

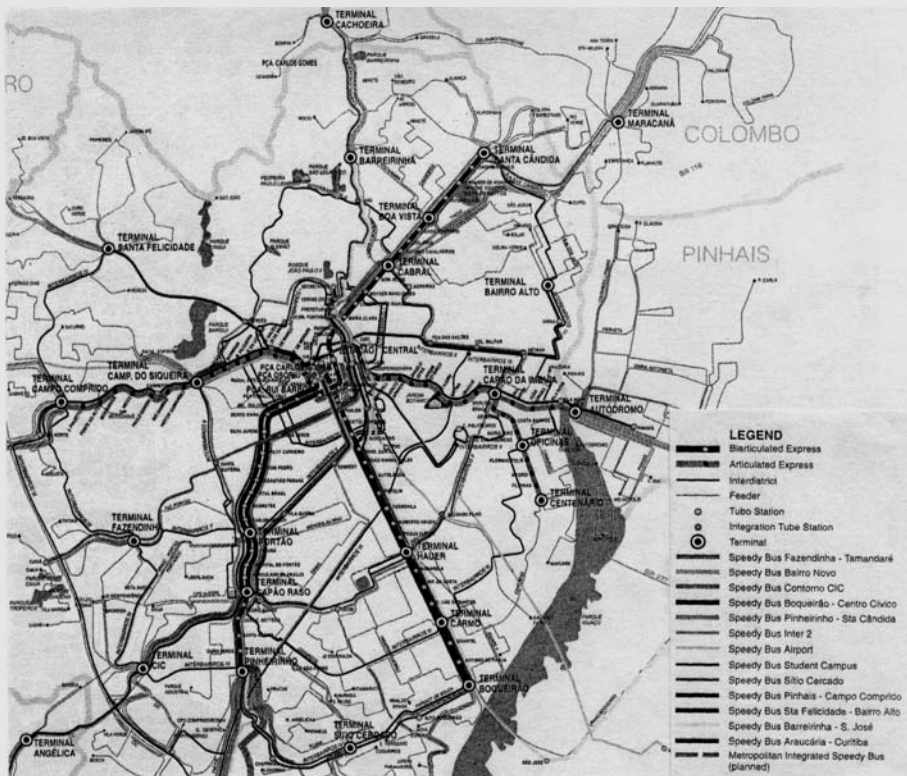
CASE STUDY

Curitiba, Brazil: master planning and plug-in urban design (1965–98)

During the second half of the twentieth century the city of Curitiba, capital of Paraná province in southern Brazil, saw its population grow from 120,000 people in 1940 to about 1.4 million with over 2.5 million in its metropolitan area today. In the early part of this period of growth Curitiba's development was guided by a master plan developed in 1943 by a French urbanist, Alfred Agache. With a population growth of 5% a year in the early 1960s, and contemporaneously with the excitement generated by the design and development of Brasília, the municipality felt that a new plan was needed and

organized a competition to generate ideas for what the city should be. At that time Curitiba had a population of 470,000.

The Agache plan had proposed that growth should take place in a concentric manner from the centre out. A zoning map was drawn up accordingly. In 1965 a new master plan was proposed as the result of the competition. The winning scheme of Brazilian Jorge Wilhelm proposed that growth should take place in a radial, linear manner spreading out from the centre so that transportation routes could be most easily be integrated with new development



Courtesy of URBS – Urbanização de Curitiba, SA

Figure 10.7 The integrated transportation network following the 1965 plan.