



EUROPA
NOSTRA

1st INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE

ENtopia: OUR PLACES IN EUROPE

Chios Island, Greece
28 - 30 March, 2014



CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

FRIDAY

20.20	Departure flight: Athens / Chios
21.10	Arrival at Chios Airport - Luggage direct to Chandris Hotel
21.30 - 23.00	Participants direct to Maria Tsakos Foundation (candidate for 2014 Category I) Brief welcome addresses by Konstantinos Ganiaris, Deputy Regional Governor of Chios; Polydoros Lamprinoudis, Mayor of Chios; Yiannis Mihail, President of Elliniki Etairia; Sneška Quaadvlieg-Mihailović, Europa Nostra Secretary General Light Reception

SATURDAY

09.15 - 11.00	Welcome to ENtopia: Costa Carras, Vice-President Europa Nostra Presentations: Moderator, Sneška Quaadvlieg-Mihailović 1st SESSION Ireland: Philip Geoghegan, Mairin Doddy, Geraldine Walsh, Graham Hickey Italy: Rossana Bettinelli, Manuela Moreira, Daniele Kilhgren • Greece: Miltiades Lazoglou Discussion
11.00 - 11.30	Coffee break and brief presentation (optional attendance) on the sites that will be visited, by Manolis Vournous, architect. Departure for Olympoi Village
12.20 - 13.00	Arrival at Olympoi village, guided tour and departure
13.10 - 15.10	Arrival at Mesta village, guided tour. Lunch, departure to Panayia Krina
15.30 - 16.30	Twelfth century Church of Panayia Krina, guided tour and departure for Maria Tsakos Foundation
17.00 - 18.30	Presentations: Moderator, Costa Carras Spain: José María Ballester • Romania: Ștefan Bălici 2nd SESSION Romania: Alexandra Chiliman Juvara • Hungary: Tamas Fejerdy Serbia: Aleksandar Stanojlović • Albania: Lida Miraj, Kliti Kallamata • England: Graham Bell Turkey: Nuran Zeren Gülersoy • Italy: Patricia Valle Discussion
18.30 - 19.00	Tea Break
19.00 - 20.00	Organisational & Funding Matters: Moderator, Rossana Bettinelli Panel: Philip Geoghegan, Graham Bell, Sneška Quaadvlieg-Mihailović, Costa Carras 3rd SESSION Discussion
20.00 - 20.45	Departure to Chios Byzantine Museum for guided tour
20.45 - 22.30	Departure for restored Hamam in Old Fort Reception at restored Hamam hosted by Regional Council of North Aegean

SUNDAY

08.45	Check out from Hotel
09.00 - 10.00	Conclusions: Moderator, Irina Subotić European Policies: Claire Lyse Chambron, Policy Officer EU Culture Directorate 4th SESSION Panel and open discussion on the future of the ENtopia Programme Discussion
10.00 - 10.20	Coffee Break and Departure for Nea Moni
11.00 - 11.45	Visit to eleventh century Nea Moni Church, Refectory and Museum
12.30 - 14.00	Farewell Reception at Antouaniko Mansion in Kambos hosted by Mr & Mrs Prokopiou
14.50 - 15.35	Return flight: Chios / Athens

Wecome

Europe regions and large cities possess critical demographic mass. Hence they enjoy comparatively easy access to national and European authorities and funds. Smaller communities – many of which are not only gems of their own national and the wider European cultural heritage but often also provide interesting prototypes for future patterns of living – lack precisely this critical demographic mass. However, they are not less valuable, particularly in an age when human beings habitually dream of utopias but create all too many dystopias through thoughtless and often damaging or unsustainable development.

Following intense discussion within the Council of EUROPA NOSTRA, the pan-European federation of heritage organisations, it was decided to launch a pilot programme entitled “ENTopia: Our Places in Europe”. This programme, initiated by the distinguished Irish architect and Council member of EUROPA NOSTRA, Philip Geoghegan, represents an effort by EUROPA NOSTRA, and by many of its member organisations in all parts of Europe, to support smaller communities as a significant part of our common European heritage and as a vital resource for sustainable living and development.

The “ENTopia programme” was announced at EUROPA NOSTRA’s 50th Anniversary Congress in Athens in June 2013 and is now followed by a first European conference specifically devoted to this programme. This conference is being held on the island of Chios because the mastic producing villages of Chios with their distinguished medieval architecture developed mainly under Genoese rule between the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries, are one of the first candidates for inclusion in the “ENTopia programme”. At the conference, representatives from ten different European countries (three of them being member states of the Council of Europe but not of the EU) will present specific areas that they consider suitable for inclusion in the programme. They will also discuss suggestions for the future coordination and development of the “ENTopia Programme” itself.

The European cultural heritage has become central to the European project, as was stated in the text of the “New Narrative for Europe” which was made public on 1 March 2014 in Berlin in the presence and with the support of President Barroso and Chancellor Merkel. This is also evidenced by the ever increasing enthusiasm for the EU Prize for Cultural Heritage/Europa Nostra Awards Scheme, run since 2002 in partnership with the European Commission, and the 7 Most Endangered programme, initiated in 2013 with the support of the European Investment Bank Institute. The programme “ENTopia: Our Places in Europe” attempts to widen our commitment to heritage by extending our concern for and support to the most distinguished amongst the small local communities all over our continent. They are a potent expression of the power of example both in preserving our shared cultural heritage and in pointing the way to a healthy and sustainable future of Europe.

Costa Carras
Vice-President of Europa Nostra

Sneška Quaedvlieg-Mihailović
Secretary General of Europa Nostra



ELLINIKI ETAIRIA
Society for the Environment
and Cultural Heritage

Welcome to the ENtopia Conference

We are delighted to host the launch of Europa Nostra's new initiative "ENtopia: Our Places in Europe", here in Chios at the 1st International ENtopia Conference, a programme acknowledging and honoring the sustainable development of unspoiled villages and small towns with a population under 15.000, precisely the type of community that has hitherto been ignored by the European institutions but which are as important for our future as for our past.

It is our common European Heritage that Europa Nostra embraces: our history and how it has been preserved through architecture and landscape. ENtopia celebrates history in the form of gems of small scale. We celebrate places that maintained their connection with the past because they stayed out of the spotlight of the modern forces pressing towards uniformity. And thank God for that!

Elliniki Etairia, has been fighting for the cultural heritage of Greece for over four decades. There is so much of it that it can easily be taken for granted and destroyed. And this is what ENtopia sets out to protect; exemplary places that are not at the centre of attention and are in danger of being destroyed before we can fully appreciate what is occurring.

In the midst of one of the most devastating economic crises in Europe and especially in Greece, protecting our Heritage is treated by some as luxury. Such an analysis would be mistaken: such an attitude would be counterproductive. Our cultural heritage can make a notable contribution in helping us overcome the present crisis both economically because of its attraction to visitors and existentially, because by remaining familiar with our past, by shedding light on our present course, by illustrating where we have failed, it will help us follow sounder and more sustainable policies. Like buildings we all need strong foundations to build on, like trees we need strong roots to grow. And that is what the European cultural heritage provides us with; a sure foundation on which to build for a sounder future.

Yiannis Mihail
President Elliniki Etairia,
(Society for the Environment and Cultural Heritage)

“What human beings need is not utopia (‘no place’), but entopia (‘in place’)
...a place which satisfies the dreamer and is acceptable to the scientist,
a place where the projections of the artist and the builder merge.”

C. Doxiadis
‘Ekistics’, 1968

ENtopia - Our Places in Europe

‘Project ENtopia - Our Places in Europe’ is an initiative of Europa Nostra, the Voice of Cultural Heritage in Europe. It aims to celebrate the historic traditions and diversity of small towns, villages, localities and landscapes, and to foster greater appreciation, awareness and sharing between these communities of their local, distinctive identity. By joining in this initiative, our communities will be able to participate and share in the benefits of cooperation and cordiality across the continent of Europe as a growing network of local communities.

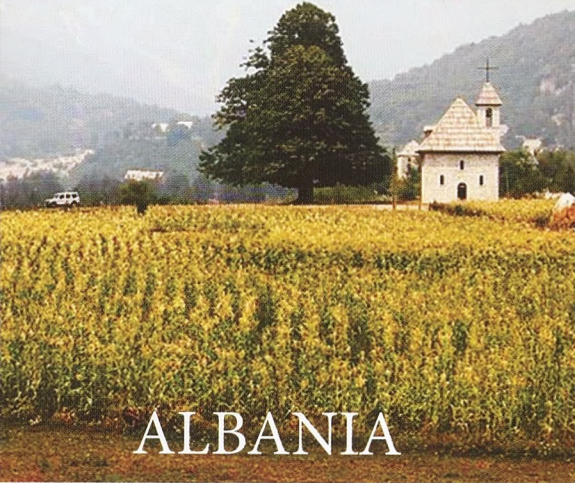
The project was conceived as a response to the relatively limited number of applications in the EU/ EN Awards in those categories which are open to towns as follows: “Cultural landscapes: Historic urban environments or townscapes, city or town squares and streetscapes.” Although it is an inclusive category, with the exceptions of Spain and Italy, few submissions are made each year.

ENtopia was proposed not so much as an award as a process. A process which sets the goal at sustainability, with the engagement of local communities in betterment and celebration of their Places. Originally it was suggested that small towns and villages would be invited to participate, but as pilot projects were being sought, firstly the concept of the totality of the island such as Sikinos and Skyros was put forward. Added to that, the identity of Place in a common landscape, or within a greater landscape area was included (such as the Nansa Valley and Penarrubia in Cantabria or the Children of Lir Country in Ireland). A further potential category visited was to examine the identity of community within a definable Place, the ‘village’ in the city or the historic core of a town.

The BIG idea is that from all over Europe, small communities will see the value of interconnection and sharing distinct culture between themselves, driven by the power of belonging to a Place with a rich cultural heritage and wishing to share its qualities.

Our conference, here in the beautiful island of Chios, is the first opportunity to engage in open dialogue about the project child, ENtopia, and I believe that we shall find common cause and a way forward so that Europa Nostra may be strengthened in its purpose and Europe may have a fresh voice to advocate for and celebrate those communities who live in small towns, villages, localities, landscapes and special Places.

Philip Geoghegan
Director, ENtopia - Our Places in Europe



THETHI

THETH NATIONAL PARK

SPEAKER: Lida Miraj

Thethi is a scenic village that became a tourist resort and one of the most preferred places for alpinism in Albania. The history of Thethi and the surrounding Albanian Alps hold ancient connections to Illyrians.

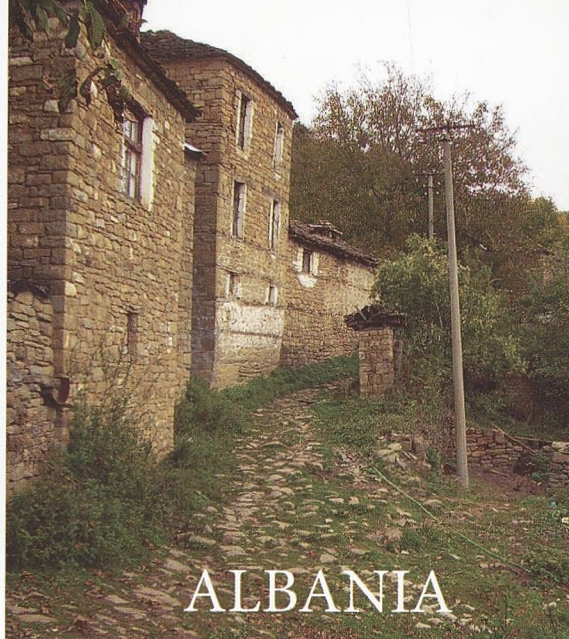
Visiting Theth in the early 20th century, the British traveler Edith Durham said:
I think no place, where human beings live, has given me such an impression of majestic isolation from all the world.

Once inside the village of Thethi its surrounding beauty overtakes most visitor. Fields of tall green grass dotted with stone houses, people farming by hand, fresh water streaming in all directions, and mountain life give the visitor a feeling of remote splendor. When you arrive there will leave with a feeling the world did not exist beyond the curved alpine mountains surrounding them.

Thethi is a unique experience and makes each one impressed because of many things: The rich vegetation in the forests, like: beech trees (which dominate the area), the black pine, the maple wood, the ash nut, the cornel bush, the walnut, the hazel tree, etc. The vegetation of this area has great economic, medica, touristic and monumental values. Thethi is considered as a natural zoological garden. The environment offers suitable conditions for wild life like: the wild goat, the bear, the roebuck, the boar, and small animals like: rabbits, harew, hedgehog, etc. Thethi is also a preferred place for wild birds, especially Eagles, the national symbol, as well as the falcons, the pigeons, the partridges, the hedge cock, etc.

The Shaga and Kapresa rivers are rich of speckled trout. In the icy lake of Terthora, rich in various kinds of fish, alpine triton is found. Waterfall of Thethi is the most beautiful place of the north alpine land.

The scenery is amazing especially when there is a lot of sun, as the clear drops of water dismantles the rays of sun, forming the rainbow. A lot of tourists visit the mountain peaks of Thethi, Boga, Razma and Vermoshi, where they spend unforgettable experiences in the pure nature between the dense forests of different plants, clear springs, limestone caves, etc.



ALBANIA

SHIPCKA SOUTH-EAST ALBANIA

SPEAKER: Kliti Kallamata

Shipcka is a poor village in a mountainous area in South-East Albania, about 25 km west of the town of Korça. The village is inhabited by vllahs (vlachs), a special autochthonous Latin population very much spread out in the area between Albania, Greece and FYROM. Their settlement dates back to the early Byzantine period of the Emperor Justinian.

Being a close neighbor of Voskopoja, or Moschopoli (a center which was very famous in the Balkans for its development during 17th-18th c.), Shipcka was an important center of cattle breeders as well as merchants.

During the 17th c. the population grew up to 8000 inhabitants. The very rapid growth of Voskopoja influenced later the migration of the population from Shipcka to the nearby town, as the records tell for a reduction of the population in Shipcka and abandonment of the old part of the village. With the passing years, the village became nearly empty, especially recent decades when most of them migrated to Greece for a better condition of life. Very few families continued to live there trying to survive and taking great care for the most valuable memory they had inherited from the past – the church of St. George. The church of St. George was restored a few years ago and is a winner of European Union/ Europa Nostra “Award” 2011, in the category “Conservation”, winner of “Member Choice Award” of EU/EN 2011 and also Member of Excellence Club at “The Best in Heritage” 2012, enlisted so in Europe’s Cultural Heritage.

The church and the village are attracting more and more visitors illustrating the need for a legal preservation status and a professional care.



ENGLAND

PORT CARLISLE

CUMBRIA, UK

SPEAKER: Graham Bell

Port Carlisle is a very small village with disproportionate cultural significance. It was the port for the city of Carlisle but located 16km west on the Solway estuary. It was developed from a fishing village in 1819 on a Georgian urban pattern but within an open landscape. From 1823 a canal transhipped grain for the city's mills. When this was abandoned in 1854 it was replaced by a railway which transported Scandinavians bound for the USA. Diversion of freight after only two years resulted in this becoming the only 1-horse pulled passenger railway in England. Steam came in 1914 and closure of the line in 1932.

In 1964 the wetlands were designated an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, so 2014 is its 50th anniversary (one advantage of the timing of this proposal), which provides the landscape context. The village was designated a conservation area in 1981, which will provide the conservation planning context. It is within the Roman Frontiers World Heritage Site (Hadrian's Wall) and so falls within the area covered by the WHS Management Plan, and is on the WHS trail, which provides the national and international context, including economic and tourism impact.

If NECT and Port Carlisle participate in ENTopia, they will explore the overlapping significances and therefore the sometimes conflicting conservation management priorities. Port Carlisle is strong on historic character but vulnerable in demographics, economic and development pressures, so some of the realities may conflict with ENTopia. However, ENTopia could provide a timely impetus for sustainable development.



GREECE

SIKINOS - SKOPELOS - SKYROS - CHIOS AEGEAN ISLANDS

SPEAKER: Miltiades Lazoglou

Initially four Aegean islands are proposed: Sikinos, Skopelos, Skyros and the Mastichochoria of Chios. All meet the criteria for ENtopia although presenting different strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats and also differing historical, social, architectural and environmental characteristics. Currently their local authorities appear eager to participate.

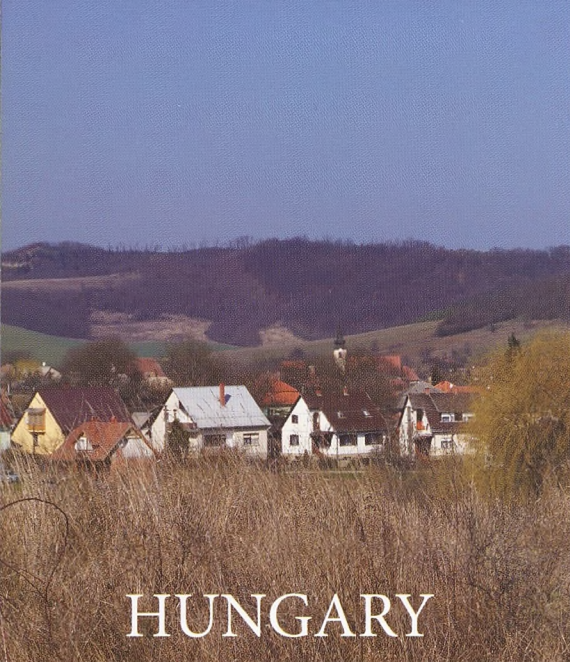
Sikinos is a small island in the South Aegean which has maintained its traditional characteristics, an example of sustainable development based on traditional architecture and culture, avoiding reliance on mass tourism.

Skopelos has outstanding forested landscapes and fine architecture. Entopia will encourage Skopelos to tackle existing problems in its built environment. Agricultural production needs to remain a key pillar of the local economy.

Skyros is hard to reach and perhaps as a consequence has retained the unique architecture praised by Le Corbusier. The rich natural environment of the island was recently threatened by a huge wind turbine project proposed for a Natura area. The local community resisted successfully, with the assistance of environmental NGOs. ENtopia should assist effective in preserving Skyros' authenticity.

The Mastichochoria in Chios comprise a cluster of settlements (Vessa, Pyrgi, Mesta, Olympi, Kalamoti), most of them Genoese in origin (1346-1566) but each at a different level of development and with special features, such as the Tower as Olympi or the well-preserved fabric of Mesta, supported by Greece's National Tourism Organization, in the 1970s. Only here is the mastic bush cultivated.

ENTopia presents a unique opportunity for all four islands. It could over time ameliorate deficiencies in infrastructure and raise citizen awareness regarding sustainable development. ENtopia will aim to strengthen local economies by attracting more visitors through the preservation of landscapes and architecture.



HUNGARY

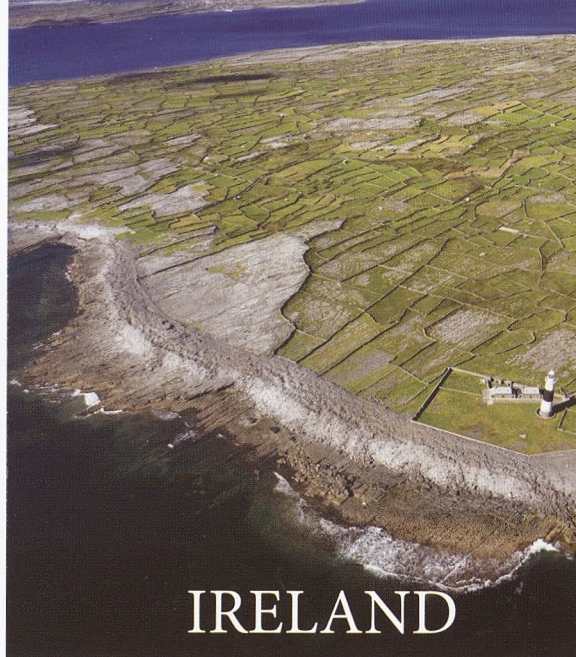


TERÉNY NÓGRÁD COUNTY

SPEAKER: Tamás Fejérdy

Terény is a small village, situated in Nógrád County, in Northern-central part of Hungary about 90 km distance from Budapest. The first mention of this village is known from the second half of the 13th century. In spite of its long history, during last decades of the 20th century the community lost almost the half of it; currently it has about 380 inhabitants. The built heritage shows precious example of local vernacular architecture, situated in a nice hilly agricultural landscape at the foot of Cserhát Mountain.

Because of the decrease (and ageing) of the population there is quite a number of empty houses looking for new use. The Community participated successfully in a European Union funded project (2012) aiming to unveil local potential for a successful and sustainable tourism and inviting young families to live there. In the framework of this project there has been established a network of houses offering different attractions based on local values and interesting personal qualities of local inhabitants or their families. This network creates the so called "Palóc út" which has almost 25 houses offering different thematic presentations or programs. Those locally protected buildings - taking part in this network - have been restored (fully or partially) with financial support by EU funds. Visitors can get acquainted with several interesting features of traditional life and costumes and also with a surprising, world-wide unique collection of reel tape recorder machines. The village started to be prepared for hosting visitors and offering some recreational opportunities.



INIS OIRR (INISHEER) ARAN ISLANDS

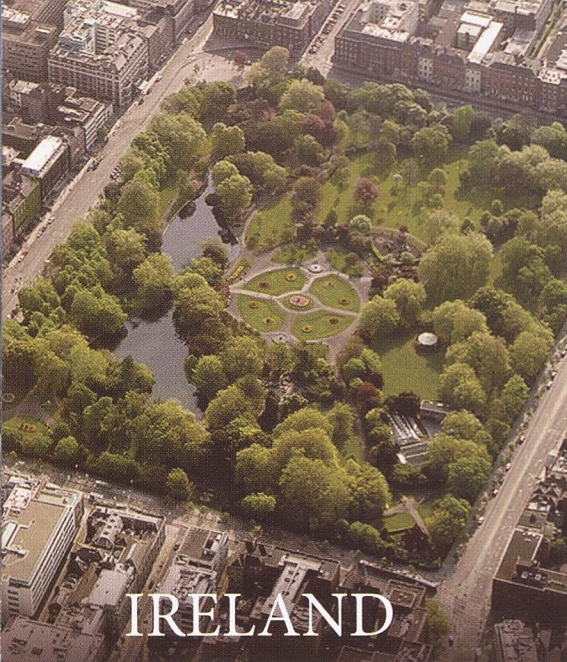
SPEAKER: Mairin Doddy

The Aran islands, 38km west of Galway, off the west coast of Ireland is an archipelago made up of three main islands: Inis Oírr is the smallest of the three with a population of 249 and an area of approx.4 square miles. Despite the diminutive size of this Place it has a remarkable, unique living cultural heritage: inclusive of all those categories of special social/ architectural/ cultural/ environmental/ biodiversity importance.

The island bears the marks of over 5,000 years of human activity - ranging from an Iron Age fort, to the many religious ruins left by early Christian settlers. Land was made by the islanders by putting sand over the limestone and planting grass and crops in it. Stone walls are built by hand and divide the fields between the islanders land. The walls protect and shelter the crops within allowing the wind to pass through them freely in order to withstand the fierce force of the Atlantic gales. Houses are built in clusters forming five villages on the north side of the island where they are most sheltered. Amenities include an arts and cultural centre, shop, Church, two schools , an airstrip and a Co- operative.

Inis Oírr has a daily service to the mainland, by both ferry and plane. The island is no longer as isolated as it once was, and essential services such as health services have improved greatly. The vibrancy of the community was recognized by its winning first place in the Healthy Living section of the International Awards for Liveable Communities in 2013.

The challenge is to maintain the linguistic, cultural and landscape interests of the island while addressing the everyday needs of a living community.



IRELAND



GEORGIAN SQUARES

DUBLIN

SPEAKERS: Geraldine Walsh, Graham Hickey

Dublin's Georgian squares are unique urban districts laid out between the late 1600s and the early 1800s. Built as enclaves of aristocratic, and later merchant, housing, they express themselves as cliff-face enclosures of red and yellow brick terraced townhouses, many with remarkable decorative interiors, which overlook a central railed and planted garden. The squares represent a distinctive, local interpretation of the rational Enlightenment ideals of architecture and urban planning that are an integral part of Europe's shared built heritage. In turn, the squares serve as the focal points of a wider urban landscape that developed during Dublin's transformative period of development during the 18th century. Today, these buildings are largely in commercial and office use on the south side of the river Liffey, and in multiple-occupancy residential use to the north of the river.

The objective is to demonstrate how many of these buildings, which are a rare and finite resource, can be put back to residential use as they were originally designed, built around a shared open space for the community that surrounds it. Dublin requires a much denser residential population in its city centre, and one way of achieving this is to encourage residential living in increasingly vacant office-use houses, while also improving the standard of accommodation in existing residential houses – making them much more desirable places to live and in which to sustain communities.

Policy reports carried out by Dublin Civic Trust showcasing the areas' significance by way of architectural, cultural and landscape value. Also new policies being promoted by the city planning authority, Dublin City Council, to encourage residential living in these buildings, as well as proposed capital investment in their public realms and central gardens.



CHILDREN OF LIR COUNTRY WESTMEATH COUNTY

SPEAKER: Philip Geoghegan

This area has been 'given a name' as part of the process of the ENTopia involvement. The Northern Hills and Lakes have a special landscape character: lakes, undulating, open hills forests and pasture, served by several villages. The Celtic and mediaeval valley of Fore is evidence of a long history. Other villages are the consequence of seventeenth century Protestant plantation. It is an environment of great quality and historical significance - cultural landscape of European national importance as well as a local community who live and work in the area.

It is both villages and the wider area, the symbiosis of Place and Landscape.

The objectives of the application are to demonstrate how landscape and settlement can continue to be reconciled within a new economy, putting greater emphasis on the future role of both domestic and international tourism. Improvement of tourism infrastructure will benefit local communities. The exploration of this application has helped to broaden the scope of ENTopia.

The protection of this area is vital at national and regional level. The countryside is special yet vulnerable to insensitive development, suggesting that the villages should be the core of development and the lakes and hills a protected paradise for walking, cycling and touring without harm to the environment. One area, since 2010, is being worked at currently, Fore village and heritage site. This project recognises a larger context, for which a strategic plan has been prepared jointly between Westmeath County Council and ENTopia.



ITALY

FRANCIACORTA

LOMBARDY

SPEAKERS: Rossana Bettinelli, Manuela Moreira

In Franciacorta, a territory in Lombardy, a progressive and alarming acceleration of land occupation has been taking place over the last 50 years. The population is little more than doubled while the soil consumption is more than quintupled. The original character of the historical settlements got radically transformed, as well as the landscape texture and its anthropos background.

We propose the restoration and the “re-stitching” of the landscape texture to protect those characters which were skilfully shaped with centuries-old efforts. The research of landscape as the cultural structure of what remains of our also European Homeland, of its architecture across its civil evolution since the Cluniac Monasteries period up to the versatile Austrian influenced castles.

Along the geography of Franciacorta there are ten different environmental ecosystems of great interest, where you can find at least two Lombard eco-museums: one of them on the Franciacorta northern side consisting of hills and morainic landscape, the other one on the southern side, the water fountains. Within the Franciacorta landscape we also find a high quantity of architectural representations: castles, churches, parishes, villas, farmhouses, spinning mills, now become industrial archaeology, neoclassical and eclectic architecture. There extraordinary architectural and agrarian landscape areas seem marked by long-distance cycle routes of European interest. The old European Burdigalense pilgrimage route crosses the Franciacorta in East-West direction.

Our proposal for this vast agricultural area is to let it become the “Agrarian Park of Franciacorta”, which main function should be the “re-stitching” the current ten eco-systems into only one eco-mosaic, rehabilitating environmental North-South corridors, bringing to light ancient roman paths that formed the belt area in the countryside, creating a network of routes connecting the environmental values with the architectonic ones :“ An European heritage torn between architectural and environmental emergencies that today requires a project as an exercise of responsibility”. (arch. Aurelio Pezzola)



MONTE SANTA MARIA TIBERINA

PROVINCE OF PERUGIA, UMBRIA REGION

SPEAKERS: Rossana Bettinelli, Manuela Moreira

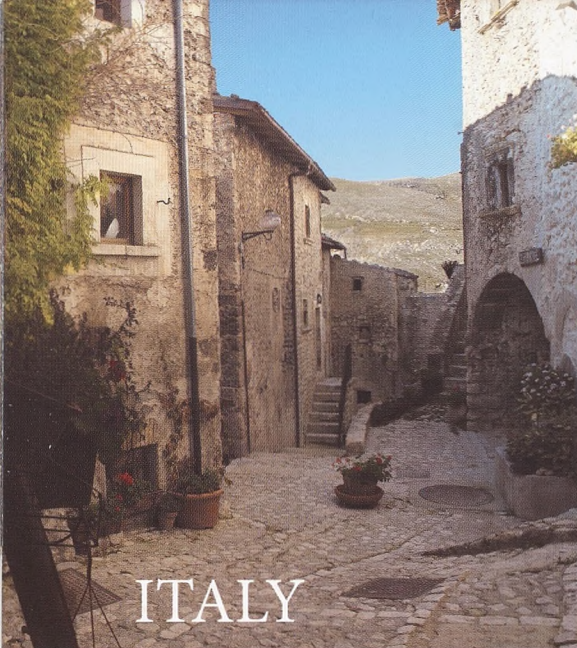
The Municipality of Monte Santa Maria is located in the valley of the river Tiber on the border of the Tuscany Region; it is composed of four hamlets covering a surface area of 72 km², in which 1235 inhabitants are living; the population density is only 16 inhabitants / km².

By virtue of its hill-position, the territory is covered by forests that provide a suitable habitat for the growth of mushrooms and truffles. The economy of this area is based on agriculture: cultivation of vineyards and olive trees, associated with breeding. It rises 688m above sea level, in a splendid panoramic position with a 360° view of a predominantly wooded and pristine landscape.

We shall concentrate our attention on the old historic centre of Monte Santa Maria, which was once a stronghold of the Marquis Del Monte. Nowadays only fifty people are living in the old village housing cluster. Here we can find the town hall and only one bar/restaurant. The entire old historic village is very interesting, starting from the medieval Gate Santa Maria.

The buildings of major historical importance are the fortress (now private), the church of Santa Maria, and of relevant importance, the Bourbon del Monte Castle built in the 16th Century.

The Castle is now owned by the village municipality: due to a lack of funds it is waiting for urgent restoration works aiming at getting a new permitted use to let it become a Palace as the fulcrum to the launch of tourism and culture within the whole territory around it.



SANTO STEFANO DI SESSANIO

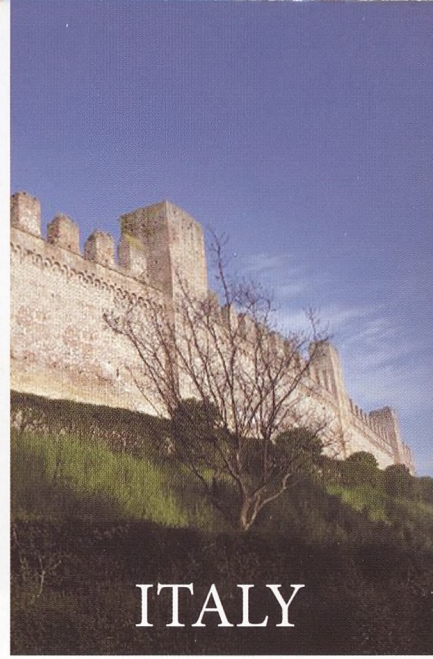
PROVINCE OF L' AQUILA, ABRUZZO REGION

SPEAKER: Daniele Kihlgren

In Italy the tourist redevelopment has too often resulted in compromising – irrevocably – the original relationship between the borgo and its surrounding landscape, regularly building new houses close to the boundaries of the village, clashing seriously with its historical heritage, also where, because of the general depopulation, there was no town planning regulations justifying the new buildings. Also the interiors of the houses, concerning private people, have all too often suffered from a systematic ‘removal’ of the original furnishings, generally pursuing an eclectic style with elements of contemporary design. Finally material culture, on the example of the ‘typical’ handicraft workshops, routinely proposed for the tourist redevelopment of such borghi, has followed artificial folkloristic conventions.

Only exceptionally, where poverty has resulted in the total desertion of built-up areas, and their buildings have submitted irreversibly to abandonment, has the distinctive nature of their historical-architectural and landscape integrity been preserved. Such a heritage should be mutually preserved and such mutual preservation should form a new basis for qualifying regeneration.

The project of this private company in S. Stefano di Sessanio (1251m on sea level – 117 citizens) has set as a priority for the regeneration: the regulation, with the territorial authorities, of development in the old town centre and the preservation of the old and evocative relationship between the buildings and their surroundings by preventing the building of new houses to protect the original and ancestral human landscape. In the case of S. Stefano di Sessanio, following preliminary agreements between the company and the territorial authorities, legal instruments are in course of implementation to forbid the construction of new buildings; this would be a novelty in Italy and a great message of Civilization from this remote locality.



ITALY

CITTADELLA NORTH ITALY

SPEAKER: Patrizia Valle

Among the new foundations towns, created in northern Italy between the XII and XIII century, known as "terre nuove", the walled town of Cittadella, founded in 1220 by determination of the city of Padua, is probably the most interesting one. The morphological and typological aspects, combined with the exceptional size and integrity of its walls, make of Cittadella an unique example. Based on an elliptic shape, the town walls system is composed by thirty-two curtains wall structures.

The objective is to demonstrate, through this example, the possibility of conservation and valorization of these historic Walls and Castles. The characteristic of the project that give it an vantage is the strategic geographical location, as an important architectural landmark, that has influenced over the centuries a vast territory.

The disadvantage is that, despite its beauty, for the last two centuries, it has lost its military significance, own and its walls have been abandoned to a serious state of degradation. It could exploit to its advantage that the rampart walk once again completed represents the Ariadne's wire connecting together different spaces along the walls: exhibition spaces and for culture and events.

The Medieval network of the Veneto Walled Towns should be considered linked to a larger system combining Medieval Europe in a single system. Starting in the late Middle Ages, an integrated network of Walls and Fortresses were constructed, in most cases on existing medieval buildings, Ottomans or even Byzantine. The potential solutions is their cultural preservation and promotion.



ROMANIA

ROȘIA MONTANĂ WESTERN CARPATHIANS

SPEAKER: Ștefan Bălici

The landscape of Roșia Montană and its surrounding villages has been gradually transformed by gold and silver mining practiced here as early as the Bronze Age and by the corresponding inhabitation of the area, with major developments in Roman, Medieval and late Modern times. Its Prehistoric surface mining works, the extensive system of deep underground mines started by the Romans in the 2nd Century AD and extended further until recently in the 1970's, the corresponding surface features, such as barren mountain faces, small waste heaps, paths and roads, header ponds, water channels, stamping areas, later ancillary industry and the mining town in-between, the surrounding natural areas of high ecological value – all together these substantial features testify for the development of mining in this area over more than three millennia, reflecting a long-lasting positive interaction between man and environment which generated one of the most representative mining landscapes of Europe.

The area belongs to a mountain historic landscape characteristic for family farming – cattle raising, small scale mountain agriculture – and forestry, along with certain specialised trades, notably woodworking – particularly wood tub and wood ware making – and indeed gold mining, in several centres within the so-called Auriferous Quadrilateral of the Apuseni Mountains (Romania's Western Carpathians). The present economy of the region is based on subsistence family farming and forestry, a few recent sustainable industrial forestry and woodworking (furniture) businesses, and tourism concentrated in few centres and areas.

Our aim is to promote the site at European level and thus benefit from European experience and cooperation in the field, and from any resources made available within the EN-topia scheme. It is also a fact that having the site receive the Heritage Town Banner would contribute to its better appreciation and protection. The on-going actions at the site include documentation of cultural heritage, its public presentation, localised conservation and restoration works targeted at significant historic buildings, to leverage a better appreciation of and engagement with cultural heritage from the local and wider public. The next step is to start development planning and larger-scale action packs based on the natural, cultural and social.



ROMANIA

SULINA - SFANTU GHEORGHE - JURILOVCA DANUBE DELTA, TULCEA COUNTY

SPEAKER: Alexandra Chiliman Juvara

The Danube Delta is an extraordinary area, which fully meets the criteria of the Entopia project, owing to its multi-layered significance. It is the second largest and the best preserved European river delta, inhabited by more than 300 species of birds and 40 species of freshwater fish. Starting with 1936, regions of this Delta have been nominated as protected areas, which triggered its inclusion on UNESCO's World Heritage List, in 1991. Since then, agreements for protection, within the framework of different projects, and management plans for setting up a local authority have been carried out successfully.

Our proposal focusses on three small localities, Sulina, Sfantu Gheorghe and Jurilovca, which epitomize the historic traditions, cultural diversity and specific architectural features of this unique area. From North to South, they serve as access points to the Black Sea. Sulina, the easternmost point of Romania, used to be the seat of the Danube Commission, between 1856 and 1939. The Lighthouse, the "St. Nicholas" Church, and the Cemetery are just a few heritage landmarks here. Further to the South, Sfantu Gheorghe stands out with its wild horses and an annual film festival. Jurilovca, on the other hand, is home to the archaeological site of Orgame (Argamum) fortified settlement and to the picturesque tourist destination Gura Portitei.

Farming and fishing are the main activities that keep the multicultural local community (Romanians, Lipovans etc.) occupied and their centuries-old traditions alive. Tourism is economically important and rapidly growing, as a result of the public awareness strategy which is currently being put into place. This can lead to potential environmental and architectural threats. Therefore, our long term goals are twofold: to support the conservation and sustainable management of the natural resources of the Danube Delta and to further promote the set of rules imposed by the National Committee of Historical Monuments.



SERBIA



ALMAŠKI KRAJ - BELO BLATO - SIROGOJNO NOVI SAD - PANNONIAN PLANE - SOUTH/WEST SERBIA

SPEAKER: Aleksandar Stanojlović

Europa Nostra Serbia nominates three locations in Serbia which fulfill the parameters of ENTopia program, where local activists expressed strong desire to participate it. They are all diverse in their character and have their specific image, importance and problems.

The first area is Almaški kraj (Almaš suburbs) within the City of Novi Sad. It is semi urban/semi rural neighborhood, with irregular street grid, single houses with gardens, protected as urban heritage zone. This is not small independent urban settlement, but small and very specific part of the city centre, surrounded by the modern structures, which resists the aggressive influences from outside, by the strong civil activism of local inhabitants, organized and united with the idea to preserve their environment. The NGO Almašani manifested the strong desire to introduce their living area to the ENTopia program and actively participate it together with local community unit.

The second area is Belo Blato village in the Pannonian plane in the North. It is multiethnic settlement without dominant ethnic group, a little bit aside from regular economic and demographic trends. Inhabitants cherish national and religious diversity and coexistence, and still produce traditional agricultural products, while the cultivation of reed is famous within the country.

The local school in Belo Blato, as the founder of ethno-courtyard and visitor's centre, together with the local community unit is interested to participate the ENTopia program in their village, surrounded by system of defensive dikes and swamps as protected special natural reserve and IBA area.

The third area is Sirogojno village in the mountains in the South-west of the country. The village is nationally significant for its open-air museum of traditional houses and rural culture in the mountains, and the unique style and patterns of home-made wool sweaters. Both contents bring a lot of tourists in the village and helped the inhabitants not to move away. The Staro selo (Old Village) Museum is interested to participate the ENTopia program, for better visibility of the village throughout the continent, improving their faith in preserving the old traditional culture.



CANTABRIA NORTH SPAIN

SPEAKER: José María Ballester

The aim of this program, being implemented by the Botin foundation, at the south east of the Cantabria region, north of Spain, is to explore a model of sustainable rural development, integrating in a global strategy the whole of its resources: natural, cultural, social and economic values.

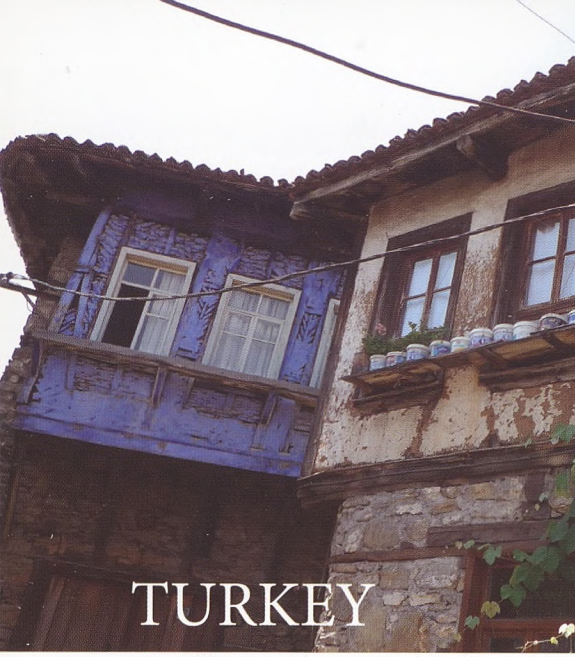
The base of the programme is the right intelligence or understanding of the territory, the transversality of the different actions and the coordination between public and private partners, including representatives of the civil society like the foundation itself.

Its methodology: a detailed survey of the territory, a diagnosis and an action plan accepted as a common framework by all the partners.

Its particularity: a follow-up commission gathering at the foundation, three times a year, regional government, mayors and the project leaders. this commission works like a coordination body, both for public and private actions in the valley.

The program has three main lines:

- **Territorial action**, like special planning including landscapes, cultural heritage and the recuperation of the Nansa basin.
- **Economic development**, through the enhancement of the traditional farming activity, specially cow breeding; improving rural entrepreneurship – with annual training periods – and the proposal of new ways to achieve sustainable tourism.
- **A permanent action of social revitalisation**, with cultural activities for adult people, and programs for young people: summer camps, sports, new technologies and a strong action for introducing English in local schools, aiming to allow the local college to become bilingual Spanish – English in two or three years.



CUMALIKIZIK

BURSA

SPEAKER: Nuran Zeren Gülersoy

Cumalıkızık is one of the Ottoman villages in the east side of Bursa, 15 km away from the city center. The population of the Village, about 10 ha in size is 711 in 2013. The first capital of the Ottoman Empire, Bursa and its village, Cumalıkızık, in order to complement urban and rural settlements each other, they are candidates to the “UNESCO World Heritage List” with the nomination file “Bursa and Cumalıkızık: The Birth of the Ottoman Empire” submitted in 2013.

Cumalıkızık village that still carries the village characteristics is the best-preserved example of Ottoman rural architecture, with its organic street structure, monumental and traditional buildings, agricultural areas and most importantly the local people of the village. The village is a settlement that is able to integrate social life with coexistence of its historical identity, its architecture in the harmony of this identity and nature. Therefore, conserving its universal values and unique attributes and passing on to future generations and promoting are targeted.

Cumalıkızık is determined as an “Urban And Natural Conservation Site” on the national conservation list since 1991. Agriculture is an active sector, due to be a rural settlement. Cumalıkızık Village is a significant potential on developing the tourism sector of Bursa. While tourism can damage the local features, balance must be struck between the gains from tourism and the agricultural culture that is the source of the original texture of village. For sustainable conservation, controllable tourism planning is required.

CURRICULA VITAE

ȘTEFAN BĂLICI

(ROMANIA)

Conservation architect, associate professor at the "Ion Mincu" University of Architecture and Urbanism in Bucharest, teaching heritage documentation, conservation planning, and conservation of archaeological sites. Vice-president of ARA - "Architecture. Restoration. Archaeology" Association. Coordinates the ARA Field Schools, taking place in historical or archaeological heritage sites in Romania. Coordinates the Adopt-a-House at Roșia Montană programme, designed to rescue the cultural heritage of that endangered site and help its community survive and revive. Member of OAR (The Romanian chamber of Architects). Member on the board of ICOMOS Romania.

JOSÉ MARÍA BALLESTER

(SPAIN)

International civil servant, journalist and art critic. Director of the Rural Development Department, Botín Foundation (Spain), since January 2004. Member of the Executive Council of EUROPA NOSTRA since 2004. Member of the Board of Hispania Nostra (founder of this Association). Chairman of the Jury for the European Union / Europa Nostra Cultural Heritage Award (Cat. 1) 2012 and 2013. Vice-chairman 2010 and 2011. Former Director of Culture and Cultural and Natural Heritage of the Council of Europe (1979 - 2003). Member of the Board of the European Institute for Cultural Routes (former Vice-Chairman), Luxemburg, 1996 - 2012.

GRAHAM BELL

(ENGLAND)

Director, North of England Civic Trust. BA(Hons), BArch(Hons), RIBA, FRSA. Trained as an architect under the internationally acclaimed Swedish-based British architect, Ralph Erskine. In 1995 he 'crossed the fence' from the private to third sector to run NECT, which provides conservation planning support for civil organisations and other NGOs, is a partner in economic development initiatives, undertakes its own building conservation projects, and manages a substantial heritage skills, training, engineering and education programme. Graham is on the Council of Europa Nostra, Secretary of Europa Nostra UK, on the National Trust Architectural Panel, teaches cultural heritage management internationally and set up the Hungarian Renaissance Foundation modelled on NECT.

ROSSANA BETTINELLI

(ITALY)

Rossana Bettinelli was born in Brescia, graduated in Architecture in 1976 at the IUAV in Venice, exercising the profession of architect-urbanist expert in the field of architectural restoration and environmental rehabilitation.

She collaborates, as an expert in environmental issues, with the activity of public Boards giving her contribution to scientific and educational activities with University Institutions.

Since 1992 she has been President of the Brescia Session of Italia Nostra. Since 1995 IN-Counselor and between 2005 and 2009 IN-National Vice-President.

Since 2008 member of the National

Observatory of the Landscape Quality as part of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage. Since 2005 she represents Italia Nostra in Europa Nostra, having become a member of its Board on 2011.

Also active as exhibitions curator and as speaker at international Congresses, she is author of several articles and publications.

ALEXANDRA CHILIMAN JUVARA (ROMANIA)

Born in Bucharest, Romania in 1948. Completed her training in the architectural field at the "Ion Mincu" Institute of Architecture in Bucharest. Mrs. Alexandra Chiliman was a member of the National Committee of Historical Monuments and President of the Regional Commission (South of Moldavia) for Historical Buildings. She was also Associate Professor at the "Ion Mincu" Institute. Mrs. Alexandra Chiliman Juvara was a member of the Council of Europa Nostra as well as a member of the Heritage Awards Jury – category 1 (2010-2013).

At the moment, she is working as an architect in the field of the historical buildings restoration. She is also involved in projects dealing with expositions and communication.

MAIRIN DODDY (IRELAND)

Studied as an architectural historian led to work with the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage for over 10 years. Having completed a Master in Urban and Building Conservation she took up the newly established position in County Galway as Architectural Conservation Officer. She participated in ICCROM's Architectural Recording and Inventory Systems course in Rome in 2007. She has reported on entries to Europa Nostra competitions. She is currently Chairperson of the Association of Architectural Conservation Officers in Ireland and has an interest in promoting the use of traditional skills and appropriate materials in traditional buildings.

TAMÁS FEJÉRDY (HUNGARY)

Architect-conservator, born in 1947 in Budapest, Hungary. Between 1976-2013 he worked in the national state-organization for monuments preservation. Masters degree in Architecture (Budapest Technical University 1970); diploma on monument conservation (BTU); reached his "dr. techn." title (BTU, 1984); Doctor of Liberal Arts at University of Pécs, Hungary 2009. Honorary Senior Lecturer at Budapest Technical University, teaches at Pázmány Péter Catholic University (Hungary); Babeş-Bolyai University (Cluj-Napoca, Romania. Vice-President of ICOMOS (2005-2008). Member of working groups of the Council of Europe; participant of Nara International Conferences (1994, 2004); Chairperson of the UNESCO's World Heritage Committee (2002/2003); member of the Council of Europa Nostra.

PHILIP GEOGHEGAN (IRELAND)

Directed postgraduate programmes in urban design/ conservation at University College Dublin. Consultant in Ireland, offering towns and villages design/conservation solutions. Academic-based projects in UK, Jersey, France, Netherlands, Spain, Germany, Italy and Greece. EU joint research project for 'Townscope', 3D modelling and energy conservation. Director, ENtopia; Council member, Europa Nostra.

NURAN ZEREN GÜLERSOY (TURKEY)

Graduated as an architect from Istanbul Technical University (ITU). She received her master's degree and her doctorate in urban planning at the same university. Presently she is a professor of the Department of Urban and Regional Planning at ITU Faculty of Architecture. Her major areas of interest are urban design, urban conservation, designing development strategies for the historic part of the urban areas, and detailed physical design of out door space. She is the Council Member of Europa Nostra and International Planning History Society and President of Europa Nostra Turkey and Board Member of ICOMOS-Turkey.

GRAHAM HICKEY (IRELAND)

Conservation Research Officer with Dublin Civic Trust. A broadcasting and building conservation graduate of Trinity College Dublin and Dublin Institute of Technology, Graham holds a special interest in urban street architecture, planning and domestic housing of the 18th and 19th centuries. He works on a variety of projects in building conservation, architectural history and urban planning for the Trust, and also writes on these matters for *The Sunday Times* national newspaper.

KLITI KALLAMATA (ALBANIA)

Born in 1955. Architect at the Faculty of Engineering, Branch of Architecture of the University of Tirana (1979). Post-Graduate degree on "Protection, Conservation and Restoration of Architectural Monuments" at the School of Engineering of the Aristotle University of Thessalonica, Greece (2003). "Doctor in History" at the Faculty of History at the University of Tirana. Field of researches: Post Byzantine Art and Architecture in Albania. Worked for 26 years as architect, restorer and director of the Regional Directory of Cultural Monuments in Korça, from 2006 as private architect and director of "The Past for the Future" Foundation. Many projects on conservation & restoration of historical monuments, contemporary architecture, museums and exhibitions. Participation in International Symposiums and Conferences. Winner of European Union / Europa Nostra Award 2011 & the Member Choice Award / Europa Nostra in the category Conservation: "The church of St. George in Shipcka". "The Best in Heritage" Member of "Excellence Club", Dubrovnik 2012.

DANIELE KIHLGREN (ITALY)

Born in Milan in 1966. Graduated with honors on epistemology of Human Sciences in Milan and later in Ljubljana, graduated in Psychology.

After this experience, cruising the Abruzzo mountains, he discovers S. Stefano di Sessanio and decides to create the project of recovery and protection of Minor World Heritage which is now Sextantio Ospitalità Diffusa and Sextantio Restauri Italiani (www.sextantio.it). In 2006, the "Sextantio" project, in S. Stefano, takes the EUROPEAN UNION PRIZE FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE / EUROPA NOSTRA AWARDS 'EUROPEAN UNION PRIZE FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE / EUROPA NOSTRA AWARDS 2006. In this year he decided to begin his humanitarian activities first financing the construction of a children's hospital in the Congo. Later on, in 2007, he carried on with the Associazione Sextantio Onlus the project to give health insurance to the Rwandans poor. (www.associazionesextantio.org)

MILTIADES LAZOGLOU (GREECE)

Town and Country Planner, who graduated from Aristotle University of Thessaloniki. He holds a Master's degree in "Techniques and Methods for Spatial Analysis, Planning and Management" from the same university and also a Master's degree in "Environment and Development" from the National Technical University of Athens. He works with the Sustainable Aegean Programme of Elliniki Etairia (Society for the Environment and Cultural Heritage) and is also a member of the Greek ENtopia Programme steering committee. He is a PhD candidate in Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development and his research interests include spatial planning, coastal sustainable development, land use planning. Miltiades represents Elliniki Etairia as a full member of the National Council for Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development.

LIDA MIRAJ (ALBANIA)

Renowned architect and archaeologist in Albania. President of the Albanian Association of Byzantine Studies; Deputy President of the Albanian Association of

Consulting Engineers; and Council Member at Europa Nostra based in The Hague, Netherlands.

She is the author of the book *Dyrrachium in the Early Christian and Byzantine Period* (Tirana, 2013) and the co-author of the book *The Theatre at Butrint* (British School at Athens, 2003). Lida Miraj published many research studies, conference papers and lectures concerning mainly the ancient history and archaeology of Durrës, known in antiquity as Epidamnus or Dyrrachium. Her books on Orpheus (Orpheus. The evolution of the Myth in the Greek, Roman, Early Christian Period and Orpheus Mosaic of Dyrrachium), *Travelers in Albania from the Age of Humanism to the end of the World War II* and the *Italian Archaeological Mission in Albania, 1924-1943*, are currently in preparation.

MANUELA MOREIRA

(ITALY)

Born in 1955 in Mozambique. Studied German Philology at the Leipzig University in Germany. English Studies at the University of Oporto – Portugal.

Work Experience: Translator and Interpreter in 6 different languages. Portuguese; German; English; Italian, Spanish and French.

Assistant of Sales Departments customer care and marketing in different Departments of the local industrial reality in Brescia/ Italy. Member of Italia Nostra- Brescia. Volunteer assisting the President R.Bettinelli with the communication with the Europa Nostra, translating documentation containing initiatives and project, straightly connected with the topic of the European Cultural Heritage, collaborating from the beginning for ENtopia.

ALEKSANDAR STANOJLOVIĆ

(SERBIA)

Born in 1971. Architect, graduated from the Faculty of architecture at Belgrade University in 1998. Member of the Europa Nostra Serbia steering committee, in charge for the ENtopia Program in Serbia. Specialized in

cartographic designs, three-dimensional visualizations, panoramic plans, applied architectural designs and other graphical spatial designs. Participated in projects created by non-government organizations or official state and local institutions as a team member or individually, in the field of promotion of cultural or natural heritage, urban design and urban history, ecology and tourist resorts and potentials. Editor of the website www.itinereri.org. Owner of the Graphic design Studio Žiža, since 2005. Lives in Pančevo, Republic of Serbia.

PATRIZIA VALLE

(ITALY)

Graduated in 1977 at IUAV of Venice (ITA) she accomplished a PhD in Architectural Composition in the same university.

She currently runs an architectural practice in Venice which acquired along the years an international reputation in the field of renovation of cultural heritage buildings, with particular attention to walled towns and villas. Recently winner of Domus golden medal 2014 for The Cittadella's walls, she is Member of EN Scientific Council and of the Veneto Walled Towns Scientific Council, ICOMOS, Italian Institute of Castles, FAI. Her works are published in several magazines, monographs, books.

More infos at the webpage:

www.vallearchitettura.it

GERALDINE WALSH

(IRELAND)

Chief Executive Officer of Dublin Civic Trust. An economics graduate of University College Cork, Geraldine has worked in environmental policy and publishing. She founded the Trust with fellow conservation colleagues to identify Dublin's historic building stock and lead by demonstration in its restoration and repair, creating greater public awareness of its unique cultural value. Geraldine has extensive involvement in organisations such as the European Environmental Bureau, European Partners for the Environment, as well as Dublin-based and national organisations.

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EUROPA NOSTRA

Lange Voorhout 35
2514 EC Den Haag
Nederland

T.: +31 70 302 40 50
E.: +31 70 361 78 65
info@europanostra.org
www.europanostra.org



ELLINIKI ETAIRIA
Society for the Environment
and Cultural Heritage

ELLINIKI ETAIRIA

Society for the Environment
and Cultural Heritage
28 Tripodon St.,

105 58 Athens. Greece
T.: +30 210 32 25 245
E.: +30 210 32 25 240
aigaio@ellinikietairia.gr
www.ellet.gr