



vmsa

arquitectos

victor mestre | sofia aleixo

PORTFOLIO

October, 2026



Victor Mestre | Sofia Aleixo, Arquitectos (VMSA) is an award-winning, Lisbon-based architecture firm renowned for its cultural, ethical, and research-driven approach to architectural heritage conservation, vernacular architecture, and adaptive reuse.

Founded as a joint partnership in 1991 (formally establishing the office in 1997), the studio operates at the intersection of professional practice and academic research. They balance historical continuity with contemporary comfort and sustainability requirements.

The practice also undertakes projects in Angola, São Tomé and Príncipe, East Timor, Senegal and Goa (India), is the author of the Portuguese Pavillion at the 2005 World Expo in Nagoya (Japan) and the co-author of the 2004 exhibition "(P) Architecture and Design of Portugal 1990/2004", at the Triennale di Milano (Italy). These works reflect the result of investigations into the values present in each place. Understanding the contexts of the construction period and contemporary contexts has been the subject of study, resulting in several publications in books, articles and architecture guides, as well as presentations at conferences and open lectures at universities.

International Awards

Architizer . A+Awards (Special Mention, 2026)

Barbara Cappochin Foundation . International Biennial Architecture (Best Works, 2026)

UIA . International Union of Architects (UIA Friendly & Inclusive Spaces Award, 2026)

European Awards

EUROPA NOSTRA European Union Prize Cultural Heritage (Conservation category, 2013)

HERSUS Prize on Modern Heritage sustainability (Professional Practice category, 2023)

SOAR Protecting Places of Worship in Europe (Best Practice in Security by Design, 2022)

CELE/OCDE Centre for Effective Learning Environments (Best Practice in School Design, 2010)

National Awards

PNRU National Urban Rehabilitation Award (Heritage Rehabilitation category 2018; Less than 1.000m2 category, 2023)

APOM Portuguese Association of Museology Award (Heritage Conservation category: 2011, 2023)

Regional Awards

OASRALT . The Portuguese Order Alentejo branche Award (Rehabilitation category, 2023)

OASRALG . The Portuguese Order Algarve branche Award (Rehabilitation and Heritage category, 2022)

Municipality Awards

Almada (2012); Funchal (2010); Lisbon (Valmor Honorable Mention: 2008, 2010)



FOUNDING PARTNERS



Victor Mestre (1957).

Architect (ESBAL, 1981). Master (Uni. Évora, 1997) and PhD (Univ. Coimbra, 2018). Independent Researcher (since 1980's)

He is an architect with a PhD in Heritage Studies and an expert in vernacular architecture. He has spent over four decades studying and preserving architectural heritage across Portugal, mostly monuments and other listed buildings, and in territories of Portuguese influence. He is also a prominent author on vernacular architecture with several books published.

Master's degree in Rehabilitation of Architectural and Landscape Heritage, developed a thesis on the theme of Popular Architecture of Madeira, under the guidance of architect Fernando Távora (University of Évora, 1997). Diploma of Advanced Studies in Theory and Practice of Urban and Architectural Rehabilitation, within the scope of research on Alfarge Ceilings in Portugal, under the guidance of Professor Victor Pérez Escolano (University of Seville, 2005). PhD in Heritage of Portuguese Influence, with the theme Vernacular Architecture of Goa, under the guidance of Professor Dr. Walter Rossa (University of Coimbra, 2018). Independent researcher in the area of Architectural Heritage and Vernacular Architecture, construction techniques and typologies, and its conservation (since 1982).

Author of the book Popular Architecture of Madeira (Argumentum, 2002), co-author of Popular Architecture of the Azores (Order of Architects, 2nd ed., 2007), of Traditional Mediterranean Architecture (École d'Avignon/CAATEEB, 2002) and of IAPXX – Survey of 20th Century Portuguese Architecture (Order of Architects, 2005). He collaborated on two volumes of Portuguese Heritage in the World: Architecture and Urbanism, under the direction of José Mattoso (Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, 2010). He was part of the scientific team of the Encyclopedic Dictionary of Madeira (2020). He is the editor of the Brazilian section of the 2nd edition (revised and expanded) of Paul Oliver's 1997 work, Encyclopedia of Vernacular Architecture of the World – EVAW (Bloomsbury Visual Arts, scheduled for 2026), forthcoming. Author of the book Vernacular Architecture of Goa – The House: Context and Types (Imprensa Nacional, 2022).

He served as Director of the Safeguarding and Revitalization of Heritage Office at the General Directorate of National Buildings and Monuments, between 2000 and 2003, an institution where he has worked since 1995. Between 2005 and 2009, he was a member of the University of Coimbra's Candidacy Office for UNESCO World Heritage status, developing projects and overseeing works in the area of vonservation and rehabilitation of architectural heritage. As a member of the candidacy Cabinet, he also contributed to the inscription of the Pico Island Vineyard Culture Landscape as a UNESCO World Heritage site in 2004.



Sofia Aleixo (1967).

Architect (FA-UTL, 1991). PhD (OBU, 2016). Researcher (CHAM-Nova FCSH, 2017)

She is an tenured Associate Professor with habilitation of Architecture at the University of Évora. Her research focuses on 20th-century architectural heritage rehabilitation, material and immaterial cultural values, the social role of the architect and explores Theory of Change regarding interventions impacts. The management of the design process and design implementation onsite, has been the topic of her Pedagogical exams for the tenure position (2007).

Sofia served as the Director of the Local Technical Office (GTL) for the Belver/Gavião Municipal Council (1999–2001), leading multidisciplinary community initiatives in urban planning, architecture, engineering, social care, archaeology, anthropology, history, topography and related services, close to the village residents. She was elected for the mandate 2023-2026 for the National Board of Directors of the Order of Architects, the executive leadership responsible for running the institution at the national level, and is responsible for the pioneer National Award Maria José Estanco (2025). She is listed in the *Dictionary of Active Architects in Portugal from the 1st Century to the Present* (2nd/ ed.; Pedreirinho, 2017).

Teaching in Higher Education since 1996 (until 2000, at IADE), she joined the University of Évora (UÉ) in 2002. In 2009, she moved to Oxford (UK), where she obtained a PhD in Architecture – Architectural Conservation at the School of Architecture – Faculty of Technology, Design and Equipment, Oxford Brookes University, in 2016 (FCT scholarship holder), where she taught in the MA/MArchD in International Architectural Regeneration and Development. She served in the Évora University General Council, and recently as a member of the Senate. Sofia has been teaching the Studio Design Curricular Units and extending the academic work to the community in public exhibitions. She supervises dissertations, three of which have been awarded prizes (IHRU Prize – Dissertations and Archiprix), and international doctorates. She is enthusiastically working in the groups dedicated to Research in Education for Sustainability of the EUGREEN Universities Alliance, where she has developed international projects, participated in ERASMUS + teaching mobilities, Blended Intensive Programmes (BIP), and is now designing a new joint PhD in Architectural Conservation and sustainability.

Sofia has developed her academic and scientific research in Design, in both professional and non-academic environments, exploring the creative and technical process, analysing it as a method of inquiry in the practice of architecture and the impact(s), whether of interventions in existing buildings, or of the architectural work in its sociocultural context. She is a researcher of the Free Seminar on the History of Ideas (SLHI), CHAM-NOVA-FCSH, where she is curator and editor of the Architecture section in the RIC project – Journals of Ideas and Culture. She is a collaborating researcher at the IHC – Institute of Contemporary History, at the UÉvora campus. The University of Évora repository features a comprehensive collection of her scholarly publications.

We have a cultural, social, and ethical approach to lived architecture

VMSA Arquitectos develops projects that respect the identity of places and collective memory

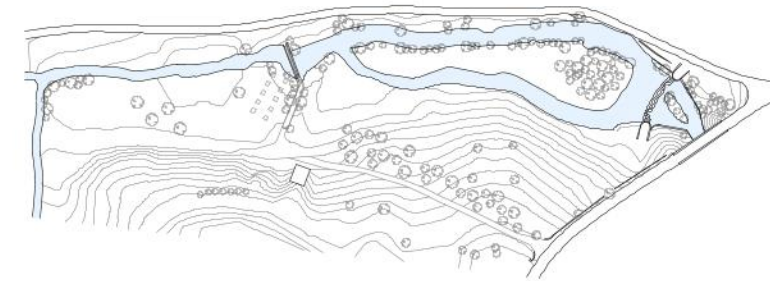




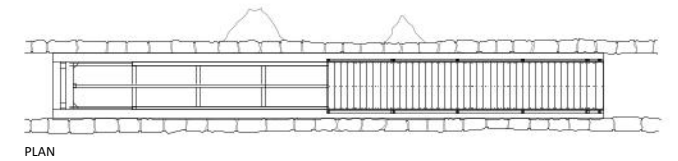
The doubt as to the origin of the Ribeira da Venda bridge – roman or medieval – still remains, due to the technical and typological presence of this kind of construction in Portugal throughout the centuries. However, it is of unquestionable patrimonial, social and anthropological value, and the local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

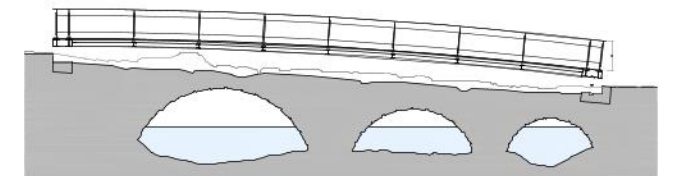
Objectively we tried to keep the poetical aspect of the bridge while “consolidated ruin” integrated, almost melting with the landscape, and to ensure its use thus strengthening the sense of its existence and permanence. If in the future another method of patrimonial approach should be taken, the new 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.



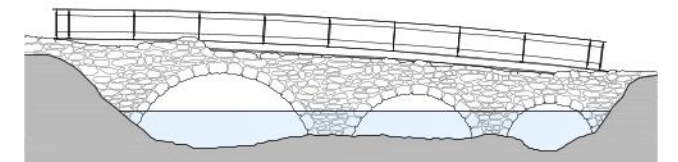
SITE PLAN



PLAN



LONGITUDINAL SECTION



ELEVATION

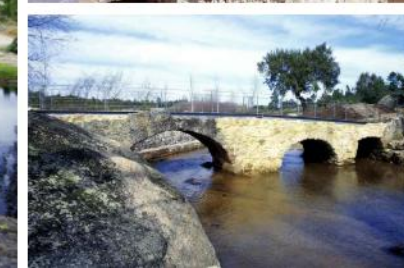


2 | 5 | 10m

BRIDGE OVER THE VENDA STREAM Rehabilitation

Gavião Municipality [public competition]
Comenda, Gavião, Portugal
Gross Area: 140m² | Cost: 50.000 €
1995 | 1997

[Building of public interest, 1986]





The cultural landscape of Tagus riverbanks, near to the village of 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 conducted on regional 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 random opening of the shutters of the North facade it acquires rhythms, like a score that groups families of sounds.

The old 19th century house has kept its identity and functions. It is 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 a small lagoon, gives these 21 rooms by a river beach the rural environment in a contemporary architecture rehabilitation.



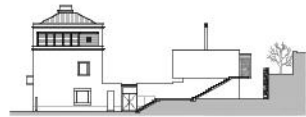
LEVEL 1 PLAN



NORTH ELEVATION



CROSS SECTION



WEST ELEVATION



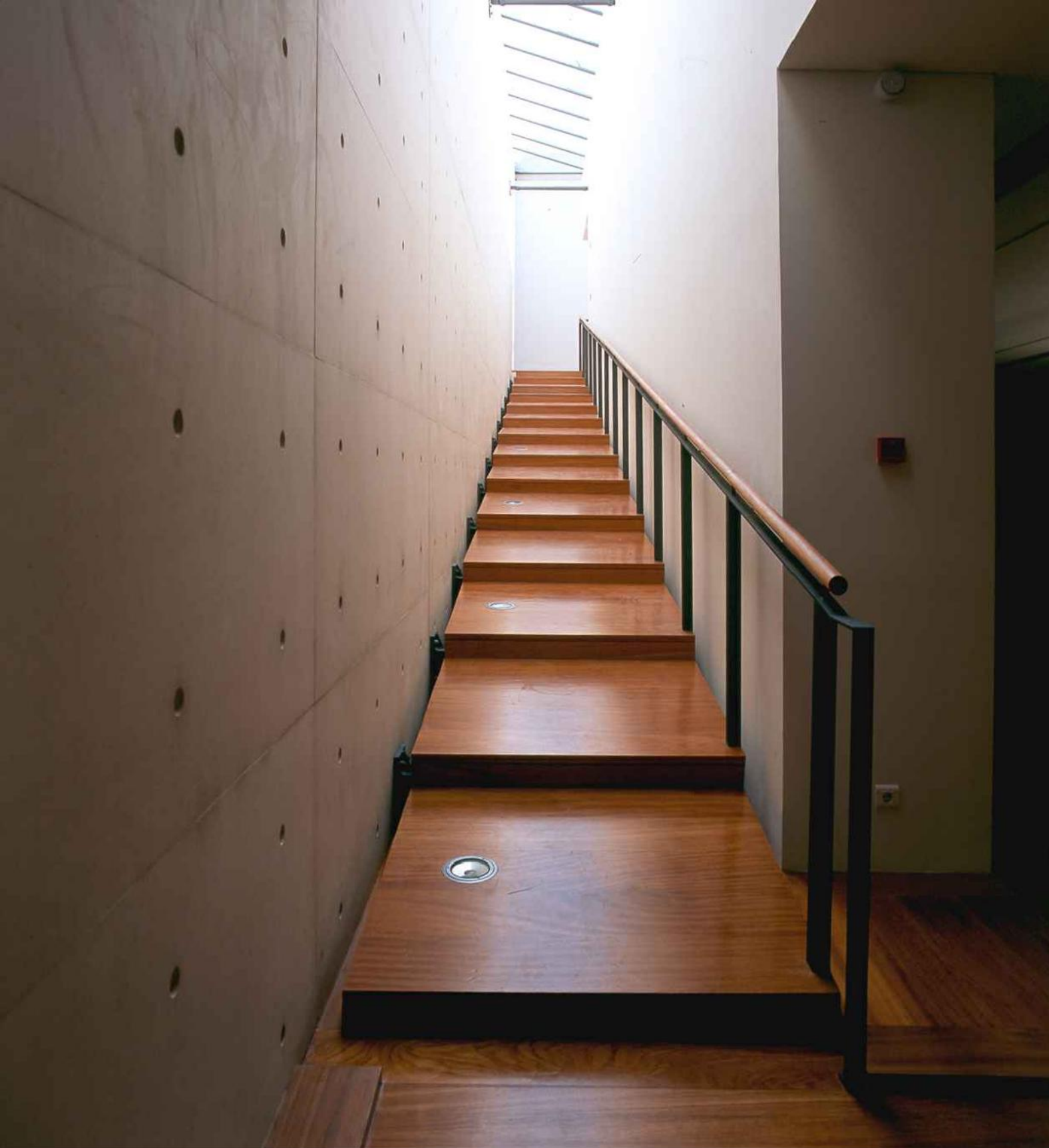
10 | 20 | 40m



INATEL GAVIÃO: RURAL HOTEL UNIT Rehabilitation and Extension

Gavião Municipality
Gavião, Portugal
Gross Area: 2.500,00 m² | Cost: 500.000 €
1995 | 2001 (1st Phase)
2010 | 2012 (2nd Phase)





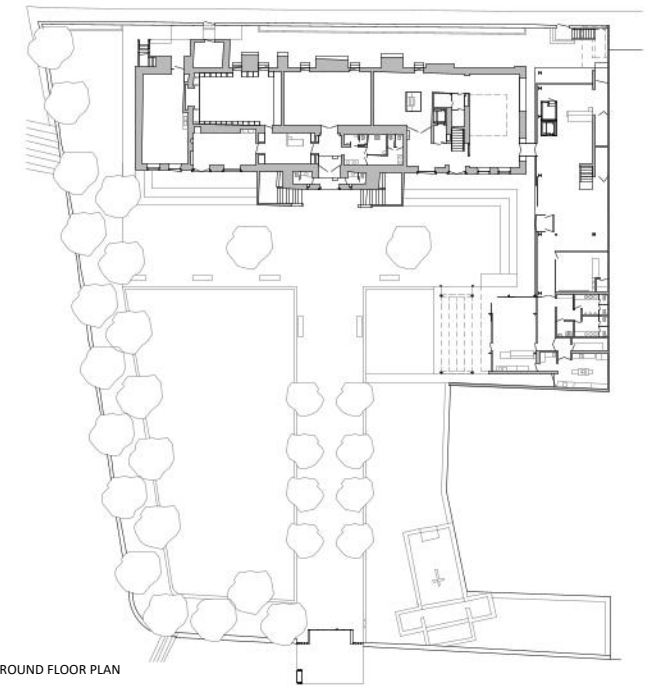
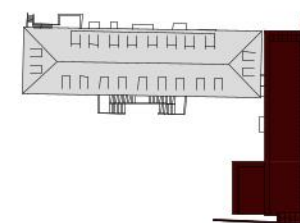
This restoration and extension project sought, as a whole, to create a new cultural identity by re-establishing a new place within the City of Almada.

Today, this former rural farm reveals the accumulated identity of several ages, as confirmed by the archaeological remains discovered and reintegrated into the project during the restoration work.

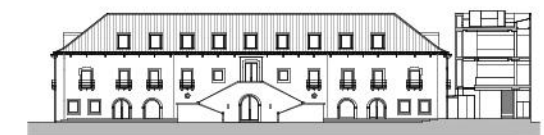
The typological restoration salvaged the structuring walls, reversing alterations to their character which had been carried out in the latter half of the 20th Century.

This option not only emphasised the period of the farm's greatest prosperity, in the latter half of the 17th Century, but also ensured improved spatial clarification for the purpose of the exhibitions to be held there.

The extension to the original building is, fundamentally, a "sculptural space"; resembling a succession of suppressed routes within a dense and abstract mass. The interior spaces are where the "soul of the building" is to be found, inhabited by light which outlines shapes and constantly emphasises a new reality. The expression which one discovers, spurs us upward on an ascending, almost celestial path.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



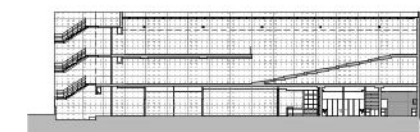
ELEVATION OF THE BARRAL BUILDING



SECTION OF THE BARRAL BUILDING



EXPANSION ELEVATION



EXPANSION SECTION



10| 20| 40m|

ALMADA CITY MUSEUM

Restoration and extension of the former Quinta dos Frades

Almada Municipality
Cova da Piedade, Almada
Gross Area: 2.500 m² | Cost: 3.334.527,41 €
1998 | 2002

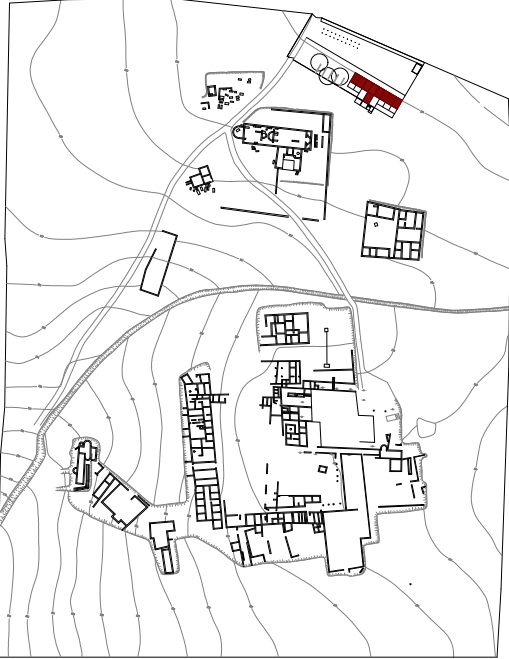
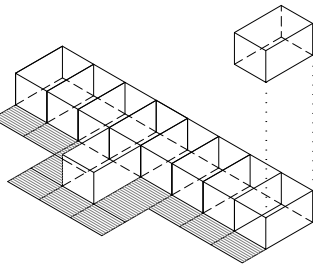




The specific nature, dimensions and history of this Villa, linked to the breeding of Lusitanian horses, makes it one of the most representative archaeological sites of the Roman period in Portuguese territory.

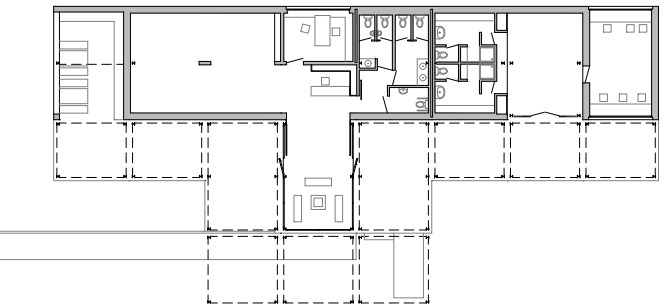
The proposed project for the installation of this Interpretation Centre has evolved from a concept of mobility and adaptability, allowing the future building to form a group of walls and covered floors in a layout that avoids an obvious attitude or, in other words, a layout that opens to the south and encloses to the north side. A series of informal repetitive standard modules were created and raised above the ground. The base enables the structure to be reversed in case the events on the archaeological site thus require.

The aim is to not create a prominent architectural or monumental expression, so that the Centre does not clash with the ruins. The choice of raw brick for the façade of the modules and the 'almagre colour' from the exterior walls were inspired by the memory of the Roman construction that has survived, for centuries, in this territory.

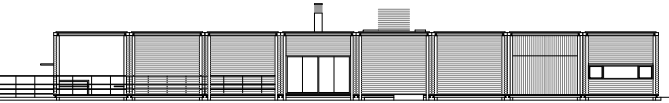


SITE PLAN

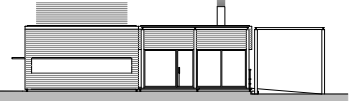
20 50 100m



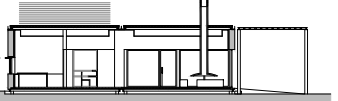
PLAN



SOUTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION



CROSS SECTION



5 10 15m

RECEPTION AND INTERPRETATION CENTRE

Torre de Palma archaeological site

IPPAR (Portuguese Institute of Architectural Heritage)
Torre de Palma, Monforte, Portalegre
Gross Area: 480 m² | Cost: 500.000 €
1998 | 2005

[National Monument, 1970]

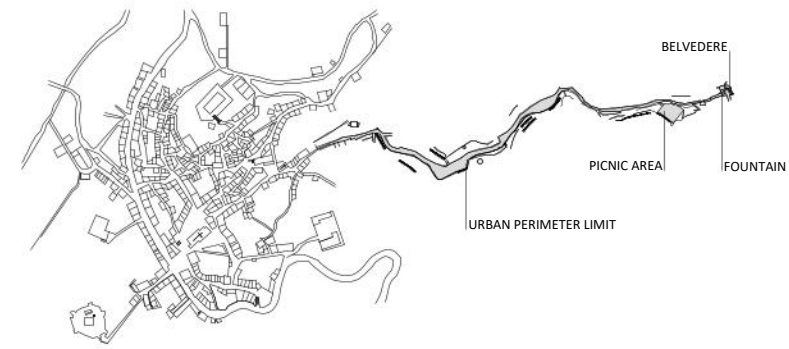




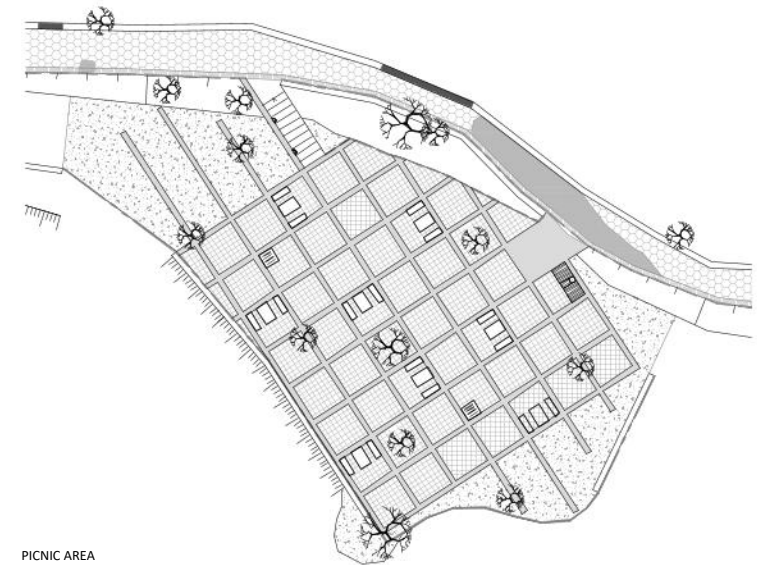
Today, as it has been in the past, the ancestral rural pathway to the Old Fountain is path way to "silence" melodies laden with breezes countryside breezes and aromatic odors. In this way, of stones, trees and flowers, words of affection, promises and commitments were whispered. Many children still played and dreamed adventures looking at the river. The memory of the people of the small Village of Belver will be forever linked to this hillside path that "runs" against to the great river blue, tight down there by nature.

In this place, the cultural landscape here has its identity expressed in human action within a great respect for nature.

Our intervention intended to mark the route with a "trail of symbols", made by a group of sculptures in situ. These are subtly deployed along the way and represent the most emblematic aspects of local natural flora and fauna.



SITE PLAN



PICNIC AREA



5| 10| 20m|

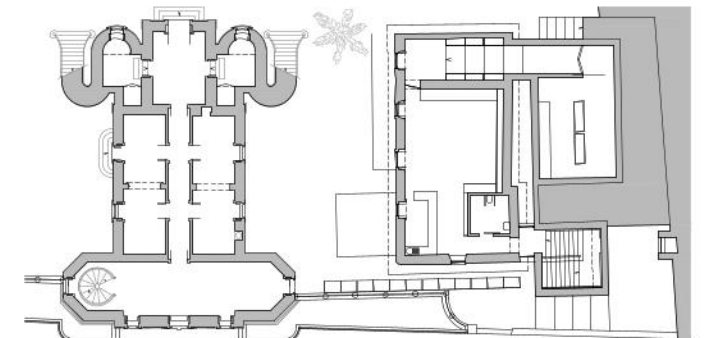
ANCESTRAL PATH TO OLD WATER FOUNTAIN Restoration

Sculpture intervention coordinated by Jorge Pé Curto
Gavião Municipality
Belver, Gavião, Portugal
Area: 4.000 m² | Cost: 675.686,53€
2000 | 2004

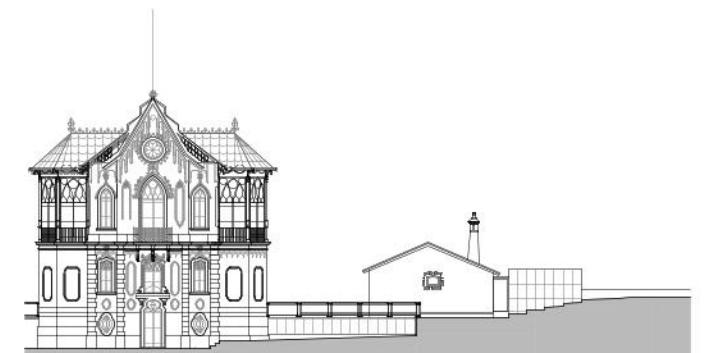




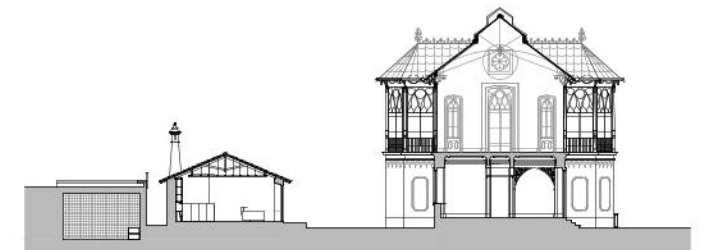
This building is in itself a paradigm of steel architecture in Portugal, mainly for its pioneer use of this material, but also due to its architectonic singularity. Carlos Relvas (1838-1894) was a man ahead of its time, untiring traveler, he was distinguished by some foreign countries from 1870 on, as a photographer, 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, where 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, offering now a contemporary laboratory, a small cafeteria, a resource center and an exhibition hall.



LEVEL 0



ELEVATION



SECTION



5 | 10 | 15m

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO CARLOS RELVAS

Conservation, Restore and Adaptation of Pavilion to Museum's Reception

IPPAR (Portuguese Institute of Architectural Heritage)
Largo D. Manuel I, Golegã
Gross Area: 800,00 m² | Cost: 1.750.000 €
2000 | 2003

[Listed Building, 1996] | [Selection Habitar Portugal 03-05, Architects Order]



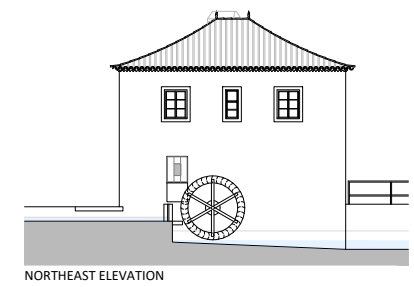
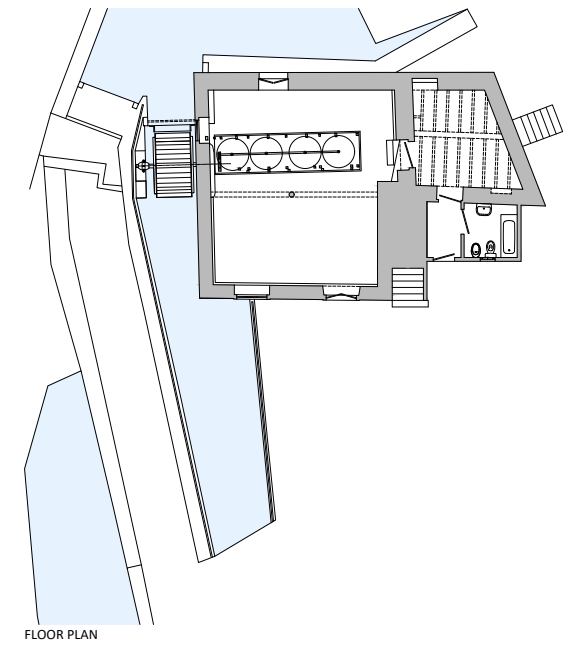


The Canal Mill falls within the typology of vertical-wheel watermills, under the sub-classification of “paddle-wheel mill, river or current mill”, and forms part of a final technological renewal of wooden mechanical systems, through a new system of cast-iron wheel, shafts and gears. This replacement took place in the 1950s and, according to the miller, provided an optimisation of the mill’s efficiency through the introduction of a smaller-diameter wheel and a greater width of the “water inlet”, ensuring greater energy capacity, since the width of the wheel corresponds to the width of the watercourse.

Conservation and restoration works were carried out on this complex, focusing in particular on the complete restoration and reactivation of the mechanism, as well as on the conservation and restoration of the building, including interventions to the canal, retaining walls and surrounding grounds.

The Parente Mill falls within the typology of watermills with horizontal waterwheels, and the building of the complex is located over a millrace, which forms a small basin on a platform at a higher level than the western platform, before the water flows through the sluice gates towards the openings that activate the mechanisms.

The intervention consisted of the conservation and restoration of the mill and its hydraulic and mechanical system, including the waterwheels, millstones and associated mechanisms, the sluice gates and the water-conveyance canal, as well as the preservation of the architectural and carpentry elements of the complex building and its relationship with the surrounding area.



1 2 5 10m

WATER MILLS

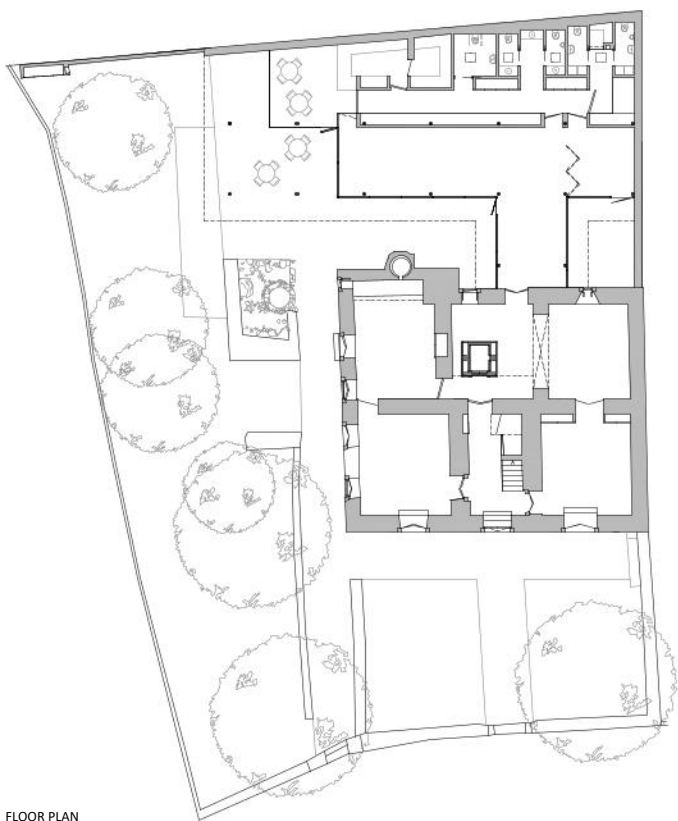
Restoration of the Canal and Parente water mills

Museu dos Coutos de Alcobaça
Chiqueda de Cima, Alcobaça
2002 | 2008





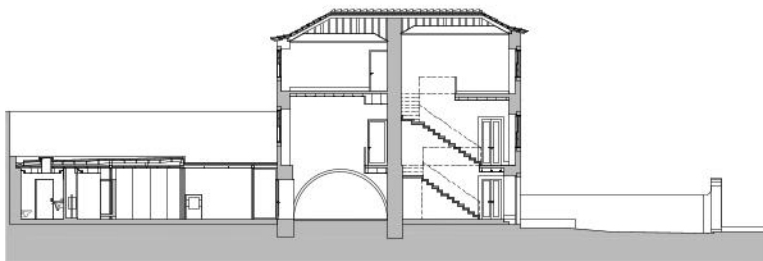
The project for the restoration and expansion of the Ribeirinho Manor House, also known as S. Sebastião Manor House or Rosário Manor House, resulted from an integrated heritage approach, where archaeology, history, architecture, and rehabilitation technology merged into an explicit intervention ethics. After years of degradation, the Manor House was consolidated while keeping its warped walls, which reveal its physical history alongside its socio-cultural history. The expansion, located at the rear and connected to the building only by a transparent passageway, introduces new functional areas in order to safeguard the original typology. This new space was created to host temporary exhibitions and also include a block of restrooms, a cafeteria, and an outdoor seating area. The conservation of this Manor House, dating back to the 17th century, constituted a heritage enhancement of great relevance for preserving the memory of domestic architecture and the Madeiran cultural landscape. The Machico Museological Center is currently installed here.



FLOOR PLAN



EAST ELEVATION



TRANSVERSAL SECTION



2 | 5 | 10 | 20m



RIBEIRINHO MANOR HOUSE Adaptive reuse to Municipal Historical Archive

Secretaria Regional dos Equipamentos Sociais | Direcção Regional de Ordenamento do Território
Machico, Madeira
Gross Area: 700 m² | Cost: 1.060.000 €
2004 | 2006

[Building of Municipal Interest, 1998]





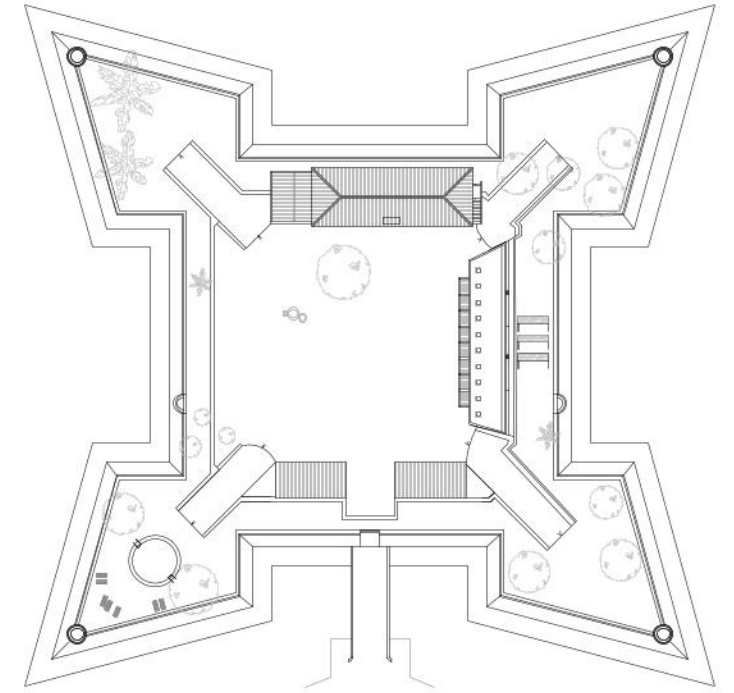
This small *vauban* fort of perfect canon was built in 1857 with the purpose of defending the Tavira village, in the south of Portugal, from the continuous attacks from North African pirates. After a long period of inactivity, the fort was sold by the State to private buyers in the edge of the 19th century. 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.

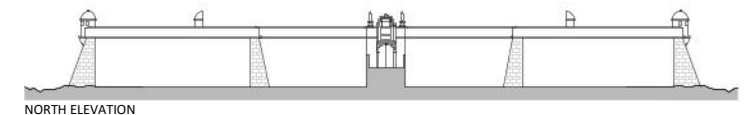
FORTE DE
SÃO JOÃO
DA BARRA



TURISMO na NATUREZA



PLAN



NORTH ELEVATION



SECTION



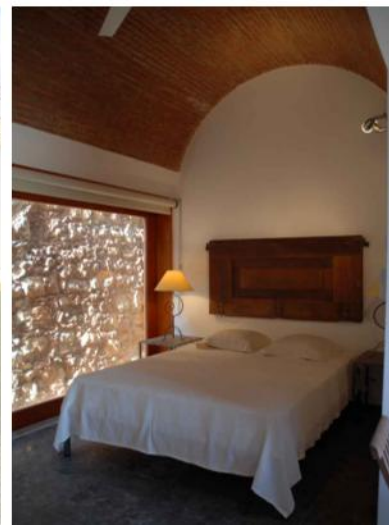
10 | 20 | 45m |

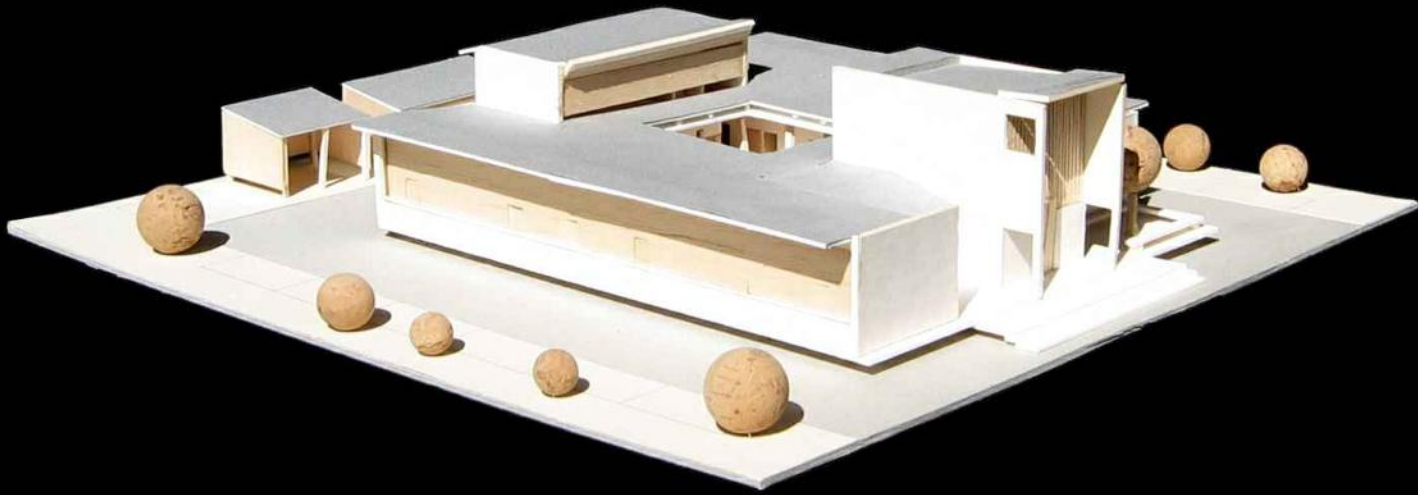
NATURE TOURISM AT SÃO JOÃO DA BARRA FORT

Rehabilitation and extension

Isalema
Cabanas, Tavira, Portugal
Gross Area: 855 m² | Cost: 840.000 €
2003 | 2006

[Building of Municipal Interest, 1998]

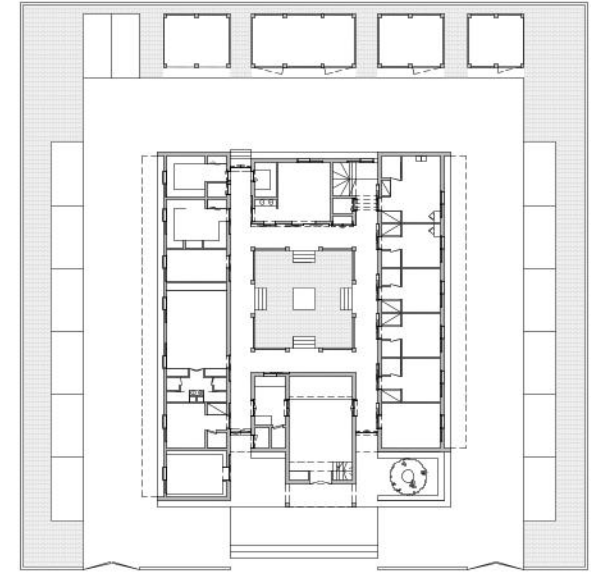




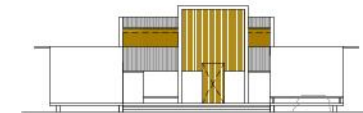
The intention was to build a 'refuge building' to house a religious congregation with a specific mission. It was further proposed that their daily life take place around a small cloister connected to a chapel which, facing outwards, will be the visible face of the architectural composition. In this project, wood and bamboo plays a significant role due to their structural properties, as the building will be structurally raised off the ground for better ventilation, moisture control, and protection against endemic animals.

The infill earth, open and woven reed mats, and the wall cladding act as the unifying element of the entire complex through the cohesion they provide. It was also intended to experiment with integrating adobe walls, although their production will require an initial testing phase regarding the additives to be used.

Following an initial contact in Lisbon, there was a visit to the Congregation of the Order of the Discalced Carmelite Sisters of Our Lady of Mount Carmel (Carmelites) with the purpose of executing a pro-bono project to shelter young girls with extreme needs, orphans as a result of the war. The project was completed following intense research into Timorese traditions, including consultations with a local builder. During a surprise visit to this facility, located in Remexio on the outskirts of Dili in 2010, it was observed that the construction satisfactorily fulfilled its mission, despite bearing no resemblance to the original project provided. Seeing the Sisters' satisfaction, it became clear that the fulfillment of the purpose for which it was designed was more important than the architecture itself.



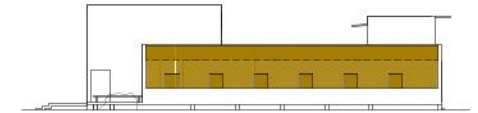
FLOOR PLAN



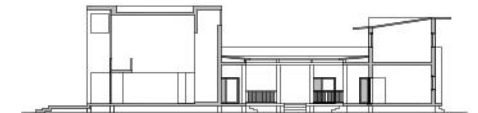
FRONT ELEVATION



SECTION THROUGH THE COURTYARD



RIGHT SIDE ELEVATION



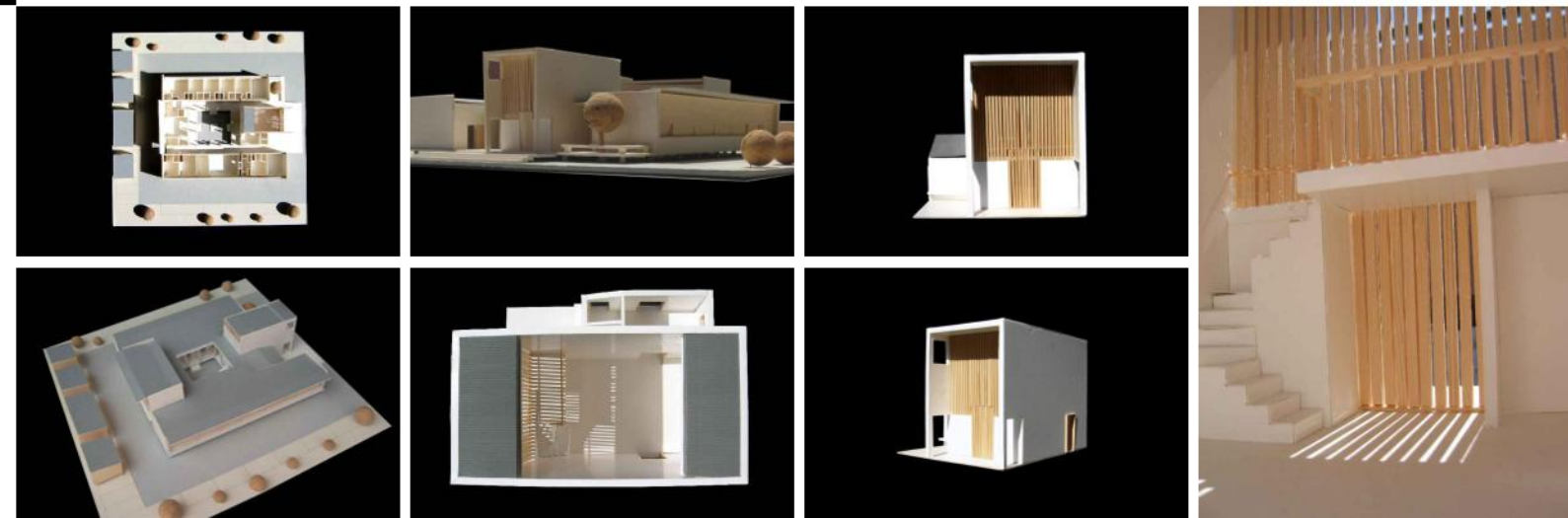
SECTION THROUGH THE CHAPEL



5 | 10 | 20m

HOUSE OF OUR LADY OF AITARA

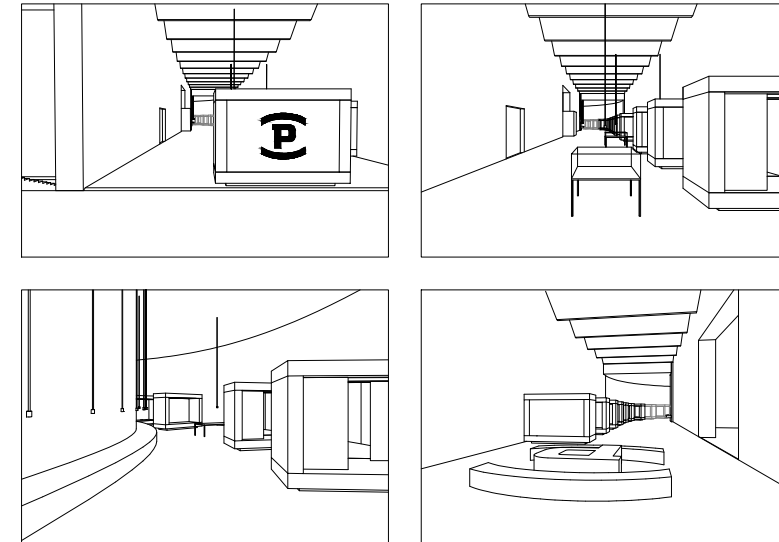
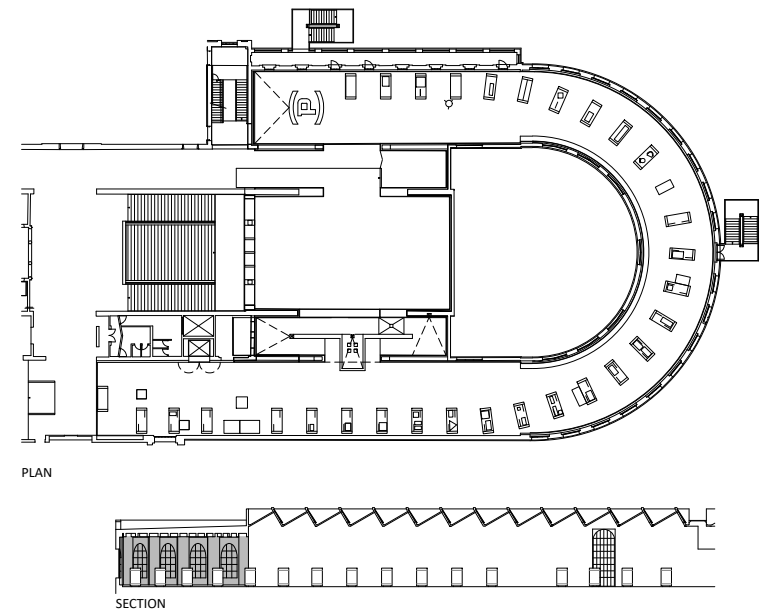
Congregação das Irmãs Dominicanas Sta. Catarina de Sena
Remexiu - Dili, Timor Lorosae
Gross Area: 805 m²
2003 | ...





The exhibition proposed 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 was 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.

The exhibition layout established a visiting path where a multipurpose modular system supported architecture communication systems (scheme, models, plans), design objects (chairs, glass objects and furniture), and a "wall" of graphic design productions (books, magazines and other supports).



5| 10| 20| 30m|



PORTUGAL 1990 | 2004 ARQUITECTURE AND DESIGN

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

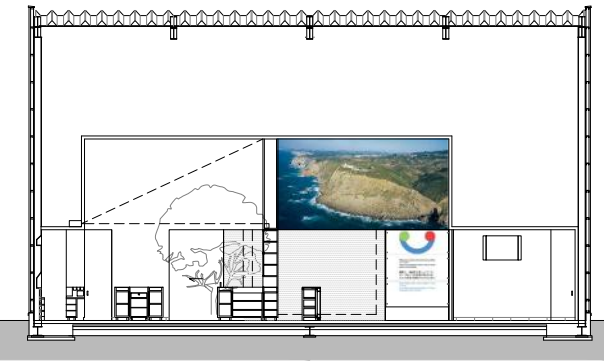
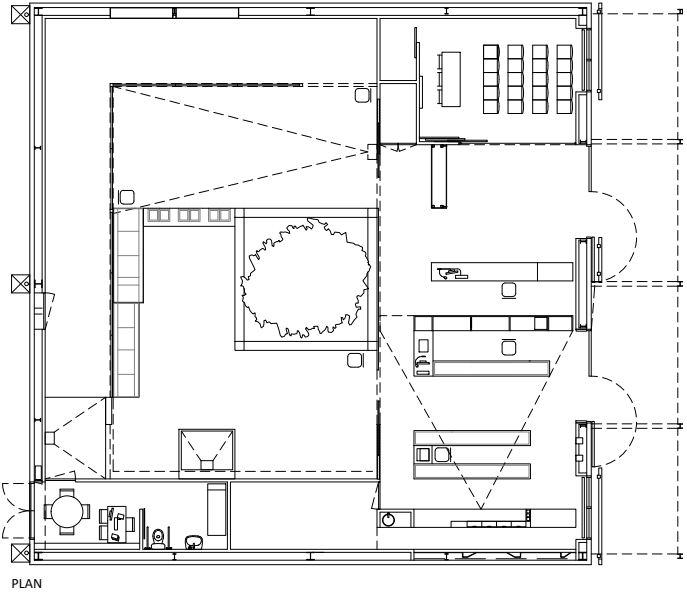
President of the Portuguese Republic, Dr. Jorge Sampaio
Triennale di Milano, Palazzo Dell'Arte, Milão
Gross Area: 1.350 m2
www.triennale.it
2004 | 2005





The theme of the Expo was "Nature's Wisdom," with national and corporate pavilions showing areas 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 expressed 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," depicted the annals of contact between Portugal and Asia, including Japan. Another theme "Portugal and Japan" told how the Portuguese introduced guns to Japan, and depicts the nature and food in Japan. A third section "Portugal and the Four Elements," presented 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, offered 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. Our aim was to provide a doable support to these themes and selected objects in a standartized manner. The facade, the "face" of the portuguese expression, revealed the waves that showed our way to Japan in the 16th century. The Expo had more than 22 million visitors.



2| 5| 10m|



LOGO: Henrique Cayatte



2005 WORLD EXPOSITION PORTUGUESE PAVILION

[coordination Henrique Cayatte Design]
Foreign Office Ministry | Multileme
Aichi, Nagoya, Japan
Gross Area: 400,00 m²
2004 | 2005

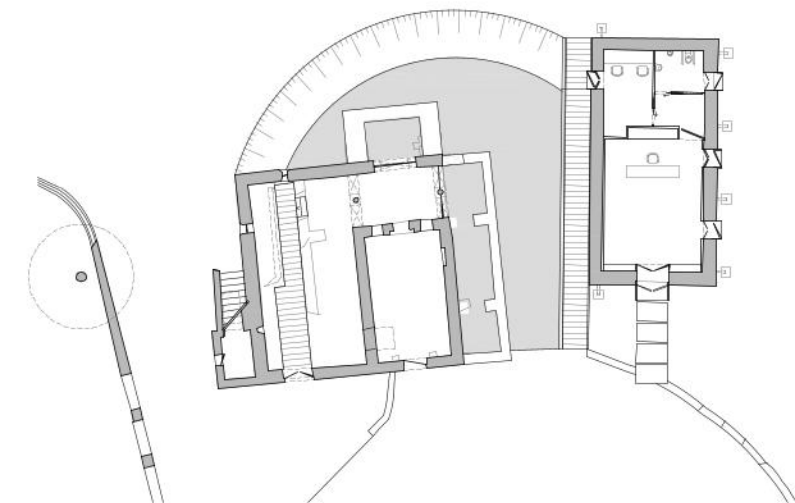




A new time emerges with this project, which we hope will, in due time, put an end to the successive cycles of heritage loss, including the loss of identity of this building. Its appreciation will result above all from the commitment of a team made up of the Designers and the working groups (of the former IPPAR in 2005, and currently DGPC). The permanence of practically the entire physical structure, regardless of the historical periods and the overlapping uses, and the subtle identification of the "distinct souls" of this place, supported by the scientific knowledge provided by the archaeological excavation, will characterise this project. The architectural expression of all the elements of the project sought a certain degree of abstraction, reducing the intervention to what is essential. The intention was to associate it with a historical foundation of the place, although not in reference to a specific period, but certainly to an ancient one, namely in the roofs and above all in the openings. These seek to express the time of the 'no glass opening', when wood filled practically the entire space intended for doors and windows. The external openings in the central area of the transept was enclosed with a high-density metal mesh for protection against intrusion, allowing the ventilation of the nave. Their strictly axial positioning will continue to allow the reading of the columns and capitals from both the interior and exterior.

The 2019 phase of the intervention was limited to structural consolidation and the enclosure of the building, and to the maintenance of the interior wall surfaces considered valuable witnesses of wall archaeology, which allow a historical reading of the wall fabric.

The Interpretive Centre was not included in the 1st phase of the intervention, just as the intervention in the Church did not implement the project in its entirety.



FLOOR PLAN



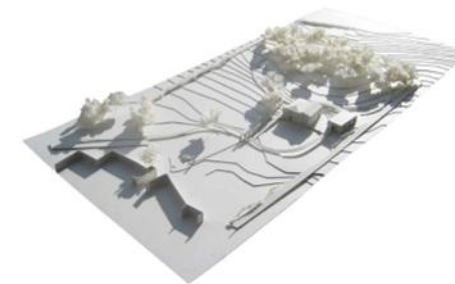
NORTHWEST ELEVATION



TRANSVERSAL SECTION



2 | 5 | 10m



VISIGOTHIC CHURCH OF SAINT GIÃO

Restoration and extention (new reception and interpretation centre)

Instituto Português do Património Arquitectónico / Direcção Geral do Património Cultural | Nazaré Municipality
Quinta de São Gião, Nazaré
Gross Area: 230 m² | Cost: 245.000 €
2005 (project) | 2019-2021 (construction work)

[Nacional Monument, 1986]

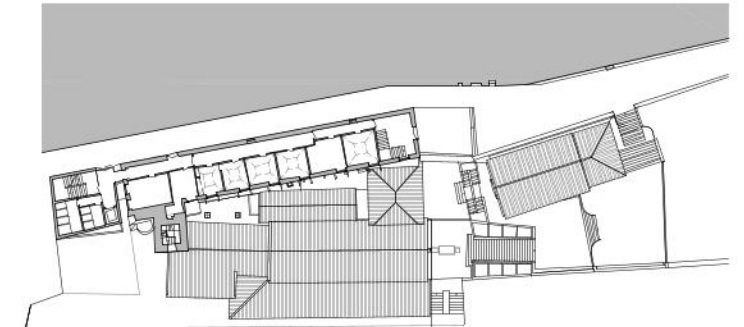
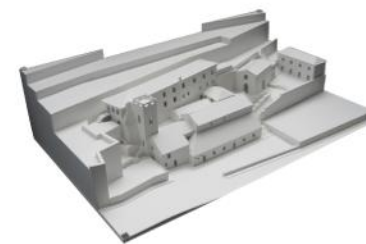




The Convent of São Bernardino, in Câmara de Lobos, is integrated into the western slope of a valley carved by an ancestral stream. This location on land on the outskirts of the small town will have resulted from various factors, among which we highlight the secluded nature of the place, a reason very common to religious orders, particularly the mendicant orders, conducive to meditation, and also because it brought together relevant physical aspects, such as the abundance of water and productive soils, in the meantime reclaimed from the floodplain of the stream.

The present architectural complex reveals the successive additions that will have taken place from the original nucleus, in a small place carved into the rock, progressively gaining "modules" that were grouped together into a complex system of interior and exterior connections. The orographic conditions and the "threatening" presence of the stream, which periodically takes on a torrential regime, destroying the small riverbanks, will have significantly conditioned this location. In terms of the Functional Programme, it was integrated into the spirit of the architectural complex in order not to "force" the pre-existing typology and, above all, to enhance the historical, sociocultural and religious dimension of this temple. On the other hand, it provides an opportunity to reassess the circulation routes which, in general, were chaotic and posed risks to the safety of their users. The provision of new technologies and infrastructure was also one of the main components in the reuse of the architectural complex, as was the strategic implementation of a sanitary facilities core associated with a vertical circulation system that incorporated a lift and allowed for better accessibility from the level of the courtyard, Largo do Convento. This new building now connects the upper level to the lower level, with the two uppermost floors serving independent uses. On the ground floor, a gallery foyer for temporary exhibitions was established, with a small café facility. This location corresponds to the rear of the Church, where there was a staircase associated with a small, disqualified structure, which was removed.

Founded in 1459/60, it is believed to have been the first convent to be built outside Funchal, having in 1834 been incorporated into the Próprios da Fazenda Nacional. This intervention allowed a group of friars to return to community life, with facilities for religious and cultural initiatives.



LEVEL 4



WEST ELEVATION



TRANSVERSAL SECTION



LONGITUDINAL SECTION



10| 20| 40m|

ST. BERNARDINO'S CONVENT

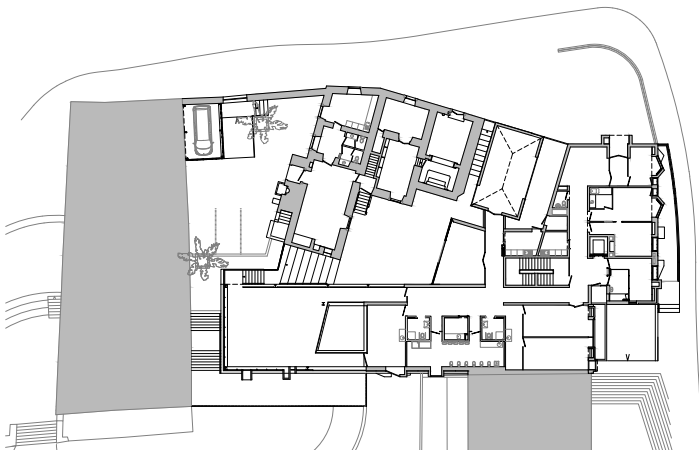
Restoration, Rehabilitation and Extension

Câmara de Lobos Municipality
Câmara de Lobos, Madeira
Área Bruta: 655,00 m² | Custo: 1.050.000 €
2006 | 2015





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 donated 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 "rememberize" 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.



FLOOR PLAN



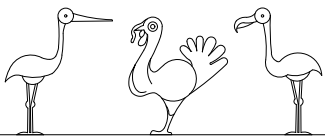
WEST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



10| 20| 30m|

KINDERGARTEN AND NURSERY SCHOOL

Rehabilitation and Extension of Ramalha Quinta

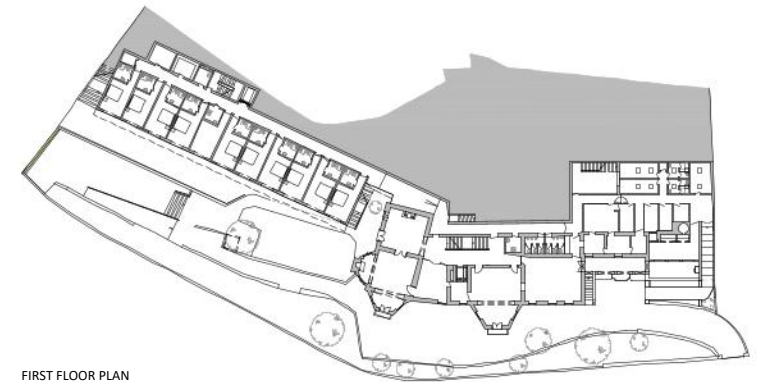
IPSS Centro Paroquial Padre Ricardo Gameiro
Rua José Justino Lopes, Ramalha, Almada
Gross Area: 1.400,00 m² | Cost: 1.250.000 €
2006 | 2010

[Municipality Architecture Award 2008-2010 Almada City, 2012]





The objective of this project was the rehabilitation of a building with heritage value and its expansion in order to relieve certain functions, which are currently constraining and constrained by the property's characteristics. It also aimed for its functional reorganization, restoring its aesthetic unity, with special attention given to the technical areas in order to remove the "pressure" of these activities that forced the implementation of "intrusive" technologies within this heavily culturally charged environment. Similarly, the surroundings, composed of terraces, a water tank, an irrigation channel (levada), walls with niches, artistic cobblestone paving, as well as some physical memories casually arranged outside, such as stonework and tiles from the dismantling of the chapel that reveal the antiquity of the place—were re-evaluated and reintegrated. The vegetation cover was reinforced with new species with a view to enhancing it as a pleasure estate (Quinta de recreio) rather than a production one. The intervention sought to reinforce the existing values, constituting a new settlement within the continuity of Madeiran estates (quintas). It is in this sense that the expansion emerges, integrated into the terraces as if it were one of them, while maintaining the primacy of the manor house. Intervening in this context forced us to reflect on the legitimacy of the proposal(s) to be explored in relation to the cultural asset in question. The choice was made to construct a new, autonomously functioning building intended for the bedrooms (across two floors, with a laundry room on the ground floor), with a punctual connection to the main Quinta building, while the latter will be designated for living rooms, dining rooms, the chapel, and general administrative services. In terms of intervention ethics, the existing heritage was safeguarded by assigning it compatible functions and relieving it of the overload to which it has been subjected. At the rear, the vegetable garden and banana grove were retained that, in keeping with the spirit of the traditional Quinta, provide opportunities for active involvement or simply for observation for those users with a particular interest in ecological and landscape-related matters.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SOUTH ELEVATION



CROSS SECTION THROUGH EXTENSION



CROSS SECTION THROUGH EXISTING BUILDING



VALEFORMOSO ELDERLY DAY CARE CENTRE AND RESIDENTIAL CARE HOME

Rehabilitation and extension of Vale Formoso *Quinta*

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

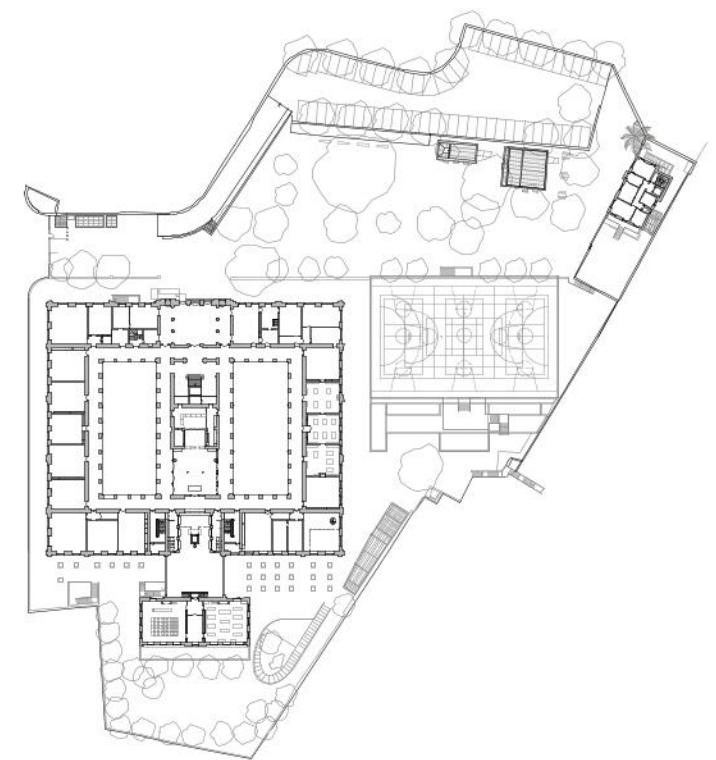
[awarded the Architecture Municipal Prize of the City of Funchal 2010]



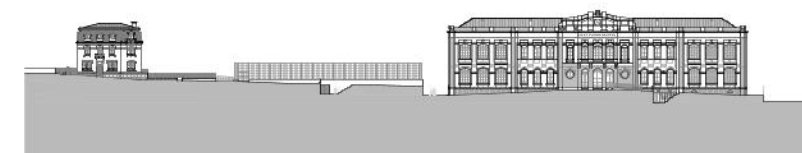


Situated in the historic centre of Lisbon, this was the first lyceum to be built in Portugal in the context of a broad educational reform promoted by Passos Manuel in 1836. Over its 100 years history the school has remained largely unchanged, accommodating all the changes in educational practice that took place in the 20th 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 in loco. 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.

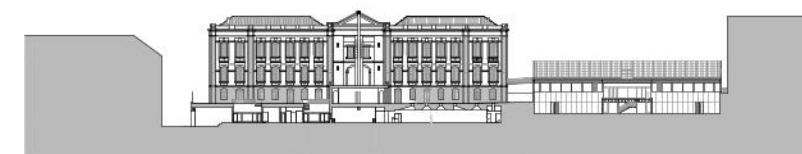
"Designing for Education: Compendium of Exemplary Educational Facilities 2011" available at <http://edfacilitiesinvestment-db.org/facilities/57>.



FLOOR PLAN



NORTH ELEVATION



SECTION THROUGH KITCHEN, CANTEN AND GYMNASIUMS



10| 20| 50| 75m

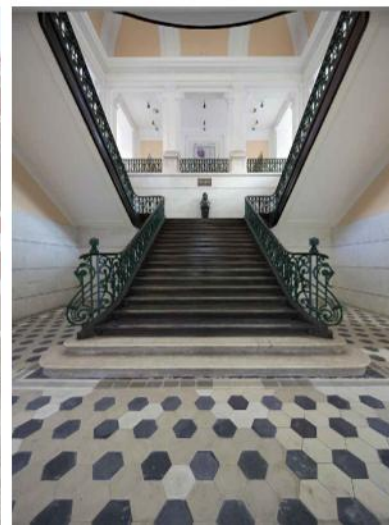
PASSOS MANUEL LYCEUM

Restore, Requalification and Extension

Parque Escolar, EPE
Tv. Convento de Jesus, Lisboa
Gross Area: 16.400,00 m² | Cost: 22.000.000 €
2007 | 2010

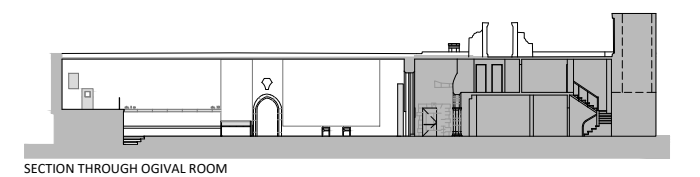
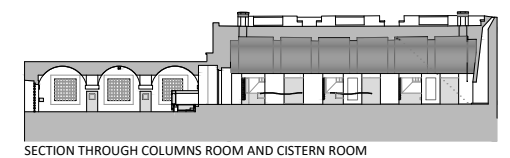
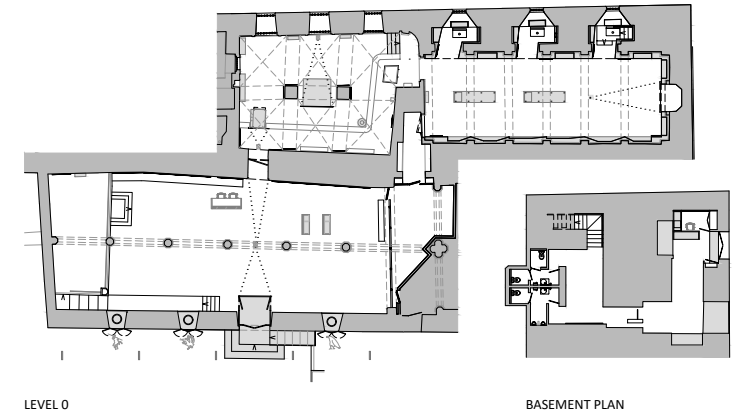
[Listed Building, 2003]
[Europa Nostra Award in Conservation Category, 2013]
[Awarded by OCDE/CELE as School Exemplary Design, 2010]
[Honorable Mention of the Municipality Lisbon Prize – Valmor Award, 2010]

vmsa
arquitectos
victor mestre | sofia aleixo





The Museological Nucleus, consisting of the Ogival Room, the Columns Room and the Cistern Room, forms part of one of the most significant architectural complexes of São Jorge Castle. The architectural and landscape unity of this place results from the historical reconstruction interventions carried out in the 1940s, framed by a current of thought concerned with the recovery of foundational memories as part of national identity. In seeking to “show” the paths of the history of a place, we are inevitably transmitting the accumulated knowledge of the generations that formed the community or communities, diversified through the blending of different peoples, their respective religious beliefs, ways of life and forms of social organisation; ultimately, we are faced with the anthropology of the place. A fascinating subject whose identity is imprinted in the richness of the artefacts recovered from the various stratified layers of the excavations. The collection of artefacts to be exhibited were, in this way, for us, the seductive element. Their thematic and chronological organisation, systematised through careful selection, made it possible, within a reduced space, to tell a story through a route that levelled the floors and now allows for an inclusive visit to the three rooms.



MUSEUM IN THE FORMER ROYAL PALACE OF THE ALCÁÇOVA, CASTELO DE SÃO JORGE

Communication Design: Pedro Leal
EGEAC
Castle of S. Jorge, Lisbon
Gross Area: 900,00 m²
2007 | 2008

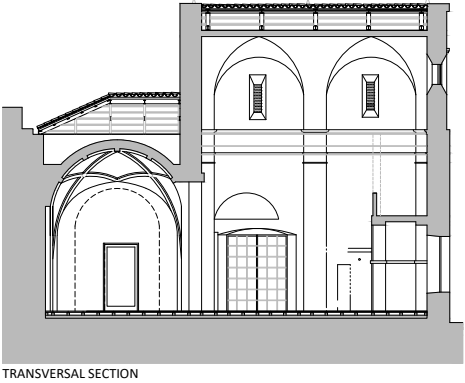
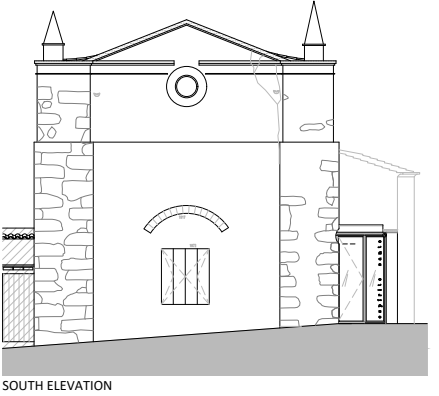
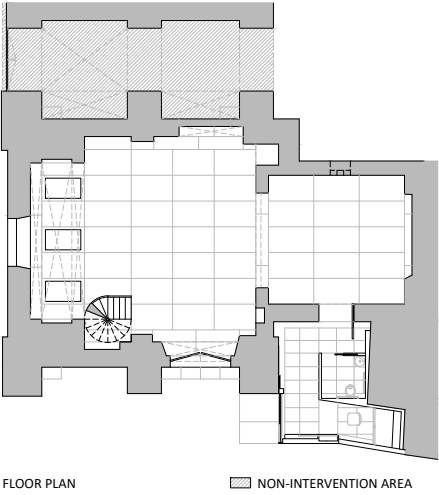
vmsa arquitectos
victor mestre | sofia aleixo

[National Monument, 1910] | [Touristic/Visitor Information Award APOM, 2011 (included in)]





Inside this Church lies an exceptional set of 17th century fresco mural paintings. In addition to the paintings that are visible on arches, vaults, altars, and wall surfaces, others existed beneath countless layers of whitewash. The approach to this type of heritage was as minimally intrusive and as stripped of physical intervention as possible, treating it as a whole. This is especially true since nearly the entire building consists of stone-based materials in various states (lime, fresco painting, sand, stone, ceramics, mortars). The intervention thus aimed to reveal this precious artistic heritage, which represents a common practice of a specific historical and aesthetic era in this region of the country.



CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT CONVENT Rehabilitation, restoration and adaptation to Municipal Gallery of Art

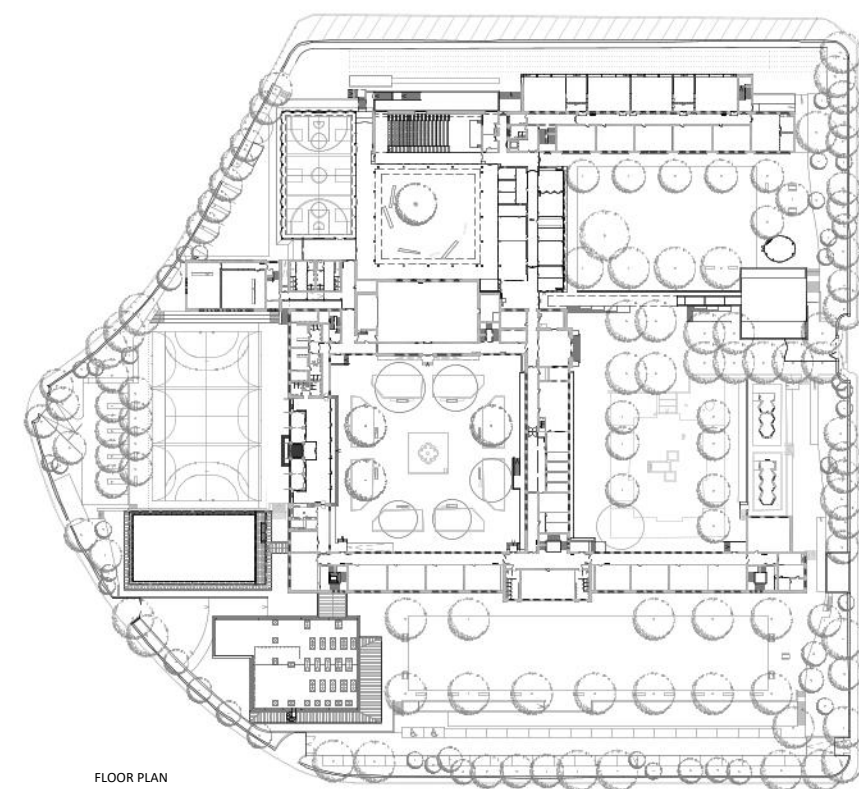
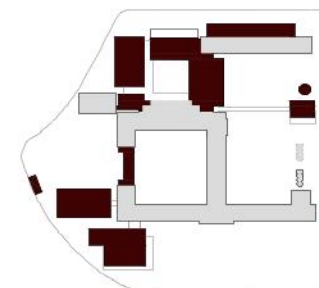
Moura Municipality
Rua do Espírito Santo, Moura
Gross Area: 210,00 m² | Cost: 450.000 €
2007 | 2014





The Project for the rehabilitation of the former Oeiras Lyceum, currently designated by Sebastião e Silva Secondary School, was designed by 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 including the new education facilities. The architectural expression of the new buildings was conceived in accordance with the existing 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. Cultural values were therefore kept and enhanced with new use opportunities for the school and local community.



FLOOR PLAN



EAST ELEVATION



SECTION THROUGH AUDITORIUM, HISTORICAL GYMNASIUM HISTÓRICO AND CLASSROOMS



10| 20| 50| 75m

OEIRAS LYCEUM – SEBASTIÃO E SILVA SECONDARY SCHOOL

Requalification and Extension

Parque Escolar, EPE
Rua do Liceu, Oeiras
Gross Area: 15.500,00 m² | Cost: 13.700.000 €
2008 | 2010

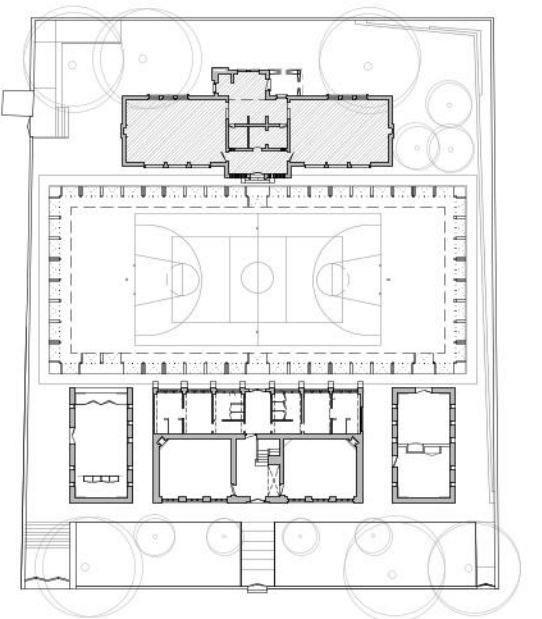




The location, Amareleja, which recently became a point of reference due to the installation of Europe's largest photovoltaic central, and the School, a place of learning and home of wisdom through which recent local generations have passed, are two poles of the utmost importance to the community. Alongside cultural heritage, scientific development has always run parallel to everyday life, enabling and fostering significant improvements in the populations' quality of life. Their careful integration has allowed the ethical and aesthetic dimensions to become synonymous with a single expression, a single cultural identity.

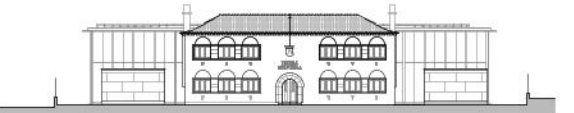
The intervention we propose had a clear objective: to provide this place with conditions that attract and stimulate scientific knowledge, research in general, and a specific interest in solar energy, Astronomy, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, and Computer Science, as well as other fields of knowledge, in order to inspire future generations.

Thus, we proposed a pavilion whose characteristics reveal diversity in its use, a result of a design that allows for the "mobility" of the walls. This enabled the space to be arranged as a fully open layout, a fully enclosed space, or with several variations such as partial enclosures. Other aspects of its construction relate to its reversibility, thanks to a dismantlable steel structure, as well as its energy self-sustainability. In other words, the Pavilion serves as the driving force for the enhancement of this facility dedicated to education, training, and scientific-cultural outreach.

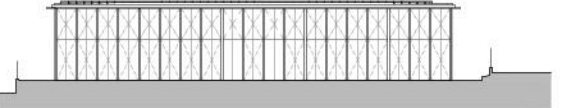


FLOOR PLAN

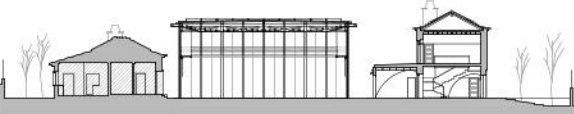
NON-INTERVENTION AREA



SOUTHEAST ELEVATION



SOUTHEAST ELEVATION OF THE PAVILION



TRANSVERSAL SECTION



10| 20| 30m|

SOLAR PAVILION

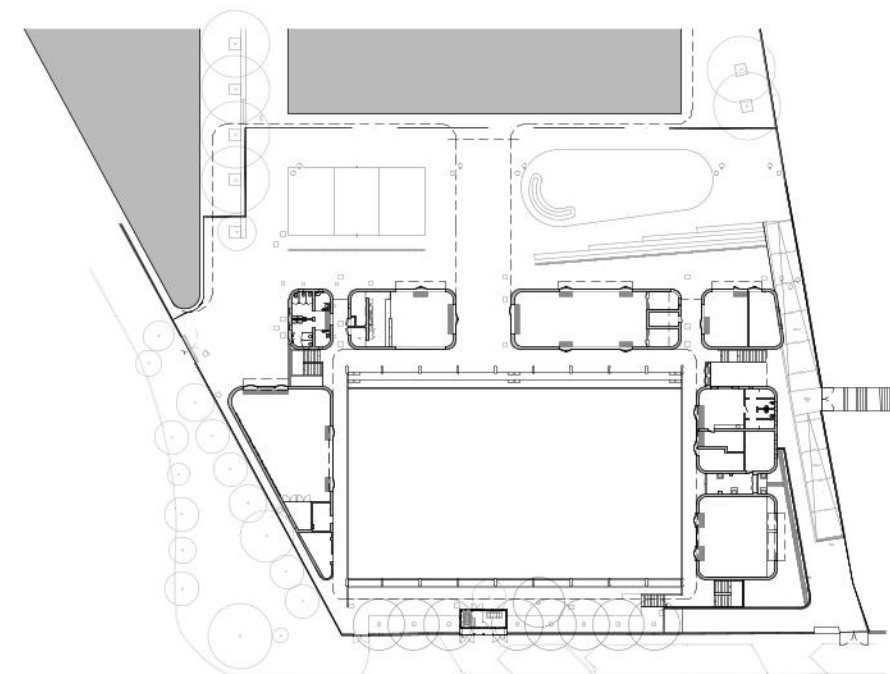
Moura Municipality
Escola das Cancelinhas, Amareleja, Moura
Gross Area: 881,05 m² | Cost: 2.651.519,34 €
2008 | 2015





This secondary school is included in a group of compact pavilion educational buildings constructed in the 1980's in Portugal. This was a period of school net expansion due to the raising up of the compulsory school years. According to Carlos Duarte, the attempt of rationalization and planning of the school program was introduced in Portugal by Maria of the Carmo Matos and Augusto Pereira Brandão in the 60's. The English experiences of pre-fabricated schools of the architect Herbert Aslin in Hertfordshire after World War II in the UK, using the CLASP system (Consortium of Local Authority Schools). The Portuguese experience with pre-fabrication allowed reducing the construction area to a minimum, by suppressing the circulation areas and introducing exterior galleries, just simple covered areas, transferring the interior circulation to the outside. However, this school was so compact that didn't even have the covered exterior circulation. Therefore, our proposal introduced the Herman Hertzberger concept of Learning Street, as an exterior shaded pathway, that connects the existing buildings and the new ones which will now provide suitable Arts classes, Library and Exhibition spaces, Sports and Cafeteria with a multiple uses space for conferences and assemblies.

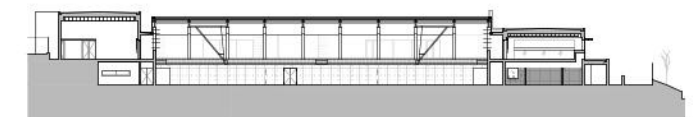
Phase 3 responds to the need to complete the functional programme envisaged for the school complex, focusing primarily on the construction of the outstanding sports and social facilities, namely the gymnasium, changing rooms, cafeteria and student area, as well as a new covered outdoor sports court. The layout of the new volumes sought to establish a sense of continuity with the buildings constructed during Phases 1 and 2, ensuring the implementation of a conceptual model for the organisation and hierarchy of the functional areas. To this end, the proposal took advantage of the existing topography, ensuring the integration of the new spaces with the existing infrastructure while minimising the impact on the landscape and urban surroundings. The proposal also prioritised the creation and enhancement of outdoor areas for leisure and social use, with the aim of consolidating the overall coherence of the intervention and the school complex.



SITE PLAN



SOUTH ELEVATION



LONGITUDINAL SECTION THROUGH THE OUTDOOR SPORTS COURT



NORTH ELEVATION



10 | 20 | 50m

QUINTA DO MARQUÊS SECONDARY SCHOOL

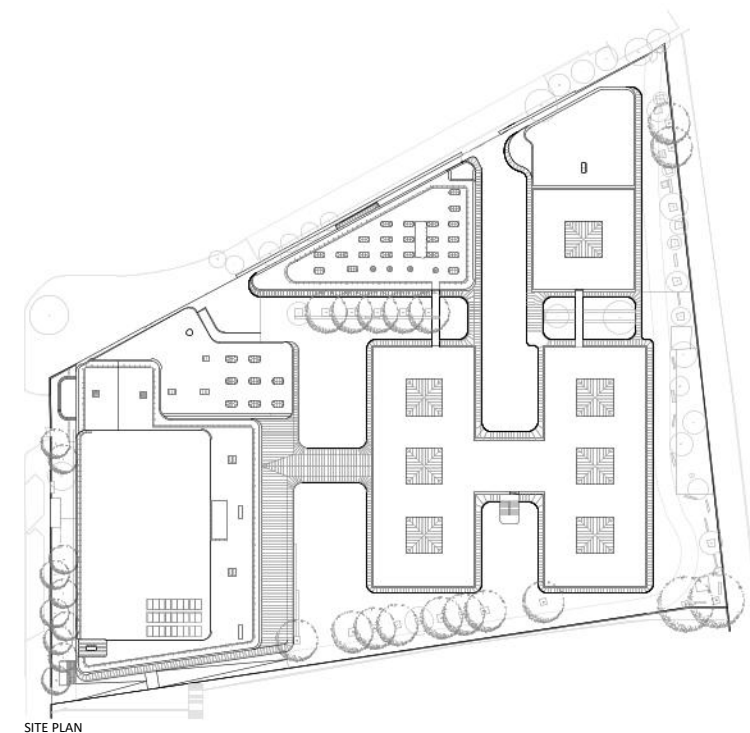
Conclusion of the Requalification and Extension Intervention

Parque Escolar, EPE
Rua das Escolas, Oeiras
Gross Area: 2.985,00 m² | Cost: 4.812.000 € (3rd Phase)
2019 | on going





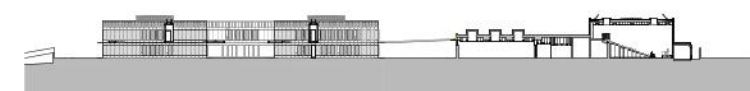
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SITE PLAN



SOUTH ELEVATION



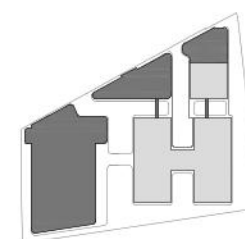
SECTION



WEST ELEVATION



10 | 20 | 50 | 75m



QUINTA DO MARQUÊS SECONDARY SCHOOL

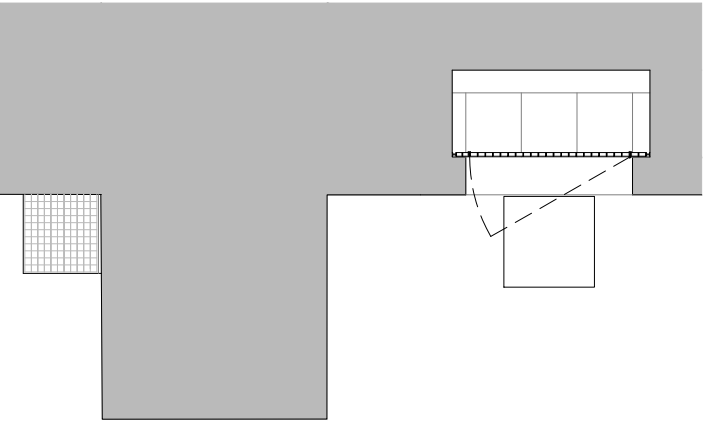
Requalification and Extension

Parque Escolar, EPE
Rua das Escolas, Oeiras
Gross Area: 13.000,00 m² | Cost: 13.500.000 €
2011 | 2012

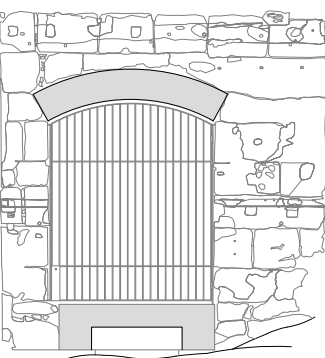




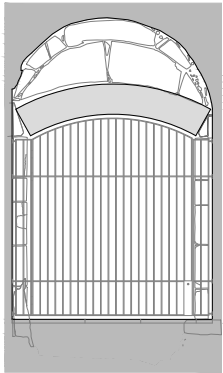
The conservation, restoration and reconfiguration of the Porta de São Pedro and surrounding area aimed to anchor a series of small interventions to be carried out in the historic Fernandina Wall, a medieval defensive line in the riverside area of Lisbon. Since the process had a slow beginning in 2010, the project sought to be an integral part of a theoretical process, where the scientific knowledge provided by different disciplines, relates cultural values of local tradition, establishing a sociological relationship with the place. The work, carried out between 2015 and 2016, materialized the pre-defined intervention ethics where a continuous technical assistance on construction site contributed to a conscious and informed decision making. The rehabilitation of this important door located at Rua da Judiaria was conceived as part of a whole, to be implemented in several phases. It aims to create a link with the community, returning the door to the visual pleasure, and to empower other types of use.



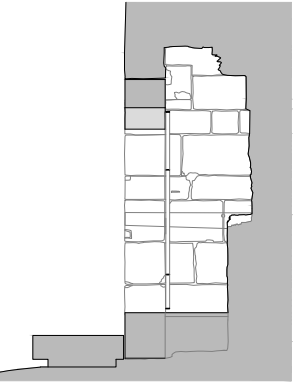
HORIZONTAL SECTION



EXTERIOR ELEVATION



ITNERIOR ELEVATION



VERTICAL SECTION



0.5| 1| 2|

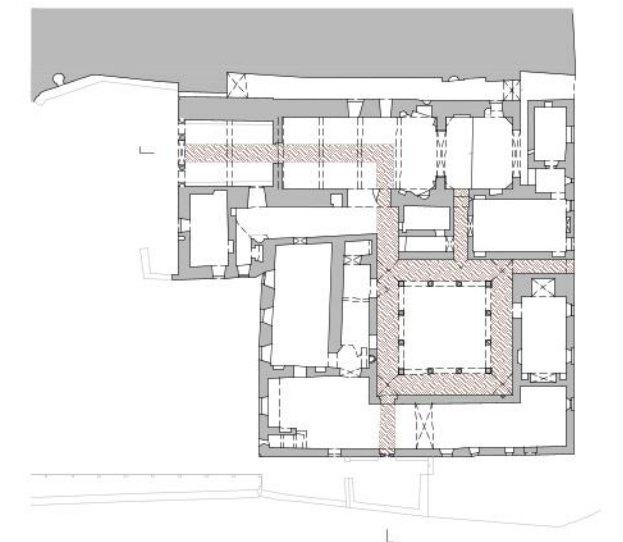
ST. PETER'S DOOR (XIV century) Restoration

Lisboa Municipality
Rua da Judiaria, Lisboa
Gross Area: 5,00 m² | Cost: 4.920 €
2010 |2016



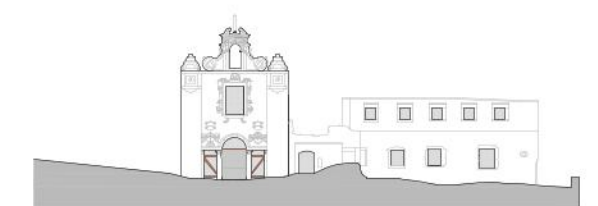


Within the Arrábida Natural landscape, near the city of Lisbon, lies the ruins of this 16th century Convent of the Capuchins. Its cultural significance is unmeasurable. As stewards of this heritage, it is our common duty to safeguard the continuity of this architectural and spiritual heritage. The conservation approach did not follow a 'traditional' focus on technical and material issues. The approach to architectural heritage went beyond the material definition of a place. It searched to understand the original meanings of places and the potential meanings for future generations. It aimed to enhance the ruin as a spiritual value and bring back its original atmosphere. Therefore, in order to safeguard the site's aura and religious significance, two minimal interventions took place at this stage laying the seed in this prodigious place. The light is now filtered through grills applied in the openings, reinforcing the ancient spirituality of the convent, and a visit path was defined with a light orange sand. This heritage has now been returned to its community.

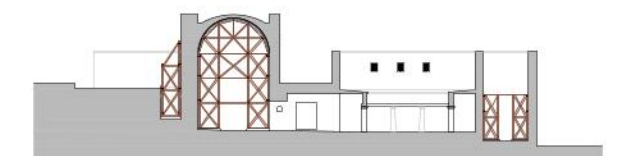


Visit pathway

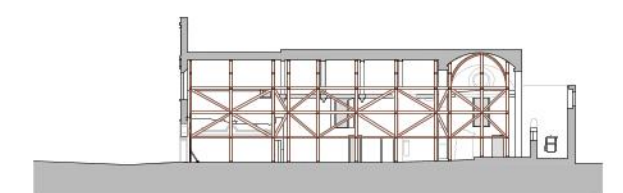
FLOOR PLAN



SOUTH ELEVATION



CROSS-SECTION



LONGITUDINAL SECTION



5 10 15m

habitar 12
portugal 14

CAPUCHINS'S CONVENT IN ALFERRARA (XVI century) Restoration and visit path

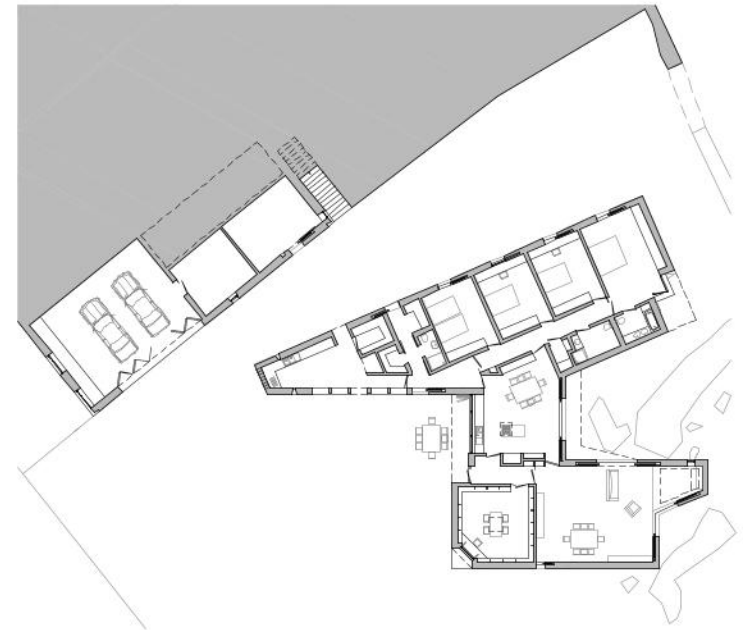
Municipalities Association of Setúbal Region
Setúbal, Portugal
Gross Area: 752,70 m² | Cost: 124.603,09 €
2010 | 2012

[Selection Habitar Portugal 12-14, Architects Order/Mapei]

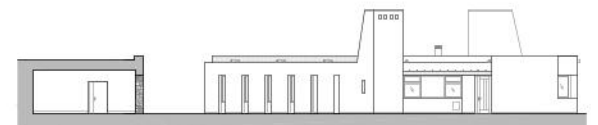




At its core, the house possesses a common referential baseline rooted in this place, the people of this territory, its history, and the sedimentation of a long, silent culture. Perhaps for these reasons, a few memories discreetly persist, preserved by chance for our delight and as a potential point of reference and reinterpretation, much like a poem or a traditional song perpetuated through generational transmission. The house seeks to reflect the dignity of the traditional homes of this region, while remaining scholarly and contemporary, finding the Mafra Convent in the distant landscape and, in the immediate surroundings, a gentle slope that leads across this platform to the entrance of this family's life center. The kitchen establishes itself as the connecting link between the living room to the west and the block of bedrooms to the east.



FLOOR PLAN



SECTION | NORTHEAST ELEVATION



SECTION



5 | 10 | 15m

HOUSE II

Ivo Patinhas. Isabel Ramos
Almorquim, Sintra
Gross Area: 452 m² | Cost: 464.040 €
2011 | 2014





This proposal was based on the articulation between the technical analysis and the historical-cultural interpretation of the site, seeking to understand the structures not only as physical elements, but also as testimonies to different periods, uses and transformations.

This new museological space contributes to the dissemination of the heritage value of this site as a fundamental part of the historical explanation of a larger circuit which englobes the entire Mértola Archaeological Site.

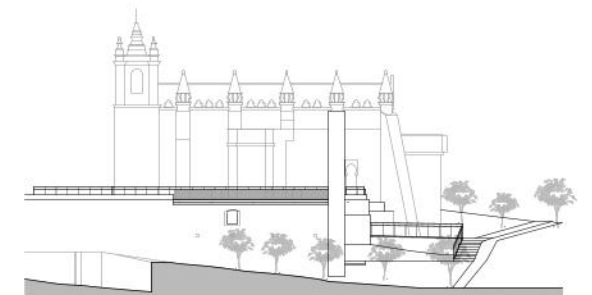
Its entrance is located on the northern facade, allowing direct access to the interior through the former sacristy and optimising the ground levels next to the northern buttress, taking into consideration the transition from the existing intermediate (with an existent arch) to the larger space to the east/south.

This location of the entrance allows the continuity of the western wall to be exposed, where it is possible to observe several large Roman ashlar masonry.

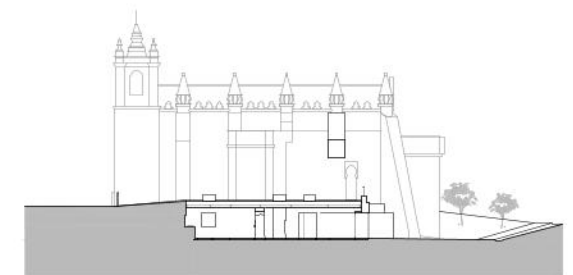
Within the external setting of the intervention, the proposal becomes completely imperceptible, fully complying with the absence of new architectural evidence and following the intended working methodology - anonymity in favour of the heritage values present.



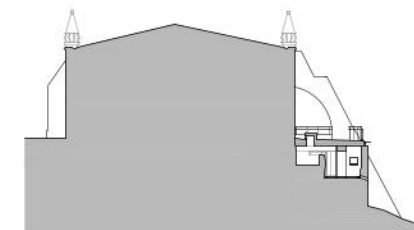
PLAN AT THE ARCHEOLOGICAL LEVEL



EAST ELEVATION



LONGITUDINAL SECTION



TRANSVERSAL SECTION



2 | 4 | 10 | 20m

MOSQUE/PARISH CHURCH (XII/XVI centuries)

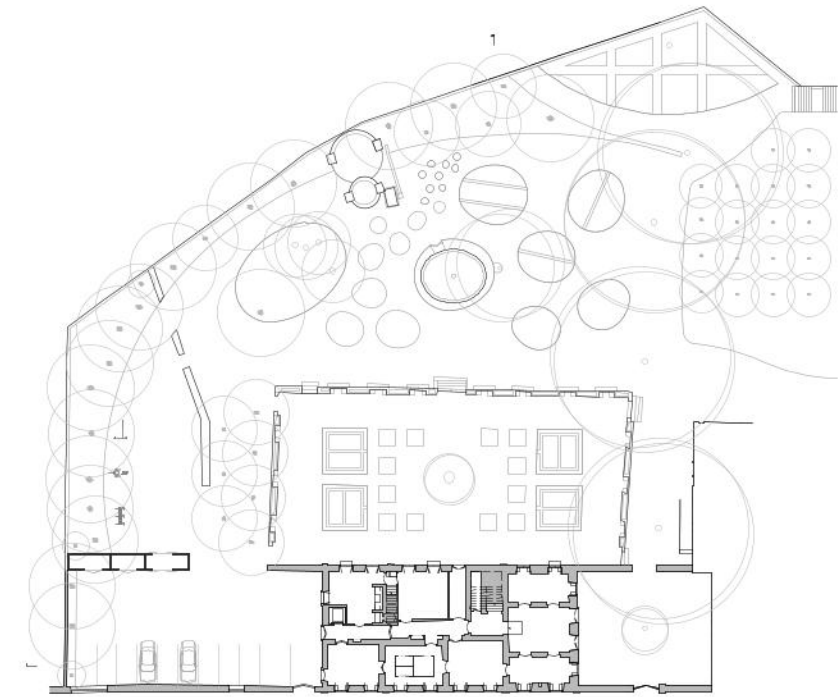
Safeguard and visiting path to archaeological excavations

Mértola Municipality
Largo da Igreja Matriz, Mértola
Gross Area: 82,46 m² | Cost: 148.155,00 €
2011 | 2015





Considering the notable constructive, decorative and architectural quality of this Manor House, an intervention methodology was drawn up, based on a careful approach to the state of conservation of the building and the landscape unit, in the selection of a restricted and judicious number of techniques and materials compatible with the existing ones. Of the various constructive and decorative arts, stand out: stucco, mural painting, decorative paintings, tiles, carpentry, masonry, and all the techniques applied in the romantic garden. The intervention, which responds to specific and contemporary use needs, followed criteria that sought to guarantee the best results in respect for the integrity and authenticity of the constructive and artistic elements. In the building, subtle solutions were sought, revealing only the volumes that resulted from the provision of toilet facilities on both floors. The location of these spaces was strategic for the concentration of trench infrastructure on the ground floor, which thus integrates the technical networks without prejudice to the decorative arts in walls and ceilings. In this Quinta three units will be created: the Social Unit, in the area of the Marquis of Alegrete house and the Romantic Garden (playing areas, cultural, social and public spaces), an Assisted Unit for senior people with an occupation and for retirees of the Santa Casa, and the Residential Unit, for young people who need a temporary residence promoting proximity and interaction, dialogue, intellectual and social development, avoiding isolation and exclusion, recurrent in the elderly.



FLOOR PLAN



WEST ELEVATION



LONGITUDINAL SECTION



CROSS SECTION



FU PRÉMIO NACIONAL DE REABILITAÇÃO URBANA



10| 20| 40m|

PALACE OF THE MARQUÊS DE ALEGRETE (XVIII century)

1st Phase: Conservation and Restore of the Manor House and Romantic Garden

Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Lisboa
Campo das Amoreiras 94, Lisboa
Gross Area: 800,00 m² | Cost: 950.000 €
2007 (2014) | 2017

[Listed Building, 1962] | [National Prize for Urban Rehabilitation – Restoration Category, 2018]



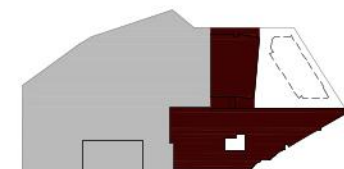


Quinta Alegre is located in Charneca do Lumiar, on the border between the municipality of Lisbon and the municipality of Loures, east of the city of Lisbon. It stands out as an exceptional example of Lisbon's aristocratic Romanticism. The Manor House reveals a restrained yet harmonious expression provided by its accurate scale, the steady rhythm of its framed openings, the metrics of the pilasters that define architectural planes, and a well-defined typology. Its integrity and individuality are its greatest attributes as a design foundation, given that this house maintained virtually its original use until contemporary times, interrupted only by the brief occupation of a Vocational School, before becoming vacant in 2007.

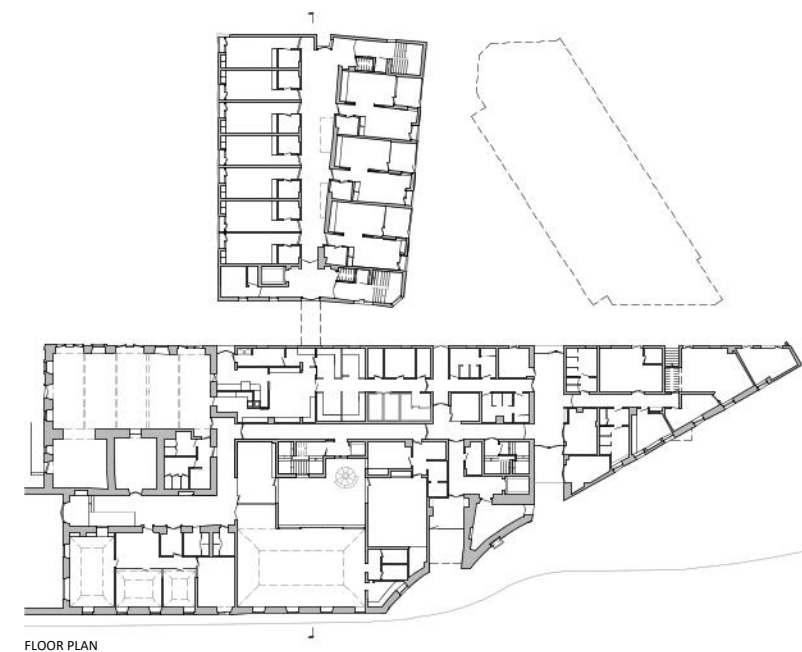
The heritage approach developed for Quinta Alegre as a whole arose, in a first phase, from the valorization of the Manor House in order to fully preserve its architectural identity and artistic expression, as well as to keep it connected with and within the context of the nearby and adjacent agricultural buildings, including its integration with the landscape memory of the reception courtyard and the terrace where a formal garden once existed. Following this, and in a second phase of works, the ruins of the rural support structures were rehabilitated, expanded, and joined by a new building, with the purpose of installing part of the functional program of an Assisted Residential Unit.

The rehabilitation of the old stables and agricultural tool facilities, which were originally necessary for managing the fields and harvests that characterized the activity of Quinta Alegre, aimed to give these spaces a new use. A new Residential Facility for the Elderly (ERPI) occupies these ruins, featuring administrative and leisure services, as well as double and single rooms with a capacity for 62 people, while an expansion contains 10 temporary residence apartments with a capacity for 13 people.

The intervention envisioned for this place of memories and cultural heritage, which embraces the intergenerational paradigm to promote more active aging, understood what remains of this former production estate, garden, and woodland as a space where it would be possible to provide continuity to the existing urban structure. By creating an interior street and a small square reconfigured by the new buildings, it allowed for the shaping of a small-scale urban dimension in harmony with the surrounding scale, thereby fostering neighborly relationships and generating a neighborhood life within a unit permanently inhabited by different generations.



RU PRÉMIO NACIONAL DE REABILITAÇÃO URBANA



FLOOR PLAN



WEST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION



TRANSVERSAL SECTION



10| 20| 40m|

PALACE OF THE MARQUÊS DE ALEGRETE (XVIII century)

2nd phase: Rehabilitation and extension of agricultural buildings for the establishment of an Assisted Residential Unit

Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Lisboa
Campo das Amoreiras 94, Lisboa
Gross area: 4.500 m² | Cost: 4.240.000 €
2016 | 2018

vmsa arquitectos
victor mestre | sofia aleixo

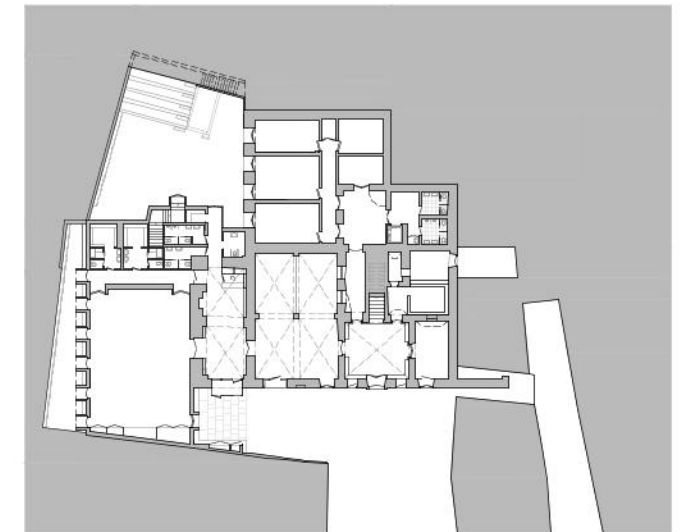
[Listed Building, 1962] | [National Prize for Urban Rehabilitation – Restoration Category, 2018]





The Manor House of the Barros and Aragon family finds its origins on pre-existing constructions of the XVI / XVII century. The intervention of restoration and adaptation to a new use preserves the cultural memory in presence, validating it in its contemporary daily use, in order to ensure its continuity in the urban and social structure of the city of Loulé.

The housing of two distinct (but complementary) entities has determined that although they can communicate (in a controlled way) they have different entries. A new multipurpose building was implanted to the West side, extending the ground floor of the Solar. With an independent entrance, it allows its autonomous use by each entity. Its cultural integration into the spirit of the place, as a complementary volume to the Solar, is distinct from it in a serene and harmonious way through the right scale and proportions. This public school directed to the integrated teaching of Music to the secondary education level, welcomes about 300 students in 15 rooms dedicated to the Conservatory and three to the Band.



FLOOR PLAN



SOUTH ELEVATION



LONGITUDINAL SECTION



CROSS-SECTION



10| 20| 30m|

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC OF LOULÉ - FRANCISCO ROSADO, AND HEADQUARTERS OF THE MINERVA PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY - NOVA MÚSICA

Rehabilitation, Adaptation and Extension of the Solar da Música Nova (1812)

Loulé Municipality
Rua Sacadura Cabral, Loulé
Gross Area: 2.310,00 m² | Cost: 2.330.000 €
2014 | 2018

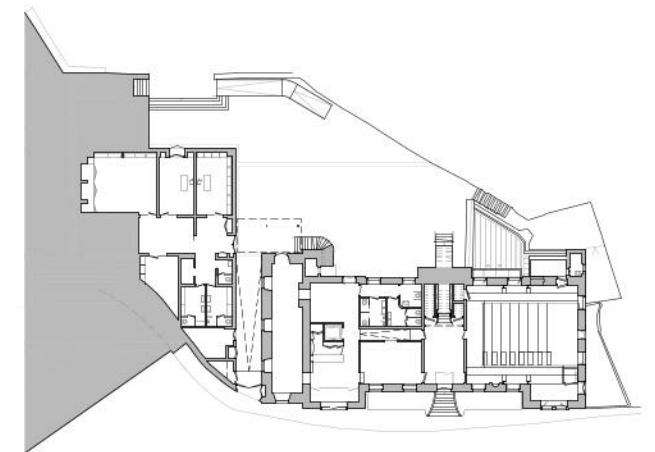
[Hersus Prize on Modern Heritage: category Practice, 2023]
[Algarve Architecture Award, 2022]
[Listed Building, 2019]





The architectural expression of this building and its recognition in the context of the city of Abrantes, associated with the location - in the near external surroundings of the Castle wall - reinforce its character. These are considered the main values of the Carneiro building regarding the sociocultural context. It was sought that the intervention be integrated in this reality, considering its restoration, rehabilitation and technological updating, according to the new function to be installed in the building: a museum for the sculptor Charters the Almeida collection.

The site of the intervention is characterized by a topography of successive platforms, enabling the idea to install the public art in a tour circuit, starting in the house and spreading in surrounding landscape unit. The current use of the building by several entities has, of course, forced the fragmentation of circuits by zones. A place for reunification and the creation of conditions for interior accessibility between spaces was proposed. The project respects the identity of the Carneiro Building increasing its public esteem by promoting a new time of functional use and technologically compatible with contemporary comfort requirements. The constructive solutions have a versatile and reversible character, adapting to diverse solutions of exhibition that will be defined for the spaces.



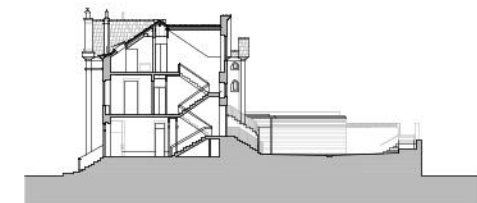
FLOOR PLAN



WEST ELEVATION



LONGITUDINAL SECTION



CROSS-SECTION



10| 20| 30m|

CHARTERS DE ALMEIDA CONTEMPORARY ART MUSEUM

Restore, Rehabilitation and Extension of the Carneiro Building (1897)

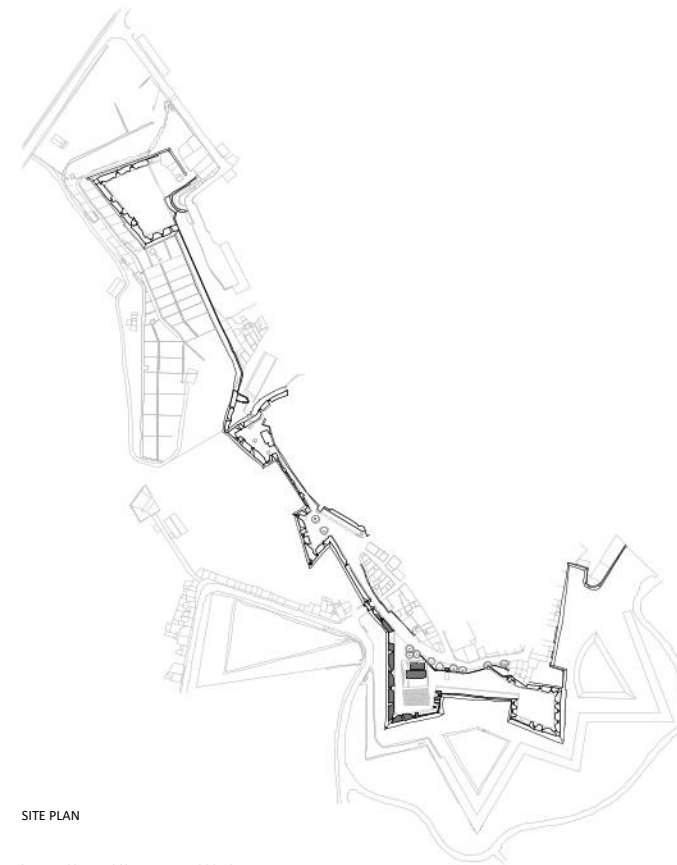
Abrantes Municipality
Rua de S. Pedro, Abrantes
Gross Area: 1.520,00 m² | Cost: 2.200.000 €
2014 | 2025





Campo Maior, a medieval military fortification, remains in its architectural identity and physical structure in the East / South / West quadrant. The physical condition varies, between stable sections with controllable problems and sections with structural problems that affect the identity elements of a military. The upper terraces, as well as their interior boundaries, show different degrees of degradation, especially in the containment walls and the parapet, which have disappeared. The aesthetic unit is, however, recognizable, although it is fractured and / or disassembled in some places. The Lisbon Gate and the São Sebastião Chapel are the most expressive elements.

The bastion of São Sebastião is characterized by the Chapel, built before the walled system that surrounds and protects the Villa de Campo Maior. The purpose of the whole intervention is to refunctionalize the space, so what was proposed was to rebuild the slab and replace the ceramic roof over a wooden frame. The wooden window frames were restored and the main door has been added a grid in the inner plane that allows natural ventilation and the observation of the inner space. It was also proposed the replacement of the ceramic floor, the repair of the walls and the restoration of the integrated heritage.

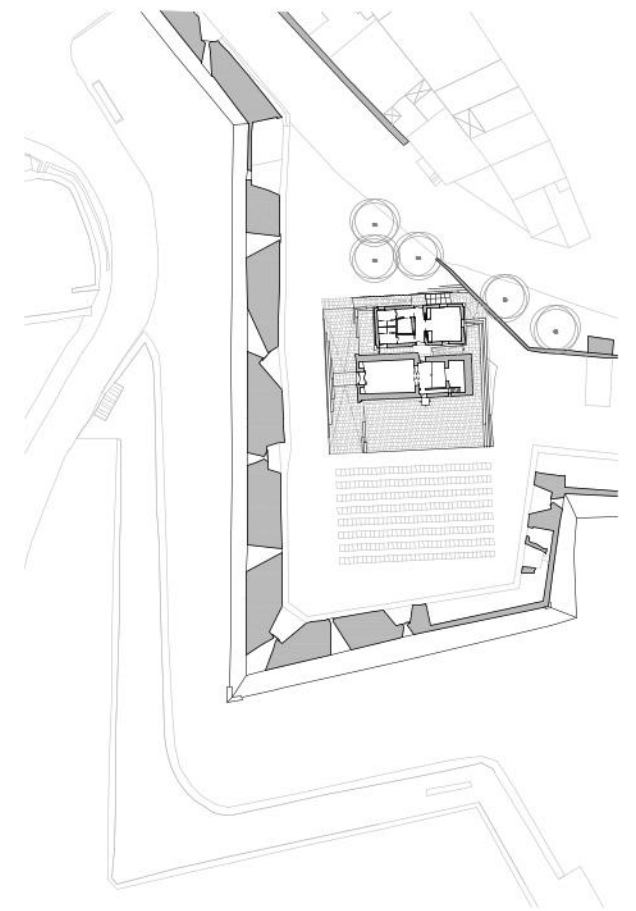


SITE PLAN

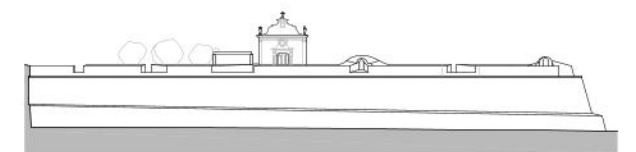
50 | 100 | 200m



Photography: © Filipa Bernardo



LEVEL: FRAGMENT 13 AND CHAPEL



EXTERIOR SECTION: FRAGMENT 13



INTERIOR SECTION: FRAGMENT 13 WITH CHAPEL



5 | 10 | 20m

CAMPO MAIOR FORTIFIED BASTION (XVII century)

Conservation and Structural Consolidation of the South-West section

Campo Maior Municipality
Campo Maior
Fortification extension: 1.400 km | Cost: 4.500.000 €
2016 | 2020

[National Monument, 1911]

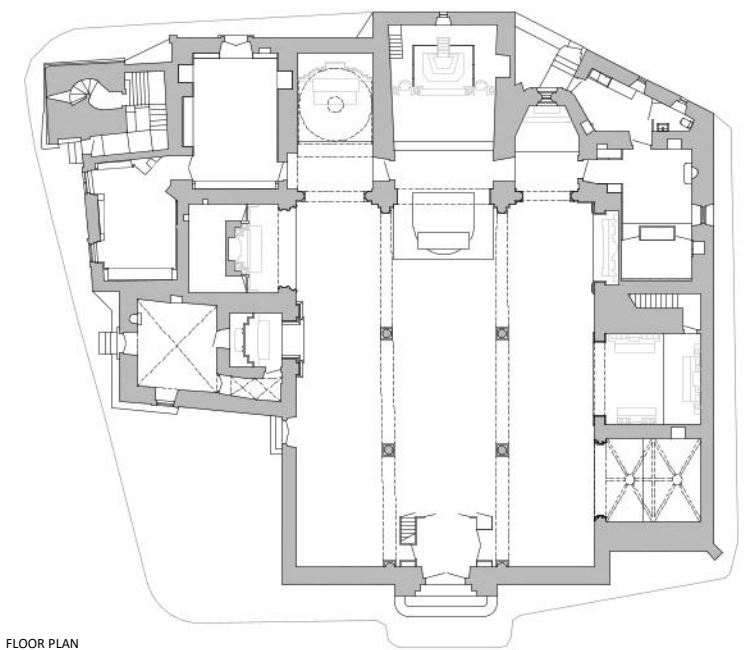




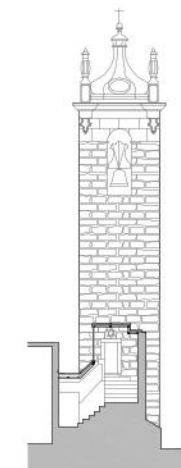
The Diagnostic Study carried out in 2016 described the state of conservation of the St Clement Church, which required a consolidation, conservation, and restoration intervention, given that its constructive elements had been affected by both natural and human factors, undergoing significant alterations and with some of the decorative elements requiring particular attention due to being at risk of loss. Following the assessment of the anomalies and their potential causes, recorded both inside and outside the Church of Loulé across floors, walls, ceilings, vaults, terraces, and roofs, an effort was made to characterize them in order to establish the respective corrective works.

An effort was made to understand, through visual association and/or documentary knowledge, the potential implications that various construction campaigns may have had on the observed anomalies, as well as the aesthetic unity that currently shapes this church in terms of volumetry and architectural expression. This expression is characterized by a hierarchy of volumes with distinct metrics, features, and stylistic details, stabilized during a restoration intervention in a specific historical period that bestowed its current identity.

The purpose of the conservation and restoration proposal sought to respect the essence of the project that precedes us in its cultural dimension. Accordingly, only technical correction solutions were proposed, aiming to interfere as little as possible with the overall identity of the architectural ensemble.



FLOOR PLAN



ACCESS TO THE TOWER



MAIN ELEVATION

Photography: © Filipa Bernardo



2 | 5 | 10 | 15m

St. CLEMENT CHURCH

Musealization, Reinfraestruturation and Restoration

Loulé Municipality
Largo Batalhão dos Sapadores dos Caminhos de Ferro, Loulé
Gross Area: 835,00 m² | Cost: 1.100.000€
2016 | 2022

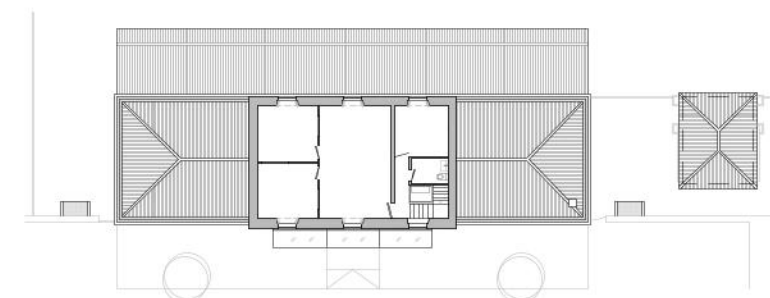
[National Monument, 1924]



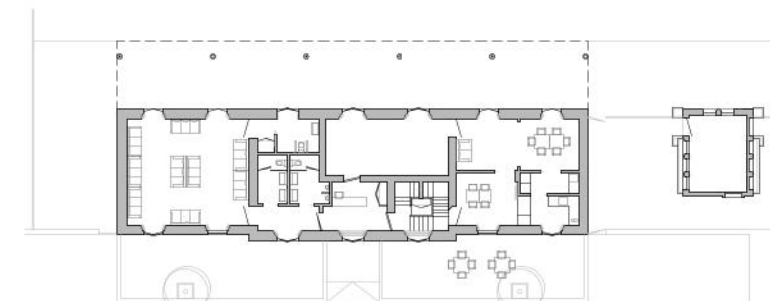


The rehabilitation project of the passenger building of the former Moura Station, the terminus of the decommissioned Moura Line, which places this building within the railway architectural heritage sought to adapt the building to the functions of an Intermodal Hub while maintaining its original characteristics. The typology of the building, which is common to this type of station, was kept intact: a two-story volumetric design with the central upper floor shaped like a tower, and facades where stonework frames the openings and define the quoins. Additionally, the tiles, though not paradigmatic of railway tilework, compose geometric panels that clad the plinth/wainscot. The suspended canopy over the platform and the annexed restroom building, which complete the architectural ensemble supporting the railway activity in this former station, were likewise preserved.

In reusing this decommissioned railway heritage, which stands as a valuable testament to the daily activities of railway workers and the mobilization capacity of Moura's population, the intent to preserve and enhance the built heritage guided and defined the intervention methodology. This methodology planned for structural recovery, basic infrastructure development for the comfortable use of the new spaces and functions, and the conservation of integrated heritage. The new program established by the Moura Municipal Council fits within this idea of utilizing decommissioned spaces by installing other related functionalities within the railway assets. It is thus considered that the defined intervention methodology safeguarded the various components of the railway heritage through the conservation of the existing assets, restoring/returning an appropriate use to the building with baseline levels of physical comfort and formal sobriety.



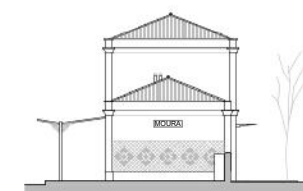
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



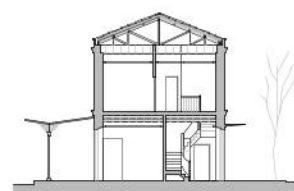
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



NORTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



CROSS-SECTION



5 | 10 | 15m

MOURA RAILWAY STATION

Adaptation and infrastructure development for the installation of an Intermodal station

Infraestruturas de Portugal | Moura Municipality
Rua da Vitória, Moura
Gross Area: 607 m² | Cost: 606.000,00€
2017 | 2021



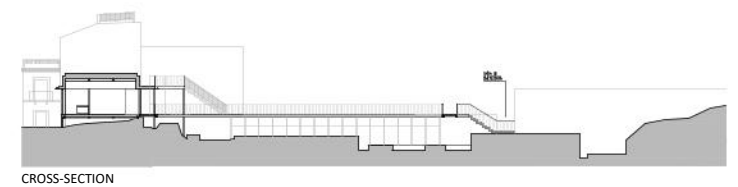
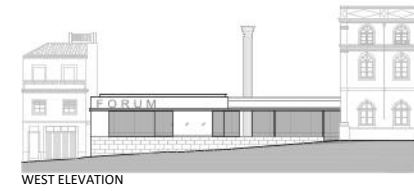
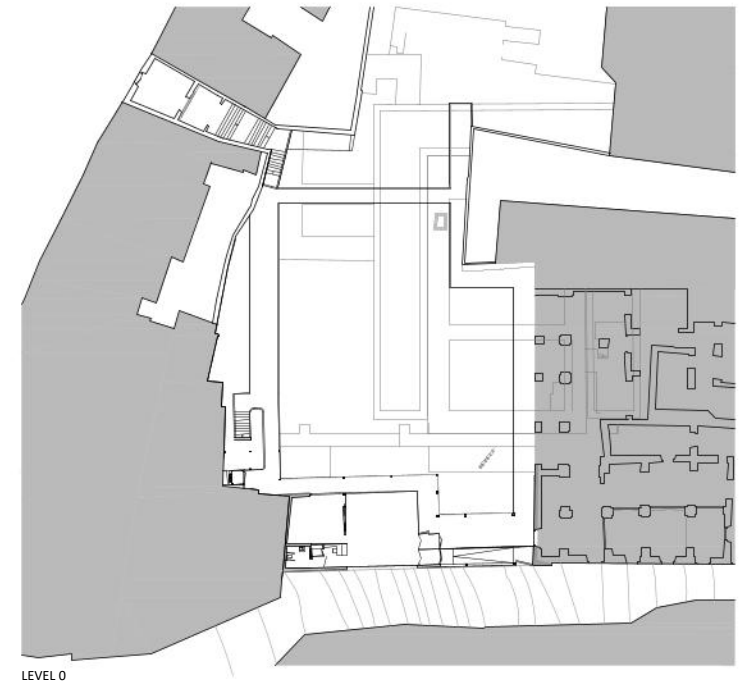
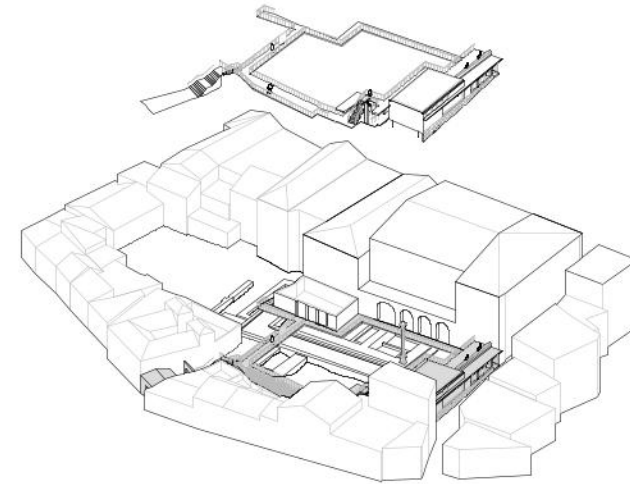


In this intervention, given its relevance to the city of Beja, two lines of action were identified: the conservation and restoration of the archaeological structures, and the installation of a fully reversible visitor route with a reception and interpretation space for the historical site.

This small support building, strategically located parallel to the boundary of Rua da Moeda, reinforces the street's frontage and clear the visitor area. It also features a unique northern facade that integrates the elevated outdoor visitor circuit, allowing an "aerial" view of the archaeological structures and incorporating a continuous bench.

Following an outdoor shaded waiting area, which is considered essential in this city, the entrance leads into a reception and exhibition room that overlooks the space to be visited, alongside a small reception/shop with a ticket office and a mixed-use restroom. A multifunctional room with a capacity for 28 seated people hosts activities related to the cultural spaces open to visitors.

The Visitor Center has constructive and technical characteristics inherent to a fully reversible building, meaning its metallic structure was designed to be easily dismantled. With this proposal, the apparent state of abandonment and degradation of the heritage structures can finally be halted through an intervention that seeks to minimize impacts on the archaeological site.



10| 20| 30m|

ROMAN FORUM OF BEJA

Valorization

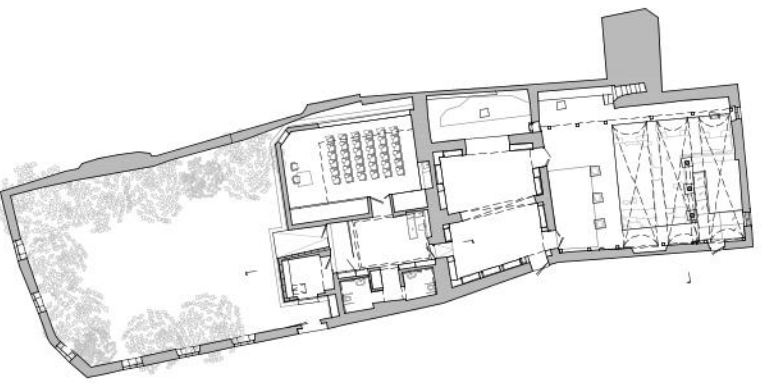
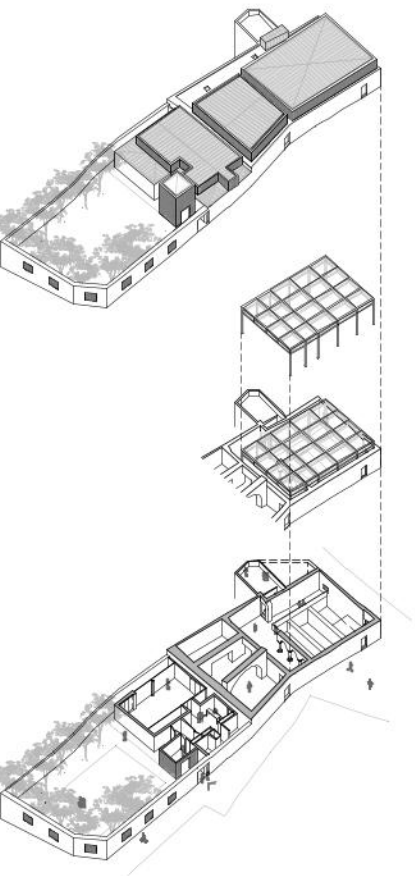
Câmara Municipal de Beja
Rua da Moeda, Beja
Gross Area: 110 m² m² | Budget: 843.625 € (Estimate)
2017 | on going

[Included in the Special Protection Zone of the "Castle and Urban Wall of Beja", 1955]

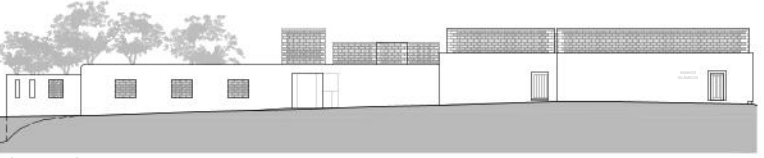




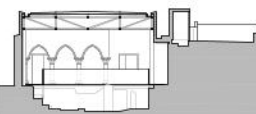
The small plot in the historic core of Loulé, housed two major heritage values of the city: the unique Islamic baths and the exceptional 15th c. Manor House. However, the constructions were juxtaposed. In 2006, after excavation of part of the hamman, new discoveries triggered the municipality will to enhance the site and open it to the public. Museum design had two underlying principles: the in-situ valuation of archaeological evidence as physical memories that can be interpreted by visitors, and their conservation as irreplaceable memories after their restoration. The intervention ethics guided the architecture design which merely stitched the remains, contributing to clarify the strata, along with the delicate design of the supporting structures of the false vaults over the three hammam rooms and of the historic columns of the manor house. Working with overlapping remains from two distinct historic periods, with different uses, and adding a third use, comprised an architectural challenge and preserved the historic character of the place.



FLOOR PLAN



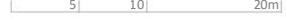
EAST ELEVATION



SECTION BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS



SECTION BY EXTENTION



LOULÉ ISLAMIC BATHS

Musealization of the archaeological site

Loulé Municipality
Rua Garcia da Horta/Largo D. Pedro, Loulé
Gross area: 490 m² | Total investment: 1.307.000 €
2017 | 2022

[National Monument, 2023]
Portuguese Association of Museology Award (Heritage Conservation category) - APOM, 2023
National Urban Rehabilitation Award (less than 1.000m2 category) - PNRU, 2023



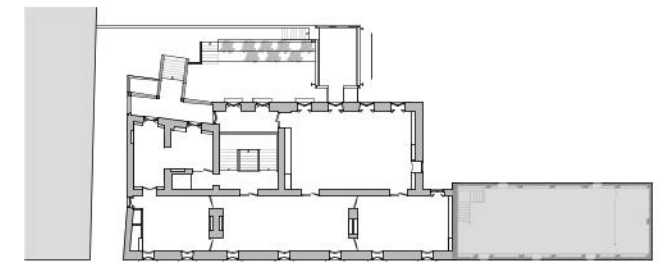
Photography: © Filipa Bernardo



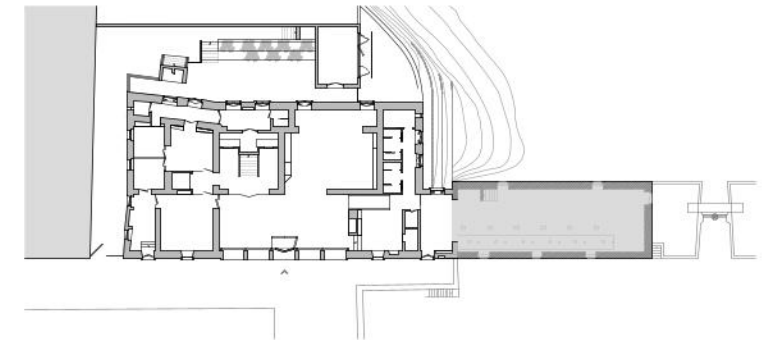


Tide mills are the first large industrial units built systematically with particular profusion in the Tagus estuary. Although little is known from a documentary perspective regarding the foundation of the Palace of the Count of Sampayo and the various cycles of transformation during its periods of grandeur, decay, and abandonment, a set of significant changes must have occurred, revealing the loss of character of the architectural complex.

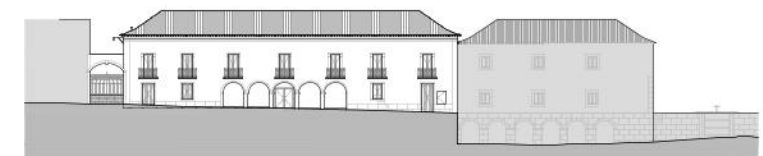
The installation of the museological program aimed to integrate the future cultural space into the Portuguese Museum Network. Thus, the goal was to establish close relationships between the pre-existing identity and the new use, capturing complementarities where clarity of spatiality was perceived within the historical architectural context, while simultaneously allowing for an independent, fluid, and articulated exhibition narrative. The rehabilitation project of the Palace of the Count of Sampayo for the installation of the Moita Municipal Museum sought to respond on a technological level to the technical demands of its structural consolidation, which was at generalized risk, in order to rehabilitate this heritage asset and qualify it as a historical memory. It was expected that the installation of the program would consolidate socio-cultural ties with the community, creating a dynamic hub that integrated the urban and landscape context in which it was located.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



FLOOR PLAN



WEST ELEVATION



LONGITUDINAL SECTION



CROSS-SECTION



5 10 20m

PALACE COUNT OF SAMPAYO, MOITA

Building envelope restoration [Phase 1]

Moita Municipality
Largo do Descarregador, Alhos Vedros, Moita
Gross Area: 840,00 m² | Cost: 1.350.000 €
2019 | 2023



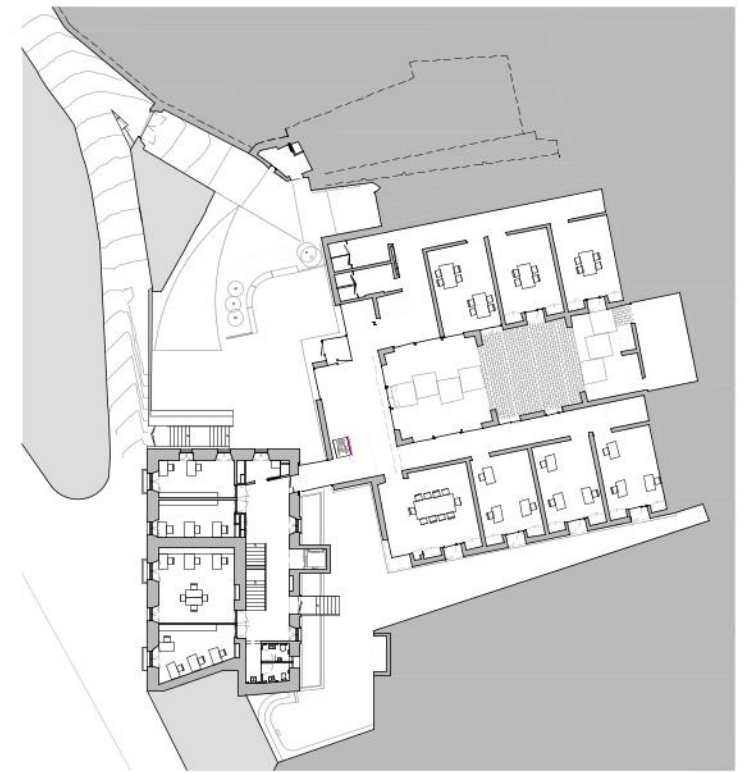
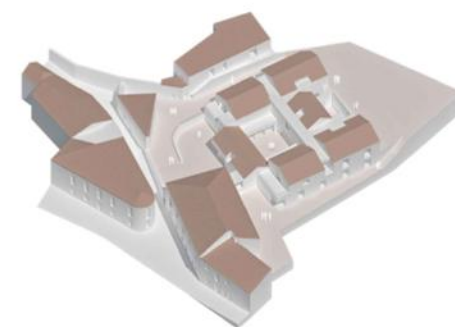


The project for the future Southwest Business Development and Incubation Center (CEDI SW) was established in existing buildings and a new building to be constructed, on a transitional plot between urban consolidation and a rural interstitial space, due to its morphological context and agricultural use. The specific site location, at the rear of a century-old building that will also integrate the future Center, reinforced the urban articulation that CEDI SW would promote. The architectural identity of the new Business Center blended into the organic nature of this town, ensuring the continuity of an ancestral historical process of integrating new values.

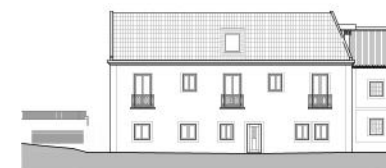
This way, the goal was to establish a balanced integration process, without fracturing the historical process and safeguarding environmental matters, by occupying the pre-existing platforms. This location, on a moderately sloped terrain stabilized by the humanization of the landscape through the construction of successive platforms, had unique characteristic of being visible from levels above the urban area. This reality heightens the visual sensitivity toward new constructions within a stabilized urban fabric essentially composed of small residential buildings. When analyzing the urban structure of this area of Odemira, it was understood that the potential volumetric mass of the future Business Center could have compromised the stability of the urban landscape. Consideration was given to the fact that this was a significant facility, meaning it should have been able to assert itself through socio-cultural commitment and, simultaneously, through environmental responsibility, minimizing its ecological footprint.

Accordingly, we proposed that the future Business Center should suggest a cluster of buildings, including the Old Building and the Hillside Building, rather than a massive construction density in a single new building, a scenario that had been implied in the program to be installed.

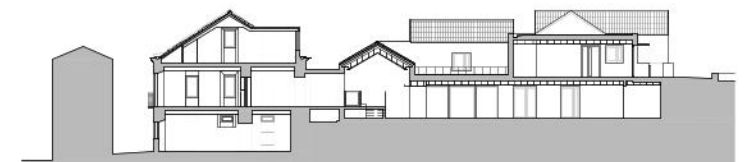
The volumetric fragmentation of the New Building, properly articulated with the outdoor spaces, allows for a favorable environmental relationship, enhancing pleasant areas in the direct connection between interior and exterior, especially regarding thermal control. The functional program defined a set of specific autonomous units, meaning it adapted well to this concept. A group of spaces organized within a single complex benefits from a shared organization that optimized resources, as well as a subtle spatio-functional autonomy, where the outdoor spaces serve as complementary areas. This type of integration sought to establish a commitment between the proposed architecture, the functional program, and the community. The concept implemented sought to establish a broad harmonization of all factors to be developed in this locality, ensuring that this facility was anchored in a commitment to social, economic, and environmental sustainability.



FLOOR 1



NORTH ELEVATION



LONGITUDINAL SECTION



CROSS-SECTION



10 | 20 | 30m

SOUTHWEST BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND INCUBATION CENTER [CEDI-SW]

Adaptation and Expansion of Existing Buildings

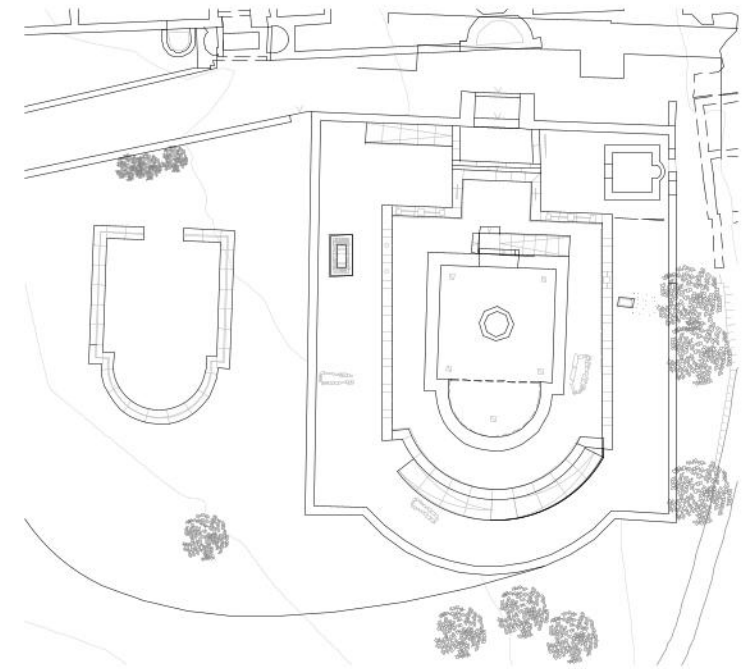
Odemira Municipality
Odemira
Gross Area: 740m² | Cost: 3.680.000,00 €
2024 | on going





The intervention proposal for the Roman Temple of Milreu aimed to achieve structural consolidation, including the foundations and surrounding terraced areas, while complementarily halting the internal degradation of the walls and surface coatings through conservation and restoration works. In connection with the regulation of a drainage network, the project intended to introduce electrical infrastructure to enable cultural events within the interior space, which integrated a wooden platform elevated from the foundation level to the height of the existing threshold.

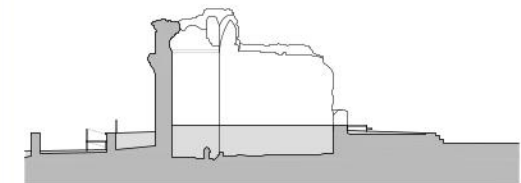
Access for touring the ambulatory and the interior of the Temple took reduced mobility into account. The intervention ethics were underpinned by previous conservation and restoration interventions in terms of both technical and philosophical choices, thereby ensuring its preservation as a historical testament. The landscape context was considered highly relevant to the interpretation of the Temple, with particular emphasis on the large wall blocks collapsed from their original location and scattered in the surroundings, which we proposed to regroup around a metallic line that traced the floor plan on the pavement at a full-scale level.



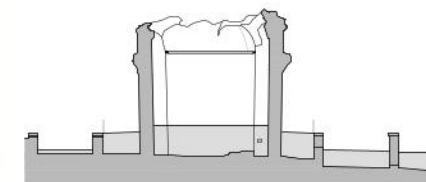
FLOOR PLAN



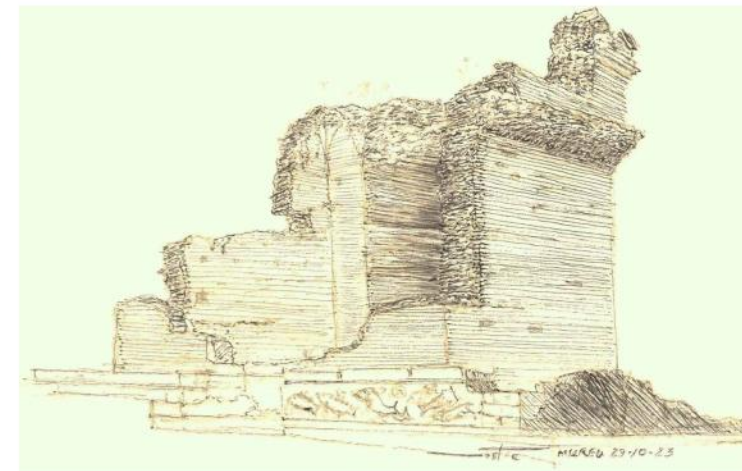
WEST ELEVATION



LONGITUDINAL SECTION



CROSS-SECTION



5 10 20m

MILREU ROMAN TEMPLE

Restoration and requalification

Abrantes Municipality
Estói, Faro
Gross Area: 695 m²
2023 | ...



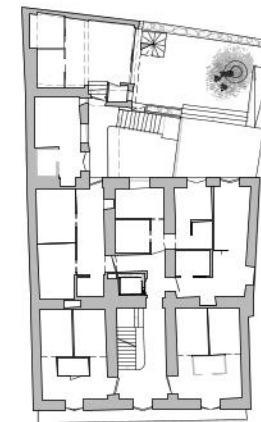


The intervention proposal was rooted in heritage safeguarding principles, referenced by UNESCO charters and practices recognized as appropriate for preserving architectural and artistic values, with a particular emphasis on enhancing the material and immaterial identity of the asset in question. Within this scope, the proposal was characterized by reversibility, allowing for the implementation of the functional program on one hand, and its future removal on the other, ensuring that the original typology could be restored.

The adaptation of this residential building, which likely pre-dates the current volume and featured characteristics typical of the 18th and early 19th centuries, fully maintained its identity, both in its structural dimension of mixed masonry load-bearing walls and its secondary "tabique" walls. Its functional distribution, organized around a central staircase, was also preserved and complemented by a platform lift.

The adaptability of the building into a student residence, as previously mentioned, aimed to comply with the functional program specified in the University of Madeira's documents, including its integrated suggestions, namely regarding the possibility of pre-fabricating the restrooms and kitchenette support areas for each room unit. Building upon this possibility, we sought to stabilize the functional program by developing a "simplified" project, aiming to standardize the intervention precisely through modular processes manufactured off-site and assembled on-site using demountable parts for each module type.

Within this scope, we referred to partition modules between individual bed sleeping units, restrooms, and kitchenette support areas.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



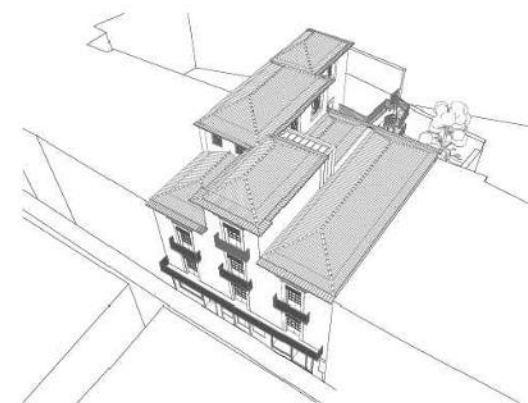
MAIN ELEVATION



LONGITUDINAL SECTION



CROSS-SECTION



5 | 10 | 20m |

STUDENT RESIDENCE

Adaptation of a residential building

Madeira University
Rua da Carreira 64, Funchal
Gross Area: 710m² | Cost: 1.176.412 €
2024 | 2026



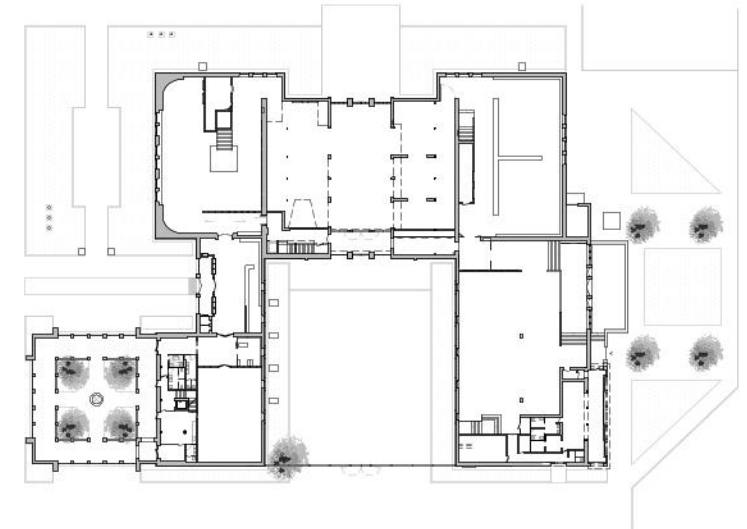


Built for the 1940 "Exposição do Mundo Português" based on a project by architects António Reis Camelo and João Simões, it was integrated into the Regional Center within the pavilions of the Popular Life Section, originally under the name "Museu do Povo", reflecting the administrative division of the national territory derived from the 1933 Portuguese Constitution. Only after the end of the Exhibition was this ephemeral pavilion converted into the Museum of Popular Art.

The objectivity of this proposal lay in the cultural enhancement of the Museum and its adaptability to innovative exhibition demands and concepts. Within this scope, the identity-defining architecture of the Museum retained its historical-cultural specificity, while attempting to create a new atmosphere of museological contemporaneity, integrating it into a universalist context. The renovation proposal was primarily spatial in nature, characterized by the flexibility of open spaces that allowed for potential reinterpretations of diverse programming and exhibition typologies.

Given the plastic expression of the integrated heritage, especially the large-scale "*frescos*", the intervention necessarily enhanced them without constraining the goals of renewal and openness to new exhibition concepts.

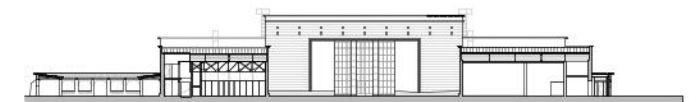
Objectively, the project sought to remedy visible anomalies, as well as some hidden ones identified through surveys following signs of degradation; overhauled obsolete infrastructural networks to enable lighting upgrades; reorganized visitor circuits into a functional versatility that articulated exhibition spaces sequentially or individually without creating counter-flow return paths; installed the storage collections in a central location within a visitable circuit, enhancing the museological context and providing a new museum feature integrated with the tour; and, finally, located the cafeteria in an area of immense landscape value, connected to the tourist circuit of Monumental Belém, bringing new visibility to the Museum.



FLOOR PLAN



SOUTH ELEVATION



LONGITUDINAL SECTION



CROSS-SECTION

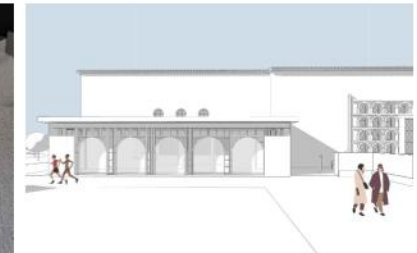


15| 30| 50m|

MUSEUM OF POPULAR ART

Restoration and Rehabilitation

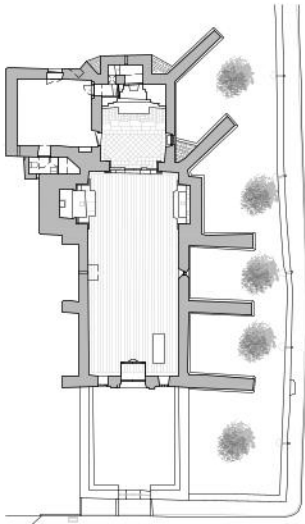
Lisbon Tourism Association - Visitors and Convention Bureau
Av. Brasília 202, Lisboa
Gross Area: 3.817,05 m²
2024 | ...





The purpose of this project was to identify, characterize, and prepare a restoration proposal for damaged architectural elements and areas, excluding the integrated artistic heritage, which became the subject of specific projects and interventions (tiles, gilded woodcarving, the chancel gate, and the baldachin, both in carved exotic wood), as well as the flooring (with an archaeological project and intervention). The stone frames of exterior openings, the holy water fonts and the sacristy's everyday-use basin, the pulpit base, steps, and the interior stone frames and arches were also studied and treated by conservation and restoration specialists. The project also aimed to incorporate a minimal sanitary facility.

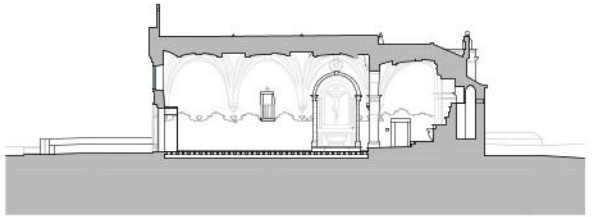
However, the architectural intervention considered all the aforementioned areas as parts of a unified whole, both artistically and technically/technologically. The intervention had to coordinate the different areas within a methodology that ensured communication between them, so that the scheduling of the respective works was sequenced in a way that benefited the whole through the corresponding conservation and restoration actions. The proposed restoration was grounded in the ethical principle of minimal intervention, with the aim of safeguarding the structural, architectural, and artistic integrity of the Church. It was essential to take into account its history of interventions and the sociocultural contexts of each period, reflected in the choices made. Thus, the small changes we proposed, beyond those required by the program, constituted improvements in future maintenance, which was fundamental to ensuring that the works then proposed could be easily preserved over time through minor maintenance actions.



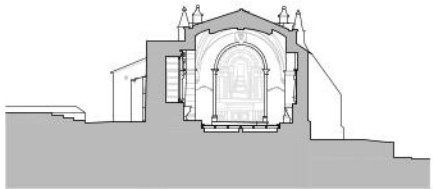
FLOOR PLAN



WEST ELEVATION



LONGITUDINAL SECTION



CROSS-SECTION



5 | 10 | 20m

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF SALAS Restoration

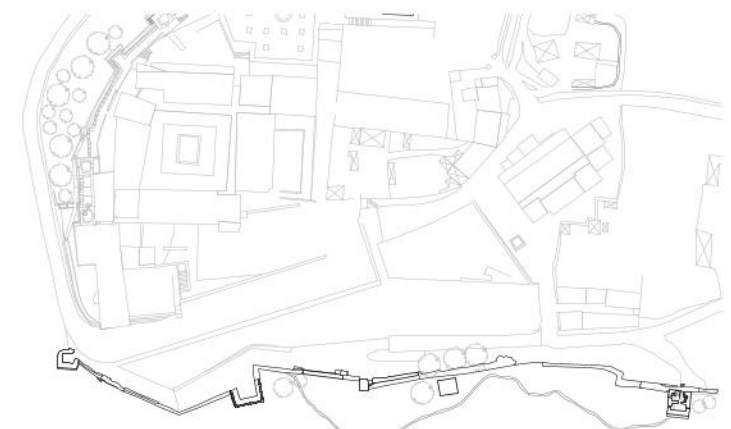
Sines Municipality
Largo Nossa Senhora das Salas, Sines
Gross Area: 240 m² | Cost: 225.000 €
2024 | 2026



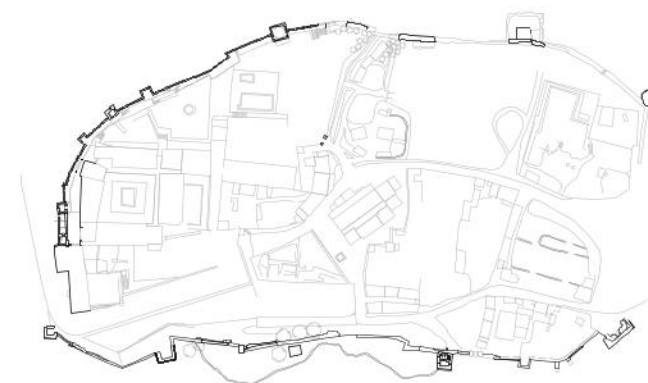


The location of the Castle and its surrounding walled system, which encloses and shapes the platform where the earliest urban nucleus was formed overlooking the Sado River, constituted for centuries a defensive stronghold of undeniable military strategic importance in safeguarding this transitional territory between north and south, and between the inland and the Atlantic coast, an area in constant dispute. This military complex stands out for its identity as an Islamic military structure from the *Almóada* period, which likely incorporated preexisting structures from the *Almorávida* period, themselves built over different civilizational layers, including Roman, *Fenício*, and prehistoric occupations.

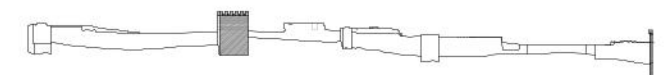
The history of the wall sections included in this project reveals a long process of reconstructions, mostly associated with periods in which the defensive purpose of the structure lost relevance and consequently fell into decline. The lack of maintenance, combined with seismic events, appears to have accelerated the abandonment of this military structure, alongside reconstructions focused on formal volumetric enhancement, apparently without questioning the intrinsic value of the original materials, techniques, and technologies. This reality is also a significant part of the intangible history of this monument, which we aim to highlight in the proposal we present. For this reason, we considered it important to preserve as much as possible the existing reconstruction interventions, while seeking to “reconnect” them through chromatic harmonization. This required the creation of prototypes related to the expression of joint repairs, superficial renders, washes with fine pigmented mixtures, as well as trials for stabilizing rammed earth infill in deep and extensive gaps. Equally essential for achieving the desired chromatic unity was the execution of a prototype test section of new rammed earth to be implemented along the wall.



PLAN



SITEPLAN



EXTERIOR ELEVATION



INTERIOR ELEVATION

0 25 50 100m



0 30 60m

ALCÁCER DO SAL CASTLE

Structural consolidation, conservation and restoration of a section of the fortress

Património Cultural I.P.
Alcácer do Sal
Gross Area: 190 m² | Cost: 750.000 €
2025 | 2026

[National Monument, 1910]

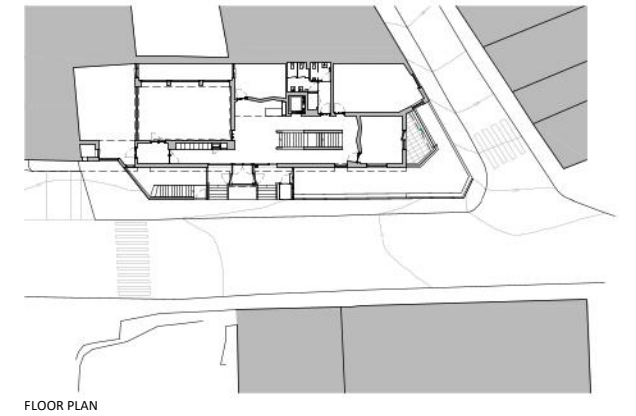




This project arises from the need to accommodate more students at the Conservatory of music of Loulé - Francisco Rosado , inaugurated on September 13 2018, due to the high demand for this specialized education.

The Conservatory of music of Loulé - Francisco Rosado is housed in the former Barros e Aragão Manor house, which was expanded with a new building, the Auditório do Solar da Música Nova, built on the adjacent land and inaugurated on February 1, 2019.

Lacking an area for further expansion on site, the Municipality made available a small strip of land opposite the Gama Lobos manor house for the extension and enlargement of this facility. This space, currently occupied by a parking lot, has two street fronts, specifically Rua Nossa Senhora de Fátima and Rua de Portugal, forming a corner lot in the north/west quadrant, with no rear patio. Its proximity to the Conservatory favors this solution, allowing the school community — students, teaching staff, employees, and parents/guardians — to maintain a close relationship between the buildings, akin to a school campus.



FLOOR PLAN



NORTH ELEVATION



LONGITUDINAL SECTION



CROSS-SECTION



CROSS-SECTION



10| 20| 30m|

EXTENSION OF THE LOULÉ MUSIC CONSERVATORY - FRANCISCO ROSADO

Loulé Municipality
Rua de Nossa Senhora de Fatima, Loulé
Gross Area: 1.087,30 m²
2024 | on going

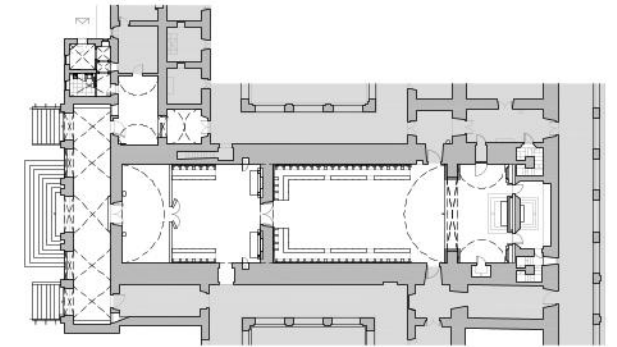




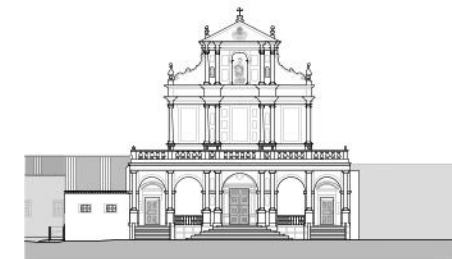
The current architectural complex of the Cartuxa Convent is the result of a historical process shaped by more recent uses that altered its original function from the first half of the nineteenth century onwards, following the dissolution of the Religious Orders. During this period, various interventions made it possible to accommodate new uses and, above all, to reconfigure the complex through a transformative process of functional change.

After being converted into a Regional Agricultural Public School in 1852, which operated until 1869, the property was sold to the 1st Count of Villalva, in a state of significant deterioration and loss of its original character. His son established the Agricultural Centre of the Eugénio de Almeida Agricultural Estate, constructing a residence next to the church, which transformed the Convent's overall character while still preserving the church. Approximately one hundred years after the dissolution of the Cartuxa Convent, the 2nd Count of Villalva, grandson of the founder of the Agricultural Centre, made an unusual gesture of recognition of the fundamental religious values embodied in the site. Despite the overall state of ruin of the complex, he re-established its spiritual significance by rebuilding the Cartuxa Convent, making a clear commitment to historical reconstruction. At the end of the 20th century, the D.G.E.M.N. (General Directorate for National Buildings and Monuments) intervened exclusively in the restoration of the church, in response to an accelerated process of deterioration.

This proposal for the Conservation, Restoration and Enhancement of the Church, including its movable heritage, the adaptation of support areas and the provision of accessibility, was characterised by particular attention to the challenge of preserving its significance as a testament to religious life, its intrinsic aesthetic, technical and material value, as well as its original architectural and urban conception. These material values contribute to safeguarding the collective memory of the local, regional, national and international community.



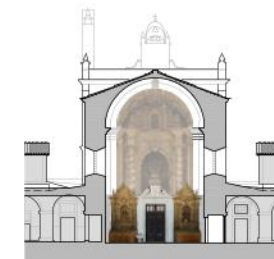
FLOOR PLAN



SOUTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION



CROSS-SECTION



5 | 10 | 20m

THE CARTHUSIAN MONASTERY'S CHURCH

Conservation, Restoration and Enhancement

Fundação Eugénio de Almeida
Estrada Nacional 144, 7000 Évora
Gross Area: 2180 m²
2026 | on going





- 1 Archaeological Sites
- 2 Military Heritage Conservation
- 3 Religious Heritage Conservation
- 4 Waterfront Heritage Conservation
- 5 Convents Rehabilitation
- 6 Housing Rehabilitation
- 7 Museums Rehabilitation
- 8 Social Institution Patrimonial Rehabilitation
- 9 Housing in Historic Centers Rehabilitation
- 10 Vernacular Architecture Rehabilitation
- 11 Tourism Facilities
- 12 Medical Facilities
- 13 Elderly Facilities
- 14 Religious Facilities
- 15 Babies and Infants Facilities
- 16 Educational Facilities
- 17 Single-Family Houses
- 18 Multipurpose Facilities
- 19 Office Facilities
- 20 Libraries Facilities
- 21 Public Spaces Regeneration
- 22 Pro-bono | International Projects
- 23 Exhibitions
- 24 Furniture Design

vmsa

arquitectos

victor mestre | sofia aleixo

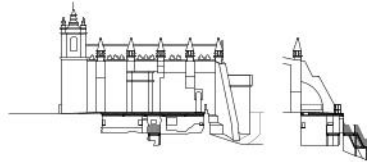
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES



RECEPTION AND INTERPRETATION CENTRE

Torre de Palma archaeological site
[National Monument, 1970]

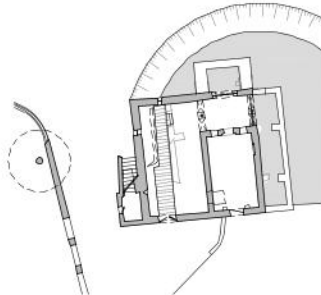
IPPAR (Portuguese Institute of Architectural Heritage)
Torre de Palma - Portalegre, Portugal
Gross Area: 480 m2 | Cost: 500.000 €
1998 | 2005



MÉRTOLA MOSQUE/PARISH CHURCH

Safeguard and visiting path to archaeological excavations
[National Monument, 1910]

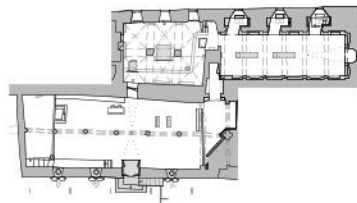
Mértola Archaeological Site
Mértola, Portugal
Gross Area: 120m2
2011 | 2015



VISIGOTHIC CHURCH OF SAINT GIÃO [7th/10th c.]

Restoration and extention (new reception and interpretation centre)
[National Monument, 1986]

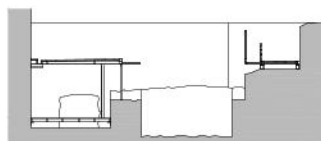
IPPAR (Portuguese Institute of Architectural Heritage)
Nazaré, Portugal
Gross Area: 300 m2
2005 | 2021 [restoration only]



CASTLE OF SAINT JORGE

Adaptive reuse for Museum Centre
[National Monument, 1910]
Touristic/Visitor Information Award APOM 2011

EGEAC
Lisbon, Portugal
Gross Area: 880 m2
2007 | 2008



CASTLE OF SAINT JORGE

Restoration of the south/east outer route and new ticket office
[National Monument, 1910]

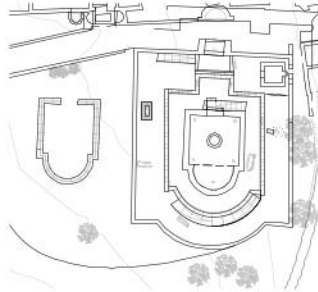
[work developed within DGEMN]
Lisbon, Portugal
1996 | 2002

vmsa

arquitectos

victor mestre | sofia aleixo

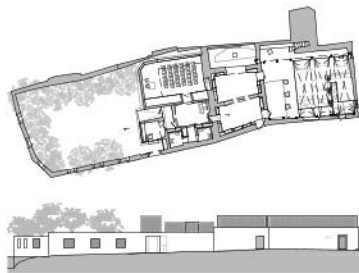
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES



ROMAN TEMPLE OF MILREU

Restoration and conservation

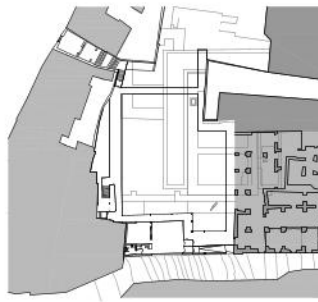
Património Cultural IP
Estói, Faro, Portugal
Gross Area: 695 m²
2023 | ...



LOULÉ ISLAMIC BATHS

Musealization of the archaeological site
[National Monument, 2023]
National Urban Rehabilitation Award, 2023
APOM Award, 2023

Municipality of Loulé
Loulé, Portugal
Gross Area: 490 m² | Cost: 1.310.000 €
2017 | 2022



ROMAN FORUM OF BEJA

Valorization
[Included in special protection zone, 1955]

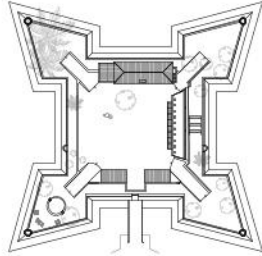
Municipality of Beja
Beja, Portugal
Gross Area: 110 m²
2017 | ...

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victor mestre | sofia aleixo

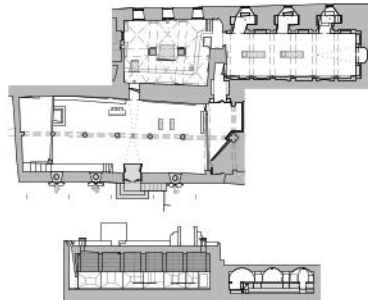
MILITARY HERITAGE CONSERVATION



FORT SAINT JOÃO DA BARRA

Adaptive reuse for Nature Tourism
[Building of Municipal Interest, 1998]

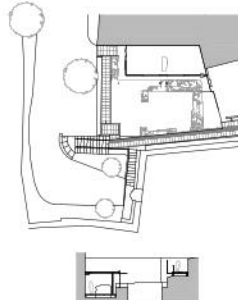
Isalema, S.A.
Cabanas - Tavira, Portugal
Gross Area: 855 m²
10 double rooms | www.fortesaojoaodabarra.com
2003 | 2006



CASTLE OF SAINT JORGE

Adaptive reuse for Museum Centre
[National Monument, 1910]
Touristic/Visitor Information Award APOM 2011

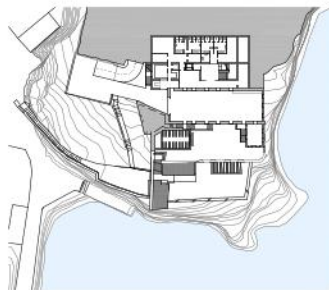
EGEAC
Lisbon, Portugal
Gross Area: 880 m²
2007 | 2008



CASTLE OF SAINT JORGE

Restoration of the south/east outer route and new ticket office
[National Monument, 1910]

[work developed within DGEMN]
Lisbon, Portugal
1996 | 2002

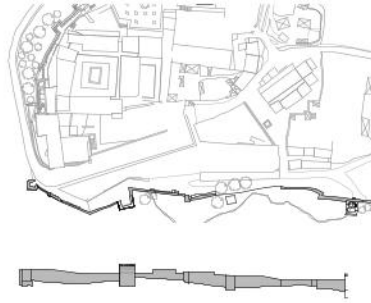


FORT SAINT JOÃO BAPTISTA

Adaptive reuse for Cultural Centre
[Building of Public Interest, 1940]

RAM - SREST
Machico, Madeira
Gross Area: 1.600 m²
2006 | ...

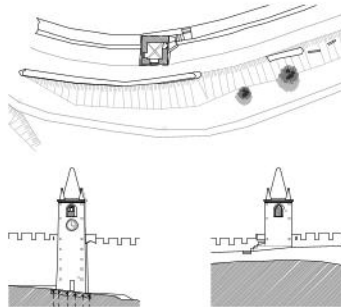
MILITARY HERITAGE CONSERVATION



CASTLE OF ALCÁCER DO SAL

Restoration of the Southern rammed earth walls
[National Monument, 1910]

Património Cultural I.P.
Alcácer do Sal, Portugal
Gross Area: 190 m² | Cost: 1.200.000 €
2025 | 2026



CASTLE OF ARRAIOLOS

Restoration of the Clock Tower
[National Monument, 1910]

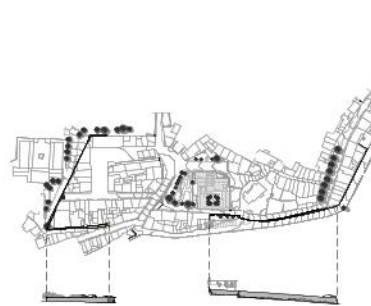
Arraiolos Municipality | Património Cultural I.P.
Arraiolos, Portugal
Gross Area: 22,3m² | Cost: 180.000 €
2023 | 2025



CASTLE OF ARRAIOLOS

Condition survey report of the walls
[National Monument, 1910]

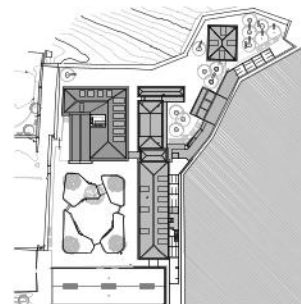
Arraiolos Municipality
Arraiolos, Portugal
Extension: 570 ml
2024



FORTRESS OF ARRONCHES

Partial restoration of remnant walls
[National Monument, 1910]

Arronches Municipality
Arronches, Portugal
Intervention extension: 2740 ml
2024 | ...



FORT OF TRAFARIA

Adaptive reuse for the Institute of Art and Technology

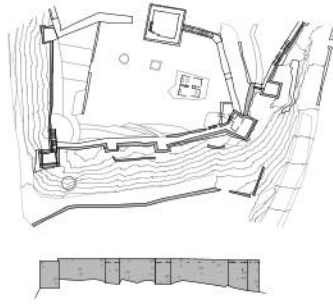
Universidade Nova de Lisboa
Trafaria - Almada, Portugal
Gross Area: 3250m² | Cost: 9.300.000€
2021 | ...

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arquitectos

victor mestre | sofia aleixo

MILITARY HERITAGE CONSERVATION



CASTLE OF NOUDAR

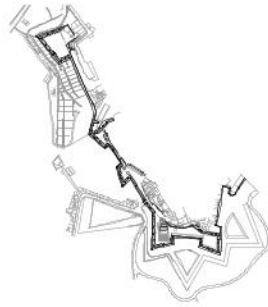
Restoration of Eastern walls

[National Monument, 1910]

Barrancos Municipality | Património Cultural IP

Noudar - Barrancos, Portugal

Intervention extension: 230 m | Cost: 412.251,65 €
2020 | 2023



FORTRESS OF CAMPO MAIOR

Restoration of the South-West walls

[National Monument, 1910]

Portuguese Chamber of Architects - Alentejo Region Branch Award, 2023

Campo Maior Municipality | Património Cultural IP

Campo Maior - Portalegre, Portugal

Intervention extension: 1.400 km | Cost: 4.500.000 €
2016 | 2020

Prémio
Arquitetura
no Alentejo
2023

RELIGIOUS HERITAGE CONSERVATION



VISIGOTHIC CHURCH OF SAINT GIÃO [7th/10th c.]
Restoration and extension (new reception and interpretation centre)
[National Monument, 1986]

IPPAR (Portuguese Institute of Architectural Heritage)
Nazaré, Portugal
Gross Area: 300 m²
2005 | 2021 [restoration only]



HOLY SPIRIT CHURCH IN MOURA [17th c.]
Adaptive reuse to Municipal Exhibition Gallery
[Monument of Public Interest, 2012]

Municipality of Moura
Moura, Portugal
Gross Area: 195 m²
2007 | 2014



CHAPEL OF THE QUINTA DA RAMALHA [15th c.]
Restoration and furniture

Social Solidarity Institution Priest Ricardo Gameiro
Ramalha, Almada, Portugal
Gross Area: 50m²
2006 | 2010



CHURCH OF THE HOLY HOUSE OF MERCY IN ALCOCHETE [16th c.]
Adaptive reuse to Museum of Sacred Art
[Monument of Public Interest, 1996]

Municipality of Alcochete
Alcochete, Portugal
Gross Area: 140m²
1991 | 1993



CHAPEL OF THE ZAGALLOS MANOR HOUSE [18th c.]
Restoration

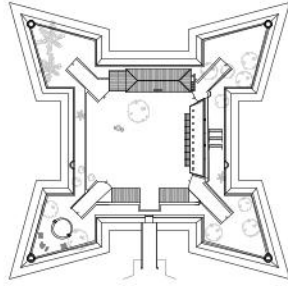
[work developed within Municipality of Almada]
Sobreda - Almada, Portugal
Gross Area: 140m²
1991 | 1993

vmsa

arquitectos

victor mestre | sofia aleixo

WATERFRONT HERITAGE CONSERVATION



FORT SAINT JOÃO DA BARRA

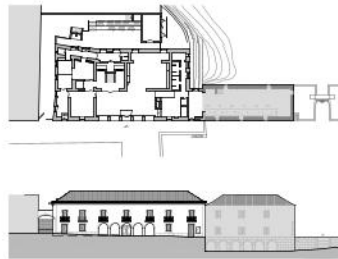
Adaptive reuse for Nature Tourism
[Building of Public Interest, 1998]

Isalema

Cabanas - Tavira, Portugal

Gross Area: 855 m²

2003 | 2006



MANOR HOUSE OF THE COUNTS OF SAMPAYO

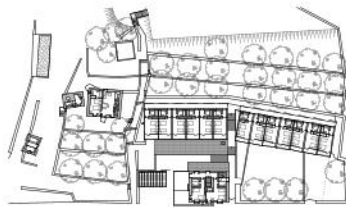
Future headquarters of the Municipal Museum of Moita
(currently an exhibition space)

Municipality of Moita

Alhos Vedros - Moita, Portugal

Gross Area: 840,00 m² | Cost: 1.350.000 €

2019 | 2023



RURAL HOUSE AT ALAMAL

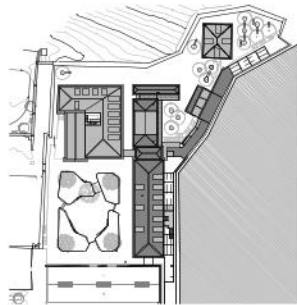
Adaptive reuse to Rural Hotel Unit

Municipality of Gavião

Gavião, Portugal

Gross Area: 2500 m² | Cost: 500.000€

1995 | 1997 (1st Phase) 2010|2012 (2nd Phase)



FORT OF TRAFARIA

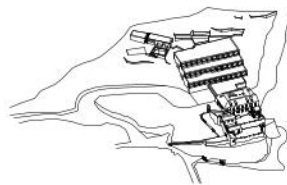
Adaptive reuse for the Institute of Art and Technology

Universidade Nova de Lisboa

Trafaria - Almada, Portugal

Gross Area: 3250m² | Cost: 9.300.000€

2021 | ...



FORT SAINT JOÃO BAPTISTA 4* HOTEL

Adaptive reuse for Hotel

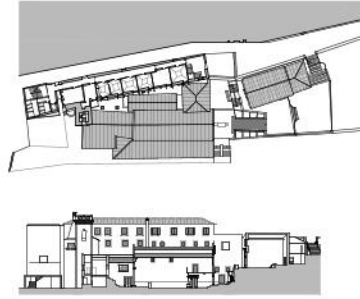
[Building of Public Interest, 1940]

Secretaria Regional do Equipamento Social e Transportes
Machico, Madeira

Gross Area: 3.000 m²

2003 | ...

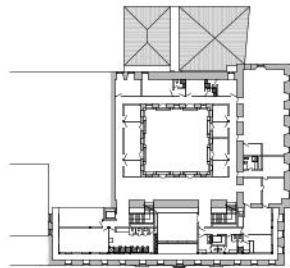
CONVENTS REHABILITATION



CONVENT OF SAINT BERNARDINO [15th c.]

Restoration, Rehabilitation and Extension
[Building of Regional Interest, 1993]

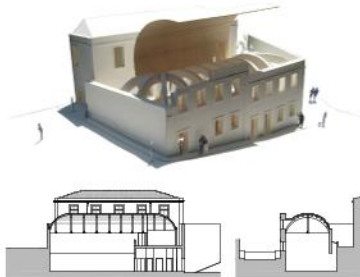
Municipality of Câmara de Lobos
Câmara de Lobos, Madeira, Portugal
Gross Area: 2.180 m²
2006 | 2015



CONVENT OF SANTA CLARA [15th c.]

Rehabilitation and adaptation to house Police Headquarters
[Included in Special Protection Zone of Santa Clara Church, 1964]

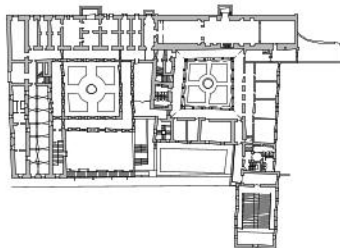
[work developed within DGEMN]
Oporto, Portugal
Gross Area: 4.800m²
1994 | 1999



CONVENT OF CARDAIS [17th/18th c.]

Adaptation of existing ruins to install a Gymnasium
[Building of Public Interest, 1943]

[work developed within DGEMN]
Lisbon, Portugal
Gross Area: 280m²
1999



MONASTERY OF SANTA MARIA DE SEMIDE [12th c.]

Rehabilitation to install Youth Care Center
[Building of Public Interest, 1993]

[work developed within DGEMN]
Semide, Miranda do Corvo, Portugal
Gross Area: 9.800m²
1997 | ...

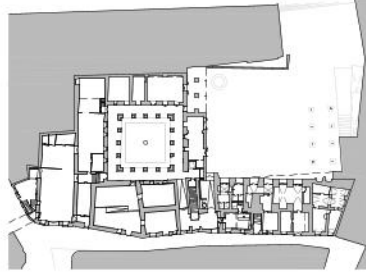


MONASTERY OF SANTA CLARA [16th c.]

Preventive conservation intervention methodology
[National Monument, 1940]

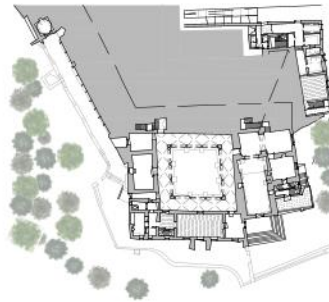
[work developed within DGEMN]
Funchal - Madeira
1995 | 2003

CONVENTS REHABILITATION



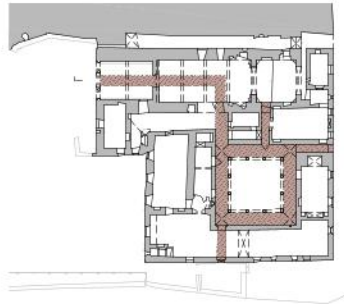
CONVENT OF THE HOLY SPIRIT [17th c.]
Adaptive reuse within the Loulé Cultural Quarter

Municipality of Loulé
Loulé, Portugal
Gross Area: 2.980 m²
2017 | ...



CONVENT OF SAINT PAUL [14th c.]
Restoration, consolidation and infrastructuring

Association of Municipalities of the Setúbal Region
Palmela - Setúbal, Portugal
Gross Area: 1.800 m² | Cost: 440.000 € (1st phase)
2014 | 2017 (1st phase) | 2020 (2nd phase)



CONVENT OF THE CAPUCHINS [16th c.]
Structural support and accessible visitor path
Habitar Portugal 12-14 Selection | OA, 2015

Association of Municipalities of the Setúbal Region
Palmela - Setúbal, Portugal
Gross Area: 755 m² | Cost: 125.000 €
2010 | 2012



HOUSING REHABILITATION



ZAGALLOS MANOR HOUSE [17th c.]
Adaptive reuse to Municipal Cultural Centre

[work developed within C.M. Almada]
Gross Area: 1350 m²
Sobreda - Almada, Portugal
1991 | 1993



PALACE OF THE MARQUÊS DE ALEGRETE [18th c.]

Adaptive reuse to SCML Elderly day centre

[Building of Public Interest, 1962]

National Urban Rehabilitation Award – Restoration Category, 2018

Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Lisboa
Lisboa, Portugal
Gross Area: 800 m² | Cost: 950.000 €
2007 (2014) | 2017



MESQUITELA PALACE [19th c.]

Adaptive reuse of the 19th c. residences to residential Private Condominium
[co-authorship Arch. Sá da Bandeira]

Abrantina Investimento Imobiliário, SA
Bairro Alto | Chiado - Lisboa, Portugal
Gross Area: 5740 m²
2004 | ...



AGRICULTURAL GUILD OF MOURA [19th c.]

Building envelope restoration

Municipality of Moura
Moura, Portugal
Gross Area: 2.430 m²
2018 | 2021



HENRIQUE MENDONÇA PALACE [20th c.]

Restoration for the installation of the Seat of the ISMAILI IMAMAT
[Building of Public Interest, 1982]

Aga Khan Development Network
Lisboa, Portugal
Área Bruta: 1.600 m²
2017

HOUSING REHABILITATION



PALACE OF THE MARQUESES DE ALEGRETE [18th c.]
Adaptive reuse for Tourism Residence

Narração Palaciana Lda.

Elvas, Portugal

Gross Area: 2100 m² | Cost: 4.630.00,00 €
2010 | ...



BARROS E ARAGÃO MANOR HOUSE [18th c.]

Adaptive reuse to Music Conservatory

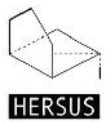
[Building of Municipal Interest, 2019]

Portuguese Chamber of Architects - Algarve Region Branch Award, 2022
Hersus Award, 2023

Municipality of Loulé

Loulé, Portugal

Gross Area: 2.310 m² | Cost: 2.330.000 €
2014 | 2018



PALACE KING D. MANUEL [15th c.]

Restoration and infrastructural upgrading of the Ladies' Gallery of the former Royal Palace

[National Monument, 1910]

Municipality of Évora

Évora, Portugal

Gross Area: 1.550 m² | Cost: 1.150.000 €
2016 | 2020



PALACE MARQUÊS DE FRONTEIRA [17th c.]

Closure of the North Gallery with glazing

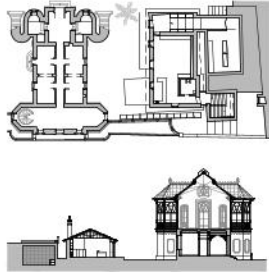
[National Monument, 1982]

Fronteira and Alorna Houses Foundation

Lisboa, Portugal

Glazed Area: 42m² _ Floor Area: 58m²
2015 | 2019

MUSEUMS REHABILITATION



PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO CARLOS RELVAS

Conservation and Restoration
[Monument of Public Interest, 1996]

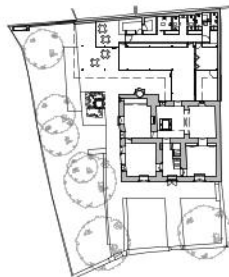
IPPAR (Portuguese Institute of Architectural Heritage)
Golegã, Portugal
Gross Area: 805 m²
2000 | 2003



SANTA MARIA HOUSE-MUSEUM

Diagnostic Report
[Monument of Public Interest, 2012]

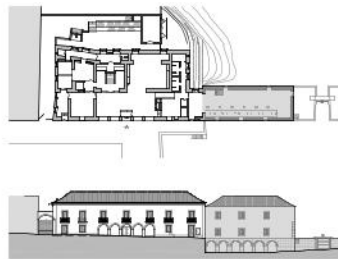
[authorship: Arq. Raúl Lino]
Municipality of Cascais
Cascais, Portugal
Gross Area: 900 m²
2008 | ...



RIBEIRINHO MANOR HOUSE

Adaptive reuse to Municipal Historical Archive
[Building of Municipal Interest, 1998]

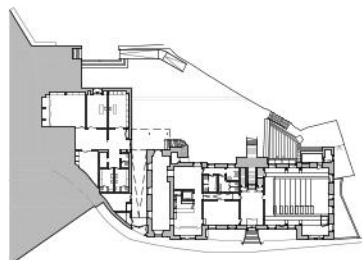
Secretaria Regional dos Equipamentos Sociais |
Direcção Regional de Ordenamento do Território
Machico - Madeira, Portugal
Gross Area: 660 m²
2004 | 2006



PALACE COUNT OF SAMPAYO

Building envelope restoration [Phase 1]

Municipality of Moita
Alhos Vedros - Moita, Portugal
Gross Area: 840,00 m² | Cost: 1.350.000 €
2019 | 2023



URBAN RESIDENTIAL BUILDING [19th C.]

Adaptive reuse to Contemporary Art Museum
Charters de Almeida

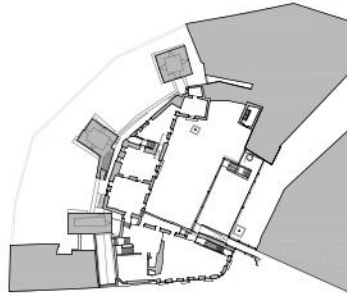
Municipality of Abrantes
Abrantes, Portugal
Gross Area: 1.520 m² | Cost: 2.200.000 €
2014 | 2025

vmsa

arquitectos

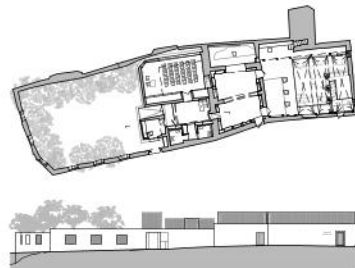
victor mestre | sofia aleixo

MUSEUMS REHABILITATION



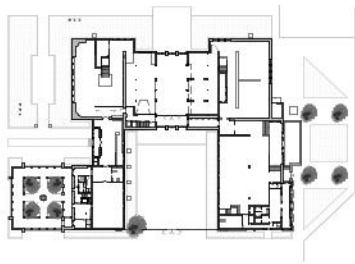
CASTLE ALCAID'S HOUSE
Adaptive reuse to Municipal Museum
[National Monument, 1924]

Municipality of Loulé
Loulé, Portugal
Gross Area: 1675 m²
2017 | ...



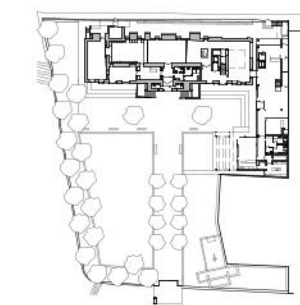
BARRETO MANOR HOUSE
Adaptive reuse to Museum of Islamic Baths
[National Monument, 2023]
National Urban Rehabilitation Award, 2023
APOM Award, 2023

Municipality of Loulé
Loulé, Portugal
Gross Area: 490 m² | Cost: 1.310.000 €
2017 | 2022



MUSEUM OF POPULAR ART
Restoration

Lisbon Tourism Association - Visitors and Convention Bureau
Lisboa, Portugal
Gross Area: 3820 m²
2024 | ...



ALMADA CITY MUSEUM
Adaptive reuse of the former Quinta dos Frades

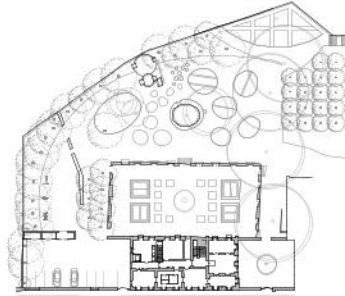
Municipality of Almada
Almada, Portugal
Gross Area: 2500 m²
1998 | 2002

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arquitectos

victor mestre | sofia aleixo

SOCIAL INSTITUTION PATRIMONIAL REHABILITATION



PALACE OF THE MARQUÊS DE ALEGRETE

Phase 1: Adaptive reuse to SCML Elderly day centre

[Building of Public Interest, 1962]

National Urban Rehabilitation Award – Restoration Category, 2018

Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Lisboa
Lisboa, Portugal
Gross Area: 1.400m² | Cost: 950.000 €
2007 (2014) | 2017



PALACE OF THE MARQUÊS DE ALEGRETE

Phase 2: Adaptive reuse and extension to Assisted Residential Unit

Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Lisboa
Lisboa, Portugal
Gross Area: 4.500 m² | Custo: 4.240.000 €
2016 | 2018



COLECTIVE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING, RUA DOS LAGARES

Restoration

Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Lisboa
Rua dos Lagares, Lisboa, Portugal
Gross Area: 400m²
4 apartments
2008 | ...



COLECTIVE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING, CALÇADA DE SANTANA

Restoration

Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Lisboa
Calçada de Santana nº94, Lisboa, Portugal
Gross Area: 1.150,00 m² | Cost: 850.000 €
2 stores + 5 apartments
2008 | 2016



COLECTIVE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING, RUA DO DUQUE

Restoration

Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Lisboa
Rua do Duque - Lisboa, Portugal
Gross Area: 600,00 m² | Cost: 450.000 €
2 stores + 7 apartments
2008 | 2015

vmsa

arquitectos

victor mestre | sofia aleixo

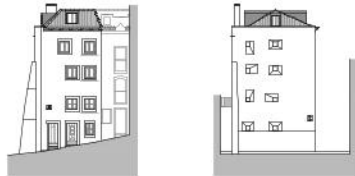
HOUSING IN HISTORIC CENTERS REHABILITATION



COLECTIVE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

Adaptive reuse

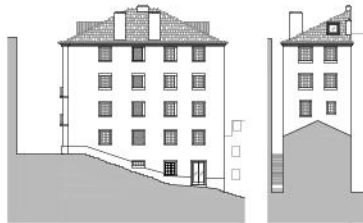
Dra. Isabel Gieb
Alfama - Lisboa, Portugal
Gross Area: 170 m²
2005 | 2012



URBAN REHABILITATION PROGRAMME Lx A CORES

Collective Housing Restoration

Somague | EPUL
Mouraria, Lisboa, Portugal
2004 | 2007



COLECTIVE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING, RUA DO DUQUE

Restoration

Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Lisboa
Rua do Duque - Lisboa, Portugal
Gross Area: 590 m² | Cost: 532.500 € [2 stores + 7 apartments]
2008 | 2012



MESQUITELA PALACE [19th c.]

Adaptive reuse of the 19th c. residences to residential Private Condominium
[co-authorship Arch. Sá da Bandeira]

Abrantina Investimento Imobiliário, SA
Bairro Alto | Chiado - Lisboa, Portugal
Gross Area: 5740 m²
2004 | ...

COLECTIVE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

Restoration



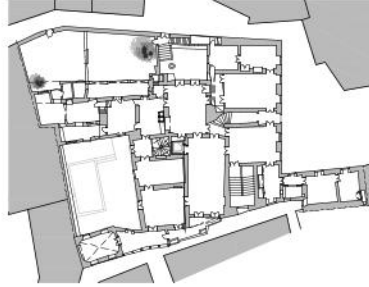
Jornal "Record"
Rua da Barroca, Lisboa
Gross Area: 440 m²
1997

vmsa

arquitectos

victor mestre | sofia aleixo

HOUSING IN HISTORIC CENTERS REHABILITATION



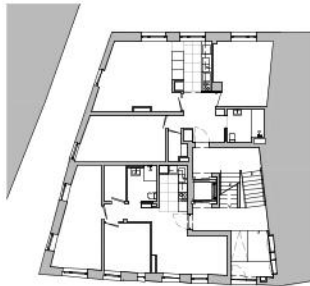
PALACE OF THE MARQUESES DE ALEGRETE

Adaptive reuse for Tourism Residence

Narração Palaciana Lda.

Elvas, Portugal

Gross Area: 2100 m² | Cost: 4.630.00,00 €
2024 | ...



AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Adaptive reuse of residential buildings

Municipality of Abrantes

Abrantes, Portugal

Gross Area: 425 m² | Cost: 950.000 €
2024 | ...



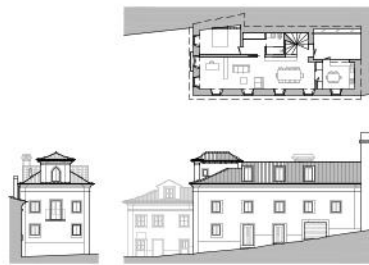
STUDENT RESIDENCE

Adaptive reuse of a residential building

University of Madeira

Funchal, Madeira

Gross Area: 710m² | Cost: 1.200.000 €
2024 | 2026



SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSING

Restoration

Private

Caldas da Rainha, Portugal

Gross Area: 345,00 m²
2018 | ...

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VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE REHABILITATION



HOUSES AT THE MARIA AFONSO STREAM

Adaptive reuse and extension

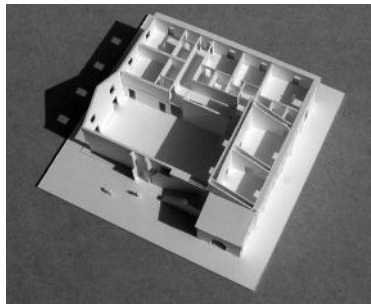
Miguel Patena
Dois Portos - Torres Vedras, Portugal
Gross Area: 415 m²
2005 | 2010



WATER MILLS IN ALCobaÇA

Restoration of the *Canal* and *Parente* water mills

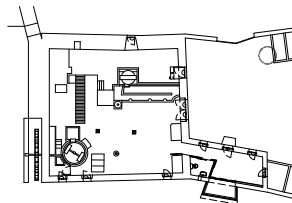
Museum of Alcobaça Warren
Alcobaça, Portugal
Gross Area: 206 m² | 332 m²
2004 | 2008



LAGAREIRO MONK WATER MILL

Adaptive reuse to rural tourism unit

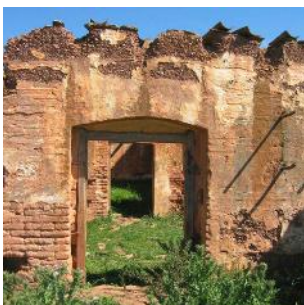
Museum of Alcobaça Warren | Silvy Vigário
Aljubarrota - Alcobaça, Portugal
Gross Area: 1.320 m² | 7 Rooms
2009 | ...



WATER MILLS IN GAVIÃO

Restoration of the *Vale de Bordalo* and *Fraga* water mills

Municipality of Gavião
Ribeira de Belver - Gavião, Portugal
Gross Area: 240 m² | 190 m²
2005 | ...



ENVIRONMENTAL INTERPRETATION CENTER

Restoration and extension of rural units (earth construction)

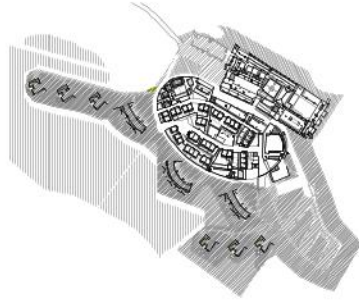
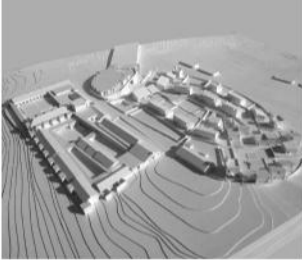
Associação Municípios Alentejanos para a Gestão do Ambiente
Herdade do Montinho - Beja, Portugal
Gross Area: 1.900 m²
2004 | ...

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TOURISM FACILITIES

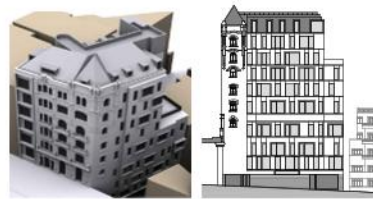


ALILA RONÇÃO 5* HOTEL

Adaptive reuse of the Roncão d'el Rey manor house

SAIP

Roncão d'El Rey - Reguengos de Monsaraz, Portugal
Gross Area: 22.690 m² | 90 Rooms + 6 T1 + 6 T2 + 6 T3
2010 | ...

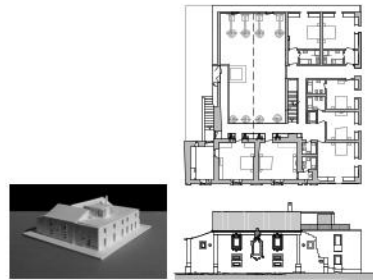


H10 HOTEL

Adaptive reuse of the 19th c. residences building

ACF | BARLIS

Avenida Duque de Loulé - Lisboa, Portugal
Gross Area: 6680 m² | 4 single rooms + 103 double rooms + 1 Suite
2006



RURAL TOURISM

Adaptive reuse of the Monge Lagareiro Mill

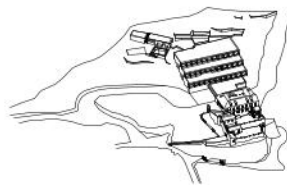
Coutos de Alcobaça Museum | Silvy Vigário
Aljubarrota - Alcobaça, Portugal
Gross Area: 1.320 m² | 7 Rooms
2009 | ...



PÊRO JACQUES HOSTEL

Adaptive reuse of a rural house (currently Alto da Lua)

Lirural, Lda.
Serra de Espinhaço de Cão - Aljezur, Portugal
Gross Area: 1.020 m² | 9 double rooms + house with 2 T1
1991 | 2000 | 2002



FORT SAINT JOÃO BAPTISTA 4* HOTEL

Adaptive reuse for Hotel

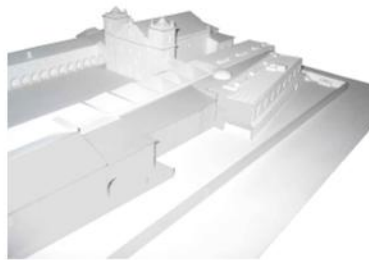
Secretaria Regional do Equipamento Social e Transportes
Machico, Madeira
Gross Area: 3.000 m²
2003 | ...

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TOURISM FACILITIES



OUR LADY OF CAPE ESPICHEL 5* HOTEL

Adaptive reuse preserving pilgrims lodgings wing

[work developed in DGEMN]

INATUR

Cabo Espichel - Sesimbra, Portugal

Gross Area: 6.070 m² | 93 Rooms

1995 | ...



PALACE OF THE MARQUESES DE ALEGRETE

Adaptive reuse for Tourism residence

Narração Palaciana Lda.

Elvas, Portugal

Gross Area: 2110 m² | Cost: 4.631.032,40 €

2024 | ...



BOUTIQUE HOTEL

Adaptive reuse of 19th c. residence

Murray Property

Elvas, Portugal

Gross Area: 930 m²

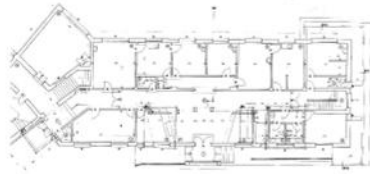
2021 | ...

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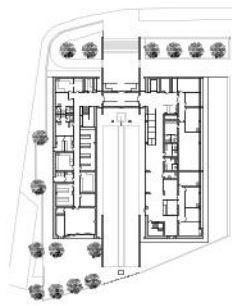
MEDICAL FACILITIES



ALTO DE SÃO JOÃO MEDICAL CENTER

Adaptive reuse of medical unit

[authorship: Arq. Carlos Ramos]
ARSLVT Sub-Região de Lisboa
Alto de S.João - Lisboa, Portugal
1992 | 1995



PÓVOA DE SANTA IRIA MEDICAL CENTER

New building

ARSLVT Sub-Região de Lisboa
Vila Franca de Xira, Portugal
Gross Area: 1.450 m²
1994 | 1997



ODIVELAS MEDICAL CENTER

Adaptive reuse of medical unit

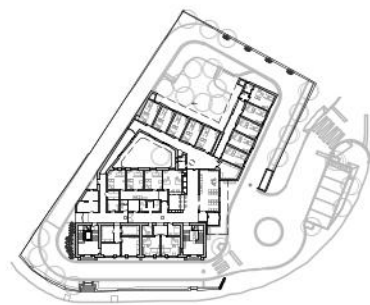
ARSLVT Sub-Região de Lisboa
Pontinha - Odivelas, Portugal
Gross Area: 230 m²
1997 | 1998



S. MAMEDE/S. ISABEL MEDICAL CENTER

Adaptive reuse of residencial building

ARSLVT Sub-Região de Lisboa
Lisboa, Portugal
Gross Area: 315 m²
1998 | 2005



FAMILY HEALTH UNIT

Adaptive reuse of the former Primary School

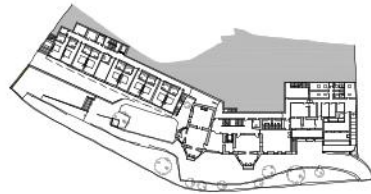
Municipality of Abrantes
Alferrarede - Abrantes, Portugal
Gross Area: 1010 m² | Cost: 2.080.000,00 €
2023 | 2026

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ELDERLY FACILITIES



VALEFORMOSO ELDERLY DAY CARE CENTRE AND RESIDENTIAL CARE HOME

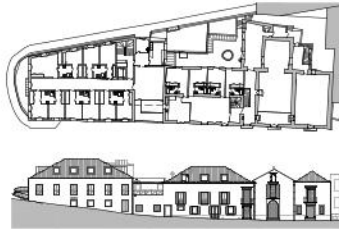
Rehabilitation and extension

Architecture Municipal Prize - City of Funchal 2010

Social Security Center of Madeira

Santa Luzia - Funchal, Madeira

Gross Area: 2.465 m² | Cost: 3.300.000€ | 20 Bedrooms
2006 | 2011



SANTA CRUZ MISERICÓRDIA DAY CARE CENTRE

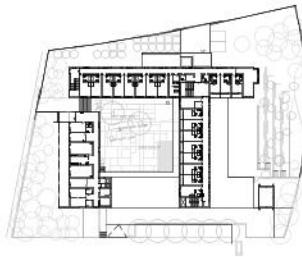
Restoration and extension

[work developed within DGEMN]

Misericórdia de Santa Cruz

Santa Cruz, Madeira

Gross Area: 2.400 m² | Cost: 2.200.000€ | 18 Bedrooms
2001 | 2006



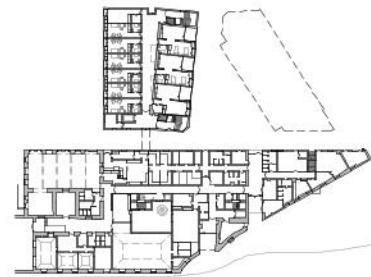
ELDERLY DAY CARE CENTRE, RESIDENTIAL CARE HOME, NURSERY SCHOOL AND HOME SUPPORT CENTER

New building

Sobreda Parish Social Centre

Sobreda - Almada, Portugal

Gross Area: 3.450 m² | Cost: 3.375.000€ | 27 Bedrooms
2007 | ...



ASSISTED RESIDENTIAL UNIT

Restoration and extension of the Palace Marquês de Alegrete

Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Lisboa

Lisboa, Portugal

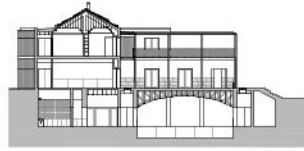
Gross Area: 4.500 m² | Cost: 4.240.000 €
2016 | 2018

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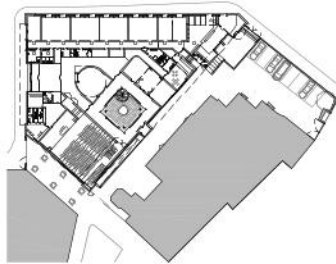
victor mestre | sofia aleixo

RELIGIOUS FACILITIES



PARISH AND CULTURAL CENTER OF SANTA CRUZ
New Building

Santa Cruz Parish
Santa Cruz - Madeira, Portugal
Gross Area: 1.215m² | Cost: 600.000€
2003 | 2006



PARISH CENTER OF MACHICO
New Building

Machico Parish
Machico - Madeira, Portugal
Gross Area: 1.360m²
2006 | ...



PARISH CENTER OF ESTREITO DE CÂMARA DE LOBOS
New Building

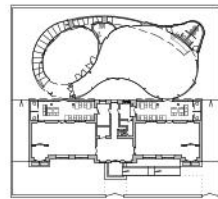
Municipality of Câmara de Lobos
Câmara de Lobos - Madeira, Portugal
Gross Area: 1.265m²
2008 | ...

BABIES AND INFANTS FACILITIES



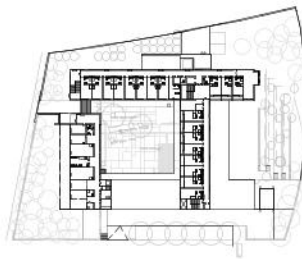
KINDERGARTEN AND NURSERY SCHOOL
Adaptive reuse and extension of Quinta da Ramalha (15th c.)
Architecture Municipal Prize - City of Almada, 2012

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



KINDERGARTEN AND RECREATIONAL CENTER
Rehabilitation and extension of D.Luiz I School
[Monument of Public Interest, 2012]

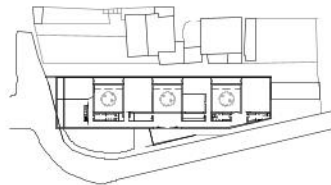
Municipality of Cascais
Cascais, Portugal
Gross Area: 540m²
2008 | ...



ELDERLY DAY CARE CENTRE, RESIDENTIAL CARE HOME, NURSERY SCHOOL AND HOME SUPPORT CENTER
New building

Sobreda Parish Social Centre
Sobreda, Almada, Portugal
Gross Area: 3.450m² | Cost: 3.375.000€ | 38 children
2007 | [Not built]

KINDERGARTEN in PORTO SANTO
New building



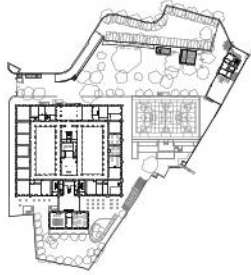
Misericórdia de Porto Santo
Porto Santo, Madeira
Gross Area: 1.110m²
2007 | ...

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EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES



PASSOS MANUEL LYCEUM

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

Europa Nostra Award (conservation category), 2013

Education Exemplary Facility OCDE|CELE, 2010

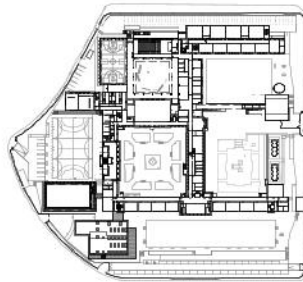
Valmor - Honorable Mention of the Municipality Lisbon Prize, 2010

Parque Escolar, EPE

Lisboa, Portugal

Gross Area: 16.400m² | Cost: 22.000.000€ [48 classes]

2007 | 2010



OEIRAS LYCEUM

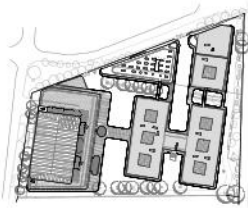
Requalification and extension of a lower and upper secondary school

Parque Escolar, EPE

Oeiras, Portugal

Gross Area: 15.420m² | Cost: 13.700.000€ [36 classes]

2008 | 2010



QUINTA DO MARQUÊS SECONDARY SCHOOL

Requalification and extension of upper secondary school

Parque Escolar, EPE

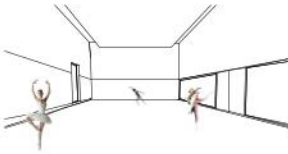
Oeiras, Portugal

Gross Area: 12.900m² | Cost: 13.470.000€ [45 classes]

2009 | 2012 [2026 sports hall]

ALMADA DANCE SCHOOL

Adaptive reuse and extension of Quinta da Ramalha [15th c.]

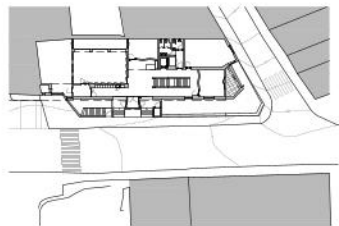


Almada Dance Company

Ramalha - Almada, Portugal

Gross Area: 1.130m²

2001 | ...



LOULÉ MUSIC CONSERVATORY - FRANCISCO ROSADO

Extension

Loulé Municipality

Rua de Nossa Senhora de Fátima, Loulé

Gross Area: 1.087, 30m²

2024 | ...

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SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES



HOUSE IN ALMORQUIM

Ivo Patinhas
Almorquim - Sintra, Portugal
Gross Area: 450m²
2011 | 2014



HOUSE IN BOMBARRAL

António Costa
Vale Covo - Bombarral, Portugal
Gross Area: 250m²
2005 | 2006



HOUSE IN TRAMAGAL

Firmino Espadinha
Tramagal - Abrantes, Portugal
Gross Area: 380m²
2001 | 2006



HOUSE IN SINTRA

Pedro Douwens
Ulgueira, Colares, Sintra, Portugal
Gross Area: 130m²
1995 | 2001



HOUSE IN RESTELO Refurbishment and extension

Elsa Veríssimo | José João Silva
Restelo - Lisbon, Portugal
Gross Area: 230m²
1998 | 2000

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MULTIPURPOSE FACILITIES

SOLAR PAVILION

Adaptive reuse and extension of a Primary School



Municipality of Moura
Amareleja - Moura, Portugal
Gross Area: 1700m2 | Cost: 2.650.000 €
2008 | 2015

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OFFICE FACILITIES



D.G.P.A. HEADQUARTERS

Directorate-General for Fisheries and Aquaculture (DGPA)
Doca de Pedrouços - Lisbon, Portugal
Gross Area: 4.290m²
1998 | 2001



HIGHER EDUCATION HEADQUARTERS

Modernization and emergency exit
[coordination Henrique Cayatte Design]

D.G.E.S. [Directorate-General for Higher Education]
Lisbon, Portugal
Gross Area: 750m²
2004 | 2005

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LIBRARIES FACILITIES



PASSOS MANUEL LYCEUM

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

Europa Nostra Award (conservation category), 2013

Education Exemplary Facility OCDE|CELE, 2010

Valmor - Honorable Mention of the Municipality Lisbon Prize, 2010

Parque Escolar, EPE

Lisboa, Portugal

Gross Area: 16.400m² | Cost: 22.000.000€ [48 classes]

2007 | 2010



RIBEIRINHO MANOR HOUSE

Adaptive reuse to Municipal Historical Archive

[Building of Municipal Interest, 1998]

Secretaria Regional dos Equipamentos Sociais |

Direcção Regional de Ordenamento do Território

Machico - Madeira, Portugal

Gross Area: 660m²

2004 | 2006



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€ [36 classes]

2008 | 2010



QUINTA DO MARQUÊS SECONDARY SCHOOL

Requalification and extension of upper secondary school

Parque Escolar, EPE

Oeiras, Portugal

Gross Area: 12.900m² | Cost: 13.470.000€ [45 classes]

2009 | 2012 [2026 sports hall]



AGRICULTURAL GUILD OF MOURA

Adaptive reuse and extension for Municipal Library

Municipality of Moura

Moura, Portugal

Gross Area: 2.430m²

2018 | ...

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PUBLIC SPACES REGENERATION



PARADES MARKET

Rehabilitation

Municipality of Paredes
Castelões de Cepeda - Paredes, Portugal
Area: 36.000m²
2005 | 2009



MAIN SQUARES AND BELVEDERE

Requalification of the historic village of Belver

[work developed within the Coordination of the Technical Local Cabinet in Belver]
Municipality of Gavião
Belver - Gavião, Portugal
Area: 4.270m²
2000 | 2003



ANCESTRAL PATH TO OLD WATER FOUNTAIN

Restoration

Sculpture intervention coordinated by Jorge Pé Curto
Municipality of Gavião
Belver - Gavião, Portugal
Area: 4.000m²
2000 | 2004

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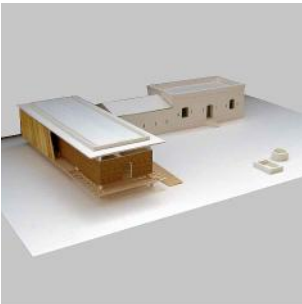
PRO-BONO | INTERNATIONAL PROJECTS



CUNCHELIM CHURCH

Extension

Fundação Oriente
Cunchelim, India
Gross Area: 350m2
2011 | ...



PORTUDAL FORT MUSEUM UNIT

Rehabilitation and extension

[work developed within DGEMN]
Portudal, Salir, Senegal
Gross Area: 400m2
2002 | ...



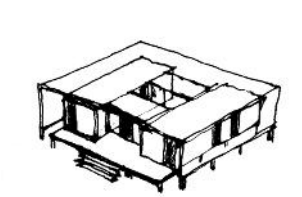
HOUSE OF OUR LADY OF AITARA

Single Mother's and Children's Protection Center

Dominican Sisters of St. Catarina de Sena Congregation
Remexio, Dili, Timor Lorosae
Gross Area: 500m2
2003 | ...

LOCAL POLICE STATION

Reversible Modular Spatial System



[coordination Henrique Cayatte Design]
Angola
Gross Area: 260m2
2003 | ...

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EXHIBITIONS



AMÁLIA RODRIGUES EXHIBITION AT FADO MUSEUM

[coordination Henrique Cayatte Design]

Municipality of Lisboa

Casa do Fado e da Guitarra Portuguesa, Lisboa

Gross Area: 500m²

2004



PORTUGAL 1990 | 2004 ARQUITECTURE AND DESIGN

Architecture and Landscape Curator: Victor Mestre

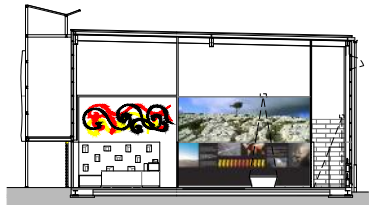
[coordination Henrique Cayatte]

Presidency of the Portuguese Republic

Triennale di Milano, Palazzo Dell'Arte, Milão

Gross Area: 1.350 m²

2004 | 2005



PORTUGUESE PAVILION in the WORLD EXPOSITION 2005

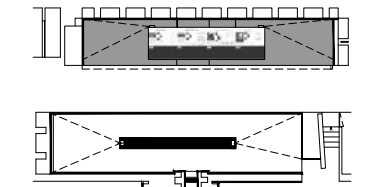
[coordination Henrique Cayatte Design]

Foreign Office Ministry | Multileme

Aichi - Nagoya, Japan

Gross Area: 400 m²

2004 | 2005



"PROJECTO VISÍVEL | OBRA OCULTA"

VMSA Recent work exhibition

Architects Order Headquarters

Lisbon, Portugal

Gross Area: 50m²

2004



VIANA DO CASTELO COSTUME MUSEUM

Permanent exhibition organization

Municipality of Viana do Castelo

Viana do Castelo, Portugal

Gross Area: 165m²

2003 | 2004

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FURNITURE DESIGN



VALEFORMOSO ELDERLY DAY CARE CENTRE Chapel Furniture

Architecture Municipal Prize - City of Funchal, 2010

Social Security Center of Madeira
Santa Luzia - Funchal, Madeira
2006 | 2011



JOANINA LIBRARY OF UNIVERSITY OF COIMBRA Furniture for historic library

[work developed for UNESCO's candidature Office]
Coimbra, Portugal
2006 | 2008



CHAPEL OF THE QUINTA DA RAMALHA Historic chapel furniture

Architecture Municipal Prize - City of Almada, 2012

Social Solidarity Institution Priest Ricardo Gameiro
Ramalha - Almada, Portugal
2006 | 2010



'JOUR DE FÊTE' LANTERN

Outdoor luminaire for historic village of Belver

Schröder
Belver - Gavião, Portugal
2001



ALMADA CITY MUSEUM Furniture for the exhibitions area

Municipality of Almada
Cova da Piedade - Almada, Portugal
1998 | 2002

