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ID 1633 | REPRESENTATION OF TERRITORIAL HERITAGE & DEVELOPMENT: CONJECTURED MAPPING TO UPDATE PORTUGUESE POSTULATES OF CITY-MAKING IN SÃO MATEUS, ES, BRAZIL

Sofia Simões Santos¹; Bruno Amaral de Andrade²

¹Federal University of Espírito Santo; ²Federal University of Minas Gerais
deandradebruno@outlook.com ; sofia.simo.es@gmail.com

1 INTRODUCTION

This article is part of the state of the art regarding the methodology and technique of Representation of Territorial Heritage, capable of fostering reflections on heritage values through the elaboration of conjectured maps of four moments of the historical evolution of the urban heritage of São Mateus (1764, 1819, late nineteenth century, and early twenty-first century), in the state of Espírito Santo, Brazil.

Representation is one of the stages of planning, design and management for a self-sustaining local development, according to the Italian Territorialist Approach, whose research-intervention is directed to the overcoming of traditional analysis models, through: a theoretical revision, in which refers the enlargement of the concept of heritage, and an instrumental suggestion of geoprocessing and illustration production. The territorialist approach is a current of research-intervention thinking created and consolidated by the iconic figure of Alberto Magnaghi and the Society of the Territorialists.

This approach prioritizes the conservation and valorization of areas, figures and heritage elements in the territory, in the search for the widening of the concept of heritage, from the scale of the building to the scale of the city, the region and the territory. It questions the role of the territory, in the contemporary world, in the face of the problematic of political, economic, environmental and social unsustainability, and reveals technical and methodological paths for a local self-sustainable development.

The objective is the elaboration of conjectured mapping of Heritage Values of São Mateus, with support of geoinformation technology, as digital model synthesis in the iconographic ambit, identifying heritage elements, that can be point, lines and / or polygons materialized in the territory; and in the conceptual ambit, reflecting on the concept of territorial heritage and the relation with the local economy that provides a reproducibility of the Portuguese model of urban settlement.

In order to carry out the mapping, the method is based on the territorialist approach, concerning environmental, territorial and urban analyzes, and supported by georeferenced data; and of conjectural-cognitive analyzes, based on historical reports and iconography, to identify the main components of the place.

For the elaboration of the conjectural mapping elaboration, it is used a two-dimensional illustration program, which is constructed based on historical reports and iconography, in order to identify the main components of the site. And for the elaboration of the mapping of the graphic representation of heritage values, based on the Italian territorialist approach, concerning the analysis of weights of "values of use", "values of existence" and "values of actuality". The map of the representation of values is developed in the free and open source software QuantumGIS, whose graphic design constructed is georeferenced on the Orthophotomosaic basis.

The results obtained, in the state of the art, cover a discussion of methodology and technique of representation of values in heritage sites, when carrying out conjectural mapping, with geoinformation technology in order to reconstruct the evolution of the urban heritage of São Mateus, and to reflect critically

about the original Portuguese postulates for the contemporary moment of industrialization and of facing the risk of loss of tangible and intangible heritage; ie, one of the open discussion questions is related to if the original Portuguese urban settlement way of city-making in São Mateus has been reframed with the new socioeconomic dynamics and because of that a new way of thinking is still latent, or can it still be the answer to a self-sustainable local development?

2 CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE HISTORY OF URBANISM TO THE HERITAGE ANALYSIS OF SÃO MATEUS

The research of Simões Santos (2017) - São Mateus: from place to town - is within the scope of the History of Brazilian Colonial Urbanism, it is hypothesized that the settlement of the region of S. Mateus is of long duration, initiated in the 16th century, characterized by some (dis)settlements, and probably resulting from the need of proximity of larger urban complexes, such as Bahia's and Rio de Janeiro's. It begins with the recognition of the region - the place - between the captaincies of Porto Seguro and Espírito Santo, identified by Cricaré river or S. Mateus, which comprehend the territory adjacent to the river, with its own geomorphological characterization, which directly implied access to this region as a strategic settlement potential. It was concluded that there were difficulties of accessibility to the region, due to the proximity of the Abrolhos, significant shoals and sedimentation deposit at the mouth of the river, resulting from the joint action of the south-north sea currents and the strong seasonal winds that frequently changed the coast and river shores.

Historically this region was seen as a possibility of contacting the fertile lands of precious stones, abundant of the presence of the gentios, therefore, rich of woods and food from both forests and mangroves. However, it is not clear, based on primary sources, the exact origin of its settlement, nor the principles, strategies and actions, for how it would have started (Simões Santos, 2017). On the contrary, primary sources are presented which certify that in 1666 the river Cricaré was also identified by S. Mateus river; that in the first decade of the XVIII century sesmarias were given and that the settlement of S. Mateus had been (re)started in March 1716, by Domingos Antunes, captain of the eight men who accompanied him (Simões Santos, 2017, p. 150).

The Villa Nova de Sam Matheus is demarcated on September 27, 1764 (Amaral, 1927, p.278). From the Auto de Medição e Demarcação da Praça e Ruas da Villa Nova de Sam Matheus, it is elaborated a Conjectural Map of the probable urban area found by the Ombudsman Tomé Couceiro de Abreu, during his first visit to the town on June 16, 1764, by express order of the crown, in the person and authority of the Marquês de Pombal (Simões Santos, 2017, p.151-160).

Based on this information, it is evident the size of the village in the year 1764, which already has a main church and square, two streets that pass laterally to the church and which converge towards the west. The more extensive street has a curvilinear configuration, following the relief of the slope and receiving the largest number of buildings that lean over the river with the fronts facing the church square. This more extensive street is Rua Direita that starts perpendicularly to the Entrada da Vila, that comes from the port. At the same point it starts Rua da Aldeia, that follows the opposite direction of Rua Direita, and goes east, or towards the place of Pedra d'Agua.

The configuration of Rua Direita is curvilinear, to the north, tangential to the left side of the church, causes a strangulation of the west portion of the square, which never gets to be delimited or closed at that point, being able to enjoy the views to the river that is to the northwest, or more precisely to the sertão, and most likely with control of the church tower.

The measurement of the village began in the church square, which indicates that there were already houses on the street that intersect the right side of the church, followed by the measurement of the main street. From the north corner of the church, the Ombudsman determined the place and the marking of the rectangle of the Casa de Câmara e Cadeia, that will be built, on side facing the square and the other side over the river. Next, the Pelourinho was erected and fixed of "Pão de Massaranduba, por ser pão tão forte que pode durar muitos annos" (Amaral, 1927, p.278), at the midpoint of the width of the Main Church Square. After that, it is determined the extension of the street that was already initiated by the right side of

the church, that is then called Rua Nova, containing information that from this street and the limit of the Barreira do Corgo, in a delimited quadrangular area, should be distribute the lands to whom wants to build.

It is known that the dock of the port is in the current port, for the information contained in the recognition of the S. Mateus river that the Ombudsman report of June 16, 1764, as "Porto da Povoação". It is also known that the population consists of 98 couples, with 98 children; 12 men widows, with 17 children, and 7 women widows with 15 children. In a total of 345 inhabitants, in which considered about 5 to 6 people per housing, results in an estimated of 57 to 69 houses. Furthermore, it is assumed that there were some houses of merchants and slaves near the port, because of the services necessary for the storage and transportation of cargoes. (AHU-ACL-CU-005, CX.35, D.6508, 16 de junho de 1764).

Then, the second mapping is elaborated and analysed, which is the Conjectural Map of 1764. It is possible to verify that the implantation of the S. Mateus settlement is in consonance and correspondence relation to the characteristics of the first Portuguese colonization formations of the Brazilian territory (Simões Santos, 2017, p.156-160). As the Portuguese architect José Manuel Correia Fernandes says: a Portuguese urban model was already present:

[...] o centro de vocação residencial é altaneiro, associando-se à elevação que guarda a memória do local de defesa colectiva; o centro de negócios e das trocas portuárias preenche o espaço de transição para o rio ou mar, em baixa e rasa superfície de aterros e praias. [...] Estas características básicas da cidade portuguesa - o pendor litoral e comercial, o sentido marítimo e trópico e a bipolaridade - tal como surgem pelos sécs. XIV-XV são adaptativas e vão enriquecer-se, sem se perderem, pelos contactos com novos ambientes, adquirindo se se quiser diferentes qualidades como mutações dentro do seu sentido inicial.(Fernandes, 1991, p.101-102).

With this study it is verified that the town of S. Mateus is developed next to the river, located in the highest quoted point of the region, rocky around wetlands, strategically protected with the control of guard both for the mouth of the river and to its sources, where the coming of the Gêntio was frequent. A single access point to the village, in order to be easier to control the invader, with the very long Rua Direita that connects the Entrada to the place called Barreira do Corgo. In the middle of the extension of Rua Direita, tangentially, it's the Praça da Igreja. The Church faces the Rua Direita, located at the east end of the central square, parallel to the slope line and facing the valley that develops behind the Barreira do Corgo, therefore in the village spotlight, strategically beautiful, orderly and vigilant.

This structure refers to one of the typologies that Jorge Gaspar presents when he analyzes the adaptation of the D. Dinis villages, XIII-XIVth centuries, to military and administrative requirements, whether civil or religious, and which Paulo Ormino de Azevedo makes known in this way: "[...] existe somente uma porta, com uma rua central que a liga ao castelo, situado na outra extremidade. À margem desta rua está, geralmente, o largo, ponto de reunião social, mas sem as proporções das praças renascentistas." (Azevedo, 1998, pp. 39-70). The Mother Church is the agglutinative element that defines the religious and urban center of the Vila, which will reinforce its role as a civic center, when surely in 1772, already has a Chamber House and Chain (AHU-ACL-CU- 005, Cx. 46, doc. 8553, de 1772).

From the notes made by the bishop of Rio de Janeiro, D. José Caetano Coutinho, who visited S. Mateus in 1819, it is known that he sent a letter to King João VI describing São Mateus in this way: "A freguesia de São Mateus já é considerável, porque já tem mais de três mil moradores, "[...] que exportam anualmente pela barra fora para cima de vinte mil alqueires de farinha em sumacas e lanchas próprias" (Coutinho, 2002, p. 123). Describes the village: "Esta vila está situada, elegante e alegremente, sobre uma cordilheira de montanhas que se levantam logo por trás do sítio da Pedra d'Água, e correm ao sul do rio para a parte do oeste" (Coutinho 2002, p. 63). He also describes the building and urban spaces: "[...] todas as casas de telha de duas ruas mui compridas, com outras atravessadas, duas praças, algumas dez ou doze casas de sobrado, bilhares, talvez lojas de bebidas, [. . .]" (Coutinho, 2002, p.63).

This description gives a notion of the economy aspects of the village, its population size and built area, which allows the elaboration the Second Conjectural Map, where it is observed that around the square is consolidating the construction of houses, reinforcing the priority vector along the slope, defense and connection to the east, in the prolongation of Rua Direita, which from the entrance of the village is called Rua da Aldeia. It is possible to observe in the analysis of the documents that the space next to the docks would already have a size and dynamism that was able to become a center of storage and commerce of a

considerable scale. Certainly it already had urban equipment to support the port, but there's not sufficient data to allow a precise representation on the map related to until 1819 (Simões Santos, 2017, p.161-165).

This statement is strengthened by the description of the geographer Hartt, who visits the city of St. Mateus in 1865: "é construída parte na borda das escarpas, parte no sopé da mesma, do lado do rio" and that "é uma localidade de certa importância, podendo ser avistada por vapores costeiros e pequenas escunas" (Hartt, 1941, p.149). Therefore, it is confirmed that in the mid-nineteenth century, there were already two urban centers in S. Mateus - the low and the high.

In order to confirm the consolidation of these two centers, especially in the port of the Vila, and if it allowed the evolution of the urban nucleus, we used the first photographs of S. Mateus, known from 1908, by Eutychio d'Oliver (Nardoto, 2016). It is a set of four photos: Two photos from the upper part of the city - Rua Direita and Rua de Baixo; Another photo of the Rua do Comércio and lastly the view of who arrives to the city by the river, visualizing the slope from the port to the high area.

In this map, there is a marked of buildings silhouette over the Praça do Porto and along Rua Direita / Rua da Aldeia; between the two squares of the Matriz and S. Benedito churches, resulting in the densification and emergence of a new parallel street to the south, called Rua de Baixo. It is also observed the consolidation of the block that develops immediately behind the Praça do Porto and along Rua do Comércio, revealing pomposity in relation to the Rua da Entrada da Vila, which traject is made by stairs whose paths intersect in the middle of the slope.

It is possible to verify in the photos the social and economic hierarchy of the streets by the significant number of houses, which predominates in Praça do Porto and Rua do Comércio; also in Rua Direita that has a house with three floors, another with two floors and the remaining majority with only one floor; in Rua de Baixo, all houses with one floor. The entire left-hand façade of the Praça do Porto is a unique one-storey building whose openings are all the same arched doors as if it were a storage place. (Simões Santos, 2017, p.166-171).

3 METHODOLOGY OF ELABORATION OF CONJECTURAL MAPPING

The central objective of Simões Santos (2017), whose research this article is based, is to identify moments of settlement of the region of São Mateus, between the XVI and XIX centuries, in order to arrive at an understanding of urban evolution of the town of S. Mateus, of which its consolidated urban center was raised to Vila in 1764, becoming urban nucleus, and for that reason, elevated the category of City, in 1848.

Based on the theoretical-methodological assumption proposed by Reis Filho (1968) on sociology, geography, economic and political-administrative aspects, with the aim to analyze the dynamic process of urbanization of the long duration, with mechanisms, actions and strategies, that allows the evolution of this smaller nucleus within the urban network that constitutes the history of colonial urbanism in the Portuguese America, aligned with the assumptions of researchers such as Cortesão (1965, 1971), Vasconcelos (1999, 2002), Araújo (2000), Abreu (2005) e Bueno (2011), regarding to historic cartography as an instrument capable of gathering information collected from primary sources, in order to understand the dynamics of the urbanization space in a remote period of scarce sources.

The methodology used is based on research of historical collections and archives, with a focus on colonial manuscripts, iconography and travel reports, as well as in the studies of geographers (Albino et al, 2001; 2006; Albino and Suguio, 1999), for the understanding of coastal geophysical morphology, and recognition of territorial changes.

Depending on the way in which these information relations are established, the results are obtained, which in this specific case allow determining the criteria for selecting the information; The criteria of the physical and temporal space to be represented; construct population and housing charts; calculate the percentage of probable spot built, etc., ensuring the reliability of the results that are the necessary elements for the elaboration of the conjecturais maps.

The data is archived by topic, using EXCEL as a tool, because it allows the insertion of the information in a continuous way, with great flexibility of visualization in frames, or chronological grids/timelines. Hence,

grids allows establishing transversal and longitudinal relationships, diverse, in a specific context, or more comprehensive, as the research may require. Based on the objective of this research, the results are obtained in order to allow determining (i) criteria for information selection and hierarchization; (ii) criteria of the representation of physical and temporal spaces; (iii) construct population and housing graphics; (iv) calculate the percentage of probable built area, ensuring the reliability of the results that are necessary for the elaboration of the conjectural mapping method.

The Conjectural Maps are elaborated from the capture and conversion of the images of Google Maps in PDF, being constituted in matrices of scaled and referenced elements towards the space to be represented. Then, this matrices are inserted into Corel Draw where new images, now vectors, are created by overlaying them, to build each map simultaneously and independently, in which overlapping ones allows to evaluate the continuities guidelines of urban evolution. Finally, the images are converted to JPEG, so they can be pasted in the textual documentation.

In the specific case of Simões Santos' research (2017), the results obtained allows to construct conjectural mapping that represents three moments of urban consolidation of Vila de S. Mateus, covering an interval of 98 years, aiming to understand its urban evolution. The overlapping synthesis of maps allows analyzing the urban evolution of a place, or even a territory, if it is a set of settlements or urban nucleus (s).

4 THE TERRITORIALIST THEORY AND THE REPRESENTATION OF HERITAGE VALUES

The territorialist approach is a current of research-intervention thinking, created and consolidated by the iconic figure of Alberto Magnaghi and the Italian Territorialist School. This approach prioritizes the conservation and valorization of ambits, figures and elements of *lunga durata* in the territory, and the search for the enlargement of the concept of heritage, from the scale of the building to the scale of the territory. It questions the role of the territory, at the present time, and its problematics of political, economic, environmental and social unsustainability, and proposes technical and methodological pathways for a local self-sustainable development (Magnaghi, 2010).

The core of the territorialists is the return of the place in the urban and regional project that, according to Magnaghi (2005, p. 7-8), is delineated by means of five movements: (i) definition, theoretically and methodologically, of the concept local self-sustainable development; (ii) methodology and technique of identity representation of the place, with focus on its testimonies, organized in an atlas of the territorial heritage; (iii) elaboration of the statute of the place, whose identity representation is the basis; (iv) elaboration of strategic scenarios based on the evaluation of the territorial heritage; and (v) evaluation of the concepts, the planning instruments and processes, from the knowledge gathered on the previous movements.

The goal of this article is to represent heritage values of São Mateus, in mapping format, with geo information technology software. The focus is on the use of the theory, method and technique of the territorialist approach towards the description, interpretation and visualization of the territorial heritage. Identity can not be described only objectively, detaching it from the processes of identification and appropriation, from the particular point of view of the architects of the territory, but also from the subjective elements, the original characters, the resistant historical and environmental references. It is possible to consciously use representation to describe the material history of an area, in whose challenge is how to use history to describe and draw the identity of the place (Magnaghi, 2001).

Relevantly, Vescina (2010) points towards a crisis in representation studies, as a problematic of the contemporary city design, in its physical and cultural structures, concerning how to observe and interpret the values that a society establishes in a given historical moment. It highlights the active role of representation, as a construction process, according to the point of view that maps represent and model reality.

Magnaghi (2005, p.10) argues that the motivation for the study of identity representation is of strengthening the hypothesis of wealth production by the sustainable valorization of the territorial heritage of each place. The author defines territorial heritage as a system of relations between physical environment, built environment and anthropic environment. To research the territorial heritage for the use

of values as resources requires the construction of an inventory in order to interpret in an integrated way the three environments that compose it.

In short, the method for representation encompasses transcalar and transdisciplinary characters, which are fundamental in the studies of the science of the territory, reasons for the incursions in other disciplines, besides architecture and urbanism, to describe a more complex image of the territory. Hence, in order to draw a territory, it is necessary to adopt a synthesis instrument, that reproduces the heritage narrative, evidencing long-standing structures, making it possible to reveal the personality of the place, its biography. (Magnaghi, 2005).

According to the territorialist approach, the territory is heritage, the essence of the temporal construction of men, the result of accumulation of stratified cultures, the act that plays a central role in planning, design and management for a sustainable development in the contemporary world (Magnaghi, 2001, p.3). Therefore, from representations of heritage values, in mapping format, it is possible to reveal the multidimensional character of the territory, and, thus, the enlargement of the concept of heritage.

5 ELABORATION OF HERITAGE VALUES MAPPING

The map of the representation of heritage values aims to provide bases for analysis of the physical and anthropic aspects of the territory, and its relation with the cycles of long term territorialization, as a basis for interpretation of the territory and landscape identity. Cartographic pre-analyses of the physical components of the territory and of the landscape are developed, framing themes of geomorphological, hydrographic, climatic and vegetative character. The analyzes performed were made through the data construction of mapping use georeferenced data, historical documents, historical iconography, and, mainly, aerial photographs.

The heritage approach of the territory and the landscape discusses cultural and technical bases related to cartographic description and representation, considering the historical moments in which the territory is stratified as a palimpsest. It is proposed, therefore, a reading that sees the landscape in its complexity as a legacy element together with the ecological, structural and, mainly, perceptive dimensions. It is discussed issues of territorial scale related to the description of morphological, typological, and structural articulations of the built environment. The final product is a map that evidentiates the territorial heritage of the place, as a presupposition to understand the relationship developed historically between the environmental structure and the built structure, and therefore socioeconomic.

This understanding shows the logic of the nature of urban occupation, consolidated throughout history, and the (dis) equilibrium between the settled society and its living environment, which (does not) guarantee the durability and sustainability of the settlement. Thus, the nature of the urban space is characterized from such relations, to be then reinterpreted from the point of view of contemporary society.

With the methodology of representation with technology of the geoinformation proposed by Poli (2012 and 2013), which focuses on the two-dimensional mapping QuantumGIS, already applied for the case of Santa Leopoldina, in Espírito Santo by de Andrade (2015), and with the possession of the methodology proposed by Simões Santos (2017), with references to the Conjectural Maps of São Mateus, there's an effort to combine both methods in order to gather theoretical and practical elements necessary for the mapping of São Mateus heritage values (Figure 1).

The territorial area adopted for the mapping of the representation of values also refers to previous heritage protection regulations, such as the São Mateus Municipal Master Plan, concerning to the item Historical Heritage (Figure 2), whose preservation area validates the adopted to this study. The mapping of high, medium and low values makes reference to the three territorialisation cycles of the conjectured maps proposed by Simões Santos (2017), whose argumentation and methodology of elaboration is present in the aforementioned section of this article, which is in line with the concept of the territorialist theory.

The gradation of values should not be understood only as a socio-temporal-temporal hierarchy of the local heritage, relative to its value of existence, but rather it is articulated with other variables related to the current state of conservation, use and appropriation, that is, its value of use and value of actuality, in the face of contemporary socioeconomic dynamics. The analytical combination of the value of existence, use

and actuality, endow the set of gradation of low, medium or high heritage value. In this way, the value endowed with a patrimonial asset, will dictate the intervention addressed to it.

As an example of high value, the “First Cycle of Territorialization” from the first Conjectural Map reveals an important heritage production moment for the historic center of São Mateus, as it is given a higher gradation when compared to other elements due to its value of existence, containing aspects of memory, identity, and aesthetic-formal as a parameter of evaluation.

As an example of medium value, the “Third Cycle of Territorialization”, whose maintains its value of existence, lose weight in terms of use and actuality, by the transformation of the architecture in contrast with the previous cycles, and also facing a new urban socioeconomic dynamic, which could trigger a new program for a reflection and compatibility on the new demands of use and appropriation of the land. The intention of the gradation as a medium value is that the analysis favor projects of valorization and requalification of these area to increase its gradation to a higher value. There are no examples of low value, as there are no elements whose combination of values of use, existence and actuality makes it an urgent intervention needed. Although there are some punctual inferences related to the new architecture and the expansion of the city, in total contrast and low quality specially related to the three cycles of territorialization present before. Other than that, another inference is need concerning the actual value of the port, that is deactivated, and although the place remains memorial with this high value, it no longer has the same value force of the previous use and situation, therefore this opens up intervention opportunities towards the revitalization of the port, harboring the new dynamics of everyday life in São Mateus.



Figure 1 - Representation of Heritage Values of São Mateus

[Lei Complementar n.º 085/2014.](#)

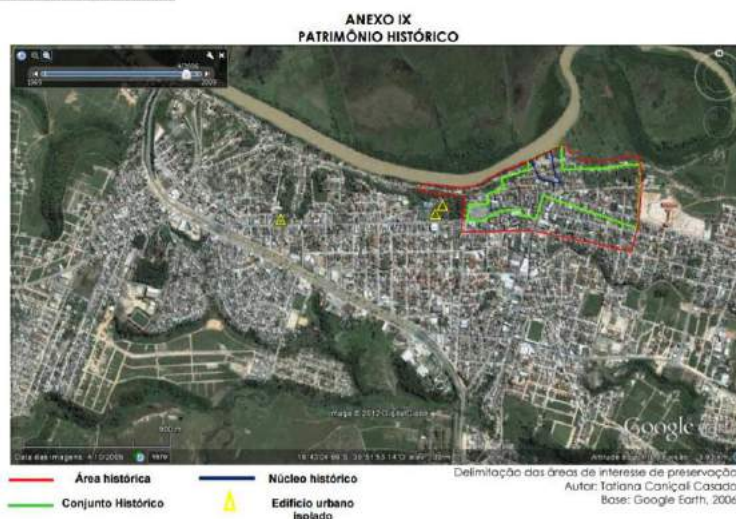


Figure 2 - Limits of the Heritage Protected area of São Mateus. Source: PDM São Mateus 2014.

6 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The representations narrate, evocatively, the character of the place, its configuration, and transmit a language that satisfies criteria of replicability and reproducibility of method and technique. The method proves to be able to be used to identify patrimonial values in the Brazilian context, provided that the adaptation of concepts to the local reality, such as long-standing heritage, citizen participation, space clippings (scope, figures and elements), Understanding of the territory as an organization that has layers (environmental, built, socioeconomic), and the geoinformation technology to be used.

The tool used for the construction of models, QuantumGIS software, has ample capacity for analysis and synthesis of the territory. It responds effectively to analyzes of heritage approach, as well as the work with existing georeferenced data created for territorial and urban analysis. It is a top two-dimensional representation tool, where it is possible to later explore three-dimensionality.

It proves to be a tool with potential in terms of information capacity to coalesce; Updated as one of the first tools of analysis, that is, a platform on which to make as considerations, together with the survey and recognition in place, and above all able to dialogue with several technicians of different specialties, But are complementary to the heritage approach, provided that a matrix of criteria for a gradation of value is safeguarded.

The effort to overcome the challenge of fine-tuning criteria between the conjecture map methodology and the methodology of value representation in which the very precision of the data and historical sources in articulation with on-the-spot data checks are essential. For the transposition of conjectural polygons to the map based on a georeferencing system, as to the agreement with respect to the gradation of values. Therefore, as a result of this study, it is proposed (i) in situ verification of spots from the conjectural maps; (ii) improvement and evidence of the value-gradation matrix, determining and justifying weights, in order to develop a qualitative-quantitative synthesis; And (iv) progress in the elaboration of a database of patrimonial values in São Mateus, with possibility of expansion to other localities, as is already the case of Santa Leopoldina (de Andrade, 2017).

Territory is heritage, but heritage may not always be the territory, unless a relationship of recognition of identity, local environmental, urban and economic values is established. The work of representing values has importance in building knowledge of the local culture, while proposing models that conform as project directives for the territory. In this sense, there is a contribution to the state of the art for the urban planning of patrimonial contexts, and indicative for research developments in the elaboration of digital models of the territory with a core in the identification of the Portuguese urban settlement model, whose system can be used to reflect on a Development.

In addition, the Municipal Master Plan of São Mateus opens a participatory process to contribute to the revision of the plan. With regard to the preservation of historical heritage, it is suggested as a provocation, in the universe of approach of this article, the elaboration of detailed studies about the representation of patrimonial values of São Mateus, whose syntheses can be used as guidelines for participatory pathways related to parameterization Based on the patrimonial approach of the territory. And, therefore, constitute theoretical, methodological and practical postulates for overcoming the conservation and development dichotomy.

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