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THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DYNAMICS AND THE USE OF PUBLIC LEISURE SPACES IN RONDONÓPOLIS -MT

Gisele Carignani

Professor Doctor, UNEMAT, Brazil

Sérgio Dias Maciel

Professor doctor, UNEMAT, BRAZIL

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Abstract: The work intends to analyze the influence of socioeconomic dynamics in the structuring of the city of Rondonópolis, its relationship with the use and quality of public spaces offered in the municipality, specifically in public leisure spaces. This way, the methodological procedures used in the work consist of the analysis of six squares located in the city, defined from their peculiarities and diversities of use and the dynamics in which they are inserted. The analysis is done through quantitative and qualitative data that allow the understanding of the square as a public leisure space, and its relationship with the place where it is inserted. Morphological and sensory aspects were considered for the perception of space, given the importance of such elements for its configuration and maintenance. As a result, the importance of public leisure spaces in the municipality was identified, within the urban dynamics, and the influence of the socioeconomic context in the structuring of such spaces.

Keywords: Public space; leisure; square.

INTRODUCTION

Urban space is defined by a set of social, economic, political and human activities and relationships. Such elements define the physical structure, as well as the formation of the cities' identity and belonging. It is based on a capitalist perspective of the production of space, which takes place continuously, represented by the State, the market and civil society, in search of their own interests. With the urbanization process of Brazilian cities, the discussion about urban planning becomes increasingly necessary. The disorderly expansion, dispersion, urban fragmentation, housing precariousness and informality, in addition to other factors related to the intense changes produced due to the globalization of the economy and communication, directly influence the structuring of Brazilian

cities. The unbridled incentive by capitalist enterprises, which increasingly aim to obtain profits from the offer of products to society, combined with the inefficiency of inspection, radically influences the modification of the urban landscape. In fact, what is lacking are public policies to the detriment of support for business actions. Based on this reality, the impacts on infrastructure, mobility, access to public facilities and fundamental aspects for the quality of urban life are identified. In this sense, the right to housing, health, education and leisure are highlighted as essential functions for the proper functioning of cities, which are characterized as primordial factors of urban space. There is also an empirical view of the city, which is based on experiences of observation and human reflection about the built space, where sensations and emotions are identified, according to the experience established with the environment. (Kevin Lynch, 1960). When dealing with open spaces, one can understand any and all spaces lacking fences, intended for leisure activities, contemplation of green spaces, and other functions that are directly linked to their collective social function. (Macedo, 2009).

This way, the intention of the work is to analyze specifically the public spaces of leisure, and what is the relation of the socioeconomic dynamics, in the quality and use of such spaces. Through a morphological and spatial survey of five squares located in the municipality of Rondonópolis, State of Mato Grosso, quantitative and qualitative analyzes will be carried out, which will allow a possible understanding of the quality of these spaces from some criteria. The squares were selected following the criterion that bases the analysis, being the diversity of uses and dynamics in which they are inserted. Thus, reflections were raised about the use of each of them, Praça Brasil, Praça das Palmeiras and Ricardo Goto, Praça Gustavo de Moraes Júnior, Area of the

square in the Alfredo de Castro neighborhood and Praça Agripino Gomes. The work concludes as a characterization of the urban space of the city in function of its public spaces of leisure, observing its function, importance, deficiencies and positive points. This way, it identifies the influence of socioeconomic aspects in their structuring. Thus, it was found that the context in which the square is inserted, such as historical, physical and socioeconomic factors of the surroundings, guide its use and quality. Therefore, identifying user demands and understanding such needs produces increasingly optimized spaces.

THE CITY AND ITS LANDSCAPE READING ELEMENTS

Several factors contribute to the structuring of cities, in addition to the essential elements (basic infrastructure, sanitation, leisure and sports spaces, education, health, among others), human relationships and daily life, allow urban dynamics to be modified at all times. According to Lynch, the physical structure of cities plays an important role in the transformation of the urban landscape, but it is only possible to reach a complete analysis of the city through an empirical view, which analyzes in a more sensitive way the transformations to which the space is subject. urban (LINCH, 1960). In this sense, the experience of the city is an important aspect for urban life, which is transmitted from meetings, arrivals and departures, children in the squares, walking on the public promenade. After all, who is the city we are creating for? The balance between the regulatory activities of urban space and human activities, conditions the forms of use and application of legislation in the city's territory.

In view of the guarantees provided by law, the frequency of the term "right" in its propositions can be noted, but it is pertinent to question what criteria are based on the

application of these structures in urban reality. Much is known about the spatial organization of the urbanized territory, the necessary structural elements and the importance of urban equipment in the human formation of the population. However, there is a bit of utopia in foreseeing and designating man's needs in such a practical and technical way. According to Lefebvre, in his book *The Right to the City*, utopia must function as an experimental means, so that the implications and consequences of interference in the urban life of cities can be analyzed. The social benefits produced, the positive impacts and the production of spaces favorable to happiness are more relevant (LEFEBVRE, 1969). The criticism is based on the contrast of the rigidity of urban planning, which proposes itself as a transformer and delimiter of urban actions, which in theory aim at collective urban evolution, in order to guarantee better living conditions for the population, and the transforming power that lives within people, to change realities from urban informality, contesting the equality of social life. It is clear, once again, the distance from the social realities experienced in the same space, the city becomes a stage of opportunities and benefits for the minority.

While a large part of the population lives in the fragments of the city, sometimes without housing, sometimes without work. It is worth adding the importance of urban policies as an element of transformation of such realities, in addition to changes in the urban scenario, full access to the city conditions a safe and healthy social life. The demands related to housing and the right to property, a theme of great elaboration on urban legislation, are resolved in a technical and impersonal way, aiming at statistical results that confirm the development of cities. However, the right to property does not necessarily correspond to the right to the city, since the solutions

are not based on the social sense of human experience, but on emergency issues with the aim of modifying an urban pattern that has been accepted for a long time.

Many cities were constituted from public elements. Some were developed from squares, such elements work as structurers of the social functions of the city and are a meeting point, integration with nature and bring countless benefits to urban life. In the current context, it is possible to perceive the change of focus of urbanism in cities, which turns to meet a much more social and collective demand, seeking strategies to solve this demand within the dynamics of urban space.

In this sense, public spaces guarantee life and health to the city, provide leisure, cultural and historical activities that rescue the connection between the urban space and the population, who live and tell a story at all times.

THE URBAN LANDSCAPE AND OPEN SPACES

The city has fundamental characteristics for its definition as an ideal space for life in society, means are defined that base urban life, which are directly related to collective life and the use of these spaces within the urban territory.

The definition of the landscape arises from concepts such as urban composition and the feeling transmitted by it to its viewers through vision. Thus, the way of seeing the city, its buildings, its interruptions, highlights and many other elements contribute to the formation of an urban scenario. Cullen (1971) states that "A city is first and foremost an exciting occurrence in the environment", in no way would the city resist based only on the technical and rational ideals of urban production. It would be useless, and he would be lost in the monotony of his days, so human existence justifies and sustains its vitality.

The challenge of highlighting elements that contemplate the aspects established in the concept of landscape, is done in a relevant way nowadays, since the speed of urban transformations does not allow the processing of existing peculiarities. The speed required in the processing of information makes it difficult to carefully assess the real needs of the city. The experience of integrating the agility of events to the established notion of human scale becomes fundamental, in order to adapt the city's functions to a much more humanistic vision, an ideal that has recently dissolved in discussions about urban planning. Thought that highlights the need for an urban revolution, which breaks modernist and rationalist ideals. The conceptualization of landscape allows to identify a dynamic and effects within the urban space. The appropriation of external space is characterized as a stage for the transformations of the urban scenario perceived by man. The continuous growth of urbanized areas has resulted in intense changes in the urban landscape, inciting a series of reflections about the quality of the physical environment produced.

The relevance of open spaces in the context of the city is noted, as they work within the defined concept of landscape, as a stage for human relations. The external environment then becomes a guide for the relationships established in space. The determined relationship between man and nature is known, so that despite the changes caused during the urbanization process, the desire for idle spaces, which allow reflection and quality of life, becomes too much. In this sense, open spaces are spaces within the urban territory intended for leisure activities, contact and contemplation of nature, among other definitions that contemplate its greatest social function, the collectivity.

According to Macedo (2009), open spaces are all those spaces not contained between

walls and ceilings of built buildings, where people flow in their daily lives. They can be defined as open spaces, streets, squares, patios, backyards, parks, gardens, vacant lots, external corridors, villas and alleys. According to the author, within the concept of open spaces, conceptualizations of some typologies are proposed, such as: Green Spaces, Green Areas, Leisure Areas and Circulation Areas.

Macedo (1995) describes the importance of the quality of spaces for the definition of its useful life or its duration linked to the constant possibility of appropriation that it allows its user public. He notes that the more and better it can be appropriated, as long as it is properly maintained, the greater will be its social acceptance and the longer its morphological identity will be maintained.

This way, each city establishes a system of open spaces, according to the needs proposed in urban management. However, the importance of urban policies and planning for the provision of such spaces in the urban territory is clear in order to contemplate the demands of the population. Open spaces, however, depend on structuring elements so that they can fully meet their function.

1. Functional suitability – the correct morphological and dimensional conformation, which allows its use for that or this purpose.
2. Environmental Adequacy – which allows its user to have healthy conditions for the performance of the most diverse activities. [...] There are many factors, in addition to access to sunlight, that must be considered. In this case, adequate ventilation, quality and permeability of the soil and subsoil, stability and roughness of floors, slopes, degrees of humidity, are points to be considered as such.
3. Aesthetic adequacy – the most difficult to assess, as such standards constantly

vary according to the most different social expectations. Despite this difficulty, this factor proves to be as important as the others, as the socio-formal acceptance of this or that space largely depends on the aforementioned standards. (MACEDO, 1995, page 38)

The idea of landscape, in this sense, has undergone intense changes since the 1950s, when the old European patterns were abandoned, in order to create a new Brazilian landscape scenario. Open spaces are now endowed with national references, valuing native plants and geometric design, in addition to investing in sports and leisure equipment.

However, public open spaces are directly conditioned to the urban policies of the city, which directs and institutes these spaces within the territory, in order to guarantee the quality of the spaces to be used by the population. Taking into account its needs and the historical and cultural context of its surroundings.

Urban appropriation, this way, makes more and more sense within the urban context and the issues raised about public spaces, since the feeling of belonging to the place is extremely important. It is the role of the population to watch over and fight for the city, and even more for spaces that represent them.

Public spaces today no longer represent the most intense form of human relationship, as in the past. Motivated by intense technology and access to information and the growing private investment in leisure activities, the population's search for shopping malls and activities aimed at the capitalist process of the city, corroborate the insecurity and visibility of cities.

Gatti (2013), in his work *Manual dos Espaços Públicos*, defined the main conditions for the possibility of collective projects. The points listed by the author are: Circulation conditions for pedestrians and non-motorized

modes; accessibility; afforestation; safety; comfort; living and living areas; performed activities; visual appeal.

Regarding the typologies, the spaces are directly linked to the dimension of urban demand, varying according to the need and objective to be fulfilled. In this

In this case, the design of the project as a reserve, park, square or street, for example, varies according to the level of intervention to be carried out.

In general, the functions of the types of public spaces vary according to the peculiarities and their scale, since in most cases they fulfill the same social function, collective use. The square as a public space has been an important structurer of cities since medieval times.

According to Mascaró (2005), the square is delimited by the facades of the buildings that are around it, it is a space that contains life and meanings of its own. Functioning as a void between the other buildings, being a particular building to the others. Large or small-scale vegetation is predominant in the squares, according to the intention of the project, in addition to water, flower beds, benches, which are arranged according to the context, and thus, allow the creation of different uses.

According to Macedo (1999), the squares are spaces of coexistence that contemplate the whole family. Leisure activities are offered for children, such as playgrounds, young people get together with friends, play games. The older ones play cards, and even the dogs are offered a daily walk, in addition to other activities.

Several authors discuss the concept of squares, according to Sitte (1992), the classification of the types of squares is directly related to the activities developed in them, thus defining three typologies: the cathedral square; the civil square and the market square.

Among these concepts, we can use the climatic characteristics, defined by Mascaró (2008) as dry squares, which are favorable squares for the dry climate, having waterproof paving and paved surfaces. Wet squares have denser vegetation. There are also mixed squares that are characterized by mixing the two typologies in order to ensure the vegetation without giving up the paving. The author also mentions the function of squares as central and peripheral, which are characterized from their morphology and produce different sensations to their users. The central ones are defined as being closed squares, where there is no view of an entrance side or main facade, in which all sides can lead to the interior of the square. The peripheral squares, on the other hand, have an open side to the outside world, according to the characteristics of the neighborhood in which they are located. As these are elements of essential importance for urban dynamics, one must, however, understand the relationships established within the city's fragments so that the needs and functions of each square are identified, corresponding to the activities established in its surroundings and generating healthy public spaces for leisure. The analysis of the quality of the squares is an important factor, both in the morphological and subjective sense, for the perception of the quality and frequency of the use of such spaces. It takes into account the context of the formation of the city and the peculiarities of the place.

CHARACTERIZATION OF THE AREA UNDER STUDY AND ANALYSIS PROCEDURES

A series of elements are responsible for the satisfaction of users of these spaces, whether social, economic, physical, subjective, among other possibilities that illustrate the result of the proposal described here. This way, the intention of the work is the investigation and definition

of factors that affect the performance of public leisure spaces, specifically squares, in the city of Rondonópolis, within the socioeconomic dynamics in which these spaces are inserted, allowing a greater understanding of the influence of such diversities, in the use and quality of spaces. To this end, methodologies were used that combine quantitative and qualitative analysis, in which the following methodological procedures were developed to achieve the proposed objectives: the analysis is based on two main stages, the first of which is a survey of data, documents and information quantitative, about the history of the city and its public spaces of leisure, as well as the dynamics of urbanization of the city, which guarantees the contextualization of the neighborhoods and spaces inserted in them.

The quantitative data obtained were spatialized in thematic maps from the use of GIS tools, which provide dynamic visualization of data and references, in order to assist in the contextualization of the study.

Initially, a map of urban expansion of the municipality was prepared, where the squares were identified in each period of its expansion, and then to enable the historical linking of these spaces to the development of the city. Thus, followed by recognition of spaces, their uses, functions and characteristics.

For this, thematic maps were produced that collaborate to understand and visualize the surroundings of each square, as well as the location of urban equipment in each of them, such as the presence of sports courts, playground, soccer field, benches, trash cans and trees. The research database was expanded through fieldwork, in order to make it possible to carry out a detailed mapping and a real analysis of the use and quality of spaces. With the help of surveys and collection of information in loco, we contributed to the finalization of the quantitative data stage. This second stage deals with the collection

of qualitative data, which makes up the subjective part of the project, observation of the dynamics of each of the squares and their surroundings, and recognition of the relevant and less relevant points of the squares. Thus, it will be possible to evaluate, within the possibilities offered by each square, which elements work and meet the needs of local users, as well as the general quality of use of the chosen public spaces.

Fieldwork allows closer contact with reality, and enables critical understanding between theory and practice, in particular, a real understanding of the experience of the space that takes place there. As technical and preparatory procedures, sketches and schematic maps were prepared, followed by a previous visit to define the routes and points of interest. During the fieldwork, a photographic survey and observation exercises were carried out about the use of spaces, with the public being the most important part of the process, especially when considering the importance of people for the structuring of public leisure spaces in the dynamics of the city.

After the completion of the two stages, a final database was created from the comparison of quantitative and qualitative data and theoretical, critical or interpretive reflections. It resulted, therefore, in a table produced from the definition of the parameters defined for the analysis of the performance of the squares. The two analyzes are presented, both quantitative and qualitative, of each element defined among the parameters, this way, it is possible to discuss the structuring of each of the squares. And yet, raise possibilities about the influence of these elements along with the dynamics of the neighborhoods in which they are inserted, when characterizing the use and quality of public leisure spaces. He can understand the influence of external, social and economic means, in the creation of the unique dynamics of the square, and finally,

to identify the logic of the systems of public leisure spaces within the urban perimeter of the municipality of Rondonópolis.

According to Angelis; Castro; Neto (2004), the adoption of the methodology for surveying, registering, diagnosing and evaluating squares is proposed in two stages, being quantitative and qualitative, where the first of them is intended to present the existence of structuring elements of squares, such as vegetation, urban equipment and furniture. And the second one that seeks to attribute value to these data previously collected, which has a qualitative character, evaluating, for example, the state of conservation.

The parameters for analyzing the use and quality of spaces were defined, namely: historical and socioeconomic survey; physical lifting; behavioral observations.

From the presentation of the data that were defined by the parameters, a comparison was made where it was possible to visualize and confront the dynamics and structuring of each of the squares.

Thus, it later made it possible to raise hypotheses about the data presented and contribute to the identification of the influence of socioeconomic aspects and dynamics, proposed in each of the neighborhoods, and how it reflects on the physical structuring and use of these spaces. Also, allow a reflection on public leisure spaces, investigating which are the possibilities for their use and quality.

RONDONÓPOLIS CITY

The city of Rondonópolis is located in the southeast of the state of Mato Grosso, approximately 180 km from the capital Cuiabá. It has an estimated 232,491 thousand inhabitants, according to the IBGE, and is an important regional hub in the agribusiness sector, being the third largest city in the state.

From the 19th century, the settlement of the municipality was marked by the intense

presence of Bororo Indians, natives of the region and also by the search for gold and precious stones that attracted great demand. In 1902, the history of the settlement on the banks of the Red River begins, housing families from various regions of the state. Subsequently, the settlement was also configured with the expeditions of the Comissão Construtora das Linhas Telegráfica (1907-1909), led by Lieutenant Cândido Rondon, with the aim of connecting the state of Mato Grosso and Amazonas to the rest of Brazil.

With economic growth being the main highlight of the municipality, rural production created a demand for labor, attracting immigrants from Mato Grosso, Northeastern, São Paulo, Minas Gerais, and Japanese, among others. This way, the urban development of the municipality of Rondonópolis took place in an accentuated way between the 50's and 80's. A process that is directly related to agricultural production, with rice, cotton and soybeans being the main products produced in the region.

The urbanization of Rondonópolis is not different from the urbanization of the rest of the country, it is the process of rural exodus, due to the mechanization of the countryside and the intense capitalist dynamics.

Currently the city is considered a regional hub, being the second largest in the state in economic, demographic and urban scale. In addition to being considered the "Capital of Agribusiness" due to the intense agricultural movement existing in the territory. The growth of the city took place initially in the current central area, and from then on, subdivisions began to appear in its surroundings. It is verified that such growth occurred in an accelerated way and without efficient planning, aiming at the particular interest.

On the map (figure 2), one can see the urban expansion of the city of Rondonópolis, which started in the central area, and

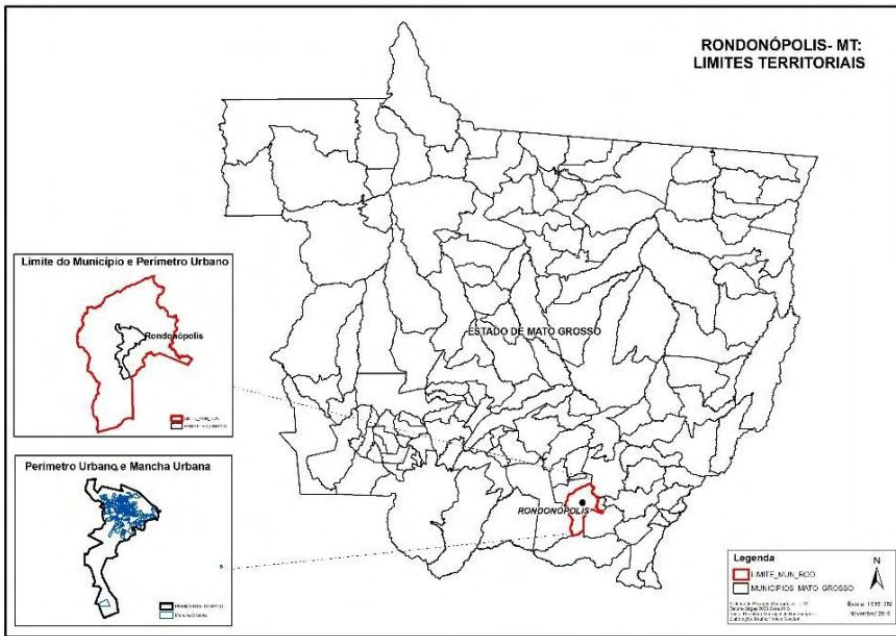


Figure 1 - Map of Rondonópolis Territorial Limit

Source: Portela 2019

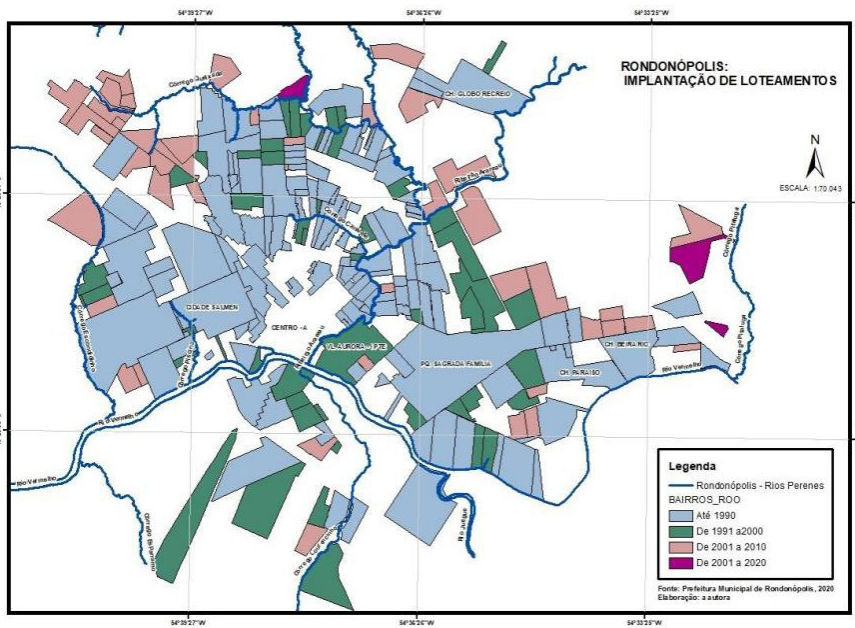


Figure 2 - Map of Urban Expansion and Implementation of Subdivisions

Source: Portela 2020.

continues to develop at the ends. The growth in each decade is identified in it. Quadrants where there are no creation data or where they are being regularized are represented in white. as an example of

Centro A, a neighborhood that resulted from the beginning of the urbanization process, as well as peripheral neighborhoods, which are in the process of regularization and approval. 53

With the rapid urban expansion and the valorization of the central areas, the presence of subdivisions in the peripheral areas of the city is increasingly perceived. Which contributes to the growth, but shows the deficiency of public facilities in a homogeneous way in the urban space of Rondonópolis.

PUBLIC LEISURE SPACES IN RONDONOPOLIS

As it is a city that grows on the banks of the river, it is interesting to contextualize public leisure spaces from the time when the city was still a village. Activities aimed at leisure at first were linked to the river. Subsequently, other elements began to appear that provided the offer of leisure in the municipality, the cinema, the museum, cultural party houses, among others. With the growing urban sprawl of the city and private property, private leisure spaces have become very frequented places. Currently, the structuring of public leisure spaces has been linked to urban land subdivision processes, since they are premised on offering spaces for community use within the planned areas. According to the map (see figure 2) we can verify the spatial distribution of some typologies of public leisure spaces in the urban perimeter of the municipality, identified: exclusive spaces for gyms for the elderly, multi-sport courts, ecological parks and squares.

The square as a public leisure space in Rondonópolis has a historical narrative with

the Praça dos Carreiros, located in the center of the city, being an important square for the population of the city.

It is valid to admit the importance of the square as a public leisure space in Rondonópolis, since it is the stage for several activities of different levels of scope. The central square fulfills a primordial function for the historical characterization of the city, the residential squares meet a fundamental demand to provide access to leisure activities for the peripheral areas of the city.

According to the mapping of the implantation of the squares in the city (Figure 4) it is possible to visualize the implantation of the same according to the expansion and occupation of the peripheral areas of the urban perimeter. This way, the squares concentrated in the central part of the perimeter have a greater historical link. The mapping also allows us to verify that many squares were created in the 2010s, following the delimitation of the neighborhoods. This reinforces the questioning about the reflection on the insertion of such spaces within the urban context, being often the result of the obligation required by law.

Six squares were chosen, located in different areas of the city, not necessarily in residential areas, since the objective of the analysis is to visualize the interference of the diversities of each neighborhood in which the squares are located. Within the criteria for selecting the squares, the following are listed:

- Location in different socioeconomic contexts
- The presence of Public Leisure Spaces
- Diversity of uses of each square
- Historical linkage.

As a result of defining the criteria, six squares were selected, namely:

- Praça Brasil
- Praça das Palmeiras
- Praça Ricardo Groto

- Praça Gustavo de Moraes Júnior
- Area of Praça do Bairro Alfredo de Castro
- Praça Agripino Gomes.

From the definition of this criterion for selection of the object of study, the selected squares are located in different social and economic contexts. As parameters for the attribution of the socioeconomic levels of the neighborhoods in which the squares are located, IBGE data was used as a base, where the average income of each neighborhood is presented.

The context and dynamics of each of them was also observed, this way it is possible to observe the time of existence and constitution of the neighborhood, proximity or distance from central areas, access to urban infrastructure, among other subjective factors.

INFORMATION ABOUT DISTRICTS AND SQUARES

SQUARE A – “PRAÇA BRASIL”

The square: “Praça Brasil” is located in the central area of the city, it is inserted in a strictly commercial and service area, a region established in the urban perimeter, since its occupation is part of the first urban actions in the municipality. Stores, bank agencies, public agencies and service providers are located in the area. It is noted in its surroundings the presence of buildings with shop windows and commercial doors, enclosures in bars or high walls. Being one of the oldest squares, its function is related to civic and institutional events, exhibitions, lectures, and other activities that identify with passive and contemplative leisure.

The accesses allow the square to be accessible and inviting, and allows the public to get around in a practical way when crossing between the blocks and reaching the necessary places. In the surroundings of the square, one can notice the presence of schools, one of them for elementary school and another for high

school, which are directly related to the use of squares, since it works as an extension of the school environments. The square is used for civic events, and as a space to stay in and out of class periods. Because it is a commercial area, during the opening hours of establishments, bank agencies and institutions, there is a large flow of people transiting mainly at the ends of the square. This way, it can be seen with the dynamics of the square, that its use is intensified mainly during the day or on specific days of events, since at night there is little flow of pedestrians and vehicles, limiting the greater flow of the square to the daytime period.

SQUARE: B AND C – SQUARE: PRAÇA DAS PALMEIRAS AND SQUARE: RICARDO GROTO

The squares are located in the Coophalis neighborhood, quite traditional in the city, they are located side by side. In its surroundings, it is possible to understand the structure of the neighborhood and neighboring neighborhoods, since it is an area considered noble and widely used, especially at night, where bars, restaurants and shopping malls are located.

It is a mixed area, predominantly residential, but with a wide range of services and products, such as bakery, gym, flower shop, snack bars, bars and other small businesses. These facilities meet the needs of the neighborhood and nearby neighborhoods, as it is close to an important avenue, where several establishments with leisure facilities are located, in addition to some other squares and open public spaces in the region.

The squares are interconnected and feature a sports complex with active leisure facilities, an outdoor gym and kiosks with benches. It has urban equipment such as benches, trash cans and lamp posts, which are distributed throughout the squares.

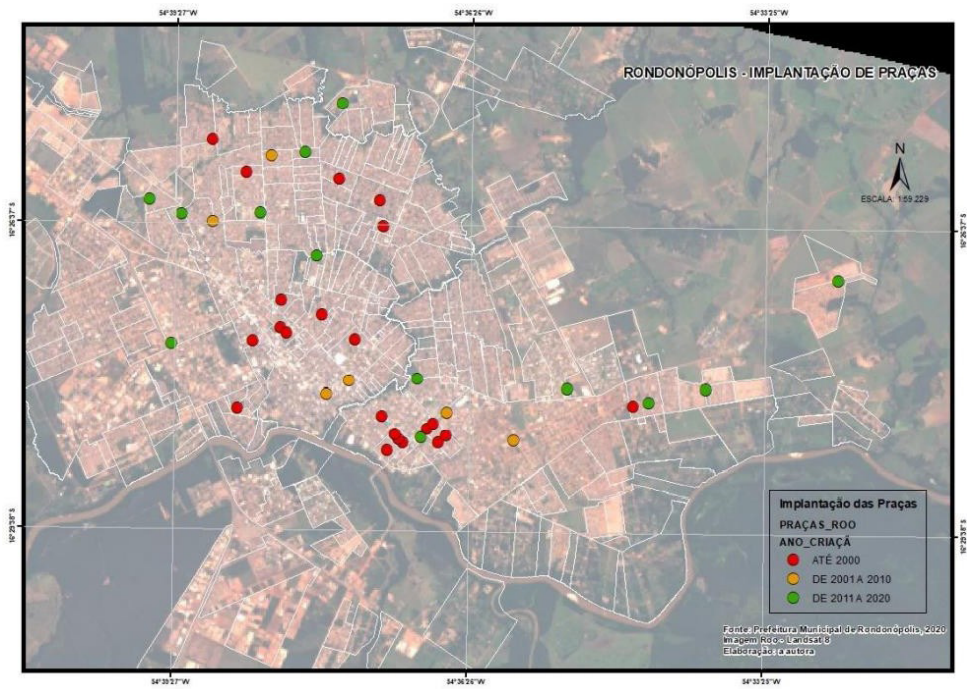


Figure 3 - Implementation of Squares in the city of Rondonópolis

Source : Portela 2019

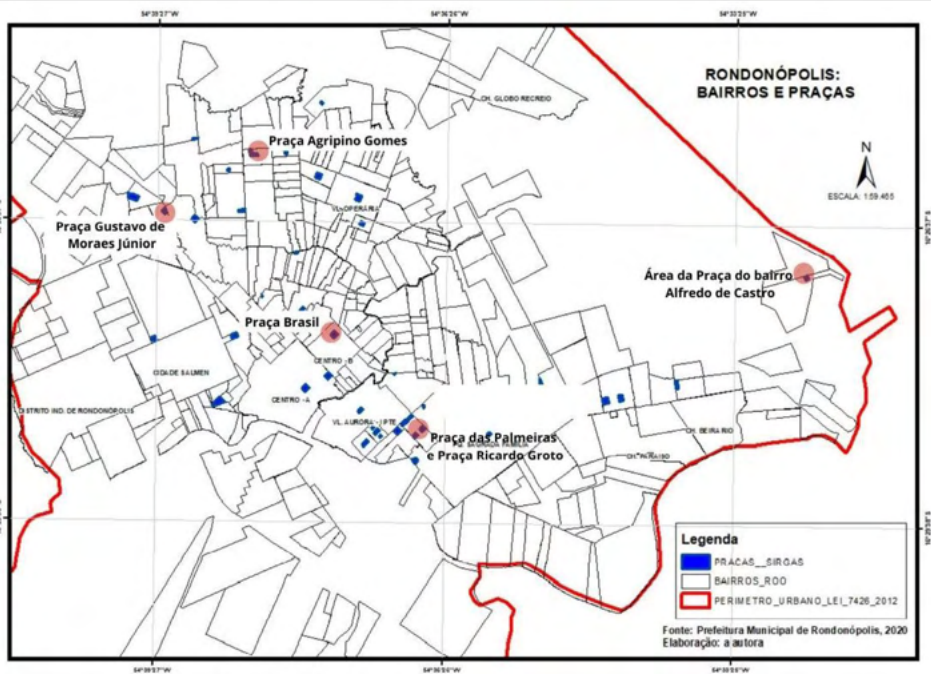


Figure 4 - Identification of Squares on the Map of Rondonópolis

Source : Portela 2019

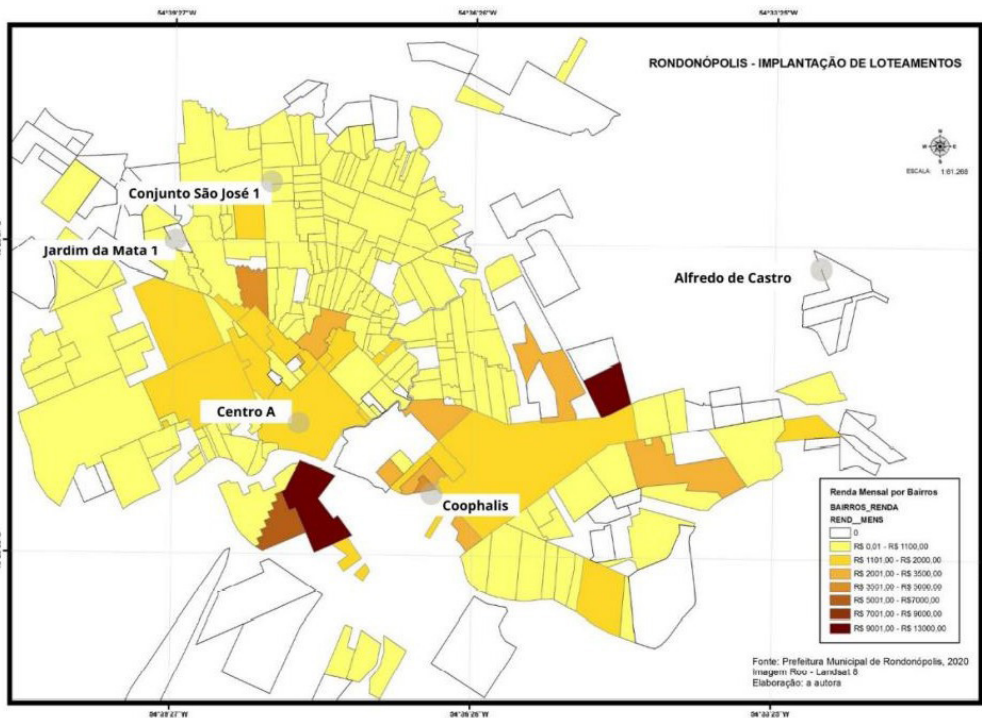


Figure 5 - Monthly Neighborhood Income Map
 Source : Portela 2019



Figure 6 – Square A – Square: “Praça Brasil” - use and occupation of the surroundings
 Source : Portela 2019

**SQUARE: D – SQUARE: ENG.
GUSTAVO MORAES JUNIOR**

Gustavo de Moraes Júnior square is located in Jardim da Mata 1, which is a subdivision implemented by private initiative. The subdivision is in the process of being occupied, as it is a region that has developed recently and at an accelerated rate. It is a PPP (Public-Private Partnership) proposal, in which the developer allied to the municipal administration, develop a plan for the elaboration of these spaces within their subdivisions, and in this sense, it aims to promote public leisure spaces from a joint initiative.

**SQUARE: E – NEIGHBORHOOD
SQUARE: ALFREDO DE CASTRO**

The square in the Alfredo de Castro neighborhood is currently a project and area destination for its construction and execution. Considering the dynamics of the neighborhood and its historical process of occupation, it was identified that it is about the regularization of an irregular settlement, over the years, several urban facilities were installed in the neighborhood, in order to provide a better quality of life for the population. The peculiarity of the case, for not having an effectively built square, is given by the need to analyze the different contexts and urban dynamics, and thus, realize the importance of leisure spaces within each neighborhood. And yet, observe the alternatives found by the population to meet this need.

It was verified the importance of these spaces within the dynamics of the neighborhood, which, because it is located in a peripheral area of the perimeter, makes access to leisure precarious, making it less accessible. And so, the need arises to travel long distances in search of it.

**SQUARE F – SQUARE: AGRIPINO
GOMES**

The square is located in the Conjunto São José 1 neighborhood, which over time has become a reference for the population of the region, as it is an already consolidated neighborhood. The same serves as a reference for the other neighborhoods in the region, for having intense local commerce. The main function is residential.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The expected results are hypotheses that do not correspond to the absolute truth, but to the result of physical and behavioral surveys, in order to empirically perceive and analyze the influence of socioeconomic dynamics on the use and quality of public leisure spaces, in this case, the squares. selected as the object of study. Starting from the selection criteria of the same and with the surveys pointed out during the work, it is possible to consider that the dynamics of the uses and quality of the squares are directed in the same direction of the socioeconomic process of the neighborhoods. Thus, neighborhoods that have low socioeconomic infrastructure, have a process of corresponding leisure offer, in order to instigate the population of the neighborhood to search for such spaces from the appropriation of underused areas, or even the streets, for the search for leisure.

The survey suggests that the appropriation of squares as a public leisure space is related to the purchasing power of its users, since in this environment, the public space among the options offered, becomes less attractive. And it proposes that the need for spaces generates environments with more quality and a sense of belonging.

From the understanding of the importance of public leisure spaces for urban dynamics, which is not different from the city of Rondonópolis, it can be concluded that



Figure 7- Square B and C - Use and occupation of the surroundings

Source : Portela 2019



Figure 8 - Square: D - Eng. Gustavo Moraes Junior – Use and occupation of the surroundings

Source : Portela 2019

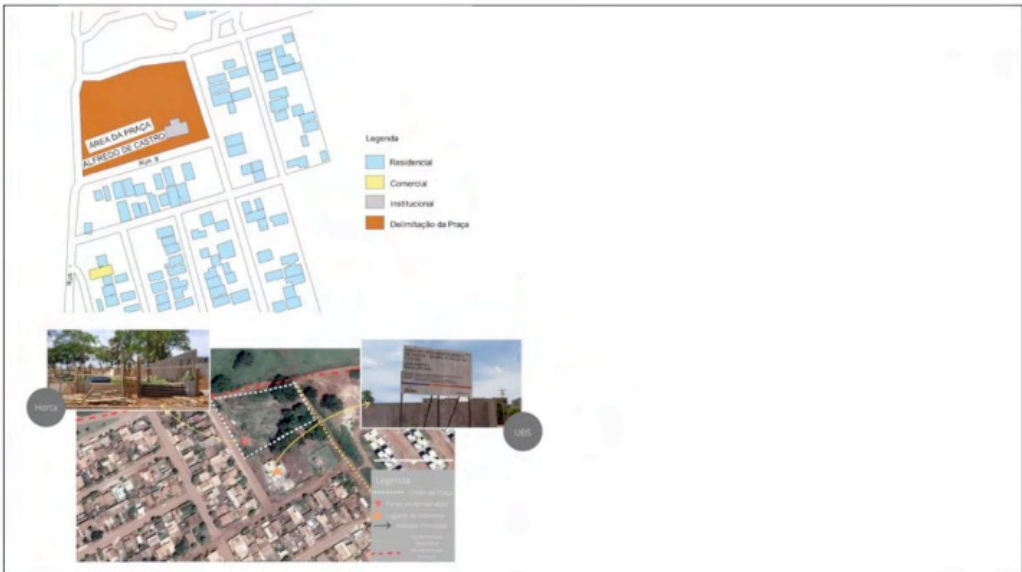


Figure 9 – Square: E – use and occupation of the surroundings
 Source Portela 2019























Figure 10 - Square F - Use and occupation of the surroundings
 Source : Portela 2019

several factors influence the use and quality of such spaces. The intention of the work, as an analysis of the selected squares, seeks to understand and bring hypotheses about the influence of socioeconomic dynamics on the use and quality of public leisure spaces in the municipality. As it is an empirical analysis, the physical data collected do not function as scientific parameters for quantitative analysis about each item surveyed, but rather as a presentation of such informative data with the aim of contributing to the characterization of the square. And so, with the physical characterization, historical contextualization and observation studies carried out, to propose questions about the structuring of the squares in the dynamics of the neighborhood.

According to the synthesized results (figure 11), it can be understood that the diversity of the squares and the context in which they are inserted suggest the socioeconomic aspects as essential for the structuring and search for

leisure spaces. The influence of socioeconomic dynamics reflects in the induction of life habits and in the perception of spaces. It can be seen that in neighborhoods with a higher concentration of income and greater social structure, the use of public leisure spaces is smaller compared to neighborhoods with less concentration, which is justified by the large offer of private leisure spaces, and also the inadequate maintenance of these, so as not to identify the real demands of users. On the other hand, neighborhoods with low income concentration, due to their distance from the areas with the greatest offer of private leisure, lead the relationship with the spaces from the appropriation of these. In particular, they experience the dynamics of the neighborhood, and this highlights the demands for increasingly well-defined spaces and results from behavioral research, to identify the typology that meets the needs of its users.

Square	Vegetation	Paving	Street furniture	Leisure equipments	Illumination
Praça Brasil				X	
Praça das Palmeiras e Ricardo Goto					
Praça Gustavo de Moraes Júnior					
Área da Praça Alfredo de Castro		X	X	X	X
Praça Agripino Gomes					




 Alta Intensidade
  Média Intensidade
  Baixa Intensidade

Figure 11 - Comparative table of the elements present in the squares

Source: Portela 2019

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