

Cyclades Archipelago:
Regenerating the Productive and Tourism Landscapes

by
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| AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

I hereby declare that I am the sole author of this thesis. This is a true copy of the thesis, including any required final revisions, as accepted by my examiners.

I understand that my thesis may be made electronically available to the public.

| ABSTRACT

Through history the shifting dynamics of urban and regional development in Greece's Cyclades Archipelago shaped its overall identity and its islands' social, economic and political cohesion. Nowadays the emerged tourism industry constitutes the main dynamic and has affected all the facets of the communities' existence. In particular, tourism is inscribed by globalization processes that have resulted in a monopoly economy and a "new global cultural economy of space"¹ discarding the (until recent years well-preserved) Cyclades' identity. Each island of the Cyclades Archipelago has experienced these impacts to different degrees according to its stage of tourist resort evolution², which in turn is highly associated with the seasonality of the island's landscape³, and the period required for reaching that more developed stage.

Departing from the analysis of the tourism landscape and the globalization processes that it induces, this thesis proposes a diversified economy that takes advantage of the islands informal production while it transmits the intangible cultural heritage to the global traveler through a slow process of experiencing culture. It suggests a network of co-dependencies in Cyclades between its productive and tourism landscapes that mutually benefits locals and the visitors. In its conclusion, this thesis is about regenerating the Cyclades com-

munities, while creating enriching experiences for global travelers via their constructive blend.

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SYSTEMS
2014/PAROS, AIRPORT
NEW INFRASTRUCTURE
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«Αν αποσυνθέσεις την Ελλάδα, στο τέλος θα δεις να σου απομένουν μια ελιά, ένα αμπέλι κι ένα καράβι. Που σημαίνει: με άλλα τόσα την ξαναφτιάχνεις.»
Οδυσσέας Ελύτης

“If you deconstruct Greece, you will in the end see an olive tree, a grapevine, and a boat remain. That is, with as much, you reconstruct her.”
Odysseas Elytis

INTRODUCTION

A Personal Note |

You cannot think of Greece and not bring in mind the golden sandy beaches, the bluest of the sea, and the cool breeze of summer nights touching your skin. Residents and travelers wait for time to pass and the summer to come, when everyday life rhythms are changing, tourists are arriving, and the endless mesmerizing summertime is beginning. This is how I experience life as a Greek, patience, waiting for the summer to come.

As a Greek my interest in the sea is consequential. Vacation, especially in the summertime, is highly connected with passing time at coasts and islands. This interest is also strengthened through my studies in architecture and my thesis for the completion of the Diploma in Architecture and Engineering at AUTH (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki) in Greece. Within my dissertation, I came to engage with the relationship between the water and architecture as a medium for sustainable design, and the reconnection of the city (Palaion Faliron – city adjacent to Athens) and the sea. A polis was proposed that sought to alter the stagnant landscape of an urban environment by suggesting a continually changing program according to the needs of the citizens through mobility and transformation. Through this process my focus on architecture in a water environment became concrete.

Among other destinations for my vacations as a child was the Cyclades archipelago, a formation of islands dotted through the Aegean Sea. My family and I spent our summers at one of the islands, Tinos, which is preferred by domestic travelers for pilgrimage. On the 15th of August of each year Orthodox Christians from across the country gather in Tinos to praise the Assumption of Mary. The whole island, including both the domestic and international population, celebrates Christianity while enjoying their vacation. Naxos was also one of our holidays destinations - the biggest among the islands preferred for family vacations at that time.

Other islands of the Cyclades Archipelago have attracted different types of travelers. Mykonos and Santorini have been the most discussed among Greek destinations. Celebrities and wealthy people around the world gather in enormous villas and huge yachts to enjoy the Cycladic landscape. Also, a big part of the middle-class youth from Greek and international origins prefers these islands, or others like Paros and Ios, for organized group vacations (via tour agencies addressed to schools) or individual excursions. Less popular islands like Milos and Folegandros are preferred by hikers, honeymooners, campers and other types of travelers. The Cyclades Archipelago offers a variety of landscapes and experiences satisfying any kind of

demand for pleasure.

As noted above, the Cyclades is a popular destination for domestic and global travelers as can be inferred by the number of tourists arrivals – approximately 719,890 tourist arrivals in hotels in 2015.¹ It combines significant culture, unique landscape and architecture and a moderate climate that have attracted tourists since the beginning of the 20th century, but more specifically, it combines the 4 S (sun, sand, sex, sea) that leisure and mass travelers are seeking for during their vacation.² Nonetheless, the tourism landscape of the Cyclades is much more complicated and that will be explained in this book.

On a personal note, the idea of permanent living and working in a tourism destination and enjoying a vacation lifestyle throughout the year attracted me, and thus led me to move to the most popular of the islands, Mykonos, after completing my studies in architecture. During my stay in Mykonos, I experienced the tourism industry as a “semi-local”. The two-faces of tourism, the overcrowded warm island and the totally empty cold island, the fun and joy, and the hard-endless work, the luxury and the poverty made me realize the lack of overall tourism planning and the emphasis of the local authorities and population on the quick profit and the ephemeral. This unorganized growth has



0.2 Cyclades Archipelago

INTRODUCTION |



0.3 Santorini



0.4 Mykonos

affected the local economies and the cultural identity of these communities and this precarious condition is the main inquiry of this thesis.



0.5 Plintri beach, Mykonos: Transformation through Time



0.6 Chora, Mykonos: Transformation through Time



0.7 Chora, Mykonos: Transformation through Time

These montages depict the urban transformation at rekown areas of Mykonos. The black and white images show the traditional character of the island as it had been maintained through time while the colored images show the changes that took place mainly the last 50 years. This urban transformation marks the change in the urban activities and the emergence of tourism, as well as the overall identity of the island.



0.8 Little Venice, Mykonos: Transformation through Time

CYCLADES DYNAMICS |

The Cyclades consists of thirty-three islands. Twenty-four of them are inhabited. The rest of them are archaeological places (only one open to the public), abandoned islands (previously used for exile and prison) or they have supported uses like grazing and farming. The Cyclades archipelago has managed to preserve its localities through millennia but also has experienced a huge transformation in a very short period due to the emergence of mass tourism in the 20th century.

Early travelers were initially not attracted by tourism infrastructure, which was almost absent, but by the moderate climate, the unique natural and built landscape, and the archaeological sites and history of the Cyclades.² Origins of tourists followed economic effects. External factors, like the depression at the end of the 19th century, led European travelers in search of less costly travel destinations. After the development of modern tourism infrastructure, however, and with better scheduled shipping routes and the construction of six modern airports, tourists from other places like Europe and Asia began massively arriving in the Cyclades. Other global events reinforced the tourism industry's development, namely the hazards in the neighboring countries that suffered from terror attacks and serious health scares, and technological advancements like the start of online

bookings (2000). As far as national events, Greece's membership in EU (1981), the European currency (2000) and the instability in neighboring islands like Dodekanisa that became shelters for a huge number of refugees, tourists have been oriented towards choosing the Cyclades for their holiday destination. Due to tourism shifts, the dynamics between the islands changed once again; two of the islands - Mykonos and Santorini - grasped the chance to enhance their economies, while the others treated tourism as an immoral, strange activity and they rejected it in the beginning. This resulted in the unequal tourism distribution in the Cyclades archipelago and a different degree of tourism urbanization.

The emergence of mass tourism has affected a variety of landscapes in Greece, and globally as well. This paper focuses on the impacts on the Cycladic communities and mainly on their socio-cultural transformation. Key to that change is the modernization and re-organization of traditional industries paired with the need for preservation of the intangible cultural heritage of all the islands. The main inquiry of this work is how the archipelago's economy can be enhanced while mitigating tourism's impacts on local places, and better managing the socio-cultural transformation. It investigates the potential of the archipelago's existing traditional industries in supporting tourism as the



0.9: Cyclades Description

This map is an initial description of the Cyclades' 33 islands. It illustrates the inhabited and uninhabited islands (black and white color respectively) as well as their area and population size. Most of the islands operate under their own municipality, while the municipalities are grouped in units (Province Units) as shown in this map. All the units are part of the South Aegean Province that administrates the area. The Province's capital is Syros, one of the central islands of Cyclades.

INTRODUCTION |



0.10 Plintri beach, Mykonos

main economic driver and market. The second aspect of this thesis examines the degree of interaction between tourists and locals that would result in more authentic experiences for tourists, and increasing awareness of this interaction for the local communities. The need for this research is crucial in the contemporary era, especially because of the fast development of the mass tourism industry among other industries globally³, and the expected growth of international tourist arrivals at 3.3% by 2030⁴. Cycladic communities aim to be part of reinforcing this industry in the years ahead.

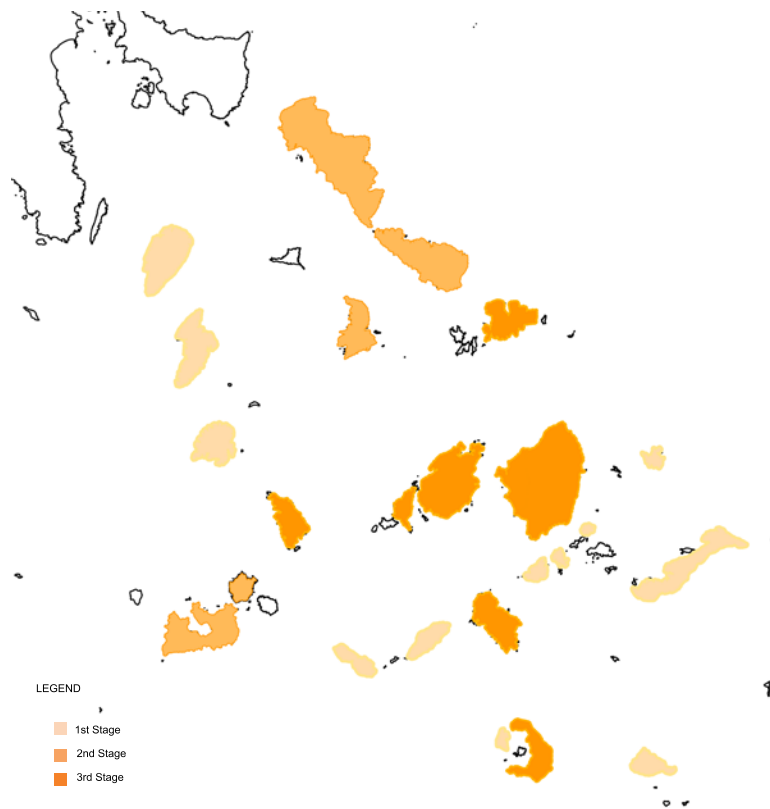
| LITERATURE REVIEW

For the analysis of the mass tourism landscape and its implications for the Cyclades archipelago, theories of tourism urbanization and analytical models were examined through this research. Tourism urbanization refers to the cities of pleasure-directed consumption as created by the tourism industry.⁵ It is shaped by the evolution of consumption and production processes and it has its origins on the western urbanization and the “mass consumption”, that started in 1945. Tourism urbanization has the form of the “consumption compound” and it is expressed through gentrification – symbols of pleasure.⁶ Spatial impacts and the degree to which they were applied in different islands were explained in order to define the consumption side of tourism by examining the broader tourism urbanization model, the tourism resort evolution model, and the tourism area life cycle model (TALC)⁷. Next, the experiential side of tourism was analyzed by describing the cultural transformation and the creation of the “new cultural economy of space”⁸, so there would be a better understanding of the broadly discussed “inauthentic experiences” that tourists tend to gain through staying in normal tourist destinations.

Historical and political events, and planning policies unique to each island of the Cyclades, led to each island’s tourism development at a different period and to a different degree. Consequently, this resulted

in each island being at a different stage of tourism resort evolution⁹ and having a different degree of broader tourism urbanization. Both tourism resort evolution and the different types of tourism urbanization indicate the economic dependency of each island on the tourism industry and its impacts, but only the second one refers to actual capacity of tourism facilities on that island.

A tourism resort evolution model developed by P. Tsartas identifies three stages of evolution with critical evolution factors, characteristics, and types of visitors. These stages follow steps of discovery, identification and establishment.¹⁰ Starting from the first stage, the economic dependency on tourism industry, its relevant seasonality, and socio-cultural transformation, increase reaching a peak at the third stage.^{11,12} The first stage is the discovery of the resort, usually by wealthy people: In this stage local communities have some interaction with tourists but their living patterns and economy is not dependent on it. In the second stage (“the establishment of tourism”), the local community has a bigger interaction with tourists. Locals start investing in this industry and a connection to mass tourism begins. The local economy changes in the summer but in the winter locals are occupied by other industries and in this stage, there is some dependency on the tourism industry. The last stage is the “institutionalization



0.11 Tsartas Classification of the Islands, 1981

of tourism” by non-local investment and government’s support. Locals work on tourism-related enterprises during the summer and they remain inactive in the winter. Such communities have a complete dependency on tourism.^{13, 14} Tsartas attempted a classification of the islands according to these stages in 1981 as shown in figure 0.10.

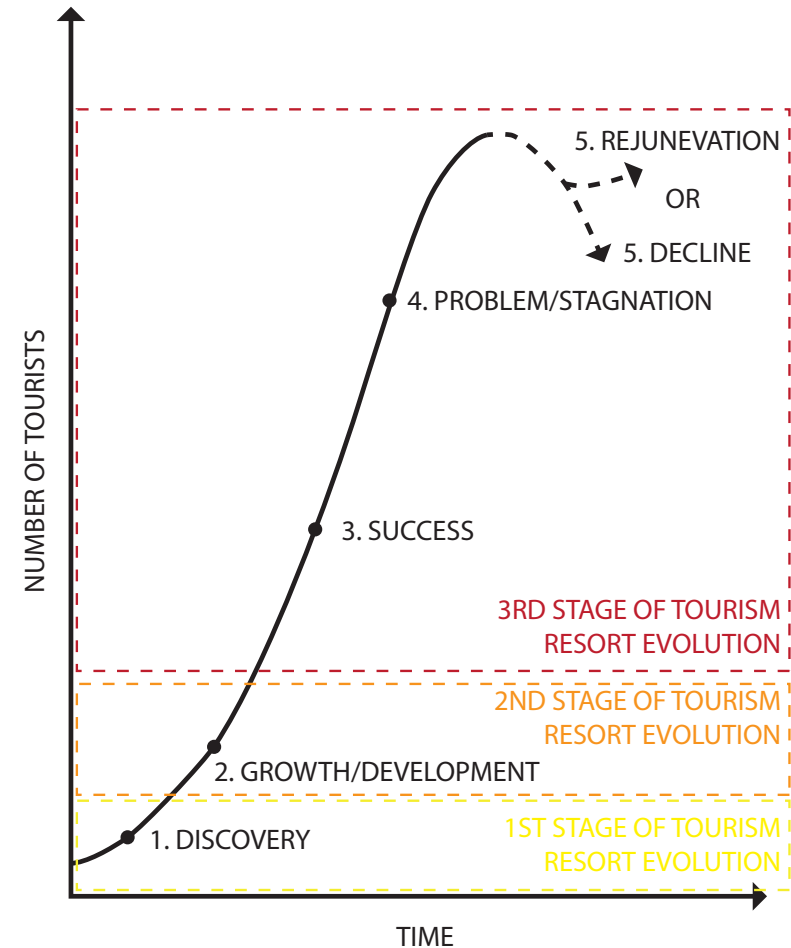
The tourism resort evolution model can be compared with the stages of the tourism area life cycle (TALC) in the Richard Butler model¹⁵. Both models are trying to describe the constantly changing tourism landscape through time according to the demand of the tourism industry and its correspondence with the tourism resort. Although the Tsartas’ tourism resort evolution model refers to the progress of its dependency on tourism and its evolution mainly according to social criteria, the TALC model refers to the evolution of the tourism resort from the discovery to the declination through a variety of steps until the peak is reached. The relation between the stages of the two models can be seen in the Figure 0.11 .

Thirty-six years later than the Tsartas’ proposed model, the complexity of the tourism industry has changed in terms of tourist numbers, the infrastructure, its built facilities, and the seasonal duration. A new classification according to these stages would not lead us to credible

conclusions. Mykonos and Paros belong still to Tsartas' third stage of tourism resort evolution (as in 1981) while islands like Sifnos are at the same stage but the complexity and development of each island's tourism urbanization has experienced significant differences both geographically and chronologically. Therefore, a new more precise description and classification is needed to determine specific characteristics of each island.

In more recent years, tourism urbanization has changed in terms of scale, complexity and diversity of consumption.¹⁶ Mullins identifies seven characteristics of the tourism urbanization has¹⁷:

- “spatially different because it is socially different”. For example, in the case of Cyclades, it is defined mainly by tourism enclaves along the coasts.
- “symbolically distinctive”. Images of specific traditional architecture, landscapes and symbols of leisure are used to attract tourists and deal with the competition between other tourism resorts.
- “distinguished by a flexible system of production”. In the case of Cyclades, it is translated to flexible and adjustable to the needs labor force by usually unexperienced employees.
- “distinguished by a form of state intervention”. Local author-



0.12 Relation of Tourism Cycle and Tourism Resort Evolution Model

ities guided by government invest in the islands infrastructure to attract tourists and business.

- “distinguished by both mass and customized consumption of pleasure”. This refers to the variety of consumption and its different characteristics according to the income of the consumers and their interest.
- “distinguished by a resident population which is socially distinctive because this urbanization is socially different.”

Tourism urbanization in all the Cyclades islands is apparent. As per Mullins, there are differences, however, in terms of scale, complexity and diversity of consumption between the islands. Consequently, a categorization of the islands into three groups, each one of them indicating a different degree of tourism urbanization, was proposed in this work. More specifically, the first group of islands in Figure 0.3 includes those, like Serifos and Ios, with the smallest tourism development as indicated by the number of tourism related business. These islands have the least interaction with tourists among the other islands which demonstrates a lesser dependency on the tourism industry, and not a strong economy at the same time. The second group includes the islands with a medium level of tourism development, like Kimolos. These islands have in common a medium to high

influence by tourism industry either to the facilities development or to the interaction with the locals. The third group includes the most popular and developed islands like Mykonos and Santorini. These islands have embraced mass tourism and are highly dependent on it.

A broad discussion has been made about the experiential side of tourism. According to Terkenli, the relation between the landscape and the tourist is a relation of “desire” and “seduction” – “the tourist is [...] led to desire, the landscape is made to seduce”.¹⁸ In contrast with Mullins who sees tourists as consumers¹⁹, Terkenli sees tourists as “passive agent-observers” who are lured by the ready constructed image of the resort.²⁰ This alternative point explains the emergence of the “new global cultural economy of space” as it is inscribed on tourism landscapes.²¹ Furthermore, it describes the derived “staged authenticity” that tourists experience during their visits and travels.²²

The emergence of the “new cultural economy of space” refers to the re-arrangement of space as a result of the “newly-emerging spatial patterns or relationships”.²³ More specifically, it is imprinted with the merging of different geographies or realities into a single experience, created as a patchwork of multiple ones but distant from the actual local reality. According to Terkenli, the offered experiences are char-

acterized by “fluid[ity], complex[ity], surreal[ism] and a-geographical [a-geography]”²⁴ and are transformed into inauthentic experiences.²⁵ Due to the movement of tourists, capital, opinions, knowledge and icons are also transferred with them which consequently leads to a cultural interaction.²⁶ Furthermore, the expression of the “new cultural economy of space” in the local identity is what Edward Relph in his 1976 book “Place and Placelessness” describes as “placelessness”²⁷, which Terkenli demonstrates as deterioration of the meaning behind the locale.

Another characteristic of the “new cultural economy of space” is the merge of recreation, employment and dwelling. These until now different realities have fuzzy limits²⁸ for tourism related employees and employers, who usually confuse them in purpose with the ultimate goal their entertainment. These implications are distinguished in all the islands in a different degree according to the condition of their tourism development, as previously discussed.

Based on this research, my thesis focuses on the Cyclades transformation due to the emergence of tourism. A thorough analysis of the tourism, cultural and economic landscape is described further in this book in order for the in depth understanding of the current conditions.

“The term economy is borrowed from its original Archaic Greek sense – the arrangement, mode of operation and/or management of household (Webster’s Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary 1983) – or in this case, local affairs where the local and household extend to the whole planet as home, to the global scale. The term cultural economy parallels the traditional usage of terms such as political economy, by bringing together culture and economics in a culture-centred approach of economics: economic, as well as other, patterns and relationships are interpreted through cultural analysis.”²⁹

This analysis shapes the design solution that is offered in this thesis. The proposed design unwraps in four scales and aims to mitigate this cultural and economic transformation through a healthier type of tourism.

SYNOPSIS |

Chapter 1: Tourism in the Cyclades Archipelago

This chapter describes the tourism landscape in the Cyclades archipelago through time. It emphasizes the different specifics of the islands, the dynamics between them in terms of tourism development as well as the resulted unregulated growth crisis that has created tourism impacts and burdens. The aim of this chapter is a new classification of the islands that indicates the degree of the tourism impacts on their communities which will be further explained in the next chapters.

Chapter 2: Economy in Insular Lands

Chapter 2 examines the economic transformation that took place in the Cyclades since tourism emerged. Analyzing the drops in traditional rural economies in the last 25 years and the increase in tourism and its related businesses, this chapter emphasizes on the new monopoly economy of Cycladic communities. Furthermore, the main objectives of this chapter outline the issues in the primary sector of production that are related or not, with tourism, the economic bonds of the islands, and the role of neighboring cities through product import and export. Moreover, this chapter examines the network's con-

nectivity through the existing routes and infrastructure, and the role of the tourism seasonality on these connections. In its conclusion, this chapter examines the actual distances between the islands so more opportunities could arise.

Chapter 3: Culture as Product

Chapter 3 emphasizes on the socio-cultural transformation of the Cycladic communities. It states the main factors for travelers to choose their visit to famous Cycladic islands. These factors are categorized according to the types of authenticity which gives a sense of the travelers' desires and preferred activities during their vacation. Furthermore, it presents examples of this transformation in the physical space reflecting the dissolution of tradition both in the building environment and in living patterns.

Chapter 4: Cyclades Archipelago Strategy

This chapter describes the design intentions of this proposal. Two essential precedents are discussed in order for the proposal to be evaluated. The design's bi-folded concept is explained and three islands are suggested to test the proposal. In addition, a mapping analysis

of these islands is conducted and the suggested cooperatives issues are examined to set the basis for the design proposal.

Chapter 5: Design Proposal

Chapter 5 includes the proposed urban plan and building prototypes for each industry at the different stages of the proposed Archipelago's organization. It outlines suggested spaces' hierarchies and their overall organization in order for them to be functional. In addition, this design proposal indicates the density and scale of the urban plan and prototypes that could best fit in the Cyclades landscape, as well as the seasonal occupants' changes that could keep these spaces active.

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CHAPTER 1
THE TOURISM LANDSCAPE

DYNAMICS |

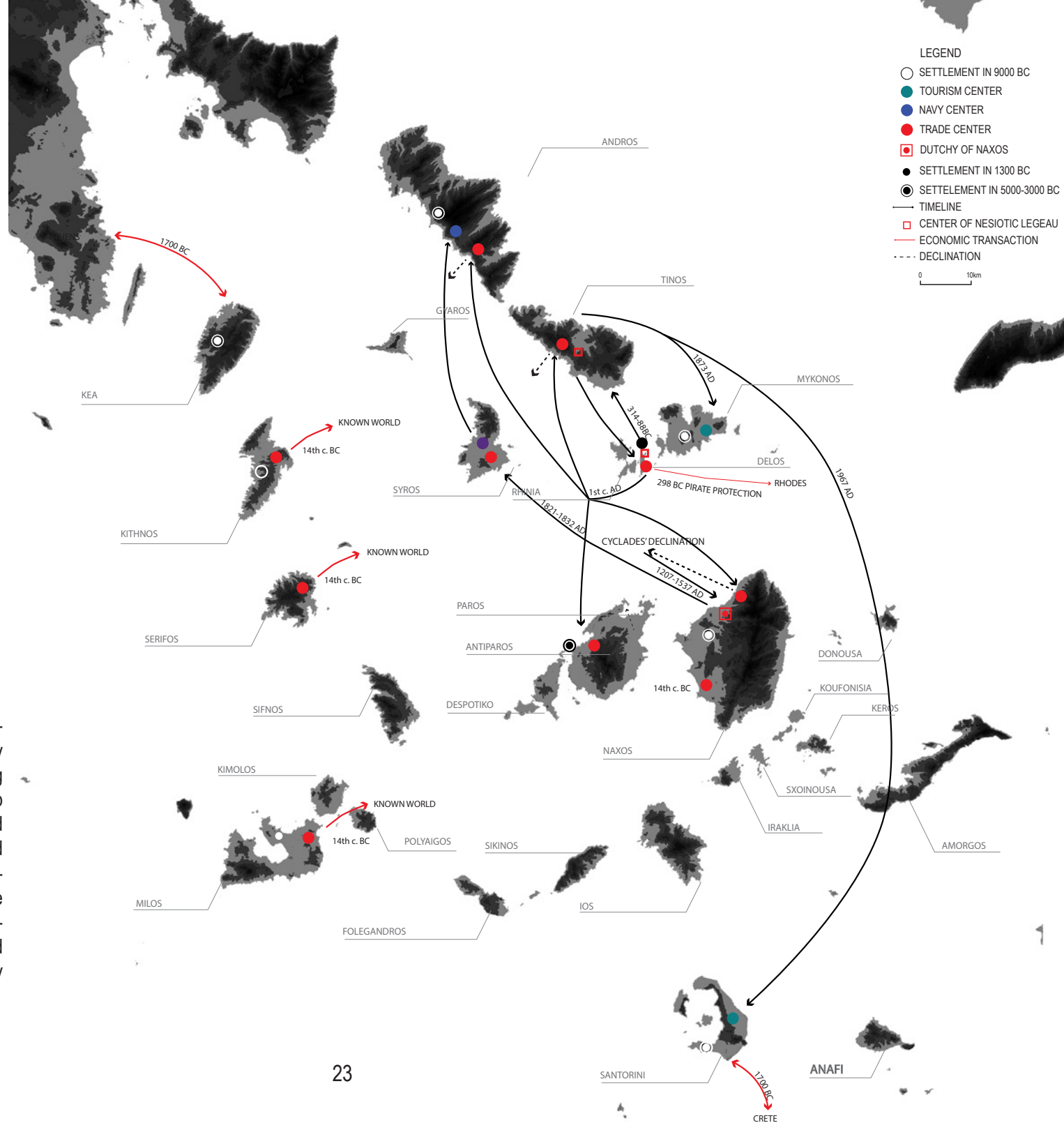
From the ancient times until the end of the 19th c. the dynamics of the Cyclades were defined by the movement of power in terms of trade, religion and governance. The settlement of the Cyclades started in 5000 BC in the islands of Santorini, Saliagos, Kea and Naxos. Over early history, the dominant island was Delos for a significant period. As a sacred island, it was considered the center of the Cyclades. The “cyclical” natural and political formation of the rest of the islands around Delos named the archipelago as Cyclades. Creation of the Delian League in 479 BC was another indication of Delos’ dominance.¹ Next, the Nesiotic League was formed and Tinos obtained significant power.² Many islands – Tinos, Paros, Andros, Naxos – became trade centers and enhanced their economies in the 1st century AD and also during the Duchy of Naxos (1207 AD-1566 AD) until decline started in the 14th century with the conquest by the Ottomans.³

On the other hand, the Cyclades has been impacted by negative factors, such as enemies’ sovereignty, piracy, natural phenomenon disasters (earthquakes and volcanic eruptions) and diseases (plague and anthrax), which led to the strengthening of the bonds between the communities and between the residents of these communities. In any event, the Cyclades has always been a unit - beginning from Cycadic civilization to the until recently Cyclades Province – although

it has been part of a bigger geographical area (that of the Aegean islands) and each of the islands has had a different path through history.

1.1 Timeline of Cyclades Dynamics

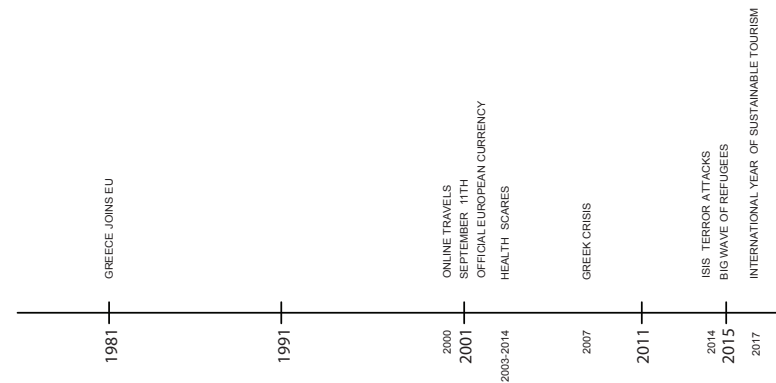
The dynamics in the Cyclades Archipelago, in terms of economy and power, have been changing through time, as seen in this map (following the arrows). Power and economy initially were defined by religion and leadership relations. Today these dynamics are shaped mainly by the tourism industry. Tourism came rapidly and intensively to disturb the previously slowly changing dynamics.



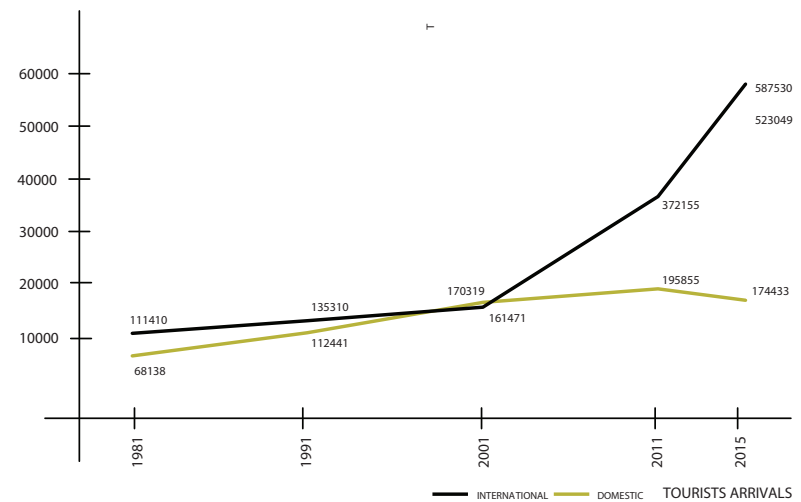
TOURISM EMERGENCE |

Tourism in the Cyclades can be roughly distinguished into two periods: it emerged in the beginning of the 20th c. but flourished after 1959. The discovery of the Cyclades by international tourists begun in Delos in 1873 AD, when archaeological excavations started. Before approaching Delos, the small boats moored at Mykonos, which was the only adjacent populated island.⁴ In time tourism in Mykonos also increased. For the Cyclades promotion, Santorini's discovery was also important, but it was decelerated by a devastating earthquake in 1956. Eleven years later it was boosted by the archaeological excavations in Akrotiri (Minoan Bronze Age settlement) and was developed in a very short period. Furthermore, the Greek government through the GNTO (Greek National Tourism Organization) after the WWII tried to overcome the poverty and hardships the war left behind by promoting the Greek landscape and culture as a travel destination for Europeans.⁵ As already discussed, each of the islands was discovered in a different period. Different actors led to their development, but this is not the main inquiry of this study.

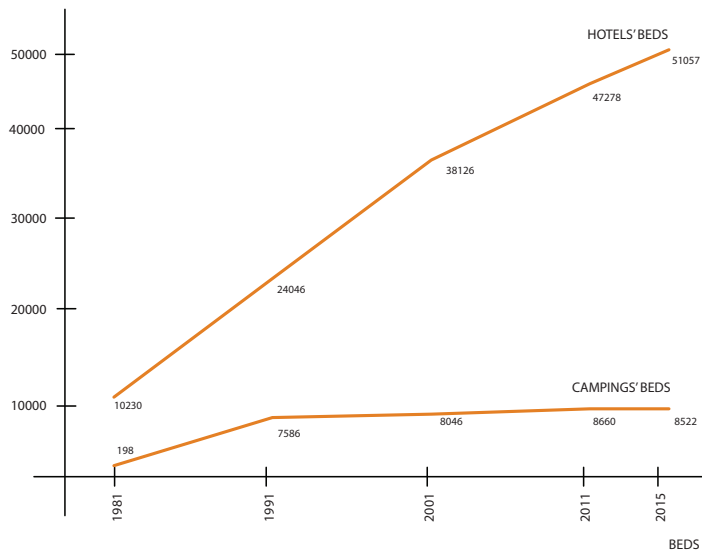
Tourism was mainly developed after 1959 in Greece due to national investments emboldened by international actors.⁶ After 1959, Greece was connected via shipping routes with Italy. Before that time, travelers could reach Greece only via rail transportation from the former



1.2 Main global and local events that affected tourism development

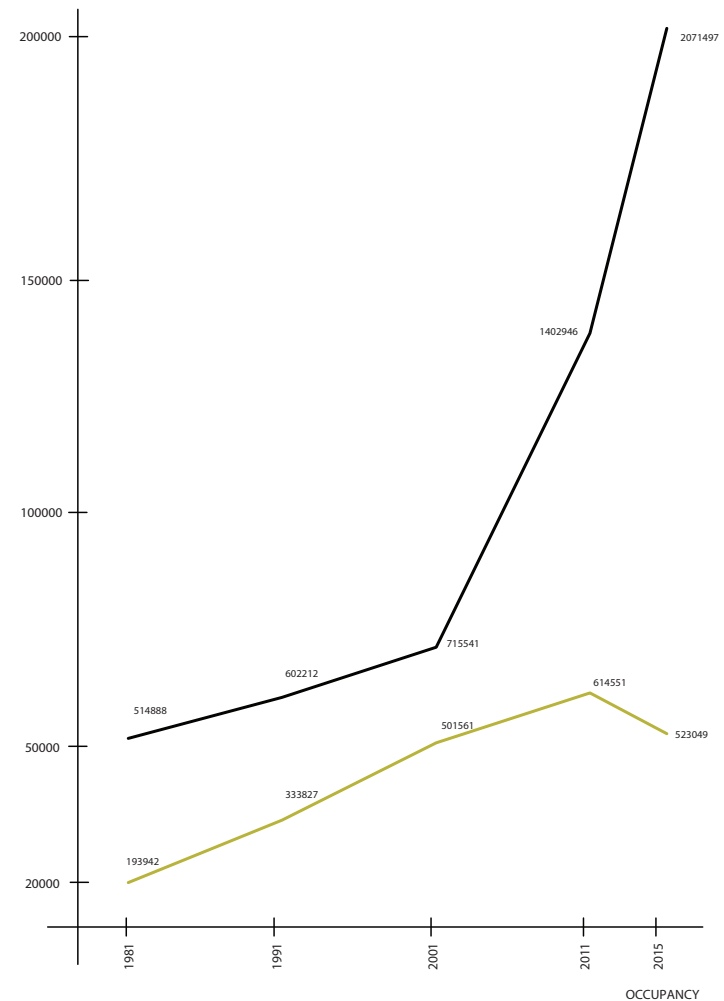


1.3 Tourists' Arrivals



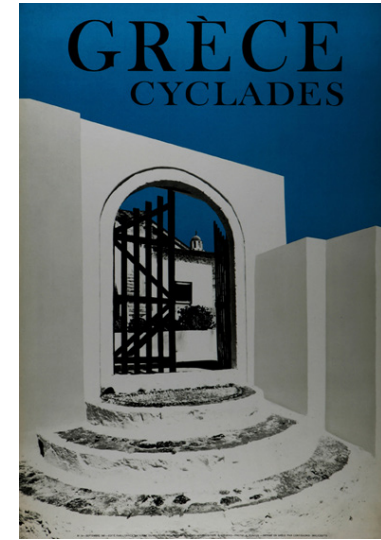
1.4 Bed Numbers

Yugoslavia. The road and rail infrastructure was further developed between 1958 and 1962 and the telecommunications were advanced to an automatic connection with the European countries in the same period.⁷ Furthermore, the Greek government's policy for tourism included incentives for private investments in tourism industry around 1967, such as 80% banking investments and subsidy in private sector.⁸ Especially during the Greek military junta (1967-1974), the loans were granted for hotel construction without studying the global market, the environmental implications, and the needed infrastructure. This resulted in overbuilding the Cycladic landscape and had negative impacts for the tourism industry, such as low fullness of the hotels and low prices.⁹ The construction of six airports in the Cyclades signaled the expansion of mass tourism, beginning in 1971 by the construction of Mykonos' airport and followed by Milos, Santorini, Paros, Syros and Naxos' airport until 1992 respectively. Today government investments mainly focus on infrastructure (ports and airports' expansions).



1.5 Occupancy

TOURISM LANDSCAPE |

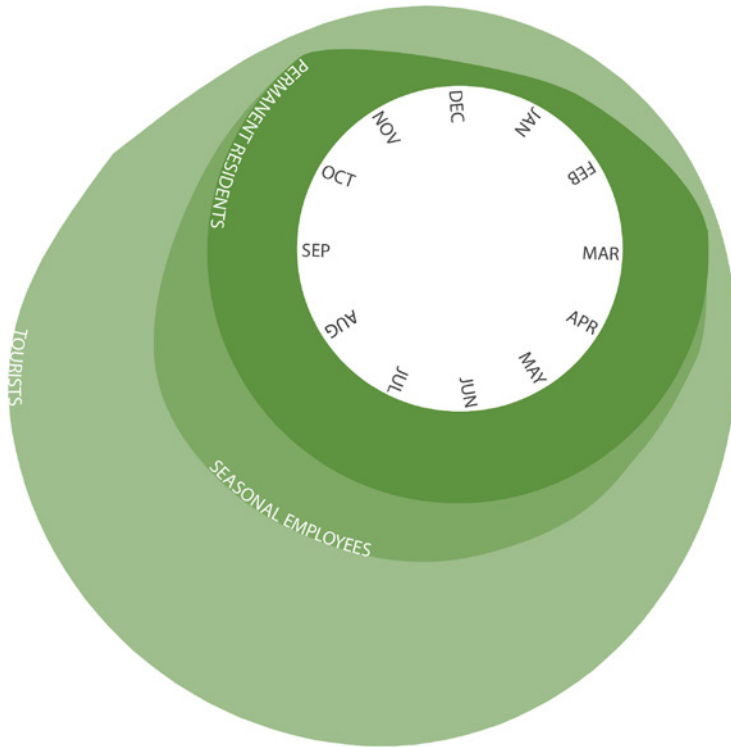


1.6 Promotion posters issued by the Greek National Tourism Organization (GNT0) in 1930,1940, 1950,1970 respectively

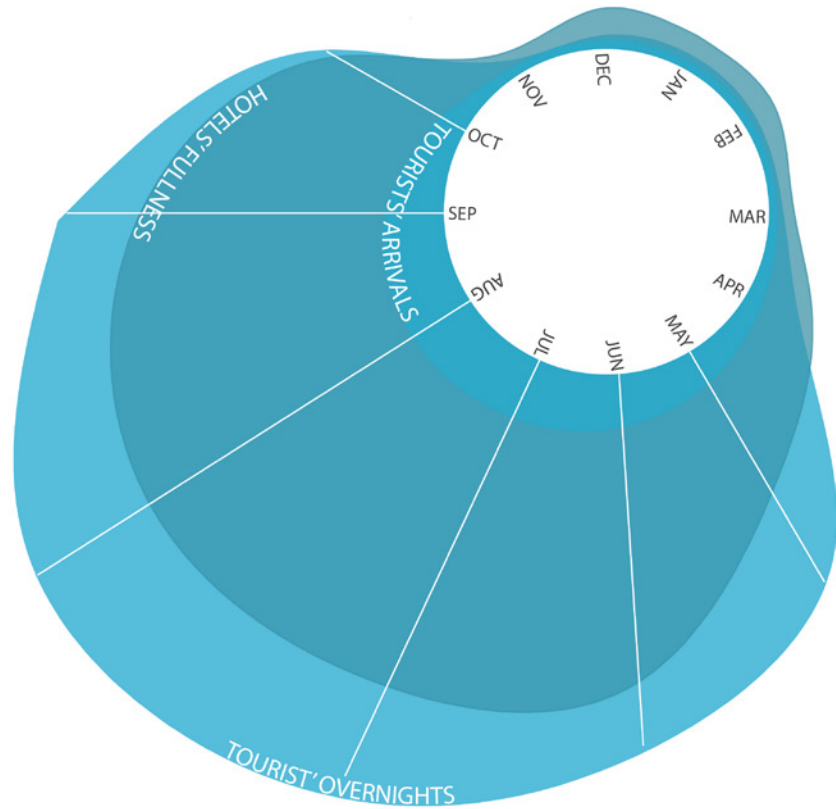
| THE SEASONALITY OF THE TOURISM LANDSCAPE

Tourism industry is incised with the seasonality of its landscape. Seasonality has a double aspect, that of the periodicity of the natural landscape, and that of the periodicity of human activities. Together they represent the “physical and the cultural” respectively.¹⁰ Annual changes within the Cycladic communities due to tourism can be identified through time, space and living patterns,¹¹ such as fluctuations of economic activity, and efficiency in the provided public services, and the relevant demographic shifts⁸ which challenge the tourism capacity of the resorts. It is mainly these two aspects of seasonality and consequently of the tourism landscape that are responsible for the transformation of the traditional Cyclades economy and “the cultural economy of space”¹², which are the main design objectives of this work. In the Cyclades, this tourism period begins in the spring, from April to May, and gradually ends in the fall, from September to October, as seen in the Figure1.8.

TOURISM LANDSCAPE |



1.7 Population's Fluctuations: The Case of Santorini



1.8 Fluctuations in Tourism Industry: The Case of Mykonos

| TOURISM URBANIZATION

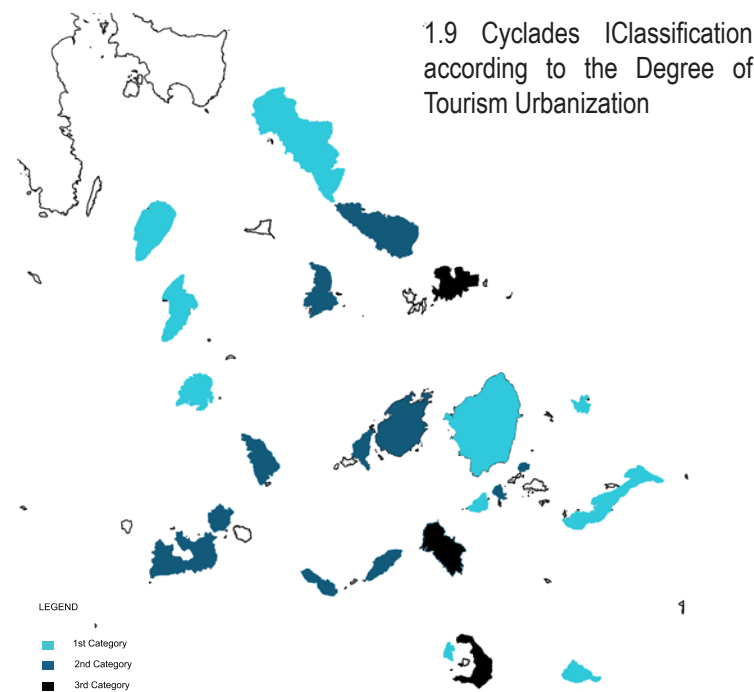
Tsarta's classification represents the stages of tourism resort evolution of the islands back in 1981 as described in the introduction,¹³ but more recent and further study is needed to analyze their tourist development. Consequently, a new classification in three groups has been proposed in this thesis according to the degree of tourism urbanization:

-The first group of islands include those with the smallest tourism development as indicated by the number of tourism related business (accommodation and leisure) per square kilometer (0-2 businesses/sq. km). Also, this group accepts a minimum number of visitors, which is up to 1.8 times their residents, spread across to 4-6 months in the summer. These islands have the less interaction with tourists among Cyclades which can be argued that demonstrated the less dependency on the tourism industry, but not a stronger economy as well.

-The second group includes the islands with a medium tourism development – 2.5-3.75 businesses/sqkm – and a small number of tourists – up to 1.8 times their residents (Syros, Milos, Antiparos). It also, includes the islands with a small tourism development – under 2/sq. km – but with a higher number of tourists – 5.3 times their residents (Tinos, Sikinos, Kimolos) and the islands with a high development

– up to 14.5/sq. km – and a small number of visits concentrated in a small period (Sifnos, Koufonisia, Schoinousa). All these islands have in common the medium to high influence by tourism industry either to the facilities development or to the interaction with the locals.

-The third group includes mainly the two most popular and developed islands Mykonos and Santorini, but also a part of Naxos, the coastline of Paros, and Ios (which has become a popular destination the recent years). Santorini has the highest development in the Cyclades, while Mykonos has the highest number of tourist visits and the 40% of the overnights of the whole Archipelago. Especially in these two islands, the duration of the tourism seasonality is extended and it reaches 7 months. These islands have good travel connections during the summer when the tourists arrive massively, but they confront the same issues as the rest of the archipelago during the winter.



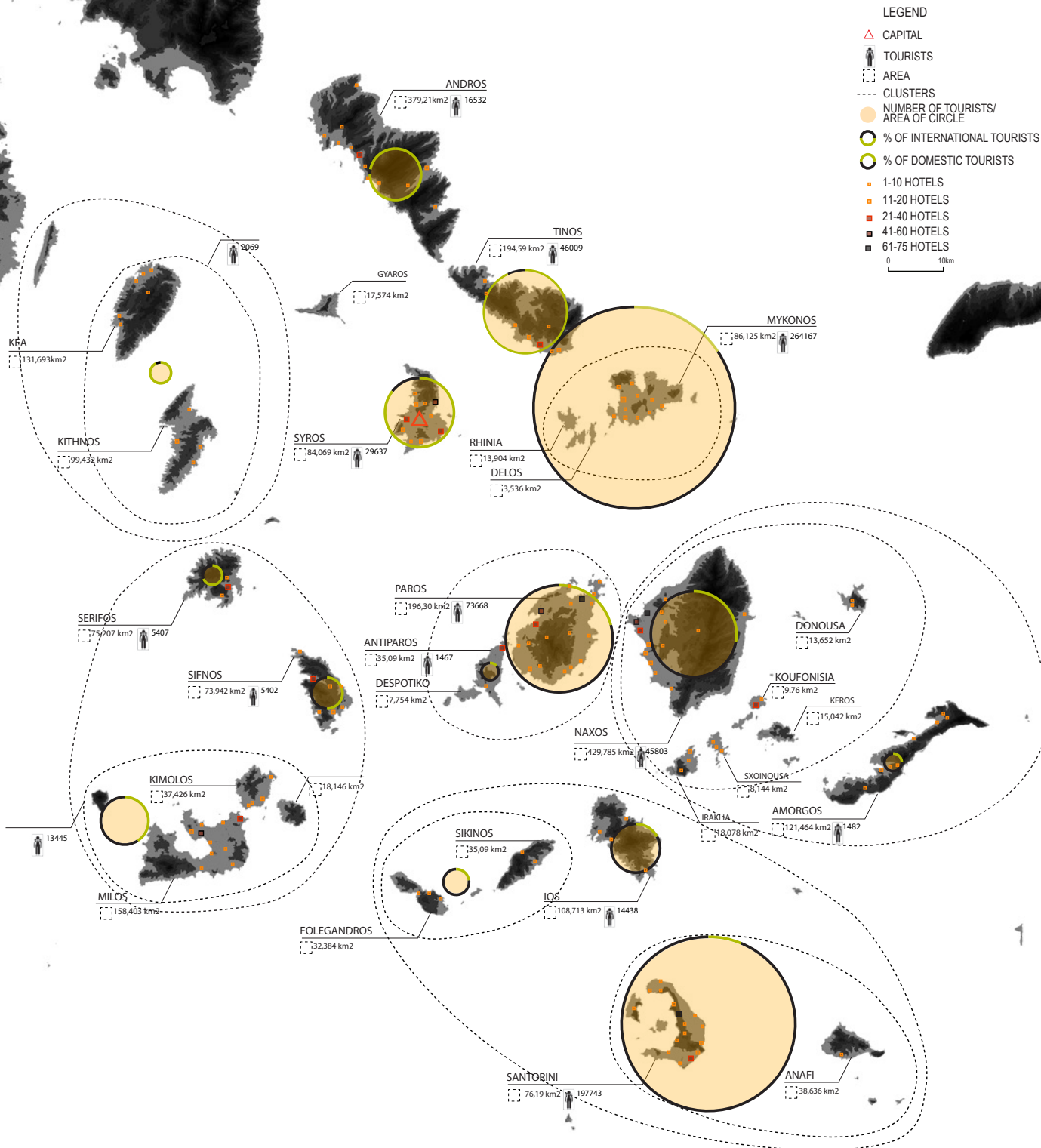
I conducted the table below according to the data provided in a research by the South Aegean Province in order for me to understand the current extend of tourism urbanization of the Cyclades Archipelago, and more specifically the diversity between the islands in terms of tourism activities concentration in space and time. According to my analysis, I grouped the islands in three categories of tourism urbanization. These groups can be seen in the left maps.

ISLAND	FOLEGANDROS	ANDROS	ANAFI	TINOS	MYKONOS	SIFNOS	SYROS	MILOS
TOURISM BUSINESS (ACCOMMODATION & CATERING)	108 3.4/sqkm	224 0.6/sqkm	47 1.2/sqkm	186 1/sqkm	507 5.9/sqkm	342 4.6/sqkm	239 2.8/sqkm	400 2.5/sqkm
TOURISTS IN HOTELS	3484 4.5/resident	16532 1.8/resident	4300 (2012)	46009 5.3/resident	264167 26/resident	6400 2.4/resident	29637 1.4/resident	8886 1.8/resident
SEASONALITY		4 months		6 months	7 months	4 months	4 months	4 months
ISLAND	KOYFONISI	IRAKLIA	KIMOLOS	AMORGOS	SIKINOS	IOS	SERIFOS	PAROS
TOURISM BUSINESS	84 14.5/sqkm	26 1.4/sqkm	43 1.2/sqkm	154 1.3/sqkm	32 0.8/sqkm	352 3.25/sqkm	123 1.64/sqkm	726 3.7/sqkm
TOURISTS	674 (2003)	16532	4377 4.8/resident		871 3.2/resident	24038 11.9/resident	2466 1.7/resident	74010 5.4/resident
SEASONALITY	40 days	6 months	4 months	6 months			3 months	6 months
ISLAND	SANTORINI	NAXOS	DONOUSA	SCHOINOUSA	ANTIPAROS	KITHNOS	KEA	THIRASIA
TOURISM BUSINESS	1169 15.4/sqkm	723 1.7/sqkm	22 1.6/sqkm	30 3.75/sqkm	126 3.6/sqkm	122 1.2/sqkm	90 0.7/sqkm	6 0.7/sqkm
TOURISTS	182636 9.7/resident	45803 2.5/resident		1905 7.4/resident	1658 1.4/resident	1569 1.1/resident	1047 0.4/resident	
SEASONALITY	7 months	5 months	50 days	2 months	4 months	2 months	2 months	

1.10 Islands' data: Tourism Urbanization

| TOURISM DISTRIBUTION

Following the classification of the Cyclades according to their degree of tourism urbanization, it is easy to examine how tourism is distributed through the islands (although the research depicted in the diagram below refers to the distribution through the administrative clusters and not each island individually). Only a small number of domestic (Greek) tourists visits the islands of the first group, especially those islands that are geographically closer to the mainland and consequently to the main ports. A bigger number of tourists visits the islands of the second group, Andros, Tinos and Syros, and are almost completely domestic tourists mainly for pilgrimage and family vacation. The rest are an equal number of international and domestic tourists. The biggest number of tourists (mass tourism) is attracted by the islands of the third group. This number consists mostly of international tourists as these islands (except for Ios) have airports with international flights or connection to Athens.



1.11 Tourism Distribution and Accommodation Clusters within the Cyclades Archipelago

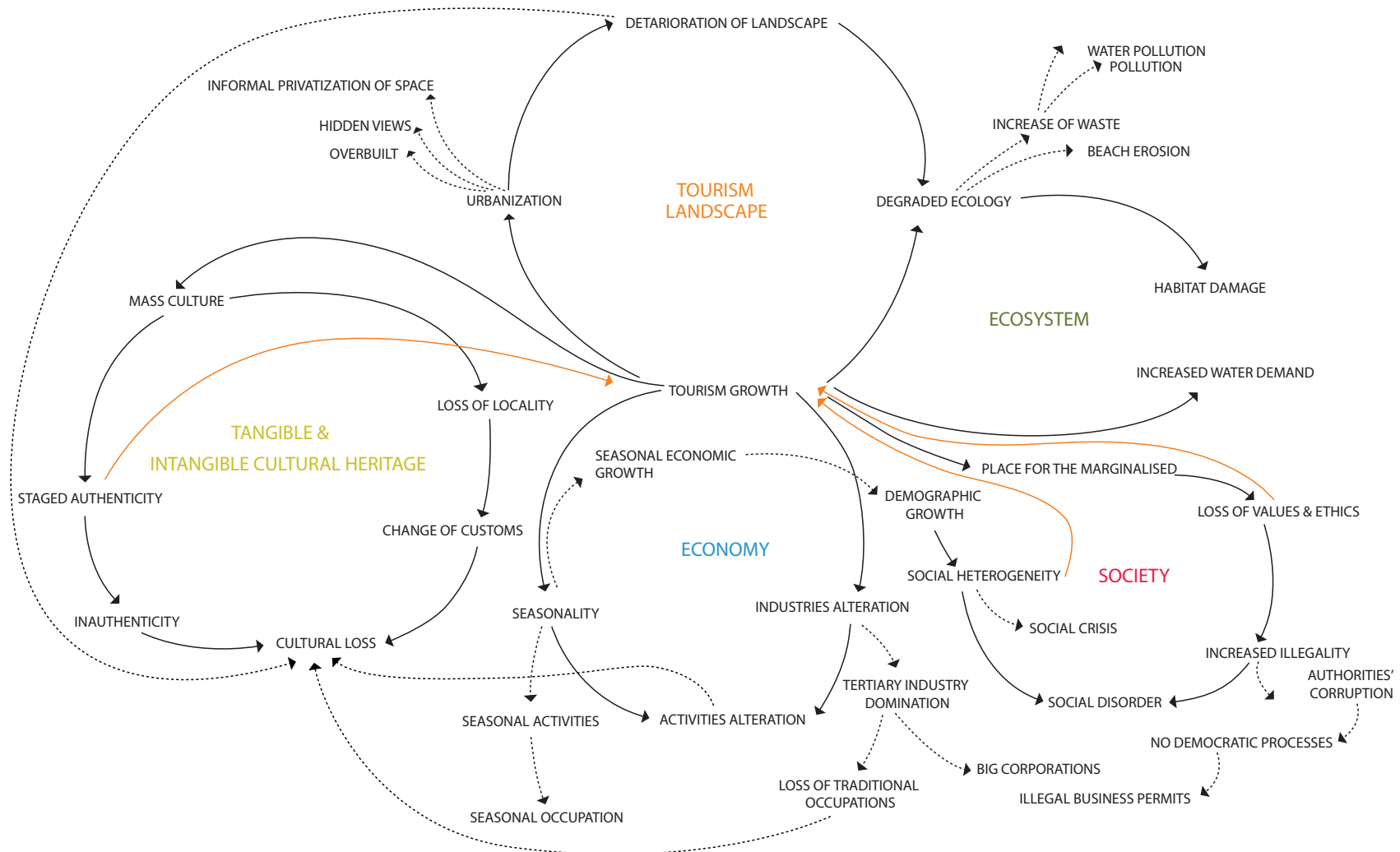
As seen in this map, the tourism distribution and the accommodation clusters in the Cyclades Archipelago vary from island to island. The circles' size illustrates the tourism population in each island or Province Unit cluster in 2015, while the yellow and black lines depict the percentage of domestic and international tourists. The accommodation clusters are depicted by square shapes whose color depends on the tourism facilities density. This vast range of the tourism distribution among the islands has resulted in a complex landscape that needs a strategy specific to these conditions.

| CRISIS OF UNREGULATED GROWTH

The national strategy issued in the beginning of the 20th c. for the Cyclades in order to enhance the tourism industry did not include a plan to regulate the impacts of this uneven growth.¹⁴ The sudden emergence of a large-scale tourism created conflicts between locals, and also between locals and authorities. Common interests and goals – mainly the attraction of tourists – led those actors to the privatization of public or even in some cases other owners' private land, unregulated informal building, uncoordinated overbuilding, and deterioration and pollution of the landscape. This chaotic arbitrariness resulted from an unregulated growth crisis that was not confronted until the 1970s when regulations started being enacted. These have not been updated since, for example Mykonos' regulations¹⁵. Unfortunately, due to their strictness the majority of the residents did not follow the new rules and over time illegality became the everyday common pattern. Unregulated growth has also affected the traditional architecture and urbanism that has characterized these islands and the result is the broadly discussed "other-directed architecture" which refers to the architecture not created for the locals but the tourists.¹⁶

As shown in the Figure 1.12, this growth has severe implications in the society's structure and ethics, among other issues which will be discussed in the next chapters. On the whole, these impacts are

more apparent on the islands that have the biggest interaction with tourists – the islands of the third group of the tourism urbanization model, and less intense on the islands that are not affected by mass tourism – those of the first group. Nonetheless, tourism has offered many opportunities for development to local communities which otherwise, would not have had the chance or the ability to progress economically.¹⁷



1.12 Tourism's Negative Implications

The tourism landscape affects a variety of fields. This diagram focuses on tourism's negative implications on economy, society and culture. A series of conditions are generated by tourism (shown with arrows) affecting the Cycladic communities' traditional patterns and living. This diagram shows that these different fields are tightly interdependent and affect each other, for example the economic activities transformation leads to the communities' cultural loss.

| ENDNOTES

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5. Ibid.,
6. Ibid.,
7. Ibid.,
8. Ibid.,
9. Ibid.,
10. Theano Terkenli, “Human Activity in Landscape Seasonality: The Case of Tourism in Crete”, Landscape Research 30, no: 2 (2007): 221-239.
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13. Τσάρτας, “Σχεδιάσμα των σταδίων ανάπτυξης του τουρισμού στο νομό Κυκλάδων”, 191-210.
14. Πάρις Τσάρτας, Κοινωνικές και οικονομικές επιπτώσεις της τουριστικής ανάπτυξης στο νομό Κυκλάδων και ιδιαίτερα στα νησιά Ίος και Σέριφος κατά την περίοδο 1950-1980 (Αθήνα: Εθνικό Κέντρο Κοινωνικών Ερευνών, 1989): 25
15. Εφημερίς της Κυβερνήσεως της Ελληνικής Δημοκρατίας (Τεύχος Δ’), Αρ. Φύλλου 336 (Οκτώβριος 23, 1976).
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17. Stephen A. Royle, A Geography of Islands: Small Island Insularity, Routledge Studies in Human Geography; 1. (London; New York: Routledge, 2001): 43

CHAPTER 2
ECONOMY AND INSULARITY

MONOPOLY ECONOMY |

Cycladic communities have always had a unique connection with their natural landscape as it has been their survival medium. Being constituted by islands, the Cyclades archipelago has been highly dependent on the sea. Until recent years, locals especially in the smaller barren islands, relied on the fisher. Other occupations related with the sea were sponge diving, sea salt production, wooden ship building which has clearly become extinct. In bigger islands like Naxos, where the inland was fertile, agriculture was the primary economic activity. Small family farms aggregated the economic landscape. In addition, few islands, Tinos, Paros, Milos, developed a significant tradition in quarrying and crafting by taking advantage of their natural resources, mostly marble and limestone. By time this craftsmanship shaped their everyday life and culture.¹ Other traditional activities that have shaped the Cycladic economy so far, but have become extinct or are almost extinct because of modernization and globalization processes, are the water carrier, textile production, and basket weaving. It can be assumed that islanders took advantage of the limited local natural resources and created a unique admirable culture but through time the economic landscape has experienced a significant transformation one driven by tourism.

Since mass tourism emerged, many locals took advantage of the

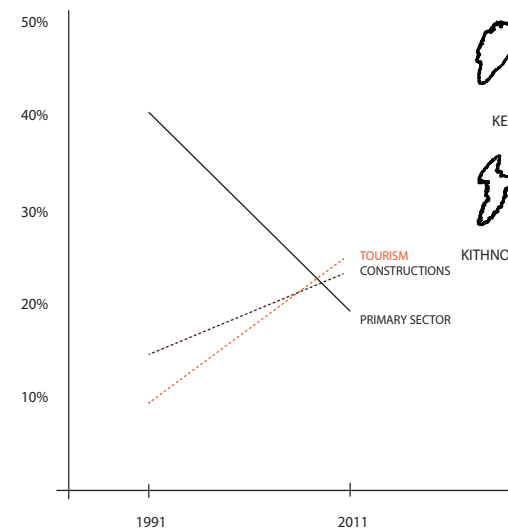
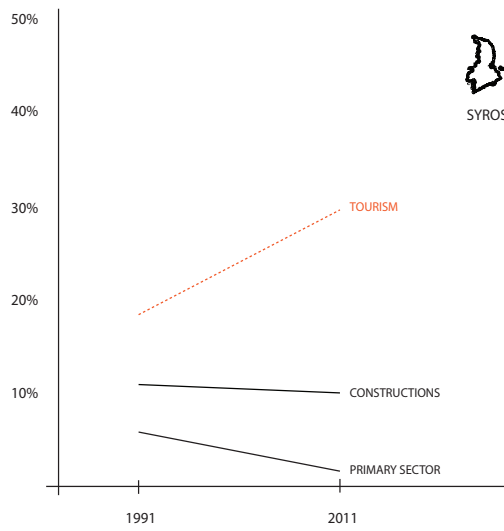
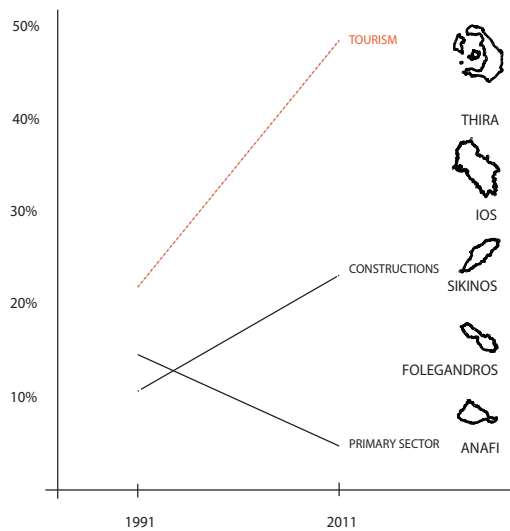
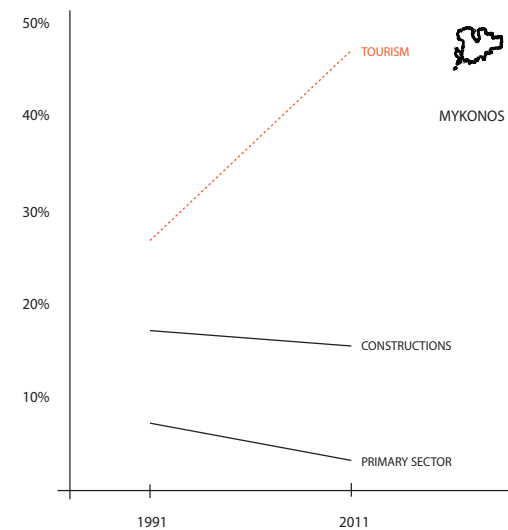
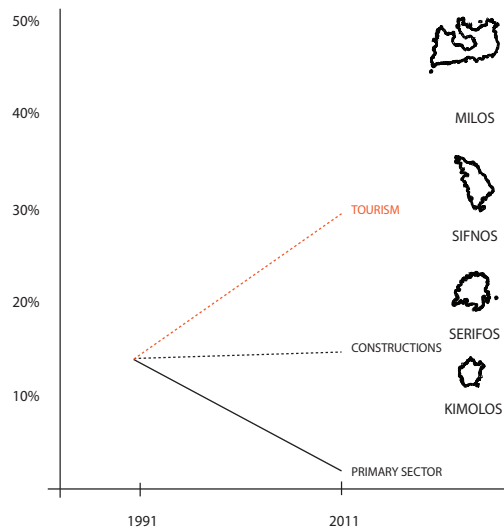
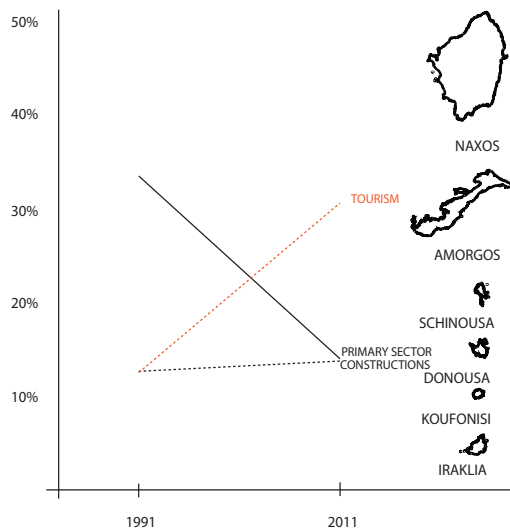
new economy either by identifying it as the new external market, a place where they could promote their products or offer services to tourists. Soon more and more locals started orienting their economic activities towards the new industry. Initially, they tried to combine their traditional occupations with the new activities, such as fishermen who were crafting and selling souvenirs on their free time.² In many occasions this activity was eventually followed by the complete drop of their traditional occupations and the complete shift to the new industry. This multi-activity and the later complete shift to tourism led to a small investment in the primary production of each island and changed the share in the workforce that undertook non-tourist related work.

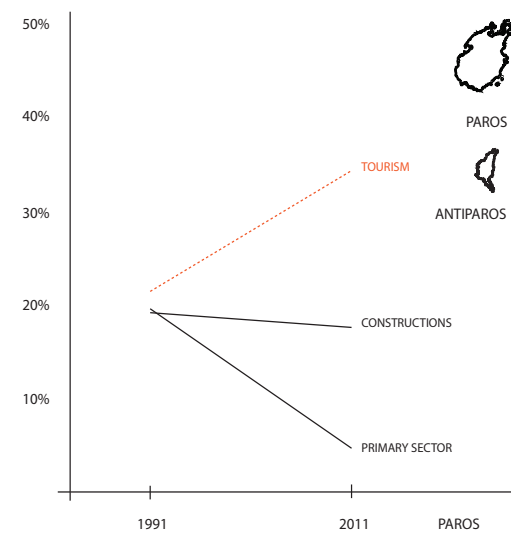
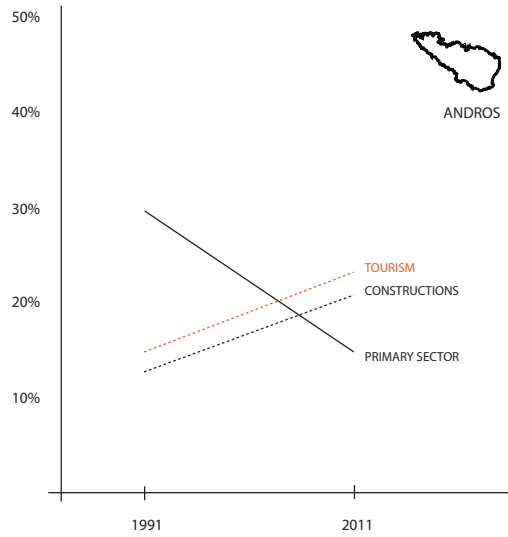
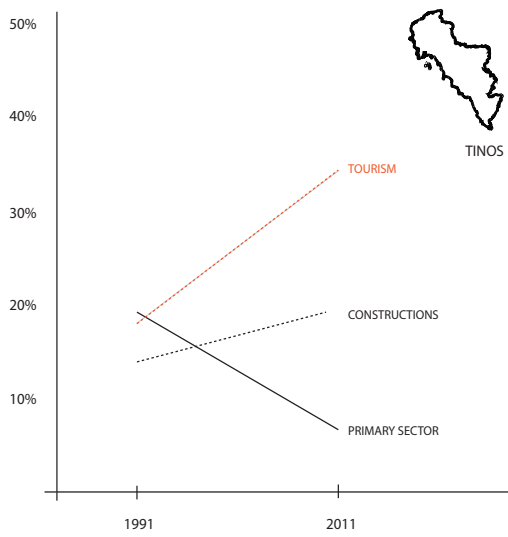
Since 1991, as seen in the diagrams (Figure 2.1), the workforce in tourism increased in all the provinces.³ The highest increase of approximately 30% was experienced in the periphery of Thira (Santorini), while 20%-25% was the increase in the peripheries of Naxos and Mykonos. In the cases of Mykonos and Thira almost 50% of the total workforce is occupied in tourism. The drop in primary production (like fishing) in many cases is bigger than 20% whereas the construction industry has been enhanced with tourism's growth. The demand for new buildings for hospitality and for infrastructure has

been increased, therefore reducing the available land that was traditionally used for the primary economy (mainly includes agricultural and quarrying activities). The biggest drop in the primary sector, 20-25%, took place in Naxos and Kea-Kythnos peripheries, while many peripheries reached a low percentage of less than 10%.⁴ Consequently, in many of the islands tourism gained the monopoly power, while other islands are struggling to follow their path. It is undoubtful that in all the islands the traditional rural economy has suffered the aftermaths of these changes.

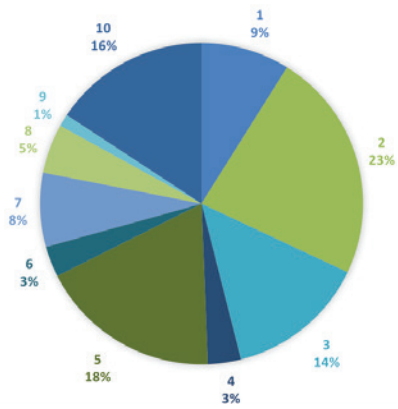
The rest of the industries currently have a small percentage of the workforce share. This fact is depicted in the lack of offered state services and mainly their concertation in the capital of Cyclades, Syros. For example, the state health services are not sufficient; there are only hospitals in Syros and Santorini, and the rest of the islands have health centers, which offer examination and consultation services. This condition has led to the establishment of private health clinics which are not affordable by the most islanders but usually, islanders and visitors are urged (by state health employees or the time and cost drawbacks of visiting hospitals in other islands or Athens) to visit them for needed treatment. Unfortunately, the health services are only one of the state services that are inefficiently manned.

Nowadays, the economic transformation becomes even more clear, but also crucial as the Greek economic crisis changed the necessity of tourism. The capital mobility of residents is limited, Greece's uncertain future made the market unstable and risky, and the investors still remain restrained and frightened. Therefore, the need to import foreign capital is significant, and tourism in Cyclades gains bigger importance for the development of the area, and even for the country. This process ensures that local employers and employees are benefited by foreign industries profits constituting the island as "the transaction place".⁵ In any case, tourism industry has changed the economic landscape and the Cyclades' dependence on a single industry becomes distressing to economists.

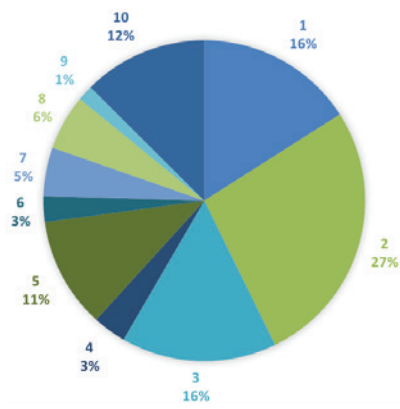




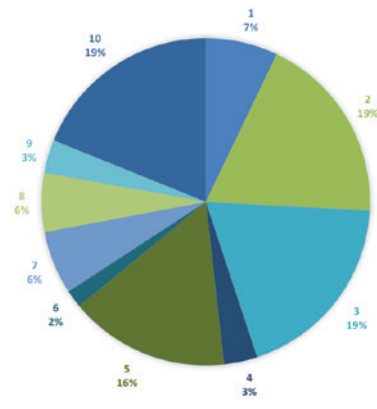
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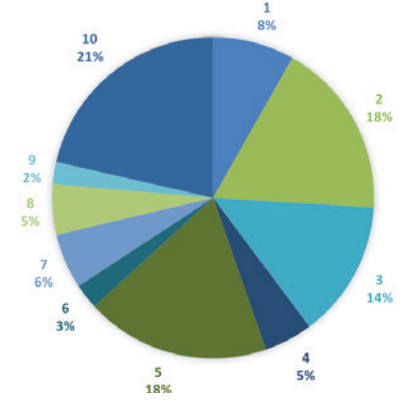
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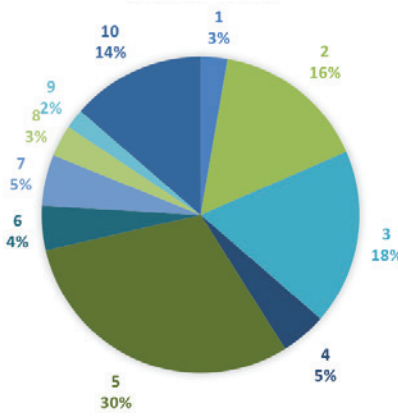
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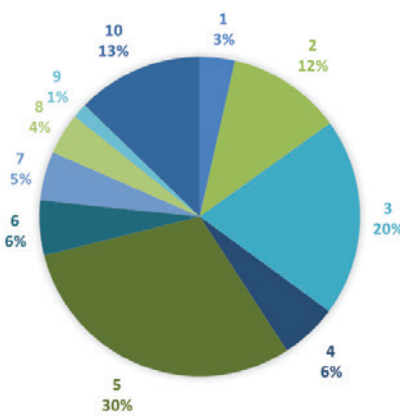
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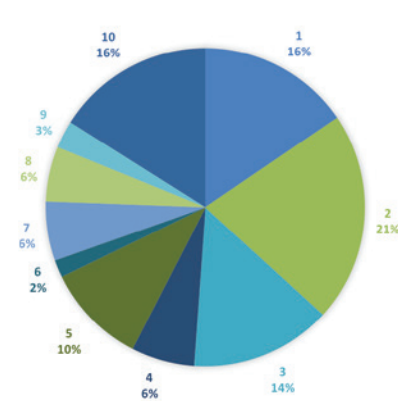
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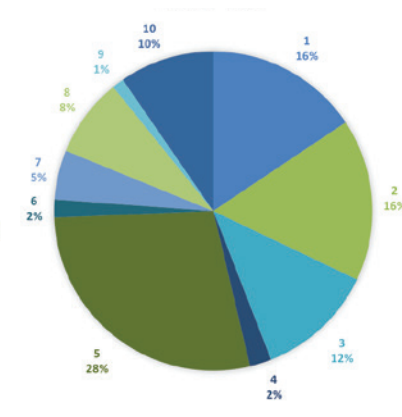
MYKONOS



SANTORINI-THIRASIA



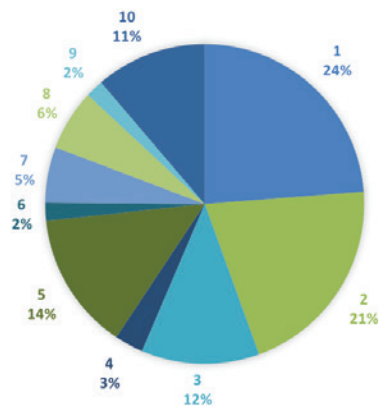
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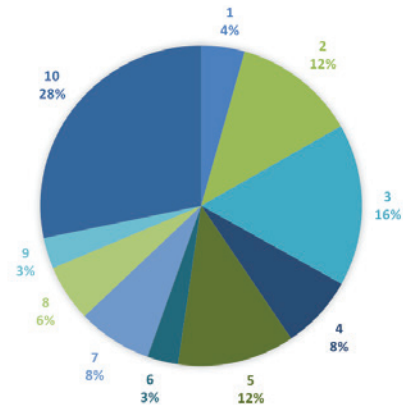
SIKINOS-FOLEGANDROS- ANAFI

Legend

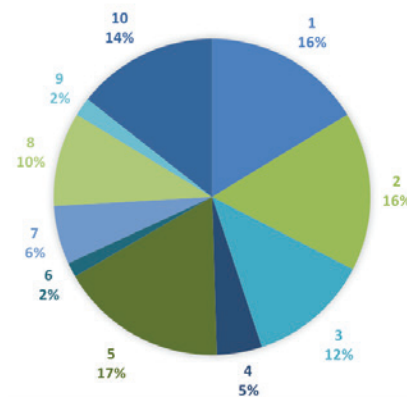
- 1. Agriculture, forestry and fishery
- 2. Construction
- 3. Wholesale and retail trade - repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- 4. Transportation and storage
- 5. Accommodation and catering services
- 6. Administration services
- 6. Administration services
- 7. Public administration and military - compulsory social security
- 8. Education
- 9. Health services and social work
- 10. Other sectors



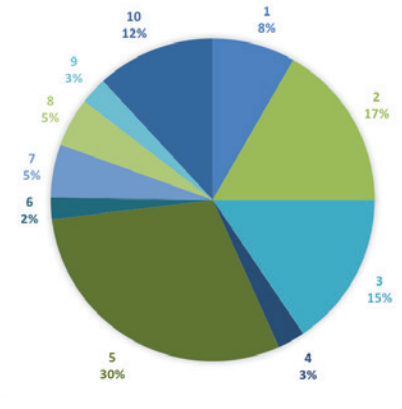
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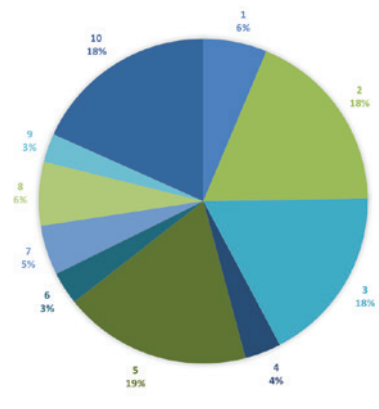
MILOS & KIMOLOS



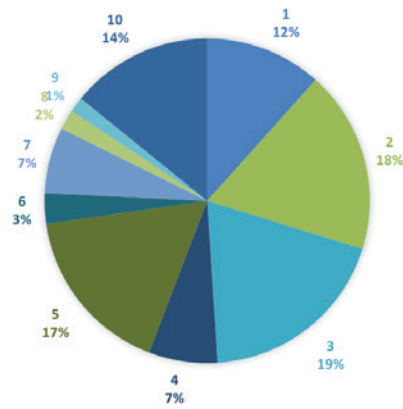
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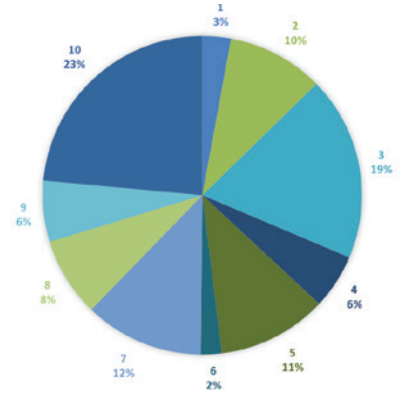
IOS



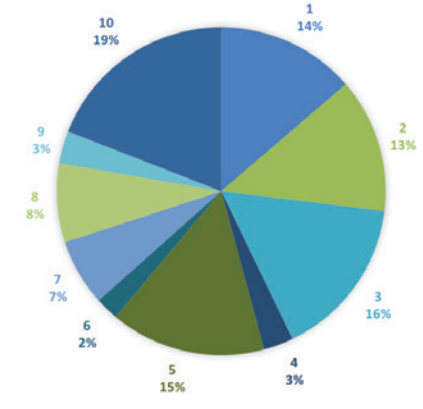
PAROS



ANTIPAROS



SYROS



NAXOS-SXOINOUSA-DONOUSA ANO KOUFONISI- HRAKLIA

2.2 Municipalities' Workforce Share

These diagrams illustrate the current workforce share of the economic activities for each municipality in the Cyclades. The goal for this analysis is the examination of the prevailing industries and especially their comparison with the tourism industry.

TRADITIONAL ECONOMY|

Nowadays, the primary factor of economic production in the Cyclades is constituted mainly by fishery, husbandry, wine and oil production, and apiculture.⁶ As seen in the map, some islands are leading these industries having the biggest part of the production; Santorini and Paros have leadership in wine production, Paros in fishing, Naxos in agriculture, Anafi in apiculture. Although, the individual islands have efficient production it is not typically distributed to the neighboring islands resulting in loose relations and an overall weak economy. Most of the trading of the primary production is taking place between the islands and Athens. The part of that production that is not consumed inside the islands' borders is exported to Athens and conversely, the islands' extra needs are covered by imports from Athens. Many of these products are distributed to the whole country via big super markets' chains. Only two islands, Santorini and Paros, are shipping their famous wine worldwide through individual online orders mainly by taking advantage of the global digital technology. Furthermore, few islands are importing wine for bottling and vines for vinification from their neighboring islands, since they have sufficient infrastructure for the wine manufacturing.⁷

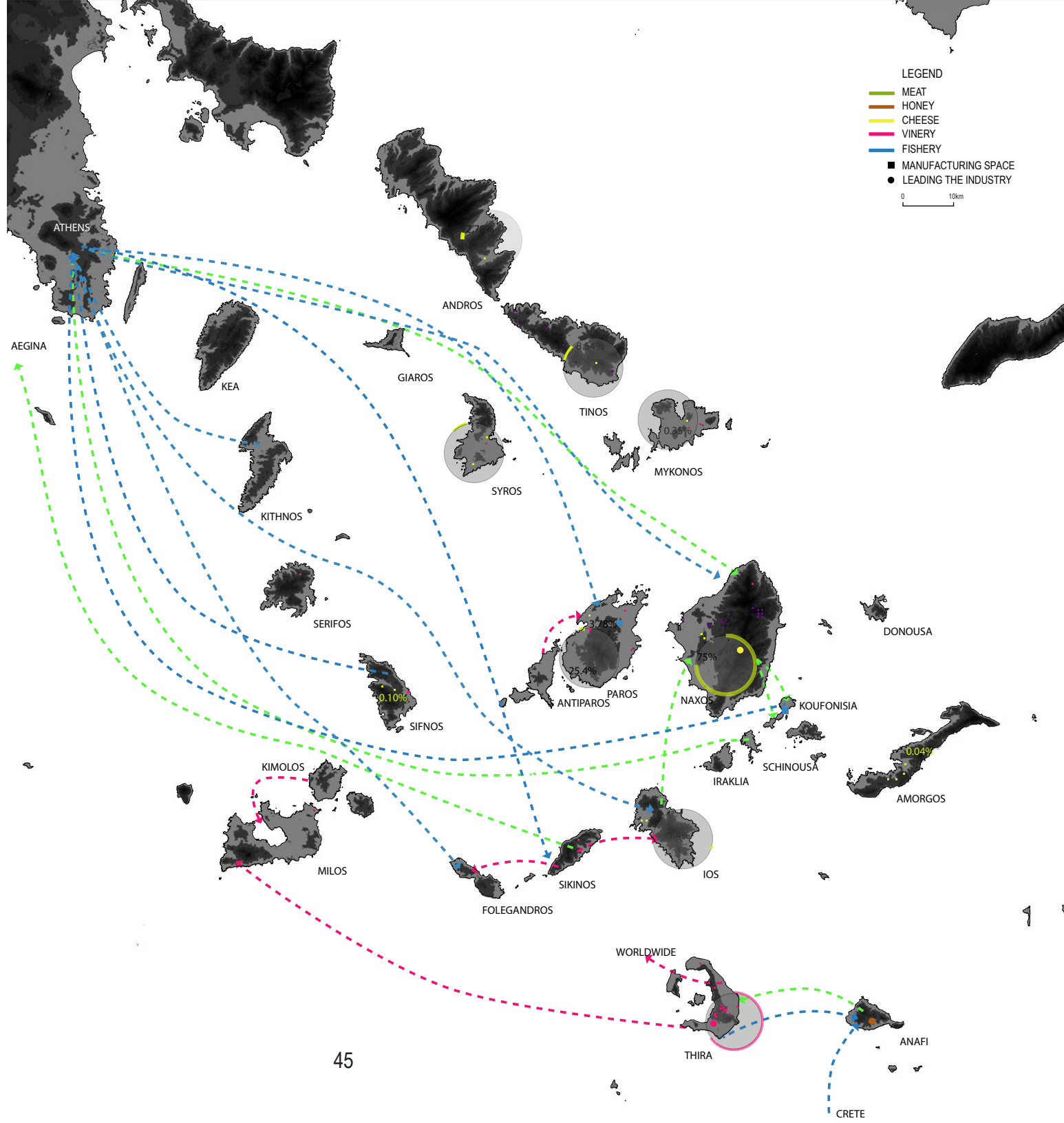
These industries are dealing with emerging issues caused by the seasonality of tourism landscape, the increased demands, the black

economy, the generally poor economy of the Cyclades and Greece, and the lack of co-operative organization between the islands and inside the islands.⁸ All the industries confront the shortage of necessary infrastructure. Most of the supporting constructions are roughly made, if they exist, and they are rarely licensed. In addition, locals prefer to be occupied in more than one job fields as already discussed, in order to gain an additional income and promote their products directly to the tourism market. Natural resources are also increasingly limited, especially in the sea, and this condition is challenged by illegal overfishing. Also, the Cyclades is facing pollution and the urbanization of the available land caused by the tourism industry's development. Except from pollution, agricultural activities also deal with limited water sources that all the islands face. Furthermore, the sustenance of the livestock demands the import of its feed from other islands or Athens, while in a few cases it has caused the degrading of the ecosystem due to the overgrazing. Overall, the industries are restricted by the high cost of islands resources' imports and exports, and the anachronistic system of their internal economic organization.⁹

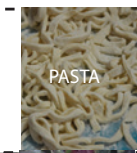
In most of the islands, cooperatives run by locals, as well as women's associations, promote the local products and support the pri-

2.3 Economic Network

The main economic relations within the archipelago are depicted in this map -- through the arrows that show the import and export of goods. In addition, the manufacturing-space concentration of each industry is shown for each island. This spatial analysis of the existing economic network reflects each island's role in the system. On many occasions, the islands have no significant role in the economic system or are mainly dependent on Athens for their industries' existence. This current condition demonstrates that Athens comprises the main market of the archipelago; the economic bonds between the islands are loose.



PASTA



PASTA

AGRICULTURE PRODUCTS



SPLIT PEAS
TOMATOES



KAPARI



BROAD PEAS
CHICKPEAS
SPLIT PEAS



ARTICHOKE
KAPARI
DRY TOMATO
FIGS
KRITAMOS



OLIVE OIL
POTATOES
CITRUS TREES
CEREALS



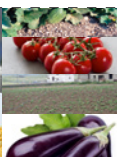
ANHYDROUS
CUCUMBER
STRING BEAN
SPLIT PEAS



SPLIT PEAS



TOMATOES



STRING BEAN

AGRICULTURE'S DERIVATIVES



TEXTILE



ZAFORA
COLOUR
PAINTING



CERAMICS
MARBLE
CRAFT



MARBLE
CRAFT



WINE CELLAR
CERAMICS

MEAT PRODUCTS



LOUZA
SAUSAGE



LOUZA
SAUSAGE



ZABONI
SAUSAGE

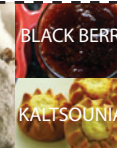
HONEY



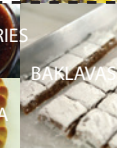
DESSERTS



MARZIPAN



BLACK BERRIES
KALTSOUNIA



BAKLAVA



BOUREKAKIA



ALMOND SEETS
PASTELIA
LICHNARAKIA
FISHES
HONEY COCONUT



CHERRY &
CITRUS SWEETS
NAEOL



MELITINIA
KSEROTHGAN
PASTELI



KSEROTHGAN
PASTELI



MELITINIA
KSEROTHGAN
PASTELI



KSEROTHGAN
PASTELI

ALCOHOOLIC PRODUCTS



WINE



WINE



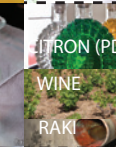
WINE (PDO)



SOUMA



TSIKOUDIA
SOUMA



RAKI



WINE
RAKI



RAKOMELO



WINE
RAKI

CHEESE PRODUCTS



KOPANISTI



OLIVE CHEESE
POULI CREAM CHEESE
BRINZ CHEESE
CHEESE TOULOUMISIA



KEFALOTYRI
K SINOMYZITHRA
TOTOULOUMOTYRI



GRUYERE
KOPANISTI
MIZITHRA
SOUMA



GRUYERE
12 TYPES OF
CHEESE



LADOTURI
K SINOTYRI
KOPANISTI



K SINOMYZITHRA



MYZITHRA
K SINOMYZITHRA
CREAM CHEESE
HARD CHEESE



GOAT CHEESE

MYKONOS

THIRASIA/
SANTORI

PAROS

NANTIPAR

TINOS
DESPOTI

NAXOS

SXONIOI

ANO KOI

HRAKLIA

DONOUS

AMORGOS

mary production. The women's associations mostly organize events, seminars and festive events, to celebrate local customs and inform the public regarding the local culture. On the other hand, the cooperatives offer manufacturing spaces and distribute the local products, while also promoting them. Although there are cooperatives in certain islands, they do not encompass all the primary industries and have limited functions to ease the everyday needs of the local farmers. Another drawback of these cooperatives is that they are not connected with each other, but they are isolated inside the islands' borders. The lack of an organized network complicates the sharing of information and knowledge, while leading to an inadequate long-term sustainable plan for the advancement of the overall Cycladic economy. The result is fragile farmer unions threatened by bankruptcy.¹⁰

The authorities of the Province of the South Aegean, which are governing the Cyclades and Dodekanisa (a neighboring formation of islands), have been aiming to promote local production through a series of researches and issued plans. The researches mainly include studies of the economic and socio-cultural landscape that have been conducted by the periphery, educational institutions (such as NTUA -National Technological University of Athens) and other types of associations.¹¹ The issued plans vary from economic guidelines

to promotion strategies, such as the 'basket of the South Aegean'¹² - which includes traditional local products - the participation in tourism exhibitions and conferences, and economic partnerships with international enterprises, like Red Bull festival in Thira (Santorini) and Heineken Champions Voyage in Mykonos.¹³ The available capital for investing in local economies is limited and commonly oriented in the development of the infrastructure or water-related projects that can ease the locals' everyday life and attract tourists at the same time. Unfortunately, the province's strategies are fragmented and mainly focused on the discovery of new tourism markets to reinforce the economy ignoring the existing opportunities for the local production.

| INFORMAL ECONOMY

Big part of tourism related activities takes place informally, namely under no legal processes. Constructions -- without a building permits or with false submitted data, workers un-insured, overtime work with no days off, businesses not issuing receipts or issuing them with false data, submitting false salaries, illegal immigrants working in bad conditions are all part of a problematic informal economy. National authorities have tried to regulate the arbitrariness by issuing different legislation. In 2011, the formal arrangement for existing informal buildings started;¹⁴ the owners of these buildings had to proceed to their registration and pay a fee according to the estimation of the arbitrariness. This process is still ongoing, and of dubious results because of engineers' deceptions to reduce the fees for their clients or to try to legalize their clients' future properties by presenting them as existing since the 2011 procedure. Final issue of a building permit is a time-consuming process (up to three years) due to the lack of state employees and the specific restrictions of building in the Cyclades and traditional settlements. Another body of legislation that was applied in the island of Santorini to limit informal constructions and protect agricultural land forbid constructions in areas where vines had been cultivated in the last ten years.¹⁵ Unfortunately, this legislation has had the opposite aftermath than what was expected; the residents of Santorini stopped cultivating vines in order to be able to urbanize

their agricultural fields in ten years.¹⁶ Regarding the informal arbitrariness in employment and business, there are several local and national mechanisms that try to restrict them. Groups of state employees often visit the islands at unexpected periods, mostly in the summer, and they conduct investigations. However, several times the entrepreneurs - in a rare expression of collective thinking - try to inform the rest of the island of the state employees' presence, so the other entrepreneurs will behave accordingly. These ineffective processes show that legislations cannot reorient the residents to formal practices when there is a lack of will. Then, what is important for these communities is to be informed of the benefits of the collective thinking and the drawbacks of individual illegal initiatives.

Another aspect of the informal economies in the Cyclades is the traditional food and crafts production in private agricultural farm houses; these products mainly, include cheese, wine, meat, salted food, marble and ceramic crafts. The primary purpose of this production is the coverage of the family's needs. In the past, the surplus products were traded between the local families. Nowadays, trading these products is not so common, instead part of the family's production is either distributed to local markets where they are sold to tourists during the summer, sold by the family at temporary self-constructed

ANAFI

Mountainous and rocky terrain
Production for family consumption
Neglected terraced fields
Production for family consumption
Production for family consumption
Production for family consumption
Imported feed from Santorini
Multi-activity

IOS

Mountainous and rocky terrain
Neglected terraces
Family consumption
Bad water quality
Family consumption
Small slaughterhouse
Overgrazing
Shoddy facilities
Family consumption
No interest for fish farming
Bee' diseases

SIKINOS

Mountainous and rocky terrain
Neglected terraced fields
Production for family consumption
Production for family consumption
Limited fishing
No interest for fish farm
Production for family consumption
Family type farms-not licensed
Shoddy facilities
Depedence from rainfall

ANTIPAROS

Poor, rocky terrain
Aquifer degraded/not existent
Reduction
Production for family consumption
Reduction
Multi-activity
Limited fish/overfishing
Farms-not licensed
Shoddy facilities
Reduction of livestock
Social and climate change

KOUFONISIA

Adverse environmental conditions
No vinery production
Family consumption
No licensed dairy plant
Fishery reduction
Illegal fishery
Youth not interested in fishery
Caique from Kalimnos
No licensed professionals
No slaughterhouse
No production

FOLEGANDROS

Limited production
Mountainous and rocky terrain
Family consumption
No licenced professionals/facilities
Shoddy facilities
Limited fishery
Depedence on environmental conditions
Limitation due to tourism

MILOS

Family consumption
Family consumption
No licensed dairy plant
No slaughterhouse
Shoddy/basic infrastructure/4 with license
Additional income
Depedence on environmental conditions

SIFNOS

Family consumption
Traditional farming on terraces
Production for family consumption
Reduction in products' exports
Limited fish/overfishing
Farms-not licensed
Shoddy facilities
Depedence on environmental conditions
Multi-activity
High price
No facilities

SERIFOS

Mountainous terrain
Neglected terraces
Family consumption
Family consumption
Farms not licensed
No slaughterhouse
Multi-activity
Family consumption
Depedence on environmental conditions
Multi-activity
No proper facilities

NAXOS

Deseases
No proper facilities
No licensed dairy plants
Fishery reduction
Illegal fishery
Youth not interested in fishery
Caique from Kalimnos
Imported animal feed
No licensed professionals/facilities
Overgrazing
Increased number of animals
Increased bee population

THIRA

Urbanized fields
Reduction of vines
Adverse environmental conditions
Small fieldproduction
Family consumption
No dairy plant
No licenced professionals/facilities
No slaughterhouse
Overgrazing
Seasonal character
Comptetition with amateur fishermen
Multi-activity
Fluctuations due to environmental conditions

SCHINOUSA

Limited fields
Neglected terraces
Family consumption
Water shortage
Family consumption
Shoddy facilities
Family consumption
Not developed fishery
Bee' diseases

AMORGOS

Mountainous and rocky terrain
 Water shortage/Bad quality
 Production for family consumption
 No modern dairy production
 No fishing shelter
 Seasonal character
 Traditional morsels/home production
 Unattended grazing
 Overgrazing and degradation of pastures
 Anachronistic grazing system
 Farms-not licences made
 No milking system
 Imported animal feed
 Multi-activity
 Small production
 Small blooming period

IRAKLIA

Family consumption
 No facilities
 No licenced facilities
 Family consumption
 Decreased sources
 High price/great quality

TINOS

Diseases
 Family consumption
 Artificial insemination
 Extinction of tinian cow
 Overgrazing
 No fish shelter
 Multi-activity
 Dependence on environmental conditions

KIMOLOS

Small field
 Family consumption
 No slaughterhouse
 Family consumption
 No licensed dairy plant
 Limited fish/Overfishing
 Family consumption
 Small production
 Shoddy infrastructure
 Dependence on environmental conditions
 No bottling of bee products

PAROS

Semi mountainous, rocky terrain
 Reduction of traditional production
 Reduction in sloppy and inaccessible areas
 Family consumption
 Imported animal feed
 No organised facilities
 No licenced facilities
 Overgrazing
 Multi-activity
 Reduction
 No apiculture cooperative
 Import of honey
 Fluctuations due to environmental conditions
 Social and climate change

MYKONOS

Water shortage
 No fish shelter
 High cost animal feed
 No licensed facilities/producers
 No agricultural cooperative
 Small cheese companies
 No apiculture cooperative

DONOUSA

Family consumption
 Fishery reduction
 Overfishing
 Caique from Koufonisia, Amorgos
 No licensed facilities
 No slaughterhouse
 Local consumption
 No production due to past disease

KEA

Mountainous and intense terrain
 Production for family consumption
 Production for family consumption
 No organised fish shelter
 Fishermen from Lavrio and Kithnos
 Grazing in Makronisos although it is forbidden
 Shoddy facilities
 Only one licensed producer
 Multi-activity

SYROS

Overfishing
 Reduction of fish stocks
 Illegal fishing
 Competition
 High price
 Small production
 No apiculture cooperative
 Problems in licensing farms
 Problems with hydroponics
 Water shortage
 No agriculture cooperative
 Small cheese companies

KITHNOS

Family consumption
 Family consumption
 No licensed dairy plant
 Fishery reduction
 Illegal fishery
 Youth not interested in fishery
 Caique from Kalimnos
 4 licenses
 Family consumption
 Old slaughterhouse
 Small production/static apiculture
 High price

Legend

- Wine Production
- Dairy Production
- Fish Production
- Husbandry Production
- Apiculture Production

2.5 Each Islands' Issues in Rural Production

CYCLADIC ECONOMY |

market spots at the streets (parked cars, tents, trees), or through itinerant sale. Although this production and its distribution is a traditional practice, it is not a formal economic practice. The provincial authorities cannot legalize these products' trade since they are not produced at a disinfected environment with sterilized equipment and

consequently, they do not meet hygiene standards.²³ Nonetheless, this process is part of the local culture and the amount of production is limited, so the control authorities have not been strict. Summing up, informal economy is substantial and has a double facet that of speculation and traditional practices, both incubating opportunities for the local economy.



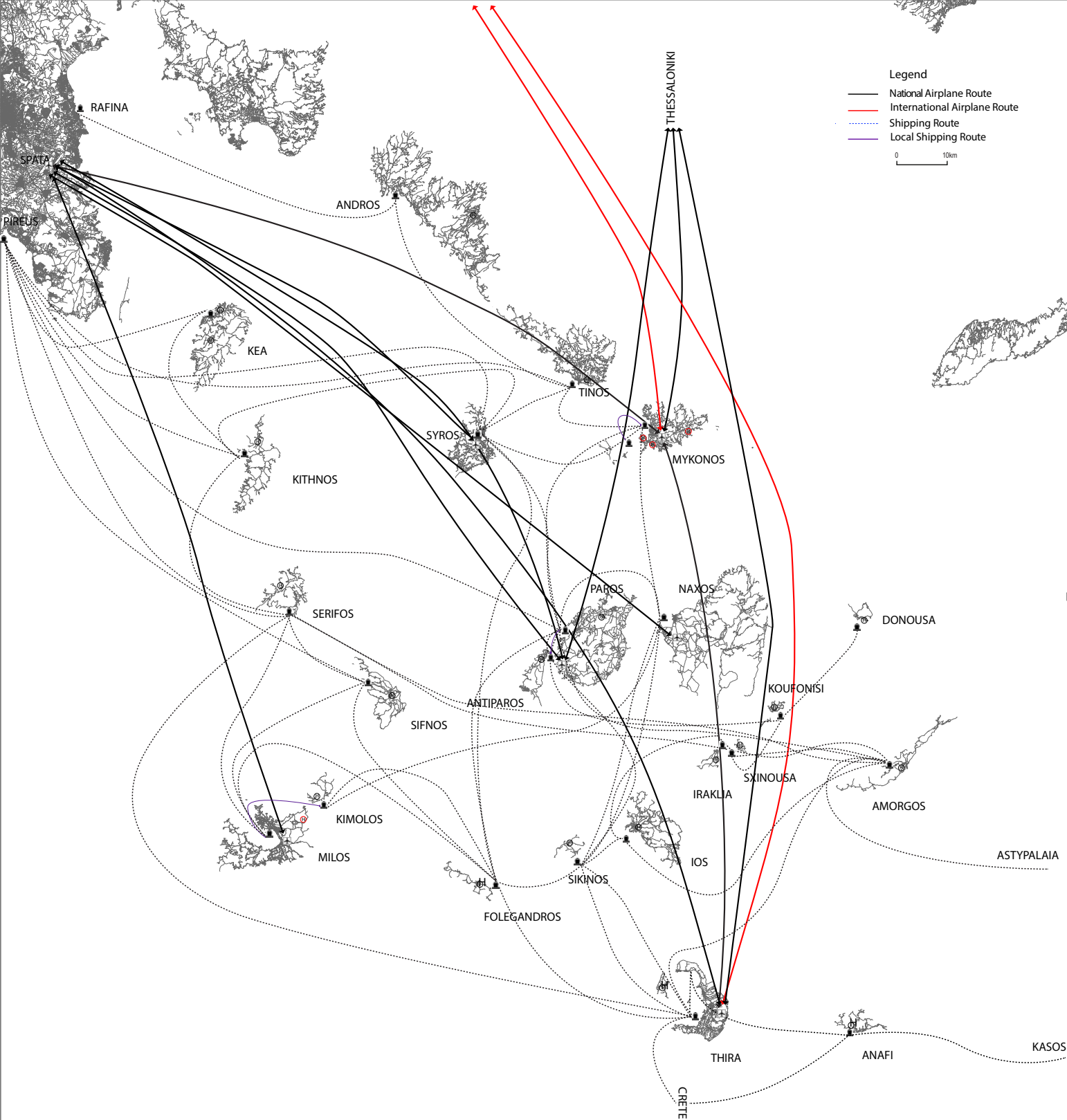
2.6 Home Cheese Production in Folegandros

| NETWORK'S CONNECTIVITY

The existing infrastructure of the Cyclades Archipelago consists of annually changing shipping and air routes, and public and private heliports. The main connections of the islands are with Athens (three different ports and one airport) but only few islands are directly connected with the capital. The connection with the mainland via shipping routes is constituted by several stops to the intermediate islands resulting in the significant increase of travel's duration to the remotest islands, such as Anafi and Amorgos. This increased duration leads to higher travel costs isolating the remotest islands furthermore. Few small islands are only connected with the adjacent bigger island, like Paros to Antiparos, Thirasia to Santorini and Delos to Mykonos. The air routes to the most popular islands serve mostly entrepreneurs and tourists due to their high cost (at least two times a higher cost than the shipping routes) and direct connections with international airports are only taking place via the Mykonos and Santorini airports. Every inhabited island has a public heliport that serves locals in emergency cases, like residents' health issues, and few of them have also private heliports (mostly in hotels). These are obliged to serve public interests as well. Both route types – shipping and air routes - are affected by seasonality as their demand increases dramatically during the summer, which is depicted by the number of departures between winter and summer as shown in Figure 2.7.

Insularity inherent in the geography of islands causes some significant restraints to the archipelago's communities. As already noted the limited accessibility to several islands is due to the transport access timescale. Undeveloped infrastructure or the non-existence of airports deters tourists and entrepreneurs from choosing specific islands for visiting, and hence investing capital. The local economies are not able to connect with markets outside their borders because of rigid access connections and the high cost that is associated with them.¹⁷ The structure of the archipelago – small islands scattered in the sea – makes the construction of sufficient social infrastructure in each island, and furthermore, the access to services in neighboring islands impossible for most of the islanders. It is thus clear that the islanders are mainly dependent on schedule of the Aegean shipping routes which change annually, and seasonally, thus making difficult their everyday needs.

Lastly, a big factor for tourists in choosing their destination is the easy access mainly through air routes.¹⁸ Since only six islands have airports, they are able to attract the bigger number of tourists and locally enhance this industry in the future. Consequently, such tourism demand is followed by the creation of relevant enterprises and investments further positioning the island as a tourist destination.

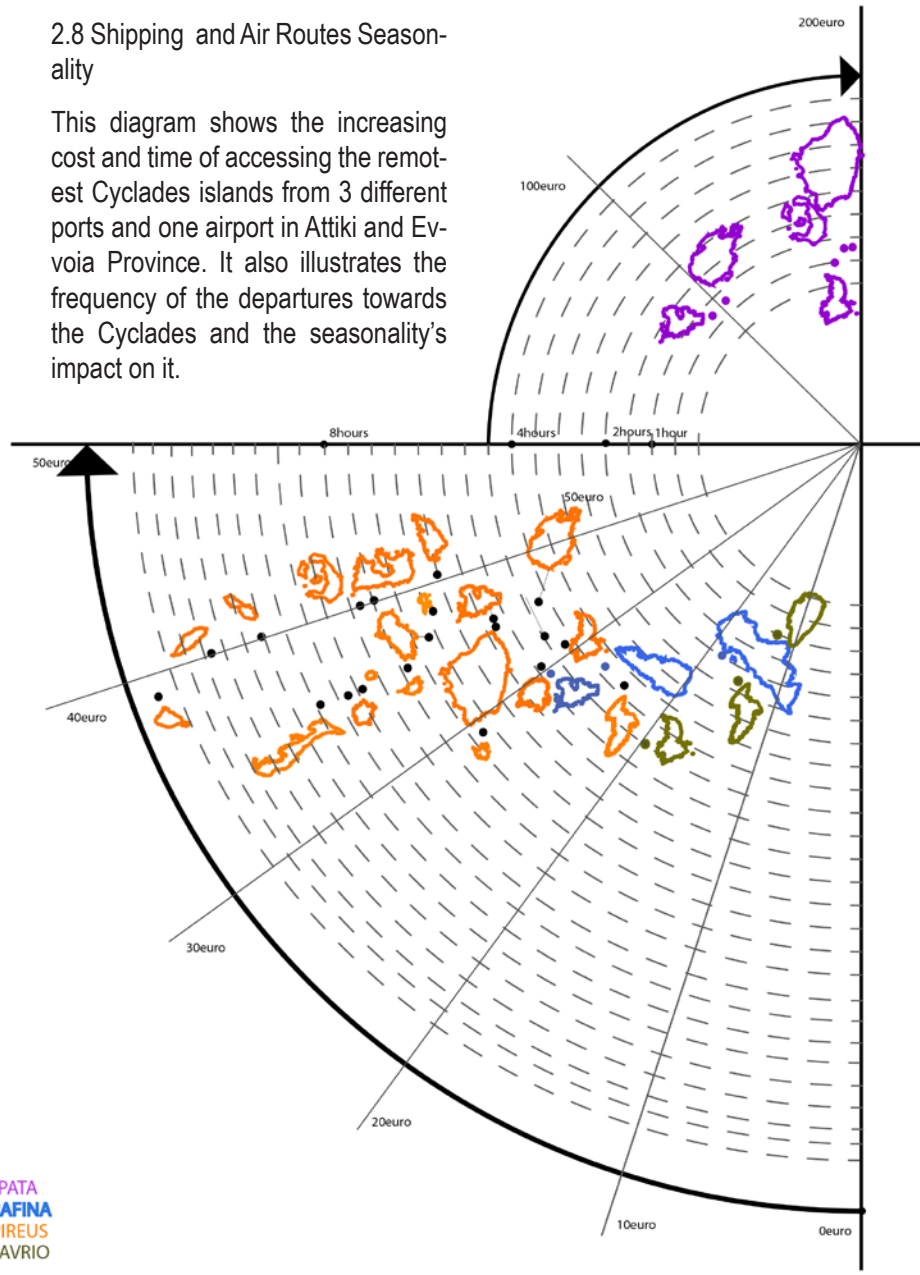


2.7 Infrastructure

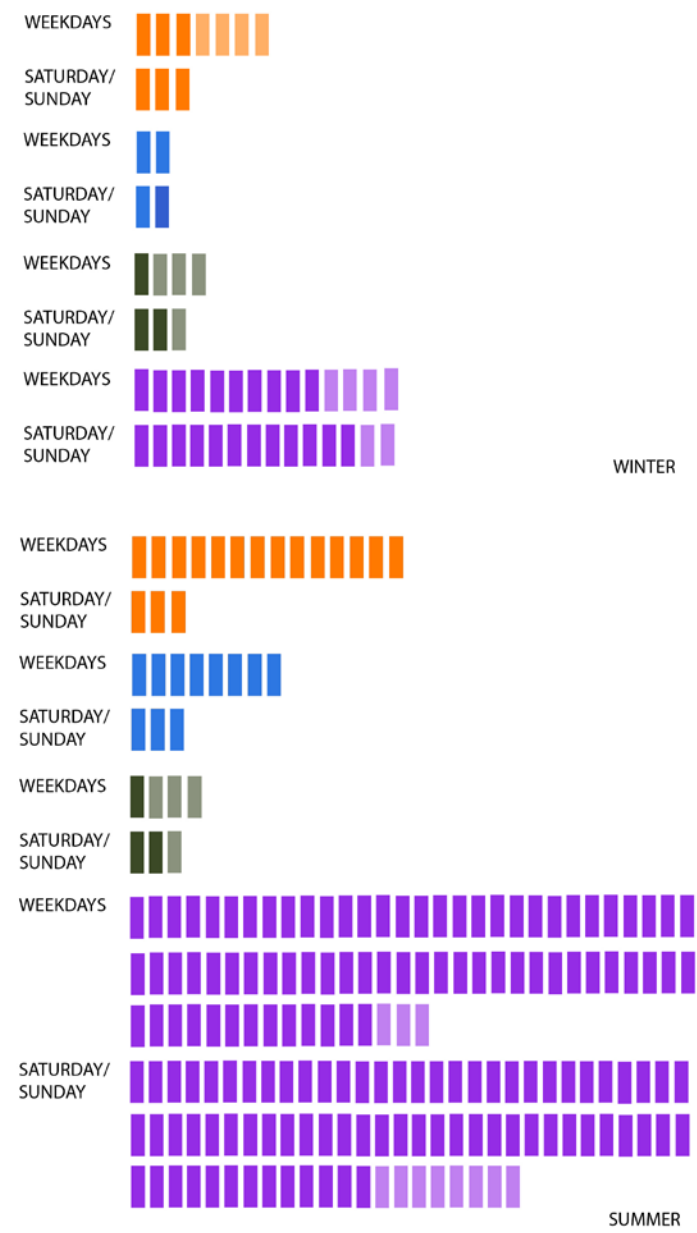
The main routes within the archipelago take place through the sea connecting the islands with two ports in Attiki and one in Evvoia. Through these routes, travelers, residents and products are transferred, which shows the islands' dependency on them. These routes are defined by the government and private companies each year, resulting in connections between specific islands and easing public's transportation not towards each one of the islands.

2.8 Shipping and Air Routes Seasonality

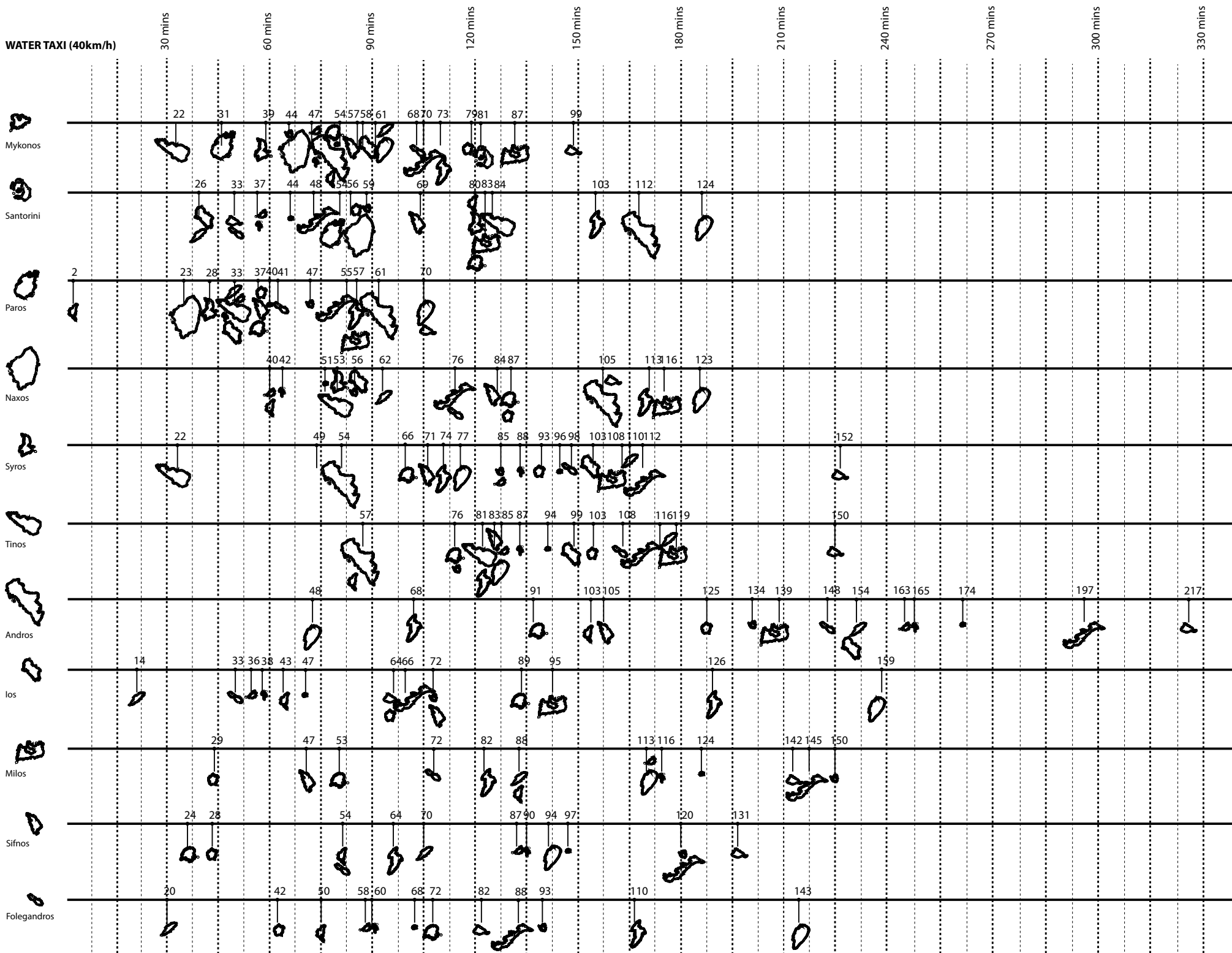
This diagram shows the increasing cost and time of accessing the remotest Cyclades islands from 3 different ports and one airport in Attiki and Evvoia Province. It also illustrates the frequency of the departures towards the Cyclades and the seasonality's impact on it.

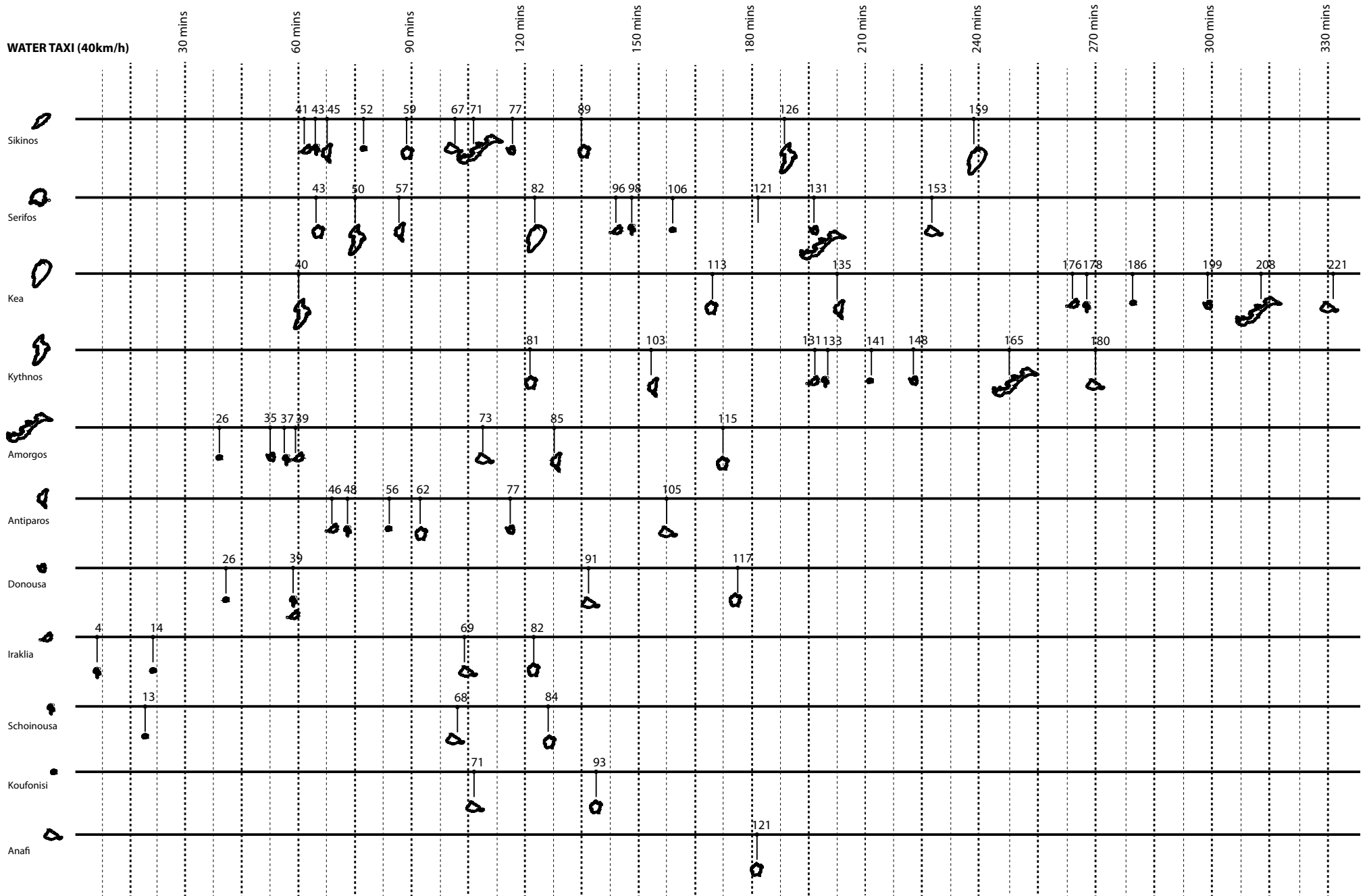


SPATA
RAFINA
PIREUS
LAVRIO



WATER TAXI (40km/h)





The actual distance between the islands of the archipelago is not depicted by the current infrastructure. As shown opposite in Figure 2.8, the most remote islands, Anafi and Amorgos, could be less than 5,5 hours away from Kea and Andros with a water taxi at a speed of 40 km/hour, while with the existing shipping routes they are not even connected. This fact could potentially encourage the connection of relevant economies. Furthermore, the island of Paros is the central island of the Cyclades and is a maximum 1.5 hours away from the other islands of Kea and Anafi. The second central island is Mykonos, which is maximum 2.5 hours away from the rest of the islands. By re-examining the actual distance between the islands new opportunities for the connections of the islands' economies could arise.

As far as the rural economy is concerned, in terms of insularity, the individual islands of the Cyclades are confronting issues that all the insular lands face - having limited sources and consequently limited production¹⁹. The Cyclades can nonetheless potentially advance their industries and gain a bigger share in the national economy. Unique climate and the soil's configuration on individual islands result in a unique quality of their natural resources that cannot be found elsewhere. Another advantage of Cycladic production is the traditional recipes and production methods that are part of their culture and cre-

ate products exclusively found in the Cyclades. In addition, the production techniques are close to sources and they can easily be enhanced by organic production techniques.²⁰ Therefore, the investment in the traditional rural economy is vital and could benefit these communities.

2.9 Islands' Distance (previous page)

The above diagram shows the actual distance between the Cyclades islands which is not understood today by examining the shipping routes time table. The goal of this study is to identify the central islands that can potentially play a strategic role in the Cyclades, and in general to understand the network opportunities that can arise from the islands proximity. It also aims to demonstrate that the current transport system has led to the islands loose bonds by creating direct connects only between specific groups of islands.

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CHAPTER 3
CULTURE AS PRODUCT

CYCLADIC LIVING PATTERNS A BATTLE OR AN ALLY? |

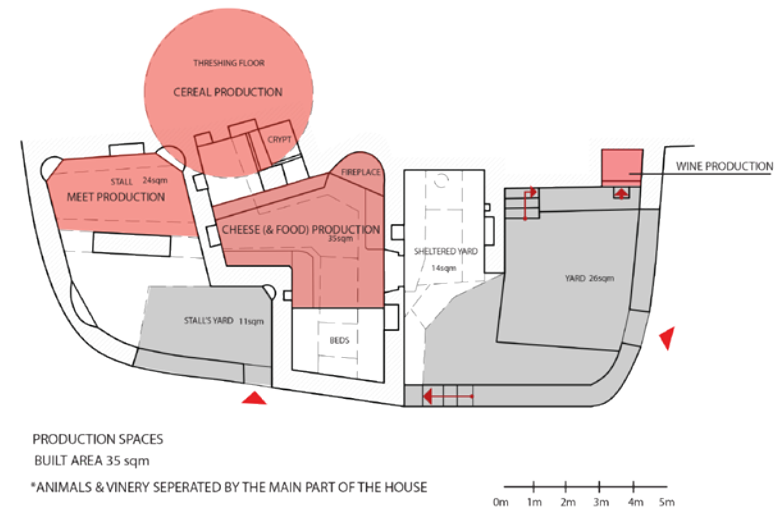
Survival in the unique landscape of the Cyclades has defined the living patterns of the islanders since the creation of Cycladic civilization (Bronze Age, 3200-2000 BC). Cycladians' economic production as mentioned in the previous chapter was dependent on the existing limited sources (agricultural land, rock formations, fish sources). Island life has been shaped by the natural elements and their dynamic implication on the Cyclades landscape, namely the forces of the sea, the strength of the wind, the dry sultriness of the sun. Cycladians innovative way to confront or work with the nature is simply impressive.

The island people confront the challenges of life and work with the nature and not against it is depicted in the vernacular architecture and the settlements' organization. Through their contact with other civilizations, either via trade and travel or their conquest by enemies, Cycladians imported building typologies that existed in other civilizations that operate with energy from natural sources - wind mills and water mills for the flour production- and other that work with the local fauna – pigeon houses for the collection of manure and meat, threshing floor for cereal production. The housing typologies in the communities were highly associated with the production processes and adjusted not only to suit the landscape but also to the climatic conditions in order to enhance the efficiency of the



3.1 Traditional Techniques

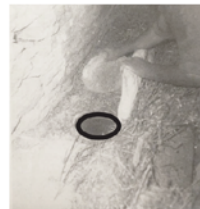
production. Flat roofs and small canals adjacent to houses were used to collect rain water. Production spaces were incorporated with the family's living spaces and the livestock was bred in a distinct area close to the agricultural house.¹ The overall urban and landscape organization aimed to protect the islanders from the wind's force as well as from pirate invasions. The built Cyclades world adjusts to the land's formation and best manages the limited available space through dry stone terraces and use of houses' roofs. Overall, Cycladic vernacular architecture and urbanism has been highly functional, minimalistic and sustainable, serving the occupants needs with respect to their land.



3.2 Vernacular Agricultural House Plan



GDOUDOS



CRYPT



WINERY



THRESHOLDING FLOOR

3.3 Main Components of Vernacular Agricultural House

Islanders went through the challenges of life as a social unit. From the confrontation of enemies and pirates to the building of a new house for a married couple, cohesion and reciprocity have characterized their communities. Each member of the community had a role in the island's society and although many times there were occasional conflicts between individuals, in the race for survival relations were tightly bonded. Unfortunately, this almost harmonious coexistence has been compromised with the import of the economies that followed tourism emergence.

The living patterns in the Cyclades were constituted not only by the above-mentioned activities but also by customs and occasional celebrations. Hardships in Cycladians' life were relieved by often local festive events – “paniyiria”, the Greek term for these events. They took place throughout the year on specific or movable dates, mainly for the praise of Christianity and the celebration of important production events like the opening of the wine barrels and the beginning of fishing travels. Paniyiria were always combined with plenty of food (provided by all the families), traditional dancing and music. Islanders of all ages and social statuses were participating in their preparation and execution resulting in the bonding of the community, the boost of community's productivity, and the formation of traditions. In other private oc-

casions, like weddings or baptisms, the celebration of the family was spread among the members of the community. In many occasions, in each island the customs were differently expressed – namely specific food recipes, dancing, music or customary practices, such as the lantern festival in Tinos - which constituted each island unique in its own way. Although customs continue to exist and have their place in Cycladic societies until today, their importance has changed and their number has shrunk.

Cycladic living patterns are depicted in historical Cycladic arts and crafts, namely figurines and statues, wall paintings, architectural elements and everyday utensils. Since Bronze age, islanders started processing the existing wide variety of mineral resources creating what is known worldwide as Cycladic art, minimalistic clear-lined sculptures forming figures at common position and vessels for their everyday needs one that had a great influence on artists of the 19th century.² In recent history, great sculptors and craftsmen were born in the Cyclades and not surprisingly, in those islands with large amounts of a high quality of marble, for example Tinos and Paros. In other islands, Cycladic art was expressed through pottery for the creation of vessels or the decoration of building facades, such as Sifnos and Paros due to their soil composition. Painting was also well developed in Cyclades



RELIGION



PIRATES



INVASIONS



LANDSCAPE



GEOLOGICAL PRO-
CESSES



CLIMATE



FESTIVE EVENTS



FOOD PRODUCTIONS



ARCHITECTURE
& URBANISM

3.4 Actors that shaped the Cycladic living patterns

CULTURE AS PRODUCT |

since ancient times starting with the use of color decoration on vessels and later on paintings.³ The rich culture of Cyclades is undeniably and has been one of the travelers' attractions since ancient times.

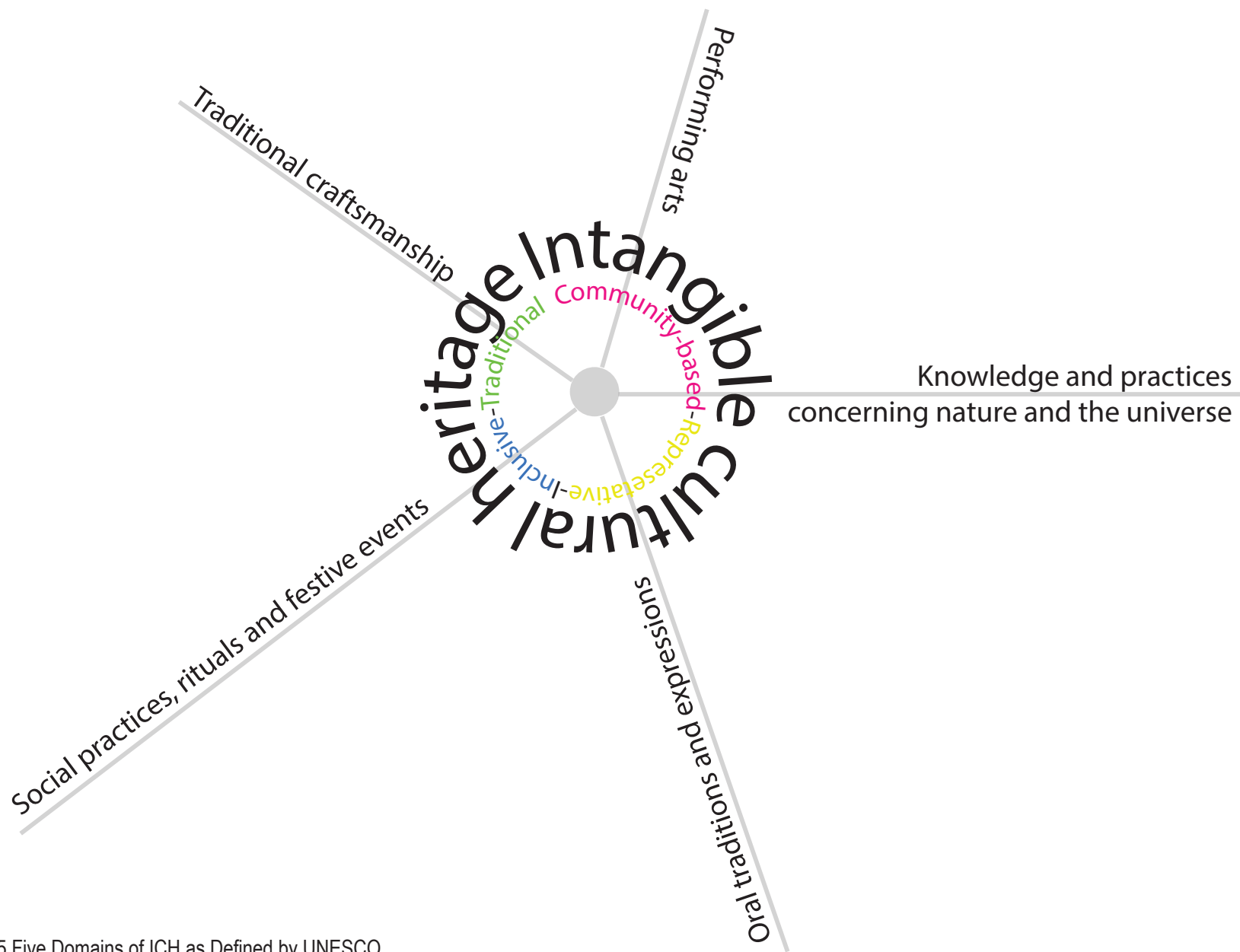
The wealth of Cycladic culture can be seen in both materiality (tangible culture) and living patterns (intangible culture). Cultural heritage and tradition make up the double facet of a community's legacy. However, it was not until 1982 that the fragility and the need for preservation of ICH (intangible cultural heritage) was acknowledged at a world conference on cultural policies in Mexico City opening new perspectives for communities like the Cycladics.⁴ Since then, UNESCO has created a convention for the safeguard of the ICH through a manifestation of five domains as seen opposite in the Figure 3.5, which explain the relation of the different expressions of the everyday life with the ICH.

Tinian marble craftsmanship is already listed as an ICH of Humanity⁵ as it has been recognized for its roots in ancient skills, its relation to the living patterns, and its lasting contribution to modern culture with Tini-an craftsmen working on the Acropolis' restoration.⁶ Cycladic diet, as part of the Mediterranean diet, is listed in the ICH of humanity showing the great relation between the skills of harvesting and cooking, and the sharing of food.¹² This list is expected to be expanded as more

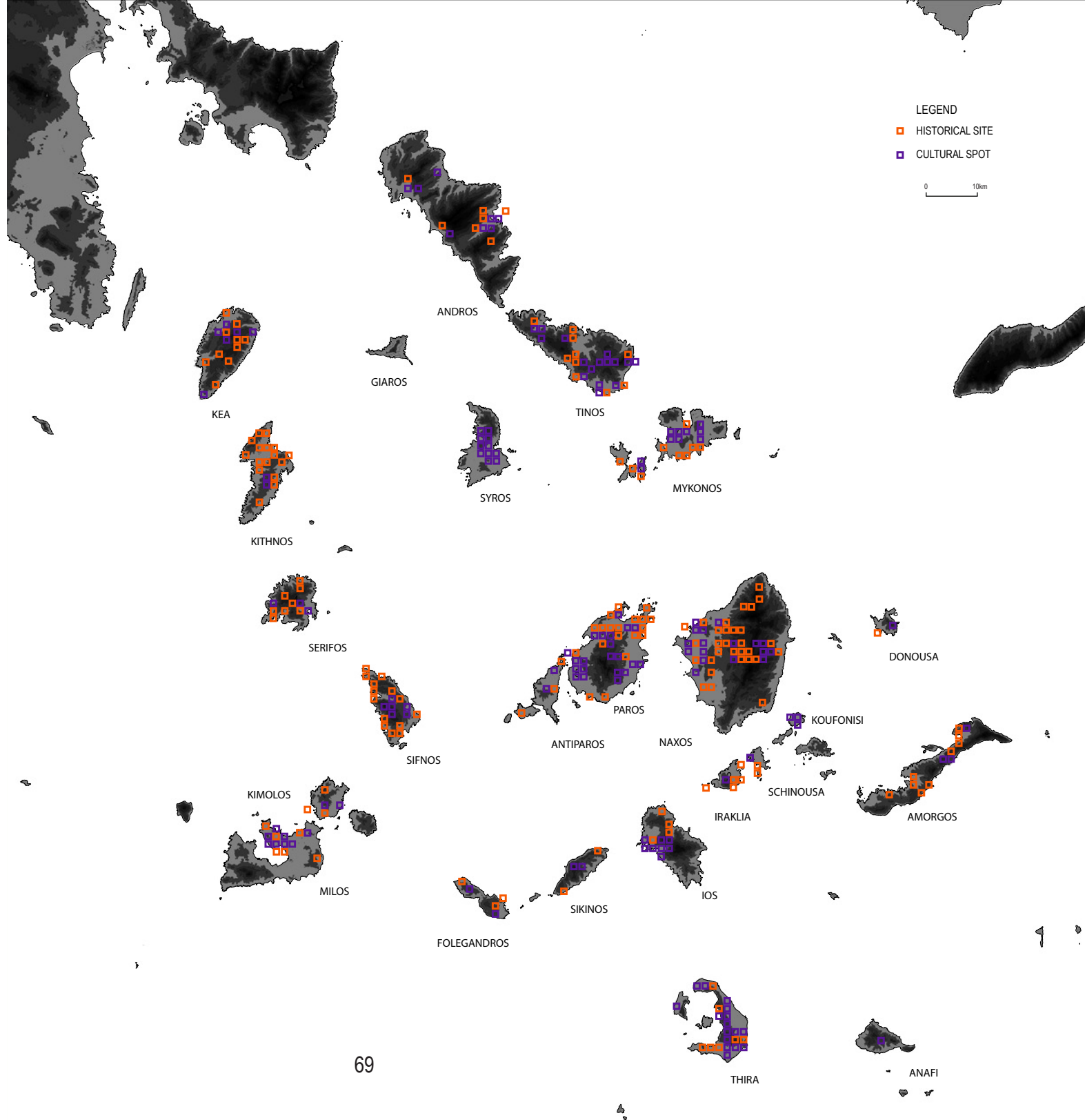
Cyclades' islands are in the process of applying for this nomination (for example Santorini for its unique wine harvesting techniques).⁷

“The art of marble-carving is an expression of the cultural identity of Tinos. Marble craftspeople possess empirical knowledge of the composition and structure of marble-bearing rock, the properties of each kind of marble, and the manipulation of its veins. Marble-carving workshops produce a range of traditional motifs, patterns and symbols such as cypresses, flowers, birds and ships. These draw from and perpetuate a shared symbolic system of religious, magical and oral traditions. Motifs on buildings, road signs, churches and cemeteries ensure propitiation and deflect evil influences, while those engraved on everyday marble vessels and fanlights emphasize fertility and prosperity. Craftspeople sometimes form teams to carry out

large projects and individual masters occasionally work alone undertaking minor commissions. Transmission follows longstanding traditions. Workshop apprentices start with menial tasks, such as arranging the master’s tools and cleaning the workshop, before graduating to learning the craft and drawing. Each master supervises and mentors one or two apprentices, usually family members. Once they complete their training and earn the title of master craftsman, apprentices are presented with a small chest containing a set of tools. Almost one quarter are now women, representing a significant shift in the tradition of marble craftsmanship, which until recently was a male-only activity.”⁸



3.5 Five Domains of ICH as Defined by UNESCO



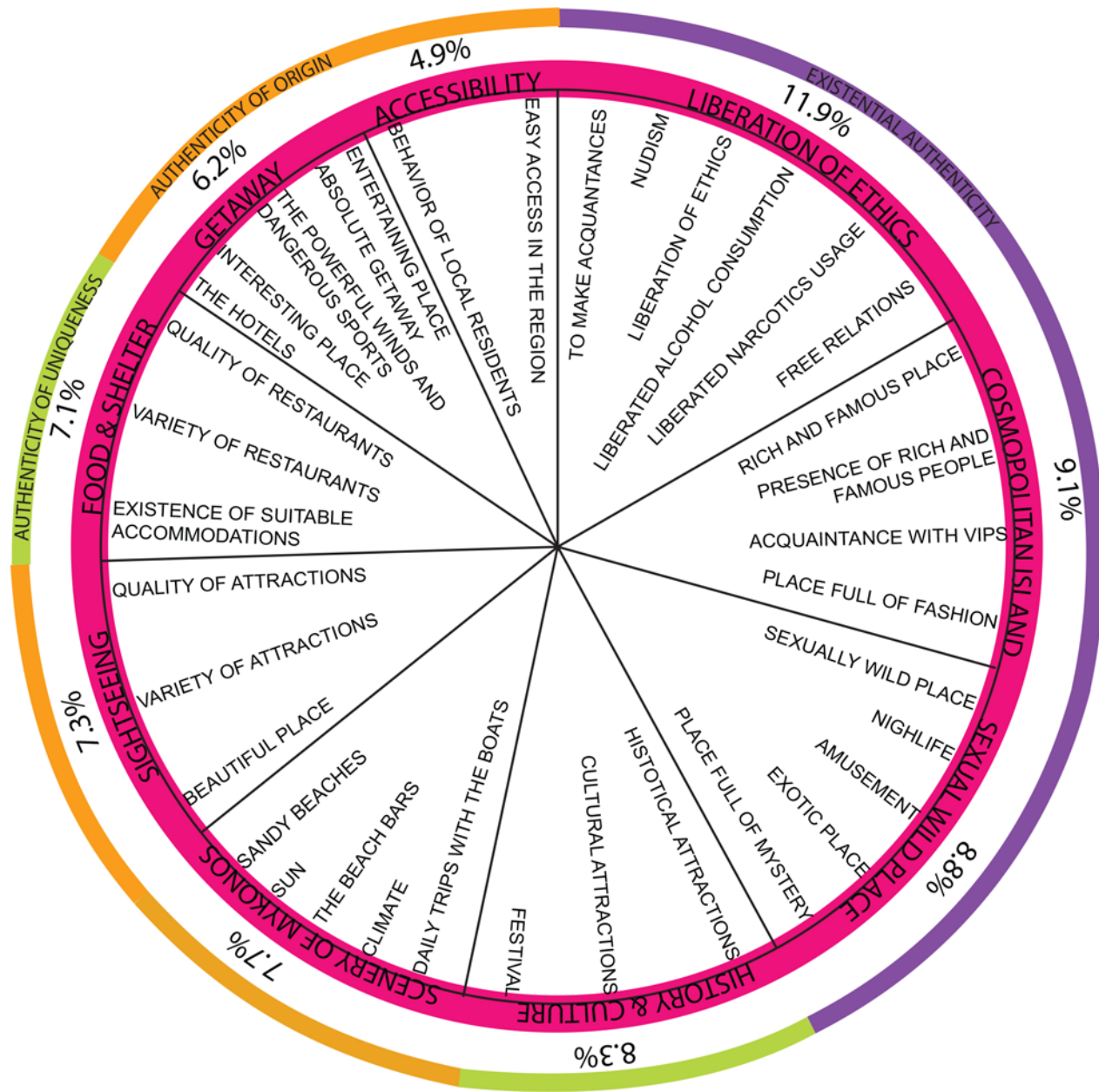
3.6 Cyclades' Cultural Map

AUTHENTICITY |

Many researchers have focused on the notion of authenticity as a more sophisticated demand of the tourism industry. Authenticity is a three-fold characteristic for Stefan Gössling and Colin Michael Hall and it refers to the origin, the uniqueness and the overall experience.⁹ Authenticity of the origin, and uniqueness are cultural ideas and tightly related to each other. The first type of authenticity describes the actual place, or more specifically the specific map coordinates. It is usually focused on its time aspect since its authenticity is vulnerable to time changes especially by modernization.¹⁰ The second type of authenticity reflects the search for “unique experience”.¹¹ Tourists in this paradigm are not considered consumers but individuals. The experiential authenticity depicts the feeling of belonging that tourists are seeking and it refers to their relation with the broader life sphere.¹² These types of authenticity as it will be discussed, are affected by globalization and are transformed to inauthenticities resulting in a search for “the sense of the place”, “the sense of tradition” and “the sense of belonging”.¹³

In a 2009 study by Kamenidou I., Mamalis S., and Priporas C., the tourists’ motivation factors in choosing Mykonos as their destination were surveyed.¹⁴ Although initially tourists were attracted in Mykonos by the unique culture and landscape, currently the main reasons re-

fer to the liberation of ethics as seen in the Figure 3.7.¹⁵ Main reasons focus on the cosmopolitanism and sexuality of the island while culture, landscape and tourism facilities have a lower share.¹⁶ A classification of these factors was made according to the types of authenticity as described above in order to have a better understanding of the underlying factors that attract the specific type of tourists. Ultimately, the biggest share of the factors refers to the existential authenticity, a smaller share to the authenticity of the origin, and the smallest refers to the authenticity of uniqueness. This fact reflects the gathering of social minorities and not widely accepted populations, namely the gay community. One large group of tourists mainly seeks interaction with other tourists and the experience of an unknown place,¹⁷ and eventually not the experience of the local culture. Finally, it can be concluded that the mass tourists’ motivation factors in choosing their destinations are not specific to the locale but are globally particularized.¹⁸



3.7 Tourists' Motivation Factors for Choosing Mykonos

GLOBALIZATION & THE NEW CULTURAL ECONOMY OF SPACE |

The Cyclades, as any part of the world, had always been historically experiencing a slow process of cultural transformation. Islanders, being familiar with the sea, were used to travelling for trade or shipping since ancient times. Through their travels, they connected initially with other civilizations in the Aegean and the Greek mainland, and later with more remote communities in Asia minor.¹⁹ Since the 1750s, Cycladians kept traveling, being organized in small workshops to perform marble crafting tasks.²⁰ Migration processes accelerated the contact with different cultures, namely the population exchange between Turkey and Greece in 1922 and the migration of Islanders to Athens due to their poor island economy during 1951-1962.²¹ The contact with new cultures helped them gain expertise that was then adjusted to Cycladic conditions, and also let them expand culturally and economically.

The emergence of tourism and its associated processes boosted that above socio-cultural transformation.²² As discussed by Terkenli, the processes that are taking place in the tourism landscape (mostly at the same time and not consecutively) are the “enworldment”, the “unworldment”, the “deworldment” and the “transworldment” [“worldment” meaning the “globalized scope of ongoing change through processes of the new cultural economy of space”²³]. Each process refers to a specific geographical footprint of the tourism landscape

towards to globalization, namely the merging of different realities, the disintegration of local characteristics, the tailoring of space (to fit tourists’ expectations) and ultimately the import of non-local patterns.²⁴ These globalization processes result not only in the displacement of the Cycladic identity but also in distant-from-the-lo-cale offered experiences to tourists. In conclusion, Cycladic culture has become a product for tourists’ consumption yet, in the search of authentic experiences, their relation should be re-identified.

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CHAPTER 4
CYCLADES ARCHIPELAGO STRATEGY

CASE STUDIES |

Undeniably, Cycladic communities have encountered global tourism's implications in all the different aspects of their lives. As a solution, one could probably propose the banning of tourism to these communities. However, this solution is not realistic and would cause mainly negative impacts for the locals and any travelers as they both constitute global citizens. In addition, locals have been privileged to benefit from the economic advantages of the tourism industry. Maintenance of their local population, and the improvement of the infrastructure would not have happened otherwise. Although tourism provides opportunities to the local communities it is characterized by highly unpredictability in its demand, the complexity of tourists' expectations, their willingness to revisit the same resort, and the high influence of the capital investment fluctuations.¹ Therefore, Cycladic communities cannot rely only on tourism and further opportunities should be investigated.

For the development of the design proposal, which follows, two case studies were examined: the "Slow Food" organization with its origins in central Northern Italy, and the "TAO" enterprise in the Philippines. Both precedents deal with social and economic issues that affect local communities, both having a unique approach. Specifically, "Slow Food" is a global organization that strives to provide "access to good,

clean and fair food" to everybody by uniting "chefs, youth, activists, farmers, fishers, experts and academics" at three different scales: local, national and international.² Through a vast program, that intends to inform and educate, "Slow Food" manages to have a significant impact on local communities while confronting global threats. More specifically, it focuses on eleven global issues that are directly or indirectly connected to biodiversity, such as fish resources, family farming and indigenous people. These issues are also addressed via several projects that aim to preserve the local food heritage and advance food quality through a variety of strategies, like connecting chefs with farmers or creating a network of farmers' markets.³

TAO (human in Filipino), on the other hand, is a private enterprise that organizes explorations for tourists while creating "a sustainable micro-economy" for island communities in the Philippines.⁴ The offered travel experiences regard local living patterns through observation and controlled interaction with locals, and also tourists' isolation, either physically – sailing in the sea - or mentally – no Wi-Fi provided. Part of the tourism profits fund projects that reinforce the local communities. More specifically, these projects enhance the local economy by offering job opportunities, protect the ecosystem by creating a sustainable agricultural system, growing building materials

(bamboo), and educating youth and locals through the construction of schools and preservation of cultural heritage. In conclusion, both case studies present tested examples of a well-structured and successful economic organization with social benefits that will be used as a study for this thesis design.⁵

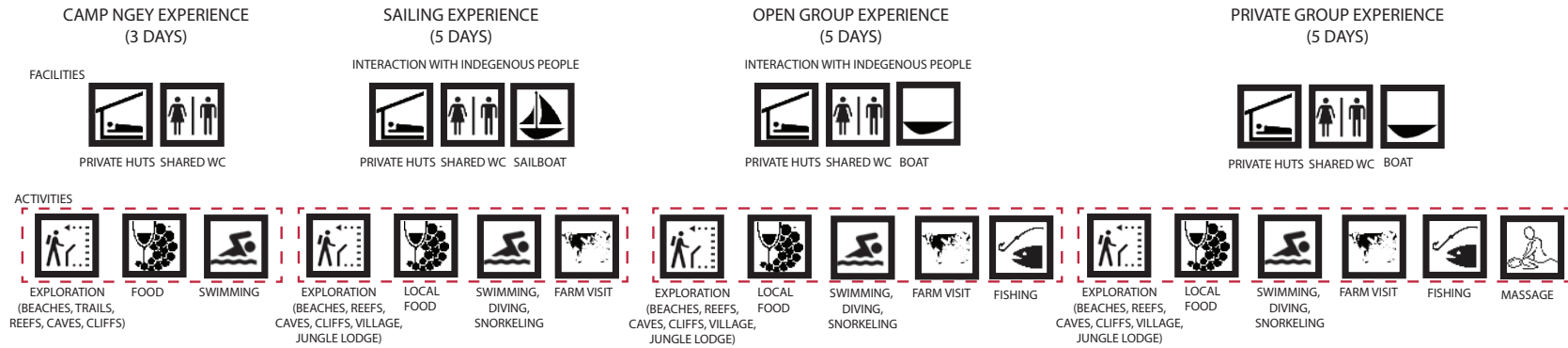


4.1 Buildings' Poor Condition before Tourism's Emergence in Mykonos (1885)

PHILOSOPHY

"We believe in a new social movement, a progress that accounts for a positive return to society. Through our research, education and examples, the Tao community aims to prove that there are many ways in which every Filipino can benefit and share in the opportunities that tourism brings."

AUTHENTIC EXPERIENCES WI-FI/ROOM SERVICE/MENUS



COMMUNITY'S IMPACT

ECONOMIC REINFORCEMENT

- WOMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE
- PROMOTION
- JOBS' CREATION
- INDEPENDENCY FROM TOURISM
- EQUAL CHANCES FOR EDUCATION
- DIVERSIFIED ECONOMY

ECOSYSTEM'S PROTECTION

- RESTORE FOREST DAMAGED BY AGRICULTURE
- LIMIT FISH CONSUMPTION
- WORK WITH NATURE
- NEW TECHNOLOGIES & TECHNIQUES INSTEAD OF AGRICULTURE
- REGULATE WATER LEVELS IN WATERSHEDS
- NO CHEMICALS & FUELS
- USE OF RENEWABLE RESOURCES & LOCAL MATERIALS

CULTURE'S PRESERVATION

- REVIVING KNOWLEDGE FROM FARMING TRADITIONS
- TRADITIONAL CONSTRUCTION METHODS
- LOCAL METHODS OF HARVESTING & PROCESSING
- WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION
- VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE THROUGH MODERN CONTEXT

POLITICAL STRENGTHENING

- INDEPENDENCY FROM GAS HIGH COST
- POWER TO INDEGENOUS PEOPLE
- GENDER EQUALITY
- POVERTY ERADICATION

PROJECTS



PERMACULTURE//TAO FARM



GROWING BUILDINGS



BUILDING A NATIVE SAILBOAT



TAO ACADEMY



TAO WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

4.2 Case Study: TAO in the Philippines

VALUES

GOOD: quality, flavorsome and healthy food

CLEAN: production that does not harm the environment

FAIR: accessible prices for consumers and fair conditions and pay for producers

SYSTEM



PROGRAM



EDUCATION



FOOD TASTING



MEETINGS/FESTIVALS



WORKSHOPS



FARM VISITS



MARKET



MEALS WITH PRODUCERS & ARTISANS

COMMUNITY'S IMPACT

ECONOMIC REINFORCEMENT

- CO-OPERATIVES
- BRANDING
- SCALE-UP
- MARKET'S NETWORK
- PROMOTION
- JOBS' CREATION
- ACCESS TO LAND/WATER/MARKET CREDIT

ECOSYSTEM'S PROTECTION

- SLOW DOWN MEAT/FISH CONSUMPTION
- BIODIVERSITY'S PROTECTION
- REDUCE FOOD WASTE
- FARM LAND PROTECTION
- NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

CULTURE'S PRESERVATION

- CELEBRATION OF LOCAL TRADITIONS
- USE LOCAL METHODS
- TRANSMIT KNOWLEDGE THROUGH GENERATIONS
- FOOD'S SOCIAL IMPORTANCE
- WOMEN'S SUPPORT

PRODUCTS PROTECTION

- SUSTAIN QUALITY
- CATALOGING ENDANGERED TRADITIONAL FOODS
- UNITING PRODUCERS WITH CHEFS
- STORY OF PRODUCT

PROJECTS



10,000 GARDENS IN AFRICA



ARK OF TASTE



EARTH MARKETS



SLOW FOOD TRAVEL



SLOW FOOD PERSIDIA



SLOW FOOD CHEFS' ALLIANCE



NARRATIVE LABEL

4.3 Case Study: Slow Food



4.4 Explorers Starting their Journey at TAO Farm



4.5 Mediterranean Slow Food Conference

| INTERDEPENDENCIES & ECONOMIC STRATEGY

Departing from the direct analysis of the two described precedents, the broad economic and tourism strategy of this design study emphasizes on the scaling up of the existing declining rural economy, and the value-added approach of the production. Creation of four cooperatives is proposed as a main initiative, one for each traditional industry – apiculture, agriculture, livestock and fishing/aquaculture. Their organization takes place inside small groups of islands, as it will be explained, but they are all simultaneously part of a bigger system, that of the Cyclades Archipelago. These cooperatives aim to promote the traditional products of the Cyclades by branding them and offering a more economic and efficient distribution infrastructure for the producers. The existing production can be also reinforced by the insertion of new ideas; namely the creation of byproducts, the use of natural energy sources, the producers' education and the creation of a research lab. These cooperatives are the response to the monopoly economy of tourism and can contribute in the formation of a diversified landscape of both economic and cultural activities. In summary, this work addresses the economic regeneration of the productive landscapes while creating new, alternative, meaningful experiences to the visitors, and the employees, in a multiscalar design – that of the archipelago, the island, and the local architecture.

At the first part of this design proposal, a strategic design of interdependencies has been created at the scale of the archipelago. The aim of this strategy is the establishment of relations between weaker and stronger economies in order for them to perform as a team for the enhancement of the Cyclades' economy and the preservation of the island localities. Each island's role in the network is based on their current stage of tourism urbanization and their consumption needs, all forming three groups of islands with similar characteristics. These dependencies between the three groups indicate the route of the local resources from collection to processing and finally, to consumption. They also indicate three different stages of cultural transformation which demand a specific approach to the type and size of the attracted tourism.

A starting point for this strategy is the categorization of the islands into the three groups. The production landscapes of the primary stage of economic processes were identified which are mainly the smaller and not so popular islands. This group focuses on traditional rural activities but also, on the collection of environmental data that affect each industry. The processing of the collected natural resources and data is taking place at the second group of islands, as indicated in the Figure 4.5, where each cooperative has its center. This

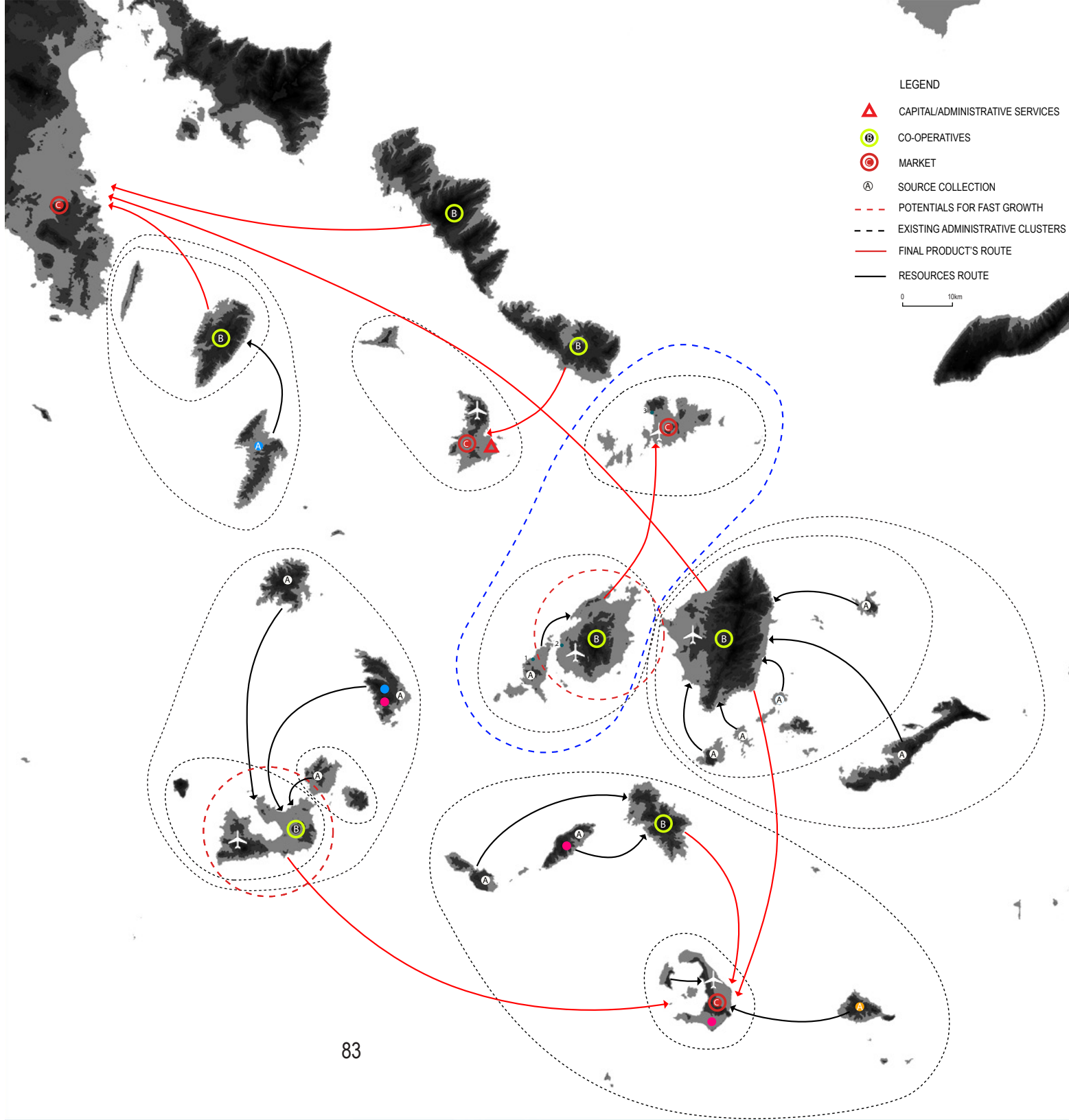
group includes bigger islands with better infrastructure and existing manufacturing spaces. The third and last category of the Cyclades is the group of big markets which consist of the places of major consumption of the local production and especially include the islands with the highest permanent and tourist population. In addition, Athens is in this group, although it is not part of the Cyclades, which is already the large market for a small number of regional Cyclades products. Furthermore, in the design study, relations are suggested between specific islands from each group according to their proximity and relevant municipalities.

The economic organization described above aims to take advantage of the current conditions prevailing in Cyclades and seeks to regenerate the existing rural economy, and enhance its potential by adding value to the local products, this accomplished by skipping intermediary non-regional actors like global food chains. Mainly, the proposal suggests the re-organization of the existing cooperatives or their creation where they are absent. So, farmers gain profit share closer to the sale price. Moreover, this proposal suggests the further exploitation of the local products by preserving their special characteristics, cultivating in biological/organic methods, examining their pharmaceutical capabilities, and creating by-products minimizing

waste. Since these products are sold inside the archipelago, a small risk exists for the initial modest investment. The economic enhancement is not only fulfilled by the incoming capital that finally is administered by the locals, but also by retrieving the produced agricultural biomass to generate energy. Biomass includes waste from the natural sources - either produced from the natural landscape or from their manufacturing- and energy crops cultivated specifically, for this purpose. It can be used as an energy source via combustion or via its transformation to biofuel to support the proposed manufacturing centers. Therefore, it will relieve the existing overloaded energy production facilities or the dependency on Athenian factories, while it will save capital for the cooperatives.

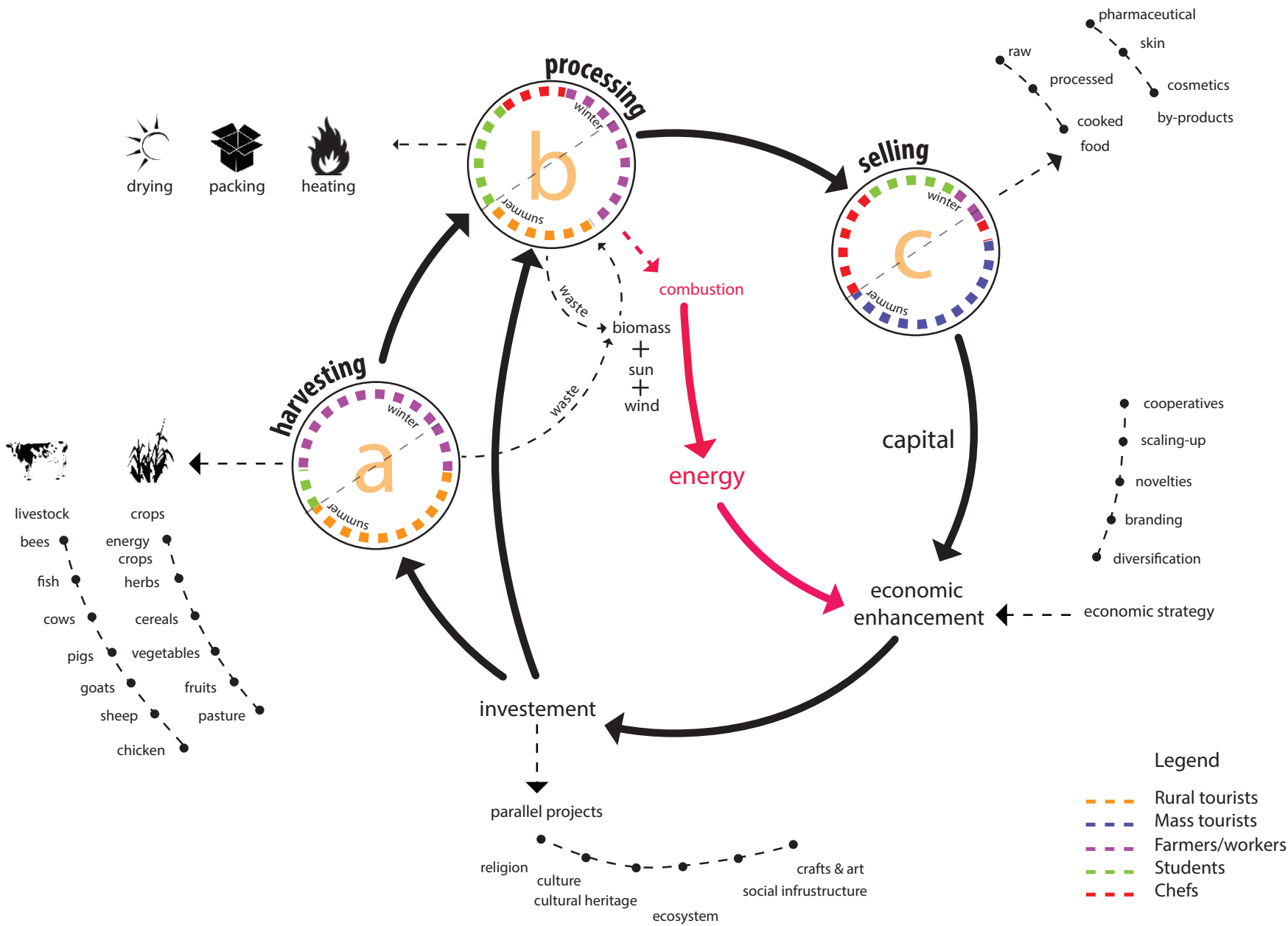
4.6 Proposed Islands' Interdependencies

In the first stage of this proposal, I created a strategic design of interdependencies at the scale of the archipelago. This diagram illustrates the categorization of the islands into three groups, a, b and c (group a: the smaller islands with a low tourist demand and commonly highly dependency on other neighboring islands, group b: islands that are bigger with better infrastructure and existing manufacturing spaces, group c: a group of mass markets, which consists of the places of local product's consumption and includes the islands with the highest permanent and tourist populations.). The arrows indicate the suggested interdependencies between specific islands of each group.



4.7 Proposed Economic Organization

The proposed economic organization of the archipelago takes place through the production stages within the suggested networks. More specifically, islands of the first group mainly focus on traditional rural activities, like the cultivation and harvesting of the natural resources, while islands of the second group expand their activities to the processing of the collected resources. Lastly, islands of the third group mainly act as promotion and sale centers of the processed local products. These 3 stages of the production process are explained in the diagram shown in this figure with the a, b and c letters. Through out the three stages of the production process the proposed strategy emphasizes on the scaling up of the existing declining rural economy and the value-added approach of the production. An important part of this strategy is also the re-organization of each traditional industry's cooperatives. This economic organization is the response to the tourism industry's regional monopoly on economic activities and it can contribute to the formation of a diversified economic landscape.



EXPERIENTIAL STRATEGY |

The proposed threefold economic organization for the strategic scale of this thesis already described is paralleled by a threefold cultural organization. For each stage of the economic process a different type of experience is proposed for travelers, in some cases one that intends to educate them. Summer travelers in the first group of islands, will experience a rural and wellness-related adventure that offers knowledge regarding the natural landscape and ecosystem, along with traditional planting and harvesting techniques, and natural materials properties. In this stage, visitors use basic technology, live in camps at isolated areas away from the existing tourism infrastructure and become part of the local natural landscape. Furthermore, they have the chance to undergo pharmaceutical or cosmetic treatments with local unprocessed products. During the winter these areas can be visited by local and domestic Greek students through secondary school educational programs in order for them to learn in practice about the local economy.

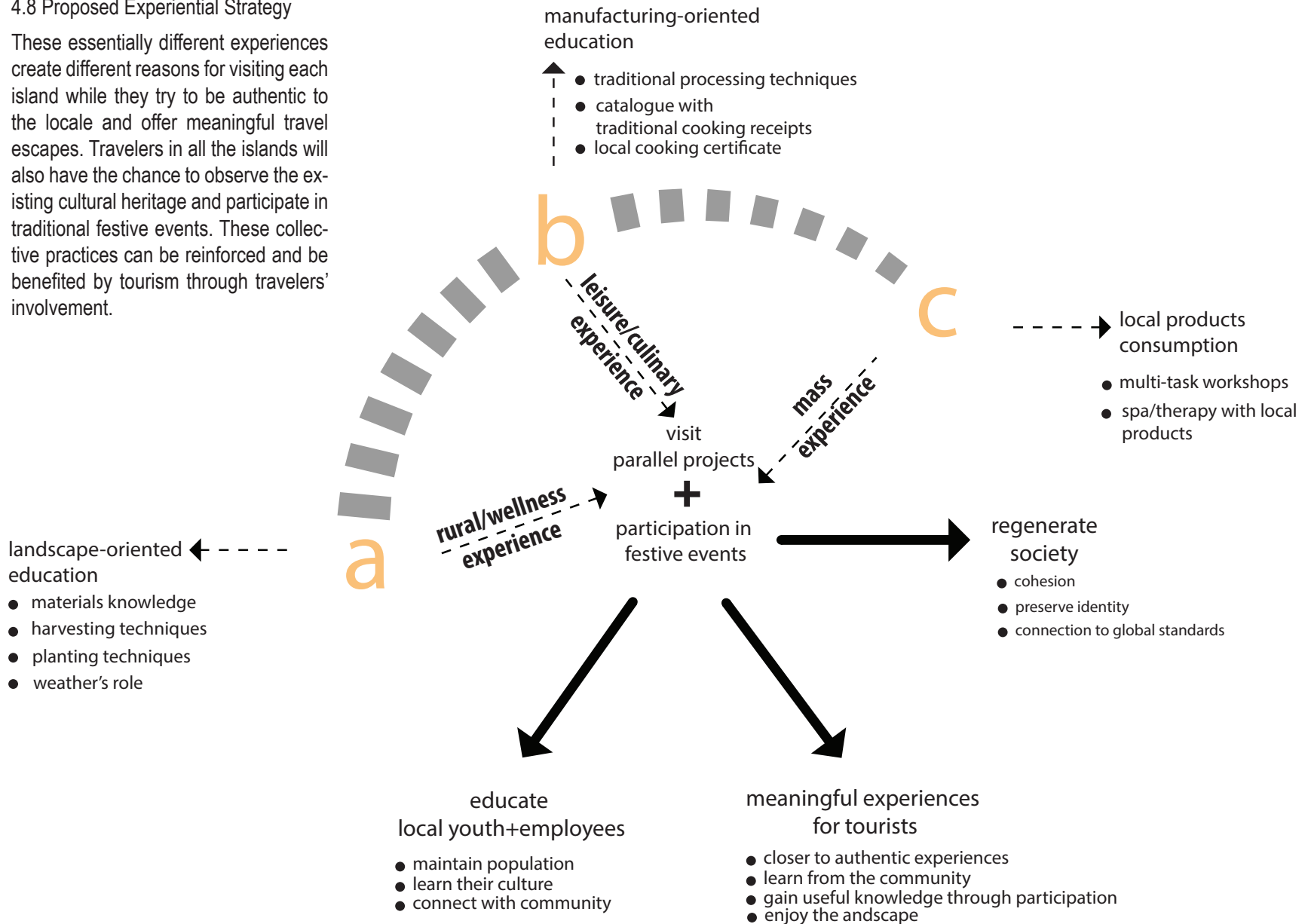
Summer travelers in the second group of islands will live a leisure and culinary related experience through their participation in traditional products' processing and their visit at a library that is proposed in the design study. In winter, these spaces will be occupied by chefs and cooks who wish to learn the local cuisine and the proper use of

local components while obtaining a relevant certificate. Chefs and cooks will also, have the chance to interact with producers and be further educated. Moreover, in these manufacturing centers traditional recipes will be collected to create a unique catalogue of Cycladic cuisine protecting especially recipes that are threatened by loss.

In the third group of mass tourism islands like Mykonos or Santorini the experience proposed for travelers is not different from the one offered today. Mass tourists will continue to participate in consumption-based activities. However, the consumption will shift to local production and it will take place in an organized market. Other suggested activities are 1-day multitask workshops for cruisers, cooking workshops, spa treatment with local products and dining. Small gardens in this area will be nursed by local students and visitors who wish to engage more with nature. These essentially different experiences create different reasons for visiting each island while they try to be authentic to the locale and offer meaningful travel escapes.

4.8 Proposed Experiential Strategy

These essentially different experiences create different reasons for visiting each island while they try to be authentic to the locale and offer meaningful travel escapes. Travelers in all the islands will also have the chance to observe the existing cultural heritage and participate in traditional festive events. These collective practices can be reinforced and be benefited by tourism through travelers' involvement.



TRAVELERS' TYPES |

In this experiential approach, travelers are not just tourists. They adopt a role through which they conceive the local reality. This approach aims to create two new tourists' types (for the Greek tourism landscape) and attract two new markets of travelers, who would enjoy visiting the islands. However, a tourists' flow from the currently attracted tourist types towards this alternative travel proposal would be possible and highly encouraged in order to change the prevailing destructive condition and improve other tourism types experiences.

Group A - Explorers

The proposed experience is addressed to travelers who are willing to live under extreme conditions. Thus, travelers transform to explorers through this process. Explorers who are encouraged to participate in this adventure must be of 16 years and up of age, in order to be responsible for their physical integrity, and of any nationality, including the domestic population.

Group B - Learners

The experience in group B is addressed to travelers who look for an educative vacation. Especially, tourists who seek to discover new destinations with rich culture either for professional reasons -- bloggers, researchers -- or for personal growth -- hobby tourists, individuals.

Eventually, they become learners of the local production and cuisine. Learners of all ages and nationalities can be benefited by this program.

Group C - Mass Tourists

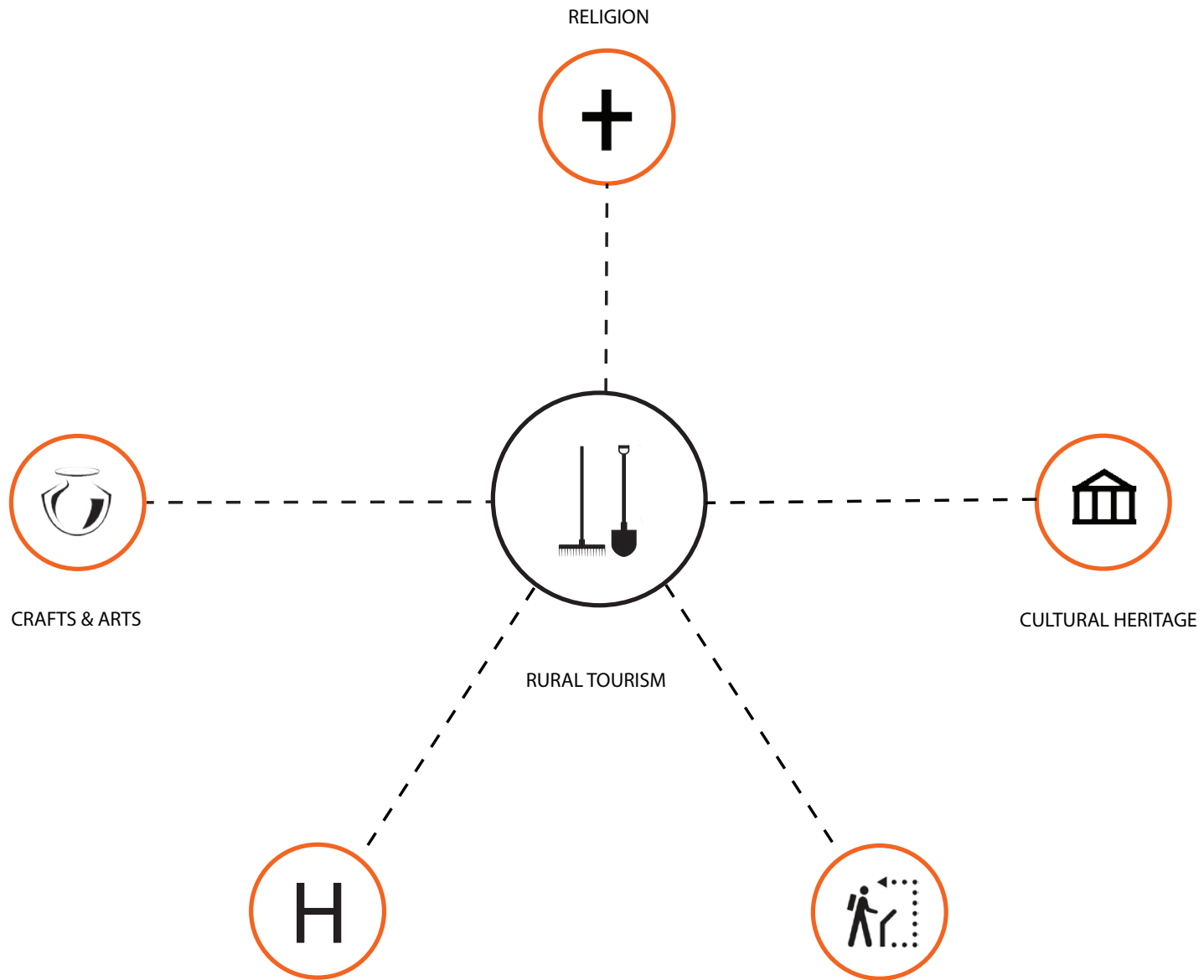
Travelers in group C will remain mass tourists. This proposal as already described does not try to change this type of experience as it is a well-established condition that satisfies most of the involved parties regardless the negative and controversial implications. Eventually, mass tourists will have a unique opportunity to gain a glimpse of local authentic experience by consuming the local products consciously or unconsciously. Through this process, mass tourists could potentially rethink the type of vacation they wish to experience.

Except from the described alternative tourists' types who will participate in organized vacations, other existing types on the islands could be benefited by the proposed approach. For the group A, mainly young visitors, including honeymooners, backpackers, leisure tourists, campers, would add the proposed explorations and adventures to their common activities in order to enrich their staying. For the group B, mainly families and older visitors, including cultural tourists, pilgrims, yacht people, would prefer to devote part of their time on experiencing local products while obtaining relevant knowledge. In an age-related examination of a tourist's preferences, between the ages

| PARALLEL PROJECTS

of 18-25 years old a tourist would choose to participate in mass tourism experiences, between the ages of 25-35 he/she would choose to participate in adventurous activities while people older than 35 would eventually prefer educational activities.

In parallel with the proposed economic and cultural system, other projects can operate towards the communities' advancement. These projects manage six different themes - religion, crafts and arts, health services, ecosystem and cultural heritage. They consist the richest but most threatened fields among others. The projects' main purpose is the creation of a network between similar activities and facilities by cataloguing them and identifying existing opportunities for their further development or preservation. For their funding, part of the tourism industry and the primary sector of production' profits can be utilized. The goal of this strategy is to eventually lead to the society's regeneration, local youths and employees' education and tourism experiences' authenticity. Travelers in all the islands will be able to visit these projects' working sites and also to participate in local festive events that prevail Cycladic culture. Therefore, they will gain a better understanding of the local identity and a tighter interaction with the locals through a participatory experience.

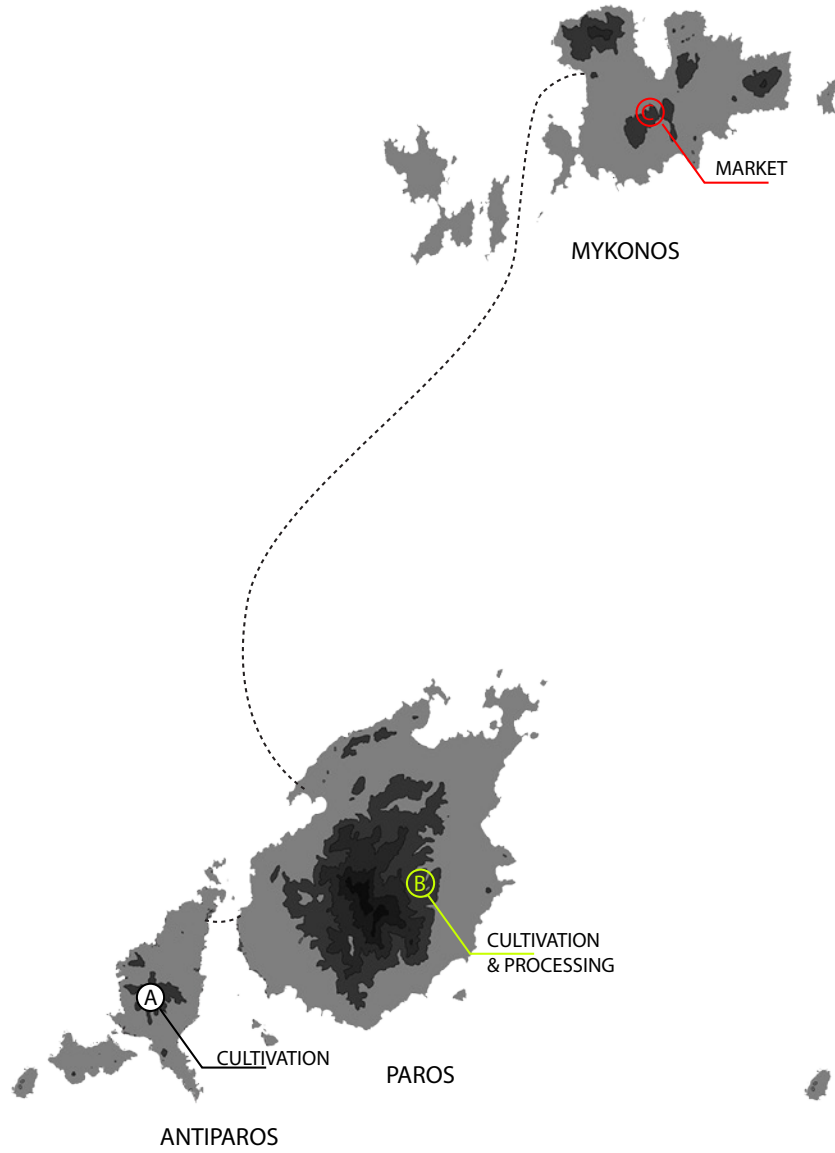


4.9 Parallel Projects

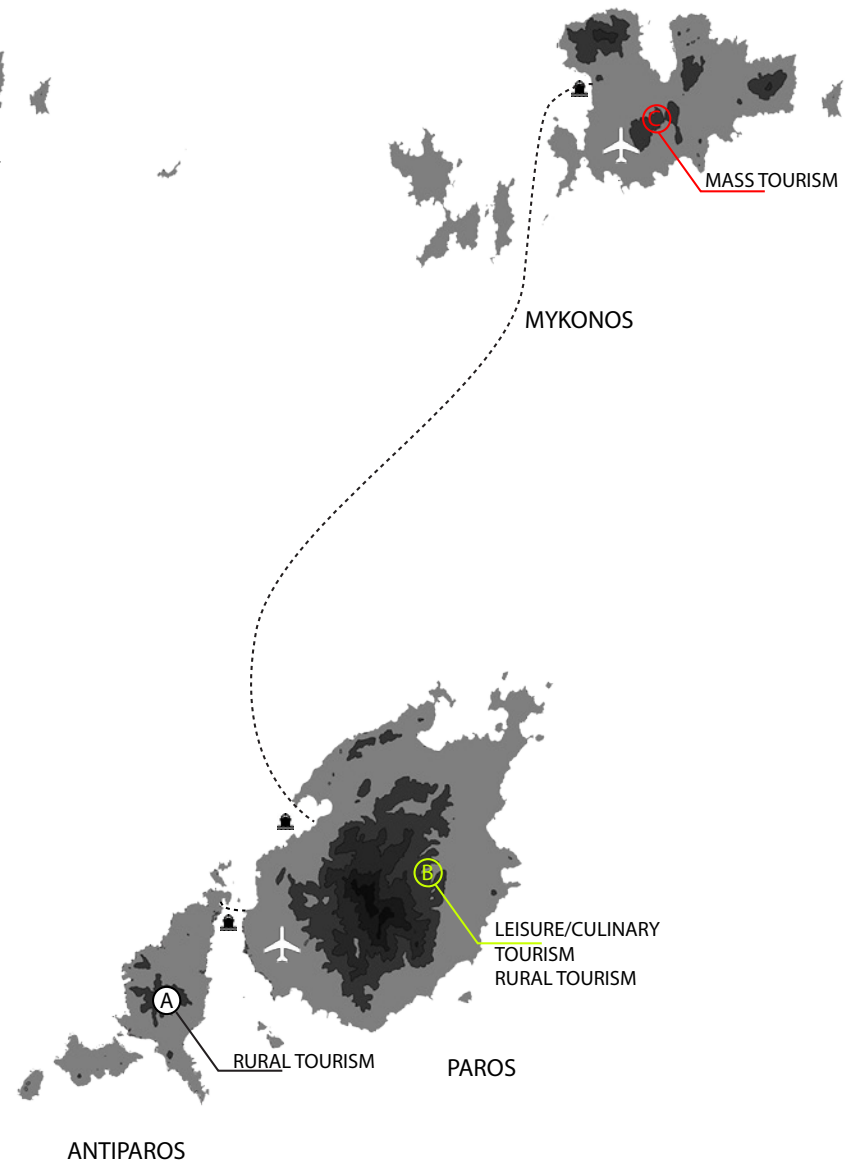
| SELECTED ISLANDS

Three islands were selected to test the proposed strategy, one for each group. First, Paros, from the second group, was chosen as it is the central island of the Cyclades: 70 km maximum distance from the others. In addition, Paros as mentioned in the study of the South Aegean Province has many opportunities for economic development through the advancement of the rural activities.⁶ Next, Antiparos was selected from the first group of the islands with high dependence on their neighboring economies and infrastructure, as it complements Paros' economy and they have tight relations. From the third group of islands, Mykonos was selected. This island consists one of the bigger mass markets of the Cyclades and it is only 31 km away from Paros and Antiparos.

PRODUCTION STAGES



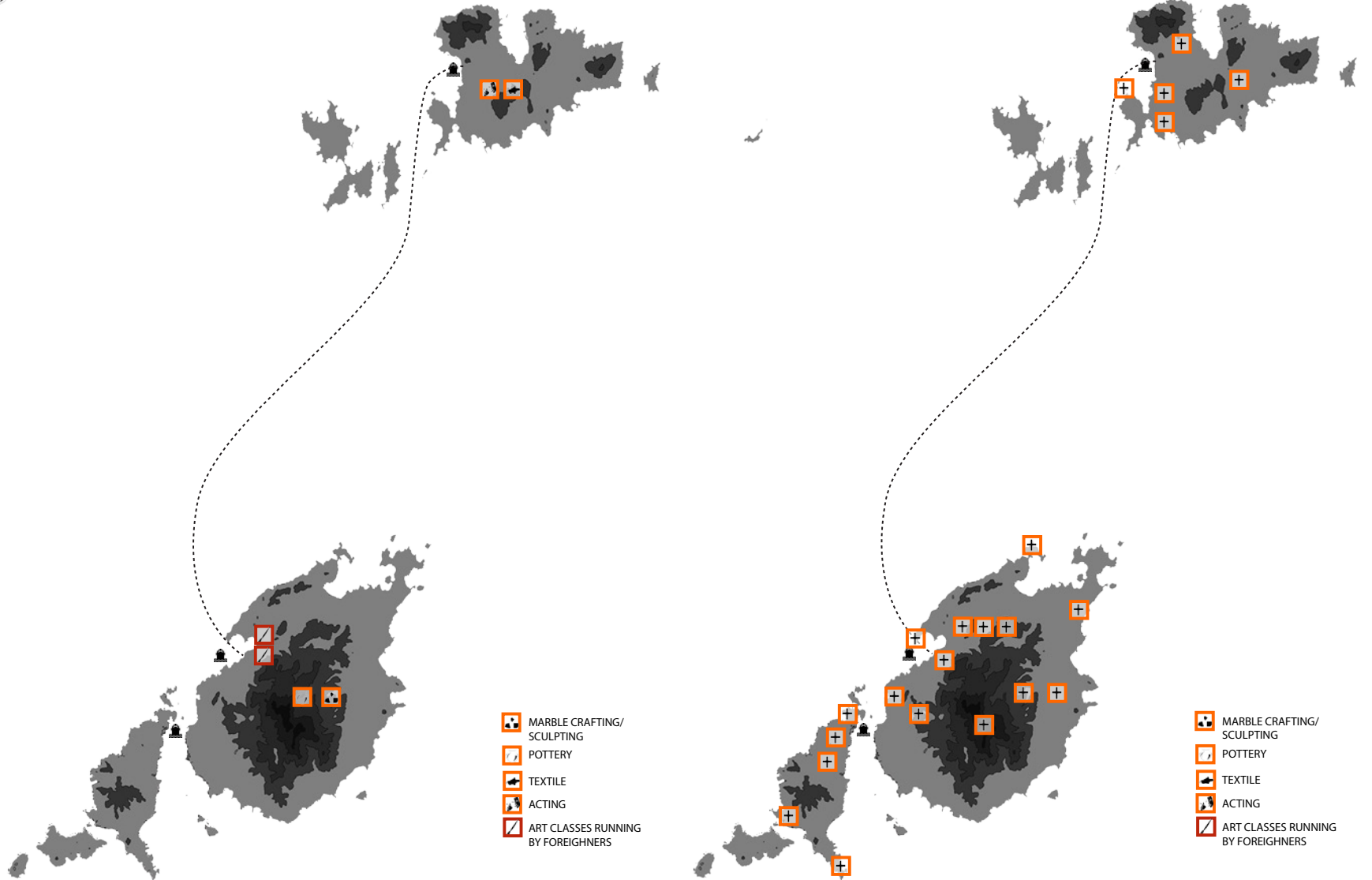
TOURISM EXPERIENCE



4.10 Selected Islands and Proposed Economic and Experiential Strategy

CRAFTS & ARTS

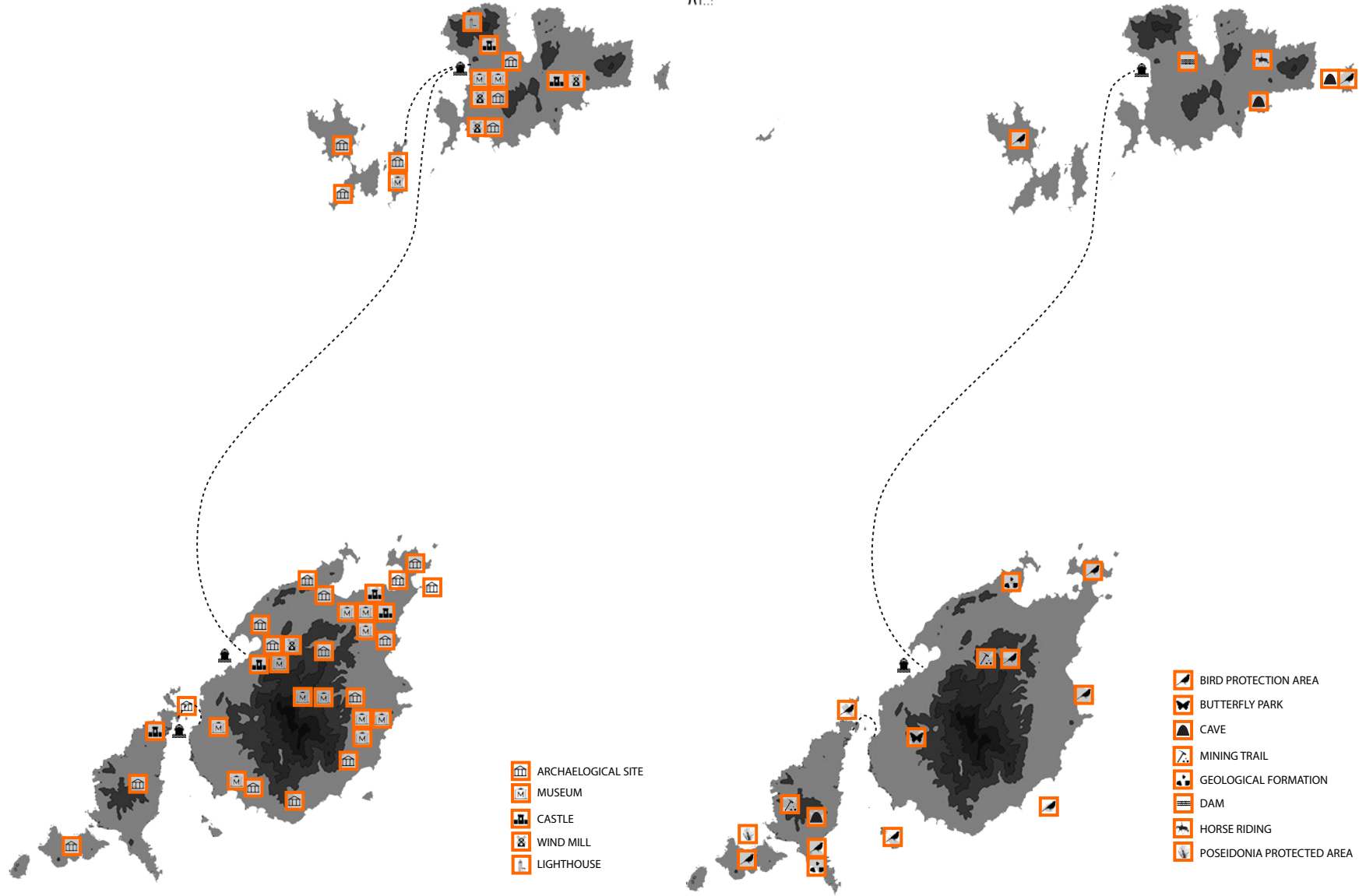
+ RELIGION



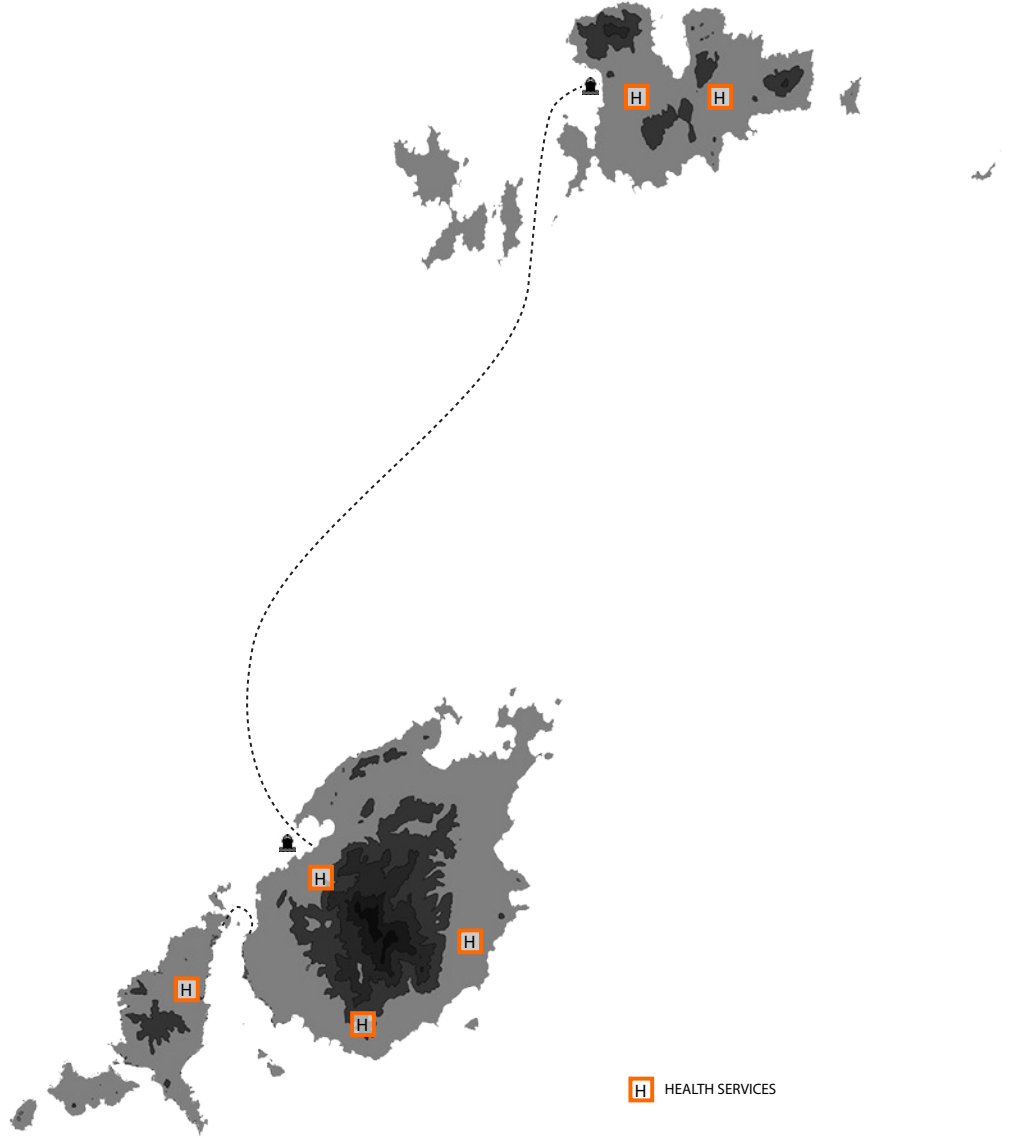
4.11 Parallel Projects' Description

 CULTURE

 ECOSYSTEM



4.12 Parallel Projects' Description



4.13 Parallel Projects' Description

ENDNOTES |

1. Alister Mathieson and Geoffrey Wall, *Tourism: Economic, Physical, and Social Impacts*, (London: Longman, 1982)
2. “About Us”, Slow Food, accessed January 25, 2017, <https://www.slowfood.com/about-us/>
3. “Our network”, Slow Food, accessed January 25, 2017, <https://www.slowfood.com/our-network/>
4. “Our story”, TAO Philippines, accessed January 25, 2017, <http://www.taophilippines.com>
5. “TAO Community”, TAO Philippines, accessed January 25, 2017, <http://www.taophilippines.com>
6. Πειφέρεια Νοτίου Αιγαίου, Γενική Διεύθυνση Περιφερειακής Αγροτικής Οικονομίας και Κτηνιατρικής, “Επιχειρησιακό Σχέδιο: Αγροτικής Αναπτυξης 2014 – 2010: Πάρος”.

CHAPTER 5

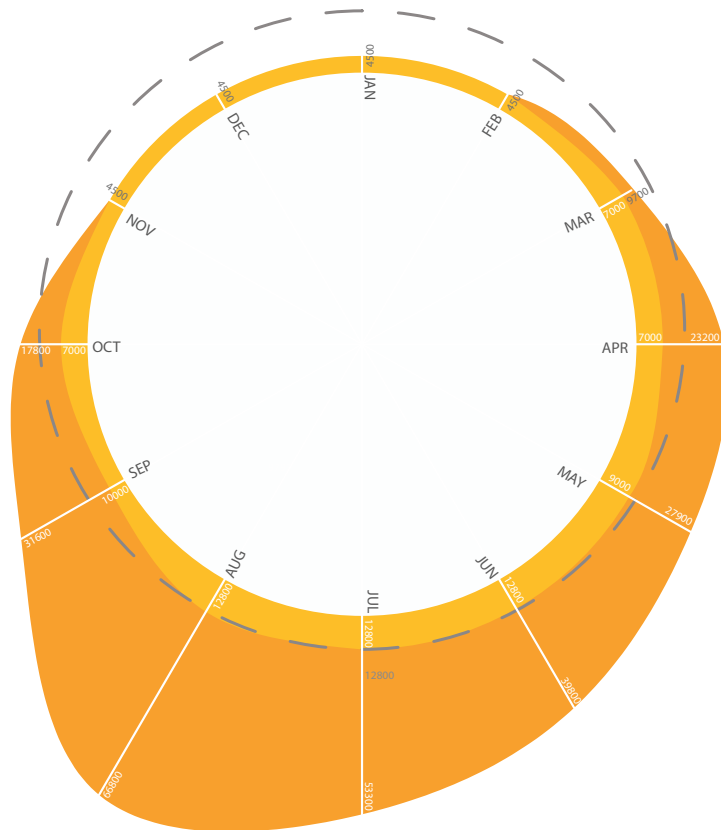
DESIGN PROPOSAL

HUMAN LANDSCAPE |

Developing in detail the Cyclades Archipelago strategy as described in the previous chapter this design proposal seeks for a constructive balance between the constantly evolving human landscape of the Cyclades and the production cycles. The proposed design progresses along with the production stages.

As mentioned in the previous chapter, the first stage of the production process mainly takes place in the islands of the first two groups, Antiparos and Paros. Initially, the analysis of their population is conducted and it includes both permanent residents and travelers. The population's spatial distribution and the tourism accommodation clusters, shown in the Figure 5.2, indicate the main geographical clusters of the cultural interchange between locals and travelers. The population's annual fluctuation in the Figure 5.1 shows chronologically the activated periods of these interchanges and the staggering period of a minimum cultural interaction. This analysis determines the period that this design focuses on for the proposal of a constructive interaction between the locals and the travelers, which in the case of Paros and Antiparos starts in April and ends in October. In addition, this analysis indicates the main towns and their economic character that shapes the next steps of this work for the production's organization.

A further examination of the productive landscapes has been conducted, one for each rural activity – apiculture, agriculture, husbandry and fishing to supplement this proposal. The analysis of each of these industries focuses on the available cultivation fields, the production cycles but also on important issues and opportunities that are inherited in each industry. Through this design proposal, I address these existing issues in respect to the land and the easier facilitation of the producers' activities. These design gestures are accompanied by tourism inputs that aim to offer unique and closer to authentic experiences to the travelers.

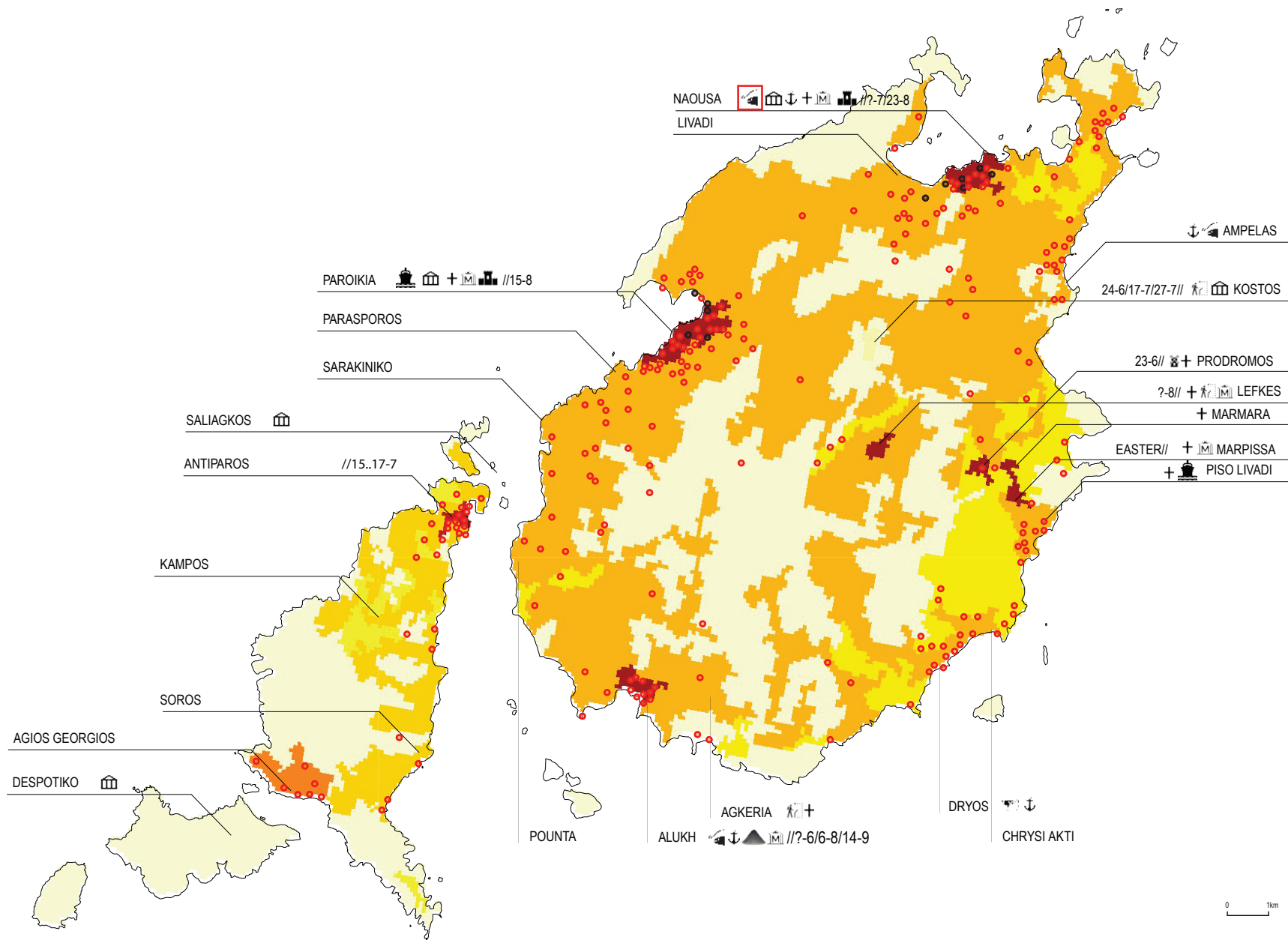


5.1 Paros Population' Annual Fluctuation (left)

An analysis of Paros and Antiparos' human landscape has been conducted to show both the geographical and the chronological population distribution in the islands. This analysis has led to the main focus areas, their relation to tourism urbanization and the fluctuations of the different types of population. These areas have constituted the selected sites of this work.

5.2 Paros and Antiparos Population, Main Towns and their Characteristics (next page)

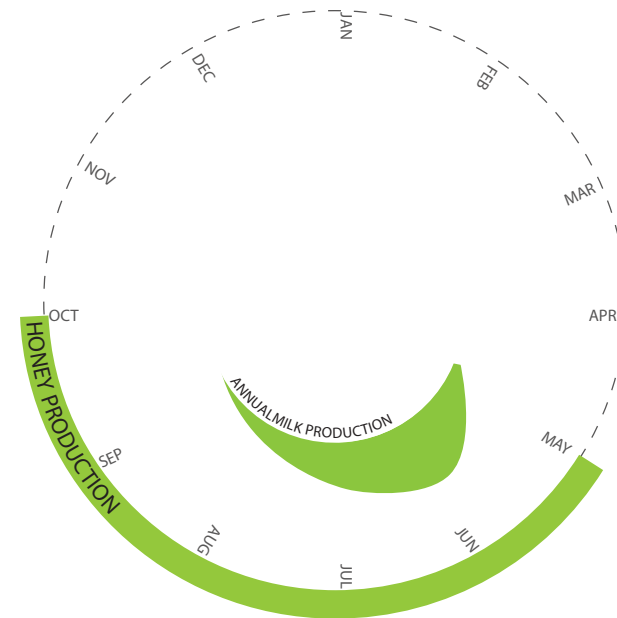
Due to their proximity, the two islands, Paros and Antiparos, have had a strong bond through history. However, they also have significant differences and needs mainly because of their different size and their consequent opportunities for economic development. Paros has many potentials for developing a diversified economy and can become the center of the Cyclades production. It can progress in all the different stages of production; nonetheless, this work focuses on its opportunities as a distribution center. Antiparos, on the other hand can only support Paros' primary production. Its cultivation fields if properly maintained and exploited can add value and increase the size of Paros' limited production. Each island has its role in the proposed network and this role is equally significant for the economy's enhancement.



| APICULTURE

Apiculture faces important challenges in Antiparos and Paros – similar in the whole archipelago - which I address in this design. Primarily, apiculture is threatened by significant environmental hazards, such as the decreasing bee population and the shortened floral and herb blooming cycles due to the climate change. Shortened blooming cycles and the diminishing cultivation fields (that have been affected by urbanization) burden the already limited biodiversity. This condition cannot be overcome by the producers because they cannot afford the high transportation costs of the shipping routes. This condition leads to a static apiculture that degrades the products quality and quantity. The islands' producers are not professionals and they lack a cooperative and an overall organization. After conducting research regarding plants that can survive the Cycladic climate, different herbs are proposed to enrich the ecosystem and support bee cultivation. As seen in the diagram, these herbs can be grouped according to their blooming period in winter or summer. The combination of these two groups and their planting can extend bee cultivation and eventually increase apiculture's production. Another problem for the bee population is the intense topography of the islands and the extreme climatic conditions (high heat and force of wind). Therefore, for the better exploitation of the land, a small bee shelter is also proposed. This shelter serves the beehives accommodation

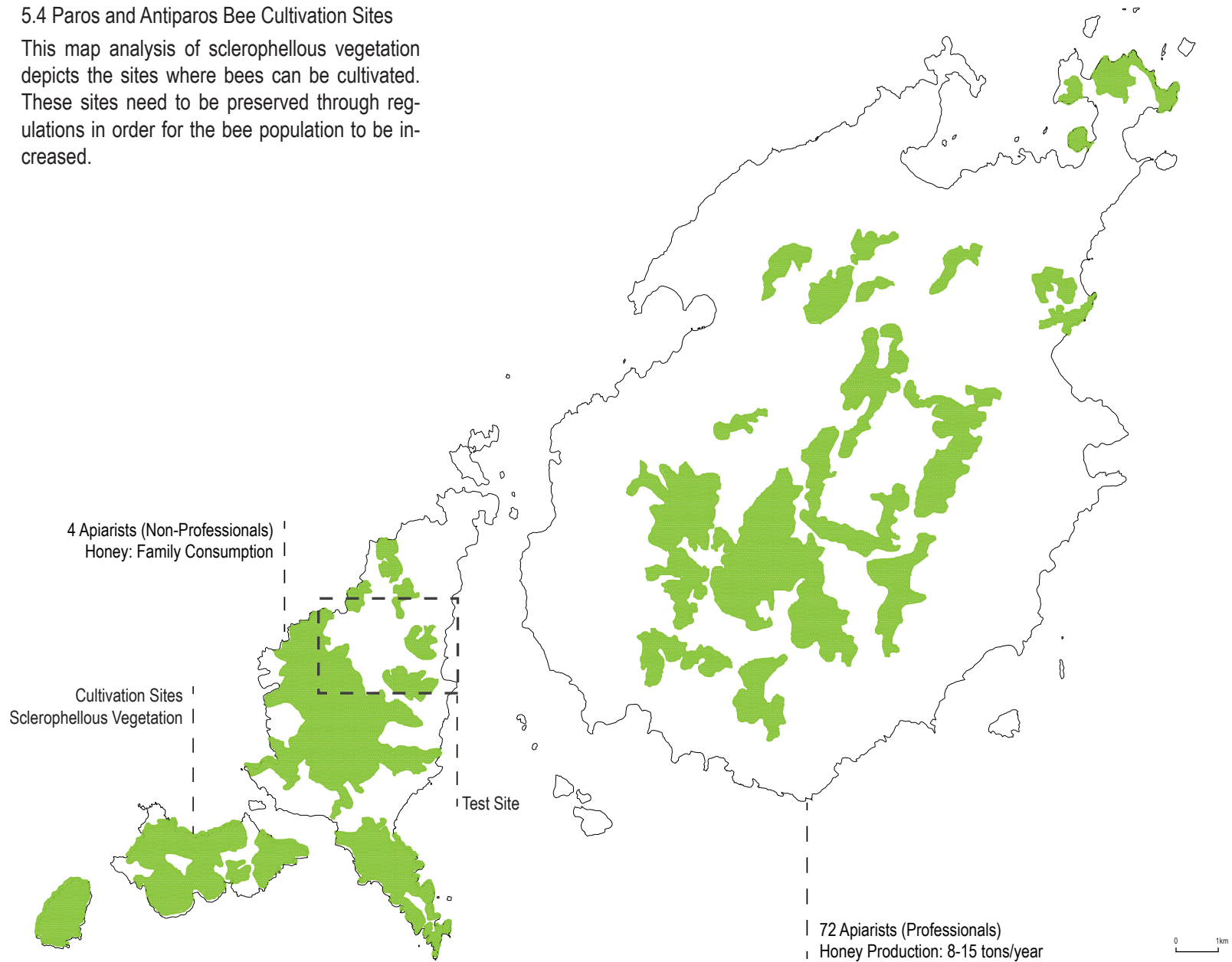
and its size derives from the approximate distance between them (3m is approximately the minimum distance between rows, beehives can be closely placed to each other in the same row as long as they have a different color in order for the bees to distinguish theirs).

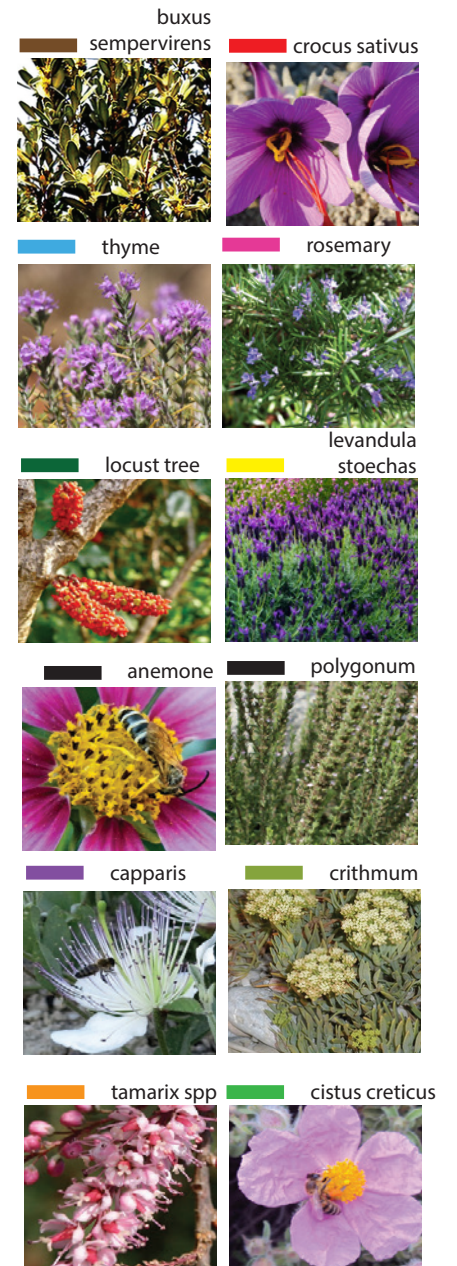
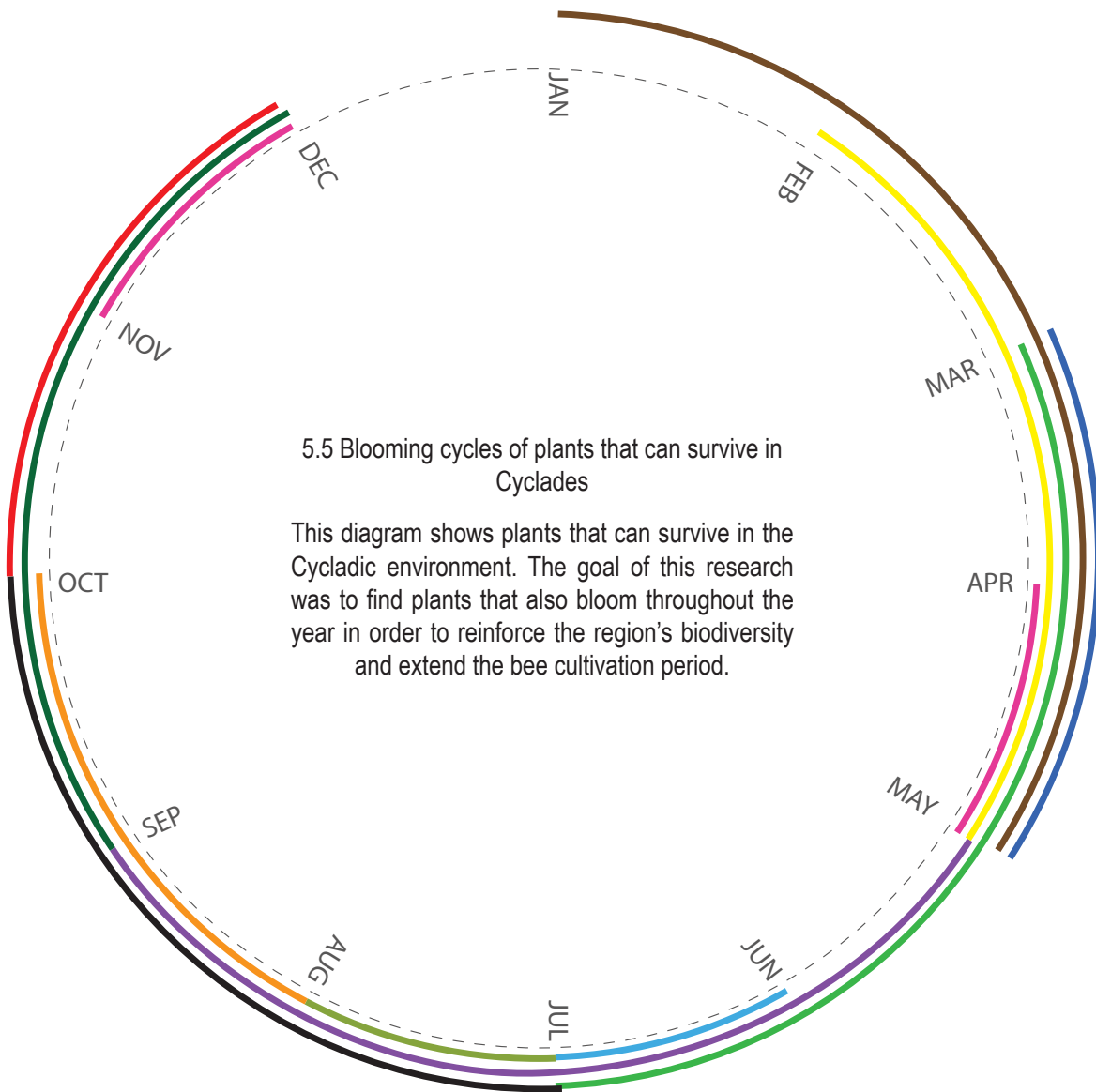


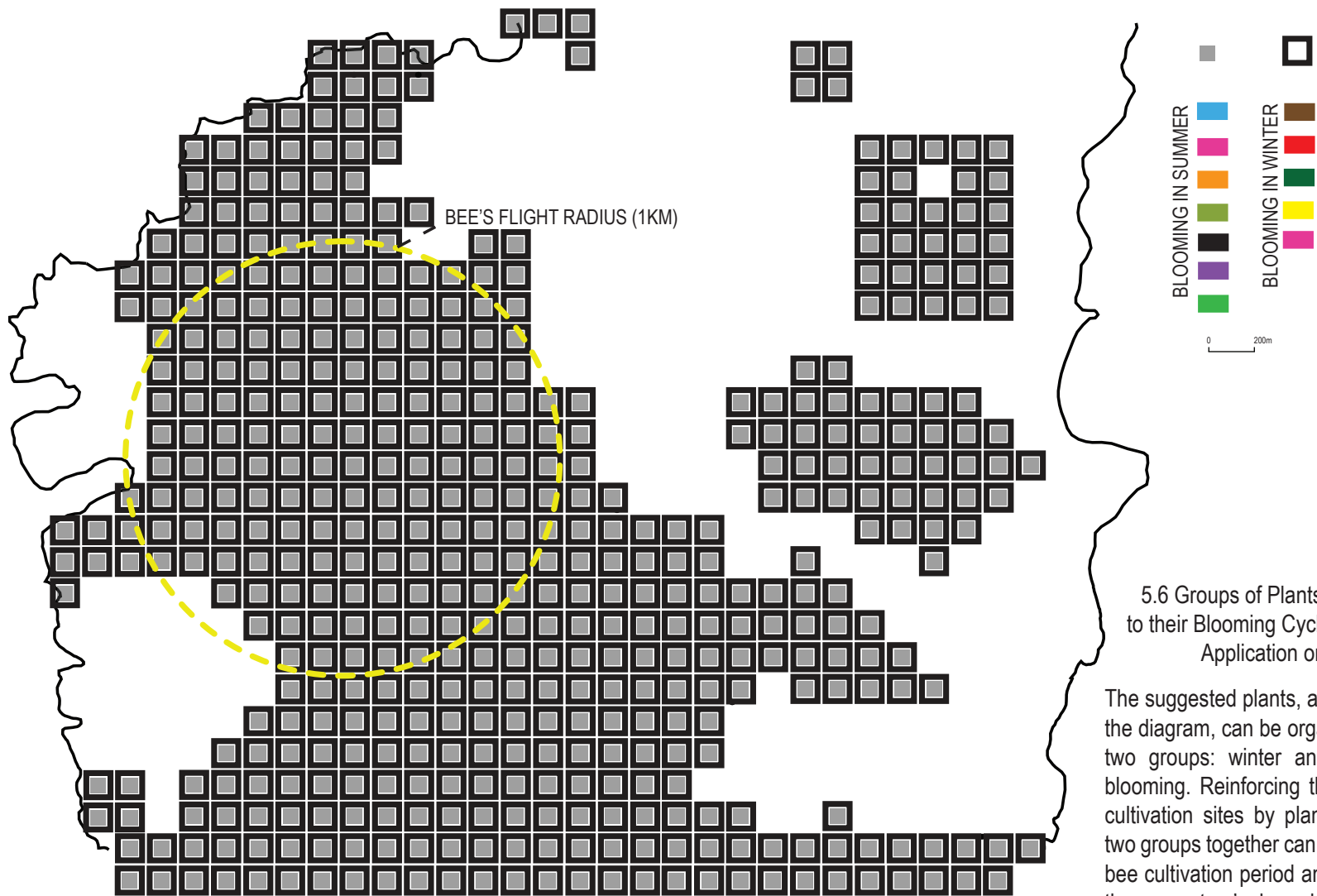
5.3 Apiculture Production Period and Production's Fluctuation

5.4 Paros and Antiparos Bee Cultivation Sites

This map analysis of sclerophellous vegetation depicts the sites where bees can be cultivated. These sites need to be preserved through regulations in order for the bee population to be increased.

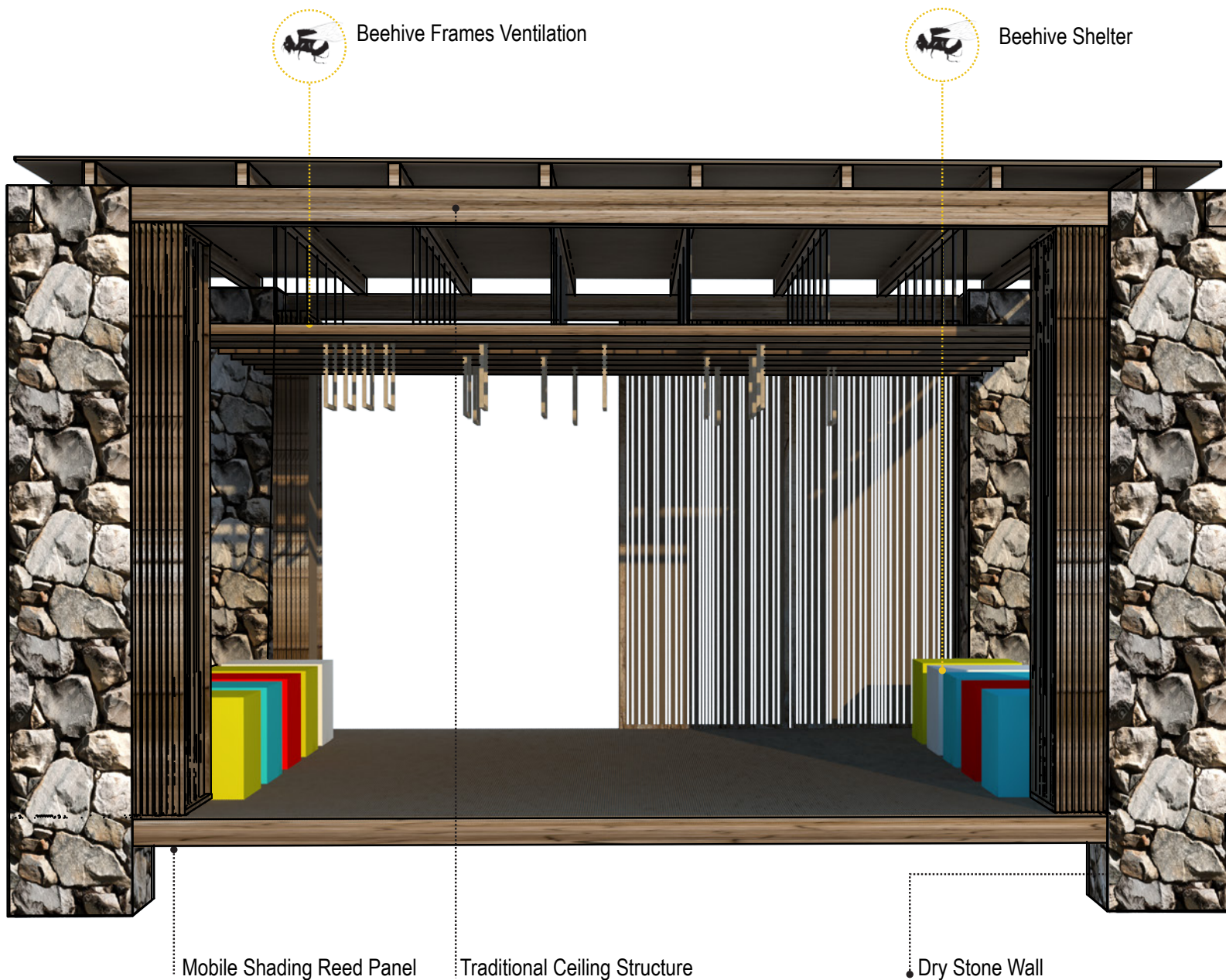






5.6 Groups of Plants according to their Blooming Cycle and their Application on Antiparos

The suggested plants, as shown in the diagram, can be organized into two groups: winter and summer blooming. Reinforcing the existing cultivation sites by planting these two groups together can extend the bee cultivation period and confront the ecosystem's degradation.



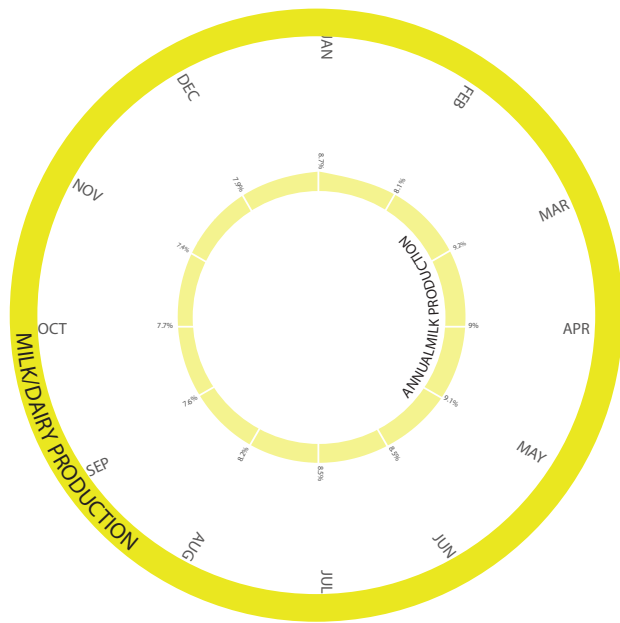
HUSBANDRY & AGRICULTURE |

Husbandry and agriculture are two industries that are tightly connected to each other. Both have faced and continue to face a drop in production due to the degradation of the land. Agriculture faces the urban sprawl and the drop in its workforce that result in a small production. A large animal population, cattles, has created an overgrazing issue that diminishes the soil's quality and leads to the import of a significant feeding size. To confront these matters, the authorities should the preserve unbuilt land. In addition, a crop rotation management plan is proposed in this thesis. Through this plan, these two industries can cooperate in order to augment their efficiency while using the existing resources. The crop rotation management plan relies on an intensive grazing of the fallow land for a small period of time. The animals are able to feed themselves but also to ruffle the soil and lubricate it with their manure.¹ This plan can have different applications according to the choice of the land pad's size, the number of days that each pad will be used and the number of cattle, and other animals. The proposed plan is based on the actual number of the cattle (1372) and the average number of each farmer's herd in the islands (55).² Also, 35 rest days are suggested for each pad in fallow and 3 days of intensive grazing that result in (35 rest days/3 days of grazing) +1 (the one in use) =13 paddocks that are needed for each group of cattle.³ I determined the size of the paddocks

needed for each group of cattle by using a suggested acre size/ animal unit (0.1 acre)⁴ and the number of the cattle, $0.1 \times 55 = 5.5$ acres for each paddock. The Figure 5.12 depicts the diagram of the proposed plan showing how specific fields in fallow can be used without affecting the cultivated land and the natural landscape.

5.7 Proposed Bee Shelter (previous page)

The bee shelter shown above helps to ease the producers' tasks. This small structure is proposed to accommodate beehives at remote steep cliffs in order for producers to take advantage of the limited cultivation area. The shelter is equipped with wind screens/reed panels which can protect the beehives during strong wind periods (meltemi). During winter, the shelter provides the necessary space for the beehive frames' ventilation.

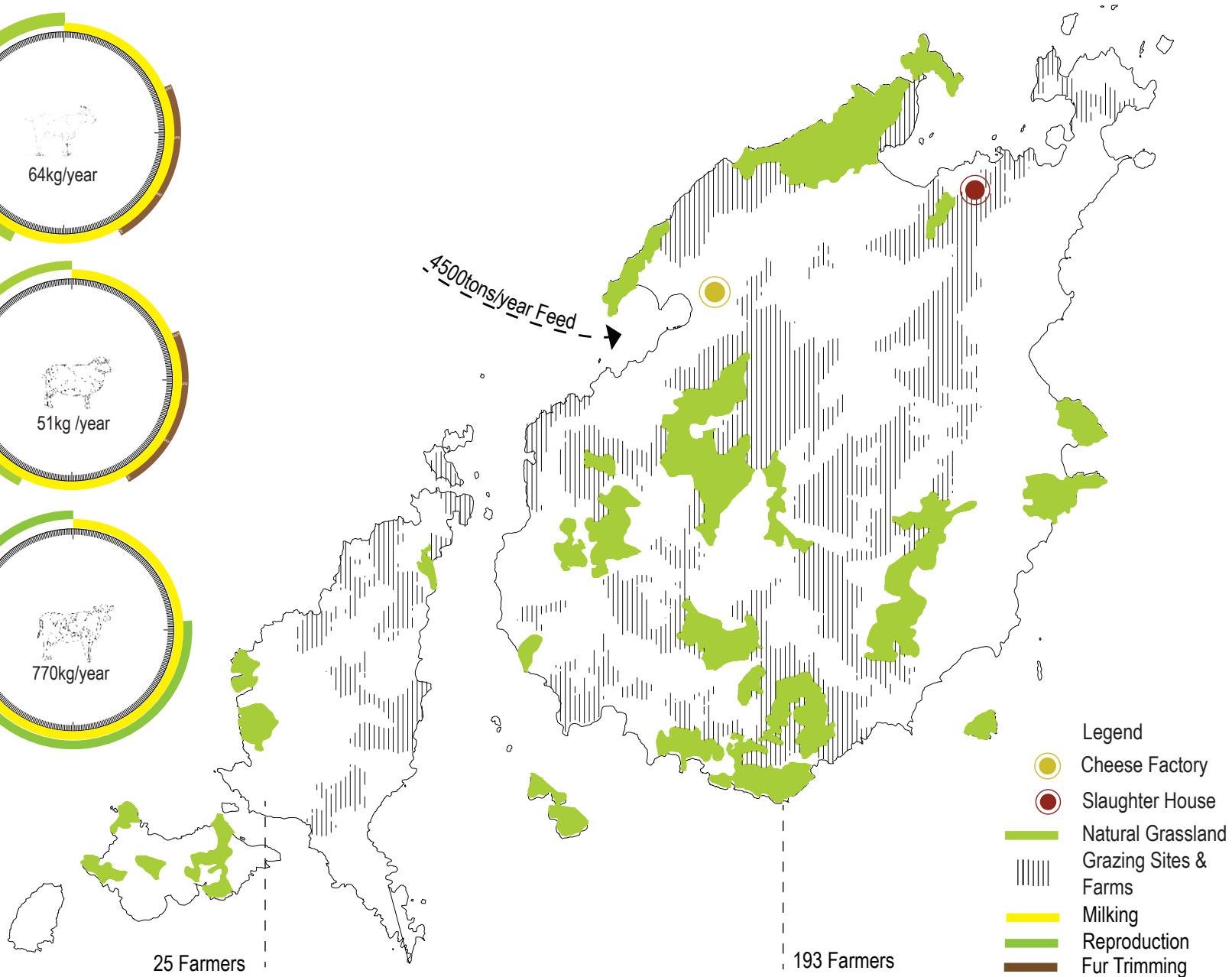
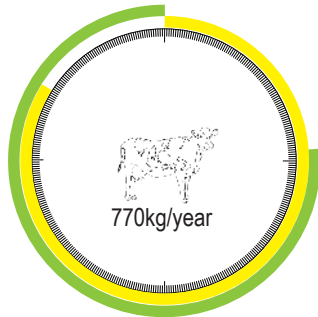
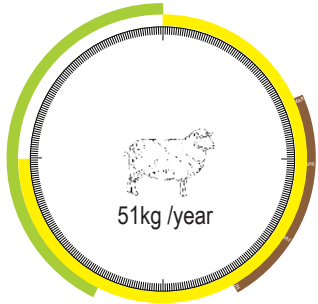
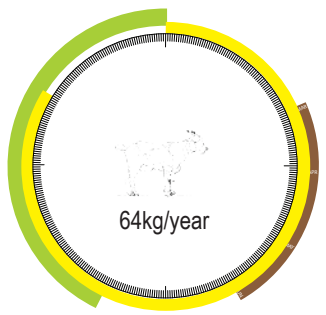


5.8 Dairy Production Period and Production's Fluctuation

The dairy production is an everyday practice and its size has negligible annual fluctuations as seen in the diagram.

5.9 Paros and Antiparos Natural Grassland and Grazing Sites (next page)

This mapping analysis indicates the natural grassland and grazing sites. These sites face the increase of the animal population and the tourism urbanization. As grazing sites shrink due to tourism and the animal population increases, farmers are looking for new grazing areas. The grazing sites need to be preserved via regulations in order to face the emerging threats. Through these regulations, the husbandry industry will be stabilized and developed, while the natural landscape will not be threatened.



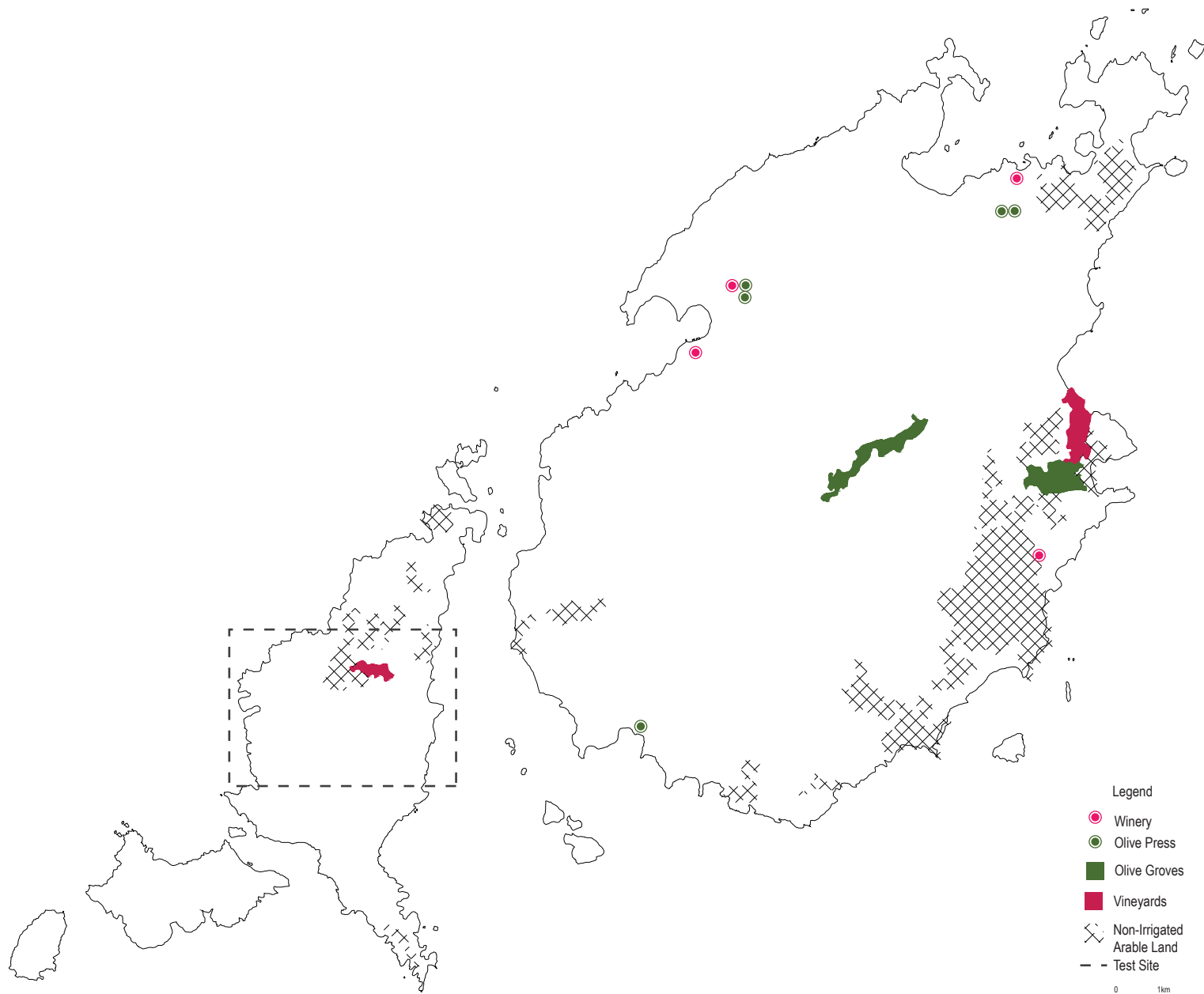


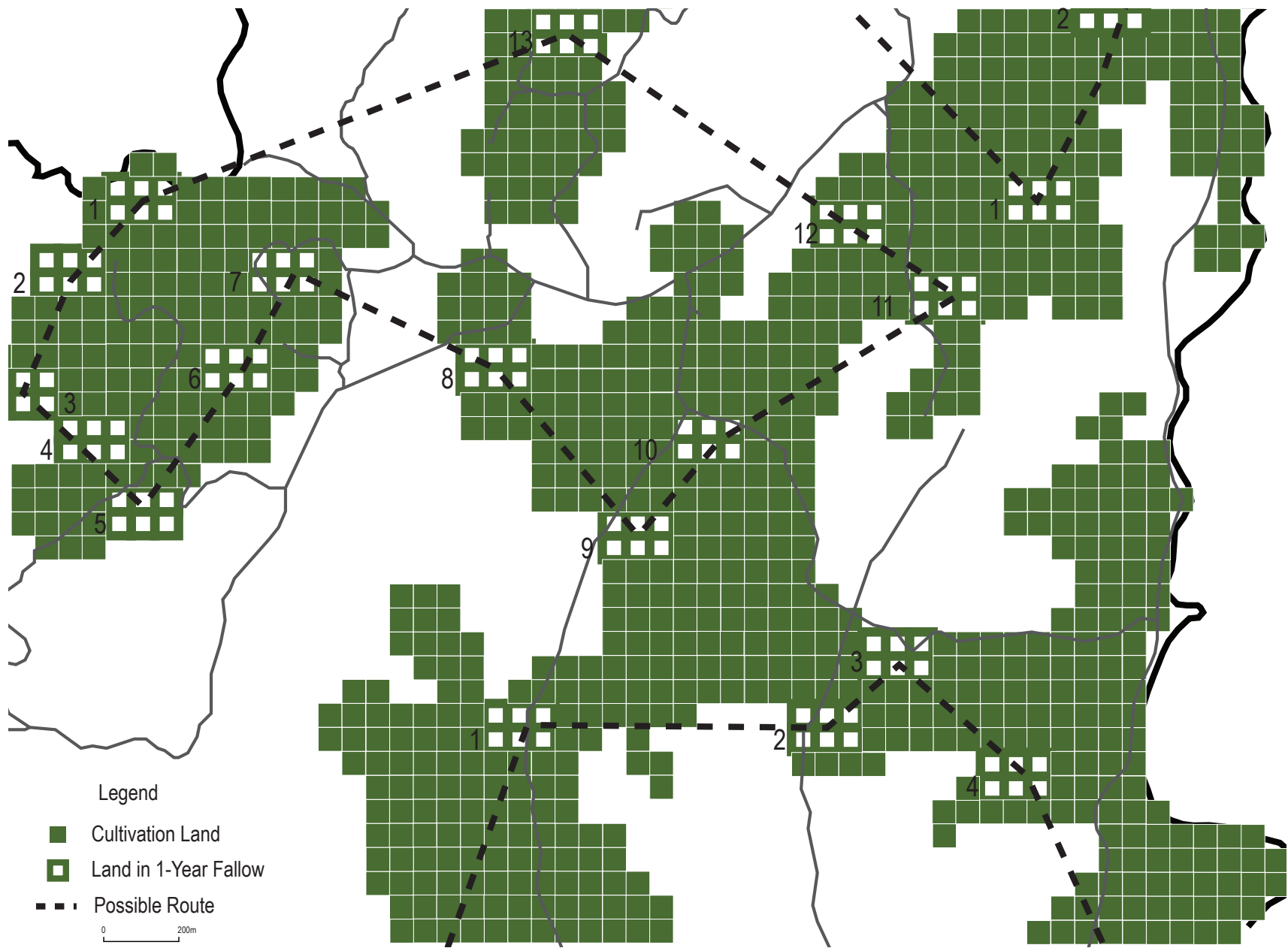
5.10 Wine and Oil Production's Fluctuation

This diagram illustrates the active vines and olives production period. The vine production is seasonal starting with harvesting in August. On the other hand, olive production is a big industry that runs throughout the year.

5.11 Paros and Antiparos Agricultural Sites

The agricultural production in Cyclades consists mainly of vines and olives. In this map, the sites of these resources are depicted as well as the rest of the agricultural land. The goal of this study is to determine the area that needs to be preserved in order for the agriculture industry to survive the threats of the tourism industry. In addition, the existing manufacturing spaces have been identified which led to the organization of the second sector of production that this proposal outlines.





FISHING |

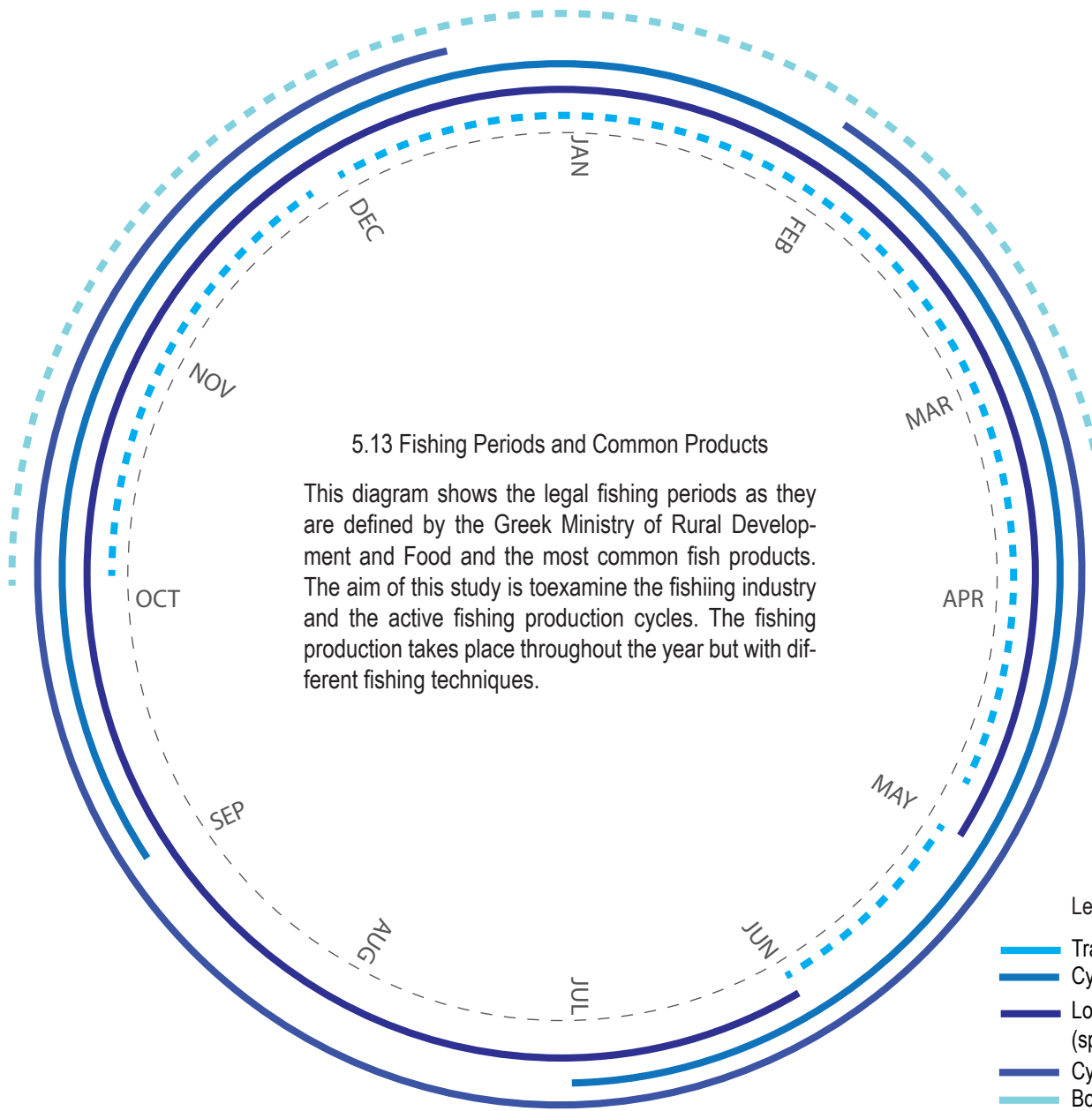
The fishing industry encounters the negative implications of tourism but also national issues that the proposed strategy tries to confront. More specifically, fishing techniques used by local fishermen – trawler and boat seiner fishing – damage the seabed and destroy coral reefs that constitute the home for many sea species. Tourism has increased the demand for sea products, such as fish, seafood, sponges. Consequently, over time this increased demand has led professionals and amateur fishermen to overfish the area. Amateur fishermen tend to offer their products illegally and eventually exceed the limitations of their permitted catch.

In addition to the declining fish population, tourism has affected the water quality and made the sea inhospitable for fish.⁵ The above-mentioned factors have reduced the fish resources and therefore the industry's production. In this design, I propose the placement of artificial reefs that can boost the underwater life and reinforce the ecosystem. These artificial reefs are classified in three different zones according to their access level by specific groups of visitors. One of the zones is a protected area by European regulations⁶ and no access to the public is allowed. The second zone is dedicated to visitors and therefore sea activities are encouraged. Visitors have the chance to experience fishing activities and see closely the artificial reefs. Lastly, ama-

teur fishermen are limited in the third zone in an effort to control their activities and not interfere with professional fishermen occupation. Eventually, these artificial reefs zones will support fish production.

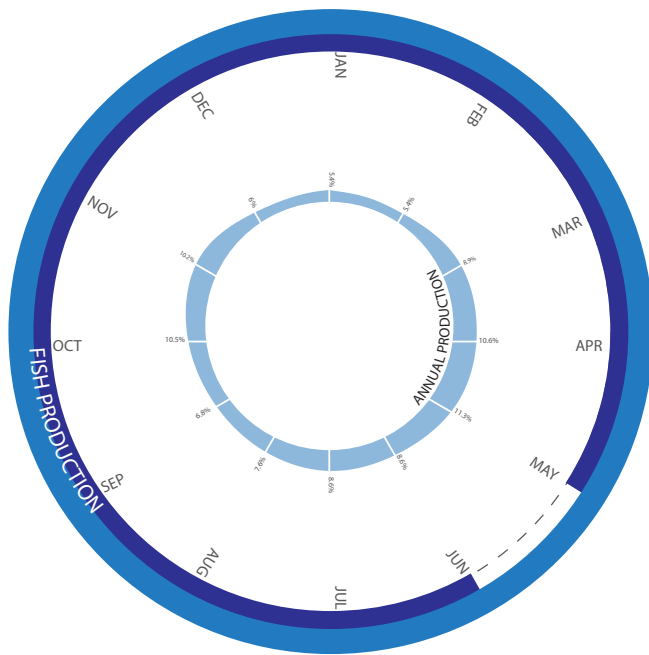
5.12 Suggested Crop Rotation Plan

The mob crop rotation plan is an intensive grazing system for the fallow land. The herd is moved to a new area every three days. This system helps to fertilize the earth and confines the herd to a specific area, leaving the natural grassland untouched.



- Legend
- Trawler fishing
 - Cyclical net day fishing
 - Longline fishing/spearfishing (sport fishing)
 - Cyclical net night fishing
 - Boat seiner

- Conger conger
- Boops boops
- Scomber colias
- Muraena helena
- Trachurus mediterraneus
- Mullus barbatus
- Spicara smarvis

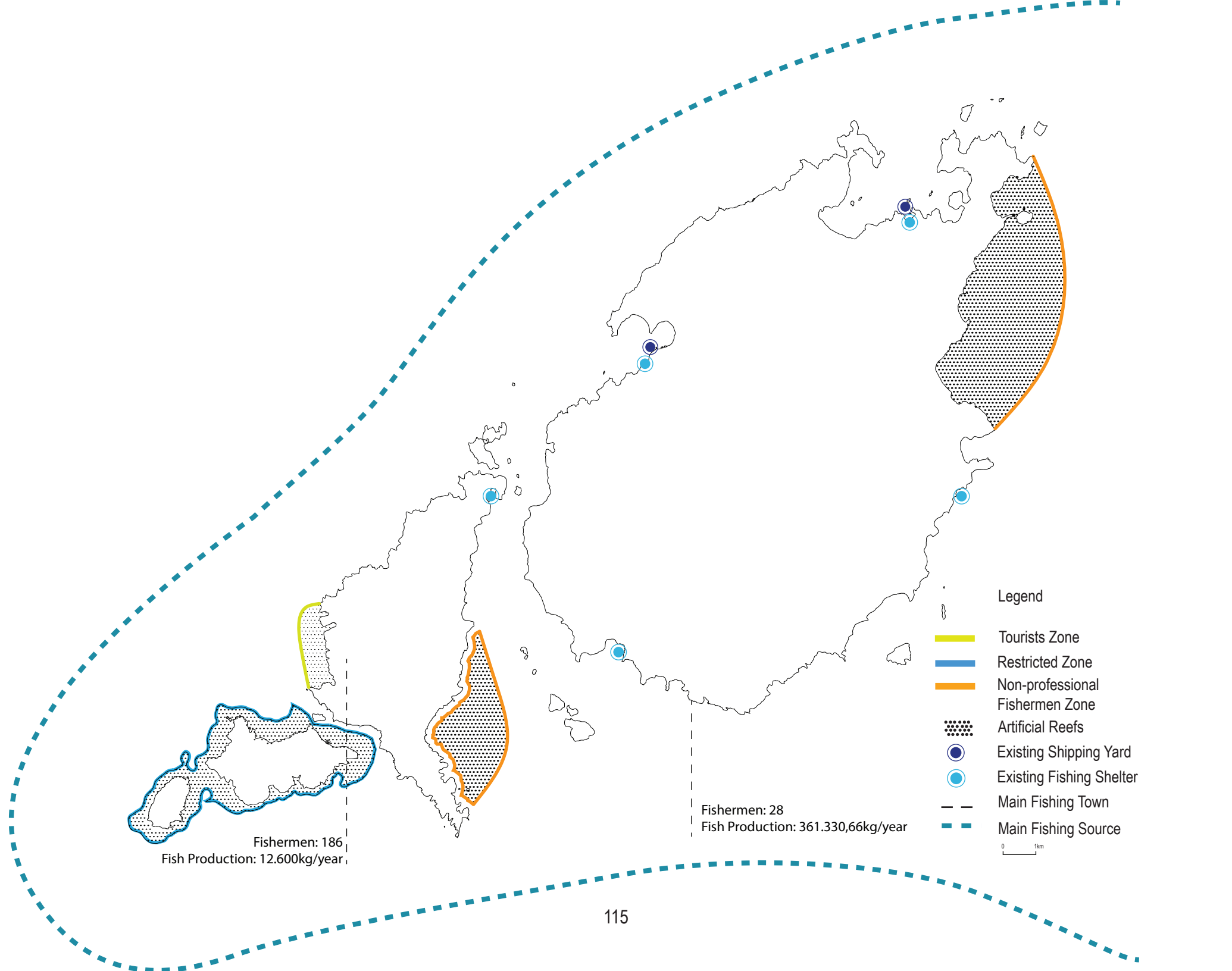


5.14 Fish Production and Fluctuation

In this diagram, I illustrate the active fishing period for professional (light blue) and amateur (dark blue) fishermen, as well as the annual fluctuation of the fishing production.

5.15 Paros and Antiparos Artificial Reefs Sites (next page)

This map suggests three different zones of artificial reefs with different public access, a division that aims to control the illegal fishing activity in the area by limiting specific groups' activities and making patrolling easier for the authorities. This strategy aims to maintain the available resources and eventually will lead to the fishing industry's growth.

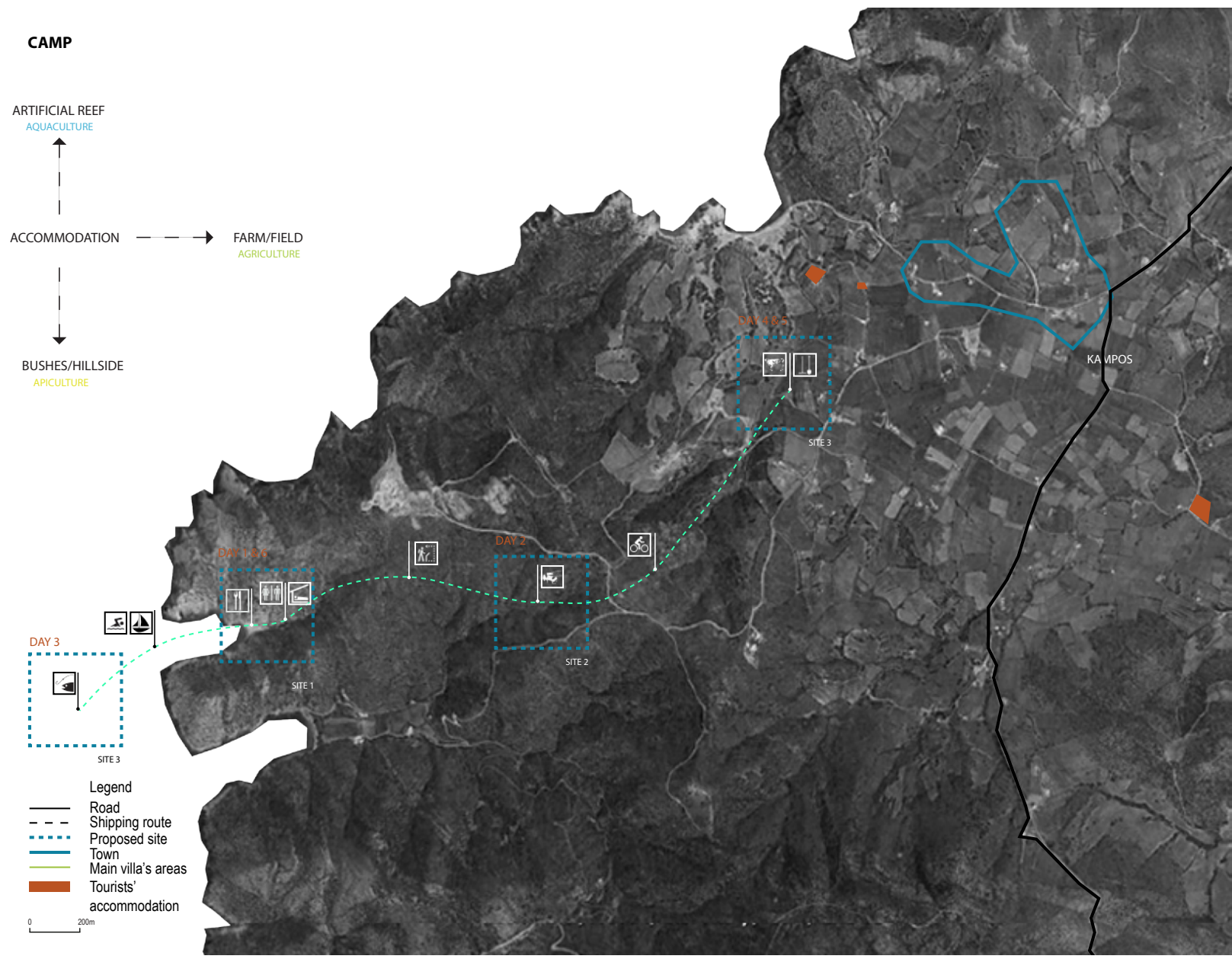


VISITORS' EXPERIENCES |

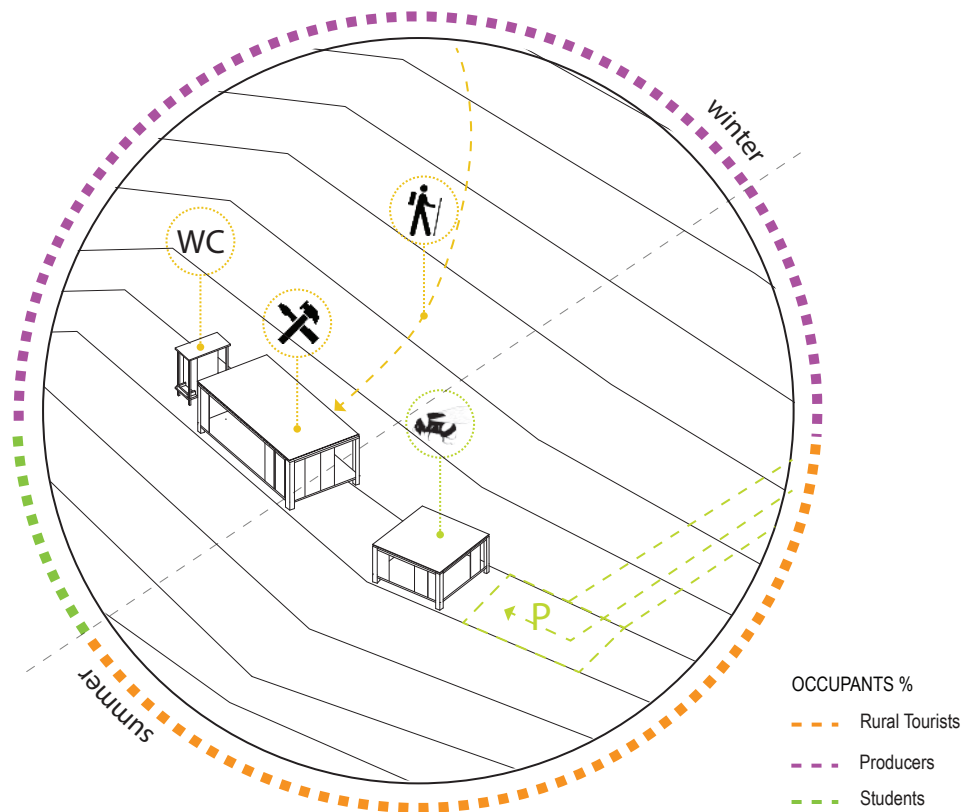
The harvesting activities of the natural sources is accompanied in this thesis by the creation of visitors' experiences. For this purpose, a series of small interventions has been designed which include each industries' workshops. These small interventions are located in remote areas of Antiparos in order to minimize the interaction with other distractive types of tourism activities and also to bring visitors closer to Cycladic landscape and ecosystem. Eventually, the proposed interactions blend the local production processes with the proposed tourism experiences. During winter – while tourism industry in the island is minimized - these spaces can be used by producers to support the cultivation and harvesting activities. The gained experiences aim to be educative and based on the local production in order for the visitors to understand the island's culture and consequently be closer to the authentic. On the other hand, local producers and locals in general focus on traditional industries and get benefited both economically and socially by opening up to a bigger-size audience and understanding what binds them.

5.16 Proposed Tourists' Route (next page)

This map shows the proposed rural tourists route in Antiparos in relation to the existing tourism and urban condition. The site of their accommodation as well as the visiting rural sites are indicated. In addition, a variety of activities are proposed to enrich their staying experience, such as bicycling, swimming, boating.



APICULTURE PAVILION |



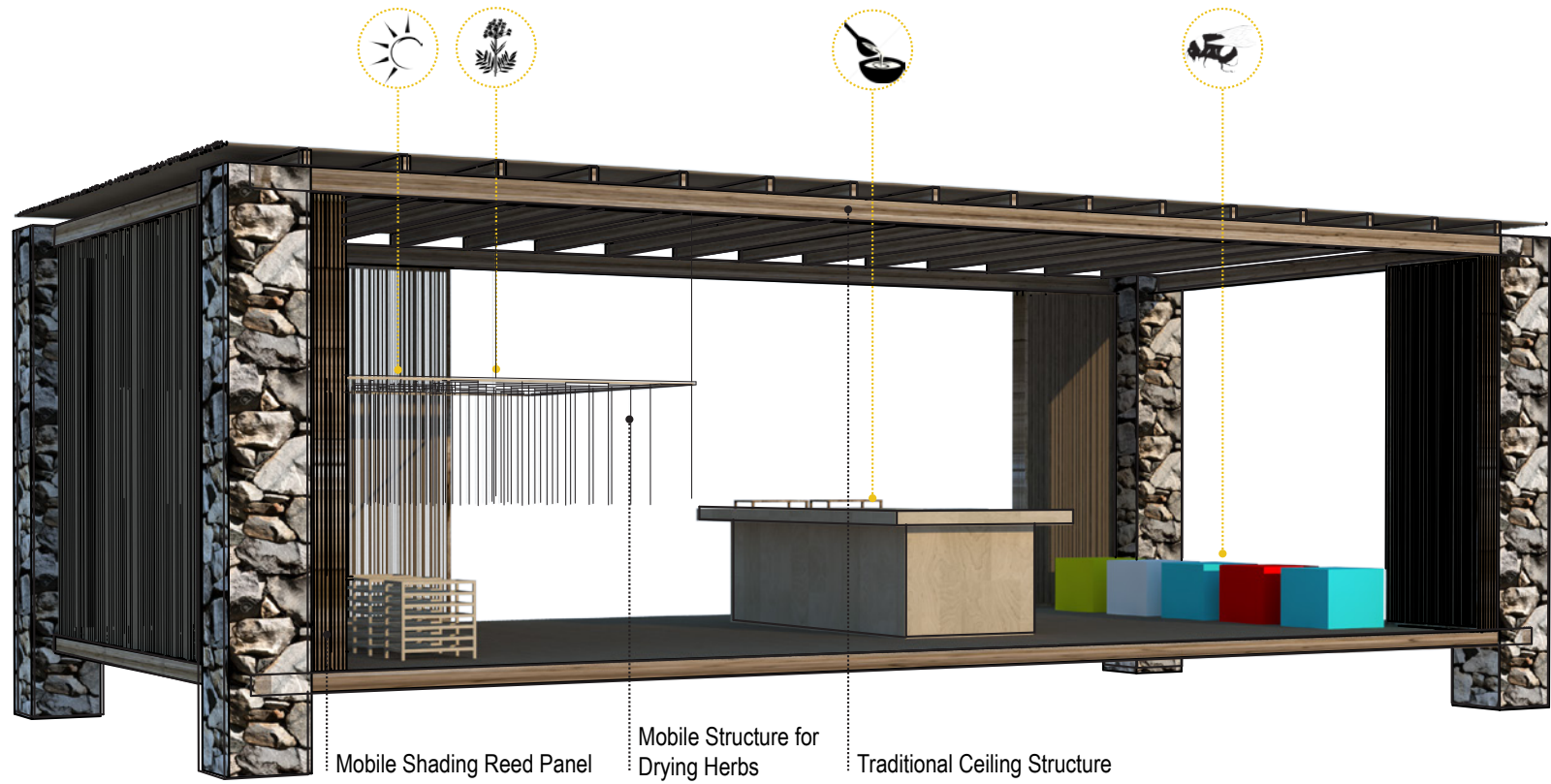
5.17 Apiculture Pavilion and Bee Shelter: Relation on Site (left)

A pavilion is proposed that co-exists next to the bee shelter. As described previously it aims to ease producers' needs. Visitors have the chance to observe closely the producers' work, learn the industry's difficulties, its benefits and stimulate different apiculture processes. In addition, visitors learn about the honey and herb fields' advantages through a hands-on experience in the proposed workshop that includes learning the creation of simple recipes, the processing of the products and the examination of the apiculture's equipment and tools.

5.18 Apiculture Pavilion: Uses and Structure (next page)

The proposed pavilion consists of two areas focusing on herb and honey basic processing and recipes. The visitors have the chance to examine closely empty beehives and create pharmaceutical recipes with the raw product. They also have the chance to hang herbs on a mobile structure. This structure consists of threads where herbs get attached. Visitors also collect the dried herbs and separate them according to their species.

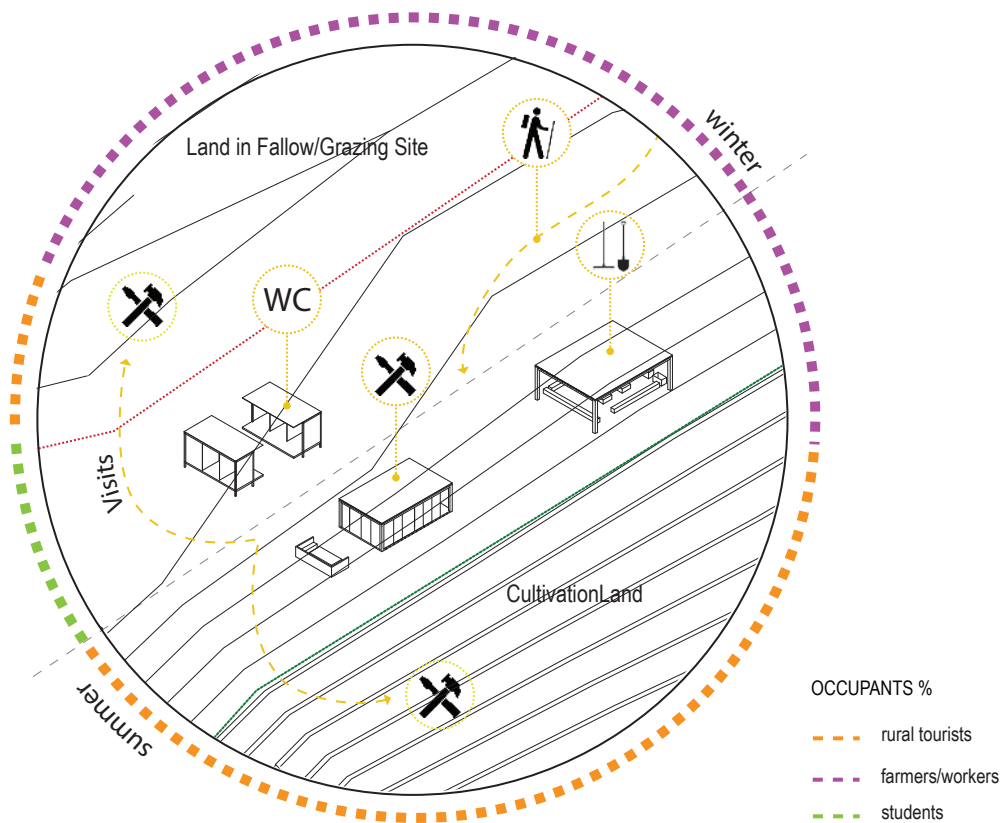
The proposed materials are local and commonly used in Cyclades: stone walls, wood pergola and reeds for shading. Reed panels are also proposed as windscreens. These panels add flexibility to the pavilion in order to be occupied under common extreme conditions in Cyclades. This structure is suggested for all the proposed pavilions of this group of islands.





5.19 Apiculture Pavilion

| AGRICULTURE & HUSBANDRY PAVILION

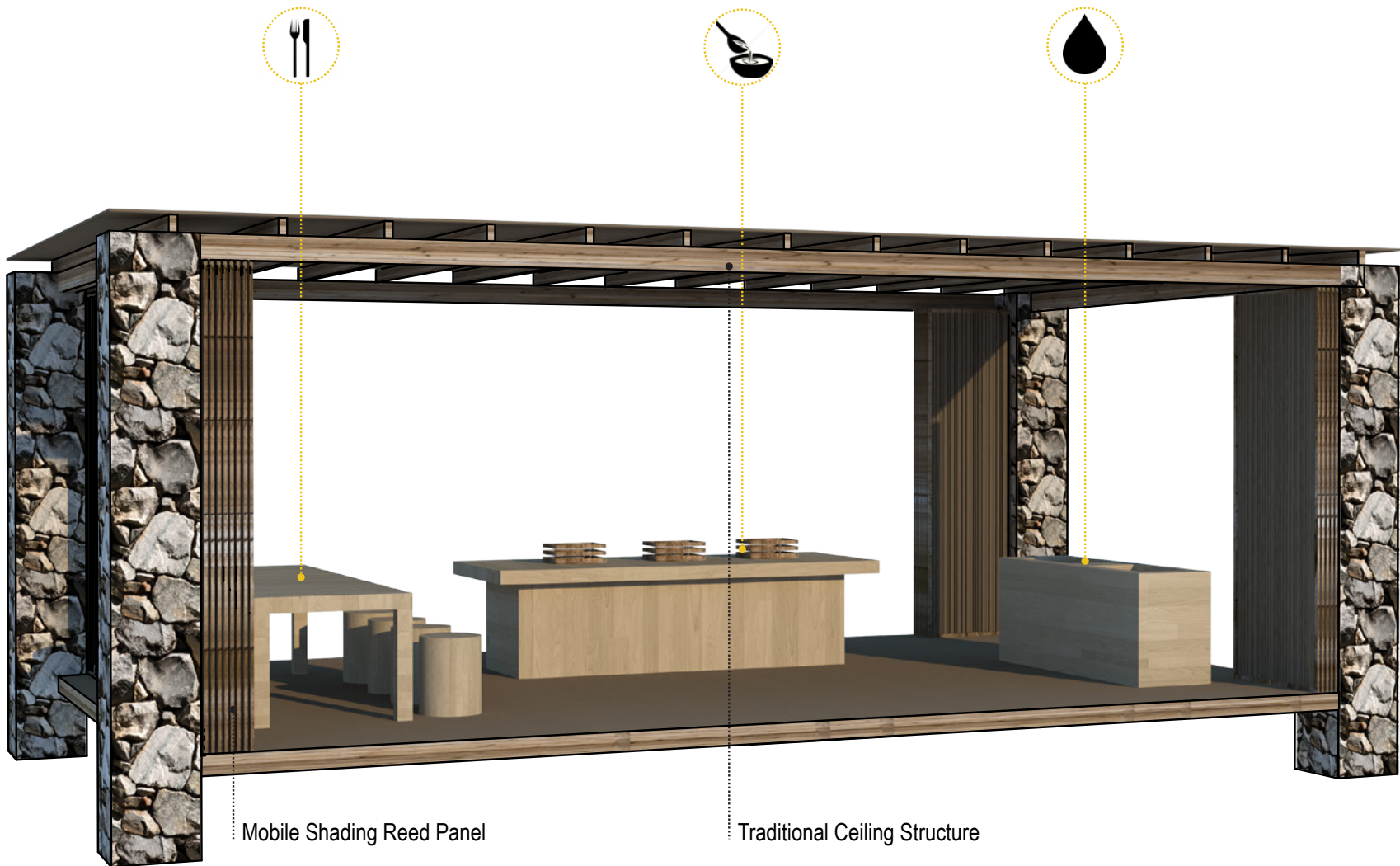


5.20 Agriculture and Husbandry Pavilion: Relation to the Cultivation Land and Land in Fallow

This pavillion is located between cultivation lands and lands in fallow/grazing sites. Visitors can learn the industries processes through observation by visiting both types of fields. In addition, they can participate in small seminars in an organized site/pavilion - where they will not delay farmers work - that regard agriculture. They will also have the chance to taste and gain knowledge regarding the local raw products in the proposed pavilion.

5.21 Agriculture Pavilion: Uses and Structure (next page)

The proposed pavilion aims at the creation of pharmaceutical and traditional recipes of the raw agricultural products. For this purpose, the pavilion is equipped with a sink, a large counter for short tutorials and a table for gathering and eating.



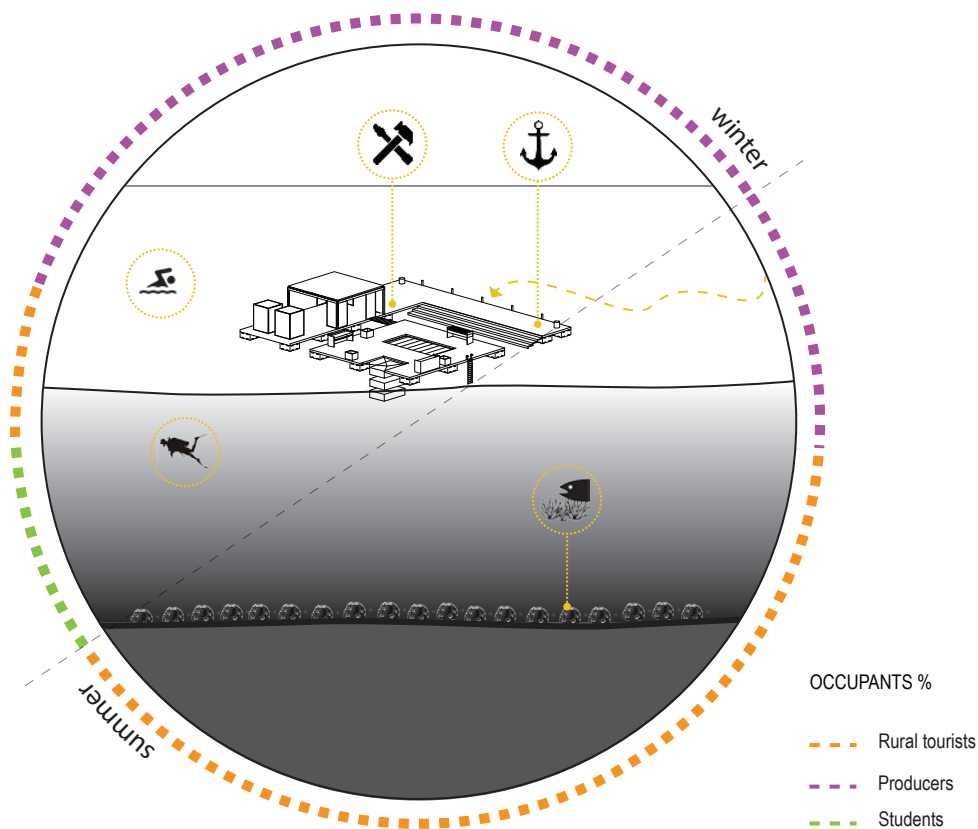


5.22 Agriculture Pavilion



5.23 Vineyard

| AQUACULTURE & FISHING PAVILION

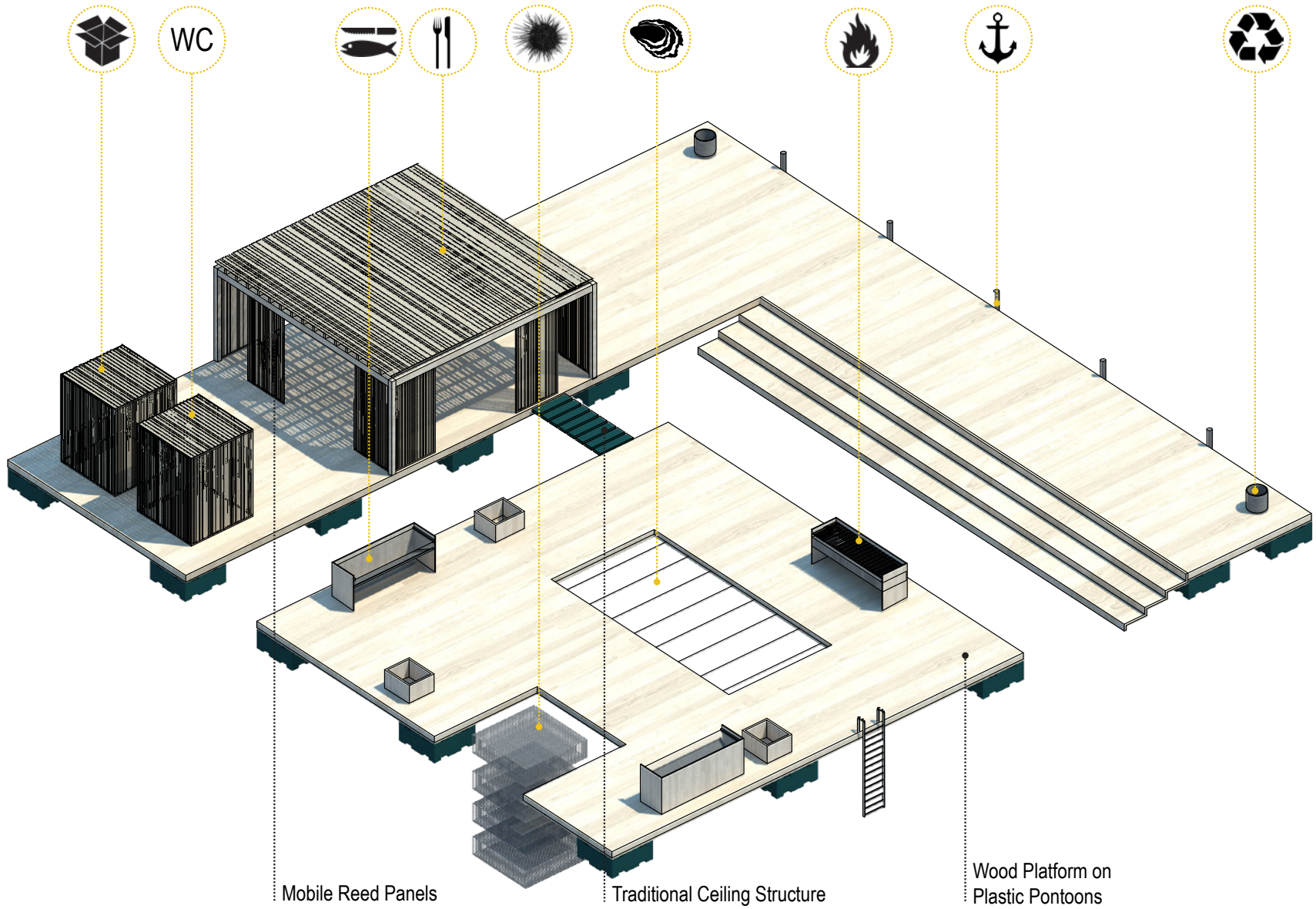


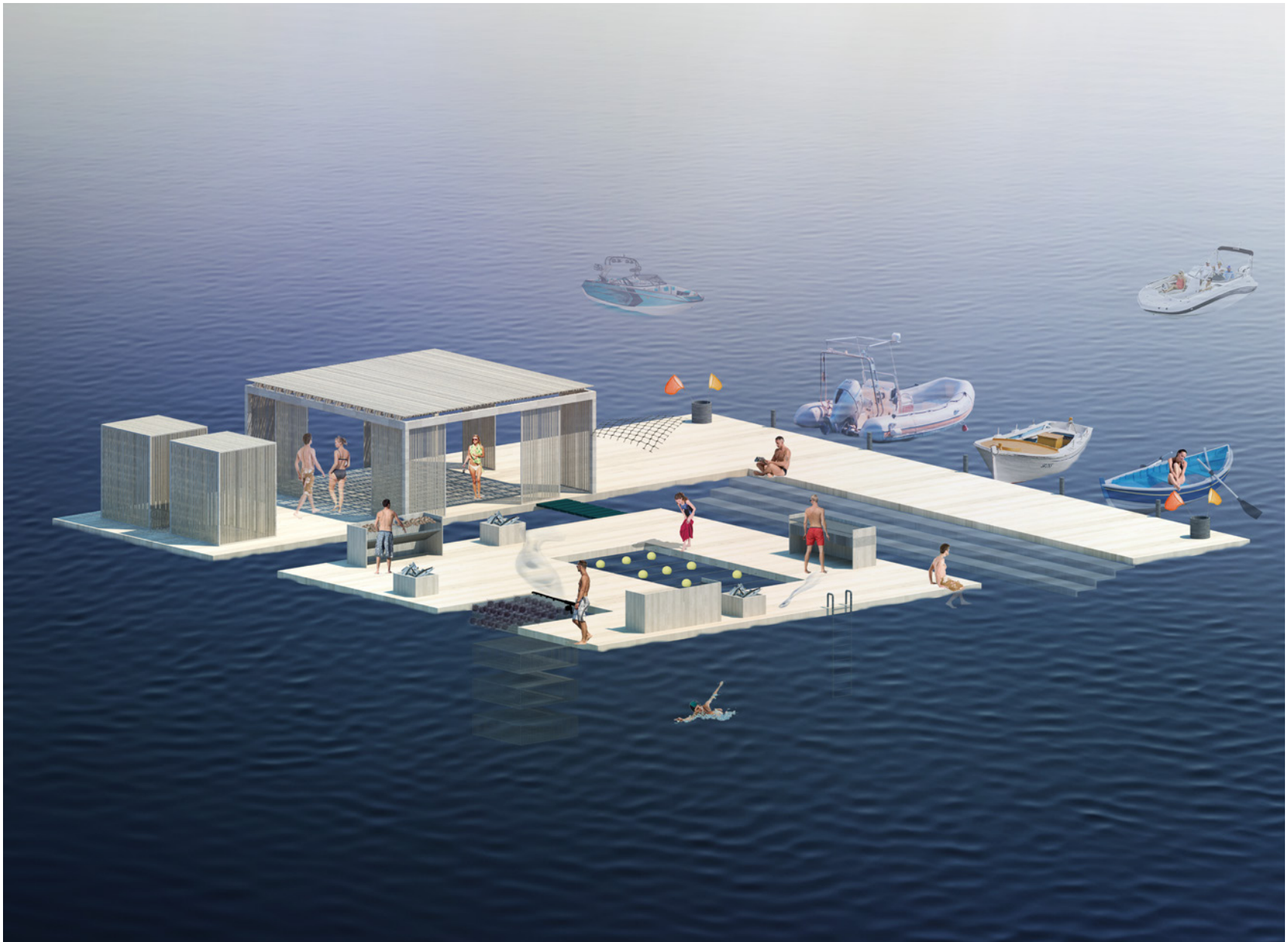
5.24 Aquaculture and Fishing Pavilion: Relation to the Artificial Reefs

A platform is proposed above the previously described artificial reefs for the visitors and the fishermen. This platform performs as a workshop for the visitors and resting point for the fishermen. Visitors gain better knowledge about the industry by harvesting, fishing, cooking, recycling and also in leisure activities that include visiting the artificial reefs.

5.25 Pavilion: Uses and Structure (next page)

The sea platform proposed as a fishing and aquaculture pavilion consists of two main areas. The first one includes passive activities like resting and observing, and support spaces like storage and washroom. This area is also the anchoring point for the boats where visitors can find fishing nets for cleaning the sea as an alternative activity. The second area is a small workshop. It consists of two oyster and urchin harvesting spaces, sea product cleaning space and a BBQ. The structure materials used are wood and reeds and the platform is supported by plastic floats.

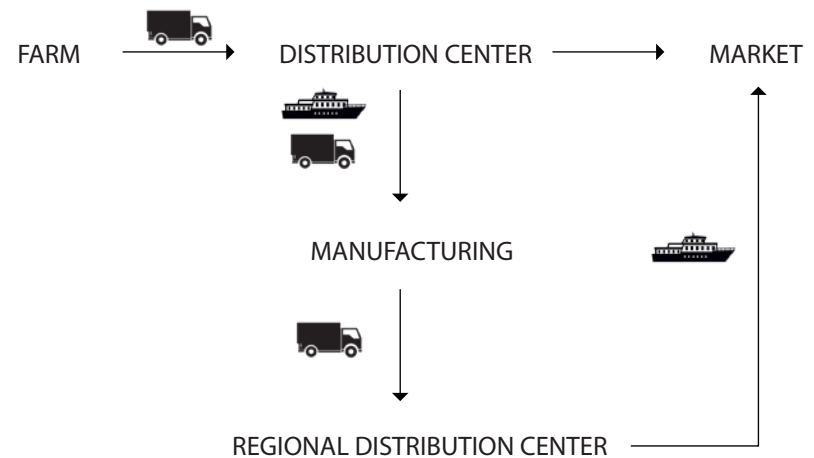












5.26 Sea Platform

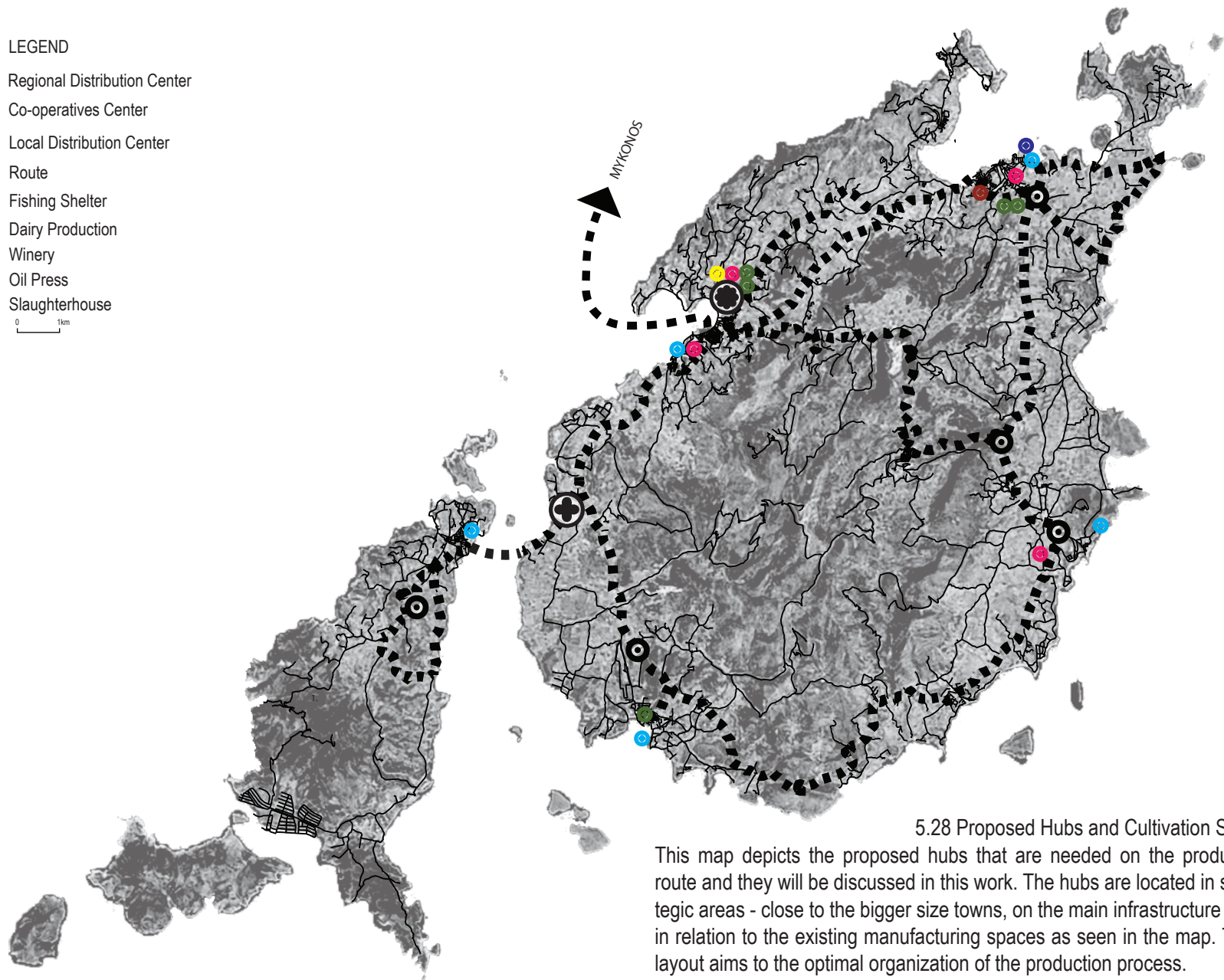
PRODUCT'S ROUTE |

For the organization of the production and the accompanied visitors' experiences, specific hubs at strategic locations are proposed. These hubs mainly follow the products' route between the islands, but also an organizational site is proposed. Starting from the production fields, the harvested products are shipped to local distribution centers where an initial processing takes place. Next, the products are shipped either to the existing manufacturing centers or the regional distribution center. The regional distribution center gathers all the surplus production and organizes it in order for it to be transferred to the neighboring market island. A cooperatives' center is also proposed. The intend of this hub is to coordinate the industries and deal with emerging issues by supporting the producers. All the suggested hubs co-exist with visitors' spaces. Visitors (tourists or students) gain a better understanding of the local reality by this interaction through processes that are being proposed in this work. This interaction involves in many cases the community's involvement leading to tighter bonds with the traditional production.



5.27 Product Route

- LEGEND
-  Regional Distribution Center
 -  Co-operatives Center
 -  Local Distribution Center
 -  Route
 -  Fishing Shelter
 -  Dairy Production
 -  Winery
 -  Oil Press
 -  Slaughterhouse
- 0 1km



5.28 Proposed Hubs and Cultivation Sites

This map depicts the proposed hubs that are needed on the products' route and they will be discussed in this work. The hubs are located in strategic areas - close to the bigger size towns, on the main infrastructure and in relation to the existing manufacturing spaces as seen in the map. This layout aims to the optimal organization of the production process.

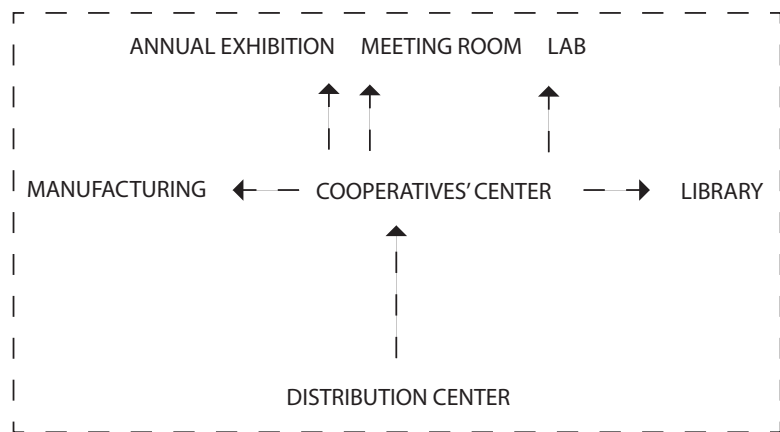
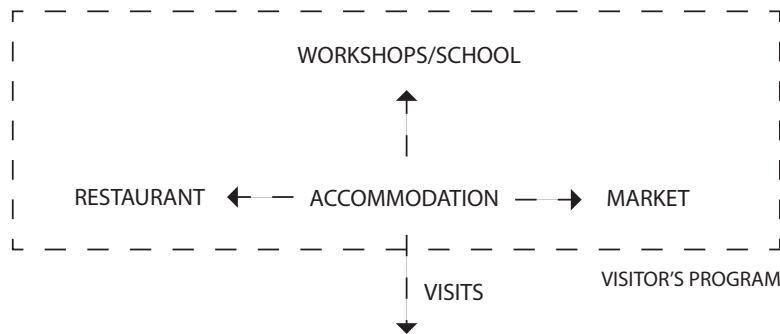
COOPERATIVES' CENTER |

The cooperatives' center aims to bring producers, visitors and employees together. Relevant uses have been grouped together forming clusters of accommodation, offices and research, and mass gathering. The accommodation cluster is designed to host different groups of users according to the season: during the summer tourists will occupy the space, while in the winter students (cooks) will take their place. The offices and research's cluster includes each cooperative's office, seminar rooms, a library and a lab. The gathering cluster consists of a meeting room for all the producers and a restaurant as a meeting point for all the occupants.

Through this interaction, the occupants will be mutually benefited by learning different aspects of the production, cooking and consuming aspect to complement their knowledge about local practices resulting the hub in an educational center as well. This center works the whole year and it is accompanied by small occupants' changes seasonally which aims to keep the center active and benefit different groups of people at the same time.

In this design, the area of Pounta in Paros was selected as the most convenient site for the cooperatives' center. This selection's main goal is to strengthen the bond between Paros and Antiparos by placing this

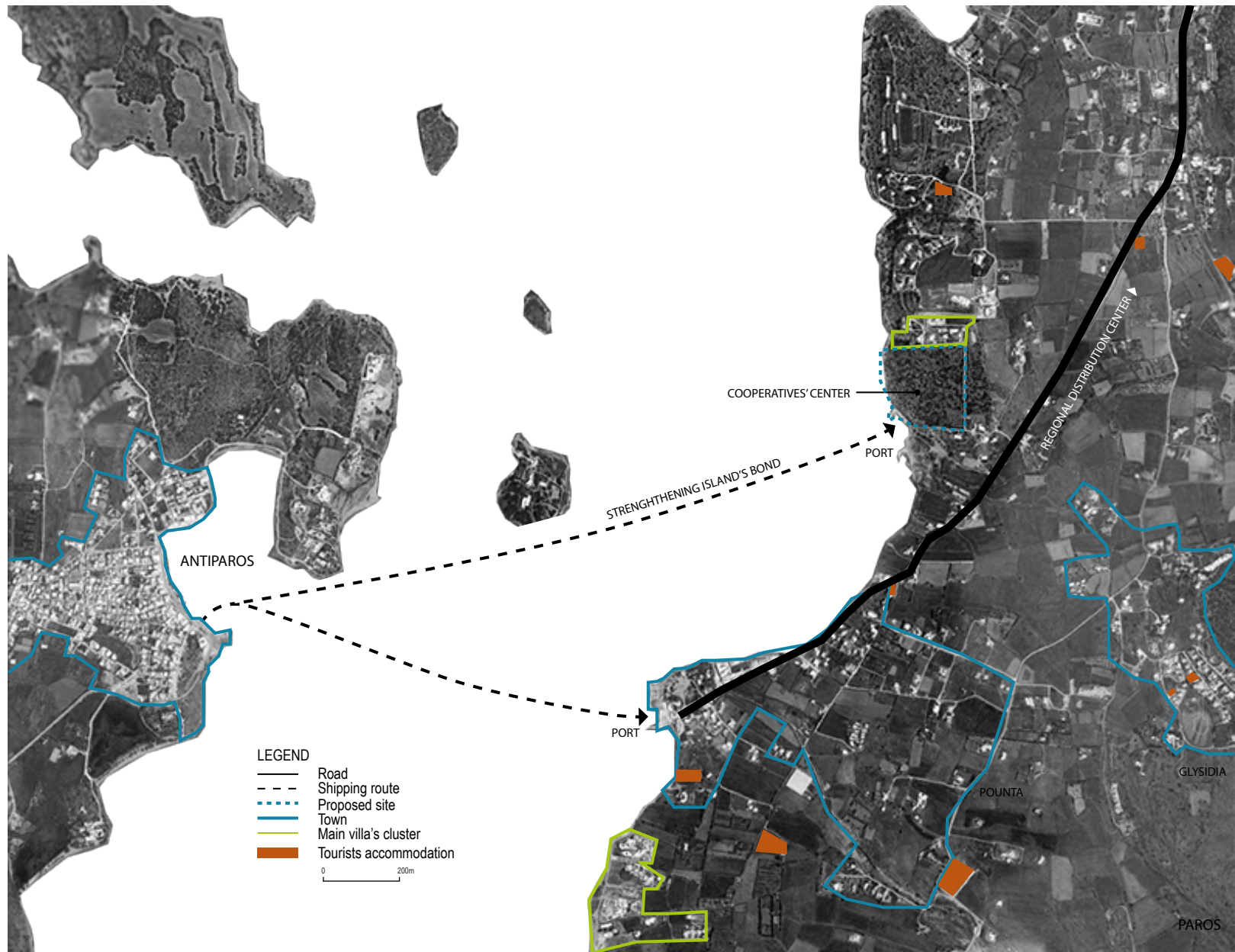
hub close to the ports that connect the islands. The suggested site is also near the main road connection between Pounta's port and the main port of Paros, where also the regional distribution center is located.



5.29 Program

5.30 Cooperatives' Center Location and Area's Analysis (next page)

This map illustrates the suggested site for the cooperative's center and its relation with surrounding area's context. Specifically, this map focuses on the main tourism accommodation, neighboring town, and infrastructure of the area. Key factors for the site's selection were the proximity to Pounta's port that connects Paros with Antiparos, the port that connects Paros with Antiparos, the proximity to the main road that connects Pounta's port with Paroikia's port (main port of Paros), and the existing small port at the site that can ease the connection with Antiparos even without schedules connections.



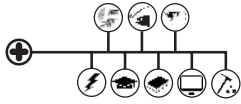
5.31 Cooperatives' Center Diagram

The cooperative's center is organized in three areas according to the public access. The first one has restricted public access and it consists the visitors' accommodation. The second area has controlled public access and it includes the cooperative's offices, rooms for seminars and workshops, a lab and a library. The last area is open to the public and it includes the main meeting room for the producers and a restaurant. A low traffic road and stone-paved paths are proposed to separate these areas having as main entrance the existing port.

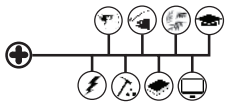
The proposal aims to intergrade in the urban fabric and architecture of the area without disturbing their balance. The building masses I propose follow the scale of the area's architecture while the density follows its rural character. The masses are organized in steps of terraces according to the existing contours. In addition, the uses are organized in relation to the neighboring uses, the visitors accommodation is located next to existing villas while the offices are "hidden" by the topography from the area's residences.

ACTIVITIES

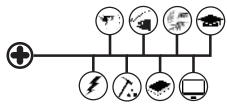
SEASON A: OCT-NOV-DEC-JAN



SEASON B: FEB-MAR-APR

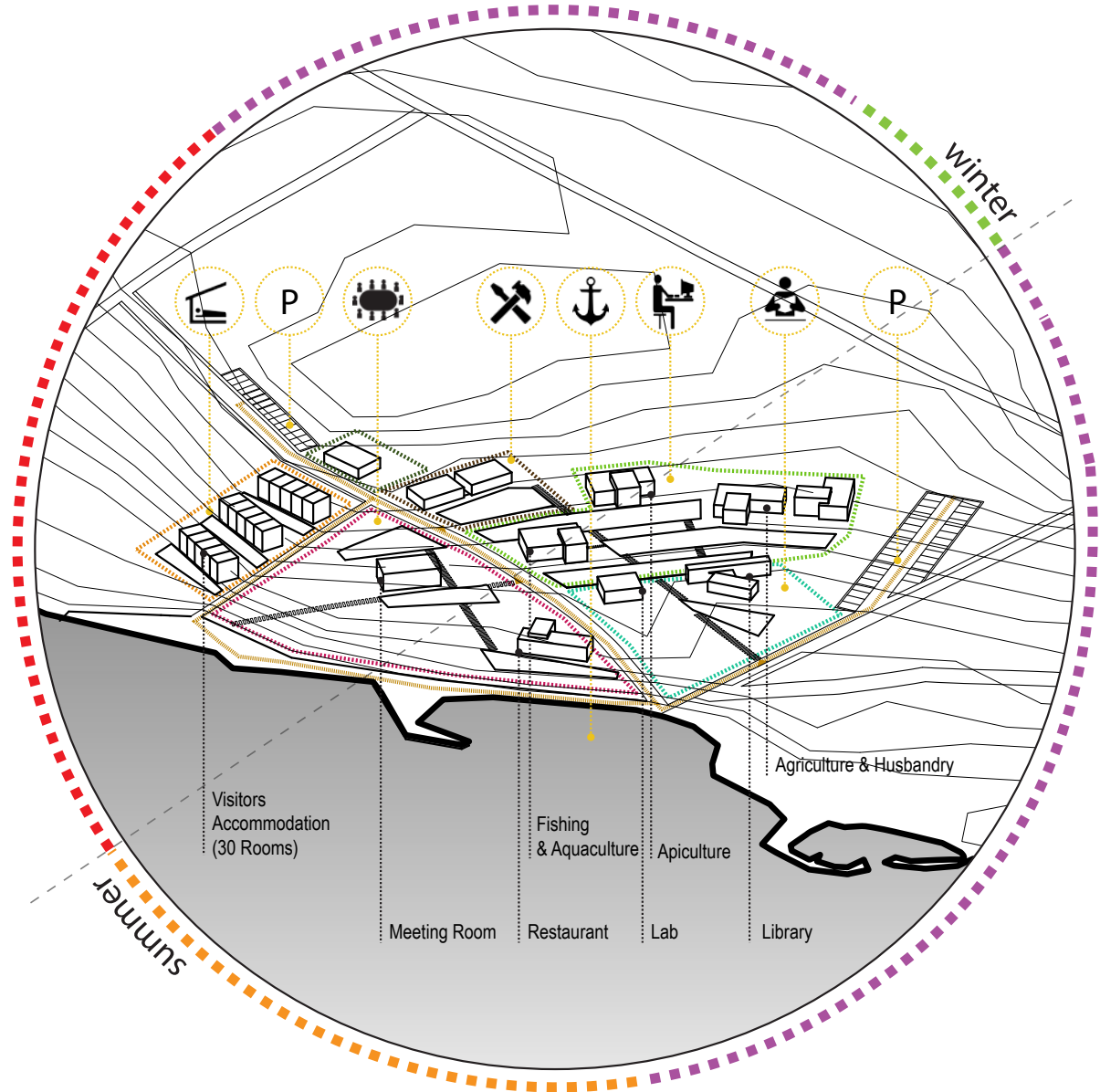


SEASON B: FEB-MAR-APR



5.32 Seasonal activities at the cooperatives' center

- Occupants %
- Rural Tourists
- Students
- Chefs
- Producers/Employees
- Legend
- Visitors Route
- Tourists Accommodation
- Workshops
- Public zone
- Co-operatives' Offices
- Administration & Storage
- Research & Library Area



| DISTRIBUTION CENTER

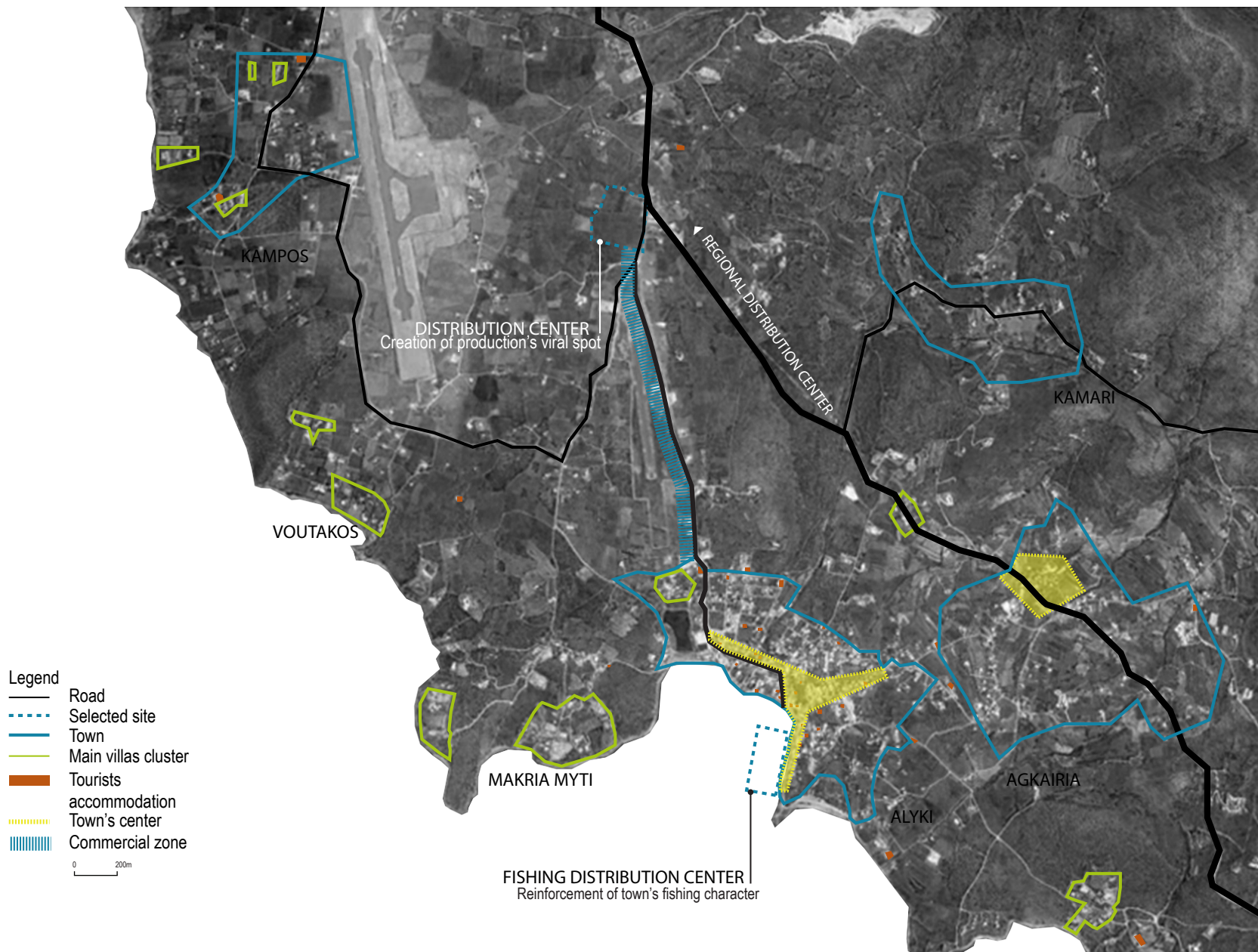
The collected resources are transferred from fields to local distribution centers. These distribution centers are located close to the biggest production villages of the islands in order to be convenient for the biggest part of the producers. The activities taking place at these hubs include the products' gathering, their basic processing and packaging, retail sale and transfer to the regional distribution center or to the manufacturing centers. The production activities are accompanied by visitors experiences that regard education and consumption. Through five processes – learning, making, shopping, eating, tasting – visitors will be able to understand the products' qualities and the common production practices. Furthermore, specific production stations are proposed for each industry and also one energy station. These stations are located at specific zones according to the industry they belong. Containers with different uses – wash-rooms, biomass and waste collection- are spread in the distribution center to better serve its function. For this design, the village Agkairia is selected that also serves the smaller villages of this area.

5.33 Distribution Center Location and Area's Analysis (next page)

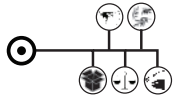
The distribution center is separated in two sites according to the industries it accommodates. The first site includes apiculture, husbandry and agriculture. The proposed center is located in a strategic location between the area's main towns and away from urban centers in order to offer easy access to producers, locals and visitors while not disturbing their tourism character. The second site is the fishing distribution center which includes a fishing shelter, market and storage. The proposed location is at Aliki's sea front. This gesture aims to enhance the town's traditional character and develop the existing fishing shelter.

5.34 Distribution Center Diagram (page 137)

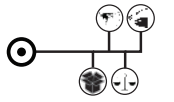
The distribution center is organized in different areas according to the proposed activity. The farmer's market takes a central spot at the site and consists a socializing space for the community. The rest of the stations are organized around this market. Big storages and small containers for biomass and waste collection are spread in the site in order to facilitate the distribution process and the energy production.



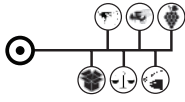
SEASON A: OCT-NOV-DEC-JAN



SEASON B: FEB-MAR-APR

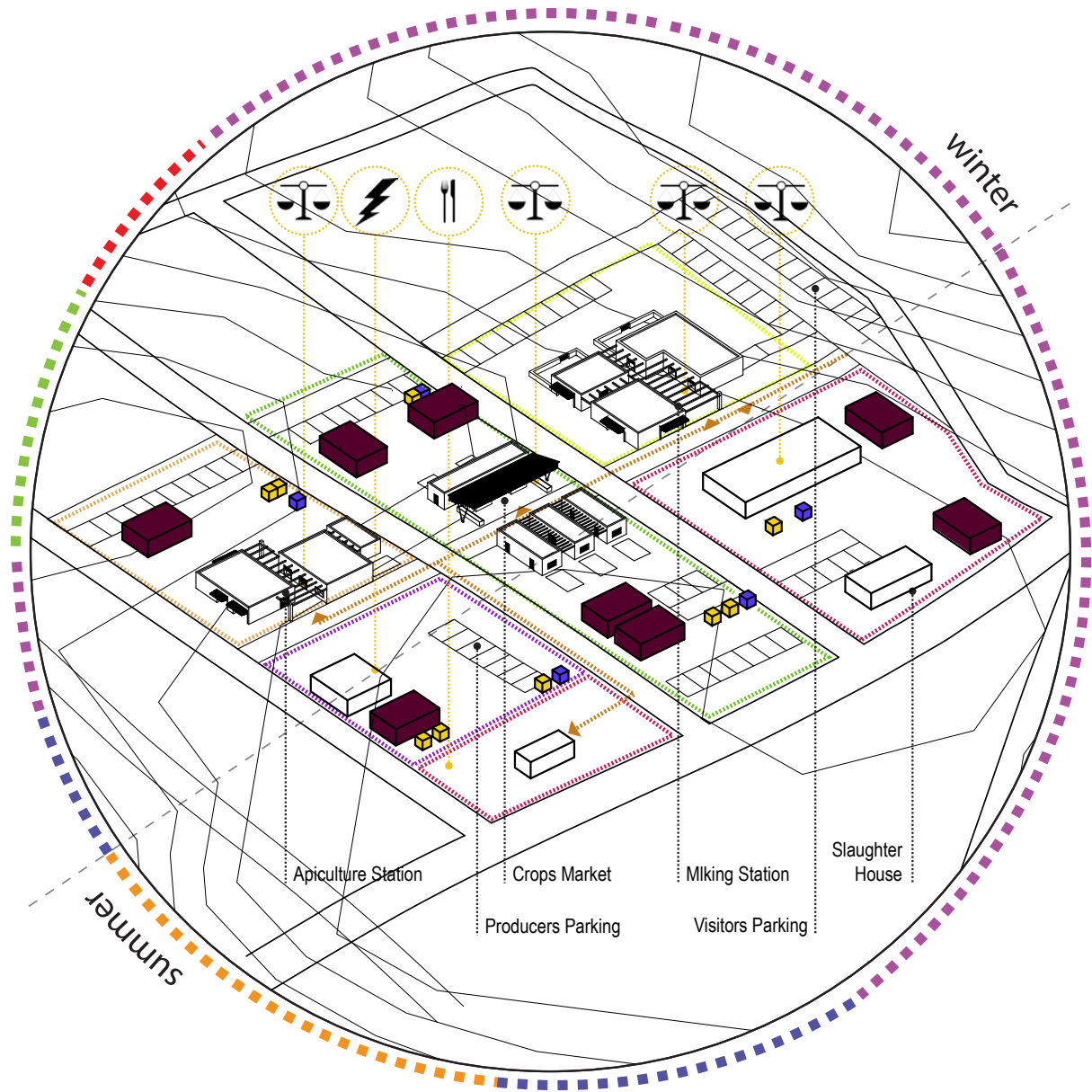


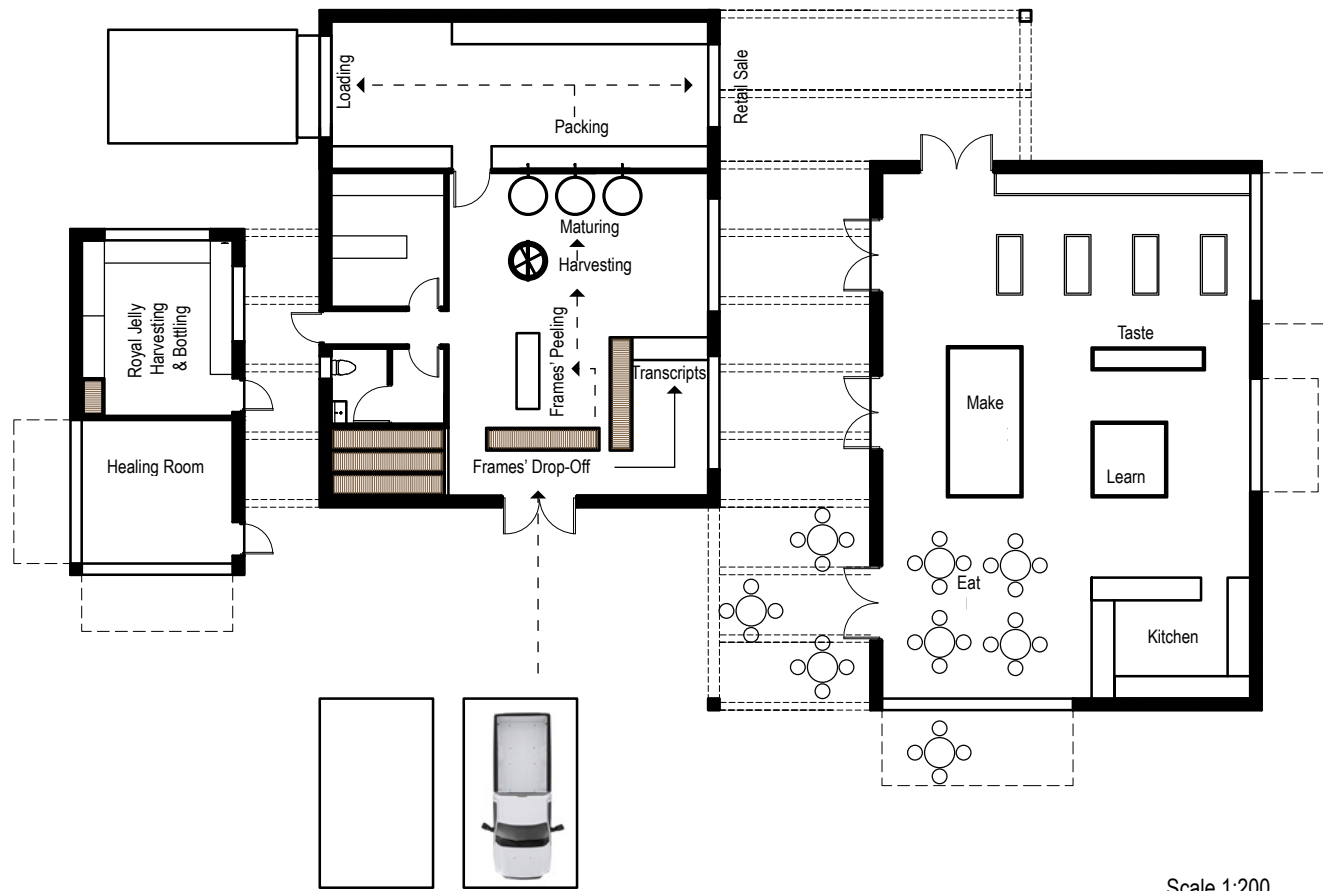
SEASON C: MAY-JUN-JUL-AUG-SEPT



5.35 Seasonal Activities at the Distribution Center

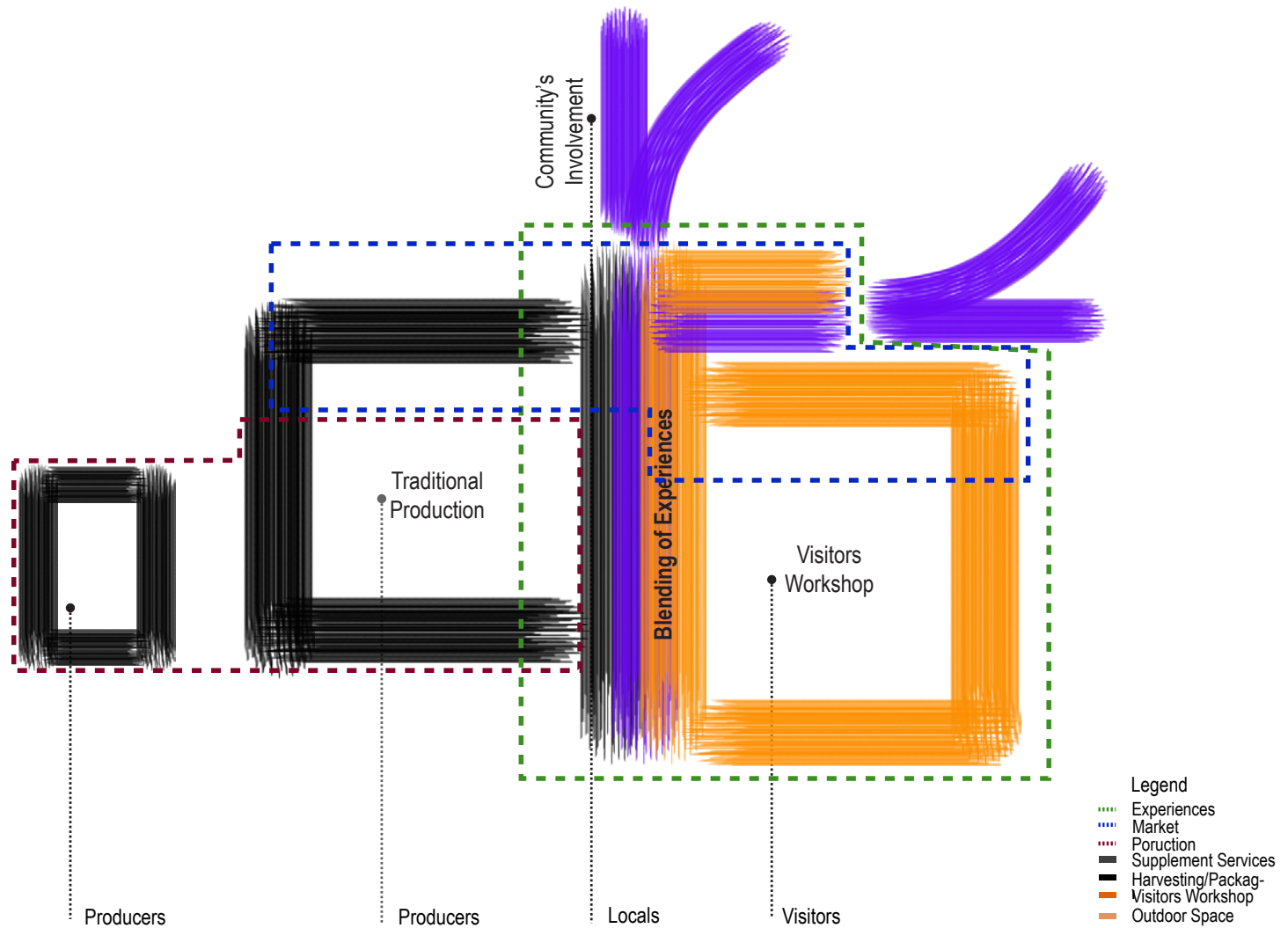
- Occupants %
- - - Rural Tourists
 - - - Mass Tourists
 - - - Farmers/Workers
 - - - Students
 - - - Chefs
- Legend
- Resting Area
 - Energy Production
 - Apiculture Production
 - Crops Production
 - Milk Production
 - Meat Production
 - Visitors Route
 - Storage
 - WC
 - Biomass Collection





5.37 Apiculture Station and Visitors Workshop Plan

This small station performs honey and royal jelly harvesting, and basic processing of these sources. The products can then be directly sold or shipped to the regional distribution center. At the adjacent workshop, visitors can gain enriching experiences through tasting, making, observing, reading, eating and shopping the specific products.



5.38 Producers and visitors constructive blend. Uses overlap



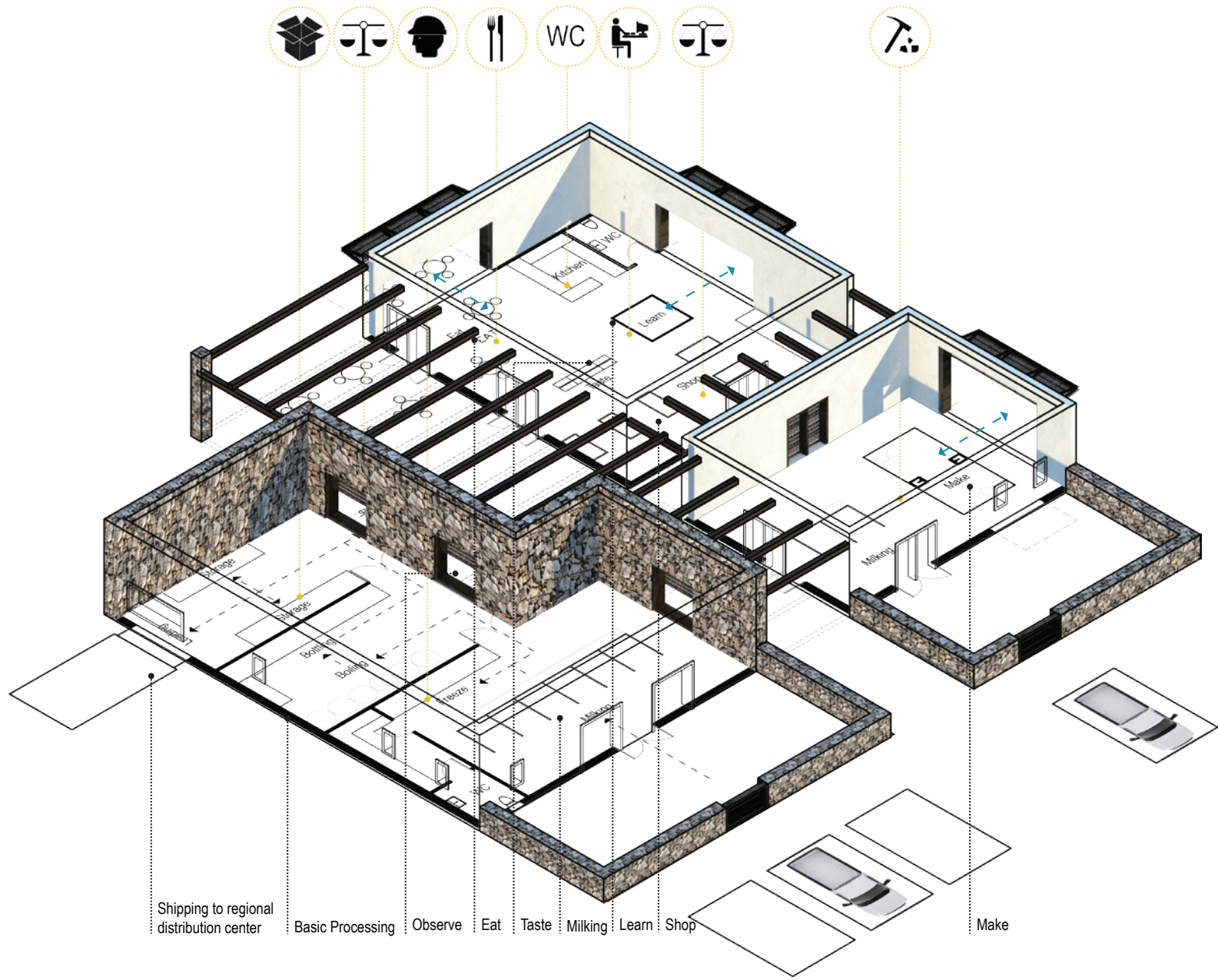
5.39 Producers and Visitors Interaction at the Apiculture Station



5.40 Locals and Visitors Interaction inbetween the Apiculture Workshop and Station

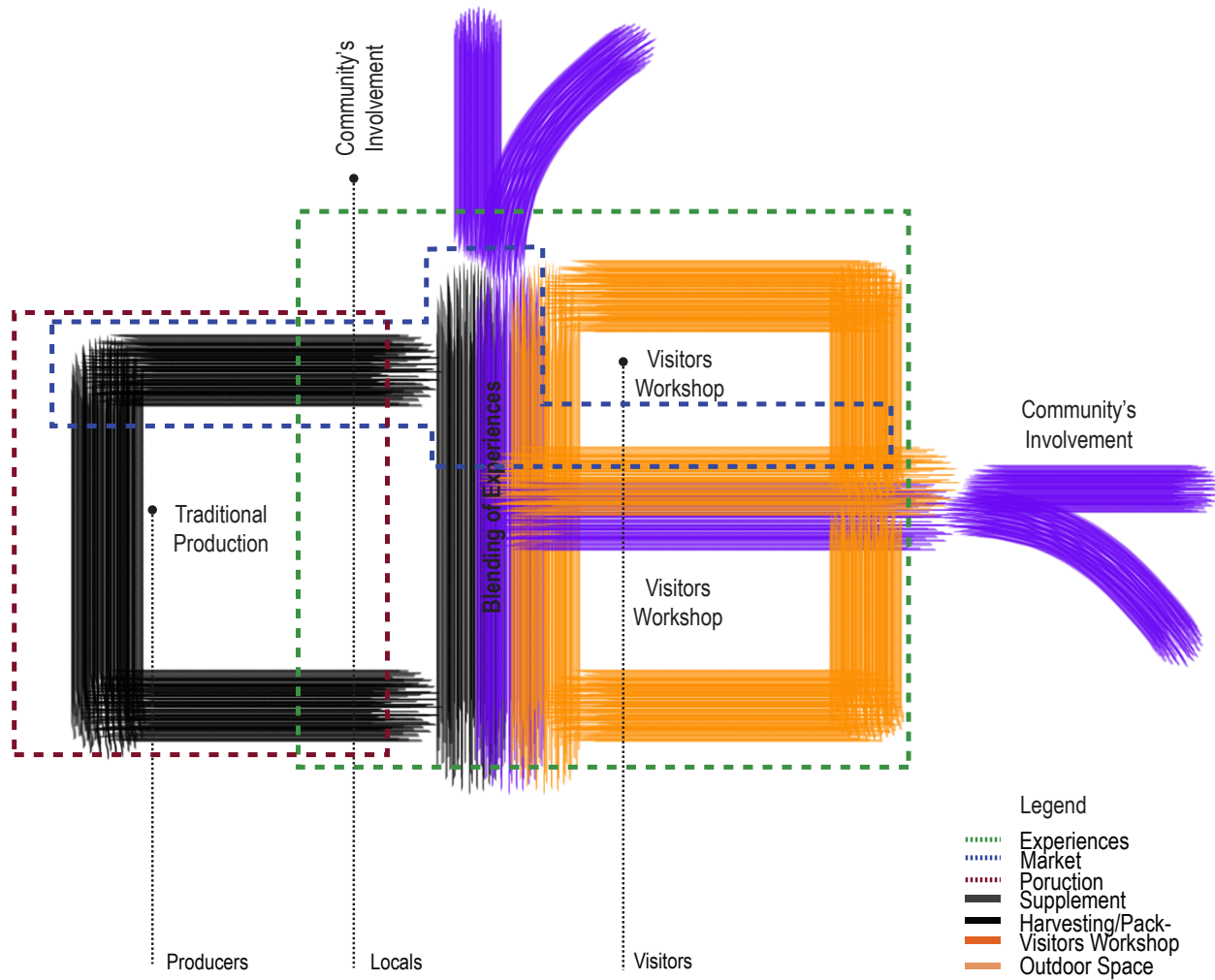
5.41 Milking Station and Visitors Workshop Diagram (next page)

The milking station serves the daily milking process and milk's basic processing. The products can then be directly sold or shipped to the regional distribution center. Visitors can gain a close to authentic experience by tasting, making/milking, observing, reading, eating and shopping the dairy products, similar to those at the apiculture station. In addition, locals become more involved in the production by visiting this hub. These spaces offer a constructive blend of producers, locals and visitors, and their experiences as well.



5.42 Milking Station and Visitors Workshop Plan





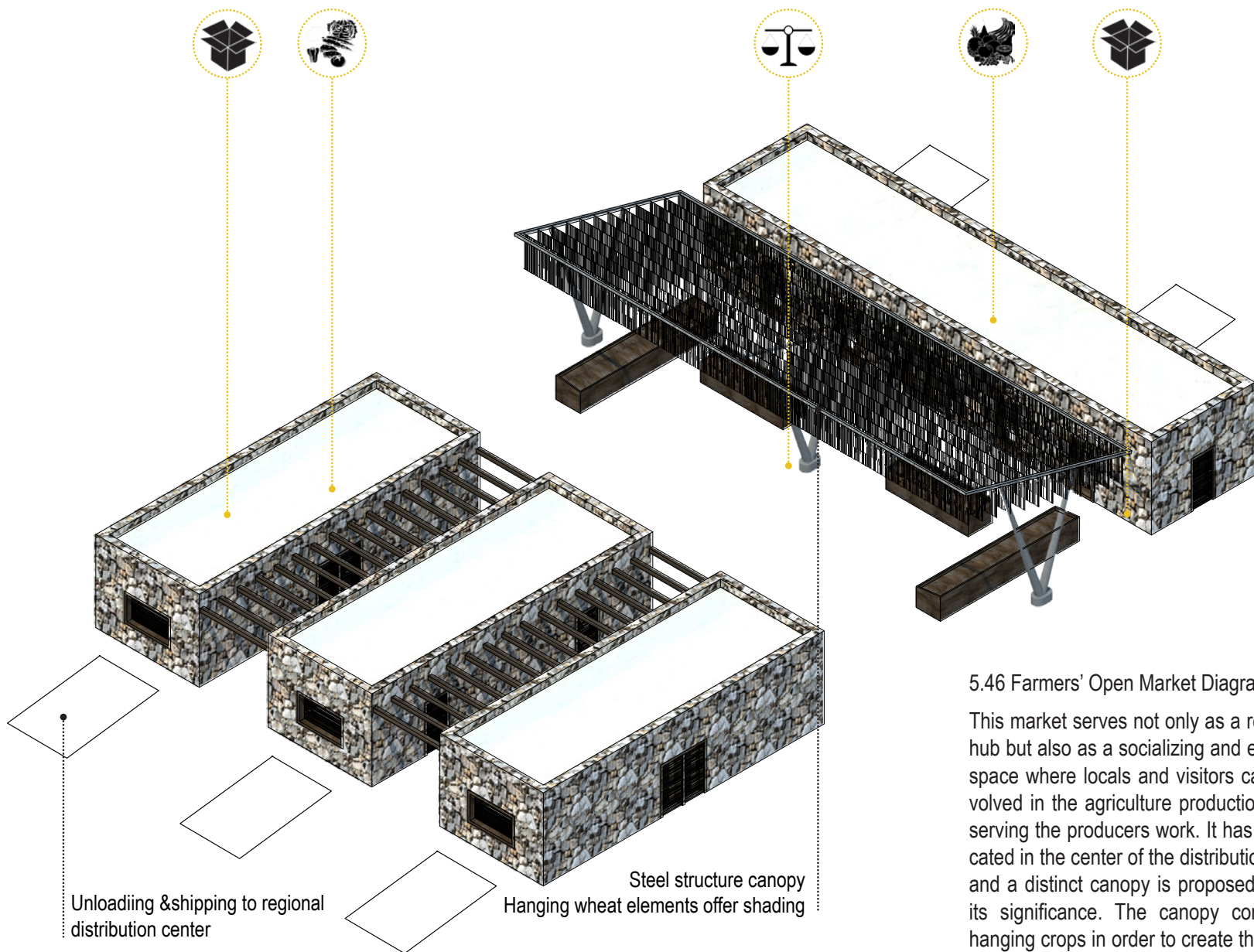
5.43 Producers and Visitors Constructive Blend. Uses Overlap



5.44 Locals and Visitors Interaction in between the Milking Workshop and Station

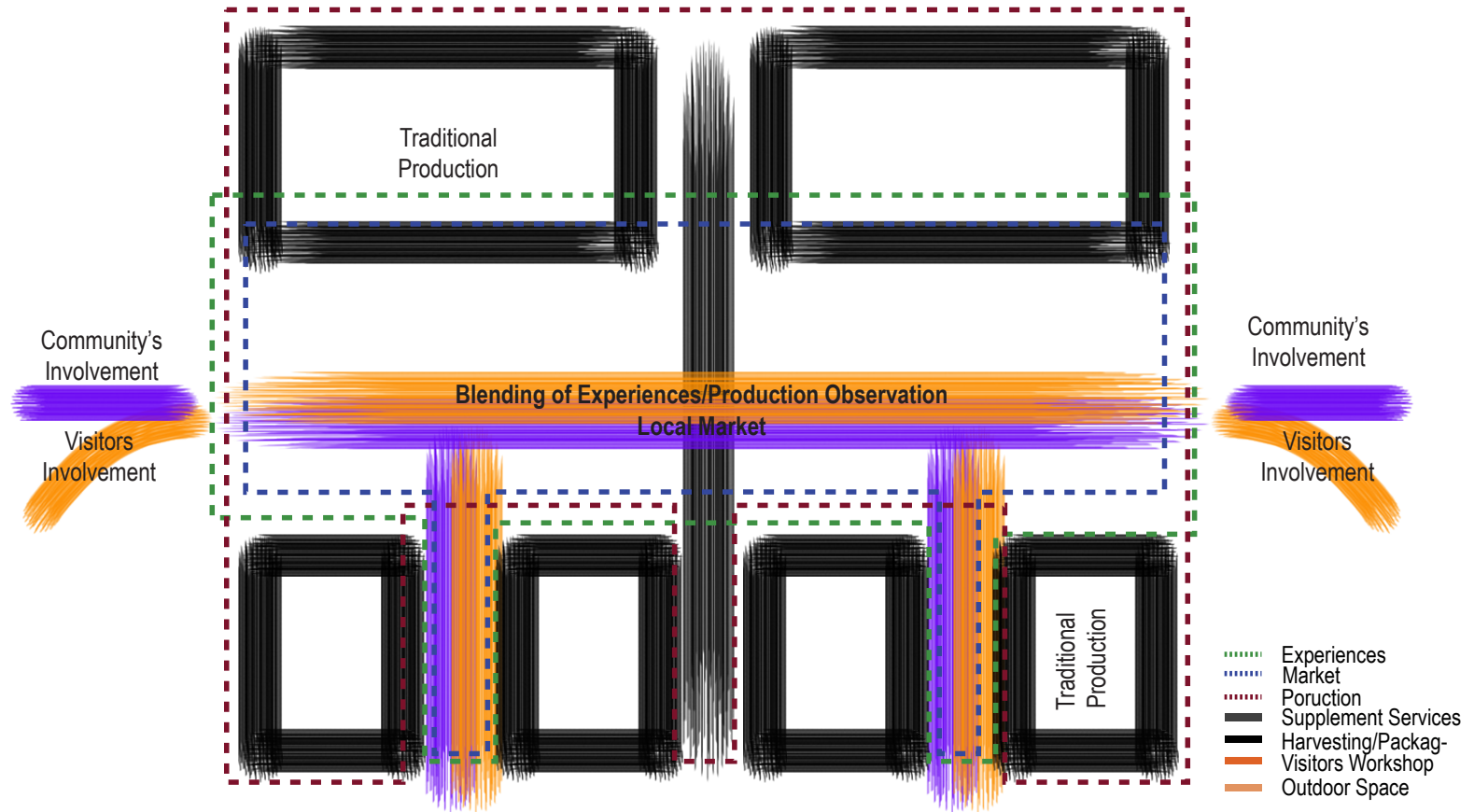


5.45 Visitors Observing the Production Process at the Milking Station



5.46 Farmers' Open Market Diagram

This market serves not only as a retail sale hub but also as a socializing and educative space where locals and visitors can be involved in the agriculture production by observing the producers work. It has been located in the center of the distribution center and a distinct canopy is proposed to mark its significance. The canopy consists of hanging crops in order to create the illusion of the cultivation fields.



5.47 Producers and Visitors Constructive Blend. Uses Overlap



5.48 Producers Unloading their Production at the Agriculture Station



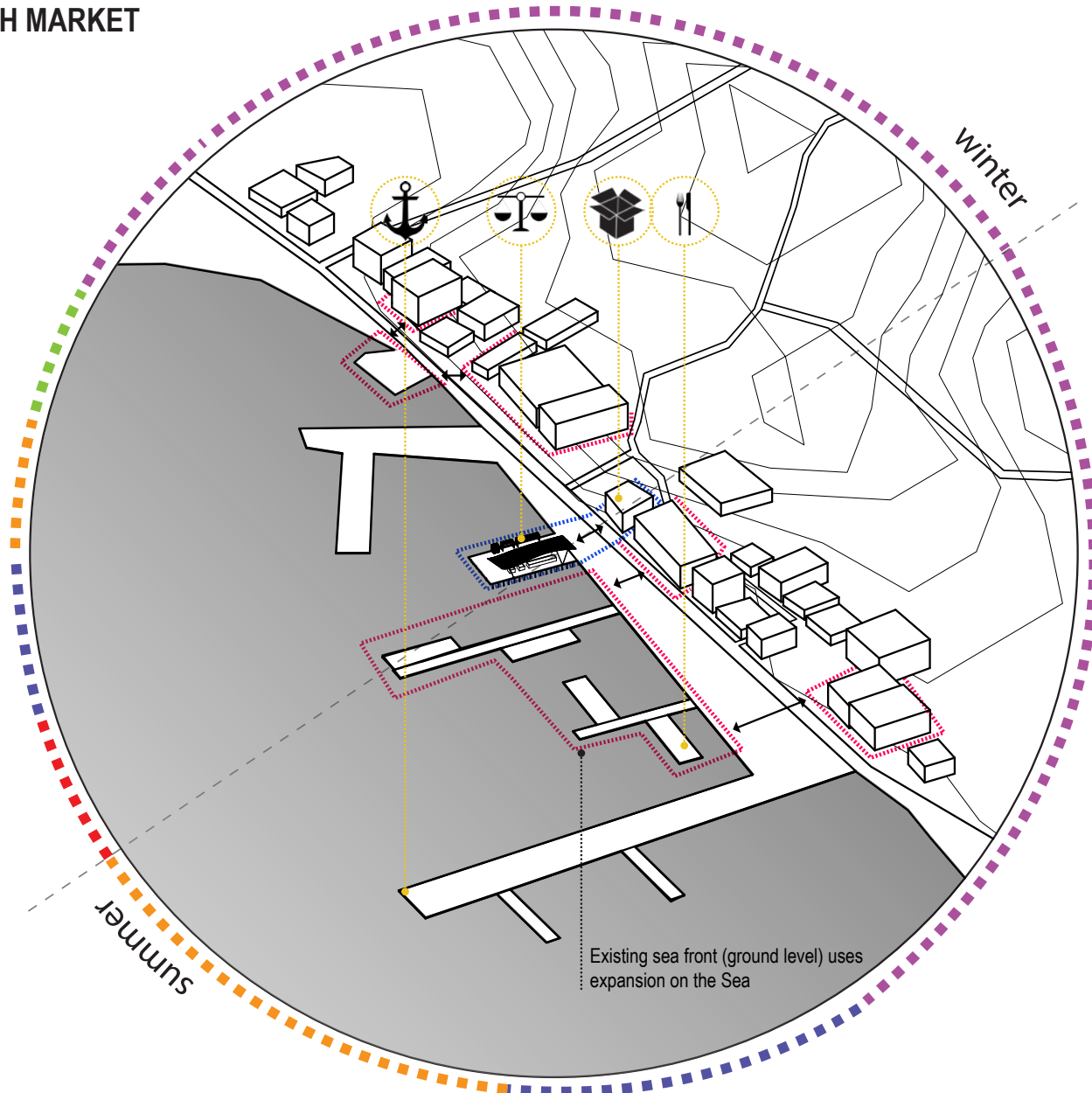
5.49 Locals and Visitors Constructive Blend: Employees' Observation through Windows

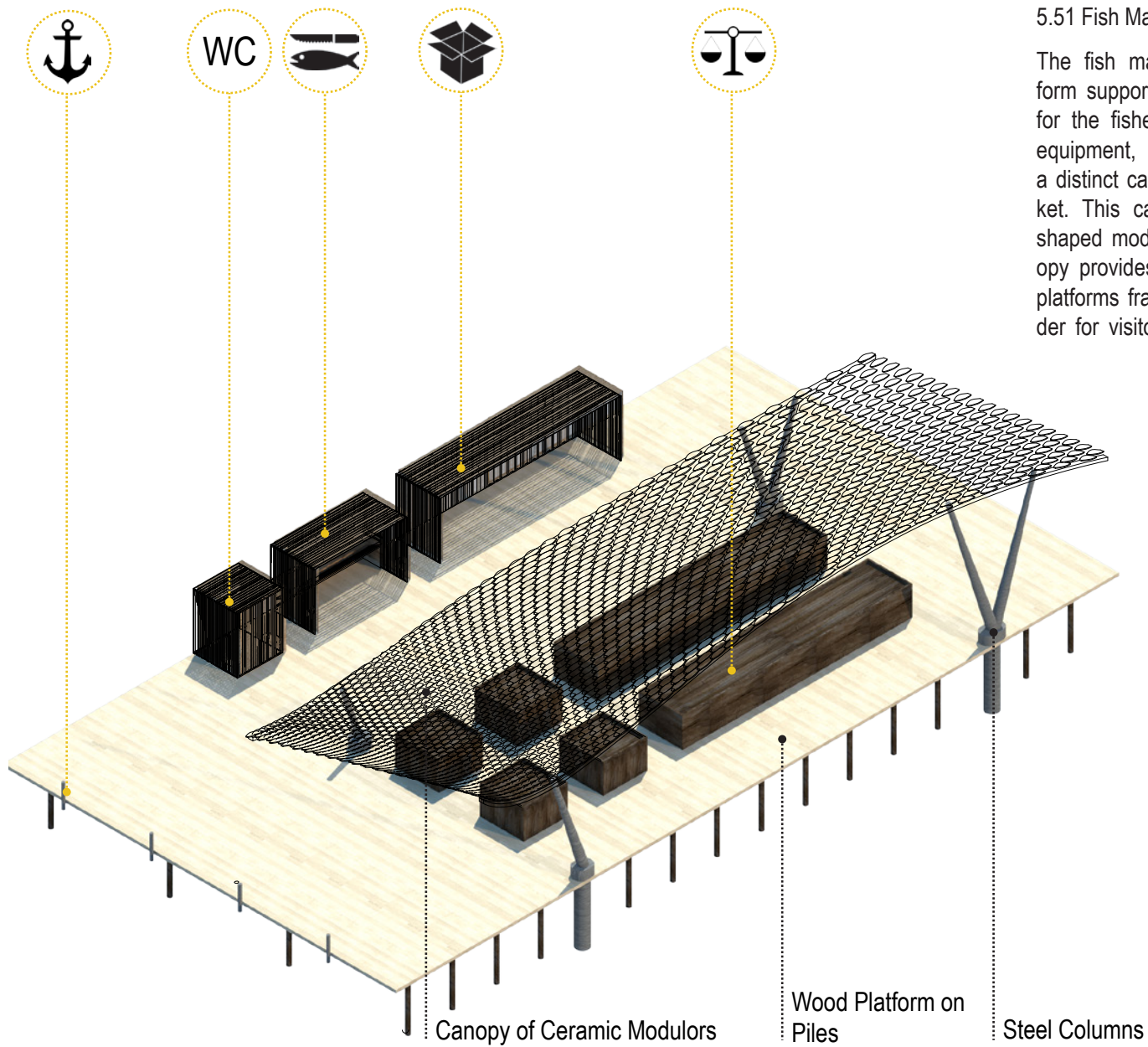
| DISTRIBUTION CENTER: FISH MARKET

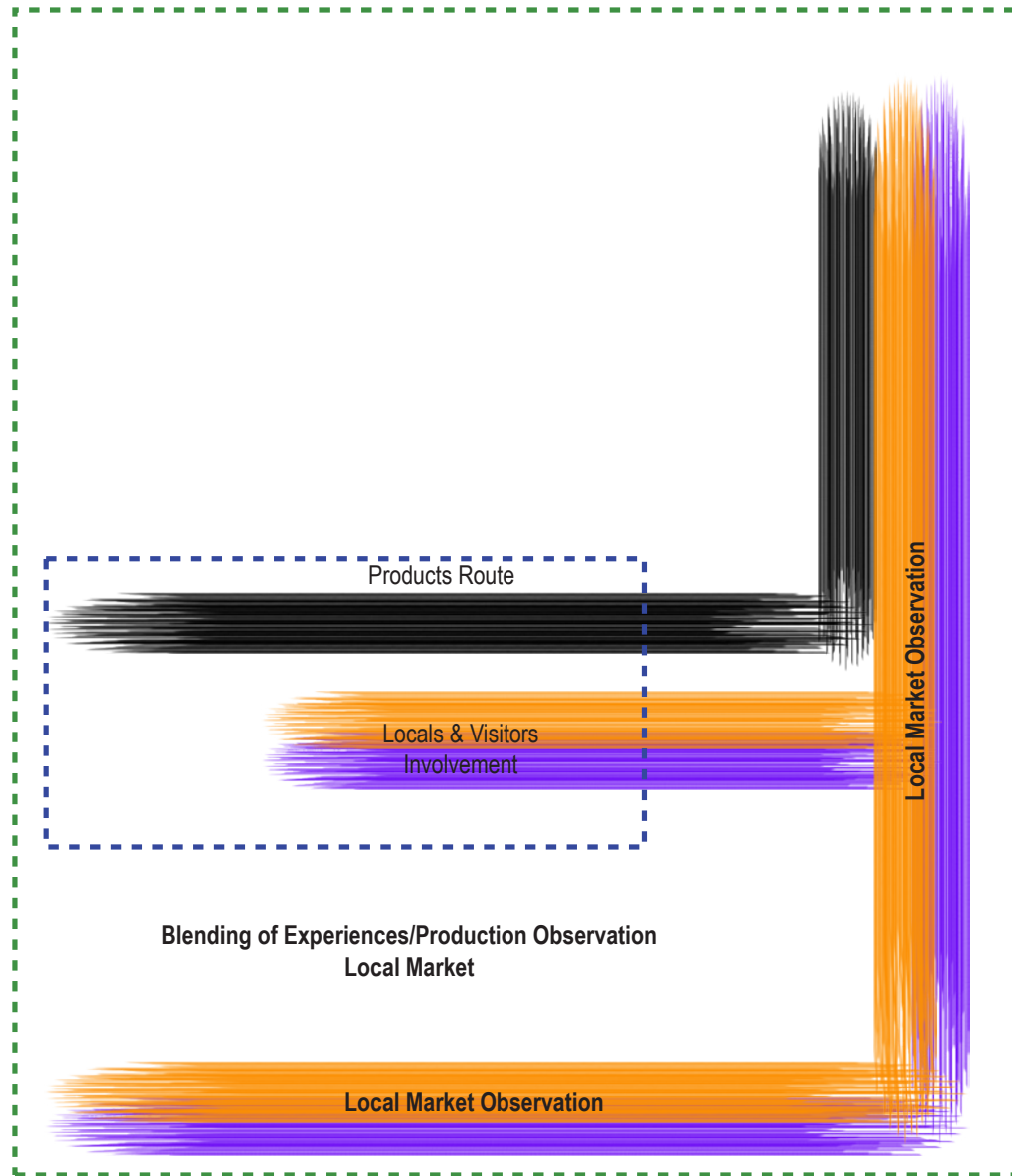
5.50 Fishing Shelter's Expansion and Fish Market's Integration in Existing Town

The fish distribution center has been located at the sea front of the town Alyki which has a big fish tradition. This gesture aims to reinforce the fishing character of the town and help fishermen with their everyday tasks. For this purpose, I proposed the expansion of the existing fishing shelter along the sea front and the extension of the existing ground level uses on the sea level. Consequently, I created platforms for leisure activities that work in relation with the existing enclosed spaces of the sea front. The existing sea market is transferred on the sea level and the old fish market's building now serves as a temporary storage of the sea products.

- Occupants %
- Rural Tourists
 - Mass Tourists
 - Producers/Locals
 - Students
 - Chefs
- Legend
- Tourists Accommodation
 - Restaurant
 - Fish Industry







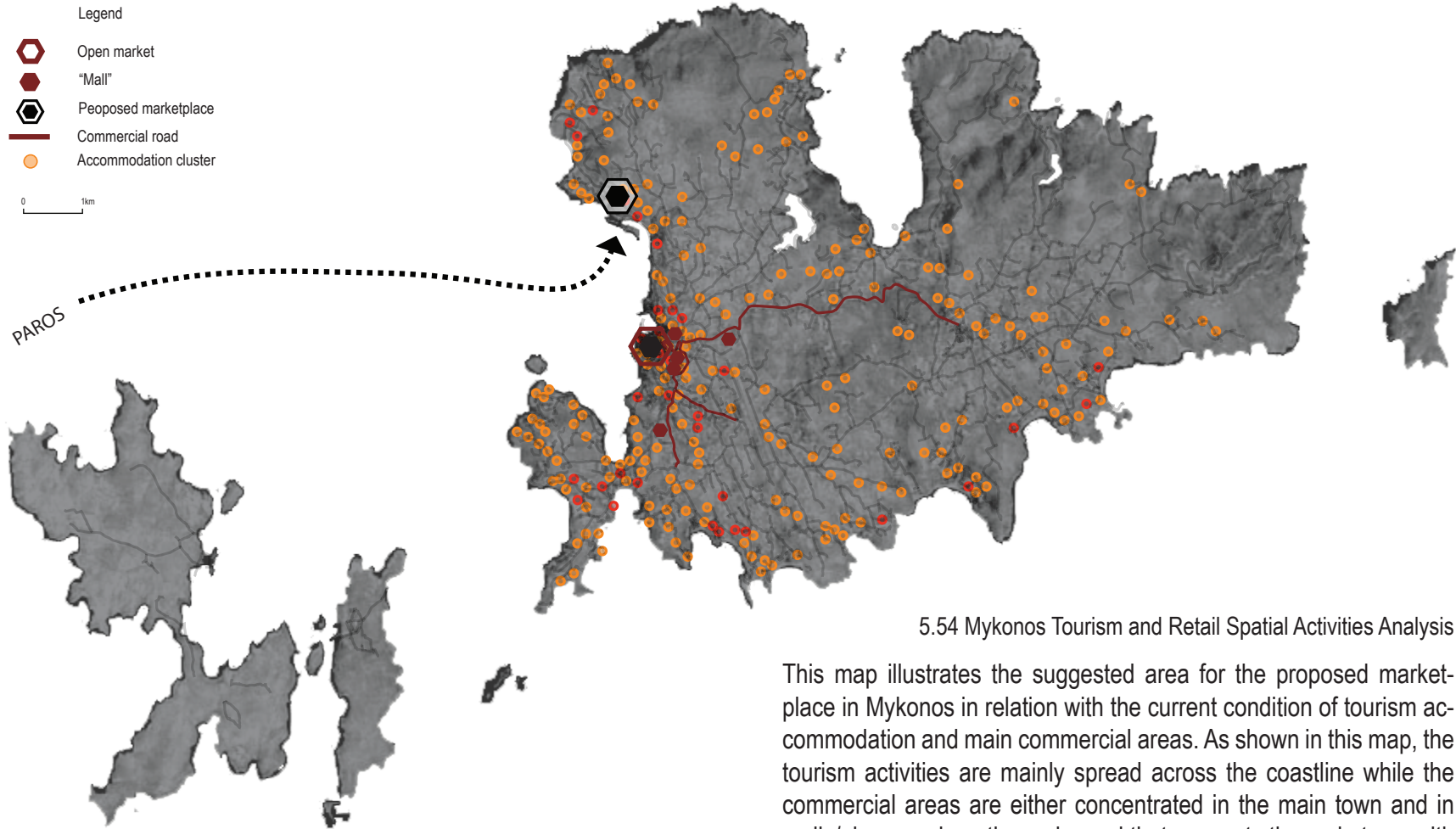
5.52 Constructive Bend. Uses Overlap

- Experiences
- Market
- Supplement Services
- Harvesting/Packag-
- Visitors Workshop
- Outdoor Space



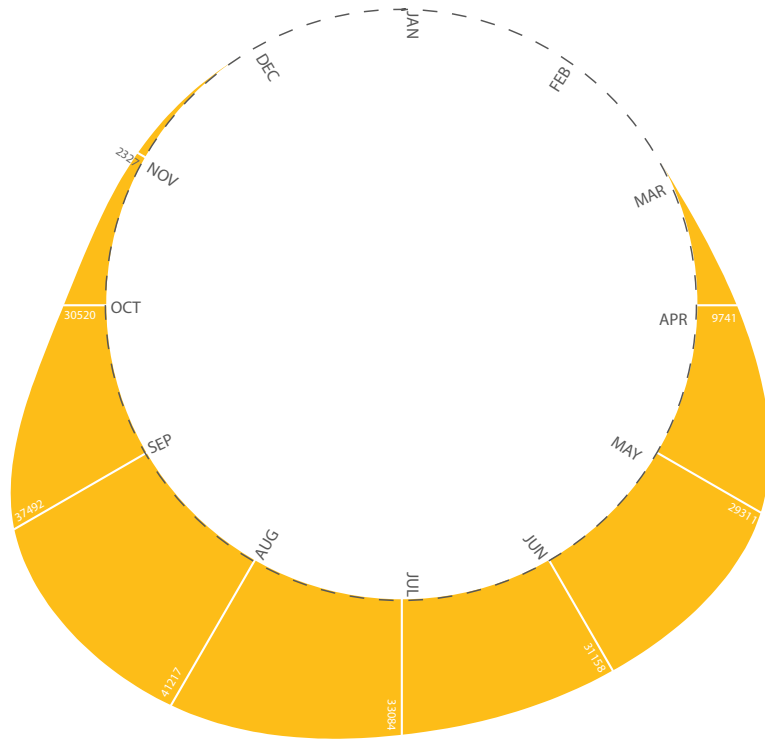
5.53 Fish Market

| MYKONOS: MASS MARKET

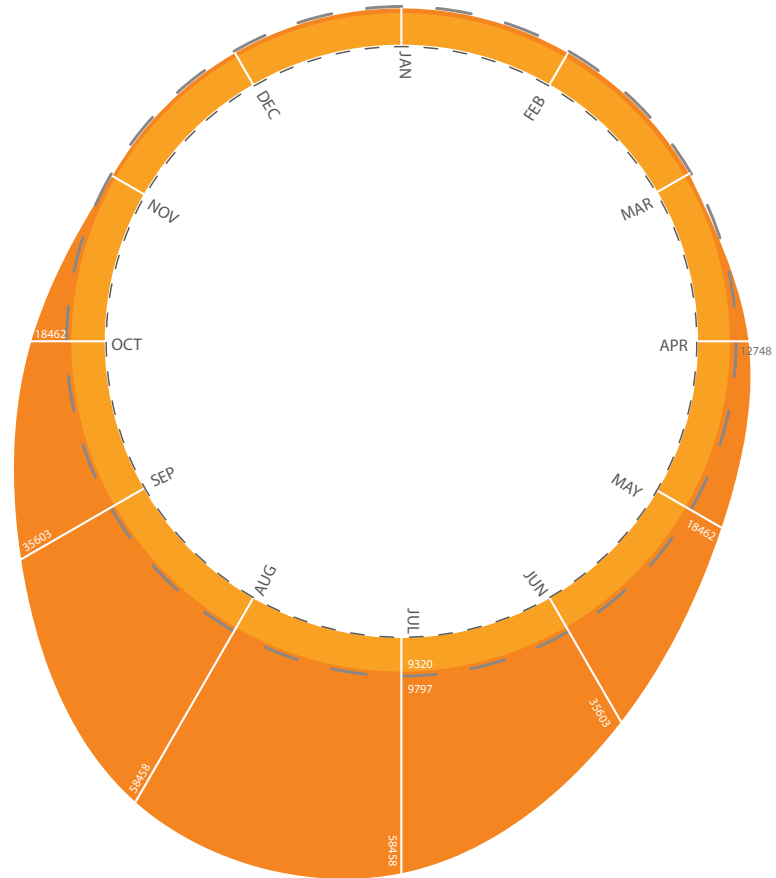


5.54 Mykonos Tourism and Retail Spatial Activities Analysis

This map illustrates the suggested area for the proposed market-place in Mykonos in relation with the current condition of tourism accommodation and main commercial areas. As shown in this map, the tourism activities are mainly spread across the coastline while the commercial areas are either concentrated in the main town and in malls/plaza or along the main road that connects the main town with the only village of the island (Ano Mera).

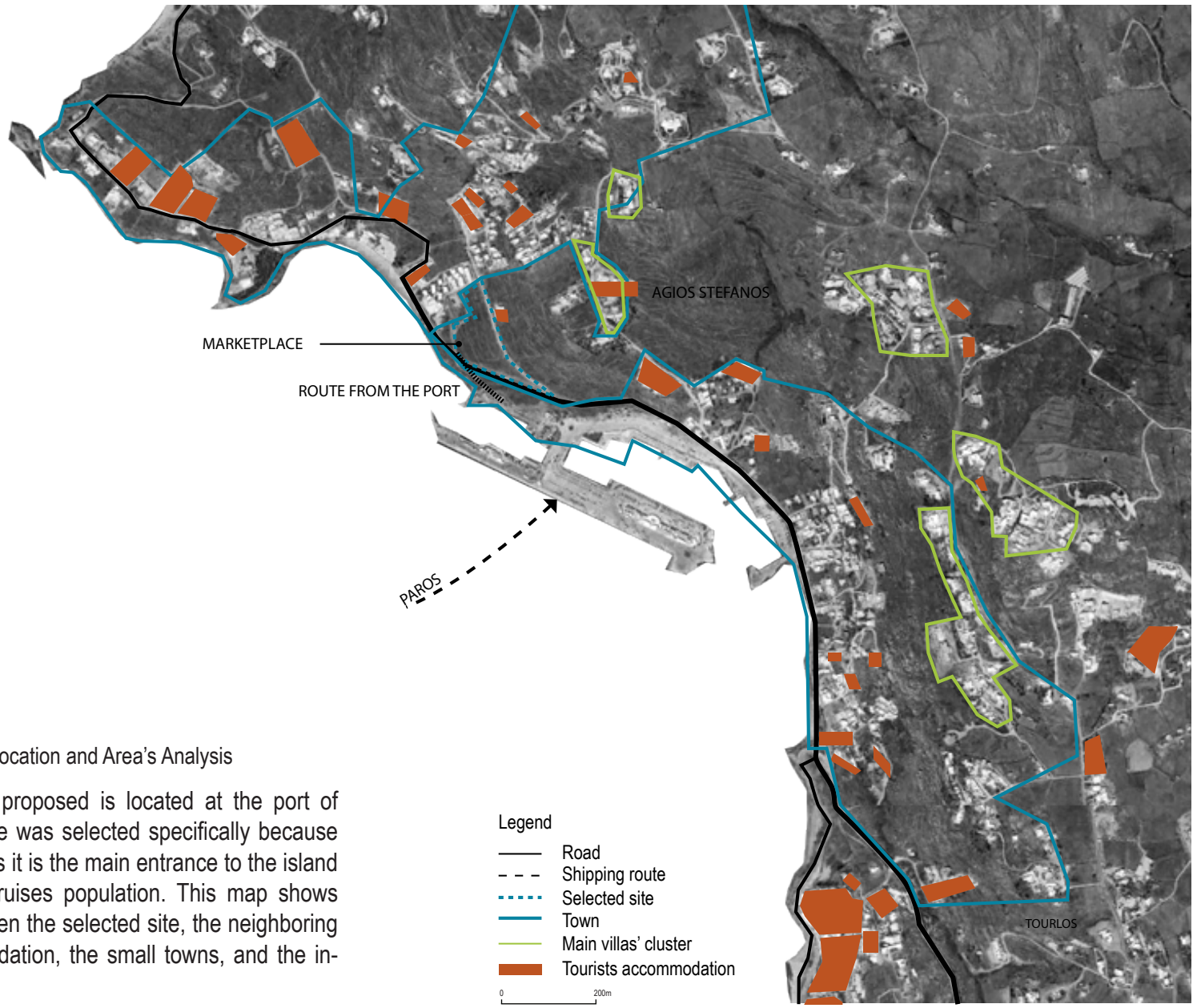


5.55 Cruises' Population



5.56 Visitors's and Permanent Population

The human landscape of Mykonos is explained through these two diagrams. The maximum residents and visitors' concentration takes place in July and August while during winter it reaches its lowest level. These fluctuations also depict the fluctuations of the products needs and the economic activities in general.



5.57 Mass Market Location and Area's Analysis

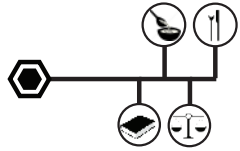
The marketplace proposed is located at the port of Mykonos. This site was selected specifically because of its high traffic as it is the main entrance to the island for visitors and cruises population. This map shows the relation between the selected site, the neighboring tourism accommodation, the small towns, and the infrastructure.

5.58 Mass Market Diagram

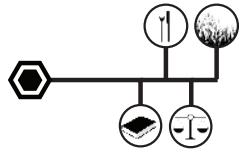
The marketplace will offer exclusively local products in a variety of forms. They will be consumed through the current mass tourism's activities. These activities are categorized in eating, learning, shopping and personal treatment. This market also aims to attract cruises population who commonly tend to limit their consumption in 5-star hotels or even inside the cruise ships. For the achievement of this goal, one day workshops are suggested that can also be combined with other markets activities.

The proposed architecture and urban design follows the area's characteristics, namely the building's scale and density. The buildings are organized in clusters placed beside the main corridor that runs across the site. The main market has been located in the center of the site with clear view from the street level and the port while the proposed workshops, well-being spaces, restaurant, and administrative offices and storage surround the market.

SEASON 1:
APR-MAY-JUN-JUL-AUG-SEP-OCT

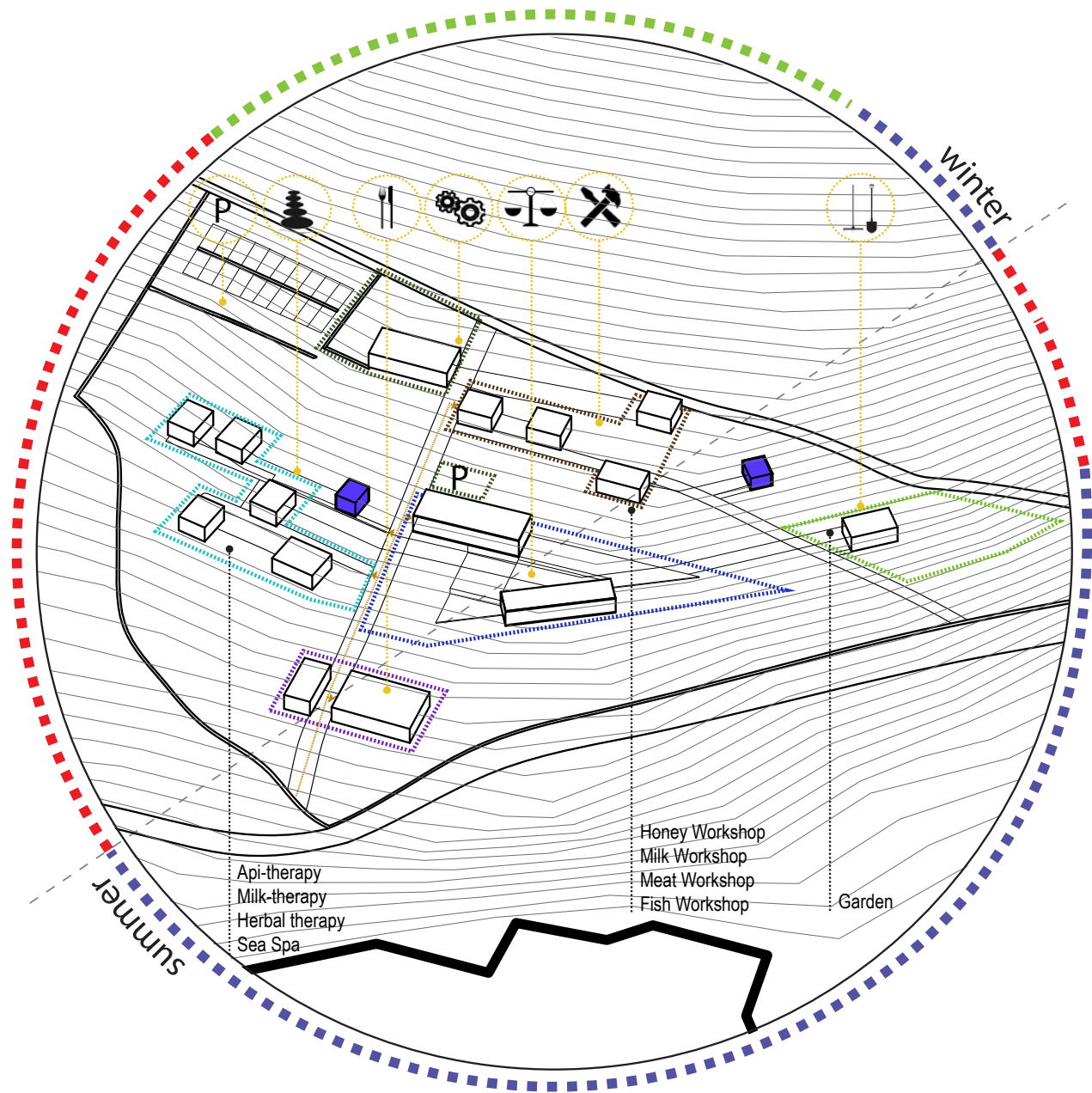


SEASON 2:
NOV-DEC-JAN-FEB-MAR



5.59 Seasonal Activities at the Mass Market

- Occupants %
- Mass Tourists
- Students
- Chefs
- Legend
- Visitors Route
- Wellness Center
- Workshops
- Garden
- Central Market
- Administration & Support Uses
- Restaurant
- WC





5.60 Current Mass Tourism Experience at Local Beaches, Plintri beach.



5.61 Current Mass Tourism Experience at Restaurants.



5.62 Current Mass Tourism Experience during Big Festive Events (weddings, parties etc.).



5.63 Current Mass Tourism Experience at Chora's (Town) Narrow Streets.



5.64 Current Mass Tourism Experience at the most Disneyfied Site, Little Venice.

| ENDNOTES

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2. Williams and Hall, *Four steps to rotational grazing*.
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CONCLUSION |

This thesis aims to analyze the cultural and economic dynamics of the Cyclades Archipelago and propose a plan that balances the economic and cultural landscapes by mitigating their transformation. More specifically, the analysis refers to the tourism landscape namely its evolution through time and its diversification among the islands, as well as its radical economic and cultural transformation during the last 20 years. Based on this research, I proposed a multiscalar design that aims to stabilize the conflicting dynamics and suggest an alternative solution to the locals' preference for quick profit. Furthermore, this design thesis has a dual goal: it aims to organize a diversified economy that takes advantage of the local traditional primary production, and re-identify the communities while it creates a healthier type of tourism one that is shaped by the local culture and the proposed economy. This design study involves three different stakeholders: the producers, the tourists and the locals, whose constructive blend is the proposal's main focus through the overlap of different activities. An important gesture is the production's transparency which mainly aims to involve the visitors and the locals in different production processes as well as through the products consumption. Eventually, this design can lead to the economy's enhancement, the visitor's authentic experiences, and the communities' cohesion. Overall, this thesis aims to spark a discussion regarding the Cyclades Archipelago's unity that

consists Cyclades hidden strength for its future progress.

The design proposal begins with the creation of a network of co-dependencies between the Cyclades islands. This network aims first to organize the islands' economic relations and second to create different types of tourism in different groups of islands in order each of them to gain a share in the tourism industry. The islands have been grouped according to specific criteria and each group's role in this system has been intentionally simplified and limited to a specific production process or tourism type for the conduction of this work. Nonetheless, there are many differences and diversity inside and between the islands which could become their assets for their future progress. In addition, the small islands need to limit their production in a single primary product since they do not have the sources or the facilities for a more diversified economy; this strategy would potentially increase the product's quality, demand and value. A further examination of this network would be the relation of the proposed network to the bigger national system or even global through its connection with other neighboring islands and mainland or through online marketing. The main issue however remains the same: the Cyclades Archipelago needs to overcome the high costs of transportation and shipping either through the increase of the products' value – that would justi-

ucts' value – that would justify a higher price – either by creating a more efficient transportation and shipping system. Although this issue has been addressed in this work, I did not proceed to a further investigation as it is not the main inquiry of this thesis. Another aspect I found interesting through this study is the potential role of the uninhabited islands as productive and tourism landscapes. Through a thorough study, the uninhabited islands could be used to support the Cyclades economy. In this case, a regulation would be necessary to accompany this proposal in order for their unique characteristics to be preserved. On the other hand, the Cyclades network serves the purpose of this thesis and translates the conducted analysis on islands relations creating a strong basis for the development of the design.

For the economy's enhancement, I addressed issues at different stages of the production and tried to identify the core problems of each industry. I started the design from the cultivation fields, the suggestion of a product's route and the proposed hubs' organization, continued to the production stations design and finally ended the proposal with the design of a marketplace. Through my research, I realized that the isolated efforts of the Greek authorities to eliminate the illegality and the unregulated growth of the tourism industry have

not been and cannot be successful unless they provide an alternative, strong economy to the one of tourism. Entrepreneurs interpret tourism as the only alternative to the Greek economic crisis and this is the reality in these islands at the moment. In order to change this fact, investments have to be found that can organize the primary production, create the missing facilities and eventually offer work opportunities for the locals. It is also intriguing and challenging the quick profit and extreme lifestyle that tourism can offer in comparison with other economies which seems to attract big part of the youth. Nonetheless, lessons have been already learned from Mykonos and Santorini's examples, and a further locals' education would turn their interest to a more efficient and sustainable economy.

The tourism strategy I propose in this thesis derives from the islands' characteristics and it is based on the proposed production's organization. I suggest two versions of rural tourism for two of the islands groups while for the third one a belief for a change of the current condition (mass tourism) would be illusive and therefore no alternative type of tourism is proposed. A challenge for the suggested alternative type of tourism is to maintain a small number of tourists in order not to evolve to mass tourism. This issue creates the dilemma either increasing the cost for tourists (making the islands accessible

CONCLUSION |

to wealthier visitors and creating ethical questions regarding this approach) or potentially keeping the cost to most people's standards and not competing with mass tourism's profits. The second approach gives to the primary production a higher significance and importance for the island's development. In addition, the proposed tourism strategy does not limit the tourist activities to their involvement in the islands production process. Visits to other parallel projects focusing on the islands locale are encouraged. This strategy offers more authentic experiences to tourists which makes their visit constructive and on the other hand benefits the producers by promoting their work and receiving appreciation.

The design proposal involves in certain stages the islands' communities. This involvement takes place through the inserted markets at the distribution centers which become central points for the locals socializing – as also proven by the Greek reality. The locals also have the chance to learn about the production along with tourists either by visiting the workshops or by observing the production process. The intent is to remind them their traditional occupations and unite them through their common past.

Summing up, the absolute dependency on tourism so far has led to

the risk of the Cycladic communities cultural and social dissolution, and has increased the need for a diversified and organized economy. The Cyclades Archipelago has all the essential elements for the enhancement and promotion of the existing traditional industries. The next step towards this direction would be the investment in the construction of the basic facilities and organize the production.

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