

SINERGI

SOCIAL INTEGRATION THROUGH URBAN GROWTH STRATEGIES

Second Thematic Seminar

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14th April

WORKING SESSION 1

NEW URBAN POLICIES AND PROJECTS FOR AN INCLUSIVE CITY

Moderator: Ana Magdic

Public space design in an era of climate change, approaching flooding and increased urban temperatures. Applying theory into practice through a bottom up approach: The Lisbon Case

A. Santos Nouri CIAUD Faculty of Architecture, University of Lisbon

M. Matos Silva Centre de Recerca Polis, Universitat de Barcelona

J. Pedro Costa CIAUD Faculty of Architecture, University of Lisbon

Today, climate change is becoming an increasingly important risk factor for local decision makers and designers. In this perspective, bottom-up attitudes are gaining weight in the progressively maturing climate change adaptation agenda. Notwithstanding, local adaptation is still handicapped by the discrepancy between theory and application due to a lack of know-how and climatic uncertainty.

In an era of climate change, and functioning as urban beacons of social interaction, the design of public space is met by new challenges and opportunities. In this paper, the city of Lisbon will be scrutinised in terms of how its public spaces represent major assets for adaptation action, more specifically, in regards to urban flooding, and increased urban temperatures. This analysis is a merging of two on-going doctoral research projects that are centred upon the case of Lisbon, and consider its public spaces as a key component to increase both its climatic resiliency, and maintain its social-economic prosperity in the future. This manuscript will further present a bibliographical review on the existing local climate change projections, as well as present international adaptation initiatives which may ultimately propose reflections upon the particular and unique situation of Lisbon.

In the particular scope of designing for the attenuation of thermal comfort levels in light of increases of urban temperatures, the paper shall assess the application of measures in a public space that can address both present and future temperature trends, humidity levels,

wind patterns, and ultra violet radiation. These shall be broken into four branches of respective measures; namely, vegetation, shelter canopies, misting systems, and materiality.

Keywords: Public space design; climate change; Lisbon; urban flooding; thermal comfort

Zagreb – public space ‘somewhere in between’ - A contribution to the deliberation of planning and selection of locations and public space design

Tihomir Jukic Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb

European Youth Games in Zagreb ‘Universiade 2016’, were an incentive for creating activities that can be started in a short period of time and without large investments. The aim was to examine the importance of the event for the city, how to activate the city services and offer them an innovative model by which the city would shortly get a large number of projects of public space, and some of the locations would be realized over a short period of time. The basic theme of the workshop was to contribute to the planning and equipping of the city without major investments and major interventions in the area. The program was prepared in 2012 for the purposes of organising an Urban Workshop on this subject, which was held in 2013 at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb in the second year of graduate studies.

A method was set which would, in the shortest way, by involving all stakeholders lead to a qualitative selection of potential locations. The whole process of choosing locations was simulated and these locations are grouped into five layers according to specific themes: location of recreational facilities, student facilities, information points of entrance to the city, special “competitive” public transport stops, a public space for each quarter of the city.

All potential facilities that could be used by ‘Universiade 2016’ competitors and their escorts were previously analysed (sport grounds, sport halls, hotels, hostels, dormitories, student cafeterias, restaurants, cultural facilities) according to the assumed movement network of sports games’ participants.

This initial project also experienced its implementation in the ‘real world’. The City of Zagreb was offered an elaborated joint project of the Association of Architects of Zagreb and Faculty of Architecture called ‘Zagreb for me’. The project was widely accepted by the city in 2015 as a commercial project and should in the end result with a book of approximately 15 developed projects of public spaces. The procedure entails the selection of sites, preparation of necessary documents for public architectural and urban competition, selection of competition works and preparation of preliminary and detailed design projects. A new model of citizen involvement through the NGO called ‘Acupuncture of the city’ which consists of experts for specific areas (sociologists, anthropologists, ...) has been offered to the city.

Keywords: public space; Zagreb; university; university sport games

Constructing places

Violeta Bakalchev UASC, Skopje

Minas Bakalcev Faculty of Architecture, University Ss. Cyril and Methodius, Skopje

Mitko Hadzi Pulja Faculty of Architecture, University Ss. Cyril and Methodius, Skopje

Sasa Tasic Faculty of Architecture, University Ss. Cyril and Methodius, Skopje

In the current society of changes, the place represents a critical issue. Place undergoes a crisis. The more the dynamics of the social processes and instability of programs becomes dominant the more we are losing the place in a physical and symbolic sense, namely, we are losing the “places of identity, of relations, and of history”. But, is it possible to construct the place within the very processes of changes? Is it possible to establish, within the instable socio-cultural and spatial situations, certain tactics of constructing the places in a relational, historic sense?

An attempt has been made to map, through three different projects, three different approaches to constructing the contemporary place: first of all, an urban fragment that loses its physical structure will be taken as an example to show the possible continuity of the place in the new spatial-social context through the procedure of inversion (solid/void) of its physical structure; second, a rural courtyard is taken as an example to show how a private courtyard is transformed into a public courtyard for the entire community on certain occasions; third, a church and its reconstruction is taken as an example to show how the process of construction gathers the people around their abandoned place.

In all three cases, in the new circumstances, new relationships are established between the solid and the void, the private and the public, the present and the abandoned. In all three cases, the relational and the historical of the place are renewed in the new social contexts of transition.

Keywords: place; urban fragment; relational; historical; transformation tactic

Building processes / building structures: laboratories of interventions in architectures

José Castro Caldas CEACT / Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa

Sérgio Silva CEACT / Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa

Filipa Ramalhete CEACT / Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa and CICS.Nova

Having as departure point three experiences of laboratories of intervention in architecture in Almada, Portugal, the presentation reflects on how to intervene in contexts of informal housing neighborhoods, following bottom-up principles and involving the communities in the processes. In these laboratories university students, architects, public authorities and communities living in two informal housing neighborhoods – Terras da Costa and Torrão 2 - were included.

Starting from the systematization of some aspects that characterize the new interventions in informal spaces, and having as reference the experience of two construction laboratories, followed by a description of the human and material strategies used in the realization of laboratories, the presentation concludes with a balance of the impact of these labs in the physical, cultural and institutional characteristics of these neighborhoods territory.

Shared self -evaluation of a short-term urban intervention: “2 de Maio todos os dias” BipZIP Project

Gonçalo Folgado LOCALSAPPROACH and GESTUAL (FAUL)

João Martins LOCALSAPPROACH and GESTUAL (FAUL)

Isabel Raposo GESTUAL, CIAUD, Faculty of Architecture, University of Lisbon

The growing complexity of urban and housing problems require new perspectives and new approaches based on proximity. These call for monitoring and evaluation to address the impact of the projects, both on space quality, as well as on community dynamics.

It is under this viewpoint that the ongoing shared self-evaluation process of one of the *BIPZIP* Program projects - “2 de Maio todos os dias” - is presented. This project results from the partnership between the Faculty of Architecture of Lisbon University, a group of finalist urban planners from the same faculty, the *Ajuda* parish board and two local associations. The main objectives were the creation of a community space – “Casa para todos” - , the requalification of public space and the reinforcement of community dynamics through a diverse set of actions. The role taken by each of the partners, their interaction and relationship with the aedility and the community have strongly influenced the process.

The group of finalist Urban Planners were both the engine and catalyzers of the project, as well as mediators between the community and the project partners.

The ongoing evaluation contemplates the following aspects: the impact of the material and immaterial actions (*Casa para todos*, *Largo do Cantinho*) on the improvement of the quality of life of the residents, the reinforcement of social cohesion and capacitation; the balance between material and immaterial actions; the relationship and interaction between stakeholders and between these and the community; the profile and the role of the urbanist architect as a planner, manager, motivator and mediator in the creation of participative processes and community involvement; the impact of the participation techniques; the duration of the projects and the community expectations; the interaction between the short-term projects and long-term plans.

This presentation aims at defining a draft for the project of community intervention under a critical and reflexive perspective of action/investigation. This allows the creation of know-how for future projects. The approach focuses on the (re)-capacitation of the architect towards the civil society, under the optics of humanizing architecture and urbanism as well as the construction of a more inclusive city.

Keywords: architecture; proximity urbanism; participative processes; evaluation

BIP/ZIP, Collaborative Strategy for Lisbon, Local Development

Miguel Brito BIP/ZIP, Municipality of Lisbon

Talking about Meds – How can students be a part of urban development

Joana Martins Meds Meeting of Design Students

Who are we: MEDS 'Meeting of Design Students' was founded in 2010 by students from different countries and departments of design. It was created with the aim to join all design departments together and to offer professional, social, cultural and creative programs that connect all design disciplines.

What do we do: The idea of MEDS is to share knowledge, to learn the design process, from small objects to large projects, to share experience, to improve creativity, abilities and communication between students from many design subjects, different people, different cultures, different languages and different design departments will be joined in one place, to create new and fresh ideas.

Trippin World: MEDS workshop is organized each summer in a different country, with the aim to spread its ideal across Europe, focusing on various issues, themes, topics, and settings that will help any designer to expand their experience and to experience different cultural environments.

Friendly Competition: Each student can apply as a tutor. A tutor has to make a project based on selected theme. The tutor is the leader of the group, but he has to be open to other ideas and improvements. Main aim of the workshop is group working, improving, redesigning and developing the project.

My experience: I was part of Meds 2013 in Lisbon. The workshop was focused in the Graça Community as the projects tried to reflect about the public space issues that were there related. The purpose was to build and develop with the community projects that would help them in their lives and old habits. The projects were made not only for the community but with the community.

Meds 2014 was in Dublin. The projects were with little smaller scale but one of them was to rebuild a room of a Dublin's monument in a garden of Dublin's Castle. Besides that, the conferences that took place were incredible, as the architects that were invited talked about social sustainability and urban growth.

This year Meds will be in Tara, Serbia. We can only work with wood.

Ten Urban Proposals for a small Planet

Margarida Louro CIAUD, Faculty of Architecture, University of Lisbon

Francisco Oliveira CIAUD, Faculty of Architecture, University of Lisbon

The research project HOUSES FOR A SMALL PLANET, coordinated by the researchers, Margarida Louro and Francisco Oliveira at the Research Centre of Architecture, Urbanism and Design at the Faculty of Architecture of the University of (CIAUD-FAULisboa) since 2009, is assumed as a contribution on research of contemporary contingency of growth and densification, proposing through the reflection of particular contexts, approaches that promote critical views of new solutions on emerging urbanities.

The major objective of this project is the study of integrated and sustainable housing units, which impose new logics and strategies that promote the implementation from local

potentialities, solutions of qualified and integrated architectural and urban space. Models that from the study of concrete realities, may assume a more general character of reflection on the various paradigms of living in informal contexts.

Overcame the barrier of seven billion inhabitants on the planet (number reached on October of 2011) the big question is how to provide welfare and housing for a growing population of the world whilst ensuring the sustainability of natural resources. If the condition of life in developed countries is not in fact the same as in underdeveloped countries, the problem is nevertheless important and require global reflections and practices to an issue that is growing daily.

So the selection of studies of different places with a great variety of location, scale, various issues, elect up several case studies spread across several continents that present fields of reflection on ways of thinking and acting the particularities of informality. The ten urban proposals:

Angola – Luanda: M. Louro, F. Oliveira, A. Pires, M. Feliciano, A. Leite – 2009

Hong Kong – Aberdeen: Diogo Madeira – 2011

Bangladesh – Dhaka/Karail Slum: Rodrigo Filipe – 2011

Haiti – Porto-Príncipe: André Figueiredo – 2011

Brazil – Rio de Janeiro/Rocinha: Sofia Carmo – 2012

EUA – New York/Manhattan-Battery Park City: Ana Luísa Silva – 2012

México – Oaxaca: Catarina Gabriel – 2013

Thailand – Bangkok/Khlong Toey: Ana Vila Real – 2013

Filipinas – Manila/Navotas cemetery: Frédéric Ferreira – 2014

India – Mumbai/Dharavi: Francisco Rasoilo – in course

Keywords: Informal City; Basic habitable conditions; Urbanity; Population Growth; Small Planet

Redesigning a school, reconquering public space: engaging synergies for sustainable social change

Filipa Roseta CIAUD, Faculty of Architecture, University of Lisbon

Francisco Vaz Monteiro Roseta Vaz Monteiro Arquitectos

Margarida Maurício Roseta Vaz Monteiro Arquitectos

This paper presents an on-going architectural project which combines both practice and research. The architectural commission aims to rehabilitate a primary school, of about 3000 m², in the heart of Lisbon. The school's site is located next to a church, with a surrounding garden and square. This public space, which could be thriving with activity deriving from both the school's and the church's community, has been occupied by a drug-related population downgrading its possibility of use.

From the early stages of the architectural design process, we believed there should be more to this process than rehabilitating the preexisting building. We needed to seek solutions for the surrounding public space. From then on, we attempted to generate synergies in between needs and resources; thus, creating a possibility for the healing of that public space.

The first step taken was to invite local entities, namely the parish and local politicians elected for office, to sit at the table as stakeholders and to take part in the process of change. The

second step was to recognize a need which could be used as a resource. There was the need to rent a building where the children could have classes during the two year-long period of reconstruction. With all the stakeholders sitting at the table, this need became a resource to change the square with the decision of having the school occupy the square in temporary pavilions for two years; thus, clearing the drug-related habit and reconquering public space for the community. This will happen without any increase in total investment, as money would be spent in any temporary occupation.

In conclusion, this case-study is a contribution to demonstrate how the process of change can be regarded as a tool in itself.

Keywords: school; rehabilitation; public space; social sustainability

15th April

WORKING SESSION 2

NEW APPROACHES FOR MORE JUST CITIES

Moderator: Alessandro Armando

Skopje – new patterns of growth

Slobodan Veleviski Faculty of Architecture, University Ss. Cyril and Methodius, Skopje

Ognen Marina Faculty of Architecture, University Ss. Cyril and Methodius, Skopje

Marija Mano Veleviska Faculty of Architecture, University Ss. Cyril and Methodius, Skopje

Skopje has experienced massive urban changes, discontinuities and developments in the last hundred years where different urban patterns and development trends have occurred coexisting as a specific structure of the city. Hence, the focus of our study is understanding the spatial and societal changes framed within the strategies of urban development of the city. The main aim of the work is to develop an approach for better understanding of the future transformation of the complex urban structure and current patterns of growth.

The research presented in the paper explores public, private and collective domain of the city by identifying the socio-spatial dynamics of the existing urban built structure, urban voids and distributive networks of the city. It also refers to the typo-morphological and programmatic investigations of specific parts of the city. The focus is set on the phenomenon of growth in terms of size, volume and density, seen through the dichotomy between the city fragment and the city as a whole.

The testing ground of the research starts with territorial analysis of 1,44 km² and continues with in-depth analysis of 500x500m cut-outs of urban areas. Those explorations provide the data base for better understanding of actual transformative dynamics happening in seven different parts of Skopje and open possibilities for new interventions in the urban and social

strata. Using the data provided in the analysis, spatial models with different patterns of possible growth have been developed and tested for each of the specific sites.

The projective approach encouraged polemical design proposals that follow the narratives and scenarios for growth and 'spatial imagination' of contemporary city. The outcome is an architectural intervention that reflects the overarching and yet autonomous strategy at the scale of the urban building. Finally, the proposed intervention in each of the sites of interest articulates specific issues recognizing the newly suggested spatial interventions as strategic territorial artifacts and operational tools for creation of novel spatially and socially sustainable patterns of growths.

Keywords: growth collective domain; scenarios, patterns

Campus Borongaj: urban challenge for a better city

Dubravka Spevec Department of Geography, Faculty of Science, University of Zagreb

Zagreb Fair - Innovative City Centre

Matija Vuger City Office for Strategic Planning and Development of the City of Zagreb

Ana Magdic City Office for Strategic Planning and Development of the City of Zagreb

Zagreb - city transformation: from infrastructural node to city central area - reconsidering big scale projects

Ana Mrda Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb

Tihomir Jukic Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb

The expansion of the city of Zagreb in the east-west direction has always followed the legacy of traffic flows, which are parallel to the hills of the mountain Medvednica and to the alluvial plains of the river Sava. In the mid 19th century, the railway has passed in the same direction, becoming a linking factor in this east-west direction, but at the same time also a spatial barrier between north and south city area.

This ambivalence of the railway as a factor of development, but also as a limiting element in urban tissue cohesion, it significantly determines the directions of the city expansion - today, just as it has in the past.

Large urban infrastructural projects such as railway area revitalization are determining the future of the city, its long-term development and progress, simultaneously solving both global metropolitan area problems and local area problems. From the original idea to the final realization of each big scale project there is a long lasting procedure of initiatives, solutions and studies with active city strategy and continuous intellectual and financial efforts.

The subject of this research is questioning the paradigm of the urban tissue transformation through the revitalization and improvement of urban railway. The city already owns the infrastructure, which has to be adjusted into the organizational city system.

Research was conducted in collaboration with the students of undergraduate studies at the course named "City Planning". The aim was to set up the problem and provide urban solutions for certain neglected or unconsolidated urban spaces along the railroad, mostly infrastructure

nodes, applying a model of urban valorization, based on placing additional value to the space, as a central startup tool for the city central area Zagreb transformation.

Keywords: urban planning; city transformation; infrastructure revitalization; infrastructural node; city central area

Three projects for Skopje: Project No.2 Boulevard “Krushevska Republika”

Aleksandar Janakievski Department for Spatial Planning, Skopje
Aljosha Shopar Department for Spatial Planning, Skopje

15th April WORKING SESSION 3 URBAN EXCLUSION AND NEW COLLABORATIVE APPROACHES

Moderator: Ognen Marina

From citizens' participation to co-governance. Is the road to hell paved with good intentions?

Roberto Falanga Catholic University of Viseu and Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon

In the last two decades, the involvement of civil society in policymaking has aimed to respond to numerous challenges that urban governments are compelled to undertake. A large variety of participatory processes have sought to both provide political agendas with new inputs and enhance citizenry trust towards elected officials. Zooming in the Mediterranean area, the pervasive crisis of real economy and politics, together with the impact of austerity measures on society, has made social marginalisation a case in point for participatory processes. The connection between spreading phenomena of social exclusion and growing commitment with participation has put Lisbon under a new light in the last few years. Looking at the BipZip Programme, launched in 2011 by the Municipality of Lisbon, the intervention on urban areas affected by social, economic and territorial problems has assumed a new political weight. The programme invites local partnerships established between civil society organisations and Parish governments to apply for public funding opened

to interventions in priority areas. After winning the first prize for participatory practices in 2013 by the IOPD (International Observatory for Participatory Democracy), the BipZip political responsible of the Municipality of Lisbon argued that time to make co-governance a new reality has come. The purpose is that of taking a step further with participation and getting local government closer to citizens through the institution of permanent micro-local platforms.

This paper starts from the recognition that the BipZip Programme has gained high relevance at both national and international level. In order to understand which models of co-governance are possibly envisaged, principles, mechanisms, and major achievements of the BipZip Programme will be critically discussed. The paper will finally address the “good intention” to start co-governance, as declared by the BipZip political representative, by opening a new reflection on the walkability of this “road” in Lisbon.

Keywords: participation; urban governance; co-governance; Lisbon; BipZip

Do you really need participation in planning?

José Carlos Mota Department of Social, Political and Territorial Sciences, University of Aveiro

The issue of participation in spatial planning has been a matter of growing interest and debate in the academia, the political arena and the media, especially in the context of growing discontent and disenchantment with the exercise of democracy and with the outcomes of the planning exercise.

There are two main types of problems assigned to participation in spatial planning: conceptual and methodological.

From a conceptual point of view, participation in spatial planning is often misconceived (Day, 1997, Irvin & Strasburry, 2004) and their basic principles – focused on strengthening the role of actors in the decision-making process – are not taken into account or not properly considered.

In a methodological evaluation, the importance given to participatory apparatus, heavily mediated, often creates an illusion of high democracy frequently without the necessary technical and scientific knowledge supporting discussions. On the other hand, the way different actors control the stage of participation may lead to opaque processes and to the manipulation of weaker actors interests and to the legitimacy empowerment of the dominant interests often presented on behalf of the ‘collective interest’ (Day, 1997).

Time and method used to promote participation have also raised many questions, especially the bureaucratic procedures, the top-down format or the focus in final stages of the processes when key decisions are already defined, with subsequently limited impact on decision making process. Finally, the high costs (time, money and political) often associated with the lack of evaluation (Agger, 2008) are also mentioned as weaknesses of traditional participation methodologies.

Given this set of criticisms and their consequences to spatial planning and to the management of collective interest – e.g. capture of the public interest by dominant actors, fragmentation of interests and motivations and less democratic planning process-, a conceptual and methodological framework clarification for participation in spatial planning is needed, especially in the context of the challenges facing today by contemporary society – e.g. financial

fragility of public action, increasing complexity of problems and growing need of new multidisciplinary approaches.

This article argues the need to discuss participation in a different spatial planning methodological approach and tries to propose a new methodology framework focused in three main dimensions: i) a more democratic spatial planning arena; ii) stakeholder means and motivations identification and mapping; iii) a dialogue effort to mobilize and align actors around collective goals.

Keywords: participation; methodologies; spatial planning; stakeholder; collective interest

From Speech to Reality: Urban regeneration and Fair Cities

António Brito Guterres DINAMIA-CET, ISCTE - University Institute of Lisbon

Most contemporary urban regeneration projects, specially the ones devoted to public space, drive through countless concepts: diversity, pluralism, inclusion, democracy, participation and further more. Evaluation of these projects are guided more for numeric results, landmarks built than to who they involved and how; disregarding the sustainability of the actions. In the presentation and through two different urban regeneration experiences, we will search for the match or mismatch between speech and reality towards a debate on urban regeneration in cities whose transformation is much speedy than design requirements of public policy.

Urban regeneration and gentrification: questions and answers in a vicious circle

Chiara Massimino Polytechnic of Turin

The role of public administrations, facing problems and issues related to urban regeneration, seems today, more than in the past decades, to have to trigger processes capable of attracting economic and social forces of different entity and level, able to mobilize the transformation, not only physical, of neighborhoods. Stakeholders stepping in and coming into play are many and varied and relations among them experienced in several years are diversified, creating a constellation of numerous cases, not yet and not easily formalizable into universally reproducible models, due to the strong connection to their local reality.

The complicated panorama of European and non-European experiences in urban regeneration has anyway a common risk, strongly related to the almost inevitable real estate development over a relatively long period, resulting from urban regeneration processes. The risk, which has often become reality, is the social displacement and replacement. This is a phenomenon that arises not because necessarily planned but as a consequence of conditions improvement. In many cases, urban regeneration is necessary to create better living conditions, in physical, social and economic terms, but the paradox created by the real estate market leaves the problems and the questions to which urban regeneration should give an answer unsolved.

In this perspective, the theme of participation is crucial and controversial: used often as a legitimization tool of policies planned a priori, participation has been transformed in mere façade of policies that are in fact exclusive. In other cases, it has been reduced to survey

works, in an attempt to listen and interpret voices otherwise unreachable, without however implying a real and active participation.

This paper, through various study cases, aims to interpret different experiences with the attempt to find problems and difficulties in urban regeneration processes and at the same time to set a series of questions that now, and most probably for many years in the future, will remain open.

Keywords: urban regeneration; real estate development; social replacement; urban policies; participation

Against urban exclusion logics: resistance experience and practice in Lisbon and Porto

Elena Tarsi Center of Social Studies University of Coimbra

The city is the mirror of society. In order to build inclusive cities we need to look at the societal logic that contribute to urban exclusion. Nowadays, the economic interests increasingly overcome the states' power (both at national and at local level), as David Harvey and Saskia Sassen point out. Sassen, in her last book, suggests the logic of expulsion as the last neoliberal systems' derive. However, at local level it is possible to contrast with this mainstream trend. This paper is part of a major research about urban exclusion and segregation in a South – North perspective: confronting the Brazilian and the Portuguese contexts. Here I aim to reflect about urban exclusion through the identification of four logics that stand behind it: the iniquity logic, the localization logic, the duality logic and the stigma logic. Moreover, I will point out two resistance experiences in Lisbon and Porto: 1) the Ilhas requalification program in Porto, which contrasts gentrification processes and 2) the inhabitants and civil society organization against expulsion and eviction in Amadora (MAL). Key actors of these experiences are professionals, academics and civil society sharing a common interest: the capacity to build a new logic to combat the neoliberal approach. These experiences became a starting point for a reflection on the necessity of a stronger engagement at the bottom of society for an alternative and inclusive city.

Keywords: Urban exclusion; resistance; Ilhas; Amadora; civil society

Territories of exclusion: the reproduction of social and urban inequalities

Maria Manuela Mendes Faculty of Architecture, University of Lisbon and CIES-IUL

Olga Magano Open University, Department of Social Sciences and Management

Urban areas continue to be characterized by physical spaces that reproduce social inequalities arising from the economic and symbolic value attributed to different areas, under the pressure of the real estate market but also for higher pressure classes and social elites with status which tend to focus on the "best" places, more expensive, better access and ease of mobility. In contrast, groups, poorest economically poorest people are confined to the most

unskilled urban spaces and in the outskirts of the urban fabric (poor accessibility, urban abandonment, lack of urban planning and no landscaping, dilapidated housing, etc..). However, in general, is this second situation which is most people Gypsy/Roma population is usually poorly housed and resides in disqualified urban areas, in concentrations unwanted by the arising of massive relocations and reinforce the daily difficulties to cope and social needs of a professional nature, indicating a situation of strong social-housing vulnerability. Although located in the cities of Porto and Lisbon, these territories are marked by a strong stigma, mainly due to a hyper media coverage and a strong closing in relation to the surrounding territories. This reality is reflected directly in the schools of these neighborhoods and in the success and continuity of education pathways of children and young people, many are of Gypsy/ Roma origin, but also in life chances that they have and in its citizen intervention capacity. In this paper we intend to give an account of these contemporary urban issues in the metropolitan areas of Lisbon and Porto, in some territories (neighborhoods relocation) through an ethnographic approach to the analysis of space and dimensions that reveal the social reproduction of social inequalities in some social groups and particularly regarding Gypsies/Roma individuals.

Right to the City – an analytical tool?

Ricardo Carneiro Faculty of Architecture, University of Lisbon

The social and economic changes of past decades, the persistence of recurring financial crisis and their consequences, led to the recent explosion of social struggles, with particular emphasis on urban conflicts. The contractualization of social and spatial relations and the constriction of political rights and liberties gradually disconnected the collective action and popular decision from the process of urban transformation, reducing its frame to the places and times of planning laws and regulations. In this context, the 'Right to the City' became an ideal of social struggles and political movements, engaged professionals and researchers, spanning a wide and contradictory range of theoretical reconstructions and practical experimentations. This process both redesigns as fades out its contents, diluting its transformative principles and critical object, leading to a conceptual redefinition and simplification of the 'Right to the City' and its gradual and tacit transformation into a regulatory proceeding. Aiming to the concept of the 'Right to the City' (Henri Lefebvre, 1968) and it's subsequent and recent critique, the research takes on its fundamental dimensions, simultaneously horizon of societal transformation, projected space subordinated to a social value of use, radical alternative spatial practices, and focal platform for political collective action. The paper presents a preliminary definition of an analytical matrix for the assessment of collective and popular interference in the processes and relations of urban transformation, focusing on the portuguese regulatory context and the case study of Almada.

Keywords: right to the city; production of the city; social value of use; capitalism; urban conflicts

Anti-gentrification plan for Marvila

Tiago Mota Saraiva ateliermob + xerém

Up until the 19th century, Beato and Marvila were territories of agricultural land and manorial farms, becoming after that areas of factories and neighborhoods for industrial workers. During the 20th century it became one of the major constructions areas of informal neighborhoods (so-called slums) to house the working class moving from rural regions to the city, configuring a massive migratory movement. Meantime, starting from the 70s, infrastructure and facilities for social housing were built, slums were gradually extinguished and those who lived in it were re-housed.

Today manorial farm's palaces and industrial structures are ruins that contribute to an image of degradation and abandonment, notwithstanding the isolated resistance of some people to the deterioration of buildings.

Contrasting, the municipal master plan for Lisbon (PDM), recently approved, envisages for Lisbon's East a future area for new urban developments. Prior to PDM's approval an intense purchase of land occurred in this area, made by real estate big investors - some went bankrupt in the interim. But the new towns did not raise up during the last couple of years. Everyone, except a few nucleus of former inhabitants with whom we are working, is waiting for a new real estate bubble.

That reality is the startup of the anti-gentrification plan for Marvila.

The Occupation, Urban Gardening and Participative Processes in Bairro 2 de Maio

Gonçalo Folgado LOCALSAPPROACH and GESTUAL (FAUL)

João Martins LOCALSAPPROACH and GESTUAL (FAUL)

Luigi Mesisca LOCALSAPPROACH and GESTUAL (FAUL)

After the Portuguese revolution on the 25th April 1974, embraced in a will to change, some people living in precarious conditions saw the opportunity to have a proper housing, by occupying buildings promoted by the old regime with the help of various students, as is the case of the neighborhood 2 de Maio, the ex-neighborhood of Fundação Salazar. While some were struggling for the Housing Rights, in an unfinished neighborhood with unfinished constructions, and conducted by the newly founded Residents Committee, the residents not only started finishing by their own hands their houses, but also started occupying unused municipal land for the practice of horticulture, some because of its historical connection to the countryside, other for leisure, but all for the importance on the families budget. Between 2013 and 2014, through the partnerships Project 2 de Maio todos os dias under the BIPZIP Program (Bairros de Intervenção Prioritária e Zonas de Intervenção Prioritária), and in consultation with the Municipality departments responsible for the execution and management of the Bairro 2 de Maio Public Space requalification Project, it was possible to concretize a participative process, through the "Planear para Plantar" activity. The Project promoted by the Municipality for the public space requalification, intended to integrate the existing and occupied urban gardens in the Municipal Urban Agriculture Program, planning the gardens based on the Municipal Regulation for Urban Agriculture. And with this improving and establishing a new image of the landscape.

With the Project “2 de Maio todos os dias” and through a proximity work with the interested residents, a plan was operationalized with the main objective of creating a shared solution of the urban gardens by integrating the horticultural community in the planning process. The process started with the re-approach of old gardeners, by promoting activities based on the reinforcement of community spirit. In the second phase, the interested residents under a photo voice methodology documented their gardens, and as a symbol of cooperation and sustainability an aromatic spiral was built. Lastly, sessions were organized for the exchange of experiences and know-how between the different interested communities, with sustainable gardening and permaculture classes. Followed by the creation based on inclusive design of a new plan for the urban gardens of the neighborhood with the help of the residents and gardeners in the Planning for Real.

This presentation pretends to trigger a reflexion of the work done, exposing the methodologies and techniques used during a process, which the result is a shared decision about the urban gardens appropriations forms and models in Bairro 2 de Maio.

Keywords: Urban Agriculture; Community bonds; Proximity Urbanism; Photo Voice; Inclusive Design

Quinta da Vitória, when the demolition blossoms.

Artistic interventions towards the construction of a just city

Joana Gouveia Braga DINAMIA-CET, ISCTE - University Institute of Lisbon

Joana Pestana Lages GESTUAL, CIAUD, Faculty of Architecture, University of Lisbon

Inês Veiga GESTUAL, CIAUD, Faculty of Architecture, University of Lisbon

Quinta da Vitória was a precarious informal settlement located at the East border of Lisbon municipality in Loures with a population of about five thousand people, mostly Africans immigrants from the former colonies and Hindus. With the demolition of the area during the last decade most of the dwellers were resettled in social housing.

Between 2006 and 2014, a collaborative research work and artistic creation took place in the neighbourhood, carried out by a team of visual artists, anthropologists and designers, involving those dwellers. Starting from the cultural diversity present, the project set out to document the memory of a place that was about to disappear, which has lived within the paradox of being a void in the official mapping and cartographic representations. Beyond an ethnographic inquiry a set of artistic objects created collaboratively with residents through a dialogic practice produced an affective cartography of the place and its cultural and relational dynamics.

After the complete demolition, a collection of trees holding a symbolic relation to Quinta da Vitória dwellers were replanted in an existing garden located at an upper middle class area. Questions like the sacred character attributed to some trees and the rituals taking place around them clash with the type of relations and practices that former users had established with that space.

This paper aims to (i) confront urban policies and urban planning with micro artistic interventions in the process of building a more inclusive and just city; (ii) analysing the contribution of citizens' empowerment on the spatial transformation processes in this type of context; (iii) searching for ways of create public spaces that can respond to singularities and differences ineluctably constituting the social sphere.

Keywords: just city; empowerment; spatial transformation processes; artistic interventions; urban policies

16th April

WORKING SESSION 4

NEW DIGITAL TOOLS FOR BETTER CITIES AND AWARENESS CITIZENS

Moderator: Victor Ferreira

Environment and housing: Urban Sprawl in Feira de Santana (Bahia, Brasil)

Sandra Medeiros Santos Universidade Federal da Bahia, Brasil

Bárbara Nentwig Silva Universität Albert –Ludwigs, Freiburg, Germany

Plínio Martins Falcão University of São Paulo, Brasil

Rosali Braga Fernandes University of Barcelona, Spain

Isadora Aragão Lusófona University of Humanities and Technologies, Lisbon

In every part of the planet urban phenomenon has expanded sharply in recent decades, establishing a unique relationship with the environment where it operates. This happens in function of the characteristics contained in each location, differentiating them. On the other hand, the State has proven to be the main organizer agent of this process, especially in the role of real estate developer, when plans and executes housing. And stands out also when exercising its coercive power by imposing restrictions and penalties through the publication and implementation of laws. Feira de Santana (Bahia, Brazil), represent very well this situation. Is characterized by being the second largest city of Bahia, with over 500,000 inhabitants. In this city the State has acted forcefully and its study becomes even more peculiar because in their urban environment there are three watersheds (Pojuca, Subaé and Jacuípe), composing an environment with numerous streams, rivers and lakes, that influence and are influenced by urban sprawl. Thus, this article ascertains how the state influenced, over seven decades, the urban expansion this city, starting from an analysis of the low-income housing projects, observing the urbanization on water supplies, studying legislative restrictions and interpolating them, using as a tool the Geographic Information System (GIS). As a result observed the different pulses of expansion and how it happened, encouraged by the implementation of various urban facilities and housing. In addition, it is clear that this occupation occurs heterogeneously in space and is influenced by the water, delaying them in some form. It should also be noted that the State, at different levels, leaves many and varied indelible marks in urban areas and that are clearly linked to national policies. So in this confrontational stage, man and environment vie for urban land use and the relevant legislation reflects very well this issue.

Keywords: Urban sprawl; State; Water; Housing; Feira de Santana

Social Cohesion between heritage and tourism

Graça Moreira CIAUD Faculty of Architecture, University of Lisbon

Planners have the responsibility to promote social cohesion of a territory. In some regions the cultural heritage is a very strong resource that must be valorized to achieve this goal. One of the main opportunities to develop tourism is by the implementation of cultural local heritage. The development of cultural planning can give to the planners a new tool.

Analyzing under another perspective, we can verify that the social cohesion at the local level, has been during the last decades supported on organizations spontaneously emerged from the population.

When urban planning does not have conditions anymore to value the territory with investments in new constructions, in part due to the current economical failure, a new look at the potential of the populations and his culture can be a very interesting alternative namely to develop tourism activities. The use of technologies of information and communication can be a interesting support to the development of local initiatives. The study that has been undertaken is to identification some organizations guards of some interesting cultural heritage in the Metropolitan Area of Lisbon, its characterization and classification, its mapping at the local level and in the context with the cities where they belong.

With this information local planning can create spaces of visibility of these communities. These spaces can be associated with the appropriation of public spaces that may gain new dynamics with the activities that are developed there.

Pervasive Public Open Spaces – The Amalgamation of Information and Communication Technologies into Public Open Spaces. Reflections of the COST Action CyberParks – TU 1306

Tiago Duarte Lusófona University, Lisbon

Carlos Smaniotto Costa CeiED, Lusófona University, Lisbon

Diogo Mateus CeIED, Lusófona University, Lisbon

Marluci Menezes National Laboratory of Civil Engineering, Lisbon

Alfonso Bahillo University of Deusto, Bilbao

This paper discusses the increasing penetration of digital communication technologies into public open spaces; and how ICT can enhance the understanding of the relationship between spaces and their users, towards the production of inclusive and cohesive urban spaces. The analysis is built on the Project CyberParks¹, which aims to increase the knowledge about this challenging relationship. Through this, we intend to analyse how these digital forms of communication can help planners to improve public open spaces. The first results of CyberParks prove that ICT can be an asset for all stakeholders, i.e. technical planners, municipal decision entities, as well as the inhabitants, who is truly important in urban development, as it can include more peoples and make the decision-making process more transparent and crowd sourced (i.e. via e-planning). The discussion will

be centred on the application WAY CyberParks (app & web), developed to track users in public spaces, and as an interaction interface, as it allows through augmented reality display more information about the space and its elements, and as social reporting, as users can provide information about problems, or warning about incidents. This approach is full of challenges, particularly in the use of collected data, as defining the number of users required to obtain a representative sample, and with regard to the privacy of users depending on the type of technology selected for the study.

Digital information technologies enables not only the collection and analysis of data, but also the interaction with effective and potential users, necessary for a more effective and sustainable planning aiming at transforming spaces into more liveable places. In an increasing technological world, the ICT must be used to improve the participatory methods, but also as a tool to bring people to be more outdoors and use public.

Keywords: open public space; information and communication technologies; users of public space; urban planning and design; CyberParks

A generative (data-driven) system supporting the decision making process for Regional strategic planning

Francesco Orsi CIAUD, Faculty of Architecture, University of Lisbon

Stefano Fiorito CIAUD, Faculty of Architecture, University of Lisbon

José Nuno Beirão CIAUD, Faculty of Architecture, University of Lisbon

Jorge Gil Department of Urbanism, TU Delft and CIAUD, Faculty of Architecture, University of Lisbon

Marta Colombo CIAUD, Faculty of Architecture, University of Lisbon

Eugenio Giachino Centre de Recerca Polis (CR-Polis), Universitat de Barcelona

The research departs from the fact that traditional planning tools employed in contemporary practice (masterplans, strategic plans, territorial plans) generally fail to reach their goals and more specifically are not able to trigger emerging and self-sustained processes of economic development.

This usually happens because 1) plans fail to map all the relevant information about the territory in a single, cross-operative working environment; 2) plans do not support the definition of quantitative indicators that would allow tracking and measuring the progresses and the degree of achievement of the objectives; consequently it becomes very difficult to set corrective procedures when needed; 3) plans are static instruments, that do not reflect the evolution of the situation on the ground and do not evolve or adapt to it. So once they are coming to realization, they are already outdated and one must start again. The main goal of our research is to test a methodology that could support, guide and inform the decision-making process in such contexts. By promoting the employment of multi-disciplinary analysis to the study of spatial and economic dynamics of the territory and the use of multi-dimensional datasets of geo-located information we aim at identifying and make evident to all the stakeholders weaknesses and strengths of every existing or proposed spatial configuration. Through a generative system capable of supporting the decision making process we aim at setting a framework that would allow strategic plans to be 1) more informed and comprehensive in the scope of the analysis and integrated in the treatment of different types data and variables; 2) less deterministic and feedback-oriented; 3) more

measurable and accountable in the implementation phase of the project. Such methodology is currently being tested on a few case studies in Italy (Piedmont Region) and in Portugal (Sintra municipality). The work builds upon the use of a previously developed urban design framework (Gil, Almeida and Duarte, 2011 and Beirão et al., 2011) connecting spatial databases (GIS) with a parametric design system embedded in a CAD environment by means of a visual programming interface, allowing for seamless and interactive workflow of analysis-planning-assessment loop of information accessible any time during the planning process. Such methodology allows cross-referencing different kinds of data to be used in planning (and policy-making processes) and to fine-tune hypotheses to match predefined goals according to various scenarios.

Keywords: generative design system; regional planning; decision-supporting tools, strategic planning.

Tools for raising citizens' awareness and participation

Petra Andric NGO DOOR Zagreb

Urban Digital Tools: Empower Citizens or Not, that is the Question

Pedro Ferraz de Abreu Lab Tech eplanning; MIT-Dept, Urban Studies and Planning; CITIDEP

16th April

WORKING SESSION 5

LEARNING FROM HISTORY AND CULTURE

Moderator: Isabel Raposo

Nuno Teotónio Pereira, learning from “Pátios e vilas operárias” (courtyards and working-class housing)

Miguel Baptista-Bastos CIAUD, Faculty of Architecture, University of Lisbon
Filipa Roseta CIAUD, Faculty of Architecture, University of Lisbon

Nuno Teotónio Pereira is, today, an undisputed reference in Portuguese architecture of the twentieth century, particularly when discussing innovation in the social engagement of architects within society. Teotónio Pereira was born in 1922, in Lisbon, and graduated from the Escola Superior de Belas-Artes. From an early age, he did not limit his actions to the practice of architecture, but revealed a profound concern for social inequality. Teotónio Pereira participated in the national survey on *Arquitetura Popular Portuguesa*, which took place between 1956 and 1958, with the purpose of understanding the roots and characteristics of popular architecture throughout Portugal. He was the survey coordinator of

the Extremadura region; hence, becoming heavily influenced by the knowledge of traditional architecture acquired in the survey, as can be seen by the social housing project designed for Barcelos, in 1958. A further influence on Teotónio Pereira's life was the Italian neo-realist movement which, considering both the movement's artistic and social relevance, determined his attitude towards the political situation in Portugal. In the sixties and seventies, Teotónio designed many buildings in Lisbon, some of which were recipients of the Valmor award, such as the housing tower in Groves (1968), an office building (1971), and the Church Sagrado Coração de Jesus (1975).

After the Revolution of 1974, Teotónio started a unique study on courtyards and working-class housing, a theme which had been overlooked, focusing on the “Evolution of Multifamily Housing Forms in the city of Lisbon”. The study was held in the year 1978/79 and co-authored with Irene Buarque.

This paper will be based on an interview with Teotónio Pereira, where we attempt to answer two questions: why did he choose to research this theme; and how did this research influence both his practice and his ideas on how architects should engage to improve the life of all citizens.

Keywords: working-class housing; Teotónio Pereira; courtyards; Lisbon; Portuguese architecture

Chelas, Lisbon. The weak role of inhabitants in the construction of the South-European public city

Leonardo Ramondetti Polytechnic of Turin

Chelas is a huge public neighborhood in Lisbon. Designed during the Sixties as Metabolist city, Chelas has been developed in more than seven hundred acres and it is populated by forty thousand people. Its inhabitants are settled in eight residential districts connected by an articulated infrastructural system.

The neighborhood, created during the last fifty years (and still incomplete), was an extraordinary laboratory for innovative policies and architectural avant-garde projects. An experiment developed by some of the most famous Portuguese designers of the late twentieth century (as Gonzalo Byrne, Vitor Figueiredo, Tomas Taveira and PROAP) in order to create a specific feature of the Portuguese public city.

Nowadays Chelas is something different. The economic and demographic crisis seems to have completely destroyed the strenght of social programs sponsored by the municipality of Lisbon for this part of the city. The neighborhood that until some years ago was considered dangerous, overcrowded and full of informal relationships, now is marked by an exodus of population, an abandonment of buildings and a progressive disuse of public spaces. Starting from the last years many programs have been applied in order to face this difficult situation. The most practised and economically sustainable initiatives are in line with actions taken in similar European cities' contexts. These programs (as Viver Marvila or Bip/Zip) are based on “people social role”, with the purpose to attend the inhabitants inside the urban policies. However these programs are slowly taking off in Chelas, where the capabilities processes are struggling to give results.

In conclusion although Chelas shows many peculiar and extreme features, it helps us to debate about at least one issue: the effectiveness of capabilities and self-protection programs in some problematic areas that until some years ago were protected by public services and welfare assistance.

Keywords: capabilities processes; social protection; people social role; public city; self-protection programs

Reinvented architectures: Lisbon by a writer

Miguel Baptista-Bastos CIAUD, Faculty of Architecture, University of Lisbon

Armando Baptista-Bastos can be considered now the only living writer in Portugal, whose fictional route has almost always been circumscribed thematically to the city Lisbon. Transversally to several generations, his work undergoes a metamorphosis, depending both on the process of aging and the consequent urban transformation: writer and city converge throughout a unique and singular process, as if where both protagonists run through time and space together: included, and yet never excluded.

The narrative features of his work are simultaneously very much visual and active. These could be attributed to him being considered as a dean of national journalism. The literary technique is employed in journalism, as much as the same visual and bodily effective components are employed in his novels.

A common denominator is shared by the reader and literary production: the relationship between the subject (with the characters) and the spatial settings (Lisbon) is permanently touched by an unstable equilibrium, that one could compare to a dance, where one subject depends on another one, so that the narrative can be developed.

Through the language, the reader grasps the idea of writing a bodily same metropolis, though at different times and different historical periods; from the early twentieth century to the present time.

Either architecture bears a narrative theme for existence, or is there a narrative absorbing architecture itself, in order to conduct his own fiction? The memory of a place, along with its spatial composition get melted and disguised under the form of a written record. In order to develop the project, we are aiming at studying the narrative work, within the limits of an urban context. It will include an interview to the writer, having as a main subject his first novel, dated from 1962 and entitled "The Secret Goodbye" along with the various places of Lisbon, where the different moments of action are being unfold. We will try to compare these latter to the same places at present, concentrating on analyzing these same places, over different periods of time.

The action of the novel lives of distinct memories residing in the same places and city, and that may lead to get a better understanding of many facts that happened in Lisbon during the last fifty years. Therefore, we will try to dissect an architectural construction that passes onto the field of a narrative, towards the very essence of the representation of space in architecture.

Keywords: Lisbon; Literature; Architecture; Representation; Reinterpretation