

Filipe González
(edited by)

Cultural Migrations

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Preface

Filipe González

Lisbon School of Architecture.

The Mediterranean Sea, the *mare nostrum* of the Romans, has always been more than a body of water surrounded by land. It has been a bridge between civilizations, a cradle of cultures that met, mingled, and evolved on its shores. From this pluralistic melting pot, peoples once set sail towards the unknown – towards the Iberian *Finisterra*, where the known world ended and mystery began.

It was this Mediterranean heritage, brought by Phoenicians, Greeks, Romans, Moors, and many others, that shaped Lusitania and, subsequently, Portugal, as a profoundly transcultural nation. Lisbon, the *Oli-sipo* of Ulysses, is itself a testament to this encounter of cultures which, through a spirit of tolerance, transformed diversity into unity.

It is in this context that we once again host the RIPAM Meeting – this time in Lisbon, the very *Finisterra* that once represented the edge of the known world and became a starting point for new worlds. A symbolically perfect place to reflect on Mediterranean architectural heritage and its migrations, the central theme of this ninth edition.

Held at the Lisbon School of Architecture, University of Lisbon, RIPAM9 held particular significance as it was the first event of its kind to be held in a hybrid format (in-person and online) following the most critical period of the COVID-19 pandemic. Initially scheduled for November 2021, the meeting successfully took place on March 23-25, 2022, thanks to the commitment of all involved.

The opening session was honoured by the presence of Professor Carlos Dias Coelho, President of the School, His Excellency Othmane Bahnini, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Morocco to Portugal, the Secretary-General of RIPAM, Professor Mounis Iboussina, and the Conference Chairman,

Professor Filipe González, who welcomed both in-person and remote participants.

In addition to the technical sessions, the programme included cultural visits to Lisbon's city centre and the Mafra National Palace, as well as a gala dinner at Casa do Alentejo, moments that fostered networking and dialogue among experts from various countries.

In an era of discussing the colonisation of Mars, it is important to recall that it was from this small territory by the sea, with its Mediterranean matrix, that voyages departed to rediscover the world. It is this same matrix that guides us today in the study and preservation of a common heritage that continues to migrate and influence cultures.

This edition of RIPAM once again confirmed that intercultural and intergenerational dialogue builds the necessary bridges for a common understanding of the preservation of our shared architectural heritage.

Committees and Acknowledgements

A special thanks to all members of the RIPAM Steering Committee, representatives of the nine editions held to date, whose experience and dedication have been fundamental to the continuity of this network.

We also recognise the valuable contribution of the members of the Scientific Committee, who ensured the academic quality of the presented papers.

Finally, a word of gratitude to the Lisbon School of Architecture, University of Lisbon, the Embassy of the Kingdom of Morocco in Portugal, and the Directorate-General for Cultural Heritage – Mafra National Palace for their indispensable support in making RIPAM9 a reality.

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Analysis of the evolution of typologies in the Malagueira neighborhood

C. Petronila

PhD student, School of the Arts, Architecture Department; Évora University, Portugal.

S. Salema

PhD; School of the Arts, Architecture Department; Évora University, Portugal.

J. Matos

PhD; School of the Arts, Architecture Department; Évora University, Portugal.

P. Guilherme

PhD; School of the Arts, Architecture Department; Évora University, Portugal.

Abstract This research was aimed to understand the evolution of Malagueira's typologies and their variations. The urban plan for Malagueira was initiated in 1977 by the architect Álvaro Siza Vieira, for an area of 27ha and the construction of 1200 dwellings.

The houses in the Malagueira neighborhood are considered an example of ingenious design. In fact, on a fixed plot of 8m x 12m, very well adapted to the natural topography of the site, Álvaro Siza considered not only the possibility of a courtyard house (with outdoor space within the plot), but also the predefined expansion of the house that considers the growing needs of a family and its development. Álvaro Siza designed two basic evolutionary types, from 1 (T1) to 5 (T5) bedrooms, with a maximum of two floors and variations in the location of the uncovered patio: typology "A" with a front patio and typology "B" with a rear patio. However, in 1988, other possible variations of the predefined types were designed, through the reconfiguration and repositioning of the interior staircase. In this study we will analyze some of these variations and their evolution, as well as the feasibility of this development. Despite the basic principle of areas, the concept became quite interesting due to the adaptation to the different familial composition of the inhabitants, as well as to the volumetric variation that cancels the potential simplicity in the repetition of the different typologies.

From the study carried out, we concluded that some typologies require more adaptation work (namely, changing the location of the kitchen), which could make their development more difficult or impossible. This induces some impediment at maximum densities that induces diversity.

1. Introduction

1.1. Malagueira neighbourhood

The urban plan for Malagueira was initiated in 1977 by the architect Álvaro Siza Vieira, for an area of 27ha and the construction of 1200 dwellings (GOMES, 2016).

The houses of the Malagueira neighborhood are characterized by their evolution-

ary layout, with highly rationalized areas, supported by a functional organization, based on the concept of house-patio. The architect Álvaro Siza Vieira, has thought of 8m x 12m, thought of houses for a plot of houses, the typology "A" with a front patio and the typology "B" with a rear patio, with an L-shaped layout, in both types. Each of the typologies can be evolutionary, from 1 (T1) to 5 (T5) bedrooms, with a maxi-

num of two floors, so they can adapt to the needs of the residents and the evolution of the family.

Both typology “A” and typology “B” are arranged between walls that can vary in height. The houses have the peculiarity that the water supply, electricity, telephone, etc., are made of elevated channels, which are also a hallmark of the neighborhood of Malagueira (VIEIRA, 2012).

This project, designed by architect Álvaro Siza Vieira, stands out clearly from oth-

ers, because on a plot of 8m x 12m there is a house-patio, with a wide variety of typologies based on the position of the outdoor patio and the position of the stair, which in a way distinguishes this project of Malagueira from other neighborhoods.

The houses of the Malagueira neighborhood were also intended to be evolutionary. Therefore, in 1977, the architect Álvaro Siza Vieira designed two basic initial typologies (A and B) from were different possible variations emerged.

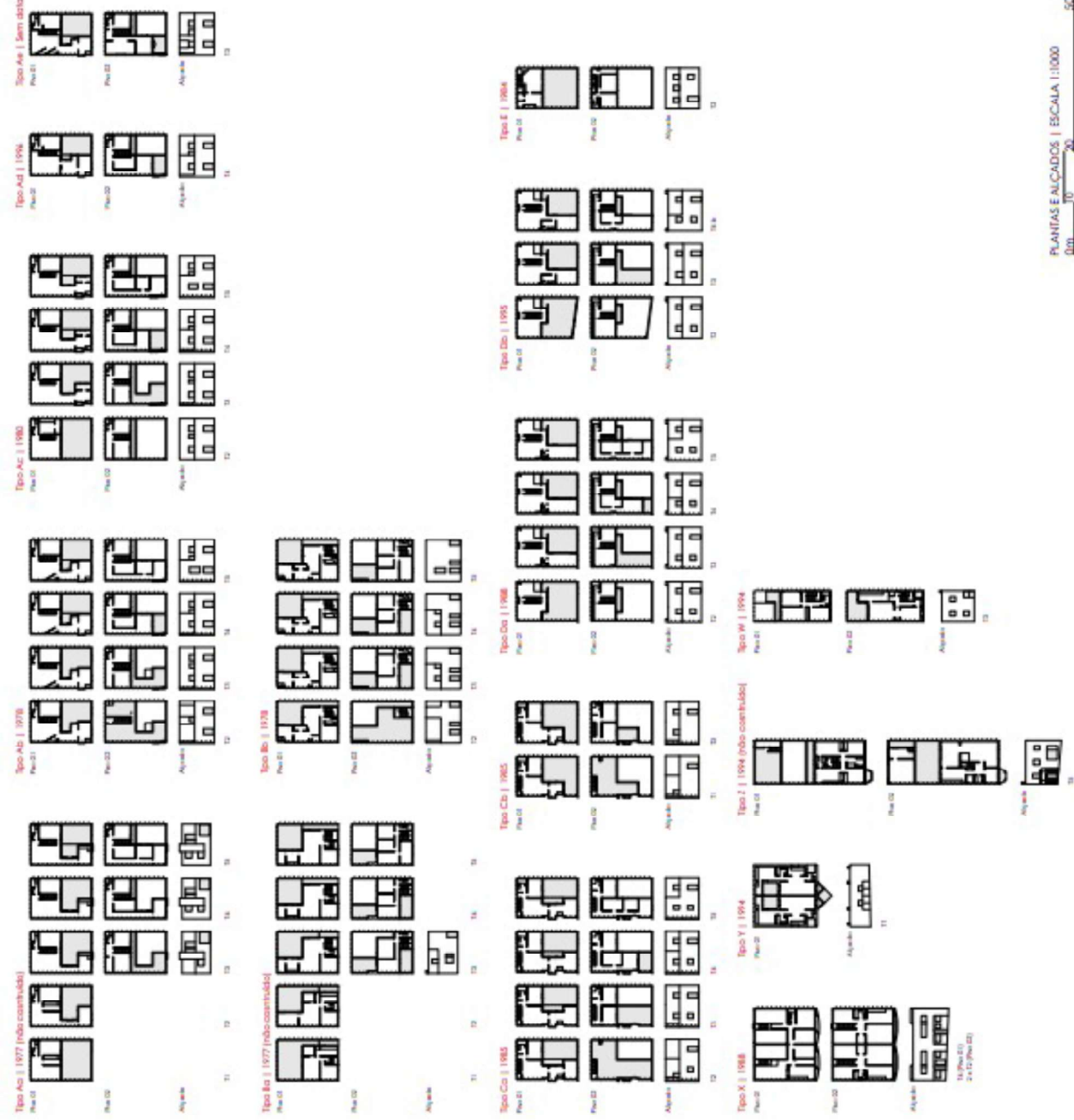


Figure 1 - Floor plans of the different types of housing
Source: Sousa, 2017

According to José Pinto Duarte (2007) 5 main housing typologies were developed: A, W, X, Y, Z (figure 1). Type A was the most built and served as a basis for the other types. Types W, X, Y and Z, were signed off later and are considered special cases because they were designed for specific situations and contexts. Type Z, and the first versions of the type A (Aa) and B (Ba) plants from 1977, were not built. Just a few type B were built.

This research focused on 7 variations of the typology and their evolution problems.

The main problem in the (re)development of a house is essentially the location of the kitchens and sanitary facilities, which, in case of a change / alteration of the location, entail the need to change the water and sewage connections, which can affect the development of a house.

There are numerous versions to the types of houses, which emerged after 1977, as we can see in Table 1. These variations were developed to answer dwellers particular needs and requests in participatory events.

Table 1 - Color reference to identify in the general plan, Figure 2, which type of house

Types	Year	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	Total
Ab	1978		25	334	29	30	418
Ac	1980		88	80	29	27	224
Ad*	1996				1		1
Ae*	n / d			1			1
Bd	1978			5	2	2	9
Ca	1985	1		149	32	8	190
Cb	1985			1	9	1	11
Da	1988		15	134	9	1	159
Db*	1995				7		7
E	1984		1				1
F*	n / d	6					6
Pl**	n / d			7			7
P2	n / d			28	6		34
X**	1992			10	5		15
Y***	1997			20			20
TOTAL		6	130	769	129	69	1103

* unidentified location.

** 7×12m, non-patio

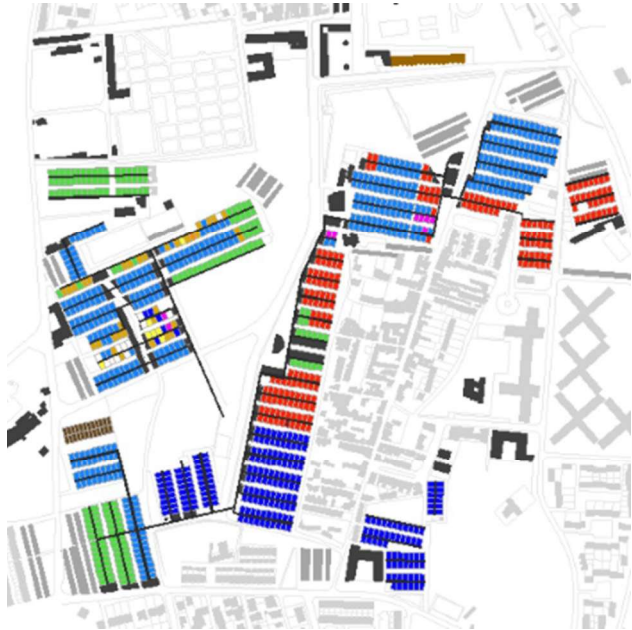
*** 6×15m, non-patio

Source: Duarte, Léger & Gisela Matos, 2004

The first variation of Type A appeared in 1978 with Type Ab, followed by Type Ac in 1980. The first variation of Type B also appeared in 1978 with Type Bb, in which the kitchen is located at the back of the patio and not on the main façade, as in the T1 and T2 typologies of Variant B.

Later, in 1985 and 1988, other versions were added, based on the Type A house, in which the patio is located at the front of the property. In 1985 appeared the type Ca and in 1988 the type Da, the two versions where the development of different typologies is most possible.

Figure 2 - General plan with the location of the different housing types



Source: José P. Duarte

2. Reproduction of the plans

This research was based in the analysis of the redesign possibilities of the 7 variations of the typology and their evolution problems, taking into consideration the initial drawings – plans, elevations and sections (2 and 3D) – of the different types and typologies. Each typology variation

was analysed and evaluated in terms of the changes each bedroom enlargement (T1, T2, T3, T4 and T5) introduced and the changes needed to cope with that evolution in size. We addressed the difficulties associated with the development of the construction, especially the change of kitchen and sanitary facilities that require changes in the infrastructure (water and sewer connections) that can (pre)determine the development of a house.

Although the first versions of the type A (Aa) and B (Ba) from 1977 were not built it is considered useful to analyse them, since they were the first versions of the plans drawn by the architect and served as the basis for subsequent versions.

Note: The plans of the different versions of the houses and typologies were reproduced based on the original drawings of the architect.

2.1. Type Aa Malagueira house - 1977

The plan of type Aa from 1977 is characterized by the fact that the patio is located in front of the property, that is, facing the street. From the analysis of all the typologies of type Aa, it can be concluded that the evolution from a T1 (one bedroom) to a T2 (two bedrooms) is simple. The T2 develops into an outdoor patio, but the development from a T2 to a T3 (three bedrooms) is more complicated, because in the T2 there is a major change in the kitchen area (Figure 3, shown in red), and in the T3 this space is abandoned to make room for the access stairs to the second floor. That is, there is a major change of the kitchen positioning from a T2 to a T3, which is seen as a major difficulty in the development. However, to change from a T3 to a T4 (four bedrooms) or a T5 (five bedrooms) is rather easy (Figure 3) since there is no change in the kitchen positioning.



Figure 3 - Plan with all typologies, version A, of the year 1977. 1. Patio, 2. living room, 3. kitchen, 4. bedroom, 5. sanitary installation, 6. circulation, 7. storeroom

2.2. Type Ba Malagueira house - 1977

The type Ba plan from 1977 is characterized by the fact that the patio is located at the rear of the property. From the analysis of all the typologies of type Ba houses, we can conclude that the evolution from a T1 to a T2 is simple, as in type A. However, to evolve from a T2 onward, there is a need to change the position of the kitchen, by building within the back courtyard, which is more complicated. The T1/T2 kitchen is located (Figure 4, shown in red) in the front, whereas in the T3/T4/T5 that space becomes the access staircase to the second floor, inducing to a relocation of the kitchen area, just as in the type A house. So, in Type Ba we have the same difficulties as in A to change between T2 and T3. The transition from the T3 typology to the T4 and T5 typologies is as simple as in the type A.

2.3. Type Ab Malagueira house - 1978

The type Ab of 1978 is one of the variants designed by Siza Vieira, based on the house type A (Table 1), in the different typologies: 25 houses - T2, 334 - T3, 29 - T4 and 30 houses - T5.

In the analysis of the house of type Ab there were no T1 built (Figure 5 and Table 1), so we analyzed the T2 (2 bedrooms) and its evolution to the typology T3 (3 bedrooms). The kitchen in the T3 changes slightly and goes past the circulation changing both its location and size next to the main facade (shown in red in Figure 5). Changes from T3 to T4/T5 continue to be simpler.

2.4. Type Bb Malagueira house - 1978

Type Bb, built in 1978, is one of the variants designed by architect Siza Vieira based on the Type B house. This type of house was built 9 times (Table 1) in different ty-



Figure 4 - Plan with all typologies version Ba, of the year 1977. 1. Patio, 2. living room, 3. kitchen, 4. bedroom, 5. sanitary installation, 6. laundry, 7. circulation

pologies: 5 houses - T3, 2 houses - T4 and 2 houses - T5. Bb were actually built. However, there continue to exist some positioning changes from the T2 to T3/T4/T5 (Figure 6, shown in red).

In our analysis no T1 or type T2 of Type

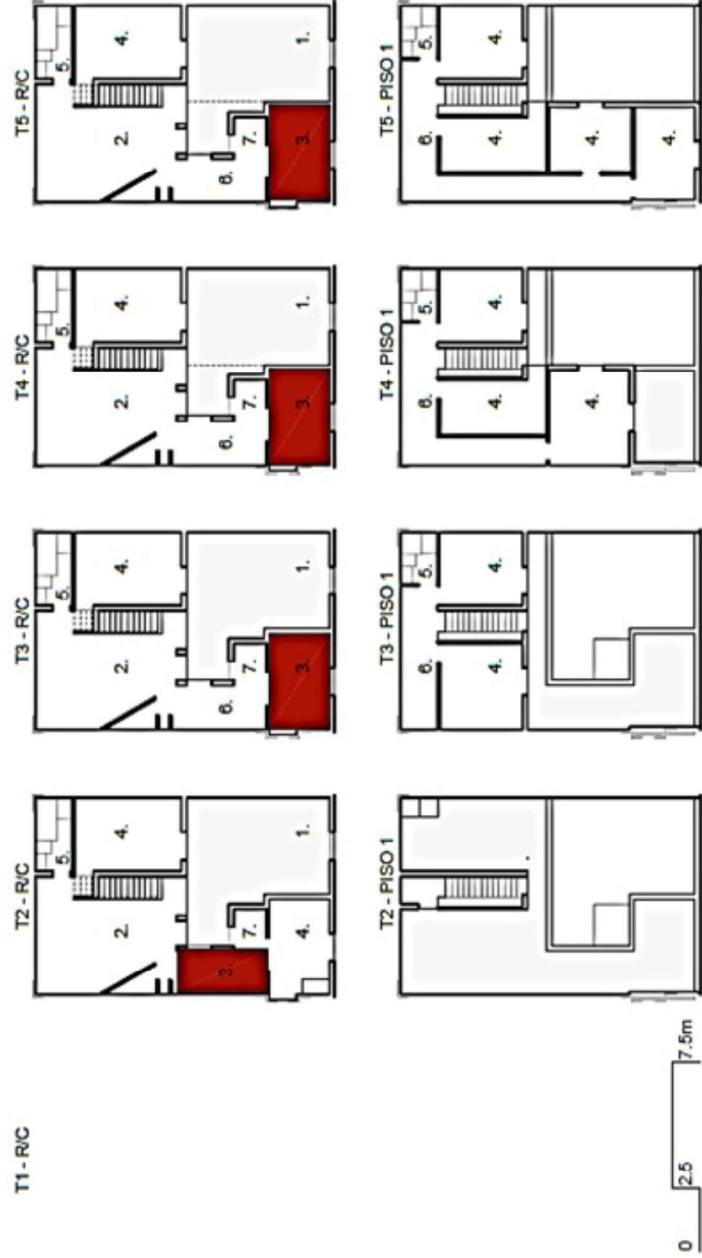


Figure 5 - Plan with all typologies version Ab, of the year 1978. 1. Patio, 2. living room, 3. kitchen, 4. bedroom, 5. sanitary installation, 6. circulation, 7. laundry

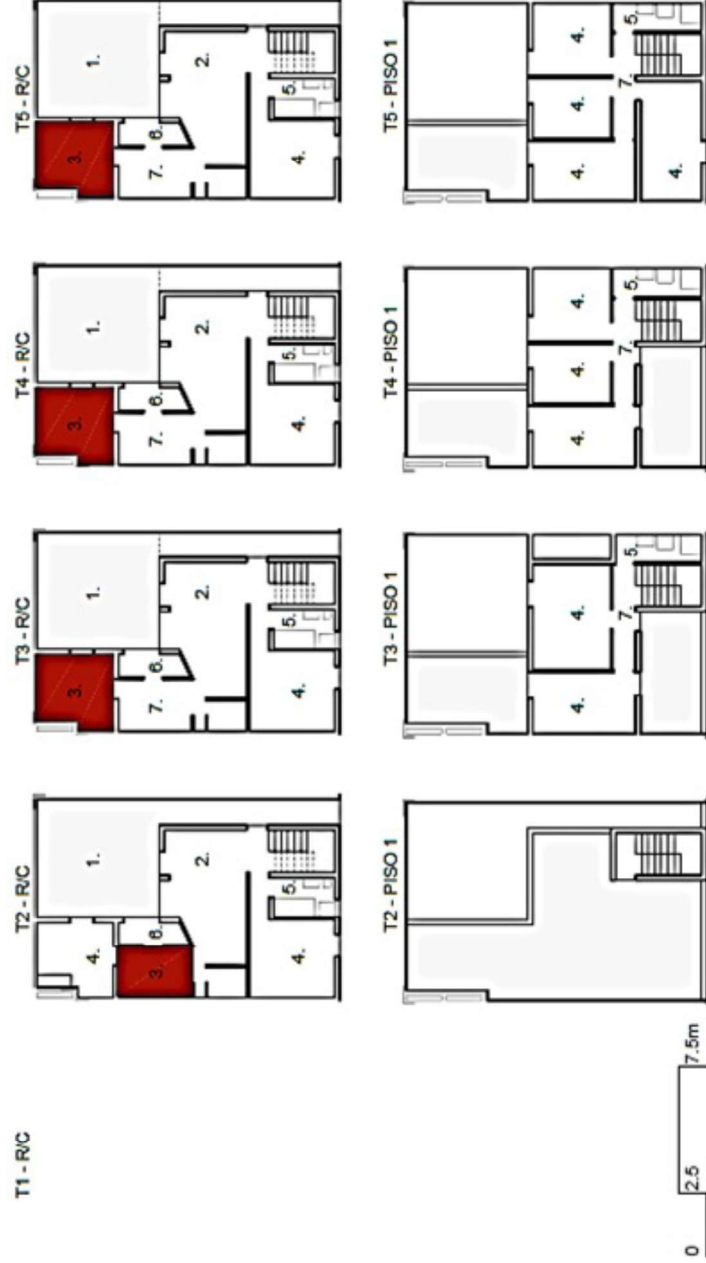


Figure 6 - Plan with all typologies version Bb, of the year 1978. 1. Patio, 2. living room, 3. kitchen, 4. bedroom, 5. sanitary installation, 6. laundry, 7. circulation

2.5 Type Ac Malagueira house - 1980

The type Ac from 1980 is one of the variants of the house type A. This house type occurs in 224 houses built in the district of Malagueira (Table 1), in the different typologies: 88 houses - T2, 80 - T3, 29 - T4 and 27 houses - T5.

In the analysis of the house type Ac, according to Table 1, again there is no T1 typology. Comparing the T2 typology with the T3 typology, there is also a change in the location of the kitchen, Figure 7. As in the previous analysis (type Aa, Ba, Ab, Bb), there is a major change in the positioning of the kitchen, that is kept unchanged at T3/T4/T5 typology, as can be seen in the plants.

2.6. Type Ca Malagueira house - 1985

The house, type Ca, designed in 1985, is one of the variants based on type A, because it has a courtyard facing the street, with an L-shaped plan. According to Table 1, 190 houses were built. In the Malagueira

neighborhood, 190 houses of type Ca were built, in different variants: 1 house of type T2, 149 houses of type T3, 32 houses of type T4 and 8 houses of type T5, T1 is not recorded in this variant.

In the analysis of the house of type Ca (Figure 8) the kitchen is always in the same position (shown in red in the drawings), independently of the number of bedrooms. Thus, a continuous evolution in the number of bedrooms from T2 up to T5 is possible with no major change in infrastructures.

2.7. Type Da Malagueira House - 1988

The Da house type, designed in 1988, like the previous Ca example, is one of the variants based on the A house type. According to Table 1, 159 houses were built, in different variants: 15 - T2, 134 - T3, 9 - T4 and 1 house - T5, also in this version there is no record of built type T1.

House type Da (Figure 9) also has a fixed positioning for the kitchen (shown in red), in all bedroom evolutions.



Figure 7 - Plan with all typologies version Ac, of the year 1980. 1. Patio, 2. living room, 3. kitchen, 4. bedroom, 5. sanitary installation, 6. circulation, 7. laundry



Figure 8 - Plan with all typologies version Ca, of the year 1985. 1. Patio, 2. living room, 3. kitchen, 4. bedroom, 5. sanitary installation, 6. circulation, 7. laundry

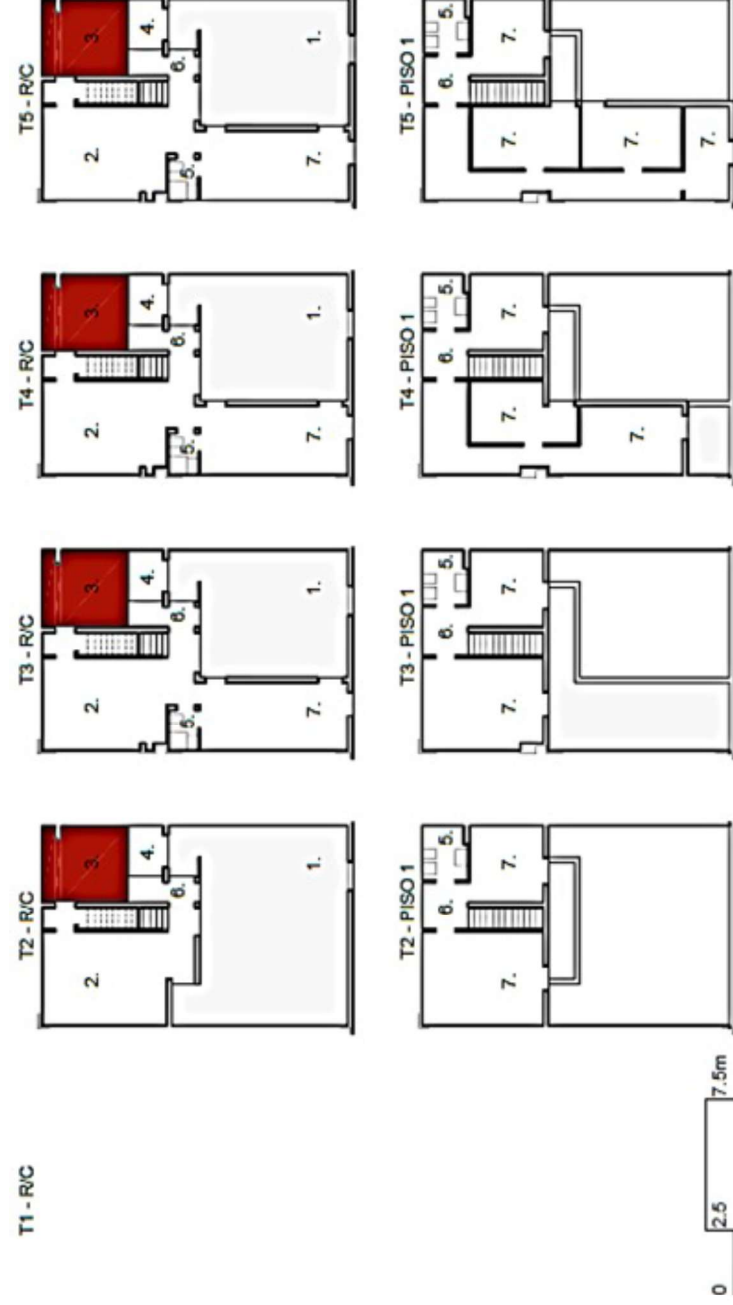


Figure 9 - Plan with all typologies version Da, of the year 1988. 1. Patio, 2. living room, 3. kitchen, 4. laundry, 5. sanitary installation, 6. circulation, 7. bedroom

3. Discussion and conclusions

We analysed 7 versions of the house types and concluded that only Ca (1985) and Da (1988) house types allow a simple evolution from a T1/T2 (up to 2 bedrooms) to the T3/T4/T5 (from 3 to 5 bedrooms) without major internal infrastructural changes. All other typologies impose a major change in the Kitchen to upgrade from a T1/T2 to a T3/T4/T5.

Table 2 - House types in terms of its ease of evolve and change

	T1/T2	T3/T4/T5	Not easy changes	Easy changes
Ab	25	393	25	393
Ac	88	136	88	136
Ad	0	1	0	1
Ae	1	0	1	0
Bd	0	9	0	9
Ca	1	189	0	190
Cb	0	11	0	11
Da	15	144	0	159
Db	0	7	0	7
Total	130	890	114	906
%	13%	87%	11%	89%

Critical changes occur when there is a need to change the positioning of the kitch-

en. We observe an unseen bottleneck that refrains T1/T2 house typologies Aa, Ba, Ab, Bb, Ac and Ca to evolve further without major intervention.

The maximum volume (with the maximum number of bedrooms) is only easily achieved at house types Ca and Da, or on other typologies if originally, they were already built with at least 3 bedrooms.

We believe this constraint induces some impediment (11%) in arriving to the maximum overall built density (easy for 89% of houses), contributing to an unseen or unstated volume and façade diversity.

It is unclear if this was initial thought by Álvaro Siza to maintain Malagueira’s architectural and urban diversity.

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The RIPAM, an acronym for “*Rencontres Internationales sur le Patrimoine Architectural Méditerranéen*”, has evolved into an informal organization of professors, researchers, and professionals who, since the first edition, have come together to form a group that has organized and continues to organize meetings in various Mediterranean countries. The initiative relies exclusively on the goodwill of each participant to carry out high-level scientific events.

The principle is simple: to organize very low-cost meetings, avoiding unnecessary expenses, while granting full freedom to the host institution to decide on the structure of its event and to add new members to the *steering committee*.

RIPAM meetings are held every two years, lasting three days, with the possibility of an intermediate one-day meeting focused on more specific themes.

RIPAM has a website, hosted at ripam.org, which is periodically updated with contributions from participating members.

The ninth meeting was dedicated to *cultural migrations*, bringing together 99 participants with presentations. This publication gathers the articles that were selected and whose authors consented to their publication.

The areas of discussion range from architecture to urban planning, rehabilitation, heritage studies, geology, geography, chemistry, physics, art history, fine arts, and engineering – in short, all fields that, in one way or another, contribute to the knowledge and understanding of Mediterranean heritage.

RIPAM itself is also a form of cultural migration.