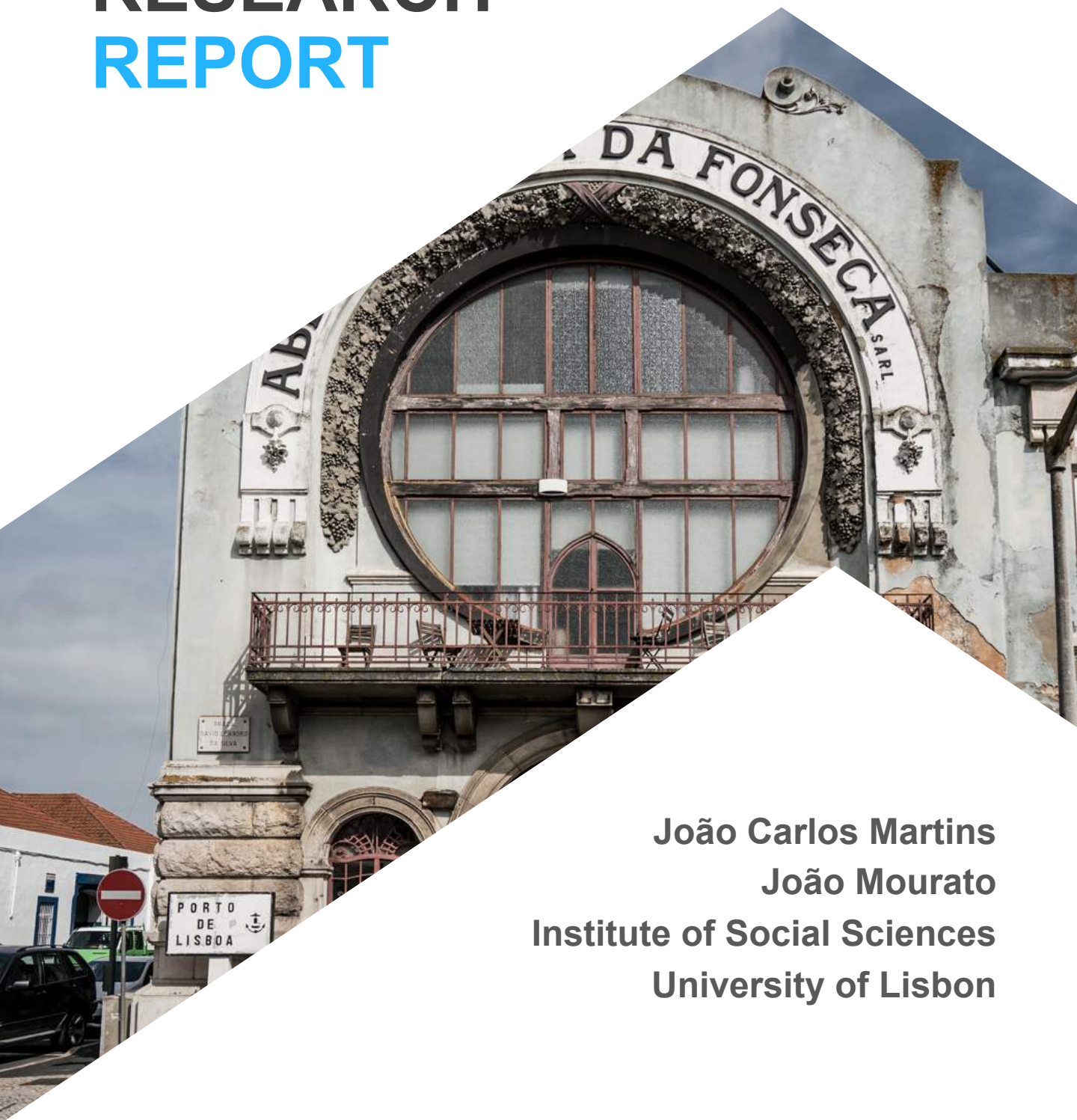


MARVILA/BEATO

RESEARCH REPORT



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Introduction

This first step, creating a first urban diagnosis of the project ROCK, “Regeneration and Optimisation of Cultural Heritage in Creative and Knowledge cities” is a challenging task for its population and urban functions diversity, the presence of old and new economic profiles and activities, but most of all, for its current urban transformation. An effective process of urban regeneration in place, with its strong changes, particularly on culture and consume regeneration processes in specific spaces, but at the same time the continuation, the maintenance of old urban profiles.

The Lisbon’s Eastern Waterfront, in the parishes of Marvila and Beato, are located between the recently touristified Old Historical City Centre and the Parque de Nacoes created in 1998. Simultaneously the riverside areas of Marvila and Beato must be integrated in a more enlarged municipal strategy of tourism appropriation and high standard consume of non-residents on Lisbon’s historical neighbourhoods, a commodification of the city’s urban space, as a process of urban regeneration on old socioeconomic depressed spaces and communities.

This is a large riverside area, where the old industrial and harbour warehouses become an inspiration and their land plots the physical infrastructure for future restaurants, high standard housing (lofts) and art galleries, experiences the continuous artificialization of old agricultural land and the creation of more continuous urban space. Particularly the Marvila territories concentrates the larger amount of continuous urbanized land plots in Lisbon, a real estate land of opportunities. For these reasons presents a mediatic, political, institutional and economic relevance on an accelerated process of urban change.

Local Cultural Heritage appropriation is the key process to lure future consumers. For us is determinant to highlight the singularity of ROCK territories in the Lisbon context, as an important case study of post-industrial reconfiguration on a post crisis context (2011-2018), the importance on cultural practices on old decayed socioeconomic areas, changing its nature, users and territorial appropriations.

This report, far from detailing all the extraordinary changing dynamics occurring on ROCK territories and its users, desires to create an imaginary map, which can give us an idea of the whole territory, as a social system, but at the same with its discrepancies, its particularities.

1. Intervention Area

Before describing the different particularities of the ROCK space of intervention, we must make sense of this space, as a collection of very diverse spaces, with low spatial and social contiguity. This physic and social distance are facilitated by huge morphologic differences, where cliffs, old high farm walls, train tunnels and its restriction barriers are common.

Located mainly on the riverside of Marvila and Beato Civil Parishes, it incorporates some significant built heritage buildings, on the west side the Museu Nacional do Azulejo (National Tile Museum), on the east side Fabrica Braço de Prata (Cultural Association), and to the north, the ruins of the Palacio dos Alfinetes (an old palace which as converted to a pins factory) next to the recent created municipal Library, an important pedagogic, entertainment, and engagement community local space.

1.1 ROCK integration on Lisbon: 1998-2018. Between planning and the constructed city. Territorial Management, Strategic Plans. From late 1990's to contemporary practices

Among the last two decades, Lisbon and particularly its riverside areas, have suffered an important process of urban mutation, firstly on the old industrial hub reconverted to Expo 98 (the international world fair) and today on the spaces of Cais do Sodre, Baixa, Mouraria and Alfama, old historical neighborhoods continuously touristified throughout culture commodification, nightlife consume, old residents' replacement by new commers on temporary tourism accommodations. Together, they create a life size south European Disneyland with cheap drinks and gourmet food, artistic cafes, contemporary street art, sun and loads of “fun”.

The understanding of the relation between these two spaces and ROCK, passes by the general comprehension of a temporal scheme of urbanization, despite its differences, which it starts in 1998 with Parque das Nacoes, in 2011 till now in the Historical Urban Center of Lisbon and currently in the creation of a new pole of cultural amusement and consume in Marvila and Beato. Three processes of urban transformation, supported by specific entities and social agents, which is determinant to know its origins, perspectives and results.

As we can see now on some parts of the ROCK space, particularly on harbor areas and its old warehouses, replicating a postindustrial culture led regeneration processes known worldwide, Parque das Nacoes is an important Lisbon's urban transition role model for the Marvila a Beato riverside spaces. On former Expo 98 terrains, actual Parque Expo, were concentrated an important part of the countries' industries (mostly chemical and petroleum refineries) and shanty houses mostly occupied by Romani and former Portuguese colonies immigrants relocated elsewhere, mainly in the neighboring city of Loures,

Today, the recently created Parque das Nacoes Civil Parish, agglomerates some more neighboring areas, not integrated on the initial Expo 98 urbanization process, which changed by the centrality importance of this area, concentrating the most important mobility interface in Lisbon (subway, buses, train and roadway connection to the south and north of the country), five-star hotels, a private hospital. Particularly on the former world fair land plots and some of its buildings, we can find activities such as retail and entertainment on Altice Arena (recently privatized), big showrooms for conventions and fairs (local products, business or leisure oriented), high-class oriented housing and the national headquarters of international companies.

The other vertex of this the Rock Space, the Historical Urban Center is experiencing an urban change, not so profound at the physical level. Its heritage infrastructure is the main set for travelling experiences, the perfect layout for Instagram photos and its old residents, performers in this recreation. Resulting from an increased tourism demand, the new cruises port, the requalification of Campo das Cebolas, Intendente, Cais das Naus and Pink Street on Cais do Sodre and particularly the increase on short term tourism accommodation on socioeconomic depressed areas and communities, the Lisbon's Historical Center (some of it created on Medieval times) is experiencing an important change on local social practices and sociabilities. We are not dealing with the total displacement of all its residents (as it happened on Expo 98), despite the continuous increase on real estate bullying to old tenants, the emergence of urban conflicts, former evictions and participation of municipal and central state agencies.

It is somehow a paradox, that the Heritage and Cultural led regeneration processes, contain on itself the degradation of its most important asset, its people and its interactions, embodied by the idea of an authentic and singular city (on a worldwide competition among tourist cities), where the tourist (in this case traveler not massified) can experience that individual vibe, encounter the residents and meet with them.

In fact, we are dealing with a historical and tradition recreation, where the choices of private and public promoters on the use of heritage promotes the idea of a “to go-city”, a new commodified trend of the contemporary city, mixing past and future, a *prêt a porter* symbolic city to travelers and consumers where the recreation did not went so far, with some financial status, despite the Portugal tourism position as a cheap country to North European and Americans.

The changes occurred on Parque das Nacoes and the Historical Urban Center, have a space between them, that for many reasons has been closed to the rest of the city, a process which has been changing in the last few years. Till now, the maintenance of important harbor and docks activities, the existence of large plots of municipal and public companies land, the presence of important communities housed in different modalities (Patio, Vila, Self-construction, Social Housing and Cooperative Housing Movements), but also the morphologic disparities caused by the existence of two main train lines (there is a third on the west of the space with only cargo use), caused a strong closure to the rest of the city of ROCK space.

So, despite the changes of their riverside borders, Marvila and Beato waterfronts stayed for decades as an expectant area, waiting for the functional reconversion after the 1980's deindustrialization process, when some of the most important industries are closed like “Manutenção Militar” (largely stopped after 1974 democratic transition as factory for military products), Sociedade Nacional de Sabões (a soap industry) or Sociedade Abel Pereira da Fonseca (an important wine distribution warehouse).



To understand the changes occurring on ROCK space, it's determinant to understand the effect of planning instruments, its objectives and nature, but at the same time its results on the field, between the planned form and the present existing urban space. From 1948 Lisbon Masterplan of the city of Lisbon with its agriculture planned use for most of Rock spaces, to the 1965 Chelas Masterplan and its zones of intervention (Zone L integrated on Rock spaces), or even other planning objects with local interest, despite its lack of effectiveness, is determinant to make a planning history of the area.

1.2 ROCK Space, Internal borders, urban frontiers and mobilities

As already detailed, the Rock Space is largely bordered by a natural frontier of Lisbon, the Tagus River and its waterfront.

On the western part of this map, on the Beato's Civil Parish, an area traditionally known as Xabregas is located the Azulejo Museum, a remarkable Heritage structure and determinant on the clerical past of this area. Today is one of the most important tourist appeal spots in the area, a first step to the introduction of new commers related to Urban and Cultural Tourism.

In the Eastern part, on Marvila's Civil Parish and near the Matinha area, is located Fabrica Braco de Prata, the remaining of an a old military industry reconverted as Cultural Center since 2007, an important contemporary arts, performance and library epicenter on present Lisbon.

In the other axis of the space, the remaining of the biggest slum in Lisbon, Chines Neighborhood, its voids and empty spaces, social housing and self-construction areas, the last parts of an old palace reconverted and named as Palacio dos Alfinetes and the new Municipal Library, an important step towards a better relation between its residents and their landlords, the local municipality, but also an important factor of

community stimulation towards knowledge, social and cultural dynamization and local empowerment.

The local observation of the Civil Parishes of Beato and Marvila, particularly on Rock Space, show us a presence of social housing in Marvila and private led Housing on Beato (despite the existence of some municipal owned “patios” and “vilas”), a more prolific development of culture led consume on Marvila’s waterfront. We must say that most of the ROCK space is located on Marvila Civil Parish.

Administrative delimitation (Civil Parishes of Beato and Marvila) and Census Data (Sections and Subsections) are different forms of dividing urban space, using political and historical determinants on the first case. The urban analysis of these spaces cannot only be centered on the spatial frontier between these political bodies, despite its major importance, particularly local identities and social groups.

Census Data presents us a clearer view about ROCK space with specific landmarks, roads, neighborhoods, historical heritage remarks, emerged on sections and subsections.

So, the use of the Open Access official Subsections Cartography from INE was determinant to make sense of some of the local spatial designations found on street signs, residents’ discourses, planning instruments, social processes. More than a block or a group of buildings, housing quarters, the agglomeration of these subsections (sometimes with success, sometimes not), help us to create the visual idea of Bairro, a socially constructed spatial categorization process of territorial naming, making it recognizable. On spaces as ROCK space, resulting from different urbanization waves, with its different spatial particularities, is particularly common the existence of different naming appropriations, emerging different cultural and social classes background.

We created our own space inside the projects spatial delimitation, resulting from our reading from Planning Processes, Housing and Occupation uses, officials and residents’ discourses, Morphologic and Physical conditions on the ground.

A constructed urban space, on which the 2011 statistical data must be recorded as background information, a contextual data which help us to read the reality on spot,

resulting from the inexistence on more updated information. The spatial changes on the last 7 years were not very evident, the neighborhoods continue to be the same and new housing construction was stopped by the 2011 Financial Crisis.

So, it was determinant to create our own maps, using the free Google Earth application, agglomerating the subsections which composed the different areas (Marques de Abrantes results from the social housing process for example), or in the case of non-existing global processes as rehousing or major plan, the use of the Civil Parish level.

So, despite the social global connection among the spaces, is important to create two levels of spatial “reading”, to make sense of the diversity among this large space, explaining the differences between them.

(i) Zone, the physical morphology of these terrains, with two major train lines and its open-air tunnels, giant topography elevations and profound valleys, which generate strong barriers to internal mobility are important factors on the nature of this spatial differentiation. On Rock case, we are dealing with a metropolitan line called Linha de Cintura, an important mobility corridor between the Azambuja and the Cascais line, creating a frontier between Zone 1 and Zone 2. This line connects with the North Line on Braco de Prata Train Station, coming from Santa Apolonia, creating at the same time an important geographic barrier between Zone 2 and Zone 3. Despite old connections between these zones, the process of deindustrialization and the creation of Social Housing areas in the northern part of ROCK, created different uses and users on these three different spaces.

(ii) Areas, these are internal parts of the first spatial level. Results from the internal organization of the Zones, different historical and urbanization processes, people’s agglomeration, but mostly by the ethnographic work done, mapping and reading the space on spot and understanding ruptures and continuities. All the areas were created following the subsections criteria from the National Statistics. We found a very diverse and multiple process

on Zone 1, but when we did not find great urban differences on Zone 2 and 3, we used the administrative level of the traditional Civil Parishes.



Figure 2 ROCK Zones and Areas. Font. Author

1.2.1 Zone 1: Marvila's Library and Alfinetes Palace. PRODAC, Quinta do Chale, Cooperative Housing and Palace, Alfinetes and Marques de Abrantes Areas

Zone 1 is largely composed by the remains of Chines Neighbourhood, the biggest slum in Lisbon in the XX century where different housing experiences occurred, from the construction of PRODAC neighbourhood made by the residents, social housing promoted by the local municipality and Cooperative Associations after the 1974 transition.

At the same time the space is composed by voids and empty spaces, parts from the slum that was destroyed and not reconverted, formal and illegal small agriculture plots which entitles an important real estate interest, despite the urbanistic closure of this space to the rest of the city of Lisbon.



Figure 3: Zone 1 Library and Palace. Font: Creation on Google Earth

The need for a strong mobility and urban interconnection process in internal Lisbon passes by the transformation of the old Bairro do Chines and its voids, as platform areas

for the new Tagus bridge (still on the Lisbon's Masterplan), as future Social Housing (with no results since 2005), or as new space connected to the Historical Urban Centre of Lisbon (and its recent process of economic diversification) to the renewed Expo98 spaces in Parque das Nacoes, creating an greater central area of Lisbon.



This area concentrates the largest population contingent of all ROCK space, migrants from the North and Centre of Portugal who came to Lisbon to work on the second industrialization wave in the 1950's, creating a Slum with more than 2000 shanty houses (explained by PRODAC resident).

Followed by an urbanization process in Lisbon, some of the migrants will also work on construction

industry. In a first glance, we can say that corresponds to the old Bairro do Chines (Chinese Neighbourhood) corresponds to the major Zone 1 space.

“In the beginning of the XIX century, after the Liberal Revolution, many of these farms became owned by retailers and industrialists, being converted to industries (soap, tanneries, pins, refineries and sugar). In the end of the XIX Century it started um big migrant exodus from Beiras (central Portugal) to this part of the city, working on those industries. It started a process of human occupation, throughout shanty construction, which was called Chines Neighbourhood. This was the biggest shanty town on eastern Lisbon, where today are Marques de Abrantes, Alfinetes and Salgadas. In the XX century, more precisely on the 1980’s and 1990’s, the need for eliminate zones of shanty houses, which spread around Lisbon, let to a process of reorganization, demolition and rehousing in new buildings, distributed by several neighbourhoods: Armador, Condado, Flamenga, Marques de Abrantes, Alfinetes e Salgadas. (Informative Placard on Salgadas, our translation)



Figure 5: Collective Toilet on Bairro do Chines in the 1960’s. Font: PRODAC (2015)



Figure 6: Library and Alfinetes Area. Font: Author

The observation of the space and its population, made in these 6 months, was supported by the local library, the municipal agency for housing (Gebalis) and the communitarian group 4 Crescente Processes as the opening of the biggest municipal library in the centre of the old Bairro Chines and next to the local

school, creates an important cultural and community gathering infrastructure, but as also the best conditions for future social mixing processes. It was possible to understand the tensions around social housing project its needs and conflicts, the way the residents think and represent their own neighbourhood, its Marvilian or Chelas identity, and the importance of the catholic social assistance institution present, Centro da PRODAC.

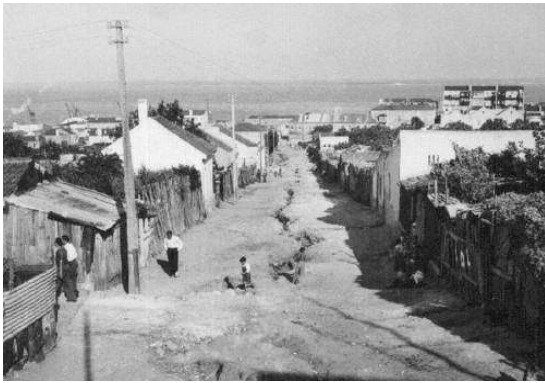


Figure 7 and 8: Bairro Chines on the 1960's and today. Font: PRODAC 2015 and author



Figure 9: Bairro do Chines in the 1990's with Quinta do Chale on the right. Font: Soares, 2011



Figure 10 Chines Neighborhood today with Quinta do Chale on the right. Font: Google Earth

Despite some internal differences, we must not forget that not all Zone 1 residents came from Chinese neighbourhood, and the different housing processes created their own communities on a space largely influenced by public powers, creating Municipal Neighbourhoods. We can discuss different reasons for the creation of this of Zone 1. There is no administrative or cartographic separation between this space and the remain on the South. Both are integrated on Marvila Civil Civil Parish, despite its flagrant difference on urban use and its residents, creating a specific urbanization process.

Next to the Marvila Train station, the spaces of Marvila Velha, also a BIP ZIP space, despite the reduced amount of public housing, present larger amounts of land plots waiting to be artificialized (all these spaces are enclosed by old walls, in the Palace Area are open), the existence of old industrial workers housing (some vilas and patios on Rua de Marvila) contrast with Zone 1 Library and Palace, where 5 floor buildings of Social Housing are the most common. The process of Social Rehousing brought non Marvila residents to the space, making it more complex and diverse.

Despite the existence of this map, created mostly among the physical separations of this area, the Azinhaga Vale do Fundao which separates this area from PRODAC Norte and the Joao VI Avenue which separates this area from Condado, we can say that this Zone 1 Palace and Library have a stronger relation with its North (where the presence of Social Housing is significant), than with Marvila Velha.

We are in presence of two different urbanization processes: on the north the transformation on Chinese Neighborhood and its social housing process, on the southern border the remaining of the industrial workers area and a very interesting real estate asset, presently being orientated to private led housing construction.



Figure 11: Zone 1 Library and Palace with its Areas. Font Creation on Google Earth

Lastly, the morphological conditions. The Cintura train line (in pink in the map) and its open-air tunnel with creates an artificial valley, creates a strong mobility separation between these two areas, these two communities, despite its crossing corridors on AMI

(green in the map) where the Cintura and North Line intersect (violet in the map), the Marvila Station (orange) and Salgadas path (blue). The ethnographic work in these areas, with a space mapping, showed how physically is hard to cross this space and how the internal road connections are very tricky, with some not have the needed criteria for buses, ambulances or fire trucks.



This area was created by the formal concession of municipal land to a Cooperative Association created in 1973, in the last days of the former regime, where the adherents created a self-build neighbourhood, with its formal remarks which resemble the old Chines Neighbourhood, strong proximity between houses, bad construction processes and isolation problems, but far away from the Slum area.

Is located on the old named Vale do Fundao (Fundao Valley), an old agriculture land, bought by the local municipality to start the regeneration of Chines Neighbourhood. This process started as the development of old fascist charity organizations in Portugal and Catholic Entrepreneurs Social Groups, which firstly promoted among female residents (particularly by Caritas and Santa Casa social workers) a census of the families (with the excuse of a possible child care promise) and to male residents, the creation of a housing cooperative, and sign of political Portugal in 1973.



Figure 12 and 13: Fundao Valley and PRODAC. FONT: Civil Civil Parish website and Autor

All these houses had some problems with property documents, and for all these years, its residents, frightened by the possibility of evictions and destruction of the area. Our contacts with the population and municipal officers showed the existence of a present

process of property rights regularization campaign, which only 6 families (in 160 families) didn't want to go further in this process and continue to pay the 3 euros monthly fee.

The president of the Neighbours Association, “created only for this issue of the property rights”, as said on a local event, explained that they are being called by real estate companies to sell their new houses (old but now with property rights) and is quite clear the possible future use of these houses, despite the formal resident's narrative, that this is something that their children will inherit. It was the Municipal Proposal Number 732/2019 which designated the houses integrated on PRODAC, which its houses construction only took two years, as the Neighbours Association President proudly told us.

Quinta
do Chale
Area

This small space, only composed by two large buildings parallel to each other, created in 1980 and is today a Municipal Neighbourhood, between PRODAC and Marques de Abrantes Areas.

Between Quinta do Chale and the Marques de Abrantes area, we can find the municipal and informal agriculture plots near the Cintura Train Line, the EPAL water pipeline, as well as a somehow odd old house, remaining from Chines Neighborhood, which presents forms of resistance. The owners have court conflicts with the municipality since the 1990's, and presents a particular rural aspect, a little farm, sheep and a restaurant.



Figure 14 and 15: Quinta do Chale and “Resistance” House. Font: Author



Figure 16 Sheep resting from the hot summer sun. Font: Author

Cooperat
ive,
Stadium
and
Voids
Area

This is the northern part of the ROCK space located in the end of the old Zone L of the 1965 Chelas Urbanization Masterplan.

This Area was created by the agglomeration on non-municipally promoted spaces on Zone 1, using the subsections methodology from National Census.

This collection of spaces integrates the local school, the Cooperative Housing on Joao VI Avenue, some empty spaces donated to Fundacao Lusobrasileira and a Niemeyer project for it, connected to the ruins of Alfinetes Palace.

The three towers located on Joao VI Avenue, next to the COL football pitch (an important community gathering on Sundays), were created after the 1974 transition, resulting from local housing social movements and the contextual popular participation process.



Data about this process is not quite clear, we have information about a Marvi Association, despite our efforts it was not possible to know more about it. The possible relations with Cooperative Housing on Condado, next to Mondlane Square (2005) and on Cunha Leal street

must be more developed. The same towers support an important amount of ground floor stores, mostly unoccupied. This non-used commercial street floors on Cooperative Housing is flagrant near Mario Botas street, particularly on the buildings' back, where is connected to the Niemeyer's project.



We must also remember the major sports club in the area, COL, Clube Oriental de Lisboa.

It presents two football pitches, one of them created by one of its first presidents Engineer Carlos Salema, Owner of the matches factory in the area and an important local entrepreneur on the 1940's and 1950's Industrial Marvila. The second football pitch was financed by UEFA.



Since 1991, according to its website (despite the reference of this project several years before on Chelas Master Plan), Fundacao Luso-Brasileira para o Desenvolvimento do Mundo de Língua Portuguesa, had to develop its project for the Zone 1 area. Despite the long years, as the photograph from 2007 details, the construction remains as it is, surrounded by a large metallic fence. Antonio Miranda from CML, recently visited the site and informed that was very dangerous, all construction remains as it is, resulting from the degradation of its materials.



In the emergence of the Chines Neighbourhood, the Alfinetes Palace, the old reconverted nobility house was already in decay, even with some families living inside it.

A part of the Chines Neighbourhood, Alfinetes farm was reconverted as a slum area. In the 1990's, in the rush times of heroin market on its neighbour area Zone J (today Condado), a journalist told us that was a free heroin shot zone. This area was also used as car garage, and today have municipal property.

Alfinetes Area

This is a very important area for the whole ROCK space. Here is located the local train station, despite its lack on use and train stops (mostly intercity or metropolitan trains), the municipal library and a part of the Municipal and BIPZIP space named as Bairro das Salgadas e Alfinetes, also resulting from rehousing processes of Chines Neighbourhood.



An important step on Chines Rehousing process, located outside the ROCK space, but strongly connected to its spaces, was

the construction of some pink towers next to Cesar Monteiro Avenue in 1995, rehousing an important part of Chines Neighbourhood. Population. Formally is integrated on the Municipal Neighbourhood of “Alfinetes and Salgadas, but at the same time presents an important spatial relation with Condado Area, where we can see Taveira “colours”, as well as some agricultural plots from the Quinta das Salgadas Area, which remain its old use.



The Salgadas Neighbourhood, as well as the pink building on Cesar Monteiro is not integrated on ROCK space, despite being a neighbouring space of other ROCK areas, historically strongly connected to Chines Neighbourhood history and its transformation. It is even the place for the

whose construction started in the late 1970’s, before all the EU financed rehousing process in the 1990’s.

The first step to end Chines Neighborhood was reconverting the old Quinta das Salgadas, where chemical industries were developed, resulting from the transformation of that old nobility house and farm. Today the only Neighbours Association, which represent Alfinetes residents, is located on Salgadas and his president Mr. José Moreira (Gebalis worker), is an important political player in the whole Civil Parish, a president candidate for a right-wing party in the last 2017 elections.



But one of the most interesting spaces on ROCK is these two residential blocks, yellow and blue, where the local library is located and connected to the train station by Azinhaga dos Alfinetes. This PER rehousing process occurred in the early

2000’s, integrating old Chines Neighbourhood residents from Alfinetes farm (an

agriculture land transformed towards a slum), as well as Curraleira, displaced in an emergency case, resulting from a huge fire on that slum area.



This “Namekes” space, informally named after the Dragon Ball Japanese cartoon series, presents some closure to the outside space and ROCK space.

Is quite clear the presence of Romani families and the existence of a huge empty spaces between the Yellow and Blue PER Rehousing buildings and Namekes, terrains where social housing should had been developed with no success till the moment. As indicated by PRODAC technician Luis, there are some Chines Rehousing residents, but an important part of elsewhere families, who came to live in the Alfinetes. Still on Alfinetes Area, and integrated on ROCK space, this specific rehousing process started in 1995 and ended in 2005.

All the buildings were used with housing occupation, even the street floors (frequently used as garages or stores). There is not a single space of encounter, a small coffee shop, a food market, a neighbour’s association area, nothing. The quality of public space is very poor, just with a football pitch.



Figure 25: Closed house in Namekes territory. Font Author

When residents are forced to leave these houses (not paying the rent, renting parts of it, using it as a drug distribution place), the windows are closed with metal fences. Unoccupied, some of empty houses were occupied informally, without any confirmation from the House owner, the Lisbon Municipality.



Figure 26: Namekes and Azinhaga das Salgadas.
Font: Author

In the end of this area we can find a big declivity, near the train line used by Linha de Cintura and a tunnel on Azinhaga das Salgadas. Is particularly important because is composed by a bridge, which connects Zone 1 with Madredeus, Xabregras and Central Lisbon by car and bus, but at the same time a very hard mobility crossing

area, creating and enclosed urban space, particularly on the frontier between Zone 1 and Zone 2.

Marques
de
Abrantes
Area

This is one of the iconic spaces of Zone 1, which constitutes itself a Municipal Neighbourhood and BIP ZIP space, composed by the “Piano” block, with its tunnel entrances and big interior square, as well as a group of U Shape Buildings, near the Cintura train line. It is composed by a large amount of neighbouring empty spaces: near Quinta do Chale and COL Stadium and on the EPAL space near the train station.

Marques de Abrantes farm, which its Palace is in the other side of the train line, on Sociedade Musical 3 de Agosto, was created before the train arrival and the actual present configuration. Is an important part of the Chines Neighbourhood, one of the first and the biggest farm in the entire slum complex structure.

Not surprisingly the first PRODAC residents came from this farm. One of its iconic buildings, the “Piano”, named for its aerial image which resembles a piano. On the left we can see a map of part of Chines Neighbourhood with Piano on red, a map for Marques de Abrantes Farm. On the second image we can see the contemporary Marques de Abrantes Neighbourhood.

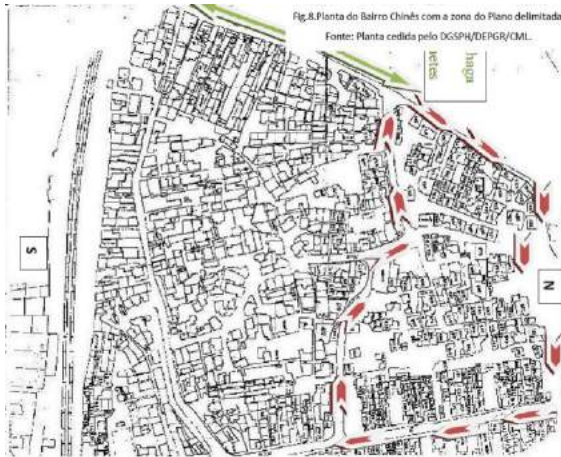


Figure 27 and 28: Marques de Abrantes Farm on Chinese Neighborhood and today. Font: Soares, 2011 and Google Earth



Figure 29 Graffiti on Marques de Abrantes. Font: Autor

even was a good tourist and Lisbon resident's attraction (was already observed the presence of tourists). Others expressed concern about the possible symbolic and visual stigmatization of this area, as well as the inexistence of local artists (despite the

This area presents the major part of the 2017 MIL Grafitti festival, an important remark to exterior visitors, just in front of the recently created library. The existence of these mural was somehow controversial: some residents on formal and informal dialogue, expressed joy, that the neighbourhood was looking better and

existence of a Marvila Graffiti artist), the South American contents of the murals, without any connection with local identities and culture.

This area also presents a big centrality for the whole Zone 1, because here are located most of the local business, small bars and food stores. It is also here that is present a Gebalis agency, an important municipal instrument in the field, where rehoused residents pay their rents, but also a first resolution conflicts body on spot. They promote the 4 Crescente, a local communitarian group.

1.2.2 Zone: 2: Island. Marvila and Beato Island Areas

Zone 2 is large non-continuous space, between the Cintura (pink) and North (blue) train lines, some old housing plots, some of them in the modality of Patio and Villa, particularly on Marvila Street, some of the remains of the big slum complex, the Chines Neighborhood, which passed the train line, having connections between both areas.



Figure 30: Zone 2 Island. Font: Creation on Google Earth



Figure 31: Marvila street. Font: Author

The use of the expression Island, not an administrative denomination, expresses this process of forgotten space, a large amount of urban land in the interior of touristified Lisbon with no urban use, expecting new developments. Also expresses the deindustrialization process occurred in this area and its consequences, on a no man's land.



At the same time, we find some construction works on the space, on the North of Marvila Street, along the North Line, resulting from the relaunch of some of the construction works stopped by the financial crisis since 2011, which remained as ruins in the space, some of

them stopped by municipal order.

Today we assist a real estate interest with new appropriations of old warehouses with residential and commerce related activities. The Real Estate company signs are very frequent on old buildings, showing that this area is going to change in a very strong manner in the next future times. This is the area that presents more concerns to the local municipality, for dimension of the plots and the possibility of creation of closed condominiums and a clear closure of this area. The information gathered by us with municipal officials is that these were from BES Bank, which on the financial crisis period passed to Caixa Geral de Depositos, a public institution, but at the same time a financial organization.



Figure 33: Urban Void in Marvila near Pátio Marialva and Marvila Road. Font: Author

This identifying factor, the existence of large land plots, particularly on the North of the Marvila Road, constitute urban voids separated from public spaces by big walls, the old-style fences which traditionally separate different nobility farms, transformed in the XX century in industries, like the soap factory. Other voids exist next to Azinhaga da Bruxa, Calcada do Grilo and even near to Patio Marialva and Azinhafa dos Alfinetes, near the train station of Marvila or in Beato, near the Toucinheiros way.



Figure 34 Urban Void in Beato. Font: Author

As in Zone 1, resulting from the mobility difficulties created by Cintura Train Line, in Zone 2 we find also the same kind of difficulties on crossing the entire space, resulting from North Train Line and its open-air tunnels. We can find a road communication on

Duque de Lafoes and Grilo Calçadas (Paths) and some walking passages on AMI and the stairs on Patio Marialva, not enough for a so large space.



Figure 35 Island Areas. Font: Creation on Google Earth

The spatial partitions that we created on Zone 1, (all integrated on Marvila Civil Parish) were formed to clearly understand that part of ROCK space, trying to gather information around the different processes of social appropriation of space, developments on the artificialization of former rural spaces, slum creation and subsequent social rehousing on most of the cases. The urban use of the space is the main determinant, the activities, kind of agents, the urban nature that prevails as separation dimensions, which creates specific communities and spaces.

On Zone 2, formally integrated on Marvila and Beato Civil Parishes, the chosen areas separation will be made throughout the administrative criteria, visibly on Calçada do Grilo. The use of the administrative criteria helps to recognize the existence of these historical political entities, which are strongly interconnected with local social groups and sociabilities.

Marvila
Island
Area

On the eastern limit of ROCK space is located a diverse space, with a single residential concentration on Marvila street, where we can find some major economic activities as the Padaria Portuguesa biggest factory, some flats to

sale, but also some remaining patios, which constituted an important part of the industrial heritage of ROCK space.

We must also state that this space, is also part of another BIP/ZIP territory, which agglomerates the territories around Marvila Street, clearly a space with some degraded housing and physical decadence, but at the same time the Marvila Harbour Area, which currently has a totally different urban occupation. The North Train Line separates both spaces.



Figure 36. Marvila Velha BIP ZIP Space on Green and Marvila Island Area in Yellow and Beato Island Area. Font: Creation on Google Earth

But the major spatial occupancy of this space is around Marvila Road, the interior connection between Marvila and Beato, marked by big empty spaces. It is also here that we can find some small agriculture plots, as well as some shanty houses, the old professional school and Casa Sao Vicente, a local charity. It also integrates a modern football pitch, with artificial ground, from Clube Ferroviario de Portugal, expressing the train related activities in the area.



Figure 37: Shanty House. Font: Author



Figure 38: Urban Void near Marvila Street. Font: Author

Beato
Island
Area

In the western part of the ROCK space is located the Beato Island area, separated by the administrative frontier between Marvila and Beato, particularly on Calçada do Grilo, a road that crosses the entire ROCK space, from the waterfront to the Social Housing Areas.

Here is more prevalent the existence of Vilas, a specific form of housing, usually composed by one floor accommodations on three areas: Vila Dias, Vila Moreno and Vila Amelia Gomes.

These are live size history recalls from the first urbanization process occurred in the area, with the creation of an industrial hub in the beginning of the XX century and some of them on from late XIX century. The workers accommodations were nearby, some of them promoted by the industrial entrepreneurs, others as simple house rent exploration.

There is also an important heritage landmark, the Azulejo Museum and Madreus Cathedral, located on the western part of ROCK space. This space is also strongly inflected by the Toucinheiros Beco and its vegetable gardens, an old rural path, an unpaved road which crosses the Xabregas area, Dias, Moreno and Amelia Gomes Vilas, creating a huge agricultural farm. It allows also the access to possibilities and goes directly to Grilo and Madreus Neighborhood, not formally integrated on ROCK space.



Figure 39 Toucinheiros Beco. Font: Author

1.2.3 Zone 3: Harbour. Marvila and Beato Harbour Areas

This Zone, the Riverside of all ROCK space is composed by two important spaces, separated by Infante D. Henrique avenue, the port itself, with harbour activities, the transportation of shipping containers and another, were a mix of activities and social classes interact.



Figure 40: Zone 3 Harbour. Font: Creation on Google Earth

Today, as in Alcantara, there is remains of the old colonial (today post-colonial) trade, with important urban structures in the present like cranes, a specific rail line for commodities (connected also with Alcantara by Areiro), big containers; a space with controlled access to harbour workers, an urban area with functions that are exclusive.



Figure 41 Commodities Train Line. Font: Author

This exclusive urban nature blocks other urban functions, some of them very profitable on contemporary times, namely tourism and related real estate and accommodation. Not surprisingly, we heard from a Municipal Official, as also from Harbour Area residents,

that this port would be transferred to Barreiro, in the other Tagus riverside. Somehow, the old Marvila beach, a river beach with actual fishermen and boats, destroyed after the harbour and Infante Dom Henrique Avenue creation in the 1930's (Abel Pereira da Fonseca received its wine throughout river platforms from boats in Tagus River), can now be again a reality.



Figure 42 and 43: Beato Coventry and a new CrossFit Gymnasium in Abel Pereira da Fonseca, Marvila. Font: Author

We already can see that process happening on Prata Living Concept project, where 6 public road lines were reduced to only 2, as result of a court resolution and its plots integrated on the social high classes housing project. One of its road lines will only for Bus, so the perfect setting is already been created: a closed condominium with access to the riverside, the urban occupation with leisure related activities to high social classes. In consequence of the Prata Living Concept project all the private and public mobilities in the area were compromised, firstly with the road closure near the river, now with the reduced amount of road lines, in the future difficulties crossing the space on the riverside from Parque das Nacoes to Marvila and Beato.

But our focus is on the northern bank of the Infante D Henrique Avenue, between Xabregas bridge (where the commodities trains pass) and Fabrica de Braço de Prata, composed of some municipal (Patios) and private housing, large warehouse spaces, some catholic heritage buildings (Church of Marvila, Beato Conventry), which is the main spot of urban diversification in all ROCK space.

We see a space were some spaces totally changed and some where the old port administrative offices are still open, its small car garage shops and stands. As in Zone 2, Island, we used the administrative frontiers of the Civil Civil Parishes of Marvila and Beato. Like this we can create two different zones, explaining its differences, and at the same time use the administrative separations, that clearly don't have a strong expression on the space.



Figure 44: Marvila and Beato Harbor Areas. Font: Creation on Google Earth

Marvila Harbour Area

In this area we can assist the major integration of new businesses, a strong process of socioeconomic diversification, despite the existence of old working occupations (clearly influenced by the 1990's deindustrialization).

That is clear on the new restaurants, vintage design shops or even the reuse of Abel Pereira da Fonseca Harbour as a Work hub. This is also the trendiest area on ROCK space, more connected with urban regeneration and heritage led transformation.



Figure 45 Predio Santos Lima. Font: Author

At the same time, experiences the first steps towards a gentrification agenda, not only on the creation of loft apartments on some warehouses, but also the first real estate bullying practices (breaking doors and creating a feeling of fear among residents), as already happened on Predio Santos Lima, an important residential building with a strong history connected to the early XX century social history.

Beato
Harbour
Area

On Beato Harbour Area, which is strongly related to the history of the Xabregas Neighborhood, with its port support activities, offices, regular food markets, all kinds of retail, particularly near Calçada do Grilo. Traditionally this was a very used area, related to the cereals company (that still exists), with its big ware houses.



Figure 46: Patio da Quintinha. Font: Author

It maintains its industrial look, with the big open tunnel of North train line, which separates Zone 2 from Zone 3, its different bridges, as also its industrial workers related housing. It's also in this space that occurred the biggest urban transformation that we expect in this area. The old Beato Coventry, an important heritage building on the area was sold, without any appeal from Lisbon municipality, that could stop the business and highlight its patrimonial importance.

2. Socioeconomic Outline

On this second point of our ROCK space diagnosis, we tried to find some information, social and economic elements who could help us to understand better this space and its community. As in the Intervention Area, we used the information gathered on 2011 on the National Status.

The ROCK Space is composed by proximally 2,21km². Marvila's Civil Parish is composed by 7,12km² and just 19,24% of its space is located on ROCK Space. According to the population on 2011, Marvila's Rock population just represented 15,6% of all population living on Marvila Civil Parish. Having the ethnographic information of an important part of Marvila as spaces occupied by Social Housing Projects, and we would only look to our territory as a Social Housing Space, creating errors on our reading. ROCK Space is much more diverse.

Despite that fact that most of our population lives on Zone 1, Library and Palace, and its prevalent Social Housing projects, we cannot look at all ROCK Marvila's Spaces as resulting from this kind of urban diversification. ROCK Space is just a small part of the Marvila Civil Parish and this Civil Parish is strongly marked by the presence of African migrant families, almost not existing on ROCK Space. On Zone 2 and Zone 3 is common to find traditional harbor occupations: Warehouses, Offices, Stores, Restaurants, Heritage Patrimony and of course smaller communities, when compared to a Social Housing Project.

About 0,82Km² of ROCK Space is administratively located on the Civil Parish of Beato, just 33,3% of the whole Beato Civil Parish space, which on total is composed by 2,46km². ROCK Beato population only represented 19,8% of all Beato population. The ROCK Beato Space on the riverside is particularly different from its Social Housing Areas in Grilo, Madredeus or Olaias, not integrated on ROCK spaces, despite its proximity.

So, we should not extrapolate the numbers on the overall Civil Parishes to our spaces, for a reason: the existence of a strong variety of social, economic and cultural profiles inside those Civil Parishes.

In fact, 7 years is way too far, even for an established population on Zone 1 (traditionally not very mobile for its connection to Social Housing), and residential buildings on Zone 2 and 3 with an elderly population. In 2011, ROCK space was already an important real estate spot for its empty houses. In 2011 a strong social and economic exclusion was already present on statistical figures.

The financial crisis since 2011, for sure had its effects on ROCK Space, but is impossible to measure it using official statistics data, simply because we are dealing with very small territories, on which official data is only created every 10 years. A more dynamic search around Civil Parishes and Lisbon's Municipality will help on knowing the present population on ROCK space.

We have information about Lisbon recent growth on 2016 and 2017, some changes on the Marvila (lost 5,3% of its voters between 2013 and 2017 elections) and Beato Civil Parishes (lost 4,6% voters on the same time) on dispersed different studies, but we cannot extrapolate a specific urban process, just because is happening on the whole city, or whole Civil Parish.

Our ROCK space is not impenetrable, it relates to its surroundings and its changes, but does not replicate these processes with the same time, depth and nature, resulting from a relation among traditional structural conditions, as the persistence of old social and cultural profiles and the contemporary process of socioeconomic change. So, we will use these figures as an important influence to know ROCK Space on the moment but recalling some uncertainty around its present accuracy.

We will use the percentages on Concentration (column reading) to have a global view on ROCK space, understanding where each indicator is more and less concentrated on that space, as well as Distribution (line reading), to comprehend the interior organization of each Zone and Area.

2.1 Demographic features: people and families

People

ROCK population in 2011 represented only 1,5% of Lisbon's total population, but with important remarks: it was 3,9% of Lisbon's population who can't read or write and 2,3% of its unemployed people, but only 1,6% of all Lisbon residents who do not have an economic occupation (unemployed, students, benefits, pensioners). ROCK territory only concentrated 0,3% of all people living in Lisbon with an academic degree. On Rock territory, only 5,4% of the population have a university degree, that percentage in Lisbon is for 27,1% in 2011, the higher in country.

Residents Concentration and Distribution

(Graphic 1 and 2)

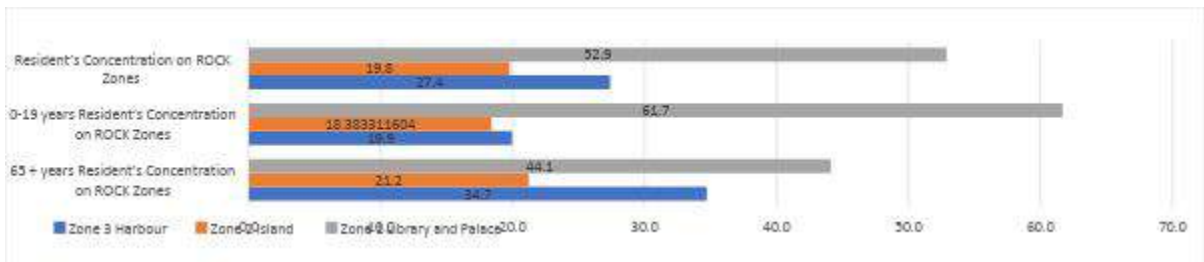
Most of its population is concentrated on Zone 1, Library and Palace (52,9%), particularly its population between 0-19 years and (61,7%) and elders (44,1%). Particularly on seniors, we assist an important concentration on Zone 3 Harbour, agglomerating 34,7% of all ROCK elderly population, despite only concentrating 27,4% of the population in total.

According to areas we assist important gatherings on Marques de Abrantes (16,2%), Beato Harbour (15,2%) particularly on Xabregas, Alfinetes (14,3%), Beato Island on (Vila Dias, Moreno and Amelia Gomes 14,2%) and PRODAC-SUL (14%) areas. Younger population is concentrated mostly on Alfinetes (22,3%) and Marques de Abrantes areas (19,9%). Looking at the different ROCK Areas we can find an important concentration on ageing people we assisted on 2011 a strong presence on PRODAC-SUL and Marvila Harbour Area around 20%, as well as on Beato Island Area (14,2%), place where the presence of vilas and patios is particularly important. This population is particularly vulnerable, particularly 7 years after the census, consequently more vulnerable

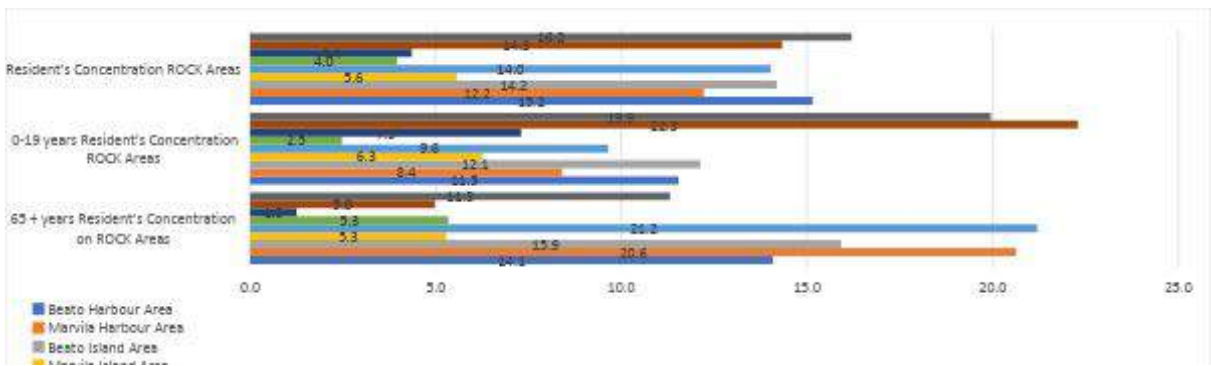
(Graphic 3 and 4)

We want to express the interior distribution of each Zone and Areas according to age groups. All indicators on age (0-19, 20-64, +65 years) reproduce the Lisbon's behaviour in 2011.

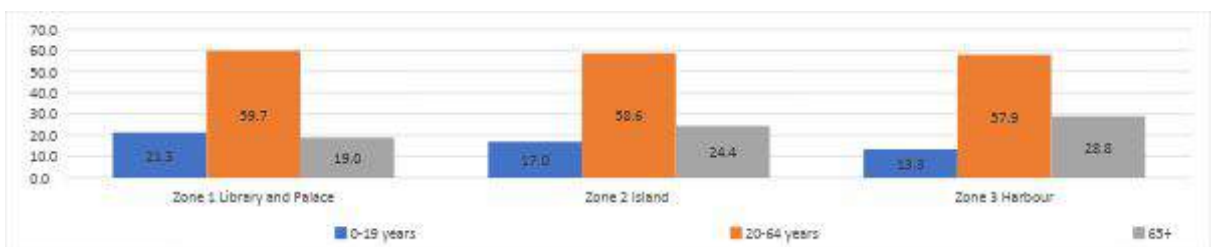
We can see that Zone 1 presents a higher percentage of youngers on 2011, in result of a later introduction on ROCK Space. Not surprisingly Zones 2 and 3 present an elderly population, resulting from its urbanization processes initiated on the first decades of the XX century. According to age Groups on each ROCK areas, we can see an important distribution around elderly population on areas as Marvila Harbour (38,4% of all its population) or PRODAC (34,4%) created by their residents in the 1970's, as well as on Quinta do Chale Area (30,6%) created in the early 1980's. We must also state a younger population on Cooperative Stadium and Voids (30,6%), Alfinetes Area (28,4%) or Marques de Abrantes (22,5%).



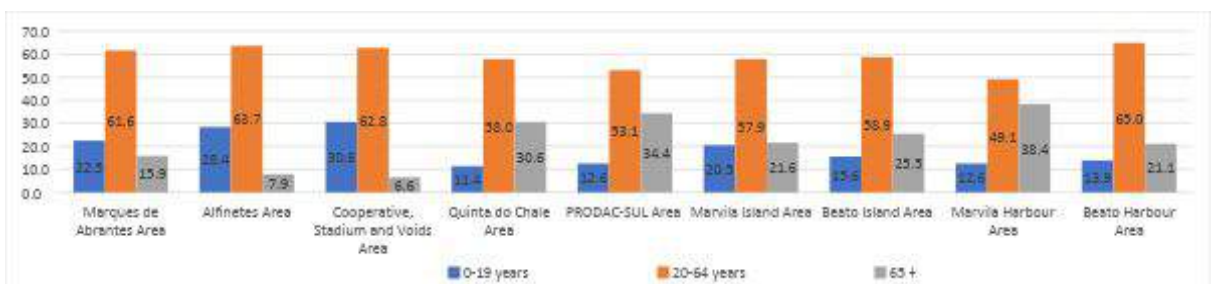
Graphic 1: Resident's, 0-19 Years and 65+ Years Residents Concentration on ROCK on Zones (%)



Graphic 2: Resident's Concentration, 0-19 years and 65+ years Resident's Concentration on ROCK Areas



Graphic 3: Age Groups Resident's (0-19; 20-64 and 65+) Distribution on ROCK Zones



Graphic 4: Age Groups (0-19; 20-64 and 65+) Resident's Distribution on ROCK Areas

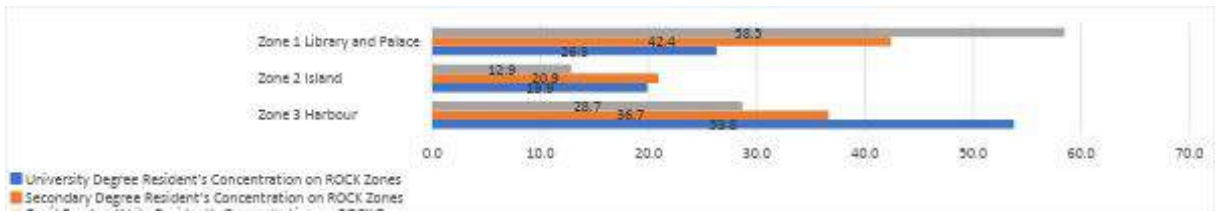
Education Context

(Graphic 3 and 4) A first glance to ROCK Zones show us the overall presence on low educational capitals around ROCK population, with a percentage of 8% of people who can't read or write, when in Lisbon is just for 3%.

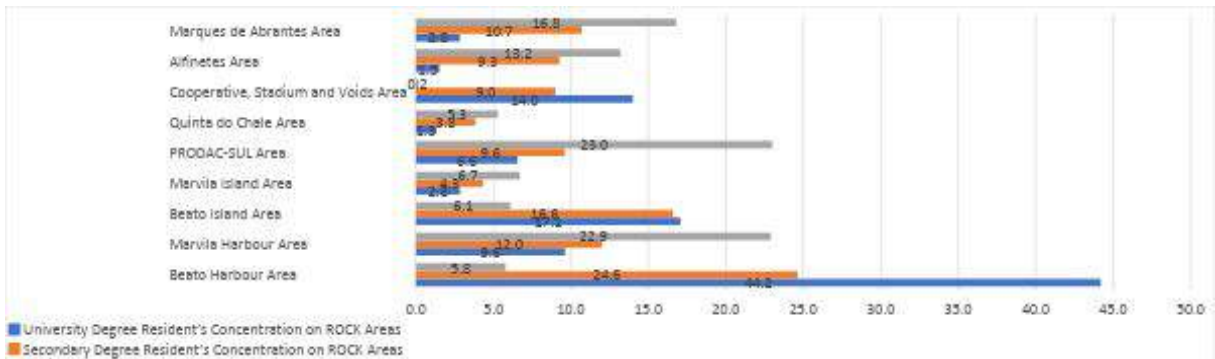
We can say that those who can't read or write are concentrated on Zone 1, Library and Palace (58,5%). On the University degrees we can see that Zone 3 Harbour had the lead on 2011, despite its minor composition of residents (concentrates 27,4% of all ROCK residents), concentrated 53,8% of all residents with an academic degree on ROCK space in 2011. We can find important concentrations of illiterate people on PRODAC-SUL (23%), Marvila Harbour (22,9%) and Marques de Abrantes (16,8%) areas. On the opposite on the Cooperative, Stadium and Voids area presents a very low percentage of illiterate.

The areas which concentrates more people with superior studies are Beato Harbour (44,2%), particularly on Xabregas areas as well as Beato Island (17,1%) or Marvila Harbour Area (9,6%), being quite clear the almost inexistence of University Degrees on Zone 1 areas, as Quinta do Chale or Alfinetes (this last one just 7 people on 1204 as total population).

According to the internal distribution of each Zone and Area, we must say that once again Zone 3 Harbour, presents the higher presence of people with university studies, 10,7% of its residents have an academic degree, despite being very far from Lisbon distribution that is for 27% (in Portugal is for 11,8% with an academic degree). On important contingents of illiterate people, we must state that 9,2% of Marvila Island population, 14,2% of Marvila Harbour, as well as 12,5% PRODAC-SUL population did not know how to read or write. On the opposite, Beato Harbour Area (15,9%) and Cooperative Stadium and Voids Area (17,5%) present higher percentages on college graduates.



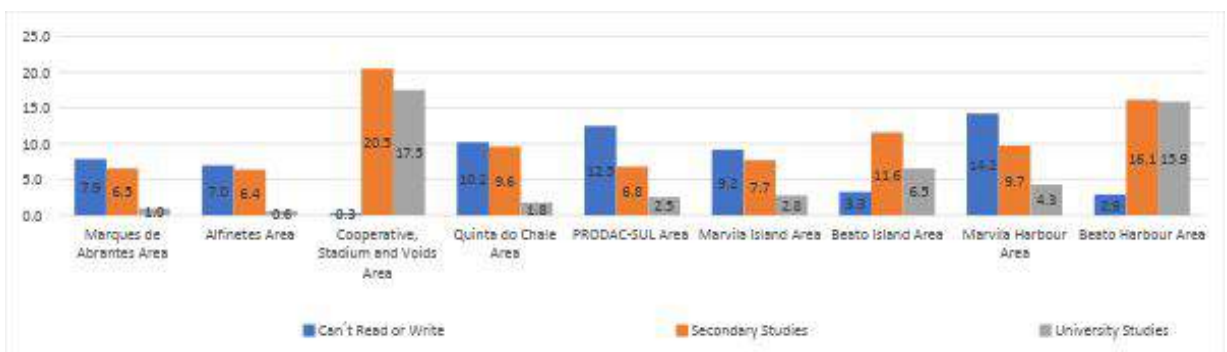
Graphic 5: Can't read or write, Secondary and University Degree Resident's Concentration on ROCK Zones



Graphic 6: University Degree Resident's Concentration on ROCK Areas



Graphic 7: Education Status Resident's Distribution (Can't read or write, Secondary and University Studies) on ROCK Zones



Graphic 8: Education Status Resident's Distribution (Can't read or write, Secondary and University Studies) on ROCK Areas

Economic Context

(Graphics 15, 16, 17 and 18) These graphics show us the interior nature of these spaces on 2011. This information gathered on the last National Census, must be regarded as socioeconomic perspective prior to financial crisis, despite the possible effects on ROCK Space, which cannot be measured using the same kind of official data. According to economic sectors, all professional farmers are on Quinta do Chale Area (just one near the EPAL water canal) and one in Beato Island Area (located between Vila Dias and Madreus, along the Beco dos Toucinheiros).

Firstly, we choose an important socioeconomic indicator, people looking for their first job. We must recall that in 2011, Marvila had a high percentage of NEET, 26,7% of its youngsters not in job or training (18,2% in Lisbon), so this kind of indicators are particularly important to know these communities. The majority of Unemployed (1st job) on ROCK spaces were concentrated on Zone 1 Library and Palace (61,9%) and particularly on Alfinetes (27,3%) and Marques de Abrantes (20,9%). The same Zones and areas have high internal percentages of Unemployed (1st job): Zone 1 Library and Palace (1,9%), Alfinetes (3,1%) and Marques de Abrantes (2,1%) areas.

According to Unemployed not for a first job concentration on ROCK Space, we must underline the importance once again of Zone 1 Library and Palace (47,6%), as well as on Beato Island (22,5%), Alfinetes (21,2%) or Beato Harbour (16,8%) as strong concentration Areas of unemployed people. Internally, around 9,5% of Zone 2 Island population, 11,5% of Beato Island population, 10,5% of Alfinetes population and 7,9% of Beato Harbour population were unemployed in 2011.

Thirdly, the population employed on 2011 on ROCK Space. Not surprisingly on Zone 1 Library and Palace (53,2%) and areas Beato Harbour (19,1%) and Marquês de Abrantes (17,8%) concentrated most working people on ROCK Spaces and Areas.

We must state that that percentage of population employed on 2011 in Lisbon was for 41,9%, on Marvila 38,9%, Beato around 37,8%. The distribution on ROCK Zones is almost the same, around 35% of the population of each Zone was working on 2011. On areas we find different figures, resulting from the existence of larger groups of retired

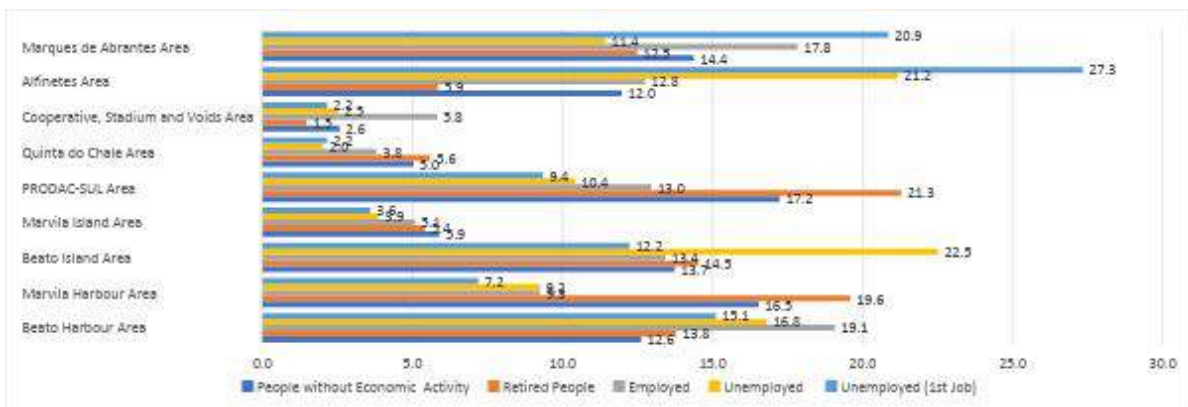
people on different spaces: Cooperative, Stadium and Voids Area (47,3%), Beato Harbour Area (44,5%) present higher interior percentages of working people, when on the opposite, Marvila Harbour (26,8%), Alfinetes (31,5%) Marvila Island Area (32,3%) or PRODAC-SUL (32,7%) areas had in 2011 a lower percentage of working people.

Retired people are important demographic features on ROCK space for its long-time urban creation (since the late XIX century), but as also for its social housing history, just terminated on the first decade of the XXI century. Regarding Elders concentration, we must state that Zone 1 Library and Palace (46,7%) concentrated most of this population, as well as PRODAC-SUL (21,3%), Marvila Harbour (19,6%) and Beato Harbour (13,8%) areas. Internally, we can find an important Elder distribution on Zone 3 Harbour, as well as on the Areas Marvila Harbour (44%) which urbanization was clear on the first decade of the XX century, PRODAC-Sul (41,7%) created in 1973 and Quinta do Chale (38,7%) created in 1981.

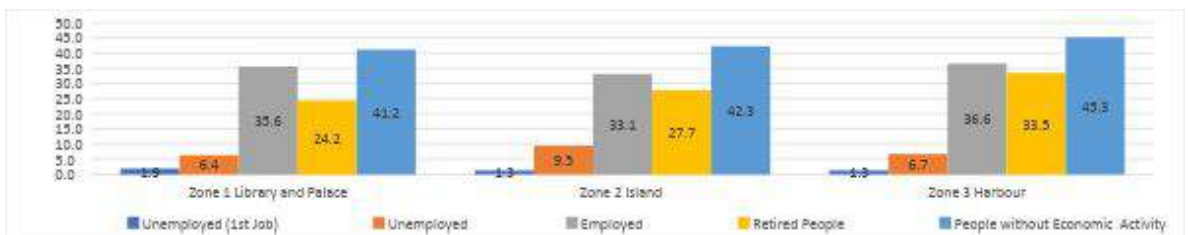
Lastly, People without Economic Activity. This indicator is particularly important on spaces like ROCK, for its importance on Social Housing and concentration on socioeconomic excluded populations. This indicator stands for resident population with 15 or more years, which don't have an economic activity: unemployed, social benefits receivers, students, retirees. This population is strongly concentrated on Zone 1 Library and Palace (61,9%), where 40% of its population does not have an Economic activity, and mostly on PRODAC SUL (17,2%) with a population of 52,3% without economic activity or Marvila Harbour (16,5%) and a population without economic activity of 57,5%



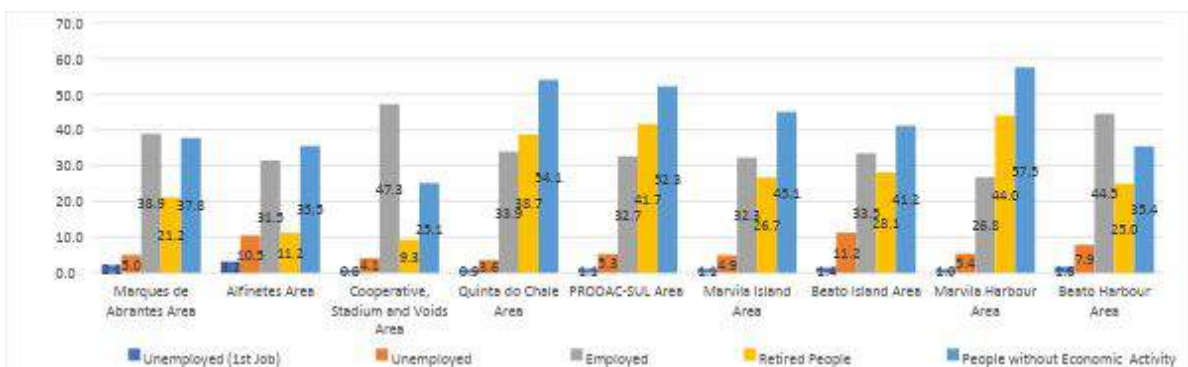
Graphic 9: Resident's Concentration on Unemployed (first job), Unemployed, Employed, Retired, and People without Economic Activity on ROCK Zones



Graphic 10: Resident's Concentration on Unemployed (first job), Unemployed, Employed, Retired, and People without Economic Activity on ROCK Areas



Graphic 11: Resident's Distribution on Unemployed, Employed, Retired, and People without Economic Activity on ROCK Zones



Graphic 12: Resident's Distribution on Unemployed (first job), Unemployed, Employed, Retired, and People without Economic Activity on ROCK Area

Families

Rock families concentrate 1,3% of all existing in Lisbon, on the same standard as its population. All family indicators as number of members, families with elders, with youngsters of 14 years old are in line with Lisbon's numbers. Only on families with unemployed the situation is slightly different: ROCK families represented 2,6% of all Lisbon families with 2 unemployed in Lisbon (the double of its presence in Lisbon with 1,3%). emerging the presence of a strong socioeconomic exclusion status.

(Graphic 13, 14) As in residents concern, ROCK families are also concentrated on Zone 1, Library and Palace (48,9%) and Beato Harbour (20%), Marques de Abrantes and Beato Island Areas with roughly the same amount (15%) of concentration of classic families.

According to number of family members, an indicator of elderly population and single families, we will take a close look to Families with 1 or 2 elements. We see a slight spreading around ROCK Space: Zone 1, Library and Palace (40,5%) and with an important concentration on Zone 3 Harbour (35,1%), that only concentrates 29,7% of all families. Internally, on Zone 2 Island and Zone 3, have both around 70% of its families with 1 or 2 elements in 2011. The areas concentrating more of these small families in 2011 were Beato Harbour (25%) and Beato Island (17,6%). Inside these Areas, we must state that Beato Harbour (77,4%) or Beato Island (71,2%) have a very high percentage of families with just 1 or 2 elements, more than 2 thirds of its families in 2011. Seven years after this situation is surely clearer.

Families with elders have the same pattern, concentrated on Zone 1, Library and Palace (48,3%), but we must emphasize that 42,4% of all Zone 2 Island families had at least one element with 65 years or more. The areas concentrating more families with elders are PRODAC (20,9%) on which around 56,4% of its families have senior people, Beato Island (18%) and Beato Harbour (16,2%) areas. We also must alert that 53,4% of families on Quinta do Chale had on 2011 seniors.

Families with most young people, less than 14 years in 2011, were concentrated on Zone 1, Library and Palace (57,7%). As other areas of Lisbon and Portugal experiencing aging processes, the internal percentage of families with youngsters was very low: Zone 1 Library and Palace (26,2%), Zone 2 Island (21%), Zone 3 (16,4%). We also must state these percentages in Portugal were for 27,5%, in Lisbon were for 19%, in Marvila Civil Parish 25% and in Beato Civil Parish 18%. The major concentration of families with youngsters on ROCK areas were on Alfinetes (20,2%) where this indicator represents 39,6% of all families on the area, Marques de

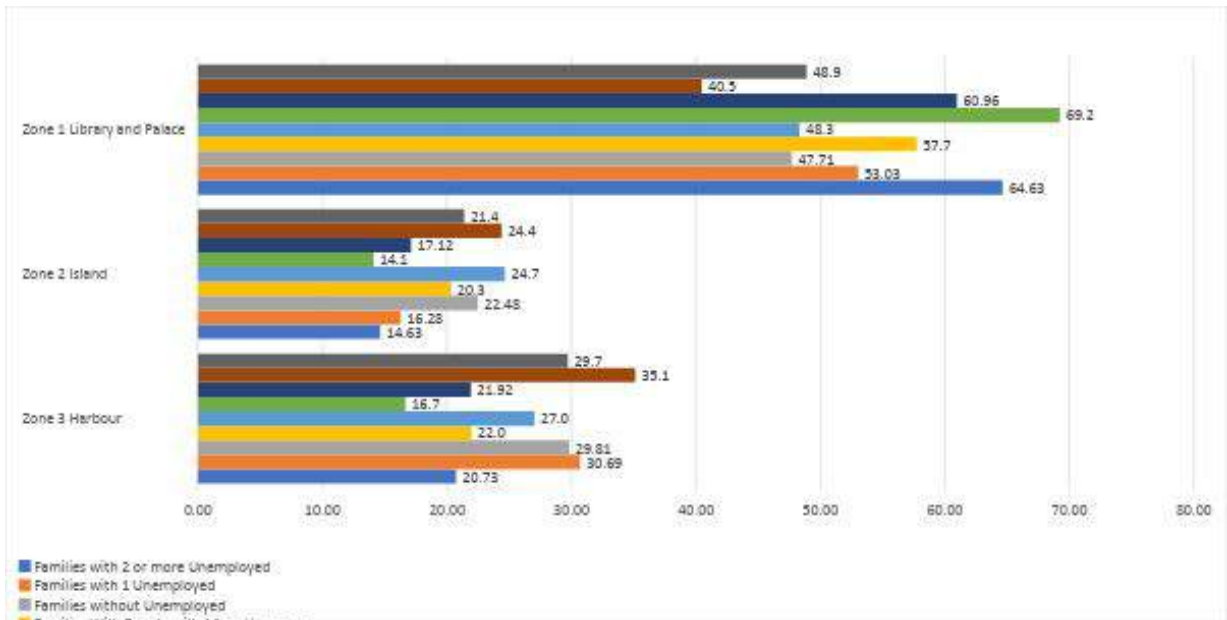
Abrantes (18,8%) where represents 26,7% of its families. We must also state 39,2% of all families on Cooperative, Stadium and Voids had in 2011 a youngster.

Dealing with families with 5 or more elements, a very common situation on late Bairro do Chines Neighborhood, we see that those families are mainly concentrated again on Zone 1 Library and Palace (69,2%), a very high concentration, even when this area, as already said, concentrates 48,9% of all existing families. On areas, not surprisingly for the presence of Roman families on these spaces, we see a clear concentration on Marques de Abrantes (20%) and Alfinetes (28,1%), where 17,6% of its families are of this nature.

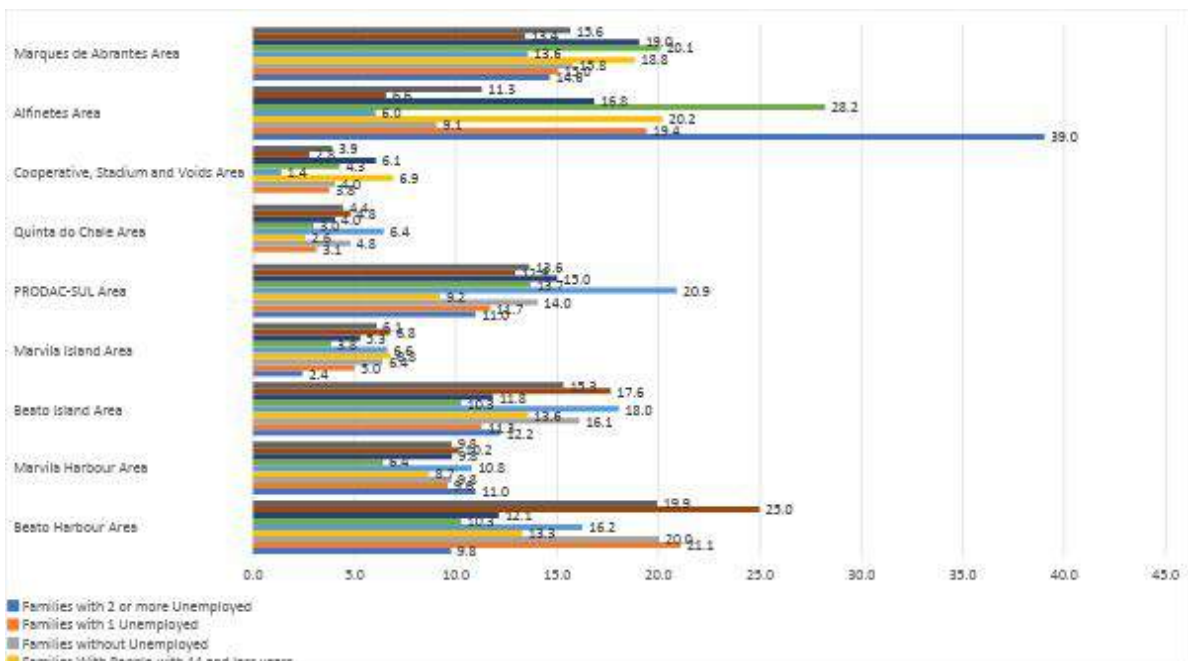
As in residents, we must look at the families with members who were unemployed in 2011. As we said those numbers hopefully don't correspond to the actual situation, or the opposite, the financial crisis was so strong that had long time effects on jobs on ROCK space. Let's recall that the Zone 1 Library and Palace (47,6%), as well as on Beato Island (22,5%), Alfinetes (21,2%) or Beato Harbour (16,8%) areas presented strong concentrations spaces of unemployed people. On Families, National Census, present us a different division, families without unemployed, with 1, or 2 and more unemployed.

Families without unemployed are also concentrated on Zone 1 Library and Palace (47,7%) for its importance on general concentration, most families do not have unemployment people, even on Social Housing spaces. Internally around 80% of ROCK families does not have a person unemployed, and on Quinta do Chale, around 89% of these families were in that situation. The concentration of families on ROCK Areas is very dispersed: Beato Harbour (20%) and Island (16,1%), and Marques de Abrantes (15,8%).

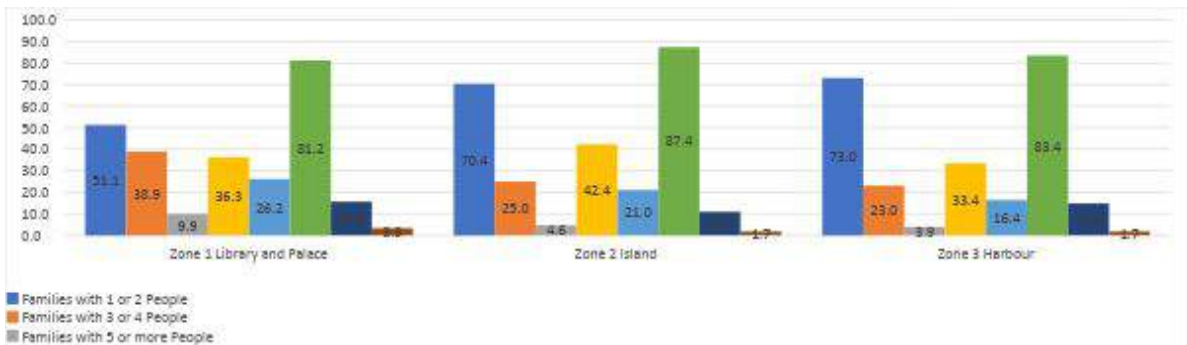
But the most important factor to understand the existence of social exclusion on 2011, was an important indicator, Families with 2 or more unemployed. According to Zones, Zone 1 Library and Palace (64,3%) concentrates the great majority on these families, despite only representing 3,3% of the existing families on its interior. In 2011, around 1,8% of all Portuguese, 1,3% of Lisbon's, 2,9% of Marvila's and 1,9% of Beato Families had in 2011, 2 or more unemployed. The concentration of these families was mainly on Alfinetes (39%), where 8,5% of its families were in that situation and Marques de Abrantes (14,6%) with a family structure where 2,3% have 2 or more unemployed.



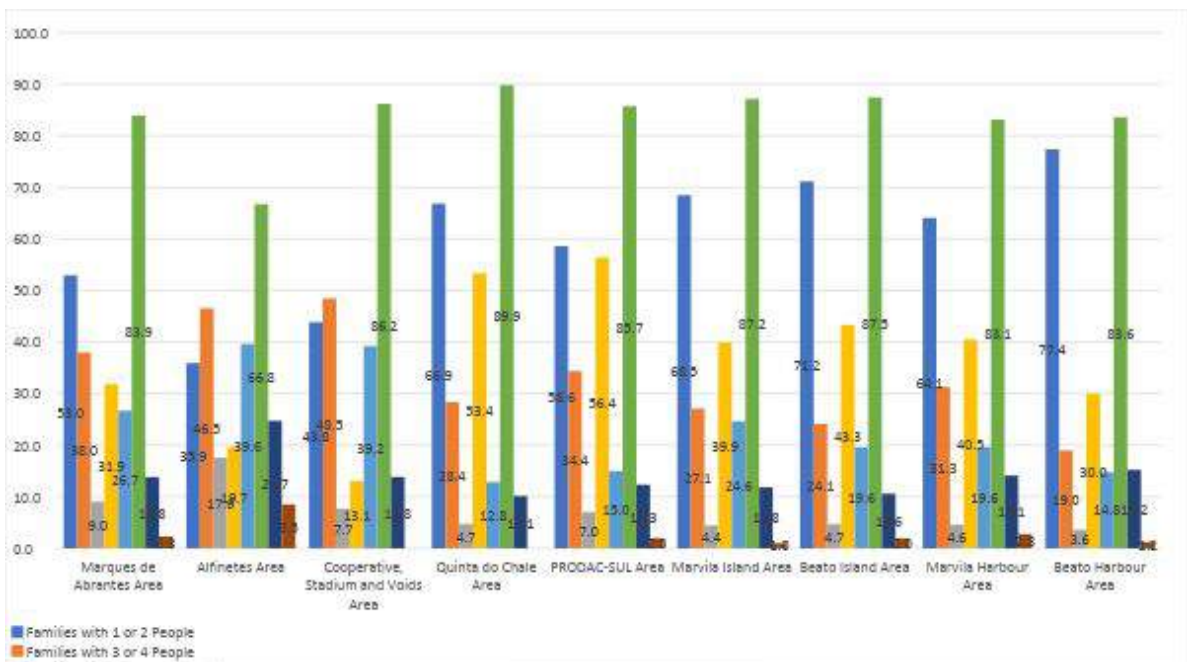
Graphic 13: Families, Families with 1 or 2 People, Families with 3 or 4 people, Families with 5 or more people, Families with people with 65 or more years, Families with people with 14 or less years, Families without Unemployed, Families with 1 Unemployed and Families with 2 or more Unemployed Concentration on ROCK Zones



Graphic 14: Families, Families with 1 or 2 People, Families with 3 or 4 people, Families with 5 or more people, Families with people with 65 or more years, Families with people with 14 or less years, Families without Unemployed, Families with 1 Unemployed and Families with 2 or more Unemployed Concentration on ROCK Areas



Graphic 15: Families with 1 or 2 People, Families with 3or 4 people, Families with 5 or more people, Families with people with 65 or more, Families with people with 14 or less, Families without Unemployed, Families with 1 Unemployed and Families with 2 or more Unemployed Distribution on ROCK Zones



Graphic 16: Families with 1 or 2 People, Families with 3or 4 people, Families with 5 or more people, Families with people with 65 or more years, Families with people with 14 or less years, Families without Unemployed, Families with 1 Unemployed and Families with 2 or more Unemployed Distribution on ROCK Area

2.2 Old and New Economic profiles

After a process of field mapping occurred on August and September of 2018, it was important for us to establish 2 kinds of characterization: the nature of the business and if was created before or after 2011. It was impossible to determine in every case if the business was from after or before, then it was used a third criteria, if the business is related to new economic activities in the field, culture and consume related.

Type of companies

CG	General Retail
CR	Restaurants, Snack Bars, Food and Drinks distribution
OR	Garages, Stands, Metalworking, Drugs stores and small industries
AR	Warehouses
AI	Real Estate Agents
S	Services, Offices

Zone 1: Library ad Palace

Most of the economic players in this area came with the rehousing processes occurred (Alfinetes and Marques de Abrantes) to use the stores created on the ground floor. Some



Figure 47: Businesses before 2011 (yellow) and after (green) on Zone 1. Font: Creation on Google Earth

of the economic developers, as Res do Chao confirmed, were residents and some of them had already some businesses on old Chines Neighbourhood.

Is a very familiar and somehow closed economic area, strongly related to its residents. We can see a new tattoo shop on Cooperative a Stadium Area, despite the enormous amount of closed municipal stores. The municipal expectations, of a total occupation of the stores and the developing of a local commercial hub were frustrated, with most of businesses leaving, creating a bad public space among housing projects squares, mostly occupied by social and charity associations. In result of this context, most of the stores are from before 2011, strongly related to the food and bars businesses

Farmácia de Marvila	CG	Last Rites (Tattoo)	CG	Churrasqueira O Pulha	CR
Ricardo Vilas, Papelaria	CG	Minho Móveis	CG	Café ao lado da Farmácia	CR
Graça Cabeleireiro	CG	Frutaria Ti Zé	CR	Bar da Ligia	CR
Moda Jovem	CG	Restaurante Descampado	CR	Casa de Frangos de Tomar	CR
Papelaria Resende	CG	Restaurante ao lado da biblioteca	CR	Pérola do Oriente	CR
Sapataria Manecas	CG	Escadinhas	CR	Restaurante Mota	CR
Farmácia Santo António	CG	O Sol do Marquês	CR	Compositor -. Sociedade de Constr	S
Dogtor	CG	Duarte e Pires supermercado	CR		

Table 1: Businesses on Zone 1 Library and Palace. Font: Author

Zone 2

Marvila Island Area

All activities are concentrated on Marvila Street, place for old residents working on the industries of the area, but is possible to find new businesses on the area, as the “Padaria Portuguesa” and “Euro Repair” acknowledging the industrial past of the area, but at the same time “Sky”, a sauna which according to some information, is totally orientated to old high social class men, composed of dorms and massage rooms Not surprisingly, the businesses that still are from before 2011 are garage shops and a small restaurant. All the area around Marvila Road, till Calcada do Grilo have no businesses open.



Figure 48: Businesses before 2011 (yellow) and after (green) on Marvila Island Area. Font: Created on Google Earth

Restaurante Beira Alta	CR	Padaria Portuguesa	OR
Panificadora do Areeiro	CR	BIS Prefal - Isolamentos Térmicos, Lda,	OR
Jungle Concept, SA. Building Agriculture	S	Euro Repar Marvila	OR
Sky, Sauna	S	Oficina Pátio Marialva	OR
Oficina junto da 3 de Agosto	OR		

Table 2 Businesses on Marvila Island Area. Font: Author

Beato Island Area

On Beato Island we have a higher distribution on businesses, on three main areas all separated: (i) near Vila Flamiano, near the Xabregas area, mostly occupied by restaurants and small bars, all before 2011 and with no connection with the kind of restaurants developed today; (ii) a second area near Vila Dias and Vila Amelia, where there is still an important park of industrial activities (Metalworking, Cars, Aluminium) near Beco Amorosa and (iii) a third area on Grilo, where some new (Indian) minimarkets appeared as well as other businesses.

The great majority was created before 2011, so as in Zone 1, we still do not feel the economic rush which has happened on other areas of ROCK territory. Here we now can find a higher presence on warehouses and industries, despite the constant importance on food and bars related businesses.



Figure 49: Businesses before 2011 (yellow) and after (green) on Beato Island Area. Font: Created on Google Earth

Nice e Natália, Cabeleireiro	CG	Padaria Snack Bar Madrilena	CR
Maria C G Sá Velho	CG	Minimercado	CR
Farmácia Madre Deus	CG	Somassul-	OR
O Cantinho dos Grelhados	CR	BECO -	OR
Cafê Ângelo	CR	A.O.L Compra de Sucata	OR
Cafê (Visita Lisboa Revolucionária)	CR	Horácio Costa Tectos, Divisórias, Fachadas	OR
Tentações de Canela, Cafê	CR	Allianz	S
Cafê Correia	CR		

Table 3 Businesses on Beato Island Area. Font: Author

Zone 3

Marvila Harbour Area

This is the area where most new businesses appeared. Despite this new effort, particularly on new restaurants, art galleries and other retail activities as real estate companies, there is still an important economic hub, mostly made by company offices, some of them related to shipping commodities and account clerks, warehouses and

small

industries.



Figure 50: Businesses before 2011 (yellow) and after (green) on Marvila Harbor Area. Font: Created on Google Earth

We can detail this area in some specific spaces:

- (i) On Acucar Street, near Beato, we can find an important configuration of companies, located on CENFIM building, mostly lawyers, shipping specialists, accounts and even “i” newspaper. All these companies are prior to 2011
- (ii) On the next block, composed by Jose Domingos Barreiro and Capitaio Leitao streets, we can find most vibrant entrance of new social classes, namely on the formal recovery of some of the buildings with new residents, as well as new businesses, as two Craft Breveries (2 Corvos and Musa), a third Beer factory (Lince) and several restaurants and art galleries.
- (iii) Along the Infante D. Henrique avenue, an area totally composed by high warehouses, where retail prevail, as well as some car stands and offices, there is a mix of companies (from before and after 2011), but with no connection with processes of urban regeneration where culture consume is prevalent.
- (iv) In Leandro da Silva Square, where, as in 2 Corvos space, new businesses have appeared as in fact is the mediatic image of contemporary urban regeneration in Marvila. Despite the existence of Santos Lima Building and other municipal patios, the old headquarters of COL, is on the iconic Abel Pereira de Fonseca complex of

warehouses, where gourmet restaurants appeared, as well as a modern work hub that prevails.

(v) On Fernando Palha and Direita de Marvila Streets we can find again the remains of old Marvila, with its tyre and car reparation shops, drugstores and small businesses shops, as well as the traditional restaurants, mainly with Beiras influence.

AI	Lmge - Gestão De Edifícios, Lda.	OR	MDB, Gestão de Resíduos
AI	Ideografo - Arquitectos, Lda.	OR	Gelfina
AI	Sociedade Geral De Projectos Imobiliários	OR	Starnáutica Lda. Concessionario Yamaha
AI	Collectors - Vintage-Department FFA Real Estate/TEK Sudio Arquitetos	OR	Silopor - Beato
AR	Arlize Transportes-transportes Rodoviários E De Mercadorias Lda	OR	My Auto
AR	Jaime e Fernandes, Lda, Móveis, Cozinha, Estofos	OR	CIMA Licores
AR	Ibergás-comérc.,import. E Export. Sa	OR	Oficina (antiga, sem nome)
CG	Magic Soils - Grow Shop	OR	J Paulo Duarte, Lda,
CG	YUPIK Loja Desporto Aventura	OR	Auto Lázaro-comércio De Pneus E Automóveis Lda
CG	Touratech PT	OR	AUTOCLOCHE-
CG	Barbearia Moderna (pré 2011)	OR	Oficina (antiga, sem nome)
CG	Centeque- a	OR	Drogaria De Marvila
CG	Glória & Cristina Lda	OR	Sapateiro e Chaves (sem nome)
CR	O Jardim do Poço do Bispo	OR	Gravo-indústria De Medalhas Lda
CR	Detalhes poeticos, Restaurante	OR	Rádio Electro Progresso Lda (Marvila)
CR	Refeitório do Senhor Abel (Abel Pereira da Fonseca)	OR	Karrus (stand)
CR	El Bulo Social Club, restaurante	OR	Eurotubo
CR	Beatus, Restaurante (2015)	OR	Efacec
CR	Capitão Leitão, Restaurante	OR	Pneus Poço do Bispo
CR	Papalagui, Restaurante	OR	Grafe Publicidade
CR	Restaurante Concha	OR	RN Trans, Atividades Transitárias
CR	Dois Corvos Cervejeira	S	T (R) Workhub)
CR	Restaurante Floresta Oriental	S	Homem A Maquina, Imagem E Comunicação, Lda.
CR	Cantinho da Mafalda	S	Lisbon WorkHub
CR	Café com Calma,	S	Capinha Lopes - Consulting, Gestão E Administração De Projectos, Lda
CR	Dinastia Tang	S	CRISÓSTOMO TEIXEIRA & ASSOCIADOS -
CR	Entra	S	First Link, Nautica e Transitários
CR	Fábrica Musa	S	Solve Consulting
CR	Aquele Lugar Que Não Existe, Restaurante	S	TEL DAT, tecnologias
CR	Restaurante do Qui	S	Início Transitários
CR	Bebe do Buda, Restaurante	S	Intermail-Consultadoria e Gestão de Serviços Lda (Marvila)
CR	O Tasco, Restaurante	S	J. Nabais e Assoc.
CR	SOFXANA, Restaurante	S	Myer Petrol Industries
CR	Pastelaria Snack-bar A Doca Lda	S	ICC Navegação
CR	Café Velho	S	Jornal i, Newplex

CR	Fabrica_Moderna	S	CENFIM -
CR	Restaurante Bar Das Colunas	S	Engiplaza - Engenharia e Construção
OR	Sociedade Importadora E Exportadora Augusto Bacelo, Lda.	S	INFORMAR, Import e Export, SA
OR	Ils - Indústria De Ligação E Soldagem De Telas, Lda	S	Maquina Invisível P. Fotográficas
OR	Garagem (Tuks)	S	GNR
OR	Oficina (antiga, sem nome)	S	IMPACT SUMMER TURISMO

Table 4 Businesses on Marvila Harbour Area. Font: Author

Beato Harbour Area

In opposite to Marvila Harbour Area, on Beato businesses are almost oriented to local population, with an important economic hub and centre of sociabilities on Xabregas intersection with Grilo Calcada. Traditional commerce is present like banks, post office, insurance stands or even the local funerary agency. Here is also located one of the major buildings in the area, mostly occupied by offices, who came before 2011. There are still some new restaurants (mostly traditional, we found a 2015 vegetarian next to Xabregas bridge) and Asian minimarkets, but with low expression of new businesses, or the presence of newcomers.



Figure38: Businesses before 2011 (yellow) and after (green) on Beato Harbor Area

AI	Inês Lobo Arquitectos, Arquitecto	CR	Cafetaria de Xabregas
AR	Alveirão - Sociedade Agricola Do Vale Godinho, Lda	CR	Mini Mercado e Frutaria
CG	Movicortes (venda de Automóveis, Gruas, Vinhos)	CR	Tribo da Terra, Restaurante
CG	Pereira,ramos & Melo Lda, Loja de roupa	CR	Manuel Evaristo Lda, Fornecedor de Alimentos e Bebidas
CG	CGD Caixa Geral de Depósitos	CR	José Carlos Veríssimo & Veríssimo Lda, Talho
CG	Santander Totta	CR	A Casa do Bacalhau

CG	Meifer Tintas	CR	Minimercado Frutas Legumes Sempre Fresco
CG	Adolfo Texteis	CR	Dispensa do Grilo, Restaurante
CG	Lava Mais	CR	Trinta Forte, Restaurante
CG	Tej Paul Singh (Telemóveis)	CR	Adega da Tia Rosa
CG	MuHinave (Bazar)	OR	Pneu Beato
CG	Agência Funerária de Marvila,	OR	Delta Cafés Lisboa
CG	Metaseguros-sociedade Mediadora De Seguros Lda, Allianz	OR	Nacional/Cerealis
CG	Patricia Mousinho cabeleireiro	OR	Armando Cunha - Empreiteiros De Obras Públicas Sa
CG	Electrobeato Lda, Loja de electrodomésticos	OR	BP Xabregas Lisboa
CG	Oculista Cristal de Ouro Lda	OR	Marmorista Central De Xabregas Lda
CG	Brilhagás-transportes De Gás De Sacavém Lda	OR	Auto Mecânica Central De Xabregas Lda
CG	Alves Mateus & Oliveira Rodrigues, Lda.	OR	Dão dos Vinhos , Comércio de Vinhos e produtos alimentares
CG	Restaurante Dois Irmãos	OR	Glasslis ou Glassdrive Comércio E Montagem De Vidros Automóveis Lda
CR	Mini Bar Do Beato	OR	Telmo Dias Pereira (Expurgo do Móveis)
CR	Hello Nepal, Restaurante	OR	Resende (garagem de autocarros, Renex)
CR	Mini Mercado, Café	OR	Euro Repair
CR	Casa do Leitão	OR	Rota Marítima
CR	Churrasqueira Dom Gastão	OR	José S Mourão Lda - Soprador de vidro
CR	Painel Xabregas, Restaurante	OR	Vitrais
CR	Mercearia (Antiga, sem nome visível)	S	JM -Rolha (Logística de mercadorias)
CR	Clibeato - Centro Clínico	S	CTT Beato
CR	Dom Gastão	S	Farmácia Beato
CR	Restaurante Marítima de Xabregas	S	1904 (possivelmente escritórios)
CR	Frutas Valério Lda.	S	EST Segurança, Venda e Instalação de Sistemas de Segurança
CR	Conto de Lisboa (Restaurante)	S	DOUROTTRANS-TRÂNSITOS INTERNACIONAIS LDA.
CR	O Aduaneiro, Café	S	Alberto Ferreira rodrigues despachante
CR	O Trevo Da Guida	S	Cálculo Arredondado - Contabilidade Unipessoal Lda.
CR	Leitaria Tejo	S	VM Silva da Cruz despachante unipessoal
CR	Easy Day MARKET	S	SLST - SAFE LOGISTICS SOLUTIONS AND TRANSPORTS UNIPESSOAL LDA
CR	Garrafaria e Mercearia Agrovinhos	S	NORAS SILVÉRIO & ASSOCIADO, SROC, LDA, LISBOA, Contabilidade
CR	Restaurante O Germano	S	António Patrício - Despachantes Oficiais, Lda
CR	O Caçador do Xabregas Bar e Restaurante, Lda	S	Voxel Wolves, Agência
CR	Talho antigo Xabregas	S	Pimenta Rosa
		S	Rui Casimiro-Despachante Oficial Unipessoal Lda (Beato)

Table 5 Businesses on Beato Harbour Area. Font: Author

3. Built Space, Green Spaces and Voids

3.1 Housing Stock: Private and Public Funded Initiatives

Despite the diversity on processes related to housing (rehousing, cooperatives, central housing department, municipal housing) on Zone 1 Palace and Library, we can undoubtedly say that this area is promoted by public funds, where residents, some of them already property owners, contribute in different payments (rents, taxes) to the cost of these houses. We must say that this process was not possible without EU funds, which explains most of the housing construction after 1990's. On the other Rock territories, despite some small areas on Vila Dias and some old and mostly abandoned patios with municipal property, most of housing is private, some of them being reconverted to newcomers, as we can see on real estate advertisement on the windows and the major construction works happening in the area. But mostly is important to detail what was the constructed space on ROCK territory in 2011. The financial crisis that came after created a freezing process of housing: social housing residents cannot buy their houses (only if all dwellers from the same building accept) and new private led housing was somehow stopped, till recent years.

Buildings

Rock buildings represent 1,9% of all existing in Lisbon in 2011, on the same numbers as population and families. But ROCK territory has an important dynamic on exclusive residential buildings, 89,9% on ROCK and 78,6% in Lisbon, reassuring its residential use. Most of its buildings, confirming its old-time process of urbanization, but as also human occupation, were created before 1919 (40,3%). In Lisbon only 19,58% of its constructions were created before 1919.

(Graphics 17 and 18) In terms of concentration on ROCK territory, we must say that the majority are on Zone 2 Island (44,4%), which can be explained with its extension and single families houses; and mostly on Beato Island (36%) and Beato Harbour (19,6%) Areas.

An important remark to know a territory is the date of construction of its buildings, relating to urbanization processes and waves of functional diversification.

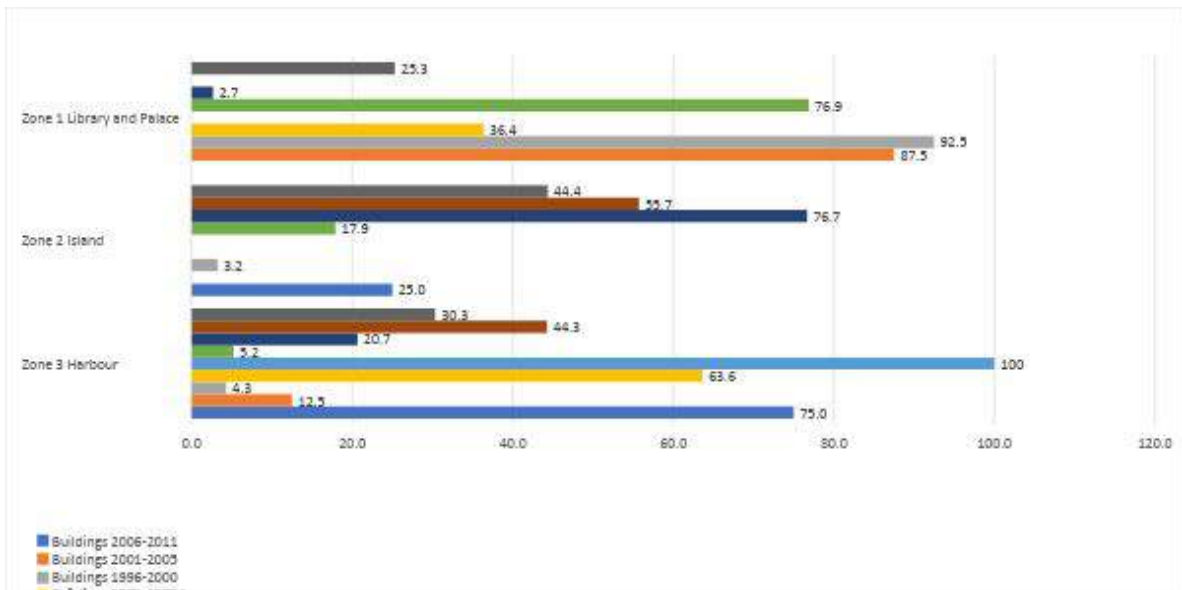
Most ROCK buildings created before the 1920's is concentrated on Zone 2 Island (55,7% and none on Zone 1), where 58,8% of its buildings was constructed before 1919. Beato Island Area concentrates most buildings on ROCK Space (52,7%,) and Beato Harbour (33,1%), mainly old villas and industry related housing.

Between 1919 and 1945 this effect was even higher, with a stronger concentration of the constructions of that time on Zone 2 Island (76,6%), particularly on Beato Island (60,7%). reaffirming the industrial presence on the neighbouring areas, despite the stronger presence of an economic hub on the harbour area. From the informal housing of Chines Neighbourhood, mostly destroyed on the 1990's (there still some patios on Marvila Velha which reassembles those times), we do not have any formal record.

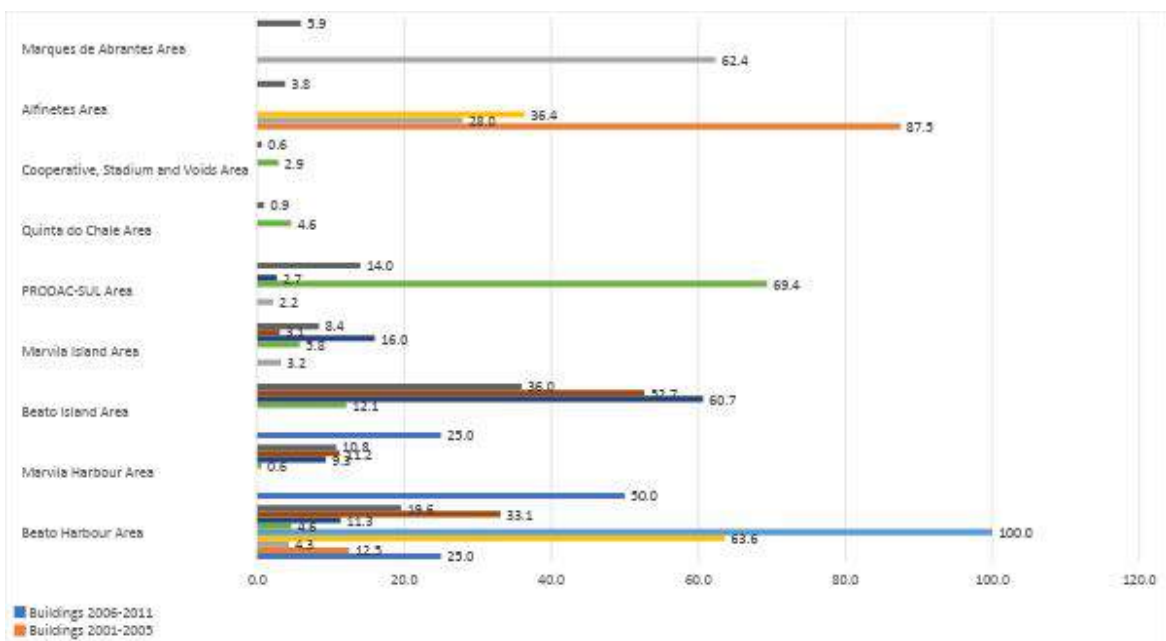
Between 1970 and 1981, started Formal housing on Zone 1 Library and Palace, concentrating 79,9% of all existing buildings of that time, mainly on PRODAC-SUL Area (69,4%).

The creation of the social housing projects on Zone 1 Library and Palace was made particularly between 1991 and 1995 with some buildings on Alfinetes (36,4%), mainly on Namekes part. Between 1996 and 2000, Zone 1 Library and Palace concentrates 92,5% of housing construction on ROCK territory, mostly on Marques de Abrantes (62,4%) and Alfinetes (28%). Internally, 53,8% of Buildings on Zone 1 Library and Palace were created between 1971-1980 and between 1996-2000 around 34,8%.

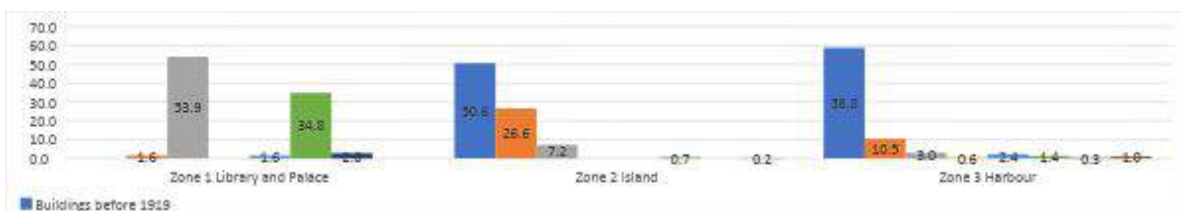
But is particularly interesting that after 2006, all changes. Is created just 0,5% of the existing buildings on ROCK territory, but they are almost exclusively on Zone 3 Harbour (75%), particularly on Marvila Harbour Area, which we already explained the major economic diversification.



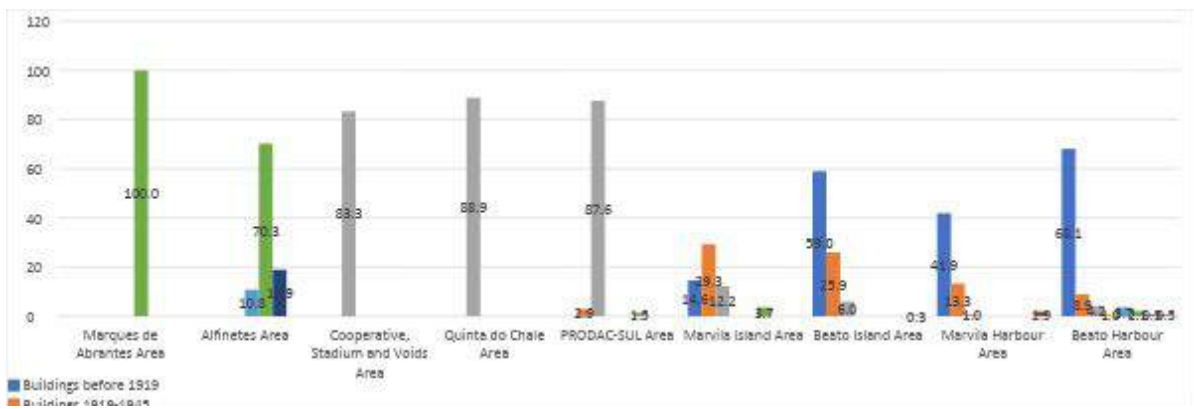
Graphic 17: Buildings and its construction years concentration on ROCK Zone



Graphic 18: Buildings and its construction years concentration on ROCK Areas



Graphic 19: Buildings and its construction years Distribution on ROCK Zone



Graphic 20: Buildings and its construction years Distribution on ROCK Areas

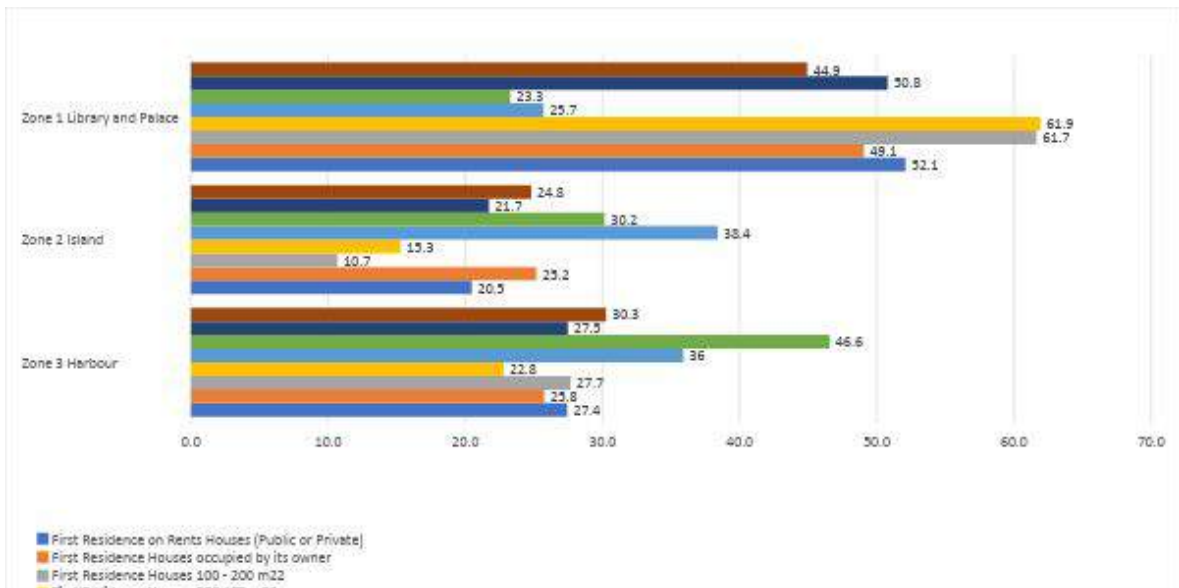
Houses

ROCK territory concentrated in 2011 almost 1,3% of the existing houses in Lisbon, below its numbers regarding families and residents. But presents some special aspects regarding to Lisbon: the houses with less than 50 square metres represented 30,2% of all ROCK houses, when in Lisbon were just 16,9%.

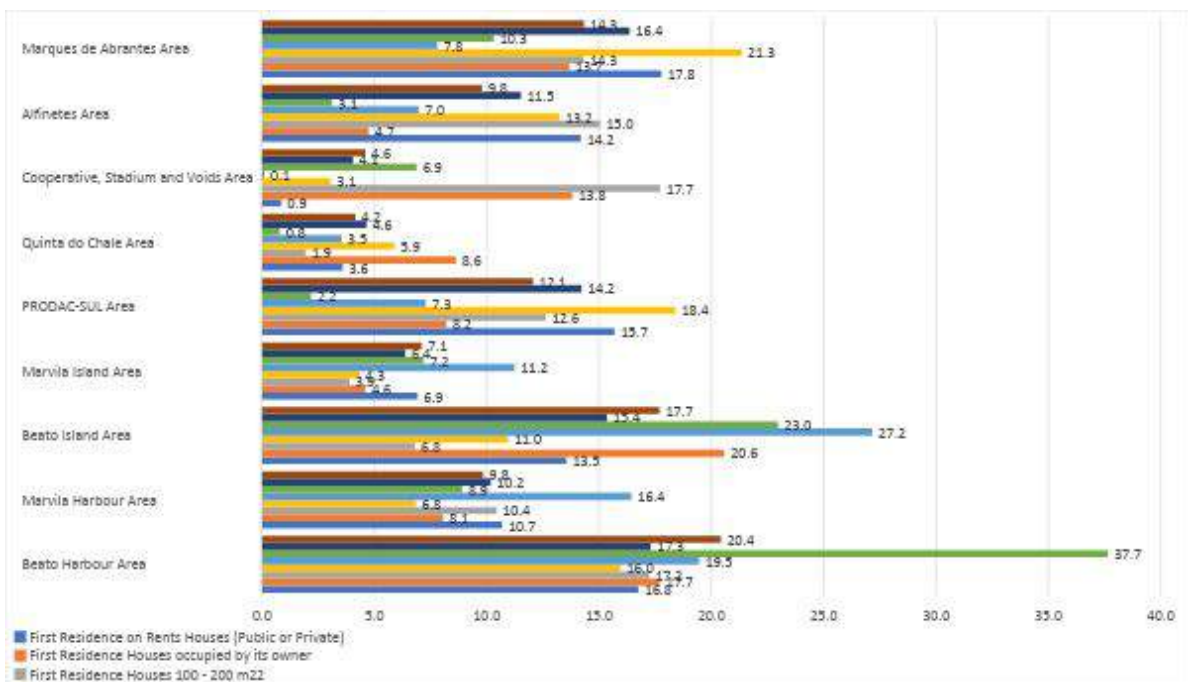
According to houses between 100 and 200 square metres, they were just 13% on ROCK territory and 30,5% in Lisbon. According home owners, only 21,8% of the houses were occupied by its owner on ROCK territory and 73,5% were rented accommodation (there is slightly difference because people can live on borrowed housing from friends or relatives). In Lisbon houses with home owners living in their houses were almost 51,7%. Lisbon and ROCK territory have the same percentage of empty houses, around 15%.

(Graphic 20 and 21) According to Rock concentrations, on the opposite of buildings concern, in result of collective housing creation, Zone 1 Library and Palace concentrates most of the existing houses (45%) and the areas are Beato Harbour (20,4%), Beato Island (17,7%) and Marques de Abrantes (14,3%). As expected the smaller houses are the oldest, when 38,4% of all houses with less than 50 square metres.

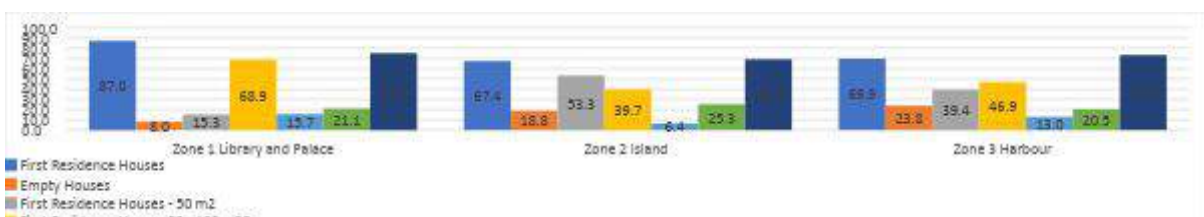
When we try to find where are most empty houses on 2011, we found that Zone 3 Harbour (46,6%) concentrated most of it in 2011, as well as Beato Harbour (37,7%) and Beato Island (23%) Areas. According to resident home owners and tenants we must inform that Zone 1 Library and Palace is where more houses in this condition are concentrated, around 49% (around 21,1% of the houses in the area are used by its owner), with important concentrations on Marques de Abrantes (17,8%), Beato Harbour with 16,8% and Beato Island with 13,6% of these houses , this last one where 64,8% are houses are occupied by owners of that house.



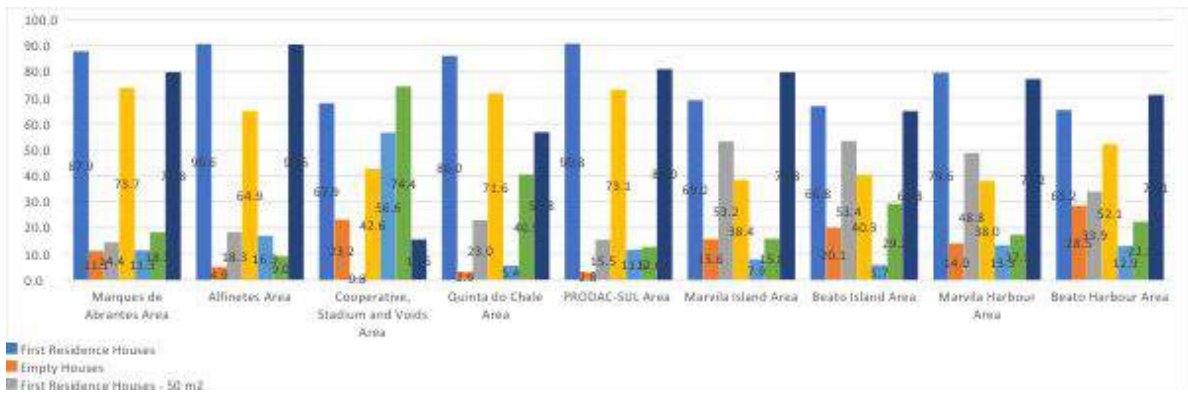
Graphic 21: Houses, First Residence, Empty Houses, Houses Dimension and Users concentration on ROCK Zones



Graphic 22: Houses, First Residence, Empty Houses, Houses Dimension and Users concentration on ROCK Areas



Graphic 23: Houses, First Residence, Empty Houses, Houses Dimension and Users Distribution on ROCK Zones



Graphic 24: Houses, First Residence, Empty Houses, Houses Dimension and Users Distribution on ROCK Areas

3.2 Heritage and Culture related Spaces

On our mapping process we found some buildings, patrimonial physical structures, but also formal institutions which relate to cultural promotion, heritage or local identity importance.

Zone 1 Palace and Library

This Zone is strongly connected with the urban transformation undergone in the late 1990's and early 2000's, with the rehousing processes of Marques de Abrantes and Alfinetes. Its empty spaces had shanty houses and small agriculture plots, but also the presence of long-term urban appropriations: the existence of the local football pitch for more than 50 years of COL (itself an institution which agglomerates old companies football teams), but as also PRODAC and its social history of community gathering and housing social movement.

When Alfinetes farm (property of the Lafoes Duke) was already reconverted into a shanty town, as well as the Abrantes Marquis farm, near its Palace, then Chinese Neighbourhood took shape.

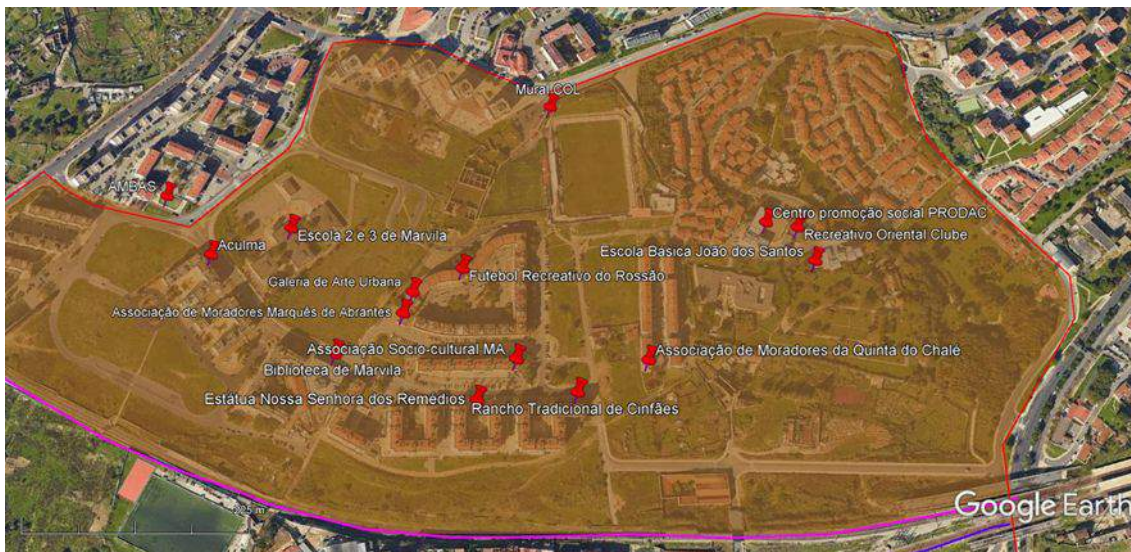


Figure 51 Heritage, Patrimonial, Cultural and Identity promoters on information fonts on Zone 1 Palace and Library.
Font: Author on Google Earth

This process, as detailed by former residents, coming from the same central Portugal area, using Braco de Prata train station as the main entrance on 1950's Lisbon, and

working mainly on chemical industries (bellow North Train Line) recently developed in the country, as also civil construction.

It inaugurates an important remark in Lisbon's urban process: not only its expansion to east, but also the strong agglomeration of poor and working people in the same area, almost 2000 families in the late 1990's. The actual areas, of Marques de Abrantes and Alfinetes support 897 families in 2011.

A long time passed by but is determinant not only to discuss the future of Alfinetes Palace, a life-size heritage form, but its initial past as a clerical and nobility building, with its farm, a XVII leisure area for high social classes from Lisbon, but also its connection with Chines Neighbourhood history and removal. Other residents, from other areas also came in the 2000's, so is also determinant to understand its relations, but also how represent Marvila and Eastern Lisbon's identity.

Besides this post-industrial, migrant, slum artificialization of agricultural soils, and the rehousing process related, there is two main cultural dynamics occurring on ROCK Zone 1 Palace and Library, that must be considered. The first one is the creation of an Urban Gallery for Graffiti, a local attraction to outsiders, a first an important step to integrate this area of the city in a broader cultural amusement outline. The second is the creation of the largest municipal library on a Social Housing Project area, an important remark on local public policies, not only to the community, but also to all Lisbon residents putting them in contact.

AMBAS, Associação de Moradores do Bairro dos Alfinetes e Salgadas (Neighbours Association): Despite not being physically integrated on ROCK territory, is an important heritage information source. As representative of Alfinetes residents, as well as old Chines Neighbourhood residents, in the case of Salgadas farm, were the first ones to be rehoused in the late 1970's. Mr. Moreira and his fellow association companions are important elements in the territory, knowing its dynamics, context and people, with an important recall to Namekes population.

Escola 2 e 3 de Marvila: According to information gathered on the relation with residents, as well as the presence of Chinese Neighbourhood on its space, this school

was created after the rehousing process, spreading its influence along the Marvila Civil Parish. It has an importance on the relation with neighbourhood children and their families.

ACULMA: - Associação para o Desenvolvimento Cultural e Social de Marvila was created in 1994, still on the process of destruction of the Chines Neighbourhood. Today has a small coffee shop and restaurant, as well as a music school, its most important dynamic. Was created by Viseu region migrants with a strong importance of the former Parish President.

Marvila Library, created in 2016 is a strong public intervention on this area, but at the same time one of the most important factors of this space and community to outsiders. Not surprisingly almost cultural and other community public funded initiatives are made, confirmed and are influenced by their staff. Is composed of an auditorium, Exposition room, lounge gaming space and reading areas. It's clearly a differentiation factor on this territory, mostly to children (who go directly from school to their library) and workplace for different social intervention projects and initiatives.

Today, the local library is a determinant social institution on the area, despite its early stage of creation. We could saw the difference on Dias de Marvila, an important municipal cultural municipal initiative, initially created by an exterior body, the municipal cultural agency EGEAC and Maria Vitoria Theatre. In the first year the contents were clearly oriented to outsiders, with cartography games around the territory, documentaries around the neighbourhood history, a clear opening of this area to Lisbon's cultural consumers and without the direct orientation of the Municipal Library.

This year, with ROCK financing, al process passed by the Municipal Library, the local communitarian group, and the activities were discussed locally. The proposed program has an important remark on theatre presentations (some of the productions are local and with local actors), but somehow the event lost its ethnographic, alternative culture nature and consequently the integration on a broader urban narrative around Eastern Lisbon and its Chines and Industrial past. Dias de Marvila, despite having a debate

around industrial heritage, is clearly a cultural program to create future cultural consumers inside Marvila, with local production appropriations.

Galeria de Arte Urbana, created on 2017, under the MURO event of street art, it was created an Urban Art Gallery, with murals and Wall of Fame graffiti, creating a new cultural amusement to the Zone 1 Palace and Library. We heard some positive reactions from residents, informing that some of them participated on the paintings, remembering as a positive moment in neighbourhood, as well as good way to open the area to outsiders throughout art. On the opposite, some regarded as an exterior intromission and an extra stigmatization factor for these people and the territory, already branded as public funds beneficiaries and integrated on Chelas Social Housing symbolic, an important local distinctive social mark. AMBAS even developed a local petition among residents against the Murals creation.

Associação de Moradores Marques de Abrantes (Residents Association). Created after the Rehousing process was till recent moments dynamized by Marco Pereira, recently deceased and is the first created Marques de Abrantes neighbour association, with its traditional small bar mainly occupied by men playing Malha and some occasional events, such as Saint Martin day with its traditional chestnut barbecue, Christmas or football matches on TV. The presence of outsiders is noticeable but accepted, always saying good day when entering, not with vigorous greetings. The Association is surrounded by empty spaces, but after according and setting a day is possible to have a long talk with the new representative, (who was there when the author interviewed Mr. Pereira), as well as the “residents”, mainly old men with lots of Chines Neighborhood and Migrant stories to tell, alongside a sip on their small glass of wine.

Futebol Recreativo do Rossão: created on 1969, on Chines Neighbourhood, is smaller and a more local sports club than COL, strongly connected to its roots and today an important social landmark on Piano. Today is composed of a dancing room, Fado local presentations, the bar and an important participation on running sports.

Associação Sociocultural dos Moradores do Bairro do Marques de Abrantes (other residents association): created in result of an internal split on the first resident’s

association, is since then led by Mr. Constantino, a very slippery social agent (it was very hard to find him, even with him present on the room). The association also has a small bar near Gebalis. This association participated on some BIPZIP's, but it was impossible to reach them, invalidating any kind of contact.

COL Mural: this sports field was created in the 1950's and was given by the engineer Carlos Salema, owner of the fire matches factory which existed before. On Sunday's afternoons, is quite common to see the Marvilians with their own football club, on the square in front of Graffiti Mural which recreated some of Marvila's history.

Associação de Moradores do Bairro da Quinta do Chalé: created after the rehousing process occurred on the 1980's from Chinese Neighbourhood residents, it has its own bar. We knew them on 2017 Dias de Marvila and since then showed interests on collaborate and as data source.

Estatua de Nossa Senhora dos Remédios

Also, on 2017, in result of some controversial processes, which we will not detail because we are not totally sure about its developing, promoters and proceedings, the



Associação Sociocultural dos Moradores do Bairro do Marques de Abrantes, created a statue of Virgin of Los Remedios, putted in front of the Association headquarters. A clear symbolic response to the Murals created, orientated to the old catholic population, particularly when public funds were used in this new religious statue and glass chapel.

It is interesting that, even without any church or traditional religious procession devoted to this kind of Marian belief, it was created a new tradition on Marques de Abrantes, the

Procession of Virgin of Los Remedios, with its first happening on late September.

Rancho Tradicional de Cinfães: created still under the Chines times, this is a group of dances and singing, not a Folklore group, but a closer cultural appropriation on lifestyle on Cinfães, northern Portugal without any connection with Lisbon migration, close to find to a lost authenticity in lost fields in an urban context. Naturally most of its members already were born in Lisbon, recreating its parents and grandparents' social practices.

Escola Básica João dos Santos: created on 1974, its very close to PRODAC-SUL area (created on 1973) and is the school for younger child.

Oriental Recreativo Clube: created in 1955, as Rossão, is more a neighbourhood sports club. We had also some information on PRODAC neighbours' meetings being held in this place. It has, as all associations in this area, a bar, place for local sociabilities.

Centro Social da PRODAC: today, this social assistance and community promotor is held by Santa Casa da Mesericordia de Lisboa, on the remains of the first cooperative which started the housing process, but since the 1974 transition just collapsed under accusations of corruption and funds stealing. Today, the catholic institution develops an important amount of activities, from elders (the best data source around the Marvilas' past) to its youngsters.

Zone 2: Island

Besides its major non-formal urban occupation on its central areas, there is still some heritage led buildings in this area, particularly connected with the early XX century industrial worker history. We presented the Zone 2 Island with its two areas for a more accurate visioning of the map.

Marvila Island Area



Figure 53: Heritage, Patrimonial, Cultural and Identity promoters on information fonts on Marvila Island Area. Font: Author on Google Earth

Palacio do Marques de Abrantes. Sociedade 3 de Agosto: almost with the same urban transformation process as occurred on Alfinetes, naturally with its particularities, this old nobility palace is today a somehow abandoned place, with the small bar from Sociedade 3 de Agosto, the organization which supports the annual Marcha, as well as some sport activities. Despite several news, public funded projects and citizen mobilization around the creation of a refuge accommodation on this area, despite being a municipally owned heritage palace, remains in close ruins, still with the informal houses and appendices.

Graffiti on BIP/ZIP Marvila Velha: A large mural, near a BIP ZIP garden and rest area, which author is unknown, but was already there before 2015.

Clube Ferroviario de Portugal: just synthetic football pitch from a Santa Apolonia club, but with official children football plays.

Patio Marialva: created on the beginning of the XX century is a small concentration of



small houses, between Marvila Street, the North Train Line (several meters below on a tunnel) and the stairs to Rua do Acucar.

Near still has an unusual construction, the ruins of an old elevator platform, which was used by the Portuguese king to see the first train passing by.

Is determinant to understand more about the creation of this residential area, but mostly its actual residents strongly isolated from Marvila Velha space, from the Housing Projects for social and physical distance, surrounded by voids and train lines.

Escola Afonso Domingues: Despite its architectural value, and even its professional student's formation past, the school remains closed, waiting for the next bridge on Tagus, despite its long-term disremembering of the original project. The next bridge continues to be on the cities' Masterplan, so the space will continue empty.

Beato Island Area



Figure 55: Heritage, Patrimonial, Cultural and Identity promoters on information fonts on Beato Island Area. Font: Author on Google Earth

This area concentrates much more institutions and historical neighbourhoods than Marvila Area, so we must discuss two kind of cultural promoters: the institutional, from the municipality, central state or the catholic church on one side, and in the other the results of primary industrialization on Beato, as well as in Lisbon.

Museu Nacional do Azulejo (Tile Museum): integrated in an old Coventry, was created in the late 1950's as a collection of Tile paintings. Is the biggest tourist appeal on ROCK territory, where hundreds on travelers arrive on 759 bus.

Madre Deus Coventry: Today is a catholic church, created on XVI century, next to Tile Museum.



Figure 56 ar.CO. Font : Author

ArCO: created in 1973, and dislocated in 2016 to Beato parish, this artistic school dedicated to painting, drawing, cinema and history of arts is another important cultural promotor on ROCK territory.

The creation of a school like this is this space, with no anterior cultural dynamization use, on Municipal

Buildings, is also a clear dynamic on the integration of arts and culture consume and dynamization on ROCK Space, formally inaugurated by the local mayor.



Figure 57 Vila Flamiano. Font. Author

Vila Flamiano: created in 1888 (Reis, 2013) is the most ancient Vila on ROCK territory. Was result of a private development connected with a textile industry, where its residents worked.

Even today we can find an industrial area close by, manly composed by car reparation shops, metalworks small

industries, or even pipes and plastics stores.



Figure 58: Vila Dias. Font: Author

Vila Dias: also created in 1888 (Reis, 2013), but totally as a rent exploration, not connected to a specific industry or company, having smaller houses with no connection to the rest of the city, just with Beco dos Toucinheiros, connecting to Madredeus area, not the Harbour, where is located.

This long corridor, with houses which follow the North Train, being on one of its barriers, was recently municipalised (despite the existence of a 2017 news saying the opposite), as informed by a municipal official. Is somehow a close space, so interactions should be made carefully, and as we understood, there is no specific neighbours association in this case, just a general one for all Beato Vilas.



Figure 59: Commodities Train Line coming from Santa Apolonia on Vila Dias. Font: Author



Figure 60 Vila Moreno. Font: Author

Vila Moreno: we did not find any information regarding this closed community. When we went to the place it had some laundry hanging, but with no sign of residents and the houses were in very bad shape. With the same kind of shape of other neighbouring vilas, we believe that was used for the same kind of

industrial workers from the beginning of the late XIX century.



Figure 61: Vila Amelia Gomes. Font: Author

Vila Amelia Gomes: As in Vila Moreno case, we did not find any information about this vila creation, with the same shape as in Dias and Flamiano case. This is the best location for a Vila, with close connections with Madreus Neighborhood, and a great view to all Beato, the Tagus river and western

Lisbon. Is totally on good shape, and with some specific traditional Portuguese architectural artefacts as titles with saints' representations (Saint Antonio or Cruz Priest),



Figure 62 and 63: Vila Amelia Gomes view and house with tiles. Font Author

Zone 3 Harbour

On this area, as in Zone 2 Island, we divided this approach by area to make clearer the localization of these spaces. The two areas present an important religious group of cultural interest places, mostly churches, old Convents and Palaces, with great patrimonial and architectural importance. These spaces reveal its history before the port construction, a place of Lisbon's for nobles and kings to rest, alongside some church's owned houses and farms. A pre-industrial Beato and Marvila.

But at the same time this heritage patrimony coexists with the end of industrial warehouses, today reconverted as galleries or theatres, a new leisure and heritage related forms of consume, creating a new appeal. Not surprisingly some international newspapers have columns about Lisbon, and particularly about riverside Marvila and Beato.

Marvila Harbour Area



Figure 64: Heritage, Patrimonial, Cultural and Identity promoters on information fonts on Marvila Harbour Area.
Font: Author on Google Earth

Galeria Baginski: created in 2009, way before the cultural amusement appeal, this is a gallery, promoted by its director, a photographer.

Galeria Francisco Fino: created in 2017 as Art Gallery, is at the same time a place of resident artists, which are together since 2012.



The Seat Heart Museum. This is the recent appropriation on two existing industrial warehouses on Domingos Barreiros street, but just temporary. Consist on an exposition dedicated to children, marshmallows and lots of candies. Is interesting to see that when we

knew about this Museum, in July, they were open, with clients, but now they're just closed, 3 months after.

All remaining warehouses have use, for different companies, as the one we interviewed on design and communication, but there is also a furniture showroom.

Teatro Meridional: it is unclear the date when this theatre company started using one of the buildings on Mitra area, mostly with drama shows and workshops.

Palacio de Mitra: created on the XVII century is today a municipal place for receptions with high patrimonial value.

Igreja Paroquial de Santo Agostinho de Marvila: Also created on the XVI century, this is the church parish of catholic Marvilians, where the weekly religious meeting occurs. It is also space for Fundacao D. Pedro V, a catholic charity institution.



Figure 66: Panel 100 years of history on COL Stadium. Font: Author

COL: Clube Oriental de Lisboa: created in 1946, this sports club is the most representative of Beato and Marvila areas. The image represents the 100 years of clubs gathering, reporting a century of football presence in this industrial worker area.

It is the result of a merging process of 3 clubs: Chelas, a club with origins on the North of the parish, near the Condado and Amendoeiras areas, GD Fosforos resulting from an industry workers team (very common in England and Eastern European clubs) and Marvilense, a club from the riverside area.

According to the interview made by the author in another project, the president explained the importance of this club as a local sociability place (with its dancing parties and poetry presentations), but at the same time an important place of gathering of industrial workers, their labour rights struggle and the creation on workers political

groups. This process was made under a fascist regime, so COL was totally occupied by regime supporters, who used this space to report possible workers gatherings and even to spy on some political agents.

Fabrica Braço de Prata: once a guns and munitions factory, after the 1980's with the end of colonial war, this factory ended. On June 2007, the philosopher Nuno Nabais and its Eterno Retorno Association started using this area as cultural promotion space, as well as arts experimentation and restaurant. It has a library particularly on Social and Human Sciences and is a very good place for new artistic and cultural projects to present their work, as well as it is one of the most important dynamization centre of alternative culture in Lisbon.

Beato Harbour Area



Figure 67: Heritage, Patrimonial, Cultural and Identity promoters on information fonts on Beato Harbour Area. Font: Author on Google Earth

Teatro Iberico: it occupies the Sao Francisco de Xabregas Conventry since 1981, with a resident drama company, as well as actor's formation.

Palacio de Xabregas ou dos Marqueses de Olhao: created on the XVI century had different owners and today has public ownership, classified with public interest.



Bordalo II: Artur Bordalo is a very recent and recognized contemporary Portuguese street artist. So Beato, riverside area of

eastern Lisbon was a good spot to put one more of its works, integrated on a larger group of its works around the city.

Galeria Filomena Soares: As informed by its web page, since 2009 this gallery is on Beato area, mostly with plastic arts demonstrations.

Convento do Grilo: Also created on the XVII century, used by monks who established in that area. Today is a public own place with public interests.

Igreja Paroquial de São Bartolomeu do Beato: As Grilo Conventry, was created on the XVII century and today is the communitarian church of Beato Church goes.



Figure 69: Beato Creative Hub. Font: Author

Hub Criativo do Beato: Created as Military Maintenance industry, it was determinant on colonial war times, producing all kind of needed materials: boots, clothes and even military MRE's (food). Today is the closest example of urban regeneration process undergone on riverside eastern Europe, with the creation

on an exposition area (in the moment the twenty years of Lux Disco), as well as work hubs and offices to international companies as Mercedes, national companies as Delta (coffee) as well as the headquarters of the Web Summit organization (new technologies).



Figure 70: Beato Coventry. Font: Author

Convento do Beato: as opposite to other religious buildings, this Coventry was created on the XV century, being a classified building since 1984 by the Portuguese State. Once this Coventry, with the huge silos in front, was part of a big cereal public owned industry, today privatized.

This building presents a contemporary interest because was sold by the Portuguese State to create a new five-star Hotel in the area, without any public interest motivation who could save this 500 years Coventry from commodification and even architectural change, not from the front wall, but on their interiors.

The dimension of the new hotel and the preferred guests will inevitably change this area, its uses and terminate an important industrial context. There is also some controversy, not totally explained and strongly mediated, around the hotel promotion and its relationship with important Lisbon urbanistic agents.

4. Political and Institutional Outline

With this point, we would like to give a glance about the political parties, on formal institutional democratic political dispute and its results on the local Parish.

Till the 1974 democratic transition, our research shown us the presence of regime supporters on both parishes, mainly on traditional clubs and catholic church promoted associations, as well as a vibrant clandestine propaganda around industrial workers accommodations around the countries' democratization, colonial war and workers' rights.

Despite this major framework, Raimundo Santos, born and raised on a Beato Patio, remembered a strong division among some workers on the late 1960'. Some of them, living in the harbor area had a very strong workers identity and sense of low social class community and endorsement. They are born and raised in Lisbon among a tradition of industrial workers from early XX century, which lived on eastern Lisbon for decades. Others, coming as migrants from a very conservative and catholic area, on a more precarious ways of life, very young and born under the fascist regime, tendered to be more conciliatory, paying bribes to state officials, create their own small farms (even being blue collar workers in fulltime) and solve its family accommodation problem on Chines Neighborhood and adjacent areas.

4.1 Elected governments and other political groups in Marvila and Beato

Firstly, we will dedicate our attention to Marvila, which is a political body with almost the same territory since 1959.

The first democratic elections were won by the Socialist Party. Since 1979 to 2005 Marvila Parish was run by several two coalitions (APU, CDU/PS) strongly supported by the Portuguese Communist Party, with an important element, Antonio Augusto Pereira, President from 1997 to 2005 and candidate in 2017. From 2005 till 2017 the elections were won by Socialist Party, with relevance to Belarmino Silva, ten year on the administrative board, an old resident of Chines Neighborhood. Today the Parish is led by José António Videira, old president of another Lisbon Parish, Ajuda. Another

important political agent is Jose Moreira, President of AMBAS, blogger, Gebalis Worker and candidate for CDS. Not common in the rest of Lisbon is also possible to see some old paintings and posters from a Maoist party, MRPP.

Secondly, Beato Parish, which we don't have so much information. We know that was incorporated a small territory (just some buildings besides Beato Conventry with low dimension) on the last 2012 Lisbon Parish review, but not significative. Is led almost continuously by Socialist Party, and its President, Silvino Correia is born and raised in Beato.

4.2 Local based groups. Public Funded initiatives and projects

In this case we will present two tables: the first dedicated to different years and program editions on ROCK Space, the second around the entities and the number of projects already developed.

There are some enteties which have developed more than one financed projet: Associação para o Planeamento da Família (4); Santa Casa da Mesericordia (3) , a catholic institution which receives funding from games as the Lottery; Agrupamento de Escolas D. Dinis, Lisboa (3), Arqmob (3) which is strongly connected to Lisbon Municipality); ACULMA - Associação para o Desenvolvimento Cultural e Social de Marvila (2); AGUINENSO (2); AMBAS, Associação de Moradores dos Bairros dos Alfinetes e Salgadas (2), ARTÉRIA - Associação de Arquitectura e Reabilitação Urbana (2); Associação Cultural e Juvenil Batoto Yetu Portugal (2); Associação Meridional de Cultura (2), Fundação Benfica IPSS (2). We see a prevalence on some entities, which somehow control all assistance on the area and usually are not very open to new organizations working in the area, even if is not the same field.

We had that experience. Before starting our diagnosis, some local entities, that we will not disclose the name, asked us frequently what our objective was, what would be the questions asked to the residents, in “order to not bother them”. This process happened more with entities than with residents, that are more that used to deal with social researchers than the entities that should work for them.

The second table is around the year's editions. We see that 2017 was the year with most projects in the area. The funding usually is from BIP, Orçamento Participativo in one case, or direct public funding on Schools case. According to entities present, we must state the importance around Santa Casa da Misericórdia, Associação para o Planeamento da Família or Fundação Benfica IPSS.

Public Financed ROCK Entities

Entity	Year	Project	Participation
ACULMA - Associação para o Desenvolvimento Cultural e Social de Marvila	2013	AS_de_MARvila	Partner
	2016	Música Crescente	Promoter
Agrup. Esc. Marvila	2011	Trampolim	Partner
AGUINENSO	2017	Rede Rés do Chão Marvila	Partner
	2017	O Mapa do Mundo Reinventado	Partner
Agrupamento de Escolas D. Dinis, Lisboa	2015	Tal Igual	Partner
	2016	Escolas Amigas da Igualdade	Partner
	2016	Diz Não Há Violência	Partner
Agrupamento de Escolas Luís António Verney	2017	O Mapa do Mundo Reinventado	Partner
AMBAS, Associação de Moradores dos Bairros dos Alfinetes e Salgadas	2013	AS_de_MARvila	Promoter
	2016	Música Crescente	Partner
Arqmob	2015	Laboratório Participação	Partner
	2014	Desenhar Redes	Partner
	2014	Prodac Sul: Espaço comum	Partner
ARTÉRIA - Associação de Arquitectura e Reabilitação Urbana	2016	Rede de Artes e Ofícios de Lisboa	Promoter
	2017	Rede dos Construtores de Lisboa	Promoter
Associação Academia Cidadã	2017	O Mapa do Mundo Reinventado	Partner
Associação Autocaravanista de Portugal	2018		
Associação Cultural Cepa Torta	2017	O Mapa do Mundo Reinventado	Promoter
Associação Cultural e Juvenil Batoto Yetu Portugal	2018	Presença Africana em Lisboa	Promoter
	2017	CoolArte Crescente	Partner
ASSOCIAÇÃO DE APOIO E SEGURANÇA PSICO-SOCIAL	2018	JOBSTER	Promoter
Associação de Jovens (Marvila Velha)	2012	(Jogos de Rua)	Partner
Associação De Mães e Pais pela Liberdade de Orientação Sexual e Identidade de Género	2016	Escolas Amigas da Igualdade	Partner

Associação de Moradores da Quinta do Chalé	2018		Not Funded
Associação de Moradores Marquês de Abrantes	2018		
Associação de Pais do Agrupamento Escolar Luís Ant Verney	2014	Desenhar Redes	Partner
Associação Desportiva e Cultural Capoeira Beija-Flor	2017	Rede Rés do Chão Marvila	Partner
Associação Meridional de Cultura	2017	CoolArte Crescente	Partner
	2017	O Mapa do Mundo Reinventado	Partner
Associação Moradores Bairro Vale Fundão- Marvila	2014	Prodac Sul: Espaço comum	Promoter
Associação para o Planeamento da Família	2011	Trampolim	Promoter
	2013	IN&OUT	Promoter
	2015	Tal Igual	Promoter
	2016	Escolas Amigas da Igualdade	Promoter
Associação Sócio-Cultural do Bairro do Marquês de Abrantes	2013	AS_de_MARvila	Partner
Ateneu Madre Deus	2014	Desenhar Redes	Partner
ATM - Ass. Tempo Mudar B. Lóios	2013	IN&OUT	Partner
Beyond Walls - Associação Arq. Arte Social de Intervenção	2012	(Jogos de Rua)	Promoter
Biblioteca Marvila	2018		
Centro Social Paroquial São Maximiliano Kolbe	2016	Escola de Avós e Netos	Partner
CEU - Cooperativa de Ensino Universitário	2017	Fórum Urbano	Partner
Clube Oriental de Lisboa	2018		CML, Junta de Freguesia and
Coworklisboa	2015	Marvila Recicla	Promoter
Escola Básica João dos Santos	2018		Education Board
Escola EB 2,3 Marvila			
Externato Camilo Castelo Branco	2018		Private
Fábrica do Braço de Prata	2018		

Fábrica empreendedora - agência de empreendedores sociais	2018		Lisbon Municipality
Facilitadores Comunitários	2017	CoolArte Crescente	Partner
Faculdade de Arquitectura - UTL	2017	Fórum Urbano	Partner
Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas	2017	Rede Rés do Chão Marvila	Partner
Farmácia de Marvila	2018		
Fundação Benfica IPSS	2013	AS_de_MARvila	Partner
	2016	Música Crescente	Partner
Fundação Ricardo do Espírito Santo Silva	2017	Rede de Artes e Ofícios de Lisboa	Partner
Futebol Recreativo do Rossão	2018		CML, Junta de Freguesia and
GAU-CML	2018		Lisbon Municipality
Gebalis	2018		
Grupo Informal Amigos Marvila Velha	2015	Construir Redes em Marvila	Partner
IDTC - Inst. Invest. Desenv. Territórios Criativos	2015	Marvila Recicla	Partner
imatch - innovation ignition	2015	Marvila Recicla	Promoter
Junta de Freguesia de Marvila	2016	Música Crescente	Partner
Latitudes-CAPP	2013	AS_de_MARvila	Partner
LOCALS APPROACH	2017	Fórum Urbano	Promoter
Ofícios do Património e da Reabilitação Urbana	2017	Rede dos Construtores de Lisboa	Partner
Orçamento Participativo	2016	Roteiro do Património da Zona oriental de Lisboa	Part
PRODAC (Santa Casa da Misericórdia)	2018		
Questão de Igualdade - Associação para a Inovação Social	2017	Diz Não Há Violência	Promoter
Rancho Tradicional de Cinfães - Associação	2017	CoolArte Crescente	Partner
Recreativo Oriental Clube	2018		CML, Junta de Freguesia and
RÉS DO CHÃO CENTO E DEZANOVE ASSOCIAÇÃO	2017	Rede Rés do Chão Marvila	Promoter

Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Lisboa	2013	AS_de_MARvila	Partner
	2016	Música Crescente	Partner
	2017	CoolArte Crescente	Partner
Sociedade Musical 3 D'Agosto de 1885	2018		CML, Junta de Freguesia and
STC - Associação Serve the City Portugal	2017	CoolArte Crescente	Promoter
Topias Urbanas	2017	Dias de Marvila	
Xerem	2015	Desenhar Redes	Promoter

Table 6: Financed Projects on ROCK (Entities). Font: Author

Entity	Year	Project	Participation
Associação de Moradores Marquês de Abrantes	2018		
Associação Autocaravanista de Portugal			
Associação de Moradores da Quinta do Chalé			
Biblioteca Marvila			
Clube Oriental de Lisboa			
Escola Básica João dos Santos			
Escola EB 2,3 Marvila			
Externato Camilo Castelo Branco			
Fábrica empreendedora - agência de empreendedores sociais			
Fábrica do Braço de Prata			
Farmácia de Marvila			
Futebol Recreativo do Rossão			
GAU-CML			
Gebalis			
PRODAC (Santa Casa da Misericórdia)			
Recreativo Oriental Clube			
Sociedade Musical 3 D'Agosto de 1885			

ASSOCIAÇÃO DE APOIO E SEGURANÇA PSICO-SOCIAL		JOBSTER	Promoter
Associação Cultural e Juvenil Batoto Yetu Portugal		Presença Africana em Lisboa	Promoter
Associação Cultural Cepa Torta	2017	O Mapa do Mundo Reinventado	Promoter
Agrupamento de Escolas Luís António Verney			Partner
Associação Academia Cidadã			Partner
AGUINENSO			Partner
Associação Meridional de Cultura			Partner
ARTÉRIA - Associação de Arquitectura e Reabilitação Urbana		Rede dos Construtores de Lisboa	Promoter
Ofícios do Património e da Reabilitação Urbana			Partner
STC - Associação Serve the City Portugal		CoolArte Crescente	Promoter
Associação Cultural e Juvenil Batoto Yetu Portugal			Partner
Associação Meridional de Cultura			Partner
Facilitadores Comunitários			Partner
Rancho Tradicional de Cinfães - Associação			Partner
Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Lisboa			Partner
RÉS DO CHÃO CENTO E DEZANOVE ASSOCIAÇÃO		Rede Rés do Chão Marvila	Promoter
Associação Desportiva e Cultural Capoeira Beija-Flor			Partner
Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas			Partner
AGUINENSO			Partner
LOCALSAPPROACH		Fórum Urbano	Promoter
Faculdade de Arquitectura - UTL			Partner
CEU - Cooperativa de Ensino Universitário			Partner
ARTÉRIA - Associação de Arquitectura e Reabilitação Urbana		Rede dos Construtores de Lisboa	Promoter

Fundação Ricardo do Espírito Santo Silva			Partner
Topias Urbanas		Dias de Marvila	
Orçamento Participativo	2016	Roteiro do Património da Zona oriental de Lisboa	
Questão de Igualdade - Associação para a Inovação Social		Diz Não Há Violência	Promoter
Agrupamento de Escolas D. Dinis, Lisboa			Partner
ACULMA - Associação para o Desenvolvimento Cultural e Social de Marvila		Música Crescente	Promoter
Fundação Benfica IPSS			Partner
Junta de Freguesia de Marvila			Partner
Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Lisboa			Partner
AMBAS, Associação de Moradores dos Bairros dos Alfinetes e Salgadas			Partner
Agrupamento de Escolas D. Dinis, Lisboa		Escolas Amigas da Igualdade	Partner
Associação para o Planeamento da Família			Promoter
ARTÉRIA - Associação de Arquitectura e Reabilitação Urbana		Rede de Artes e Ofícios de Lisboa	Promoter
Associação De Mães e Pais pela Liberdade de Orientação Sexual e Identidade de Género		Escolas Amigas da Igualdade	Partner
Centro Social Paroquial São Maximiliano Kolbe		Escola de Avós e Netos	Partner
Xerem	2015	Desenhar Redes	Promoter
Arqmob		Laboratório Participação	Partner
Grupo Informal Amigos Marvila Velha		Construir Redes em Marvila	Partner
Coworklisboa		Marvila Recicla	Promoter
IDTC - Inst. Invest. Desenv. Territórios Criativos			Partner
imatch - innovation ignition			Partner

Associação para o Planeamento da Família		Tal Igual	Promoter
Agrupamento de Escolas D. Dinis, Lisboa			Partner
Associação Moradores Bairro Vale Fundão- Marvila	2014	Prodac Sul: Espaço comum	Promoter
Arqmob			Partner
Arqmob		Desenhar Redes	Partner
Xerem			Promoter
Ateneu Madre Deus			Partner
Associação de Pais do Agrupamento Escolar Luís Ant Verney			Partner
AMBAS, Associação de Moradores dos Bairros dos Alfinetes e Salgadas	2013	AS_de_MARvila	Promoter
ACULMA - Associação para o Desenvolvimento Cultural e Social de Marvila			Partner
Associação Sócio-Cultural do Bairro do Marquês de Abrantes			Partner
Fundação Benfica IPSS			Partner
Latitudes-CAPP			Partner
Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Lisboa			Partner
Associação para o Planeamento da Família		IN&OUT	Promoter
ATM - Ass. Tempo Mudar B. Lóios			Partner
Beyond Walls - Associação Arq. Arte Social de Intervenção	2012	(Jogos de Rua)	Promoter
Associação de Jovens (Marvila Velha)			Partner
Associação para o Planeamento da Família	2011	Trampolim	Promoter
Agrup. Esc. Marvila			Partner

Table 7: Financed Projects on ROCK (Editions per Year). Font: Author

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