



## **Territories of exclusion: the reproduction of social and urban inequalities**

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# Summary

1. Urban space and social differentiation
2. Gypsies/Roma and territorial exclusion
3. Residential and social vulnerabilities
4. Case study

# 1. Urban space and social differentiation

- Wacquant (2014) refers the concept of **advanced marginalization** - it is not residual, cyclical or transitive, **but organic, embedded in the territory, and in which the state plays a strong role in the production of marginalization, eg., the type of social housing construction.**
- We assist to a territorial stigmatization – *hyper-incarceration/ prison fare* of the poor's (analogy with the Welfare description of the plot of policies to punish the poor (Wacquant 2004; 2014).
- Medium and large housing estates; spaces of ethnicity and impoverishment; urban ethnic *ghettos*; spaces of exile (Castel, 2008).

## 2. Gypsies and territorial exclusion

- Gypsies live in Portugal for more than 500 years and had access to formal citizenship since the mid-twentieth century

**History marked by expulsions, persecution, marginalization and exclusion that continues to persist.**

- Poor housing, sanitation and health conditions;
- Spatial and social segregation ;
- High rates of illiteracy;
- Marginalization on the labor market;
- Incidence of some chronic diseases associated with unsanitary conditions;
- Victims of stereotypes, negative stigmas and discrimination.

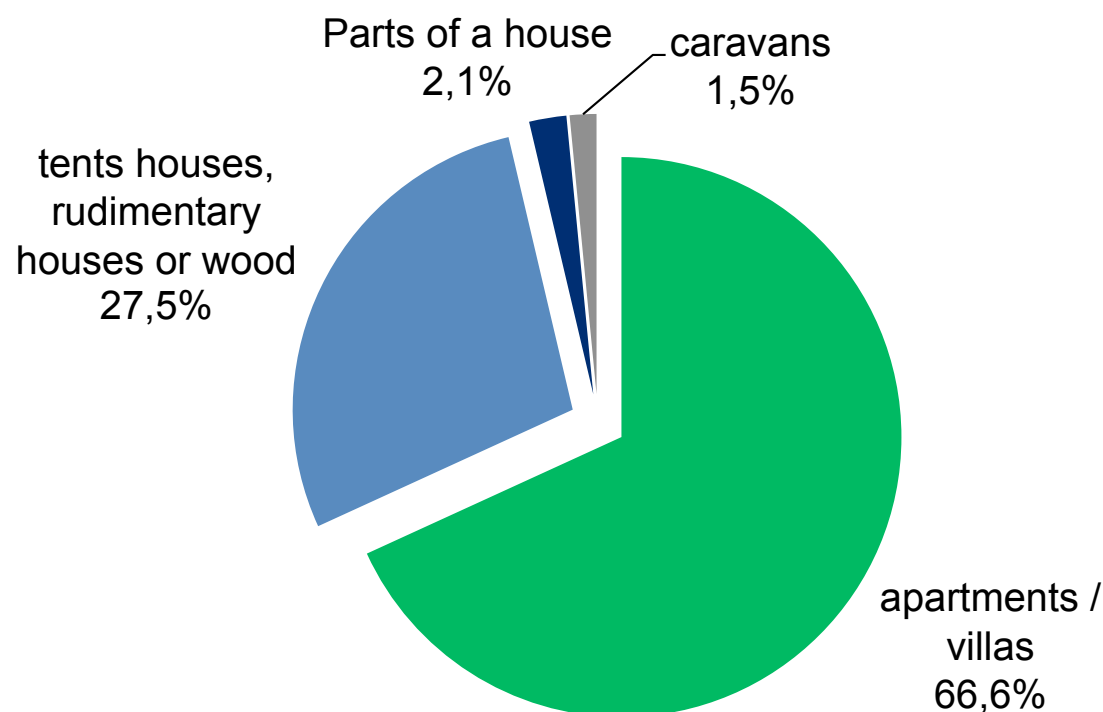




Municipality of Almeirim began thus raze the Gypsies/ Roma camp of the industrial zone. For now, were down three tents, but are under threat of expulsion about 40 children and 20 adults who have lived here for a dozen years of wood and canvas tents.  
9 april, 2015

# 3. Residential and social vulnerability

Graphic 1. Residential situation



Source: ENCC, 2014

### 3. Residential and social vulnerability

Table 1. Needs / problems in housing

Needs/problems	%
You feel cold inside your house	53,0
Some of the ceilings let in water / HUMIDITY exists on the walls	55,1
You feel noise inside the house coming from neighbors or coming from the outside	57,0
your home have backyard / garden and outdoor space	39,2

Source: ENCC, 2014





Camp in Peniche





## 4. Case study: Metropolitan Area of Lisbon

### Quinta da Fonte neighborhood



Quinta da Fonte is located in the Union of parishes of Camarate, Unhos and Apelação, municipality of Loures

## 4. Case study: Metropolitan Area of Lisbon

### **Quinta da Fonte** neighborhood

#### **Ethnography**

- **Key points:** the centrality of field work, observation and intersubjectivity - production of new knowledge (Amit 2000) on the "object" of research.
- Participation in activities organized by the local institutions.
- The **most challenging time:** when we tried to stay more time in the home and everyday lives of the persons that that we know.
- Conducting ethnographic observation together with **interviews** allowed us to achieve to information about topics that interest us.

## 4. Case study: Metropolitan Area of Lisbon

### **Quinta da Fonte** neighborhood

#### **Origin:**

- created under the Special Plan of Resettlement (PER), between 1996 and 1998, in response to the need to relocate population living in slums situated along the CRIL (Circular regional Interior de Lisboa) and in other accesses near the Expo 98.

#### **Ethnic composition:**

More than 500 houses, inhabited by families of different ethnic origins (African, Gypsies, and Portuguese); "ethnic" concentration at certain points of the neighborhood.





2.500 residents

Around 150 to 200  
Gypsies/Roma live today  
in Quinta da Fonte



## 4. Case study: Metropolitan Area of Lisbon

### **Quinta da Fonte** neighborhood



## 4. Case study: Metropolitan Area of Lisbon

### **Quinta da Fonte** neighborhood

#### **Location**

- social and geographical isolation:

it is one of the neighborhoods with more difficult access to the city of Lisbon (30 minutes by public transport to Campo Grande); higher travel costs (price of normal travel by public transport EUR 3.25). Many people traveled without paying with a card or "borrowed".



## 4. Case study: Metropolitan Area of Lisbon

### Quinta da Fonte neighborhood

**Media coverage of events:** explosive reports & sensationalism

Is part of the cartography of prohibited neighborhoods (Wacquant, 2004)

- Drastic reduction in the number of Gypsies/Roma families in the territory in recent years motivated by the sense of insecurity.
- This population reduction occurred after some conflicts between Gypsies and "Africans" who were more visible to the outside from " *the shooting case*", very stigmatizing event for the neighborhood and for those who live here.

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## 4. Case study: Metropolitan Area of Lisbon

### Quinta da Fonte neighborhood

#### - Interethnic relations

The interaction between Gypsies/ Roma and "African" is complex, not so evident among people who were already nearby before the relocation, some of them say that the problem is "the young" and not the older.

Gypsies are a minority in numerical and symbolic terms. The "African" presence in the neighborhood is very marked.

**“A: Many people left here. So it was stuffy, and they[Africans] know that if there is another war again is to kill. And then they also are afraid, they know that there are people who kill it. And then they are afraid...R2: We want to live in peace is.”** (A: João, Gypsy man, 42 years old, resident, unemployed; R2: his wife)



## 4. Case study: Metropolitan Area of Lisbon

### **Quinta da Fonte neighborhood**

#### **Division of space between Gypsies and Africans**

- in terms of occupation of the public spaces

Examples: There are banks and steps where virtually only Gypsies sit and places where only are African people. The Roma focusing more on the top .

## 4. Case study: Metropolitan Area of Lisbon

### **Quinta da Fonte neighborhood**

#### **Feelings against the neighborhood**

- The space is very degraded, some Gypsies/Roma people have shops in the neighborhood, however, failed to exploit them, opting for the rent to other non Gypsies residents.
- Very few Gypsies, and also non-Gypsies are happy to live here. Many want to leave the neighborhood and often ask to be moved.
- Others say that they are here because they are in " the end of the line " because they have heavy debts and lost business and their home.

# Final Remarks

- i. The state has an important role in producing the marginalization of these people - **Marginalization incorporated into the territory.**
- ii. Persistence of the segregation in space reflects **social distances and divisions.**
- iii. The processes of resettlement housing transfers to other places the same problems of social, cultural and economic order, perpetuating negative stigmas.
- iv. Importance of an integrated and multidimensional intervention that simultaneously promotes structural and development and social change.