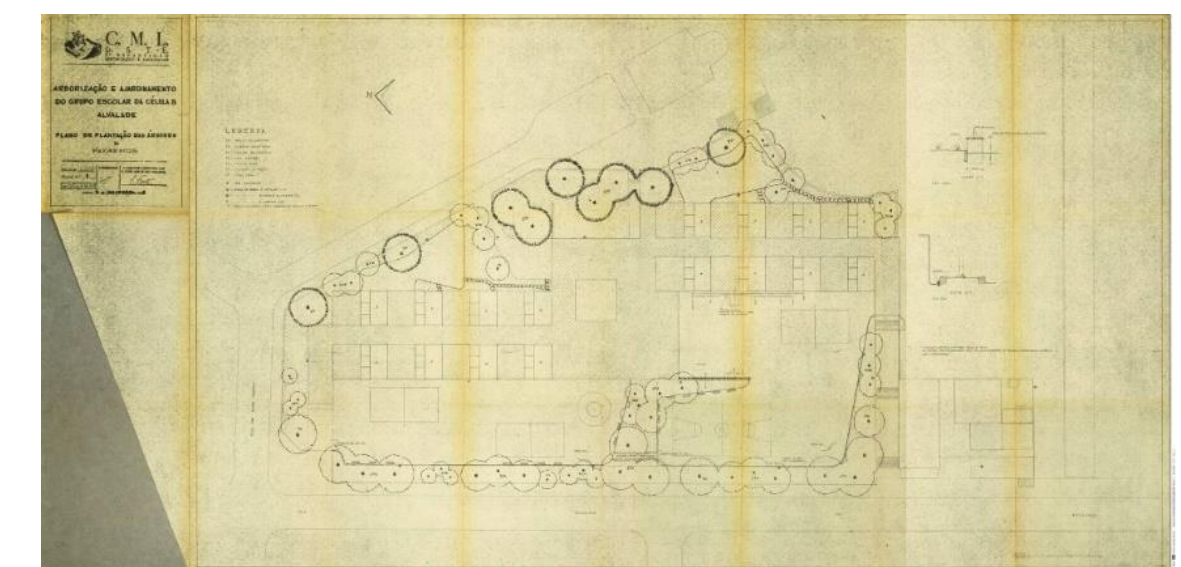


Fig. 7. Cell 8 School Arborization Project.
Edgar Fontes, 1959.
AML. PT/AMLSB/CMLSB/UROB/EV/0721.p.8.

Scheme 1.

Architecture	1933 IV International Congress of Modern Architecture Athens Charter	1945 Alferes Malheiro Avenue South Zone Urbanization Plan approval	1948 Lisbon Urbanization Master Plan approval Plano Director de Urbanização de Lisboa (PDUL). I Architecture National Congress I Congresso Nacional de Arquitectura				
	Plan of the Centenaries (Construction)	1st Phase (1944-1950)					
	Location	Cell 1 (C1)	Cell 2 (C2)	Cell 7 (C7)	Cell 4 (C4)	Cell (C6)	Cell (C8)
	Architecture projects (1945-57) Project Construction	Inácio Peres Fernandes 1945-1946 1947-1949	Luís Xavier 1946 1949-50	Ruy d' Athougua 1949-1952 1953-1954	Manuel Coutinho Raposo 1953 1954-1955	Cândido Palma de Melo 1953 1954-195?	Ruy d' Athougua 1956-1957
Landscape Architecture	Landscape Architecture Projects (1950-1959) Project Construction	Azevedo Coutinho 1950 1951	Azevedo Coutinho 1950 1951	Edgar Fontes 1954 1954-1955	Edgar Fontes 1956 1956-1957	Edgar Fontes 1958 1958-1959	Edgar Fontes 1959 1960
		1942 Landscape Architecture Free Course began teaching at Instituto Superior de Agronomia (ISA) by Francisco Caldeira Cabral.	1950 First admission of agronomic engineers with the free course of Landscape Architecture in the Municipality of Lisbon: Manuel de Azevedo Coutinho and Gonçalo Ribeiro Telles	1953 Admission of Edgar Sampaio Ferreira Fontes in the Municipality of Lisbon			

Architectural conception with Estado Novo influence

Architectural conception with Movimento Moderno influence