European Heritage Awards / Europa Nostra Awards (2024)
748-Conservation and Adaptive Reuse 1. Conservation & Adaptive Reuse

Under the Landscape

RmlJJbwL

Entry details

General information

Main country of application	Greece
Registration number	HA2024-GR-09
Name of the building, site or work of art	Agrilia's central pathway and two cisterns

Address of the building, site or work of art

> Agrilia settlement, Therasia, Cyclades, Greece

Type (select one type only, as applicable): ✓ Cultural landscape

Brief description of the project

> 'Under the Landscape' is a multifaceted cultural and educational project which unfolded around a restoration work, implemented by Boulouki non-profit organisation to further understand and protect vernacular cave architecture, natural materials, and the landscape in Therasia and Santorini (Cyclades, Greece). Its scope extends to the reinvention of tradition and cultural heritage, as a tool for the local character safeguarding and the collective memories' preservation. Most importantly, it explores how small island communities may function as cores of social empowerment and creativity through the participatory and collective care of their legacy and resources.

Start date of the project	2020-02-10
Completion date of the project	2023-01-20
Website(s) of the project/nominee	https://www.underthelandscape.net/; https://www.boulouki.org/
Facebook page of the project, if any	

https://web.facebook.com/BouloukiUnderthelandscape?_rdc=1&_rdr;
https://web.facebook.com/search/top?q=boulouki

Instagram page of the project, if any	https://www.instagram.com/_boulouki_/?hl=en; https://www.instagram.com/underthelandscape/
Any other relevant social media	https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCE6iM8kVoSUCjkPzedWiAcw
Does the site or heritage in question have national/regional/local cultural heritage designation or protection status in its country?	Yes

If yes, please specify:

> The whole island of Therasia is a declared archaeological site.

Is the site or heritage in question included on the UNESCO World Heritage List, either as a single World Heritage Site or as part of one larger site?	No
If relevant, is the site/heritage accessible to the public?	Yes

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Contact details

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Name of the owner	Mr Dimitrios Athanasoulis
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Name of the project leader	Mr Panagiotis Kostoulas
Project leader's position	Co-founder, legal representative
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Other relevant participants

> Mr Grigoris Koutropoulos - Itinerant Workshop on Traditional Building Techniques (Boulouki) - Co-founder, legal representative

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Concise summary

Concise summary

> 'Under the Landscape' is an educational and participatory project focusing on the local building traditions and the landscape of the volcanic insular complex of Therasia and Santorini (Cyclades, Greece). At the heart of the project lies a participatory restoration project of a cobblestone pathway and two underground rainwater cisterns, in one of the last remaining cave settlements, Agrilia.
>
> The design and implementation of the project was undertaken by the Greek NPO Boulouki, who since 2018 carries out participatory construction works combining research, education and communal practices to safeguard the traditional building heritage in Greece and beyond.
>
> The unique materiality, the vernacular architecture and the cultural landscape were perceived as tools for collective learning, sustainable development and social empowerment and were explored through diverse applied and theoretical learning settings for craftspeople, diverse practitioners, researchers and the local community. The project involved:
>
> A multi-faceted research on local traditional building practices and cave architecture, combining interviews with elder craftspeople and laboratory analyses on historic samples, for unveiling the use of the local volcanic soil, the famous pozzolan theran earth, in diverse lime-based building materials.
> A restoration project conducted through a five-week professional apprenticeship for local masons who worked in Agrilia applying traditional techniques for the restoration of the central dry stone pathway and two water cisterns embedded in its route.
>
> A two-week hands-on workshop for students and professionals of various disciplines from Greece and abroad; 20 of them were trained on drystone and traditional mortars, assisting the restoration works, while young artists of the Athens School of Fine Arts (ASFA), experimented with the use of traditional mortars for creating sculptural artworks.
>
> A series of activities for the capacity building of the local community and stakeholders; open lectures, participation in the works, and the publication of an online handbook on the local techniques aiming to foster their use in the contemporary

context of heritage restoration and sustainable construction.
The total cost is 334.000,00€, and the fundraising scheme included grants from public institutions, donations from private foundations, local businesses, and individual donors (crowdfunding or personal contact).

The project unfolded through multifold collaborations with national and European academic, research and other institutions, and under the aegis of the Greek Ministry of Culture and Sports, the Hellenic National Commission for UNESCO, and the Technical Chamber of Greece.

Historical background

Historical background with dates

The unique geological history has substantially shaped the area's architecture. The use of volcanic stones and building materials based on lime and theran earth are documented since antiquity. At the centre of Therasia, benefiting from the natural flow of the water, lies Agrilia, built on the slopes of two gorges. It used to be the largest settlement until the 1920s, but after WWII it was gradually abandoned. The nearly 130 buildings, most of them carved into the ground, extend on both sides of the central path along the sloping terrain. Work and living spaces, infrastructures and places of social interaction are densely interwoven, yielding a built environment where the practical and symbolic concerns of the community intertwine. The Church of the Assumption of Virgin Mary (1887), the most prominent landmark, encompasses the largest yard and cistern of Agrilia, and Therasians keep gathering there every November.

Value and significance in its local/regional/national context

The project fostered a hands-on investigation into the traditional craftsmanship, vernacular architecture and cultural values underlying the landscape of Therasia and Thera (Santorini). Promoting the cultural and natural heritage in an area tormented by the touristic hurricane of the last decades which have significantly altered its identity, was a priority.

Moreover, Agrilia serves as a pertinent example of the fundamental relation between the anthropogenic and natural environment: cave-houses, land terraces, underground cisterns, drystone walls and cobblestones compile an architectural assemblage of exquisite plasticity and functionality. The restoration works (re)introduced building traditions as a tool for modern design, respecting the above features, the local character and collective memory. Safeguarding one of the last surviving paradigms of unique Aegean vernacular architecture- the underground dwellings, and the traditional knowledge that comes along it, was the foundation for all the work undertaken.

Former and new use of the building/site, if applicable

The central pathway used to be the main road and public space of Agrilia, while it also functioned as a river's bed with the seasonal flow of the streams, directing water to the cisterns. Even today, locals indiscriminately use the terms 'road' and 'river' to refer to it. Nowadays, the restored cisterns have become again an important source of water supply (mainly for irrigation). The removal of the lush vegetation and the restoration of the pathway reinstated the access of locals to the church, and it is also used extensively by the island's visitors during the summer months.

State of conservation of the building/site/work of art before the project commenced

The pathway was dismantled in several places while the drystone retaining wall was in bad condition, due to recent collapse. As a consequence, fallen stones were blocking the path, making it dangerous to cross. The restoration study included the rebuilding of the fallen parts in accordance with the wall's initial geometry and with the use of in situ collapsed material. The cisterns were in a bad state of conservation, although besides their damage and poor maintenance, one of them still retained water. The mortars were partially disintegrated, especially around their spout, due to the vegetation caused by existing humidity conditions.

Conservation work undertaken

Aims and objectives of the project.

> The restoration project focused on the repair of the central cobblestone pathway (kalderimi) of the underground settlement of Agrilia, as well as the lateral retaining walls, using the dry stone technique and the local volcanic stones. At the same time, two underground rainwater collection cisterns, integrated into the structure of the pathway and in direct functional relation to it, were repaired with theran mortars. The restoration work was implemented through a combination of a professional apprenticeship for young craftspeople, a two weeks hands-on workshop for students and professionals from various disciplines and open workshop days for the residents of Santorini and Therasia.
>
> The understanding of the historic materials and local techniques, as well as the design of compatible restoration syntheses created the methodological toolset for an approach that complies with the modern principles of cultural heritage preservation. This is an approach which is appropriate for the documentation of a knowledge mostly forgotten, yet important for the history of architecture and of the area.
>
> A modern restoration project that fosters the use of traditional techniques and engages local masons contributes towards the appreciation and rejuvenation of this knowledge while broaching how the historical knowhow may be integrated into restoration practices which are more consistent with the cultural and historical context of a place.
>
> The interdisciplinary collaborations within this project are an in depth exploration of theran earth's 'character'; from its physicochemical characteristics and mechanical strength to its ability to be part of artistic expression and cultural values.

Historical and technical research undertaken for the project.

> Deciphering the local building materials based on the use of theran tephra and lime entails the laboratory examination of a series of samples from Agrilia. The aim was to unveil their physicochemical and mechanical properties, as well as their production technology and application process.
>
> The field of study regards some of the most representative techniques of Therasia:
>
> - The binding mortars used for the stones' assemblage in the cave structures.
> - The plastering techniques with emphasis on the special waterproofing coatings used in flooring systems and water cisterns
> - The pumice aggregate concretes, very similar to Roman Concrete technique, used to create the cast vaults of the cave dwellings and occasionally building units like bricks.
>
> For the technical research, a collaboration with the Building Materials Lab of National Technological University of Athens and Lithos Laboratory of the Hellenic Survey of Geological and Mineral Exploration was established, for the conduction of the analyses and interpretation of the results. Throughout the research, scientific support and guidance was provided by Marie D. Jackson, Associate Professor of the Department of Geology and Geophysics from the University of Utah, as an expert on volcanic materials and their use in mortars and concretes throughout the history of architecture.

Design and conservation work carried out and the stages of implementation of the project.

> The restoration project focused on the repair of a large part of the central cobblestone path (265 sq.m.), of Agrilia underground settlement, as well as its lateral walls (150 sq.m.), and two underground water cisterns (approx. 30 c.m. each). The **first stage** of the project (February 2020-April 2021) included an extensive multi-faceted research work:
> i) interviews with elder masons to document traditional building practices of the area, ii) architectural studies and fieldwork visits for documenting the existing situation, designing the new interventions and selecting the raw materials to be used iii) laboratory studies for the analysis of historic mortars to understand their production technology and to further design restoration syntheses. In parallel all educational activities were designed during this phase, along with the strategy for stakeholders engagement, communication and fundraising.
>
> In the **second stage** (May 2021 – June 2022), all core activities were implemented:

- A kick starter, 3-day young makers gathering for the pathway cleaning and the introduction of the project to the local community.
- The restoration works of the cobbled pathway, its adjacent walls and two underground water cisterns, conducted through the 5-week professional apprenticeship of 4 local craftsmen under the guidance of 3 expert masons
- A 2-week hands-on workshop for young professionals assisting the completion of the works.
- Seminars, lectures and open construction site days for the local community

The **third stage** of the project included further outreach and dissemination activities, while arching the hands-on work with the academic theoretical discourse:

- An international Symposium on landscape research, comprising keynote lectures by distinguished thinkers and a three-day workshop for 15 early-stage researchers.
- A two-part Exhibition, in both islands, overarching the outcomes of the project and disseminating the knowledge to the wider audience.

Problems encountered and justification for the decisions taken to overcome these problems, both before and during the project.

A technical challenge was the integration of a modern, underground water supply and sewerage pipe network in the part of the settlement where the restoration work was about to start. Although it wasn't communicated nor planned at the initial design, we've collaborated with the local public agency, and managed to repair the damage already done, and appropriately installed the infrastructure, proving that the preservation of traditional characteristics can go hand-in-hand with meeting modern needs.

Another challenge was an expressed disbelief coming from local authorities and individuals regarding the use of traditional building techniques and materials in a public infrastructure. Through regular communication and frequent updates, awareness-raising and information campaigns, we managed to change this mentality; especially after the completion of the work, trust was more easily established as they experienced on a practical level its value and durability.

Building and conservation techniques and materials employed and any traditional crafts and skills that were used.

Construction improvements were designed to better manage the water flow, and to enhance the public space: by reinforcing weak parts of the pathway, widening several areas, using the natural formations and creating rest stops.

At the same time, parts of the two underground rainwater collection cisterns, integrated into the structure of the pathway and in direct functional relation to it, were repaired with theran mortars. The internal surfaces were repaired with a system of plasters from lime and 'theran earth' and by applying a final waterproofing layer with a traditional technique - in which high pressure is applied to the last layer with a special stone (kochlidi) - the so-called 'pressed' coating or patito. The outer cistern area, for collecting and directing the water, was reconstructed by applying the technique of 'pumice concrete', a local traditional concrete made of lime, 'theran earth' and pumice stones.

Results and impact

Summary of the main results achieved and knowledge that has been gained. List the ways that the project/initiative contributes to the preservation and/or enhancement of the historical, cultural, environmental, educational and/or social values of the heritage in question. Mention the project's impact on conservation policy and practice, if any.

New insights. Multidisciplinary research has enhanced our understanding on the unique paradigm of underground rupestrian settlements in Santorini archipelago. The scientific documentation has proven the interconnection of the vernacular architecture with the geological background and suggested the processes through which this traditional knowhow may be integrated in restoration practice and beyond. It has, also, significantly contributed to the existing knowledge on the use of natural pozzolans in traditional and historical architecture, which is linked with similar case-studies in the history of architecture around the Mediterranean, such as the famous roman concretes. The originality of the

research's outcome, due to the lack of previous studies on the aforementioned materials and their distinct properties and use in traditional architecture, render the results important to be communicated within the academic community.

Training the local craftsmen. Apart from the significant restoration work given back to the community, 4 trained masons will continue to live and work in the area. The local masons along with various heritage professionals were engaged in the reproduction of the traditional recipes and acquainted with the use of theran earth. In addition to the practical experience, the participants attended lectures in which the scientific findings were presented with a special focus on hydraulic mortars technology.

A convincing paradigm. This multifold project has provided the local community and the regional government with tangible proof of how cultural heritage may be a valuable asset and a driver of alternative growth. Moreover, it addressed challenges around conservation, heritage and building practices in the Greek context through the round-table discussions, namely: the limited use of local building materials and building practices in and the possibilities to re-introduce them vis-à-vis the current construction model; the over-development and building sprawl of many Greek islands, searched for alternative use-values of Greek cultural landscapes.

Aspects of the project that can be considered innovative within its area or field.

Tradition is addressed as a source of innovation, bringing out new meanings which connect with the history of the place and contribute to social cohesion, through participatory building and collective care of common resources. Furthermore, the way an actual restoration project becomes an non-formal educational setting, the journey of tradition into the laboratory and back to its place of origin, radiating at the same time into other fields, from contemporary art to the academia, and back to the community.

The seemingly unconventional pairing of science and tradition, construction work and artistic production leads to a fresh and creative way of engaging with cultural heritage. Bringing together such diverse stakeholders, initiating a multitude of various events and engaging participants from different fields, all revolving around construction work is another aspect of what we consider innovative.

Measures to ensure the sustainability/future viability of the project (in terms of future plans and funding).

The revival of the local know-how around traditional building practices is achieved, as well as the re-appropriation of this knowledge by the craftsmen of the region, -today's bearers of this intangible heritage-, through the professional apprenticeship. Worth mentioning is that, these masons continued working according to these learnings in other construction works locally and beyond, and today there is an increased interest around the application of traditional techniques and materials from residents of Santorini and neighboring islands.

Our intention to invest on the knowledge sharing, the engagement of a wide diversity of local stakeholders, the participatory and hands-on, experiential aspect, and the community-building towards a shared common goal, were all principles set since the beginning, as a means to achieve sustainability in the long-term.

The rest of the dissemination activities planned to take place (as described below), will also strengthen the sustainability potential of the 'Under the Landscape' project.

Environmental sustainability of the project and contribution to climate action (in terms of results, techniques, materials employed, methodologies etc.), if relevant.

As a principle, the project highlighted the use, and particularly the re-use, of locally sourced materials for reducing the environmental footprint of a building project. Drystone technique and the preparation of mortars with the local volcanic materials and lime used to be a common practice with ecological features for these local communities. We recovered this knowledge and adapted to the local cultural and environmental conditions.

Traditional tropes of sustainability were explored, focusing on the links between traditional building and agricultural practices, the reuse of fallen fragments, building-with-vegetation (not against it), collecting stone from an old theran earth quarry, and traditional water management.

> Moreover, by reinstating the functionality between the cobblestone and the cisterns for water management, we contribute to the research of how traditional solutions can assist in tackling water scarcity, especially in this arid Aegean land.

Project's interaction with the surrounding community and landscape.

> Agrilia settlement highlights the fundamental relation between the anthropogenic and natural environment: cave-houses, land terraces, underground cisterns, drystone walls and cobblestones compile an architectural complex of exquisite plasticity and functionality. Stakeholders, locals, participants and visitors had the opportunity to experience the landscape in a fresh and intuitive way. In particular, participants worked with their hands, walked, learnt from and with old masons and locals, through an integrated educational setting which evoked thoughts and emotions; curiosity, awe, creativity, and connectedness to nature.
>
> Worth mentioning is the interaction with the older members of the local community and the experienced non-active craftspeople with regard to their participation in the research phase through semi structured interviews. Their memories and documentation were a prerequisite to recover the local traditional techniques, and an invaluable element of the project overall.

Dissemination of the project's results and knowledge gained and any outreach or educational activities.

> A great emphasis was put on the dissemination of the project's results, and diverse formats and platforms were employed to continue the knowledge sharing: i) 2 documentaries, ii) 5 online lectures, iii) an open-source digital handbook of good practices for the materials and traditional building techniques of Therasia and Santorini officially presented at an open event, v) a digital edition of an open access collective volume- (not published yet), vi) scientific publications in international journals and conferences (currently being pursued).
>
> Two major dissemination activities were: 1) a twofold exhibition happening in Therasia and Santorini simultaneously - attended by more than 4,000 visitors-, presenting the overall work and the collaboration with contemporary artists from the Athens School of Fine Arts, 2) an international symposium in the form of an outdoor workshop and a public conference, framed by two round-table discussions around the specific challenges for places and building practices in Greece.

Involvement of youth, community and/or non-traditional audiences.

> The project brought together an international community of residents, stakeholders, students and professionals, to travel from Santorini to Therasia, observe the evident contrast between the overdeveloped landscape of the former and the neglected landscape of the latter, explore and experiment with its materiality and think towards the future of the landscapes with(in) which we live.
> Non-traditional and younger audiences were mostly targeted in the dissemination and outreach activities. Students from the local public schools were among our youngest audience, participating in two events. Furthermore, young professionals from the field of construction to conservation and the arts were involved. Namely, the undergraduate students of the ETH Zurich School of Architecture - participants of the symposium who met in a non-conventional powerpoint-free setting, and of Athens School of Fine Arts, who participated at the contemporary art project respectively.

Transferability of the initiative to other contexts and its scalability potential.

> The project is a case study on how to transfer tacit knowledge of traditional building practices, especially through the professional apprenticeship and the innovative, community-led, participatory and hands-on practices, we've largely employed. The more engaged people become, the more possible they may support future similar works (public or private); from the local residents of Thera and Therasia and their individual construction projects, to the engineers employing these learnings in their future construction works, to the public authorities promoting, funding and facilitating them, to the local community initiating and participating in like-minded cultural, educational and communal events and activities.
>
> Moreover, the publication of a handbook on traditional techniques of Theresia and their reproduction in other contexts, has become an asset for those working in both restoration and contemporary construction sectors, areas of high activity in the region at the moment, as well as for stakeholders from the local community at large.

Any related work that still needs to be completed, if applicable.

> Further dissemination actions we plan to take, and are currently being explored, will foster the project's sustainability plan. Namely: i) the creation of a **digital edition of an open access collective volume**, which will include the academic papers, as well as the findings of the interdisciplinary research of the project and audiovisual material (interviews, videos, drawings, images, etc); ii) the pursuit of **scientific publications** in international journals and conferences. The originality of the outcomes due to the lack of previous studies on the materials and their distinct properties and use in traditional architecture, render the results important to be communicated within the academic community; iii) **the touring of the twofold exhibition** in Athens and Lavrio (Attica), in order to achieve a wider dissemination of the project results and to reach out to a larger, and more specialized audience.

European and international dimension

European significance of the project/initiative/nominee.

> Several European and international stakeholders contributed to almost all core activities: the National Laboratory of Civil Engineering in Portugal, and Prof. Marie Jackson from University of Utah [1st stage]; tutors from the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH-Zurich) [2nd stage]; the symposium's committee consisted of professors and scholars of international standing: Tim Ingold (University of Aberdeen), Karsten Harries (Yale University), Kenneth Olwig (Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences), Jane Mah Hutton (University of Waterloo) and Teresa Gali-Izard (ETH Zurich) [3rd stage]. International students from the latter were among the workshop's participants.
>
> The project aligned with the European competence framework on sustainability addressing at least eight out of the twelve competences, namely valuing sustainability, supporting fairness, systems and critical thinking, futures literacy, exploratory thinking, political agency and collective action.

Costs of the project/initiative

Costs of the project (in euro), financial and management arrangements, funding partners and/or the type of funding.

> The total cost of 334.000,00€ was raised through grants from public institutions, private foundations donations, local businesses, and individuals with a connection to Santorini and Therasia, as well as in-kind contributions, crowdfunding, and participation fees. Our supporters: The JM Kaplan Fund, Green Fund of the Hellenic Ministry of Environment and Energy, benefactors Kostadis and Nikolas Roussos, Stavros Niarchos Foundation, National Technical University of Athens, Hellenic Survey of Geology and Mineral Exploration, The Headley Trust, Hellenic Ministry of Culture, Municipality of Thera (Santotini), Technical Chamber of Greece, AEGEAS Non-Profit Civil Company, Athens Water Supply and Sewerage Company, Athens School of Fine Arts, Secretariat General for the Aegean and Island Policy, E.T.H. Zurich, Cyclades Preservation Fund; private companies like Blue Star Ferries, Devetzoglou Lime Products, and the Dalkafoukis House Ltd. Moreover, a large number of local enterprises from both islands have generously supported the project activities.

Funding provided by the European Union or the EEA/Norway Grants (including programme, year and amount of the Grant), if any.

> No European funding was provided for this project.

Additional information

How would winning the European Heritage Award / Europa Nostra Award benefit you, your project and/or your organisation?

> Winning the Europa Nostra Award would greatly benefit our organization and all the stakeholders involved. It will enable some of the dissemination activities to be realized, such as the publication of the collective volume. Furthermore, the publicity of Award would highlight the importance of vernacular architecture, the traditional knowledge of building techniques and materials, as well as the collective approach, and how cultural heritage may be a valuable asset and a driver of alternative growth.

In case this submission is the winner of the Grand Prix, what will the monetary award be used for?

> The monetary award will contribute to the funding of further dissemination activities, currently being explored. As previously mentioned these include: the digital edition of a collective volume consisting of the symposium's papers and visual material, the production of scientific publications and the touring of the exhibition in Athens and Lavrio.

In case this submission is the winner of the Grand Prix, who will be the recipient of the monetary award?

> The project leader will be the recipient of the award. Boulouki NPO founded in 2018, focuses on the study of traditional building techniques and materials, and its core activities include: research (architecture, ethnography, materials), education (professional apprenticeships, workshops), 3) practice (construction, restoration, conservation) and 4) public dialogue (open lectures, publications).

How did you find out about the European Heritage Awards / Europa Nostra Awards?	Europa Nostra newsletter
Is this the first time that this entry has been submitted to the European Heritage Awards / Europa Nostra Awards?	Yes
On a scale of 1-10, how satisfied are you with this online submission form?	✓ 9
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Log in to european-heritage.awardsplatform.com to see complete entry attachments.







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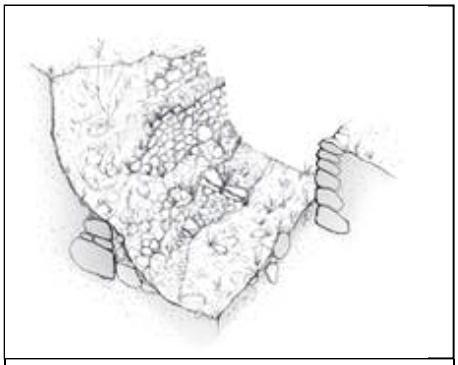
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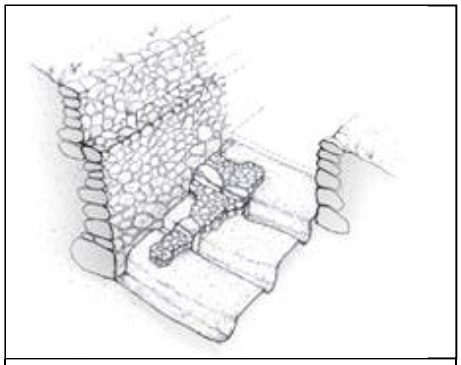
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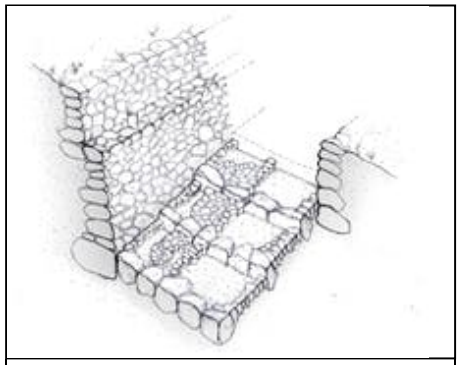
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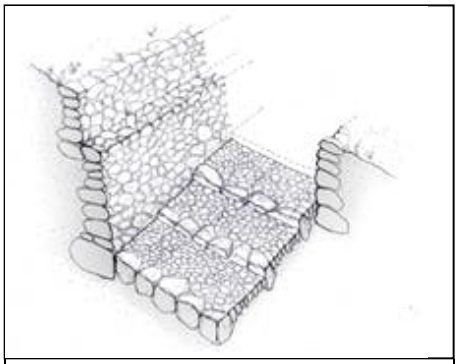
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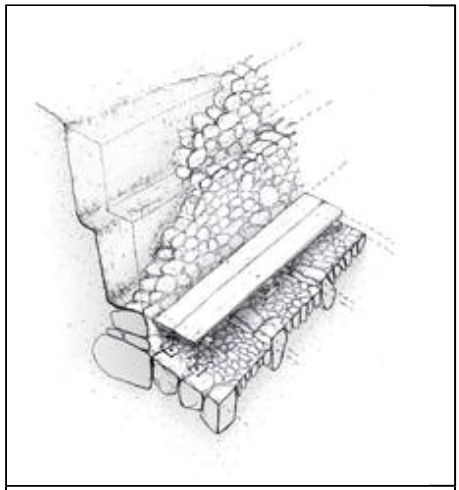
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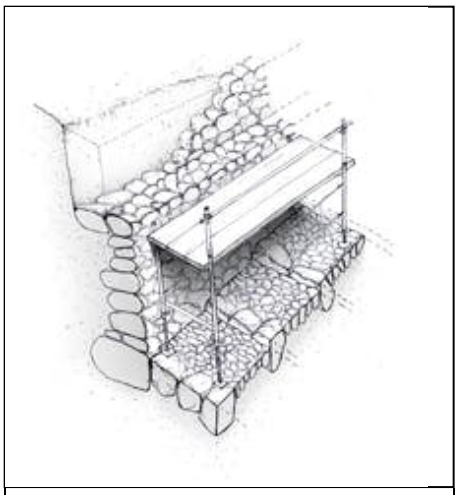
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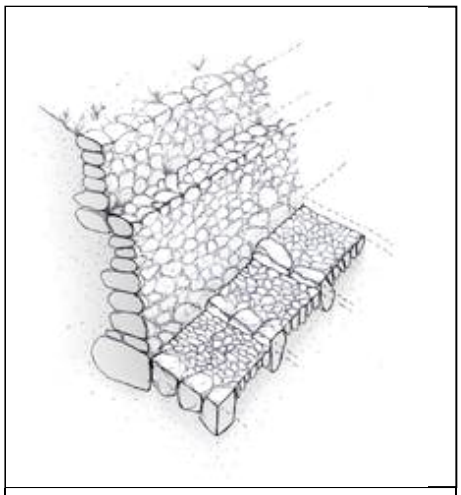
Retaining wall (1)... 1.8 MiB



Retaining wall (2)... 1.5 MiB



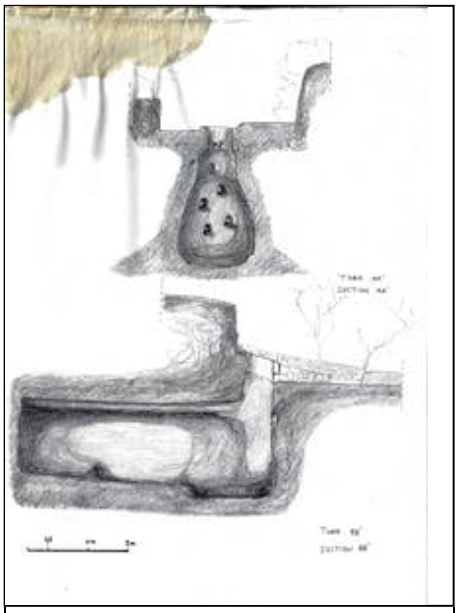
Retaining wall (3)... 1.7 MiB



Retaining wall (4)... 1.8 MiB



Axonometric ske... 495 KiB



Cistern B sketch.... 1.1 MiB

PDF

Exhibition maga... 12.3 MiB

PDF

Handbook Ther... 14.7 MiB

PDF

Workshop poste... 3.0 MiB

PDF

Hands-on works... 1.9 MiB

PDF

Open events po... 1.6 MiB

PDF

PDF



HA2024 Entrant ... 242 KiB



HA2024 Entrant ... 487 KiB



Attachment name
Gathering_Under the Lan...

https://www.youtube.co...



Attachment name
Participatory project Und...

https://www.youtube.co...



Attachment name
Participatory project Und...

https://www.youtube.co...



Attachment name
Symposium and Exhibiti...

https://www.youtube.co...