

FROM THE COLONIAL CITY TO THE INTERNAL COLONIZATION CITY, QUESTIONS ON THE MODEL AND TRADITION

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ABSTRACT

The urban setting in Brazil's central north region, from the 1960's on has undergone into radical transformations in different kind of towns that cover the region. Such enlargement of their borders began with the Portuguese colonization, at the time of the foundation of the city of Salvador in Bahia state, and at first it was used the river system as a structure enabling the penetration of these expansion boundaries, the brought up of villages intending to control the territory, which came through mainly with the construction of fortifications and missionary villages. This process continued to grow over the time, originated with the Republic advent the foundation of Belo Horizonte (capital city of the state of Minas Gerais) in the late nineteenth century.

In the twentieth century precisely from São Paulo, this expansion has taken another dimension that was marked by the government program called the March to the West and resulted in the founding of Goiânia (capital city of Goiás state) in the 1930s, then continued by the government of Juscelino Kubitschek de Oliveira and the Target Plan in the 1950s with the construction of Brasília, which according to Bruand (1981), was the apotheosis of Brazilian Urbanism. These fronts finally reached the Amazon Region, and Brasília was characterized as a symbol of this expansion.

The year 1988 marks a milestone in Brazil's recent history. It was the moment of the promulgation of Brazil's Constitution al Chart, as well as a political and administrative redefinition of the country .It was then created the State of Tocantins, which two years later, on May 1989, received the foundation of its capital city ,Palmas. Twenty-two years later the city is developing at a rapid pace, reaching a growth rate of 12% per year, just after the foundation. It has a population of almost 250,000 inhabitants. The author's first project of research was supported by technical tours to several European countries besides the United States of America and Canada. Thus the city was designed to be deployed in phases of occupation according to a predefined execution schedule for social infrastructure, social facilities and construction of urban residential, commercial and public buildings.

The idea was that the occupation should start from the city center, main radiating point of expansion, which ha come to be the axis of Juscelino Kubitschek Avenue, (by "tracks" or "tapes" as described in the memorial), it has about 100,000 inhabitants and access is by the same pioneering JK axis located between the highway TO-050 and the central part (Teotônio Avenue), with urbanization in the East / West direction toward the north over of the designed city plan with the proper urban equipment located in this initial part.

Government resources would be used to build on major routes, the basic infrastructure of large blocks and buildings for the functioning of public administration. The occupation of other activities

such as commerce, services and housing would be made by entrepreneurs, separately or together and have available the main structure made by the public sector.

The failure of this deployment model suggested by the authors led to a mismatch between growth and the installation of public services and infrastructure, and emerging questions about the occupation of the lots and legal issues.

On the other hand, the disordered occupation of the plan, which occurred in the management of the second governor of the state, in the period from 1991 to 1994, when an area bounded by the project to the constructions of blocks were eventually invaded, the result of a very large flow of migrants, led to problems in the occupation of some blocks, such as invasions and land conflicts. From this point of view, this paper seeks to identify and raise some aspects of the process and occupation forms of several blocks using a language of architecture and urbanism of the Portuguese urban matrix cities. In addition Attempts to characterize the real city that is traditionally set by the sum of social practices, in the political, economic and cultural as well as different ideas and morphological characteristics of Portuguese tradition. These layouts are an expression and a result of the kind of occupation that did not follow the original plan and determined its dynamics into a space full of experiences, buildings and continuous transformations. In fact, two different cities are being structured, one according to a model project of modernist intellectuals and, in the same plan, a second city, the traditional that opposes to the strict control of the project that is present in the tracings, on the role of the squares in structuring the urban plan and the relationship they establish with the architecture and planning process. This freedom of forms, converges at the end with a succession of paths toward one goal: to inscribe the sensitivity of the traditional city in works made after the post-modern period, carried out without any concession to the past and present models such as, the tiles of Athos Bulcão at the National Congress Building in Brasília, tracing the characteristics of colonial housing.

Since then, the process of occupation in the informal manner in the city's plan was reversed and restrained, this procedure further encouraged the emergence and / or growth of these models, that since the start of construction of the city already existed in embryonic form.

Keywords: New Towns, Economic borders, Urban Plans, Palmas and Urban Morphology