

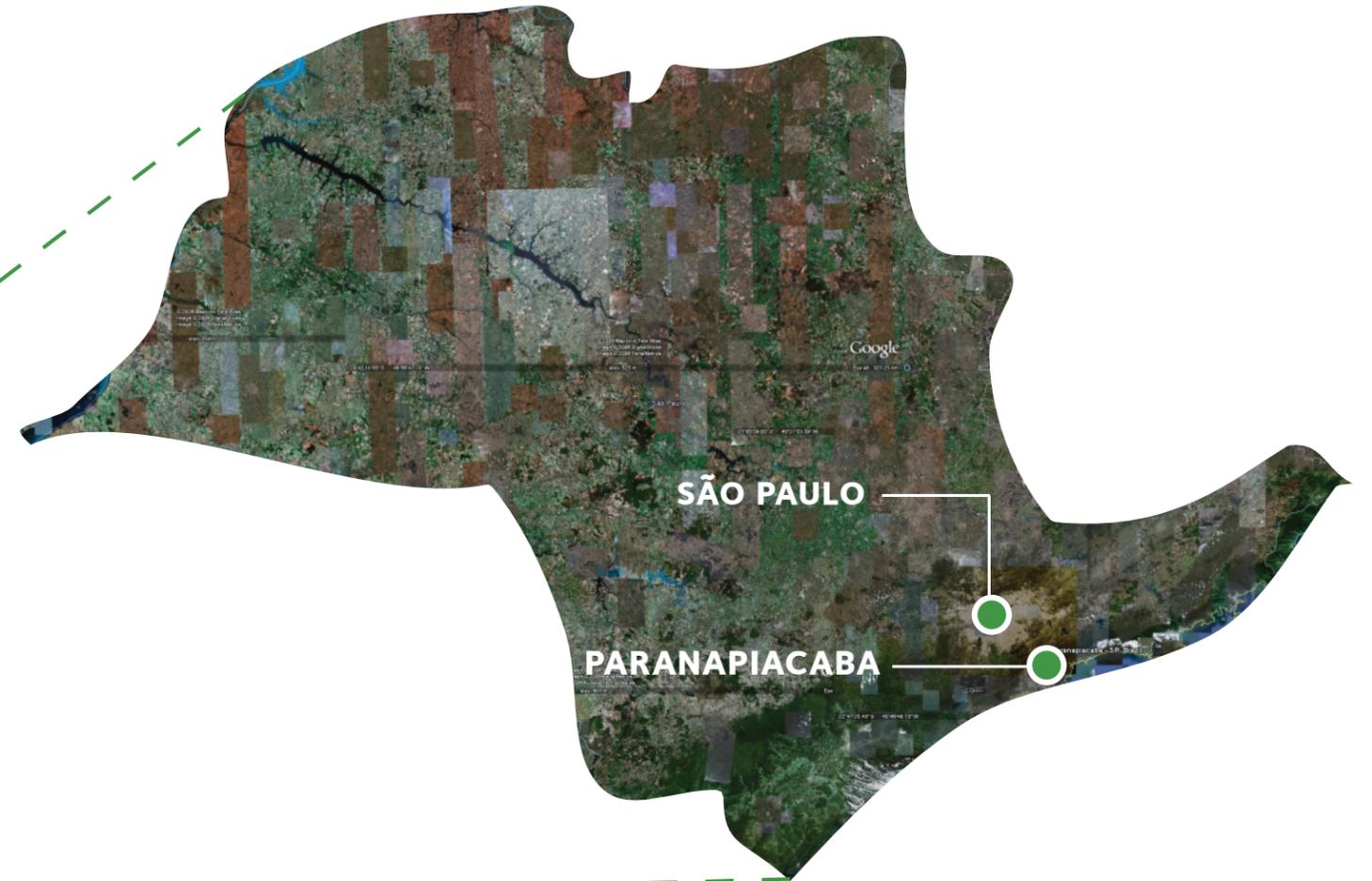
# paranapiacaba



**PARTNERS** *of the* AMERICAS  
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## PARANAPIACABA: HISTORY, PLANNING, & CONSERVATION

Population: 3,885  
State: São Paulo  
Region: Southwest

The region's history is most important near the end of the 19th century with the arrival of the British to build the Jundiaí-Santos railway, to transport coffee for exportation. After 90 years of concession for the São Paulo Railway Co., it was incorporated into the Federal Railway Network.

In 2002, Paranapiacaba, before an operator, was purchased by Santo André where public policies were implanted for its transformation into an environmental, cultural, architectural, social, and human tourism location. The presence of the architectural and cultural heritage of Paranapiacaba, a unique railway town of British style in Brazil, and its environmental patrimony given its remaining Atlantic Forest, gave way to the town being registered by the CONDEPHAAT ( conselho de Defesa do Patrimônio Histórico , Artístico, Arqueológico e Turístico do Estado de São Paulo ) through resolution 37 on september 30th, 1987, and by the IPHAN ( Instituto de Patrimônio Histórico e Artístico Nacional).

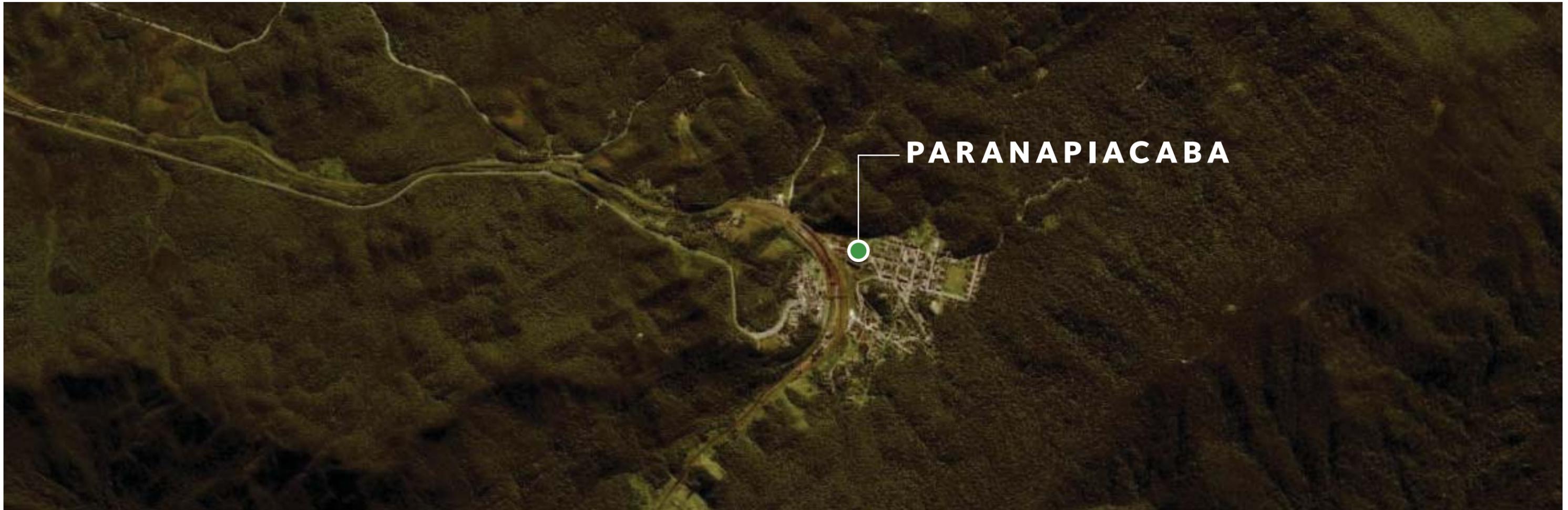
In the period between 1999 and 2000, the town of Paranapiacaba was registered on the list of the 100 most threatened monuments by the World Monuments Fund (WMF). In 2001 a Heritage Plan of Paranapiacaba was elaborated, that formulates strategies of the future based on local tourist sustainability. In order for the plan to be implemented, an administrative structure was created to be administered by the sub-municipality of Paranapiacaba and participative management, with the installation of a Representative Council, Thematic Chambers and Participatory Budgeting. Five axis strategies were also drawn up: dissemination and tourist sensibilities, popular participation, socio-economic development, management of heritage, and adjustments of infrastructure.



Within the results already presented by the Heritage plan, it was indicated that Paranapiacaba was included in 2000 and 2002 on the list of the World Monuments Fund, having a built patrimony consisting of 350 buildings. In 2003 a municipal park was also created, along with a Conservation Unit of Atlantic Forest with 42 square kilometers, the recovery of the architectural-historic patrimony, and the installation of monitored visits of cultural, environmental, and sustainable heritage of the region

In order to carry out the structural actions, the local government spent nearly 3 million dollars and obtained private partnerships corresponding to US\$2.72 million in the last 4 years. The most innovative aspect of this municipal policy was the symbiosis formed by the sub-mayor of Paranapiacaba and the Parque Andreense, which articulates conservation actions of natural, human, historic, and architectural patrimony, compatible with the sustainable economic development of the Vila de Paranapiacaba as tourist location of multiple attractions, landscapes and history.

source: < <http://www.desti-nations.net/homepage/cases/vila-de-paranapiacaba-tourism-development-as-a>>



## UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE: ATLANTIC FOREST SOUTH-EAST RESERVES

Date of Inscription: 1999

Property : 468193 ha

Buffer zone: 1223557 ha

Atlantic coast, states of Parana and São Paulo

The Atlantic Forest South-East Reserves, in the states of Paraná and São Paulo, contain some of the best and most extensive examples of Atlantic forest in Brazil. The 25 protected areas that make up the site (some 470,000 ha in total) display the biological wealth and evolutionary history of the last remaining Atlantic forests. From mountains covered by dense forests, down to wetlands, coastal islands with isolated mountains and dunes, the area comprises a rich natural environment of great scenic beauty. The area is also exceptionally diverse with high numbers of rare and endemic species. With its “mountains to the sea” altitudinal gradient, its estuary, wild rivers, karst and numerous waterfalls, the site also has exceptional scenic values.

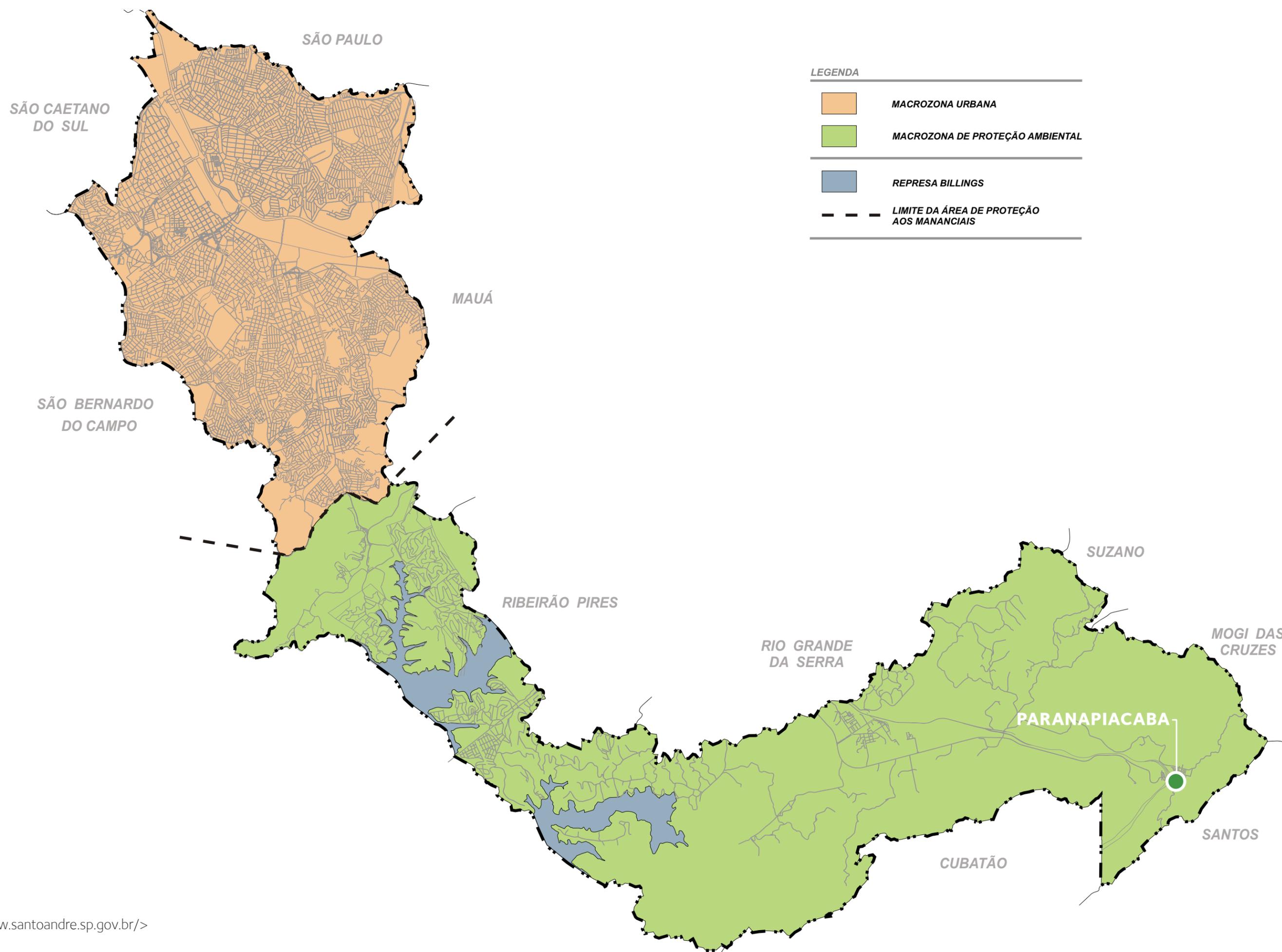
UNESCO relevant selection criteria:

- to contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance
- to be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals
- to contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation

Protection of World Heritage Forests is based on the following indicators:

1. total area of forest
2. total forest cover
3. surface area & biomes of forest

source: < <http://whc.unesco.org/en/>>





SÃO CAETANO DO SUL

SÃO PAULO

LEGENDA



ZEIC A - CENTRO PRINCIPAL



ZEIC B - CENTROS SECUNDÁRIOS



ZEIP - PARANAPIACABA



REPRESA BILLINGS

MAUÁ

SÃO BERNARDO DO CAMPO

RIBEIRÃO PIRES

SUZANO

RIO GRANDE DA SERRA

MOGI DAS CRUZES

PARANAPIACABA

SANTOS

CUBATÃO