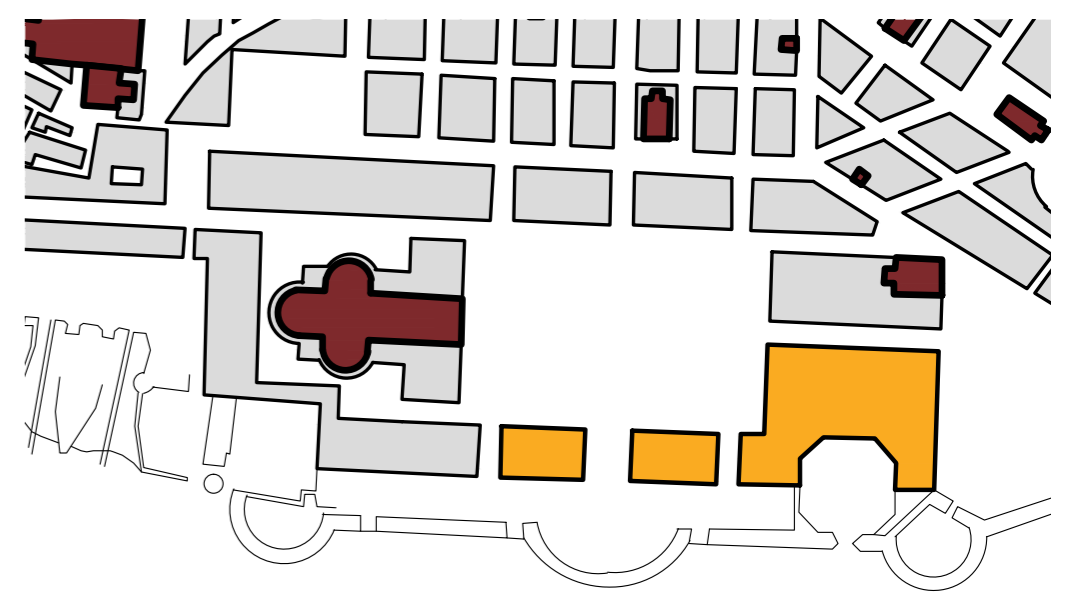
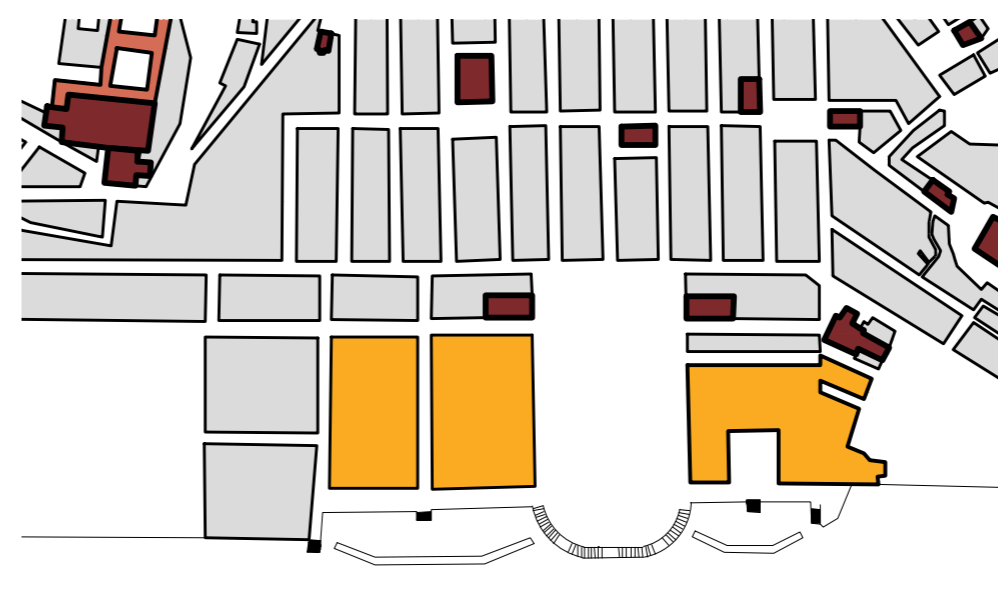
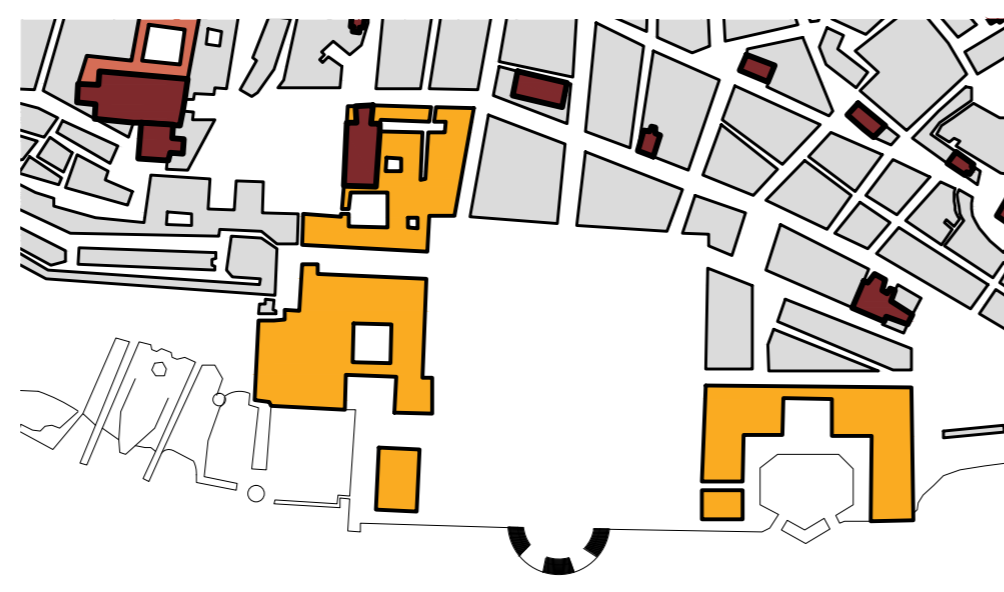


AT [1758]	AT (1756)	Plano 1 (1756)	Plano 2 (1756)	Plano 3 (1756)	Plano 4 (1756)	Plano 6 (1756)	Plano de [1758]	Cartas de 1770	Carta de [1777]	Carta de [1786 Jan.]	Carta de 1786 Set.
Terreiro do Paço	Terreiro do Paço	[Terreiro do Paço]	Terreiro do Paço	Terreiro do Paço	Terreiro do Paço novo	Terreiro do Paço	Praça do Comércio	Praça do Comércio	Praça do Comércio	Praça do Comércio	[Praça do Comércio]
[Rocio]	Praça do Rocio	[Rocio]	Praça do Rocio	[Rocio]	[Rocio]	[Rocio]	Praça do Rocio	Praça do Rocio	Praça do Rocio	Praça do Rocio	[Praça do Rocio]
[Praça das Arrematações]	[Praça das Arrematações]	[Praça das Arrematações]	[Praça das Arrematações]	[Praça das Arrematações]	[Praça das Arrematações]	[Praça das Arrematações]	Praça à Porta do Arsenal	Praça das Arrematações	Praça das Arrematações	Praça de frente do Arsenal	[Praça das Arrematações]
[Adro da Igreja e Convento de São Francisco]	[Adro da Igreja e Convento de São Francisco]	[Adro da Igreja e Convento de São Francisco]	[Adro da Igreja e Convento de São Francisco]	[Adro da Igreja e Convento de São Francisco]	[Adro da Igreja e Convento de São Francisco]	[Adro da Igreja e Convento de São Francisco]	[Adro da Igreja e Convento de São Francisco]	[Adro da Igreja e Convento de São Francisco]	[Adro da Igreja e Convento de São Francisco]	[Adro da Igreja e Convento de São Francisco]	[Adro da Igreja e Convento de São Francisco]
[Adro da Igreja de São Domingos]	[Adro da Igreja de São Domingos]	[Adro da Igreja de São Domingos]	[Adro da Igreja de São Domingos]	[Adro da Igreja de São Domingos]	[Adro da Igreja de São Domingos]	[Adro da Igreja de São Domingos]	[Adro da Igreja de São Domingos]	[Adro da Igreja de São Domingos]	[Adro da Igreja de São Domingos]	[Adro da Igreja de São Domingos]	[Adro da Igreja de São Domingos]
[Adro da Igreja de São Roque]	[Adro da Igreja de São Roque]	[Adro da Igreja de São Roque]	[Adro da Igreja de São Roque]	[Adro da Igreja de São Roque]	[Adro da Igreja de São Roque]	[Adro da Igreja de São Roque]	[Adro da Igreja de São Roque]	[Adro da Igreja de São Roque]	[Adro da Igreja de São Roque]	[Adro da Igreja de São Roque]	[Adro da Igreja de São Roque]
[Praça de S. Paulo]								Praça de S. Paulo	Praça de S. Paulo	Praça de S. Paulo	Praça de S. Paulo



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THE PERSISTENCE OF PUBLIC SPACE: DOWNTOWN LISBON

The study of the contemporaneous city reveals different patterns of its morphology that characterize its various moments in history. To each urban form there exists a public space with its particular characteristics, making it possible to identify areas that are denser than others. A stratified look at the birth and evolution of the urban form reveals immediately that public space persistence is a major factor to take into consideration (LARKHAM, 2005, p. 22).

The "plan permanence law" by Lavedan (LAVEDAN, 1926, p. B : 91) can be verified in diverse urban situations. The memories of the paths and the stays at these agglomerates are founded in their maintenance or recovery through the passing of times.

Their maintenance when one builds in the same space respecting the street or the adjacent permanence area; recovery when new paths are redraw with the design of new streets, open spaces become squares, etc...

As a consequence, when building the present city one must be sensitive to the places memories and their livings. Borja (BORJA, 1998, p. 2), while alerting that the death of the city is fundamentally related to the public space, considers of utter importance the evaluation of urban policies and the understanding of how to answer the problem by analysing urban projects taking into high consideration their public spaces.

To understand the persistence of public space, we chose the project of Lisbon in the aftermath of the 1755 earthquake and studied how it has evolved through the late-medieval plan through the XVIII century city, putting in evidence the characteristics of the public space that persisted.

The research is based on a comparative analysis of several drawings of the renovation process of the city of Lisbon at the time of Pombal, taking into account public space observation in the understanding of the urban design.

In the analysis of the urban form of the various drawings computer aided design software – AutoCAD, was used to measure the public space. All measurements were recorded on Excel tables so as to carry out a comparative analysis of the drawings. The interpretation of the drawings followed two interconnected methods: an urban analysis and a mathematical analysis.

The organisation of fieldwork and the preparation to interpret the urban form of the reconstruction drawings of Lisbon post-earthquake, required first a collection of primary sources and then a comparative analysis.

With this research we carried out the interdisciplinary analysis that combines different approaches, the History and Urbanism based on quantitative data; it was observed that many of the permanence spaces (squares, "largos" and "adros") originate from the pre-earthquake city.

In the several plan proposals for the reconstruction of Lisbon, many times these occupy the same location; a few times they change location, as sometimes these spaces are not considered at all.

Although the main open spaces of the Lisbon of the second half of the XVIII century: Praça do Comércio and Praça D. Pedro IV (Rossio) have been geometrized (straightened), their "land" has stayed the same for hundreds of years, as Lavedan theorized.

The memory of public spaces, being preponderant for the people that inhabit them, is by us considered of vital importance in interventions in the city. Both through the renovation of certain areas and when considering new the planning of new areas, previous public spaces should be taken into account. It is possible to create new city without needing to start from a clean slate, and it's possible to innovate by embedding information from the cultural tradition of the place.