THE ROLE OF FOOD
IN RE-IMAGINING THE CITY
From the neighbourhood to the region

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SPLACH – Spatial Planning for Change
socio-ecological metabolism and urban planning
Linear metabolism cities consume and pollute at a high rate.

Circular metabolism cities minimise new inputs and maximise recycling.
The core axioms of the shared paradigm [of Social Ecology] are that human social and natural systems interact, coevolve over time and have substantial impacts upon one another, with causality working in both directions. Social Ecology offers a conceptual approach to society-nature coevolution pertaining to history, to current development processes and to a future sustainability transition.
production

transformation

distribution

commerce

consumption

waste disposal
garden city

broadacre city

continuous productive urban landscape

[CPUL]
landscape
built environment
sustainability transitions

urban planning
urban morphology
metropolitan areas
food system
urban metabolism
public policies
Lisbon Metropolitan Area
- Municipalities - 18
- Population - 2 812 678
- Area - 3 015,24 km²
- Density - 935,8 inhab./km²
urban vs. rural
activities
Lisbon – Entrecampos area circa 1950

infrastructure
land-use conversions
planning the Lisbon region
Étienne de Gröer (started by D.A. Agache) – Plano de Urbanização da Costa do Sol [1935-1949]
planning urban neighbourhoods
Étienne de Gröer – Plano Director de Urbanização da Cidade de Lisboa [1938-1948]
GEU – Plano Director de Urbanização da Cidade de Lisboa [1958]
the role of neighbourhoods in municipal planning
The Encarnação Neighbourhood today
Madre de Deus Neighbourhood
Caramão da Ajuda Neighbourhood
Nova Oeiras Neighbourhood – Central Estate
CHELAS – ZONE J
Chelas Neighbourhood – Plan by Francisco Silva Dias and José Rafael Botelho [1960-1964]
Zone J – Plan by Francisco Silva Dias, J.A. Lopo de Carvalho and J.J. Faria da Costa
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URBAN AGRICULTURE IN THE LMA
two case-studies
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S. JOÃO ALLOTMENT GARDENS
towards a sustainable future? planning for change
rural and periurban spaces

production
distribution
transformation

urban spaces

commerce
consumption
waste disposal
environmental threats
urban-rural
production

waste disposal

consumption

distribution

commerce

transformation
TOWARDS A CPUL?
and its contribution for sustainability

Redevelopment of single-function urban zones
Promotes mixed-use space

Balancing urbanization with functional and consequent ecological structures
Contributes to greater diversity within ecological structures

Changing territorial patterns towards circular metabolism
Improves the metabolism of the territory and its air quality, counteracting pollution

Reduce the inequalities inherent to distinctions between urban, rural, periurban and other outdated categories
Challenges the schism between urban and rural spaces

Redevelopment of socially disadvantaged urban areas
Promotes conviviality and neighbourhood life

Ensuring equal access for all citizens to basic needs
Improves the food security of urban farmers and their families
thank you