"Ameixoeira/Galinheiras: feeling (like a) LUDA"
LUDA in Lisbon

Ameixoeira/Galinheiras: large urban area
lack of planning
multiple deprivations

LUDA area: 181 ha (2% of Lisbon)
... the whole project time

2003 Constitution of a stable working team
   Data collection and diagnosis

2004 Using LUDA methodologies and development of a specific approach to the Lisbon case study.
   First steps on public participation through the involvement of a group of stakeholders.

2005/06 Programming the LUDA rehabilitation and developing detailed plans for the three different working areas
Getting to know the LUDA...

History of the place

Key projects: EUROPAN
PER (Reallocation Special Programme)
North/South Axis
Ameixoeira’s Valley Urban Park
Subway

Statistic information: INE (Census data)
Surveys (buildings, public space, economic activity)
Partnerships

Stakeholders: Interviews and Public Presentation to several institutions working in the area.
Lisbon Pockets of Distress and Potentialities

1. Statistic Information analyse
2. Stakeholders analyse
3. Key Projects

POCKETS OF DISTRESS AND POTENTIALITIES

DEVELOPMENT SCENARIOS
LISBON POCKETS OF DISTRESS

- Weak urban structure
- Lack of social and spatial integration
- Isolation
- Deterioration of historical patrimony
- Historical area - Memory of the place
- Mobility problems and lack of public spaces
- To strengthen local services and public spaces

LISBON POCKETS OF POTENTIALITIES

- New residents coming from outside the LUDA
- Social Network
- Ameixoeira Valley Urban Park Project
- New Project for the Santa Cecilia Music Academy
Goals

To improve urban structure and environmental quality: renovation of the urban fabric via rehabilitation of old buildings and new design of public spaces, facilities and road system

To improve social-cultural conditions: promotion of social cohesion by energizing activities that put different segments of the population in contact with one another

To improve community and institutional capacity: personal, social and institutional empowerment; settlement of processes to get local people actively involved in planning and preparing the interventions; management and planning of public areas, urban changes and rehabilitation of the urban space, environmentally sustainable practices and promotion of experiments in participated land management;

To improve economic dynamics: job creation and investment in training and vocational qualifications for local people.
Development scenarios

Periphery: is the most pessimistic scenario; predicts an aggravation of social exclusion, isolation and insecurity, degradation of common spaces and buildings, creating a bigger distance from the city.

Coordination: predicts the coordination and the implementation of actions already planed for the area.

Human development: is the most virtuous scenario, based in the Music Strategy; this is the scenario that the team proposes.
The Vision

Development through music
This can lead to the **empowerment** of local people and institutions having consequences in several fields. Example: better school results, learning team work

Being a factor linked to **innovation, people qualification and education** this can increase Lisbon **urban competitiveness**. This strategy can also transform the space quality and permits the **access to culture and social and economic inclusion**.

This approach requires a strong effort from the municipality towards the **coordination** of the different departments in order to improve its efficiency and **image** and to re-establish the **trust** of the people.
Music Strategy

Portuguese Guitar Area

Piano Area

Harp Area
Harp Area

Av. Padre Cruz/
Calçada de Carriche

Quinta das Lavadeiras

Rua do Lumiar

Ameixoeira
historical area
### Harp Area Characterization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population</strong></td>
<td>• 19% of the population is over 65 years old (Lisbon has a rate of 24%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 22% of the population has an university degree (Lisbon has a rate of 17%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Buildings</strong></td>
<td>• Dilapidated buildings in the historical area (Ameixoeira and Rua do Lumiar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Buildings constructed in the 1970’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• New built areas next to the historic nucleus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Environment/Public spaces</strong></td>
<td>• High level of sound and air pollution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Lack of public spaces and green areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economic activities</strong></td>
<td>• Mainly commerce activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Warehouses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mobility</strong></td>
<td>• Several difficulties in pedestrian circulation due to the existing physical barriers (slopes/roads)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Fragile road structure and lack of parking areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Difficult access to public transportation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Harp Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problems</th>
<th>Potentialities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Population aging tendency</td>
<td>• Highly qualified population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Insecurity</td>
<td>• Historical site of Lisbon (patrimony/memory/tourism)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dilapidated buildings</td>
<td>• Santa Cecilia’s Music Academy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Built of private condominiums</td>
<td>• Management High School (ISG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Occupation of quintas and azinhagas by new buildings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Lack of public spaces</td>
<td>• Proximity of Rua do Lumiar (possibility of creating new public spaces)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Occupation of public spaces with abusive car parking</td>
<td>• Subway station proximity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Sound and air pollution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Inexistence of an alternative road structure</td>
<td>• Traditional commerce activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Difficulties in simultaneous circulation of pedestrians and cars due to the streets configuration and slopes (barriers/stairs)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Lack of parking areas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Problems and Potentialities

Harp Area

- Difficulties in pedestrians circulation
- Dilapidated buildings
- Private condominium
- Traditional commerce
Problems and Potentialities

Harp Area

Buses influence area (100m)

Subway influence area (400m)

Difficulties in the access to public transportation
Problems and Potentialities

Harp Area

Overview of daily sound

Overview of night sound

Traffic daily sound

Calçada de Carriche
**Harp Area**

- Establishing a protocol with the Santa Cecília Music Academy with the aim of promoting its use and having pupils from other LUDA schools using the Academy’s facilities
- Establishment of a regulation regarding the buildings rehabilitation improving its energetic performance (contacts made with Lisboa E-Nova)
- Reusing some available buildings to collective facilities
- Improvement of mobility: expansion of sidewalks; remove cars from public spaces; promotion of soft ways of transportation
- Organization of the uses/functions of the green areas (protection areas, slope consolidation, recreation areas)
- Development of activities related to music in public spaces
- Incentives to pedestrian movements through tourist itineraries in the historical area
- Create new parking areas
- Conclusion of the subway station of Quinta das Lavadeiras
Harp Area
Av. Padre Cruz/Calçada de Carriche

- Transformation of this road in a real urban avenue
- Simplification of pedestrian crosses
- Implementation of Bus corridors in both ways of the avenue
- Plantation of trees along the central divisor
- Closing Rua do Lumiá to traffic and development of a new public space
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Piano Area Characterization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 43% of the population is under 25 years old (Lisbon has a rate of 24%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 14% of the population doesn't know how to write or to read (Lisbon has a rate of 6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Buildings</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Special Reallocation Programme buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Illegal construction (Quinta da Torrinha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Residential neighbourhood programmed in the 70’s for temporary reallocation, in a self-construction regimen (Alto do Chapeleiro)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Environment/Public spaces</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Lack of public spaces and green areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economic activities</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Lack of economic activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mobility</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Several difficulties in pedestrian circulation due to the existing physical barriers (slopes/roads/valley)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Fragile road structure and lack of parking areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Difficult access to public transportation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Piano Area

## Problems

- Low qualifications of the population
- Social exclusion
- Dilapidated and illegal buildings
- Damaging of the reallocation buildings
- Lack of public and green spaces
- Degradation of the existent spaces
- Insufficient road structure
- Difficulties in pedestrian circulation
- Lack of parking areas
- Lack of economic activities

## Potentialities

- Young population
- Concentration of social institutions
- Ameixoeira’s Valley urban park project
- Gipsy Culture House construction
- New facilities: swimming pool
Problems and Potentialities

Piano Area

Alto do Chapeleiro

Quinta da Torrinha

Special Reallocation Programme

New swimming pool

Urban Park Project
Piano Area

- Design of public spaces, bearing in mind the needs and cultural customs of the local people.
- Launching social projects in order to promote the inclusion of people.
- Implementing the Ameixoeira Valley Urban Park project, together with the chance of developing activities there that are related to the music factor and the participation of the local residents in its management.
- Establishing regulations for the local residences and use of the public areas in the Bairro do Alto do Chapeleiro.
- Demolishing the illegal buildings in the Quinta da Torrinha which do not comply with the minimum safety requirements.
- Implementation of an Health Centre.
- Creation of a Police Station.
First Proposals

Piano Area

Existence of existing road structure

Synthesis plan (proposal)

Buses influence area (existent)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Population                       | - 69% of the population is between 15 and 64 years old (Lisbon has a rate of 64%)  
- 19% of the population doesn't know how to write or to read (Lisbon has a rate of 6%) |
| Buildings                         | - Illegal buildings (Galinheiras)                                     
- New buildings (EUROPAN)          |
| Environment/Public spaces         | - Lack of public spaces and green areas                                |
| Economic activities               | - Illegal commerce activities                                         |
| Mobility                          | - Difficulties in pedestrian circulation                              
- Fragile road structure and lack of parking areas                      |
# Portuguese Guitar Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problems</th>
<th>Potentialities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Low qualifications of the population</td>
<td>• Social network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dilapidated and illegal buildings</td>
<td>• New residents coming from outside - EUROPAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Lack of public and green spaces</td>
<td>• New facilities: social, sports and educational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Bad quality of the road structure</td>
<td>• New market project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Difficulties in simultaneous circulation of pedestrians and cars</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>due to the streets configuration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Lack of parking areas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Decay of economic activities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Portuguese Guitar Area

Problems and Potentialities

Lack of planning

Vegetable gardens

Galinheiras market

EUROPAN

North/South axis construction
First Proposals

Portuguese Guitar Area

• Demolition of shabby and dilapidated buildings and the construction of new dwellings, with an optimized energy-environment performance.

• Reorganization of the street layout throughout the area, making it easier for cars and pedestrians to circulate within the Bairro das Galinheiras, and facilitating its relations with the neighbourhoods.

• (re)creation of public areas and facilities, helping to revitalize the socio-cultural environment of the area. It was considered fundamental by the stakeholders the refurbishing of the Market.

• Creation of a cultural facility, Castle.
First Proposals

Portuguese Guitar Area
Bairro das Galinheiras

Demolitions

Public spaces and green areas

Facilities
The main activities towards the rehabilitation...

. Designing integrated programmes/plans for each working area

. Empowerment of the institutions of the Galinheiras Community Group (to increase their participation in the planning process)

. Personal contacts with local people via Spring Festival and meetings

. Meeting other departments, neighbour municipalities and groups of technicians disseminating sustainable methodologies and approaches regarding the rehabilitation process

. Appliance to National and European programmes regarding the implementation and funding of social and mobility projects

. Building the monitoring system
The implementation successes until now ...

- Multidisciplinary team working in the project
- Openness of the stakeholders concerning their involvement in the LUDA process
- Using LUDA methodologies
- Lisbon LUDA website
- The new municipal law towards illegal areas
Bottlenecks during the implementation...

. Very difficult communication between some municipal departments

. Lack of political definition regarding the implementation of the project, with serious consequences on the development of programmes/plans

. Both appliances (PROGRIDE and CULTOUR – Valuing Cultural Heritage) not accepted through not so clear processes

. Lack of funding

. Weak local institutions