

ABSTRACT - 4. CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES IN HERITAGE DISCOURSE - A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF THE STATE OF THE ART IN HERITAGE DISCUSSIONS, CONSIDERING THE EVOLVING PERSPECTIVES AND CHALLENGES THAT HAVE EMERGED SINCE THE INCEPTION OF THE VENICE CHARTER. EXAMINING THE RELEVANCE OF THE VENICE CHARTER IN THE CURRENT CONTEXT, WITH A FOCUS ON CHALLENGES POSED BY THE WESTERN DIVIDE BETWEEN NATURE AND CULTURE, THE GROWING IMPORTANCE OF METROPOLISES, SOCIAL INEQUITIES, THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF HUMAN ACTIVITIES, DISASTERS AND CONFLICTS, AMONG OTHERS.

**BRASÍLIA, OS BLOCOS RESIDENCIAIS E A CARTA DE VENEZA /
BRASILIA, RESIDENTIAL BLOCKS AND THE VENICE CHARTER**

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Brasilia, the capital of Brazil, was the first modern site to be listed as a World Heritage Site by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in 1987. The city's heritage process was early and created particular challenges in the management of the urban and architectural complex of the listed area. If, on the one hand, the heritage guidelines ensured that buildings on a monumental scale were safeguarded, on the other hand, more ordinary constructions, such as the superquadra's residential blocks, essential elements of Lucio Costa's urban design, are not protected and have their integrity and authenticity constantly threatened.

In this context, this article analyses the importance of the Venice Charter as a tool for maintaining the built environment, in the light of the theoretical advances it presents. The document's indicative rather than normative nature allows its precepts to be adapted to Brasilia's current reality, even though the city presents challenges typical of a growing metropolis. As many buildings reach 60 years of age, a critical period for the maintenance of modern reinforced concrete specimens (Macdonald 2007), the 1964 heritage charter offers fundamental contributions to guide renovation projects for the facades and pilotis of these buildings.

Therefore, this article aims to analyse the Venice Charter and subsequent complementary texts, applying their precepts to the current situation in Brasilia, with the aim of creating a matrix of recommendations for the preservation of residential blocks. The text will be structured in two parts: 'The Venice Charter and its contributions to Brasilia's residential buildings' and 'Current challenges for maintenance and conservation of residential blocks'.

Palavras-chave: venice charter; brasilia; residential blocks; preservation.