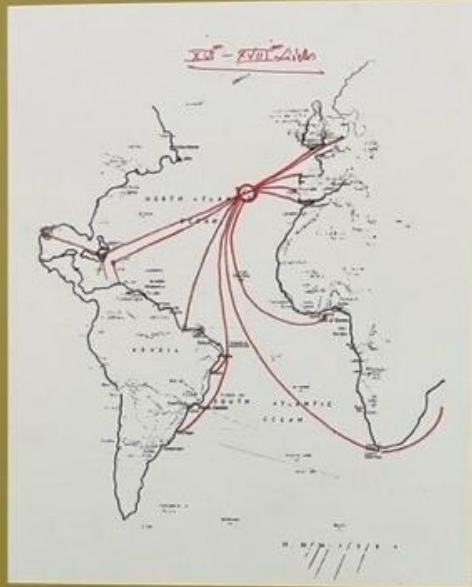


ANGRA DO HEROÍSMO



O Dossier de Angra foi o primeiro a ser recebido junto da UNESCO. "Então Portugal não tem mais nada para o Património Mundial senão isto?" Foi a pergunta que o Presidente do ICOMOS Michel Parent fez ao ver o dossier de Angra em cima da mesa. Esta pergunta não mais foi feita nas 48 horas seguintes. O Dr. Álvaro Monjardino usou dos seus melhores argumentos e traçou a caneta vermelha rotas numa fotocópia: "Angra fora e era um centro no mundo. Angra estava nas rotas marítimas dos séculos XVI a XVIII". Esta primeira proposta portuguesa sensibilizou os responsáveis do património do continente português e do mundo.



The Angra dossier was the first to be received by UNESCO. "So, does Portugal have nothing else for World Heritage except this?" That was the question that ICOMOS President Michel Parent asked when he saw the Angra dossier on the table. This question was not asked again in the following 48 hours. Dr. Álvaro Monjardino used his best arguments and traced routes with a red pen on a photocopy: "Angra was and still is a center in the world. Angra was on the maritime routes from the 16th to the 18th centuries." This first Portuguese proposal touched the responsible parties of the Portuguese continent and the world.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

Building rehabilitation and maintenance

The case of Angra do Heroísmo



RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CONCEPCIONISTAS CHURCH

- **A 17th-century building destroyed by the earthquake on January 1, 1980**
- **Elements such as tiles, statuary, and woodwork were removed and stored in a warehouse**
- **Structures that posed a danger were demolished and cataloged**
- **For 41 years, it was subject to erosive agents**



RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CONCEPCIONISTAS CHURCH

- **Reconstructed between 2021 and 2023**
- **The existing masonry was maintained, chipped, and reinforced with concrete structures in strips**
- **The new walls were built with block masonry**
- **The openings have glazed wood frames according to the existing ones**
- **The roofs were executed according to the original form**



RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SANTO ANTÓNIO DOS CAPUCHOS CHURCH

- **A 17th-century building was destroyed by the earthquake on January 1, 1980.**
- **Tiles were removed and stored in a warehouse**
- **Structures that posed a danger were demolished and cataloged**
- **For 42 years, it was subject to the action of erosive elements**



RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SANTO ANTÓNIO DOS CAPUCHOS CHURCH

- **Since 2022, it has been under reconstruction**
- **Various techniques are being used**
- **Where the walls have completely collapsed, reconstruction is done with stone masonry**
- **In openings and arches, reconstruction is carried out using stone blocks and filling the upper panels with concrete block masonry to lighten the weight on the arches and openings**



RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SANTO ANTÓNIO DOS CAPUCHOS CHURCH

- **In areas where the original walls still exist, repairs are being made using the injection of fluid lime-based mortar after degraded mortar sanitation**
- **Broken and cracked stones are reinforced by introducing mechanical fasteners**
- **Carbon fiber mesh is being used for the interior reinforcement of the building**
- **The ceiling and floors will be made of pine wood**



RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SÃO JOÃO BAPTISTA CHURCH

- **The current building of St. John the Baptist Church dates back to the 17th century**
- **In St. John the Baptist Church, stone is an essential element used for structural, technical-functional, and decorative purposes.**
- **The entire surface of the church was previously plastered and painted**
- **The main types of rocks present are trachyte and volcanic tuff**
- **In the second half of the 20th century, the practice of painting stone elements was abandoned, leading to their deterioration due to erosion.**



RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SÃO JOÃO BAPTISTA CHURCH

- **Techniques in use: fixing loose elements, localized replacement of parts, shorting of blocks with poor support, cleaning and resealing joints**
- **Reproduction, assembly of current and ornamental stone elements**
- **Filling gaps and reconstituting masonry with ceramic tiles and basalt encasements**
- **Fixing loose or fractured elements by adhesive bonding with mortar**
- **In situ reconstitution of original stone surfaces with ceramic tiles**
- **Painting of uncoated and mortar-coated stone elements**
- **It is also planned to replace the cover and restore the openings**



SYSTEMATIC MAINTENANCE OF THE BUILDING

There is widespread maintenance of the heritage



SYSTEMATIC MAINTENANCE OF THE BUILDING

Removal and control of vegetation from the walls of São João Baptista Fortress



With the exception of the work in the Church of São João Baptista, all other interventions were carried out by local companies and technicians



THANK YOU

To learn more about Angra do Heroísmo, visit us at: <http://angrosfera.cmah.pt/>

For a daily panoramic visit: <https://anradoheroismo.panomax.com/>

