



abraçe o porto:
experiência de colaboração
universidade-comunidade
embrace the port: an experiment
of university-community
collaboration

jovanka scocuglia

How to cite this text: Scocuglia, J. B. C., 2018. Embrace the Port: an experiment of university-community collaboration. V!RUS, Sao Carlos, 17. [e-journal]. Accessed: dd/mm/aaaa

ARTICLE SUBMITTED ON AUGUST 28, 2018

Jovanka Baracuhy Cavalcanti

Scocuglia is an architect, Master in Social Sciences, Doctor and Post-doctor in Urban Sociology. Professor and researcher at the Department of Architecture and Urbanism and the Post-graduation Program in Architecture and Urbanism at the Federal University of Paraíba, Brazil, where she coordinates the Laboratory LECCUR / UFPB. She is a member of the INCT - Observatory of the Metropolises. She studies social movements and the State, social housing and middle class dwellings, contemporary city and urbanism, city history and cultural heritage, contemporary culture and urbanity.

Abstract

This article discusses an experience of participation and collaboration among university and community, reflecting on the contemporary processes of collective knowledge and community coparticipation in public projects, as well as collaborative processes through the formation of networks of researchers, focusing on processes of intervention, public management and transdisciplinary community actions. The resulting reflections are marked by critical thinking about the city, its practice of urbanism. It is an experience in the scope of the university extension project / MEC-Sesu, carried out between 2015 and 2016. The project was in an institutional scope, broadening the reflection on the exchange of knowledge and from the ontological and methodological point of view. The methods of coparticipation and resistance resulted in the paralysis and revision of the PMJP Cities Project, in the recognition of the community as a traditional riverine community, guaranteeing the continuity of the collaboration of the riverside people in any urban cultural action projected for the area, according to constitutional determination. Desires" and other methodologies put into practice in this experience, as well as resulting from the joint work between community and university, ensured the agreed guidelines, the continuity of actions and the re-elaboration of architectural projects that have passed to have a continuity solution through Technical Assistance Law.

1 Introduction

The present article promotes a reflection on contemporary processes of collective construction of knowledge and community participation in public projects, elaborated from a practical experience, based on theoretical approaches and transdisciplinary actions, involving academic and non - academic actors and communities. These are collaborative actions among university, society and community in the development of insurgent strategies against the mercantilist, authoritarian and gentrifying processes of urban design and planning. It also carries out a reflection on collaborative processes and methods of research and action through the formation of networks of researchers, focusing on processes of urban intervention, public management and transdisciplinary community actions in central urban areas.

The "Port of Capim Revitalization Project", also called as "New Port of Capim Project", was developed by the Municipality of João Pessoa – PMJP, under the Growth Acceleration Program - PAC – Sanhauá River and PAC – Historical cities, with the aim of revitalizing the area of the former berth for tourism. To do so, a traditional riverine community was removed, substantially altering the urban cultural landscape and the local life. The "Proext / MEC-Sesu – Urban, Environmental and Patrimonial Requalification of the Port of Capim in João Pessoa – PB (Proext Abre o Porto)" was instituted within the scope of the university extension of the Federal University of Paraíba (UFPB) between 2015 and 2016, and developed with the integral collaboration of the Community of Port of Capim and other urban movements sensitive to the problems of urban and patrimonial requalification and the right to the city. It also benefited from coordination with the Public Prosecutor's Office and various instances of municipal and state public authorities, such as the municipal secretariats relevant to the theme, state patrimonial bodies and federal representation.

The Embrace the Port Project involved professors and students from the UFPB (from different areas of knowledge, especially: Law, Geography, Architecture and Urbanism, Anthropology, History, Arts, Social Service, Sociology), artists, professionals and non-governmental organizations – NGOs. The methods and the forms of participation and collaboration have surpassed the institutional and academic character, gaining dimensions of effective approximation and insertion of the daily wishes and necessities of the community in the decisions and actions geared towards urban and architectural requalification in the Port of Capim area.

The initial objective of this project was, above all, the articulation of knowledge and collaboration between community and university with a view to questioning the process of urban intervention, announced in 2015 by the PMJP. It consisted in the gathering of concrete subsidies for the elaboration of inclusive urban and architectural projects, valuing and supporting the actions for the right to the city, articulated among several agents and focused not only physical / structural aspects of the urban landscape, but also for educational, cultural and tangible and intangible assets dimensions. In this case, these actions culminated in the official recognition of the Port of Capim Community as traditional and riverside (carried out by an anthropological report requested by the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office) and in the forced opening of the PMJP to dialogue with the community, the university, the Public Prosecutor's Office and with social movements. The actions aimed at the revision and re-elaboration (in progress) of the now named Urban Redevelopment Project of Varadouro and Port of Capim, as well as the guarantee of the community participation in future projects and in the management of the area of the former dock where was born the city of João Pessoa, capital of the state of Paraíba.

We start from the assumption that it is necessary to stress the notion of participation in the processes and projects of intervention and urban management, before the contemporary trivialization of this notion repeated in several projects of different economic, political or urban trends. This tensioning is possible, above all, through new and diverse tools of approach to the city, highlighting the articulations of the field of architecture and urbanism with related areas such as anthropology, sociology, geography, law, history and arts, to reflect on the importance of the expansion of action, collaboration and participation as essential foundations for urban development projects in public areas in the contemporary city. To participate and collaborate, therefore, as two intrinsic dimensions important to new conceptions of design and action on the contemporary city.

It should also be mentioned that the theoretical, methodological and conceptual issues discussed in this article are also the result of the subsidies obtained in our researches, financed by the CNPq Territories and Urbanities Project: urban practices and cultural policies in the contemporary public space held since 2011, when we have brought to the forefront the current state of the art of urbanism, identifying insurgent practices that contradict authoritarian urban development interventions. It starts from the questioning about the possibility and the forms of "use / appropriation / profanation / participation" in the present extreme phase of capitalism and called as "spectacle" (Debord, 1997 [1969]). For Agamben (2009, p.107), "if, as it was suggested, we call the extreme phase of capitalism that we are living as a spectacle, in which all things are exhibited in their separation from themselves, then spectacle and consumption are both sides of a single impossibility to use".

In Brazil, these problems are also associated with the formation of the urban space marked by the patrimonialism and physiology of dominant groups, and a long way to be traveled in relation to social rights and citizenship (Carvalho, 2003; Leitão, 2009), resulting in the constitution of exclusionary cities, in which low-income workers do not have guaranteed access to housing, nor to quality public services and equipment.

In the sequence, we will present the socio-spatial and cultural context of the Community and the Port of Capim in the Historic Center of João Pessoa, and propositions, old and new urban interventions in the area, and then discuss the

actions agreed among university, community and society, resisting to the gentrification of the Port of Capim and adjacencies.

2 The Port of Capim and the traditional riverside community

The formation and urbanization of the Port of Capim area are part of João Pessoa's own history. The city was founded in 1585, during the period of union of the Iberian Crowns, on the banks of the Parahyba River / Sanhauá affluent, when two main urban centers were formed: the Lower City, characterized by the port quay and commerce and services activities; the High City, with the predominance of residential use and the presence of religious sets.

In 1920, the President of the Republic Epitacio Pessoa approved the project of construction of the "International Port of Varadouro", which would be built exactly in the focus area of the recent conflicts. The port became known as Port of Capim. Due to the engineering and the very nature of the Parahyba River, the port had made it impossible to dock large vessels, which impaired the production flow functions and, consequently, the development of the project to the port. Thus, in the 1940s, the Port of Capim was deactivated and the local production flow was made by the Port of Cabedelo, a neighboring city (then a district of João Pessoa), and by the railroad built nearby for the same purpose (Scocuglia, 2004a; Gonçalves, 2014).

Resulting from the dynamics of urbanization and economic development of the city of João Pessoa, there was a gradual emptying of the center as a place of housing by the middle classes and local elite, intensified from the 1950s. Concomitantly, the deactivation of the Port in the downtown provoked, between 1940 and 1970, the occupation of space by a population coming from poor sectors, mainly families of workers of the old port, that developed a residential nucleus there.

This process of socio-spatial mobility, with impacts on population substitution, accentuated the Center's vocation to shelter diverse workers, such as merchants, street vendors, farmers, fishermen, car mechanics, prostitutes, car watchers, among others. The Port of Capim specifically sheltered this diversity, but especially the fishermen and an estuarine community that was consolidated with peculiar socio-spatial customs and modes of organization. Today, it is set up as a residential area, with a small local commerce, public school, churches and the residents' association.

Many of the former residents continue, according to Gonçalves (2014), to carry out economic activities linked to fishing as a complement to family support, and, thus, a fisherman can be at the same time a peddler. It is common, in the case of urban river dwellers, that these professional occupations and temporary "moonlights" overlap. There are also residents who exercise other professions, the location of their homes being fundamental for the movement, displacement and continuity of their daily activities and relationships.

Figure 1 shows the location of the Port of Capim Community, on the banks of the Sanhauá River, in the Varadouro neighborhood, Historic Center of the City of João Pessoa.



Fig. 1: Location of the Port of Capim Community in relation to the city of João Pessoa on a Google base map. Source: Coll the Port of Capim Proext, 2015.

Following, Figure 2 shows the three main communities that make up the Port of Capim Community. They are Frei Vital, the Port of Capim and Villa Nassau, as indicated in the mapping legend below. In the same image, the two areas under study for reallocation of a part of the Port of Capim Community are identified: the former Tannery land (transformed into ZEIS during the negotiation process) and PROSERV (building and abandoned land / without use by the concessionaire of the same name).



Fig. 2: Identification of the communities that make up the study area. Source: Collection of the Embrace the Port of Capim
 Note: Presentation of the area: A – Community – Street of the Port of Capim; B – Nassau Village Community; C – Friar Vit Tannery grounds; E – Proserv grounds.

The Port of Capim Community, because it is located in the central area of the city, near the railway and bus stations and the intra-urban integration terminal, has, in these structures, the fundamental support for the mobility of its inhabitants, although the peculiarities of the space / place of living in this community are diverse and heterogeneous.

With regard to the patrimonial policies of intervention in the city of João Pessoa, two distinct phases of action that configure different forms of organization of the social actors involved are highlighted (Scocuglia, 2004a). The first phase began in 1987, based on the establishment of an Agreement between Brazil and Spain for International Cooperation, favoring the protection of monuments at risk, the creation of norms restricting uses, and containing the process of de-characterization of real estate, the preparation of records and an inventory of assets. Since then, these actions have generated conflicts between managers and merchants in the central areas of the city. In that first moment, the figure of "Historical Center" of João Pessoa was established, defining the first protection perimeter and elaborating the "Revitalization Project of the Historic Center of João Pessoa".

The second phase, starting in 1998, was marked by the reinvention of the "Historic Center" and the participation of organized civil society in associations linked to education, culture and art. In this context, the first revision of the "Revitalization Project of the Historic Center of João Pessoa" (1998) was elaborated. This project initially carried out revitalization works of Antenor Navarro Square and São Frei Pedro Gonçalves Square, without "going down the slope" to arrive to the Porto f Capim. In this context, in addition to the resources involved in the international cooperation agreement, the revitalization plans were financed by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), through the National Program for the Development and Structuring of Tourism (PRODETUR).

In this way, we can observe that, since the 1990s, interventions have been planned for the Historic Center of João Pessoa and its surroundings, including the Port of Capim and its housing nucleus of low-income populations. However, the population of the Community was invisibilized in the actions and projects of the public authorities established, or it was proposed its removal from the interest section of these projects, as a precondition for the "revitalization" of the area and João Pessoa's inclusion in the competitiveness market among cities. These actions formed a scenario of conflicts and organized resistances of the riverside community before the announced gentrification process. Among several controversial aspects of the PMJP Project of intervention in the Port of Capim, we highlight the gentrification, touristification, banalization and spectacularization expressed from the assumptions of the mentioned project, centered in the forecast of the removal of a community which was resident there for more than fifty years, for the implementation of an event arena and an ecological park.

In fact, the Historic Center of the City of João Pessoa and, in particular, the immediate surroundings of the polygonal for listed of the IPHAN (2007), referring to the former Port of Capim and its population (residents, users, visitors, workers), are expressions of new forms of urban resistance and insurgency, in which recent actions and conflicts require a rethinking of the foundations and methods of designing the urban, considering the field of urbanism as "transversal thinking", "another field of convergence of knowledge rather than a disciplinary field", as Jacques and Pereira (2018, pp.11-12) propose.

In this sense, the collaboration and the formation of "networks of indignation and hope" (Castells, 2013) between institutions and individuals, in public decision-making processes and in the management of historical and cultural heritage and memories are part of the broader problem of (re)production of urban space in the contemporary city. In João Pessoa, actions of resistance and formation of networks were launched starting in 2011 and intensified in 2015, after the attempt of authoritarian deployment of the "New Port of Capim Project" as part of an intervention program in the Historic Center of the City of João Pessoa¹, captained by the City Hall with resources approved by the PAC-Historical Cities². The collaborative processes that culminated in the Embrace the Port Proext experience involved shared and transdisciplinary actions, methodological issues and the university's performance outside its walls.

3 The Embrace the Port Proext and the insurgent networks in university-community collaboration

The central focus is the specific problem of collaboration between different actors and institutions for their participation in decisions and projects on the requalification of the Historic Center of João Pessoa and the Port of Capim Community³.

The relations, contradictions, tensions and conflicts present in the current dynamics that highlight disputes for different uses of the place and forms of appropriation of patrimonial spaces are highlighted in the negotiations among the agents involved in the process of management and organization of the Historic Center and its surroundings, more precisely, in the protagonism that has been assumed by the participation of the riverside community – the target of threats of removal for installation of tourism project and environmental park.

Thus, the processes, researches and university-community partnerships present and previous to Embrace the Port Proext are shown as moments of approximation between the academic community and the residents of the Port of Capim. They are also discussed its developments in the proposal and execution of the collaboration program among teachers, in the formation of a transdisciplinary network of knowledge, including the community and its knowledge, as well as the results of the articulated actions in the sense of maintaining the housing in appropriate conditions, collaboration among the different actors involved.

In the history of partnerships between university and community, we highlight the activities carried out from the Port of Capim Commission in Action in 2011, with the main pillar being the residents of the Port of Capim Community, articulated to the Foundation of Casa da Cultura Companhia da Terra, to the Extension Program "Subindo a Ladeira" (also from the Federal University of Paraíba) and to several other insurgent groups: Varadouro Cultural, João Pessoa That We Want, Friends of Nature, the SOS Historical Patrimony Movement, the Museum of Living Heritage, the Human Rights References of the UFPB (CRDH / UFPB) and the NGO Porta do Sol, the latter located in the community and reminiscent of the movements of the 1990s. The Community residents (in this case, women residents) later formed the Association of Women by the end of 2013. These entities gradually increased their participation in the following years and in 2015 this network started to count on The Proext / UFPB – Urban, Environmental and Patrimonial Requalification of The Port of Capim, with financing and endorsement of the Ministry of Education / Sesu.

A first organized resistance process to the actions planned by the PMJP project happened with the #OcupePortoDoCapim⁴ event in June 2013, which mobilized the community and the citizens from João Pessoa to resist the removal. The university has been active in the area since 2007, conducting scientific initiation research, and diverse groups worked through cultural and artistic activities, as well as participating in groups focused on education and culture, giving visibility and supporting the cause of the Community (Scocuglia, 2004b; 2010). However, this protest, in 2013, was something new and inspired by international movements, such as Occupy Wall Street and Occupy Estelita, which seemed to retake the lefebvrian concept of the right to the city (See Lefebvre, 1986 [1968]), for example), broadening the ideas of participation by claiming the right to make a city and not only to use it, to consume it or to appropriate it; occupy and appropriate streets and squares as part of the materialization / corporeity movement of collaboration and sharing initiated or not in the networks of digital insurgencies.

Next, we will briefly discuss the forms of articulation of these network movements⁵ that represented strategies of the Embrace the Port Proext (2015/2016) in a joint action with the Community of the Port of Capim and other collective networks and individual actions sensitive to the themes of the meetings, cultural events and other spaces of debate and reflection created in this experience (almost all of them carried out in the Community in order to increase participation and facilitate the collaboration of residents and other interested parties). In Figure 3, a timeline helps in visualizing the specific actions coordinated by the university-community partnership. They culminated in the suspension of the revitalization project of the PMJP for the area, the removal of the community and the revision of the project to de-characterize the urban cultural landscape, as well as the empowerment and recognition of the traditional riverside community and, therefore, with a constitutional right to participate in projects and enterprises of impact in the area.

The point of greatest conflict in the revitalization project of the PMJP was certainly the forecast of withdrawal of the residents of the Port of Capim region. This does not mean that other strategies and projections for the area have not been equally controversial, such as the socio-environmental repercussions of the proposed construction of a concrete pier for tourism, consumption and leisure activities on mangrove vegetation and other preserved natural resources.

Thus, the Port of Capim Community reacted to the removal and fought for the right of permanence in the area, as well as participation in the process of environmental, cultural and heritage management during and after the elaboration of plans, projects and their implementation, with the support of the network reinforced by the Embrace the Port Proext. In this process, the community became the protagonist of the ongoing requalification process, participating in debates, hearings, seminars, radio programs, forums, and unleashed a struggle for recognition, in terms of Honneth's conception, as being

[...] the practical process in which individual experiences of disrespect are interpreted as crucial experiences typical of an entire group, so that they can influence, as driving motives, the collective requirement for expanded relations of recognition (Honneth, 2003, p.257 cited in Souto, 2015).

Recognition as a riverine community with its culture, diversity and space of representation, since, as Harvey (2014, p.30) reminds us, when claiming the right to the city, subjects are ultimately claiming "some kind of configurative power about the processes of urbanization, about the way our cities are made and remade".

In questioning the "New Port of Capim" Project, the Port of Capim Community and other members of the resistance network that rebelled against this Project began to demand decent living conditions and housing, as well as the right to the city, questioning the condition of social invisibility of stigmatized groups, the production of urban space, and the city model that seems to transform gentrification into a "global urban strategy", according to Smith (2006), widely incorporated into the contemporary Brazilian scenario.

In fact, gentrification, the production of spectacular scenery for tourists and the commodification of our cities have been finding insurgencies and resistances in several areas. These processes, in general, do not take place passively as the projected images seem to indicate, and indignation gradually and constantly increases. We reaffirm the urgency of expanding the empirical studies and a change of attitude of the researcher in the sense of seeking to leave his/her comfort zone, to deterritorialize in order to know the daily spaces, the uses and appropriations and the movements of indignation and resistance.

4 The ways of acting and confronting with the public authorities

The Embrace the Port Proext was structured as a proposal to be carried out in partnership with the community, aiming at strengthening community actions in its struggle for the right to remain in the area that it historically occupies. To achieve this objective, and in view of the complexity and interdisciplinarity of the problem, five subprojects were defined: 1. Technical Assistance for Housing Improvement; 2. Legal Assistance; 3. Patrimonial Education and History Teaching; 4. Memory and Documentation; and 5. Urban and Environmental Requalification. All are marked by a deep interrelationship and complementation of formal and informal knowledge, aimed at helping the understanding of reality in its multiple facets, as well as promoting the driving of solutions to each of the aspects addressed. The activities and themes privileged in these subprojects were all built in collaboration with the community, through meetings with flexible guidelines, in which the community was represented. The women of the Port of Capim Women's Association were more active in participating and collaborating to carry out the activities, although the elderly, children, young people, etc. have participated extensively in lectures, debates, assemblies, cultural events, public hearings, once the vast majority of activities have taken place in the Port of Capim.

As a first methodological step, the individual and collective initiatives of university research and extension developed by teachers and students of the Federal University of Paraíba with the Community of the Port of Capim over the years were gathered. These actions showed how specific interests of other areas of knowledge were added, based on community demands, implying a sharing of knowledge between the community and the university.

It was also sought the support of several institutions and laboratories internal and external to the university, which contributed with actions and information to subsidize the development of the projects, such as the training of the extension team and the availability of statistical and technical data on the area in question. Among the institutions, we can highlight: the Federal University of Bahia, through professors of the Residency course in Architecture, Urbanism and Engineering - AU + E / UFBA; the Student Model Office of the Architecture and Urbanism course of the UFPB - TRAMA; the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation - ICMBIO; among others.

Officially, the activities of Embrace the Port Proext were started in March 2015, with a seminar integrating the various participants, including the community, researchers and students interested, and the public bodies involved in the project, headed by PMJP. The idea was to open a dialogue to foster negotiations and break new ground. This event resulted in a manifesto in defense of the permanence of the Port of Capim community in the territory of housing, signed by the team of Proext and released in May 2015. In this manifesto, teachers and students, residents of the Port and members of cultural entities active in the area, who came to collaborate with the PROEXT 2015-2016 / UFPB team, publicly declared their interest in mediating the parties concerned and articulating a dialogue that would lead to the participative construction of a fairer project that respected the human rights of the residents of the Port of Capim Community.

On the one hand, the actions intensified with the community. A small office was set up by the team of extensionists in a space ceded by the Church on the main street of the Community. A joint effort was made to clean up and organize the space where we passed, along with the members of the Human Rights Reference Center - CRDH-UFPB and the Attorney General's Office for Citizen's Rights of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office - MPF, to hold ample meetings to open dialogue with the City Hall and its planning bodies, as well as workshops on themes related to heritage and environmental education, joint reading of project proposals for the area. Subsequently, the "Joined efforts to make surveys" and the "Maps of wishes" were applied, when the collaboration of the residents was crucial in the updating and precision of the physical survey (housing and public spaces conditions) and populational (families, number of inhabitants, gender, age, etc.) and the cartographies that constituted the "Maps of wishes". Several meetings and workshops were held with the community association, recreational meetings, when subjects related to community and environmental territories, protection of the collective rights of the residents, property values, etc. were dealt with. There were several clashes and conflicts expressed, whether internal to the community or those related to the conflicts with the PMJP Project.

On the other hand, the City Hall was invited, at various times, to present and discuss the Revitalization Project of the Port of Capim in a public hearing convened by the MPF. At the first meeting, we also scored several gaps and inaccuracies in the project (mere 3D images, sketches, no descriptive memo, budgets or executive projects), and in the justifications for the planned actions and the projected solutions presented.

We were interested in opening the black box of the project so that the residents understood the proposals that directly involved them. After numerous discussions, we were able to leverage an agenda, indicating the possibility of insertion of alternative projects to that of PMJP, to be carried out within the faculty and students of the Embrace the Port Proext together with the Community and the PMJP. The procedure sought to implement Law 11888/2008, known as the Technical Assistance Law for Housing of Social Interest, which assures low-income families free of charge and public technical assistance in relation to the project and the construction of housing of social interest.

At the same time, the technical analyzes that would subsidize the alternative proposal for the requalification of the Port of Capim to be discussed in hearings with the community, the PMJP and the Public Prosecutor's Office, and the works, together with the community, were carried out through collection and systematization of pre-project information named "Joined efforts to make surveys" and "Maps of wishes". They consisted in a plan to survey and update data on the dwellings, their residents and their relationship with the river and the city. Student teams were formed, coordinated by teachers, and questionnaires and socio-spatial survey maps were drawn up at the Port of Capim Community. The Joined Effort had the help of the residents of the community, including facilitating the access of researchers to areas of difficult and precarious access into alleys, courtyards, old sheds and occupied historic buildings, such as the Ice Factory and Old Tannery, buildings of the Customs and the Provincial Treasury. A number of them were considered as critical spaces in terms of habitability, requiring, in certain cases, the relocation of dwellings, etc. In fifteen days, all data on population, housing and public spaces surveyed and mapped were updated.

Based on these methodological tools and the idea of participatory project within the conception of urbanism as a convergence of knowledge, the mapping of urban spaces, public buildings and dwellings of the Port of Capim was also updated through field observation, photographic record and elaboration of cartography. This work was important, first because incompatibilities had been identified in the PMJP assumptions, and conflicting data between the information collected by this body and the research carried out within the university and IPHAN-PB (in two official documents of the body: Riverside Memories and Port of Capim dossier). Second, because it was fundamental to identify the desires and needs of the community and to actually engage in a "co-labor" work. Information updated and mapped by the community and the university team were necessary for the continuation of the dialogue with the PMJP and for proposing changes in the architecture and urban planning projects.

Between continuities and discontinuities, we had to prepare several documents, including in response to the IPHAN-PB, which was captained and convened by the PMJP to defend the official project and justify the need to remove the riverine community under the argument that it was an area which was part of the perimeter of federal listed for tourist contemplation. In another moment of conflict, in which the IPHAN-PB direction was then sensitized, surprisingly aligned with the PMJP's proposal, visits were scheduled to the area with its representatives, with the participation of the PMJP, the Patrimony of the Union, IPHAN, UFPB, Community and Federal Public Prosecutor's Office. These visits culminated in intense debates right there in the backyards of the Community, in their alleys and short streets. Together, the project was discussed on a 1:1 scale. Pressed, the public bodies, more specifically the Superintendence of the National Historical and Artistic Heritage Institute - IPHAN-PB, began to issue technical opinions, seeking to demonstrate the feasibility of the PMJP proposal and the technical and legal unfeasibility of maintenance in the Community.

There have been intense debates, for example, regarding the treatment to be given to the area surrounding the IPHAN listed perimeter, in which the Port of Capim is inserted. The IPHAN-PB, through IT 045-2016-DIVITC / IPHAN / PB, guided the document on scenic and aesthetic issues, separating nature and culture and conflicting with part of the recommendations of national and international patrimonial bodies. The IPHAN-PB reaffirmed its contradictory technical arguments in IT 0009/2016-DT / IPHAN / PB on the existence of archaeological evidence in the Port of Capim area as an extra support for restrictions on the maintenance of part of the Community's dwellings. Each of the arguments used in these documents was rebutted in a document made by the Proext team and discussed at a public hearing. We recalled the legal and normative advances, both in the national and international recommendations, as well as in the patrimonial letters and also in the Federal Constitution of 1988 and in the Statute of the City of 2001, either extending the conception of monuments for cultural goods and cultural heritage, or the multiple dimensions of urban cultural landscapes with respect to temporalities and the diverse forms of uses, appropriation and occupation of spaces. In this sense, the memory of the ancient inhabitants and the riverside cultural practices, their forms of occupation of spaces, legends, stories and songs began to be evoked as elements of conservation of the urban landscape.

The IPHAN's arguments in these documents and in the meetings organized / intermediated by the Regional Attorney for Citizens' Rights / MPF / PRP disregarded not only the two previous studies carried out by the IPHAN, but also a master's dissertation defended and approved within the scope of the Professional Master's degree maintained also by the IPHAN. These three documents were conclusive as to the sociocultural aspects of the riverine tradition of this population, as well as the effective recommendations for their maintenance and their integration into the urban requalification project. He also disregarded the Technical Anthropological Opinion 03/2015, prepared by determination of the Regional Prosecutor for Citizens' Rights, which was conclusive in stating that the communities that have lived in the area for some seventy years are characterized as traditional and riverside Communities. It also disregarded the Constitution (1988) and the City Statute (2001).

Before the information gathered in the field surveys and technical analyzes, a synthesis was elaborated with the essential questions to the opening of dialogue, with a view to the elaboration of a "Letter of Consensus", to be signed between public authority and Port of Capim Community. The main points were: the recognition of the traditionality of the community; the recognition of the Port of Capim Women's Association as a representation of the Community in all discussion processes in all governmental instances; the application of land regularization instruments in consolidated areas to guarantee the permanence in the site (inside and outside the Permanent Preservation Area - APP), according to the methodology and proposal presented in the "Joined efforts to make surveys" and in the "Maps of wishes"; the recognition of the right to adequate housing, linked to non-forced removal; the guarantee of possession and respect for the principle of the least possible impact; the adequacy of any intervention project in the area with the participation of the Community, in order to enable the legitimacy and legality of the resulting administrative acts; according to the proposal in the "Maps of wishes", to approve the list of priorities and preference of community equipment and their location as part of the counterpart of the government in the scope of compensatory acts related to the impacts of any intervention in the area; to build a permanent agenda for reorienting existing projects, avoiding a setback in human rights, guaranteeing the right to information and the establishing of a working group to follow up / monitor / evaluate the Projects on a permanent basis.

From the formation of the working groups, another phase of activities began in order to be elaborate what was called as "Mosaic of Solutions", corresponding to a set of correlates and relevant solutions already tested in other communities and / or projects published in national and international periodicals and magazines. These ideas were presented and discussed at meetings in the Community, when each working group presented its suggestions, together with the various participants, debating from the simplest to the most complex design issues. In order to facilitate this participation and joint work of relating the results of the maps of wishes with aesthetic and environmentally comfortable solutions to the residents and users, imagery, cartographic resources, workshops and recurrent discussions among technicians, academics and the community were used.

Below, in Figures 3 and 4, significant parts of the actions carried out in the two years of the extension project, 2015-2016, are registered. These are the timelines referring to university-community activities in view of the impossibility of reporting, in this article, the amplitude and repercussion of actions in these two years of urbanism work of many hands and solutions that originate in the field, debate, observation and preservation of rights.

programa de extensão requalificação urbana, ambiental e patrimonial do porto do capim em João Pessoa . paraíba

linha do tempo 2015



Fig. 3: Timeline 2015 identifying the actions developed by the university-community within the framework of the Embrac Source: Collection of the Port of Capim Proext, 2016. Note: Extension program of urban, environmental and patrimonial re Port of Capim in João Pessoa-Paraíba. Timeline 2015: March 1st – the beginning of Proext’s works; May 15 – realization of efforts to make surveys; June 1st – realization of the workshop maps of wishes; July 28 – first panel discussion at UFPB wi of the City Hall and the Federal Public Prosecutor’s Office; August 15 – delivery to the Federal Public Prosecutor’s Office of and the multidisciplinary technical report; November 19 – second panel discussion at UFPB with the City Hall and the Federa Office; December 14 – formation of the working group.

programa de extensão requalificação urbana, ambiental e patrimonial do porto do capim em João Pessoa . paraíba

linha do tempo 2016



Fig. 4: Timeline 2016 identifying the actions developed by the university-community within the framework of the Embrac Source: Collection of the Port of Capim Proext, 2016. Note: Extension program of urban, environmental and patrimonial re Port of Capim in João Pessoa-Paraíba. Timeline 2016: January 28 – the first meeting of the working group; February 17 – the geological and archaeological conditionings; March 15 – the presentation of the recommendations for the intervention May 3rd – the presentation to the community of the impasses and partial results of the works of the working group; May workshops in the community to study the solutions to be taken to the debate in the working group; June 21 – delivery solutions to the members of the working group; July 18 – deliberative meeting of the working group to sign a letter c

The conclusion of the two-year extension program required not only a pact among the parties involved, embodied in the Letter of Consensus, established between the public authorities and representatives of the public prosecutor's office, the university and the community, with the concessions from both parties and agreed decisions, as well as celebrating and increasing the visibility of this experience, its advances in participatory methodological and participatory political fields. It was then decided jointly among the members of the network that the Port of Capim and Varadouro neighborhood would shelter the V Urbicentros International Seminar – Peripheral Centralizations, Central Peripheries (2016) and that the workshops, panel discussions and lectures would happen in the buildings in the community and its surroundings, among them the Church of São Frei Pedro Pescador (in the square of the same name), the former Globe Hotel and the current headquarters of the Institute of Architects of Brazil – IAB-PB, as well as restored houses that shelter restaurants, bars and events houses.

However, what motivated the event in the Community and its surroundings was not only the celebration of the progress achieved in the process but the desire to broaden the scope of the debates and the possibilities of future replication and exchanges among different networks, collectives and research teams in cities around the world. The representative of the Port of Capim Women's Association participated in panel discussions, lectures, with an active voice. In the final closing lecture of the V Urbicentros, this representative received, from the lecturer, Raquel Rolnik, and the coordination of the Port of Capim Proext, the material produced in collaboration with the Community and the advances agreed in the Charter of Consensus, in special, the studies and the design guidelines elaborated from the mapping carried out and the scenarios of the residents' wishes incorporated to the correlates proposals of urbanistic and architectural projects, with recommendations for each area.

5 Final considerations

It is perceived that the research led the process to the characterization of the existing dwellings and the concrete possibilities of their improvement in harmony with the environment and the cultural patrimony. The follow-up works on intervention proposals for the area continue, with the participation of the community associations and through the institutionalization of Law 11.888 / 2008 of Technical Assistance to Housing of Social Interest and creation at the UFPB of the Specialization Course in Technical Assistance, representing one of the results of this collaborative experience in defense of the right to the city.

In this sense, in addition to the programmed objectives, this experience allowed new forms of approach and collaboration among the various actors involved in the urban project. It also made possible the prospect of an epistemic and methodological renewal in the field of architecture and urbanism, with exchanges of knowledge and experiences, insertion of daily urban practices into the design decisions, thus articulating architecture and politics, in the terms of Montaner and Muxí (2014), and the role of architects and urban planners in relation to contemporary society.

References

- Agamben, G., 2009. *Profanaciones*. Buenos Aires: Adriana Hidalgo.
- Brasil, 2008. *Lei No 11.888, de 24 de dezembro de 2008. Assegura às famílias de baixa renda assistência técnica pública e gratuita para o projeto e a construção de habitação de interesse social e altera a Lei no 11.124, de 16 de junho de 2005. Diário Oficial da República Federativa do Brasil*. Brasília.
- Carvalho, J. M., 2003. *Cidadania no Brasil: o longo caminho*. Rio de Janeiro: Civilização Brasileira.
- Castells, M., 2013. *Redes de Indignação e Esperança: Movimentos Sociais na Era da Internet*. Rio de Janeiro: Zahar.
- Debord, G., 1997. *Sociedade do espetáculo*. Rio de Janeiro: Contraponto. 1st ed. 1969.
- Gonçalves, H. T., 2014. *O Porto e a Casa: Dinâmicas de transformação no uso dos espaços no centro histórico de João Pessoa (PB)*. Rio de Janeiro: IPHAN.
- Harvey, D., 2014. *Cidades Rebeldes: do direito à cidade à revolução urbana*. São Paulo: Martins Fontes.
- Honneth, A., 2003. *Luta por reconhecimento*. São Paulo: Ed. 34.
- Jacques, P. and Pereira, M., 2018. *Nebulosas do pensamento urbanístico*. Salvador: EDUFBA.
- Lefebvre, H., 1986. *Le droit à la ville*. Paris: Editions Anthropos. 1st ed. 1968.
- Leitão, L., 2009. *Quando o ambiente é hostil*. Recife: Ed. Universitária da UFPE.
- Montaner, J. and Muxí, Z., 2014. *Arquitetura e Política: ensaios para mundos alternativos*. São Paulo: Gustavo Gili.
- Scocuglia, J. B. C., 2004a. *Revitalização urbana e (re)invenção do Centro Histórico da cidade de João Pessoa (1987-2002)*. João Pessoa: Editora Universitária/UFPB.
- Scocuglia, J. B. C., 2004b. *Cidadania e patrimônio cultural: Oficina-escola, Projeto Folia- cidadã e Acehrvo no centro histórico de João Pessoa*. João Pessoa: Editora Universitária.
- Scocuglia, J. B. C., 2010. *Imagens da cidade: patrimonialização, cenários e práticas sociais*. João Pessoa: Editora Universitária/UFPB.
- Smith, N., 2006. *A gentrificação generalizada: de uma anomalia local à "regeneração" urbana como estratégia urbana global*. São Paulo: Annablume.
- Souto, E. S., 2015. *"Aqui tem gente!": as mulheres em ação do Porto do Capim*. Master's degree. Universidade Federal da Paraíba.

¹ The Historic Center of João Pessoa was listed at the federal level in 2007.

² The PAC-Historical Cities is an intergovernmental action to preserve Brazilian heritage, enhance our culture and promote economic and social development with sustainability and quality of life for citizens.

³ The community of the Port of Capim is formed by the communities: Port of Capim, Nassau Village, Trapiche, Frei Vidal and by the most recent occupation called Tannery.

⁴ The #OcupePortodoCapim was inspired by "Occupy Wall Street" – a protest movement against economic and social inequality, greed, corruption and undue influence of corporations – especially from the financial sector – in the US government. Started on September 17, 2011 in New York, then in Los Angeles, Oakland, Chicago, it has expanded to several other cities around the world. From this original movement, the Ocupe Estelita, in Recife, and other "ocupes" appeared in several places in Brazil and in the world.

⁵ On the concept of network, Scherer-Warren (cited in Souto, 2015) states: "The idea of social movement network is a concept of reference that seeks to apprehend the future or the direction of the actions of movement, transcending the empirical, concrete, dated, localized experiences of subjects / collective actors". In this way, Castells (2013) proposes to include in his studies the different levels of experiences of people and collective organizations.