**CONCLUSIONS**: Negative perception in general, the previous positive perception was lost after the loss of the agricultural values and became an urban suburb.

**1570**: Friar Vicente Salvador visited the lands during a military campaign against the natives. At that time, he stated that Varzea was a self-sustaining, organized, productive, and populated.

**1535**: Beginning of the occupation of Varzea by the first European settlers. Conflicts with natives.

**16th Century**

**Social and economic status of the site improved. A church was built and, as mentioned before, the occupation was elevated to a parish around by the crown between this year and 1630. A Church was built on the site of an older chapel.**

**1630-1654**: Proof of Dutch occupation. Varzea was a bastion of the resistance, and was de facto the capital of the occupied province of Pernambuco.

**Coat of Arms of the Province of Pernambuco showing the sugarcane in the hands of the lady.**

**Expressing the importance of the sugar industry to the area. The symbol is still present in the current state arms.**

**17th Century**

**1746**: The area had 999 inhabitants. The infrastructure counted with 18 chapels and 11 fully productive sugarcane plantations. The was transported to the harbour of Recife by the river so it could be sent to Europe.

**18th Century**

**1822**: Independence of Brazil. During the imperial era, the area of Varzea continued to be a vital area for the economic life of Recife, and the province as a sugarcane productive area.

**19th Century**

**1868**: D. Pedro II, the Emperor, at the time, visited the site and granted the title of “Imperial” to the Our Lady of the Rosary church. Boosting the significance of the parish.

**1880**: The growth of Recife, the area became a holiday area for the high society. Where they could enjoy thecountless pleasures and the crystalline waters of the river.

**1883**: Construction of the tramline, the infrastructure connected Varzea and areas on the outskirts of the city to the main urban area.

**1889**: Brazil became a republic. In the year before, slavery was abolished. The crisis resulted in various issues that affected the sugarcane production. Since coffee became the main export of the country, Pernambuco lost its focus and produced much less sugar.

**20th Century**

**1930**: The end of the sugarcane era was arriving. Industries started to be built on the site of the deactivated plantations. The river was becoming more and more polluted. The urban growth started to affect Varzea.

**1950's**: Many rural migrants moved to the fazendas of Recife. Urban policies of forcefully removing the poor populations from the city centre caused an unplanned growth in Varzea.

**1960's**: The construction of the campus of the University of the state helped to improve the social perception of the site, together with a growth on the urban infrastructure. It created also an organized and planned urban tissue. The industries also flourished, but the river became polluted, reducing the amount of fish and clean water.

**2002**: The industrialist Ricardo Brennand opened the Narmada Institute. It hosts one of the biggest private blade, weapons, and armour collections. A library focused in the Dutch invasion period and the biggest private collection of the Flemish painter Frans Post.

**21st Century**

**2010's**: The Pinto Dâmaso Square. The man in the area, is restored. It is main cultural and event place in the neighbourhood. It receives interventions that improve the infrastructure of the area and its importance for the community.

**2010-present**: Varzea is seen as a middle class and supporter neighborhood with enough social value not to be ignored by the citizens and even the government. However, it has a high cultural and economic importance to the city as a student-friendly area and a cultural place, exploring the high arts and the folk cultural expressions.

**Varzea, presently, is a neighborhood where middle class and some poor people live, they face issues of violence, low education, and infrastructural issues.**