



PARADIGMS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CONSTRUCTABILITY OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Seeks to provide a palpable understanding and perception of the underlying reasons for the lack of articulation between teaching, practice and the surrounding environment, to establish criteria and research methodologies that support leading to the establishment of an added value and reinforcement of the existing and strategic role and resources Planning structures, articulated uninterruptedly monitoring precautionary measures, creating integrated opportunities unique to the authentic needs of the environment where they are inserted. At present, we can analyze that there are several paradigms of physical university systems widely studied as teaching experiences, we highlight some as the University of Beira Interior, this illustrates the experience of a public university that managed to act positively on the social environment of the place; The experience arises between the historic center and the university city, both of which develop together through an Urban Plan supported by the municipal authorities to encourage the recovery and revitalization of the city center through the recovery and rationalization of university activity. The urban fabric of the city of Covilhã is marked by the presence of higher education institutions. Only the real estate assets of the University occupy 4% of its area, created in 1986, following the Polytechnic Institute (1973), and the University Institute of Beira Interior (1979), the initial pole extends through the Real Fábrica de Panos da Ribeira Of Goldra and incorporates the Wool Museum of the UBI, open to the public since 1996. UBI's strategy seems to us to be very interesting from the point of view of reuse and urban reconstruction, for the rehabilitation of the opportunities to recover old factory premises (Convent of St. Ant3nio (rectory), the old factories of the Rat, the Rugs, the Manufacturing Company of the Wool (Pole II), the palaces Melo e Castro, and Mendes Veiga, the chapel of S Martin. Next to the Carpinteira river, already in the 90's and until 2004, the IV pole is developed. Pole III develops with the Faculty of Health Sciences and makes a total physical space of UBI of approximately 134 500 m2, with more than 5 thousand students, 32 degrees, 376 postgraduate students, 464 teachers and 408 employees In the conversion of unusual buildings, one of the most important benefits is the preservation of the "internal force", as well as all the processes related to its formation, from the choice, the manufacture of the building material, or the transport equipment. An architectural reconversion project will already be more environmentally friendly and sustainable than any new construction project and, at the same time, at more favorable costs, such as saving energy and materials. At a collective level, the adaptation of vacant buildings produces vitality, gives identity to centers with urban rehabilitation and a desirable and attractive visual diversity. Reusing a historic building enhances the quality of life in the surrounding area and, in parallel, keeps alive the collective memory of the city.