



World Heritage Research

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Title: A Arquitectura de Veraneio do Concelho de Oeiras, 1860-1925: inventário, estado de conservação e proposta de algumas medidas de salvaguarda = The Seaside Architecture of Oeiras' Municipality, 1860-1925: inventory, state of conservation and proposal of som

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Historic Centres & Cities, Historic Urban Landscapes

Tourism : Cultural Tourism & Ecotourism

Vernacular Heritage

Abstract

ABSTRACT

The research on seaside architecture began in Portugal near two decades ago. This thesis aims to present the single family houses for sea vacation, built between 1860 and 1925 in the territory of the current Oeiras' municipality and still existent. This is a pioneer study for the quoted region, contemplating in a multidisciplinary approach the systematization and the description of the buildings of this architectural typology.

The most important motivations that led to the establishment and expansion of the habit of sea vacation are presented. The most common constructive systems of ancient buildings in Portugal as well as its most frequent anomalies are described.

The Inventário da Arquitectura de Veraneio do Concelho de Oeiras (IAVO), including fifty single family buildings, was constituted through field work, supported by documentary and bibliographical research. Each one of the dwellings was individually studied, gathering historical and administrative data, proceeding to its physical description to the evaluation of its state of conservation and to the presentation of recommendations of intervention.

This research confirms that four dwellings were planned by architects: one by Giuseppe Cinatti, two by José Luís Monteiro and another one by Manuel Norte Júnior. The others were planned by draftsmen and the most part by master builders.

The evaluation of the state of global conservation was carried out through visual systematic inspection of the external parts, attending to a group of previously typified anomalies: nine structural and twenty five non-structural. By the conjugation of the global state of conservation with its occupancy situation, it was possible to determine the degree of physical risk of each building, in a scale from 1 to 6, and establish a list of intervention's priorities. In conclusion 34 of the 50 buildings are at risk.

Table of contents
