



## Attributing Urban Ensembles as a Possibility for Preserving Cultural Heritage in Londrina, Paraná, Brazil

**Guilherme Augusto de Souza**

Geógrafo, Mestre em Geografia, UEL, Brasil  
guilherme.asouza@hotmail.com

**Léia Aparecida Veiga**

Professora Doutora, UEL, Brasil.  
leia.veiga@uel.br

**Ideni Terezinha Antonello**

Professora Doutora, UEL, Brasil.  
antonello@uel.br

Submissão: 30/04/2025

Aceite: 05/02/2026

SOUZA, Guilherme Augusto de; VEIGA, Léia Aparecida; ANTONELLO, Ideni Terezinha. Atribuição de Conjuntos Urbanos como Possibilidade para Preservação do Patrimônio Cultural em Londrina-PR. Periódico Eletrônico Fórum Ambiental da Alta Paulista, [S. l.], v. 22, n. 1, p. e2514, 2026. DOI: [10.17271/1980082722120266262](https://doi.org/10.17271/1980082722120266262). Disponível em: [https://publicacoes.amigosdanatureza.org.br/index.php/forum\\_ambiental/article/view/6262](https://publicacoes.amigosdanatureza.org.br/index.php/forum_ambiental/article/view/6262).

Licença de Atribuição CC BY do Creative Commons: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

## Atribuição de Conjuntos Urbanos como Possibilidade para Preservação do Patrimônio Cultural em Londrina-PR

### RESUMO

**Objetivo** - objetivou-se identificar como tem sido realizada a preservação do patrimônio histórico em Londrina. Buscando refletir sobre os eventos e/ou modificações que possam ter interferido na ambientalidade dos contextos históricos, apresentou-se no presente trabalho um caminho para a preservação baseada no conceito de conjuntos urbanos para delimitação de áreas de proteção cultural e aplicação de diretrizes."

**Metodologia** – Partindo do recorte temático voltado para gestão do patrimônio histórico-cultural em Londrina e do recorte espacial o loteamento Vila Casoni, a pesquisa com a abordagem qualitativa, utilizou-se do método descritivo e exploratório, com procedimentos operacionais de levantamento junto a fontes de informações primárias (observação simples, registro fotográfico) e secundárias de informações (produções bibliográficas e fichas inventariais).

**Originalidade/relevância** - A originalidade do trabalho reside em propor a leitura e a gestão do patrimônio histórico-cultural de Londrina a partir do enfoque dos conjuntos urbanos, superando uma lógica centrada exclusivamente em imóveis ou bens isolados. Ao incorporar a noção de "ambientalidade", a pesquisa reforça que a preservação envolve não apenas edifícios, mas também relações espaciais, usos, permanências e transformações do tecido urbano. Nesse sentido, contribui para qualificar o debate local sobre sítio histórico urbano e para aprimorar critérios de delimitação e proteção cultural no âmbito municipal.

**Resultados** – Verificou-se que a preservação do Patrimônio Histórico-Cultural em Londrina é composta por seis edificações tombadas e diversas fichas inventariais que refletem no inventário documental de bens de interesse cultural. As fichas representam uma possibilidade de tombamento, garantindo que se evite a descaracterização e/ou demolição sem análise prévia do poder público e permitindo definir a refuncionalização desses imóveis para desassociá-los da ideia de que a preservação cultural é um atraso ao desenvolvimento das cidades, mas sim como uma potencialidade para revitalizar áreas já dotadas de infraestrutura.

**Contribuições teóricas/metodológicas** - Teoricamente, o estudo fortalece uma abordagem que entende o patrimônio como fenômeno territorial e urbano, dependente das formas de produção, regulação e uso do espaço. Metodologicamente, a pesquisa contribui ao articular: reconstituição da evolução urbana; análise crítica de instrumentos de preservação (tombamento e inventários); e proposição de diretrizes a partir de conjuntos urbanos, oferecendo um roteiro analítico-operacional aplicável a outros recortes intraurbanos. Além disso, evidencia o papel das fichas inventariais como etapa estratégica de reconhecimento e proteção, orientando decisões públicas com base documental.

**Contribuições sociais e ambientais** - No plano social, os resultados subsidiam políticas de preservação voltadas à memória urbana, ao pertencimento e à valorização de referências culturais cotidianas, especialmente em áreas com identidade histórica consolidada, como a Vila Casoni em Londrina/PR. Ao favorecer a refuncionalização e a permanência qualificada de bens e paisagens, o estudo também contribui para reduzir conflitos recorrentes entre preservação e "progresso", aproximando a política patrimonial de estratégias de revitalização urbana. No plano ambiental, ao estimular o reaproveitamento do estoque construído e a reativação de áreas já com infraestruturas, a preservação orientada por conjuntos urbanos tende a favorecer práticas de uso mais sustentável do território, evitando desperdícios materiais associados a demolições e reforçando uma lógica de intervenção urbana menos expansiva e mais cuidadosa com os contextos históricos.

**PALAVRAS-CHAVE:** Cidade. Londrina. Espaço patrimonial. Políticas públicas.

## Attributing Urban Ensembles as a Possibility for Preserving Cultural Heritage in Londrina, Paraná, Brazil

### ABSTRACT

**Objective** – This study aimed to identify how the preservation of historical heritage has been carried out in Londrina. Seeking to reflect on events and/or changes that may have affected the environmental character of historical

contexts, the paper presents a preservation pathway grounded in the concept of urban ensembles, to support the delimitation of cultural protection areas and the application of guidelines.

**Methodology** – Based on a thematic focus on the management of historical-cultural heritage in Londrina and a spatial cutout centered on the Vila Casoni subdivision, the research adopted a qualitative approach and employed descriptive and exploratory methods. Operational procedures included data collection from primary sources (simple observation and photographic records) and secondary sources (bibliographic production and inventory forms).

**Originality/Relevance** – The originality of the study lies in proposing the interpretation and management of Londrina’s historical-cultural heritage through the lens of urban ensembles, moving beyond an approach exclusively centered on individual buildings or isolated assets. By incorporating the notion of “environmental character,” the research emphasizes that preservation involves not only buildings, but also spatial relations, uses, continuities, and transformations within the urban fabric. In this sense, it contributes to strengthening the local debate on the urban historic site and to improving municipal criteria for delimitation and cultural protection.

**Results** – The findings indicate that the preservation of Londrina’s historical-cultural heritage comprises six listed buildings and multiple inventory forms that make up the documentary inventory of cultural assets of interest. These forms represent a potential pathway toward formal listing, helping to prevent alteration and/or demolition without prior public-sector assessment, and enabling the definition of new uses for these properties. This, in turn, helps dissociate heritage preservation from the notion that it hinders urban development, instead framing it as a potential driver for revitalizing areas already served by infrastructure.

**Theoretical/Methodological Contributions** – Theoretically, the study strengthens an approach that understands heritage as a territorial and urban phenomenon, dependent on the ways space is produced, regulated, and used. Methodologically, it contributes by articulating: the reconstruction of urban evolution; a critical analysis of preservation instruments (heritage listing and inventories); and the proposition of guidelines based on urban ensembles, offering an analytical-operational roadmap applicable to other intra-urban contexts. In addition, it highlights the role of inventory forms as a strategic step in recognition and protection, guiding public decision-making on a documentary basis.

**Social and Environmental Contributions** – Socially, the results support preservation policies aimed at urban memory, a sense of belonging, and the valorization of everyday cultural references, especially in areas with a consolidated historical identity, such as Vila Casoni in Londrina, Paraná. By fostering adaptive reuse and the qualified permanence of assets and landscapes, the study also helps reduce recurring tensions between preservation and “progress,” bringing heritage policy closer to urban revitalization strategies. Environmentally, by encouraging the reuse of the existing built stock and the reactivation of areas already equipped with infrastructure, preservation guided by urban ensembles tends to promote more sustainable territorial use, avoiding material waste associated with demolitions and reinforcing a less expansive, more context-sensitive logic of urban intervention.

**KEYWORDS:** City. Londrina. Heritage space. Public policies.

### **Atribución de Conjuntos Urbanos como Posibilidad para la Preservación del Patrimonio Cultural en Londrina, Paraná, Brasil**

#### **RESUMEN**

**Objetivo** – Este estudio tuvo como objetivo identificar cómo se ha llevado a cabo la preservación del patrimonio histórico en Londrina. Buscando reflexionar sobre los eventos y/o modificaciones que puedan haber interferido en la ambientalidad de los contextos históricos, el trabajo presenta una vía de preservación basada en el concepto de conjuntos urbanos para la delimitación de áreas de protección cultural y la aplicación de directrices.

**Metodología** – Partiendo de un recorte temático orientado a la gestión del patrimonio histórico-cultural en Londrina y de un recorte espacial centrado en el loteamiento Vila Casoni, la investigación, de enfoque cualitativo, utilizó el método descriptivo y exploratorio, con procedimientos operacionales de levantamiento junto a fuentes primarias (observación simple y registro fotográfico) y fuentes secundarias (producciones bibliográficas y fichas inventariales).

**Originalidad/Relevancia** – La originalidad del trabajo reside en proponer la lectura y la gestión del patrimonio histórico-cultural de Londrina a partir del enfoque de los conjuntos urbanos, superando una lógica centrada exclusivamente en inmuebles o bienes aislados. Al incorporar la noción de “ambientalidad”, la investigación refuerza que la preservación involucra no solo edificios, sino también relaciones espaciales, usos, permanencias y

transformaciones del tejido urbano. En este sentido, contribuye a cualificar el debate local sobre el sitio histórico urbano y a perfeccionar criterios de delimitación y protección cultural en el ámbito municipal.

**Resultados** – Se constató que la preservación del Patrimonio Histórico-Cultural en Londrina está compuesta por seis edificaciones declaradas como patrimonio y por diversas fichas inventariales que integran el inventario documental de bienes de interés cultural. Las fichas representan una posibilidad de declaración patrimonial, al garantizar que se evite la desfiguración y/o demolición sin el análisis previo del poder público, y al permitir definir la refuncionalización de estos inmuebles para desvincularlos de la idea de que la preservación cultural es un obstáculo para el desarrollo urbano, y comprenderla, en cambio, como una potencialidad para revitalizar áreas ya dotadas de infraestructura.

**Contribuciones Teóricas/Metodológicas** – Teóricamente, el estudio fortalece un enfoque que entiende el patrimonio como un fenómeno territorial y urbano, dependiente de las formas de producción, regulación y uso del espacio. Metodológicamente, la investigación contribuye al articular: la reconstrucción de la evolución urbana; el análisis crítico de los instrumentos de preservación (declaración patrimonial e inventarios); y la proposición de directrices a partir de conjuntos urbanos, ofreciendo una hoja de ruta analítico-operativa aplicable a otros recortes intraurbanos. Además, evidencia el papel de las fichas inventariales como una etapa estratégica de reconocimiento y protección, orientando decisiones públicas con base documental.

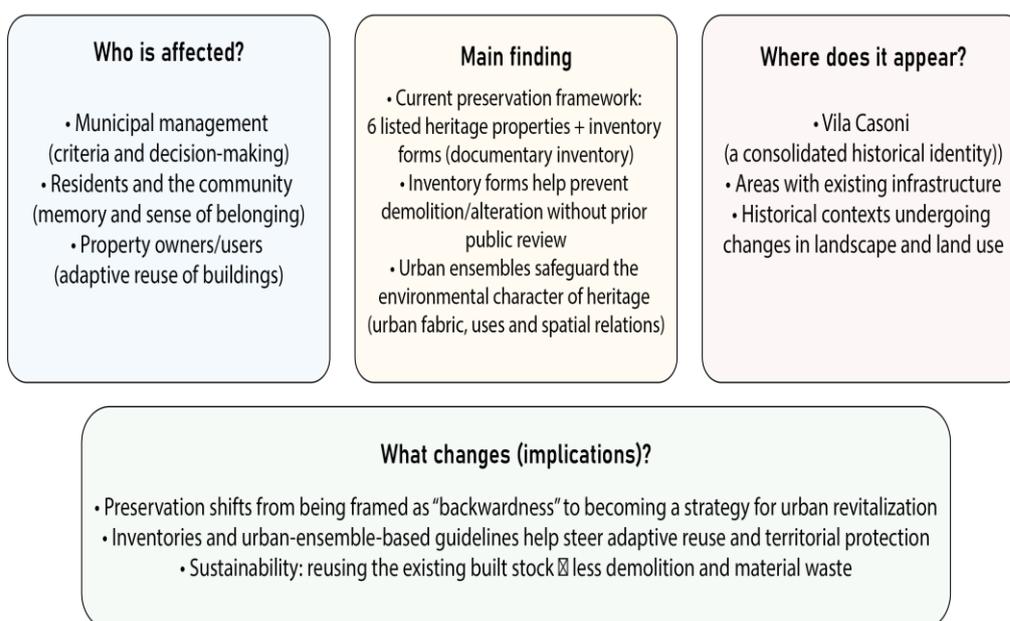
**Contribuciones Sociales y Ambientales** – En el plano social, los resultados respaldan políticas de preservación orientadas a la memoria urbana, al sentido de pertenencia y a la valorización de referencias culturales cotidianas, especialmente en áreas con identidad histórica consolidada, como Vila Casoni en Londrina, Paraná. Al favorecer la refuncionalización y la permanencia cualificada de bienes y paisajes, el estudio también contribuye a reducir los conflictos recurrentes entre preservación y “progreso”, aproximando la política patrimonial a estrategias de revitalización urbana. En el plano ambiental, al estimular el reaprovechamiento del parque construido y la reactivación de áreas ya dotadas de infraestructuras, la preservación orientada por conjuntos urbanos tiende a favorecer prácticas de uso más sostenible del territorio, evitando desperdicios materiales asociados a demoliciones y reforzando una lógica de intervención urbana menos expansiva y más cuidadosa con los contextos históricos.

**PALABRAS CLAVE:** Ciudad. Londrina. Espacio patrimonial. Políticas públicas.

**GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT**

## Impact Map – Cultural Heritage in Londrina, Paraná, Brazil

Attributing Urban Ensembles as a Preservation Strategy (Case Study: Vila Casoni)



Elaboration: Guilherme Augusto de Souza, 2025.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Considering the general context of Brazilian cities, the municipality of Londrina, located in the northern region of the state of Paraná, fits as a young city, having originated in 1929. During the socio-spatial and historical development process of the municipality, several transformations stand out in its early decades, which directly influenced a diversity of architectural styles, as well as a great attraction for living near its urban center. Currently, regarding the cultural preservation of fixed assets in the municipality, there are six listed buildings that physically preserve part of Londrina's history and culture, highlighting the transformations and contexts experienced by its residents.

This study aims to address the issues of cultural heritage, the historical context of its urban evolution, and the current scenario (2023) in which Londrina stands concerning the preservation of municipal cultural heritage. In this sense, this article raises the following question: how has the preservation of Historical-Cultural Heritage been carried out in Londrina-PR?

In the field of geographic studies and the associated area of social studies, this article explores the possibility of specific zoning defined by urban ensembles, which provide a systemic view when managed by municipal authorities aiming to preserve the history resulting from the municipality's progress and the peoples who contributed to its development.

Therefore, this research aims to identify and evaluate how the preservation of historical-cultural heritage has been carried out in Londrina up to 2023. Specifically, it seeks to reflect on events/modifications/periods that may have interfered with the environmental aspects of historical contexts; propose a path for preservation based on the concept of urban ensembles for the delimitation of cultural protection areas and the application of specific guidelines.

Regarding the concept of urban ensemble, in this research, it refers to the particularities materialized in the city through all stylistic interventions, encompassing historical periods, that allow the relationship between individual and collective memories, as well as all social manifestations (CDPCM, 2023). The proposal of urban ensembles discussed in this article is linked to the management of historical and cultural heritage in Londrina, focusing on aspects that reinforced Londrina's heritage and cultural identity, and how these can be identified or represented in the current context.

Thus, the spatial focus is on the original subdivision of Vila Casoni, considered a Special Zone of Controlled Occupation 2.1, according to Law No. 12.236/15, which regulates Land Use and Occupation in the Municipality of Londrina, and provides other provisions. According to the current Master Plan of the municipality, the possibility of proposals for the development of new areas of cultural interest is highlighted. This study contributes to discussions about the already existing areas and the proposal of new areas of interest, such as for Avenida Duque de Caxias.

The adopted methodological proposal is based on a qualitative-quantitative approach, using bibliographic resources to understand ideas already developed on the chosen theme, as well as data collection to present discussions, case studies, and/or documentary analyses. To understand representativeness, spatial distribution, and the understanding of cultural heritage protection instruments, geographic data from the municipality were used.

Thus, for this study, a descriptive and exploratory research method was employed, as it helps to clearly and objectively present discussions on the theme outlined here, seeking a better understanding and scope of the researched phenomenon, as well as enabling the proposition of ideas for future research and providing support for public institution research.

Finally, as a methodological procedure, software was used to organize, facilitate, and interpolate the obtained data concerning geospatial data, documents, legislation, and more.

The text is organized into three parts. Initially, besides presenting the introduction, the production of urban space in Londrina was discussed, highlighting the actions of producing agents and the expansion of the urban area. Next, the concept of urban ensembles as a means of preserving cultural heritage was explored, followed by signaling possible spatial divisions that could be characterized as urban ensembles. Lastly, the final considerations are presented, where the authors pondered the challenges of adopting urban ensembles in the spatial scope of the research.

## **2 CONTEXT OF URBAN EXPANSION IN LONDRINA-PR**

Londrina emerged in a context of land occupation and incorporation into the capitalist market, similar to other cities in the New North and Newest regions, being considered under the idea of 'demographic void' present in the lands located to the west of the Tibagi River. Mota (1994), when discussing this narrative of demographic void in the aforementioned area, highlighted that it served the interests of capital and was propagated by numerous agents, such as:

[...] the colonization companies; government speeches and their incorporation into writings that praise this colonization, exalting its pioneering spirit; the geographers who wrote about the occupation in the 1930s and 1950s; the historiography of Paraná produced in universities; and, finally, the textbooks, which are a synthesis of the three sources. (Mota, 1994, p.10)

It is within this ideological narrative where land is commodified and its occupation by the social agents of production integrates it into the capitalist economy, serving the interests of capital while neglecting the existence of social subjects in the so-called “demographic voids,” thus erasing the presence of indigenous peoples and landless families and associating them as invaders, leading to their invisibilization in the historical context. To this end, the companies used hired guns to carry out “[...] their arbitrary, violent, and criminal actions against the indigenous people and small non-indigenous landowners in the region” (Silva, 1998, p. 185). Gradually, they reoccupied lands previously inhabited by indigenous peoples and landless families, who were either pushed out or massacred (Tomazi, 1997).

Backed by State Law No. 2,125/1922, land companies acquired extensive land concessions larger than 50,000 hectares for the direct sale of land. It was through this legislation that the Companhia Melhoramentos Norte do Paraná (CMNP) acquired 515,017 alqueires in Northern Paraná between 1925 and 1928 (Rosaneli, 2009), with the goal of carrying out agricultural ventures. Thus, a significant part of Northern Paraná was subjected in the first half of the 20th century to a “planned colonization” (Monbeig, 2007, p. 16), with the implementation of railways, roads, and the foundation of more than 60 cities west of the Tibagi River (including districts), which were intended to function as commercial outposts for rural areas.

Thus, due to this "reoccupation of territory" (Tomazi, 1997), promoted by real estate companies and the State in Northern Paraná, numerous cities were founded, with Londrina being created in 1929 by the Companhia de Terras Norte do Paraná (CTNP, formerly CMNP) as an important urban center in the context of coffee cultivation, to meet the demands of the rural population and rural producers. In other words, the city was created with an important role, that of a "supply and export market" (Monbeig, 1945, p. 20). Other cities were created within a radius of approximately 15 kilometers from one another, facilitating the existence of a network of cities essential for the development of coffee cultivation in the North of the state (Fresca, 2004).

Initially designed to accommodate about 20,000 inhabitants, Londrina's original plan defined areas to be occupied by wholesale trade activities and residential purposes (Müller, 1956). For this purpose, Londrina's original layout followed the pattern of a chessboard, composed of approximately 250 blocks of around 10,000 m<sup>2</sup> each.

In this layout, there was a distinction of values that resulted in different usage patterns, leading wealthier families to settle in the central region after the municipality's emancipation in 1934. This occurred due to the intensification of urban land sales to migrants and immigrants. With the emergence of buildings along Avenida Paraná and near the railway in the 1930s, land sales expanded to adjacent areas, forming small lots and villages (Prandini, 2007). According to Prandini (2007), these villages, mainly located to the North and East of the original area, were mostly established between 1944 and 1947 due to the lower land prices compared to the central region. This allowed the purchase of lots of various sizes, including small farms. Some of these villages, Prandini (2007) points out, "[...] many of them are just a block with a dozen houses; others, however, are quite large and even have a small store, such as Vila Casoni, Nova, Agari, etc."

Zanon (2023), based on the IPAC/LDA (1987) publication, highlights that small farms were divided into smaller lots as early as the 1940s. One example is Vila Casoni, purchased by the Casoni family in 1937, coming from the interior of São Paulo. Due to financial difficulties in maintaining the farm, they chose, together with the president of CTNP, to divide it into small lots and sell them as urban land, taking advantage of its location close to the city center.

Regarding the 1940s, it is important to note that most urban land was still under the monopoly of CTNP. However, due to the challenges faced by the British complex during World War II and the end of the Estado Novo in Brazil, there was an opening for free competition, allowing various real estate agents to enter the urban land market in Londrina. This resulted in the creation of new subdivisions in a more disorganized manner, "without planning, without infrastructure" [sic] (Arias Neto, 2008, p. 101).

In addition to private agents, urban expansion in Londrina was also driven by municipal public management, which promoted high land prices and real estate speculation. During the 1940s and 1950s, 89 subdivisions were approved, and in the 1960s, this number increased to 125 (Luiz, 1991). As a result, by the 1970s, the city of Londrina expanded its urban grid in all directions (north, south, east, and west).

Two important elements that drove the urban land business in Londrina were the migration from rural to urban areas, already showing a greater concentration of the population in urban areas by 1960, and the allocation of income obtained from coffee cultivation to both

vertical and horizontal real estate development. In terms of verticalization, between 1950 and 1960, 17 buildings were constructed, and 45 between 1961 and 1970 (Passos, 2007; Casaril, 2010).

Between 1965 and 1969, the Companhia de Habitação do Paraná (COHAPAR) built the first three housing complexes in Londrina, totaling 295 units. Of these, 275 were distributed in the city's East Zone and 20 in the South Zone (Antonello; Veiga; Bertini, 2022).

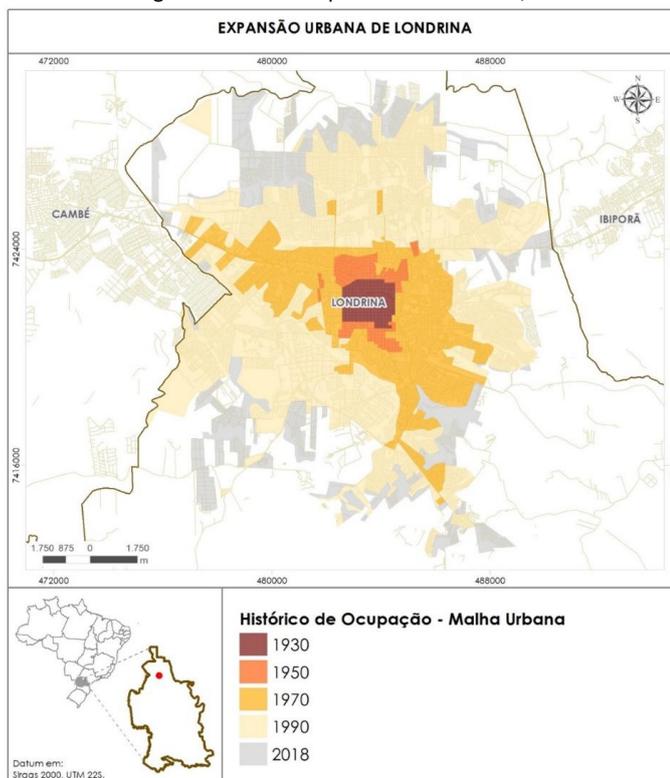
Therefore, it is understood that the entire process of urban expansion (Figure 1) until 1969 is closely linked to real estate development, both vertical and horizontal, and the emergence of villages and slums, with the involvement of various agents in the configuration of urban space (Capel, 1974; Corrêa, 1989). Among the agents involved, we highlight landowners, real estate agents, municipal management, and excluded groups, such as families without the purchasing power to acquire land, or even pay rent.

At the end of the 1970s, new housing policies encouraged the city's expansion toward the northern part of the urban grid. However, in the early 1980s, in contrast to the challenges faced by Brazil at that time, considered the "lost decade" for the country, Londrina went through an intense process of verticalization, resulting in a decrease in the construction of housing complexes (Figure 1).

Verticalization persisted over the following decades, with a marked intensification in the 2000s, especially in the municipality's southwestern sector, in the area known as Gleba Palhano. From this period onward, in addition to the deepening of vertical development, urban expansion was also driven by the implementation of gated horizontal condominiums in the southern part of the city, as well as by the production of housing estates made possible through the federal Minha Casa, Minha Vida program, distributed across different sectors of the urban territory (Antonello; Veiga; Bertini, 2022).

In the wake of the expansion of the urban footprint and the progressive incorporation of rural areas decade after decade, Londrina has come to exhibit an intense "[...] population concentration, which has exacerbated problems related to the shortage of social facilities (health, education, leisure) and infrastructure (social housing, basic sanitation)," as noted by Antonello, Veiga, and Alievi (2023, p. 4). As the authors argue, this process is marked by "[...] accelerated and segregationist urbanization, which constitutes a defining feature of the urbanization process in Brazil" (Antonello; Veiga; Alievi, 2023, p. 5).

Figure 1 – Urban Expansion of Londrina/PR



Source: Londrina - SIGLON, 2023. Elaboration: Souza, G., 2023.

Against this backdrop, as part of the historical evidence present in the municipality, we highlight the presence of listed buildings that record and preserve part of Londrina's historical and cultural identity, dating back to the mid-1950s. These include: I - Praça Rocha Pombo, present since the original plan (1932); II - The Garcia family residence (1947); III - The old courthouse (1950); IV - The old bus station (1952); V - The Teatro Cine Ouro Verde (1952); and the first public daycare center (1955).

These buildings were constructed both by private agents and municipal management. It is worth noting that through the documentary inventory carried out via an inventory sheet, which aims to document the city's culturally significant properties, several other buildings with the same construction dates have been identified. However, these buildings were not recognized with the same level of protection as listed properties and, due to the lack of protection instruments, they may have been altered, which, in turn, allowed the replacement of historical heritage with buildings and other constructions considered more profitable from the local capital's perspective.

Choay (2013) highlights the imposition of real-estate capital interests when examining the modernization and urbanization of European countries, particularly in the post-Second World War period, under the influence of the Athens Charter (1933). In this framework, she recalls that: “La seconde conférence, tenue en 1933 par les CIAM (Congrès internationaux d’architecture moderne), avait pour objectif la promotion d’une nouvelle architecture et d’un nouvel urbanisme, qui feraient table rase du passé” (Choay, 2013, p.7). This orientation helped consolidate a paradigm grounded in technical innovation and cultural renewal, while

normalizing a logic of erasure of inherited urban forms. As Choay (2013) also stresses, this modernizing drive unfolded as: “Destruction progressiste au service de l’innovation culturelle les inévitables effets destructeurs de la volonté de modernisation technique ont été catalysés et démultipliés à l’échelle planétaire par la spéculation foncière et immobilière” (Choay, 2013, p. 8).

The principles associated with the 1933 Athens Charter—dominant in the “minds of planners” since its approval—are closely tied to the defense of the “Functional City,” a core element of Le Corbusier’s ideas (1993) that became foundational to modern territorial planning (modernist urbanism). In this approach, the city is organized around four primary functions: dwelling, working, recreation, and circulation. As Choay (2013) clarifies, such planning ultimately pursued a *table rase du passé*, guided by a notion of modern efficiency inspired by industrial mechanization and translated into the progressive ideal of the *homme-type* and the *maison-type* present in the Athens Charter (Choay, 1965).

The diffusion and dominance of modernist urban planning—or, in Matus’s (2006) terms, deterministic traditional planning—given its authoritarian character, fostered decisions and strategies that often subordinated historical and cultural urban identity to modernization imperatives. It is precisely in this sense that the present article situates its investigation, seeking to contribute to a more effective protection of Londrina’s historical and cultural heritage by advancing the use of the idea of urban ensembles, as discussed in the following section.

### **3 THE PROPOSAL FOR AN URBAN ENSEMBLE**

The concept of urban ensembles used in this context of the spatial delineation of this research is outlined in item V of Article 216 of the Federal Constitution of 1988. According to this article, cultural heritage consists of both material and immaterial goods that, individually or collectively, carry references to the identity, actions, and memory of the various groups that make up Brazilian society. This includes urban ensembles and sites of historical, landscape, artistic, archaeological, paleontological, ecological, and scientific value. These terms do not always necessarily reflect the Public Power’s approach to cultural heritage management, and in many cases, may limit the area of historical interest to the historic center of the municipality. In this regard, it is important to consider that what is defined and established as historical and cultural heritage does not emerge naturally, since it is shaped both by the heritage object itself and by the collective memory that is consolidated through its selection. As Poulot (1997, p. 17) argues, “Penser un patrimoine, c’est envisager la rencontre de deux perspectives: celle de l’heritage primordial à s’approprier et celle d’un souvenir à laisser à la posterité [...]”

When analyzed locally, in the specific case of the municipality of Londrina, as established in item IX, Article 2 of Law 11.188/2011, which establishes the Cultural Heritage Preservation Law of Londrina, the defined perimeter that covers the area of municipal cultural interest extends beyond the urban perimeter proposed in the 1932 Blue Plan, corresponding instead to the perimeter of the 1949 Aerial Photo and the aerial photogrammetric survey carried out between 1950 and 1951.

Thus, the proposed methodology aims to identify more specific characteristics that allow for a more detailed evaluation of certain areas of Londrina’s territory, which may be

outside the perimeter defined by the current legislation, without excluding the possibility of analyzing historical interest assets for the municipality.

In this perspective, it is important to highlight other items of Article 2 of Law 11.188/2011, which contribute to a more comprehensive analysis of different territorial areas of historical importance for the municipality, without necessarily limiting it to a specific boundary. For example, the importance of being a pioneer or one of the first; for witnessing periods of the city's development; for the uniqueness of construction techniques and materials used; for exceptional spatial, landscape, and/or ecological quality; for historical events that occurred at the location; for contributing to the formation of local identity; for traditional knowledge; for artistic quality.

However, it is noted that Londrina's development occurred in various temporal phases. Initially, between the 1930s and 1950s, the city's modernization process stood out with the transition from wooden to masonry buildings. Later, there was a significant vertical expansion between the 1950s and 1960s, followed by the 1970s and 1980s, which were characterized by the decentralization of the municipality with the creation of housing developments away from the urban center. From the 2000s onward, verticalization intensified in the municipality's southwestern sector, with the proliferation of high-rise developments targeting higher-income groups, while housing estates simultaneously expanded into peripheral areas.

These processes of expansion of Londrina's urban area, driven by market demands and interventions that reinforce real-estate valorization, reflect a production of urban space characterized by its "[...] multidimensional character of domination, involving economic, political, social, and environmental aspects" (Godoy; Benini; Silva, 2025, p. 6). Given the various processes of developing a new city within the national context, there is a constant concern about the preservation of cultural aspects, as their loss can lead to the forgetting of the memories of those specific spaces in the future. An example of this is the municipalities of Ouro Preto and Congonhas in Minas Gerais, which have national protection. However, due to the lack of completion of protective perimeters, there was no effective attribution of supervision and control over territorial ordering. This led to the decharacterization of these places due to the intensification of economic activities and uncontrolled occupation (Goulart, 2016).

As mentioned earlier, the Documentary Inventory is crucial to record assets of preservation interest; this process is instrumentalized after the preparation of the Inventory Form. Inventoried goods, both individually and collectively, can be listed, providing a new degree of protection. However, this does not prevent the opening of processes or protocols to assess the viability of demolishing or decharacterizing an inventoried asset, as long as the action does not occur without proper authorization.

Considering the municipal inventory forms and concerns about cultural heritage management, this study proposes a methodology for creating Protected Urban Ensembles. This allows for a more detailed analysis of the specific characteristics of an area, facilitating the evaluation of protective measures to preserve its identity, visibility, scale, ambiance, and physical and landscape integrity, as defined in Law 11.188/2011.

The understanding of an Urban Ensemble consists of the particularities generated through all stylistic interventions, encompassing historical periods that allow the relationship between individual and collective memories, as well as all social manifestations (CDPCM, 2023).

Considering the complexity of the analysis and the need for multidisciplinary teams to develop cultural heritage preservation policies, both architectural resources and social studies emphasize the contribution of the geographical approach, using the concept of place. According to Buttner et al. (1980), place involves symbols, emotions, culture, politics, and biological aspects, influencing people's perception and their social interactions. Understanding place is essential for addressing urban planning issues since changes can affect the physical and political identity of the location.

The proposal to develop urban ensembles as a methodology for cultural heritage management allows for the protection of each ensemble's particularities. This enables management bodies to establish specific guidelines to preserve the identity of a place, including the listing of new buildings and the identification of new assets of preservation interest. However, there are challenges in applying these policies, especially regarding incentives for owners of preservation-interest properties, which may require the implementation of public policies offering more incentives for the protection of their properties, such as the use of the instrument of transferable construction potential.

Moreover, it is important that the delimitations of urban ensembles are not restricted to municipal territorial boundaries but consider the inhabitants' sense of belonging to the city. This study addresses an example of a proposed urban ensemble for Londrina-PR: the Casoni Lotting. This area was selected based on its particularities and significance for the population.

The original Casoni Lotting, after the enactment of the Land Use and Occupation Law (Law No. 12.236/2015), was partially established as Special Zones of Controlled Occupation (ZE-2), which, as per Article 162, are intended for the protection of cultural, historical, artistic, and landscape heritage. These zones must maintain distinct typologies, spaces, and significant buildings to be defined by the Municipality's Heritage Preservation Body. For ZE-2, two areas were established: the Casoni Controlled Occupation Special Zone (ZE-2.1) and the Heimtal Controlled Occupation Special Zone (ZE-2.2). Figure 2 presents the current urban zoning of the municipality of Londrina for the spatial delineation under study.

According to Article 164 of the aforementioned law, ZE-2.1 is intended for the preservation of the traditional spatial qualities of the Casoni Village, which is considered one of the pioneering neighborhoods in the municipality:

Art. 164 [...] § 1º The maintenance of the existing and traditional characteristics of subdivision, use, and occupation in ZE-2.1 is allowed, conditioned to the preservation of urban elements of cultural value and approved by the responsible Heritage Body of the Municipality, based on the criteria defined by Law No. 11.188/2011.

§ 2º The traditional urban and architectural characteristics of ZE-2.1, related to the original urban form or the culture of occupation of that urban space, are considered "of origin."

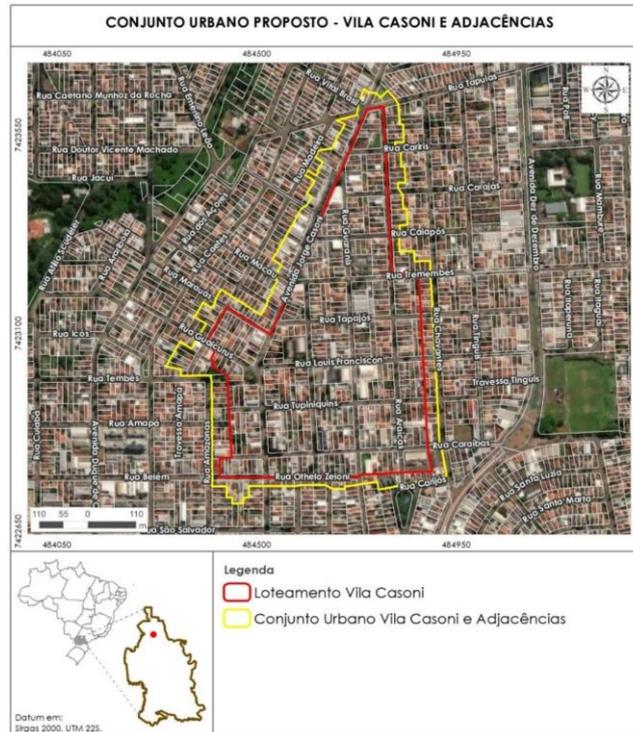
§ 3º Detached single-story houses, made of wood or masonry, and the rear villas of the period are traditional occupations to be encouraged in cases of expansion, renovation, and replacement. (Londrina, Law 12.236/15)





regarding the preservation of these areas, which may compromise the safeguarding of the historical heritage associated with the origin and development of Casoni Village.

Figure 4 – Proposed Urban Complex – Vila Casoni and Surrounding Areas



Source: Londrina - SIGLON, 2023. Elaboration: Souza, G., 2023.

In an effort to complement and support existing municipal legislation, this study addresses the creation of Protected Urban Complexes as an instrument for preserving Londrina's cultural heritage.

### FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The main objective of this study was to analyze the management of cultural heritage in Londrina, investigating whether the existing instruments have been effective in preserving the city's historical and cultural assets. The legislation on this topic in Londrina is relatively recent, with its bill dating back to 2003 and being officially approved only in 2011. The creation of inventory records was a measure adopted to document the city's history, but it also raised concerns about the possibility of cultural assets being altered or demolished during the licensing and analysis processes by the Directorate of Cultural Heritage of Londrina.

In this context, the proposal to adopt the concept of a Protected Urban Area as a new instrument for analyzing and preserving cultural heritage in the municipality is put forward. This approach allows cultural assets to be evaluated not only individually but also as part of a cohesive whole in the urban landscape. Although municipal legislation has provided for special controlled occupation areas, such as the Special Controlled Occupation Zone 2.1 – Casoni, it is noted that some important elements of this neighborhood's history were excluded or placed in zones with fewer restrictions, which could compromise their preservation.

The proposal for a Protected Urban Area aims not only to meet legal requirements but also to establish specific guidelines for preservation and cultural recovery. For example, this includes the replanting of native vegetation, restoration of street pavement styles, and treatment of the facades of buildings within the protected area. Furthermore, the importance of understanding the perspective of place in the delimitation of these areas is emphasized, considering social interactions and cultural identity.

However, there are challenges in preserving cultural heritage, including the lack of incentives for property owners of listed buildings, who may face negative impacts on their lives. While exemptions from property taxes (IPTU) and the transfer of construction potential are potential measures, their application is not always clear or effective, often leading to miscommunication between residents and the public authorities, or in many cases, a lack of awareness of the incentives related to cultural heritage.

The study proposed only one area for the development of Protected Urban Areas, but it could be expanded to include neighborhoods, streets, or even central areas historically relevant to the municipality's identity, such as Av. Duque de Caxias, Av. Sergipe, and Av. Paraná, thus broadening the scope from Protected Urban Area to Landscape Area, encompassing the central area that includes the Metropolitan Cathedral and the surrounding parks.

Although this research did not address intangible heritage, it is important to consider identifying territories of traditional communities, recognizing the historical contribution of various groups to the formation of the city. Therefore, it is concluded that the hypothesis raised suggests that in Londrina, inventory records serve as an indication for heritage listing, but they can also regulate to prevent the alteration or demolition of cultural assets. Moreover, it is noted that cultural preservation is still seen as an obstacle to the city's development, rather than an opportunity for the repurposing of underused areas, making cultural heritage an attractive asset with untapped potential.

Thus, the designation of an Urban Area as an instrument for the protection of Londrina's historical heritage aims to improve the analysis of the inventory records, which are more prominent in the municipality. This allows for a collective approach to the immediate surroundings, in accordance with the protection guidelines for the respective Urban Area. Additionally, this measure can provide subsidies for future revisions of the boundaries defined for the Special Controlled Occupation Zones (ZE-2), aligning with the provisions of the current Participatory Master Plan of Londrina-PR, providing a legal framework and clear guidelines for the preservation of the cultural and historical heritage of the northern region of Paraná.

## REFERENCES

ANTONELLO, I. T.; VEIGA, L. A.; BERTINI, I. T. Cidade excludente: o ordenamento do território urbano e a política habitacional em Londrina/PR. In: Encontro Nacional da ANPUR, 2022, Blumenau. **Anais [...]** XIX ENANPUR, 2022. Disponível em: [https://www.sisgeenco.com.br/anais/enanpur/2022/arquivos/GT5\\_SEM\\_478\\_729\\_20211214191435.pdf](https://www.sisgeenco.com.br/anais/enanpur/2022/arquivos/GT5_SEM_478_729_20211214191435.pdf). Acesso em: 23 jan. 2026.

ANTONELLO, I. T.; VEIGA, L. A.; ALIEVI, A. A. Cenário das hortas urbanas de Londrina: Desafios e potencialidades na promoção de cidades sustentáveis. **Periódico Eletrônico Fórum Ambiental da Alta Paulista**, [S. l.], v. 19, n. 6, 2023. DOI: [10.17271/1980082719620234737](https://doi.org/10.17271/1980082719620234737). Disponível

em: [https://publicacoes.amigosdanatureza.org.br/index.php/forum\\_ambiental/article/view/4737](https://publicacoes.amigosdanatureza.org.br/index.php/forum_ambiental/article/view/4737) . Acesso em: 23 jan. 2026.

ARIAS NETO, J. M. **O Eldorado**: representações da política em Londrina, 1930-1975. Londrina: EDUEL, 2008.

BELO HORIZONTE, Fundação Municipal de Cultura de Belo Horizonte. **Dossiês de Tombamento Conjunto Urbano Praça Floriano Peixoto e Adjacências**. Conselho Deliberativo do Patrimônio Cultural do Município de Belo Horizonte – CDPCM/BH. Belo Horizonte, MG. 2023.

BRASIL. Decreto nº 25/1937, de 30 de novembro de 1937. **Organiza a proteção do patrimônio histórico e artístico nacional. Diário Oficial da União**. Rio de Janeiro, RJ, 12 de dezembro de 1937. Disponível em: [http://portal.iphan.gov.br/uploads/legislacao/Decreto\\_no\\_25\\_de\\_30\\_de\\_novembro\\_de\\_1937.pdf](http://portal.iphan.gov.br/uploads/legislacao/Decreto_no_25_de_30_de_novembro_de_1937.pdf) Acesso em: 30 dez. 2025.

BUTTNER, A.; SEAMON, D. Home, Reach, and the Sense of Place / Lar, Horizontes de Alcance e o Sentido de Lugar. 1980. Tradução. PÁDUA, Letícia. **Geograficidade**, v.5, n.1. 2015. Disponível em: <https://periodicos.uff.br/geograficidade/article/view/12915> Acesso em: 30 dez. 2025.

CAPEL, H. Agentes y estrategias en la producción del espacio urbano español. **Revista de Geografía**, Barcelona, v. 8, n. 1-2, p. 19-55, jan./dez.1974. Disponível em: <https://raco.cat/index.php/RevistaGeografia/article/view/45880>. Acesso em: 30 dez. 2025.

CASARIL, C. C. **Meio século de verticalização urbana em Londrina – PR e sua distribuição espacial**: 1950 – 2000. 2008. 266f. Dissertação (Mestrado em Geografia, Meio Ambiente e Desenvolvimento), Programa de Pós Graduação em Geografia, Meio Ambiente e Desenvolvimento (mestrado), Centro de Ciências Exatas, Universidade Estadual de Londrina, Londrina, 2007. Disponível em: <https://repositorio.uel.br/items/5ea97091-c458-452e-aef6-f86631bd99bb> Acesso em: 30 dez. 2025.

CASTRO, C. R. de A. **Patrimônio urbano de Londrina**. 2007. 129 f. Tese (doutorado) - Universidade Estadual Paulista, Instituto de Geociências e Ciências Exatas, 2007. Disponível em: <https://repositorio.unesp.br/entities/publication/54b82152-c25c-4a1f-8114-9a3c161ce42d> Acesso em: 30 dez. 2025.

CAVATORTA, M. G. **Produção do espaço urbano e a Verticalização em Londrina**. 2021. 97 f. Dissertação (Mestrado em Geografia), Programa de Pós Graduação em Geografia (mestrado/doutorado), Centro de Ciências Exatas, Universidade Estadual de Londrina, Londrina, 2007. Disponível em: [https://pos.uel.br/geografia/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/CE\\_GEO\\_Me\\_2021\\_Cavatorta\\_Mateus.pdf](https://pos.uel.br/geografia/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/CE_GEO_Me_2021_Cavatorta_Mateus.pdf) Acesso em: 30 dez. 2025.

CORRÊA, R. L. **O espaço urbano**. São Paulo: Ática, 1989.

CHOAY, F. **L'urbanisme, utopies et réalités**: Une anthologie. Paris: Éditions du Seuil, 1965.

CHOAY, F. À propos de culte et de monuments. In: RIEGL, Alois. **Le Culte Moderne des Monuments . Son Essence et sa SA Genèse**. Traduit de l'allemand par Daniel Wieczorek Avant- propos de Françoise Choay Édition corrigée et augmentée. Paris: Editions du Seuil, 2013.

FRESCA, T. M. F. **A rede urbana do norte do Paraná**. Londrina: EDUEL, 2004.

GODOY, J. A. R. de; BENINI, S. M.; SILVA, A. L. C. da. Segregação socioespacial e vulnerabilidade climática nas periferias urbanas. **Periódico Eletrônico Fórum Ambiental da Alta Paulista**, [S. l.], v. 21, n. 3, p. e2508, 2025. DOI: 10.17271/1980082721320256223. Disponível em: [https://publicacoes.amigosdanatureza.org.br/index.php/forum\\_ambiental/article/view/6223](https://publicacoes.amigosdanatureza.org.br/index.php/forum_ambiental/article/view/6223) . Acesso em: 30 dez. 2025.

GOULART, M. G. **O Horizonte de Brasília**: A definição da zona de entorno e a gestão compartilhada do conjunto urbanístico de Brasília. Escola Nacional de Administração Pública- ENAP, Brasília, DF. 2016.

IPAC/LDA. Inventário e Proteção ao Acervo Cultural de Londrina. **Onde O Bairro é a Casa**. Londrina: Universidade Estadual de Londrina, 1987.

IPPUL. Instituto de Pesquisa e Planejamento Urbano de Londrina. Prefeitura Municipal de Londrina. **Mapas**. 2023. Londrina: IPPUL, 2023. Disponível Em: <https://lppul.londrina.pr.gov.br/index.php/Mapa-De-Londrina-Caderno-De-Mapas.Html>. Acesso em: 30 dez. 2025.

Le Corbusier. **A Carta de Atenas**, versão LE CORBUSIER. São Paulo: HUCITEC: EDUSP, 1993, (Estudos Urbanos).

LONDRINA. Secretaria Municipal de Cultura de Londrina. **Fichas Inventarias e Bens Tombados**. SIGLON. 2022. Disponível em: <https://geo.londrina.pr.gov.br/portal/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=5360a454d15146a3bcf4ebdbe8e49e03> Acesso em: 30 dez. 2025.

LONDRINA. Lei nº 10.637/2008, de 24 de dezembro de 2008. Institui as diretrizes do Plano Diretor Participativo do Município de Londrina - PDPML e dá outras providências. **Jornal Oficial**. Ed. 1.047. Londrina, PR. 29 de dezembro de 2008. Disponível em: <https://leismunicipais.com.br/a/pr/l/londrina/lei-ordinaria/2008/1063/10637/lei-ordinaria-n-10637-2008-institui-as-diretrizes-do-plano-diretor-participativo-do-municipio-de-londrina-pdpm-l-e-da-outras-providencias> Acesso em: 30 dez. 2025.

LONDRINA. Lei nº 11.188/2011, de 19 de abril de 2011. Dispõe sobre a Preservação do Patrimônio Cultural do Município de Londrina, criando os processos de listagem de bens de interesse de preservação e o processo de tombamento municipal, cria o Conselho Municipal de Preservação do Patrimônio Cultural e o Fundo Municipal de Preservação do Patrimônio Cultural de Londrina. **Jornal Oficial**. Ed. 1.547, Londrina, PR. 28 de abril de 2011. Disponível em: <https://leismunicipais.com.br/a1/pr/l/londrina/lei-ordinaria/2011/1118/11188/lei-ordinaria-n-11188-2011-dispoe-sobre-a-preservacao-do-patrimonio-cultural-do-municipio-de-londrina-criando-os-processos-de-listagem-de-bens-de-interesse-de-preservacao-e-o-processo-de-tombamento-municipal-cria-o-conselho-municipal-de-preservacao-do-patrimonio-cultural-e-o-fundo-municipal-de-preservacao-do-patrimonio-cultural-de-londrina> Acesso em: 30 dez. 2025.

LONDRINA. Lei nº 12.236/2015, de 29 de janeiro de 2015. Dispõe sobre o Uso e a Ocupação do Solo no Município de Londrina e dá outras providências. **Jornal Oficial**. Ed. 2665. Londrina, PR. 10 de março de 2015. Disponível em: <https://leismunicipais.com.br/a1/pr/l/londrina/lei-ordinaria/2015/1223/12236/lei-ordinaria-n-12236-2015-dispoe-sobre-o-uso-e-a-ocupacao-do-solo-no-municipio-de-londrina-e-da-outras-providencias> Acesso em: 30 dez. 2025.

LONDRINA. Prefeitura de Londrina. **Sistema de Informação Geográfica de Londrina** – SIGLON. Londrina, PR. 2023. Disponível em: <https://geo.londrina.pr.gov.br/portal/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=5360a454d15146a3bcf4ebdbe8e49e03> Acesso em: 30 dez. 2025.

LONDRINA. Prefeitura de Londrina. **Zoneamento Fácil**. Londrina, PR. 2023. Disponível em: <https://geo.londrina.pr.gov.br/portal/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=ac375e1d32d64321b4dcd5672e5626bf> Acesso em: 30 dez. 2025.

LUIZ, A. N. **A evolução urbana de Londrina – PR no período de 1957 a 1980 através de fotointerpretação**. 1991. Monografia (Bacharelado em Geografia). Departamento de Geociências. Universidade Estadual de Londrina – UEL. Londrina.

MATUS, C. **Planificar para governar: El método PES**. Entrevista a Carlos Matus. San Justo: Universidad Nacional La Matanza, 2006.

MOLINA, A. H.; SANTOS, C.R. "Terra fértil, ouro verde": os folhetos de propaganda da CTNP 1930-1950. In: VII SEPECH - Seminário de Pesquisas em Ciências Humanas. 2008, Londrina. **Anais [...]** VII SEPECH. Londrina, 2008. p. 1-09. <http://www.uel.br/eventos/sepech/sepech08/arqtxt/resumos/anais/CristinaRSantos.pdf> Acesso em: 30 dez. 2025.

MONBEIG, P. A divisão regional do estado de São Paulo. **Anais [...]** Associação dos Geógrafos Brasileiros. 1, 19-36, 1945. Disponível em: <https://publicacoes.agb.org.br/boletim-paulista/article/view/870> Acesso em: 30 dez. 2025.

MONBEIG, P. **Pioneiros e fazendeiros de São Paulo**. São Paulo: Hucitec/Polis, 1984.

MOTA, L. T. **As Guerras dos Índios kaigang: A história épica dos índios kaigang no Paraná (1769 -1924)**. Maringá: UEM, 1994.

MÜLLER, N. L. Contribuição ao estudo do norte do Paraná. **Geografia (Londrina)**, [S. l.], v. 10, n. 1, p. 89–119, 2012. DOI: 10.5433/2447-1747.2001v10n1p89. Disponível em: <https://ojs.uel.br/revistas/uel/index.php/geografia/article/view/10658>. Acesso em: 30 dez. 2025.

NUNES, V. **A gestão do patrimônio histórico de Londrina/PR**. 2015. Monografia (Aperfeiçoamento/Especialização em Gestão Pública) - Universidade Estadual do Centro-Oeste.

PARANÁ, Secretaria Estadual de Cultura do Paraná. **Bens Tombados em Londrina**. 2023. Disponível em: <https://www.patrimoniocultural.pr.gov.br/Londrina>. Acesso em: 30 dez. 2025.

PARIS, S. Vila Casoni - **Especial Programa Auê, com Stela Paris - Londrina**, 1999. Youtube. 2020. Disponível em: <https://youtu.be/viRI0QTz4YY>. Acesso em: 30 dez. 2025.

PASSOS, V. R. L. **A verticalização de Londrina: 1970/2000 – a ação dos promotores imobiliários**. 2007. 203 f. Dissertação (Mestrado em Geografia, Meio Ambiente e Desenvolvimento), Programa de Pós Graduação em Geografia, Meio Ambiente e Desenvolvimento (mestrado), Centro de Ciências Exatas, Universidade Estadual de Londrina, Londrina, 2007. Disponível em: <https://repositorio.uel.br/items/de84c233-8078-4ee5-b294-0022f7981009/full>. Acesso em: 30 dez. 2025.

PEREIRA, D. C. Patrimônio Cultural e Geografia: uma Análise sobre a Operacionalização dos Conceitos de Paisagem, Território e Lugar nos Processos de Patrimonialização Cultural. **Espaço Aberto**, PPGG - UFRJ, Rio de Janeiro, V. 12, N.1, p. 81-100, 2022. Disponível em: <https://revistas.ufrj.br/index.php/EspacoAberto/article/view/51354>. Acesso em: 30 dez. 2025.

POULOT, Dominique. **Musée, nation, Patrimoine: 1789-1815**. Paris: Gallimard, 1997.

PRANDINI, N. Aspectos da Geografia Urbana de Londrina. In: FRESCA, T. M.; CARVALHO, M. S. **Geografia e Norte do Paraná: um resgate histórico**. V. 2. Londrina: Edições Humanidades, 2007.

ROSANELI, A. F. **Cidades novas da fronteira do café: história e morfologia urbana das cidades fundadas por companhias imobiliárias no norte do Paraná**. 2009. 182 f. Tese (Doutorado em História e Fundamentos da Arquitetura e do Urbanismo) - Faculdade de Arquitetura e Urbanismo, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, 2009. Disponível em: <https://teses.usp.br/teses/disponiveis/16/16133/tde-23012013-160138/pt-br.php>. Acesso em: 30 dez. 2025.

SILVA, C. L. **Sobreviventes do extermínio: uma etnografia das narrativas e lembranças da sociedade Xetá**. Santa Catarina, 1998. 1998. 306 f. Tese (mestrado em Antropologia Social) Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina. Disponível em: <https://repositorio.ufsc.br/xmlui/handle/123456789/77661>. Acesso em: 30 dez. 2025.

SOUZA, L. H. de. **Vila Casoni (1930 – 1950): Fundação baseada no depoimento de Domingos Casoni**. 2018. 59 f. Trabalho de Conclusão de Curso (História). Departamento de História, Centro de Letras e Ciências Humanas, Universidade Estadual de Londrina, Londrina, 2018. Disponível em: <https://sites.uel.br/ndph/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/VILA-CASONI-1930-1950-FUNDACAO-BASEADA-NO-DEPOIMENTO-DE-DOMINGOS-CASONI.pdf>. Acesso em: 30 dez. 2025.

TOMAZI, N. D. Norte do Paraná: **História e Fantasmagorias**. Curitiba, 1997. 1997. 342 f. Tese (Doutorado), Universidade Federal do Paraná, Curitiba, 1997. Disponível em: <https://acervodigital.ufpr.br/handle/1884/31883>. Acesso em: 30 dez. 2025.

ZANON, E. R. Por uma leitura histórica da segregação socioespacial em Londrina - PR. 2023. **Anais [...] XX ENANPUR 2023 – BELÉM 23 A 26 DE MAIO de 2023**. Disponível em: <https://anpur.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/st06-45.pdf>. Acesso em: 30 dez. 2025.

---

**DECLARAÇÕES**

*Não precisa assinar*

---

**CONTRIBUIÇÃO DE CADA AUTOR**

*Preencher somente os itens que os autores participaram*

Ao descrever a participação de cada autor no manuscrito, utilize os seguintes critérios:

- **Concepção e Design do Estudo:** Léia Aparecida Veiga e Guilherme Augusto de Souza.
- **Curadoria de Dados:** Guilherme Augusto de Souza.
- **Análise Formal:** Ideni Terezinha Antonello, Léia Aparecida Veiga e Guilherme Augusto de Souza.
- **Aquisição de Financiamento:** Não obteve financiamento.
- **Investigação:** Guilherme Augusto de Souza.
- **Metodologia:** Léia Aparecida Veiga e Guilherme Augusto de Souza.
- **Redação - Rascunho Inicial:** Ideni Terezinha Antonello, Léia Aparecida Veiga e Guilherme Augusto de Souza.
- **Redação - Revisão Crítica:** Ideni Terezinha Antonello, Léia Aparecida Veiga e Guilherme Augusto de Souza.
- **Revisão e Edição Final:** Léia Aparecida Veiga
- **Supervisão:** Ideni Terezinha Antonello, Léia Aparecida Veiga.

---

**DECLARAÇÃO DE CONFLITOS DE INTERESSE**

Eu/Nós, Ideni Terezinha Antonello, Léia Aparecida Veiga e Guilherme Augusto de Souza, declaro(amos) que o manuscrito intitulado "[Atribuição de conjuntos urbanos como possibilidade para preservação do patrimônio cultural em Londrina-PR]":

1. **Vínculos Financeiros:** Não possui/possui vínculos financeiros que possam influenciar os resultados ou interpretação do trabalho. (Detalhe aqui, se aplicável: "Este trabalho foi financiado por [Nome da Instituição ou Entidade]"; ou "Nenhuma instituição ou entidade financiadora esteve envolvida no desenvolvimento deste estudo").
2. **Relações Profissionais:** Não possui/possui relações profissionais que possam impactar na análise, interpretação ou apresentação dos resultados. (Detalhe aqui, se aplicável: "Eu/Nós mantemos vínculo empregatício com [Nome da Instituição]"; ou "Nenhuma relação profissional relevante ao conteúdo deste manuscrito foi estabelecida").
3. **Conflitos Pessoais:** Não possui/possui conflitos de interesse pessoais relacionados ao conteúdo do manuscrito. (Detalhe aqui, se aplicável: "Eu/Nós tenho/temos relação pessoal com [nome da pessoa ou grupo] que poderia influenciar a objetividade do estudo"; ou "Nenhum conflito pessoal relacionado ao conteúdo foi identificado").