Alfama (Lisbon) is the oldest district of Lisbon. It is an old humble suburb of fishermen, the essence of Lisbon neighborhood, smells and feelings, small life. Symbol of the birthplace of the Portuguese people. In times of the Moors, this network of streets constituted the entire city, covering the slope on the hill dominated by the Castle of St. George overlooking the river Sado. Although there are no survivors of these times, the area retains the overall look of the没想到, with its narrow, crooked and winding streets, stairs up and down everywhere, and clothes hanging in the sun on the walls. Alfama simple residences with peeling walls, towers, small chimneys, a thousand of little churches and houses of prayer - storied.

* The essence of Lisbon and especially its Alfama district, is walking among its edited façades and its steep streets. Because of their importance, which give character to the district, is decided to intersperse in the neighborhood by opening narrow, narrow streets, roofs, floors, and windows, to reinforce the visual and functional image of Lisbon as walking the city.

* From the port to the castle of St. George is a considerable height difference and a create a very difficult path to the neighborhood, especially for elderly residents. Therefore the union of these blocks is proposed through a network at different heights for connecting the whole neighborhood with lift. It ensures these public users inside the new buildings housing programs and social facilities alternated on different levels.

* Rehabilitation
* Socialization
* Democratization

* Current state of the buildings
* These buildings have been noted in abandoned, vacant or uncultivated due to poor structural or facility conditions and poor assistance and housing, whose same large are inhabited.
**UrbA STRATegY**

- **Current status of the Alfama district**
  - vertical drop of 68 meters
  - insufficient light and air-conditioning conditions
  - historic high level in the decades because of the Portuguese tiles

- **Strategy 1**
  - downscale buildings in poor condition
  - maintain the historic facades
  - open courtyards
  - increase of the historic district

- **Strategy 2**
  - colonization courtyards with vegetation and residential services
  - the program is the ground floor to shops and restaurants
  - BSLU:1.1. ground floor and courtyards are open to the public
  - more activity in the neighborhood

- **Strategy 3**
  - building connection by bridges
  - common places
  - common spaces with services program on different floors
  - BSLU:1.1. vertical communication with public access
  - more activity in the neighborhood

- **Strategy 4**
  - stairs to the bridges connecting buildings
  - elevators in each building can walk the entire neighborhood
  - recycling with glass recycling
  - BSLU:1.1. recovery of a historical district of Lisbon with accessible new homes
  - and leisure program and ease of movement for the elderly between
  - the buildings and streets

**RESTRUCtURE THE HISTORICAL CITY**

Sometimes when we think in S. JOSÉ city we think in modern, new and high-tech buildings, but we forget the historical center of the city, full of history and tradition but in very poor condition and occasionally abandoned. Therefore, the project aims to solve this problem through rehabilitation or reconstruction of the entire center of Lisbon. ALFAMA.

It is about rethinking how to improve or adapt the buildings and the neighborhood for people to use it and to make it productive. This does not mean that you can not innovate and propose new products and energy-efficient solutions, as perhaps the most important in the city is transforming these buildings that are more polluting energy because of their old architecture solutions.

In this neighborhood, there are clear problems like: substandard housing, instability, insufficient light in homes, areas full of empty suites, lack of young people, closure of places due to an aging, elderly population.

On the other hand, it is a historic district with unique and very decorative beauty that gives personality to Lisbon by its facade sites. Therefore, it is proposed to connect the entire neighborhood with bridges and plazas introducing experimental leisure programs, breaking down buildings in poor condition while maintaining its traditional façades.

With this urban strategy is preserved a fundamental area for the city, making it accessible for elderly people who mostly live there.
**The abandoned and partially abandoned buildings that are adjacent to the pattern of new blocks of buildings with various facades, which will be empty and lead to new residential and social programs building.**

**The urban strategy**

The project intends to study the rehabilitation of a number of properties situated in the old town of Lisbon. For it does not study independently but understanding rehabilitation is a group with the intention of making the neighborhood more related to the public and private, creating a sense of public spaces and integrated in buildings. Thus, more neighborhood areas is created, connecting spaces through these gates in height and so that the whole frame is connected and can move without taking any steps. This makes accessible a neighborhood that gradually being abandoned, favoring the population that is becoming older.

**The program**

The idea is to keep the spirit of the neighborhood, which presents a network of buildings, blocks and homes. These are buildings that are in relation to the streets and permeable to them, that is, the building becomes part of the neighborhood, and can enter the building through the ground floor public facilities such as noise and windows that open to some galleries in the public and courtyards. These public facilities are scattered on different floors and even on the top floor with the intention of creating dynamic living space connectivity and mix of uses.

**The patio**

It Vanessa from the beginning the importance of the courts as centers of gravity and places of public coexistence. Its empty nature brings light and air necessary for life in the dense tissue of the neighborhood. With this new proportion, patios regain their key role in climate and spatial relationship with the outside. A space where the empty becomes the generator of the urban. The void introduced into the courtyard, and fair in their proportions necessary for perfect lighting, overhead light filtered through the various leaves in the clear and provides ventilation. The space is perceived according to the vertical to empty spaces or as a boundary between the individual and the collective, between light and darkness. The close and long spaces provide necessary privacy of individual homes to be its home. With the inclusion of this strategy as a valuable point of reference between the street and the interior life, which becomes a continuation of the street itself through internal public, galleries opening onto the courtyard (a new street inside the building), is achieved. The courts make the building breathe and light, bringing inner homes with two different from street and patio. Combined courtyards as redundant tranquility arise and that colonizes both building users and residents on the ground floor, so the life of this neighborhood becomes a power and constant activity.
THE FACADE

The main purpose of the projects is to maintain the facades. It is the most characteristic element of the façade due to its coating with ancient tiles. These tiles are the identity of the neighborhood and the Portuguese tradition.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FACADES

The very essence of Lisbon, particularly in its neighborhood Alfama, is walking through its peeling tile facades and steep streets. Because of their importance, which give character to the Alfama, it was decided to intervene in the neighborhood by engaging inside buildings in poor condition, keeping these facades. It can be considered a rehabilitation from the urban point of view, to respect the external appearance of the streets, with the idea of "Rehabilitating the city."

THE WINDOW

It is the most important element of the project. It is not just a hole in the facade that gives lighting, it becomes structural element, articulating façade with the new structure. These windows instead of having a glass enclosure taped with a noble permeable inside to the outside and letting ventilation galleries to private housing. By bringing together several blocks the facades holes are of different lengths that do not match the new longitudinal slabs. The complexity of encounters between the new floors and window facade holes is used to create, due to their fahs, different space situations like window niches, high windows, benches or tables.

THE ROOF

Must be taken into mind that it is the set of small parts or buildings, anonymous and seemingly worthless that generate the expression and character of the city. It is necessary to intervene with dose analysis, making sense of each piece in the huge puzzle that forms the city and act with extreme sensitivity, considering values that are the product of memory and tradition, which have remained intact over the different cultures. Therefore the roofs or covering that are proposed continue in the same line of tiled roofs found in the neighborhood of Alfama, not to break the pattern of the small element to cover. Due to its great importance and its relationship with the environment, the tile is introduced. It continues with the same sloping tile patterns that pre-existing facades received, so that the sun reflects their color giving more life, if possible, to parts of the city that is characterized by dark colors. The structure of this cover new spaces, "indoor courtyards," which give housing and light inner common spaces and a small outdoor recreational space to say. It is a new space that becomes open to the city, to feel their views.
* Sections by windows and their different ways of adapting to the new structure of floors of the building. New holes delineated by metal pieces that saw the old facade to the new structure of the interior.

* Depicted existing elevations from B-101 metallic pieces.