

BRASÍLIA

HUMANITY'S CULTURAL HERITAGE





Brasília was built in the shape of an airplane, allowing the planning of streets, avenues, blocks and superblocks. The city has four urban scales: monumental, gregarious, residential and bucolic, among which, for the case under analysis, the following stand out:

MONUMENTAL SCALE

Architectural buildings that refer to the rectilinear axis of the city - Monumental Axis, harmonious arrangement of buildings, vertical references of the National Congress and the Television Tower and free area that crosses the city from the east to the west.

BUCOLIC SCALE

Extensive green areas, with preservation of the native vegetation cover, integrated to buildings and free passages.



Due to its distinctive characteristics, in 1987, Brasilia, created in 1960, was inscribed as a World Heritage Site by Unesco, aiming to preserve the characteristics of its creation project, and to have protections at the local, federal, and global levels.

Considering the inclusion of the city as a World Heritage Site, it is not possible to change the specific characteristics of its initial plan. Any major urban project in the protected part of the city needs to not affect its characteristics, to avoid losing the World Heritage Site designation.

LARGEST ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN PLANNING PROTECTED AREA IN THE WORLD = 112.25 KM AREA OF PROTECTED AREA



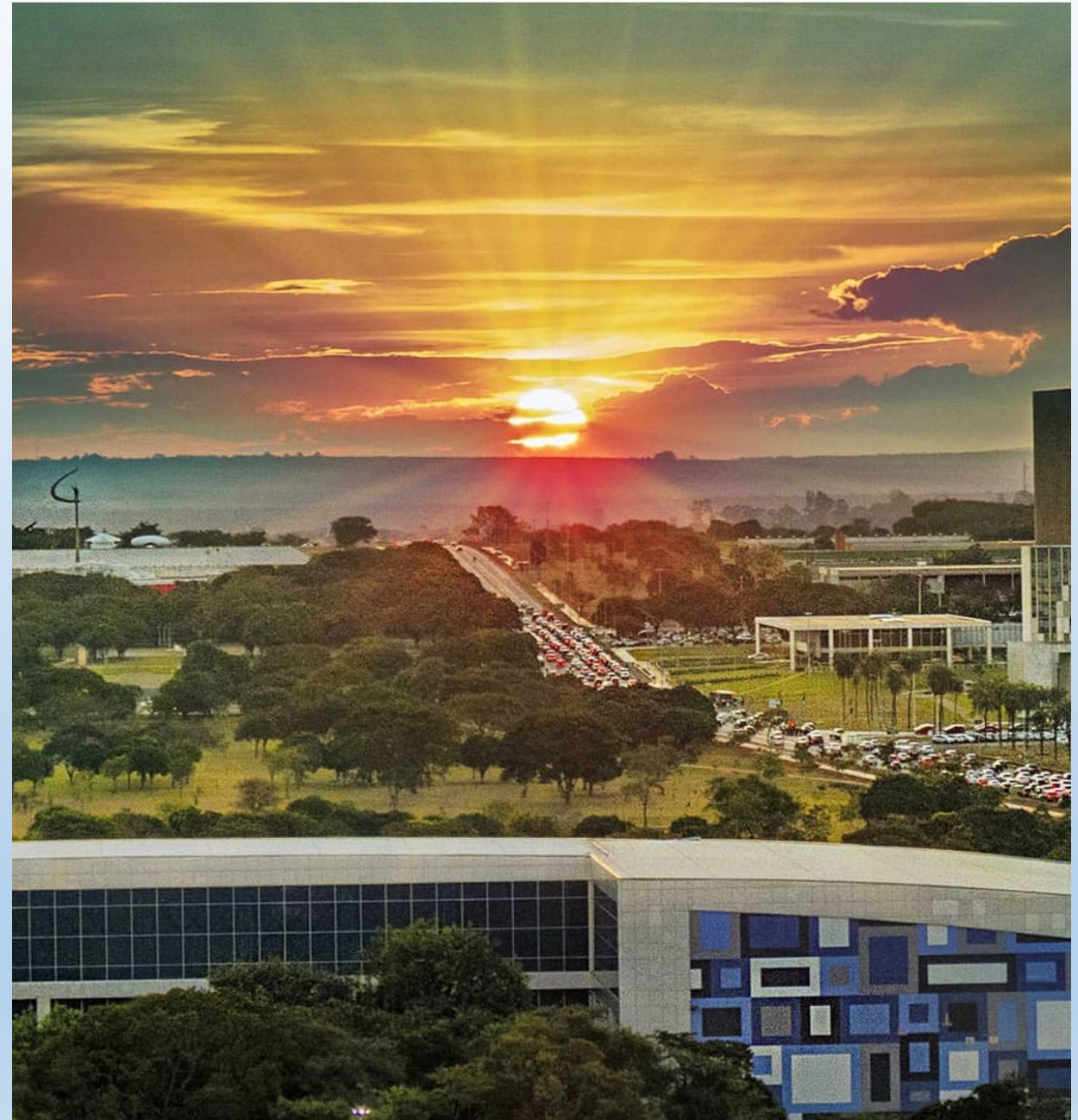
The studies currently carried out aim to allow the natural growth of the city, currently 58 years old, within the dynamic perspective of increasing population and need to adapt to the natural needs of its residents with the preservation of the architectural site of Brasília.

The growth actions, including those for the improvement of mass transit, are carefully implemented and under the supervision of the National Historical and Artistic Patrimony Institute and Unesco.



From the point of view of urban mobility, in order to improve the quality of life of the population, the objective has been to prioritize collective and non-motorized transportation in an integrated way.

To this end, the Federal District has made efforts to expand the subway infrastructure, Bus Rapid Transit - BRT and the effective implementation of the Light Rail - VLT, combined with integration and active mobility (bicycles).





The main issues discussed for the effective implementation of urban mobility improvement projects are those related to the preservation of the Brasília Urban Development Complex.

CHALLENGE

- 1) How to improve collective transportation in the central area of Brasilia?
- 2) Which uses could be authorized in the area after the implementation of the new model of collective transportation in the region?

Main issues:

- The need for the implementation of aerial wiring, considering that Brasília has all the underground electrical network.
- The type of treatment to be given on the route, since along W3 Avenue there are low density residential areas on one side of the road.
- The possibility of generating more physical barriers along the entire route, and especially in the passage through the Monumental Axis, considering the characteristic of the city of free areas, besides the bucolic scale.
- The lack of clarity still on the forms of relations, crossing and treatment of the public spaces throughout the whole course of the VLT.

