

The neighborhoods seen by their residents

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Abstract

The neighborhoods project themselves in its spatial, time and urban component. In this study it will be emphasized, especially, the social component, through the inquiry of the population which live, inhabits, use and represents these neighborhoods. In the approach to this component it is fundamental to try to perceive the neighborhood as a physical space, in its urban and historical component, but also as a space that sets social practices. Although there are already some works of importance about this theme, there are always questions subject to others developments. In this text it is presented an analysis of the facts and some conclusions and reflections about the neighborhood in the Lisbon of the 21st Century.



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The neighborhoods seen by their residents. Definition, experience and evaluation in six neighborhoods of Lisbon

1. Introduction

The city of Lisbon is constituted by urban realities differentiated and which make a difference, being the concept of neighborhood one of the constant references, as historical, architectonic and social reality, present in the scientific literature, but also in the strategies and planning politics¹. Although there are some works about this theme (especially in the domains of sociology, architecture and town planning), subsist questions subject to others developments. For its study and comprehension, it is fundamental to approach the neighborhood as a physical space, in its town planning and historical component, but also like a space that configures social practices, insofar as is used, experienced and represented by the residents and users.

The project that puts this study into context opted, since its beginning, to discuss the concept of neighborhood of the social, town planning, historical, and etymological viewpoint, having as its aim the deepening of the concept of neighborhood, but also to study the eventual differences between the several kinds of neighborhood. It revealed itself fundamental to characterize its residents, appealing to given surveys, but also answering the following questions: what makes that some space is considered a neighborhood to its residents? As it is characterized? Which are its more positive and negative aspects? Which experiences traditionally associated to the neighborhood (street life, interknowledge, commercial dynamics and service of proximity) exist? To live in a determined neighborhood answers the expectations and desires of its inhabitants? And, finally, where and how it is located the neighborhood for the ones who live in it, knowing that the limits of the neighborhoods do not correspond to the administrative limits but to the superimposition of mental cultural maps².

2. Methodology and data collection

The selection of the case studies resulted of the analysis and creation of a typology (cf. text of this dossier of Soares, 2014) where were identified two big subtypes of neighborhood – "with" and "without plan" - and, in these, subdivisions for epoch of origin. The choice of the neighborhoods to be studied with more detail resulted of the conjugation of some options taken by the team of inquiry:

- to select representative neighborhoods of the several kinds and epochs identified;
- to find a geographical distribution balanced in the city;
- to select neighborhoods that did not belong to the municipal management ("social neighborhoods", built especially after 1974), as it was considered that they corresponded to a reality differentiated in the assembly of the neighborhoods with plan;

- the choice of the neighborhoods without plan should reflect in neighborhoods less studied in previous inquiries (cf. text of this dossier of Ramalhete and Cat, 2014);

All of the criteria were totally fulfilled, with the exception of the geographical distribution as it was not selected any kind of example located in the more oriental area of the city by motives that were due to the observation of other criteria, in a scale of priorities.

The first neighborhoods selected were Graça and Campo de Ourique, the first one for the typology "without plan" and the second for the typology "with plan", but both previous to the 20th Century. The selection of the neighborhoods of the 20th Century was a little more complex. In the case of the neighborhoods without plan, it was searched a case where the auto definition of neighborhood could not be evident, regarding the town planning growth and the morphological diversity, architectonic or social, having opted by the case of the Ajuda. As regards the neighborhoods planned, Alvalade was the last neighborhood to be selected as it was considered that, in spite of studies already carried out in the context of the town planning and architecture, would be important to complement this information about the space of the plan with the spatial and social perception of the same while neighborhood. Telheiras and Galinheiras were the neighborhoods of the 20th Century selected, for the typologies "with" and "without plan", respectively.

Before the beginning of the fieldwork were carried out visits of recognition in all of the neighborhoods and some exploratory interviews, in order to confirm the pertinence of its selection in the scope of this study. The interviews carried out in Ajuda and in Telheiras (with representatives of the parishes of Ajuda and Lumiar and of the Association of Residents of Telheiras) were in particular important for the corroboration of its interest face to the objectives of the study.

2.1. Inquiries to the residents of the neighborhoods³

After the selection of the case studies it was elaborated an inquiry by questionnaire to be applied to hundred residents in each one of the six neighborhoods, which resulted in a total of six hundred questionnaires, carried out between October of 2010 and December of 2012. Beyond the questionnaires, there were several visits to the neighborhoods, for observation. The first neighborhood to be the target of the application of the questionnaire was Campo de Ourique, having proceeded to the performance of a pre-test to the questionnaire to understand and rectify some questions. It was opted afterwards by a simultaneous application of questionnaires in neighborhoods "with plan" and "without plan", which permitted to monitor and compare the results.

The fieldwork was elaborated by the team of project, with the collaboration of students and young architects, creating teams which reported to the coordination of the project, orally or in writing, the observations of field.

2.2 Structure of the inquiry by questionnaire

In order to obtain sufficiently expressive and comparable facts, it was designed an open questionnaire conjugating open and closed answers. The questions were structured

according to the objectives of the project and reflected, especially, in the perception of the respondents about the neighborhood, its characteristics and limits, being distributed in two parts, "spatial characterization" and "sociocultural characterization"⁴.

The questionnaires were carried out in person, in diversified public spaces, more and less central face of the neighborhood. The choice of the respondents was random but oriented in order to contemplate a bigger range in terms of age groups and a distribution balanced by the two sexes.

The facts subsequently were inserted and treated in software Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS), which allowed the elaboration of diverse analyses for discussion in sections of the following works. The data regarding the open answers were analyzed individually and subsequently categorized.

2.3 Inquiries to nonresidents

In parallel with the questionnaires to the residents was also determined to elaborate an inquiry by questionnaire driven to nonresidents in the neighborhoods in analysis. This procedure had as aim to perceive not just the kind of relations socio spatial existing between the neighborhood and the compelling city, but also to obtain a confrontation of perspectives. The questionnaire followed a more succinct model and covered a sample of twenty respondents by neighborhood, in a total of hundred and twenty nonresidents. The facts extracted of these questionnaires were used especially for debate and qualitative analysis, arising with more highlight in the spatial component (cf. Marques e Machado, 2014).

3. Result analysis

The analysis which will follow results of the handling of the facts collected in fieldwork (questionnaires, observation and interviews) and of the censuses of the population carried out by the National Institute of Statistics (INE), in 2001 and 2011. The censuses of the population and housing, carried out each ten years, are composed by alphanumeric and geographical facts, based on statistical subsections delimited second criteria and own needs of collection of statistical and demographic facts. Therefore, it is not possible establish a straight line between these and the geographical limits of the neighborhoods (that do not result of recognized administrative limits), neither establish a dynamic analysis with a total line between censuses, since the limits of the statistical subsections suffered changes in the last decades.

This way, to perform the characterization of the neighborhoods studied was taken as reference the limit of consensus of the neighborhoods above 60% of the answers (cf. text of Marques e Machado in this dossier), having this been crossed with a Common Base (created by Rodrigues et Al⁵), created through dosimetric mapping, where, through geographical information of control, is possible to reallocate the census information for the intended geometry. This exercise passes for the spraying of the geometrical units which result from the crossing of two bases and its subsequent aggregation. Were

considered for tally the subsections of the Common Base with over 50% of their area inside the limits of the neighborhood.

It was also possible to obtain the characterization of the population of the area identified by 60% of the inquired residents as being their neighborhood, as well as to compare facts of 2001 and 2011, for that same area and with the town of Lisbon.



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3.1 Characterization of the neighborhoods studied

The crossing of facts described in the previous point is going to carry out a brief sociodemographic characterization of the neighborhoods in study to what concerns the following parameters: gender, age, and population density, situation before the work and number of home own/leased. The facts are presented by neighborhoods and for the total of the city of Lisbon, for 2001 and 2011.

The distribution by gender in the studied neighborhoods is similar to the global distribution of the city, being the number of women superior to the number of men. The two neighborhoods where the percentage of men is superior and the women one lower to the one registered in the city are Galinheiras and Telheiras, the most recent neighborhoods in terms of town planning and more young, in terms of population. Comparing the facts of 2001 and 2011 it is verified that the distribution is constant, but that there was a reduction of population over the total of Lisbon in all of the neighborhoods except in Telheiras (with an increase of 20%, possibly due to the town planning growth of the neighborhood in the last two decades). Graça, Campo de Ourique and Alvalade were the neighborhoods that lost more population.

NSI Data	Common Basis 2001				Common Basis 2011				2001/2011
Gender	Masculine		Feminine		Masculine		Feminine		Population Variation (%)
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Graça	1989	44.3	2499	55.7	1558	44.1	1974	55.9	-21.3
Campo de Ourique	5455	43.7	7038	56.3	4505	43.2	5916	56.8	-16.6
Ajuda	1734	44.7	2145	55.3	1544	43.9	1972	56.1	-9.4
Alvalade	5474	42.4	7432	57.6	4680	42.8	6244	57.2	-15.4
Galinheiras	742	48.8	780	51.3	646	46.6	739	53.4	-9.0
Telheiras	4257	47.1	4785	52.9	5012	46.4	5796	53.6	19.5
Total of Lisbon	257 987	45.7	306670	54.3	250 672	45.8	296 640	54.2	-3.1

Chart 1 – Distribution of the population by gender and population variation according to the neighborhood and the total of the city (INE 2001, 2011)

Regarding the age distribution, Graça, Campo de Ourique, Ajuda and Alvalade are neighborhoods more aged than the total of the city of the Lisbon. Galinheiras and Telheiras - historically more recent and which correspond to the expansion of the city near its administrative limits in the last decades of the 20th Century - possess a young population above the one registered in the city. However, Telheiras reflects a different reality upon registering 74.3% of population between 25 and 64 years, face to the 66.5% of Galinheiras, a result closer to the city and that reveals a distinct occupation. Telheiras initiated its construction in the decades of 70 and 80 and many of the youths that acquired there their houses are today in the age 65 and more. It has also to be referred that Galinheiras, relatively to Telheiras, possesses a bigger percentage of population with over 65 years and between 20 and 24, which is combined with the urban densification of the decade of 90 occurred in this area of the city, through the promotion of social housing.

NSI Data	Common Basis 2001						Common Basis 2011						Variation 2001/2011		
Age	20/24		25/64		65+		20/24		25/64		65+		20/24	25/64	65+
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	%	%	%
Graça	279	7.1	2281	58.2	1361	34.7	154	5.0	1831	59.9	1070	35.0	-44.8	-19.7	-21.4
Campo de Ourique	777	7.3	6191	58.3	3652	34.4	469	5.3	5301	60.5	2997	34.2	-39.6	-14.4	-17.9
Ajuda	260	7.7	1886	56.1	1218	36.2	156	5.2	1767	58.4	1102	36.4	-40.0	-6.3	-9.5
Alvalade	784	7.0	5837	51.7	4659	41.3	523	5.6	5332	57.3	3449	37.1	-33.3	-8.7	-26.0
Galinheiras	126	10.9	813	70.1	220	19.0	112	10.6	701	66.5	241	22.9	-11.1	-13.8	9.5
Telheiras	705	10.6	5376	80.6	586	8.8	710	8.2	6429	74.3	1516	17.5	0.7	19.6	158.7
Total of Lisbon	41853	8.9	294171	62.7	133304	28.4	29035	6.4	292476	64.6	130954	28.9	-30.6	-0.6	-1.8

Chart 2 – Distribution and variation of the population by ages according to the neighborhood and the total of the city (INE 2001, 2011)

The variation of the population is negative in all of the neighborhoods for all of the age tiers, except in Telheiras, where the tiers have a positive variation, with big highlight for the "65 +" which increased 158,7%, in result of the reasons presented, and in Galinheiras, where the population with over 65 years increased, possibly due to the arrival to this step of the first occupants of the neighborhood. Comparing with the demographic dynamics of the city, all the remaining neighborhoods reveal a more accentuated diminishing of the population than of the total of Lisbon, with highlight to Graça, again the neighborhood where the dynamics of the city are more accentuated.

Regarding the population density we have to refer that, in spite of representing around 3.6% (3,1km²) of the total area of the city (85km²), these neighborhoods house, in its total, 7.4% of the population of Lisbon, being Telheiras the most populous one and Galinheiras where the number of residents is lower. However, regarding the area of study of the neighborhoods, it can be observed that Campo de Ourique and Graça (the oldest neighborhoods) as the more densely towns, followed by Galinheiras, Telheiras and Alvalade. Ajuda registers a smaller population density, perhaps due to the fact that possesses in the interior of the area delimited military buildings and the National Palace of Ajuda, with considerable area and few residents. The average of Lisbon is lower than these ones, but we have to consider that the total of the council includes vast nonresidential areas (as spaces green areas and equipment). The neighborhoods studied are mainly residential areas with expressive population densities in the context of the city.

Neighborhood	Residents/km ²
Graça	15357
Campo de Ourique	18282
Ajuda	8576
Alvalade	11147
Galinheiras	13850
Telheiras	13510
Total of Lisbon	6441

Chart 3 – population Density of the neighborhoods and of the city of Lisbon (INE 2011)

If in terms of age distribution and of gender the differences between neighborhoods are already visible, in what concerns the schooling those differences accentuate itself, among themselves and regarding the reality of the city. Galinheiras arises as the neighborhood with the less educated population (81.1% up to the 9th grade), followed by Ajuda (61,7%) and Graça (59,2%), while the residents in Alvalade and Telheiras are clearly above the percentage of residents of Lisbon with BA or upper studies (33%). Campo de Ourique, in compensation, approaches-itself a lot of the distribution of the city.

Activity	NSI Data Common Basis	Graça		Campo de Ourique		Ajuda		Alvalade		Galinheiras		Telheiras		Total of Lisbon	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Until the 9th Grade	2001	2418	66.4	5858	57.8	2237	70.5	5181	46.1	909	82.5	2131	28.3	259532	56.8
	2011	1791	59.2	4430	49.2	1844	61.7	3813	39.1	842	81.1	2379	25.3	231186	49.7
High School	2001	630	17.3	2079	20.5	537	16.9	2665	23.7	151	13.7	1605	21.3	91154	19.9
	2011	505	16.7	1696	18.8	467	15.6	1966	20.2	141	13.6	1598	17.0	80807	17.4
BA	2001	60	1.6	245	2.4	62	2.0	394	3.5	2	0.2	124	1.6	9222	2.0
	2011	32	1.1	110	1.2	33	1.1	84	0.9	10	1.0	90	1.0	5140	1.1
University	2001	531	14.6	1948	19.2	339	10.7	3010	26.8	40	3.6	3661	48.7	97022	21.2
	2011	698	23.1	2774	30.8	644	21.6	3883	39.8	45	4.3	5328	56.7	148254	31.9

Chart 4 – Distribution of the residents regarding school education according to the neighborhood and the total of the city (INE 2001, 2011)

It is important to highlight the generalized increase of the education of the residents, namely with the positive variation of the number of graduates and BAs (50% of increase of BAs in the total of the city), being Ajuda (102%), Campo de Ourique (60%) and Graça (58%) the neighborhoods where the number of BAs grew more, although its weight regarding the total of the population is still short, fact that can indicate, on one side, the qualification of the Residents, on the other side, some gentrification in these neighborhoods.

In spite the impossibility of performing a complete analysis barely with the indicators of the censuses, the articulation of the education with the profession is going to deepen the socioeconomic characterization of the neighborhoods, being this of particular importance, insofar as to bigger or smaller social heterogeneity reflects in the capital of the neighborhood, as well as in the image that the neighborhood as of itself and the one that is projected to the outside. In terms of education, Alvalade is the more heterogeneous neighborhood, Galinheiras and Ajuda the ones that present a minor diversity and Campo de Ourique the one that more approaches the distribution of the total of the city.

Although it cannot be established a direct match, there is a clear relation between the age structure and the situation before the work, the education and the sector of job of the residents. Telheiras, Alvalade and Galinheiras are the neighborhoods where the percentage of population employed is bigger and, simultaneously, over the average of the neighborhoods in analysis. Galinheiras is also the neighborhood where there are more people unemployed, followed by Graça. Telheiras detaches itself of the remaining neighborhoods by the elevated percentage of population working in the tertiary sector, a fact related to the upper level education which that specifies this neighborhood regarding the others. The high percentage (30%) of population without activity reflects in this neighborhood the elevated number of students in the higher education. The neighborhoods of the Grace, Campo de Ourique, Ajuda and Alvalade are the ones that present a bigger retired population, given that, as it was previously verified, are the neighborhoods with the older population.

The evolution between 2001 and 2011 (similar in the neighborhoods and in the total of Lisbon, guided by the diminution, in absolute terms of all the activities) is expressive in the increase of the number and percentage of unemployed in all of the neighborhoods and in the diminution of residents without economic activity, what can be related to the progressive diminution of the female population that never worked ("domestic"). The percentage of workers in the tertiary sector and of retired increased in all of the neighborhoods, although, in absolute terms barely have increased in Telheiras, where the percentage duplicated, what corresponds to the approach to the age of retirement of the first inhabitants.

Activity	NSI Data Common Basis	Graça		Campo de Ourique		Ajuda		Alvalade		Galinheiras		Telheiras		Total of Lisbon	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Activity	2001	2421	40.80	6608	40.92	2260	42.82	7438	43.19	751	42.14	3923	40.34	293229	41.46
	2011	1617	37.28	4388	35.55	1580	36.18	4911	37.34	535	37.94	3125	29.77	216783	35.10
Unemployed	2001	137	2.31	532	3.29	115	2.18	358	2.08	51	2.86	175	1.80	19984	2.83
	2011	224	5.16	495	4.01	200	4.58	442	3.36	104	7.38	375	3.57	30821	4.99
First activity sector	2001	6	0.10	34	0.21	8	0.15	33	0.19	2	0.11	22	0.23	1203	0.17
	2011	1	0.02	10	0.08	6	0.14	24	0.18	0	0.00	16	0.15	683	0.11
Second activity sector	2001	330	5.56	821	5.08	238	4.51	633	3.68	202	11.34	555	5.71	40 772	5.76
	2011	135	3.11	434	3.52	156	3.57	410	3.12	85	6.03	560	5.33	24 170	3.91
Third activity sector	2001	1594	26.86	4498	27.85	1258	23.83	4444	25.81	516	28.96	4367	44.91	209 469	29.61
	2011	1201	27.69	3825	30.99	1202	27.52	3940	29.96	419	29.72	4953	47.18	204 448	33.11
Retired	2001	1446	24.37	3656	22.64	1399	26.51	4314	25.05	260	14.59	682	7.01	142 670	20.17
	2011	1160	26.74	3190	25.85	1223	28.01	3426	26.05	267	18.94	1469	13.99	140 666	22.78

Chart 5 – Distribution of the residents according to the situation before the work (INE 2001, 2011)

Another interesting data remits to the relation between the housing in own home or rented. Being the reality of the city relatively balanced (55% holders, 45% tenants, of the total of homes that are not in other situations, as ceding), the reality of the neighborhoods is very distinct, given the predominance of the houses leased, with the exception of Alvalade and Telheiras. In case of Alvalade, the houses which previously belonged to the State and built in the scope of the plan performed in the 40s, were sold to the tenants in the beginning of the decade of 90, what justifies in part its elevated percentage of own lodgings (62%). In Telheiras, the first phase of construction, in charge of EPUL, destined itself for sale having been acquired especially for first residence and the tendency of the development of the following decades kept that premise.

In terms of variation between 2001 and 2011 - despite the differences in terms of absolute numbers that show an increase of the number unoccupied homes - it was verified a stability in the relation between the residents with own home and leased. In the city of Lisbon there was an increase of the number of resident holders, that is mirrored also in Graça, Campo de Ourique and Alvalade, while Ajuda and Galinheiras keep the proportion and Telheiras suffers a light increase of the leasing.

NSI Data	Common Basis 2011				Common Basis 2011			
	Own house		Rented house		Own house		Rented house	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Graça	587	32	1250	68	588	38	968	62
Campo de Ourique	2149	40	3169	60	1998	42	2758	58
Ajuda	727	43	952	57	700	43	937	57
Alvalade	3232	60	2188	40	2908	62	1822	39
Galinheiras	140	27	378	73	136	27	366	73
Telheiras	2903	92	250	8	3538	88	486	12
Total of Lisbon	106289	50	105869	50	122 669	55	100 220	45

Chart 6 – Distribution of the number houses owned and leased, according to the neighborhood and the total of the city (INE 2001, 2011)



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3.2 Characterization of the inquired population

The facts regarding this section correspond to the sociocultural characterization of the population inquired. It is important to describe it briefly, as well as to indicate the differences face to the characterization performed based on the censuses, which result especially of the fact of the sample be collected in a public space, in a random form, by several inquirers in simultaneous, although trying to follow the distribution observed in the census data.

It can be observe that the sample collected is similar to the distribution identified in the neighborhoods in 2011 (given that were carried out hundred inquiries by neighborhood, the gross data correspond also to the percentage): number of women over the number of men, except in Galinheiras; younger population in Telheiras and Galinheiras and aged population in the remaining neighborhoods, with highlight for Graça; inquired with little education in Galinheiras and higher education in Telheiras (where, however, was inquired a number of individuals with higher education – mainly youth population - similar to the of the other neighborhoods), presenting the remaining neighborhoods a more homogeneous distribution.

Also to what concerns the situation before the residence, the inquiries followed the standard already identified through the censuses (predominance of rent in Graça, Campo de Ourique, Ajuda and Galinheiras and of resident holders in Telheiras and Alvalade).

		Graça	Campo de Ourique	Ajuda	Alvalade	Galinheiras	Telheiras
Gender	Masculine	35	46	35	45	55	38
	Feminine	59	53	63	54	43	60
	NS/NR	6	1	2	1	2	2
Age	18/30 years	17	17	17	12	31	33
	31/60 years	29	30	44	46	44	39
	+60 years	52	49	37	40	24	25
	NS/NR	2	4	2	2	1	3
Level of education	None	0	2	0	0	0	0
	Until the 9th Grade	38	60	49	41	63	4
	High School	28	13	22	25	28	17
	University	69	68	54	52	55	58
	NS/NR	13	3	9	1	2	1
Situation regarding residence	Owner	27	36	43	71	26	80
	Tenant	36	51	47	25	69	12
	Others	0	2	3	0	0	0
	NS/NR	37	11	7	4	5	8

Chart 7 – Synthetic Chart of the population inquired, by neighborhood (gender, age, education, and situation face to the residence)

Another aspect regarding the characterization of the inquired binds itself with the profession. Regarding the qualifications, this data (collected in open question and subsequently categorized on the basis of the CAE - Portuguese Classification of Economic Activities) allows to know better the population inquired and the differences between neighborhoods. It is observed that Telheiras and Galinheiras are detached of the remainders, the first one by the professions connected to intellectual activities and of intermediate level, the personal service activities, and the second of activities of personal services and industry and construction (being that, of the two, Telheiras is what presents a minor diversity). The remaining neighborhoods present a more

balanced distribution between professions, revealing diversity and a reasonable equilibrium in the type of inhabitants, in what the professional activity concerns.

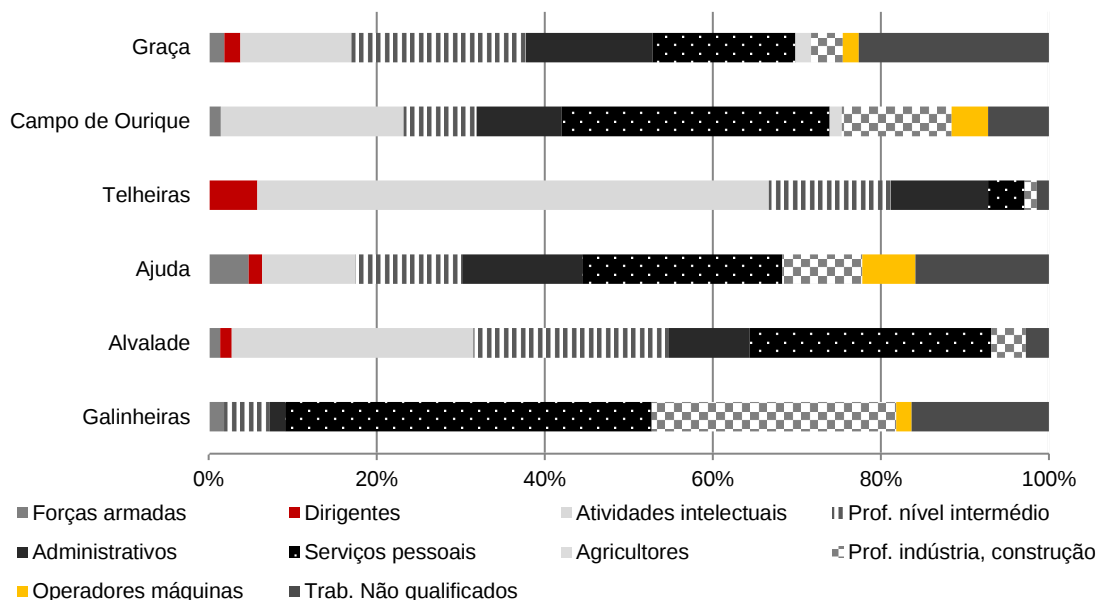


Figure 1 – Classification of the respondents by profession, by neighborhood, according to CAE.

Another factor to be identified is the weight of the number of residents that does not work. In part related to the aging - which reflects in the high number of retired population - in part due to the presence of unemployed or inhabitants without economic activity. This phenomenon allows us to observe that a significant percentage of the population passes a lot of its time in the neighborhood where resides, contributing for the its dynamics. That aspect is confirmed by the facts of the occupation of the respondents and it is verified that only in Telheiras the number of respondents working is over 50% and the students 20%. The retired population is predominant in Graça and Campo de Ourique. It must be highlighted the number of respondents which are unemployed in Galinheiras, one of the younger neighborhoods.

	Graça	Campo de Ourique	Ajuda	Alvalade	Galinheiras	Telheiras
Working	26	34	39	49	44	51
Unemployed	19	4	11	6	25	7
Retired	40	46	33	34	20	19
Student	10	6	11	4	7	20
Maid	1	6	4	5	2	0
Other	3	4	1	2	2	3
NS/NR	1	0	1	0	0	0

Chart 8 – Situation of the population inquired before work, by neighborhood

Although the percentage of inquired with professional activity and working outside the neighborhood where they live (55%) is over the percentage of people who works in the neighborhood (45%), we must register that 25.2% of the total of respondents also remain in their neighborhoods during the period of work, contributing to its dynamics.



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3.3 The relation with the neighborhood

As it was referred previously, the inquiry applied to the residents' centers-itself in the relation with their neighborhood. It is verified that, in all of the neighborhoods, the permanence of the residents is elevated: 21% of the total of respondents have always lived in the neighborhood and 39% are living there for more than twenty years now. These values are more expressive in the respondents with over 60 years which are especially long-lasting residents, with the exception of Campo de Ourique where some residents are more recent (6 to 20 years in the neighborhood). This tendency, although less expressive, repeats itself in the class of 31 to 60 years, with residence in the neighborhood mainly for over ten years, with a small difference in Galinheiras, where there are more recent residents. Regarding the youths, the answers are more balanced and differentiated, even if Campo de Ourique and Alvalade reveal a significant weight of inquired resident youths that live there for more than 10 years now.

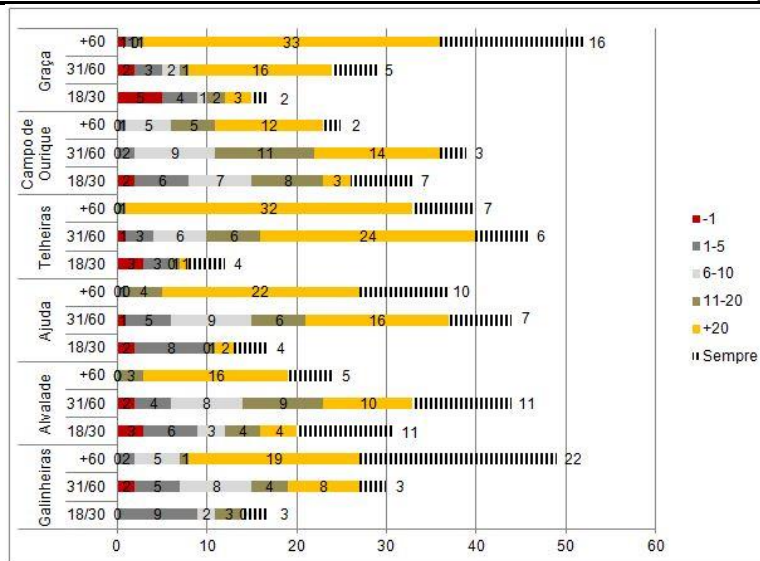


Figure 2 – Population inquired (of the total of valid answers) by years of residence in the neighborhood and by age

An aspect to be referred to is the intensity of the relations of neighborhood registered. When they asked them inquired that characterized to their relation with the neighbors, the most expressive answer in all of the neighborhoods was "Has friendship relations with some (s)" (58%) followed by "Keep a conversation with some but establishes relations of friendship with none" (35%). Of the total of valid answers (596), barely 42 (7%) of the respondents declared that "keep a conversation with none" of his neighbors.

These facts are clearly related with the time of residence, given that the fact of many inquired are living for more than twenty years in the same neighborhood enhance the creation of bonds of neighborhood. When crossed the relations of neighborhood with the number of years living in the neighborhood, the results show that the number of respondents referring that they do not have any kind of relationship with the neighbors is expressionless in all the categories. Between the ones that reside for more years in the neighborhood predominate the relations of friendship and between those that reside between ten and twenty years in the neighborhood (the smaller number of respondents) the tendency is similar to the one of the oldest residents. Between the most recent residents (less than ten years in the neighborhood) the punctual conversation is equal or slightly more expressive than the relations of friendship.

To what concerns the differences between neighborhoods, these are not significant. In all of the neighborhoods it was registered a similar proportion of answers, pointing that we are in the presence of a group of respondents which reveals fortresses relations of interknowledge and of friendship face to their neighbors, that remit for the existence of solidarity and reciprocity nets capable of helping to ease the difficulties of the everyday life of the residents.

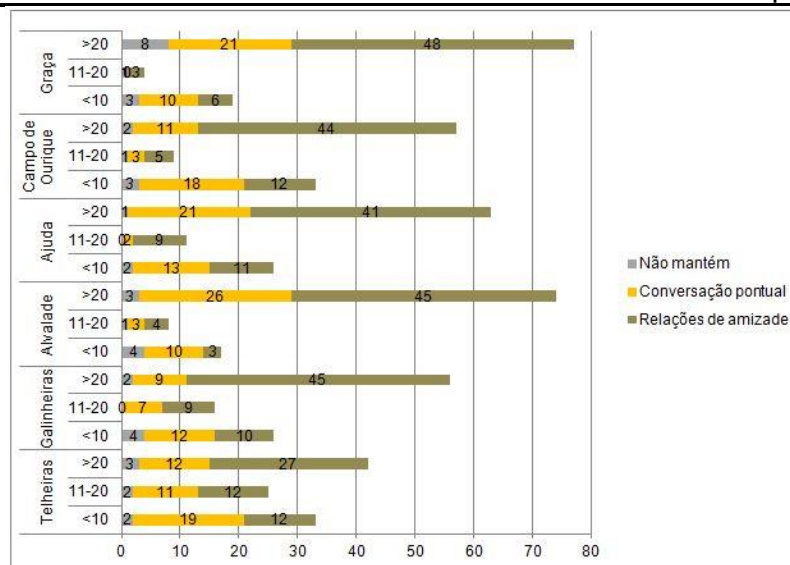


Figure 3 – Relations of neighborhood of the population inquired regarding years of residence

The question regarding the estate of home revealed a predominance of resident holders: 47% of holders and 40% of tenants in the total of answers (the remaining answers correspond to other situations, by example concession, doorman, and military installations or to respondents which did not answer this question). Face to the results by neighborhood, in Alvalade and Telheiras the number of holders is over the total average (71 and 80%, respectively).

Being the aim of the project to understand the neighborhood through its dynamics of daily life, the questionnaire included a group of relative questions to the activities traditionally connected to the experience of neighborhood and which are related to a series of consumption and leisure activities. Given the differentiation in the characterization of the neighborhoods, one of the questions that was important to perceive was the kind of differences between them and their reflection in the appreciation of the neighborhood. The answers indicate that the majority of the respondents carry out inside their neighborhood all the activities of daily consumption. Only in Campo de Ourique and Alvalade these buys add more sporadic activities of consumption, which denotates the importance, the quality and the commercial range in these two neighborhoods.

Places of achievement	Discrimination of the activities
Carried out mainly in the neighborhood (+50%)	Have a cup of coffee, buy the newspaper, buy bread, purchase of food, go to the hairdresser/barber (all of the neighborhoods), purchase of clothing and footwear (Campo de Ourique and Alvalade)
Carried out mainly in the neighborhood (+30%)	To buy clothing and footwear (Help)
Carried out especially outside of the neighborhood (+50%)	To buy clothing and footwear (Grace and Galinheiras)
Carried out mainly outside of the neighborhood (+50%)	To buy clothing and footwear (Telheiras)

Chart 9 –Local of achievement of daily activities, by majority of choice, by neighborhood

Regarding the achievement of some activities of leisure, the neighborhood revealed itself as mainly place where the respondents take a walk (81% in Alvalade, 77% in Telheiras, 76% in Graça, 73% in Campo de Ourique, 70% in Ajuda and 55% in Galinheiras). The respondents which possess the habit of taking a walk outside the neighborhood or both (in the neighborhood and outside) are prominent in Galinheiras (24% outside of the neighborhood) and in Ajuda (22% both). Therefore, the neighborhood arises like a space of daily consumption, but also of leisure of proximity.

Specifying the activities of leisure through the nocturnal fun, the main answer (over 50%) in the more aged neighborhoods is "not applicable" and in Telheiras and Galinheiras is outside of the neighborhood that that activity is carried out (58 and 44% respectively). In movies and theater, only Alvalade has a movie working, which is revealed in the answers (35% is going to the movies in the neighborhood). In the remaining neighborhoods, the main answers are "outside of the neighborhood" (77% in Telheiras, 52% in Graça and 51% in Galinheiras) or predominantly "not applicable" (49% in Ajuda, 31% in Alvalade).

If the offer of movies or theater is scarce or nonexistent, the data regarding the practice of physical activity or sporting activity reveals the existence of a similar distribution between those that do not practice sport and the ones that practice sport inside and outside of the neighborhood. It is important to mention the following exceptions: Graça (53% "not applicable") and Campo de Ourique (41% "inside the neighborhood").

More those characterizing the experiences of neighborhood, these questions remit for the cultural habits of the respondents, even if conditioned by factors as age, economic capacity or accessibilities and transports. However, it is significant that the weight that the commercial activities of proximity assume in the daily experience, not just in the small consumption (have a cup of coffee, buy newspaper), but also in the purchases of food (in all of the neighborhoods except in Galinheiras, where there is a weekly fair, exists one or more local supermarkets, that constitute places of social convergence).



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3.4 What does the neighborhood do?

Assuming that neither all the areas which exist in the city of Lisbon are mainly residential correspond to neighborhoods, it was tried to perceived which are the essential components that a space needs to, from the viewpoint of the residents, be considered a Neighborhood. This question was put in an open form in the questionnaire; therefore the answers obtained subsequently were categorized and treated. The textual answer which

was the most repeated was "the people" (159 references), followed by the "commerce" (143 mentions). The third component which was more referred was the one designated as "life of neighborhood" and which includes assignments related with the collective experience of the space ("closeness", "relation between the people", "knowledge of the neighbors", "camaraderie"). The interknowledge ("everyone knows everyone") was referred in 40 answers.

The distribution of these answers by neighborhood presents, however, some important differences. In Ajuda, Alvalade, Galinheiras and Graça (here in simultaneous with the commerce) the component which confers the status of Neighborhood is "the people". In Campo de Ourique, the more referred component is "the life of neighborhood" and in Telheiras "the commerce".

The commercial activity of the neighborhood, based especially in the commerce of traditional street, is the second aspect which is more referred in Graça and Alvalade. In Graça, Ajuda and Galinheiras "the life of neighborhood" is referred as the third more important component, position that, in Alvalade, corresponds to the "location and accessibilities", in Galinheiras to the "characteristics of the construction", in Telheiras to the "service and equipment" and in Campo de Ourique to the assertion of that a Neighborhood is the space where we can find everything that is necessary in the everyday life.

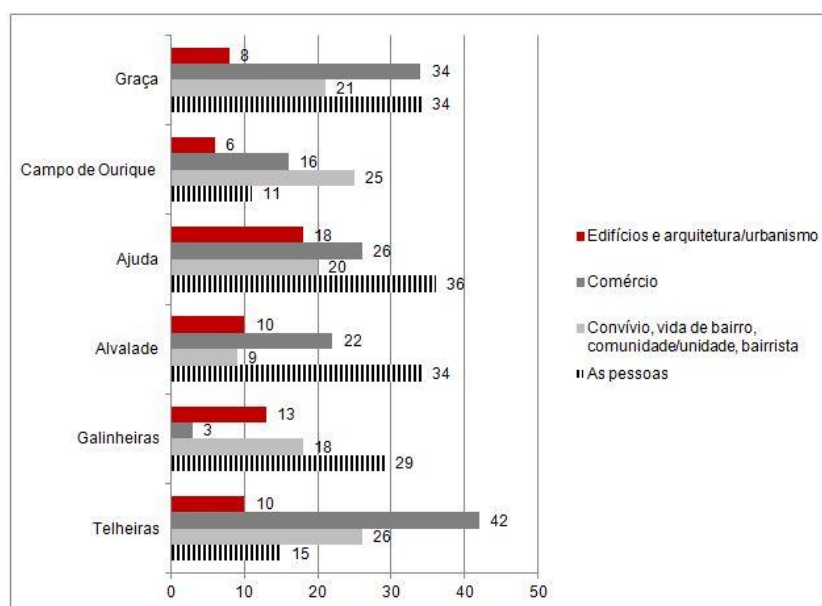


Figure 4 – Categorization of the three more chosen answers to the open question "what does the Neighborhood do?" (Occurrences by neighborhood)

The answers obtained reveal, by one side, a consensus around of belonging to the residents and to the dynamics by them created and to the presence of the commerce (although in a smaller scale) the limelight in the creation of an experience of neighborhood, understood as special and identifier of the place. On the other hand, these components are also revealing of differences between the several neighborhoods studied, of which we must highlight the mention to the auto sufficiency of the

neighborhood in Campo de Ourique (what reinforces the importance of the commerce in that neighborhood), to the centrality and to the equipment in Alvalade and Telheiras and absence of commerce (was referred barely 3 times) in Galinheiras, replaced by the architectonic characteristics or town planning of the neighborhood (manifested in assignments as "the houses" or "many 'villages'").

However, for beyond the first level of homogeneity and consensus, it is possible to observe some aspects which reveal differences. The following chart systematizes all the components that were considered at least by 10% of the respondents of each neighborhood as part of which does the Neighborhood. Taking into account that this was an open question and that permitted a lot of different answers, it was verified a bigger consensus in Graça and Campo de Ourique, precisely around the social aspects, as for example the people, the experience and the commerce. In the remaining neighborhoods it is mentioned the importance of the space built for the construction of the concept. The location, accessibility and access to transports arise in Ajuda, in Alvalade and Telheiras. Only in this last neighborhood there is a reference to public spaces, green spaces, services and equipment.

Neighborhood	What does the Neighborhood do? (at least 10% of references)
Graça	The People/Commerce (34), Life of Neighborhood (21), "Have everything" (12), Interknowledge (10)
Campo de Ourique	Life of neighborhood (25), "Have everything" (17), Commerce (16), Interknowledge (13), The people (11)
Ajuda	The people (36), Commerce (26), Life of the neighborhood (20), Architecture and urbanism (18), Location, accessibilities and transportation (11)
Alvalade	The people (34), Commerce (22), Location, accessibilities and transportation (12), Architecture and urbanism (10)
Galinheiras	The people (29), Life in the neighborhood (18), Architecture and urbanism (13)
Telheiras	Commerce (42), Life in the neighborhood (26), Service and equipment (24), public and green spaces (17), The people (15), Architecture and town planning / Location, accessibilities and transports (10)

Chart 10 – Aspects that are in the genesis of the Neighborhood, referred by at least 10% of the respondents, by neighborhood

The idea of neighborhood seems, therefore, to be more complex and dependent of a bigger range of components in Telheiras than in the remaining neighborhoods, in spite of being also referred there the commerce by over 40% of the respondents. Telheiras is also the neighborhood where the social aspects appear with a smaller reference. The fieldwork, namely the interviews with the Association of Residents of Telheiras and with the President of the Parish allowed observing that the concept of neighborhood has coming to be consolidated and verbalized in a more conscious form, considering that Telheiras is an area of recent expansion which "became a neighborhood". For such, contributed the urban and commercial dynamics, as well as the multiple cultural initiatives promoted by a wide group of residents. Many of these initiatives arise in the ballast of other claims that the residents were developing since the beginning of the construction of this neighborhood, in order for the town council of Lisbon fulfilled the premises of the plan of development, namely in what concerns the green spaces. This

way, there is a clear intention, coming from a qualified population in building a notion of neighborhood in a more recent area of the city.

In others neighborhoods (Graça, Campo de Ourique, Alvalade), activities of assertion of the neighborhood as a space of dynamism and commercial specificity, what is confirmed by the fact that the commerce is clearly one of the aspects that "does the Neighborhood". Regarding the component "the people", although it is a matter of a very generic epithet, seems to target for the specificity of each neighborhood is intrinsically related to something so intangible as the inhabitants of the own neighborhood and its interactions. Knowing that, as observed, the population of each neighborhood has its specificities, one can think that these are acquaintances and experienced by the inhabitants, that which are considered as characterizing and distinctive of its neighborhood.

3.5 Evaluation of the Neighborhood

A last subject of the questionnaire remits for an evaluation where it was included the reference to the needs of the neighborhood and to the rank of satisfaction of the respondents face to the conditions of housing, exterior spaces, equipment, commerce, parking, security and transports and quality of life, inhabitants and prestige of the place. Being that is also an open question; the results obtained were lodged in components subject to comparison and systematization.

In general, the commerce arises like one of the most positive components (168 mentions), reinforcing what has been observed in the previous questions. Regarding the specificities of each neighborhood, there are differences which deserve to be referred to. The respondents of Graça, Galinheiras and Campo de Ourique are relatively consensual in identifying the best of their neighborhood. In Graça and in Campo de Ourique it is noticeable the commerce, followed by the public spaces and "have everything" (Campo de Ourique and Graça), of the location and accessibilities and of the life of neighborhood (Graça). In the remaining neighborhoods there is a bigger break-up of the opinions, revealing the respondents a vaster group of positive components. In the group, it can be verified an evident match between the components that do Neighborhood and the most positive components. The case of Galinheiras is the exception, with the neighborhood being under valued by its inhabitants as it is illustrated in the figure below.

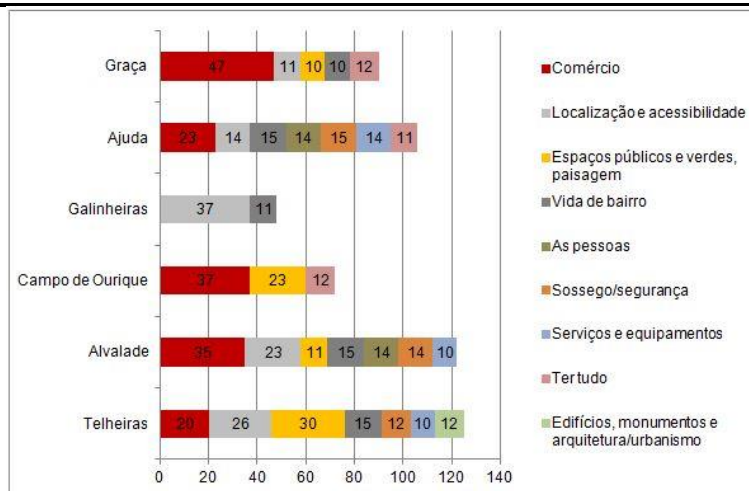


Figure 5 - Positive Components: "the best of the neighborhood" (minimum, 10 occurrences per neighborhood)

Regarding the negative components, the respondents detached the mobility, transports and quality of urban life, although in a differentiated form. Graça and Galinheiras present the only exceptions, given that the respondents of the first one referred also to the bad state of conservation of the buildings and the of the second itself focused in two internal problems, the insecurity and the social composition of the inhabitants, revealing themselves displeased with elevated number of residents originating from other nationalities or ethnic groups in result of the most recent rehousing.

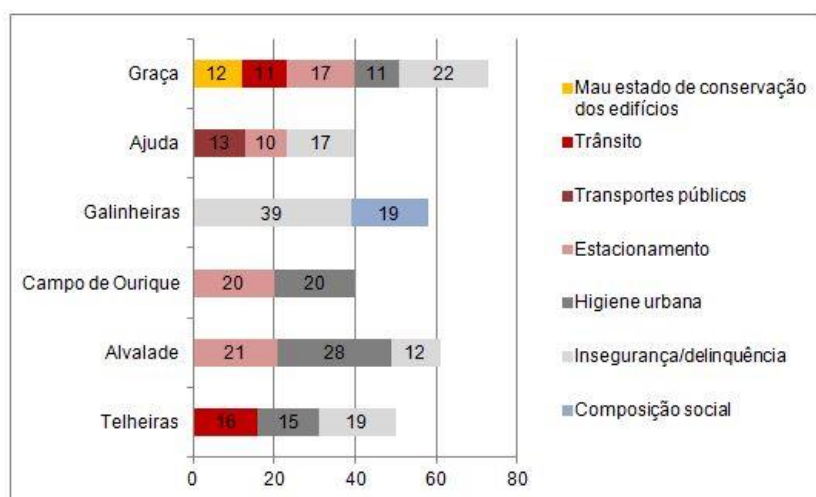


Figure 6 - Negative Components: "the worst of the neighborhood" (minimum, 10 occurrences per neighborhood)

The negative components are confirmed with the rank of satisfaction of the respondents relatively to a group of features that were to be tested through the questionnaire and that go from the neighborhood to housing, including subjective and objective conditions in terms of predicted quality of life.

It was verified that the respondents are, generically, more satisfied with their houses than with the buildings where these are located and that, despite some differences between neighborhoods (the rank of satisfaction with the conservation of the buildings is bigger in Alvalade and Telheiras than in the remaining neighborhoods and Galinheiras is the neighborhood where they inquired showed more dissatisfied with the cost of the dwelling), in none of these three aspects the dissatisfaction is predominant.

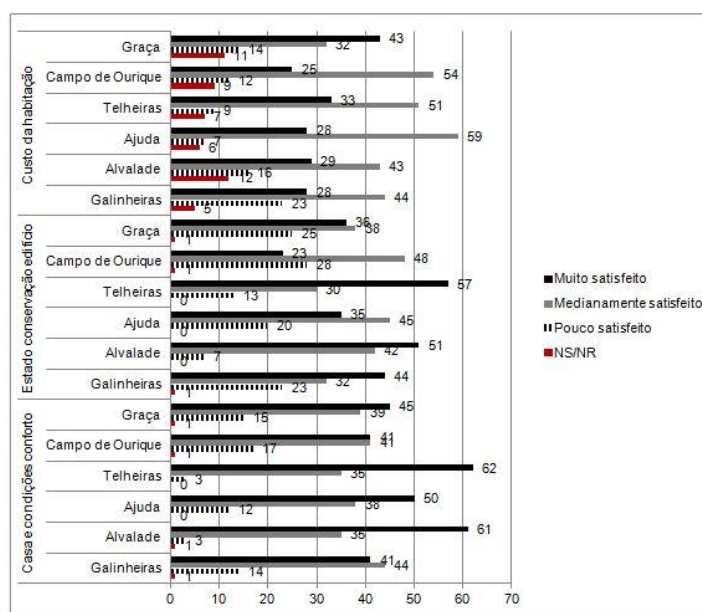


Figure 7 - Degree of satisfaction with the house, associated cost and with the building, by neighborhood

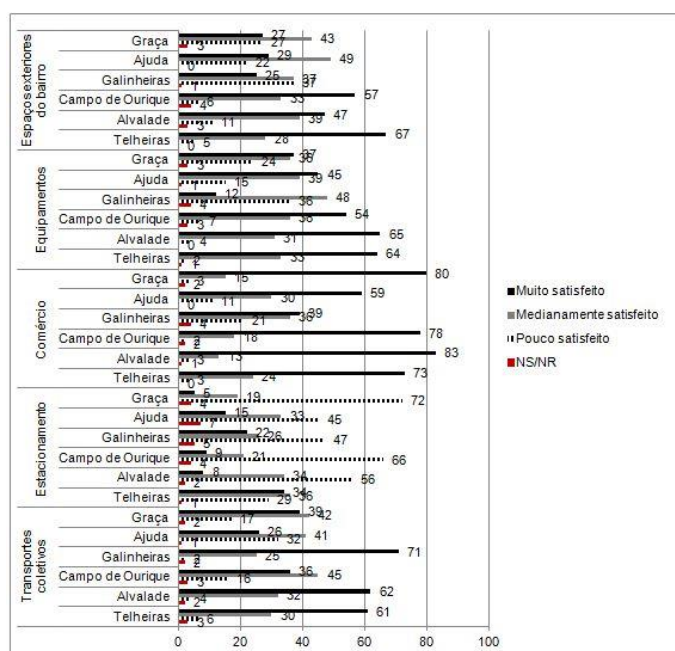


Figure 8 – Degree of satisfaction with the commerce, equipment, accessibilities and transports and exterior spaces, by neighborhood

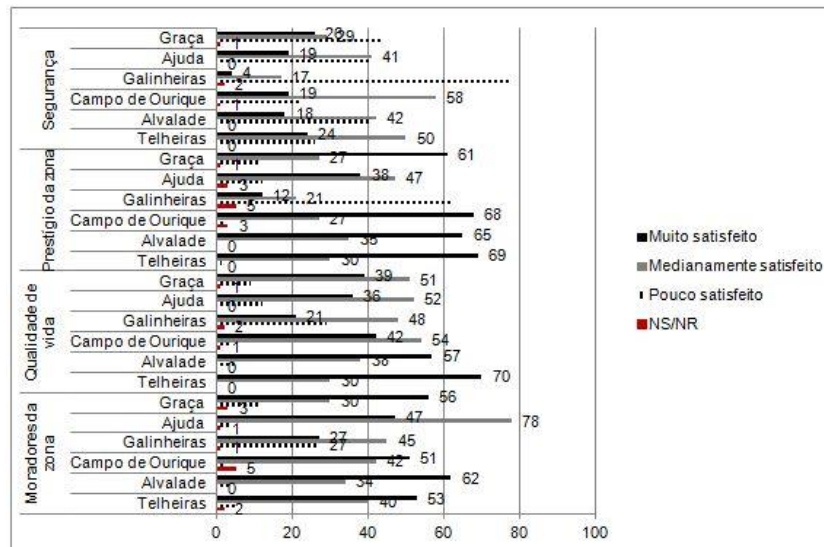


Figure 9 - Degree of satisfaction with the safety, prestige, inhabitants and quality of life, by neighborhood

Of the group of characteristics submitted to the appreciation of the respondents, the commerce is clearly what more satisfies, presenting itself tuned with the facts referred previously. A high degree of satisfaction - "very satisfied" – was mainly registered in all of the neighborhoods (83% in Alvalade, 80% in Graça, 78% in Campo de Ourique) and even in Galinheiras, where 21% of the respondents revealed to be little satisfied with the commerce of the neighborhood, the majority declared be very satisfied with the commerce.

The degree of satisfaction for the other inhabitants of the neighborhood is also high, to the exception of Galinheiras, where negative references arise regarding the inhabitants of the social neighborhoods built in the last ten years by the town council of Lisbon. Of the studied neighborhoods this one was the unique one where the social tensions were referred by the respondents in an expressive form. In Ajuda, there were also some tensions, but more punctual and not related with the degree of satisfaction with the neighborhood. It happened the same in Ajuda and Galinheiras where the respondents said to be less satisfied with the prestige of the neighborhood (even if only in Galinheiras are considered clearly dissatisfied). On the contrary, in the remaining four neighborhoods the degree of satisfaction with the prestige of the neighborhood is very high.

The insecurity is also an aspect that denotates some dissatisfaction - especially in Graça, Ajuda and Alvalade - although only in Galinheiras that had a majority expression (77%). The parking is the aspect which arises more concerns in terms of dissatisfaction. Telheiras is the exception verifying that 34% of the residents inquired says they are "very satisfied" with the existing parking. Galinheiras also deserves a reference by the fact that the sum of the respondents very and average satisfied with the parking in the neighborhood (48%) are slightly over the "little satisfied" (47%). These data can be complemented with the high degree of satisfaction with the public transportation. The neighborhoods with subway or access quickly to the same (Alvalade, Telheiras and Galinheiras) reunite a bigger satisfaction with this aspect but in Graça and Campo de

Ourique the satisfaction is also very high. In Ajuda, the worry regarding the maintenance of the tram line was a recurring subject during the inquiries, what originated little distinct results, but nevertheless the respondents had a tendency to evaluate the transportation as average or high satisfactory.

Regarding the public spaces of the neighborhood, Campo de Ourique and Telheiras are the ones that unite more satisfied respondents and Ajuda and Galinheiras the less satisfied, a tendency which is kept in the evaluation of the education and health equipment (smaller satisfaction in Galinheiras, Graça e Ajuda).

The question regarding the degree of satisfaction with the quality of general life of the neighborhood resumes, in some forms, a global evaluation, that can be summarized in the following form: in no neighborhood the answers "little satisfied" were higher than "a lot" or "average" satisfied. Telheiras unites the greatest degree of satisfaction towards the quality of life of the neighborhood (70% "very satisfied" and 30% "average satisfied") and in Alvalade the category "very satisfied" is also higher than the remaining (57%). In Graça, Campo de Ourique and Ajuda, the respondents are mainly (over 50%) "average satisfied" (48% in Galinheiras, where 29% chose the option "little satisfied"). Despite the differences, the degree of satisfaction in all neighborhoods is globally elevated.

This situation is reinforced through the analysis of the answer to the question "Which are the three better neighborhoods of Lisbon to live in?". Since the question was open and behaved three answers organized hierarchically, the sum of these is going to observe a predominance of the factor of geographical proximity, as is the case of the option for Lapa near the respondents in Campo de Ourique and of Restelo near the ones of Ajuda. Another factor which excels in the choices is the neighborhoods with social similar or upper representations, as Restelo near the respondents of Telheiras or Alfama, near of the ones in Graça. However, Campo de Ourique seems to gather any type of agreement as one of the best neighborhoods to live, as well as Alvalade.

Respondent neighborhood	Best neighborhood to live
Graça	Graça (73), Alfama (18), Campo de Ourique (18)
Campo de Ourique	Campo de Ourique (53), Lapa (21), Alvalade (19)
Ajuda	Ajuda (73), Restelo (30), Campo de Ourique (19)
Alvalade	Alvalade (76), Telheiras (29), Campo de Ourique (14)
Galinheiras	Telheiras (23), Alvalade (17), Galinheiras (12), Parque das Nações (12)
Telheiras	Telheiras (80), Campo de Ourique (21), Restelo (17)

Chart 11 - Best neighborhood to live, by Neighborhood (Reference number)

These appreciations are complemented through another open question: "in which place would like to live if you had to leave your neighborhood?". 21% of the respondents did not present any alternative of answer due to the will of not leaving the neighborhood. The remaining answers revealed especially personal preferences related with family ties or with the naturalness of the respondents. Therefore, it was not registered an expressive pattern of registered options, neither a clear relation between the desire of change and the neighborhoods identified as better.

Even with a little expressive percentage it can be observed that Campo de Ourique arises like the preferential neighborhood in three cases: Graça, Ajuda and Telheiras. In Graça, 86% of the respondents do not present better alternatives to their neighborhood. In Alvalade, the only reference that arises is an eventual change for the "field", expression of a vague desire of life outside the city. In Galinheiras, there are references to Lumiar. Of remainder, it is registered the preference of returning to the land where one was born but there are no preferences by others neighborhoods in Lisbon.

4 Discussions and Analysis

In this point, will be deepened and discussed some aspects of the questionnaire that are going to throw some light about the questions with which the project started, trying to identify common aspects and advance some interpretations as regards the differences.

4.1 The love for the neighborhood

Safeguarding the differences already identified, it was verified an elevated degree of satisfaction of the respondents regarding their residence The neighborhoods. Based on the resulting classification of the list of factors presented previously (twelve already referred and still the proximity with the places of work and study) was calculated a general index of satisfaction, through the attribution of a weight pondered to each one of the degrees of satisfaction: very satisfied (3 values), average satisfied (2 values) and little satisfied (1 value). This way the index of satisfaction understands values, for a total of answers by neighborhood, between 1300 for a smaller degree of satisfaction and 3900 for a degree of satisfaction more elevated relatively to all of the aspects of the list. The following figure presents this classification crossing it with the relative information to the first choice of the respondents as regards the best neighborhood to live.

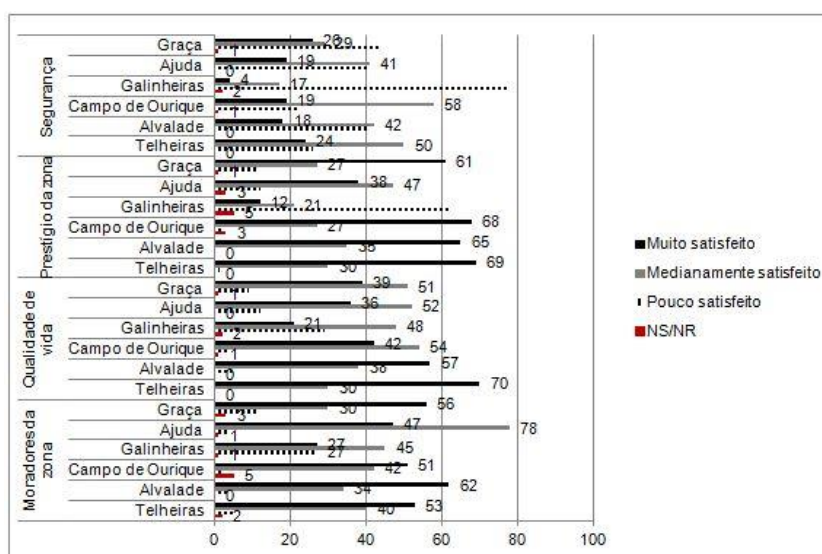


Figure 10 - General index of satisfaction, by Neighborhood

It is verified that the general index of satisfaction is elevated and that exists a coincidence between this and the opinion of the respondents about the best neighborhood to live. Alvalade presents the higher correlation, followed by Graça, Ajuda and Telheiras. In Galinheiras only a lower percentage of the respondents considering this the best neighborhood to live, in spite of a global satisfaction relatively high. Campo de Ourique, despite registering a high degree of satisfaction, it is considered only by half of the respondents as the best neighborhood to live. In general, this high satisfaction for the neighborhood elapses of the situation of long permanence from many of the respondents, of the strong neighborhood ties that were establishing and of an adaptation to the conditions – positive and less positive – that the neighborhood presents them. The dissatisfaction is highly verified in Galinheiras accuses social tensions that, in a certain measure, are imposed from the outside and have repercussions in the internal experiences.

4.2 Auto definition of the neighborhood: some final considerations.

The project Neighborhoods in Lisbon intended to understand better what is the Neighborhood, starting from the opinion of their residents. The choice of different typologies for the case studies had the aim to comprise the eventual differences between the different kinds. It was concluded that, despite some particularities, there is a consensus generalized regarding two factors: a neighborhood defines itself - more than by the architecture lines of the buildings or by the town planning plan - by the group of activities, especially the commercial ones, and by the social relations that are unrolled in his space. This consensus is not altered by the verification of that in each neighborhood distinct kinds of people can be found. On the contrary, those distinctions will be able to even be in the origin of the own differentiation of neighborhoods. It might look somewhat simplistic to state that the people (different) do the places (different). However, the facts collected are going to reflect about this fear upon establishing, for example, that the population of Telheiras, more educated, is more critical regarding the neighborhood, but also interventional and organized, trying to guarantee that the residential expectations are fulfilled, namely in a level regarding the equipment and exterior spaces. This insistence in the people raises, nevertheless, some questions, namely the danger of fall in stereotypes and "typicalities" associated to a certain kind of population, being able to cause to accentuate of the social compartmentalization stratified of the city - in special associated to an urban management that does not promote the territorial socio-cohesion.

The importance given to the auto sufficiency in the definition of neighborhood is another aspect to be highlighted, as well as cross relevance (regarding the age and years of residence) of the relations of neighborhood. Even if the respondents dislocate outside of their neighborhood to fulfill some of the their activities of consumption and daily leisure, it is inside the neighborhood that the majority carries out them. The weight of the commerce and of the proximity leisure activities for the definition of the neighborhood looks also be consensual. The commercial activity of proximity is one of the aspects which is more referred and valued like catalysts of a dynamics of neighborhood that enhance the interknowledge and the relations of neighborhood. The limited mobility of the inhabitants, many of them elderly, unemployed or without economic activity also contributed for that confinement to the neighborhood, voluntary or forced. The fact of the commerce represents such a prominent role in the social practices - to the point of being an integral part of the concept of neighborhood - tappet to the conclusion that it is not



possible to think about the neighborhood or intervene in it (through actions of planning, rehabilitation or others) without reflecting about the kind of commerce that existed in it, exists and it can come to exist, regarding a population that visits it or lives in it.

Regarding this, the diminishing of the population and its aging are a reality of the neighborhoods of Lisbon that, as everything indicates, will accentuate in the near decades, assuming a dimension without precedents in the history, accompanied of the increase of the empty or vacant number of homes. Being the connection between population and neighborhood so narrowed, as the analysis of the case studies shows, some relative doubts arise to the capacity of the neighborhoods to maintain their dynamics without the existence of politics that assume the neighborhood like an urban unit (of analysis, of management or of planning), what never happened in the past.

In the reality, the fact of being in the presence of a complex concept, of difficult demarcation and dynamic - because of the changes continued in time and in space - does not disable the intelligibility of the agreed neighborhood in the same parameters, neither to operationalization of the concept, either from the viewpoint of the study and analysis of the urban territories or from the point of view of the urban, social or other intervention. On the contrary, what is defended here is the importance of knowing and studying to cultural and social component of each neighborhood in articulation with the spatial interaction, not only for effects of population characterization but longing for its comprehension as an auto identification space, producer of a sense and of an identity for a determined community, namely in social or town planning situations of intervention. The examples of Telheiras and Galinheiras show that the construction of a plan of neighborhood should not settle in the sedimentation of a long period of experiences, being possible "create a neighborhood", spontaneous or deliberately, something that is, apparently, an express desire of some communities which recognize in idea of neighborhood the advantage of the participation in a certain kind of urban life which continues to be positively valued.

The feeling of belonging to the neighborhood and its positive valorization is not, however (or perhaps by that even), exempt of conflict and of tensions of origin (and manifestation) socio territorial. Particularly, the resultant tensions of the proximity with these council town buildings (or even in the same neighborhoods) of social promotion are revealing the need of distinct approaches of which have been used so far, in case they want head for its resolution.

The results of this study aim, therefore, for a general consensus around the plan of neighborhood as a territory where it is inscribed a group of social practices collectively recognized and recognizable, that assimilates to territory to the point of not existing a distinction between space and community. We are in the presence of a concept, simultaneously homogenizer - given that what it is done in the Neighborhood is consensual in all of the cases of study - and differentiator, since it exists a clear representation of each one of them, regarding other realities of the city, either spatially (as we observe in Marques and Machado, in this dossier), or socially. The neighborhood reveals itself capable of gathering a common aim. However, demands a differentiating logic which obliges to a constant change of scale in the context of the analysis of the city, which is something enriching and complex. The aim of this study is also to throw some light and leave some trails for the best comprehension and management of this complexity.

Biographical Notes

Filipa Ramalhete is an anthropologist, with a Masters and a Ph.D in Territory Planning. She teaches in DA/UAL since 2000 (where she teaches anthropology of the Space, Geography and Territory and Methodology of the Scientific Work) and she is the director of the Architecture Studies Center, City and Territory of UAL and of the magazine *estudoprévio.net*. She is also an investigator of e-GEO – Geography Studies Center and Regional Planning of the University Nova de Lisboa and she is a teacher of Territory Planning and Environment in the Masters in e-Learning in Territory Planning and Geographic Information Systems. Her main research interests are studies of space applied to the territory planning with highlight for the anthropology of the space and the spatial justice.

Bruno Neves has a degree in Geography and Regional Planning, a Masters in Territory Management and is studying in the Ph.D in Geography and Territorial Planning by the Faculty of Social Sciences of University Nova de Lisboa. He is an investigator of e-GEO – Geography Studies Center and Regional Planning of the University Nova de Lisboa, he has already been connected to Center of Geographical Studies of the Institute of Geography and Territory Planning and more recently to the DINAMIA' CET Center of Studies about the Socioeconomic and Territory Change of ISCTE-IUL. The current research interests are connected to the ascent of the medium level of the sea water and climatic changes.

¹ Please, refer to, the Strategic Letter of Lisbon, presented in 2009 by the town council of Lisbon.

² This last theme is treated in detailed in Marques e Machado, in this dossier.

³ The team of collaborators, to which we would like to thank, was the following: Carla Pedra Gomes, Fábio Fonseca, Irina Solovyova, Isa Esteves, João Ortigão Ramos, João Teixeira, Maria Castilho, Mariana Sepúlveda, Miguel Esteves, Pedro Pedro, Pedro Ribeiro, Sandra Lopes and Susana Ferreira. Of CEACT/UAL, the fieldwork was also performed by Maria Assunção Gato and Joana Afonso and of the e-GEO, by Nuno Soares.

⁴ The first part of the questionnaire is divided in four subjects: characterization of the residential situation and positioning of the respondent regarding the neighborhood (time of residence in the neighborhood, previous localities of residence, motives for the change and typology of the housing, relations of neighborhood, place where you would like to live and the better neighborhoods of Lisbon), opinion about the neighborhood (open answers about what does the neighborhood, its weak and strong points and needs), degree of satisfaction regarding a group of aspects of the neighborhood (residence, public space, commerce and service, inhabitants, prestige, parking, security, proximity with the work or study places, transports, quality of life) and daily activities, as for example daily purchases and activities of leisure. Lastly, it was asked to the respondent to delimit the neighborhood, in a map attached to the survey. To second unite a group of questions regarding the characterization of the population inquired (gender, age, naturalness, degree of education, condition before the work, profession and situation in the profession).

⁵ Cf. Rodrigues, A., Santos, T., Deus, R. F. De, & Pimentel, D. (2012). Land-Use Dynamics at the Micro Level: Constructing and Analyzing Historical Datasets for the Portuguese Census Tracts. In B. Murgante, G. Borruso, & A. Lapucci (Eds.), *Computational Science and Its Applications -- ICCSA 2012* (pp. 565–577). Salvador da Bahia: Springer-Verlag. doi:10.1007/978-3-642-31075-1_42