

Keywords: Urban Landscape. Urban Forest Fragment. Urban Park. Landscape Project. Urban Planning.

## Introduction

Alfredo Volpi Park is a urban park located in the municipality of São Paulo - Brazil, it was inaugurated in 1971 and has a total area of 13,858 hectare. It is a remnant of the Atlantic Forest, having a great biodiversity of flora and fauna (Kliass, 1993). In order to preserve this remnant, a landscaping project was carried out in 1966 by the landscape architect Rosa Grena Kliass, seeking a minimal intervention in the area (Kliass, 1993). However, during the implementation of the park in 1971, the definitions of the original landscape project were not fully taken into account (Aragaki, 1997).

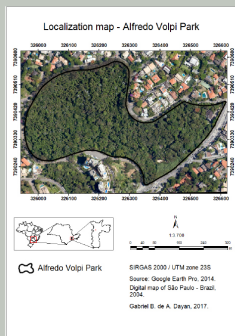
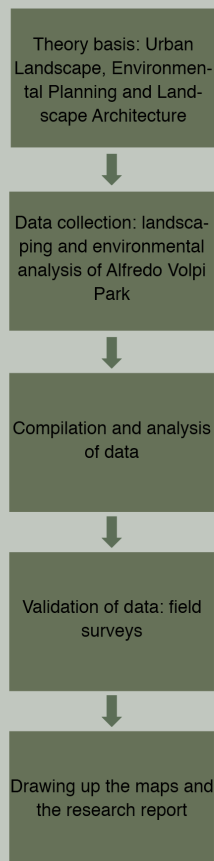


Fig. 1: Localization map of Alfredo Volpi Park.

The aim of the present work was to analyze Alfredo Volpi Park in an integrated way seeking to understand if the landscape treatment carried out in the park conciliated social use with environmental conservation.

## Method



## Results

The landscape treatment carried out in this forest fragment had as main objective the environmental conservation, creating an infrastructure for contemplative leisure, environmental education, sports practice and children's recreation, conciliating social use with environmental conservation.



Fig. 2: infrastructure of Alfredo Volpi Park (São Paulo, 2010 - modified).

Regarding the urban occupation of the park surroundings, data indicates that the predominance of residential areas with low construction density helps the environmental conservation of the park. On the other hand, areas that allow other types of use, especially high-density housing, have a negative impact on the park's environmental balance.

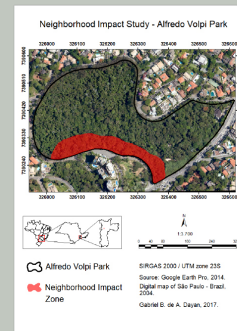


Fig. 3: Neighborhood Impact Study map of Alfredo Volpi Park.

Actions related to the environmental planning and to the management of the park, which aimed at the reduction of anthropic interferences in the natural environment, were extremely important for the control and for the management of the internal environmental dynamics.

## Conclusion

The collected data have demonstrated that as a preserved forest fragment the park is of extreme importance for the environmental dynamics of the urban landscape to which it belongs.

Landscape intervention based on an integrated analysis and aided by urban and environmental planning stimulates the conservation of forest fragments inserted in urban landscapes.

## Bibliography

- Kliass, R. (1993). *Parques urbanos de São Paulo*. São Paulo: Pini.
- Aragaki, S. (1997). *Florística e estrutura de trecho remanescente de floresta no planalto paulistano (SP)*. Masters. Institute of Biosciences - University of São Paulo.
- São Paulo (Municipality) (2010). *Parque Alfredo Volpi - Trilhas Urbanas*. São Paulo.