

**Reading and planning with the landscape:
a study in the Água Comprida basin in Bauru-SP**

Karina Andrade Mattos

Master Professor, PhD student, USP, Brazil
karina_amattos@usp.br

Fernanda Moço Foloni

Master Professor, PhD student, USP, Brazil
fefoloni@usp.br

SUMMARY

Observing the strictly functional urban planning process of contemporary cities, the present work proposes, through the study of a cutout in the watershed of the Água Comprida stream in Bauru-SP, to analyze the relationship between clear and constructed spaces along the watercourse. For this, it was sought in the legislation, in the historical context, in the related bibliographies and in the perception of space, to understand how this process of rupture occurred between the built and the natural, between man and nature, which generated an urban space disconnected from the green areas. Therefore, it seeks to explore how landscape architecture can help in understanding and planning the landscape of cities as a unit, bringing together economic, sociocultural and environmental processes.

KEYWORDS: Landscape Architecture. Urban Planning. Urban Rivers.

1 INTRODUCTION

The development of urbanization in many cities throughout the 20th century, based on the economic ideals of profit and reproduction of capital to the detriment of a quality urban design, which considered the physical and environmental characteristics of the territory, as well as the historical and cultural contexts, caused several problems, which persist to the present day. Based on the precepts of technical urban planning, the desirable hypothesis of inexhaustible natural resources and the insertion of an infrastructure network of basic services, avenues were built along the valley bottoms, streams were rectified and channelled, green spaces were destroyed and fragmented and large areas were waterproofed.

Faced with such a conjuncture, nature has become practically invisible, not being apprehended as a fundamental element for the occupation of the territory. The urban fabric has advanced over the natural space aggravating, among other factors, floods, erosion, pollution and rising temperatures, thus causing various environmental and social impacts and drastically altering the landscape. The dominance of human actions over natural processes is noted, reflecting the profound imbalance in the inhabited territory. Faced with this scenario, the process of planning and development of cities carried out under a perception of rupture between man and nature needs to be reassessed. In this way, planning and designing with the landscape, considering, in addition to the biophysical support and natural processes, the involvement of society with the environment is fundamental to overcome the challenges of contemporary cities.

The landscape, within its multifaceted reality and its various meanings¹, can be understood as the manifestation of the experiments, customs and practices of the relationship between man and nature (ASSUNTO, 2011; SERRÃO, 2011; 2014; BESSE, 2014). Thus, the landscape is not configured from one or the other, but at the meeting point between man and nature (SERRÃO, 2014). Such plurality contributes to the understanding of landscape architecture, which actively integrates man into nature, proposing interventions related to existing contexts, both environmental and social. Thus, when inserting planning and design with

¹ A field of investigation of several disciplines, the term landscape has several meanings, defined according to the approaches and specialties of each area that studies it, making it a very complex topic. Thus, when considering the importance of planning with the landscape, the present work seeks to articulate the contribution of some authors who conceptualize the landscape from the relationship between man and nature, respecting its historical and cultural processes.

the landscape in cities, it is not sought to privilege only the environmental or social issue, but to guarantee the development of an urban design that encourages the approximation and interaction between economic, sociocultural and natural processes, allowing multiscale in the Landscape.

However, even in the face of studies of this nature, many Brazilian cities maintain their development processes based on a standard and monofunctional urban planning, as is the case of Bauru, a medium-sized city in the Midwest of the State of São Paulo. Thus, in view of the above, the present work has as its objective to analyse, from a cutout in the urban area, the relationship between constructed spaces and clear spaces along a stretch of the Água Comprida stream, located in the eastern region of the city of Bauru. For this, the methodological process was structured in three main stages, with different materials and methods. First, bibliographic and documental researches were carried out, in order to support the research concepts, as well as the actions adopted in the municipality. In the second stage, considering the Hydrographic Basin as a planning unit, a reading of the area was carried out through a multiscale, starting from the analysis of physical, hydrographic and political maps for the territory itself, in order to understand objective and subjective questions of its landscape. Finally, a critical analysis was prepared, from the observed points and relevant bibliographies, seeking to understand the relationship between the current urban design, the community and the natural elements, and to highlight the importance of reading, planning and design with the local landscape.

2 PROPOSALS AND CHALLENGES FOR THE PROJECT WITH THE LANDSCAPE

Discussions about landscape planning and design are not current, as they have been carried out, mainly through landscape architecture, in response to social and environmental issues resulting from urban growth. Since the end of the 19th century, this discipline has debated, through conceptual and practical bases, the processes of human intervention on the environment and its relationship with nature, in order to contribute to urban planning. From different perspectives, there were several proposals and experiences that considered the insertion of natural elements in the city from the perspective of the landscape, extending the debate throughout the 20th century and until the present day².

During the 19th century, important urban interventions were carried out in order to incorporate open spaces that contributed to environmental quality, thus meeting construction, hygiene and recreation criteria (FALCÓN, 2007). In Paris, during the Hausmann Plan (1851-1870), Jean-Charles Adolphe Alphand (1817-1891) proposed the articulation between the road system, parks and gardens. The insertion of green areas of different scales allowed the creation of a hierarchical network of spaces and a new landscape. European experiences served as inspiration for the North American landscape architect, forerunner of landscape architecture, Frederick Law Olmsted (1822-1903). His works align aesthetic and cultural dimensions with technical

² It is not intended, in this article, to present a detailed historical investigation of the proposals and the theorists who developed them, however, it is understood that this contextualization and understanding of the relationship between the different areas of activity is fundamental for the understanding of such ideals, as well as for reading and planning the landscape in contemporary cities.

strategies, and thus, the landscape emerges as a result of human development and place (SCHENK, 2008).

Olmsted's planning and design address issues of infrastructure and landscape as a response to a troubled urban order: an example, among the many works by the landscape architect that reflect this thought, is from *The Emerald Necklace* (1878-1880), in the region of Boston, where a park system integrated into the urban fabric of the city was proposed, in response to previous interventions, contributing with environmental, social, aesthetic and infrastructure functions. For Olmsted, landscape architecture should “[...] educate the public to perceive and value the Nature in which they participated” (SCHENK, 2008, p.130).

The proposals of Alphand, in France, aligned with the ideas of Olmsted, in the United States, also contributed to the work of Jean Claude Nicolas Forestier (1861-1930), who highlighted the role of park systems and the hierarchy of open spaces in urban planning, involving extensive regional reserves and landscape units, suburban parks, large and small urban parks and neighborhood gardens, recreation land and avenue-promenades. For this, Forestier adopts a methodology that involves from the study of the physical and natural characteristics of the territory to the relationship of its occupants (ABREU FILHO, 2010). It is observed, therefore, that throughout this process, there is a continuity of ideas, highlighting the construction of landscapes from environmental, technical, aesthetic and social issues.

As a result, new urban proposals continued to emerge throughout the 20th century, aligning concepts of landscape and urbanism, opposing actions and thoughts based on profit and unbridled urban development. One of the proposals that maintains the dialogue between nature and design interventions is the *Garden City*, by Ebenezer Howard (1850-1928), which aligns the advantages of country and city life with environmental, economic, social and political issues. (HOWARD, 1996). Faced with such a conjuncture, other proposals involving different scales and perspectives were also debated by members of the Regional Planning Association of America (RPAA), including Patrick Geddes (1854-1932) on the scale of regional planning, and by Patrick Abercrombie (1897-1957), in the context of the Post World War II period, in his *Greater London Plan*

Still in the post-war scenario, given the context common to many cities, discussions based mainly on the environmental issue began to gain prominence within the field of landscape architecture, establishing an *Ecological Planning*. The Scottish landscape architect Ian L. McHarg (1920-2001) sought to show that the issue between man and nature goes beyond a decorative background for human play or the improvement of the dark city, since nature must be kept as a source of life, and therefore should be respected (McHARG, 1971). In *Design with Nature*, the author presents a methodology that considers the natural and sociocultural processes of the territory as a whole, highlighting the potentials and weaknesses of this process. Thus, he walks through different scales, analysing the specific characteristics of the place, ranging from planning to design, and from the macroscale to the local, with the hydrographic basin being his planning unit. For the author, “the basic proposition employed is that any place is the sum of historical, physical and biological processes, that these are dynamic, that they constitute social values, that each area has an intrinsic suitability for certain land uses and, finally, that certain areas lend themselves to multiple coexisting land uses.” (McHARG, 1971, p. 104, our translation).

Thus, through cartography, it is possible to survey various natural processes - such as geology, physiography, hydrology, soil, plant associations, wildlife, mineral resources - and human - such as land use and occupation, historical and scenic landmarks among others – which, based on a system of overlap and values, determines a synthesis map of aptitudes – such as areas suitable for agriculture, forests and recreation – which contributes to debates, decision-making and the project (McHARG, 1971). In addition, photographs, relief cutouts and perspectives complement the development as well as popular participation. The author also highlights the importance of public policies for the regulation of human actions. Despite the ecological dimension, it is possible to observe social, cultural and historical issues within the methodological process of Ian L. McHarg, which contributed to several later theories and practices.

The ideas presented in the last decades of the 19th century and during the 20th century continued to serve as a support for other theorists and critics, who desired improvements in urban design and in the ways of occupying the territory, from different disciplines. In this scenario, Landscape Ecology, defined as the “study of interactions between organisms and their environments” (DRAMSTAD; OLSON; FORMAN, 1996, p.12, our translation), seeks, from concepts such as biology, geography, urban planning, to understand the relationships between landscape elements and ecosystems. According to Forman (1995), three elements make up the structural patterns of a landscape, understood as a mosaic composed of matrix, corridors and patches, which together provide several benefits, and in the absence of one of them, can change an entire structure of the environment. Such ideas highlight the importance of a systemic view to the detriment of territorial fragmentation actions, and allow its reading from landscape units, contributing to the connection, mainly of the green areas.

At the end of the 20th century, two other authors stood out for their studies, inspired by the ideas of Ian L. McHarg: landscape architect Michael Hough (1928-2013) and landscape architect Anne Whiston Spirn (1947-). The professionals sought, respectively, in the books “*Naturaleza y Ciudad: Planificación urban y procesos ecologicos*” and “*O Jardim de Granito*”, to highlight this systemic view of the landscape, highlighting the importance of the relationship between natural and human processes. For Hough (1998, p. 5, our translation), “we are beginning to understand the human being as a biological creature immersed in vital ecological relationships within the biosphere; with a need to share the planet with non-human life forms”. For Spirn (1995, p. 301), “it is time to employ one of the greatest human talents, the ability to manipulate the environment, to transform an environment that has become hostile to life itself into a human habitat that sustains life and favors growth, both personal and collective.

In view of the various contributions mentioned, it is possible to observe that the ideas that support the insertion and importance of the landscape in urban planning are not recent. There are several methodological proposals that aim at the interaction between natural and cultural processes from a multiscalarity. However, many 20th century cities opted for the traditional and, above all, functional planning method, giving little priority to the environment and its inhabitants. In the 21st century, many cities remain with planning ideas linked to individual transport and traditional and monofunctional infrastructure techniques, as is the case of Bauru.

3 A JOURNEY ALONG THE ÁGUA COMPRIDA STREAM

The urban space of Bauru is permeated by the twelve main tributary streams of the Bauru River, which in turn joins the Ribeirão Grande brook and flows into the Tietê River. These watercourses were of great importance for defining the urban form, however, over the decades, they were considered obstacles to the expansion and development of the city. The main example of this process is the Córrego das Flores stream, which, close to the initial formation of the city (officially founded in 1896), was fundamental for capturing and supplying water, but later, it was channeled and forgotten within the urban fabric.

The development of the Água Comprida stream basin (Figure 1), the object of study of the present work, began in the 1950s, with the irregular occupation of areas far from the center, while the consolidation and implementation of infrastructure took place years later, around the 1970s and 1980s.

Figure 1: Administrative sector corresponding to the Água Comprida basin (in yellow) on a relief map



Source: Google Maps, altered by the authors

The layout of the urban network in the region was carried out based on the main guidelines of the road plan determined by the first Master Plan of the Municipality of 1967. According to Article 11 of Law No. 1,289 of 1967 (BAURU, 1967), which establishes the Master Plan Commission of the Municipality of Bauru, its elaboration was guided by the *Centro de Pesquisas e Estudos Urbanísticos (CPEU)*, and “as it is a highly specialized entity in this sector, it is responsible for identical services in dozens of Municipalities in this State” (BAURU, 1966).

As Rainho (2018) explains, the *CPEU* carried out a series of studies regarding industrial and energy potentials, green areas and open spaces, and the urban road system, highways and

railways. From this, a plan was drawn up that integrated the highways and the road network in a relatively orthogonal layout, which allowed the connection between the sectors of the city, until then isolated by the railway lines and urban streams. However, this design did not expand to the source region of the Água Comprida stream, since another item in the plan foresaw a green belt formed by the connection of riparian vegetation to urban streams, suggesting the formation of a ring that would limit the spreading.

It is important to remember that in this period modernism was one of the main trends in Brazilian architecture and urbanism. Thus, the 1967 Master Plan had points directly associated with the Athens Charter, as can be seen in Bill No. 60/66, in which, among the reasons for appreciation and deliberation, the following stands out: "With the creation of the Master Plan, the administration has as its objective to converge towards the harmonious and balanced realization of the four essential functions that man performs in his social life: housing, work, recreation and circulation" (BAURU, 1966). Another point that should be highlighted is the zoning plan elaborated, which, within that green belt, proposed a radial sectorization taking into account functional rather than natural and cultural values, disregarding the valley bottoms (CONSTANTINO, 2005).

The inclusion of these factors in local urban planning was only widely considered during the formulation of the 1996 Master Plan for the Integrated Development of Bauru (BAURU, 1996). Supported by data from surveys with the population and public agencies, it brought environmental guidelines such as management of natural resources, environmental education projects and recovery of degraded areas, in addition to the establishment of Environmental Conservation Units, which established Environmental Protection Areas and the Special Conservation Sectors (CONSTANTINO, 2005). At this stage, the Água Comprida basin had consolidated urbanization downstream, close to the road axes, while upstream there were already signs of new subdivisions. Even in this period, the valley bottom was lacking in vegetation and showed erosion along almost its entire length.

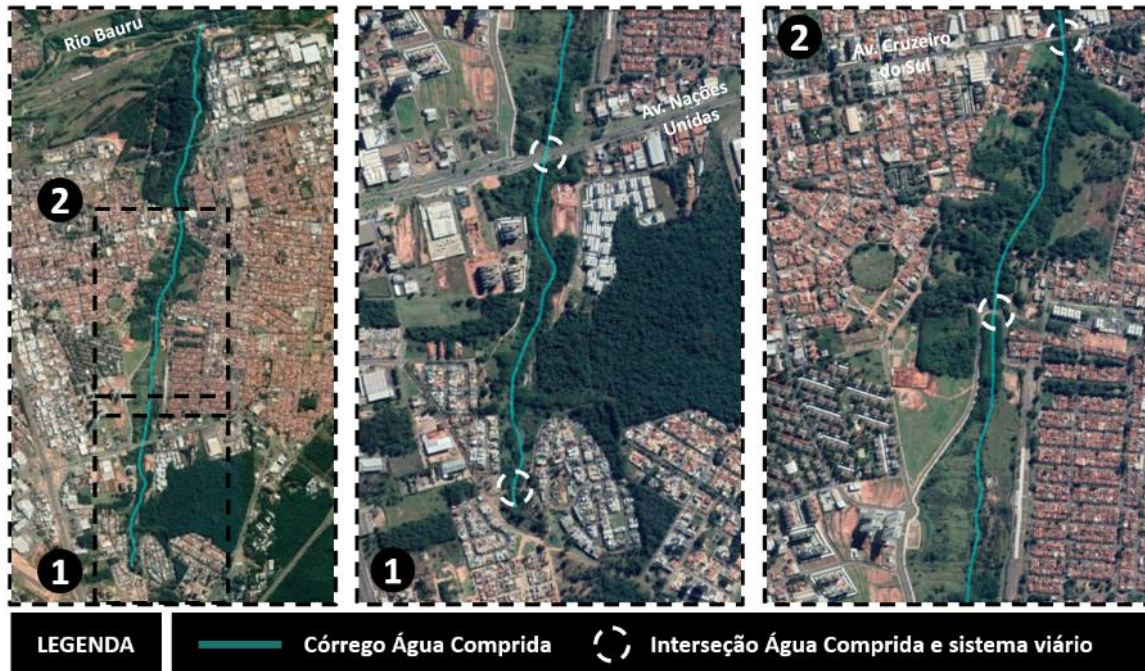
However, the main update for urban planning came with the Participatory Master Plan of the Municipality of Bauru in 2008, which established the division of administrative sectors according to the hydrographic basins of the twelve streams (BAURU, 2008), following premises already highlighted by McHarg in the late 1960s³.

Currently, the Master Plan and the Land Use and Occupancy Law are under review. Since 2019, preliminary proposals have been presented to the population and made available for free access through a digital platform⁴. Counting on the maps of the preliminary study and the diagnosis of the Master Plan prepared jointly by the Municipality of Bauru, the Department of Planning and the company *Demacamp Planejamento Projeto e Consultoria*, it was possible to analyse some of the factors that contributed to the current landscape, also observed during the field visit.

³ However, it is important to highlight that despite this approach in the 2008 Master Plan, there is no continuation of the methodological process adopted by McHarg.

⁴ Available at: <https://www2.bauru.sp.gov.br/materia.aspx?n=37378>. Accessed on: Jan. 31, 2021

Figure 2: Sections 1 and 2 traveled along the Água Comprida stream, in Bauru-SP



Source: Google Earth, altered by the authors.

The course of approximately 3 km in length along the valley bottom of the Água Comprida stream was carried out in January 2021⁵, from the source to the crossing point between the watercourse and Avenida Cruzeiro do Sul (Figure 2). This procedure is justified by the importance of approaching the singularities of the studied place, in contrast to the overflight view adopted many times by those responsible for decision-making. The section was chosen because it has great landscape potential, but is currently being explored by new real estate developments, avenues and squares, reinforcing the idea of how local urban planning urgently needs to adopt methodological processes of reading and planning that promote the integration of its actions to the landscape.

For the analysis, the data were divided into four aspects perceived in the survey. The reading was made from the interpretation of what was observed, felt and photographed, added to the spatial and contextual information of the place through maps prepared from satellite images, cartographic bases and information from the City Hall.

3.1 The surroundings of the spring

Respecting the 50m radius, the source of the Água Comprida stream is located in the middle of a roundabout on Avenida Antenor de Almeida and between two high-end residential buildings (Figure 3).

⁵ The research was carried out during the period of quarantine determined by the Government of the State of São Paulo, due to COVID-19, therefore, it has some limitations in its survey, due to the restrictions established, mainly regarding the analysis of the use of the places, by the population. It is important to note that all security measures were adopted by the authors.

Figure 03: The source of the Água Comprida stream and its surroundings



Source: AUTHORS, 2021.

Currently, the place is wooded and completely enclosed by a fence and there is, even if modestly, a signage regarding its presence. The watercourse and its riparian forest continue towards the Bauru River, being interrupted by avenues in 6 locations: 50m from the source by Avenida Antenor de Almeida; then another 970m along Avenida Nações Unidas; then, after 1km away, along Avenida Otacílio Garms; in another 830m along Av. Cruzeiro do Sul; another 600m to Avenida Rodrigues Alves; in another 930m along the railway line, to reach its mouth in another 100m⁶. In addition to this vegetation present on the banks of the watercourse, 300m from the source and going downstream, the woods joins an urban forest of approximately 560 km², and more 480 km² of remaining vegetation before the spring, in an area that is already being subdivided⁷. Thus, it is common to find wild animals such as birds and marmosets in the place. The flow of vehicles is not excessive, as it is a residential neighborhood, but at rush hours there is more movement as it is one of the access roads to the Universidade Estadual Paulista - UNESP, the entrance to the two closed subdivisions and access to the Jardim Nicéia⁸ and Jardim Colonial.

3.2 Houses and developments

In addition to the aforementioned closed subdivisions, along Água Comprida stream it is possible to observe housing units such as Minha Casa Minha Vida (MCMV), Popular Housing Complexes, Enterprises in the Licensing Process and under construction (Figure 4). The Housing Complexes date from the 1960s to 1990s, however, the existence of several projects under

⁶ Approximate linear measurements.

⁷ This area is called by the City Hall Land Use map of January 2020 as “urban voids: empty or possibly underused lots or plots” and “low occupancy subdivisions”, but in the Green Area System map, also from January 2020, part of it is classified as an “Area of Relevant Ecological Interest”. (Available at: <https://pdbauru2019.webflow.io/>. Accessed: Jan. 31, 2021).

⁸ Also according to the above-mentioned Land Use map, this neighborhood is classified as “precarious settlements: lots or plots with irregular low-income occupation for housing purposes”.

construction, close to the valley bottom, indicates the appreciation of the region and infrastructure projects in progress.

Figure 4: Real estate developments in areas adjacent to the Água Comprida stream



Source: AUTHORS, 2021.

Speaking specifically of the Jardim Contorno region, where two of these new developments are being built, Avenida Jorge Zaiden was implemented in 2013, starting from Avenida Nações Unidas to Avenida Otacílio Garms, facilitating access to the Flamboyant and Camélias Residential Condominiums, from 3 to 5 floors and existing since the 1990s, but also for other projects, some in the launch phase and others already started and/or recently completed.

3.3 Valley bottom avenues

Avenida Jorge Zaiden is separated into two lanes by a central median, with two lanes for traffic and one for parking. It was designed with wide sidewalks, thinking about a two-way bike lane and space for walking. It also does not have crosswalks along its entire length, with the exception of the stretch in front of a residential, started in 2015 and already completed, to give access to a local square (Figure 5). Despite its implementation only in 2013, the existence of a road along the stream had already been presented in the Master Plans of 1967 and 1996.

Figure 5: Jorge Zaiden Avenue and its surroundings



Source: AUTHORS, 2021.

Observing the City Hall's January 2020⁹ Road Hierarchy map, it is clear that the proposal remains, with an extension to Jorge Zaiden that intersects with the other two roads that cross the valley bottom being indicated as a "designed" road, Cruzeiro do Sul and Rodrigues Alves. In addition to being an extension, another route was planned parallel to this one, bordering – and restricting – the watercourse. Following the design shown on the map, for the implementation of these new roads along the valley bottom, there is a great possibility that the stream will be subjected to an alteration in its original route, reducing the permeable area of the basin and increasing the lotable terrain.

The Green Area System map points out the site as "linear parks", as in all other valley bottoms, but it is still not clear whether there will be any landscape-urban projects for the city's streams, since the other plans interventions of this nature were already foreseen in these areas, but so far nothing has come to fruition. It is worth remembering that on the same map, grassy roundabouts are indicated as squares.

3.4 Landscape potential

Regarding the issue of leisure spaces and use for the population, there is a square in front of the aforementioned real estate development, which was recently inaugurated, however, the place has only a few benches, lighting and a grassy area. The point is located at a distance of approximately 150m from Água Comprida, and depending on the topography of the place, it overlooks the Sambódromo (located on the other side of the stream), as well as the entire valley. However, the layout of the benches and the absence of other equipment do not value this perspective. There is also a night market on site, which takes advantage of the paved space and commerce under the residential building to attract residents of the region (Figure 6).

⁹ Available at: <https://pdbauru2019.webflow.io/>. Accessed on: 31 Jan. 2021.

Figure 6: Public square around Avenida Jorge Zaiden and landscape potential in the area



Source: AUTHORS, 2021.

The intersection points between the road network and the valley bottom also have a landscape potential from a sensory point of view: the view of the stream and the slope from a higher point, the winds that circulate through the area free of buildings, the smell of vegetation, the sound of animals... In this way, the use of these places as points of permanence, either by creating viewpoints or resting spaces for pedestrians, would allow interaction with the landscape while inserted in the urbanized space.

The valley bottom region intended for the road project has a steep slope, which can vary between 2m and 15m depending on the stretch.¹⁰ In addition, much of it is classified as a “Hilly and Hilly Dissected” terrain type¹¹, with a high degree of restriction and occupation. This means that there are several difficulties for the implementation of this project, requiring large earth movements, soil instability control, high execution costs and possible environmental impacts involved in the process.

The place where the source of Água Comprida is located has a low slope, and several adjacent vegetated areas. The creation of a linear park project, with spaces destined for urban gardens to serve the residents of Jardim Nicéia, bicycle lanes to UNESP and recreation and exercise areas, could guarantee permeable spaces and make the place inviting and pleasant, which, in addition to greater signage and information about the watercourse, would also help in the environmental education of the population.

The linear park has multifunctional characteristics from the point of view of use and urban planning. When thought within a system of green areas, similar to the system of parks worked by Olmsted, it allows the connection between dispersed patches of vegetation, acting as an ecological corridor, shading, regulation of the city's microclimate, protection of the banks

¹⁰ According to the January 2020 Declivity Map of the City Hall. (Available at: <https://pdbauru2019.webflow.io/>. Accessed: Jan. 31, 2021).

¹¹ According to the City Hall's Land and Occupancy Susceptibility map of January 2020, the geoenvironmental sensitivity characteristics of this classification are “terrains that are very sensitive to interference, due to the erodibility of sandy soils and greater slopes. Risk of intense erosive processes induced by human interference. Restricted areas for occupation with complex problems and severe and restrictive care for implementation and conservation.” (Available at: <https://pdbauru2019.webflow.io/>. Accessed: Jan. 31, 2021).

of streams against erosion and silting, and rainwater retention to avoid overloading the drainage system and water level in streams. In addition, floods, which are a natural process of rivers, occupy floodplain areas during rainy seasons; the urban park could not only serve as a buffer zone, to avoid occupation and permanence in risk areas, but also present alternative drainage systems for water retention, which do not involve heavy engineering. All this could be integrated into a green infrastructure plan for the region.

4 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE LANDSCAPE OF THE ÁGUA COMPRIDA

In a general context, the development of planning for the city of Bauru – as well as for several Brazilian cities, especially those in the Southeast region, which were influenced by the modernist currents of São Paulo School and Rio de Janeiro School – followed a much more functional design than integrated to the landscape. The conception that major infrastructure works were synonymous with development also permeated the period observed, and in a way, they remain until today.

The cartographic surveys presented for the revision of the Master Plan of Bauru, so far, do not emphasize the overlapping of layers and the synthesis of this information for the proposition of future interventions. It is essential to observe the importance of valley bottoms not only for their biological and environmental dimensions, but also for their historical, social and cultural value, and for the system to which they are inserted. The closing of the spring with wire fences and the opening of Avenida Jorge Zaiden, together with the proposal of its extension in an area with fragile soil and great landscape potential, for example, show how all the concepts, methodological strategies and planning and project with the landscape are very far from the reality of the city. In addition, cultural relations and the appropriation of space by the population are rarely considered.

It is necessary to make it clear that the transformation of the landscape is not a bad thing. Naturally, it is constantly changing, like the course of a river that silently changes its shape. The project for the valley bottom can – and should – be carried out, as it is a fundamental part of the dynamics of the city, whether due to physical, structural or sentimental factors. Keeping it untouched – and excluded – can increase inconsideration and detachment from this space, instead of adding it to what is considered a city. Thus, it is important that interventions in the remaining natural spaces of the urban area meet the functions and needs that already exist there. If the valley bottom acts as a permeable area and stream protection, for example, the project must prioritize these functions when integrating with others, such as mobility, housing and leisure.

Another fundamental point that must be considered is the importance and meaning that the memory of the place presents. As well as architectural heritage, the landscape also composes people's imagination. An example of this, in the studied area, is the racecourse that existed in the Jardim Carolina neighborhood and which gave rise to new subdivisions. Its existence is remembered to this day, by the name of local commercial establishments, thus leaving permanent marks on the landscape that will not have the same meaning for the new generations. Whenever possible, elements and characteristics of the city's history should be

preserved, integrating them into the project, as it is these individualities of the place that make the landscape unique.

The path carried out in the different landscapes that were revealed during the walking of the territory showed, at each moment, different movements, colors, shapes, sounds and appropriations, uncommon to the prevailing dominant processes, such as, for example, chickens crossing the public road, entering the vegetation that borders the stream, marmosets in the electrical wiring and the feeling of the sublime in front of the valley perspective. In this way, it is possible to observe and externalize the potential of the area, far from the natural overflight of the current planning process, and close to the aesthetic, environmental and sociocultural dimensions.

5 FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

Observing the historical context behind the complexity that is the landscape architecture, it is possible to perceive that, despite different ways of approaching the theme, some points can be considered fundamental for its relationship with the urban planning of contemporary cities: the alignment with the social, cultural and environmental issues; the understanding of the landscape, in its different layers and different scales, as a systemic complex; and the project as an instrument for valuing potentials, not exploitation.

In recent decades, methodologies such as those of Olmsted and McHarg have been incorporated into new models of integrated planning proposals, such as green infrastructure. However, its practice as a planning tool focuses on the application of typologies, among other techniques, developed for flood mitigation, preservation of green areas and development of the territory, limiting the perception of the complexity of the landscape and its aesthetic appreciation.

One-off urban interventions end up further fragmenting the landscape. It is important, through a multiscale, to work with the plurality of information to be assimilated and interpreted, within a planning unit. Observing the case of Bauru, since this planning of the administrative sectors is carried out from the hydrographic basins, the ideal would be that the urban development plans follow the same precepts, based on the cartographic processes proposed by McHarg, and applying the legislative sphere of laws and public policies. However, as it was possible to observe through the analysis of the Água Comprida stream basin, the city planning in the last 50 years was limited mainly to the physical and logistical aspects of the place.

Thus, one of the challenges of contemporary cities is precisely to understand and integrate the subjective aspects of this process. It is necessary to continue the search for alternatives to materialize these foundations in accordance with the landscape of each place, changing the value judgments of administrators, designers and the population itself, responsible for the construction of landscapes in cities.

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