STUDIO:
ARRIVAL CITY

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CHARACTER OF AN ARRIVAL CITY

The author Doug Sanders explored the notion of mass rural to urban migration within his book Arrival City. The book takes a global look at the condition using precedents from across the globe to begin to set out the characteristics of what makes a successful Arrival City. Our first task as a studio was to read the Arrival City book and review the work previously produced by the studio.

We each then introduced and presented a chapter and drawing. The aim of this exercise was for us to develop our collective understanding of the Arrival City concept in an effective and efficient manner.
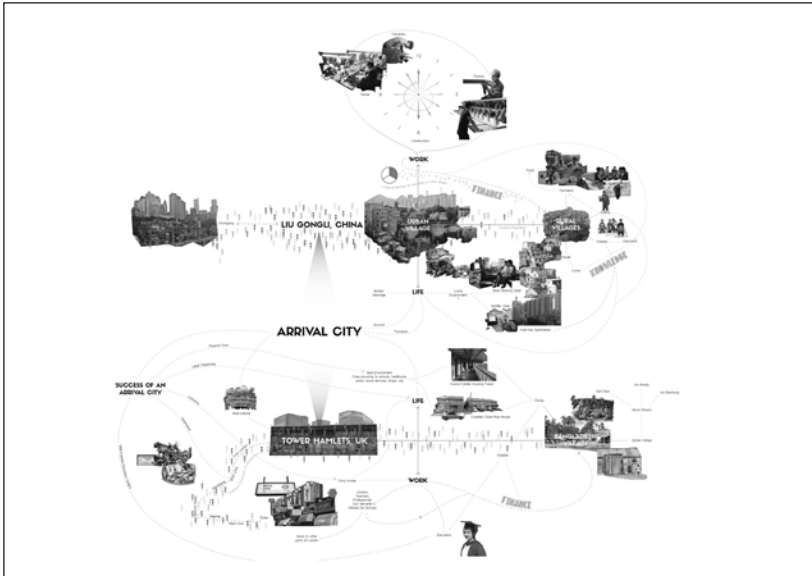
CHAPTER 1

Annotation: Arrival city is an integration machine that witnesses the shift in human populations away of rural agriculture life towards urban communities.

In this first chapter Doug Sanders introduces the concept of the Arrival City and uses a number of case studies and stories to illustrate it. The Arrival City is a place on the periphery of a city, a place that is neither rural or urban, it is an arrival point, one of transition. It introduces migrants who have typically moved from a rural setting and introduces them to an urban context, offering cheap shelter, and chances of employment. These spaces can be seen as a set of functions that aid migrants. They provide a network, a web of human relationships that connect villages to themselves and to the established city. They are an entry mechanism which take people in and provide housing and employment. The arrival city is an urban establishment platform providing informal resources for migration and a path to the established city as well as providing a social mobility pathway.

The author illustrates the arrival city through two case studies; Liu Gong Li, Shenzen, China and Tower Hamlets, London, U.K. In each of these cases there are stories of success and failure. While the author offers reasons to support the arrival city, there are also many reasons not to support it. Individuals can become trapped in it as the diagram below illustrates.

Madihah Azhar
Harry Bruce

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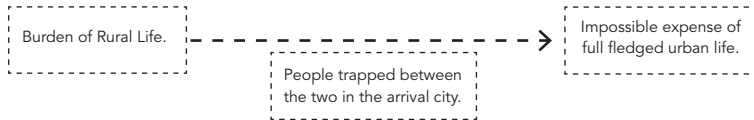
LIU GONG LI, CHINA

- Located 6 km away form the city of Chongqing.
- It has no connection to any market or any city, it farmed for itself.
- When China embraced capitalism, the villages were permitted to develop non-arable lands for market purposes- all land in Liu Gong Li declared to be non-arable.
- The population grew into 120,000 , the place becomes integral part of Chongqing; the fastest growing city.
- The residents send back money, to support the people in the village and the village, fund for children's education.
- All are engaged in a daily calculation which involves burden of rural deprivation and the broken pathway to reach full-fledge of urban life.
- Arrival cities prospects as learned from Liu Gong Li:
- A place of transition that all of its important activities bring villagers and entire villagers into urban sphere.
- It turns outsider into the central urbanities with sustainable social, economic and political futures.
- It has improvised its appearance through time, constantly linking in two directions; the originating villages and deep engagements with the established city of Chongqing.

TOWER HAMLETS, LONDON

- Tower Hamlets is functioning as integration machine for its second generation; transfer of cash, information and people.
- The high amount of remittance back to Bangladesh causes the villagers becomes financially secured residents and turn the villages into successful urbanites.
- As the arrival city becomes older, the remittances decline in amount and frequency.
- In 1995, Tower Hamlets suffered from tuberculosis outbreak, overcrowding, living poorly.
- In 15 years when 2nd generation came of age, The 1st generation immigrant residents puts its savings for education and housing.
- Curry restaurants entrepreneurship is large and successful for village arrivals, a form of self-built economies and cultural rescue package for the 1st generation.
- The adoption of Islamic practice is a 2nd generation trend as a source of security and identity into the mainstream.
- The layout and the location of the arrival city play a prominent role in determining its success. Tower Hamlets is a concrete square, the social connectivity and the link to transportation and jobs enable its residents get access to services and public areas. However, some find the physical design is limiting their access to important information to the city.

- In Tower Hamlets, 46% of Bangladeshi students achieved passing grades in five General Certificate of Secondary Education courses, enable them later for subsistence-level employment; a form of upward social mobility.
- Many still ended up trapped, working at dead end jobs, uneducated, illiterate, unable to grab hold wider society.

ARRIVAL CITY

Arrival city is:

- The creation and maintenance of networks that create a sense of leadership & political representation.
    - It is aided by human relationships between the people in the village and the city.
    - The networks are facilitated by technology.
    - The networks sustained by money transfers.
- Entry mechanisms.
    - Takes people in.
    - Cheap housing.
    - Assistance of finding entry-level jobs.
    - Next wave of arrivals made possible.
- Urban establishment platform.
Provide people informal resources to join the network and have savings to purchase a house, start small business, and reach the city for higher education.
- Provides a social mobility path for middle class ranks of the upper working class.
    - The paths provided via housing values , legalization, business success, higher education, job opportunities, , simple physical connections to the city.These allow the arrival city's own rising real-estate values and create an exit path.

Arrival city is not:

- Neither rural nor urban
- Arrival cities are not permanent
- Arrival cities are not irredeemable slums
    - Not all slums are arrival cities.
    - Some paths to arrival cities are permanently blocked. This can lead to the arrival cities face repression.
    - Some arrival city fail to function as one because property ownership is unattainable.
- Not all rural create arrival cities. Although some show similar patterns but some cases they are temporary.
- Arrival city is not a major cause of urban growth, in fact, it's ending it.
    - When villagers move to a city life, family size drops.

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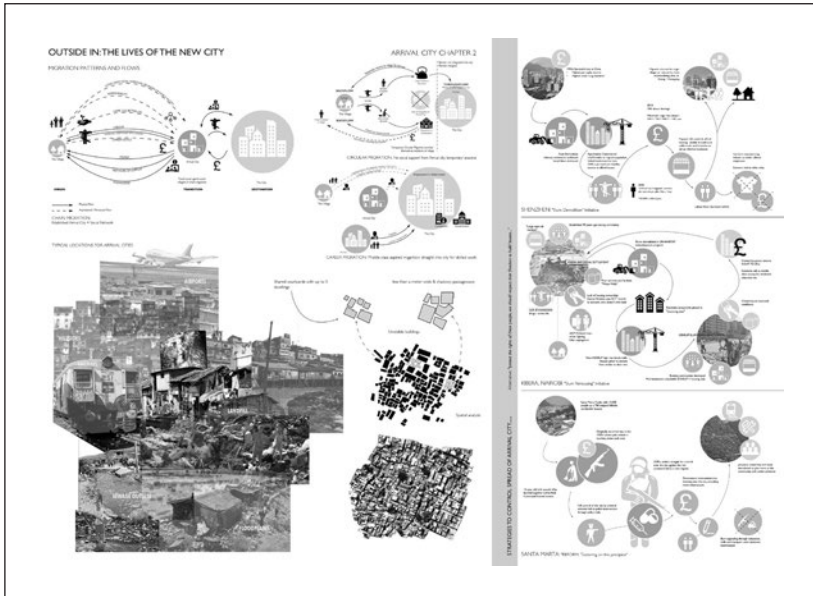
Annotation: The diagrams cover the types of migration and government strategies well.

Chapter 2 looks at the lives of people in the 'new city' across different countries:

- India (Kolhewadi, Ratnagiri) - The beginning: small moves, large movements
- Bangladesh (Kamrangirchar, Dhaka) - The birth pangs: an arrival city takes place
- China (Shenzhen) - Arrested Development: a city without arrival
- Kenya (Kibera, Nairobi) - Arrival postponed: the stuck city
- Brazil (Santa Maria, Rio) - Reform: teetering on the precipice

The chapter draws a relationship between the varied physical characteristics of the informal settlements and the distinct and identifiable basic set of functions and human networks that are homogeneous throughout.

Mimi Barr
Xuanru Chen

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The chapter highlights 3 types of migration flows:

CHAIN MIGRATION
Prospective migrants, still in rural/foreign settings, learn from new immigrants in arrival cities about opportunities. These primary social contacts help with the provision of transportation, initial accommodation and employment in the arrival city. With time, this movement can shift to arrival city to city contacts. A clear primary social relationship is prevalent throughout with seasonal harvest migrations contributing.

CIRCULAR (REPEAT) MIGRATION
Where a migrants repetitively moves in between arrival city and home, through seasonal harvests or household jobs. Arrival city employment is paid in food, work and accommodation, giving little to no money for remittances. These temporary circular migrants consider themselves part of the village and have very little social support to integrate themselves into the arrival city or city itself.

CAREER MIGRATION
The movement of people in response to skilled trades/ occupational opportunities in business enterprise, government bureaucracies or military. Normally this movement by-passes the arrival city as villagers or other city dwellings move straight to the big city.

And 3 government strategies to control spread:

SLUM DEMOLITION IN SHENZHEN
Informal settlements are demolished and replaced with high-rental apartment blocks. Migrants are pushed out of the city and return home or to other more accommodating cities.

SLUM REHOUSING IN NAIROBI
Informal settlement residents are relocated to new high rise apartments at similar rental prices. Social connections are lost in the move. With ownership granting tenants right-to-buy, residents lease/sell their apartments to middle-class families and move back into informal settlements.

REFORM IN RIO
The government pumped a lot of capital into the area to upgrade the slum with schools, skill centres and transport. Police presence is also introduced to control violence. Overall, poverty is reduced and economic growth is increased. 10 years after the intervention, the favela had better economic and social ties than the city.
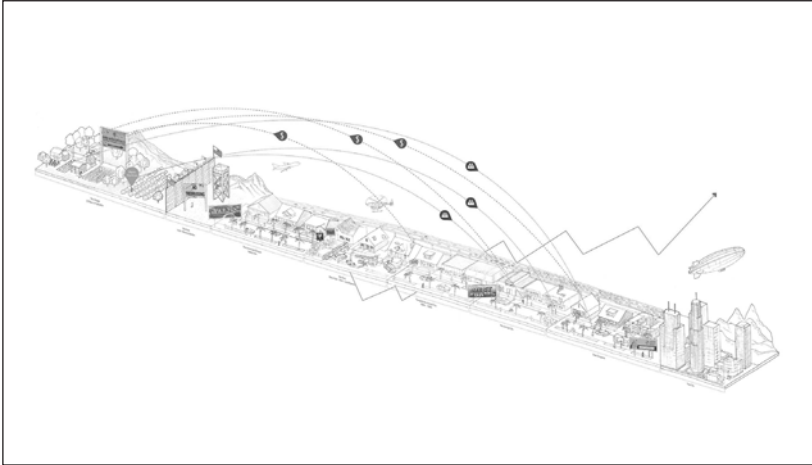
Annotation: The diagrams success lies in its ability to present the narratives within the chapter showing the residents connection to the city and the social and economic events occuring at the time. The arrows indicate their financial connection to their origin.

Chapter 3 begins to investigate the relationship between occupation and the arrival city, emphasising the importance of a job in allowing migrants to contribute both socially and financially to the community. Sanders highlights the role of networks created within arrival cities and how connections can help with not only establishing yourself within an arrival city but can help you progress out of it. He also discusses the modern trend towards suburban arrival cities and their dangers and limitations.

Thomas Cran
Chloe Nicol

LOS ANGELES (THE STORY OF MARIO MARTINEZ)
• The first section of the chapter investigates the social and economic connections between an arrival city and the place the residents originated from
• El Palon is a community in El Salvador, a rural agriculture village which lives of the land. Migrants from this area of El Salvador have for decades moved to the same arrival city in South central LA, this has resulted in El Palon's main revenue stream coming from those working in LA, sustaining the community the rest of their family still live in.
• Mario arrived in 1991 through the support of his aunt who had migrated in the 80's. There is an emphasis on the importance of networks created within arrival cities of people from specific towns or villages, allowing them to arrive easier and find work through a support network.
• He rose from nothing, learning a craft in neon sign creation and slowly growing his own business. After years of hard work Mario becomes a homeowner, something that is highlighted as a key milestone in his road to becoming an American
• Even though he is married to an American lady and has an American daughter he still struggles to gain citizenship meaning he can't pay tax and contribute to the country economically making it hard for him to feel part of the city.

WHAT MAKES A SUCCESSFUL ARRIVAL CITY?
• Sanders defines a successful arrival city as one with constant "upwards mobility"
• Many consider LA arrival cities to be a success because the rate at which people arrive is equal to that at which people leave for wealthier neighborhoods.
• This is often facilitated by supportive legislation, strong social networks within community and access to jobs and education
• An aging population is leading to a labour shortage with the US requiring as many as 35 million more semiskilled workers by 2030, migration can fill these gaps and provide a range of skills in those arriving.
• Sanders criticises the use of a points-based system such as that used in Canada and Australia because of it promotes predominately middle-class or skilled workers rather than a diverse range of people. This can lead to worker shortage in particular roles.
• Due to tighter restrictions in travel this often leads a lack of appreciation for arrival cities within western communities especially by policy makers.

THE SUBURBANIZATION OF THE ARRIVAL CITY
• Due to the arrival of first-generation migrants they have often occupied urban areas. This has increased house prices and means that suburban locations are the only ones available for new arrivals.
• Location makes it harder to form a close-knit arrival city, disconnecting migrants from each other and from the city itself.
• Using the comparison of Herndon, Maryland and Montgomery Country, Sanders explains the benefits of investing in providing jobs to arrival residents. This can reduce crime, allow people to contribute to the economy and as such be part of the wider network of the city
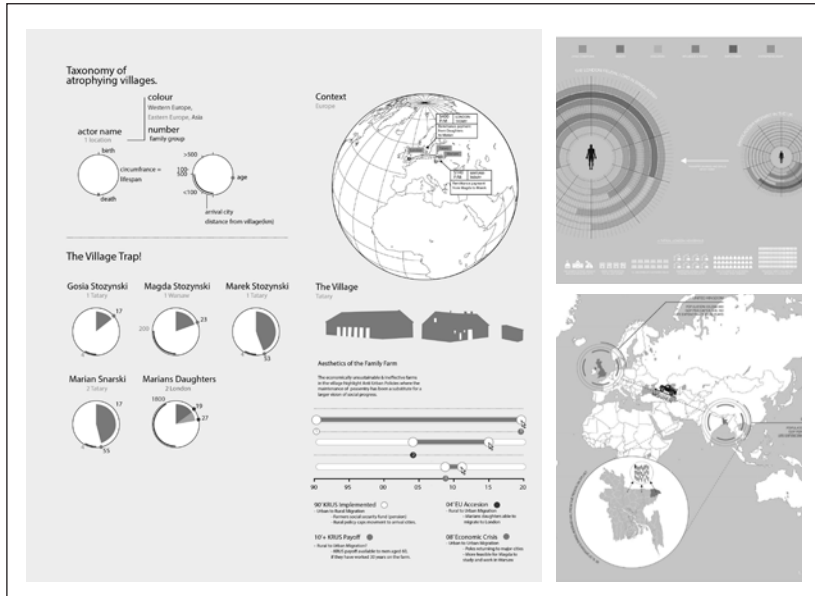
Annotation:

THE URBANIZATION OF THE VILLAGE

Chapter 4 looks into four villages located in Poland, China, India and Bangladesh. Sanders explores the association between the success and failure of both arrival city and the village through government policy and its effect on urbanization.

Peixuan Du
Bor-Ren Hui

THE VILLAGE TRAP - TATARY, POLAND

• One-fifth of the Polish population is employed through farming, however, agriculture only accounts of 4.7% of Poland's economy.

• The implementation of Farmers Social Security Fund (KRUS) shortly after the fall of communism in the 1990s was an anti-migration tactic by the government to prevent those living in rural areas to swamp the city. The heart of KRUS was a pension system that romanticised the idea of family farming and owning one.

• Before the fall of communism, the cities were packed with state-run factories and industries, however, after the fall Poland saw a 5% increase in the peasant population as those working in the city flocked to rural areas to set up farms.

• KRUS was essentially a financial safety net as it "(...) provides no incentive for surplus-labour to shift into non-agricultural employment". "It provided social protections of a full-fledged welfare state, without the high fiscal price of covering the full cost of living." This covered basic foods and rent. Additionally, any man or woman over the age of 60 who worked on a farm for 30 years and agree to give up all but 1 hectare surrounding their house would receive 650 Zloty per month. This was enough to sustain a family especially if both husband and wife were receiving it. This cost Poland 4% of its entire economy.

• Poland's accession into the EU in 2004 saw 1 to 2 million Polish migrants move to Britain and Ireland from 2004 to 2007. This accounted for 11 million USD sent back to Poland which was 2.5% of the Polish economy. By 2004 only 27% of rural inhabitance earned basic income through agriculture the remainder 73% got it from cities. The EU accession and KRUS gave no incentive for people in Poland to remain in the city, this resulted in a skilled labour shortage.

• The 2008 economic crisis sent many Polish workers back home, not to farms, but to the cities. This urban migration back to the cities of Poland created what scholars call a "J-turn" which had it escape the effects of the economic crisis while experiencing minimal economic growth.

THE FINAL VILLAGE - SANFENGZHEN, SICHUAN, CHINA

• Li Tu Bu Li Xiang - "leave the soil but not the village" is a system where Chinese villages are not so much centres of agriculture production, but rather a social buffer. It is a safety net to those who go to cities in search of a better life for their family while leaving children and elders behind. This leaves an entire generation of children in villages with their grandparents where they develop a strong emotional strong bond over time. This social implication leads to children experiencing the senility and death of their closest family member at a very young age. The isolation from their parents and the use of education to support their departure creates overwhelming stress on the children.

• The cost of affording an apartment which houses a three-generation family is almost impossible for those who moved to the city from villages. Therefore, with the village providing cheaper child care, education, housing space and food the village becomes an essential back up plan to those who don't make it in the city.

• With little state pension, non-existent unemployment insurance, welfare and the unavailability of the Minimum Living Standard Guarantee Scheme to the village-born, the village becomes the safety net for the arrival city residents. Another reason

- for keeping families in the village is that since farming is communal and anything produced on the farms can be sold, the village committee has the right to redistribute the farmland for better use if they deem it to be unused by the former family.
- In early 2009 around 20million returned to the village due to the economic crisis. However, by September 2009, 95% of those migrants returned to the city. "The village had functioned as an unemployment-insurance system, one whose price is the fracturing of families"

## THE VILLAGE WITHOUT A CITY - DORLI, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA

- After Partition in 1947, farm families abandoned primogeniture and began to split the land up for each interested successor. This, with the Green Revolution of the 1960s, meant that farmers had high yields which lasted only until the soil was exhausted. With reduced arable land, over-fertilization and lack of crop rotation caused by the application of the Green Revolution, land with huge yields a decade prior were now permanently destroyed to soil exhaustion.
- Farms in India with no direct ties with the city and its remittance economy found it hard to sustain themselves. This resulted in growing debt to banks and private lenders which averaged at 500$ each.
- Growing debt and unfarmable land resulted in mass suicides, increasing from 15 per 100,000 people to more than 57 per 100,000 people. Of those who committed suicide, 87% we indebted up to a year's salary.
- Those who came from arrival cities brought with the finances which allowed them to set up commercial-scale agriculture farms. With modern crop management techniques, machinery and water preservation strategies, 55-year-old Subhash Sharma takes in 10,000$ net profit every year.
- Interestingly Sanders points out that it is the passion of Indians to own land, as they consider it "(...) as a goddess and pray to her", which results in farmers not knowing when to give up their land. Anand Subhedar, a Vidarbha-based agriculturalist says "What India needs is more farm labourers and fewer farmers"

THE ARRIVAL VILLAGE - BISWANATH, SYLHEY, BANGLADESH

- Sylhet is a remote countryside of Bangladesh. 95% of British Bangladeshi migrants that moved to London came from Sylhet.
- First generation of Bangladeshis that migrated to London four decades ago, work a few years in factories, and then opened takeout restaurants and expanded. The families landholding back in Bangladesh, which relied on accumulated proceeds known as remittance, allowed them to consolidate and expand. The next generation born in London go into small property development while using the money earned to develop a Londoni (a term to describe migrants who originated in Bangladesh that moved to London) house back in Bangladesh. They would also open a string of shops and rental storefronts and launch several housing developments.
- Londonis have expanded their landholding to a point where, even though they represent a third of the families in Biswanath, they own 80% of the land. Due to the success of running store frontages and the housing developments, 84% of Londoni families were no longer in cultivation. This solidified the dependency on Londoni remittances and the economy of the arrival city.
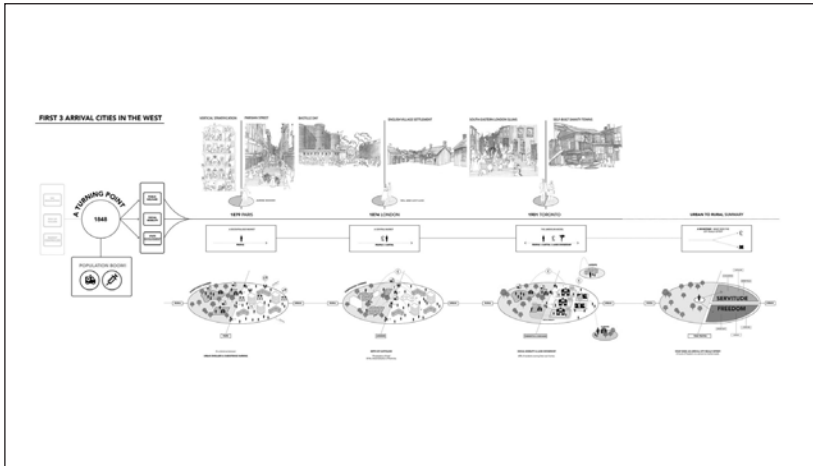
Chapter 5: The drawing successfully captures the three stories of people migrating to the first three arrival cities in the west. The timelime positions the rural to urban stories in a chronological order, however there is overlap between events following the turning point in 1848.

POPULATION BOOM
• Much of the migration shift was related to disease. Before development of immunity sanitation or medicine. Big cities killed the migrants before they could reproduce or settle.
• In every major city, deaths outnumbered births and childhood mortality was high.
• European cities were only growing by 0.2% each year.
• London required 6,000 rural migrants a year to maintain a population of 600,000
• New immunity unleashed an unprecedented population boom. However the land could not support this expanded population.

URBAN TO RURAL SUMMARY
What does the city really offer? The terrible struggles and punishments of the poor ? However, most of its newly arrived inhabitants were not all passive victims, they raised living standards above rural poverty...

Alice Howland

JEANNE BOUVER > PARIS
- In 1879, Jeanne Bouvier joined the greatest surge of rural-to-urban migration
- Domestic Service - the most frequent gateway. More often, women arrived first.
- Jeanne saw the dirty streets as a transitory home to millions who were seeking a permanent foothold in a better urban world.
- Working unrewarding jobs for long hours, Jeanne calculated, saved and would suffer any sacrifice to buy her own home.
- The Parisian arrival city was defined by a 'vertical stratification' with urban classes on the lower floors and the rural-arrival poor in the top two or three (later reversed by the introduction of the elevator in 1880s)
- The boulevards and squares of central Paris pushed its arrival-city majority further to the periphery of the city, and Paris developed segregated arrival cities.
- Jeanne, like most of Europe's arrival residents would never return to her village.
- Centuries of circular, seasonal migration built links between village and city
- By 19th Century, most of Europe's rural migrants were staying in the city for life.
- The French Revolution tried to keep peasants in the village
- Few sources of rural investment. Intergenerational land division led to tiny plots unsuited to commercial farming. The French farm economy was incapable of providing enough food to supply the city all the time.
- It took Jeanne decades to save enough money for her own home. This was typical of citizens who made up the great European migration of the 19th century.

WILL AND LUCY LUCK > LONDON
- In 1874, Will and Lucy were evicted from their cottage and walked to London.
- They moved to an arrival city that had spread outward in long rows of houses intended for the occupation of lower middle classes.
- The larger human flood is not outward from the city but inward from the fields.
- Will and Lucy soon found well paid work using their connections.
- They made more money than in the village and lived a comfortable life.
- 19th Century London - infamous for eastern & southern slums. These were not arrival cities. The dispossessed were not migrants. Instead, London-born residents.
- Londons arrival cities took shape on the periphery. These enclaves were built by skilled laborers on the semi-rural edges.
- A gross overestimation of the numbers of clerks available to buy homes meant that many became village-migrant enclaves as soon as they were built.

JOSEPH THORNE > TORONTO
- 1905, Joseph moved from cockney slums of London to Canada for farm labour.
- Earned enough savings to buy some land in an ungoverned and unmapped area.
- Following arrival of his wife and children, he built a two-room dirt-floor shack, surrounded by recent arrivals from Europe, with similar shacks built by their owners.
- The shantytown development represented a third of all housing in Toronto.
- There were no sewers, piped water, sanitation or garbage collection.
- Virtually all residents owned the land their shacks stood on.
- Land ownership offers a clear path to social stability and often middle-class vitality, as long as governments are willing to help.
- The result was an extremely high rate of upward social mobility
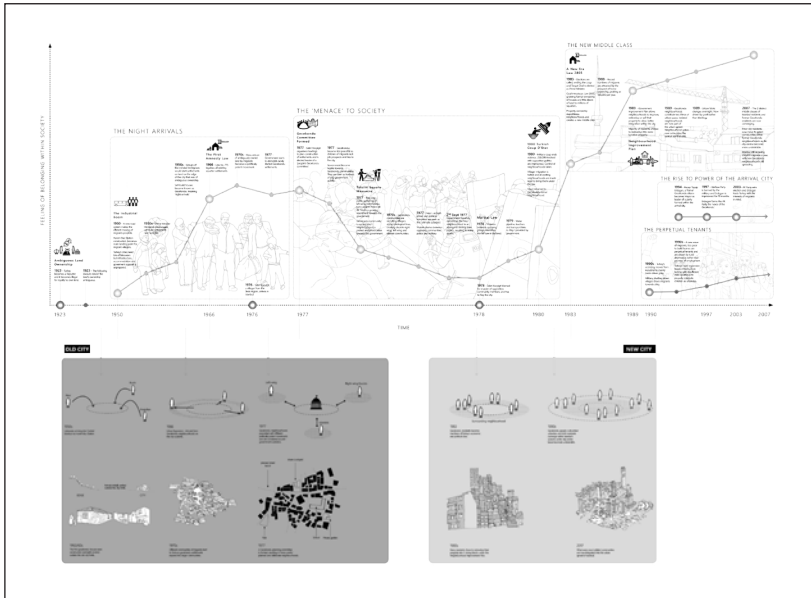
Annotation: These diagrams successfully illustrate the timeline of Turkey's recent political history. It serves as helpful context when reading the chapter. The drawings below the timeline begin to highlight some of the chapters key themes. The drawings of the changing city are effective to understand the chapter narrative but it is difficult to understand the meaning of the drawings showing people. This may be because more nebulous themes such as relationships, social, political and economic situations are more difficult to distill and illustrate.

Chapter 6 utilises the narrative of Sabri Kocyigit to describe the historic emergence of an arrival city on the peripheries of Istanbul. Turkey's fast transition from an agricultural to an urban, industrial economy in the 1950's meant floods of people abandoned rural areas for better prospects in the city. However, there was no housing provision, salaries were inadequate for private rental and there was no welfare state. As a result, migrants found their own way of creating shelter leading to the formation of a number of ad-hoc settlements, or gecekondus, on the outskirts of the city. This chapter highlights the economic, social and political challenges these communities faced whilst trying to be recognised as formal settlements. Today, these settlements are incorporated into the urban sprawl of Istanbul, housing the middle- class.

Robyn Davis

THE ARRIVALS FIND THEIR PLACE

• In 1977, Sabri joined thousands of other rural Turks in building a rudimentary house on the edge of Istanbul. These houses and the communities they formed were given the name 'gecekondu' literally translating to 'night' (gece) 'arrived' (kondu).
• For the rural migrants building and living here they had to combine military tactics, criminal affiliations and violent confrontations. This was exacerbated by government crackdowns to demolish settlements, and mob- mafias, requiring pay off in exchange for promised protection against these demolitions.
• In response to these threats Sabri and his colleagues formed a committee to organise and protect their community, named provactively as May 1 Neighbourhood. Their community had a socialist agenda, prioritising shelter for those most in need.

THE ARRIVAL CITY VS. OLD CITY

• Due to the influx of thousands of villagers the character of Istanbul's population was changing from a largely secular uni- ethnic place to containing millions of Alevis, Kurds and Sunnis. Their culture and their politics, which typically leaned to the far left or right was alien to the former Istanbul communities.
• Violent clashes with the police, military, right wing and Islamists groups began to become commonplace for Sabri and the largely left leaning community of Alevi and Kurdish people in May 1 Neighbourhood. This broke down the social order in the outskirts of Istanbul further with regular violent eruptions.
• This violence abruptly ended with a military coup in September 1980. For the gecekondu developments this meant that all neighbourhoods had to be legal.
• In addition, the army was also trying to drive out Alevis and Kurds from Turkey and arrested Sabri as a politcal prisoner in 1981. He spent 5 years in prision.

THE ARRIVAL CITY TRANSFORMED

• In 1983, Turgut Ozal, the new prime minister introduced an amnesty law for gecekondu squatters. It gave individuals formal ownership over their homes and the title deeds to the land under them. This gave citizens opportunities to start businesses, generate rental income and gain savings. May 1 Neighbourhood name was ordered to be changed to Mustafa Kemal.
• By 1989, gecekondu settlements made up 2/3 of Istanbul.
• In 1989 Sabri became elected leader of Mustafa Kemal, under the banner of a left wing party. In the same year, the Istanbul mayor allowed Sabri's constituents to demolish their dwellings and build apartments up to 5 storeys high.
• Today Sabri explains to the author Saunders, that the voters are no longer revolutionaries but are more concerned with guarding their property rights.
• Those we have arrived in Istanbul in the 1990's and onwards have had a different experience from those of previous decades. Instead of being drawn to the city for the promise of better opportunity, they left their villages due to rural deprivation. When they arrive they didn't have the funds to build a gecekondu home and find themselves renting. They do not have the financial opportunity to buy a home and enter into the middle class in the same way as their migrant predecessors.
• Large numbers of arrivals has turned Istanbul into a metropolis - at first in terms of urban development but then culturally, politically and economically. Religion is a matter of identity and pride rather than a totalizing ideology of social control.
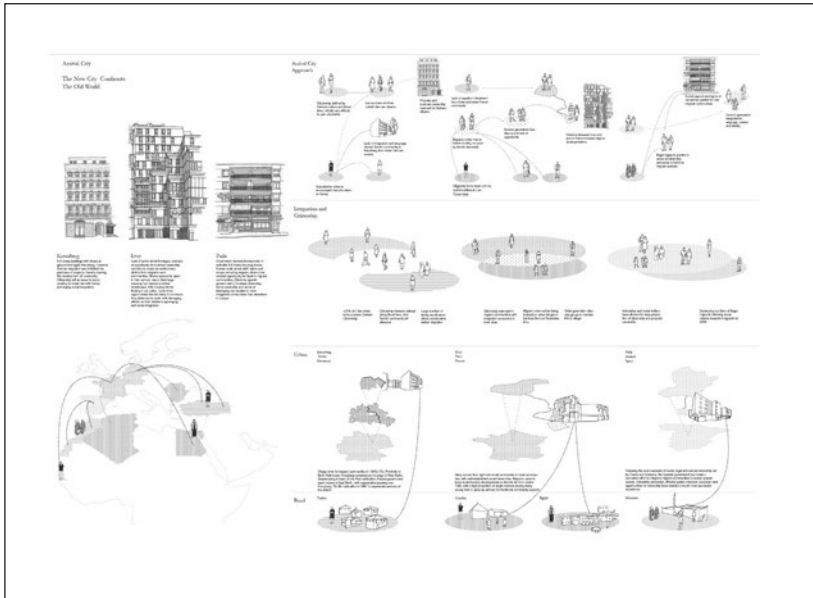
Annotation:

Saunders approaches the physical, political and psychological transitions that exist within the Arrival City, as migrants transition from a rural to an urban condition. Through the use of three Arrival Cities each of this transitions is explored through the use of narratives.

Within each case study comparisons can be drawn to develop an overall picture of the types of characteristics that constitute a successful or unsuccessful Arrival City. The overarching narrative is that the Arrival City is a complex condition in which solving one transition, ie physical, does not necessarily result in successful cohesion. Poor Arrival City conditions can reinforce a rural mindset within an urban condition which encourages protest and violence for future generations

Patrick McElroy

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The New City Confronts
The Old World

Kreuzberg

5-6 storey buildings with shops at ground level typify Kreuzberg. However, German migration laws inhibited the purchase of property, thereby stunting the development of community. Citizenship still an issue for many unwilling to break ties with Turkey, prolonging social integration.
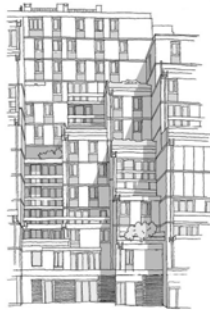
Evry

Lack of active street frontages, and lack of opportunity for business ownership combine to create an environment distinct from migrants rural communities. Blocks spaced far apart in their context, due to their large massing has created a broken streetscape, with housing blocks floating in car parks. Lack of job opportunities has led many to commute long distances to work, with damaging effects on their children's upbringing and social integration

Parla

Government funded development of walkable 5-6 storey housing blocks. Human scale street width ratios and shops owned by migrant-citizens has created opportunity for Spain's migrant communities. Efforts by spanish government to increase citizenship, home ownership and sense of belonging has resulted in more integrated communities than elsewhere in Europe.

THE NEW CITY CONFRONTS THE OLD WORLD

APPROACH

• Approach considers the relationship to the physical city and to migrants' rights to the city ie citizenship
• Saunders considers these two conditions as being important in transitioning from the rural to urban
• Both physical and social conditions have an effect on second generation integration and can compound the feeling of segregation and racism
• The physical Arrival City can compound feelings of segregation and seperation from equality and opportunity. Evry is physically disconnected from Paris, which antagonises second generation migrants and hinders the transition from rural to urban

INTEGRATION AND CITIZENSHIP

• Citizenship is treated as being a key vehicle to the city, for migrants, by providing security in terms of housing and business ownership. However should be recognised that this is a neo-liberal approach to the city and should be taken into consideration
• Each countries approach to citizenship has effects on the feeling of self and identity to each migrant. Migrants in Kreuzberg had to hand over Turkish Passports in exchange for German Citizenship.
• Citizenship failed to aknowledge the informal systems that many migrants had formed over years of inhabitance in the city
• Inclusive policies utilised by Spanish government has encouraged integration of migrants into Spanish communities and resulted in formal entrepreneurial business set up

INTEGRATION AND CITIZENSHIP

• Rural to Urban transition has moved rural traditions to an urban context which often do not support eachother.
• Germany and Paris treated migrants, at the point of entry, as temporary inhabitants of the city which overtime has reinforced the seperation between migrant communities and French nationals.
• The Urban context often aggrevated integration by becoming a visual barrier or difference between rights to the city and ambition

Arrival City
Approach

Integration and
Citizenship

Urban

Rural

21
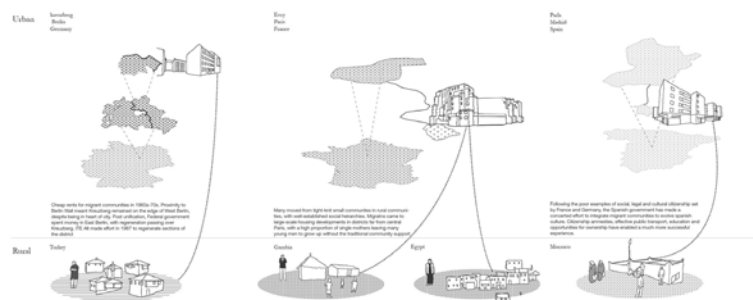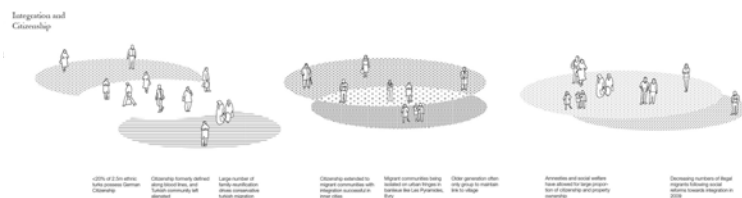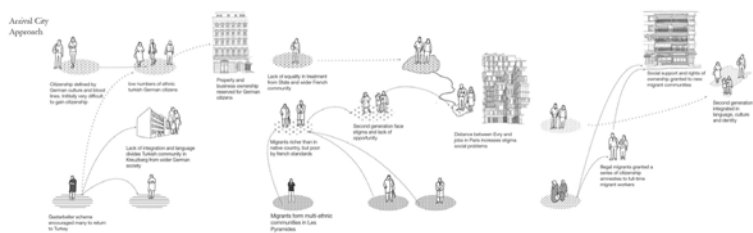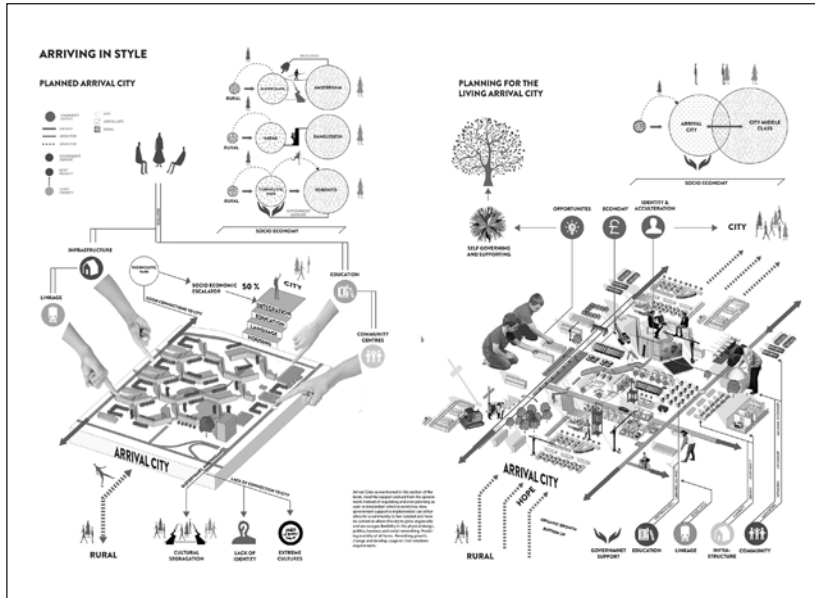
ARRIVAL CITIES ARE:

• Often on the city periphery, in low-cost post-war zoned developments
• Often seen as temporary; either upgrades or people move on.
• A hybrid culture; a mix of both the place of origin and destination

James Rest

SUCCESSFUL ARRIVAL CITIES NEED:

• Level of self-governance to drive change (grass-roots autonomy)
• External support (positive recognition by government/councils)
• Good transport connection to city
• To be mixed use, mixed tenure, diverse, dense, organic, enable change to promote activity and social cohesion

ISSUES:

• Lack of Services: electricity, rubbish collection, water, transport, education
• Integration: language, acculturation, distance from/connectivity to city.

IMPROVEMENT STRATEGIES:

• Demolish and start again
• Build arrival city / prepare site in advance of arrivals (e.g. Bogota, Columbia "Sites and services" approach)
• Retrofit existing; expensive but best, can be done incrementally.
• Rehabilitation: controversial but can be good if improved housing conditions and connectivity to city.
• Paradox of improvement: makes settlements more valuable and so more appealing to the non-migrant middle class and so less accessible to arrivals.
• Ultimate lesson: arrival city should become part of the city and not be seen as something outside or on the edge.
• Neglecting arrivals most expensive and problematic in long term.

CHALLENGING PRACTICE ASF

Our studio methodology is influenced by a workshop, lead by Beatrice De Carli of Design Inclusion, which highlighted how researchers can gather multiple understandings from a conversation with individuals. The workshop was developed through the Designing Inclusion Research project and draws upon ASF's experience to deal with questions of migration.
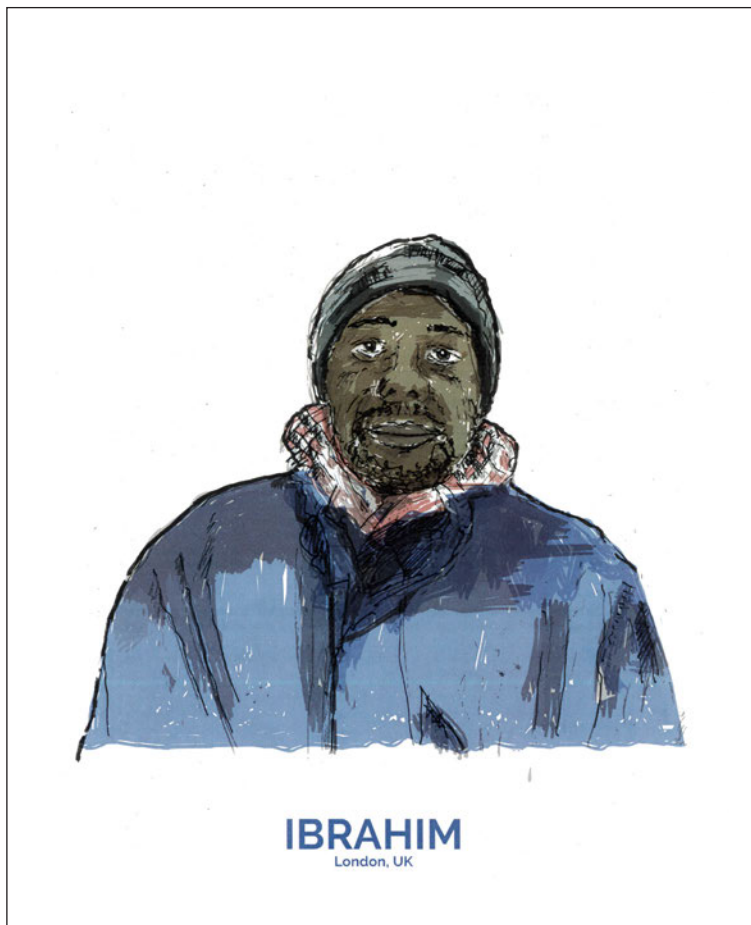
Through the exploration of a number of case studies, conducted by Design Inclusion, exercises were conducted to try to uncover the hidden meaning and connections that individuals have with social networks and the physical city.

By exploring the layers of vulnerability and capacities of individual accounts, spatial relationships are established and a more detailed understanding and appreciation of individuals' needs are highlighted. Through considering the integration of migrants within a conceptual framework such as housing, citizenship and education, the fragility of transition is uncovered.
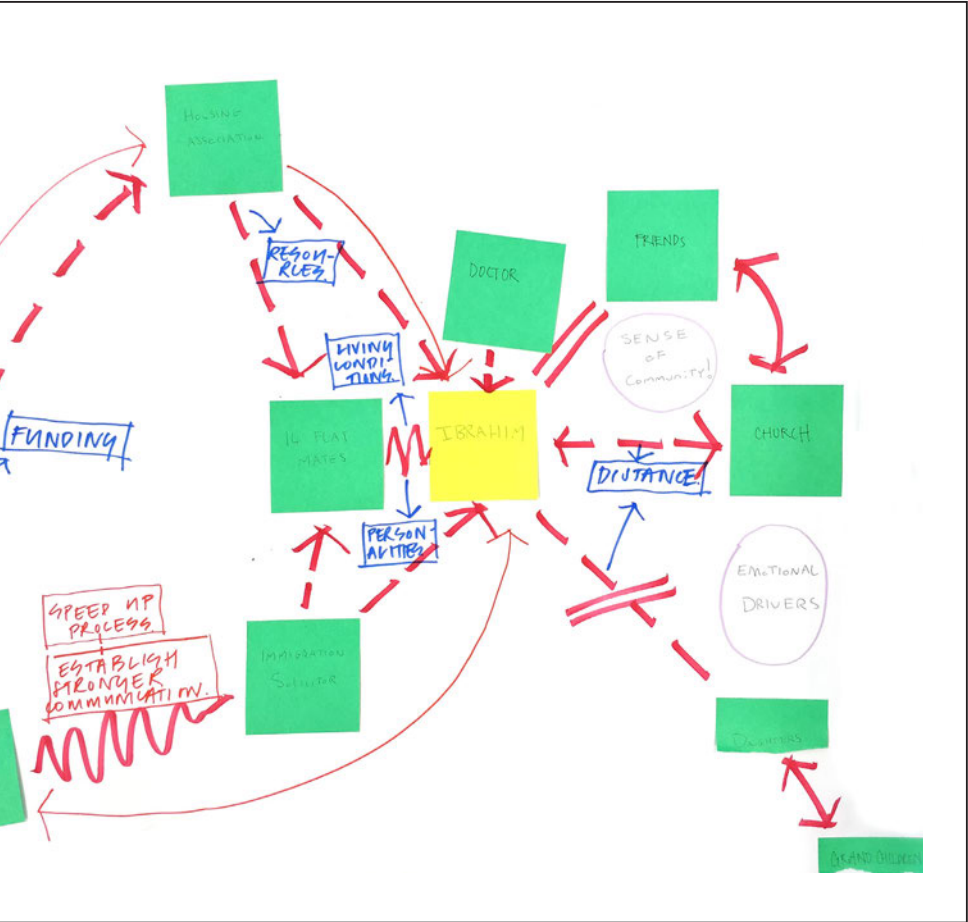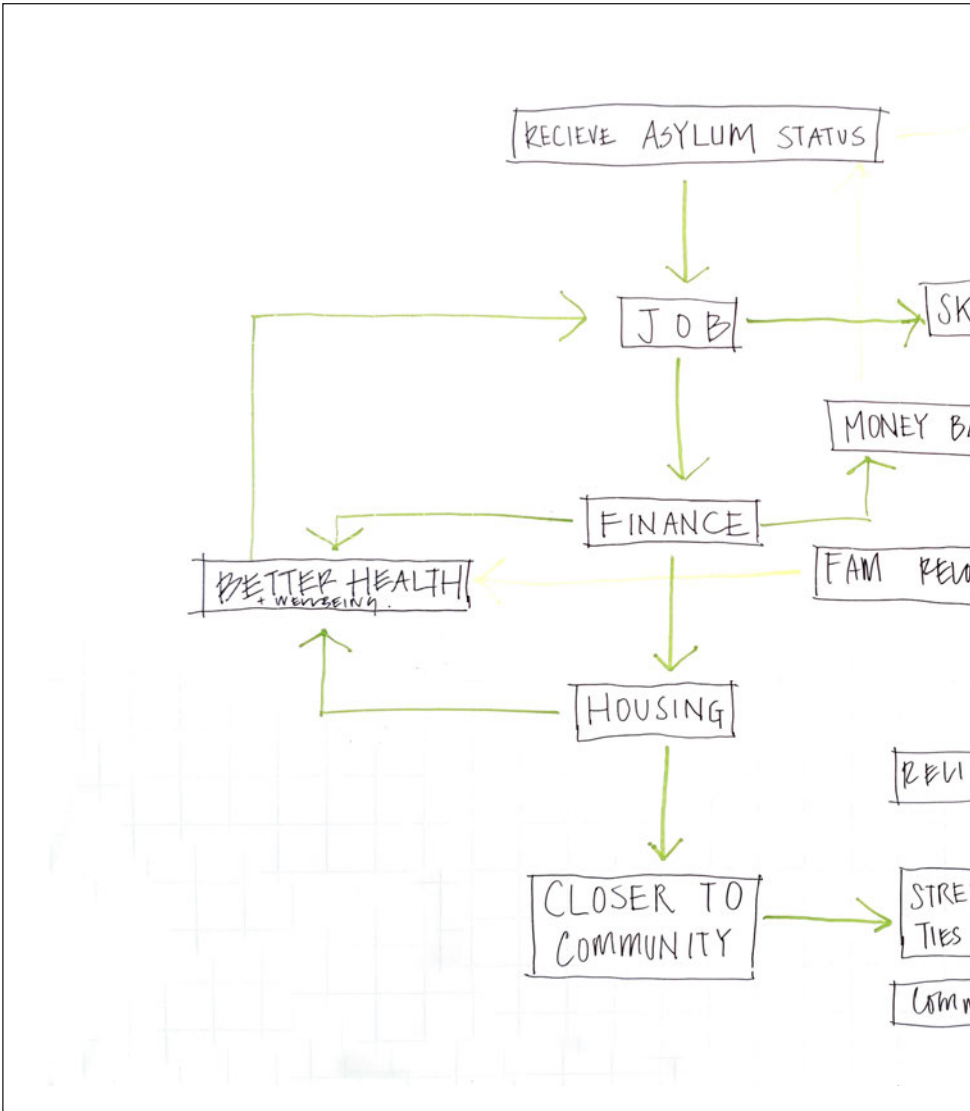
IBRAHIM

Ibrahim is 55 and arrived in the UK 6 years ago from the Ivory Coast. He is seeking asylum after being tortured and imprisoned in his home country and after waiting since he arrived, he still hasn't been approved. Whilst he receives benefits it is as little as £36 a week, barely enough to cover his food and even though he is provided with a home he lives with 14 other men he does not get on with and has been moved against his
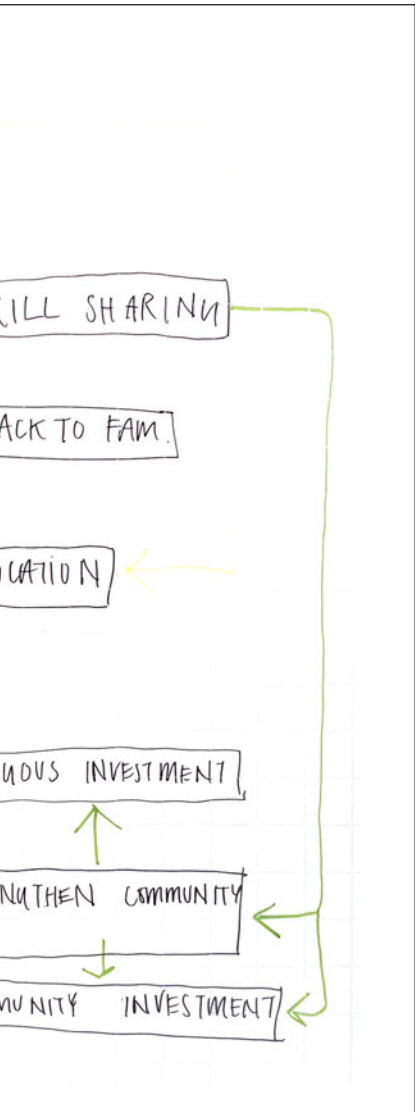

IBRAHIM
London, UK

will on multiple occasions. He owned his own business previously so although he is unable to contribute to the community via tax or in his professional life, he has formed a great relationship with a church community where he has become a core part of the group. By mapping his connections and networks we were able to identify opportunity for engagement (Diagram below). We felt that, whilst Ibrahim has strong relationships with those emotionally closest (Family, church community) these have been broken or distanced. A lot of those closest geographically provide a disfunctional or one-way relationship. The area we identified to engage with was the connection between the UK home office and subsequently the housing associations. By doing this he can have a better chance of being granted asylum.

We realised that the key to enabling Ibrahim to have a better life was the granting of asylum status. When approved he will be able to legally attain work and earn his own money. Even though he is unable, Ibrahim possess the skills and the motivation to secure a stable job due to his experience running his own business in the Ivory Coast.

He will be able to use his skills and feel accomplished in his every day life. The attainment of a better salary will allow him to provide for his children and grandchildren back home and allow them to come over in the future. Through better living conditions and money Ibrahim will be able to return to better health both physically and mentally.

...ILL SHARING

...ACK TO FAM.

...CATION

...UOUS INVESTMENT

...NG THEN COMMUNITY

...MU NITY INVESTMENT

WHAT VULNERABILITIES DOES THE MANIFESTO ADDRESS?

FINANCIAL

WHAT CAPACITIES DOES THE MANIFESTO BUILD UPON?
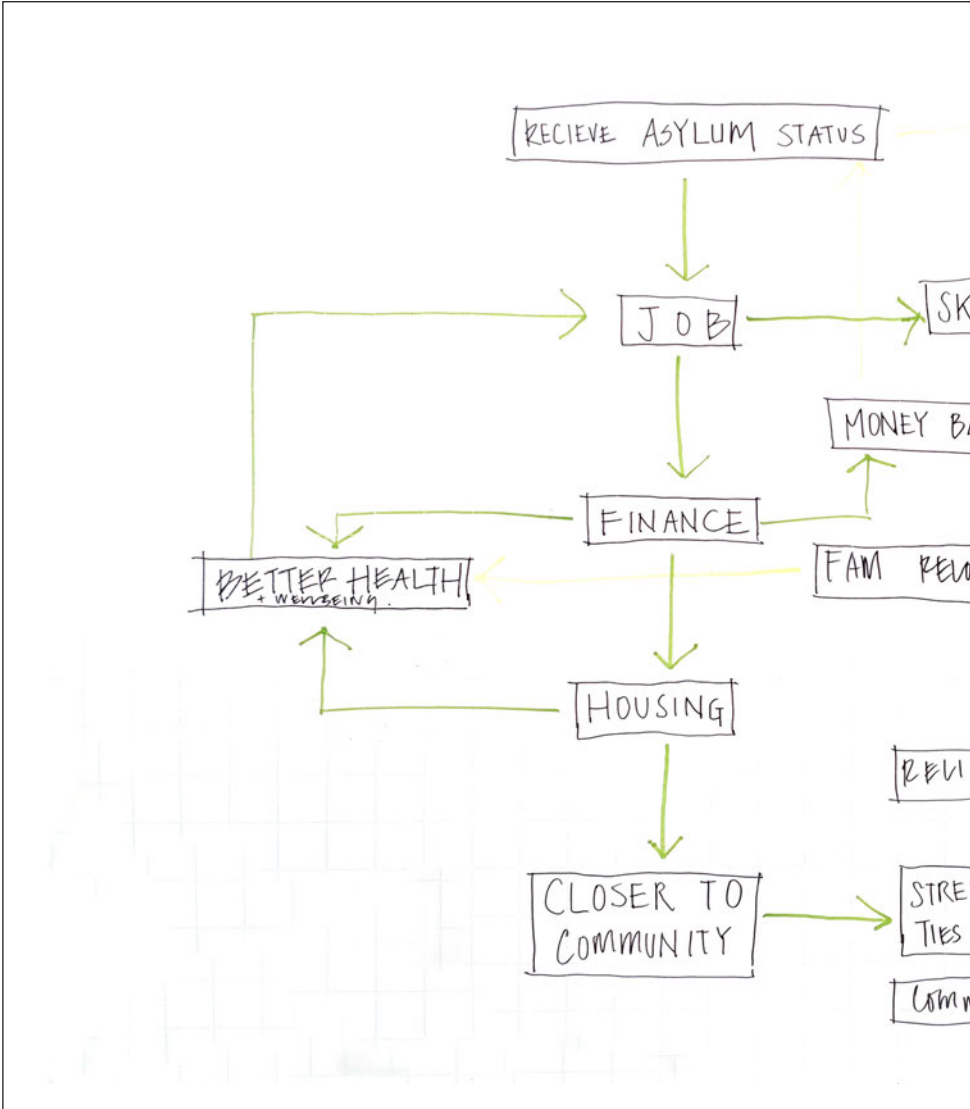
FINANCIAL

AMBITION

KENSER

Ibrahim is 55 and arrived in the UK 6 years ago from the Ivory Coast. He is seeking asylum after being tortured and imprisoned in his home country and after waiting since he arrived, he still hasn't been approved. Whilst he receives benefits it is as little as £36 a week, barely enough to cover his food and even though he is provided with a home he lives with 14 other men he does not get on with and has been moved against his
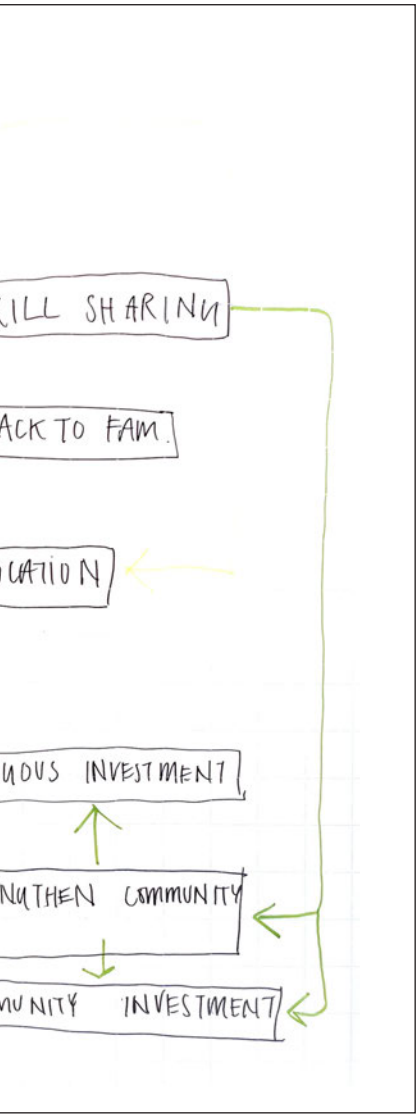

KENSER
São Paulo, Brazil

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ILL SHARING

ACK TO FAM.

CATION

UOUS INVESTMENT

NUTHEN COMMUNITY

MUNITY INVESTMENT

WHAT VULNERABILITIES DOES THE
MANIFESTO ADDRESS?

FINANCIAL

WHAT CAPACITIES DOES THE
MANIFESTO BUILD UPON?

FINANCIAL

AMBITION

DALI

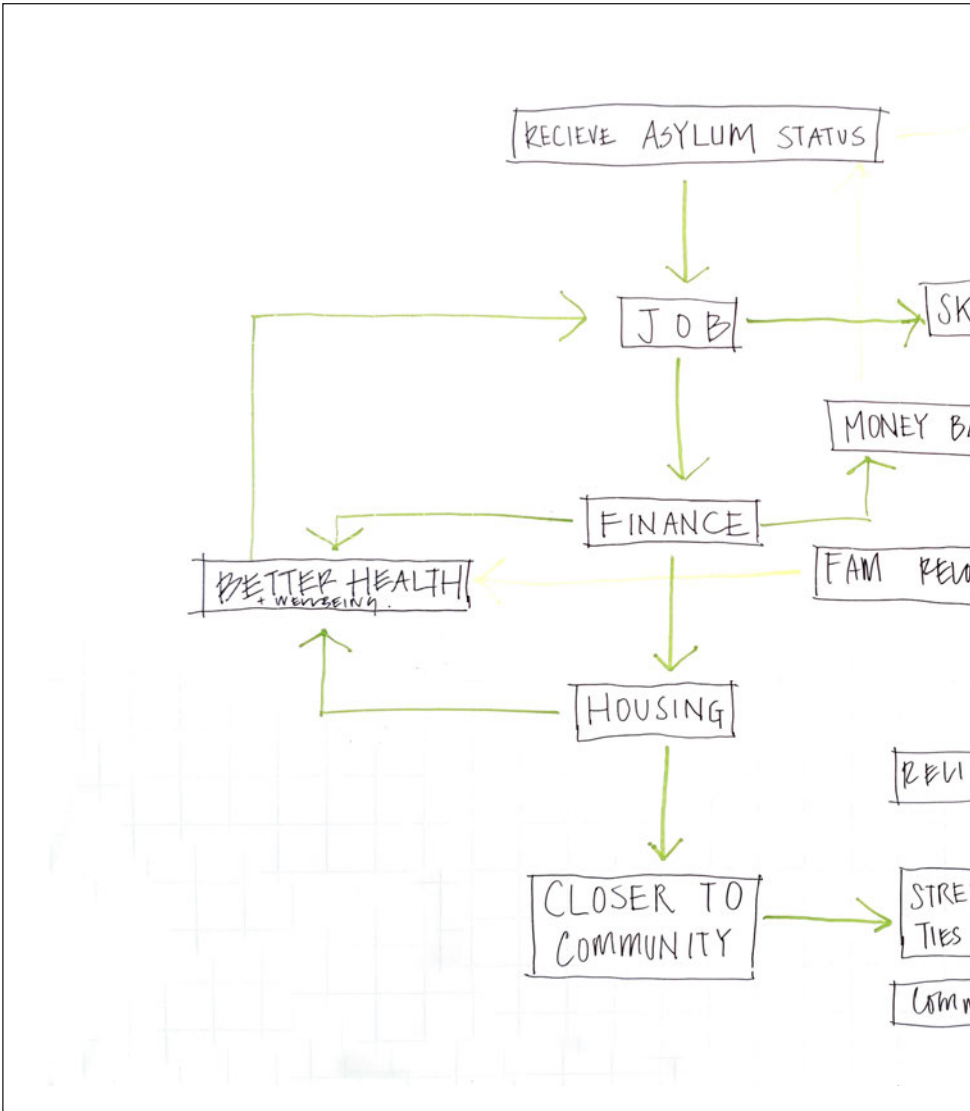Ibrahim is 55 and arrived in the UK 6 years ago from the Ivory Coast. He is seeking asylum after being tortured and imprisoned in his home country and after waiting since he arrived, he still hasn't been approved. Whilst he receives benefits it is as little as £36 a week, barely enough to cover his food and even though he is provided with a home he lives with 14 other men he does not get on with and has been moved against his
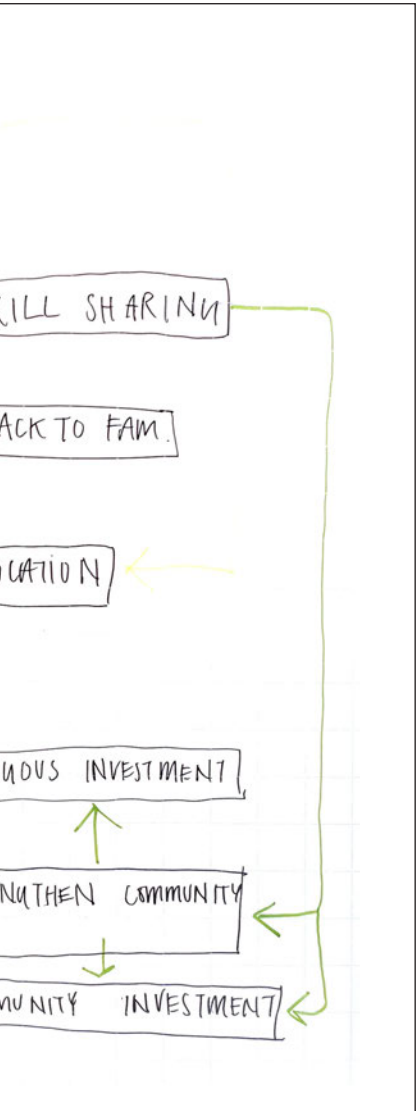

DALI
Helsinki, Finland

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ILL SHARINY

ACK TO FAM.

CATION

UOUS INVESTMENT

NUTHEN COMMUNITY

NUNITY INVESTMENT

WHAT VULNERABILITIES DOES THE
MANIFESTO ADDRESS?

FINANCE

WHAT CAPACITIES DOES THE
MANIFESTO BUILD UPON?

FINANCIAL

AMBITION

INFORMALITY, HOME & RIGHT TO THE CITY

Article 65 of the Portuguese constitution dictates a right for all to a fitting home of adequate size, comfort, hygiene and privacy. These fundamental conditions, and the dignity they are connected to, are, according to a report by Leilani Farha, the United Nations' 'special rapporteur' on the right to housing, unacceptable in today's Portugal. Prime minister António Costa has declared that the new priority for the Portuguese government is to create a public politics to make the right to housing more accessible. The precarity of living conditions impacts on all aspects of peoples lives and impacts on what David Harvey refers to the Right to the City "The right to the city is far more than the individual liberty to access urban resources: it is a right to change ourselves by changing the city.

It is, moreover, a common rather than an individual right since this transformation inevitably depends upon the exercise of a collective power to reshape the processes of urbanization. The freedom to make and remake our cities and ourselves is, I want to argue, one of the most precious yet most neglected of our human rights."

Our studio produced the folowing series of drawings that encapsulates the social, physical, economic situations discussed within the themes below.

INFORMAL
SETTLEMENTS

HISTORY + SCALE OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

CONDITIONS WITHIN INFORMAL SETTLEMENT

SCALE OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

A desktop study which surveys the scale of informal settlements. The factors looked at were the size, proximity of public infrastructure such as railways and roads to the informal settlement, surrounding environment, when the settlement was built and its distance to Lisbon.

Area

Distance to Lisbon centre

Origin Date

Area of previous settlement

Informal settlement

Railway

Roads
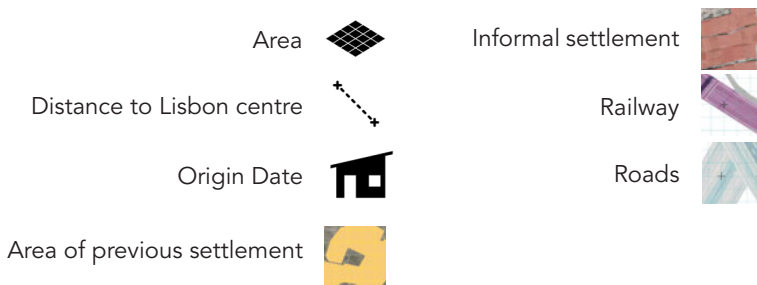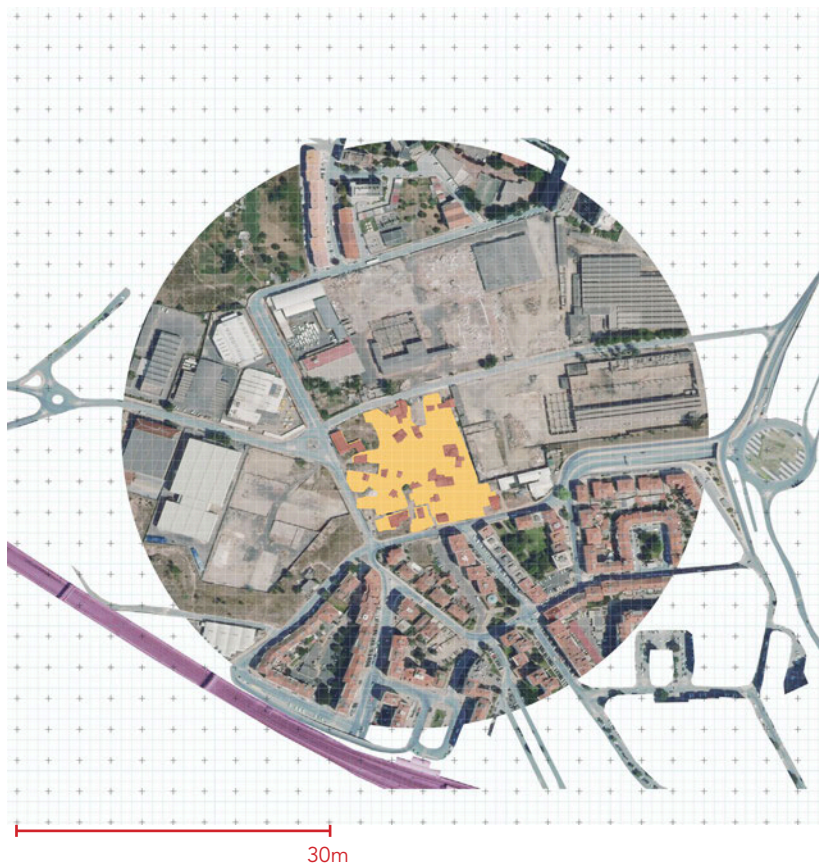
BAIRRO 6 DE MAIO

0.02km2   7.21km (NW)   Late 1970's

30m

BAIRRO DA JAMAIKA

 1850m2   12.17km (S)   Late 1980's

30m

COVA DO VAPOR

0.03km2   12.26 (SW)   NA

30m

QUINTA DA SERRA

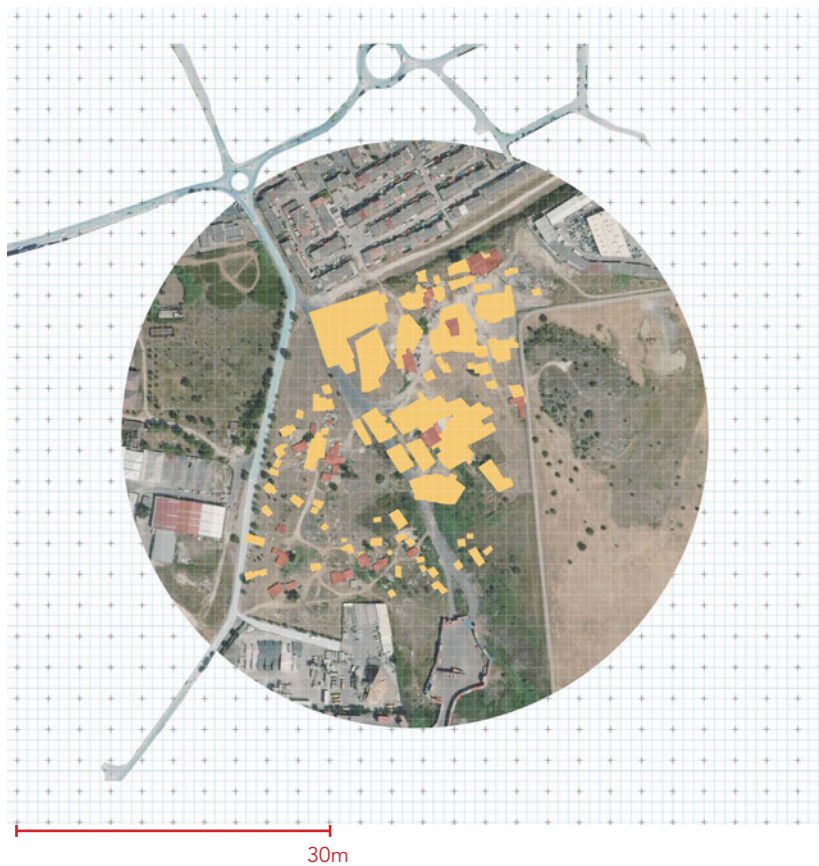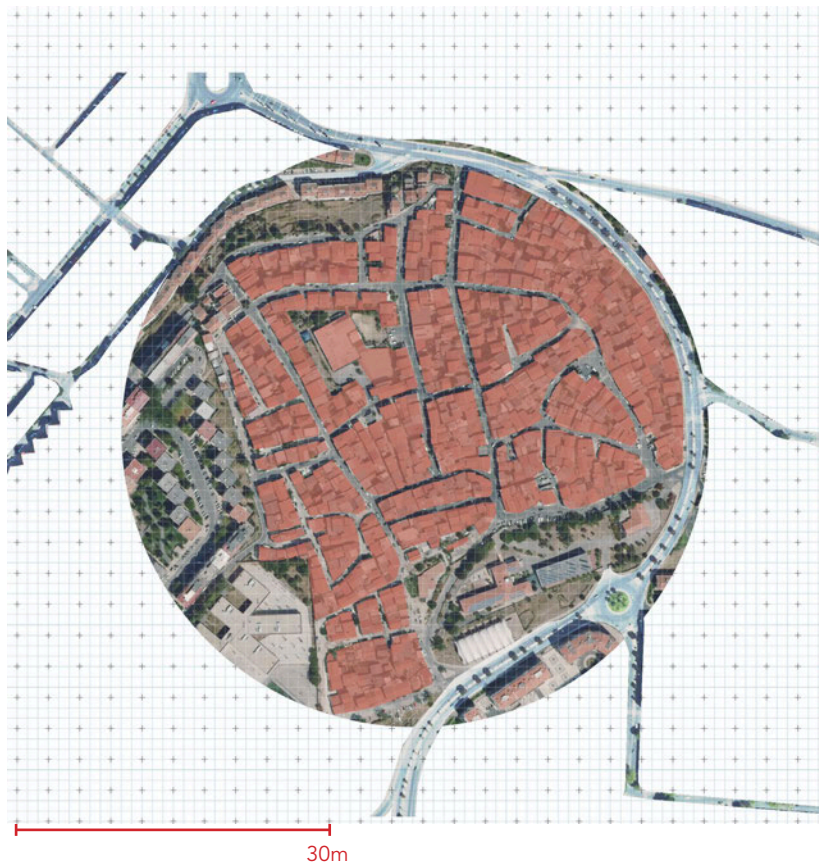0.06km2   7.96km (N)   Late 1970's

30m

BAIRRO DA TORRE

 0.07km2

 8.37km (N)

 1970's

30m

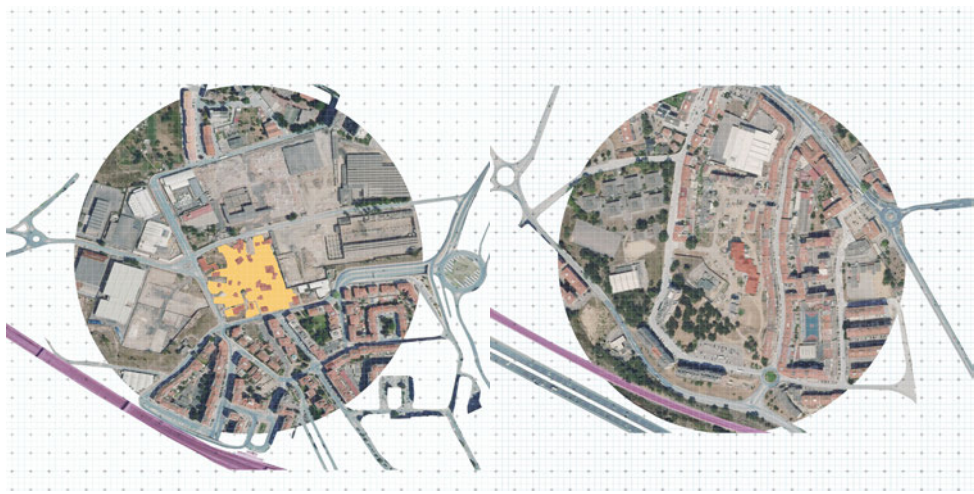## COVA DA MOURA

 0.14km2   6.97km (NW)   1977

SEGUNDO TORRAO

 0.05km2   10.94km (SW)   Late 1970's
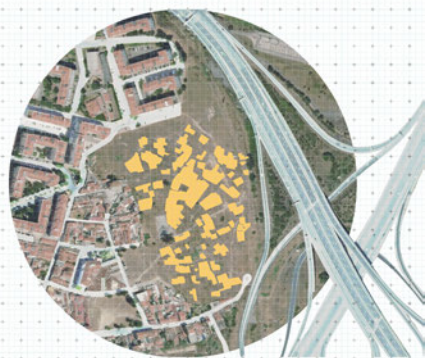
30m

BAIRRO 6 DE MAIO

BAIRRO DE JAMAIKA

COVA DO VAPOR

QUINTA DA SERRA

BAIRRO DE TORRE
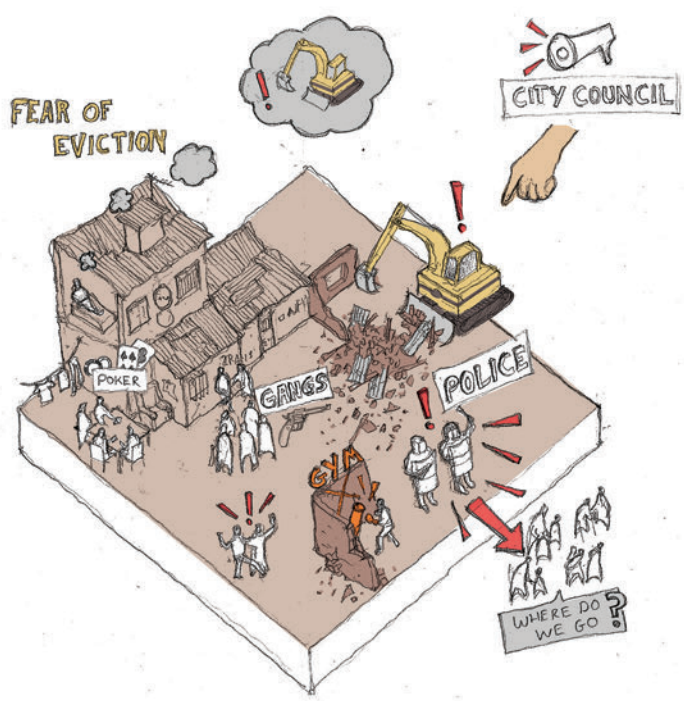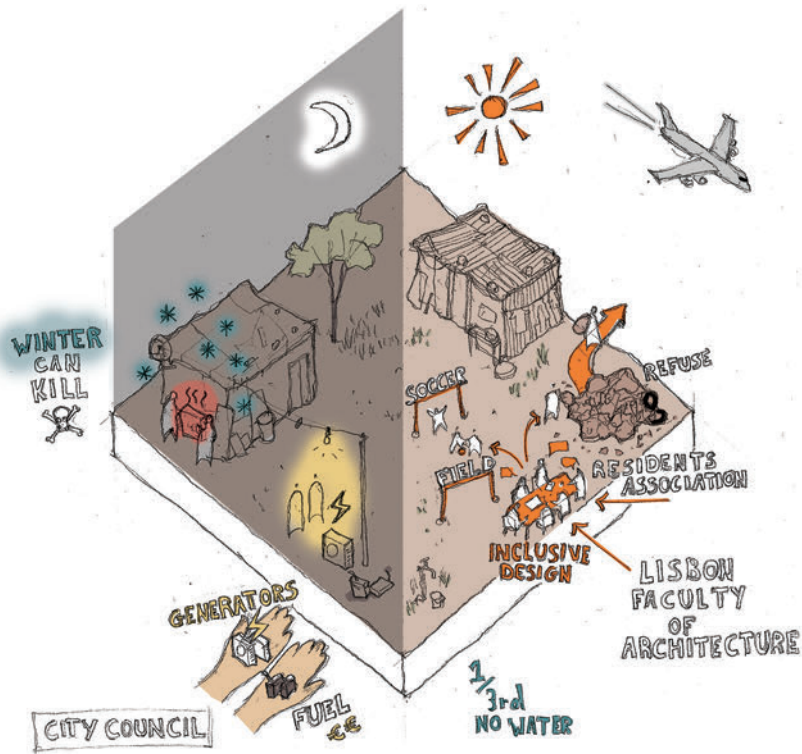

BAIRRO DE TORRE

SEGUNDO TORRAO

Bairro 6 de Maio

The neighbourhood was formed illegally in the late 1970s by a largely Cape Verdean population. Throughout 2015 and 2016 the council ordered evictions and ultimately demolished by 2016 to make way for a new urban development. Residents were given no warning and no solution was presented for families who were excluded from the PER resettlement program. Anyone who disputed this was subject to violence by the police. The area was so notorious for crime that the police would not enter. Despite the clandestine nature of the neighbourhood, positive attributes were seen such as repurposing of derelict buildings as a gym, games around table, close community. Fear of eviction, at any point.

Sources:

https://caravanapelahabitacao.wordpress.com/carta-aberta/

https://www.vice.com/en_uk/article/j57aa4/photos-of-life-portugals-tough-est-neighbourhood

Bairro de Torre

The now demolished Bairro was home to around 300 people of Portuguese, African and Gypsy backgrounds who occupied illegal land adjacent to Lisbon airport. Issues included rubbish accumulation, lack of water supply, heating and electricity leaving the place dark at night and people vulnerable to the cold winter weather. As a form of remedy, the government provided two power generators and fuel for the community. However, due to the expense of fuel, once these ran out the community were again without power. Like other informal settlements, the inhabitants were seen as 'other' and therefore marginalised with no support. Positive action was seen by collaboration and inclusive design exercises between the Lisbon Faculty of Architecture and the local residents association which led to creation of a soccer field and refuse collection.
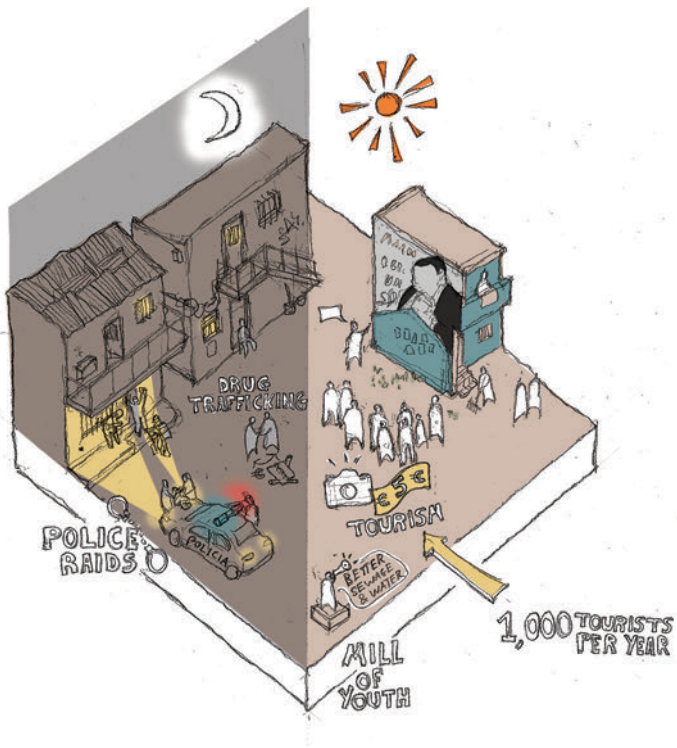
Sources

https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&sl=pt&u=https://www.archdaily.com.br/br/796757/documentario-another-lisbon-story-narra-a-vida-em-uma-favela-de-lisboa&prev=search

https://caravanapelahabitacao.wordpress.com/carta-aberta/

Film: Another Lisbon Story (2017) Directed by Claudio Carbone 2017

Cova da Moura

Cova da Moura is home to around 7000 residents, one third of which are from Cape Verde. The place has a strong night and day distinction. By day the place has become a hotspot for tourists with its distinctive mural art. Over 1000 tourists enter a year and each pay €5 for a tour, the proceeds of which go towards helping the community. By night the area is considered a no go area and police raids to tackle drug trafficking are common. High unemployment and few opportunities beyond low paying cleaning and labour mean many turn to selling drugs to make a living and provide for their families. Meanwhile, an organisation, the Mill of youth campaign for better services in the area and battle pressures for demolition.

Sources

https://www.dailymail.co.uk/travel/travel_news/article-2829929/Inside-Lisbon-s-drug-traffickers-slum-magnet-tourists-day-taxi-drivers-won-t-enter-night.html
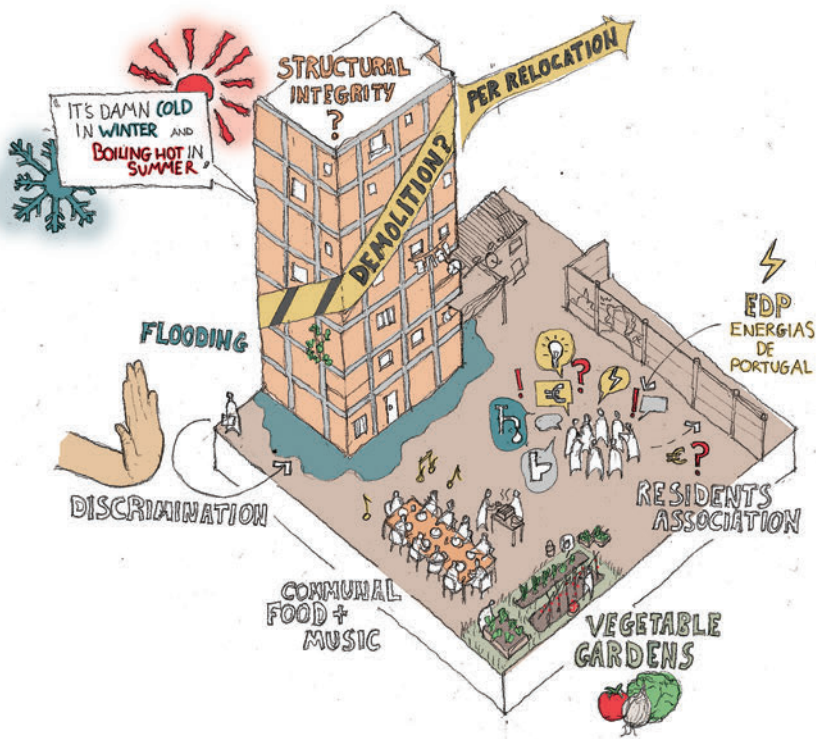
Bairro da Jamaika

The Bairro is home to over 800 people; some have lived here for 20 years. The buildings were left incomplete by the owners, Urbangal, and therefore people who could not afford to buy a house inhabited them. The buildings have many issues including lack of light, water, sanitation, poor thermal comfort, dampness, flooding and compromised structure. There have been disputes over electricity bills with provider EDP as the payment is to be organised by the residents association. However, this has been challenging, bills unpaid leading to threats to be taken to court and withdrawal of service. Successful community initiatives include vegetable gardens and poultry rearing, communal food and music events and social support services provided by CRIAR-T Solidarity Association. People who live here are faced with discrimination based on the fact that they live here and so find it difficult to find a job, often resulting in turnign to crime. People have been waiting for relocation for many years and now demolition of the tallest of the blocks is to go ahead whilst the others face a similar destiny.
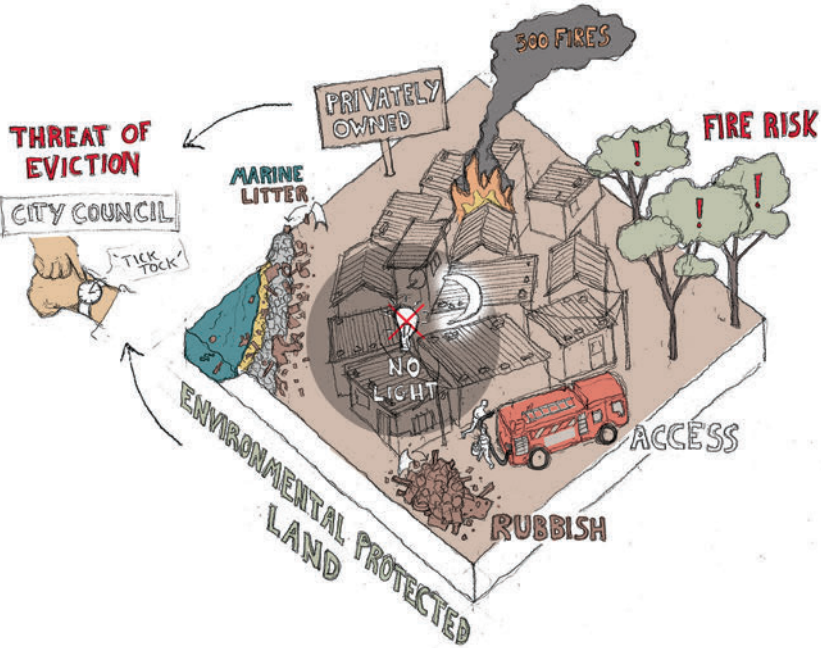
Sources

https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&sl=pt&u=https://www.dw.com/pt-002/bairro-da-jamaica-na-margem-sul-de-lisboa-a-prolongada-esperan%25C3%25A7a/g-37974410&prev=search

https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2019/jan/31/lisbons-bad-week-police-brutality-reveals-portugals-urban-reality

https://caravanapelahabitacao.wordpress.com/carta-aberta/

Segundo Torrao

Segundo Torrao is home to about 3000 people and formed around 40 years ago. The settlement is illegal and likely to be relocated as the land is under environmental protection and owned both privately and by the Lisbon Port Authority. Issues include lack of light leaving the place dark at night, lack of rubbish collection and lack of water. Numerous fires have been reported in the area and the neighbouring forest is seen as a risk in this context.

Sources

https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&sl=pt&u=https://www.publico.pt/2018/08/19/local/noticia/reportagem-mais-de-tres-mil-pessoas-vivem-em-bairro-clandestino-em-almada-cvideo-audio-e-foto-repeticao-1841440&prev=search

ANGOLA TO LISBON

Despite formal migration routes organised by state authorities, informal migration to Portugal still takes place. This type of migration is often illegal, making migrants vulnerable to exploitation.

The following collage depicts an informal migration route taken by a person from Angola to Lisbon. It uses desk- based research undertaken in Sheffield to speculate on the characteristics of this route.

02.

An address is given to the authorities by an intermediary in Portugal. This allows migrants to enter on a tourist visa.

01. People travel to the capital of Luanda to purchase expensive fake passports.

06. As mig
Portug
access
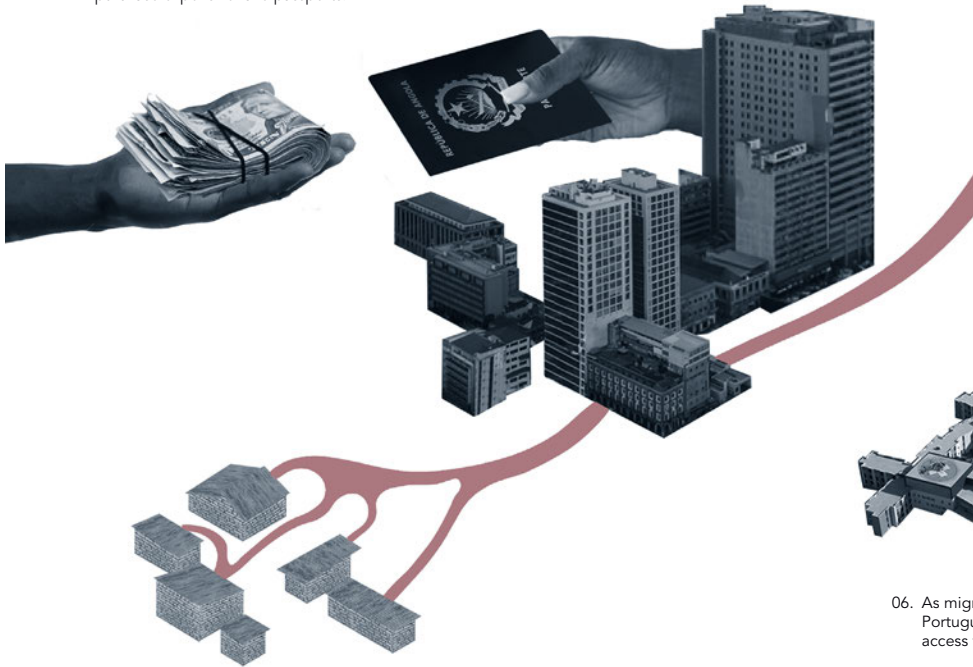
03. The intermediary removes the migrants passport.

04. The intermediary sends migrants to live in informal settlements on the outskirts of the city.

05. Migrant labour is bought. Wages are often paid to the intermediary. Employers are only required to provide migrants with a blanket and a place to sleep.

rant workers aren't registered as uese residents, they do not have to state services.

RIGHT TO CITY

INFORMALITY AND THE RIGHT TO THE CITY

HOW-TO-GUIDE

1
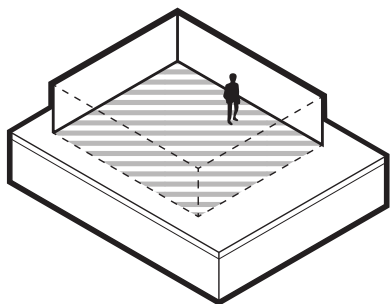
Acquire a plot of land and construct a boundary fence.

2
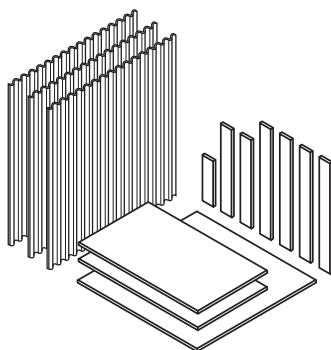
Source any available materials.

3
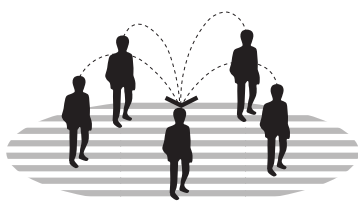
Establish network of connections to widen skill-set/widen construction methods.

4
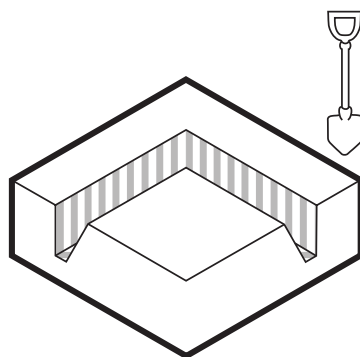
Optional: Dig land to approx. 50cm to construct foundations.
NB. Additional help and expertise required.

5
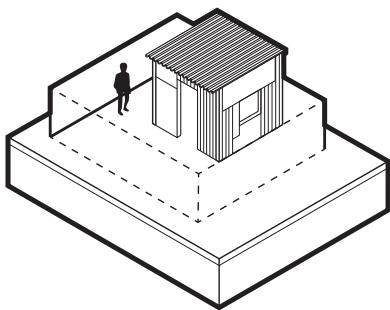
Erect walls to construct a basic shelter for yourself.

6
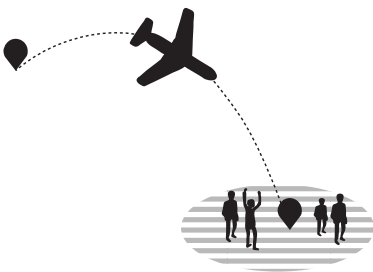
Family friends join and bring increased capital.

7
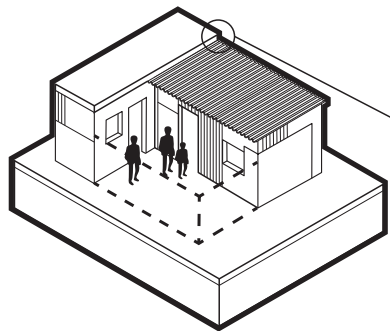
Build extension to home by extending corridor to add new rooms that work with the existing layout.
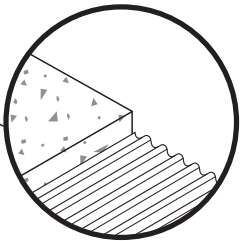
NB: Two different roof materials correspond to different internal finishes and represent initial lack of resources and access to materials.

8
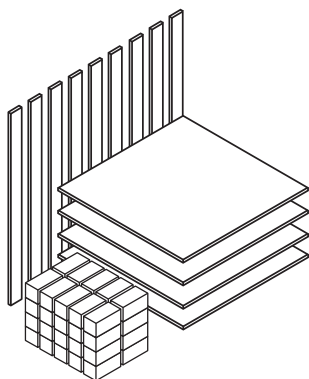
Acquire more robust materials for additional construction.

9
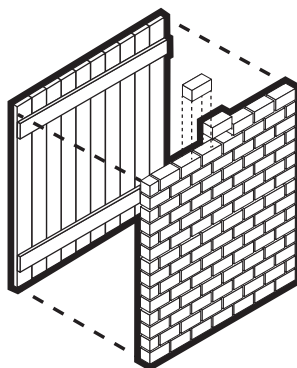
Upgrade from a wooden shack to a brick wall house.
NB: Lay the bricks from the inside using the wood walls as support as a 'bricklayers line', will also protect built form from municipal surveyors looking to proceed with demolition on fixed or permanent shacks.

10
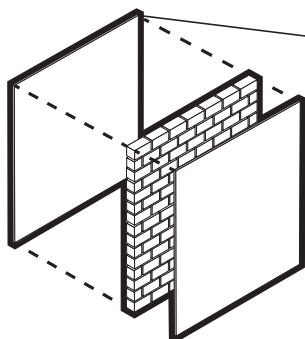
Apply plaster work on the inside, and then the outside.

11

Paint the exterior from one of the colour pantones typically chosen by the residents.

12
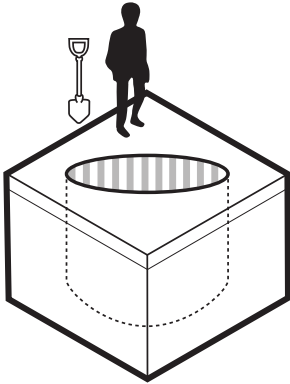
Dig a deep cestpit with a spade – possibly part of wider network that is divided up, each part for a different house. Create little holes directly into the earth, put in large exhaust pipe and cover with a concrete slab.

13
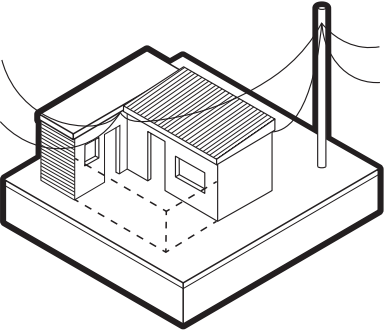
Illegally tape electricity from local source.

14
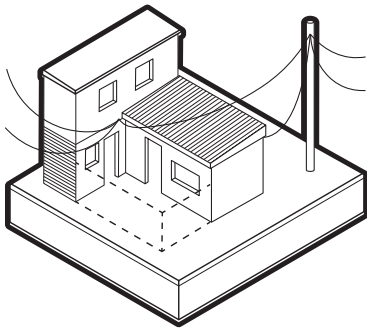
Optional: Build a secondary floor extension on existing rooftop and repeat previous construction steps carried out at ground floor.
NB: Structural stability required at ground floor.

15
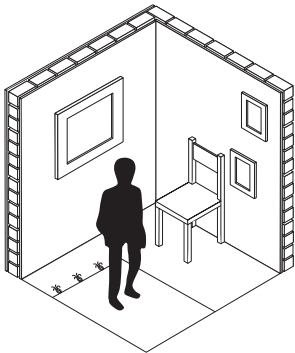
Begin with internal adornments.

16
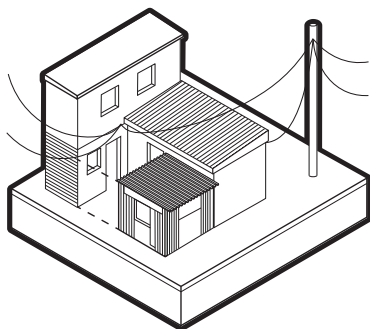
Optional: offer up some leftover space
to incoming migrants to ease stresses
and facilitate first set-up of settlements.
NB: Risk of over-densification.

17
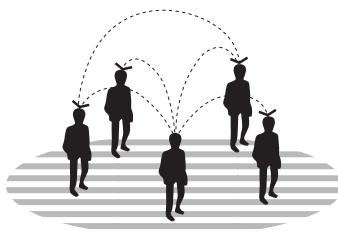
Continue to share your acquired skills
and expertise with your network of
connections.

18
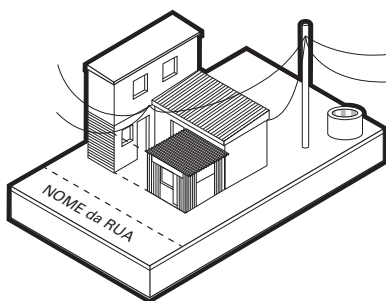
Additional neighbourhood steps:
-     Establishing collective
      amenities such as communal
      wells
-     Opening of streets from
      pathways
-     Devising a system of street
      names and house numbers

Ascensão, Eduardo (2010) The postcolonial slum: informal settlement as a building event in Lisbon, Portugal [online]
Available at: https://www.academia.edu/7183248/The_postcolonial_slum_informal_settlement_as_a_building_event_in_
Lisbon_Portugal [Accessed 2 Dec. 2019].

Why are evictions are taking place?

Migration

Housing Stock

Those being evicted

Golden Visa offered to anyone who buys a property worth more the €500,000

The liberialisation of the housing market, pushing historic residents out.

Traditional housing within central Lisbon and Porto which is desirable to the rich

Typical social housing built by the Special Resettlement Program (PER)

Porto

Lisbon

Poor mi from inf social h

Slum Housing, built by migrants on pieces of unused land

Migrants from former Portugese colonies, and other from Africa and the Middle East

Population moving towards the main metropolitan centres

68

The policies that are leading to evictions.

Moving in with family

?

Moving out of city centre
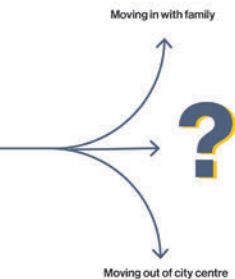
Policies applied after the 2008 finacial crisis

Golden Visa

A visa, and therefore access to the EU is offered to anyone who buys a property worth more than €500,000. Other such schemes are offered by Greece, Portugal and Spain. This is part of an effort to try and increase investment within Portugal.

Greenfield Foregin Direct Investment in western Europe

Number of Projects (%-change fromm 2015 - 2016)

Portugal
Spain
Italy
Other
Ireland
Netherlands
France
UK
Finland

Liberalisation of the Housing Market

As part of a 2008 financial bail out that the Portugal received from the international community, fixed prices for rent, were abolished. This caused prices to rise dramatically, forcing many of the existing residents from their homes.

Increase in the rental prices due to liberalisation

Price

Time

Established in 1993, as a result of a socialist govenment

Special Resettlement Program

In 1993, the liberal Portuguese government established the Special Resettlement Program (PER) which lead to large scale slum clearance and the building of lots of social housing. While it improved living conditions, it has been said to create ghettoes.

Portugal
Constitution

Article 65

grants being moved
ormal settlements to
ousing.

- Portugal is currently experiencing relatively high levels of immigration, both at the top and the bottom of the income ladder. This has resulted in people being evicted from here houses, for a number of different reason.

- Wealthy individuals from outside of the EU are moving to Portugal, due to the Golden Visas being offered by the government. This mixed with the recent liberalization of the housing market, and the spike in tourist numbers, have lead to large numbers of residents being evicted from the historic centers of Lisbon and Porto. This shift is changing the character of these areas.

- The government has had a long standing policy of slum clearance and rehousing, called the Special Resettlement Program (PER). While this program does improve the houses conditions of the individuals that it rehouses, it has been said that the social housing that people are moved into, are ghettos.

HOUSING CRISIS

THE HOUSING SYSTEM: SOCIAL HOUSING.
"TOURISTIFICATION" AND SHORT-TERM RENTALS
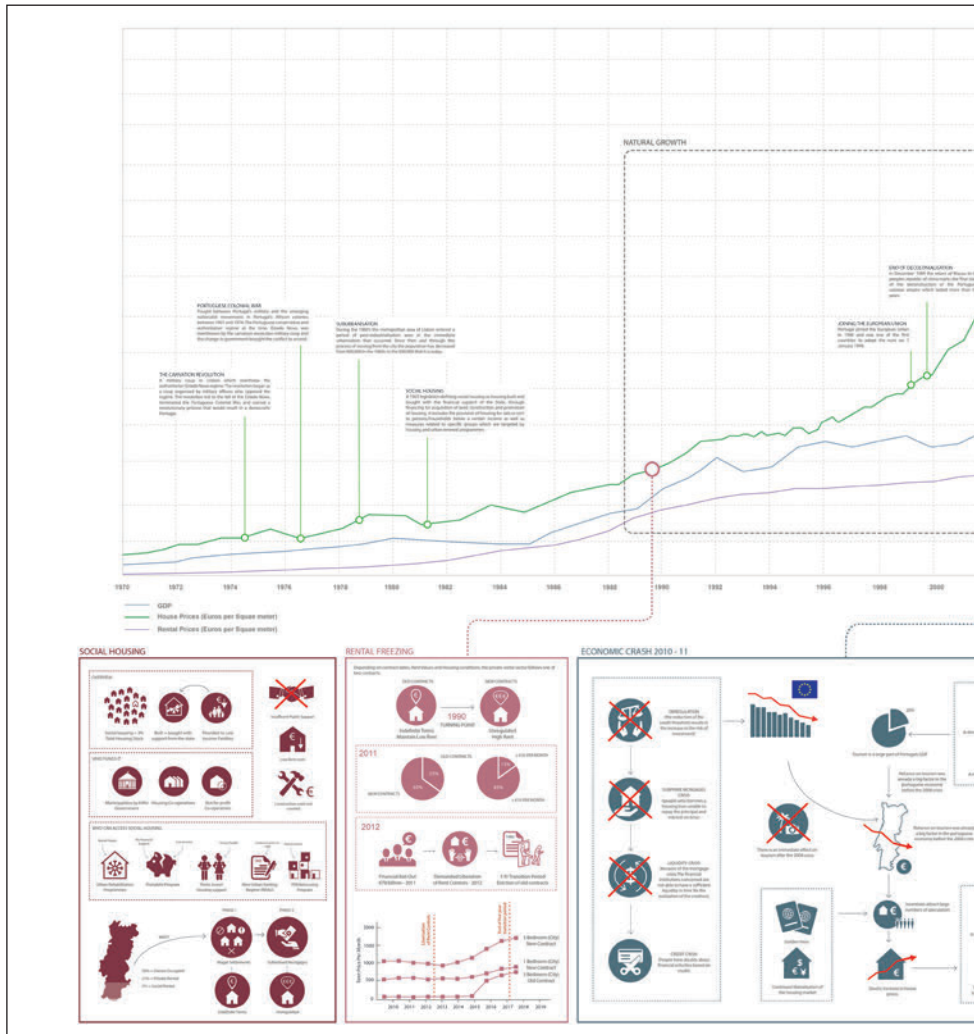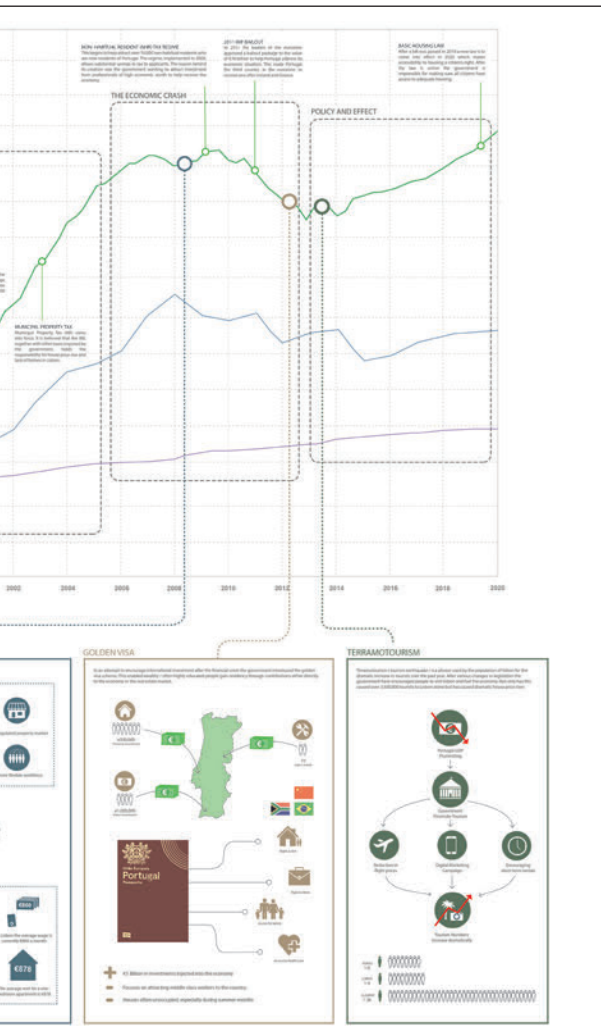
Portugal is currently experiencing the effects of a widespread housing crisis. Due to a variety of factors including the financial crash of 2008 have cause increased house prices, particularly in the major cities of Lisbon and Porto. Many attempts by the government to restore financial stability have had an unpredicted effect on the housing market, increasing prices to dramatic highs which the population can't afford. This has led to widespread evictions across the capital made worse by the influx of tourists visiting the country leading to an increased number of short term rentals and gentrification.

The graph plots the correlation between 3 key factors in the real estate market:
• House prices (Per m²)
• Rental prices (Per m²)
• Gross domestic Product (GDP)

- Housing built and bought with financial support of state
- Provided to persons/households below a certain income
- Represents 3.3% of national housing stock
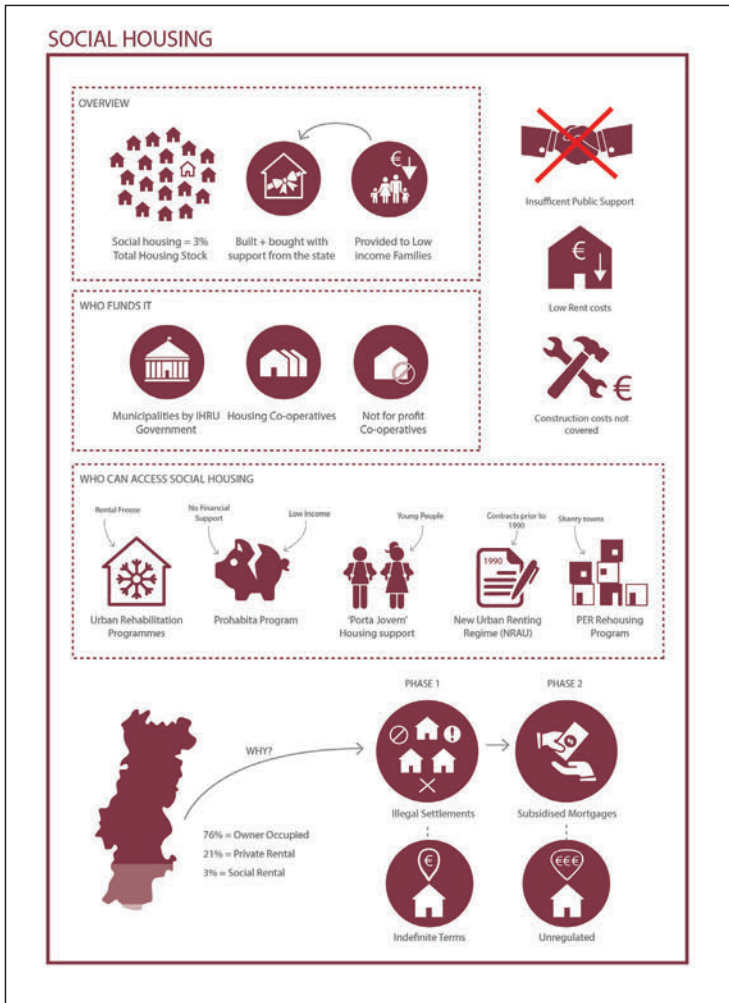
WHO PROVIDES IT?

- Promoters / managers in the Public, Co-operative or Voluntary Sector.
- Public - Municipalities - Main providers of Social Housing in Portugal
- Housing Cooperatives - Co-financed by State. Provide housing at controlled costs
- Voluntary/ Not-for-Profit - Primary mission not to provide social housing (Historical reasons or reasons related to their main activity)
- * No private landlords acting on not-for-profit business involved in Social Housing
- With the current finance systems :
Insufficient level of public support + low rents = construction costs are not covered

WHO CAN ACCESS SOCIAL HOUSING?

- Those with rented dwellings affected by the rental freezing (Urban Rehabilitation Programmes) Rehabilitation of rented dwellings that may have suffered severe degradation
- A priority to people with an income lower than the minimum salaries. (PROHABITA Program). Cannot have previously owned a dwelling in the national territory. Cannot be a beneficiary of any public financial support from housing purposes.
- Young people ('Porta Jovem') - Supports young people top access rented housing
- Those in a low-income household (NRAU - New Urban Renting regime) - Housing rent allowance for low-income households with contracts prior to 1990. Helps counteracts the updating of frozen housing rents.
- Priority to people living in Shanty Towns in major metropolitan urban areas (PER Re-housing programme)

PORTUGAL OCCUPANCY

- Owner occupancy = most dominant tenure model in Portugal. Equates to 76% of total housing stock
- This was due to two phases of the housing policy
1. Illegal settlements constructed until 1980's in suburbs of major cities.
2. Subsidisation of owner-occupied housing and subsidised mortgage loans

- The private and social rental markets are strictly separate.
- Private holds 21% of stock, whilst social only holds 3% and is restricted to the very poor.
- If one cannot find a place in social housing, households have to occupy less attractive parts of private rental housing market.
- Private rental prices varied considerably, depending on whether it held an old or new contract….. (Explained further in rental freezing)

- The Contract dates, rent values and housing conditions all depend on whether the house is under an old or new contract.
- Old contracts have indefinite terms and heavy regulations to maintain low rents.
- Before 1990, and for 100 years, all rented properties had a capped monthly charge. These rent figures had barely changed, from the figure that many family generations before had been issued, in 1910.
- This meant that whilst everything else was going up, landlords were still only allowed to charge tenants between 5-35 euros a month rent.
- This continued until the end of the rental freeze in 1990.
- From this date it was possible to assign new contracts which are unregulated and allow landlords to charge higher rents. However, due to long term leases, not all landlords had the power to do this.
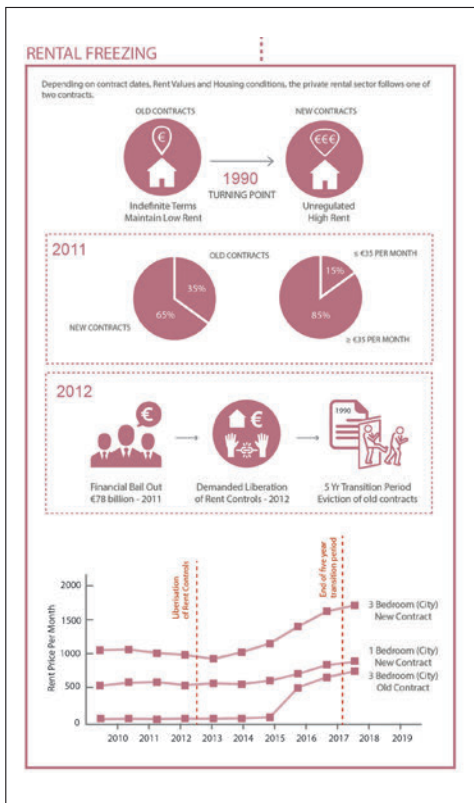
2011
Still 35 % of private rental contracts were under old contracts.
And 15% of these were paying less than 35 euros a month, despite being in central, real estate areas.

2012
The Liberalisation of rent controls
Following the 78 billion bailout in 2011, the foreign lenders demanded that rent controls were scrapped. 'Unfreeze the pre-1990 rental contracts, dated back from 1910'
This was because 150,000 households in Portugal were still paying less than 50 euros in monthly rent.
Therefore, it denied landlords the income to refurbish decaying buildings. It Aimed to revitalize the rental market…
What it basically did was sort out the families paying rents from 1990 which landlords had trouble terminating. It meant evictions were easier.
Forced the removal of old contracts, but offered a five year transition period to protect the older and poorer tenants from the impact of a Liberalised market. This law resulted in substantial rent increases.

WHAT CAUSED THE GLOBAL ECONOMIC CRASH?

DEREGULATION
(the reduction of the credit threshold results in the increase in the risk of investment)

SUBPRIME MORGAGES CRISIS
(people who borrows a housing loan unable to repay the principal and interest on time)

LIQUIDITY CRISIS
(Because of the mortgage crisis.The financial institutions concerned are not able to have a sufficient liquidity in time for the realization of the creditors)

CREDIT CRISIS
(People have doubts about financial activities based on credit)

20%

Tourism is a large part of Portugals GDP

Reliance on tourism was already a big factor in the portuguese economy before the 2008 crisis

A deregulated property market

A more flexible workforce

There is an immediate effect on tourism after the 2008 crisis

Reliance on tourism was already a big factor in the portuguese economy before the 2008 crisis

Golden Visas

Continued liberalisation of the housing market

Incentives attract large numbers of speculators

Drastic increase in house prices

€860

In Lisbon the average wage is currently €860 a month

€878

The average rent for a one-bedroom apartment is €878

The European Union was hit particularly hard by this crisis in 2010-11, and Portugal – one of the bloc's weakest economies – was left teetering on the edge of economic collapse.The IMF and European Central Bank demanded that emergency measures be taken by the Portuguese government in exchange for the bailouts required to save the market economy.These measures included the liberalisation of the property market and golden visa. These caused the orgy of property speculation engulfing the city. Tenants' rights were drastically weakened in the face of rent hikes and forced evictions, and rent freezes keeping long-standing tenants in urban areas afloat were lifted.In Lisbon, the average wage is currently 860 euros a month (by far the highest of any area in Portugal), while the average rent for a one-bedroom apartment is 878 euros! A deregulated property market and a more pliable workforce are the real secrets of the tourism boom in Portugal reliance on tourism was already a big factor in the weakness of Portugal's economy before the 2008 crisis and the immediate collapse in the tourism industry after the 2008 crisis was one of the things dragging the country into an economic downward spiral.

In an attempt to encourage international investment after the financial crash the government introduced the golden visa scheme. This enabled wealthy / often highly educated people gain residency through contributions either directly to the economy or the real estate market.
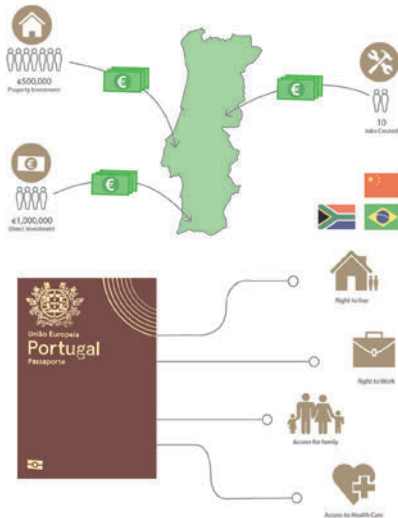
TERRAMOTOURISM

Terramotourism (tourism earthquake) is a phrase used by the population of lisbon for the dramatic increase in tourists in recent years. Changes to legislation the government has encouraged people to visit lisbon and fuel the economy. Not only has this caused an influx of tourists to Lisbon alone but has caused dramatic house price rises
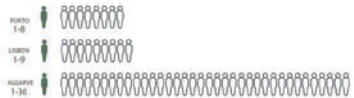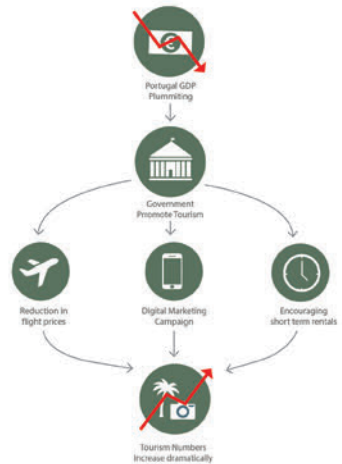
The housing crisis that Portugal is experiencing is not a single case. In Europe and even around the world, many have also suffered from economic recessions and various social problems caused by inappropriate policies and regulations that responded to the economic issues. The situation in Athens, Greece can be used as a good case for analysis and learning sample.

• GREEK HOUSING CRISIS
The economic crisis that affected Greece since 2008 and European Austerity politics led to considerable cuts in the Greek public budget and shortcomings of social welfare The impacts arose regarding poverty and housing affordability. And generally, there is no comprehensive housing policy in Greece that could support people who were not any more able to afford their homes.

• EXARCHEIA
Exarcheia is a neighbourhood located in the historic centre of Athens. The area has schools and universities and institutions enhanced the life quality in this area. However, opposite to its goal of becoming a resilient city, Athens has been walking in a wrong direction by letting Exarcheia area suffered with housing crisis.

• SWOT ANALYSIS OF EXARCHEIA
To identify the potentials of Exarcheia on intensifying the residential use, the scholars and students from the Athens Summer School 2018 conducted a SWOT analysis. (Showed in diagrams)

• SCENARIOS
For a better understanding of the district of Exarcheia, the authors developed scenarios to analyse the current state of art and possible developments in the next few years.
1-No change, no intervention by the inhabitants of Exarcheia, nor by the authorities.
2-People that are living in Exarcheia understand the current development and decide to react as a community to preserve the character of the neighbourhood.
3-Intervention by the authorities.
According to the scholars and students, the first one is not desirable, because it would destroy the uniqueness of the neighbourhood, while the third scenario seemed to be rather unrealistic. Thus, due to the unwillingness and minor acceptance of state intervention in the neighbourhood, the second is regarded to be the most likely development in the future.

• THE COMMUNITY BASED APPROACH
In conclusion, the potential of Exarcheia is the involvement by different interest groups. The approach that have the most direct impact is the community-baced apporach. And this chould be seen as a widely applicable mean for other countries around the world, Portugal as well.

STOP PENSION CUTS

FINANCIAL CUTS IN WELFARE

INFLATION

RESILIENT CITY

ATHENS

UNEMPLOYMENT

HeKriS
Challenges of resilience in European cities

2018 Urban Resilience, Climate Change and Adaptation.
2019 Urban Resilience, Changing Economy and Social Trends.

EXARCHEIA, ATHENS

STRENGTHS

Uni | Metro/Bus | Bar/Rest | Community | Green

WEAKNESSES

Danger | Ruin | Old | Homeless

S W O T

OPPORTUNITIES

Abandoned | Low price | Tourism | HR

THREATS

Gentrification | Speculation

1 — NO CHANGE, NO INTERVENTION=RISING RENTS=MOVING OUT

3 — AUTHORITIES INTERVENTION=RESUCE RENTS, UNCERTAIN

2 — BOTTOM-UP PLANNING PROCESS=MOST REALISTIC

NEW GENERATION OF HOUSING MOVEMENTS

PORTUGESE EFFORT TOWARDS THE CRISIS

The historical connotation of Portugal as a country of mild manners has been put into crisis by the waves of anti-austerity mobilisations during the external bailout. Portugal always standed outside the social movements in those years. Things changed in 'post-austerity' times, and 2017 has also been the year of appearance and consolidation of a number of activist groups and platforms concerned with the right to housing and the city.

Amid the great diversity and variety of actors at play, a pivotal role has been played by Habita – Association for the Right to Housing and to the City, founded in 2005 and engaged since then in the struggles of self-built settlements in peripheral areas of Lisbon metropolitan area.
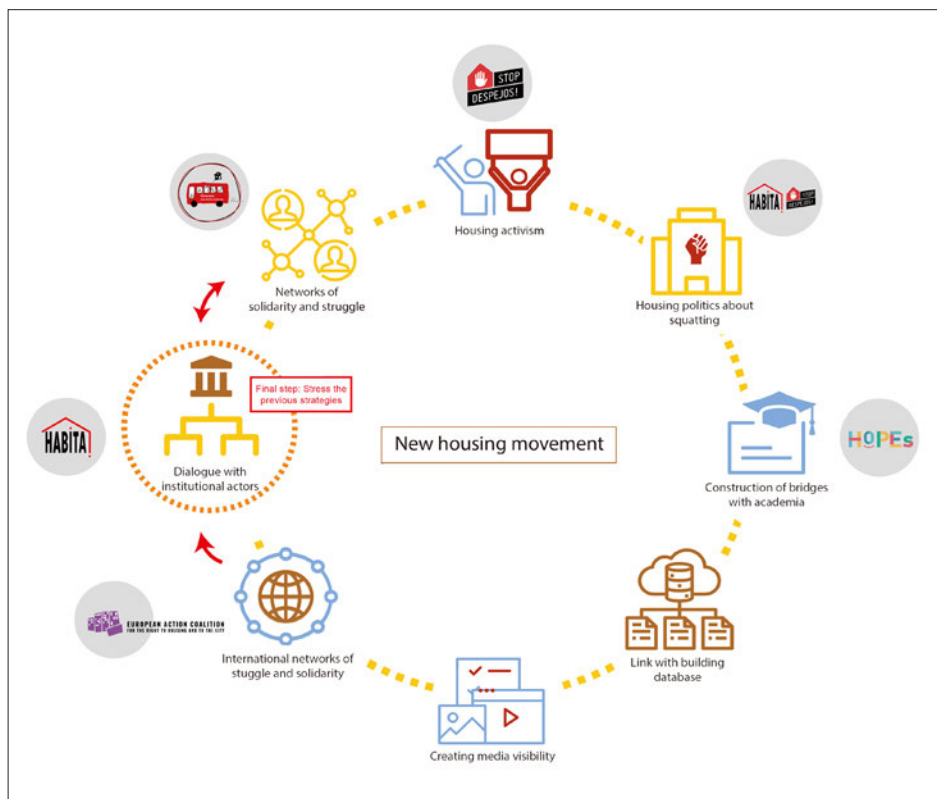
1. Creating networks of solidarity and struggle among different actors.
The Caravan for the Right to Housing which travelled throughout Portugal in September 2017, was launched with the goal of giving visibility to housing struggles around the country, and shaping housing as a common field of struggle for populations as different as Afro-descendants living in self-built settlements and middle classes being pushed away from urban centres.

2. The field of housing activism has seen set.
The platform Stop Evictions, an informal group born with the specific objective, as its name says, of stopping evictions, started to take confrontational actions.

3. Another dimension of confrontational housing politics has been squatting.
Habita and Stop Evictions have supported the organising of several dozens of households squatting in public estates. This action can be considered a partial victory of the squatting movement, which has forced the municipality to speed up its assignment practices and put more flats into use.

4. The construction of bridges with academia.
Two project exPERts and HOPES are two examples, and where HOPES also includes a formal action research partnership with Habita. These bridges are considered as an important component in the political construction.
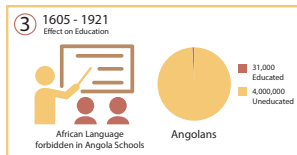
5. Link with data about the housing market and the housing crisis.
The website 'I've lost my home' ('Perdi a casa') has been launched to map the processes of eviction and expulsion, with the double aim of generating bottom-up data and of creating awareness about ongoing struggles.

6. Creating media visibility to ongoing struggles and contributing to shaping the political discourse.

7. Building international networks of struggle and solidarity.
Habita has been active in doing it. More evidently throughout its participation in the European Action Coalition for the Right to Housing and to the City (https://housingnotprofit. org/en), of which the 2018 meeting has been organised in Lisbon.

8. The building of dialogue with institutional actors.
The last but not the least, the relationship with institutions is considered as the most important section which should combine all the efforts aforementioned.
In January 2018, Stop Evictions successfully stopped the eviction of two households. Right after, the collective, also thanks to the participation of two national MPs and two local councillors from the Left Block, was able to negotiate with the municipality that no further evictions without solution would be carried out.

'THE COLONISER HAS BEEN COLONISED'

PORTUGAL

6 2008
Financial Crisis

€

Portugal   Angola

ANGOLA

8 2011
Corruption & Money Laundering?

??

€

Angolan's now perceived as theives

9 TODAY
Portugese move to Angola for Opportunities

Portugese's new skills and techniques are welcomed

7 2010-2014
Angola Investments in Portugal

Euros Invested

64.5 Million   1.53 Billion

2010   2014   Access to Europe

1 1575
Portugal Colonised Angola

400 YEARS   Angolans
8 Million

5 2002
Oil Boom

=   Top
20

2 1850
Taking Angola's Natural Resources

€

=

3 1605 - 1921
Effect on Education

31,000
Educated
4,000,000
Uneducated

African Language
forbidden in Angola Schools   Angolans

4 1975
Angola Achieved Independence

Portugese Colonial War   Indepedence   Civil War
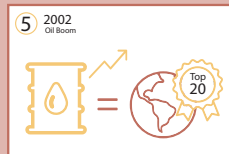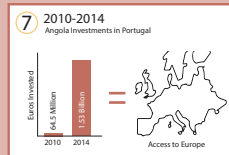
1961 - 1974   1975   1975 - 2002

Diagram showing the relationship history between Portugal and Angola.

1. 1575
• Portugal Colonised Angola for centuries, starting in 1575
• 400+ years, Portuguese were heavily involved in the slave trade.
• 8million Angolans lost to slavery
• Slavery was banned in 1836.

2. 1850
• Later, Portuguese developed economy using Angola's natural resources.
• Production and exportation of rubber, diamonds, coffee, then later oil.
• Did not include Angolans, other than through forced labor, even after slavery was abolished

3. 1605 - 1921
• From 1605, African Language was forbidden in schools
• Natives who were educated were considered assimilated into the Portuguese culture and values.
• Brightest were sent to Portugal for higher education. Prevented from returning home, fear of political unrest.
• These people came from traditional African ruling families. Created a small, important, educated elite in the country.
• 4 million Angola's, only 31,000 educated

4. 1975
• First national movement against colonial power in 1961.
• Portugal sent thousands of army troops. 10,000's native Angola's killed.
• Portuguese Colonial War - or - Angolan war of independence from 1961-1974
• Portugal granted Independence to the colony 1975.
• Civil War until peace in 2002.

5. 2002
• This peace coincided with an extended Oil Boom
• This propelled Angola to become one of the top 20 oil productions in the world
• Brought a lot of wealth

6. 2008
• Came the Financial Crisis.
• Portugal was desperate for investment
• Angola as an investor was very welcomed (+ in some cases the only investor)
• (Highlight chart at bottom of the page)
• Many Portuguese have moved to Angola for more opportunities.
• Angolans are welcoming them back, as they bring innovative skills and techniques, helps them develop.

Portugal

Portugal Dominated
Angola

Could not benefit from
Angola's natural resources

Angola

1575-1975

1970-1980
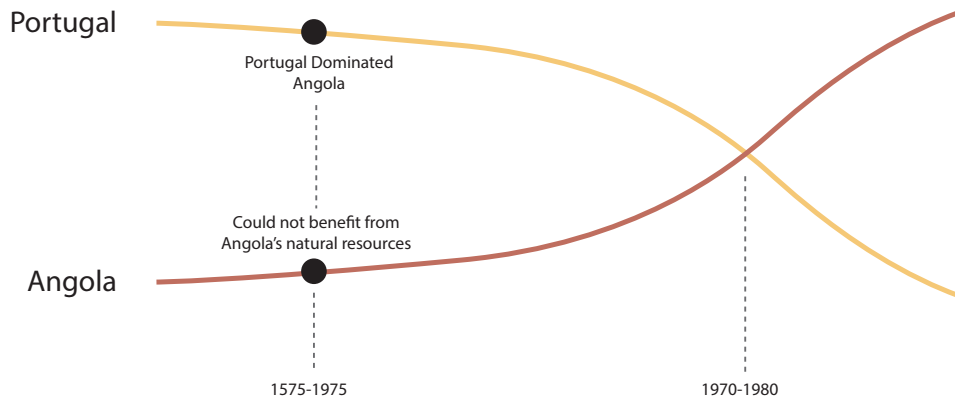
The balance of powers were once reversed and are now becoming equal. What does this mean for the future of these countries?

7. 2010 - 2014
• 'The Coloniser has been Colonised' as Angola invested billions into Portugal
• From 2010 - 2014, Angola has invested from 645 million euros to 1.53 billion
• Money flowing into Portugal comes from Angola, the colony it brutally dominated for hundreds of years.
• Angola bought wineries, newspapers, sports teams, + other from super rich.
• In return Portugal gave them access to the rest of Europe and beyond…
• Therefore, Angola catapulted economically in a few short years

8. 2011
• All very corrupt - Lots of Money Laundering
• Suspect funds from Angola used to purchase Portuguese businesses and real estate.
• Angolans were being investigated in Portugal, but it is said that Portugal were apologetically taking Angolans side.
• Since the powers between the two countries have balanced out, lost of investigations are being carried out.
• This includes Angola's former Vice President (being tried on corruption charges)
• Angolans now feel as if they are considered as theives.

9. TODAY
• Little opportunity for residents in cities such as Lisbon and Porto.
• Many Portuguese have moved to Angola for more opportunities.
• Angolans are welcoming them back, as they bring innovative skills and techniques, helps them develop.

Oil Boom

Oil Prices Down

Portugal Economy Reviving

Financial Crisis

= Balance
of Powers...

2000-2010

2010-2020
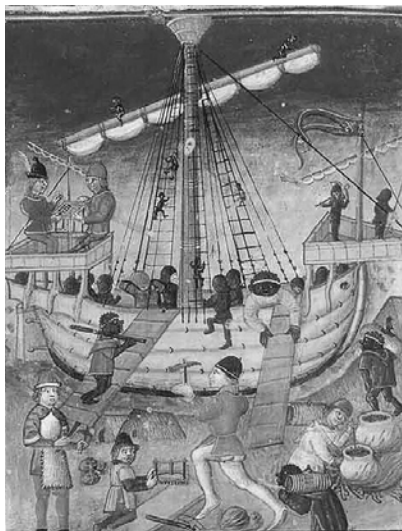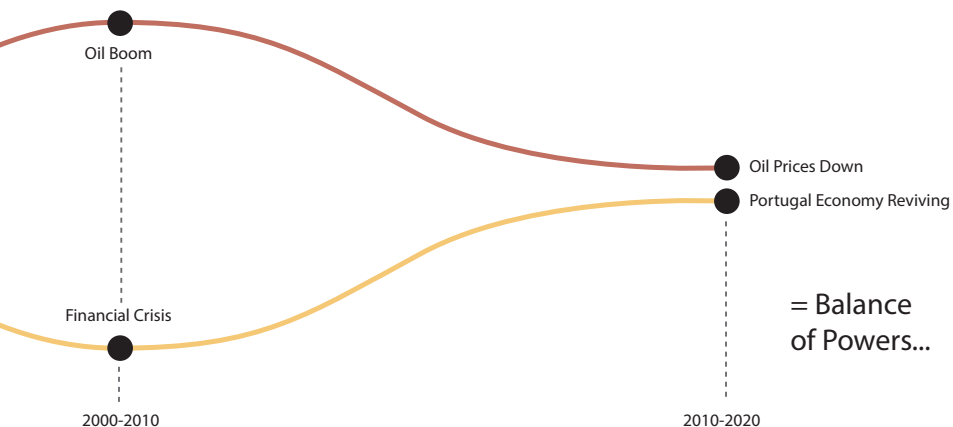
Angola in 1575. Portuguese slave ship painting, presented in the Museum of Forte da Ponta da Bandeira, Lagos, Portugal.

Angola today. One of Africa's major oil producers following the 27-year civil war that devastated the country after independence.

MAPPING THE TERRITORY

To complement the research into the concept of Arrival Cities we will also begin to engage with the stretch of coastline that connects Cova do Vapor, Segundo Torrao and Trafaria to help understand the context within which we will be positioning our projects. We will look o develop an analysis of the territory as a physical place; a network of interdependent relationships and ecological systems. Our studio considered the areas relationship to Lisbon, its relationship to Almada, and the characteristics of the three neighbourhoods. This includes:

URBAN FORM:
Mapping the urban form and physical characteristics of the coastline and the three neighbourhoods.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT:
Looking at how the three neighbourhoods have developed over time. There may be links to socio and political in relation to how migration has impacted on the area.

SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND CULTURAL:
Looking at socio demographics to understand who is living in and where they originate from. This group should make particular efforts to understand the impacts of migration and where people have come from and are going to. The group mapped he cultural aspects of the area and the three neighbourhoods.

ECOLOGICAL:
Mapping the ecological characteristics of the coastline and surounding area.

URBAN FORM
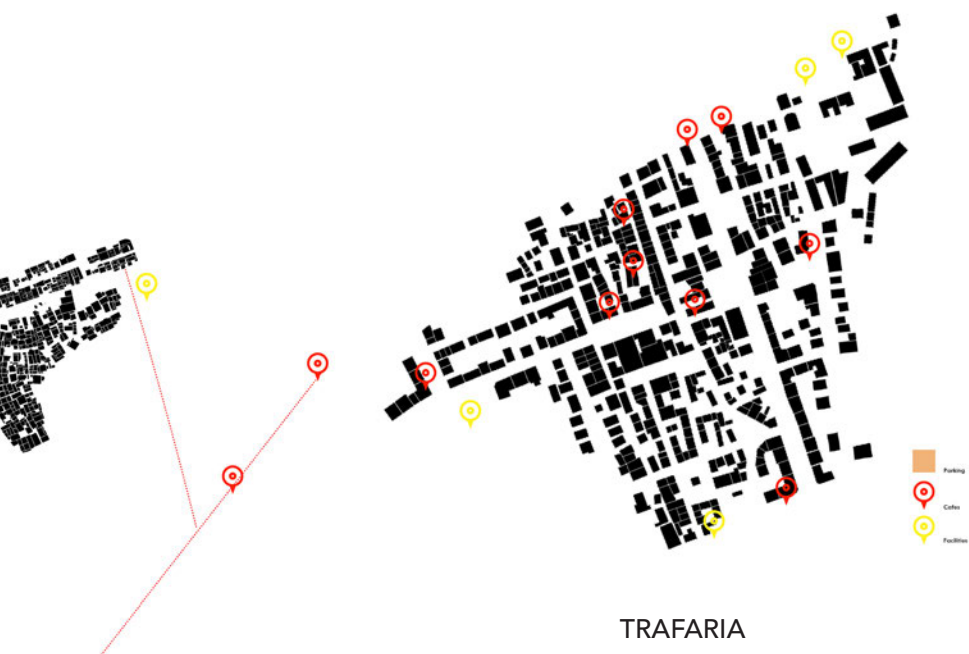
COVA DO VAPOR

SEGUNDO

TORRAO

TRAFARIA

COVA DO VAPOR

SEGUNDO TORRAO

Parking
Coffee
Facilities

TRAFARIA

COVA DO VAPOR

SEGUNDO TORRAO

COVA DO VAPOR

SEGUNDO TORRAO

TRAFARIA

TRAFARIA

URBAN FORM

LISBON AND ALMADA

ALMADA
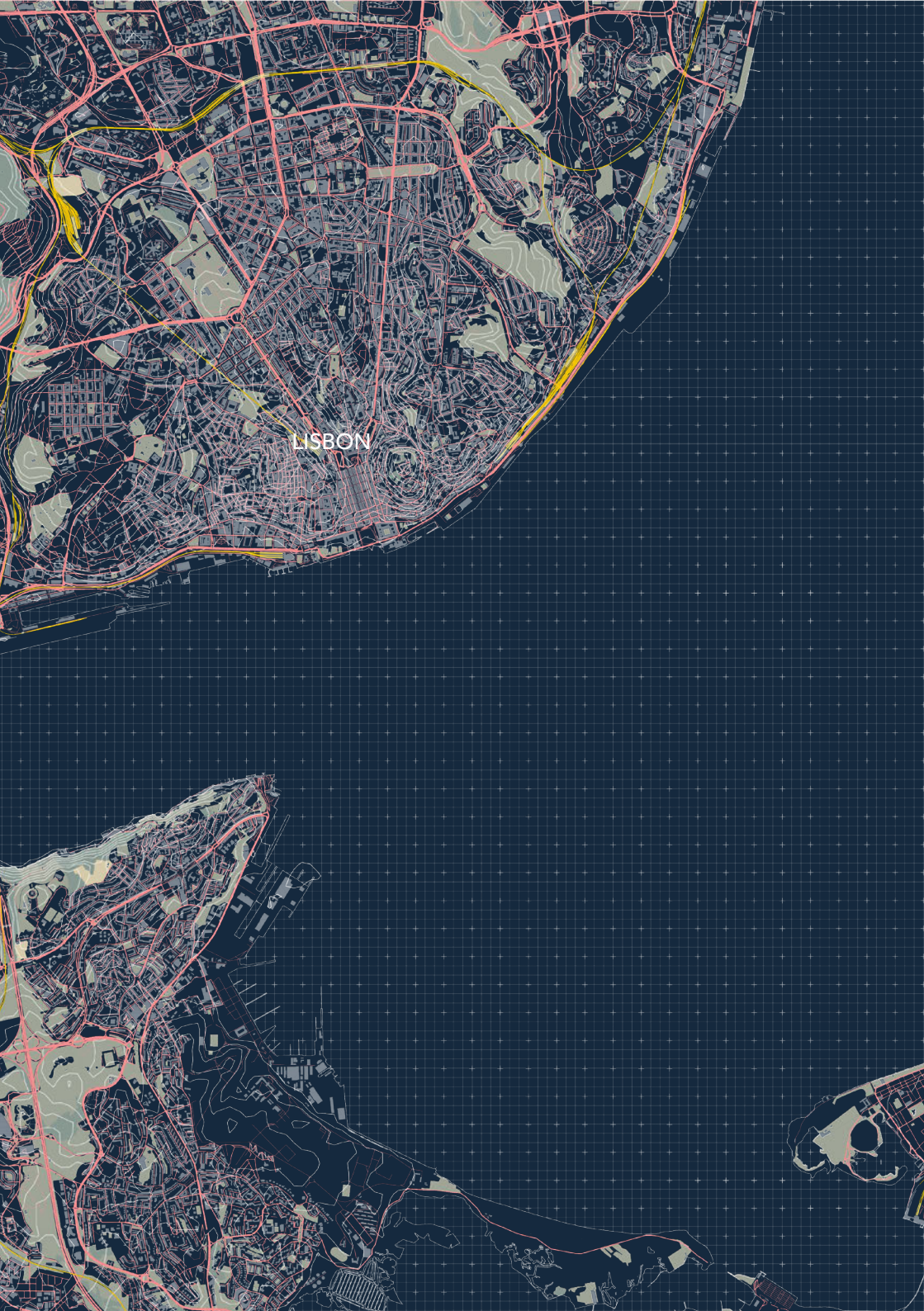
LISBON

INSTITUTIONS

CULTURAL, SOCIAL AND ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS

Cultural institution

Hospital

Academic institution

Railway

Settlements

Roads
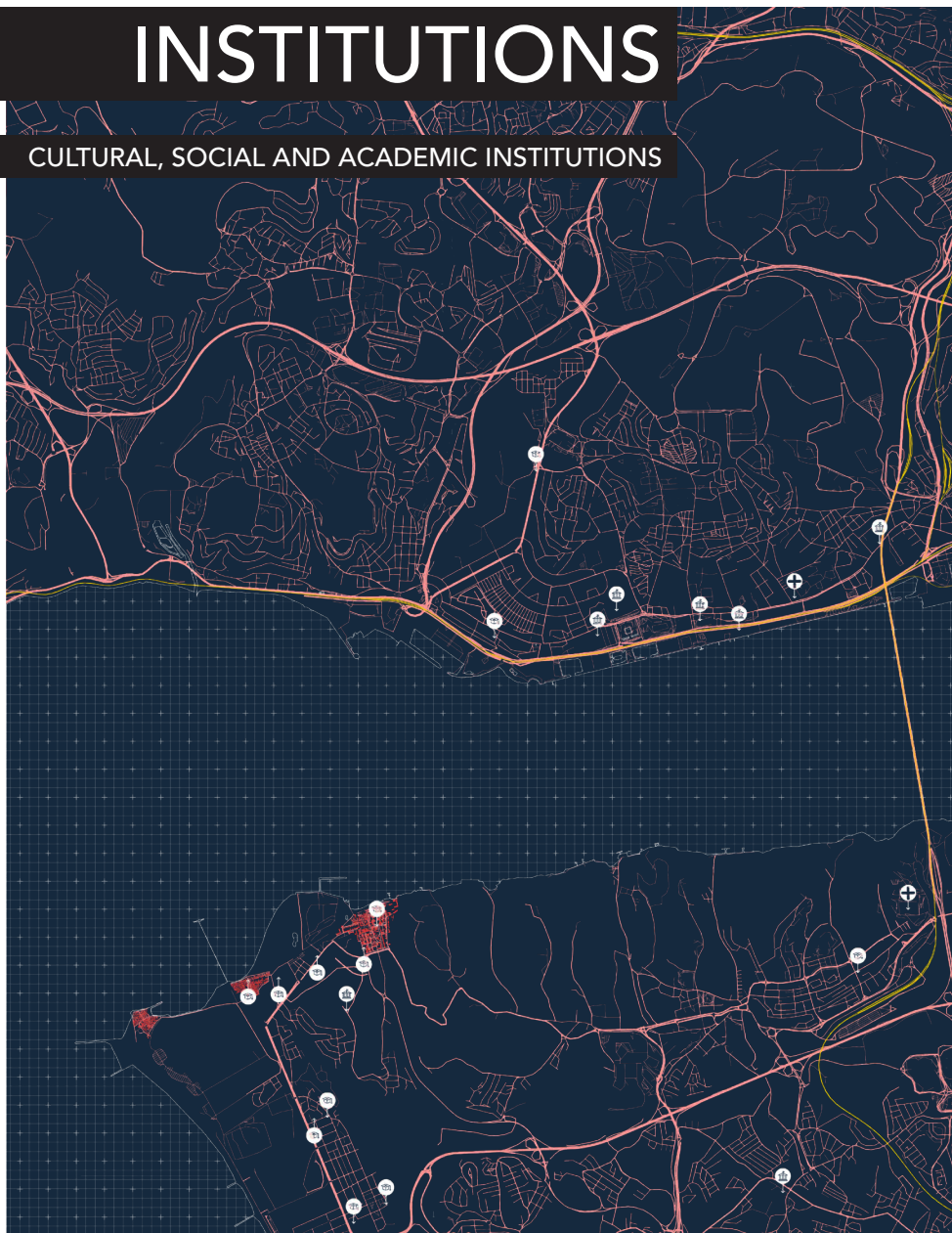
INFRASTRUCTURE

INFORMAL SETTLEMENT TO ARRIVAL CITY

Railway

Settlements

Roads

Displacement from site to Lisbon

Walking route from site to Lisbon
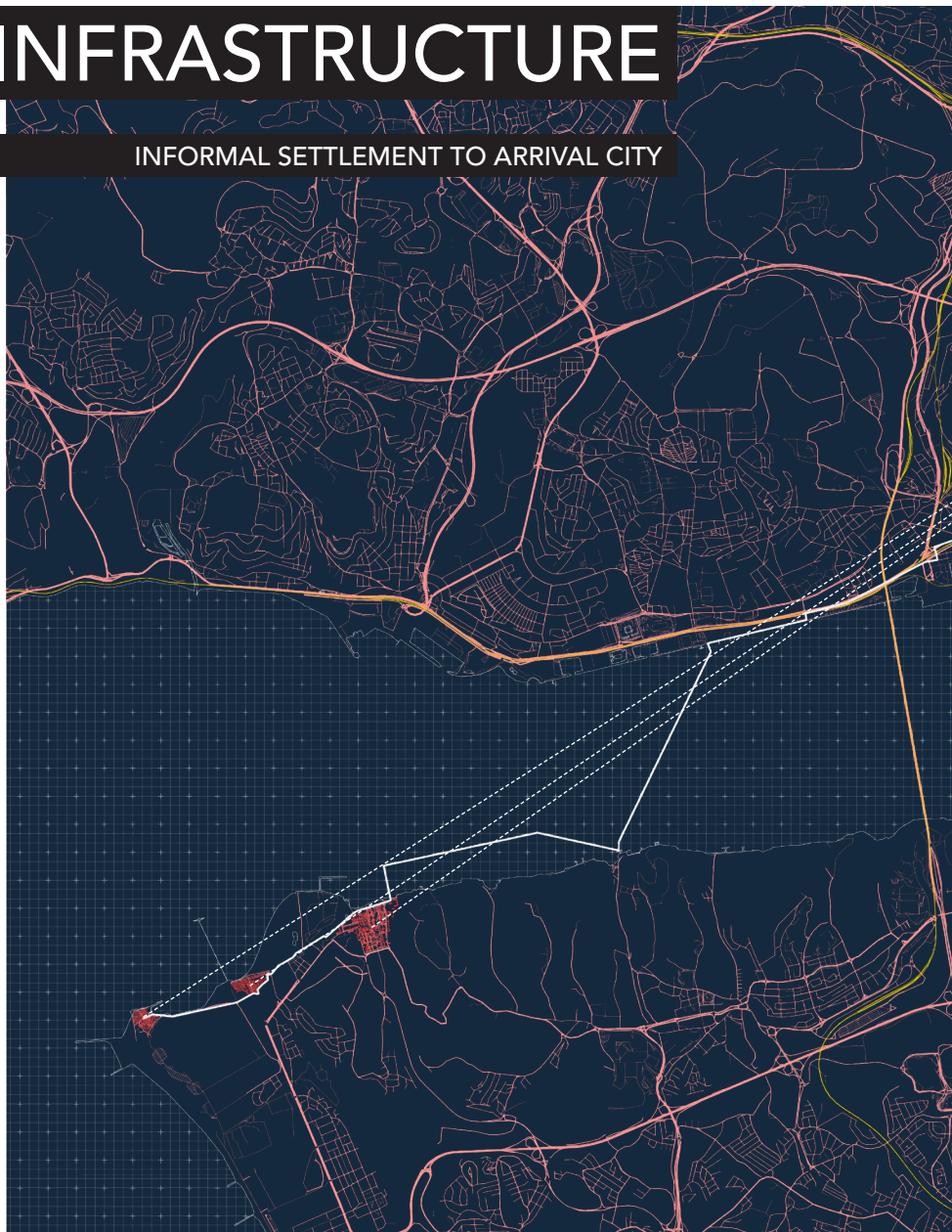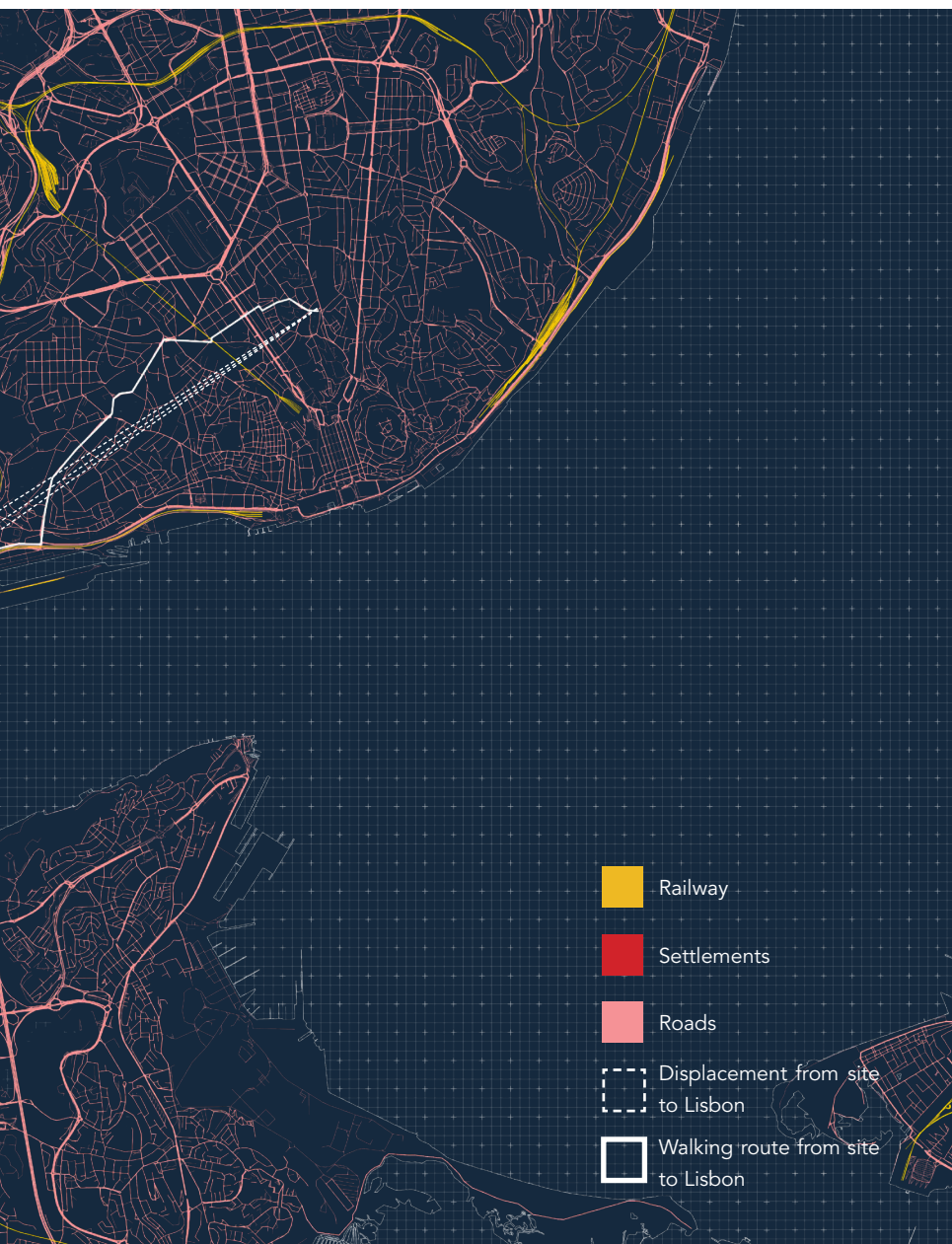
URBAN MASSING

MASSING OF LISBON AND ALMADA

Buildings

Settlements

101

TERRAIN

TOPOGRAPHY OF LISBON AND ALMADA

Settlements

Greenery

Farmland

Forest

COVA DO VAPOR, TORRAO AND TRAFARIA
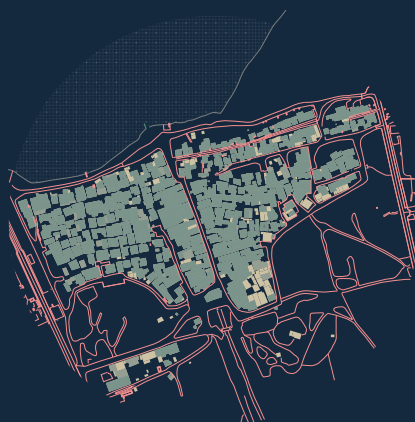
TORRAO 2

COVA DO VAPOR

This study examines the urban form development in Cova do Vapor, Torrao and Trafaria in the 21st Century. The patterns, intensity and location of development vary between the three neighbourhoods effected by existing density and formality of form, existing infrastructure, legal status and other physical conditions.
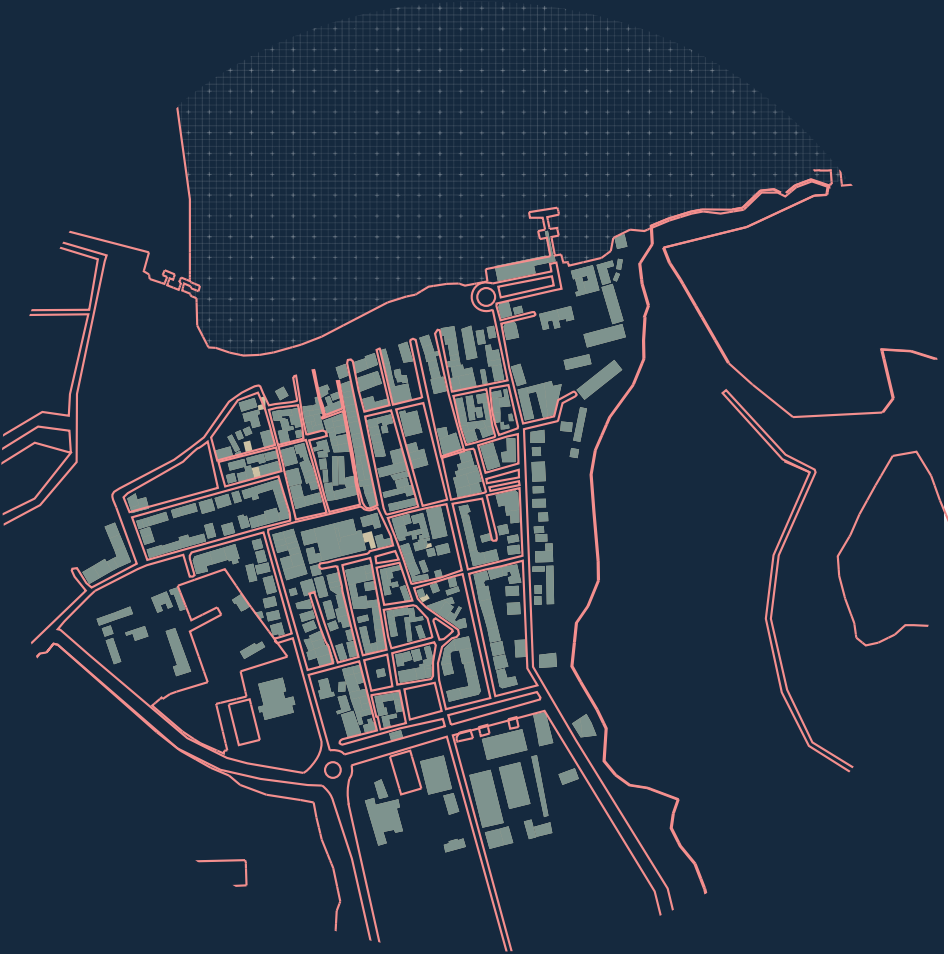
TRAFARIA

21ST CENTURY DEVELOPMENT

2001

2017

TRAFARIA

50m   40m   30m   20m   10m   0m

Urban Form Development 2008-2017

Urban Form Development 2001-2007

Urban Form Present in 2001

21ST CENTURY DEVELOPMENT

2001

2007

2017

COVA DO VAPOR

50m   40m   30m   20m   10m   0m

Urban Form Development 2008-2017

Urban Form Development 2001-2007

Urban Form Present in 2001

21ST CENTURY DEVELOPMENT

2001

2007

2017

TORRAO 2
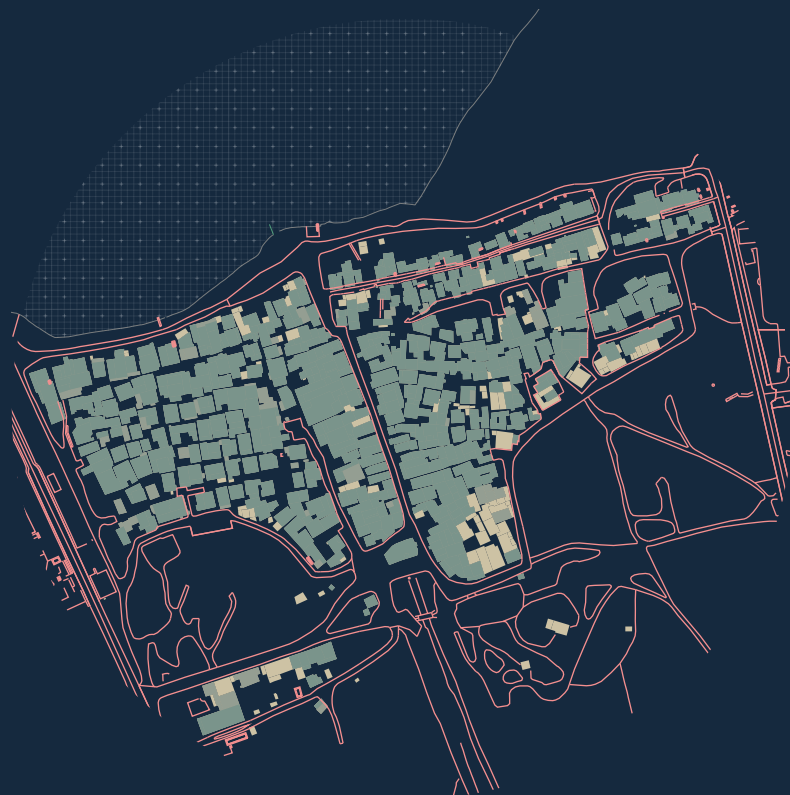
50m   40m   30m   20m   10m   0m

Urban Form Development 2008-2017

Urban Form Development 2001-2007

Urban Form Present in 2001

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

Trafaria

Torrão 2º

Cova do Vapor

TRAFARIA TOWN

CAPARICA

PRAGAL

ALMADA TOWN

MUNICIPALITY OF ALMADA

COSTA DE CAPARICA

SETUBAL DISTRICT
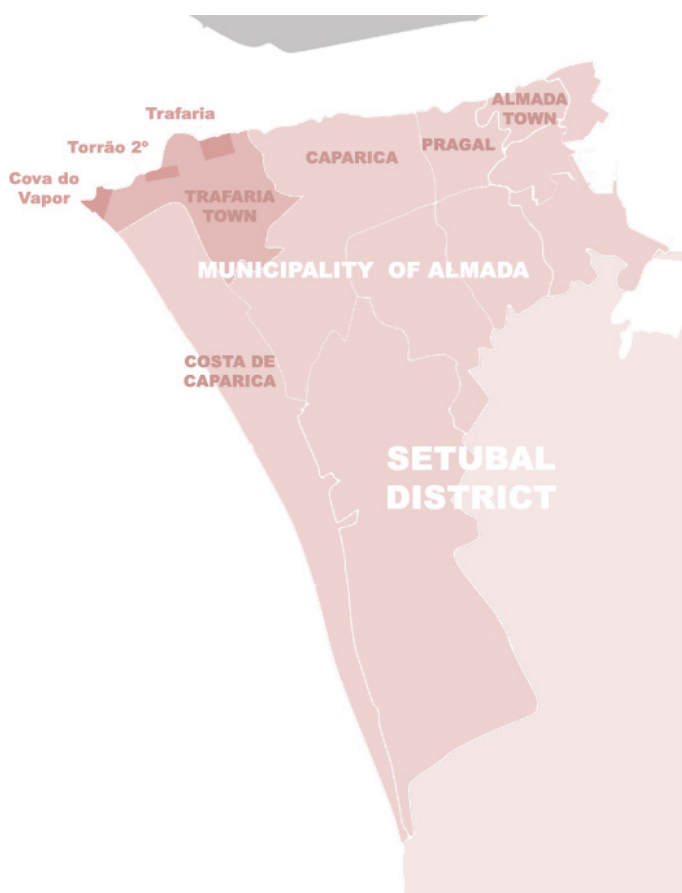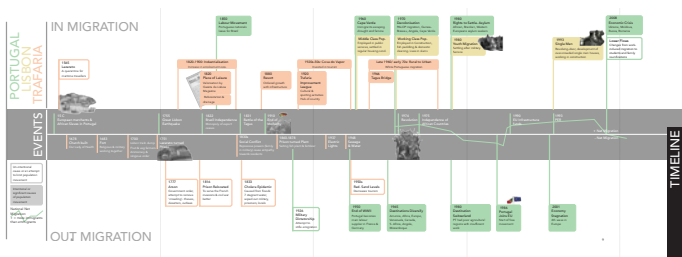
This section of the workbook looks at the history of Portugal, Lisbon and Trafaria in the context of the country's population movement and growth.

Significant historic events and movements have shaped Portugal's population flows including independence, decolonisation and joining the EU. The affects of these events filter down from national to local scale at varying degree. Once at a local scale of Trafaria, social and environmental factors increase as driving forces meaning that national out-migration doesn't necessarily correspond with local out-migration and vice-versa.

The history of Trafaria as a place of quarantine and imprisonment, has left the area feeling like a place of passage, a space for temporary permanence, a forgotten peripheral land. Heightened by its physical setting, namely the high degree of invisibility from state authorities yet sufficient proximity to jobs, Trafaria is an intersection of oversea multiculturalism, diverse socio-cultural contacts with a clear feeling of autonomy whilst at the defence of its own convictions.

URBAN & RURAL POPULATIONS
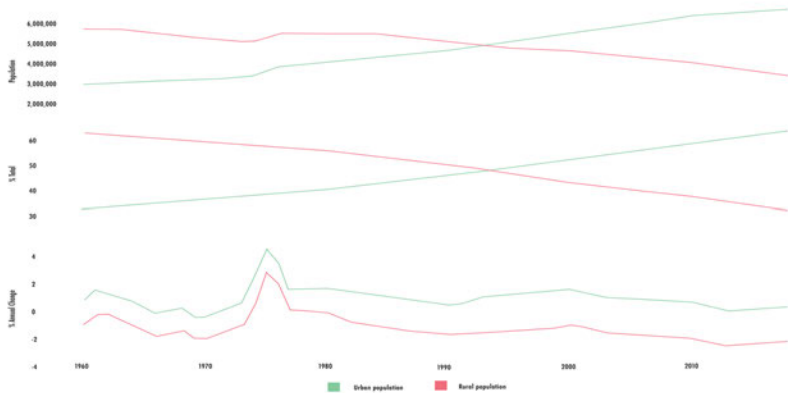
These 3 graphs look at rural and urban population movements in Portugal from 1960 to the present day, 2019. There is a clear   pattern; that there is an increasing urban population and a decreasing rural population in both   percentage and in numbers: less people are living in rural areas.

The arrival city is an integral part of both the city and the village. These informalities that existed within the periphery of Lisbon are neither rural nor urban, but sit in between these traced populations of the two categories. Illegal settlements are difficult to be quantified as data, unless mapped with a bottom-up approach.

Reference...

REPRODUCTIVE POPULATIONS
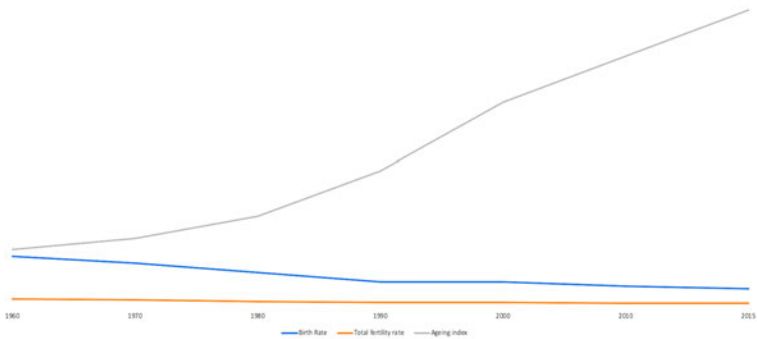
Since the 1960s in Portugal, there has been an incremental decrease in birth rates and an increase in an ageing population. This movement is reflected in the country's overall shift towards urban living. This pattern is consistent with a statement opined by Doug Sanders in 'Arrival City' that arrival cities cause the halt to sprawling population growth;

"Because of migration, smaller urban families will outnumber large rural ones, and, in turn, the flow of money, knowledge and educated migrants from the arrival city back to villages will push down birth rates in rural areas."

Reference...

NATIONAL
MIGRATION

1965

White Portuguese
arrive in Canada , USA

2008

Brazil nationals
migrate to Portugal
1980

1970

Decolonisation

1950

1980

1965
White Portuguese
migrate to Venezuela

1970

1960

Guinea
Bissau

1850

White Portuguese
migrate to Brazil

Cape Verde

1970
Angola nationals
migrate to Portugal

1970

Mozambique natio
migrate to Portuga

Romania
Moldova
ussia

965

1965
Mozambique

1975

Africa Independence

nals
l

IN MIGRATION

PORTUGAL

LISBON

TRAFARIA

1565
Lazareto
A quarantine for
maritime travellers

EVENTS

15 C
European merchants &
African Slaves in Portugal

1755
Great
Earthc

1678
Church built
Our Lady of Health

1683
Fort
Religious & military
working together

1700
Lisbon trash dump
Fruit & veg farmers
Aristocracy &
religious order

1751
Lazarete
Prison

Un-intentional
cause or an attempt
to limit population
movement

Intentional or
significant causes
of population
movement

National Net
Migration:
+ = more immigrants
than emmigrants

17
A
Go
at
'cr
de

OUT MIGRATION

1850
Labour Movement
Portuguese nationals leave for Brazil

1820-1900: Industrialisation
Increase in employment opp.

1920s-50s: Cova do Vapor
Invested in tourism

1820
Place of Leisure
Valorisation by Gazeta de Lisboa Magazine

Reforestation & drainage

1880
Resort
Ordered growth with infrastructure

1920
Trafaria Improvement League
Cultural & sporting activities
Hub of country

Lisbon
quake

1822
Brazil Independence
Monopoly of export ceases

1831
Battle of the Tagus

1910
End of Monachy

o turned

1830s
Social Conflict
Repressive powers (family in military) cause antipathy towards residents

1840-1878
Prison turned Plant
Salting fish plant & fertilizer

1937
Electric Lights

777
son
overnment order,
tempt to remove
rowding'- thieves,
eserters, outlaws

1816
Prison Relocated
To serve the French invasions & civil war better

1833
Cholera Epidemic
Caused from floods & stagnant water, wiped out military, prisoners, locals

1926
Military Dictatorship
Attempt to stifle emigration

119

1960
Cape Verde
Immigrants escaping
drought and famine

1970
Decolonisation
PALOP migration, Guinea-
Bisseau, Angola, Cape Verde

1980
Rights to Settle- Asylum
African, Brazilian, Western
Europeans asylum seekers

Middle Class Pop.
Employed in public
services, settled in
regular housing cond.

Working Class Pop.
Employed in Construction,
fish peddling & domestic
cleaning. Lives in slums

1980
Youth Migration
Settling after military
Service

Late 1960/ early 70s: Rural to Urban
White Portuguese migration

1966
Tagus Bridge

1974
Revolution

1975
**Independence of
African Countries**

1948
**Sewage
& Water**

1978
**Birth of
Segundo Torrao**

1950s
Red. Sand Levels
Decreases tourism

1950
End of WWII
Portugal becomes
main labour
supplier in France &
Germany

1965
Destinations Diversify
America, Africa, Europe,
Venezuela, Canada,
S. Africa, Angola,
Mozambique

1980
**Destination
Switzerland**
PT had poor agricultural
regions with insufficient
work

1986
**Portugal
Joins EU**
Start of free
movement

2008
Economic Crisis
Ukraine, Moldova,
Russia, Romania

1993
Single Men
Revolving-door, development of
over-crowded single men houses,
working in construction

Lower Flows
Changes from work-
induced migration to
students and family
reunifications

1990
EU Infrastructure
funds

1993
PER

+ Net Migration

- Net Migration

2001
**Economy
Stagnation**
4th wave in
Europe

References...

TIMELINE

121
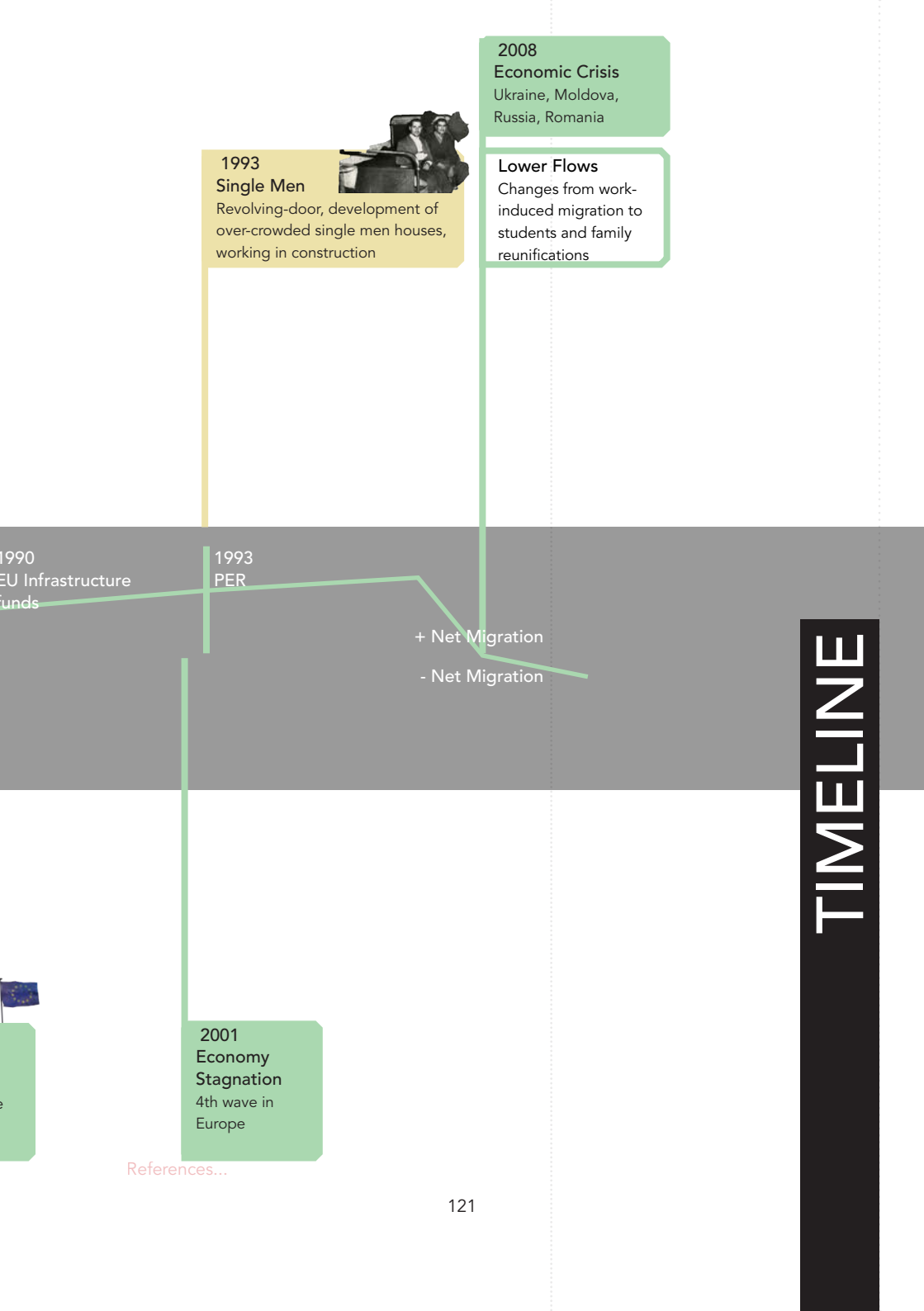
SOCIAL, POLITICAL & CULTURAL

CONFLICT MAPPING

[1] adapted from: Simon Fisher, Dekha Ibrahim Abdi, Jawed Ludin, Richard Smith, Sue Williams, Steven Williams, 'Working with Conflict: Skills and Strategies for Action (London: Zed Books , 2000)

Conflict mapping is a visual technique for showing the relationships between parties in conflict. Its purpose is to understand the situation being studied better. This increased understanding includes:

• relationships between parties
• where power lies
• the balance of one's own activities or contacts
• to see where allies or potential allies are
• to identify openings for intervention or action
• to evaluate what has been done already

The following map attempts to visualise the conflict between the residents of the neighbourhoods of Cova Do Vapor, Torrao 2 and Trafaria and the Portuguese state. It is mapped from the perspective of us as students at the University of Sheffield whilst doing desk- based research.[1]

As a preliminary tool, it can show us that making alliances with groups such as Essay and Dialogue Association we can be better places to speak to local residents.

In addition, it is important to note that this research is conducted from one perspective, reflecting a changing situation at one point in time. As a result, conflict maps will likely change throughout the course of the project.
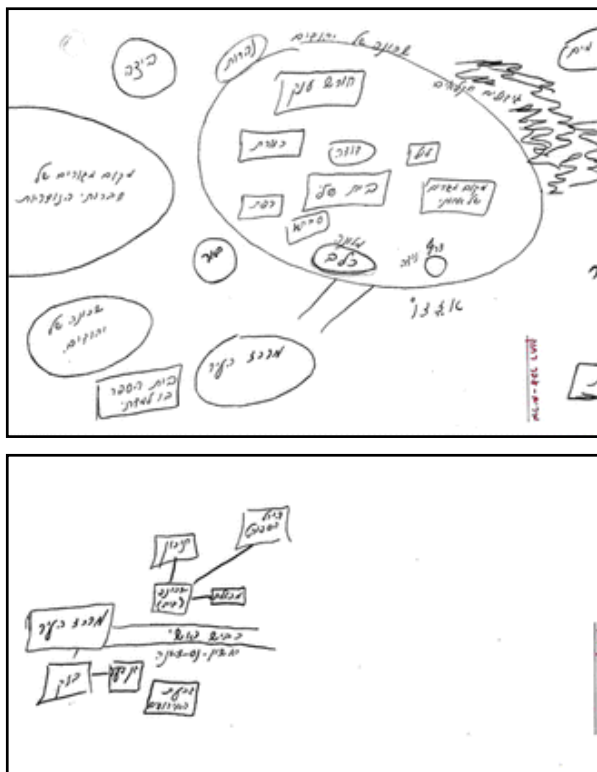
Example: Miriam's CT Maps. Childhood (above) and Present Day (Below)[1]

Cognitive temporal mapping[2] refers to the process of drawing and comparing maps of past, present and future desired environments by a target group. It can be used by a researcher to characterise the situations of people who have gone through major changes, such as immigrants.

In addition, it can be used to establish general trends in terms of residents desires, despite differences of gender, ethnicity and class identity.

Within this framework, CT maps can become an expression of local knowledge, placed on equal terms to the researchers scientific and technical knowledge.

THE STATE OF PORTUGAL

ALMADA CITY COUNCIL

TORRÃO 2° RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION

TORRÃO 2° RESIDENTS

INSITU/

LEFT HAND ROTATION ACTIVIST ARTS GROUP

THE HABITA ASSOCIA

UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL RAPPATOUR

STOP EVICTIONS

GUERILLA FOUNDATION

124

COVA DO VAPOR RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION

URBAN NOUVEAU ARCHITECTS

COVA DO VAPOR RESIDENTS

CONSTRUCTLAB

LISBON UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE

TRAFARIA RESIDENTS

ESSAY AND DIALOGUE ASSOCIATION

GESTURAL

CARAVAN FOR THE RIGHT TO HOUSING

EUROPEAN ACTION COALITION

SHEFFIELD SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

Government Bodies

United Nations

Not - for - Profits

Private Companies

Residents Associations

Individual Residents

University

Strong Relationship

Intermittent Links

Alliances

Direction of Influence

Size of circle indicates degree of power

1954 - 1974

Segundo Torrao

A first wave of Portugese residents
arrived during the Salazarist Dictatorship

1975 - 1985

Segundo Torrao

Inbetween these two waves, two
gypsy families settled here.

1986 - 2009

Segundo Torrao

A second wave of African
residents arrived later

Will the Sea Engulf Segundo Torrao?, L'Atelier des Jours a Venir

1. SMALL HOUSES
• Mainly Portugese
• Secondary houses made of brick and conrete with a tiled roof

2. CRUDE CONSTRUCTION
• Portugese and African Immigrants
• Brick or wooden walls with a tin roof

3. WOODEN AND TIN HUTS
• Mostly African Immigrants

1. Will the Sea Engulf Segundo Torrao?
L'Atelier des Jours a Venir

[3] Tovi Fenster, Cognitive Temporal Mapping (2009)

The following abstract is taken from the article 'Cognitive Temporal Mapping: The Three Steps Method in Urban Planning' by Tovi Fenster. It outlines how using methods such as CT mapping is an appropriate response to the critique of other more commonly undertaken, research methods. These critiques include that planners have been historically 'insensitive to the complexities of social change and to the metaphorical, sometimes hidden, meanings attributed to space.'[3]
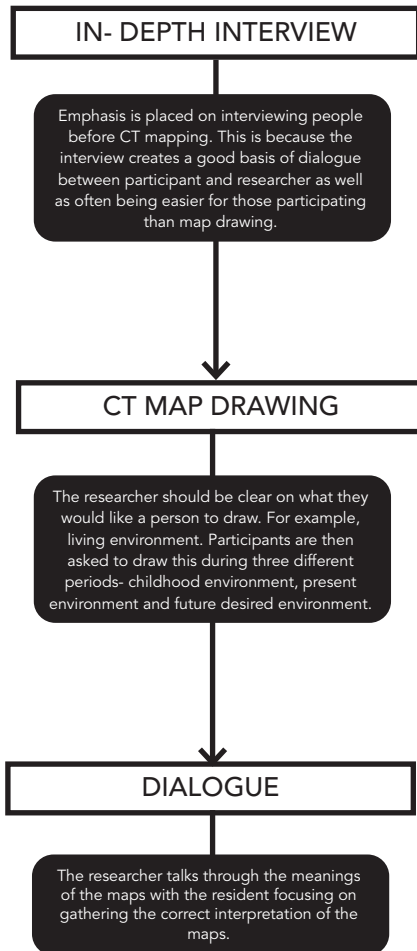
"A series of alternative planning approaches arose from the 1960s onwards, which place greater emphasis on local knowledge in planning. These alternative planning traditions focus on the "users"—the people who are supposed to be affected by planning procedures. Their rationale is connected to the aim of creating a different body of knowledge and ideas needed for planning (Fenster, 2004a; Sandercock, 1998).

In this context, let us return to Sandercock's discussion of the new "epistemology of multiplicity" (1998) which means the acknowledgement of local knowledge, that of hearing and listening to the "voices of the multiplicity" i.e., women and people of colour, people of different national, ethnic and cultural origins in the planning process. To initiate an approach which acknowledges this epistemology, Sandercock mentions "alternative methods of knowing, learning, discovering, including traditional ethnic or culturally specific modes: from talk to storytelling, to blues, to rap, poetry and song; and visual representations, from cartoons to murals, paintings to quilts" (1998, p. 121). These alternative methods are based on qualitative, interpretative inquiry rather than on logical deductive analysis, and seek to understand the unique and the contextual, rather than making general propositions about a mythical, abstract planner."[3]

Fenster then presents how the CT maps method can be used in both research and planning, outlining the three steps method.

IN- DEPTH INTERVIEW

Emphasis is placed on interviewing people before CT mapping. This is because the interview creates a good basis of dialogue between participant and researcher as well as often being easier for those participating than map drawing.

CT MAP DRAWING

The researcher should be clear on what they would like a person to draw. For example, living environment. Participants are then asked to draw this during three different periods- childhood environment, present environment and future desired environment.

DIALOGUE

The researcher talks through the meanings of the maps with the resident focusing on gathering the correct interpretation of the maps.

COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

Following desk - based research conducted at the University of Sheffield, we found three predominant communities living in informal settlements in the three neighbourhoods, Trafaria, Torrão 2° and Cova do Vapor. These are Portuguese nationals, arriving during the period of the Salazarist dictatorship, between 1954 and 1974; African residents mainly arriving from 1986 onwards and Romani people.[3]

Whilst all of the communities face similar ecological threats, for example coastal erosion, each neighbourhood has different degrees of formalised infrastructure providing them with electricty, water and sanitation. In addition divisions exist in the living conditions of those within each neighbourhood.

'There are two types of division within the local population: one is ethno-racial and refers to cultural differences; the other is socio-economic and divides the neighborhood between those who have a holiday home on the seafront and those who permanently reside in huts.'[3]

The following attempts to identify specific challenges faced by members of the Romani community and African immigrants, predominately those from the Portuguese speaking countries of Angola and Cape Verde.

- Exclusion from formalised economy
- Racial Discrimination
- Lack of cultural understanding and requirements from Portuguese state
- Poor access to healthcare and education services
- Lack of political power
- Diminished right to the city in terms of infrastructure
- Potential to be evicted
- Ecological threats such as fire and coastal erosion

(TO BE ADDED TO AFTER TRIP)
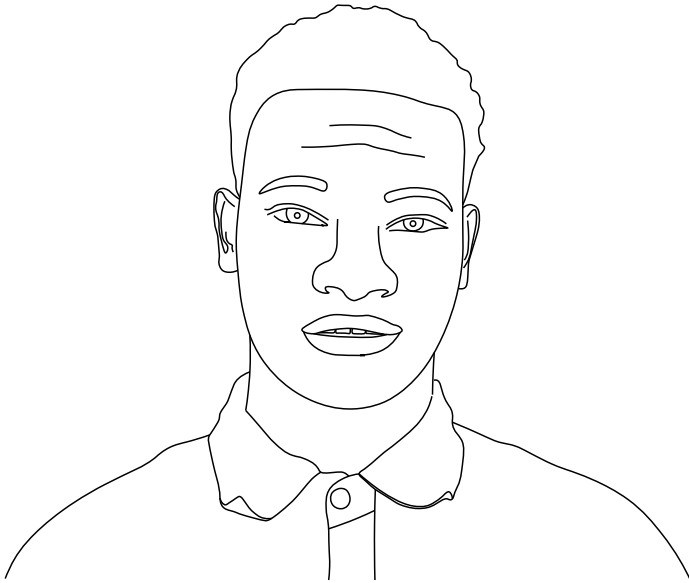
- Labour Exploitation
- Lack of citizenship and therefore no access to state service such as healthcare and education
- Racial discrimination
- Exclusion from the formalised economy
- Lack of political power
- Responsibility of sending money to family in home country
- Fear of deportation
- Diminished right to the city in terms of infrastructure
- Potential to be evicted
- Ecological threats such as fire and coastal erosion

(TO BE ADDED TO AFTER TRIP)

COMMUNITY CHALLENGES BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Cova do Vapor , Segundo Torrao and Trafaria are 3 settlements that make up the parish of Trafaria, part of the Lisbon metropolitan area. Historically all of the settlements were fishing villages which developed between the 15th century and the 1970s. Since then, they have each developed in different ways, creating three unique places. Cova do

In the 1970's fishermen settled the land

Founded in 1940's as a fishing village

The land is o by NATO

Migrants from Cape Verde and Angola arrive

350 houses make up Cova do Vapour

The village is an informal settlement, but is connected to services.

There are 180 permanent residents, who are mainly older Portuguese residents.

Only 1,096 people were registered during the 2011 census.

The rest of the houses are second homes.

The City Hall number each of the houses and formalise parts of the neighbourhoo

Cova do Vapour

Semi - Informal Settlement
180 Permanent Residents
350 houses

Segu
Inform
3,000

The rest of the houses are 2nd homes, with the population of the village swelling during the summer months. Segundo Torrao is an informal settlement, which continues to welcome migrants. The 2011 census, recorded only 1,800 residents but the residents associations, puts this number at over 3000. In 2016 the municipality, numbered the houses to begin to formalise the development. Trafaria is the most developed and structured settlement, as well as the oldest. It is home to commuters to Lisbon as well as 2nd homes for residents of central Lisbon. There is still a small community of shellfish fishermen that live here.

owned

Biggest Barrio
in Lisbon

Settled by fishermen
in the 1500's

A few residents still
fish for shellfish

A diverse community of 3,000
people live in Segundo Torrao.

2nd

There are also
2nd home for
Lisbon residents

Most of the residents today are commuters

to try
d.

Trafaria
Formal Settlement
3,766 Residents

ndo Torrao
al Settlement
Residents

(Citypopulation.de, 2019)
(Cmjornal.pt, 2018)
(Cmjornal.pt, 2019)
(Participatory Urbanisms, 2019)

constructLab vs ⊞ vs in situ/

Constructlab, EDA and Institu are three main organizations who practices and use engagement to help enhance the resilience and attraction of the three areas in a more architectural way.

What I Eat In A Day

8:00 a.m. / 8:30 a.m. – Breakfast

13:00 / 14:00 – Lunch

17:00 / 18:00 – Afternoon snack

20:00 / 21:00 – Dinner

A typical menu of portugese for a day could be a good point to look into local people's daily life. The most representative foods are fresh seafoods provided by the nearby open ocean.

Cova do Vapor

in
situ/
[Facilities]
Structures

200m

[Institution]
Trafaria School Grouping

Agrupamento de Escolas da Trafaria

30m

Comparing with other two areas, Segunda Torrao is more informal and not too many institutions or facilities can be found here. Whereas, it is a place contains possibilities and opportunities.

Segunda Torrao

constructLab

[Institution]

[Facilities]
Hallo: Trafaria
Platform

[Tourism]
River Trafaria station

[Tourism]
Fort of Our Lady of Trafaria
Health

ACFA
Associação de Oficiais
das Forças Armadas

[Institution]
Association of Armed
Forces Officers

[Tourism]
Canhões arrabida Museum

June
2019

July
2019

Village Feast!

Popular Holidays

During June and July,
the local will enjoy
some regional and
national holidays and
festivals which bring a
lot of fantastic events
and activeness here.

200m

30m

Trafaria

ECOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Saunders approaches the physical, political and psychological transitions that exist within the Arrival City, as migrants transition from a rural to an urban condition. Through the use of three Arrival Cities each of this tranistions is explored through the use of narratives.

Within each case study comparisons can be drawn to develop an overall picture of the types of characteristics that constitute a successful or unsuccessful Arrival City. The overarching narrative is that the Arrival City is a complex condition in which solving one transition, ie physical, does not necessarily result in successful cohesion.

ATLANTIC OCEAN   TAGUS ESTUARY   OYSTER BANKS   INTERTIDAL AREAS   SALTMARSH   SALTPANS

ATLANTIC OCEAN   TAGUS ESTUARY   SALINITY 30 - 25   SALINITY 25 - 5   SALINITY 5 - 0   SALINITY ENCROACHMENT (0.5m sea level rise)

DEPTH
0-16m

DEPTH
17-32m

DEPTH
32m +

Trancao - VFXira Area

Frente Tejo 2 Area

Frente Tejo 1 Area

Almada Riverfront

Moita Bay

Barreiro Bay

Seixal Bay and Coina Creek

RIVERFRONTS   SPECTIAL PROTECTION AREA   TAGUS ESTUARY NATURAL RESERVE

SHIPPING ROUTES

Sea Level
4 Degree Temperature Rise

| TOMATO | CORN | SORGHUM | RYEGRASS | MELON | PEPPER |

| PUMPKIN | PUMPKIN | PUMPKIN | PUMPKIN | MELON |

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Lisbon, due to its connection to the sea and the river tagus has benefited from great industrial trade and tourism. The diagram map below plots 'key' ports boardering Lisbon and Almada. Larger circles equal greater influence either in handelling capacity or amount of passengers.

Santa Apolónia Container Terminal (16)

Lisbon Cruise Terminal B (15)

Rocha do Conde de Óbidos (13)

Lisbon Cruise Terminal A Santa Apolónia (14)

Rocha do conde de óbidos (12)

Alcântara Container Terminal (11)

inal (10)

Water City Project

Plano de Urbanização da Quimiparque

Margueira Naval Shipyard (7)

Barreiro Terminal (8)

Seixal Terminal (9)

1 Terminal de Granéis Alimentares da Trafaria

- Used for the bulk export and import of cereals, oilseeds and other agri-food products (Owned by SILOPOR)
- Handling capacity - 2,200,000 Tonnes/year
- Large storage in silos - 200,000 Tonnes
- Queys - 201m + 220m + 240m + 225m

2 Terminal de Líquidos do Porto dos Buchos

- Owned by OZ Energia, constructed 1968
- Port used for the delivery of gas and fuel, where they bottle 7,500 propane bottles/day
- Handling capacity - 302,000 Tonnes/year
- Quey - 45m
- Storage - 62,500 Tonnes

3 Lisbon port naval assistance

- Moves and stores liquid fuels both oil and diesel
- Handling capacity - 546,000 Tonnes/year
- Quey - 130m
- Fuels used by the Navy
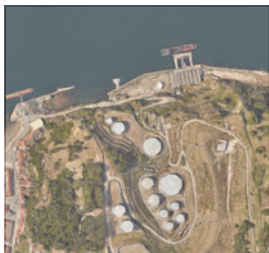
4 Porto Brandao

- This port was constructed in 1934 and is used for the transport of oil
- Port also serves as a stop for the lisbon ferry
- Queys - 37 + 15 m

5 Porto Banatica

- Originally constructed in 1914
- Mainly used to handle diesel, fuel oil, LPG (Petrol) and other chemicals
- Owned and managed by Respol
- Handling capacity - 380,000 Tonnes/year
- Quey - 80m + 25m
- Cranes - 2

6 Terminal de Granéis Alimentares de Palença

- Owned by Sovena Oilseeds Portugal
- Export and import of solid food bulk, liquid food bulk and biodiesel
- Handling capacity - 130,000 Tonnes/year
- Quey - 290m + 175m
- Port area - 0.8 Ha

7 Alfiete Naval Shipyard

- Was constructed in 1938 and was at the time the largest in the world able to cater for 1 Million tonne tankers.
- Home to the majority of all portuguese navel services. This includes the navel school, training facilities and arsenal

8 Barreiro Terminal

- Owned by Alkion Terminal Lisbon
- Constrcuted in 1907, was one fo the first major industrial ports, making use of travel route of military ships.
- Handling capacity - 800,000 Tonnes/year
- Quey - 370m
- Cranes - 3
- Port area - 2 Ha

9 Seixal Terminal

- Solid bulk organised and managed by Tejo Bay Company
- Originally built for the steel industry (1961) in process of building buisness park in the vacinity
- Port Area - 9 ha
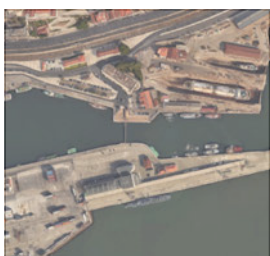- Quey - 329m
- Connected to recycling facilities
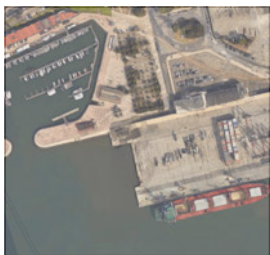
10 Alcântara Cruise Terminal

- Used for small passenger ships
- Quey - 465 m

11 Alcântara Container Terminal

- Solid bulk organised and managed by Tejo Bay
- Handling capacity - 350,000 Tonnes/year
- Quey - 630m
- Storage - 8,400 Tonnes

12 Rocha do conde de óbidos

- Designed by Pardal Monteiro in 1934
- Was installed in this location to cater for passengers when industrial shipment was still at its highest
- The station caters for large passenger ships and is also an architectural attraction for visitors

154

13 Navel Nocha

- Shipyard offers maintenance and repair to ships.
- Its location makes it easily accessible to ships travelling in the atlantic
- In recent years have seen a surge in activity
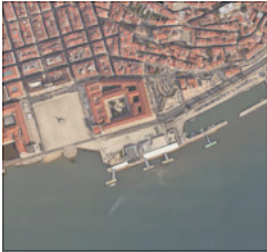
14 Lisbon Cruise Terminal A Santa Apolónia

- Used for small passenger ships
- Quey - 1,086 m
- In an ideal location for tourists located near restaurants, hotels and shops

15 Lisbon Cruise Terminal B

- Used for large passenger ships
- Quey - 360 m

16 Santa Apolónia Container Terminal

- Sotagus uses it
- Used for short-sea shipping and is connected directly to the national rail network
- Quey - 300 m
- Cranes - 14
- Storage - 10,246 Tonnes

TERMINAL DE GRANÉIS ALIMENTARES DA TRAFARIA

This deep water terminal on the south bank of the Tagus serves as a grain silo, which caters for nearly 100% of all grain in the country. The scheme was developed in the 1980's by Mota Engil for Silopor and cost over 10.8 Million Euros. The silos can store over 200,000 tonnes of grain and stand at a height of 72m

The constructon required large amounts of soil / sand movement to create the land it sits on today. The location was chosen for the deep water allowing large ships to dock. Whilst the residents of Trafaria were aware of the proposal they were offered little compensation in the form of a swimming pool which was never finished and they have never been able to use. As a result they have suffered from a variety of factors:

• Noise pollution
• Dust both from the original construction and from the factory processing grain
• Next to no jobs (3% of Trafarians have ever worked there)
• Disconnect from the sea
• Pollution into prime fishing area
• Disconnect from Cova de Vapor

"In the past, doctors advised Trafaria beach for health reasons, because it had quite iodine. People came from Lisbon for the purpose of enjoying this beach. Now to Trafaria is dirty, old and vacant."

Trafarian Resident
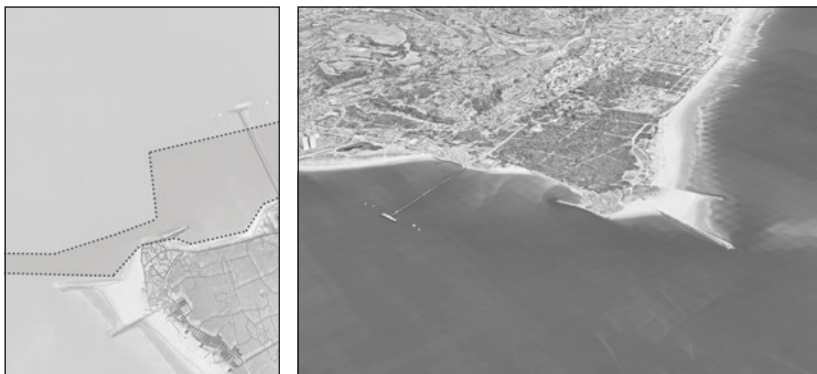
TRÁFEGO DE TERMINAL DE CONTÊINERES

The TCT (Trafaria Container Terminal) was a proposed expansion to the facilities provided by the grain Silo's owned by Silopor in 2013. This is to facilitate more intra-european shipping. In addition to the construction of docking faciltes the mega project proposes the partial closing of the entrance to the tagus, helping stop the sand movement and create a safe docking of ships.

The proposal has a direct impact on the community that surrounds it, effecting the jobs provided by fishing and tourism. The residents responded via protest creating an association "Associação Contentores na Trafaria Não" apposing the scheme and the impact it would. Reports says that as many as 44% of residents were active in protests

The Ministry of Environment, Department of Environmental Strategy and Management De Almada say that the main environmental implications are to do with land displacement and the effect that will have on the ecosystem, plants and fish. It appear that the scheme is currently not planning to be implemented,.

Dos Santos, L. (2017). Participação Social Decorrente da Implantação de Megaprojetos em Pequenas Comunidades. Lisbon.

WATER CITY PLAN

The water city project, a large redevelopment plan occupying over 60ha of waterfront aims to regenerate a previously industrial dominant area to the east of Almada. Construction is to occur over the water expanding the land area and provides a variety of typologies including work spaces, residential and cultural facilities to attract business investment and tourism.

Richard Rogers is leading the development and it is currently the largest urban regeneration program in Lisbon, boasting excellent connection to the river. The aim is backed by the government to create a new "tourism pole" which will move parts of the tourism away from the centre of Lisbon providing another location to attract visitors. There are lots of ports and quays included in the proposal providing more cruise and small scale passenger facilities.

CBRE Neoturis. (2015). The Water City Project [online]. Available at: http://www.lisbonsouthbay.com/wp-content/uploads/CBRE-Presentation-Water-City-Project.pdf [Accessed 02/12/2019].

PLANO DE URBANIZAÇÃO DA QUIMIPARQUE

The scheme, situated on the former CUF site in Barreiro, serves to create a new city on the old CUF industrial site. The area is around 210 ha and aims to provide a range of typologies within the development including: housing, retail and leisure. Public realm seems to be a big feature of the scheme and the developers explain their desire to bring jobs in close proximity to homes creating more self-sufficient community.

A proposed bridge spans the river to the north bank of the Tagus improving connection to the city. The largest problem surrounding the proposal is the remediation which is going to cost a substantial amount. The scheme works with the sea, aiming to restore and improve people's connection to water. A port is to remain a large part of the area however it is likely to switch towards a passenger focused arrival as a pose to industrial.
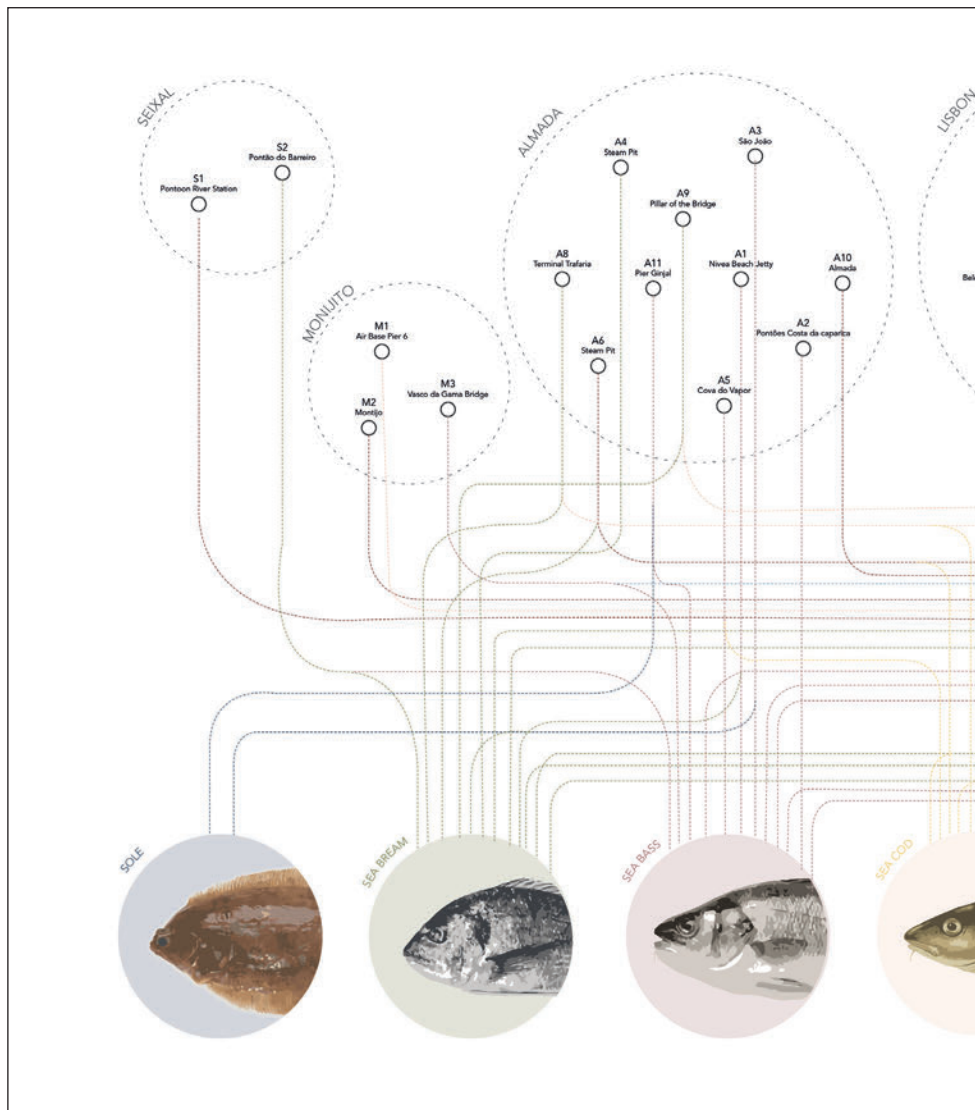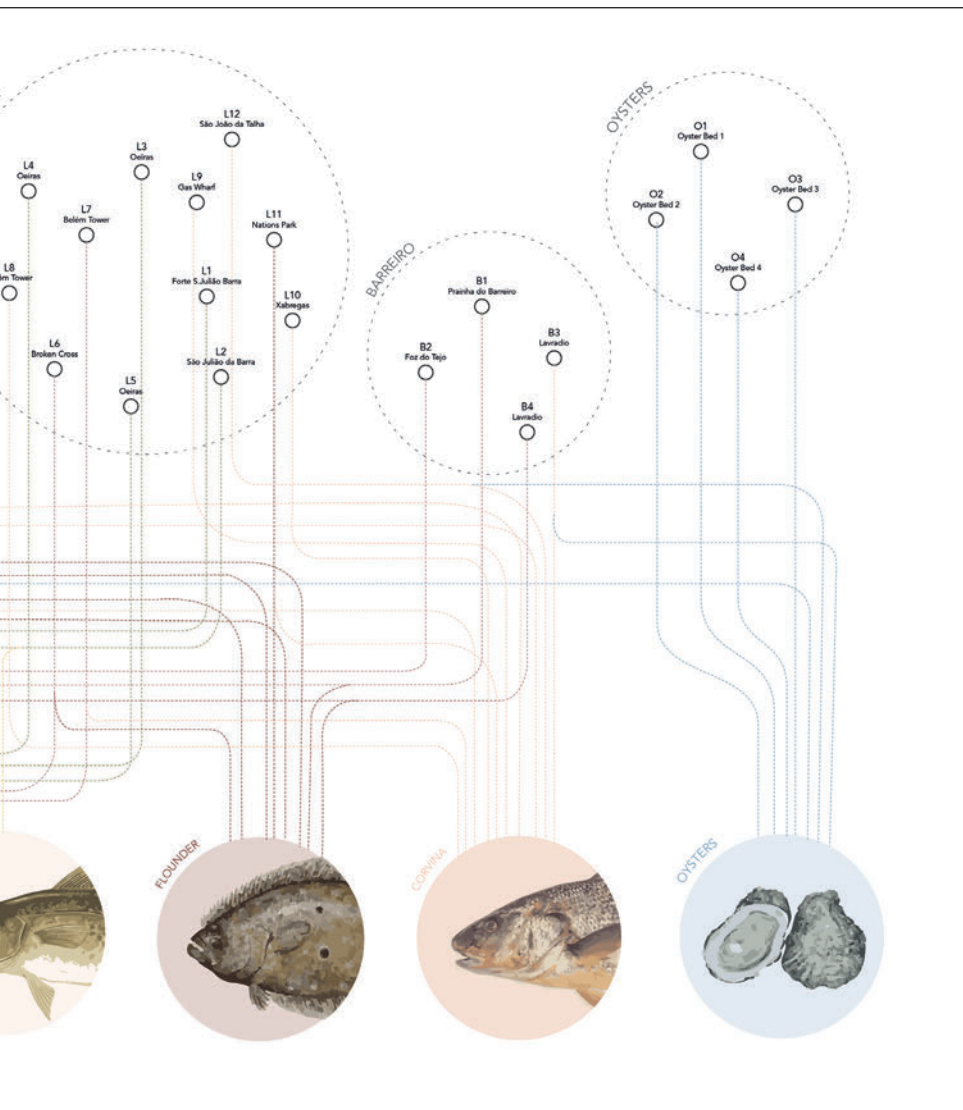
LAND

ALMADA COASTAL CONDITIONS AND LAND USE
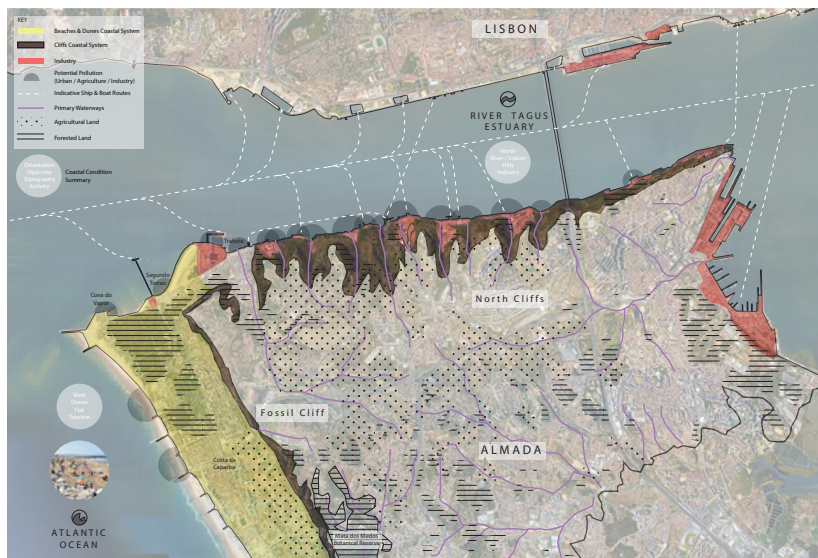
The Almada coastline has two contrasting characteristics. The flat west faces the Atlantic Ocean and is characterised by a beaches and dune ecosystem. The hilly north coast faces Lisbon and the River Tagus, a busy shipping route. Consequently, the north coast is dominated by undustrial activities and the west by tourism. Further inland, land is largely agricultural. Water pollution is an issue in the area due to waste water from urban, agricultural and industrial activies. The waterways may act as a vehicle for transporting some of this polluted water.

Source:

Green Surge, Almada Case Study (2015)
https://greensurge.eu/products/case-studies/Case_Study_Portrait_Almada.pdf

Fase 2, Consultar Caderno 2 - Sistema Ambiental (pdf) (2011) pp. 46, 165, 285.
http://www.m-almada.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=cmav2&xpgid=genericPage&genericContentPage_
qry=BOUI=20226474&actualmenu=20226344
(Translated version on shared drive Almada Environmental System
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verisons)

LOCAL LAND USE & PROTECTED AREAS
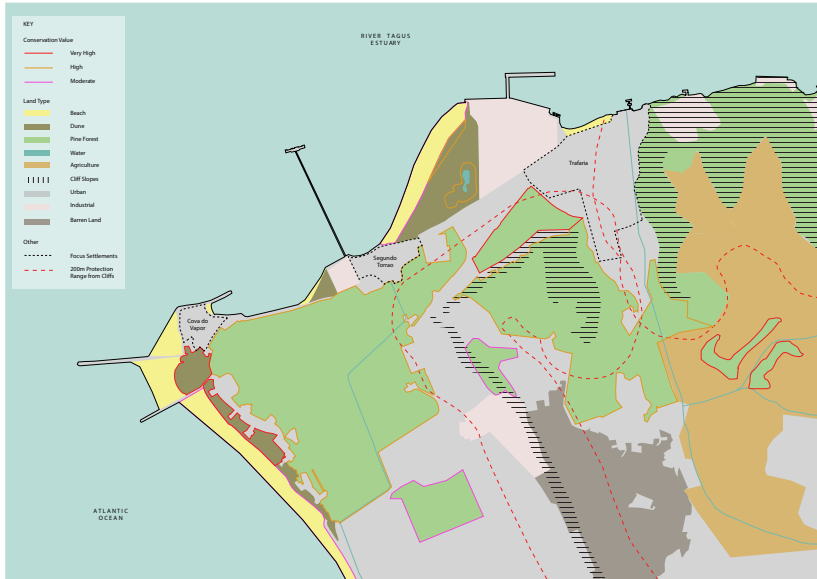
The three settlements of Cova do Vapor, Segundo Torrao and Trafaria are bound by the sea, river and environmentally protected land. In some cases this protected land is forest whilst in other areas it is the beach or the particularly vulnerable dunes. Green spaces are patchy between urban spaces and therefore present a challenge to ecological habitats. The cliffs have a 200m protection zone from their base yet despite this, devleopment continues and presents a risk to rock falls and landslides. Trafaria is particularly vulnerable in this regard.

Source:

Fase 2, Consultar Caderno 2 - Sistema Ambiental (pdf) (2011), pp. p165, 285, 347.
http://www.m-almada.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=cmav2&xpgid=genericPage&genericContentPage_
qry=BOUI=20226474&actualmenu=20226344
(Translated version on shared drive Almada Environmental System
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verisons)

CLIFF & RISK ZONE

RIVER TAGUS
ESTUARY

Trafaria

Segundo
Torrao

Cova do
Vapor

ATLANTIC
OCEAN
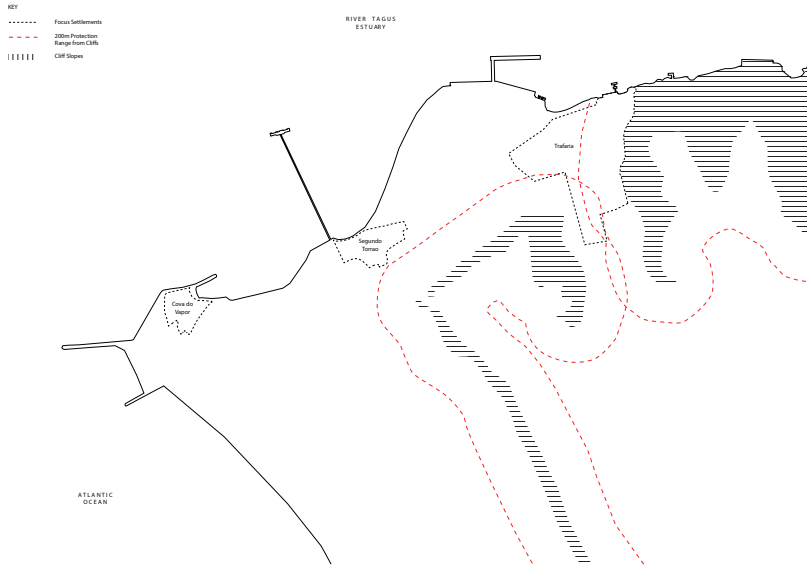
Trafaria is largely within the 200m danger zone of the cliffs, Segundo Torrao is on the edge whilst Cova do Vapor is safe.
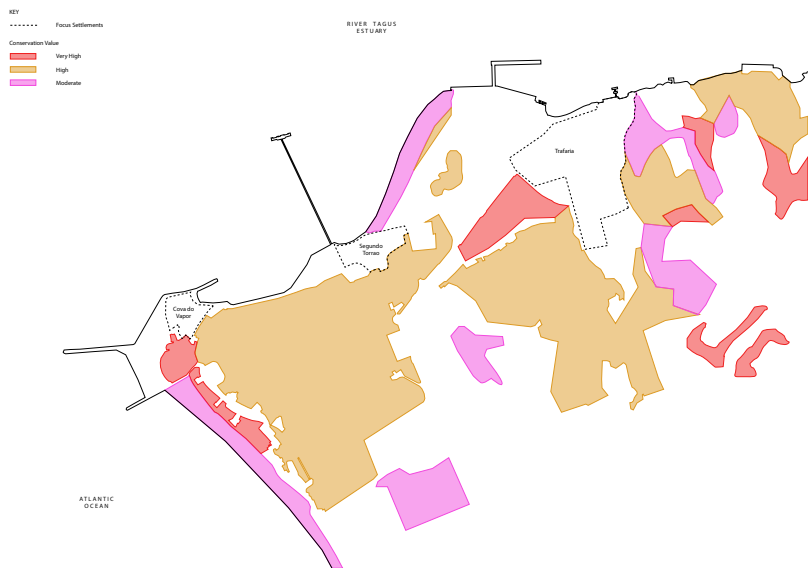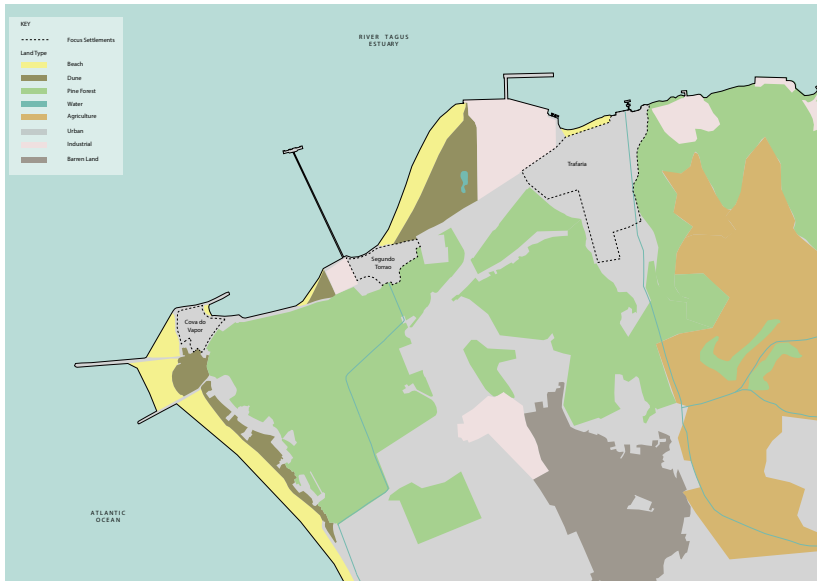
PROTECTED AREAS ONLY

The three focus areas are surrounded by environmentally protected land.

LAND USE ONLY

Beaches are found on some of the coastline with dunes located behind. There are substantial forests around the coast and agricultural land use further inland.

DUNE STUDY

NATURAL DUNE

Flora acts as sand barrier, accumulates sand and
allows more stable conditions for other types of
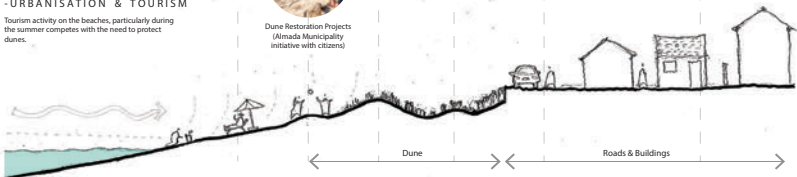flora to develop. Dunes are a natural barrier to
marine erosion.

Wind:
- blown sand
- erosion

Shelter

High Tide

Pre-Dune   Embryonic Dune   Primary Dune   Inter-dune Valley   Secondary Dune   Mature Dune

Forest

Sea   Beach   Dune

Mobile Dune   Fixed Dune

More Vulnerable   Less Vulnerable

Tougher conidtions
 - high salinity
 - less nurtients
 - less stable
 - more exposed
 - lack of water

Less biodiverse   More biodiverse
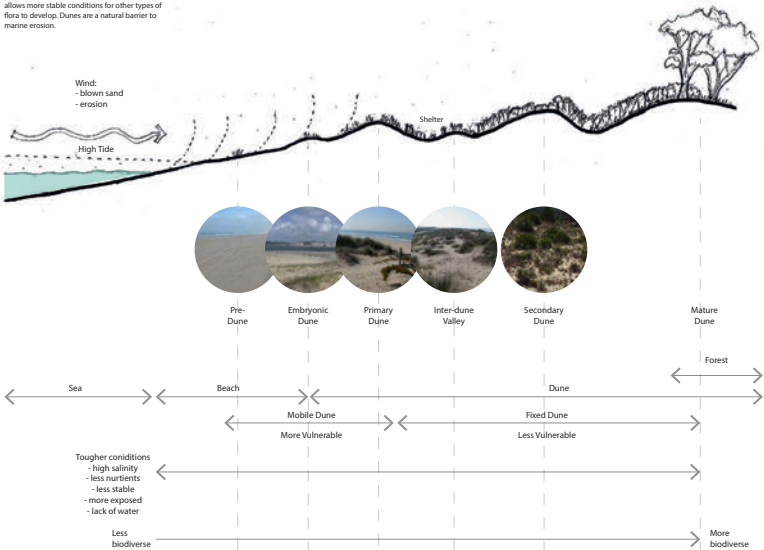
HUMAN ACTIVITY
-FOREST

Forests planted to stop dunes and sands advancing
inland. Acacia and pine forests used.

Dune   Planted Forest: Roads & Buildings

- Acacia (non-native)
- Pine (native)
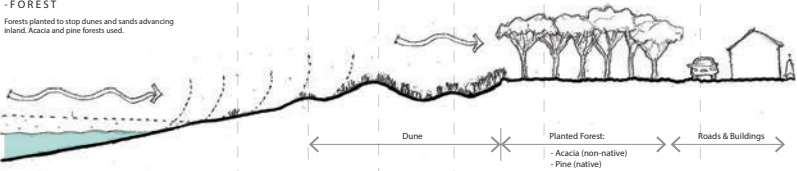
HUMAN ACTIVITY
-URBANISATION & TOURISM

Tourism activity on the beaches, particularly during
the summer competes with the need to protect
dunes.

Dune Restoration Projects
(Almada Municipality
initiative with citizens)

Dune   Roads & Buildings
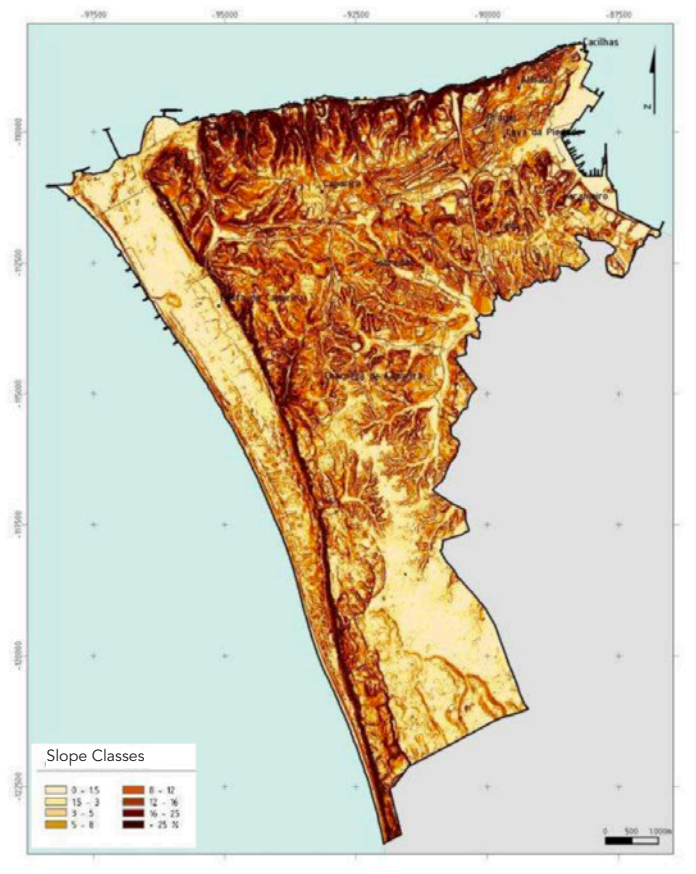
TOPOGRAPHY MAP

Figura 2.4 Slopes of the Almada Territory   (Fonte: CMA/DEGAS e ISA/CEAP, 2006)

Source:

Fase 2, Consultar Caderno 2 - Sistema Ambiental (pdf) p. 36
http://www.m-almada.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=cmav2&xpgid=genericPage&genericContentPage_
qry=BOUI=20226474&actualmenu=20226344
(Translated version on shared drive Almada Environmental System
03_produced Work / Action 7 / Ecology / Almada Environmental system / Split Document / English & Portuguese
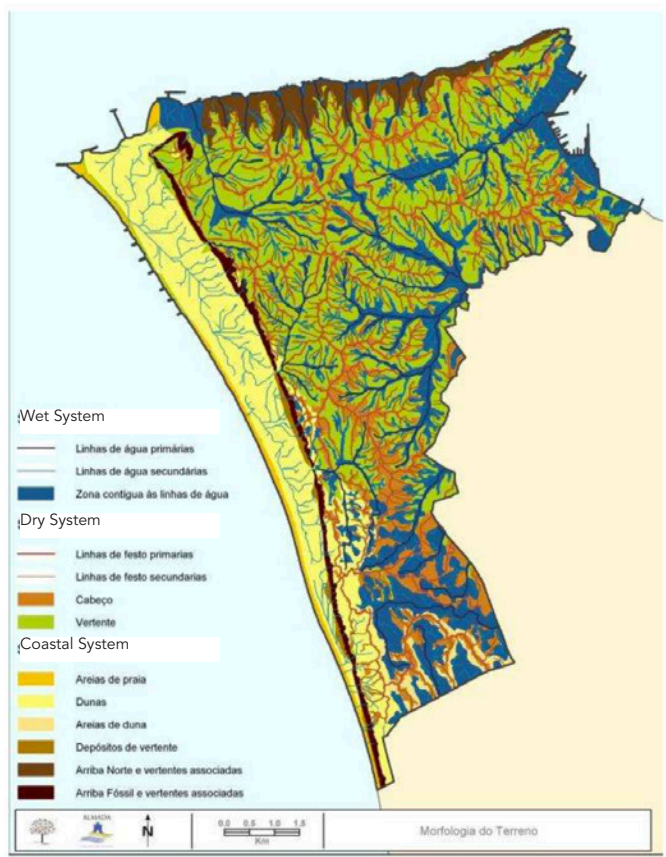verisons)

SYSTEMS MAP

Figura 2.15 Morphology of the Municipality of Almada   (Fonte: CMA/DEGAS e ISA/CEAP, 2006)

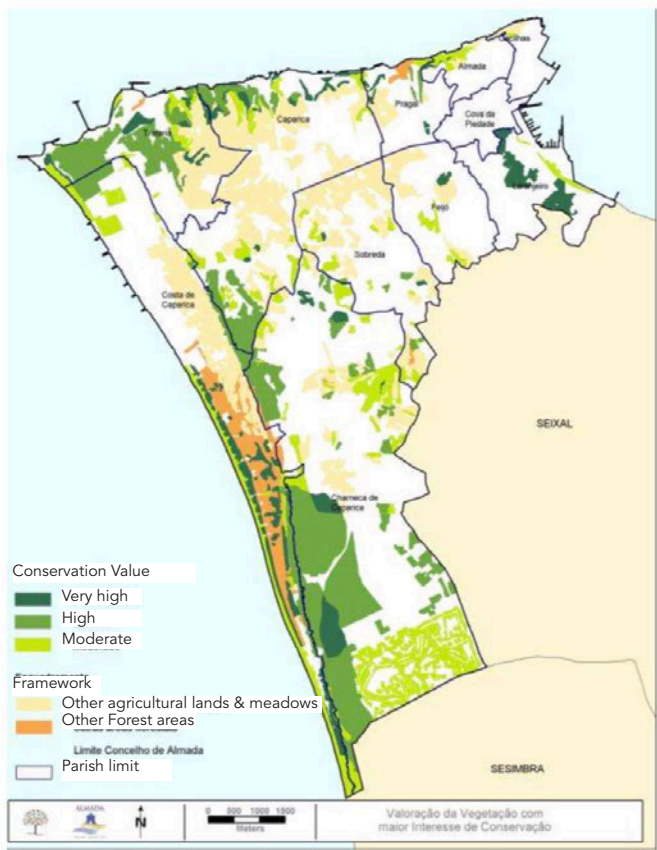Source:

PROTECTED LAND MAP

Figura 2.112 Valuation of the Almada Municipality Vegetable Communities (Fonte: CMA/DEGAS, 2010)

Source:

Fase 2, Consultar Caderno 2 - Sistema Ambiental (pdf) p. 165
http://www.m-almada.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=cmav2&xpgid=genericPage&genericContentPage_
qry=BOUI=20226474&actualmenu=20226344
(Translated version on shared drive Almada Environmental System
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verisons)

NATIONAL ECOLOGICAL RESERVES

Figura 2.207 Delimitação da REN do Concelho de Almada aprovada pela Portaria n.º 1284/2010, de 16 de Dezembro. (Fonte: SIGMA, 2010).

Delimination of National Ecological Reserves of Almada

This diagram shows that much of the ecological reserves occur on the coast. Whilst this is patchy in areas, due largely to human activity, this region has the potential of being useful green infrastructure or a 'green corridor' as indicated by the red arrow.

Source:

Fase 2, Consultar Caderno 2 - Sistema Ambiental (pdf) p. 256
http://www.m-almada.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=cmav2&xpgid=genericPage&genericContentPage_
qry=BOUI=20226474&actualmenu=20226344
(Translated version on shared drive Almada Environmental System
03_produced Work / Action 7 / Ecology / Almada Environmental system / Split Document / English & Portuguese
verisons)
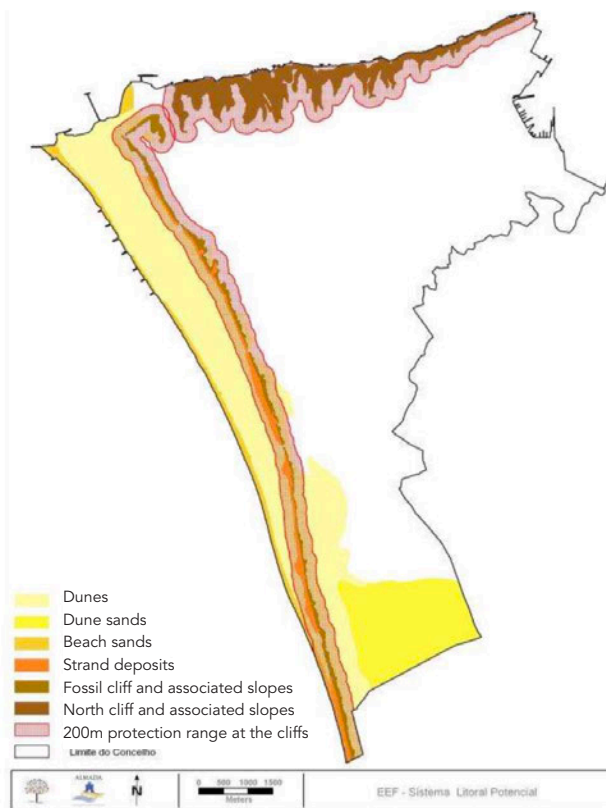
Figura 3.8 Sistema Litoral (Fonte: CMA/DEGAS, 2010)

Coastal System

Legend:
- Dunes
- Dune sands
- Beach sands
- Strand deposits
- Fossil cliff and associated slopes
- North cliff and associated slopes
- 200m protection range at the cliffs
- Limite do Concelho

EEF - Sistema Litoral Potencial

0   500   1000   1500
Meters
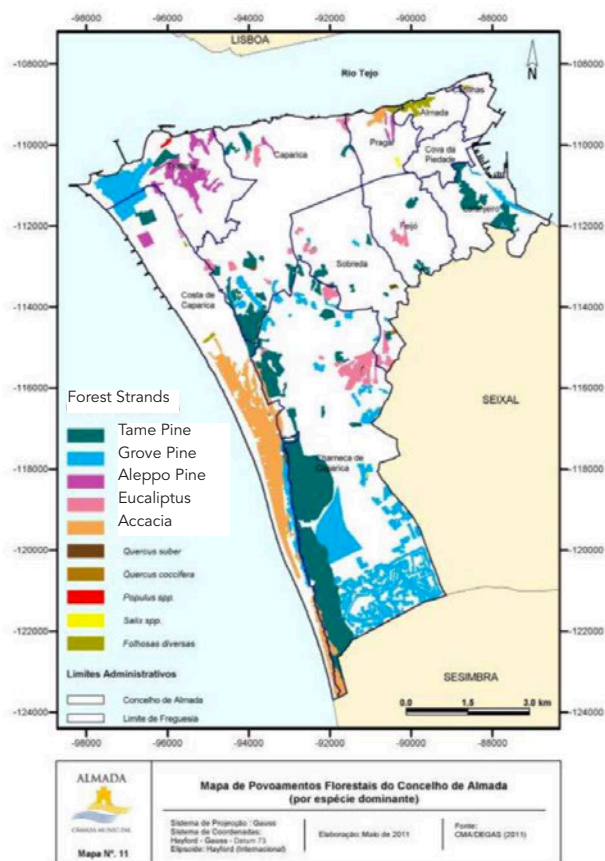
Figura 4.32 Povoamentos florestais do concelho de Almada. (Fonte: CMA/DEGAS, 2011)

Forest settlements in municipality of Almada

Transport
= Erosion

Massive and
Uncontrolled Sand
Extraction
= Erosion

Global Sea
Level Rise
= Erosion

Coastal
Erosion

Attractive
Landscape

Seasonal
Workers

Sand
Invasion

NATO PORT TERMINAL

Coastline 1959

Pontoon offers
some protection -
Slows down waves

Meeting
Point

Population
used to
camp here

The sea advances on
one side and backs
up on the other

Sewage

Floods

Storms

Sand Invasion

Wall
Protection

Divided   Population

Segundo Torrão

Informal Neighbourhood

TIDAL SEA

3500
Inhabitants

Coastline 1987

TIDAL RIVER

<-- Connection to Lisbon -->

2002: New Ferry Terminal for Pedestrians

Coastline 1939

Coastline 1987

Plans for New
Port Facilities

Old Fishing
Boat Mooring

2002: New
Pedestrian
Ferry Terminal

Silos = Bad
Influence on
Inhabitants

Area used to be
Salt Marshes

Sand Invasion

Trafaria

Trafaria =
Development of
fish industry

Sand Invasion
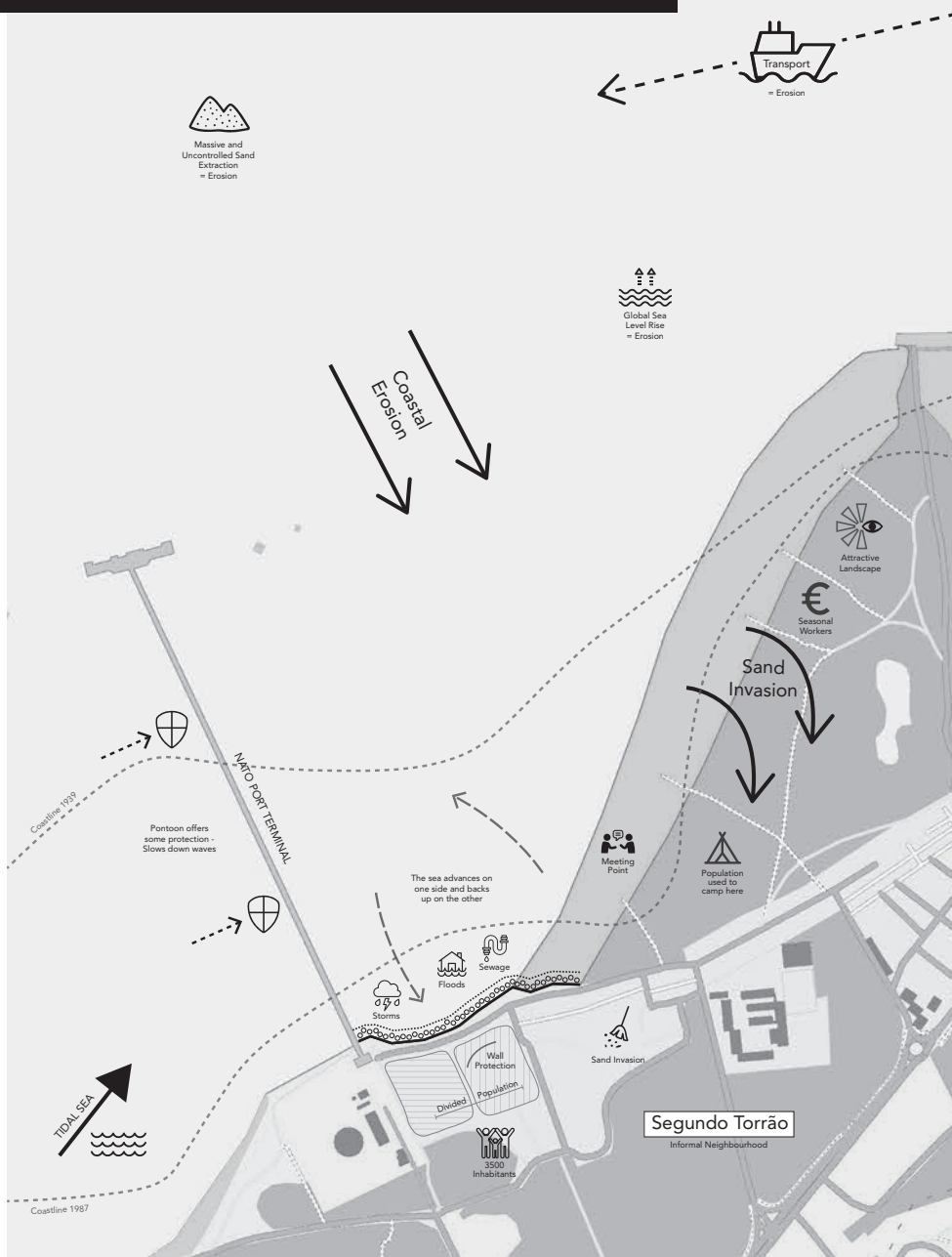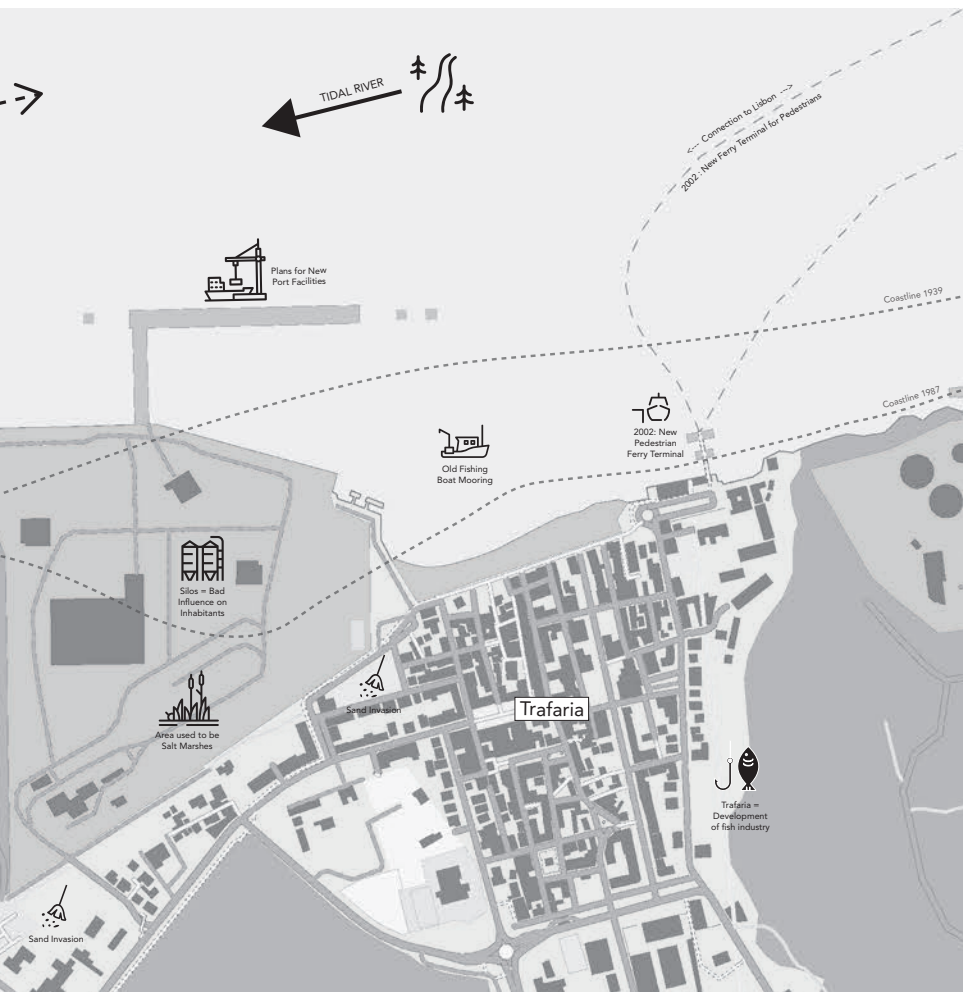
Massive & Uncontrolled Extraction of Sea Sand
in the 2nd half of the 20th Century = Erosion

Tidal Tagus River. 626 miles long. The Tagus
meets the Atlantic Ocean near Lisbon.

The weather and Atlantic Ocean conditions
offer large waves for surf enthusiasts

Transport from Atlantic Ocean to Lisbon Port
has had a significant impact on coastal erosion

Nato Pontoon offers some protection by
slowing down the oncoming waves

Plans for new port facilities near the old
Trafaria Fishing Village

Global Sea Level Rise = Main Factor of Erosion
and future risk

Bad Influence - Once lots of factories for fish
& minerals. Now closed, no job opportunities.

This area used to be salt marshes which have
sinced dried up and covered with sand

This area used to be salt marshes which have
sinced dried up and covered with sand

After stormy days, residents must sweep sand
deposits on the roofs of dwellings & streets

2002: The new pedestrian ferry terminal brings
more tourists and Lisbon residents to the area

Trafaria is historically known for the
development of the fishing and fish industry

Inhabitants appreciate living by the sea, with a
stimulating landscape that is relaxing

The sea was used as an improvised source of
work - Shell jewellery and an abundant food source

Before the sea covered the sandbank, a
population was found here to camp

Riprap erosion blocks - Major strengthening works
2010-2012. Not sufficient to stabile erosion process

3500 people who live in the neighbourhood are
living in precarious conditions with coastal erosion

First zone of contact and meeting point. The
favourite leisure area shared by entire population.

Population have fear of floods. Damage to
housing and sewage has already occurred.

Population have fear of storms and high tides. This
has already had an affect on building structures.

The sea has already once broken the sanitation
pipe. Risk of floods through toilet pipes.

In the past, the sandbank extended much
further and acted as protection

Large waves deposit large amounts of waste
that can be found along the coastline

Coastline lost 4-5 metres width to erosion.
Only access for firetruck to pass through

A wall of protection was built to control the
effects of sand invasion

Population divided. Shared erosion problem
provides opportunity for social cohesion

WATER

1985
Major Surge : Flood

2002
Major Surge : Flood damaged houses on the waterfront

2007
Problems with high tide: Flooded sewers to houses

2012
Major Surge : Severe flood, covered half of neighbourhood

2015
Major Surge : Flood
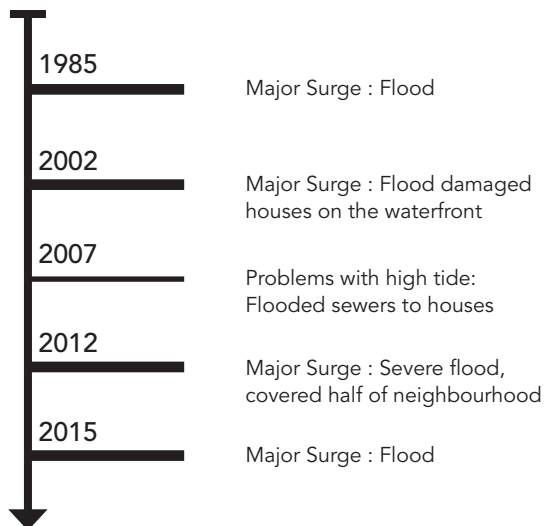
Damage caused by Flooding

An index-based method for coastal-flood risk assessment in low-lying areas (Costa de Caparica, Portugal)
Susana Silva, Marta Martinho, Rui Capit, Teresa Reis, Joana Fortes, Jose Ferreira

We appreciate being able to live by the sea, this was the main factor for why we moved to this informal settlement. The seafront is our favourite place to relax and socialise

We fear our home may be swept away with the high tides or storms. Salt corrosion from floods have already weakened the structures in our homes

High tides also cause damage to our sewer pipes which then flood our toilet drains

Will the Sea Engulf Segundo Torrao?, L'Atelier des Jours a Venir

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1939

Changes in the coastline have occurred due to the changes in the water level and Erosion.

Coastal Erosion Process =
1. A process increased by Global Sea Level Rise
2. Massive and Uncontrolled Extraction of Sea Sand on second half of the 20th Century.

1958

When the sand bank was eventually covered up by the sea, the fishing port of Trafaria was relocated to its present loation. Residents have observed rapid changes to the coastline from 1957 to present day. In 1958, the connection from the Cova do Vapor to the Bugio tower disappears.

1967

Throughout histroy, the sandbank had acted as protection for Segundo Torrao and Trafaria. The sandbank, nicknamed 'Bico de Areia', also provided the inhabitants with an area to camp, fish and gather shells. It enabled an abundant food source for the inhabitants.

1987

In 1987, reclaimed land in the form of an artificial area of sand appears on the right hand side of Segundo Torrao. Here is where the silos can be found. The Nato Port Terminal was also put in place, which offered some protection from the oncoming waves.

2003

The sea continues to advance on one side and retreat on the other. The beachfront street in Segundo Torrao has lost 4-5 metres width to erosion in the last 20 years. Current riprap sea defences do not provide enough protection.

1. Will the Sea Engulf Segundo Torrao?, L'Atelier des Jours a Venir
2. Waterfront Urban Design, European Workshop March 2010

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Volume (m³)

- < 50 000
- 50 000 - 100 000
- 100 000 - 500 000
- 500 000 - 1 000 000
- > 1 000 000

Lisbon

River Tagus

Trafaria

Six Interventions

5 500 000 m³

Beach Nourishment Practice along the Portugese Coastline: Framework and Review (1950-2017). Celso Pinto, Tanya Silveira, Sebastiao Teixeira.
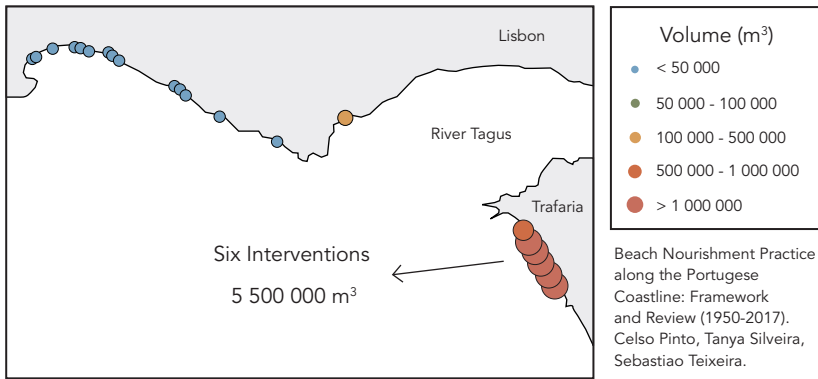
Fig: The geographical distribution of beach nourishment interventions and their associated volumes between 1950-2017.

Riprap protects coastline against erosion

Hard Coastal Structures: Sea Walls & Groynes

When the sandbank was covered by the sea, Segundo Torrao's coastline was left vulnerable and cut back 4-5 metres in twenty years.

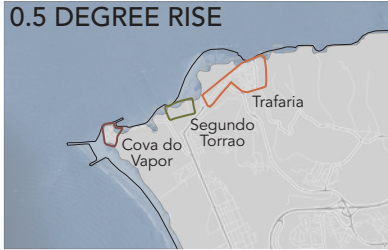NATO Pontoon protects against waves

Sea Walls to protect people and structures

All protections listed were necessary, however still inefficient to protect the population and guard against erosion process.

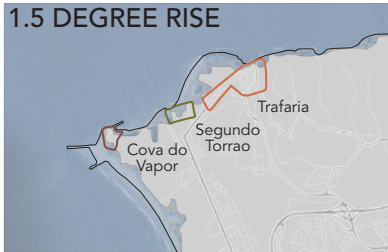Will the Sea Engulf Segundo Torrao?, L'Atelier des Jours a Venir

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0.5 DEGREE RISE

Trafaria
Segundo Torrao
Cova do Vapor

1 DEGREE RISE

Trafaria
Segundo Torrao
Cova do Vapor

1.5 DEGREE RISE

Trafaria
Segundo Torrao
Cova do Vapor

2 DEGREE RISE

Trafaria
Segundo Torrao
Cova do Vapor

2.5 DEGREE RISE

Trafaria
Segundo Torrao
Cova do Vapor

3 DEGREE RISE

Trafaria
Segundo Torrao
Cova do Vapor

3.5 DEGREE RISE

Trafaria
Segundo Torrao
Cova do Vapor

4 DEGREE RISE

Trafaria
Segundo Torrao
Cova do Vapor
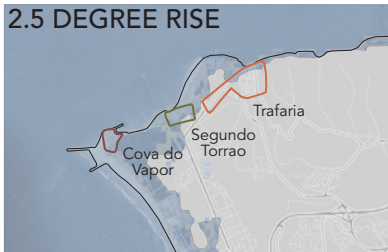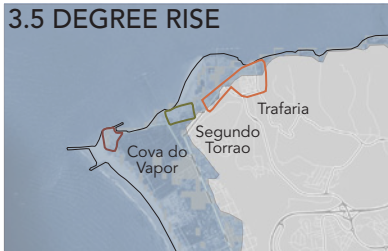
The inevitable global sea level increase across the water distribution network has left inhabitants living along the coast in a precarious position. Residents are concerned of the natural strength of the sea and the havoc it would cause on the neighbourhood. IPCC reports show the alarming rate of when the tide will reach the existing dwellings. With an unavoidable 0.5 degree temperature rise and no changes to carbon levels, the sea level will increase over 500m before 2080.

	UNCHECKED POLLUTION	MODERATE CARBON CUTS	EXTREME CARBON CUTS
0.5 METRE Sea Level Rise	2080 Median Projection	2100 Median Projection	2120 Median Projection
1 METRE Sea Level Rise	2140 Median Projection	2190 Median Projection	2200+ Median Projection
1.5 METRE Sea Level Rise	2190 Median Projection	2200+ Median Projection	2200+ Median Projection

https://ss2.climatecentral.org/#12/40.7298/-74.0070?show=satellite&projections=0-K14_RCP85-SLR&level=5&unit=feet&pois=hide

	FUTURE SEA LEVEL			FUTURE SEA LEVEL
0.5° Temp. Rise	+0.70 Metres Increase		**2.5°** Temp. Rise	+5.60 Metres Increase
1° Temp. Rise	+2.10 Metres Increase		**3°** Temp. Rise	+6.40 Metres Increase
1.5° Temp. Rise	+2.90 Metres Increase		**3.5°** Temp. Rise	+7.90 Metres Increase
2° Temp. Rise	+4.70 Metres Increase		**4°** Temp. Rise	+8.90 Metres Increase

https://www.beforetheflood.com/explore/the-crisis/sea-level-rise/

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JOHN SAMPSON

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MADIHAH AZHAR
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JAMES REST