



STATE SECRETARIAT FOR INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENVIRONMENT

ANNEX I – CONCESSION AREA

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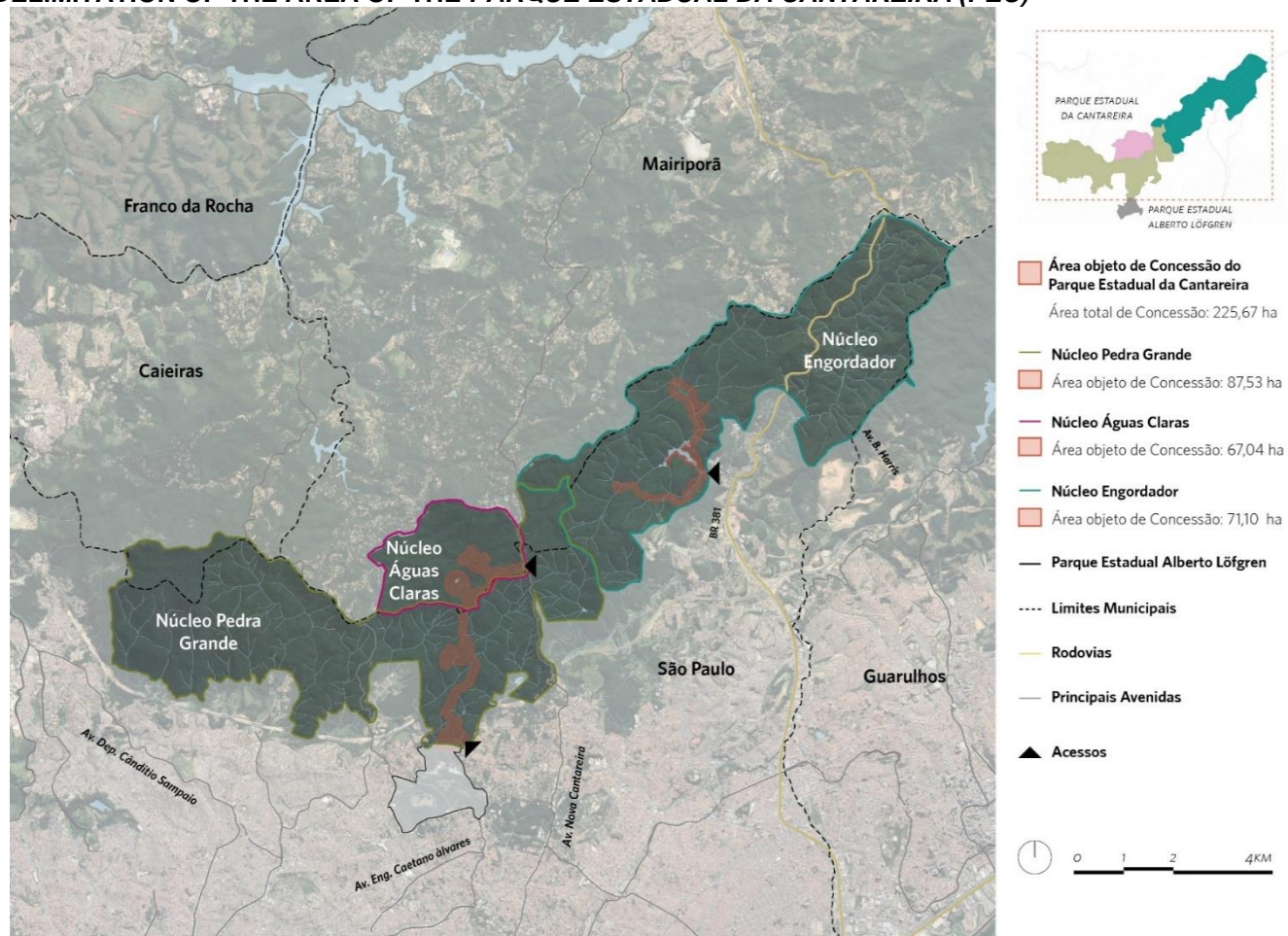
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1 AREAS THAT ARE THE PURPOSE OF THE CONCESSION

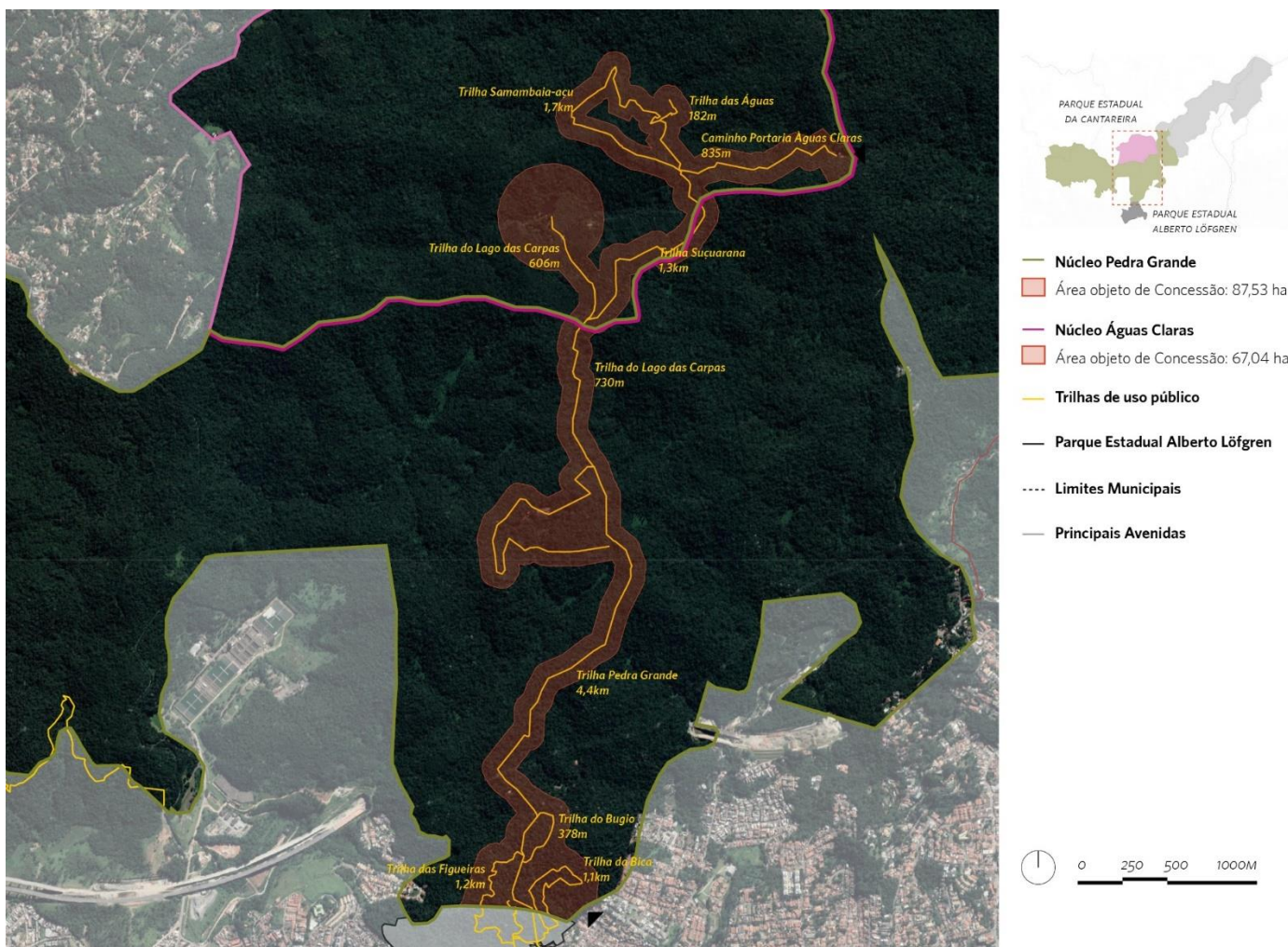
The purpose of this CONCESSION is delegation of the areas comprising the *Parque Estadual da Cantareira (PEC)* and the *Parque Estadual Alberto Löfgren (PEAL)*, inserted, respectively, in the Areas and Glebes indicated hereunder and delimited as established in this ANNEX¹.

¹ The *Parque Estadual da Cantareira* and the *Parque Estadual Alberto Löfgren* are conservation units subject to full protection (art. 8, III, c/c art. 11, §4, of Federal Law nº 9.985/2000). According to the *SNUC* Law, "the area of a conservation unit belonging to the Full Protection Group is deemed a rural zone, for all legal purposes" (art. 49 of Federal Law no. 9.985/2000).

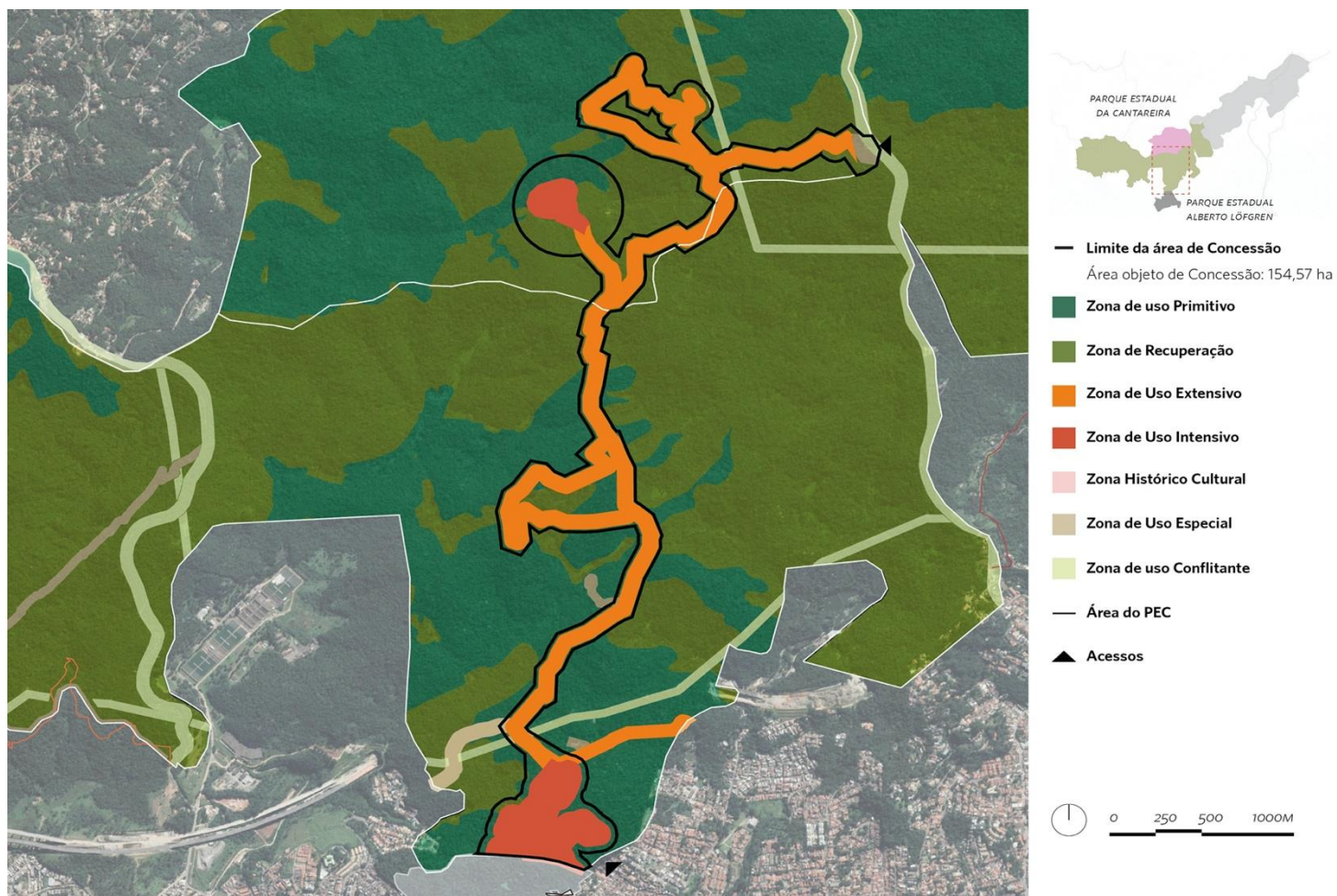
1.1 DELIMITATION OF THE AREA OF THE *PARQUE ESTADUAL DA CANTAREIRA (PEC)*



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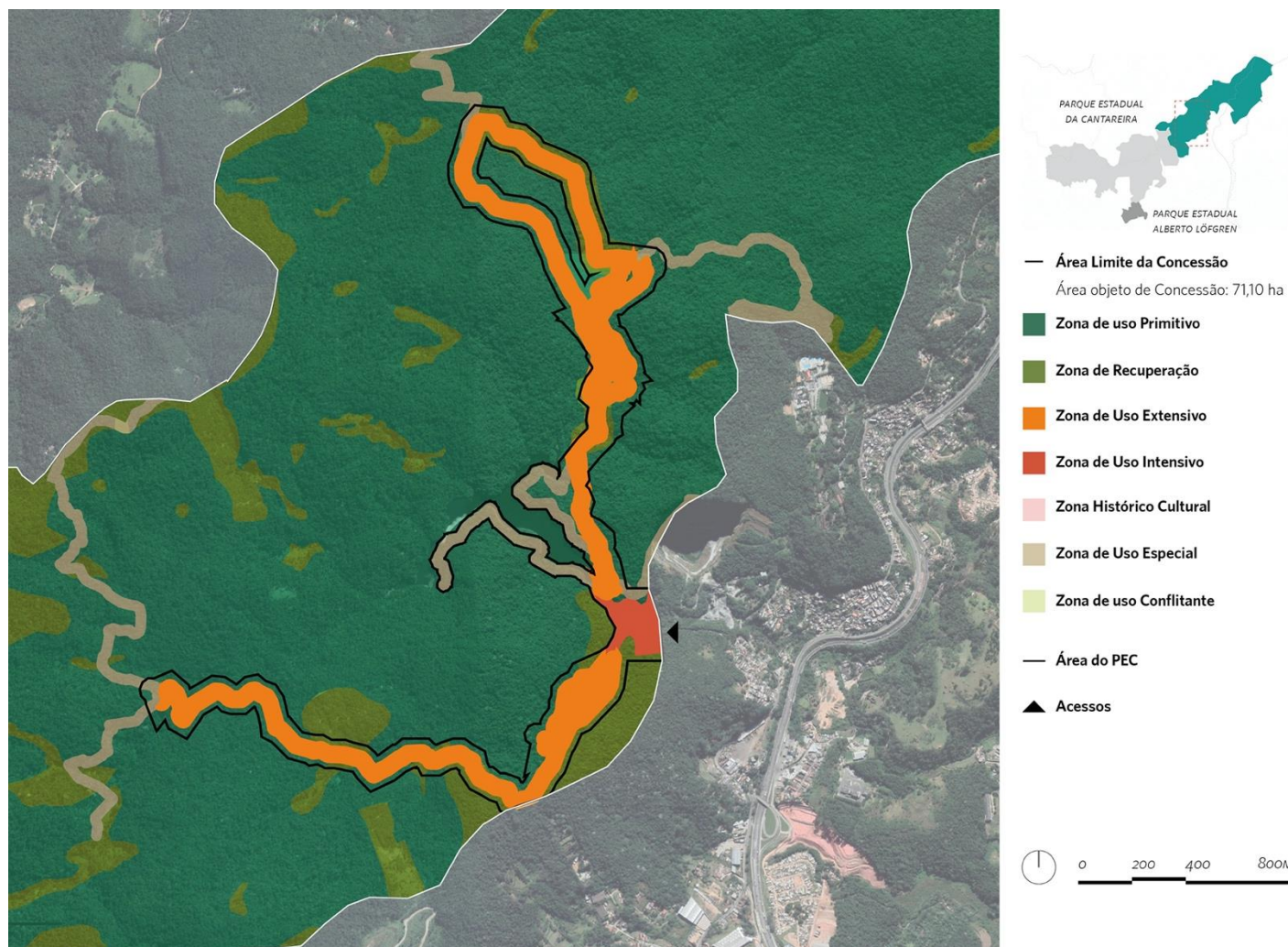


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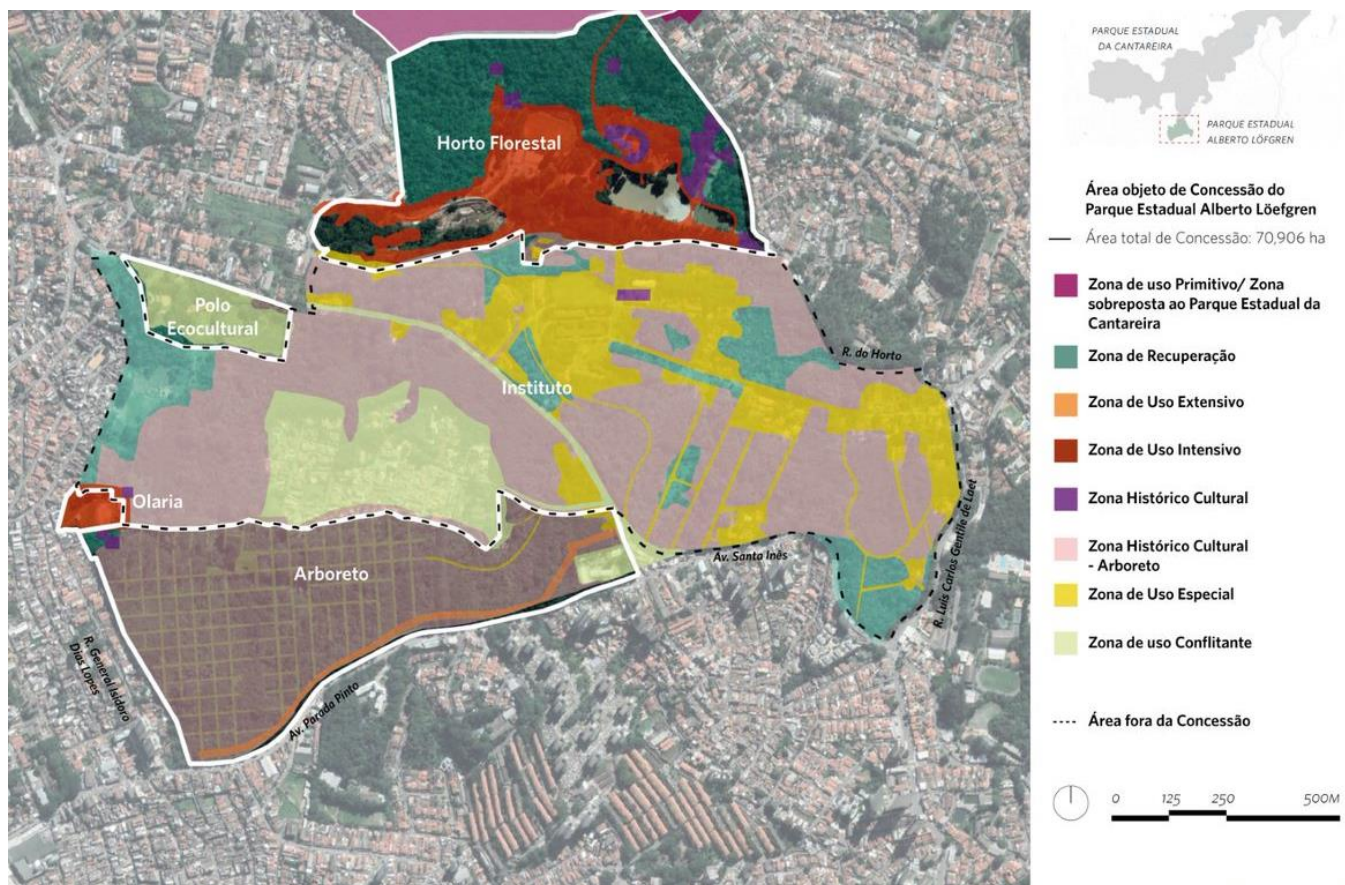
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1.2 DELIMITATION OF THE AREA OF THE *PARQUE ESTADUAL ALBERTO LÖFGREN (PEAL)*



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1.3 CONSTRUCTIONS UNDER THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONCESSIONAIRE AND OF THE GRANTING AUTHORITY

The following sections present maps identifying constructions in each section of the CONCESSION AREA. The tables indicate constructions that shall remain under the GRANTING AUTHORITY's administration, including the assignment of responsibilities for the respective utilities and consumptions, and which are the CONCESSIONAIRE's responsibility.

ANNEX III describes all interventions to be executed in those constructions by the CONCESSIONAIRE.

1.4 CONSTRUCTIONS IN THE *PARQUE ESTADUAL DA CANTAREIRA (PEC)*

1.4.1 Pedra Grande Area

Asset	Area (M²)	Responsibility of the CONCESSIONAIRE	Responsibility of the GRANTING AUTHORITY
PG Access			
01 PG Guard Booth	7,24	X	
02 PG Ticket Counter	3,13	X	
03 Reception area and monitoring	87,53	X	
04 Guard Room	69,33	X	
05 Tent	94,87	X	
06 <i>Pedra Grande</i> Reception Restrooms	25,77	X	
07 Audiovisual Room	58,63	X	
<i>Pedra Grande</i> Trail			
08 Visitors' Center	128,22	X	
Administration			
09 Administration Headquarters	90,80		X
10 Maintenance	70,00		X
<i>Pedra Grande</i>			
11 <i>Pedra Grande</i> Museum	237,22	X	
12 <i>Pedra Grande</i> Restrooms	39,86	X	

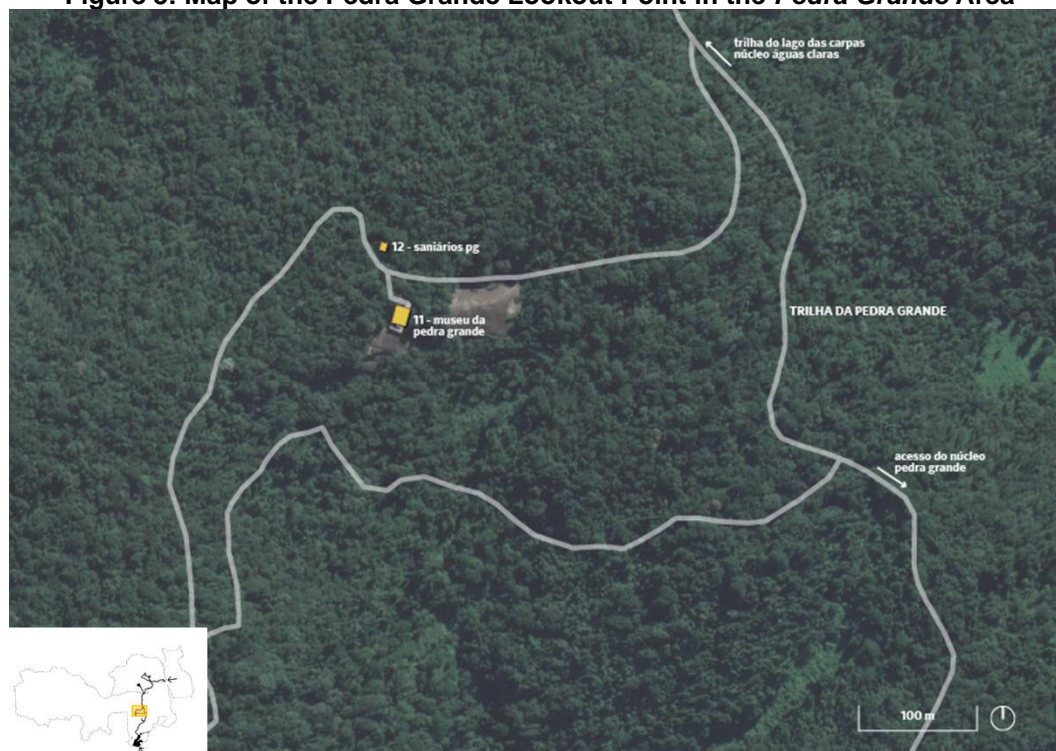
Figure 1: Access Map to the *Pedra Grande* Area



Figure 2: Map of Visitors' Center/Administrative Headquarters in the *Pedra Grande* Area



Figure 3: Map of the Pedra Grande Lookout Point in the *Pedra Grande* Area



1.4.2 Águas Claras Area

Construction		Area (M²)	Responsibility of the CONCESSIONAIRE	Responsibility of the GRANTING AUTHORITY
	Access			
01	Águas Claras Reception Area and Ticket Counter	11,26	X	
02	Surveillance Room	57,42	X	
03	Visitors' Center	218,70	X	
	<i>Lago das Carpas</i>			
04	LC Restrooms	16,75	X	

Figure 4: Access Map to the *Águas Claras* Area

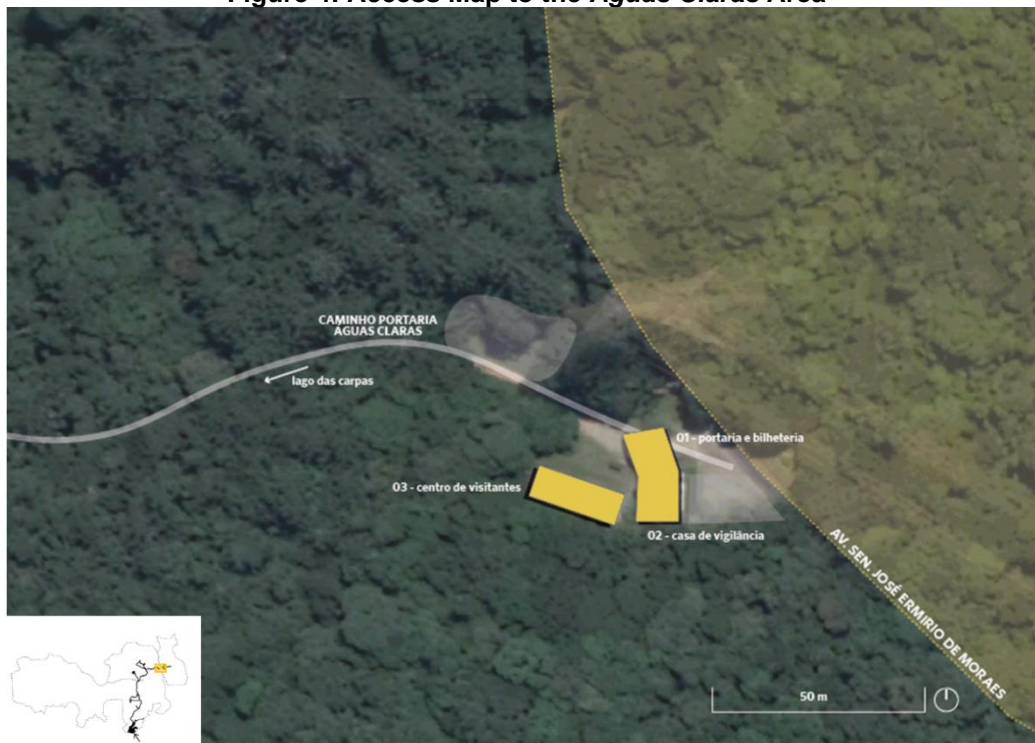
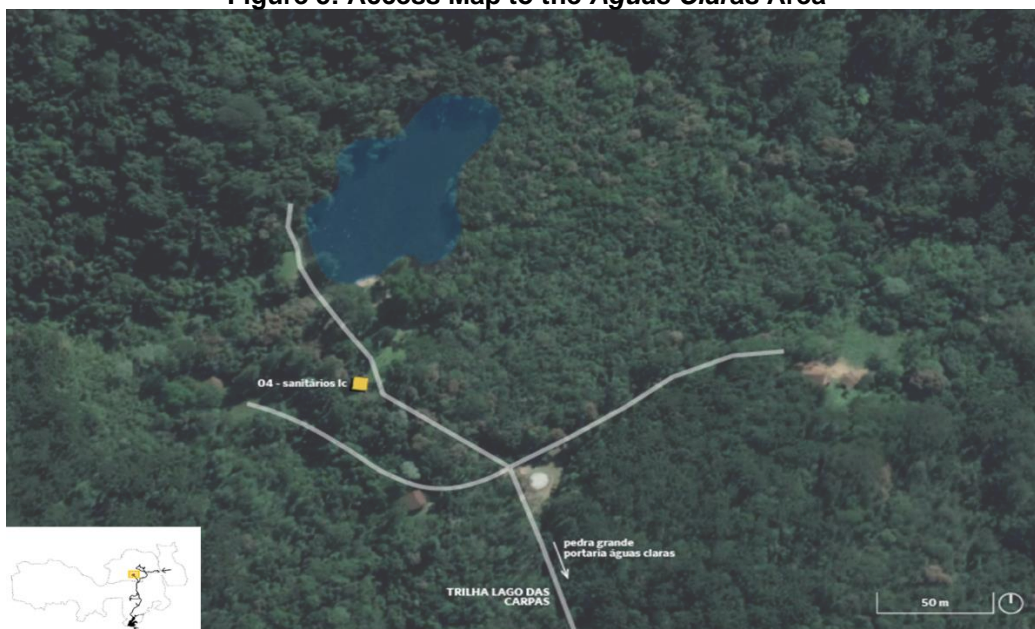


Figure 5: Access Map to the *Águas Claras* Area

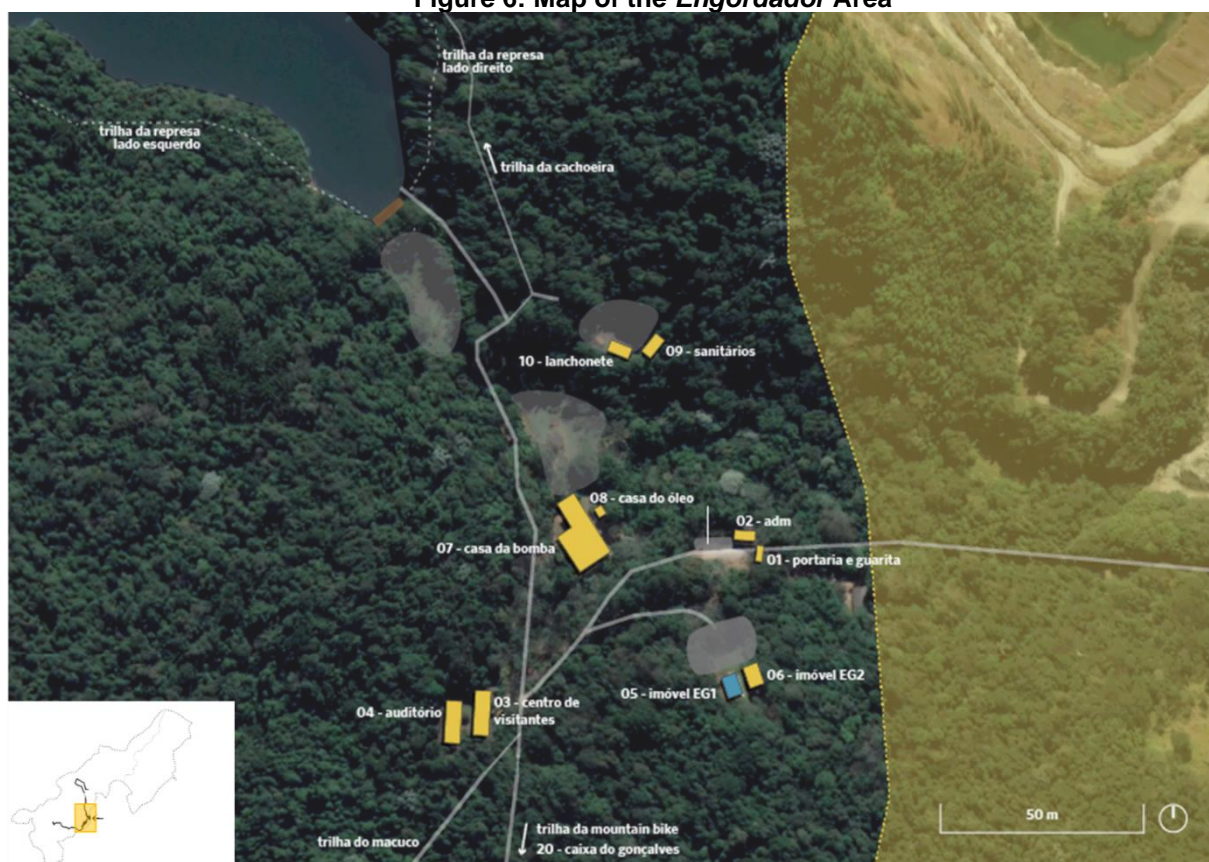


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1.4.3 Engordador Area

Construction		Area (M ²)	Responsibility of the CONCESSIONAIRE	Responsibility of the GRANTING AUTHORITY
	Access			
01	EG Reception Area/ Guard Booth	40,00	X	
02	EG Administration	88,00	X	
03	Visitors' Center	138,00	X	
04	Auditorium	90,00	X	
05	EG Property 1	66,00		X
06	EG Property 2	51,00	X	
<i>Recanto das Águas</i>				
07	Main Pump House	411,00	X	
	Auxiliary Pump House		X	
	Boiler Room		X	
08	Oil Room	20,00	X	
<i>Snack Bar</i>				
09	Restrooms	48,00	X	
10	Snack Bar	32,00	X	

Figure 6: Map of the Engordador Area



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1.5 CONSTRUCTIONS IN THE *PARQUE ESTADUAL ALBERTO LÖFGREN (PEAL)*

1.5.1 *Horto Florestal Glebe*

Construction		Area (M ²)	Responsibility of the CONCESSIONAIRE	Responsibility of the GRANTING AUTHORITY
	CONSTRUCTIONS & INFRASTRUCTURE			
	Accesses and gates			
01	Access 1	21,62	X	
02	Access 2	5,00	X	
03	Access 3	5,00	X	
04	PEC Gate	-	X	
05	Palace Gate	10,00	X	
	Visitor Support			
06	Life Station	800,00	X	
07	Property 106	78,00	X	
08	Property 108	72,10	X	
09	Property 11	86,10	X	
10	Baby Changing Station	46,00	X	
11	Entrance Restrooms	18,90	X	
12	Field Restrooms	37,00	X	
13	Macaws Restrooms	80,00	X	
14	Round Property	300,00	X	
15	Gravita base	136,00	X	
16	Vehicle covering	30,00	X	
	Museum			
17	<i>Museu Florestal Octávio Vecchi</i>	1.025,00	X	
18	Tent/Amphitheater	96,00	X	
	Palace			
19	Governor's Summer Palace	480,00	X	
20	Pool and supporting construction	386,00	X	
21	Caretaker's House	260,00	X	
22	Surveillance Base	260,00	X	
23	P3 Construction	120,00	X	
	Instituto (Institute)			
24	Building 1 – <i>INSTITUTO's</i> Management Headquarters	1.090,00		X

Figure 7: Map of the *Horto Florestal* Glebe



1.5.2 Olaria Glebe

Construction	Area (M ²)	Responsibility of the CONCESSIONAIRE	Responsibility of the GRANTING AUTHORITY
OLARIA			
01 Access 5	19,00	X	
02 Tent	120,00	X	
03 Property 1	154,00	X	
04 Property 2	90,00	X	
05 Property 3	94,00	X	
06 Property 4	120,00	X	
07 Restroom	57,42	X	
08 Property 5	84,00	X	

Figure 8: Map of the *Olaria* Glebe



1.5.3 Arboreto Vila Amália Glebe

Construction		Area (M ²)	Responsibility of the CONCESSIONAIRE	Responsibility of the GRANTING AUTHORITY
	ARBORETO			
01	Access 1		X	
02	Property 1	80,00	X	

Figure 9: Map of the Arboreto Glebe



1.5.4 Polo Ecocultural Glebe

Construction		Area (M²)	Responsibility of the CONCESSIONAIRE	Responsibility of the GRANTING AUTHORITY
	POLO ECOCULTURAL			
01	Center Reception Area	110,00	X	
02	Big House	1.110,00	X	
03	Kiosk	83,70	X	
04	Shed/Gym	420,00	X	
05	Outside Restroom	72,00	X	

Figure 10: Map of the *Polo Ecocultural Glebe*



2 DESCRIPTION OF THE PARKS THAT ARE THE PURPOSE OF THE CONCESSION

The *Parque Estadual da Cantareira* and the *Parque Estadual Ablerto Löfgren* are conservation units that are extremely important to the State of São Paulo. In addition to being protected areas that are part of the Green Belt Biosphere Reserve in the City of São Paulo – recognized by UNESCO as an integral part of the Mata Atlântica Biosphere Reserve –, they were listed as cultural landmark properties by the *Conselho de Defesa do Patrimônio Histórico, Arqueológico, Artístico e Turístico - CONDEPHAAT*, under Resolution no. 18 of 04/08/1983, by the Secretariat of Culture of the State of São Paulo and the *Conselho Municipal de Preservação do Patrimônio Histórico, Cultural e Ambiental - CONPRESP*, under Resolution no. 31/1992.

In addition to their cultural and historic relevance, the State Parks have excellent potential for public use activities, each with its own special features and qualities. The territories of both PARKS are divided into different areas, with their own separate accesses and characteristics, as detailed in the following sections.

- ***Parque Estadual da Cantareira (PEC)***: Divided into four Areas, the largest area being Cabuçu, followed by the *Pedra Grande*, *Engordador* and *Águas Claras* Areas. They all have available spaces to be used by the public. Presently, public visitation to the *PEC* is focused on its trails and contemplation of nature, however it is believed that it has the potential to develop into a new and attractive ecotourism destination in the City of São Paulo.

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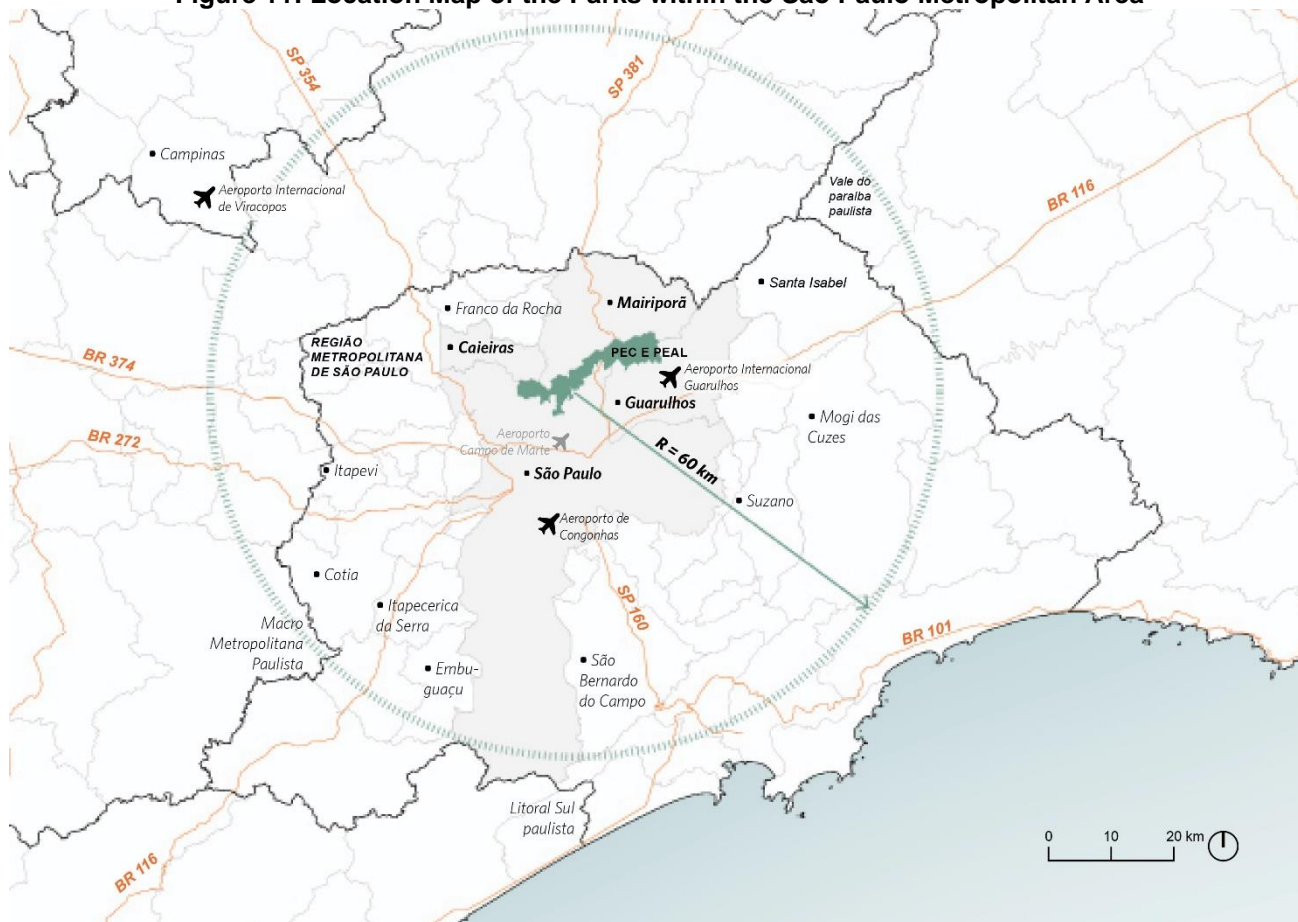
- **Parque Estadual Alberto Löfgren (PEAL):** The Park's public use zones are structured into four Areas: the *Horto Florestal*, *Olaria*, the *Polo Ecocultural* and the *Arboreto Vila Amália*. Presently, the *PEAL* functions as an urban park, offering the neighboring populations a number of recreational options, exercising spaces, and contemplation spaces.

2.1 LOCATION AND ACCESSES

The *Parque Estadual da Cantareira* and the *Parque Estadual Alberto Löfgren* are adjacent to each other, inserted in the Metropolitan Region of São Paulo (RMSP), involving the municipalities of São Paulo, Mairiporã, Guarulhos and Caieiras.

The following map shows the location of the PARKS in relation to the *RMSP* (São Paulo Metropolitan Area), and identifies the main highway accesses and airports.

Figure 11: Location Map of the Parks within the São Paulo Metropolitan Area



Main air, highway and subway accesses (São Paulo):

- **Guarulhos International Airport and Guarulhos Bus Terminal:** 30 km away from the *Pedra Grande* Area (approx. 40 min);
- **Tietê Bus Terminal:** 7.7 km away from PEAL and the *Pedra Grande* Area;

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- **Tucuruvi Station** (Line 1 – Blue, São Paulo subway): approximately 5 km away from PEAL (approx. 15 min) and 7 km from the *Engordador* Area;
- **Avenida Paulista (MASP)**: approximately 15 km away from the *Pedra Grande* Area (approx. 40 min).

2.2 INFORMATION ABOUT THE *PARQUE ESTADUAL DA CANTAREIRA (PEC)*

The *Parque Estadual da Cantareira* has a total area of 7,916.52 hectares and a perimeter measuring 90.5 km, encompassing a portion of four municipalities: São Paulo (4,278.50 ha), Mairiporã (798.00 ha), Caieiras (149.17 ha) and Guarulhos (2,674.33 ha).

Its territory is divided into four areas, the largest being *Cabuçu*, measuring 2,659.31 ha, followed by *Pedra Grande* (2,352.16 ha), *Engordador* (2,126.52 ha) and *Águas Claras* (480.68 ha). They all have different characteristics, attractions, visitation standards and accesses. In terms of public use, they are all structured to receive visitors, whereas *Pedra Grande* and *Engordador* are the most popular, even though *Águas Claras* is adjacent and connected to *Pedra Grande*.

2.2.1 Background

The history of the *Parque Estadual da Cantareira* is tied to the public supply infrastructure serving the Metropolitan Region of São Paulo. In the XVI and XVII centuries, the *Serra da Cantareira*, a name that comes from the word “cântaro” (which in Portuguese means a form of drinking cup), was an area of the *Mata Atlântica* region with numerous river sources and streams, whose water was used by the troopers in the region. By the end of the XIX century, the ridge had assigned a large portion of its area to the expansion of the city’s agricultural frontier, and it was thereafter used for the cultivation of coffee, tea and fruits and vegetables. These lands were expropriated by the State Government between the XIX and XX centuries, to install water collection facilities and distribute water to the municipality of São Paulo. The lands were then listed as a Forest Reserve, to ensure the preservation of the native vegetation and the water sources.

So, since 1881, the area has been used for public water supply. As of 1914, the Government of São Paulo began searching for more distant water sources, in places such as Alto de Cotia, Rio Claro, Guarapiranga and Billings. With the expansion of the sources, the Cantareira System assumed a more relevant role locally, consisting especially of the supply to the populations in the North Zone of the Metropolitan Region, and of the conservation of the *Mata Atlântica* biome.

In 1963 the area was raised to the status of State Park (State Decree no. 41.626), but the decree that made the situation official was published in 1968 (State Decree no. 10.228), qualifying it as a Tourist Park. Its status change was crucial to ensure the conservation of the *Mata Atlântica* biome in the area and the perpetuation of the water sources. In 1986, a new decree was enacted (State Decree no. 25.341), which defined the State Park as it is known today. The PEC was one of the first Conservation Units to develop a Management Plan, in 1974, before the institution of the National System of Conservation Units (SNUC).

In 1983 the PEC was listed as a cultural landmark property by the Council for the Defense of Historic, Archeological, Artistic and Tourist Heritage (CONDEPHAAT), tied to the Secretariat of Culture of the State of São Paulo; and, in 1992, by the Municipal Council for the Preservation of Historic, Cultural and Environmental Heritage of the City of São Paulo (COMPRESP), under Resolution no. 31/92. In 1994, the PEC was qualified by UNESCO as a Green Belt Biosphere Reserve of the City of São Paulo.

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2.2.2 Management Plan and Listing as a Landmark

The *PEC* management is divided into four Areas: *Pedra Grande*, *Engordador*, *Águas Claras* and *Cabuçu*, all structured to receive visitors and charge admission. Out of the four, only *Cabuçu* is included in the CONCESSION AREA.

The effective *PEC* Management Plan was prepared in 2009. The document shows openings to interventions that would add value to the Park as a recreational area, a space for the appreciation of the city's history, and contribute to the expansion of its conservation.

The Management Plan is compliant with the rules established in SC Resolution no. 18/1983, by the CONDEPHAAT, which lists the *PEC* area as a Cultural Heritage property due to its geological, geomorphological, hydrological and landscaping qualities. It was also listed as a landmark property by CONPRESP, under its Resolution no. 31/1992.

The resolutions note that interventions can be made in the Park, especially to realize the area's recreational potential, provided that any intervention proposals will have to be submitted to the examination and approval of the competent bodies.

2.2.3 Public Use

Currently, public use activities are focused on visitations to trails, contemplation of natural attractions and use of picnic spaces and children's playgrounds.

Visitors can walk along the trails and tourist attractions at the *PEC* without being escorted by monitors, as the trails are self-guided. Educational information is presented on the interpretive plates on the trails and tourist attractions. Environmental monitors are stationed at the entrance of each area, to welcome and advise the visitors about the trails and the resources at the *PEC*. Currently, no visitor support services are offered, such as meals and shops.

Visitors

The *PEC* has been open for operations only on weekends and holidays. Despite this limitation, we find that the number of visitors to the *PEC* is high, as compared to other state Conservation Units, with a different structure and functionality, which establishes its potential for expanded public use.

The Areas that are the purpose of the *PEC* Concession received, altogether, more than 90,000 visitors in 2019. The year 2018 registered a reduced visitation rate due to that year's yellow fever outbreak, which ultimately resulted in the temporary closing of the Park.

The following table presents the number of visitors computed by the unit's administration during the past five years.

Table 1: Number of Visitors per Area of the Cantareira State Park

Areas	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Pedra Grande	58.886	65.103	57.482	41.422	51.388
Engordador	34.533	39.443	30.295	20.408	32.079
Águas Claras	8.745	7.271	9.576	5.474	6.625
Total	102.164	111.817	97.353	67.304	90.092

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2.2.4 Pedra Grande Area

Access

The *Pedra Grande* Area is located at approximately 10 km from the Center of São Paulo. It is accessed at Rua do Horto, nº 1799.

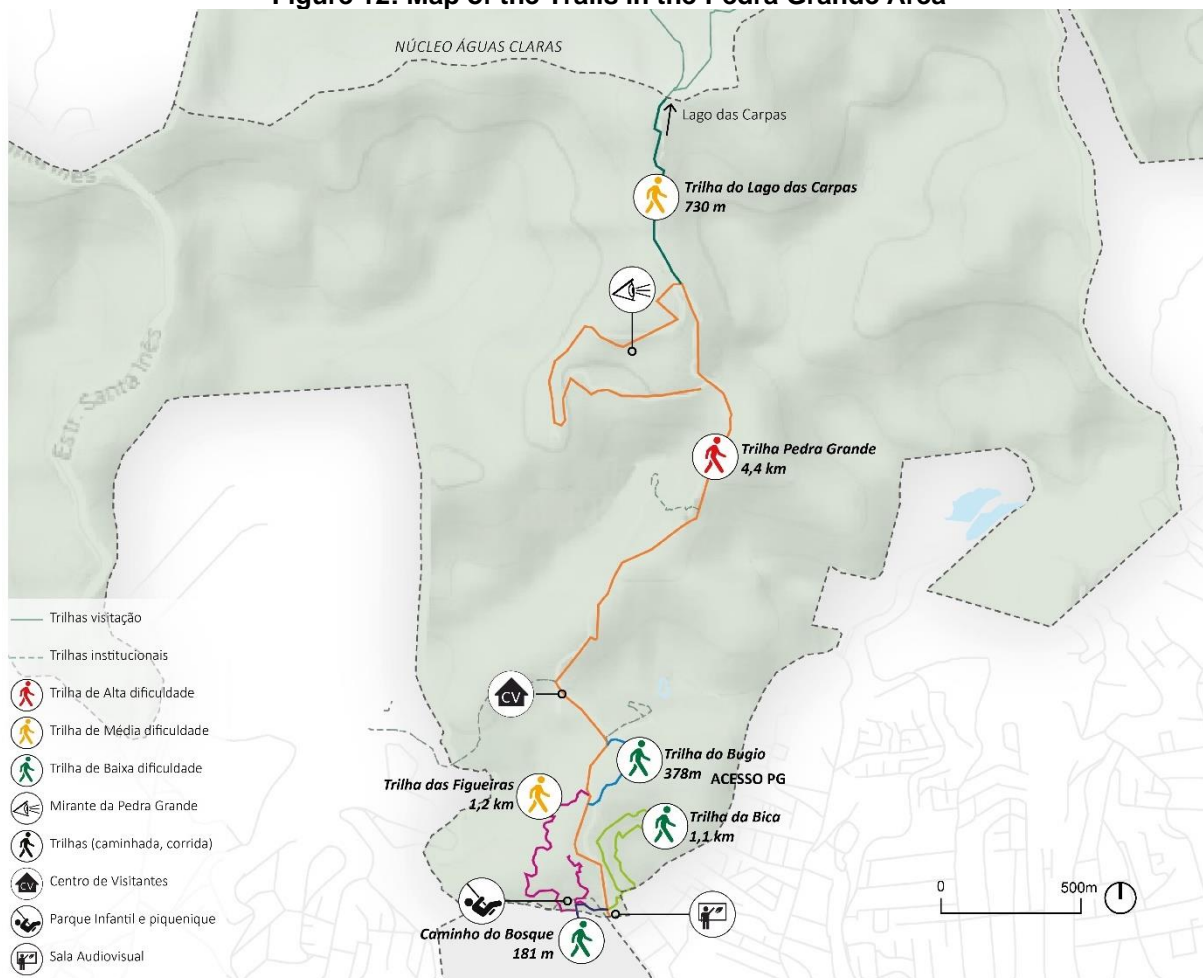
There are two bus lines that provide access to the *Pedra Grande* Area, both leaving from Line 1 – Blue Subway stations in São Paulo: one from Parada Inglesa subway station (Forest Garden - 2020-10) and the other from Santana subway station (Vila Rosa - 1018-10).

Main attractions and trails

The Pedra Grande Area has as its main attraction the Pedra Grande lookout point, a natural lookout point located at an altitude of 1,010m, which offers a view of the city of São Paulo, when looking from North to South, over the top of the Park's trees and complemented by the sky. The attraction is accessed by the Pedra Grande Trail, which extends for over more than 4 km on a paved pathway used for walking and jogging. It passes through the Visitors' Center and provides access to other shorter trails, covering an area of more than 13 km, to wit:

- Figueira Trail: extension of 1.2 km, ranging between light and steep, mid-level difficulty;
- Bica Trail: extension of 1.1 km, low-level difficulty;
- Pedra Grande Trail: extension of 4.4 km (one way), high-level difficulty; and
- Bugio Trail: extension of 330 m, low-level difficulty.

Figure 12: Map of the Trails in the Pedra Grande Area



The Area also has a children's playground, a picnic area and a space for environmental education, receiving school field trips on weekdays.

2.2.5. Águas Claras Area

Access

The *Águas Claras* Area, located near the São Paulo – Mairiporã border, is accessed at Avenida Senador José Ermírio de Moraes, s/nº.

All public transportation is at least 5 km away from the area.

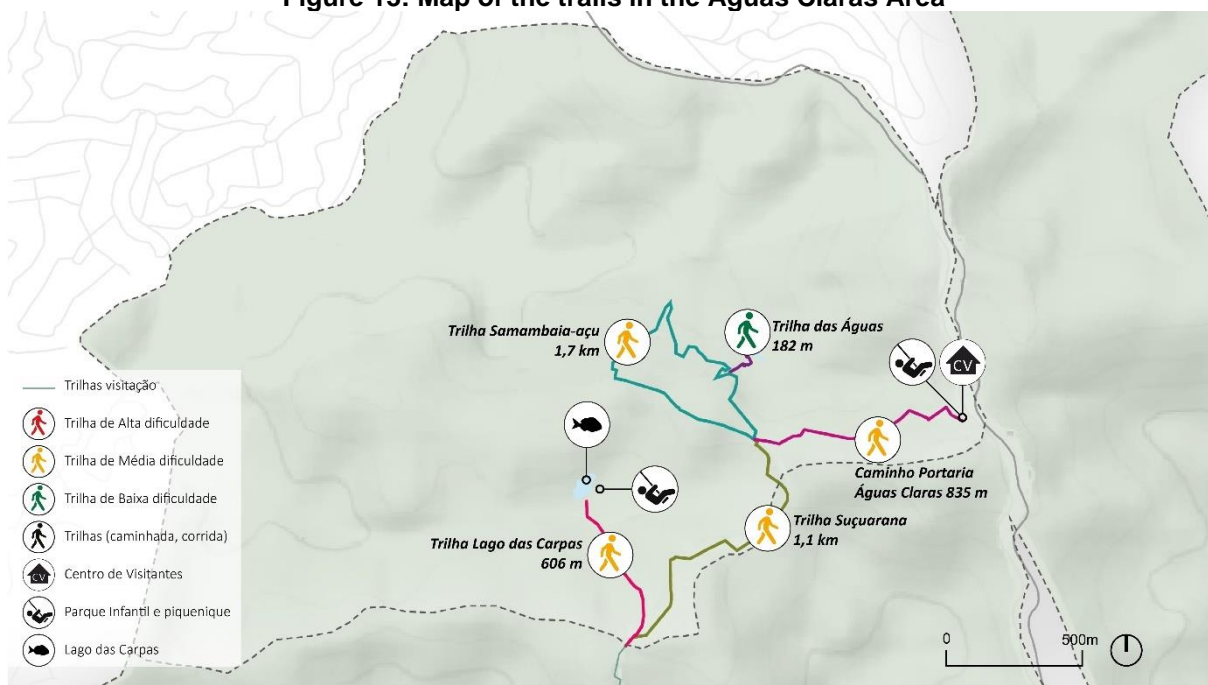
Main Attractions and Trails

The main attraction at the *Águas Claras* Area is *Lago das Carpas*, which can also be accessed through the *Pedra Grande* Area and is open to visitation on weekends, for picnics, recreational activities and the contemplation of nature. The attraction is located at the end of the *Suçuarana* Trail. The following are the trails open to the public:

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- *Suçuarana* Trail, with an extension of 1.1 km, mid-level difficulty;
- *Lago das Carpas* Trail, with an extension of 606 m, mid-level difficulty;
- *Samambaia-açu* Trail, with an extension of 1.7 km, mid-level difficulty;
- *Trilha das Águas*, with an extension of 182 m, easy level of difficulty; and
- *Águas Claras* Area Reception Pathway, with an extension of 835 m, mid-level difficulty.

Figure 13: Map of the trails in the Águas Claras Area



There is an idle construction at the area's reception, identified as the area's Visitors' Center.

2.2.6. Engordador Area

Access

Located at 22 km from the center of São Paulo, the *Engordador* Area is accessed at *Avenida Coronel Sezefredo Fagundes*, around number 19.100.

Access by bus is provided by two bus lines, one leaving from Tucuruvi Subway Station (Cachoeira - 2023-10), and the other from Santana Station (Cachoeira - 1783-10).

Main Attractions and Trails

The *Engordador* Area is imbued with deep historical significance, whereas its main attractions are tied to the old water supply system of the City of São Paulo: the dike and the Pump House. Despite the importance of these attractions, they currently offer no public use activities, being used solely for the contemplation of the space.



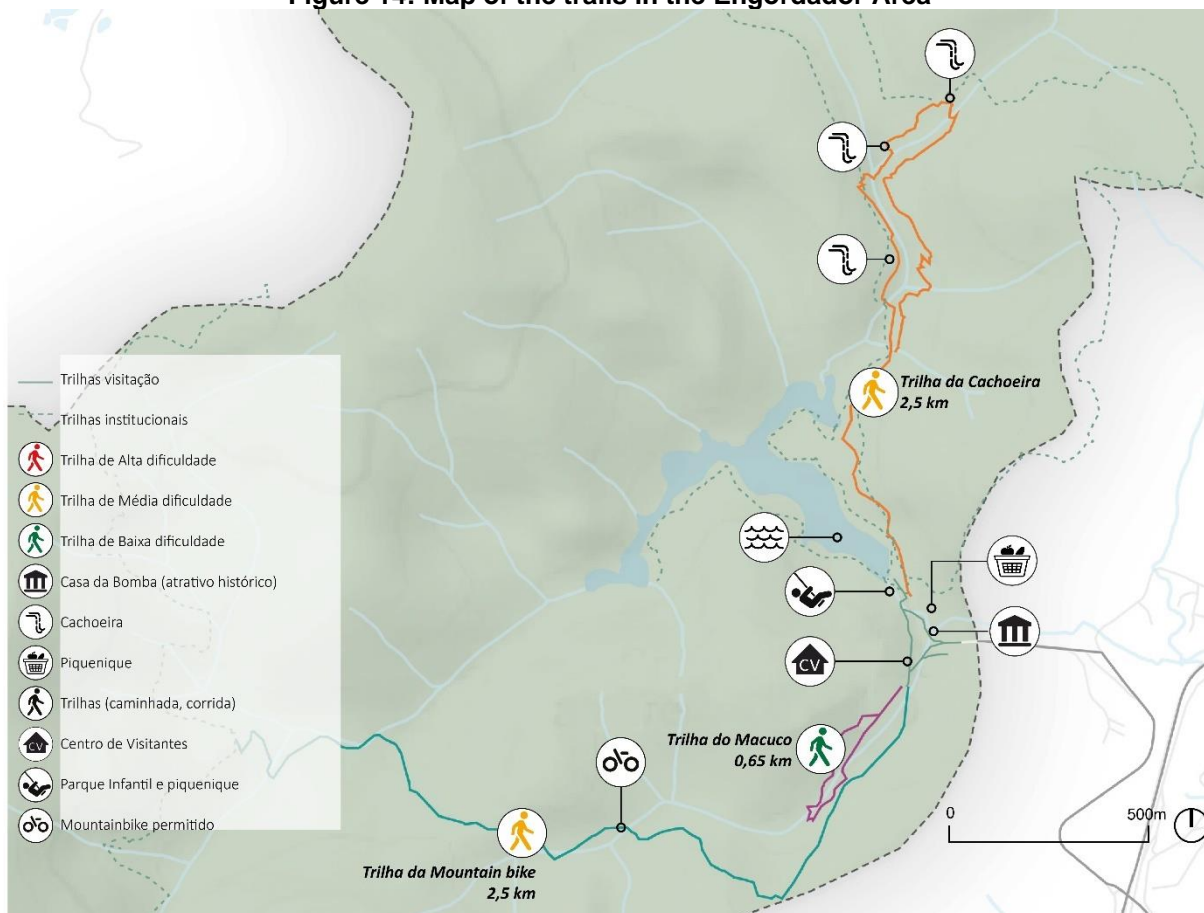
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The pump house is a cultural-historical asset, which was built at the end of the XIX century, and listed as a landmark by CONDEPHAAT. It began operating in 1907, when its primary function was to pump water to the City of São Paulo. The house is divided into three rooms: boiler, steam-powered machinery, and diesel, which activate the pumps.

Visitors are most interested in the area's trails, the most popular being the Waterfall Trail (Trilha da Cachoeira), with an extension of 2.5 km, which allows the visitors to enjoy the waterfall. Other popular trails are:

- Macuco Trail, with an extension of approximately 650 m and low-level difficulty; and
- Mountain-bike Trail, with an extension of 2.5 km, mid-level difficulty, which is reserved exclusively for mountain biking, but is currently closed.

Figure 14: Map of the trails in the Engordador Area



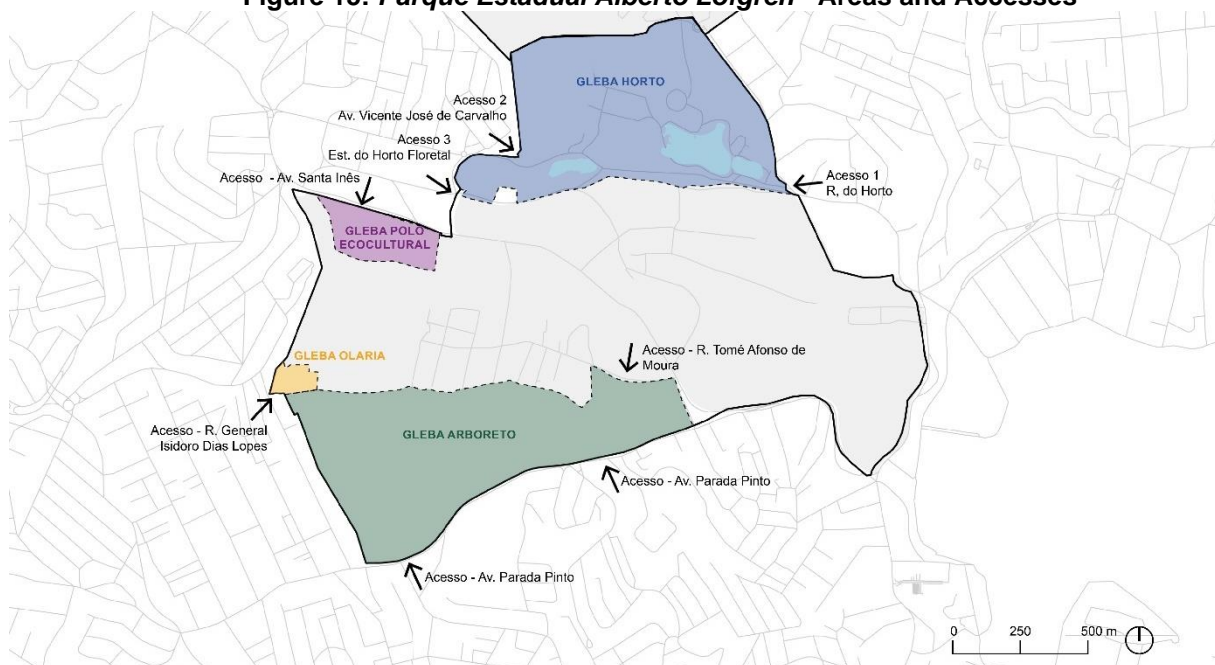
Another attraction that is widely visited is the children's playground, which is located near the dam and, so, would have to be moved, as established in ANNEX III.

2.3 INFORMATION ABOUT THE *PARQUE ESTADUAL ALBERTO LÖFGREN (PEAL)*

The *Parque Estadual Alberto Löfgren* covers a total area of 186 hectares, 39.73% of which is delimited as a Public Use Zone. It is divided into four Glebes, each with its own different features, accesses and activities, to wit: *Horto Florestal* (32.83 ha), *Olaria* (1.13 ha), *Polo Ecocultural* (4.47 ha), and the *Arboreto Vila Amália* (35.47 ha).

The following map shows the organization of the *PEAL* area, with special emphasis on the Glebes that allow for public use, which are part of the CONCESSION AREA.

Figure 15: Parque Estadual Alberto Löfgren - Areas and Accesses



2.3.1. Background

The *Parque Estadual Alberto Löfgren* was the first conservation area to be implemented in São Paulo, in 1896. It was first created as a Botanic Garden by the Swedish botanist Alberto Löfgren, founder of the *Instituto Florestal*. The Park's creation happened as a result of the expropriation of the *Pedra Branca* Sugar Cane Mill, in view of the conservation of the native fauna and flora, the development of studies and the production of seedlings.

The location was renamed Botanic and Forest Garden with the creation of the State's Forestry Service, in 1911, which had as its purpose to produce seedlings to enable the reforestation of São Paulo, due to the diminishment of the native areas following the expansion of the agricultural frontier. In 1963, the Forest Garden was raised to the status of State Park, thereby shifting the Park's activities, which then became a Conservation Unit.

In 1993, the Park was given its current name of *Parque Estadual Alberto Löfgren*, after its founder (State Law nº 8.212/1993) and, in the following year, its environmental significance was acknowledged by UNESCO, as part of the Mata Atlântica Biosphere Reserve, housing residual elements from that biome, and forming a green corridor with the *Serra da Cantareira*, and anthropized areas, such as the *Arboreto Vila Amália* and other historical constructions. The *Arboreto*, in turn, houses native and exotic species, planted in 1923.

The *Museu Florestal Octávio Vecchi*, known as the *Museu da Madeira*, is a construction of notorious historical significance, which was built in 1931. The construction itself is part of its exhibition value, as it involves elements such as windows, paneling and floorboards made with wood from more than 30 species. Another element of cultural-historical significance in the Park is the State Government's Summer Residence, built with an eclectic style, in the 1930's, to house the Forestry Service back then.

The area of the *Parque Estadual Alberto Löfgren* is inserted in the core zone of the Green Belt Biosphere Reserve of the City of São Paulo – recognized by the United Nations Organization for Education,



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Science and Culture (UNESCO), in 1993, as an integral part of the Mata Atlântica Biosphere Reserve. Additionally, it was listed as a cultural landmark property by CONDEPHAAT, tied to the Secretariat of Culture of the State of São Paulo, in 1983; and by the Municipal Council for the Preservation of Historic, Cultural and Environmental Heritage of the City of São Paulo (COMPRESP), under Resolution no. 31, of 1992.

2.3.2. Management Plan and Listing as a Landmark

The *PEAL* Management Plan was prepared in 2009 and allows for the possibility of interventions in the park, either in the form of renovations or new constructions, as long as they are tied to realization of the area's potential as a recreational space.

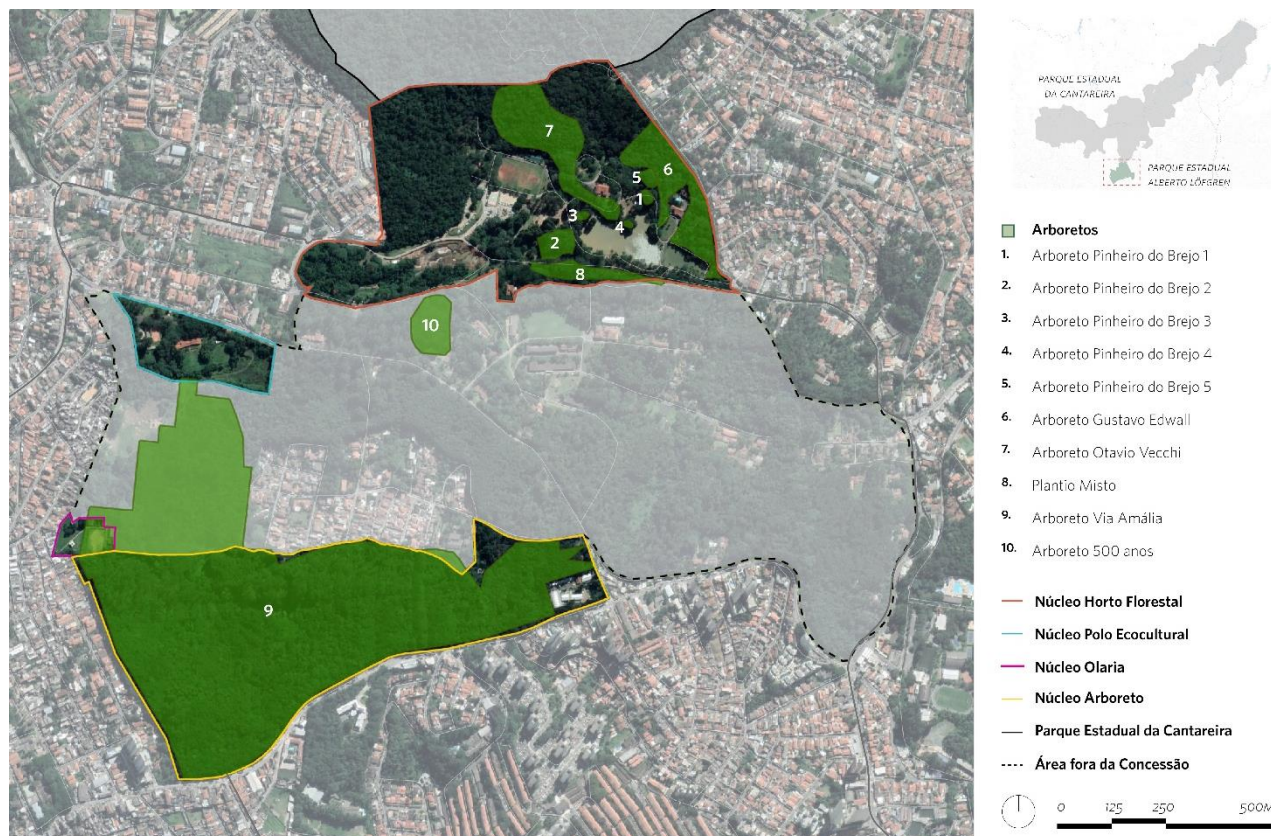
Any intervention in the *PEAL* shall be submitted to the examination and approval of CONDEPHAAT and COMPRESP.

2.3.3. Arboretos

Certain areas of the *PEAL* are demarcated as "*arboretos*", which are important elements of the historic and cultural heritage and represent approximately 16 (sixteen) hectares of the *PEAL*, subdivided into 10 (ten) areas, each with its own name. In the CONCESSION AREA specifically, there are 8 (eight) arboreta, subject to management practices instituted for the conservation of this heritage, according to the terms of the Management Plan.

The *arboretos* within the CONCESSION AREA are shown in the following map:

Figure 16: Parque Estadual Alberto Löfgren - Arboretos



2

An “arboretum” is a botanical collection consisting of the plantation of native and exotic forest species, which are duly conserved and documented according to institutional rules and standards that ensure the safety, accessibility, quality and longevity of these germplasm banks. This is supported by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CDB, 1992), since its purpose is to subsidize scientific and technological research, promote genetic enhancement and the *ex situ* conservation of tree species. In the *PEAL* Management Plan, arboreta are part of the Arboreta Cultural-Historical Sub-Zone, which aims to protect arboreta in the utmost harmony with the native vegetation.

2.3.4. Public Use

Access

The PEAL is located at a distance of approximately 10 km from the Center of São Paulo. It offers three accesses:

- Access 1 – at *Rua do Horto*, nº 931;

² Arboretum 9 – Via Amália is more extensive than the CONCESSION AREA, provided the CONCESSIONAIRE remain liable within the CONCESSION AREA

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- Access 2 – at Av. Vicente José de Carvalho, s/ nº; and
- Access 3 – at Rua Pedra Bonita, nº 24.

The region in which the *PEAL* is inserted is well served by public transportation, with two subway stations close by: *Tucuruvi* Station and *Parada Inglesa* Station. In addition, there are bus stops near the Park.

Visitors

The following table notes the number of visitors computed by the unit's administration during the past five years.

Table 2: Number of Visitors per area of the Alberto Löfgren State Park

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1.070.705	1.788.397	2.430.314	1.858.851	1.280.504	1.659.791

The Glebes comprising the *PEAL*'s CONCESSION AREA received, altogether, more than 1.6 million visitors in 2019 and have kept up a significant number of visitors in the past years. This is particularly due to the fact that the Park is known as an important space for recreation and leisure, within its regional context, which is lacking in public green areas, accessible for free.

2.3.5. Horto Florestal Glebe

Main Attractions and Trails

The *Horto Florestal* is characterized and functions as an urban park, with numerous attractions and equipment for recreational purposes, leisure, sports, cultural activities, contemplation, among others. Its diversity of equipment makes the Forest Garden the most popular among the visitors to the *PEAL*.

In terms of attractions, in addition to the recreational and sports equipment, such as multisport courts, children's playgrounds, outdoors gym and picnic areas, which are intensely used by visitors, there are also the *Museu Florestal Octávio Vecchi* and the Governor's Summer Palace (also known as the *Horto Florestal* Palace), which are historical constructions with excellent potential; as well as the Lakes and the *Arboreto*, which are natural elements that uniquely distinguish the Park. In addition, a crucial sociocultural element stands out within the Park – the Life Station –, where physical activities are led by volunteers.

Museu Florestal Octávio Vecchi

The Forest Museum was conceived in the late 1920's by the director of the *Serviço Florestal* at the time, Octávio Vecchi. Its creation was established under State Law no. 2.233 of 14/12/1927. The Law provides for the creation of five forest districts, and that a museum be built in each one.

The Museum building was built between 1928 and 1930, and opened in 1931, designed specifically to function as a museum, with a collection and research laboratories, specifying the wood species that should be used, in addition to an exhibit about the location.

The collection consists of a diverse display of woods, seeds, pieces from wood engraving schools, "charão" varnish, water paintings, woodworks, marquetry, a large oil painting panel by Helios Seelinger, among other pieces. The building's architecture and the elements therein are also an important part of the collection, such as the mural portraying native species, by Antônio Paim Vieira, the stained glass windows of Casa Conrado, wood-engraved floorboards, just to name some.

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Despite its considerable historical, cultural and environmental significance, the Museum received 11,170 visitors in 2019, which represents 0.67% of the Park's total visitors. Renovation work is needed to modernize the basic infrastructure of the building and enhance its exhibits, to make it more attractive, without changing its fundamental characteristics and the original purposes that motivated its creation.

Forest Garden Palace

The building now known as the *Horto Florestal* Palace was built in the 1930's to house the former *Serviço Florestal* (presently, the *Instituto Florestal*) and, in 1949, by government decree, it was transformed into the official summer residence of the Governor of the State of São Paulo.

Over the years, the property has accommodated important political figures, such as Jânio Quadros, Abreu Sodré, André Franco Montoro, Orestes Quêrcia, Luiz Antônio Fleury Filho, and Mario Covas.

The property, of notorious historical significance, has 19 rooms, six bathrooms, one half-bath, balconies and a pool, in addition to a collection of botanical studies, paintings of landscapes and flowers, and furnishings made of hardwoods.

Currently, the Palace houses part of the administration of the public use spaces at the *Horto Florestal* and is not used for public activities.

2.3.6. Arboreto Vila Amália Glebe

Main Attractions and Trails

The Arboretum is the least visited among all the *PEAL*'s Glebes and currently offers very few options of use. The site's attractions are:

- Walking trails within the *Arboreto*; and
- Grove.

The biggest part of this Glebe is occupied by *arboretos*, which are an important cultural and historical heritage, as they account for the largest *ex-situ* collection in Brazil.

In this zone, public use and visitation are encouraged and the goal is to disseminate the history of these elements and protect the existing tree collection.

2.3.7. Olaria Glebe

Main Attractions and Trails

Currently, Olaria offers no specific attractions, and is visited mostly by the local population. It functions as an urban park, featuring sports courts, a children's playground, exercising equipment, and a grove.

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2.3.8. Polo Ecocultural Glebe

Main Attractions and Trails

Currently, the *Polo Ecocultural* receives few visitors. The location houses social activities, promoted by volunteers, and a gym, all of which can be used for free.

Despite the construction's beauty and historical significance, the location receives few visitors. Besides the activities offered now, the site could be used for events, making better use of the existing structure.

Environmental Liability at the Ecocultural Center

In 2004, CETESB identified a number of small areas with soil contamination inside the *Polo Ecocultural* Glebe, where the *Clube Paulistano de Tiro* (São Paulo Shooting Club) used to be. In the past, the shooting ranges were established on these areas, identified as:

- Range 1 – Trapp: base established in front of the club's old house;
- Range 2 – Olympic Trap: to the first one's right, and a little lower set; and
- Range 3 – Skeet: to the left of range 1.

In these specific areas, a large amount of gunshot residue was found (pieces of plates, round lead balls, plastic cartridges) and, so, they are unavailable for public use, unless they are decontaminated first. Therefore, they shall remain isolated from the rest of the Ecocultural Center area, and may not be opened for public use by the CONCESSIONAIRE, unless they are decontaminated first.

Figure 177: Areas Not Available for Public Use – Isolated Areas

