

## INTERFACE OF URBAN TRANSITION: A NEW CATEGORY TO APPLIED TO FENOMENA DISPERSED IN LATINAMERICAN CITIES

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**ABSTRACT.** Recent accelerated transformation from rural to urban land and the consequent emergence of interfaces between these two dynamics areas have created a space of uncertainty. This work focuses on reading urban-residential and productive-rural spaces in historical, environmental and administrative terms, in order to reflect on the installed transformation within the Metropolitan Area Santa Fe-Paraná (Argentina) to think about the possible appropriate instruments to be applied to the particular situation of a territory with regulatory and institutional context certainly weak. A change of status of the city and the countryside could install a new urban and productive model that could be de beginning of the new way.

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expansion process + productive land consumption + rural-urban transition + Santa Fe -Paraná

### INTRODUCTION

The area of contact between city and countryside -where agricultural activities are practiced-, has acquired other nuances in the last third of the twentieth century, when the expressions of global economy have worsened, among other phenomena, the cities growth and population movements from rural to urban areas. Ever since the nineties the study of activities related with food production and environmental care in outlying areas has increased. Initially, the ways of operating the agricultural and urban systems are considered to be completely opposite and in conflict. Consequently "any undeveloped territory by the city becomes a potential annexation because of its property value". (translated from Ávila Sánchez, 2009).

The periurban areas in Latin American cities are developed, but very differently from the industrialized countries. Informal activities, agricultural practices and various residential logical (neighborhoods of populations with a high-standard of living by marginal areas) coexist at the same time showing a territorial differentiation regarding the various forms of appropriation and use of space. Latin American periurban is set because of the growth of urbanization along the output shafts of the cities, but also by the emergence of diffuse settlements.

### LITERATURE REVIEW/METHODOLOGY

This work focuses on reading urban-residential and productive-rural spaces in historical, environmental and administrative terms, in order to reflect on the installed transformation within the Metropolitan Area Santa Fe-Paraná

(Argentina), as well as gradually guide to think about the possible appropriate instruments to be applied to the particular situation of the territory.

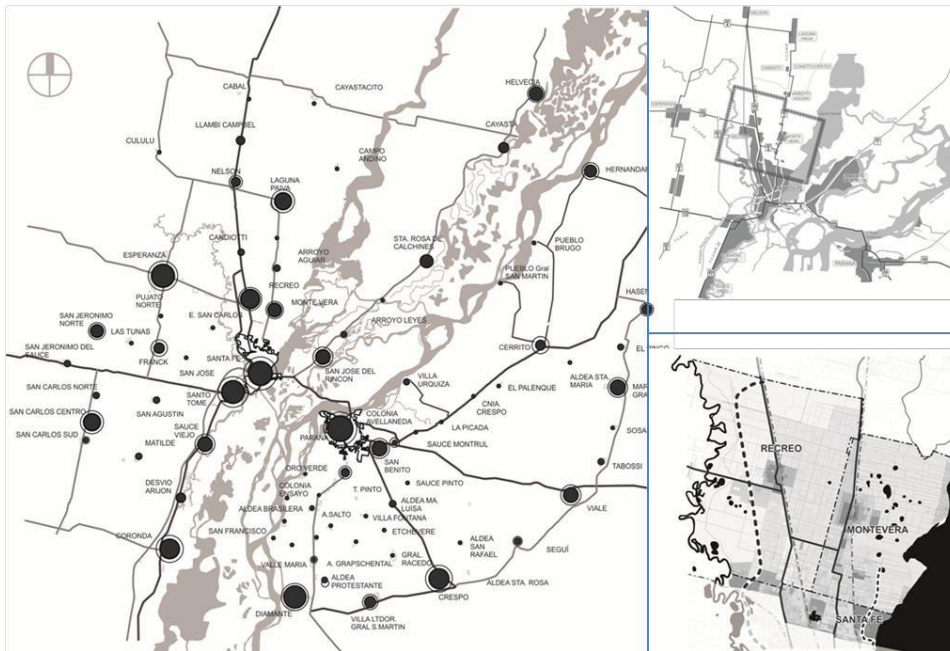
We assume the hypothesis that changes in territorial structures during the last decade (2004-2014) within the Metropolitan Area Santa Fe-Paraná let us refer to the notion of change of state [1] which implies the recognition of substantial mutations in the organization of the system leading to define it as a particular category of metropolitan area that requires a name according to that characterization, an issue that we try to verify, adjust or reject this work.

This research aims at deepening the recognition of the case from the study of their productive/speculative typology and characterization of the resulting cadastral morphologies to recognize a current stage product/result of mutations verified and orient toward a projective response in the territory in consideration of the challenges [2] related to the form and identity of the area as the main criterion for intervention. His resulting attempts to provide definitional elements to a new category (analytical and operational ) applicable to the Latin American city.

The theoretical framework basically rests on the sprawling city of Francesco Indovina who shows the case of a new structured territorial organization. His concept contributes to the contemporary understanding of dynamics resulting from significant changes in the organization of settlements. It is remarkable because the case "is not presented as a sort of expansion of the previous form , but as a sort

of change of state ". (Nel -Lo, 2012: 68). Similarities in some aspects and differences in others, lead to read the identity of the territory [3], that, because of its peculiar morphogenetic characterization could / should lay the foundations for territorial project.

In terms of methodology, the processes registered through morphogenetic / functional schemes will be recognised and specified, from the evolution of the cadastre displayed on maps . Changes will be measured to understand the magnitude of territorial dynamics, and show new concepts to provide guidelines for building a framework



**THE CASE STUDY. REGIONAL URBAN SYSTEM.** Territory marked by the presence of the alluvial valley.  
 Left: Region Santa Fe-Paraná. Right: Approaches to the area north of Santa Fe city.  
 Credits: Left Soijet, Santiago, García. Right: Mantovani, Peralta Flores.

**ISSUE/RESEARCH FOCUS**

The cities of Santa Fe, Paraná and their agglomerates define a territory whose location, in the central and strategic place of Central Bi-Oceanic Corridor [4] and Paraguay- Paraná Hydrovia, gives great value to the area. This is not only economically but also in transportation, compared with the rest of the Argentine territory.

In recent years, each central core (Santa Fe and Paraná are particularly identifiable by their condition of intermediate cities) has deepened the link with its own agglomerate, recognized the completion of almost all of its jurisdictional territory with residential and productive uses demanding territorial support from neighboring settlements to continue its development. This process develops a dynamic that installs a particular form of metropolization as new framework for planning.

Changes overcoming from global processes, have produced such a drastic mutation of fruit-

vegetable productive places, which historically were the solution to supply urban settlements emerged in the Hispanic [5] period, that have been significantly reduced, leading the continuity into crisis with their primary activity. The gradual transformation of rural to urban land and the consequent emergence of an interface between these two dynamics, (where the features of each one are being diluted to create a space of uncertainty constantly mutating its form and identity) have looked for new adjectives for these peripheral areas as "mixed and indefinite periphery", which refers to "stealthy" [6] expansive, with little capacity to organize the whole in our complex Latin American urban processes.

**Configuration process and transformations of the territory [7]**

*Urbanization and infrastructure*

Santa Fe and Parana are recognized as a blank space tied to the patrimonial and cadastral heritage. In the colonial period this territory defined his first trace along watercourses, which determined space

accessibility and connectivity of the villages. The first lands distributed were made by Mercedes (real thanks) and were divided into "pagos" and "lonjas" (Collado and Soijet, 1997) for the production of farms and ranches that were linked to the urban ejido formally founded. The authors point out that this colonial cadastre that endures in the trace of the extension of the central city, reaffirms foundational moments, and as historical trace is almost mythical character item, reinforcing its status of city of Hispanic origin whose links City-Territory remained almost intact for three centuries.

In the mid-nineteenth century, railway networks and agricultural colonization put into production a territory that would derive its production to the urban ports. Rausch (2011) expresses that installs an administered territory, that generates value from the management of the population and of the resources. The "elongated" colonial plots that were the self-supply space and the image of power, begin to be amended but retain in their metamorphosis, a degree of modulation and of continuity in its form and its uses [8].

The railway will stimulate the process of colonization and of production of the territory.



**IDENTITY OF THE CADASTRE.** Sliced perpendicular to the river in a and another margin.

Diagram of the tillage level of Santa Fe de la Vera Cruz of 1653 (developed by municipality of Santa Fe 1905) Source: Cervera, M.M. "History of the city and province of Santa Fe". Volume 1. UNL Editions 1979. P. 376. Of our own making: highlights the area of city and the subdivisions of the territory. Own preparation from the superposition of original historical levels and reconstructed.



**IDENTITY OF THE CADASTRE.** The Coexistence auction-macro grid fragment schema of the plane of annexation field "Monte Vera" to the Commission for the promotion of recreation district. Source: Ministry of Agriculture. T.395. Dossier 38. Year 1901. General Archive of the Province of Santa Fe. Own preparation.

Good part of the twentieth century will consolidate this pattern of growth of the central city, header of an area formed by small

localities and medium functionally complementary (food producers and/or with agribusiness) separated from each other by

rural territory. However that territory has also modified its imprint morfocatastral: the “lonjas” have been subdivided as a result of the new accessibilities (road and rail) that have

revalued certain sectors and generated a lot of grid units sub-multiple of the “lonjas” of greater intensity where there are these infrastructures and of lesser intensity where do not exist



**IDENTITY OF THE CADASTRE.** The permanence of the auction to this

outline of the Rural Map. The subdivisions in minor polygons give rise to a macroform blocky. Rural land parcelling of recreation and Monte Vera. Source: Rural Maps. Survey 1998. Own preparation.

The twenty-first century comes to dilute rapidly the footprints in the territory. And will go ahead as a result of expansion processes of the central city with residential uses in successive rings that arise in what Rausch (2011) describes as “a state of urbanization of the rural territory that cannot be considered in terms of city and establishes a new system of a result of hierarchies, both in the traditional relationship between city-field, as in its internal conformation (to the territory)”. The residential demand (or batch), encouraged also by specific public policies, has contributed to the dispersion, not with the category of “field urbanized” mentioned above, but as isolated urbanizations or contiguous, and formally

fragments, whose consolidation will complete leaving between them big spaces of rurality at the same time that expands the boundaries of what would be considered “urban” as well as raises the question of delimitation.

In this regard, Indovina proposes some analytical variables to consider for the interpretation of: the displacement of the population; location and development of productive activities; localisation of services to companies, , localisation of services to people in metropolitan and non-metropolitan type; infrastructures; interrelationships and mobility of the population; and what is generically called the "style of life".



**IDENTITY OF THE CADASTRE.** Reads the rural branch but the city advances.

Schema of the current Cadastral Level. Own preparation.

**Socio-economic connotations of the phenomenon and its resultant typological, their endowments in terms of structural processes (quantitative and qualitative)**

*Three moments previous to present*

The foundation of the city of Santa Fe followed the precepts of the laws of the Indies that defined path, splitting, and organization of the ownership of the land of the ejido. The distribution of land repeated the structure of markets, which were the identity of the first trace of the old town, keeping the linking of each piece of land with water courses that surround it ( the Salado River to the west and Laguna River Saladillo ( today Setúbal) to the east).

In the mid-nineteenth century, Argentina began the first steps for insertion within the international context. The experiences of territorial occupation based on complementarity between agricultural colonies and railway activity raises a number of villages linked to certain productive specialization of industrial type.

The modern experience of the industrial city and its development, generated both a support and overall confidence in the capitalist development, as critical flows that raised its rejection from plans for social reform supported by the generation of urban settlements and alternative territorial occupation.

*Estancias and city*

The "Estancia" turns out to be the main element of action on the territory and according to their characteristics for the period of the foundation and to the coastal region, can be termed as follows: extensive property unit (mixed economic activities); unit of operation for interregional trade (cattle); agricultural production (farms); craft production (self-sufficiency or local marketing). In the beginning, the property is *ausentista*, that is to say that the owner of the estancia lived in the city [9] so that the unit had no important constructions; the actual population is constituted by the *peonada* (creoles and slaves), which provides small *rancheríos*, or by tenants. Later on the residence becomes *semi-ausentista* (or semi-absentee), that is to say that the employer had residence in the city and built another in the estancia to spend certain periods of time; to a lesser extent becomes permanent residence or local [10].

The foundation of the city of Santa Fe followed the precepts of the laws of the Indies that defined path, splitting, and organization of the ownership of the land of the ejido. The topographic condition of the settlement, longitudinal flue space surrounded by water courses, determined that the land distribution itinerant continues over the territory. While the urban trace replied to the grid model adopted by the Spanish conquest for its riverside cities, the lands of tillage were structured through auction, which was distributed on the costal *albardón* with narrow fronts on the water courses (Collado and Soijet: 1997: 63).

The fertile areas dedicated to the farms (agricultural production) in the first Santa Fe, were divided into three *pagos* (zones), differentiated according to their geographical position in relation to the foundational ejido: "pagos" up North, the "pagos" of the Middle West and "pagos" down South of the city . By outside the *albardón* and partly occupying the broad jurisdiction that was established for the city, were the *estancias* (livestock production), adjacent to the farms, but with higher dimensions.

By various problems that were impeding their development, toward the year 1651 the urban center of Santa Fe , began its transfer to the current site ( 80km to the . South ) and was established in an area of *interfluvios* between the Paraná and Salado rivers in a territory that despite its quasi peninsular condition , allow better growth of the city in terms of defense and communications. The founding text stated that the city could move or improve the site, whenever appropriate, for having ceased the fertility of that site and ravaged the river the greater part of the city, the transfer was officially finished in the year 1660.

The location of the second foundation replied the system of distribution of the land which ensured the means to supply the ejido, and boosted the development of marketable products. In the year 1653 was made the distribution of lands outside the walls of the city or land for cultivation, being captain Montiel commissioned by the Cabildo to designate the title and the dimensions that would be assigned to the neighbors transferred, who would respect the properties of the old Santa Fe, a fact that was noted in the records of the Cabildo. (Cervera: 1979: 378).

The distribution of land repeated the structure of markets, which were the identity of the first

trace of the old town, keeping the linking of each piece of land with water courses that surround it ( the Salado River to the west and Laguna River Saladillo ( today Setúbal) to the east).

#### *Towns and colonies. The railway*

In the mid-nineteenth century, Argentina began the first steps for insertion within the international context, where the industrial revolution and the division of labor, generates not only transforms in the west and urban centers but also in the emergence of new settlements. Within this context, the European immigration was driven from the official bodies for the purpose of generating the demographic transformation and agricultural development that the model required: overcome the economy of supply on the economy of the surplus.

The railroad was a vital element for the extension of the productive area and as a nexus between it and the port activity, as much as in the reverse direction, the agricultural activity and the immigration led to the railway expansion. Complimentary facts that were formed in the liberal economic model.

The routing of the networks carried out on the basis of the presence of foreign capital, was accompanied by the granting of lands to the railway companies, which made it possible to establish stations, generate new populations, and determine the development of the existing towns. The new urban centers are implanted linked to the work itself and the new railway agricultural colonies.

After the first experiences of territorial occupation based on complementarity between agricultural colonies and railway activity, raises a number of villages linked to certain productive specialisation of industrial type. The location of the sites is related to the presence of raw materials as well as the main organizer of the territorial structure: the railway. The presence of the factory or undertaking processing the raw material, conditions the urban structure proving to be more complex than that of the colonies or railway towns.

From 1911 the overseas port of Santa Fe changed regional life becoming the point of exit for the production of the territory. But in 1945 begins a descending curve in its functionality and continues for fifty years after a process of transfer (still unfinished) and its

refuncionalization for tertiary activities urban areas.

#### *Industrialization. Strengthening of the schema city of services/cities/cities productive.*

The modern experience of the industrial city and its development, generated both a support and overall confidence in the capitalist development , as critical flows that raised its rejection from plans for social reform supported by the generation of urban settlements and alternative territorial occupation.

Lanciotti and Tumini ( 2013 ) show us that by 1914, the processing of raw materials of agricultural origin had allowed the emergence of a food industry within the province of Santa Fe ( the oil industry, milling and dairy ), linked in the first instance to the regional market but that would come in second instance to the international markets, being the cities of Rosario and Santa Fe (ports) protagonists of this dynamic productive. The main oilseeds encouraged the installation of the oil industry in the province. (Lanciotti, Tumini: 2013). The first santafesinas factories of edible oil are recorded in the colonies of the northeast of the province (Helvecia, Avellaneda), and in the capital city. While the removal of flax oil was located initially in Governor Crespo (San Justo), then spread gradually toward the Department Castellanos.

Among localities that were marked by this productive agro-industrial model, we can point to Nelson (located 43 km to the north) and considered terminal city of Santa Fe metropolitan area today. This locality emerges as a railway station on the line Santa Fe - San Cristobal , Old Santa Fe Railroad (1881), where it is installed in the first decades of the twentieth century the first industrial spaces dedicated to the production of flax oil, promoting the consolidation of the village. [11] .

Until the crisis of 1930 the evolution of the production of oilseeds depended primarily on the vagaries of the international market, and especially of the European demand of grain raw, declining the flax oil activity for not having a domestic market that requires its products. In 1947 the region begins a new industrial stage, linked to the production of meat, the company Nelinal (Nelson Industrias Alimenticias) faena and sells the raw materials that provided the livestock of the zone, Nelson – Recreo. However the economic problems of the

following decades put at risk the activities of the community.

*Metropolitan expansion. The land market.*

The Santa Fe periurban in its northern extension presented, during three centuries, a stable dynamics of uses linked to extractive activities for the supply of vegetables and fruits. In spite of being affected by economic, technological, political and social transformations, the landscape identity of this territory remained; being consolidated as a green belt historically provider for both the central city of Santa Fe and the rural localities annexed.

These productive spaces were considered as relevant pole at regional and national level by its strategic condition in terms of geographical position, close to two urban centers of hierarchy (Santa Fe and Parana), and also by its climatic condition and fertility of the soil, factors contributing to the activity in qualitative and quantitative terms. However, during the first decade of the twenty-first century, several conditions covering social, economic and political issues, have accelerated changes in productive uses putting in crisis the continuity of the fruit-horticulture activity in the territory in question [12].

Among the factors that acted as determinants in this amendment, it highlights the growth of the city of Santa Fe in demographic and physical terms [13], which has almost fully covered the floor of its jurisdiction with urban uses and begins to demand from the neighboring towns the territorial support to further boost its growth. Thus the extension towards the North -the only one that should not jump water-courses-, follows the expansive trend that has installed a conurbation process that begins to show new linkages between the capital and the districts of Recreo and Monte Vera, localities that have accelerated the division of its soils, modifying predominantly productive uses to residential.

In recent years the wasted trends were consolidated from the aggregate of new developments being sometimes verifiable some tension with the existing fragments, as well as the consolidation of the spaces that are closer to Santa Fe which have changed their productive landscape more steadily.

On the basis of research carried out in the framework of the Urban Observatory METROPOLITAN AREA SANTA FE-PARANÁ (2011), we note that the higher incidence of

changing uses within the productive land of the Great Santa Fe, was installed in the period 2004-2007, where the insertion of houses under the so called Federal Plans, added to the urban area of the city of Santa Fe the amount of 2594 houses that transformed the surface of 105 productive hectares.

The magnitude of the phenomenon in quantitative terms, as well as its expansion in territorial terms, is expressed in recent transformations that jump over the limit of what could be defined as a Metropolitan Area (or agglomerates Gran Santa Fe and Gran Paraná) urbanization process that expands from the city center to the metropolitan region, whose surrounding towns begin to receive real estate pressures.

Various situations converge in two processes that encourage changes of use; on the one hand the dynamics of the Metropolitan extension predominantly through the residential demand (the cost of the land of the central city have strengthened in general the occupation of the localities of the agglomerates), and in the other the decline in productive areas for various reasons (climate, lack of technology, global market, labor problems, policies –even of fumigation).

The profitability of the real estate market in a time of new public policies of individual housing credit (2012-2015) [16], the "flexible" policy and the vulnerability of the producer (legal and environmental), end up moving the primary activity in pursuit of urbanization with little planning.

At the same time, both internal and external factors have conditioned the crisis in the sector frutihortícola, a factor which has influenced the transformation of land use and the productive landscape of the periurban of Santa Fe, identified by the Ministry of Production in the province in the year 2009, through a report that held in conjunction with the Bureau Frutihortícola Santa Fe (composed of producers, technical specialists and institutions) [17].

Among the most relevant internal factors identified is the lack of technology and planning, which affects the production and removes profitability to the crops. Adds to these root causes, the scarcity of labor or the little continuity in the workplace, which along with the transformation of production –which happened to be intensive (quintas) to extend (soy) in search of greater profitability-, declined

the historic activity of the area. While external factors were identified by the ministerial document as of multiple character, although underline the incident of the production of other beads producers, mostly from the provinces of Corrientes and Buenos Aires, according to the statement of Serafino (2010: 249), whose industrialized production removed competitiveness to the local product. Climate issues contributed significantly to the reduction of rural land in suburban Santa Fe: floods in the years 2003, 2007, 2015 and 2016 left under water a large part of the territory of the districts of Santa Fe, Recreo and Monte Vera causing not only problems in crops but also in urbanized areas, highlighting the fragility of the territory. The water emergency in the region of Santa Fe is not a circumstance unknown, The recurrence of climate phenomena (flood) in so few years established new policies of intervention on the area, and defined at the same time the definitive abandonment of an important amount of rural producers. The climate and productive situation served to pressure both private and public areas to exert a major impact on the productive land, directly affecting the reduction of fruit and vegetable areas of the aforementioned towns of the Great Santa Fe.

Both areas of productivity are being tensioned by the urban growth of the central cities, which overflows onto these productive spaces, generating an incipient process of conurbation with the neighboring localities, transforming the historic city-field structure.

The resulting landscape is a patchwork of detached house of governance; recreational, sports, industrial health, metropolitan and regional scale, production plots frutihortícola, areas of services, large infrastructural paths.[18]. Coastal resorts are consolidated slowly with some tendency to recreational use fuelled by the presence of water that empowers the tourism as a form of development, and the installation of cabins and bungalows as business units.

The logic of claim to embrace the planning of the territory from a legal-administrative branch increasingly fragmented, has been forced on the scope of the agglomerate of Great Santa Fe to the point that the establishment of new jurisdiction has continued up to the twenty-first century, in spaces that require more agreements to bring governance on a territory of continuities. Precisely in the field of study it is inferred that the area covered initially by a single unit of government, was fragmented in

various jurisdictions from successive orders of neighbors who sought to crystalize its representation of independence and identity through a local administration, smaller than outside. So, the contemporary challenge is to achieve commitments so that the physical system is not split, and achieve a thought to exceed the limits, interjurisdictional, in spatial terms that raises the idea of a landscape and common support.

In short this process has a beginning of urban-rural balance with the city inserted in a farming area that continues with the dissemination of urban settlements surrounded by rural areas. A later time of dissemination of urbanization with consumption of these productive areas in successive rings around the major cities that is defined today as a big city discontinuous that presents diverse points of intensity of urbanization, with few areas of field incorporated and a tendency for the agglomeration on this voltage rural-urban, the threat of the river, the protagonist of the regional landscape, has had diverse responses without definitive solutions. The vulnerability of the territory is water evidence through the constant flooding and rainwater, which have favored gradually the transformation, but without affecting (or in some way encouraging, without restrictions) the acceleration of the urban process.

**RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS:** *The Conceptual Characterization As "Urban Area" And Its Limits. Its Prospective Consolidation As A Way Of Territorial Organization In Relation To The Implementation Of Public Policies.*

Periurban area is conceived as a border territory between urban and rural under pressure. Cities activities and residences make it a battle space of great fragility.

This definition does not escape the Northern Santa Fe expansion, rather mixed edge that has experienced in the last decade a rapid change of state of the productive landscape. Historical uses of farms and villas surrounding the central city and neighboring villages in the primeval colonial markets, were transformed into a territory where the extension of the urban reality install process conurbation as inevitable, and where independence of district courts they project individually and fragmentarily the territory finally put in crisis supra-municipal agreements required by the macro-looks that are intended to boost approach.



The dispersion of the city, fragmentation and diversification of uses on rural land are some of the problems that are beginning to emerge within these contexts, where the pressure in the housing market with low profitability of primary activity, mellan this dynamic installed.

A change of status of the city and the countryside, which seems not to have detractors, could install a new urban and productive model, which should be revised before the total change brings rigged irreversible problem not only in construction urban enclaves disjointed and devoid of quality services, but also in environmental issues, which in our territories high water risk, manifested as the major issues to be considered.

Joaquin Sabate Bell (2010) points out in his writings, that in reading the territories is the alternative and only through understanding of historical processes can reveal the physical identity and structural values of the project spaces key, for the redesign. That's why we necessarily begin generating reflections and analysis on these productive territories, even in crisis internal and external causes, allow begin installing planning tools in key metropolitan landscape that respond to the new historical situation that through this territory.

Analysis we expect guidelines contribution in terms of promoting an alternative planning, to recover environmental, cultural and social identity of Santa Fe green cord, and rescue layers historicity not as a fossil fact or museum space, but as a primal essence which promotes development.

Also the regulatory and institutional context can certainly be considered weak. There is no type of inter-municipal / inter-link or recognition of the potential benefits of these regional institutional relations to better the problems they share. Coinciding with the process described by Martinez de San Vicente and others (2013) we can say that the forms of growth, -especially in residential- are polarized in two extreme ways:

- a) concentration on landscape value -in front locations in coastal areas reconversion- and densification of the central area with tall building patterns (services and equipment).
- b) low density patterns that characterize the diffuse city, whose types differ depending governance (social housing) or privately run (closed / open neighborhoods).

## **CONCLUSIONS**

Have been recognized mutations and territorial transformations that define the present stage characterized by processes of urban expansion consuming productive soil, and recessive productive niches that define a situation of interface in a weak institutional context. The hinterland of Metropolitan Area Santa Fe-Paraná, will cease to be a productive space and historic to engage the globalizing dynamics of the new territorial forms submitted as the diffuse city. The dispersion of the city, the fragmentation and the diversification of the uses on the rural soil are some of the problems that are beginning to emerge within these contexts, where the pressure of the housing market in conjunction with the low profitability of primary activity, act negatively on this dynamic installed.

A change in the status of the city and the countryside, that seems not to have detractors, but that without a doubt installs a new urban and productive model, which must be revised before the total change accompanied by problematic irreversible, not only in the construction of urban enclaves unarticulated and devoid of quality in its services, but also environmental problems, that in our territory of high river water risks, manifested as the great problems to be considered.

Perhaps thinking the territory in a metropolitan, is able to arrive at a solution that balances these processes. Indeed, the metropolitan area in a consolidation needs glances inclusive, articulating the actions that avoided in structural projects, fragmented by each administration. Something similar to what Indovina proposes to address the diffuse city: have a point of view "strong", a territorial plan of "area" which includes the vast urban balance, infrastructure, services and quality of life, and integrate the various administrative levels in the planning.

In the range of production of this document, the province has enacted a "law of metropolitan areas," a new tool that makes us to assume the implementation of policies and efforts on the basis or partnerships, and the search for consensus on the definition of metropolitan guidelines. It is an advance on a current situation of uncertainty, that can also be explained from the vacuum in the governance, that in the legal-administrative causes make successive individual decisions.

How and in what direction should we think the growth of the whole?. Questions that should find their answers in the dialogue and the agreements between the various governments of AMSF-P, answers able to augment the reflection about the sustainability of this model that should be channelled through policies that facilitate the management of the infrastructures of the mobility and to lessen the risk of water.

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- [11] Reference Oil Factory Testa y Cia Bosco , in the province of Santa Fe hemeroteca found. See more detail in <http://www.santafe.gov.ar/hemerotecadigital/diario/21616/?page=5> .
- [12] In 2014, on the west and north east of Parana 138 production has effectively distributed. Twenty-nine are producers of nucleated cord in the Horticultural Producers Association of Entre Rios (16) and Paraná Horticultural Park (13), 80% of them own their land. (Agency for the development of family farming and food security of Parana, which groups the Municipality of Parana, INTA, Ministry of Family Agriculture's Office and SENASA. In the Cordon Horticultural Santafesino (Santa Fe-Recreo- Monte Vera) according to data from INTA Regional Centro Santa Fe (2013), cultivated for horticultural production in 2012, surfaces was 1142 ha, number marks a nearly 50% corresponding to 2001 when this horticultural cord 3448 has earmarked for this activity. Meanwhile, producers in 2001 were only 288 became 155 in 2012 and only 31% of these producers work on their own soil, and the rest was in the form of lease or rent. While the scale of production, both in amount of land dedicated to the activity as producers is higher in the Santa Fe hand, the instability of land tenure, makes this space is more degree of brittleness compared to entrerriano, to address the economic and social situations. <https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:4yEEP9U2IFUJ:https://www.entrerios.gov.ar/icab/userfiles/files/Mesa%2520Horticola/Diagnostico%2520de%2520Situacion%2520actual%2520del%2520Sector%2520Horticola.pdf+%&cd=2&hl=es&ct=clnk&gl=ar>
- [13] ar While it is not inherent to the treated subject matter you may be added that such growth by extension has been no comprehensive planning process or genuine economic and labor support. "While the extension of the city towards the north orientation, has been through a gradual process of urbanization, this development was not accompanied by the provision of infrastructure and public services and by increased equipment according to the dimension of growth that the city he has been developing in the sector, I resulting in a marked by physical, social and symbolic precariousness area, evidenced through this situation ... "(Soijet, Gramaglia, Peralta Flores, 2011).
- [14] Habitacional governance program with funds from the nation, but logistics of the province and municipality regulation

- [15] [http://www.cnvivienda.org.ar/revistas/revista16/SantaFe\\_16.pdf](http://www.cnvivienda.org.ar/revistas/revista16/SantaFe_16.pdf)
- [16] Program Argentine Bicentennial Credit Pro.Cre.Ar.
- [17] Identified by the Ministry of Production of the Province in 2009 , through a report by the Bureau Frutihortícola Santa Fe (made up of producers , technical experts and institutions ) . View : <https://www.santafe.gov.ar/index.php/web/content/download/66061/320661/file/descargar.pdf>
- [18] The coastal communities slowly consolidated agglomerate recreational use encouraged by the presence of water power as a form of tourism development, and installation of cabins and bungalows and commercial units.
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