



Almada Garage, 485m2



Στοιχεία μεσίτη

Όνομα:	ArKadia
Όνομα εταιρείας:	
Χώρα:	United Kingdom
Τηλέφωνο:	
Languages:	Dutch, English, French, German, Italian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Spanish, Swedish

Στοιχεία καταχώρησης

Ακίνητο για:	Πώληση
Τιμή:	EUR 240,000

Τοποθεσία

Χώρα:	Portugal
Νομός/Περιοχή/Επαρχία:	District of Setúbal
Πόλη:	Almada
Δημοσιεύθηκε:	15/09/2023
Περιγραφή:	Almada Garage, 485m2

Garage with excellent areas in the neighborhood of Barrocas in Almada.
Great deal!

Almada is a Portuguese city located in the Lisbon Metropolitan Area. It has an urban area of 13.98 km² and 88,202 inhabitants in 2021, hence a population density of 6,309 inhabitants per km², being the 10th largest city in the country.

It is the seat of the municipality of Almada, which has an extension of 70.21 km² and 177,400 inhabitants in 2021, with a population density of 2,525 inhabitants per km², divided into five parishes. The municipality is bordered to the east by the municipality of Seixal, to the south by the municipality of Sesimbra, to the west by the Atlantic Ocean and to the north by the Tagus Estuary.

The municipality received a charter from Dom Sancho I in 1190. Together with Lisbon, Sintra and Palmela, it is one of the oldest administrative divisions of the Lisbon Metropolitan Area. Almada was elevated to the category of city in 1973, and in its municipality is also the city of Costa da Caparica, whose current status was granted to it in 2004.

It has as its main point of interest the National Sanctuary of Christ the King.



Geography

The municipality of Almada is located in the north-western quadrant of the Setúbal Peninsula. This has as limits, to the north, the Tagus Bottleneck; to the southeast, the municipality of Seixal; and to the south, the municipality of Sesimbra. Its westernmost point is in Cova do Vapor and the easternmost in the Lisbon Naval Base, next to the Corroios Marshland. Cacilhas is the northernmost town of the county, while the southernmost point is in the area of Adiça. The highest point of the county, in the Raposo area, rises in 124.4 m.

As for its relief, the municipality is divided into two main areas: the applanation surface (part of the Belverde platform) and the coastal planation.

The applanation surface comprises the areas between Trafaria, Almada, Pragal and Caparica up to the ridge line between Sobreda and Charneca, being delimited by the Fossil Cliff of Costa de Caparica and by the escarpments that confront and accompany the Tagus Bottleneck and the municipalities of the north bank of the river (the riverside coasts, one of its main elements of the landscape). In it, the terrain is more undulating to the northeast, moderating its roughness towards the southwest. The quota also decreases to the south and to the interior of the county (where the 60 to 80 m of quota is reached), and this trend is interrupted by the line of summits Lazarim-Capuchos (whose maximum heights are from 90 to 100 m). The source, towards the Sea of Straw, its elevations also descend until they reach maximums of 30 to 40 m. In turn, these escarpments are torn by ditches created by the drainage lines that will flow into the Tagus.

The second corresponds to the coastal plain of Costa de Caparica, which does not exceed 11 meters of altimetric level. It has a greater width to the north, gradually constricting towards the south. The east, is bounded longitudinally by the Fossil Cliff of Costa de Caparica, which also decreases in altitude towards meridião.

The interstice between the highest areas of the municipality is filled by a depressionary zone marked by the main water lines of the territory of Almada.

The highest slopes are found in the two cliffs already mentioned. In the Northern Riverfront (on the slopes of Arealva, Cristo Rei, Banática, Montalvão and Porto do Buxo) the slopes exceed 50%. On the reverse of these, the slopes are moderately abrupt and have slopes between 5% and 16%. Between Cacilhas, Margueira and Cova da Piedade there is a flat strip with slopes of less than 5%, thanks to the alluvial features of the Vala do Caramujo and the embankments built there. The Fossil Cliff has slopes generally greater than 25%, with sections where these exceed 50% and with an almost vertical profile to the north. At its foothills, the coastal plain has a maximum slope of 12%, higher than south of Foz do Rego due to the existence of dunes. The southern part of the coastal platform (Aroeira) has insignificant slopes.

To the interior (already on the applanation surface, in a strip between Cacilhas, Pragal, Costas de Cão, Murfacém and Palhais) the slopes present there have slopes of very diverse slopes but ranging from medium to sharp (between 5% and 16%).

Energy Rating: Exempt

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Κοινά

Μπάνια:	2
Τελειωμένα τετραγωνικά πόδια:	485 τ.μ
Μέγεθος αυλής:	485 τ.μ

Lease terms

Date Available:

Επιπλέον πληροφορίες

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