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IREST (Institut de Recherche et d' Etudes Supérieures du Tourisme)
Université Paris I Panthéon – Sorbonne

Main Title :

**Preservation and potential utilization of the historical buildings of a region
create the ability to maintain and develop the cultural heritage and the tourism
of the city. The case study of Exarcheia region in Athens.**

Master Thesis

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Athens, [2020]



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Τοπίο

Ερειπωμένοι τοίχοι. Εγκατάλειψη.
Περασμένες μορφές κυκλοφορούνε αδιάφορα
Χρόνος παλιός χωρίς υπόσταση
Τίποτα πια δεν θ' αλλάξει δω μέσα.
Είναι μια ήρεμη σιωπή μην περιμένεις απάντηση
Κάποια νύχτα μαρτιάτικη χωρίς επιστροφή
Χωρίς νιότη, χωρίς έρωτα, χωρίς έπαρση περιττή. Κάθε Μάρτη αρχίζει μιαν Άνοιξη.

Μανώλης

Αναγνωστάκης

Landscape

Ruined walls. Abandonment.
Past forms circulate indifferently
Old time without substance
Nothing will change here anymore.
It is a quiet silence do not wait for an answer
Some March night without return
Without youth, without love, without unnecessary arrogance.
Every March begins a Spring.

Manolis

Anagnostakis

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank my family for supporting me.

My supervisor G. Kritikos for his guidance and the impeccable cooperation we had.

Finally, I would like to thank my friend Emmanouela, who stood by me throughout the Master's
program.

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Abstract in Greek

Τα Εξάρχεια αποτελούν μια αμφιλεγόμενη περιοχή της Αθήνας, η οποία απασχόλησε, απασχολεί και θα συνεχίσει να απασχολεί τα ΜΜΕ και την επικαιρότητα. Παρά τα όσα λέγονται σχετικά με γκέτο, αναρχικούς, ναρκωτικά και ανομίες, η περιοχή προσελκύει κόσμο, καθώς έχει πολλά να προσφέρει σε έναν κάτοικο κι επισκέπτη. Σκοπός αυτής της έρευνας είναι να εξετάσει την σημαντικότητα που έχουν τα ιστορικά κτίρια των Εξαρχείων για τους κατοίκους, τους θαμώνες και όσους εργάζονται στην περιοχή, σε ότι αφορά την πολιτιστική ανάδειξή της και κατ' επέκταση την τουριστική. Παράλληλα απαντώνται και δευτερεύοντα ερωτήματα όπως την επιθυμία του δείγματος για πολιτιστική και τουριστική ανάπτυξη των Εξαρχείων, αν θεωρούν την περιοχή γκέτο και ποια είναι η άποψή τους για την πολιτική απόφαση της Κυβέρνησης να γίνει ένωση του Εθνικού Μετσόβιου Πολυτεχνείου με το Εθνικό Αρχαιολογικό Μουσείο και να χρησιμοποιηθεί το κτίριο στην οδό Πατησίων ως μουσείο. Η μέθοδος που χρησιμοποιήθηκε είναι η ποσοτική. Δημιουργήθηκε ερωτηματολόγιο και μοιράστηκε με ψηφιακά μέσα. Τα βασικά αποτελέσματα που προέκυψαν δείχνουν ότι η πλειοψηφία του δείγματος συμφωνεί απόλυτα πως η φυσική παρουσία των κτιρίων δίνει ταυτότητα στην περιοχή και ότι μέσω της συντήρησής τους θα μπορέσει να αναδειχθεί πολιτιστικά. Όσον αφορά την τουριστική ανάπτυξη, η πλειοψηφία του δείγματος θεωρεί πως τα Εξάρχεια έχουν τουριστικό ενδιαφέρον και συμφωνεί απόλυτα ότι με την συντήρηση των ιστορικών της κτιρίων η περιοχή θα αναπτυχθεί τουριστικά και κατ' επέκταση και η Αθήνα. Η επιθυμία του μεγαλύτερου ποσοστού των ερωτηθέντων είναι να γίνει πολιτιστική και τουριστική ανάπτυξη στα Εξάρχεια. Τα βασικά αποτελέσματα των δευτερευόντων ερωτημάτων είναι πως το δείγμα στην πλειοψηφία του θεωρεί ότι τα Εξάρχεια δεν αποτελούν γκέτο και τέλος, συμφωνεί με την αξιοποίηση του κτιρίου του Πολυτεχνείου ως μουσείο.

Key Words: *Ιστορικά κτίρια, Εξάρχεια, πολιτιστικές διαδρομές, πολιτισμός, τουρισμός*

Abstract in English

Exarcheia is a controversial region of Athens, which has concerned, concerns and will continue to concern the media and the timeliness. Despite what is being said about ghetto, anarchists, drugs and lawlessness, the neighborhood attracts people as it has a lot to offer to a resident and a visitor. The purpose of this research is to examine the importance of the historic buildings of Exarcheia for the residents, habitues and those who work in the area, in terms of its cultural and consequently the tourist development. At the same time, secondary questions are answered, such as the desire of the sample for cultural and tourist development of Exarcheia, whether they consider the area a ghetto and what is their view on the Government's political decision to merge the National Technical University with the National Archaeological Museum and use the building on Patision Street as a museum. The method used is quantitative. A questionnaire was created and shared digitally. The main results that emerged show that the majority of the sample completely agrees that the physical presence of the buildings adds identity to the region and that through their maintenance, the area will be able to stand out culturally. Regarding the tourism development, the majority of the sample considers that Exarcheia has a tourist interest and the largest percentage of the responders completely agrees that with the maintenance of its historic buildings the neighborhood will be developed for tourism and consequently the city of Athens. The desire of the largest percentage of respondents is for Exarcheia to be developed culturally and touristically. The main results of the secondary questions are that the majority of the sample considers that Exarcheia is not a ghetto and finally, agrees with the use of the Polytechnic building as a museum.

Keywords: *Historical buildings; Exarcheia, cultural routes; culture; tourism*

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Introduction

This study examines the contribution of historic buildings to the cultural and tourism development of an area. Exarcheia region in Athens has been selected as case study. The central idea that is being researched is in which level an area can be culturally upgraded and therefore be a pole of attraction for tourists if the historical buildings are maintained.

Initially, there will be a historical retrospective of the region from 1850, emphasizing the cultural potential of the Exarcheia over the years. By unfolding the history and through the spiritual personalities (writers, painters, actors, directors, poets, architects) who passed through the area, some information of historical buildings, selected through a large pool of options, will be quoted.

In the next chapter of the theory, the area will be presented as it is today. Issues related to its structure and accessibility, the changes that the government is discussing for the region, as well as the way in which it is presented in the Mass Media, will be developed. Another question that will be addressed by this study is the opinion of the residents and habitues for the ministerial decision that was passed and then canceled in relation to the transfer of the architectural part of the National Technical University of Athens from the building in Patision and Stournari and the utilization of the building as an extension of the National Archaeological Museum. This chapter will introduce the issue of this ministerial decision, because it will be studied further, in the research part.

The last chapter of the theory will refer to the concepts of cultural routes and urban tourism, as well as some first steps of their practice in the region of Exarcheia.

Subsequently, the research part is developed. This research adopts a bottom-up approach bringing into the surface the voices of people who live in the neighborhood. Many times, policy-makers use top-down methods in order to devise strategies of cultural, tourist and urban development. Within this framework, the objective of this presentation is to strengthen understanding of the relationship between culture and tourism as well as to illuminate the ways in which culture can encourage sustainable tourism development in urban environment.

The method that has been chosen as the most suitable in this case is the quantitative method. The sample is residents, businessmen and habitues of the region. According to Fricker (2008:195-196) a subset is selected from the population, because it is not considered practical, nor realistic to do a

survey of the entire population to get results. This way, the researcher can deduce information about the entire population. Considering Fricker (2008:199) the type of sampling that this diploma thesis follows is probability-based sampling or random sampling. As Denscombe (2014:12) claims, in the case of probability sampling, the researcher selects his sample, since he considers it to be representative of the population.

Chapter 1: Theoretical Part

1.1. The history of Exarcheia neighborhood

According to Kerofilas (1995:74-75) and Mpiris (2006:41), Exarcheia name was introduced around 1900 from the surname of an Epirote resident of the area, who operated a grocery store on the SW corner of Themistokleous and Solomou streets. Before the war (Kerofilas, 1995:74-75), but also immediately after, in the square of Exarcheia there were patisseries, summer cinema, cafes and popular taverns. From the period of the fall of the Greek Junta (Regime of the Colonels) in 1974, anarchist meeting spots were created in the area. This led to the uprising of disorder in the neighborhood. In order to rehabilitate the area, the municipality of Athens and the town planning proceeded with the construction of sidewalks and electrical lighting works. Nevertheless, the anarchists did not restrict their actions.

The historical background of the area will begin in 1850, as Athens became the official capital of Greece on September 18, 1834 (Giohalas & Kafetzaki, 2019:25). Many cities were proposed, including Piraeus, Corinth, Argos, Nafplio, Syros, Tripoli, Patras, Messolonghi and Megara. But Athens prevailed.

Neapoli (Kerofilas, 2002:17), an area of Exarcheia, got its name because around 1850 it was a suburb of Athens and in fact was almost cut off from the main mass of the city. Today's Emmanuel Benaki Street was once called Proastiou Street and this also testifies that Neapoli was a suburb of the city. In the middle of the 19th century (Kerofilas, 2002:18) and more specifically in 1851, when the first houses began to be built in Neapoli, the population of Athens was 24,754 inhabitants, according to the census data at the time. According to Kerofilas (2002:19), the French painter M.A. Proust reports that Athens at that time had two main routes, Aeolou and Ermou. Around these two streets are spread the four districts and further on Neapoli is formed. Builders and craftsmen of many specialties arrive from the islands of the Cyclades, from the Peloponnese and Epirus and set up their own neighborhood, in the area enclosed by the current

streets of Zoodochou Pigi, Themistokleous and Andrea Metaxa. Even before the Municipality of Athens gave names to the streets created by these builders, they themselves had named them after the Revolution. Today, there are the streets Tzavela, Mesolongiou, Manis, Navarinou, Valtetsiou, Dervenion, Zaloggou, Nikitara, Mavrokordatou, Gravias, Koletti, Londou and many more. As Kerofilas (2002:21) stated, Neapolis was adjacent to the old city and the border was the Voulevariou Street, today's Akadimias. Those years, from this border to the hill of Strefi, Lycabettus and west to the Cyclovoros torrent, that is, the area where the Archaeological Museum is located today, there were no houses at all. The area was full of vineyards and olive groves. In 1850 houses began to be built. The Mayor of that time, Sp. Venizelos, gave great importance to the alignment of the streets of Neapoli and did a good job of correcting in time any mistake that could spoil this alignment. The reason he did this was to avoid the amorphous city plan of the old city that he had in the back of his mind. Due to the many houses that existed in the area and the fact that they could not be demolished, the roads were not aligned.

The area of Neapoli is the first arbitrary suburb of Athens. It started as a small village with low-ceilinged houses, shops and its own network. Later, it was incorporated into the city plan and this resulted in an increase in land prices (Giohalas & Kafetzaki, 2019:228).

At the end of the 19th century, areas were formed in Neapoli, such as Tsakagianni and Pinakota, located between the hill of Strefis and Lycabettus. The area of Tsakagianni was at the end of Zoodochos Pigi Street and Zonara Street and was named by Tsakara, the owner of a goat shop that operated there (Kerofilas, 2002:22).

According to Kerofilas (2002:22) mentioned, in today's Alexandras Avenue there was a stream, where for many years the marble shops of Tinian craftsmen had settled on its banks. Some examples of their great work are the trilogy University, Academy and National Library.

During the same period (Kerofilas, 2002:23), Pinakoton Street was created, which in 1898 was renamed Charilaou Trikoupi. In addition (Giohalas & Kafetzaki, 2019:228), due to the name "Proastiou" of the newly formed area (which means Suburb), the current main street Emmanuel Benaki, was named Proastiou.

In 1895-1899, according to Kerofilas (2002:23), when Lambros Kallifronas was serving as mayor, Pinakoton Street was expanded and paved with gravel, as well as many streets in the region.

Cleanliness was a serious problem in those years. For this reason, great importance was given to this sector by Kallifronas. He increased the number of garbage collection carriage and placed the corresponding number of street sweepers. This improved the conditions on the main streets of Neapoli, but on the roads around the central ones, the situation was unbearable.

During the mayoralty of Spyros Trikoupi, the water supply of the area is improving. More specifically, in 1901 many pipes were extracted, cleaned and repositioned on Methoni, Ippokratous, Charilaou Trikoupi and Navarinou streets, while many small pipes were replaced with larger ones on Ippokratous and Didotou streets. Also, in 1902, many new branches were installed on Smolenski, Solomou and Skoufa streets (Kerofilas, 2002:24).

As the neighborhood of Exarcheia and more specifically of Neapoli grew, the more intense was the problem of transportation. In 1880 on Hippocratous Street was placed the "Horse Riding Road". This was a tram driven by two or four horses. Its itinerary had as its starting point the region of Metropolis and as its end the intersection of Hippocratous and Arachovis. In 1908 the trams were replaced by electric ones. In 1911 the route of the tram 10 Hippocratous-Votanikos and the tram 11 Hippocratous-Kolokyntos was created. As Hippocrates Street was not paved before the war of 1940, when it rained, dirt and stones fell from Lycabettus, thus covering the tram lines and interrupting traffic for hours. A crew from Power, the English company that operated the tram, would have to come and clean the lines to make it operational again (Kerofilas, 2002:24).

According to Kerofilas (2002:26-27), it is confirmed that in the first years that the construction of the buildings in Neapoli began, the construction builders, who did not have a good financial status, took a large part of the building materials from the dams of Strefi hill. It is said that the builders took so many stones that only soil remained on the hill. When the stones were consumed from there, the contractors turned to the hill of Lycabettus, which had many rocks. Many old residents report that Neapoli and Kolonaki were built of Lycabettus stones. On the hill of Lycabettus there were organized quarries, after they managed to get permits and set up businesses. In those years it was considered a very good business move because the houses were built with stone. The stones were difficult to transport, so the nearest quarries were selected. Therefore, Neapoli had two hills to exploit.

As Kerofilas (2002:80-81) mentions by taking information from Dimitrios Lampikis in his book "The hundred years of the Municipality of Athens", published in 1938, Exarcheia did not have any

rapid development from the 19th century to the 20th. Everything moved at a slow pace of the time. At the place where the Student Club is today, in Hippocratous and Akadimias, in 1905 there was a fenced plot of land and on the fence there was the inscription "Urine is forbidden". In addition, there were plots on Stournari and Pinakoton streets and in Kaningos square.

O Kerofilas (2002:263-264) quotes many facts about the residential route of the area, pulling his information from the extension boards of the urban plan of Athens.

- On April 6, 1865, the extension of 505 acres on Solonos Street and Vasilisis Sofias Avenue was approved.
- On August 25, 1876, the extension of Neapoli by 259 acres south of Strefi hill was approved.
- On February 20, 1879, the plan is extended 45 acres north of the Archaeological Museum.
- On April 18, 1887, the plan is extended by 354 acres in the area of Pefkakia, on the hill of Strefi and on Alexandras Avenue.
- On March 9, 1888, 112 acres were approved in the area of Asklipiou and Sarantapichou streets.
- On October 24, 1891, an extension of 43 acres took place at the foot of Lycabettus and in areas of Skoufa and Oitis streets.
- On January 8, 1892, an expansion took place in the areas of Pinakota, Alexandras Avenue and Ragavi, by 346 acres.
- On April 30, 1907, an extension of 42 acres was approved in the area of Strefi hill.

1.2. Exarcheia through their spiritual history

Kerofilas (2013:26) confirms that the region of Exarcheia has a great history and has always been a student district. This is completely supported, as the buildings of the University, the Polytechnic and the Chemistry have been located in the area for a long time.

The **National Technical University of Athens** (Fountas, 2019:135) was founded as a School of Arts by royal decree in 1837. In 1840 it moved to the Vlachoutsis house on Piraeus Street and in 1871 it was housed in the area of Exarcheia and more specifically on Patission Street. The building that has been housed since then the National Technical University of Athens is the work of architect Lyssandros Kaftantzoglou. The building received its name «National Technical

University of Athens» in 1914 to honor the Metsovite donors. According to Kerofilas (2002:29), in 1862, began the construction of the building that houses the Polytechnic today. The donors were many (Kerofilas, 2002:29 & Fountas, 2019:135). The wife of Mich. Tositsa, Eleni, was the one who donated the plot of land to the State in 1861 for 250,000 drachmas. The rich businessman and Metsovite Nikolaos Stournaris donated 500,000 drachmas for the construction of the Polytechnic. Additionally, his uncle, Mich. Tositsas donated 560,000 drachmas. Last but not least, the great national benefactor of Greece Georgios Averoff made a contribution of 500,000 drachmas for the completion of the project, since the work was progressing at a very slow pace. Kerofilas (2002:31) continues by mentioning that Averoff left in his will a million drachmas for the completion of all the buildings and the supply of the schools including everything they need. In 1923-1946 (Giohalas & Kafetzaki, 2019:573 & Kerofilas, 2002:31), another building, with the name Gkini building, was erected towards Stournara Street, designed by K. Kitsiki. With its completion, the construction of another building towards Tositsa and Bouboulinas Street began, designed by Emm. Kriezi. Giohalas & Kafetzaki (2019:572) state that the building was erected during the period 1862-1876. The architect was also the director of the foundation. It is a complex consisting of three buildings. The main building is two-storey, with an Ionic propylon on the first floor, leading to a marble staircase. It also has two single-storey wings on the side of Patision Street, with colonnades and Doric style gates. Kavtatzoglou's first plans of the building complex were very ambitious. The complex was to consist of six buildings, but for financial reasons they were limited to three.



III.1. The National Technical University of Athens. (ελculture.gr, 2017)

Apart from the School of Fine Arts (Giohalas & Kafetzaki, 2019:573), the premises of the Polytechnic also housed the National Gallery and the Museum of the Historical and Ethnological Society of Greece. Additionally, during World War II, some of the rooms in the main building were used as a hospital.

Nowadays (Giohalas & Kafetzaki, 2019:573), the building houses the School of Architecture and the Rector's Office. The rest of the schools have now been established in the Polytechnic (a complex of buildings that house many faculties of the Polytechnic), in the area of Zografou.

In 2005 (Giohalas & Kafetzaki, 2019:573), the Museum of Research and Technology was inaugurated in the building of the Polytechnic. Anyone can witness there the evolution and promotion of the educational and research activity of the Polytechnic, through instruments and machines that have been donated over the years by all the faculties. At the same time, there are documents, as well as monuments from the uprising that took place in the building in 1973. The Polytechnic has been designated a "historic site".



III.2. The tanks invaded the courtyard of the Polytechnic. (ελculture.gr, 2017)

In November 1973 (ελculture.gr, 2017), it was the core of student demonstrations against the Greek Junta. It was one of the main reasons for the dissolution of the dictatorial regime. The resistance of the students on November 14, 15 and 16, 1973, consolidated the Polytechnic as a symbol against the dictatorship. On November 17, the tanks invaded the courtyard of the Polytechnic. Panhellenic, November 17th is a day of remembrance for the fighters.

Another historic building, related to the student world that has always existed in the region of Exarcheia, is the building of the **Chemical laboratory (Chimio) in Solonos Street**. The beginning (Kerofilas, 2002:49) was made in 1869 by Professor Anastasios Christomanos, who always stressed the need to create a proper Chimio. Rector G. Rallis and the senators of the University, embraced the view of Christomanos. Thus, they proceeded to purchase the plot in Solonos street, worth 51,862 drachmas.

Under the rectorship of Pavlos Kalligas (Kerofilas, 2002:50) began the plans for the Chimio and were assigned to Ernst Ziller in collaboration with Lyssandros Kaftantzoglou. The plan was approved for its internal reform by the famous German chemist of Berlin, Friedrich Zastrau, as well as by the chemistry professor Hoffmann. Last but not least, professor Kolbe of the University of Leipzig, contributed with his experience to build the most beautiful and perfect chemical laboratory of the European standards of that time. The effort to build the Chimio, had difficulties, mainly financially, but also personal differences of some people with Christomanos.

The Chimio (Kerofilas, 2002:52) was finally built, based on a plan submitted by Christomanos in 1884, adapted to the plot on Solonos Street by the architect Karagiannopoulos, who modified Ziller's plan. The contract was undertaken by Kyriakou, after an auction, for 267,000 drachmas. In 1889 another 40,000 drachmas were given and on January 18, 1890 the Chimio operated for the first time. This infrastructure is considered as the first Greek scientific laboratory of the University. Unfortunately, in 1911 (Kerofilas, 2002:52 & Fountas, 2019:422) a fire of unknown cause burns the building of the Chemist and destroys the instruments of chemistry and physics that were inside. The school is forced to move.

The reconstruction of the new building of the Chemist on Solonos Street began in 1914 (Kerofilas, 2002:52-53), with the study of Professor Zegelis. An auction was held for the project and it finally cost 284,000 drachmas. The University received a good compensation from the insurance company and managed to equip the laboratories. During that period, the second floor was added, where the laboratory of Organic Chemistry and the Phytological laboratory and Museum were created. On the first floor there was the laboratory of Physics. The third floor was added to the building in 1926, where the Pharmaceutical Chemist was located. In the years that followed, other additions were made to the building.

The building (NATIONAL AND KAPODISTRIAN UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS, 2016), in addition to the laboratory rooms and offices, also has three amphitheaters. The Great Amphitheater of the Megaron of Physics in the Central Space of the first and second floor, which can accommodate 350 people. The Small Amphitheater of the Megaron of Physics, which is located on the ground floor and has a capacity of 80 people and last but not least, the Small Amphitheater of Pharmacy on the third floor, which can accommodate 100 people.

Important personalities (NATIONAL AND KAPODISTRIAN UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS, 2016) and scientists have passed through these amphitheaters both as teachers and students, many of whom have staffed Universities and research centers in Greece and abroad.



III.3. The building of Chimio in 1923. (LIFO, 2019)

The Chimio building (NATIONAL AND KAPODISTRIAN UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS, 2016), apart from being a historical monument of university education and science, is directly linked to the struggles for the democracy of students and teachers during the occupation of Greece by the Axis Powers, the Dictatorship and the struggles for the independence of Cyprus. During the period of German invasion in Greece, according to Fountas (2019:422-423), the Chemist housed the radio station of the University and has two radios, as there was a roof for resistance telegraphs. On the day of the liberation from the Germans (NATIONAL AND KAPODISTRIAN UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS, 2016), October 12, 1944, this station, located on the ground floor of the building, was the first to broadcast the news. On the roof of the building there is still the antenna of the radio station. To honor these struggles, the Hellenic Chemicals Association has placed a plaque at the entrance of the building. Moreover, at the beginning of November 1973, student activities took place at the Chimio, which later led to the uprising of the Polytechnic. Finally, during the Metapolitefsi (the period after the fall of Greek Junta), important occupations of the building took place, which were associated with vital demands of the student movements.

In 1996 (Kerofilas, 2002:54), the Ministry of Culture declared the building of the Chimio a "Historical Preserved Monument". This building now houses the Museum of Natural Sciences and Technology of the University of Athens, with valuable exhibits of Physics and Chemistry instruments. The building, however, was granted by the Rector's Council to the law school, to house its library and offices. Since then (Press Release, 2017:3), the Hellenic Chemical Association has been trying, through letters to the Ministry of Culture, to reopen the Museum and maintain the fragile equipment. In a Press Release sent by the Union of Greek Chemists to the Minister of Culture, Lydia Koniordou, on 16/02/2017, they requested a meeting for the reopening of the Museum.

Kerofilas (2013:26) mentions that Exarcheia was a region that many intellectuals, as well as people of Arts and Politics had decided to find their home there. A significant building (Giohalas & Kafetzaki, 2019:240), inhabited by important personalities, such as Alexis Minotis and Katina Paxinou, Sofia Vembo and Mimis Triforos, Dimitris Horn, Leonidas Kyrkos, Freddy Germanos and many others, is **The Blue Condominium of Exarcheia**.

This building is located at 61 Arachovis Street and 80 Themistokleous Street, in Exarchia Square, where in the past (Fountas, 2019:270) the Stavropierrakou Cafe served its customers.



Ill.4. Exarchia Square and the Blue Building, in the mid-1930s.
(Fountas, 2019:270)

It is one (Giohalas & Kafetzaki, 2019:240 & Fountas, 2019:270) of the most famous and characteristic buildings of Exarcheia square. It is an interwar apartment building and one of the best examples of modernism. The plans belong to the architect Kyriakoulis (Kouli) Panagiotakou and it was built by the businessman Kostis Antonopoulos, in 1933. The apartment building (Giohalas & Kafetzaki, 2019:240) became famous due to the blue color that adorned its exterior walls. The painter Spyros Papaloukas was responsible for this, who had chosen the cobalt blue, which does not exist today on the walls of the building.



III.5. The Blue Condominium of Exarcheia in 2013. (KATHIMERINI, 2013)

The construction of the building (Giohalas & Kafetzaki, 2019:240 & Fountas, 2019:270) was quite expensive. These are two apartment buildings with two different entrances (one on Arachovis Street and one on Themistokleous Street), which originally had 32 apartments. In addition, it has a basement (Giohalas & Kafetzaki, 2019:240), which can also serve as shelters, ground floor and 5 floors. On the roof of the apartment building, there was a venue of 500 square meters and washing machines area, which were later converted into apartments. There was also the desire of the architect to build a swimming pool on the roof, overlooking Lycabettus, but it never materialized. The architect also took inspiration from the design of the ships, since he has added small round windows above the doors, like portholes. What this apartment building stood for was the social

relations between the tenants. A big fan of the Blue Condominium was Le Corbusier, who wrote "C'est tres beau" (It is very nice) on its entrance.

The historical significance of the building is great (Giohalas & Kafetzaki, 2019:240), as during the dictatorship of Metaxas and World War II, it was a counter intelligence center. Its basements served as shelters for resistance fighters. During the December events (1944), the Greek People's Liberation Army (E.L.A.S.) threatened to blow it up, but they never did.

Another building (Giohalas & Kafetzaki, 2019:242 & Kerofilas, 2002:107 & Fountas, 2019: 240) in which an important personality of the Letters lived is **the residence of the poet Napoleon Lapathiotis.**



Ill.6. The residence of Napoleon Lapathiotis, when it was still standing well. (Fountas, 2019:240)

The building is located at 30 Oikonomo Street and 23 Kountourioti Street. It is a neoclassical two-storey house with a courtyard inside and a stone staircase outside. It also has an internal marble staircase with iron (Tzanavara, 2019), wrought iron railing, as well as its balconies, with their marble floors. The roof was sloping, with red tiles and had a central gable and ornate tiles in the corners of the roof. Moreover, the windows were of the German type, with Corinthian-style pilasters. The wooden doors had a skylight on top of them.



Ill.7. The balconies, the German type windows with Corinthian-style pilasters. (Archeology of the City of Athens, 2019)

It is estimated (Giohalas & Kafetzaki, 2019:242) that it was built in the last quarter of the 19th century, around the beginning of 1880. In 1984 (Tzanavara, 2019), the Ministry of Culture named the building "a work of art" and "a historic monument that needs special state protection". It has been declared a listed building (Fountas, 2019: 240), but it is collapsing.



III.8. The residence of Napoleon Lapathiotis nowadays. (Tzanavara, 2019)

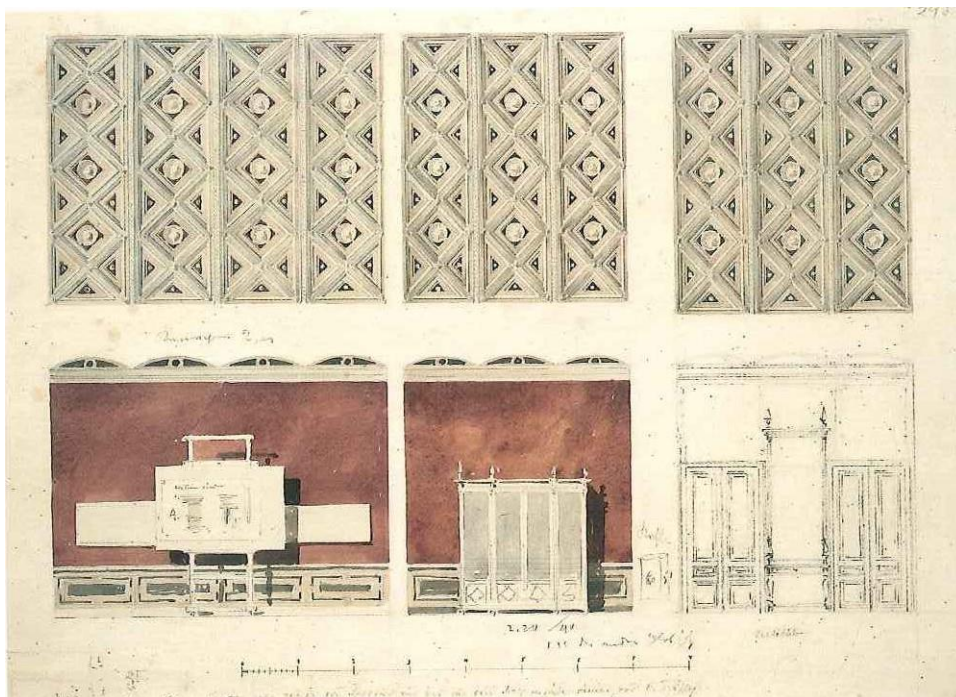
The stone house was lined internally with wooden bookcases. According to Fountas (2019:240-241) and with testimonies that he has registered, the residence used to be very aristocratic. It had wonderful carpets and majestic furniture. The bookshelves reached to the ceiling and all the books had the same dressing on the outside. It has two rooms that served as offices and were all full of books. All this happened until the death of the parents of Napoleon Lapathiotis. Then the owner of the house withered, along with him and the house itself. Lapathiotis (Kerofilas, 2002:111 & Fountas, 2019:241) committed suicide at night, on the first floor of his house, with his father's pistol, lying on his bed. The next day, on January 8, 1944, K. Christodoulos, friend of Lapathiotis, found him dead. The testimonies collected by Fountas (2019:241) state that when Lapathiotis was found dead, the house was empty of furniture and dirty. There was no bed, but a mattress with stains and no sheets. Nevertheless, the libraries remained standing and full of important and expensive books, mainly in French. He also mentioned that the heirs carried the books out of the residence for a week and that the neighborhood was outraged by the disturbance.

The last building that will be presented in this dissertation is **the Ziller Mansion at 4 Mavromichali Street** (Fountas, 2019:298). It is the once luxurious residence of the architect Ernst Ziller and his Greek wife, Sofia Douros. According to Kasimati (2020:93), it was built on designs by Ernst Ziller himself in 1885 and decorated inside by the famous Slovenian painter Jurij Subic, who had chosen Pompeian themes for the murals. The plot (Fountas, 2019:298) had a strange shape, as it saw the beginning of Mavromichali Street and a narrow lane that ended in Akadimias Street. An important decorative element (Giohalas & Kafetzaki, 2019:223) is the clay herm (ceramic Caryatid heads), which was designed by Ziller.

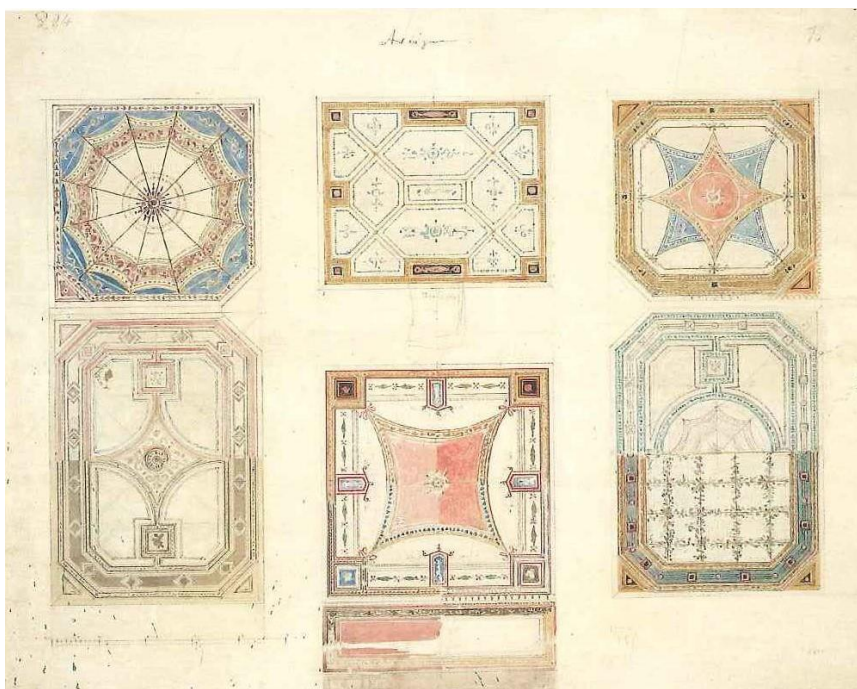


III.9. The ceramic Caryatid heads. (Thermoy, 2019)

In the building (Fountas, 2019:298) there is on the ground floor the owner's office, a tile workshop and an inner courtyard. On the first floor was the lounge, where (Kasimati, 2020:93) Mrs. Ziller organized music evenings and morning concerts for her distinguished and famous guests. When it arose (Fountas, 2019:298), the bedrooms were located on the third floor, where the owners of the building used to accomodate their guests. One of them was the architect Hansen, in the architectural office (Giohalas & Kafetzaki, 2019:223) of which Ziller worked.



III.10. Ziller's architectural office at 4 Mavromichali Street, today at number 6. (Kasimati, 2020:98)

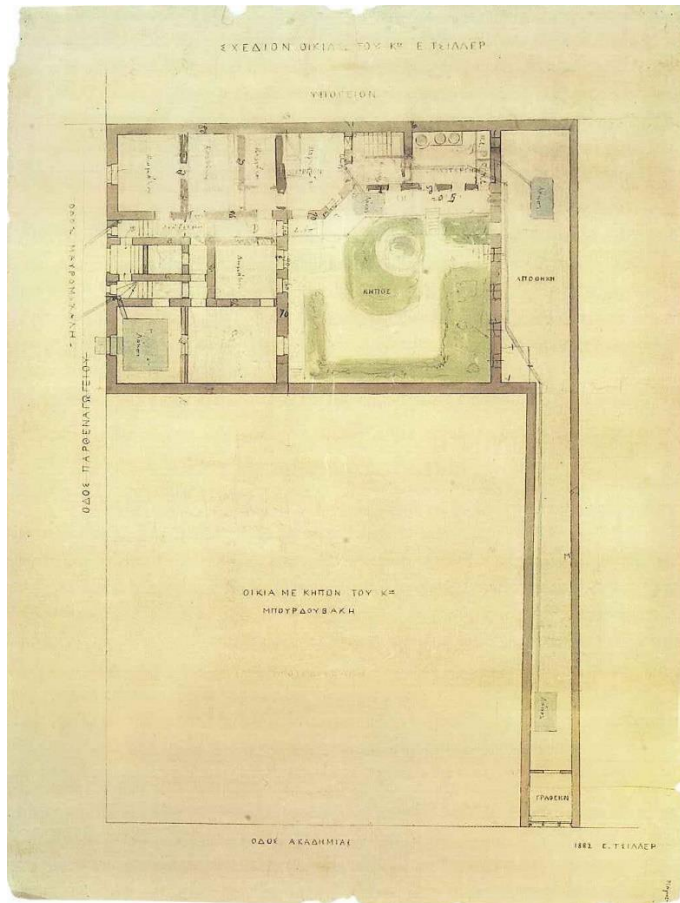


Ill.11. Decorations for the ceilings of the Ziller Mansion. (Kasimati, 2020:98)

According to Giohalas & Kafetzaki (2019:223), in 1905 the building was bought by the founder of Laiki Bank and collector, Dionysios Loverdos. The Cephalonian banker lived in this mansion and settled in it his Byzantine collection. Fountas (2019:298) mentions that his collection consisted of 600 Byzantine icons. Loverdos (Giohalas & Kafetzaki, 2019:223) commissioned the architect Aristotle Zachos for the interior design and decoration, where wood carvings of Byzantine style were placed. At the entrance on Akadimias Street, a Gothic facade was placed and it was adorned by an iron dragon, which is not preserved today.



Ill.12. The entrance of the Ziller Mansion on Akadimias Street, which led through the narrow lane to the tile workshop. The dragon also stands out in the picture. (Fountas, 2019:298)



Ill.13. The Ziller Mansion with the corridor to Akadimias Street, basement, 1882. (Kasimati, 2020:99)

In 1930 (Giohalas & Kafetzaki, 2019:223), the Loverdos Museum was created in the building. After Loverdos' death in 1934 (Fountas, 2019:298), the building passed into the hands of the Greek State, since it was the wish of the deceased. In 1979, most of his collection was transferred to the Byzantine Museum. In 1934 (Giohalas & Kafetzaki, 2019:223), the building was rented by the National Opera of Greece to serve as cloakroom and warehouse. Unfortunately, in 1977, serious damage was caused by fire, especially in the front of the building. Later, it was looted by burglars. After this devastating fire (Fountas, 2019:298-299), the building remained in ruins for years. In 2013, the Greek State undertook to restore it and deliver it as an annex of the Byzantine and Christian Museum.

1.3. Exarcheia neighborhood as it is today

The area of Exarcheia (Cappuccini, 2017:13) is located in the center of the capital. Its shape is triangular and is located on the border of the historical center of the city. The size of the region is 900,000 sq.m., while it covers 0.21% of the surface of Athens. Regarding the population, out of

the 5,000,000 Athenians, 20,149 live in Exarcheia, which in a demographic percentage is 0.53%. The neighborhood, therefore, is classified as densely populated.

As mentioned in the two previous chapters, Exarcheia was one of the oldest and most famous regions of Athens. According to Demertzi (2016), the area has been in the spotlight many times in the news, since the neighborhood is associated with political, social relations and cultural standards, mainly of younger people. Nowadays, one can find in Exarcheia bookstores and publishing houses in Neapoli, shops that sell high-tech equipment on Stournari Street, restaurants and entertainment venues for every taste and finally, in Exarcheia square takes place one of the most famous drug trafficking. People dedicated to the Arts live in the area and are surrounded by students, old residents, drug users and residents of other areas who come to have fun in the area.

The square of Exarcheia (Cappuccini, 2017:40) hosts many cafes and bars, as well as periptera, the Greek kiosks that sell almost everything. Apart from two pharmacies, the rest of the stores do not cover daily needs. On the ground floor corner of The Blue Condominium (Cappuccini, 2017:41), there was once one of the most famous bars of Exarcheia, Floral, which closed in 2016, after operating for seven years.

On the opposite side of Floral is K-Vox (Cappuccini, 2017:41), which is a political, radical, social center. The K in its name indicates "Katilimmeno", which means occupied. Vox is one of the oldest summer cinemas that operated there and made movie screenings on its roof, while on the ground floor, until 2011, there was a cafeteria-bookstore run by the publishing house Libani.

Arriving at the square (Cappuccini, 2017:49), anyone can immediately realize the noise from the people who are concentrated there, as well as the smell of hashish and marijuana. Among the drugs that circulate in the area are cocaine, the drug of the crisis, methamphetamine of the poor, which is a very dangerous mixture of battery acid, salt and motor oil and is sold for 5 euros each dose. There is a rumor that its preparation takes place at the foot of Strefi Hill. In the square one will see many banners tied to the trees. Their content is not specific and concerns various issues.

It is also observed in the square (Cappuccini, 2017:49), something that is not found in any other area of Athens: In the evenings, during the winter season, groups of people light fires and gather around them to keep warm. The fires can be one to five. Any waste that is flameable is used to light the fire. This does not happen every night, but when it does, it lasts until late in the morning.



Ill.14.: The sculptures-lamp posts in the square of Exarcheia. (Hulot, 2017)

In the neighborhood of Exarcheia (Vradis, 2019:4.4), there are many Universities, such as the Polytechnic, the Law School and the School of Education of the University of Athens. At the same time, the Athens School of Economics and Business is very close. The existence of so many universities contributed to the dominance of students in the region. Furthermore, the Revolution of November 1973, is an additional attraction for students to live in there. In 1982, the ‘Academic Asylum Law’ (AAL) was introduced by the political social-democrat part PASOK. The law was originally created to prevent similar violent images, such as the 1973 Uprising, and to prohibit police and the military from entering into the campus, except in very rare cases, in which university administrations allows them to enter. The AAL was abolished in 2010 and returned in 2017. In 2019 it was abolished once again.

According to the Prime Minister of the country (Demetis, 2019), Kyriakos Mitsotakis, on July 3, 2019 announced that the first law of the government will abolish asylum and return to the status of 2011. He also said that due to the asylum, universities have become places of lawlessness and shelters for people who cause disturbances in the area (bahalakides). Moreover, he states that the existence of the AAL preserved the situation that prevailed at the University of Economics: the illegal traders who enter the University, in order not to be arrested by the police. With the abolition of asylum, he insists that the police will have the opportunity to arrest them.

However, many people disagree with the abolition (Spoutnik Magazine, 2019), arguing that the AAL exists to develop areas for the free expression of ideas, to defend social and student struggles, as happened with the uprising at the Polytechnic. It has nothing to do with the development of lawlessness and violence.

According to Vradis (2012:118-119), residents of Exarcheia held two-hour peaceful protests outside the 5th police station, organized by the Initiatives of Residents of Exarcheia Committee, demanding the removal of the Rehabilitation Units (MAT) from the area. The protesters report that Exarcheia region has been targeted and since the time of Junta the area has gathered people from all over Athens. Furthermore, they state that Exarcheia region has always been a place of expression of ideas. It has always been a lively area, with residents and shopkeepers coexisting peacefully. The authorities tried and succeeded in creating hostility.

For the region of Exarcheia has been used (Vradis, 2012:120) the term "abaton", which in this case means "prohibited land". It actually means the prohibition of women from entering the monastic state of Mount Athos in Northern Greece. In Exarcheia, this term indicates the prohibition of entry to the police and the existence of a shelter for criminals in the area. This term has been used giving the meaning of "ghetto". Hence, what it means is an urban area, which seems to be independent and beyond the boundaries of the state authority. The term (Vradis, 2012:121-122) "ghetto" was used to describe Exarcheia as an area in which it is supposed to be autonomous from the authorities (state or urban), as an "abaton" of the police and as a neighborhood where illegal acts take place.

During the period 2001-2005 (Vradis, 2012:122-123), which is before and after the organization of the 2004 Olympic Games by Greece, more specifically during the winter period 2003-2004, a very large and failed rebirth operation of Exarcheia took place. The purpose was to regenerate all the neighborhoods of the center, including Exarcheia. The operation began with several successive raids by police authorities in the area, aimed at removing drug addicts, the homeless people and stray animals. The article written by the newspaper Eleftherotypia on 30/05/2004 was entitled "The big broom of 2004" and followed on 04/06/2004, with a more intense war character "The undeclared war of Exarcheia". The newspaper To Vima had written on 08/06/2004 the article entitled "Police enter[ing] the abaton" and continued on 31/10/2004 with the article "Daily police checks continue in Exarcheia".

It was Saturday night in December 2008 (Cappuccini, 2017:156), when 15-year-old Alexandros Grigoropoulos fell dead from a police bullet in the heart of the Exarcheia. Everything was as usual, there were people in the taverns, in the bars of the area and in the many sidewalks. Alexandros, the son of a wealthy Greek family, was there with his friends. They were in the corner of Mesolongiou and Tzavela Street, when two policemen approached them in one of their many patrols. There was a verbal disagreement and while the police were leaving, one of them, Epaminondas Korkoneas, turned around and shot the teenager, leaving him dead. Exarcheia caught fire. The news of the murder spread like wildfire throughout Athens and all of Greece. Violent protests followed throughout Greece. The uprising was attended by teenagers, high school students, who related themselves with Alexis and opposed to the police. December 2008 was associated with forms of political organization, ideological references and streetfighting tactics. It was a period in which young people felt betrayed by a collapsing economic system, by a political system that had made promises but failed to deliver on and expectations of a future that had been taken away from them.

Konstantaras (2015) cites UNHCR data and states that in 2014, 219,000 refugees and migrants crossed the Mediterranean Sea, while at least 3,500 people drowned. In 2015, 31,500 arrived in Italy and Greece and the death toll reached 900. During that period, the refugee wave in the Greek islands was getting bigger and bigger.

As reported by Cappuccini (2017:x-xi), the area of Exarcheia is a link of solidarity with the refugees, since many shelters were created very close to the area, in Victoria Square and Pedion tou Areos. The motto adopted was "Refugees welcome" and what the activist group did was to use buildings that were uninhabited and some places inside the Polytechnic. The result was to accommodate refugees in better conditions than those who lived in Victoria Square. In November 2015, 300 refugees were first hosted in the Notara 26 building. The building is under occupation and took its name from the number and the street where it is located, behind the Polytechnic. It is managed by members of the activist group, as well as by refugees. Its management principles are self-organization, equal participation and immediate action. In January 2016, a similar action took place at 58 Themistokleous Street in one more building that was also under occupation, where a group of anarchists set up a political workshop and a refugee living area. Moreover, between Valtetsiou and Prassa streets, very close to the elite neighborhood of Kolonaki, a group of activists formed a school, which had not been operating for two and a half years, in a refugee reception center. The school was the 5th High School of Athens in Exarcheia.

According to the online newspaper enallaktikos.gr (2020), on 19/05/2020, at 06.00 a.m., the police entered the occupation of 58 Themistokleous and with the threat of the weapons over the heads of the hosted refugees they shouted "Get down". After being allowed to take a few things with them, they were evicted by the police authorities outside the building. Some of them were taken to the Foreigners' Directorate, on Petrou Ralli Street. Some others, who did not have the required papers, were detained, while those who had them were taken to Amygdaleza, where they were released. In the area of Exarcheia, it was observed, around 20.00 p.m., refugee families sitting with their few things on the sidewalks around the former occupation, whose entrance and windows were built.

According to another newspaper "Kathimerini" (2020), 51 foreigners lived in the building, mainly from Syria and the Congo. 12 of them were minors. After the police operation, the foreigners will be taken to the Foreigners' Directorate and will be transferred to hospitality structures. The newspaper reports that the police stated that the living conditions were miserable.



Ill.15. The occupation of 58 Themistokleous before the evacuation by the police. (Kathimerini, 2020)



Ill.16. The occupation of 58 Themistokleous after the evacuation by the police. (enallaktikos.gr, 2020)

In addition (Cappuccini, 2017:55), there is the "Steki Metanaston", which means "Migrants' Hangout". It is a social center dealing with issues of assistance to refugees and illegal immigrants. It was founded by Diktio, which is a Network for Social and Political Rights 2003. Steki Metanaston can be found in a two-storey building, dates to the late 19th century, at 13 Tsamadou

Street. The space is not under occupation, for this reason the activists who operate it pay a monthly rent of 1,000 euros.

1.4. Cultural routes in the region of Exarcheia

According to ICOMOS (2008:3), the definition of the term “cultural routes” is as follows: “Any route of communication, be it land, water, or some other type, which is physically delimited and is also characterized by having its own specific dynamic and historic functionality to serve a specific and well-determined purpose, which must fulfill the following conditions: a) It must arise from and reflect interactive movements of people as well as multi-dimensional, continuous, and reciprocal exchanges of goods, ideas, knowledge and values between peoples, countries, regions or continents over significant periods of time; b. It must have thereby promoted a cross-fertilization of the affected cultures in space and time, as reflected both in their tangible and intangible heritage; c) It must have integrated into a dynamic system the historic relations and cultural properties associated with its existence.”

The thematic structure (Zabbini, 2012:61) of cultural routes can be local (e.g. the Roman sites of “La Dolce Vita” by Federico Fellini), regional (e.g. the “Romantische Strasse” in Bavaria, Germany), national (e.g. the U.S. Coast to Coast), international (e.g. the Silk Road), intercontinental (e.g. the Slave Route) or even all that together.

The tourist of this era (Zabbini, 2012:62) has strong ambitions; therefore, the cultural routes respond to this call and bring to the surface a more experiential view of the heritage. The wealth that contributes to the creation of a cultural route comes from tangible and intangible variables, which lead to an effect that cannot be repeated over time.

Greece (Hellenic Republic-Ministry of Culture and Sports, 2020) is a member-state of the Enlarged Partial Agreement on Cultural Routes since 2011 and participates in the Board of Directors through the Directorate of International Relations and European Union of the Ministry of Culture and Sports. The only Greek Cultural Route initiative to date is "Routes of the Olive Tree". In addition, Greece is part of the following Routes: the European Cemeteries Route, the Phoenicians' Route, the Iter Vitis Route, the European Route of Historic Thermal Towns, Destination Napoleon, European Mozart Ways, Iron Curtain Trail, the European Route of Industrial Heritage and Impressionisms Routes.

The Council of Europe (2010), in a CM Document (a document on the agenda of plenary sessions and refers to decisions taken), states that the Committee of Ministers argues that cities are important pillars in the development and protection of cultural heritage. Cities are capable of promoting intercultural dialogue and equal participation in cultural life. Each city must be able to explore and manage its cultural diversity and potential, to encourage creativity and innovation. All the above are aiming for economic prosperity, social cohesion and the better quality of life of its inhabitants.

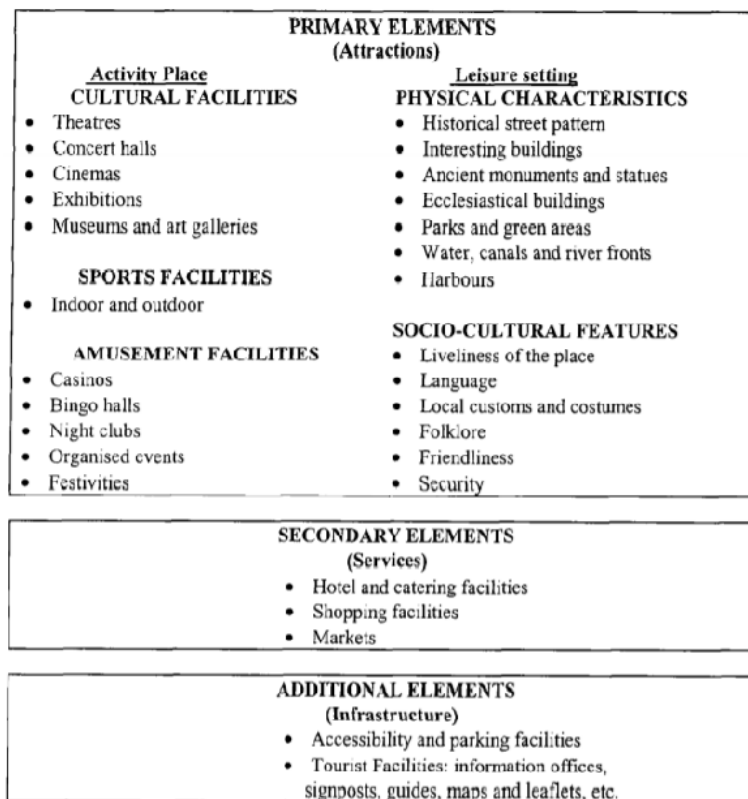
According to Kanellopoulou (2017:1), in order to make clear why some people cling to a place, one has to walk there to realize it. Walking in an urban landscape (Kanellopoulou, 2017:179) is a storytelling and not something instantaneous. It is a storytelling that evokes emotions and interaction between the walker and the environment of the city. In addition, through the sense of the urban landscape, people can understand and evaluate their environment. Using walking as a means of transportation in aggravated public areas can bring life back to this region. Being on foot (Kanellopoulou, 2017:179-180) is related to the meaning of the place and that is because walking in the city can be connected to its material, to understand its rhythms and to perceive its times, both on a personal and collective level.

At this point it would be correct to mention the concept of reuse. According to Stone (2019:1), buildings and locations over time can evolve through new uses. New strategies can be found to make the reuse of the building and the space, adapted to each case. It is not a new concept and it is not something radical or something that has not happened in the past. It is an approach, which benefits the environment that the building belongs to and gives to the building a future existence. In practice, reuse or adaptive reuse means (Stone, 2019:4) the change of the utilization of a building, the previous function of which is obsolete and therefore changes in order to accommodate a new function, including new human resources, new priorities and needs. This could be an abandoned industrial area that is being turned into a museum. Stone (2019:119) states that historic buildings must be utilized and preserved alive in order for the city to be able to transmit its social and cultural heritage. A historic building is also a historical testimony. The history of the place has been integrated into the buildings and these are the monuments of the environment in which they belong.

For many years now, urban environments have been major tourist destinations worldwide. Edwards et al. (2008:1032) explain, quoting Karski, that since Mesopotamia and Sumeria developed their urbanization, urban tourism has made its appearance. People started visiting cities, some bigger and some smaller, to gain experience. These cities were the core of national culture, art, music and literature. In addition, it had excellent architecture and urban design. The concentration, quality and variety of activities of some urban centers were the elements that attracted the interest and placed the city centers on the tourist map. Urban tourism (Edwards et al., 2008:1033) needs infrastructure to be able to develop. The urban cores that include historic tourism need specialized museums of various subjects and theme parks.

In urban tourism (Edwards et al., 2008:1033), there are travelers who may not come for leisure, but for conferences, business trips, shopping and visiting friends and relatives (VFR). In this type of tourism, the competition with other industries of the city is very big, in terms of resources (land and human resources), since it is another economic activity in the region.

The amenities and the sights (Travlou, 2000:20-21) are the elements that make a city interesting in the eyes of a potential tourist. A city must have services and facilities available to the resident and the visitor. As shown in the Image 13, these services are divided into "Primary", which are the attractions (the main reason for the tourist's visit), to "secondary", which are the resources that serve the tourists during the visit and finally to "additional". In order for an urban area to be considered as a destination, all three of these elements are required.



III.17. The elements of urban tourism.
(Travlou, 2000:21)

As mentioned by Asprogerakas, (2006:96), Athens has a lot to offer to a visitor. From the easy access to beaches, the sunshine that almost always exists, but also the great wonders of its past. The Greek capital has many places of cultural heritage, which are important to an international level. Furthermore, it has many museums with exceptional ancient and Byzantine collections. During the city's preparation period for the host of the 2004 Olympic Games (Asprogerakas, 2006:101), many urban gentrification projects were developed. They aimed at improving the environment and aesthetics, especially in areas that were degraded and neglected. The same goal was followed by Barcelona with the restoration of squares, open spaces and the introduction of cultural values, but it achieved it with different mechanisms. The marketing policy implemented by Barcelona resulted in a 79% increase in tourists during the period 1991-1995.

According to Koutoulas, Tsartas, Papatheodorou, & Prountzou (2009:65), Athens until recently did not follow the most basic marketing rules. Many tourism organizations (national, regional and local) rely on professionally conducted market research in order to be able to distribute marketing funds strategically.

City breaks are travel experiences, usually lasting three days, that promise culture and fun in a city and its surroundings. In Europe, the most important destinations of this type are London, Paris,

followed by Berlin and Munich in Germany, Barcelona and Madrid in Spain, Rome, Florence and Venice in Italy, Prague, Vienna and Amsterdam (Koutoulas, Tsartas, Papatheodorou, & Prountzou, 2009:67).

For the tourism marketing of Athens, it is important to emphasize the improved public transport network, the air quality, the regenerated areas of the city and the creation of new attractions for travelers. Athens can use its contradictions. These are the world-famous historical past of the city, with its sights and museums, in contrast to the modern trends of a capital, which offers a great variety of cultural and gastronomic possibilities, a large market for shopping, night entertainment, a great variety of accommodation and spas and for activities both in the city and at short distance from it (Koutoulas, Tsartas, Papatheodorou, & Prountzou, 2009:73).

It is very important to improve the quality of the already existing products offered by Athens and to create new products related to the city break market, such as itineraries that have a special interest or creation of a program of activities outside the historical center of the city (Koutoulas, Tsartas, Papatheodorou, & Prountzou, 2009:73).

In Exarcheia there are already some people, mainly professionals in the field of tourism, who create their own cultural routes to attract the interest of visitors. According to CNN Greece, (2019), Airbnb has organized a two-and-a-half-hour walk called "Sweet Anarchy: Exarcheia". The cost is 65 Euros and promises stories of student revolutions and anarchist uprisings. It also states on the platform that "we will dare to explore the "forbidden" neighborhood with the rebels of Exarcheia". The route also includes walks in secret parts of the area, street art exhibitions, as well as visits to various shops, cafes and patisseries.

The newspaper "To Vima" (2019), mentions an article published by the BBC about Exarcheia and the tourists in the area. The article states that with the increase of tourists through the Airbnb platform, an increase of rents is created in the neighborhood. In addition, the article states that some activists with radical leftist policies are being confronted with tourists and gentrification of the area. However, there are others who believe that tourists bring necessary money. The group called "Exarcheia Tourism" is against Airbnb and gentrification. The founder of the group states that they are not against tourism, but against the economic model of tourism that ends in the destruction of cities. Residents told BBC that with the rapid rise of Airbnb, rental prices are rising, leaving poorer people outside the neighborhood. The British channel reports that this phenomenon

is very common and famous tourist destinations, such as New York, Barcelona and Lisbon, have held demonstrations against the platform.



Ill.18. The activists against Airbnb platform. (To Vima, 2019)

To sum up, the region of Exarcheia has everything an area needs for the creation of cultural routes and the development of sustainable urban tourism. The historic buildings analyzed in Chapter 1.2. are a small sample of the many that exist in the area and provide the primary elements that an area needs to be in demand. The history of the place and its architecture, along with the three nearby green parks (Strefi Hill, Lycabettus Hill and Pedion tou Areos) could become local cultural routes, which will entertain and inform the visitor.

Chapter 2: The case study

2.1 Methodology and Sample

In this case study, the methodology chosen is quantitative research. A questionnaire with 29 questions was compiled through the Google questionnaire and shared online (emails and social media) during the period 23/07 to 10/08. The reason why the questionnaire was distributed via the internet is mainly due to the insecurity created by the Covid-19 pandemic for hand to hand distribution and secondly due to the summer period, when many people are on vacation.

Every time the questionnaire was sent, there was always the information that the questionnaire is anonymous. According to Driscoll, (2011:156), confidentiality and anonymity are two very

important factors when conducting a survey. Respondents need to feel safe to be able to give their real answer, which can be unconventional or even racist. Another important factor is the researcher bias. When creating the questionnaire and analyzing it, the researcher must not be biased towards the answers and always state the data and results as they really are, without being influenced by his point of view.

The questions of the questionnaire concern the demographic characteristics, the relation of the respondents with the region of Exarcheia, their opinion regarding the cultural aspect of the area, its historical buildings and its tourist dynamic.

The aim of the questionnaire is to extract the opinion of the respondents regarding the importance of the historical buildings of Exarcheia, in relation to the culture and tourism of the region. Secondary questions have reference to what is their desire for cultural and tourist development of the neighborhood and what is their opinion on whether or not the area is a ghetto.

The questionnaire consisted of multiple choice (either one or more options) and open-ended questions. In order to make the statistical analysis of the open-ended questions, the most frequently displayed answers had to be grouped and coded. The analysis was done through Excel and SPSS programs.

The approach followed is bottom-up. The selected sample is residents of the region, people who work in it, as well as regular visitors, who like the area and choose the region for its services. The questionnaires received were 118 in total.

2.2 Analysis of results

The analysis of the results will start with the demographic characteristics of the sample, in order to get acquainted with it.

In Fig.1 we observe that the largest percentage of people who answered the questionnaire belong to the age group 18-30, with a percentage of 42.37%, followed by the age group 31-40 (29.66%).

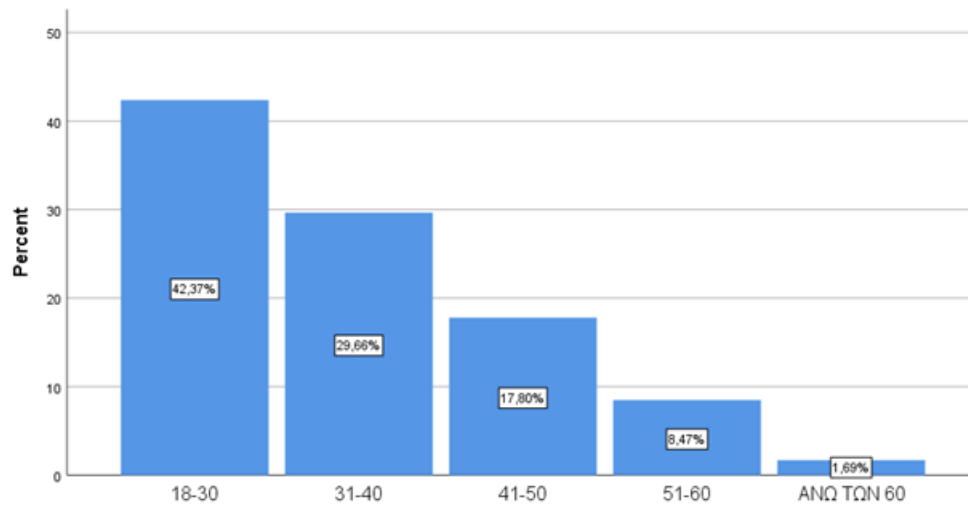


Fig.1: The percentages of the age of the sample.

Most of the sample are women, who hold 64.41% and are followed by men with 35.59% (Fig.2).

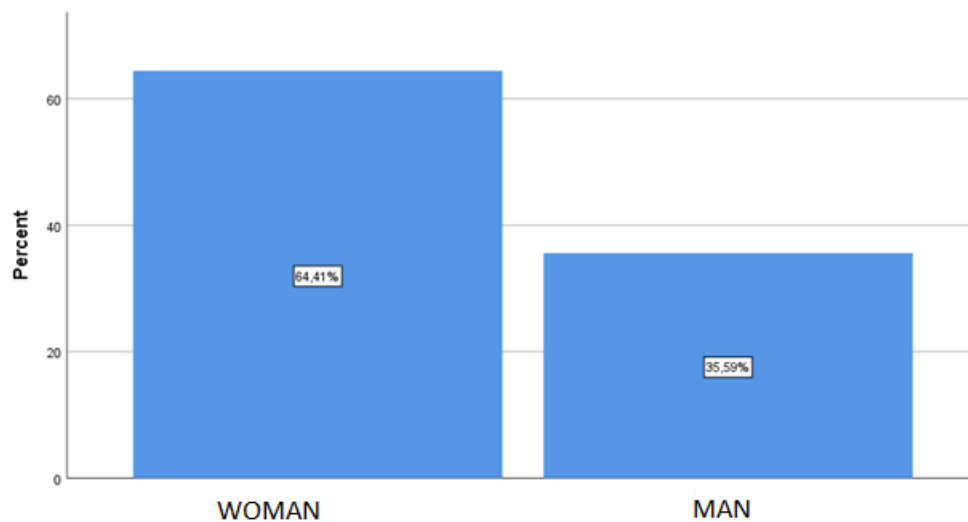


Fig.2: The percentages of the sex of the sample.

Regarding the level of education, 36.44% of the sample are holders of a postgraduate degree. It is followed by 34.75%, who are University graduates (Fig.3).

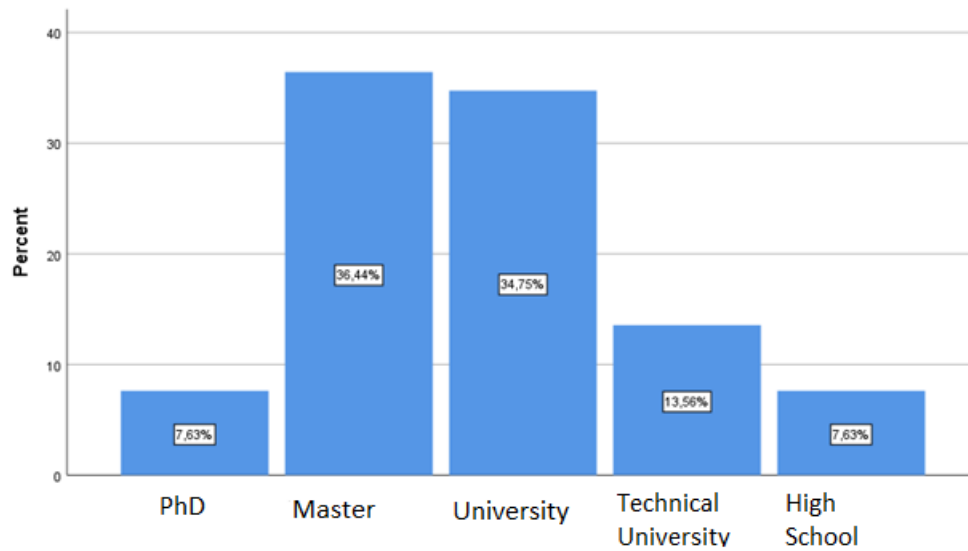


Fig.3: The percentages of the education level of the sample.

47.46% of the sample works in the private sector. 22.03% are higher education students, while only 8.47% are unemployed (Fig.4).

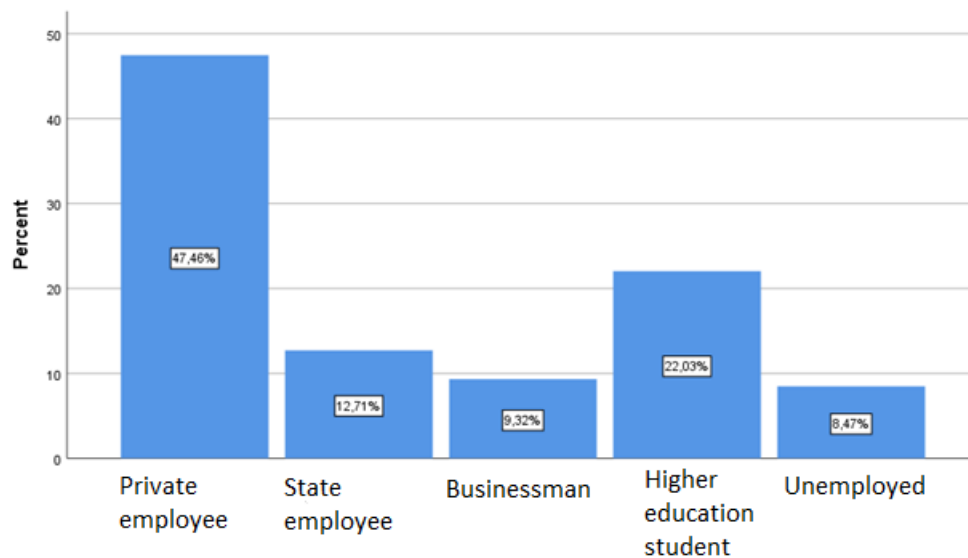


Fig.4: The employment percentages of the sample.

When asked if they are residents of Exarcheia, 72.88% answered that they are not. Only 26.27% stated that they live in the region (Fig.5).

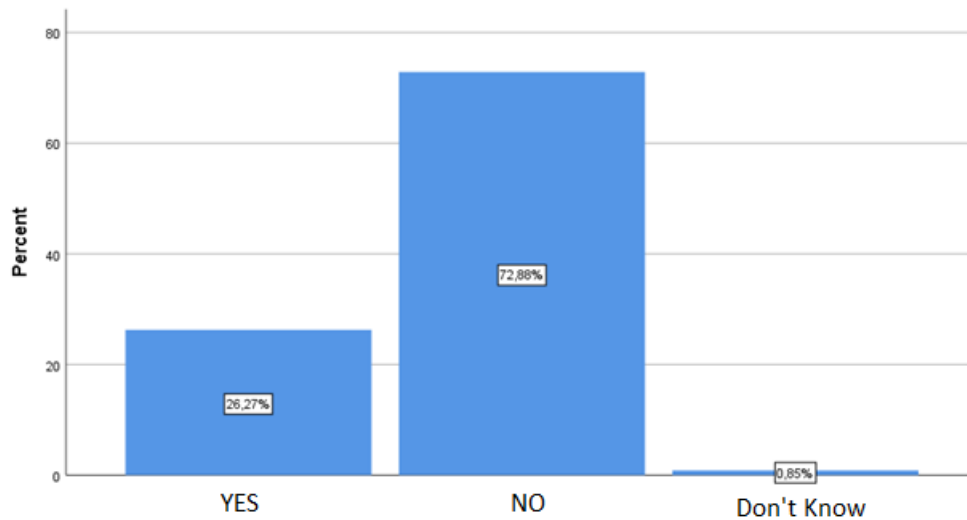


Fig.5: The percentages that state whether they are residents of the Exarcheia or not.

In Fig.6 we can see that the vast majority of those who visit Exarcheia, while they do not live in the neighborhood (72.88%), is because they like the area and that is why they are frequent visitors (80.21%).

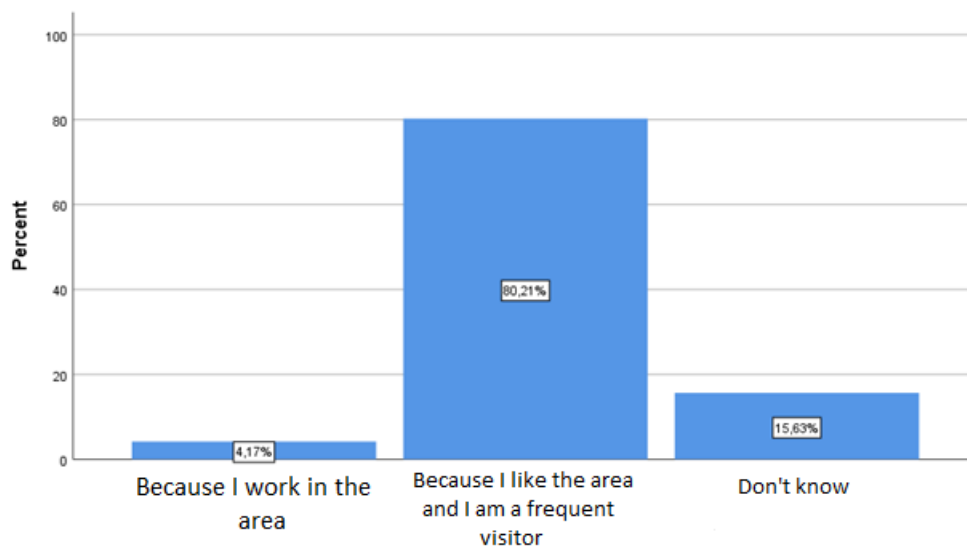


Fig.6: The percentages that state why those who are not residents visit Exarcheia.

Immediately after the demographics, follow the questions concerning the cultural dimension of the area.

Undoubtedly the majority of respondents (94.07%) believe that Exarcheia has a cultural interest, while only 3.39% have answered negatively (Fig.7).

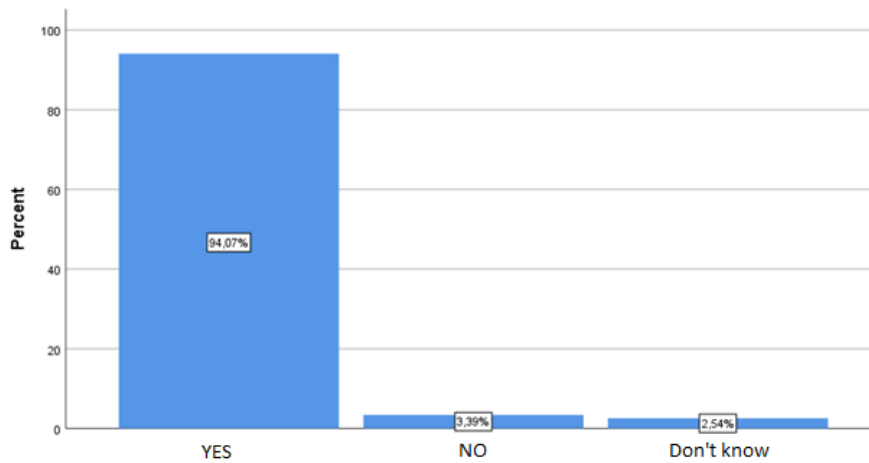


Fig.7: Percentages on whether the area is of cultural interest.

When the sample asked if the physical presence of historic buildings adds identity to the region (Fig.8), 47.46% of respondents said they completely agree, followed by 29.66% who said they agree. Negative answers were minimal, with 8.47% disagreeing and 3.39% strongly disagreeing. The result is consistent with what Sarigül (2020:1) argues about identity being both at the roots and at the routes. In order for someone to build (Sarigül, 2020:3) the "who he is" searches in his memory, in the past, in his roots. Through the memories (Sarigül, 2020:4), we do not lead ourselves to the past, but the past comes to the present.

Moreover, this result is in agreement with what Alihodžić & Kurtović-Folić (2009:107-108) have stated, that the construction of a building is an act that undoubtedly affects the modeling of the space.

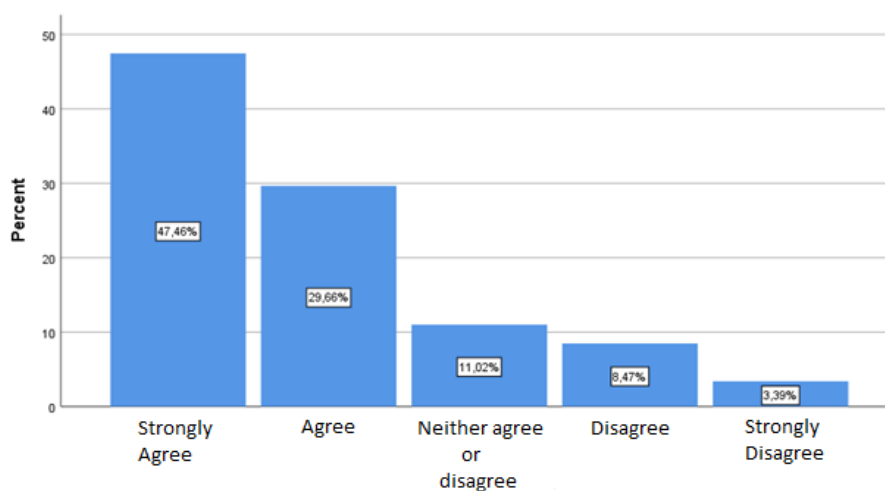


Fig.8: The percentages regarding whether the physical presence of the historic buildings adds identity to the region.

In Fig.9 we observe that the largest percentage (62.71%) completely agrees that by the maintenance of the historic buildings the area can be upgraded, and consequently the city of Athens, culturally. Only 8.47% disagree with this and 5.93% completely disagree.

The preservation of an urban landscape with architectural, cultural and historical heritage is achieved, through the preservation and protection of historical monuments. The result of the research agrees with Czifra et al., (2019:43), that in modern society, cultural heritage is considered vital, by focusing not only on the preservation of a monument, but on the whole landscape, the city. Through the landscape, an important part of the local culture is formed.

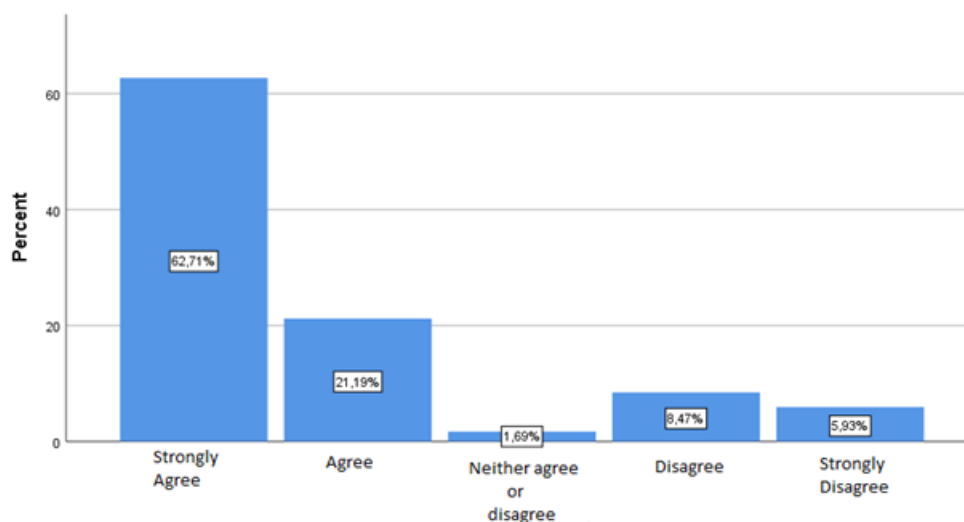


Fig.9: The percentages regarding whether the maintenance of the historic buildings could upgrade the area culturally and by extension Athens.

The answers in Figures 8-9 are also justified by the theory developed in chapter 1.4. Stone (2019:119) states that historic buildings must be utilized and preserved alive in order for the city to be able to transmit its social and cultural heritage. Furthermore, he emphasizes that a historic building is also a historical testimony and that the history of the place has been integrated into the buildings and these are the monuments of the environment in which they belong.

Figures 10-14 show the sample view of what they consider to be the most important building in the area.

59.32% of the respondents chose the Ziller Mansion in Mavromichali as an important building in the region (Fig.10).

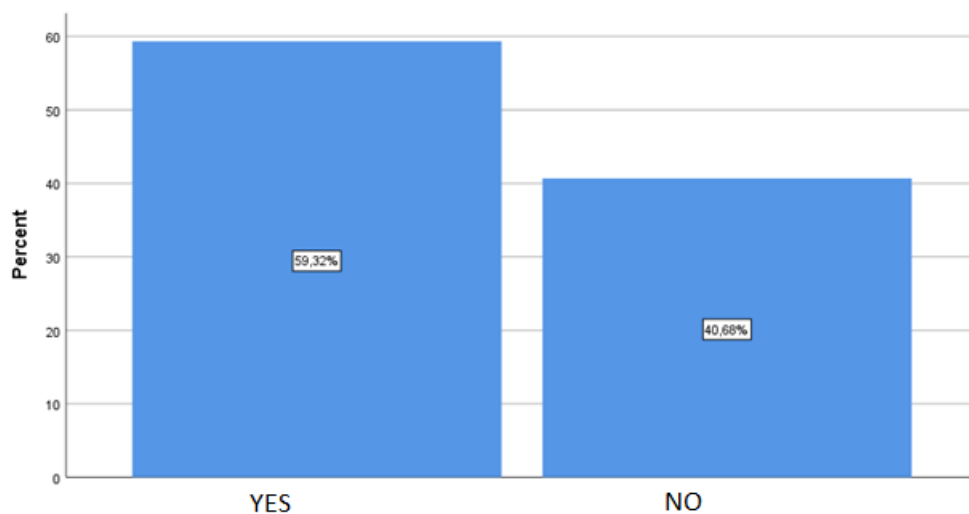


Fig.10: The percentages regarding whether the Ziller Mansion in Mavromichali is an important building.

51.69% of the sample consider that the Blue Apartment Building is not an important building of the region (Fig.11).

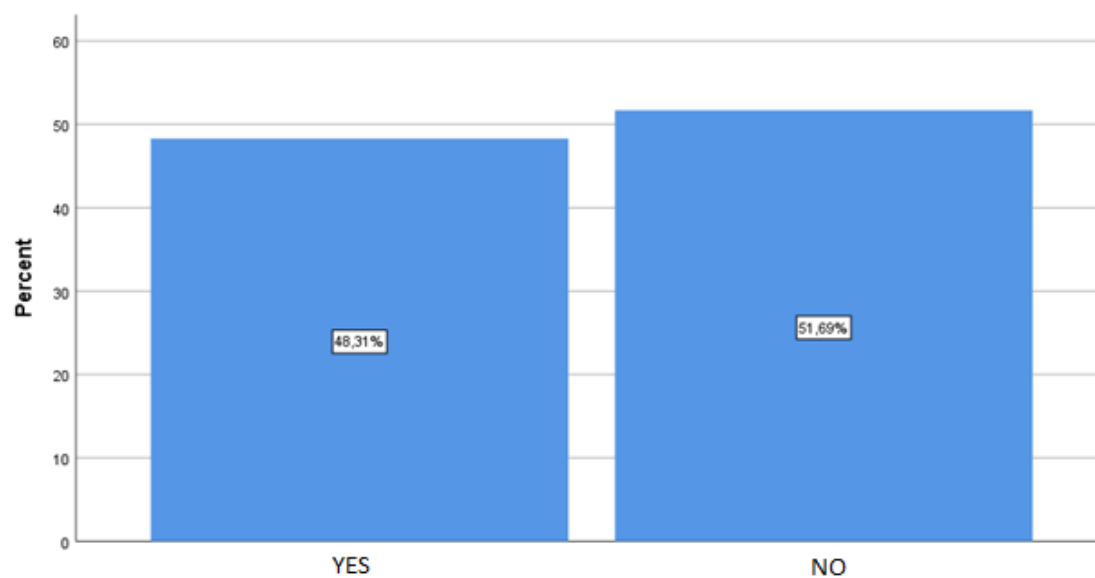


Fig.11: The percentages regarding whether The Blue Condominium of Exarcheia is an important building.

On the contrary, a very large percentage (83,05%) consider that the Polytechnic is an important building for the Exarcheia (Fig.12).

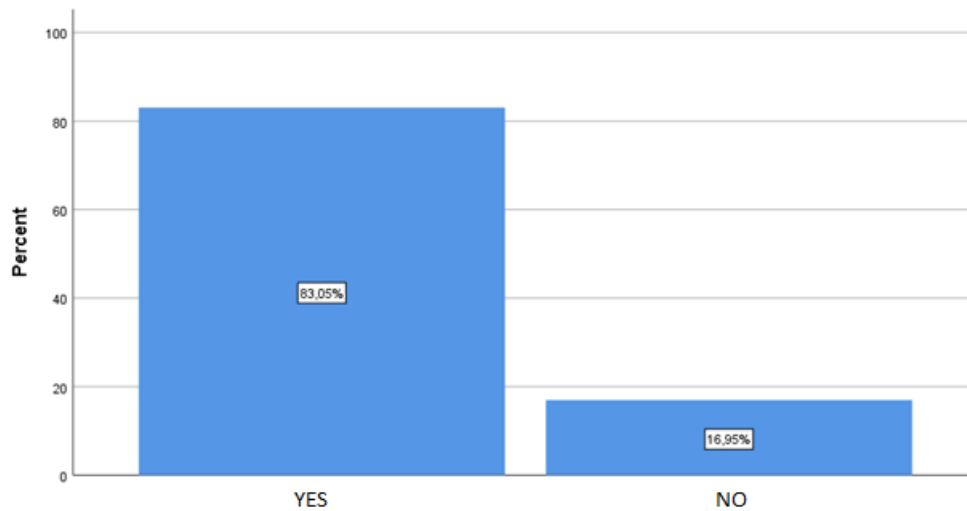


Fig.12: The percentages regarding whether the National Technical University of Athens is an important building.

Regarding the house of Napoleon Lapathiotis, only 37.29% of the respondents answered that it is an important building for the neighborhood of Exarcheia (Fig.13).

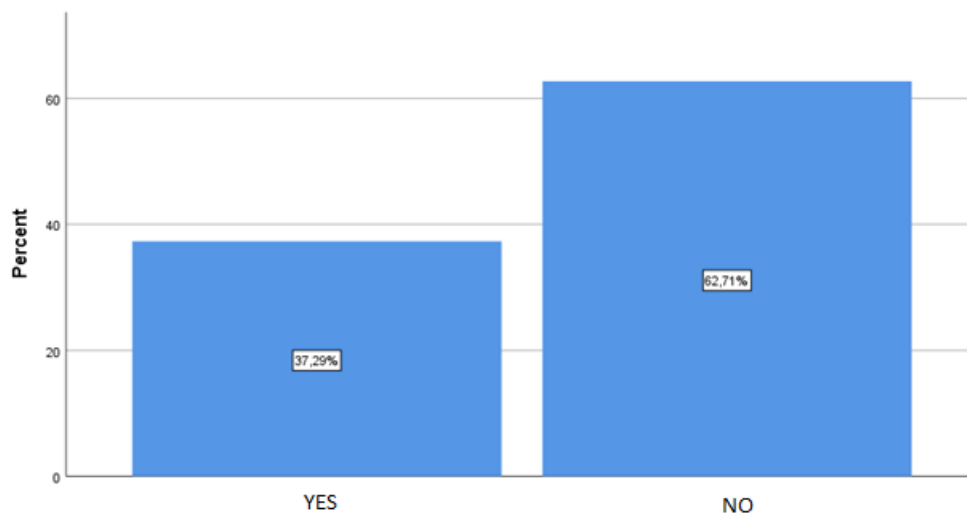


Fig.13: The percentages regarding whether the residence of the poet Napoleon Lapathiotis is an important building.

In the case of the old Chimio building, the sample is divided, as 50.85% believe that it is an important building, while the remaining 49.15% believe the opposite (Fig.14).

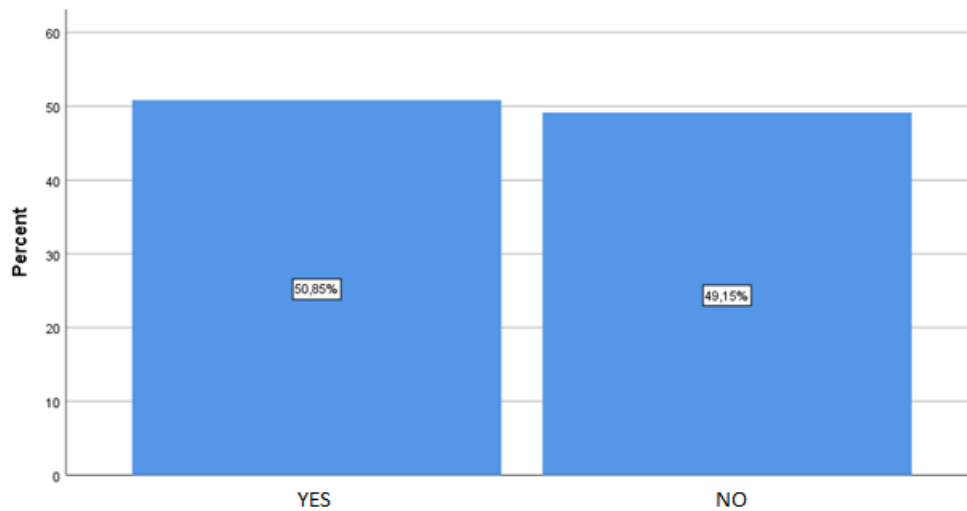


Fig.14: The percentages regarding whether the residence of the Chimio is an important building.

In conclusion, according to the sample, the most important building in the area is, with a large deviation, the Polytechnic. The Ziller Mansion in Mavromichali and The Blue Condominium of Exarcheia are following. Last buildings selected from the sample are the Chimio and the residence of the poet Napoleon Lapathiotis.

Respondents who answered positively to the question if they want the area to be developed culturally reach 83.05% of the total sample. Only 13.56% answered negatively (Fig.15).

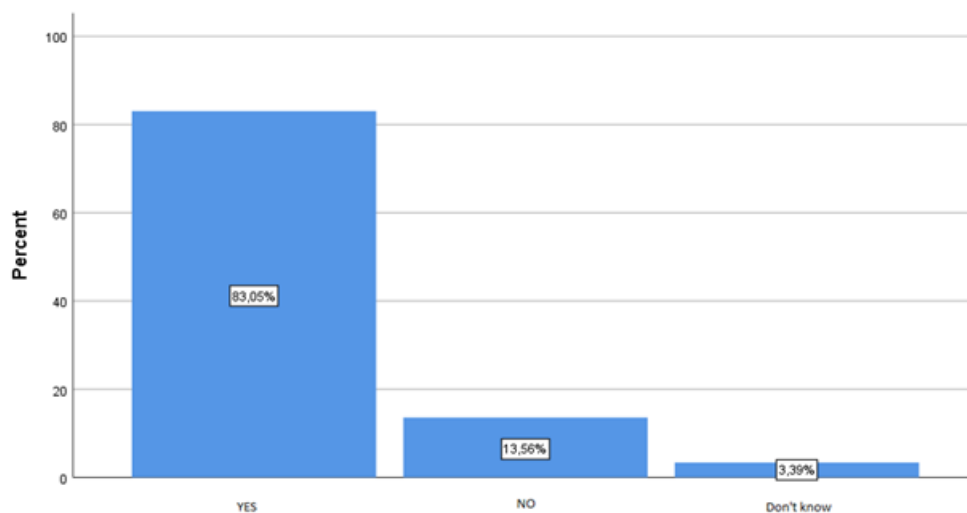


Fig.15: The percentages regarding whether the sample wants the area of Exarcheia to be developed culturally.

21.21% of the sample chose the Ziller Mansion in Mavromichali as a cultural center (Fig.16)

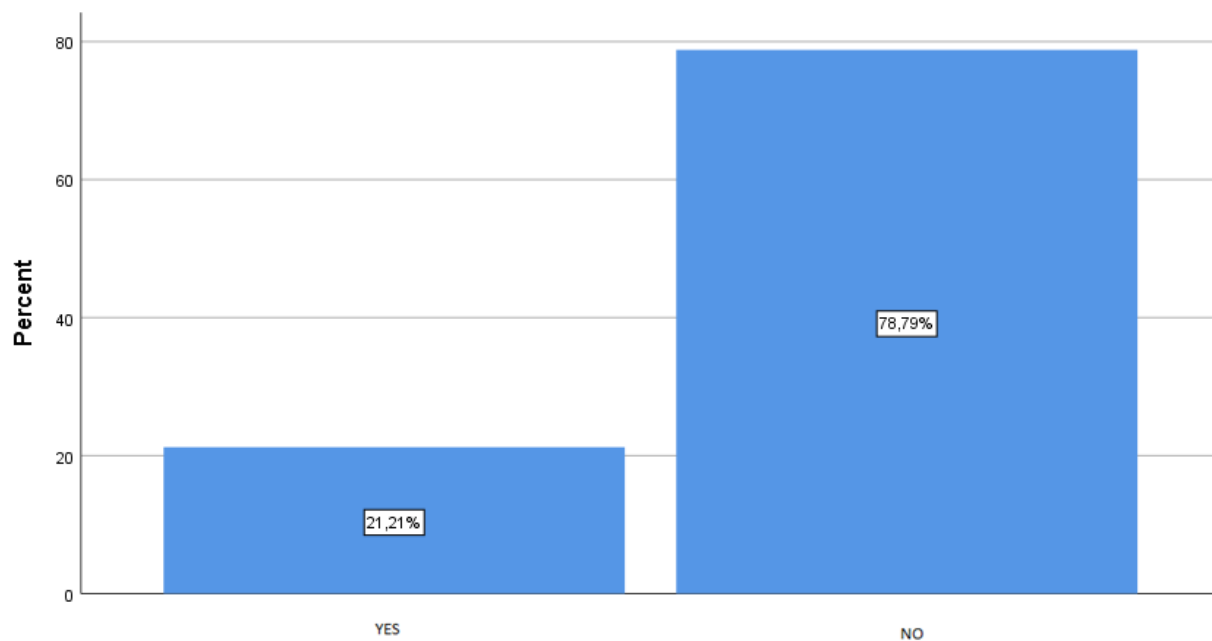


Fig.16: The percentages on whether the sample chooses the Ziller Mansion as cultural center.

In Fig.17 we see that 13.64% of the sample chose the Blue Apartment Building as a cultural center.

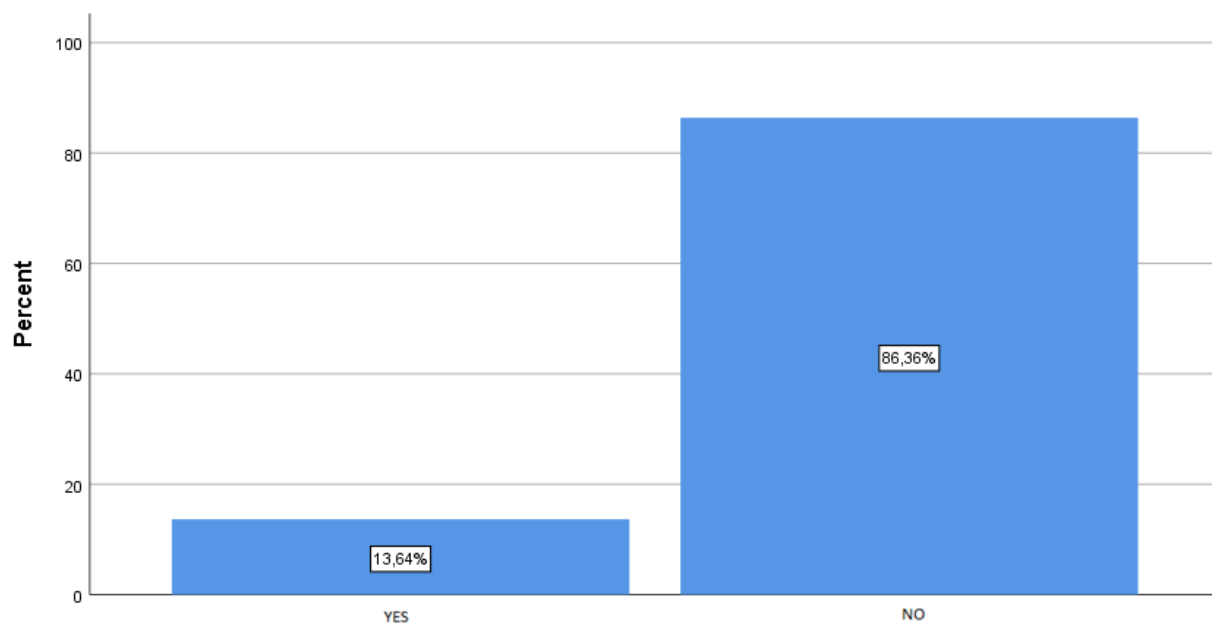


Fig.17: The percentages on whether the sample chooses The Blue Condominium of Exarcheia as cultural center.

The largest percentage (31.82%) has been collected by the Polytechnic, in terms of the desire of the respondents for a cultural center (Fig.18).

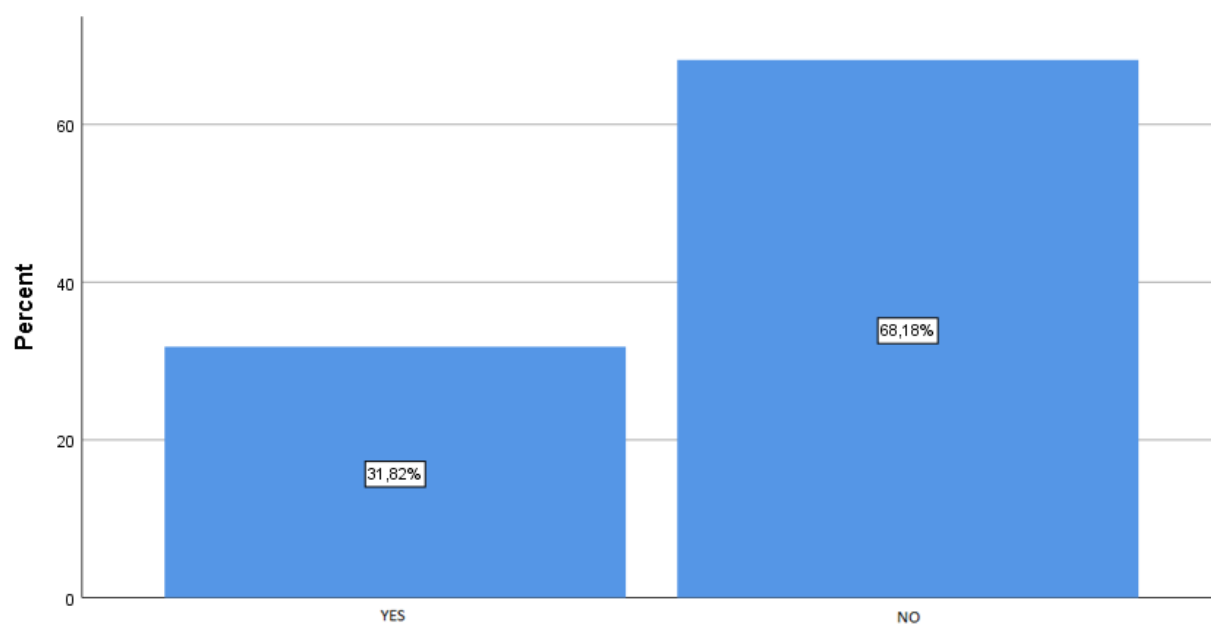


Fig.18: The percentages on whether the sample chooses the National Technical University of Athens as cultural center.

The smallest percentage (7.58%) has been collected by the house of Napoleon Lapathiotis regarding the selection of the sample for a cultural center (Fig.19).

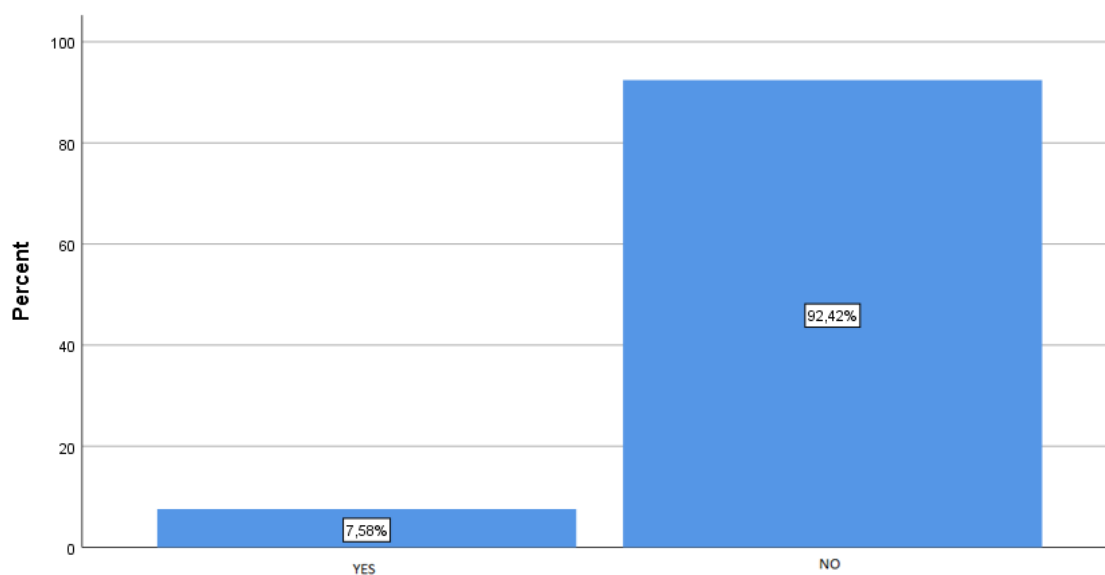


Fig.19: The percentages on whether the sample chooses the residence of the poet Napoleon Lapathiotis as cultural center.

The old building of Chimio has been chosen by 10.61% of the sample as a cultural center (Fig.20).

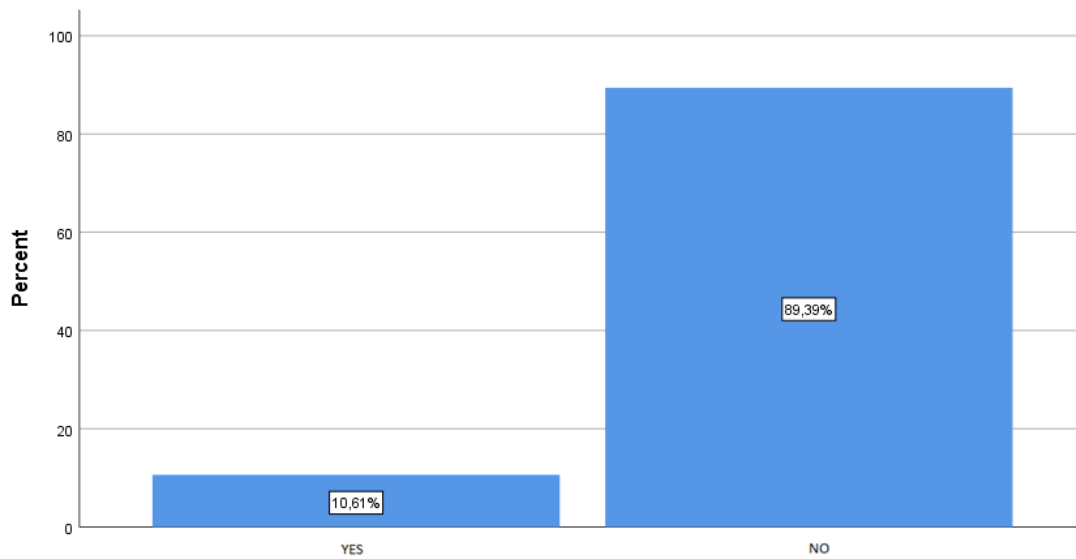


Fig.20: The percentages on whether the sample chooses the old building of Chimio as cultural center.

Therefore, what we observe from Figures 10-14 is that the sample considers that the most important building is the Polytechnic, followed by the Ziller Mansion, the Blue Apartment Building, the building of the old Chimio and finally the residence of Napoleon Lapathiotis.

Subsequently, it is examined which meeting point the sample prefers. The choice of Exarcheia Square gathers the largest percentage of respondents, with 59.60% (Fig.21).

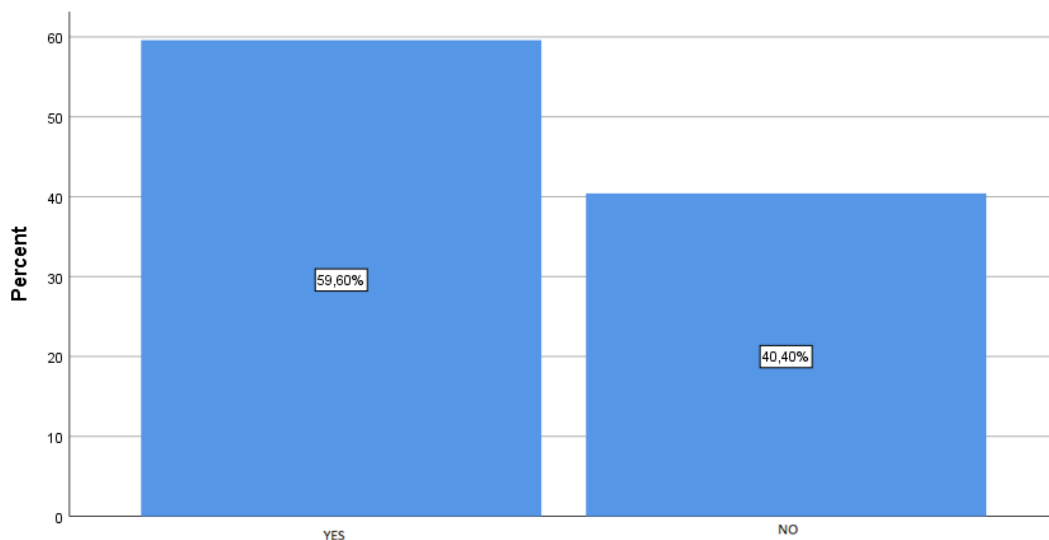


Fig.21: The percentages that show if the respondents choose Exarcheia Square as a meeting point.

Exarcheia Square is followed with much lower percentages by The Blue Condominium of Exarcheia, with 4.04% (Fig.22) and the National Technical University of Athens, with 5.05% (Fig.23).

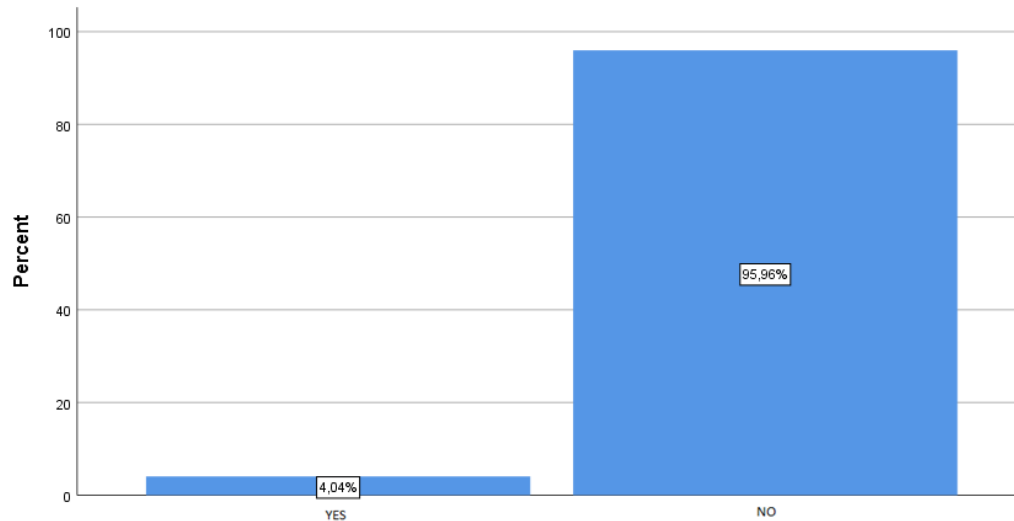


Fig.22: The percentages that show if the respondents choose The Blue Condominium of Exarcheia as a meeting point.

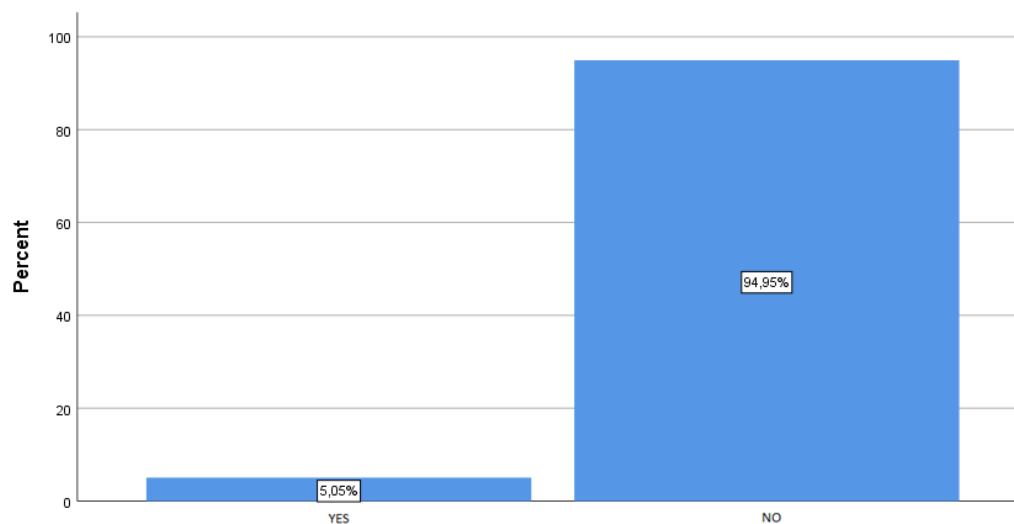


Fig.23: The percentages that show if the respondents choose the National Technical University of Athens as a meeting point.

The following is the opinion of the respondents on whether or not they agree with the decision taken by the government regarding the unification of the National Archaeological Museum with the National Technical University of Athens and the utilization of the Polytechnic building in

Patision as a museum. It is observed that 28.81% of the sample agrees with this decision, while it is followed very closely by the 27.12% which is neutral. 17.80% of the sample disagree (Fig.25).

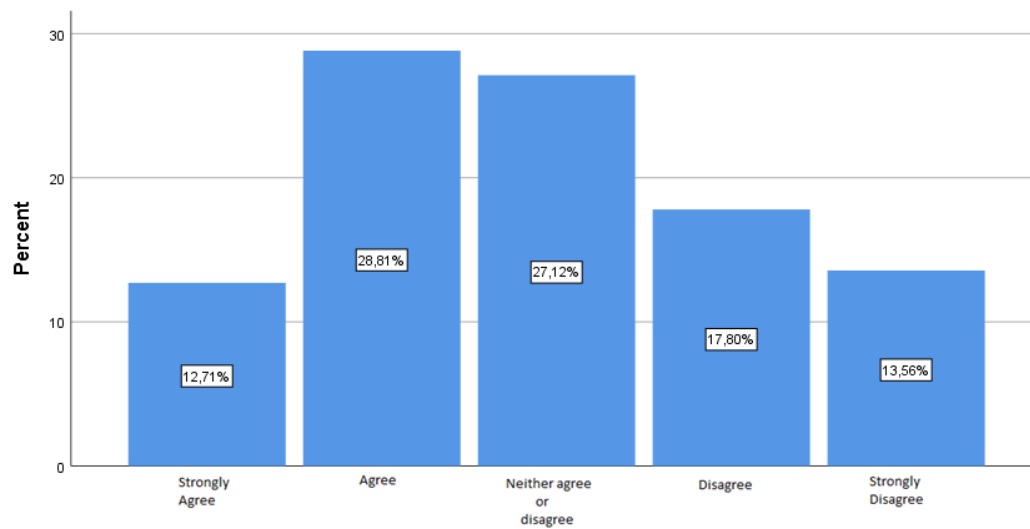


Fig.24: The percentages that show whether the sample agrees or not with the unification of the National Archaeological Museum with the Technical University of Athens and the use of the building in Patision as a museum.

This change in the utilization of the building in relation to whether it improves the quality of life in the area seems to find the sample in a neutral position with 32.20% of it having answered "Neither agree or disagree". Immediately after follows the 27.12% who agree that it will improve the quality of life, while 16.95% is negative (Fig.25).

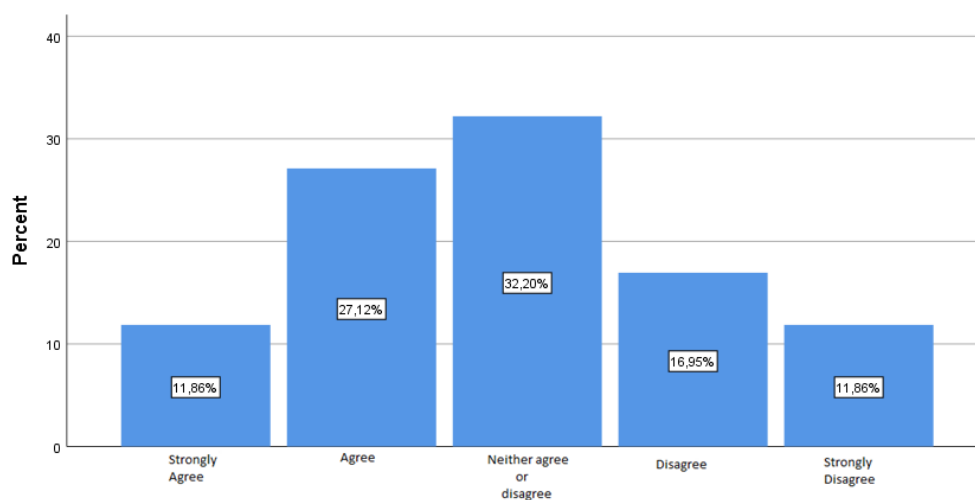


Fig.25: The percentages that show the view of the sample regarding whether the change of the Polytechnic building into a museum would improve the quality of life.

As for whether this change will contribute to the tourism development of the region, again the largest percentage (32.20%) has a neutral stance, while it is very close to 30.51% which agrees that through this change the area will be developed in tourism terms. The percentage that disagrees comes much later with 15.25% of the sample (Fig.26).

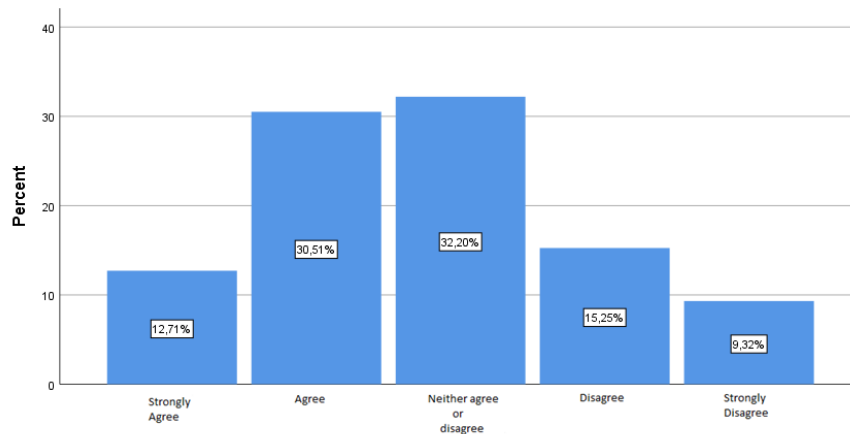


Fig.26: The percentages that show the opinion of the respondents regarding whether the area will be developed in terms of tourism with the change of the Polytechnic into a museum.

To the question if this change will lead to the neighborhood losing its identity, 27.97% answered "Neither agree or disagree". 23.73% answered that they disagree, while very closely follows the 19.49% who completely disagree with the fact that the identity of the Exarcheia will be lost through this change. Last are the percentages of 14.41% for those who agree and 14.41% for those who completely agree (Fig.27).

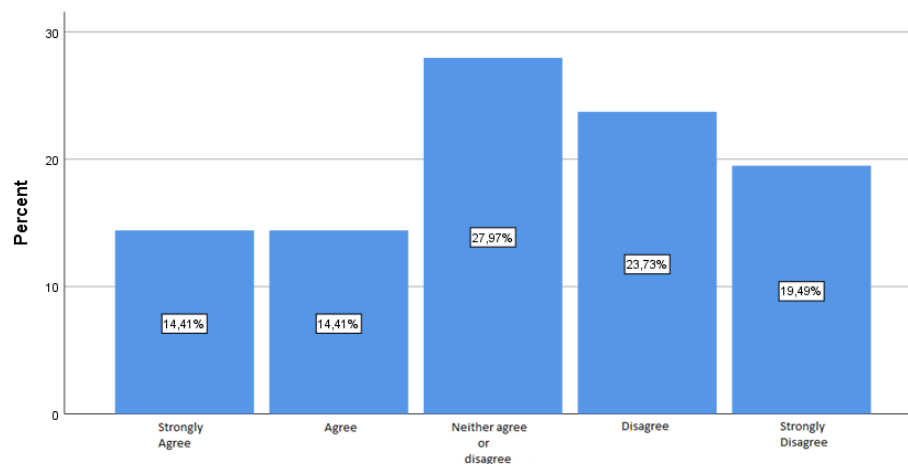


Fig.27: The percentages that show the opinion of the sample regarding whether the area will lose its identity with the conversion of the Polytechnic building into a museum.

According to 75.42% of the respondents, it is considered that the region of Exarcheia has a tourist interest, while the much lower percentage of 17.80% considers that it does not (Fig.28). It is clear that the majority of the sample considers that the area possesses the raw material to be a tourist attraction.

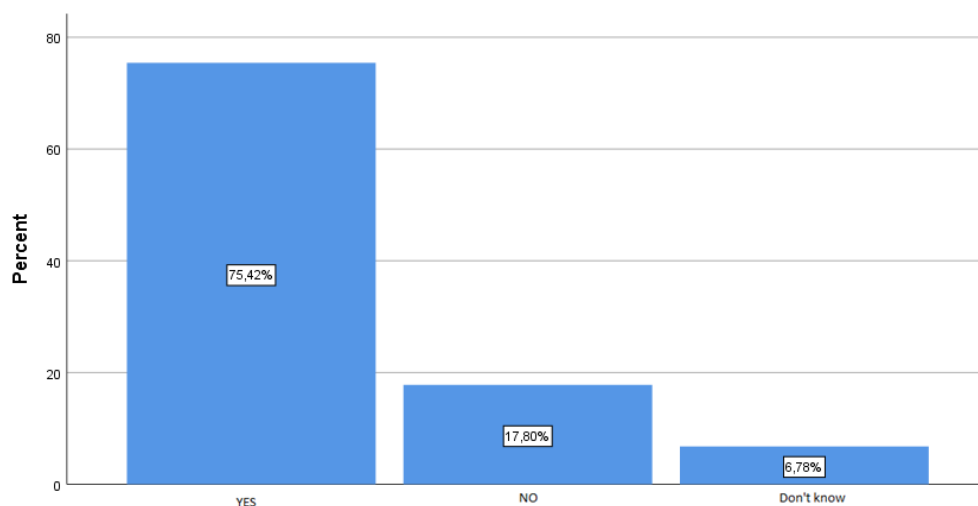


Fig.28: The percentages that show the opinion of the respondents on whether Exarcheia has a tourist interest.

Figure 29 shows that 39.83% absolutely agree that through the maintenance of historic buildings the area could be upgraded for tourism and consequently Athens. It follows very close the 34.75% who agree. Those who disagree make up 6.78% and those who strongly disagree are 6.78%. The difference between them is not negligible.

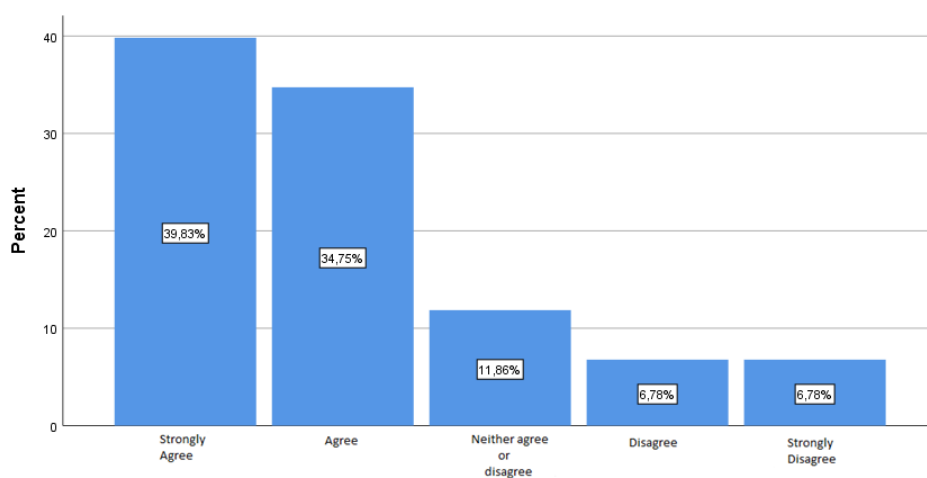


Fig.29: The percentages that measure the opinion of the sample regarding whether the area could be upgraded for tourism and consequently Athens, through the maintenance of the historic buildings of the region.

It is clear in Figure 30 that the majority (47.46%) of the respondents want the area to be developed for tourism. The percentage that does not want tourism development amounts to 33.90%.

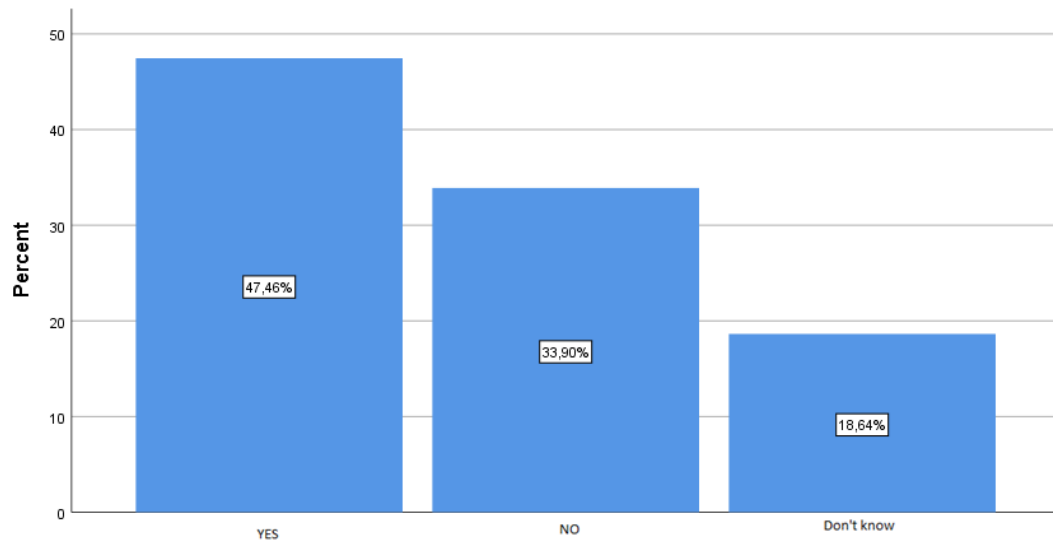


Fig.30: The percentages that show if the respondents want the tourist development of the neighborhood of Exarcheia.

The next three bar graphs (Figures 31-33) measure the opinion of the respondents regarding the positive results that the tourist development of the area can bring.

In Figure 31 it is observed that 61.02% consider that the economic development is a positive result of the tourist development of the Exarcheia region.

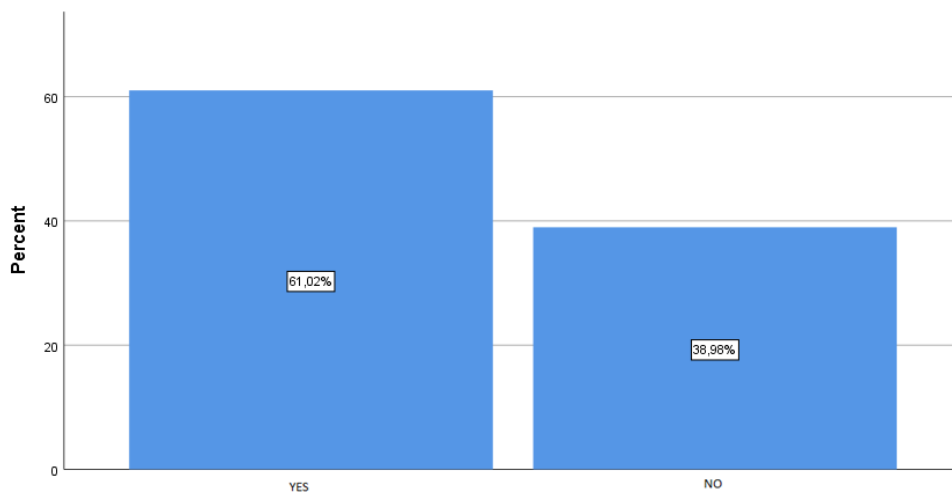


Fig.31: The percentages shown if respondents believe that economic growth has a positive effect on tourism development.

Following, in Figure 32, 52.54% believe that job creation is a positive result of the tourism development of the neighborhood.

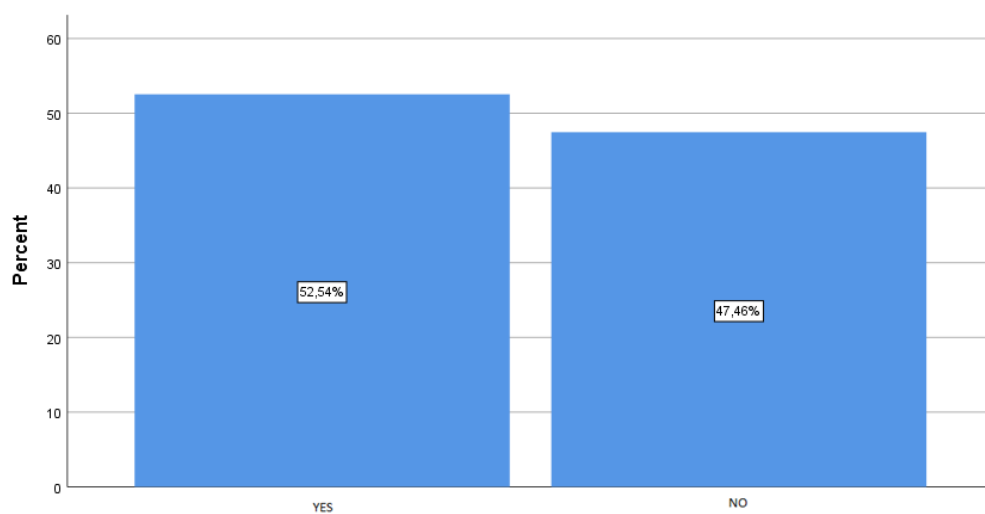


Fig.32: The percentages shown if respondents believe that job creation has a positive result on tourism development.

On the contrary, in Figure 33, it is clear that 55.08% of the sample believe that with the tourist development the area will not become safer.

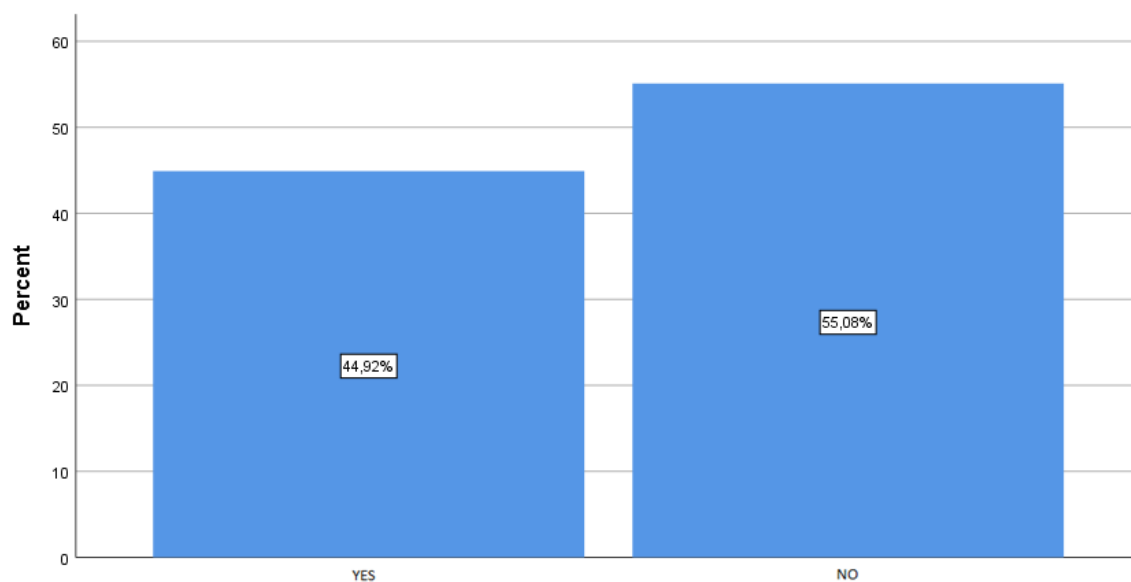


Fig.33: The percentages that show if the respondents believe that through the tourist development the area will have as a positive result to be safer.

Therefore, what the sample considers as the most important positive result is the economic development of the area and it is followed by the creation of jobs and finally by becoming a safer area. The result agrees with Innocenti (2018:76), that cultural tourism is a good and sustainable form of tourism, which can contribute financially to the area, which is developed to. Tourism and culture are two components that guarantee sustainable economic growth (Innocenti, 2018:85).

The following are the three bar graphs (Figures34-36), which concern the negative results that the respondents believe the tourist development in the area of Exarcheia will bring.

In Figure 34, 64.41% of respondents believe that the noise is not one of the negative results of the tourist development of the neighborhood.

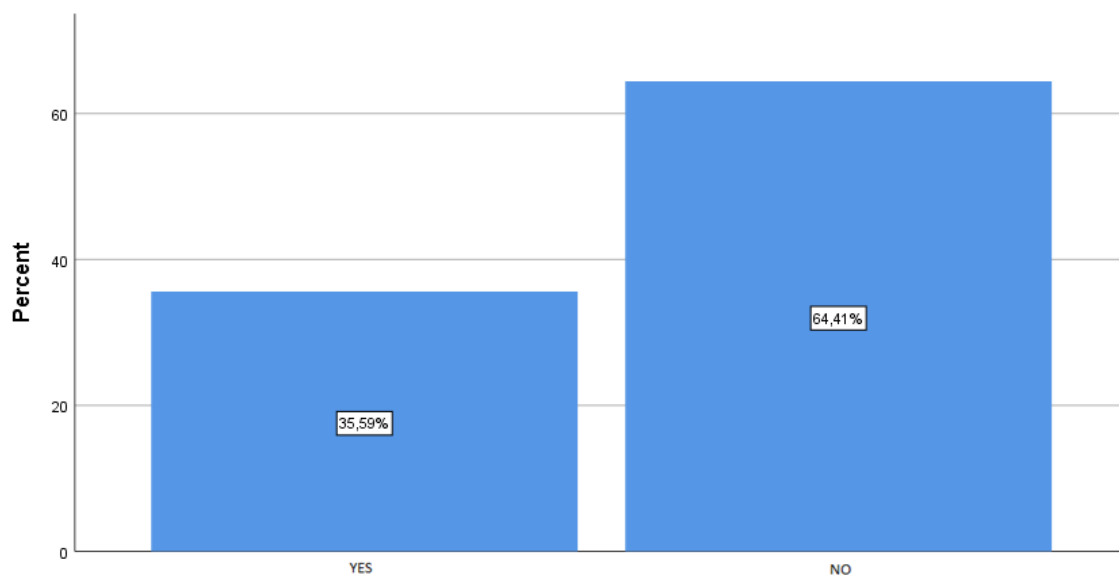


Fig.34: The percentages that measure if the respondents believe that the creation of noise is a negative result of the tourist development.

The vast majority is observed in Figure 35, where 83.90% of the sample stated that the rise in land values is the most important negative effect of tourism development in the region of Exarcheia. The result is in line with the theory developed in chapter 1.4, which states that the newspaper "To Vima" (2019) states that with the increase of tourists through the Airbnb platform, an increase of rents is created in the neighborhood.

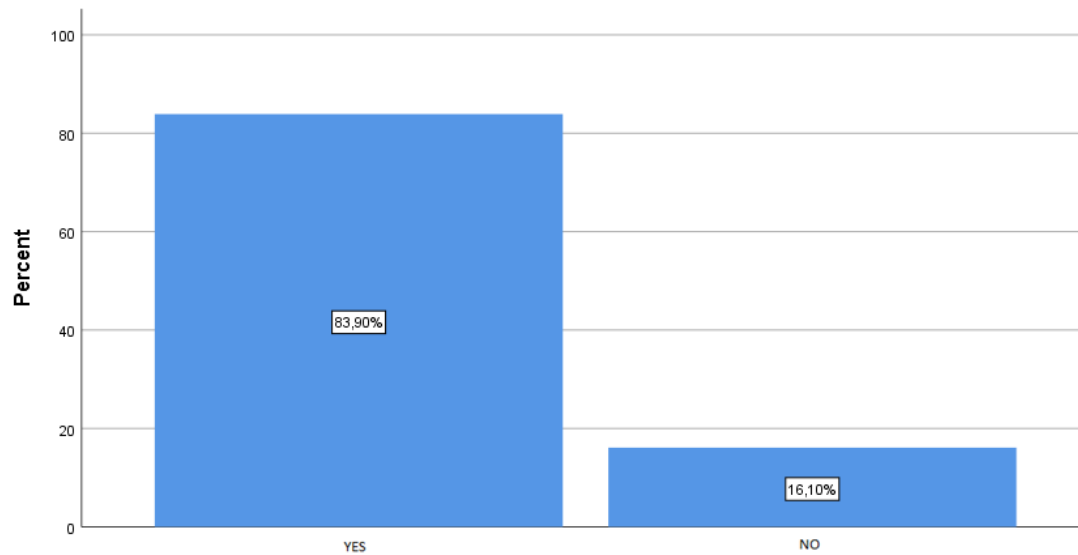


Fig.35: The percentages that measure if the respondents believe that the rise in the value of the land for rent is a negative result of tourism development.

The creation of pollution due to tourism development in the area is something that occupies a small percentage (28.81%) of the sample (Fig.36).

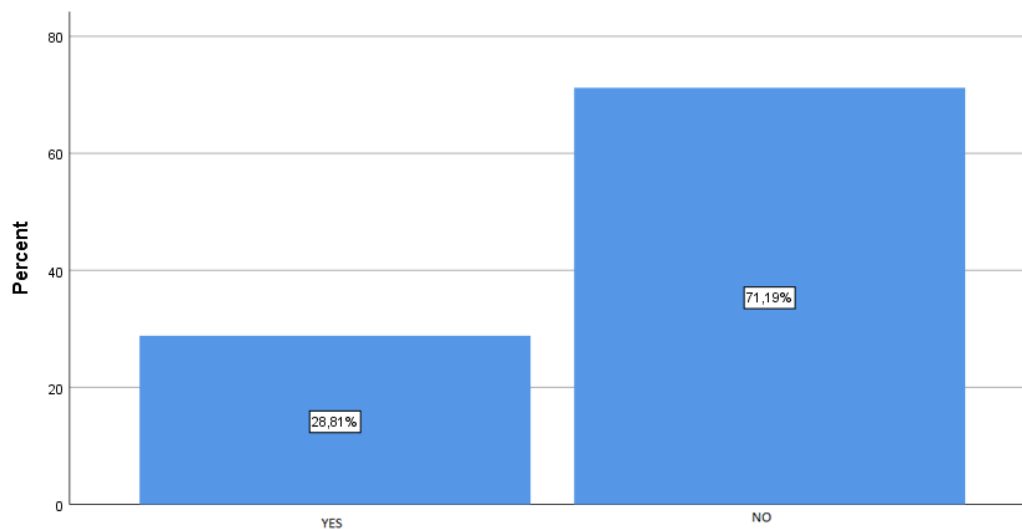


Fig.36: Percentages that measure if respondents believe that the creation of pollution is a negative result of tourism development.

As a result, the largest percentage considers that the rise in land values is the most important negative effect that will bring the tourism development of the region, followed much later by the creation of noise and pollution.

The results are in line with Del Bianco (2006:27) and everything he said at the 11th International Conference. He insisted that there is a high risk for the citizens to view tourists as a negative element if tourism development is not sustainable. Cities, even as tourist attractions, must not cease to belong to their citizens. He goes on to stress the importance of defining the limits of possible development by the urban system in order to serve the interests of both citizens and tourists. As a result, cities will continue to belong to their citizens while retaining their identity and will not end up becoming museums for visitors. In addition, Innocenti (2018:76) emphasizes that cultural tourism is not good tourism on its own, but it must be implemented and operated in a sustainable way, so that the negative consequences can be avoided.

In Figure 37 in an indisputable majority (82.20% of the sample) it is stated that the tourist development of the Exarcheia area is of interest through the memory of its historic buildings.

As has been said many times, culture is inextricably linked to tourism. According to Stone (2019:2), historic buildings are often flawed and imperfect, but this does not mean that they do not have uniqueness and multifaceted character. The fact that they were created in an older era, makes them highlight the prejudices that were in force then. These buildings have a storytelling to tell us, which many visitors would like to "hear". Therefore, the results are in line with what Stone mentioned.

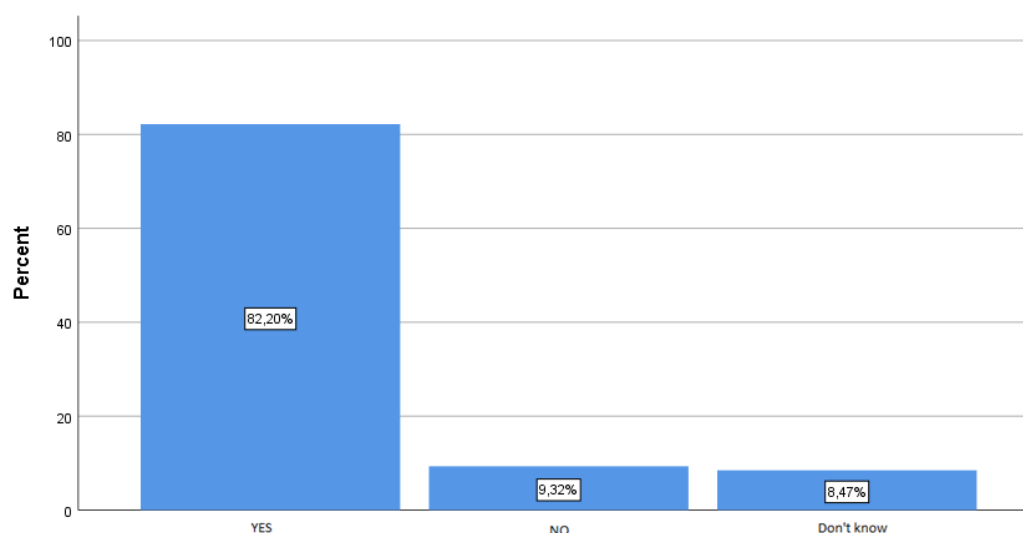


Fig.37: The percentages that measure whether the respondents believe or not that the tourist development of the area is of interest through the memory of the historic buildings.

Figures 38-41 relate to problems that end up becoming obstacles to the tourist development of the region.

In figure 38, 40.68% of respondents stated that the most important problem is the lack of security created by the clashes of anarchist groups with the police.

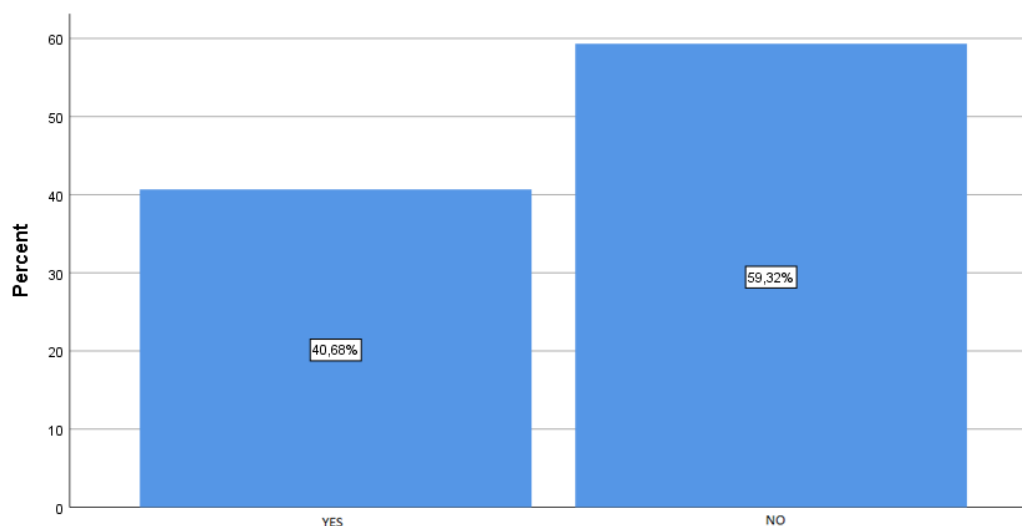


Fig.38: The percentages that measure if the respondents believe that the obstacle for the tourist development of the area is the lack of security due to clashes between anarchist groups and the police.

Drug trafficking (Fig.39) seems to take the largest percentage (68.64%) as an obstacle to the development of tourist interest in the area.

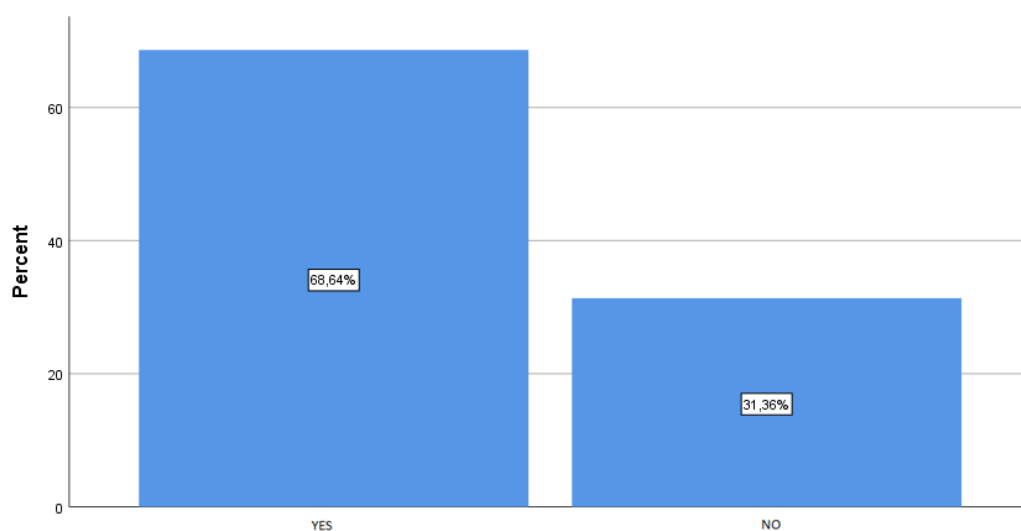


Fig.39: The percentages that measure if the respondents believe that the obstacle for the tourist development of the area is the drug trafficking.

Regarding the lack of cleanliness of the neighborhood, the sample is divided, as 50% consider it an obstacle, while the other 50% believe the opposite (Fig.40).

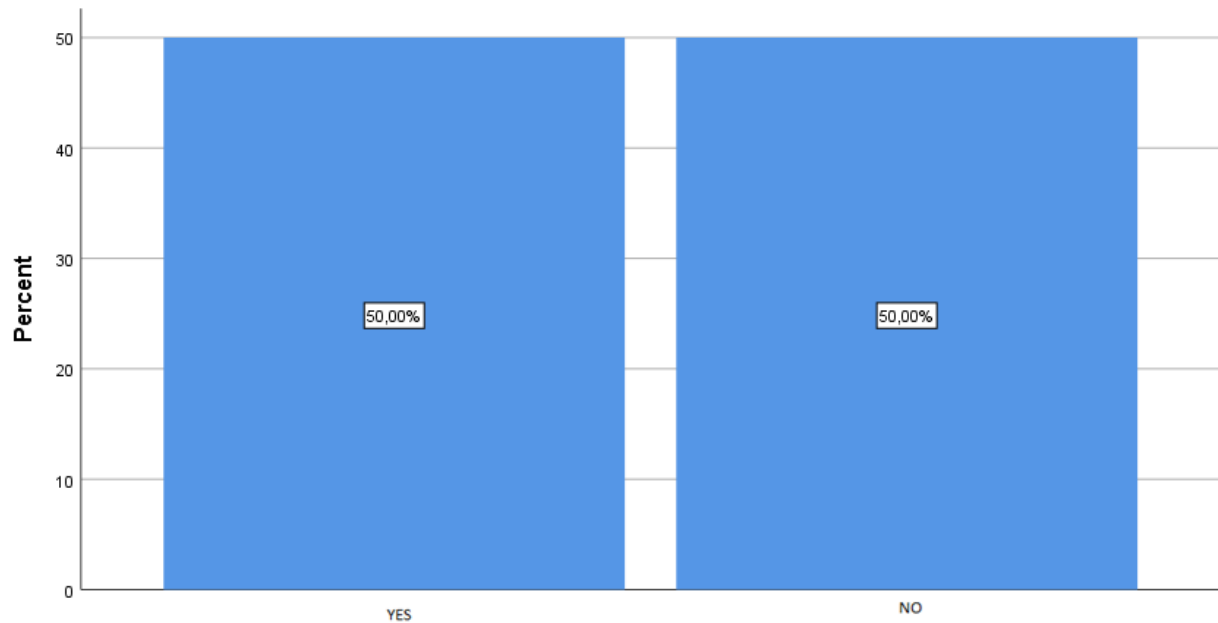


Fig.40: The percentages that measure if the respondents believe that the lack of cleanliness is an obstacle for the tourist development of the area.

The result from Figure 41 is very interesting. The 66.10% of the respondents stated that the abandonment of the historic buildings of the area is an obstacle for its tourist development.

This result is in agreement with ARAPGIRLIOGLU, ATIK, ELLIOTT, & TURGEON (2017:949), that historic buildings are part of cultural values. According to Innocenti (2018:75), there can be no discussion about sustainable tourism, without taking into account the role of culture. Culture is part of the tourism strategy and tourism is used by cultural development strategies, in order to strengthen cultural heritage. Historic buildings (ARAPGIRLIOGLU, ATIK, ELLIOTT, & TURGEON, 2017:949) are sources of data on the construction techniques and materials, that had been used, as well as the historical procedures, that had been followed. Once an architectural monument ceases to serve the purpose for which it was built, then its maintenance is not necessary for practical reasons, but is a cultural duty. The priority of this issue depends on the cultural situation of future generations and the importance they will give to the protection of cultural heritage (ARAPGIRLIOGLU, ATIK, ELLIOTT, & TURGEON, 2017:949).

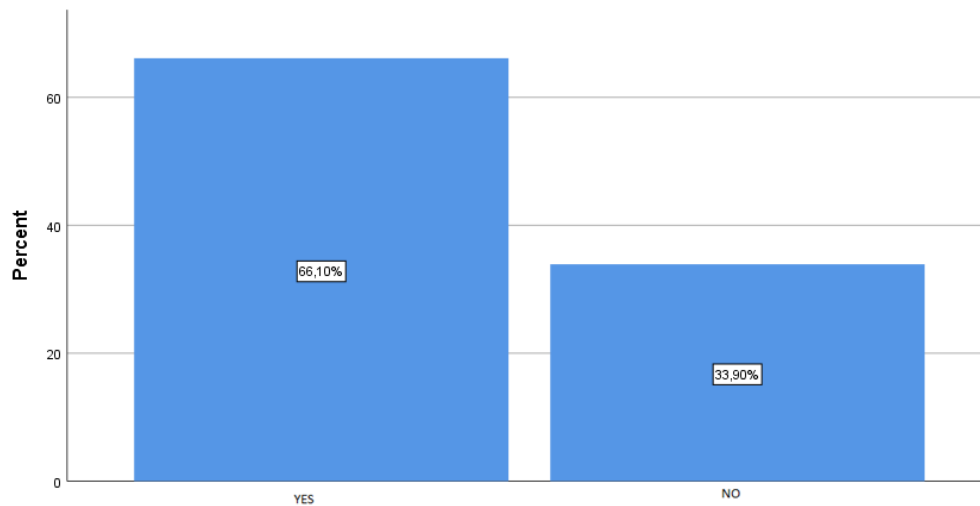


Fig.41: The percentages that measure if the respondents believe that the abandonment of the historic buildings is an obstacle for the tourist development of the area.

Thereafter, the most important obstacle is considered by the sample to be drug trafficking, but very close to it comes the abandonment of historic buildings in the area. This is followed by lack of cleanliness and finally the insecurity created by the clashes between anarchists and the police.

To the question if Exarcheia is a ghetto, a very large percentage (66.95%) answered that they do not believe in such a thing. The percentage who answered positively is much smaller and amounts to 27.12% (Fig.42).

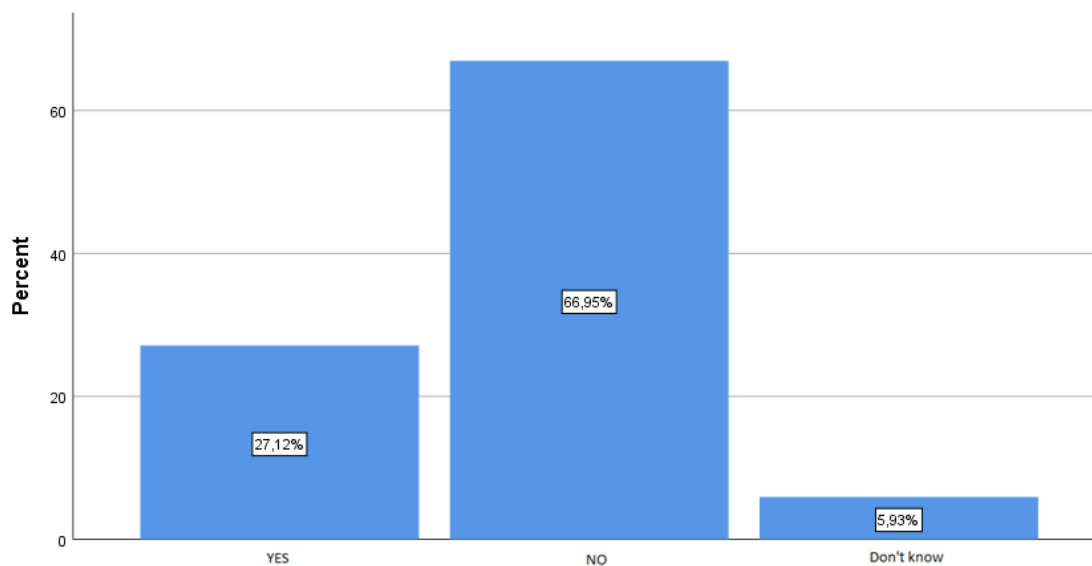


Fig.42: The percentages that count if the respondents believe that the neighborhood of Exarcheia is a ghetto.

In Figures 43-45, the respondents stated to whom they believe that the ghetto of Exarcheia belongs.

Figure 43 shows that 83.33% believe that the ghetto does not belong to the police.

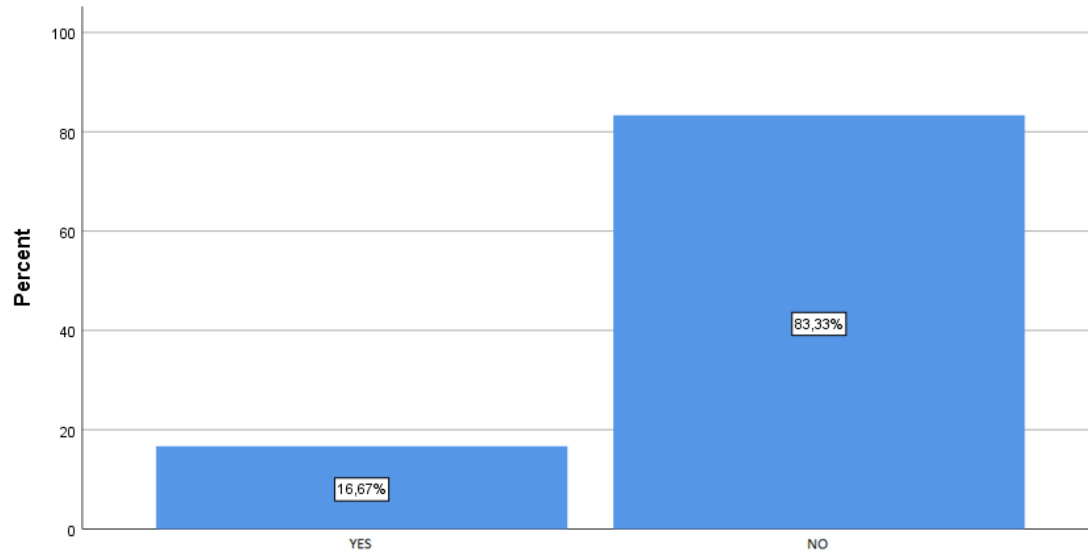


Fig.43: The percentages that count if the respondents believe that the ghetto of the Exarcheia belongs to the police.

While 70.83%, a very large percentage, believe that the ghetto belongs to the drug dealers.

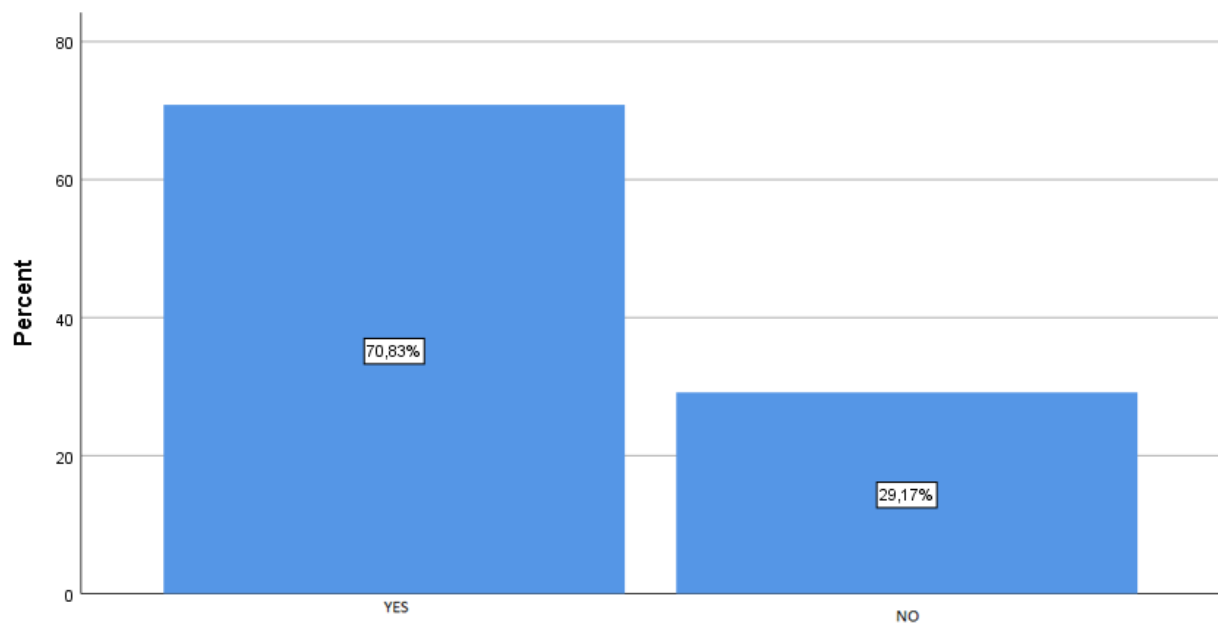


Fig.44: The percentages that count if the respondents believe that the ghetto of the Exarcheia belongs to the drug dealers.

Figure 45 states that only 25% of the sample believes that the ghetto belongs to anarchist groups operating in the region.

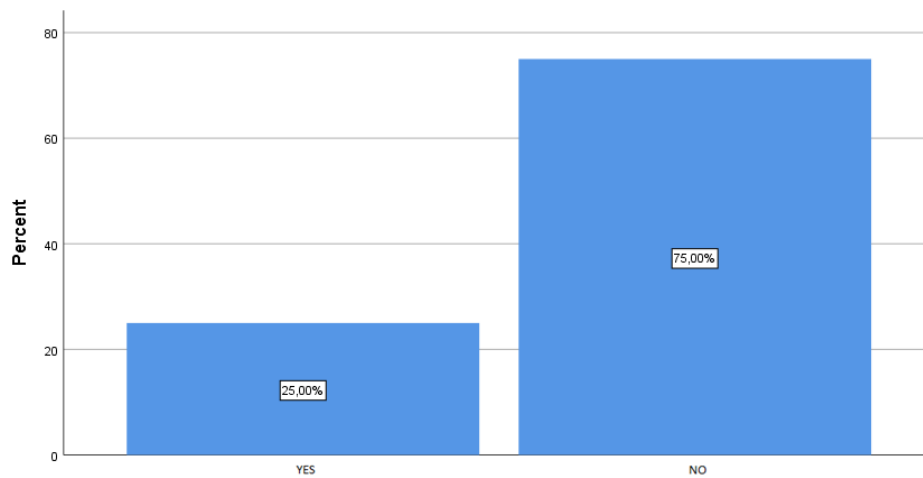


Fig.45: The percentages that count if the respondents believe that the ghetto of the Exarcheia belongs to the groups of anarchists.

In conclusion, according to the sample, the ghetto belongs mainly to drug dealers and much less to anarchists and the police.

Figures 46-49 concern the culprits, according to the respondents, regarding the ghettoization of Exarcheia.

43.59% blame the police for the existence of the ghetto in the area (Fig.46).

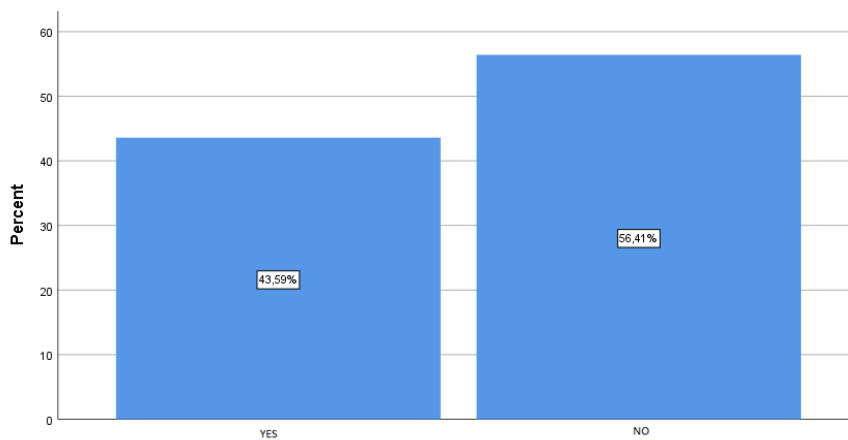


Fig.46: The percentages that count if the respondents believe that the police are responsible for the existence of the Exarcheia ghetto.

Where the largest concentration of positive responses (76,92%) was observed is in Figure 47, where the sample stated that the Greek Government is responsible for the ghettoization of the Exarcheia region.

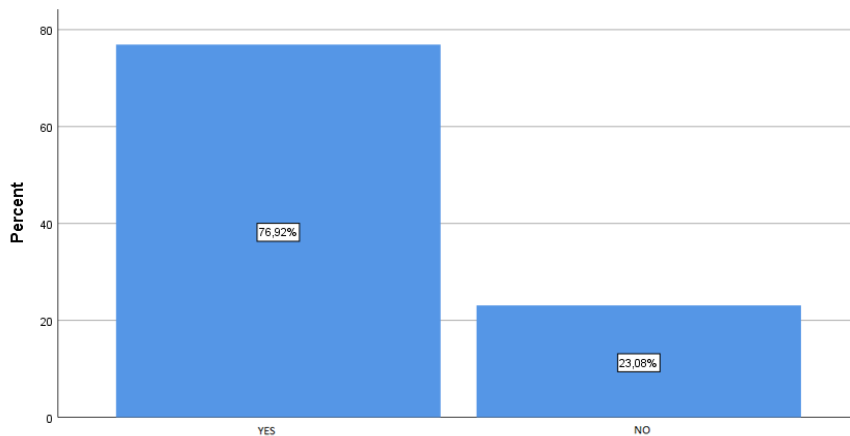


Fig.47: The percentages they measure if the respondents believe that the Greek Government is responsible for the existence of the Exarcheia ghetto.

According to the answers of the respondents, 64.10% believe that the anarchist groups are not responsible for the ghetto (Fig.48).

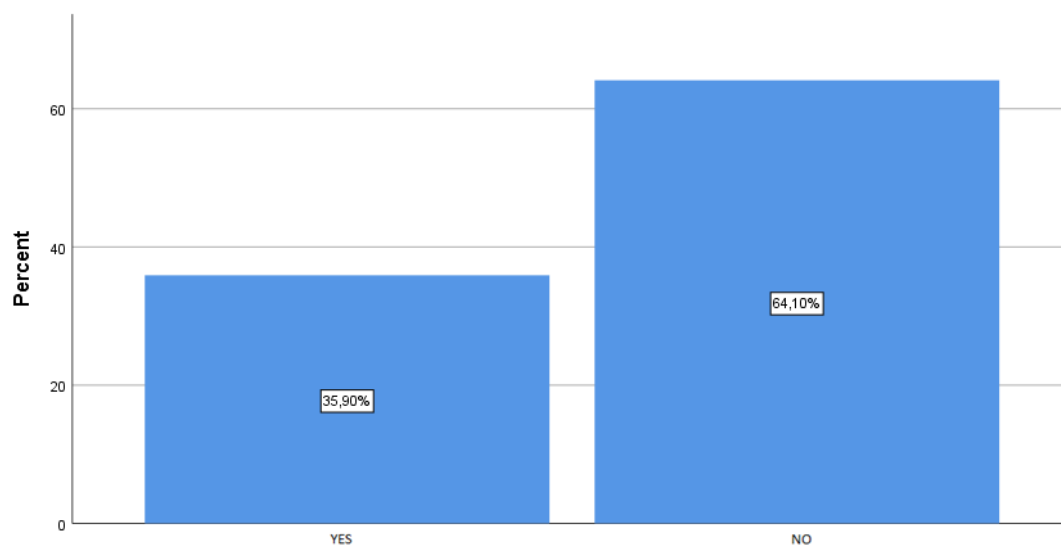


Fig.48: The percentages they measure if the respondents believe that groups of anarchists are responsible for the existence of the Exarcheia ghetto.

While 41.03% believe that drug dealers have a share of responsibility for the ghettoization of the area (Fig.49).

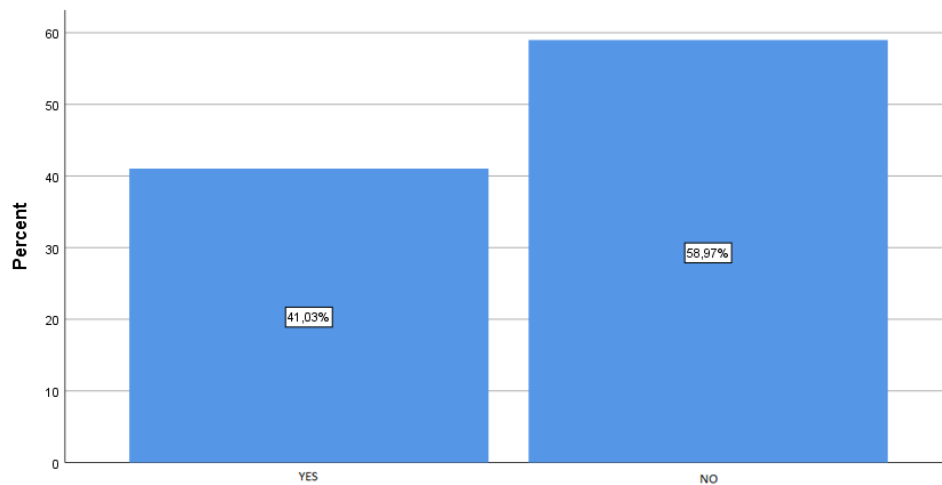


Fig.49: The percentages that count if the respondents believe that the drug dealers are responsible for the existence of the Exarcheia ghetto.

Looking at the answers as a whole, the conclusion is that the sample considers the Greek Government primarily responsible and with very large deviation from the other answers for the existence of the ghetto in the neighborhood of Exarcheia. Then comes the police and the drug dealers with a small deviation and finally the anarchist groups.

Figures 50-55 show the opinion of the respondents regarding the benefits-services offered by the area.

Figure 50 shows that almost unanimously (93.22%) the sample believes that the area offers many coffee houses.

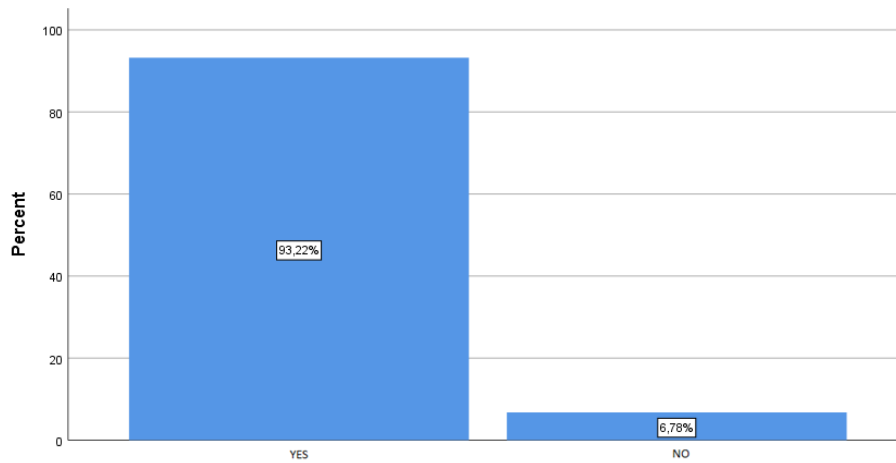


Fig.50: The percentages that count if the respondents consider that the area offers coffee shops.

80.36% claim that restaurants are one of the main facilities of the region (Fig.51).

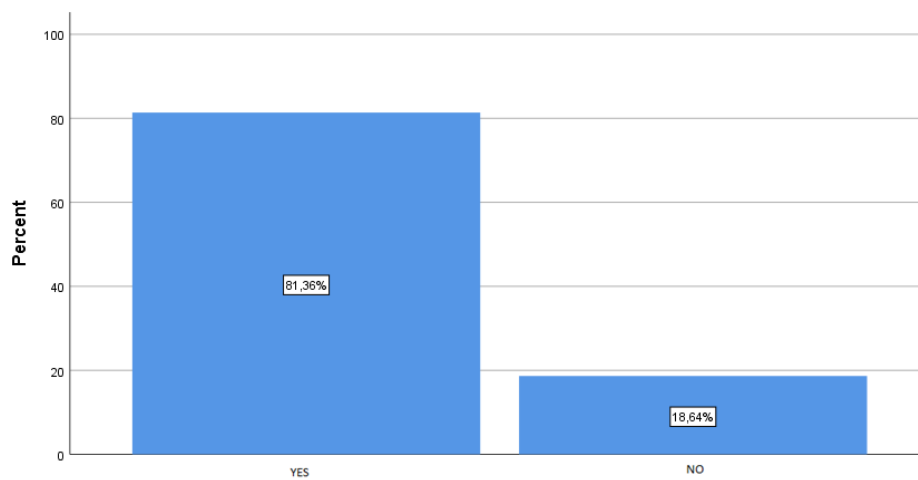


Fig.51: The percentages that count if the respondents consider that the area offers restaurants.

56.78% of the respondents believe that the stores are one of the services that Exarcheia has to offer (Fig.52).

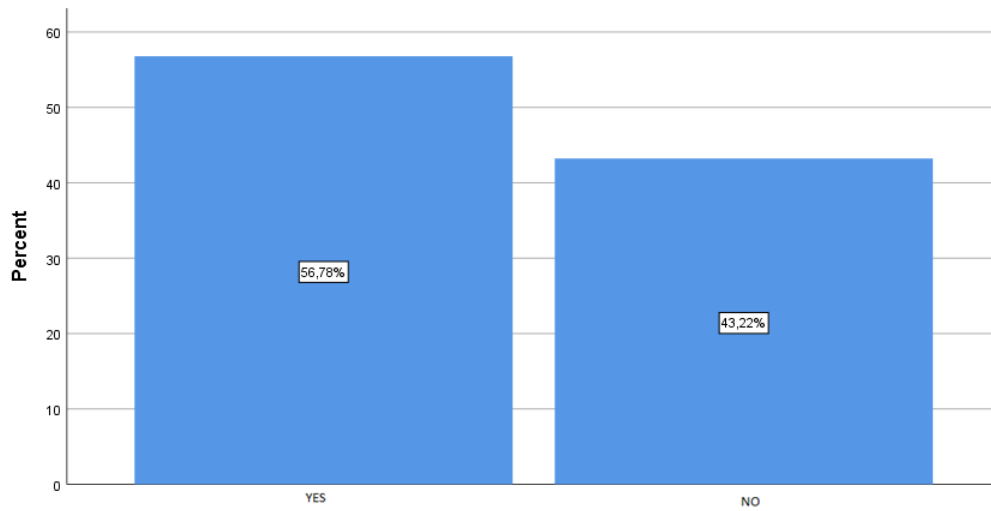


Fig.52: The percentages that count if the respondents consider that the area offers shops.

Another large percentage is observed in Figure 53, in which 90.68% of respondents stated that one of the most important benefits provided by the area are the bookstores.

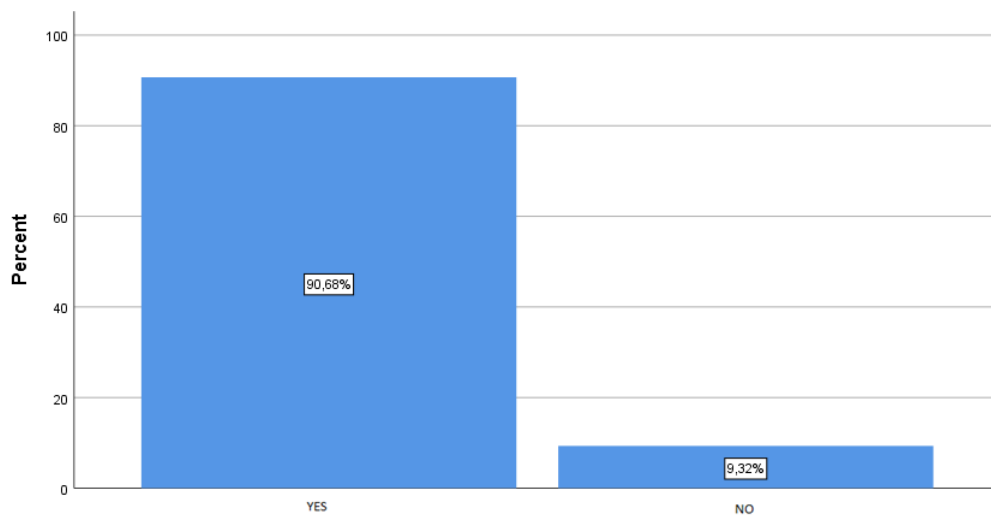


Fig.53: The percentages that count if the respondents consider that the area offers bookstores.

In terms of music venues, 77.97% of the sample believe that it is one of the facilities which the area has to offer to a visitor (Fig.54).

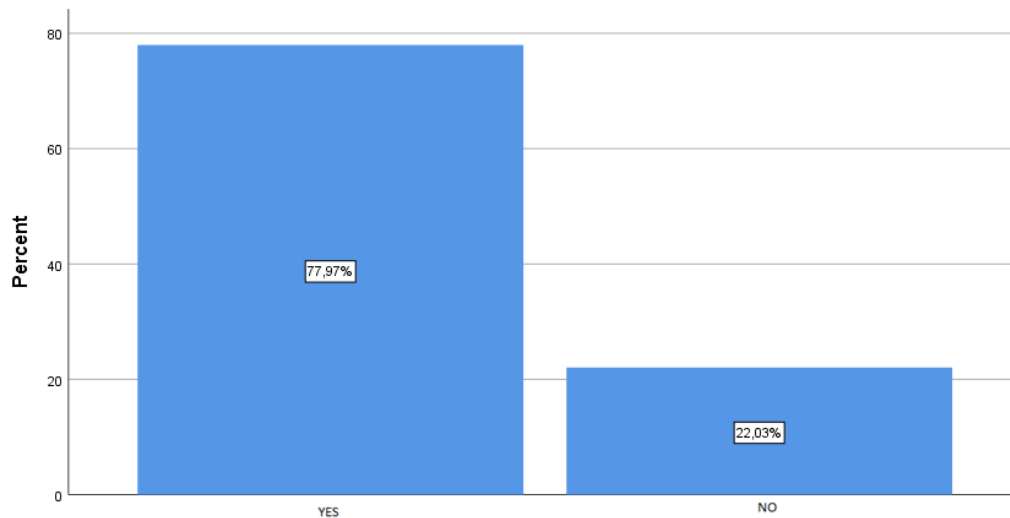


Fig.54: The percentages that count if the respondents consider that the area offers music venues.

In addition, 75.42% of the sample support that Exarcheia has as a significant service the spaces of free expression of the citizens (Fig.55).

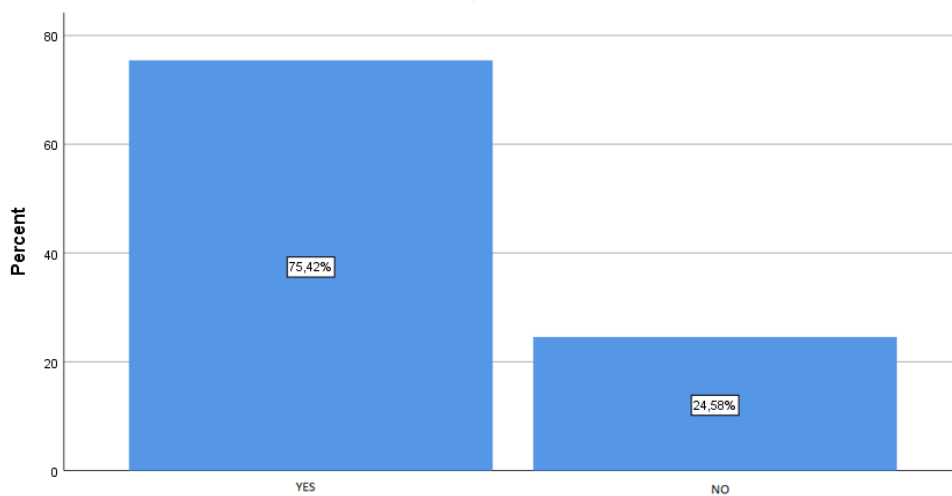


Fig.55: The percentages that measure if the respondents consider that the area offers places of free action of the citizens.

Summarizing, in the last 6 bar graphs (Figures 50-55), it is clear that the percentages are mostly positive. The most important supply seems to be the coffee shops, followed very close by the bookstores, then the restaurants, the music venues and the free spaces of expression of the citizens. Last come the stores.

The results are in line with what has been reported in Chapter 1.3 from Demertzi (2016), that the area is full of restaurants and entertainment venues for every taste, as well as bookstores.

Figures 56-61 relate to the respondents' view on the changes they would make in the area of Exarcheia, in order to make the neighborhood a center of cultural and tourist development, if they had the authority to do so.

41.98% answered that they would like to stop drug trafficking in the neighborhood (Fig.56).

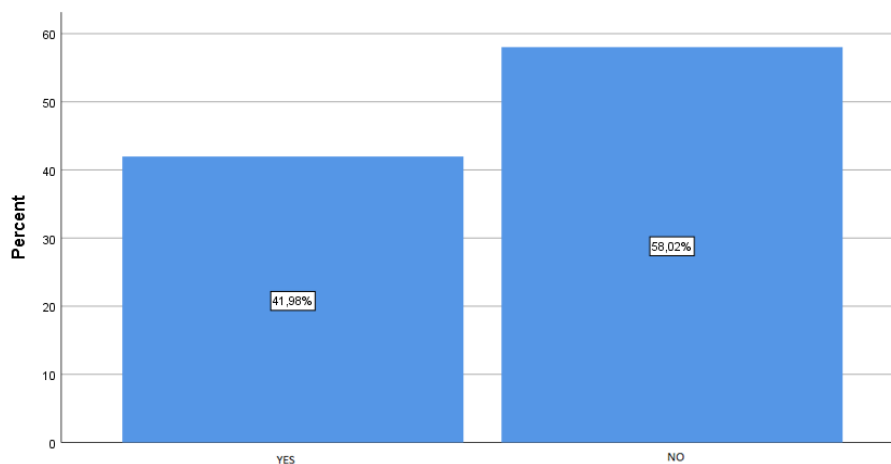


Fig.56: The percentages that measure if the sample proposes the cessation of drug trafficking as a change for the cultural and tourist development of the Exarcheia region.

Only 17.28% chose to intensify cleanliness in the area (Fig.57).

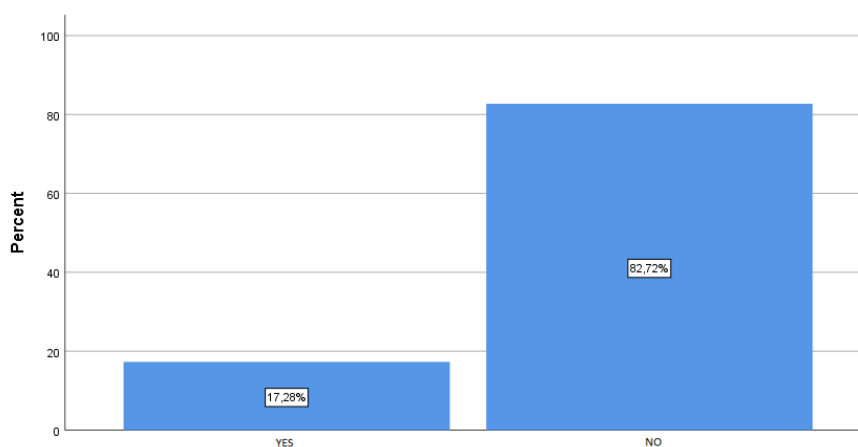


Fig.57: The percentages that measure if the sample suggests cleanliness as a change for the cultural and tourist development of the Exarcheia region.

16.05% of the respondents stated that they would promote the maintenance and promotion of the historic buildings of the region in order to develop the area for tourism and culture (Fig.58).

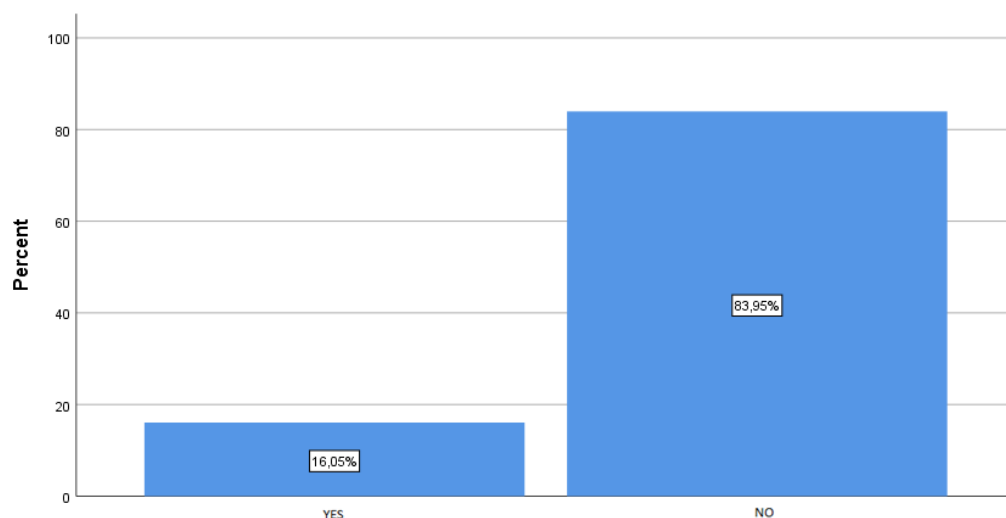


Fig.58: The percentages that measure if the sample proposes the maintenance and promotion of the historic buildings as a change for the cultural and tourist development of the Exarcheia region.

There are very few, only 7.41% of the sample, those who would choose the removal of the anarchists from the Exarcheia in order to succeed in the cultural and tourist development of the area (Fig.59).

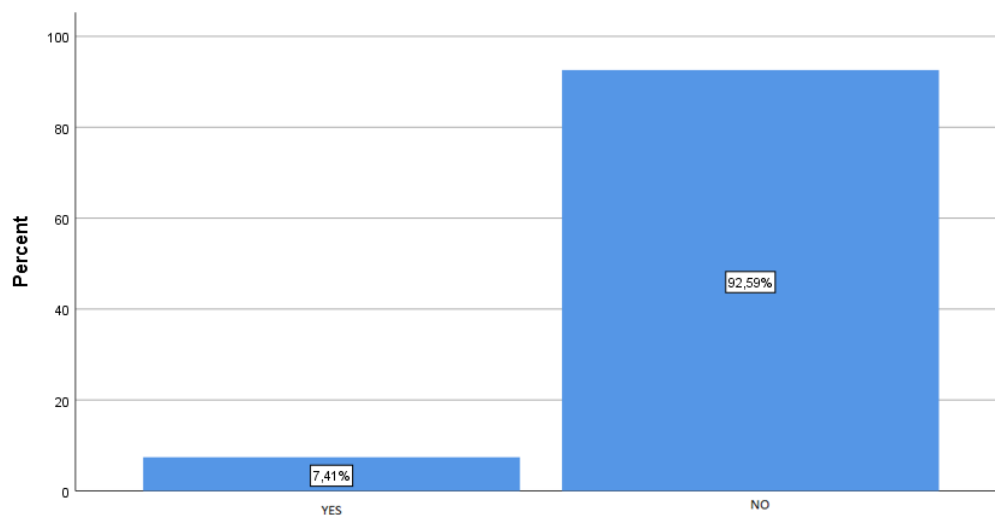


Fig.59: The percentages that measure if the sample proposes the removal of anarchist groups as a change for the cultural and tourist development of the Exarcheia region.

Likewise, few chose to respond to the elimination of delinquency. Only 9.88% of respondents (Fig.60).

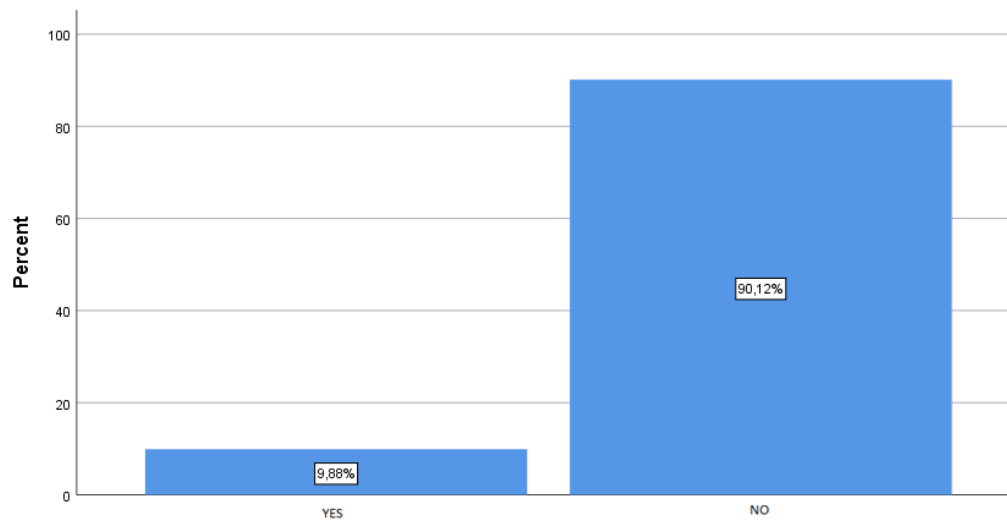


Fig.60: The percentages that measure if the sample proposes the elimination of delinquency as a change for the cultural and tourist development of the Exarcheia region.

Finally, 24.69% of the sample answered that they would choose to have less police presence in the area (Fig.61).

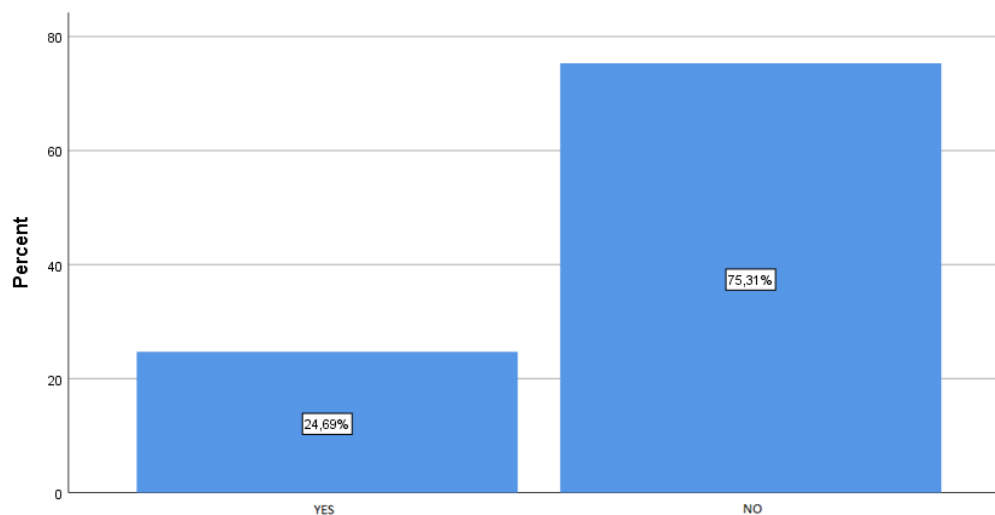


Fig.61: The percentages that count if the sample suggests the presence of less police as a change for the cultural and tourist development of the Exarcheia region.

The result of Figures 56-61 is that the largest amount of the sample chose to reduce drug trafficking. The following is the reduce of the presence of the police in the region. With smaller

percentages are those who would intensify cleanliness and those who would preserve and highlight the historic buildings of the area. Finally, with the lowest percentages are those who answered that they would eliminate crime and those who would remove the anarchists.

Analyzing the data through SPSS we observe that there is a high positive correlation between those who responded regarding the physical presence of the buildings and that it adds identity to the area and those who responded regarding the fact that the maintenance of the historic buildings could upgrade culturally the area and consequently the city of Athens (Table 1).

		The maintenance of the historic buildings could upgrade culturally the area and consequently Athens.
The physical presence of historic buildings add identity to the area.	Pearson Correlation	.728**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	118

Table 1: Correlation between variables "The physical presence of historic buildings add identity to the area." and "The maintenance of the historic buildings could upgrade culturally the area and consequently Athens."

In addition, there is a moderately intensity positive correlation between those who chose the Blue Building as an important historic building in Exarchia and those who chose the residence of the poet Napoleon Lapathiotis (Table 2).

		The house of the poet Napoleon Lapathiotis as an important building.
The Blue Apartment Building as an important building.	Pearson Correlation	.412**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	118

Table 2: Correlation between variables "The Blue Apartment Building as an important building. " and "The house of the poet Napoleon Lapathiotis as an important building."

In Table 3 it is observed that there is a moderate intensity negative correlation between those who chose Lapathiotis's house as a Cultural Center and the respondents' age.

		Age
The house of the poet Napoleon Lapathiotis as a Cultural Center.	Pearson Correlation	-.357**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003
	N	66

Table 3: Correlation between variables "The house of the poet Napoleon Lapathiotis as a Cultural Center." and "Age

"

In addition, in Table 4 it becomes clear that there is a moderate intensity negative correlation between those who chose the Polytechnic as a Cultural Center and those who chose the Ziller Mansion in Mavromichali.

		Ziller Mansion in Mavromichali as a Cultural Center.
Polytechnic as a Cultural Center.	Pearson Correlation	-.354**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003
	N	66

Table 4: Correlation between variables "Polytechnic as a Cultural Center." and "Ziller Mansion in Mavromichali as a Cultural Center."

Table 5 shows that there is a strong positive correlation between the answers related to the conversion of the National Technical University of Athens into a museum and those related to the change in quality of life through the alteration in the utilization of the building in Patision.

		Through this change improve the quality of life in the area.
Conversion of the Polytechnic building into a museum.	Pearson Correlation	.740**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	118

Table 5: Correlation between variables "Conversion of the Polytechnic building into a museum." and "Through this change improve the quality of life in the area."

A moderate intensity positive correlation is also stated in Table 6, between those related to the fact that this conversion will improve the quality of life in the area and those related to the fact that the change will bring tourism development.

		Through this change the area will be developed for tourism.
Through this change improve the quality of life in the area.	Pearson Correlation	.644**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	118

Table 6: Correlation between variables "Through this change improve the quality of life in the area." and "Through this change the area will be developed for tourism."

On the contrary, Table 7 shows a moderate intensity negative correlation between those related to the fact that the change of utilization of the Polytechnic into a museum will improve the quality of life of the neighborhood and those related to the fact that the different utilization of the building will bring changes to the identity of Exarcheia.

		Through this change the area will lose its identity.
Through this change improve the quality of life in the area.	Pearson Correlation	-.590**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	118

Table 7: Correlation between variables "Through this change improve the quality of life in the area." and "Through this change the area will lose its identity."

Table 8 shows a moderately intensity positive correlation between those related to the fact that the change will offer tourism development and those related to the change in the utilization of the Polytechnic building into a museum.

		Conversion of the Polytechnic building into a museum.
Through this change the area will be developed for tourism.	Pearson Correlation	.581**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	118

Table 8: Correlation between variables "Through this change the area will be developed for tourism." and "Conversion of the Polytechnic building into a museum."

There is a moderate intensity of negative correlation in Table 9, between those related to the fact that the change of the building on Patision Street to a museum will develop the region touristically and those related to the fact that this conversion will lead to the loss of the existing identity of the area.

		Through this change the area will lose its identity.
Through this change the area will be developed for tourism.	Pearson Correlation	-.498**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	118

Table 9: Correlation between variables "Through this change the area will be developed for tourism." and "Through this change the area will lose its identity."

Table 10 states that there is a moderate intensity positive correlation between the answers regarding the fact that the conversion of the Polytechnic building into a museum will bring tourism

development in the neighborhood and those related to the fact that through the maintenance of the historic buildings the region and consequently Athens could be upgraded for tourism.

		Through the maintenance of the historic buildings, the area and consequently Athens could be upgraded for tourism.
Through this change the area will be developed for tourism.	Pearson Correlation	.509**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	118

Table 10: Correlation between variables "Through this change the area will be developed for tourism." and "Through the maintenance of the historic buildings, the area and consequently Athens could be upgraded for tourism."

There is also a moderate intensity negative correlation between the profession and whether the respondent considers that the ghetto, which exists in Exarcheia, belongs to the anarchists (Table 12).

		The ghetto belongs to the anarchists.
Profession.	Pearson Correlation	-.431*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.036
	N	24

Table 11: Correlation between variables "Profession." and "The ghetto belongs to the anarchists."

Table 13 shows the moderate intensity negative correlation observed between whether the respondent is a resident of Exarcheia and whether the ghetto of the area belongs to the anarchists.

		The ghetto belongs to the anarchists.
Resident of Exarcheia.	Pearson Correlation	-.370
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.075
	N	24

Table 12: Correlation between variables "Resident of Exarcheia." and "The ghetto belongs to the anarchists."

Furthermore, a moderate intensity negative correlation is observed between the reason the respondent visits Exarcheia, while he is not a resident of the region and whether the ghetto of the neighborhood belongs to the anarchists (Table 14).

		The ghetto belongs to the anarchists.
The reason they go to Exarcheia, since they do not live there.	Pearson Correlation	-.385
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.094
	N	20

Table 13: Correlation between variables "The reason they go to Exarcheia, since they do not live there." and "The ghetto belongs to the anarchists."

A moderately intensity positive correlation is observed between the reason the respondent visits Exarcheia, while he is not a resident of the region and whether the ghetto of the neighborhood belongs to the drug dealers.

		The ghetto belongs to the drug dealers.
The reason they go to Exarcheia, since they do not live there.	Pearson Correlation	.599**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.005
	N	20

Table 14: Correlation between variables "The reason they go to Exarcheia, since they do not live there." and "The ghetto belongs to the drug dealers."

Moreover, a moderately intensity positive correlation is observed between the reason the respondent visits Exarcheia, while he is not a resident of the area and whether the police are responsible for the ghettoization of the region (Table 16).

		The police are responsible for the ghetto.
The reason they go to Exarcheia, since they do not live there.	Pearson Correlation	.434*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.013
	N	32

Table 15: Correlation between variables "The reason they go to Exarcheia, since they do not live there." and "The police are responsible for the ghetto."

Finally, a moderately intensity positive correlation is observed in Table 17, between the reason the respondent visits Exarcheia, while he is not a resident of the area and whether the drug dealers are responsible for the ghettoization of the region.

		The drug dealers are responsible for the ghetto.
The reason they go to Exarcheia, since they do not live there.	Pearson Correlation	.540**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001
	N	32

Table 16: Correlation between variables "The reason they go to Exarcheia, since they do not live there." and "The drug dealers are responsible for the ghetto."

Epilogue

The area of Exarcheia is a place that has been in the spotlight many times, mainly by the media. Many bad things have been said about this neighborhood, but the largest percentage of the sample stated that despite the fact that they do not live in the area, they choose to frequent there because they like Exarcheia as region. In addition, while the media insist that the area is a ghetto, the majority of the respondents disagree with this belief. However, in the case in which the sample accepted the existence of ghetto in the neighborhood, the largest percentage of respondents has placed the Greek Government in the position of the culprit, while stating that the ghetto belongs to the drug dealers. According to the sample, the area has to offer almost everything. From coffee shops and bookstores, restaurants and music venues to free spaces of expression of the citizens.

Regarding the importance of historic buildings, the largest percentage of the sample completely agrees that the physical presence of the buildings adds identity to the area. Furthermore, there is a majority in the absolute agreement that through the preservation of the historic buildings the area is culturally upgraded and consequently the city of Athens. Finally, the largest percentage of respondents want Exarcheia to be developed culturally.

Regarding the tourist side of Exarcheia, most of the sample stated that the area has a tourist interest. In addition, the largest percentage completely agrees that through the maintenance of historic buildings the area will be upgraded in terms of tourism and consequently Athens will be upgraded too. The majority of respondents want tourism to be developed in the neighborhood. Moreover, the sample believes that the economic development, the creation of jobs and better security in the neighborhood are what Exarcheia will gain from the tourist development. On the contrary, there is a concern that tourism will have negative consequences. What the sample is most afraid of is the rise in land values. Regarding the interest of the tourist development of the region through the memory of its historic buildings, the vast majority stated that the historic buildings have an active role in the tourist development of the region. However, in order for Exarcheia to be developed as a tourist destination, certain obstacles must be overcome. The sample considers that the most important obstacle is drug trafficking, but the abandonment of historic buildings in the area follows very closely. The lack of cleanliness comes after and finally the insecurity created by the clashes between anarchists and the police.

Finally, one of the sub-questions asked to the respondents and this dissertation wanted to find an answer to, was about the opinion of the regular visitors and residents of the Exarcheia region regarding the unification of the National Archaeological Museum with the Technical University of Athens and the use of the building in Patision as a museum. The answers of the sample show their agreement, but very close to them come those who hold a neutral stance against this political decision. In addition, they have a neutral viewpoint with a tendency to agree that this change would improve the quality of life and it would help develop tourism in the region. Finally, the sample remained neutral towards a negative viewpoint to the opinion that this change would lead to identity loss of the neighborhood

The people of Exarcheia perceive the importance of the presence of the historic buildings of the area, whether they are preserved or not. They are aware that these buildings can offer a lot of potential for the development of the region and they wish for the preservation and utilization of all the historic buildings. Certainly, some of these buildings are considered to be more important than others, such as the National Technical University of Athens, the Ziller Mansion in Mavromichali and the Blue Condominium, but it is clear that highlighting the buildings, which are demonstrating the history of the neighborhood, is vital for the world of Exarcheia.

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Appendix A'

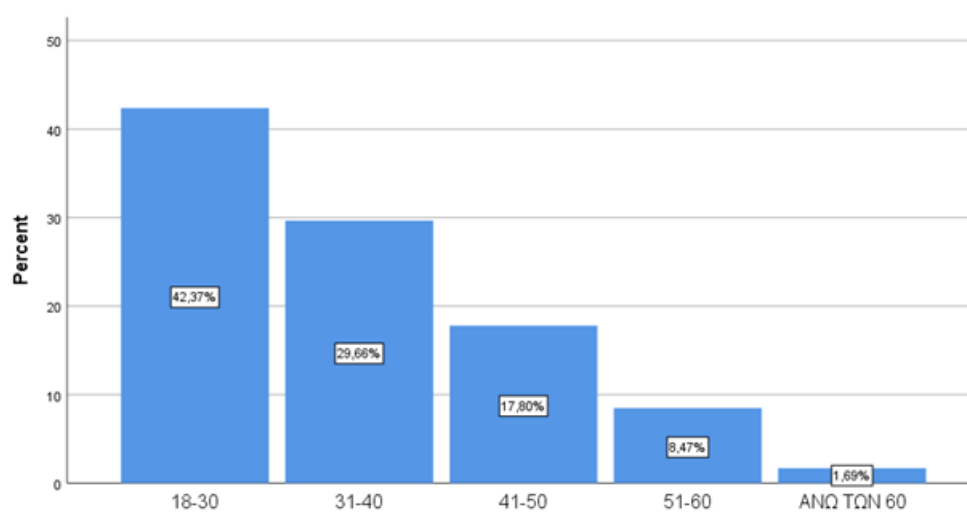


Fig.1: The percentages of the age of the sample.

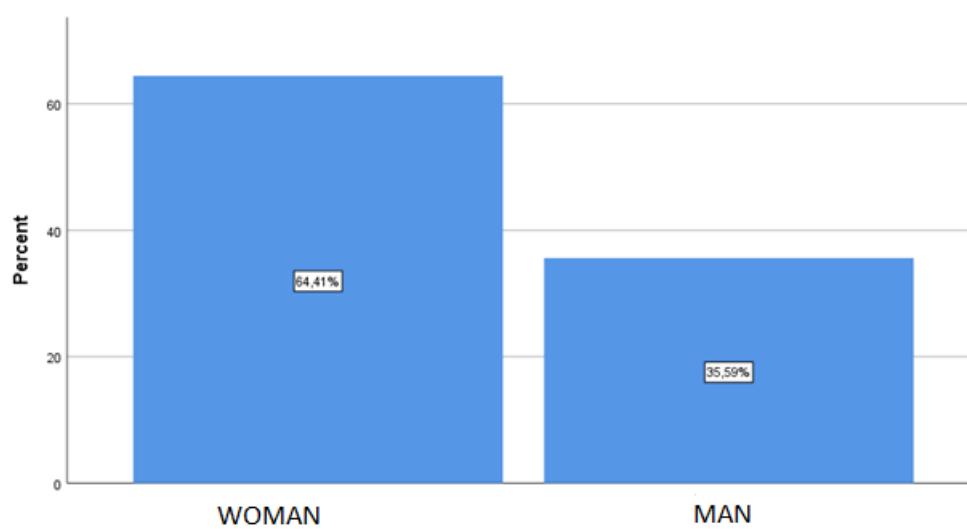


Fig.2: The percentages of the sex of the sample.

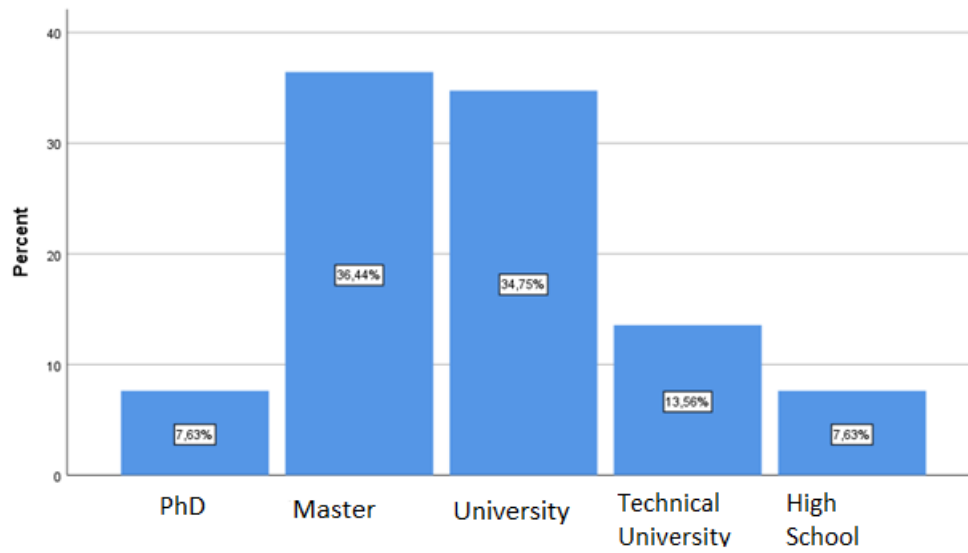


Fig.3: The percentages of the education level of the sample.

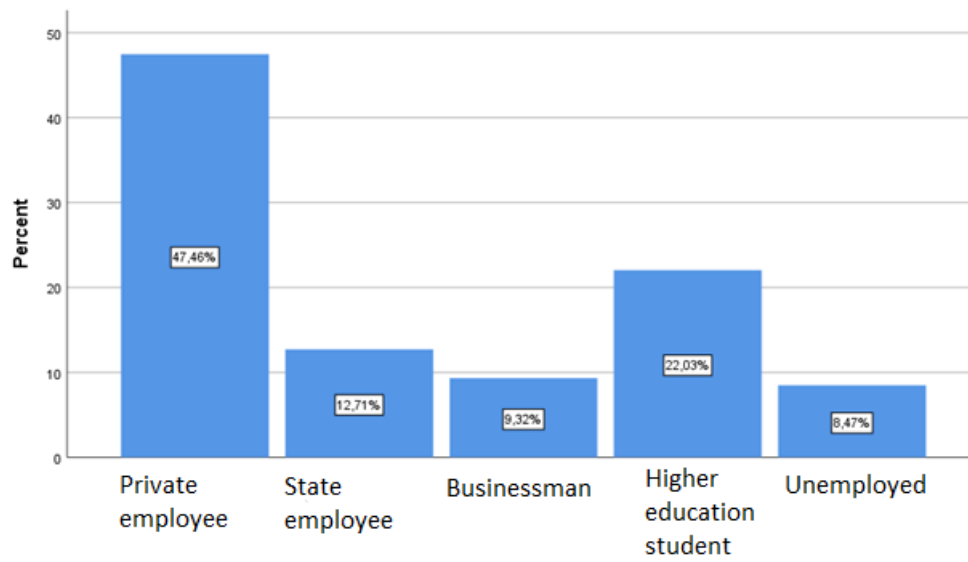


Fig.4: The employment percentages of the sample.

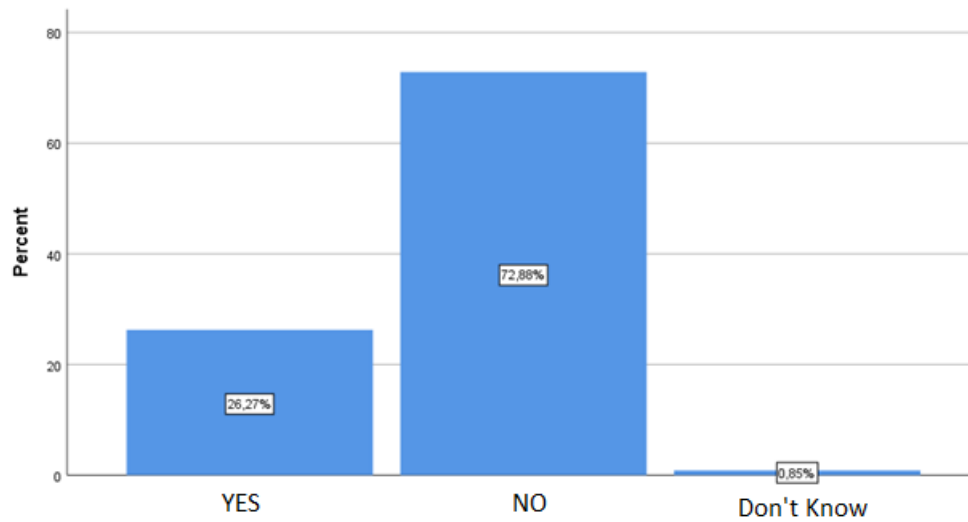


Fig.5: The percentages that state whether they are residents of Exarcheia or not.

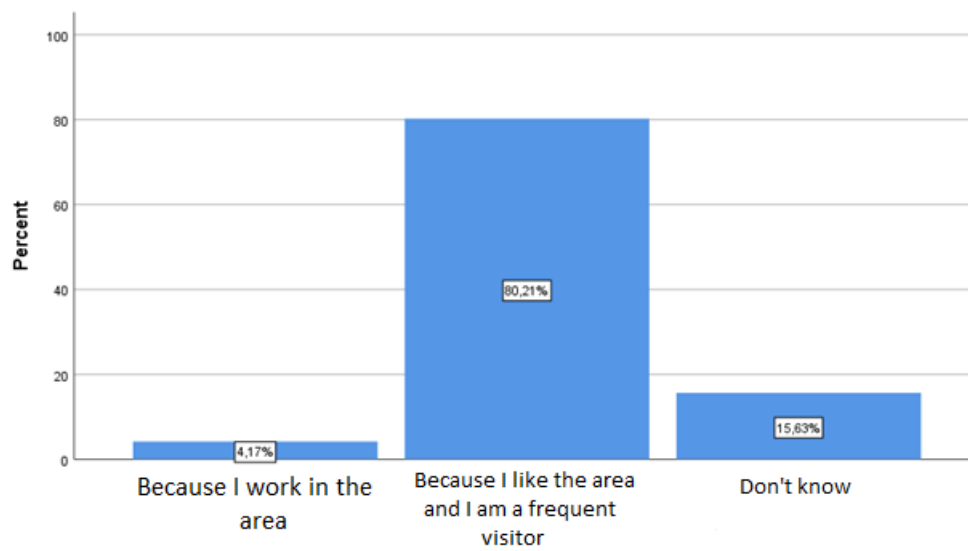


Fig.6: The percentages that state why those who are not residents visit Exarcheia.

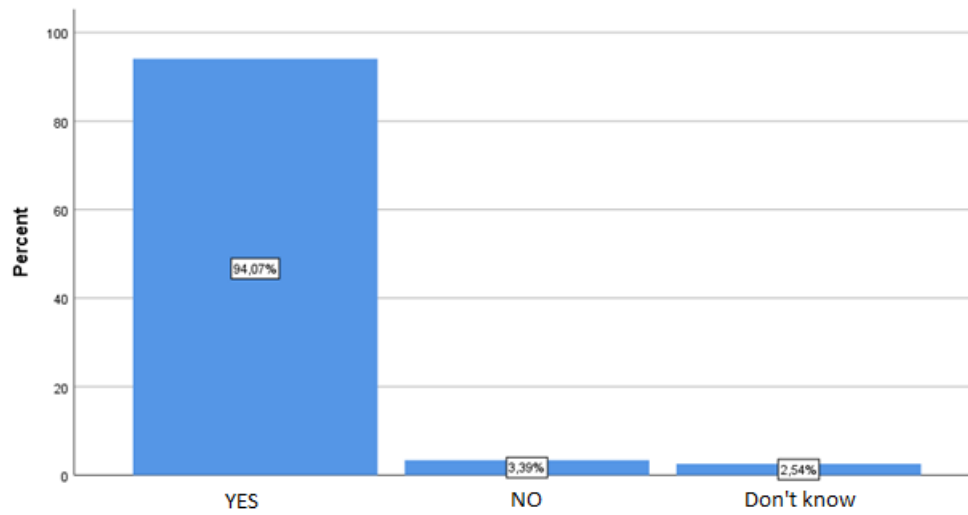


Fig.7: Percentages on whether the area is of cultural interest.

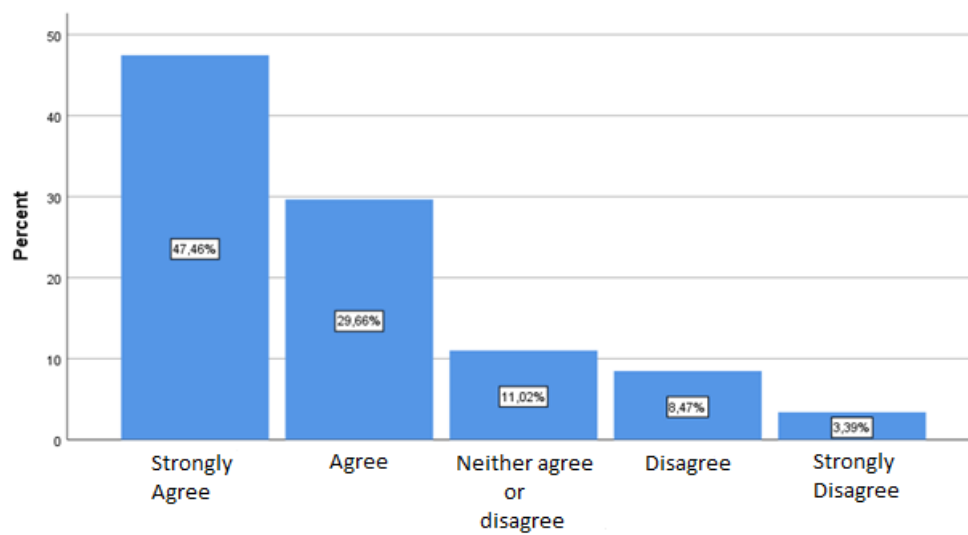


Fig.8: The percentages regarding whether the physical presence of the historic buildings adds identity to the region.

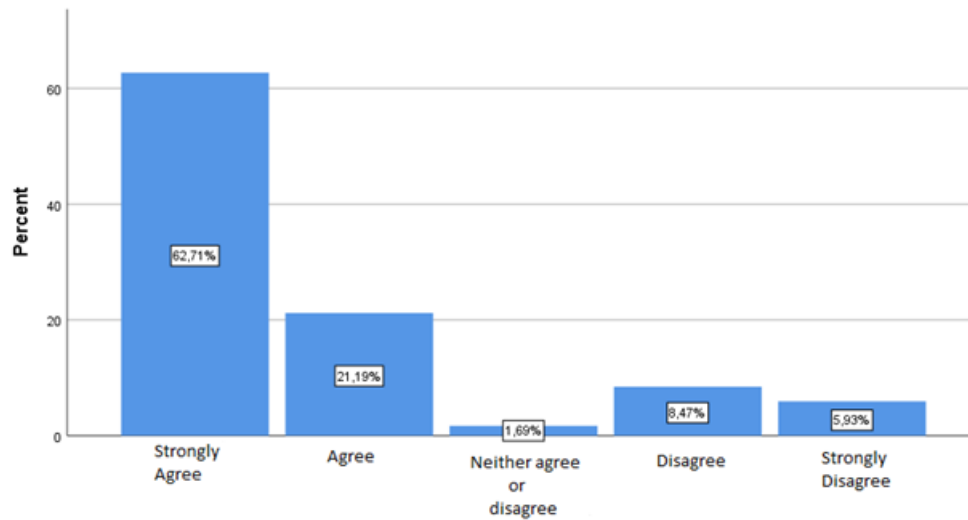


Fig.9: The percentages regarding whether the maintenance of the historic buildings could upgrade the area culturally and by extension Athens.

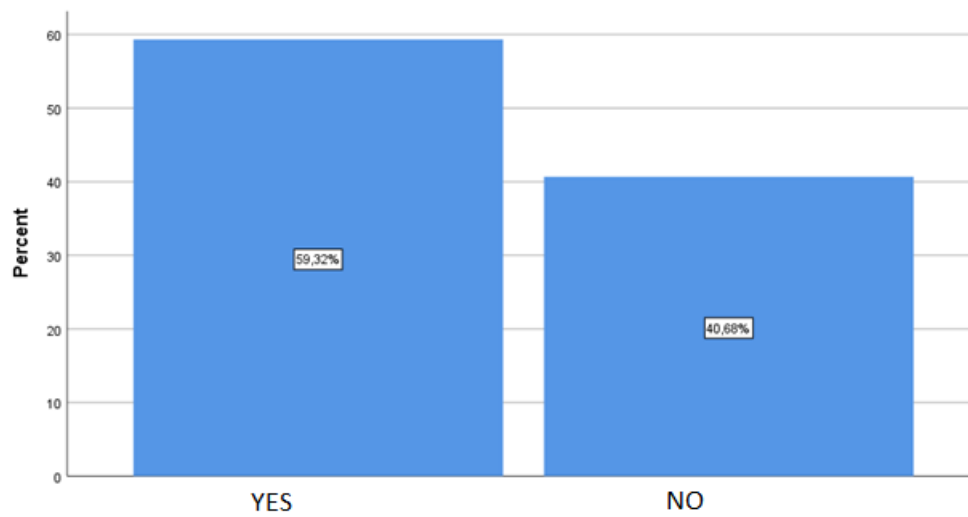


Fig.10: The percentages regarding whether the Ziller Mansion in Mavromichali is an important building.

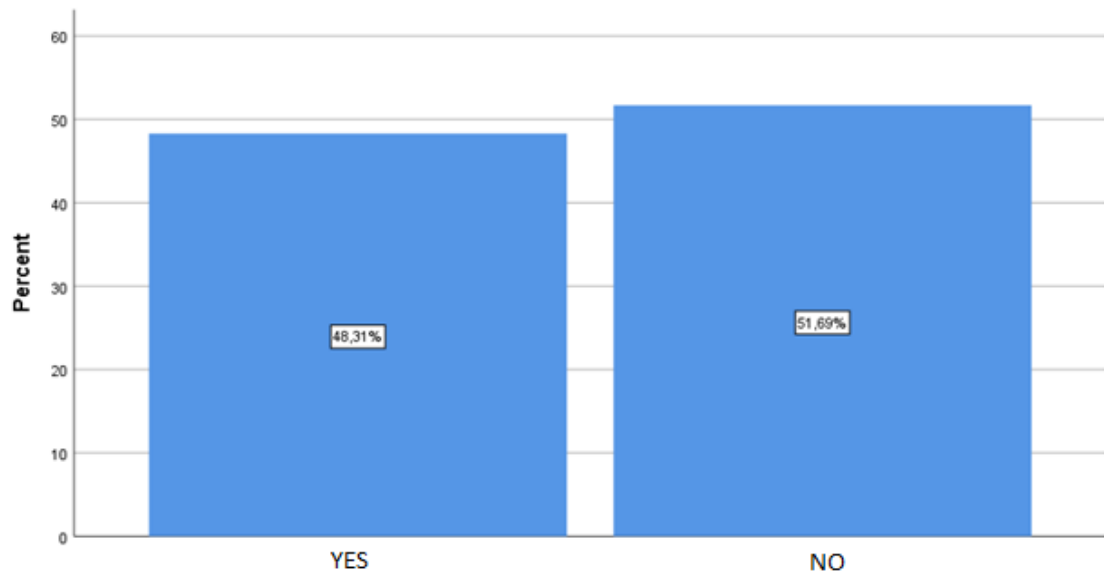


Fig.11: The percentages regarding whether The Blue Condominium of Exarcheia is an important building.

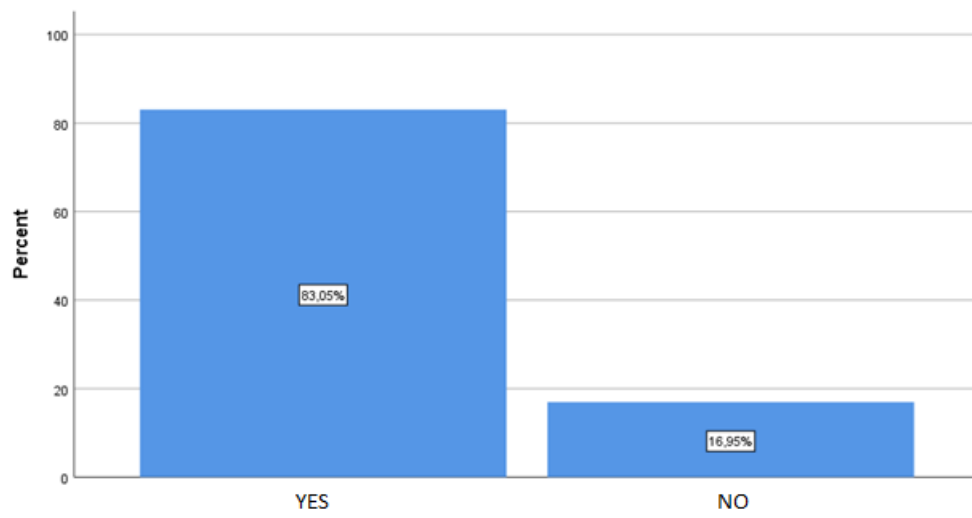


Fig.12: The percentages regarding whether the National Technical University of Athens is an important building.

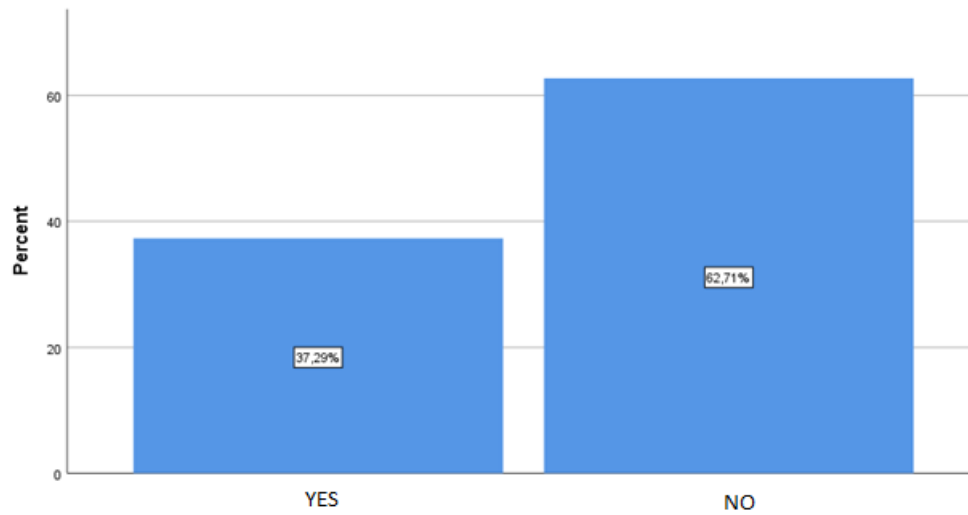


Fig.13: The percentages regarding whether the residence of the poet Napoleon Lapathiotis is an important building.

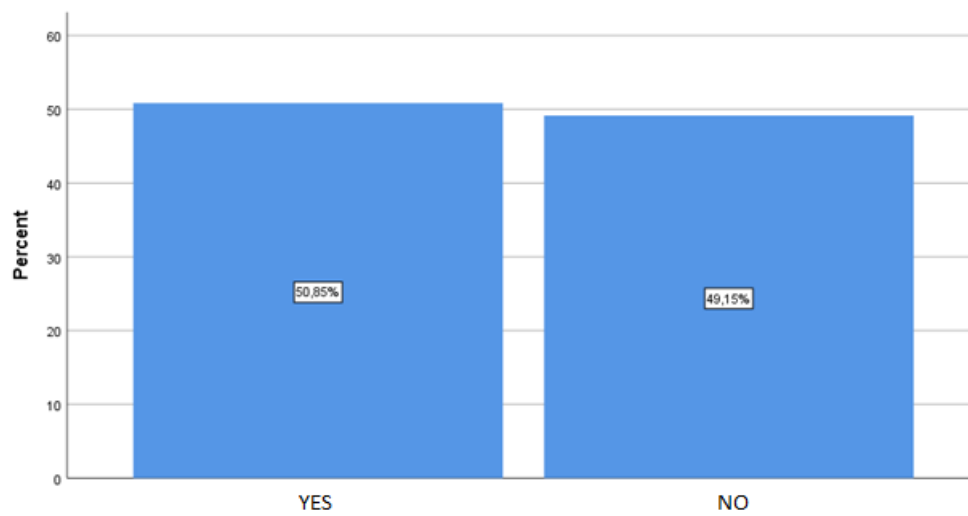


Fig.14: The percentages regarding whether the residence of the Chimio is an important building.

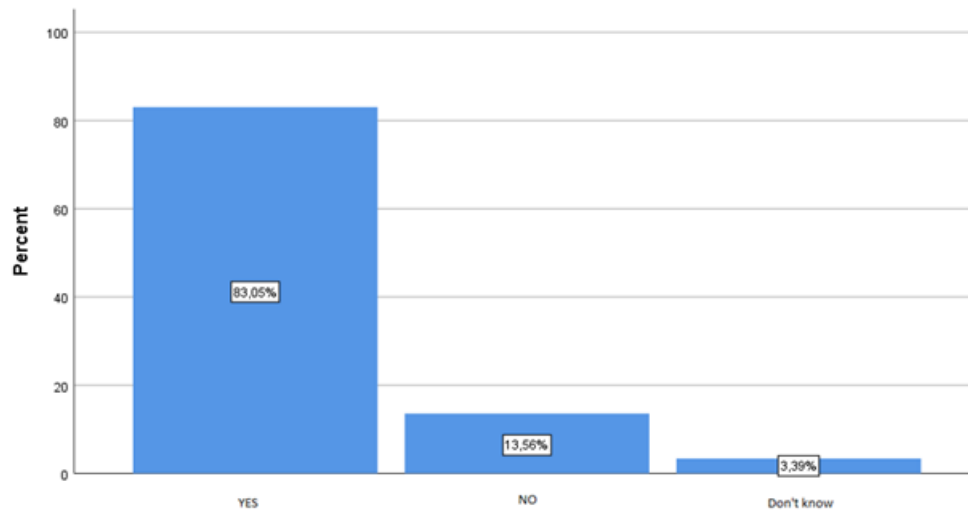


Fig.15: The percentages regarding whether the sample wants the area of Exarcheia to be developed culturally.

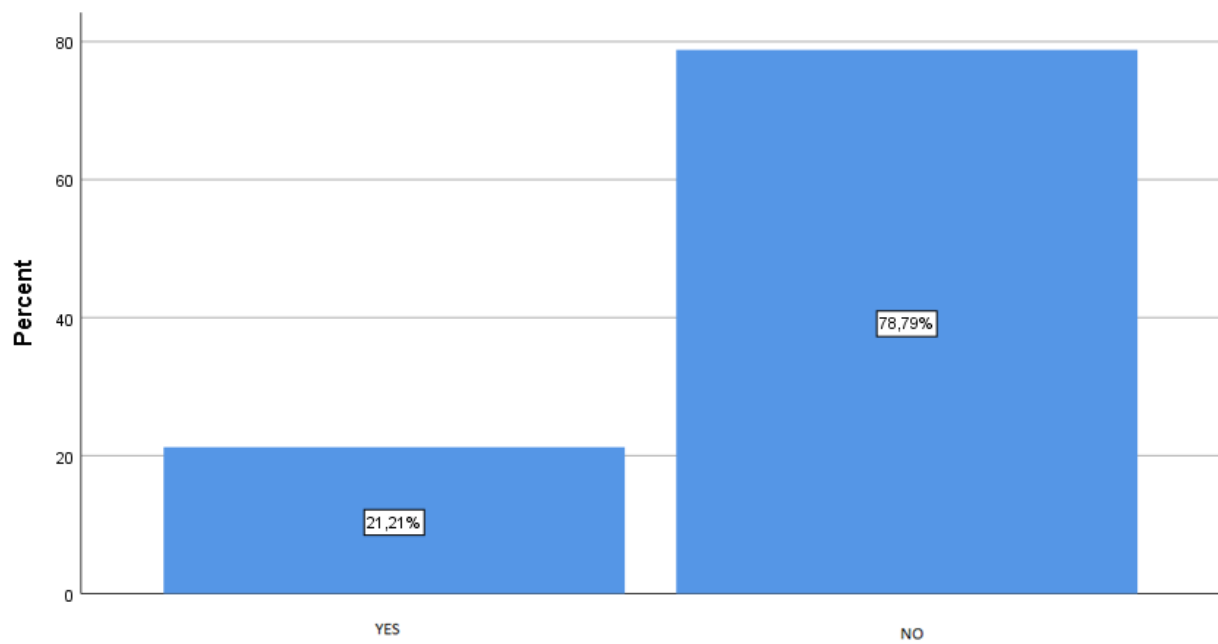


Fig.16: The percentages on whether the sample chooses the Ziller Mansion as cultural center.

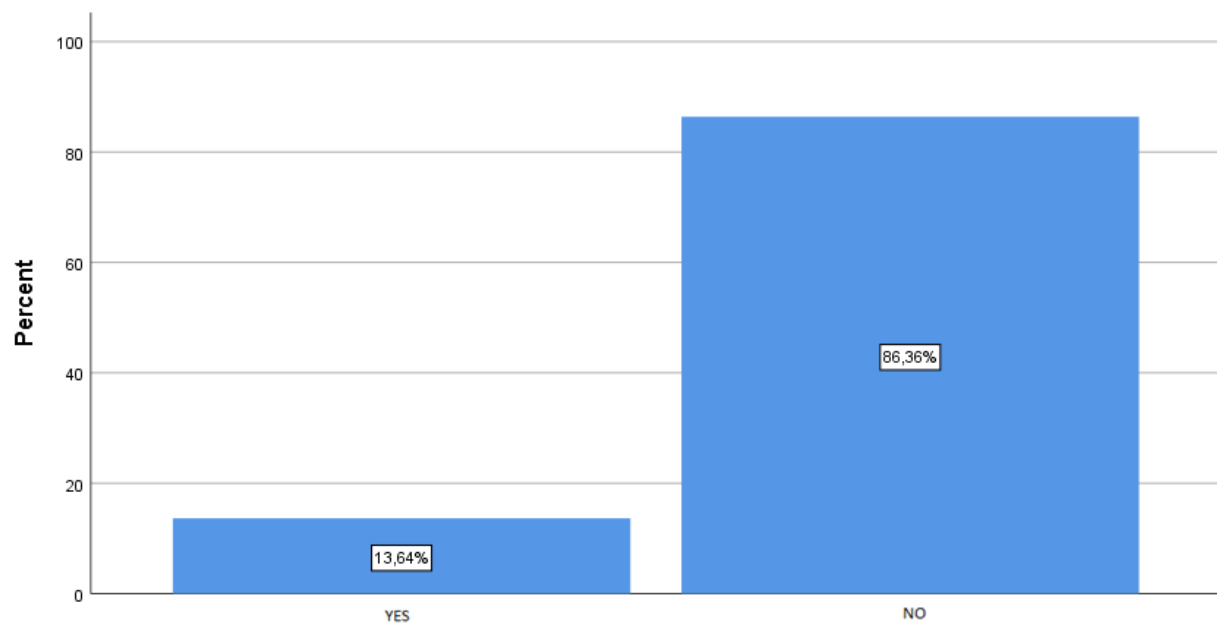


Fig.17: The percentages on whether the sample chooses The Blue Condominium of Exarcheia as cultural center.

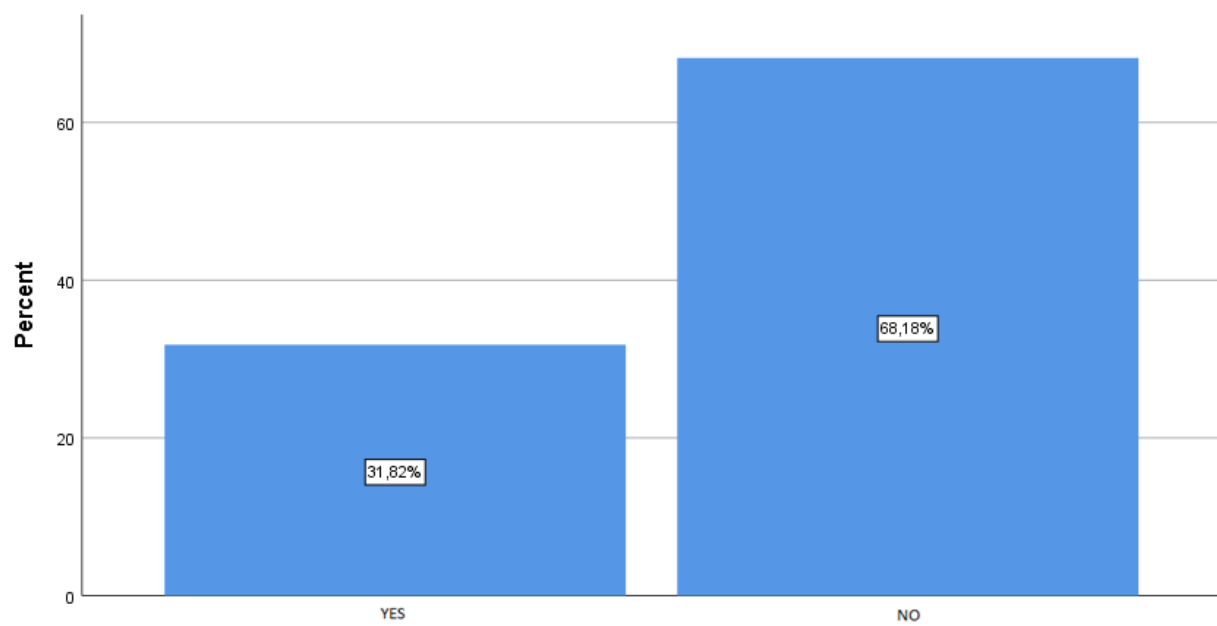


Fig.18: The percentages on whether the sample chooses the National Technical University of Athens as cultural center.

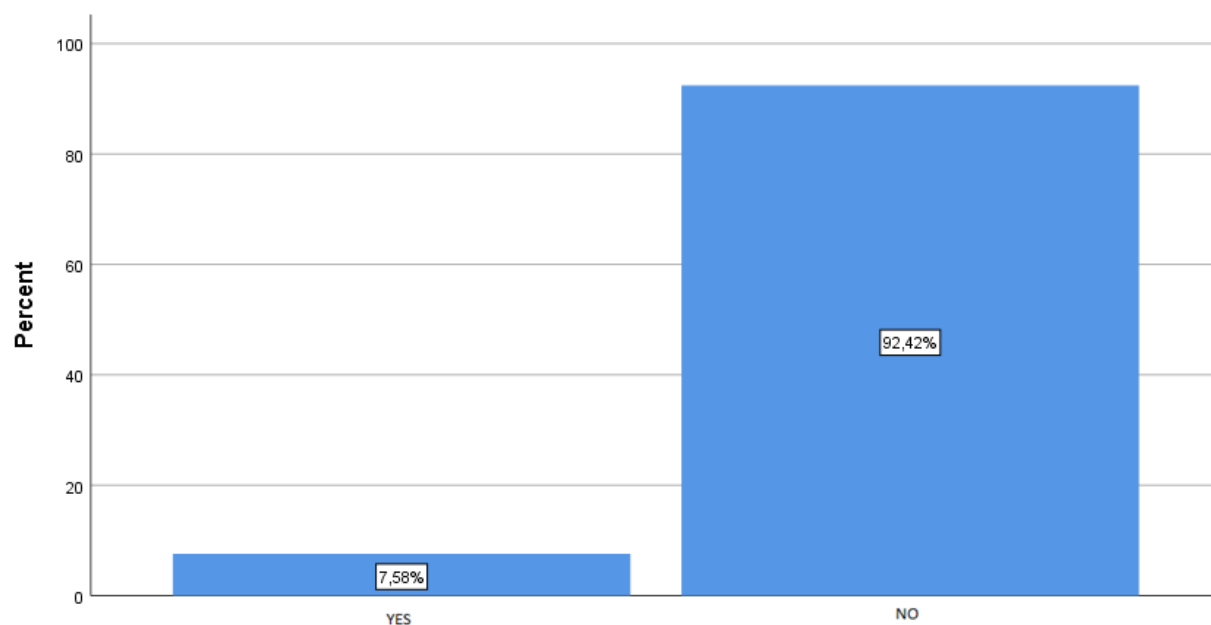


Fig.19: The percentages on whether the sample chooses the residence of the poet Napoleon Lapathiotis as cultural center.

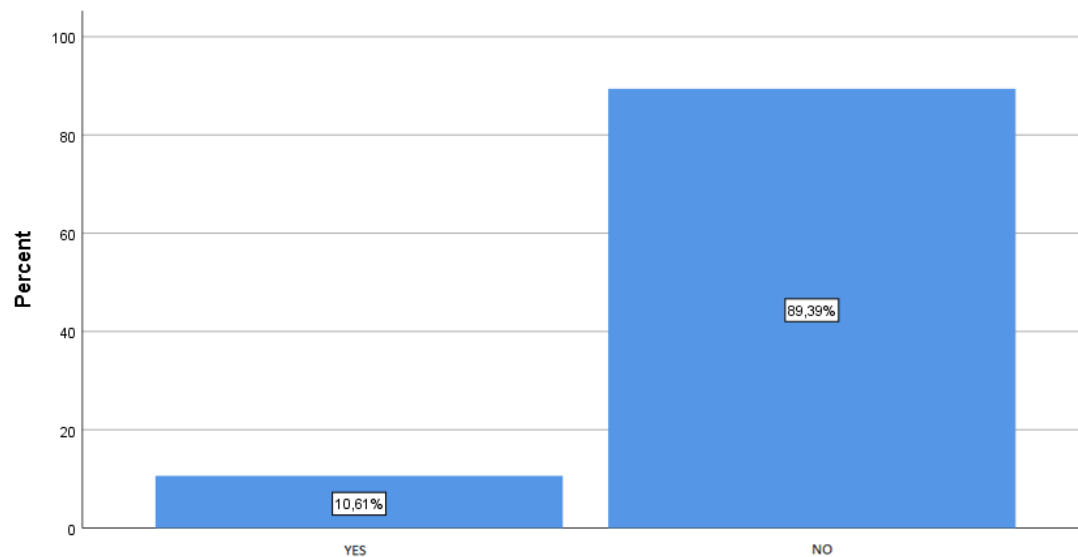


Fig.20: The percentages on whether the sample chooses the old building of Chimio as cultural center.

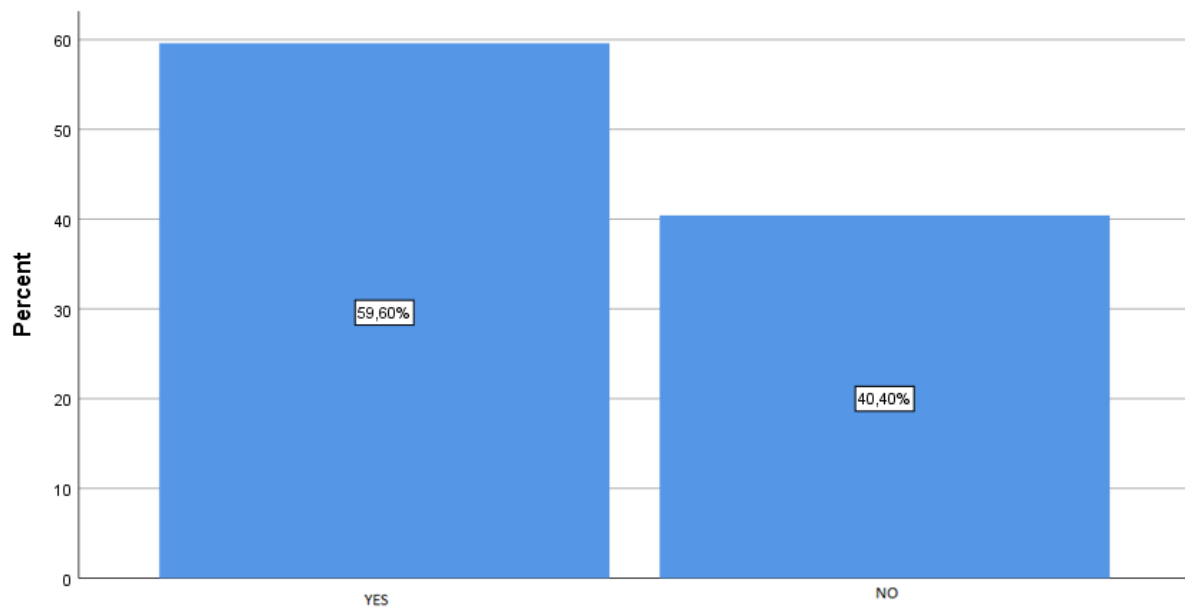


Fig.21: The percentages that show if the respondents choose Exarcheia Square as a meeting point.

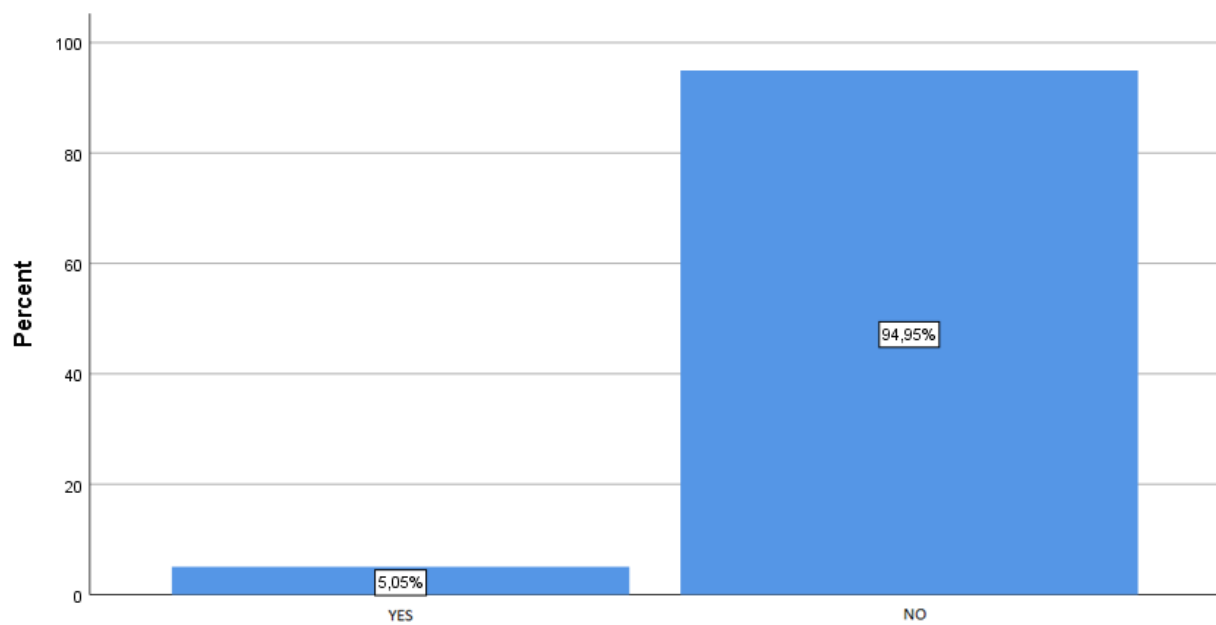


Fig.23: The percentages that show if the respondents choose the National Technical University of Athens as a meeting point.

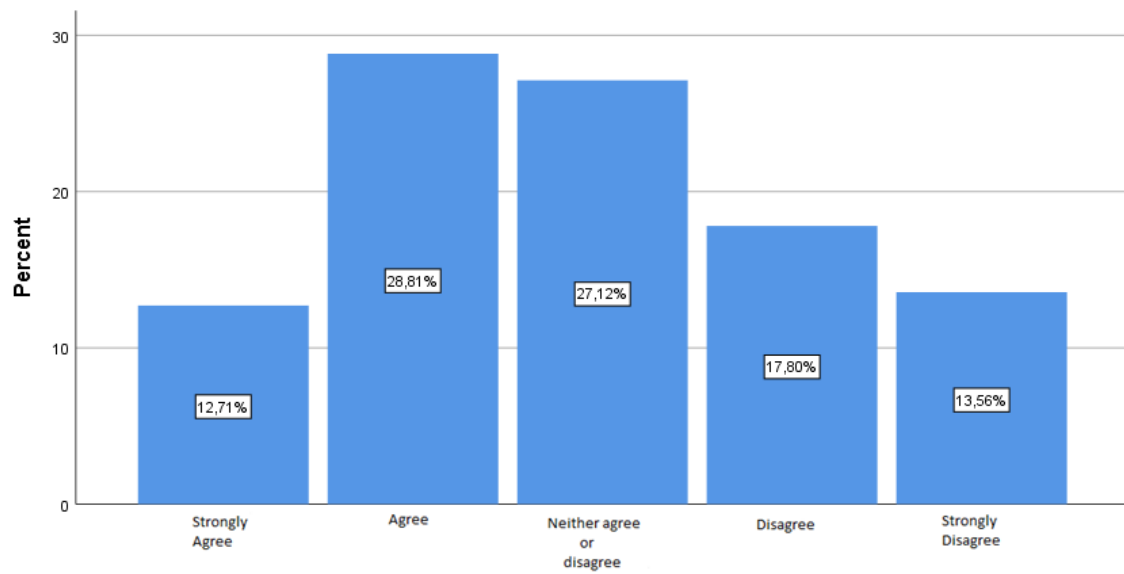


Fig.24: The percentages that show whether the sample agrees or not with the unification of the National Archaeological Museum with the Technical University of Athens and the use of the building in Patision as a museum.

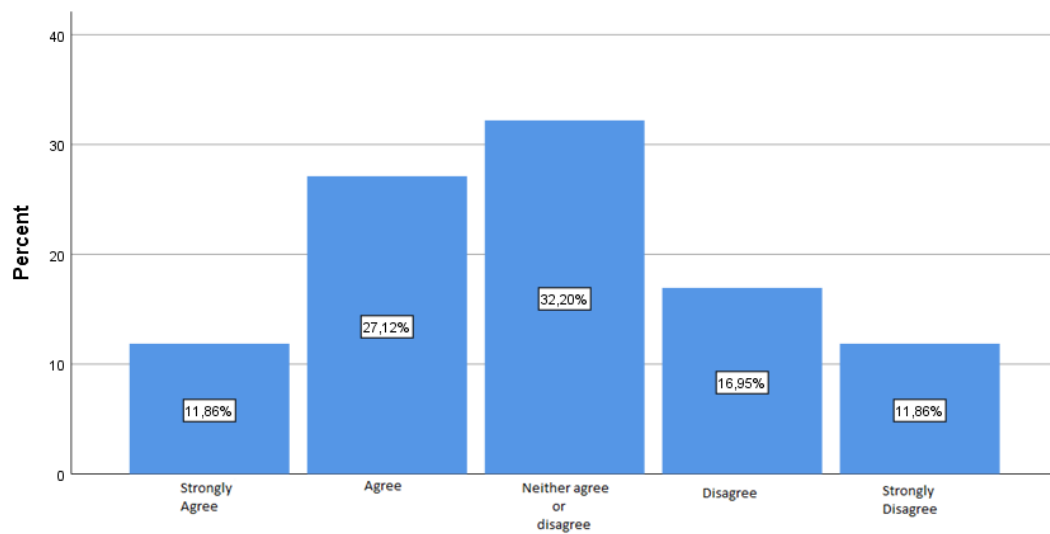


Fig.25: The percentages that show the view of the sample regarding whether the change of the Polytechnic building into a museum would improve the quality of life.

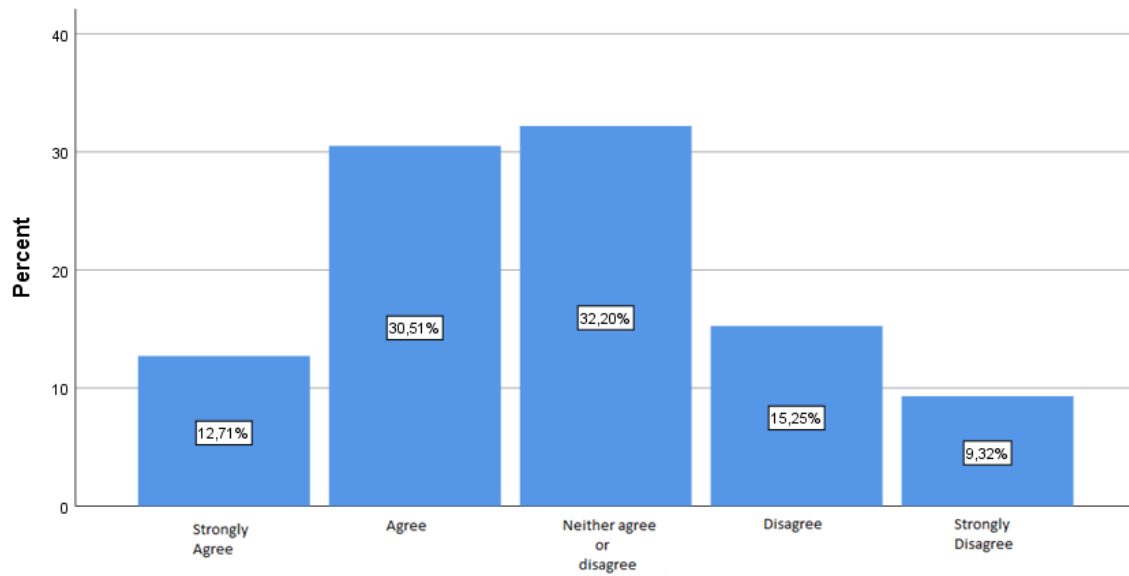


Fig.26: The percentages that show the opinion of the respondents regarding whether the area will be developed in terms of tourism with the change of the Polytechnic into a museum.

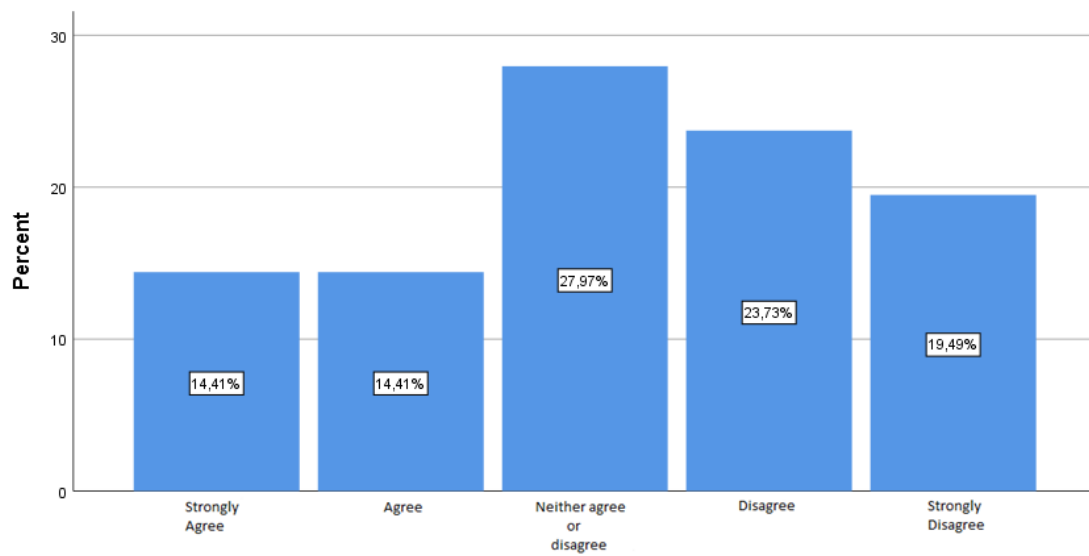


Fig.27: The percentages that show the opinion of the sample regarding whether the area will lose its identity with the conversion of the Polytechnic building into a museum.

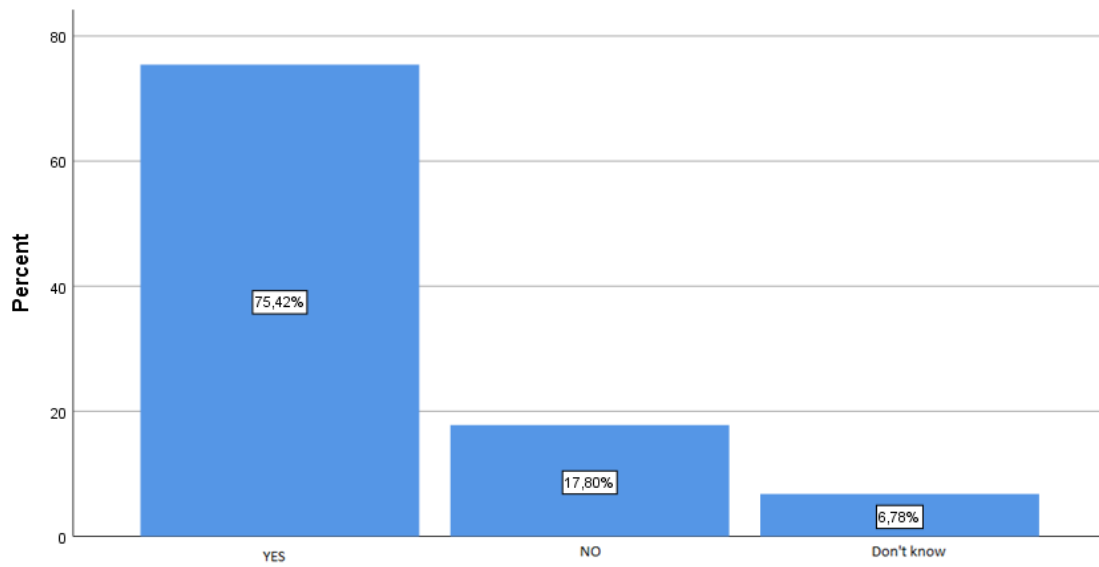


Fig.28: The percentages that show the opinion of the respondents on whether Exarcheia has a tourist interest.

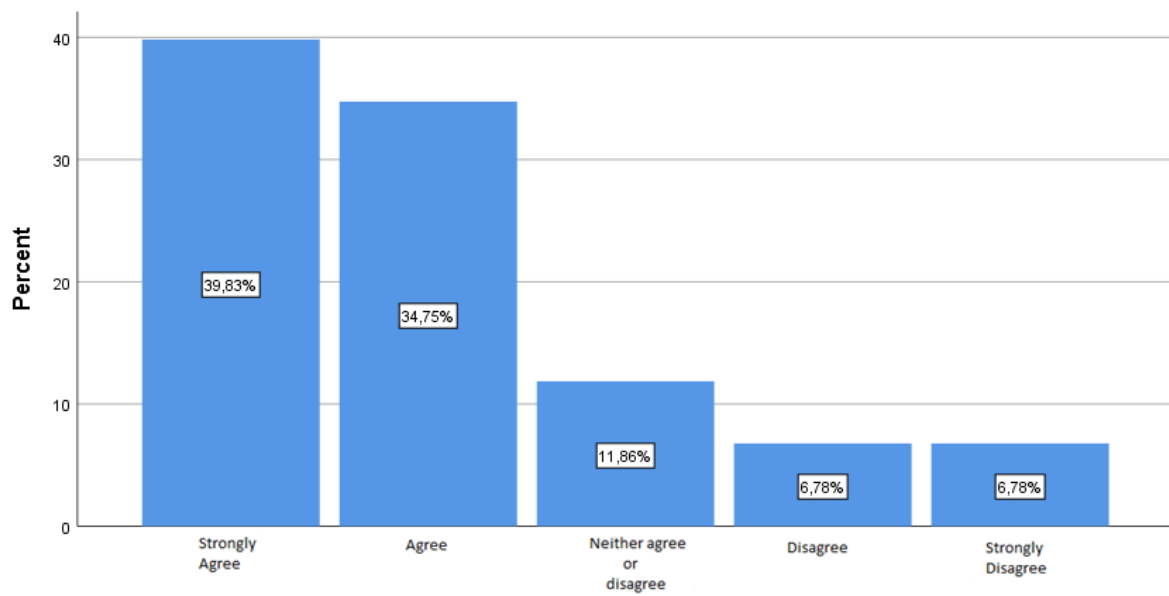


Fig.29: The percentages that measure the opinion of the sample regarding whether the area could be upgraded for tourism and consequently Athens, through the maintenance of the historic buildings of the region.

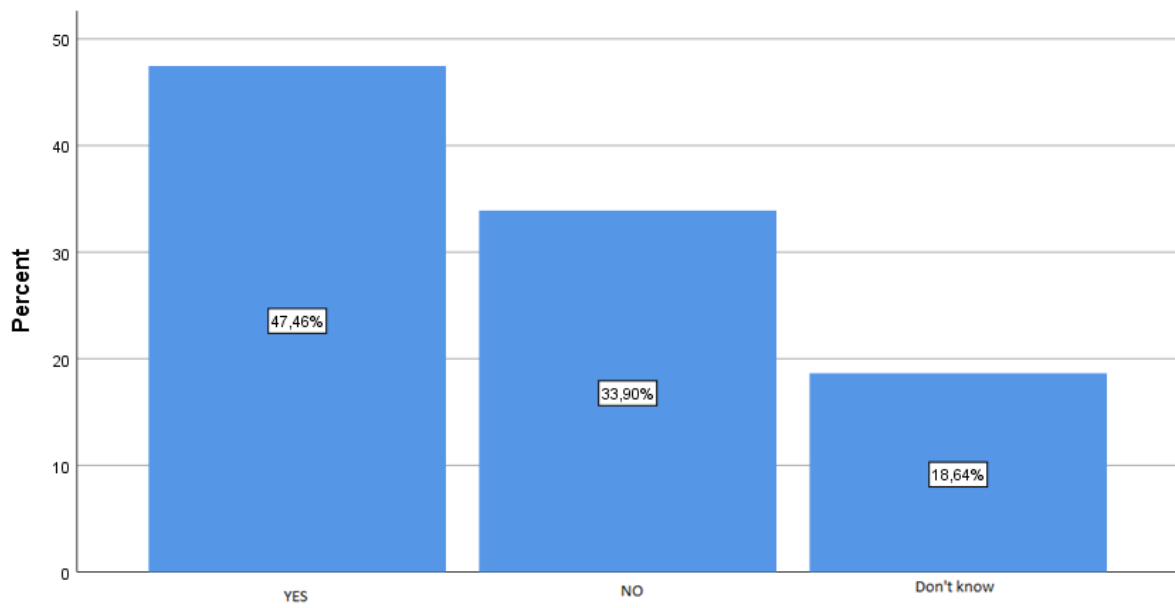


Fig.30: The percentages that show if the respondents want the tourist development of the neighborhood of Exarcheia.

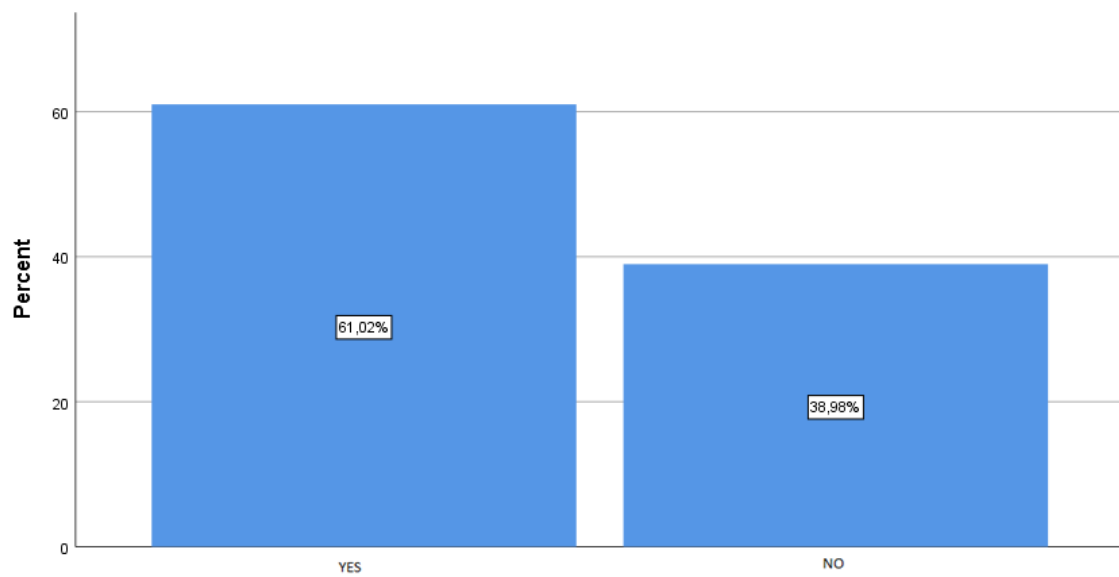


Fig.31: The percentages shown if respondents believe that economic growth has a positive effect on tourism development.

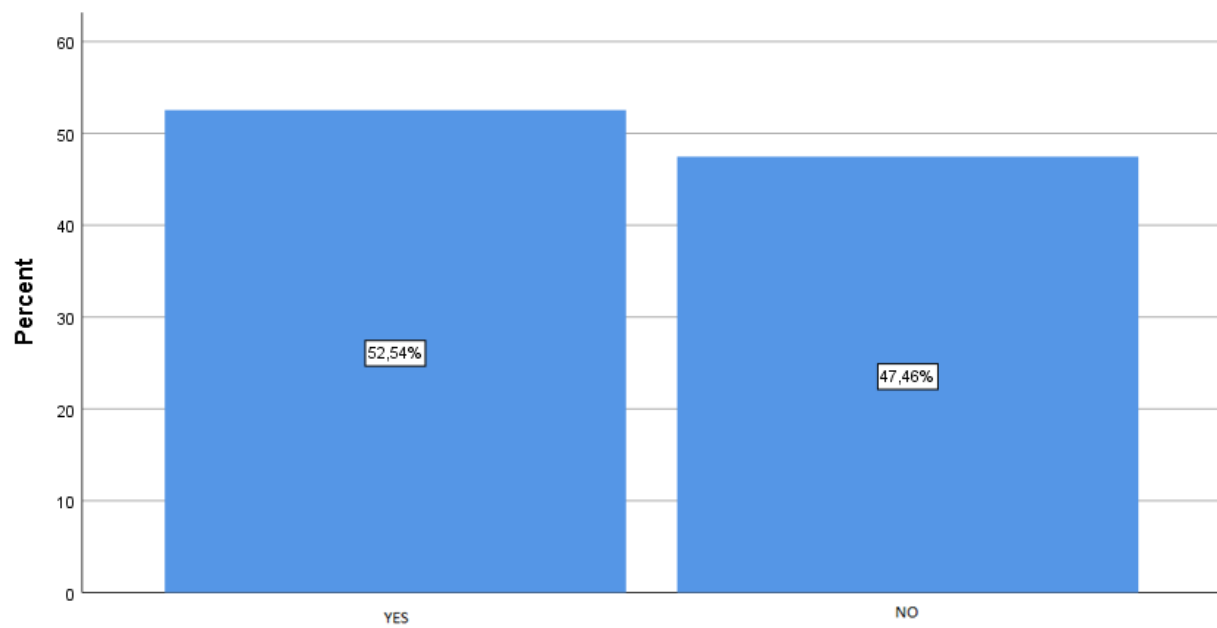


Fig.32: The percentages shown if respondents believe that job creation has a positive result on tourism development.

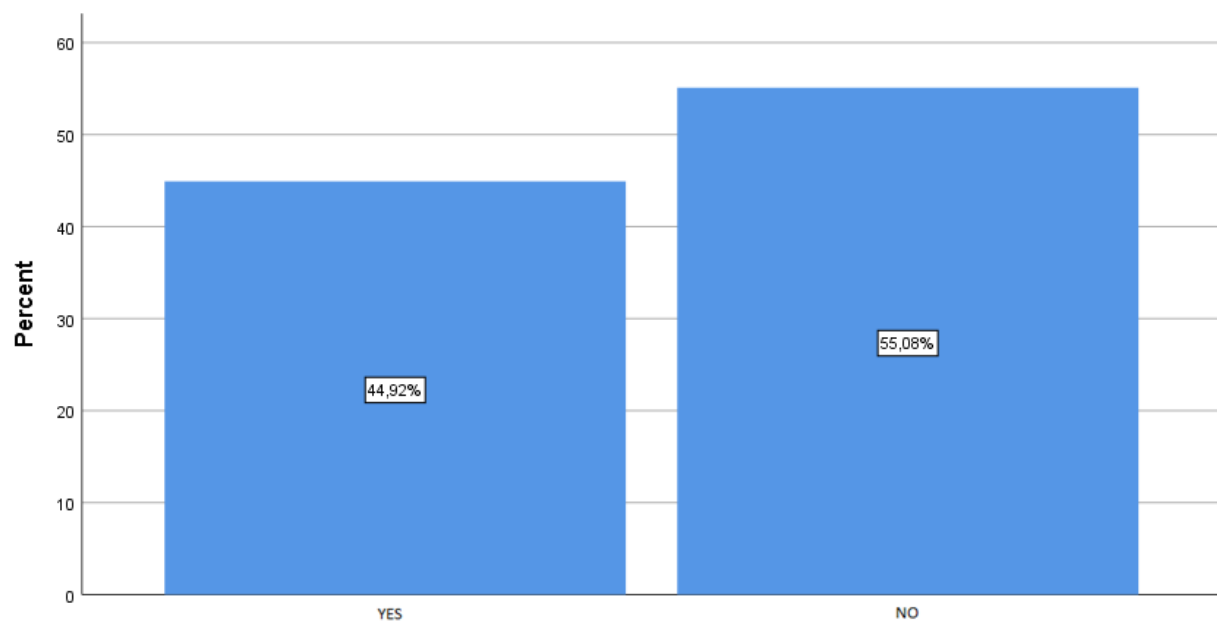


Fig.33: The percentages that show if the respondents believe that through the tourist development the area will have as a positive result to be safer.

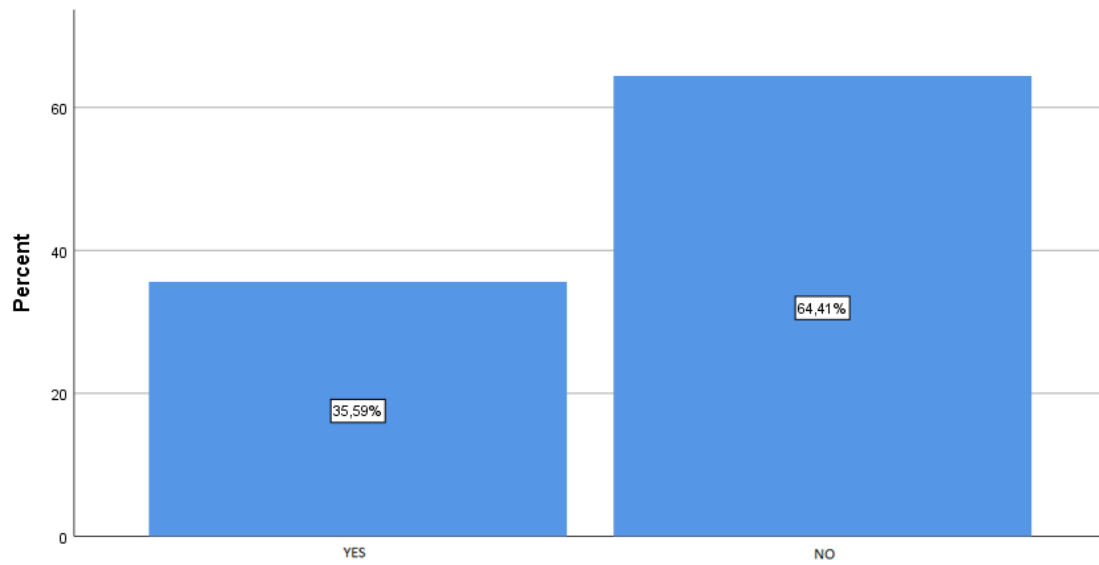


Fig.34: The percentages that measure if the respondents believe that the creation of noise is a negative result of the tourist development.

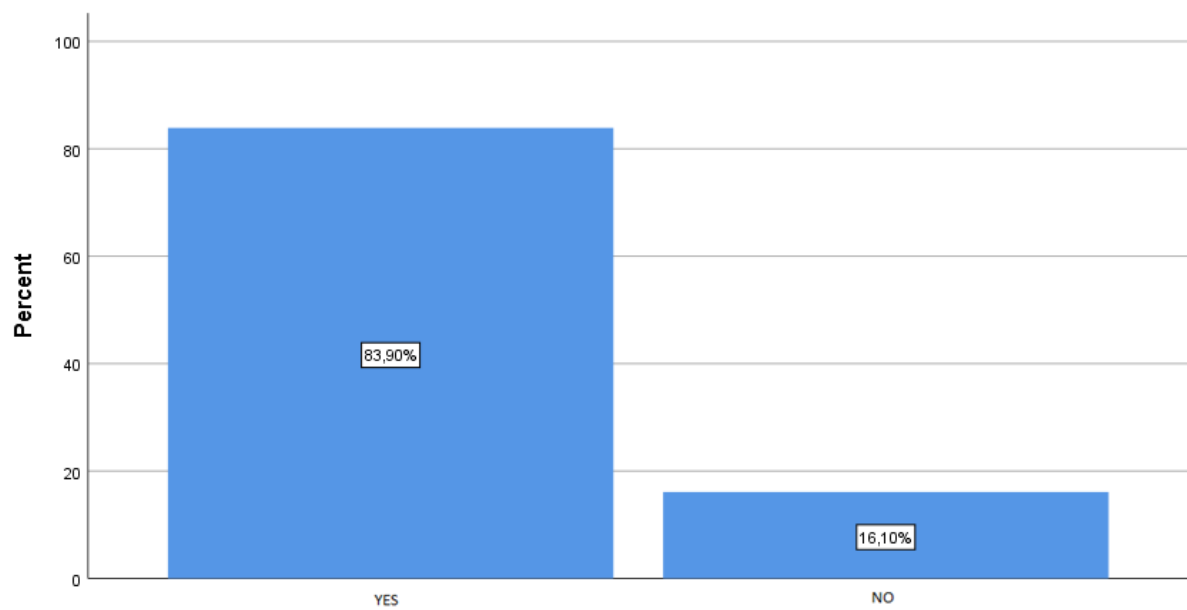


Fig.35: The percentages that measure if the respondents believe that the rise in the value of the land for rent is a negative result of tourism development.

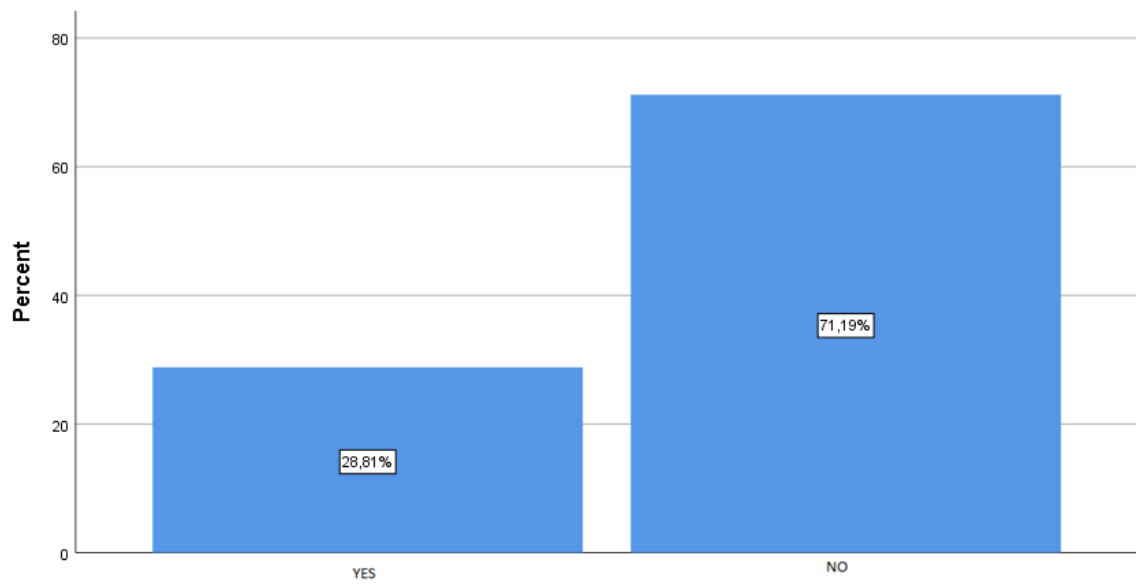


Fig.36: Percentages that measure if respondents believe that the creation of pollution is a negative result of tourism development.

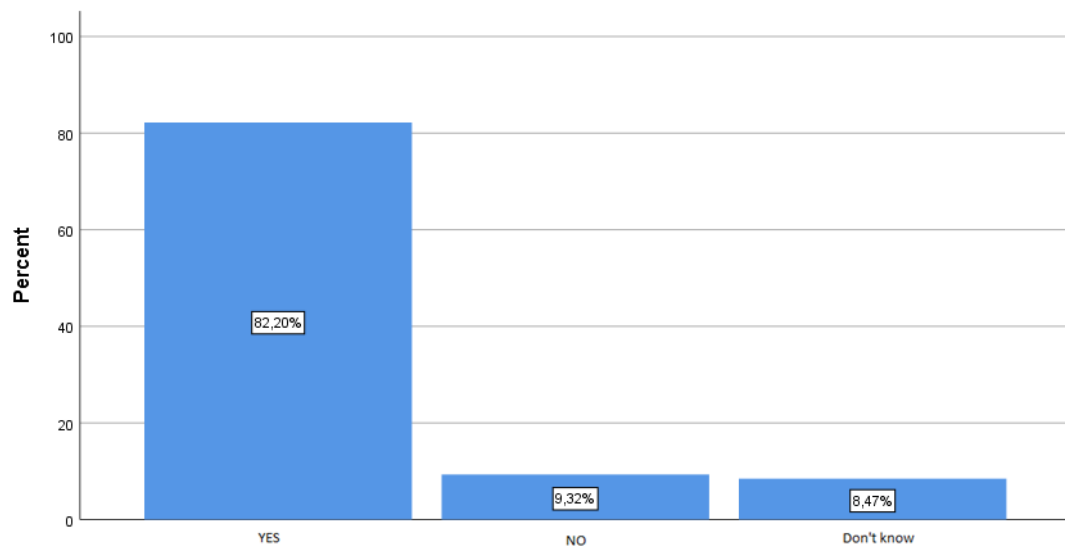


Fig.37: The percentages that measure whether the respondents believe or not that the tourist development of the area is of interest through the memory of the historic buildings.

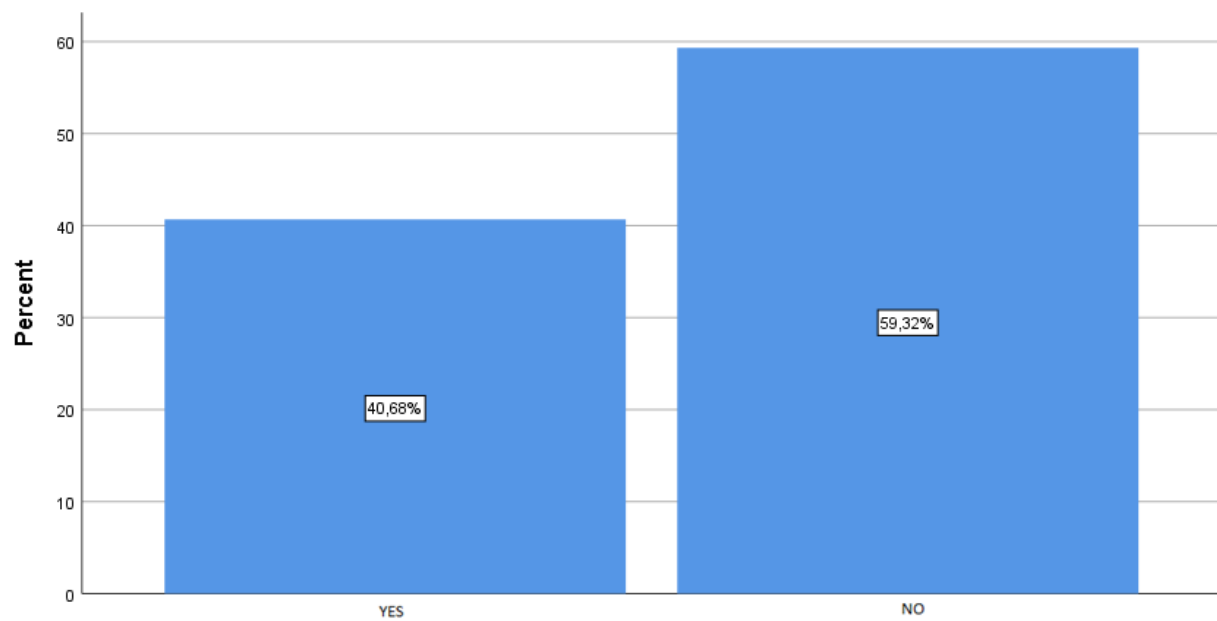


Fig.38: The percentages that measure if the respondents believe that the obstacle for the tourist development of the area is the lack of security due to clashes between anarchist groups and the police.

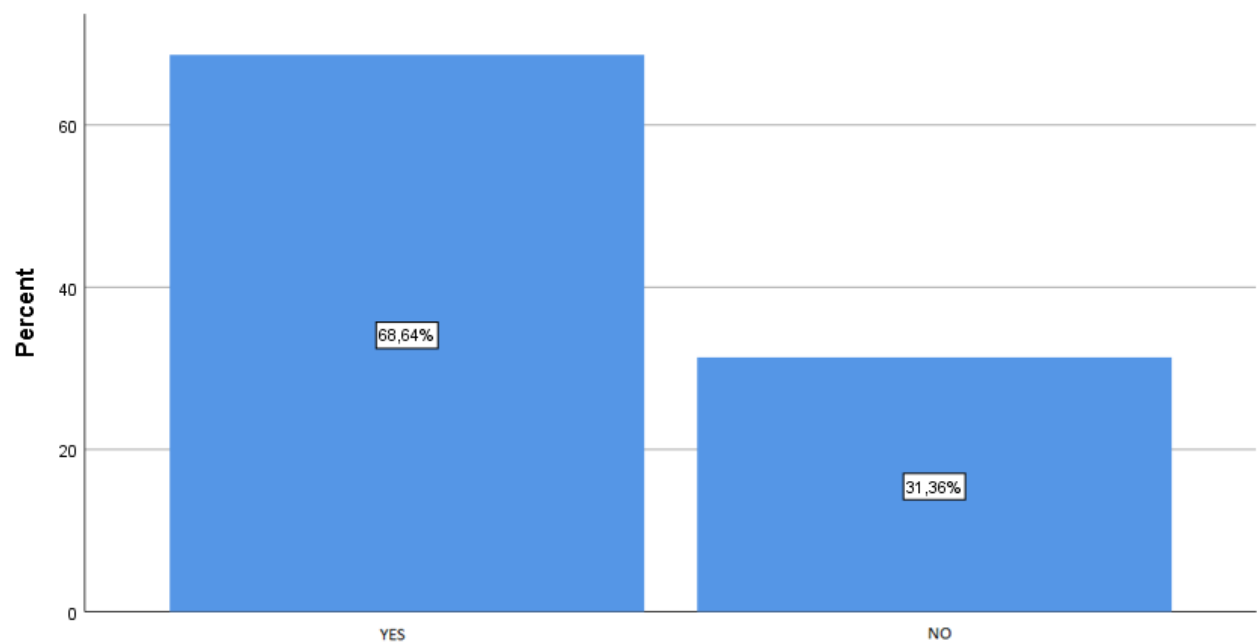


Fig.39: The percentages that measure if the respondents believe that the obstacle for the tourist development of the area is the drug trafficking.

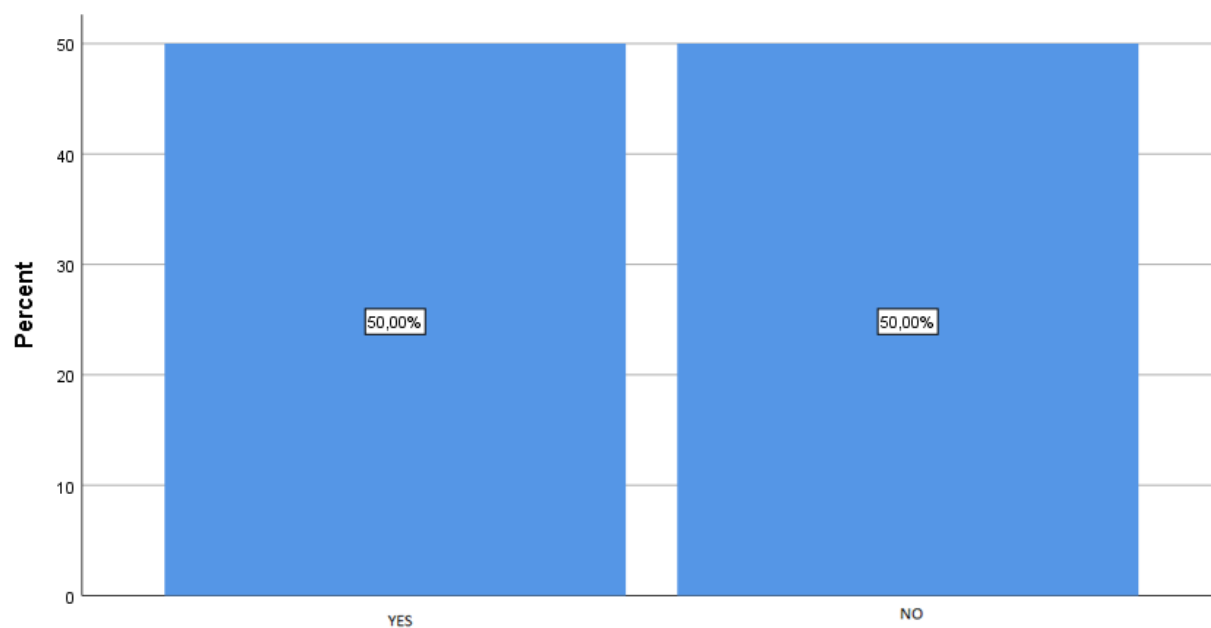


Fig.40: The percentages that measure if the respondents believe that the lack of cleanliness is an obstacle for the tourist development of the area.

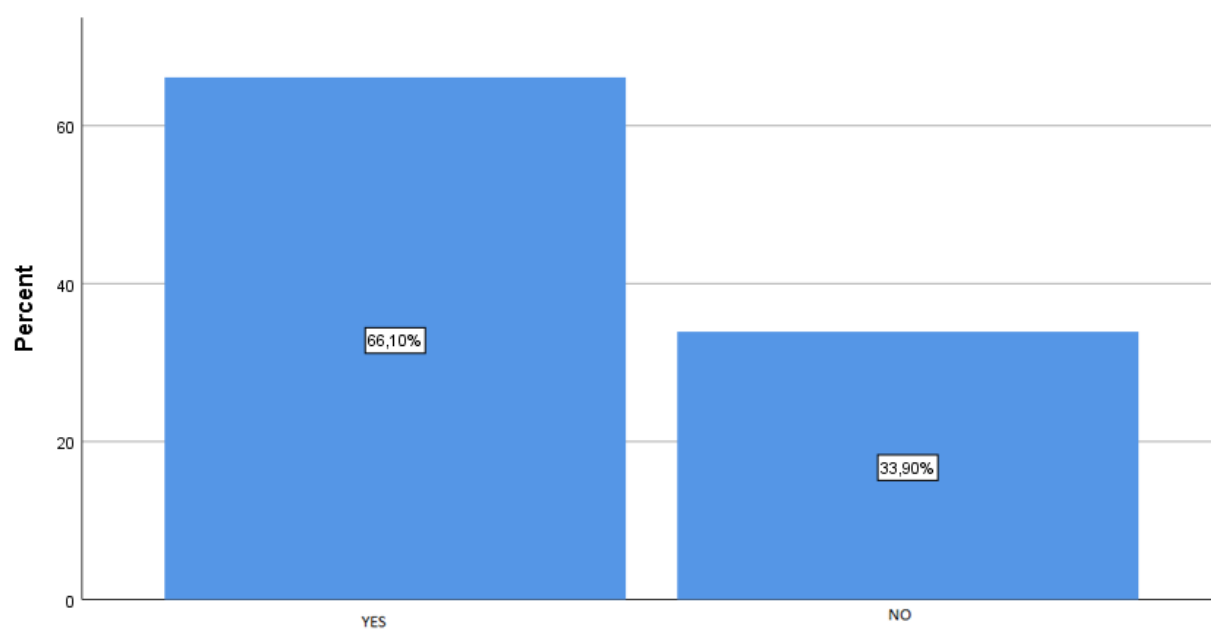


Fig.41: The percentages that measure if the respondents believe that the abandonment of the historic buildings is an obstacle for the tourist development of the area.

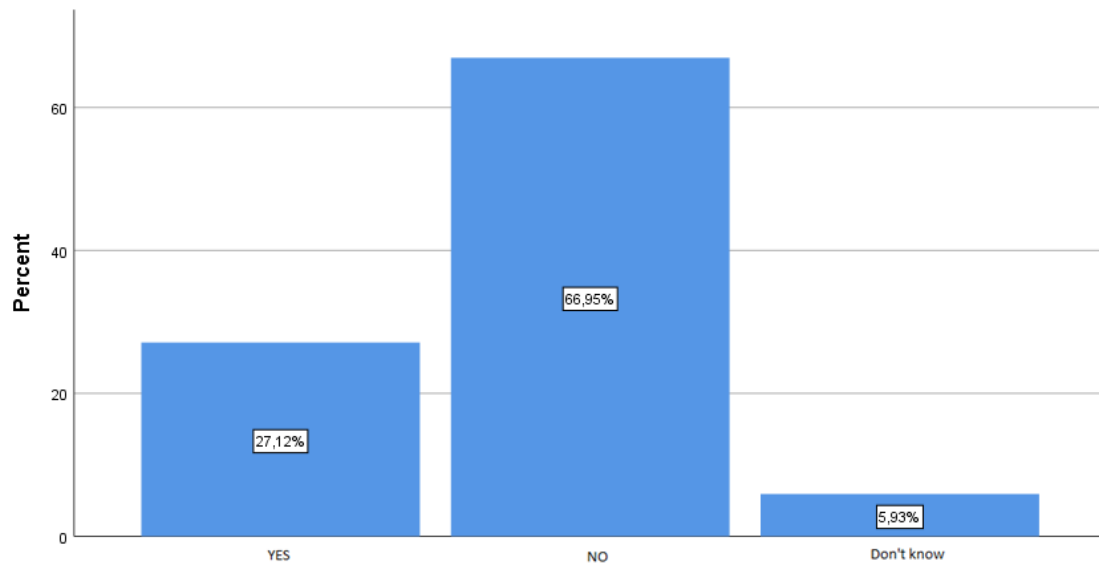


Fig.42: The percentages that count if the respondents believe that the neighborhood of Exarcheia is a ghetto.

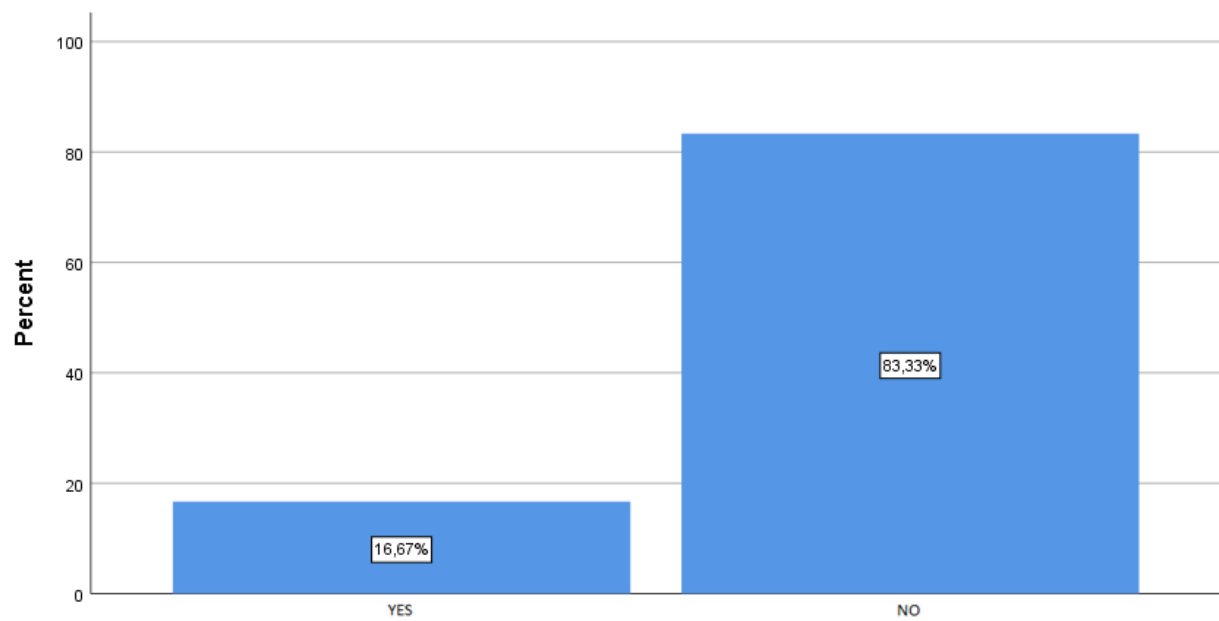


Fig.43: The percentages that count if the respondents believe that the ghetto of the Exarcheia belongs to the police.

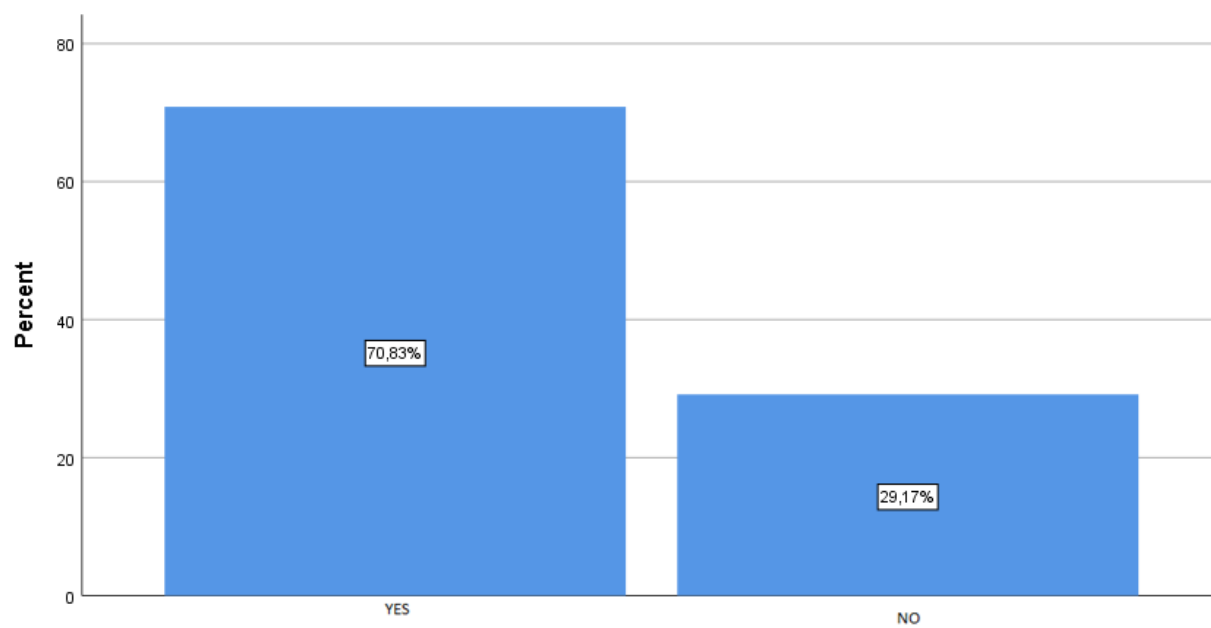


Fig.44: The percentages that count if the respondents believe that the ghetto of the Exarcheia belongs to the drug dealers.

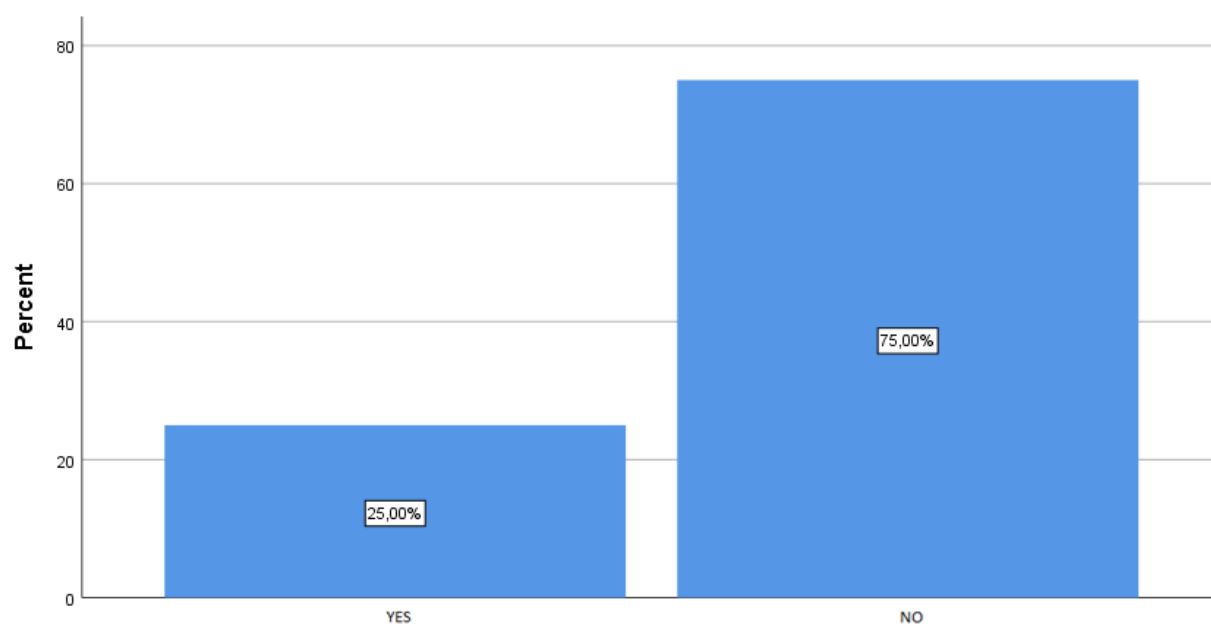


Fig.45: The percentages that count if the respondents believe that the ghetto of the Exarcheia belongs to the groups of anarchists.

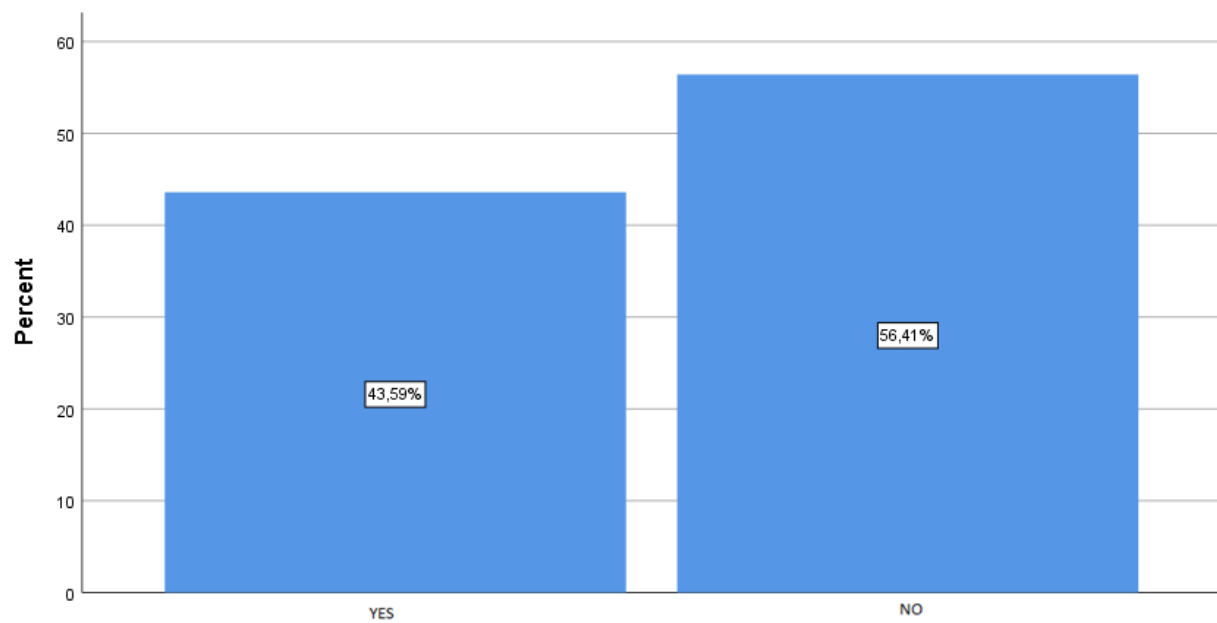


Fig.46: The percentages that count if the respondents believe that the police are responsible for the existence of the Exarcheia ghetto.

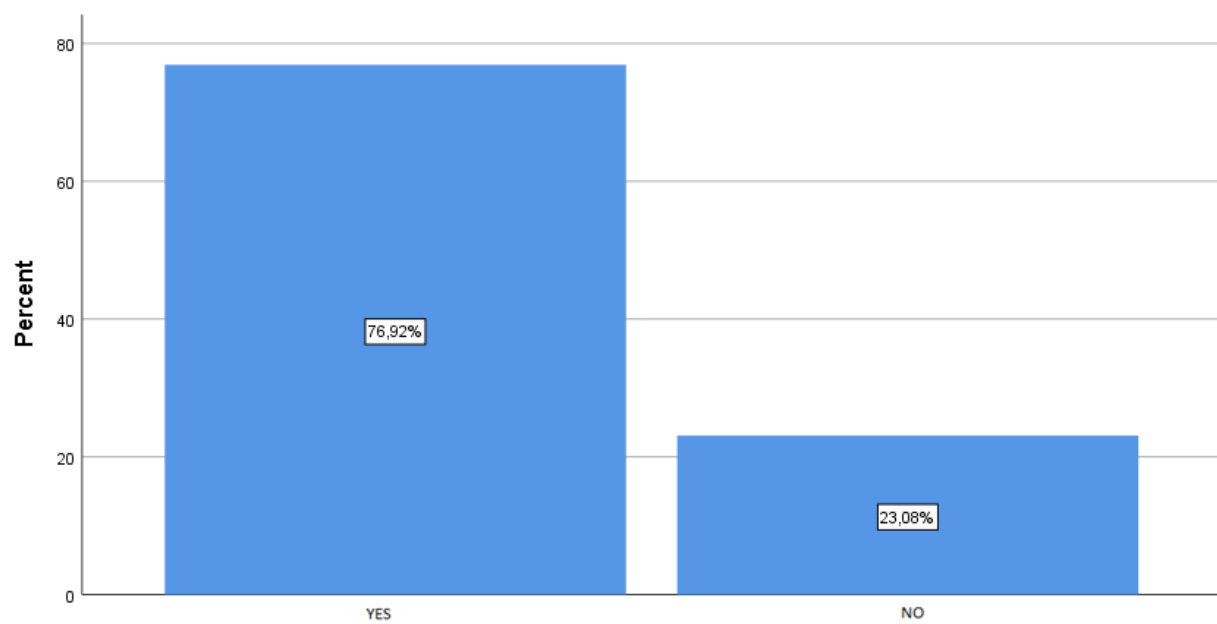


Fig.47: The percentages they measure if the respondents believe that the Greek Government is responsible for the existence of the Exarcheia ghetto.

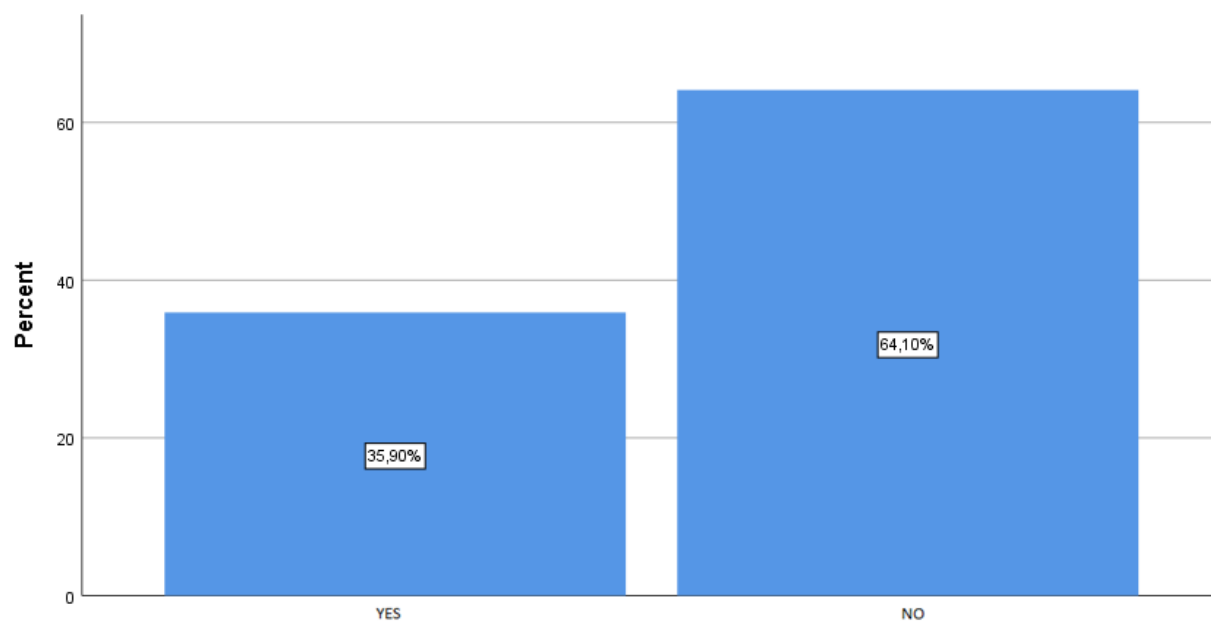


Fig.48: The percentages they measure if the respondents believe that groups of anarchists are responsible for the existence of the Exarcheia ghetto.

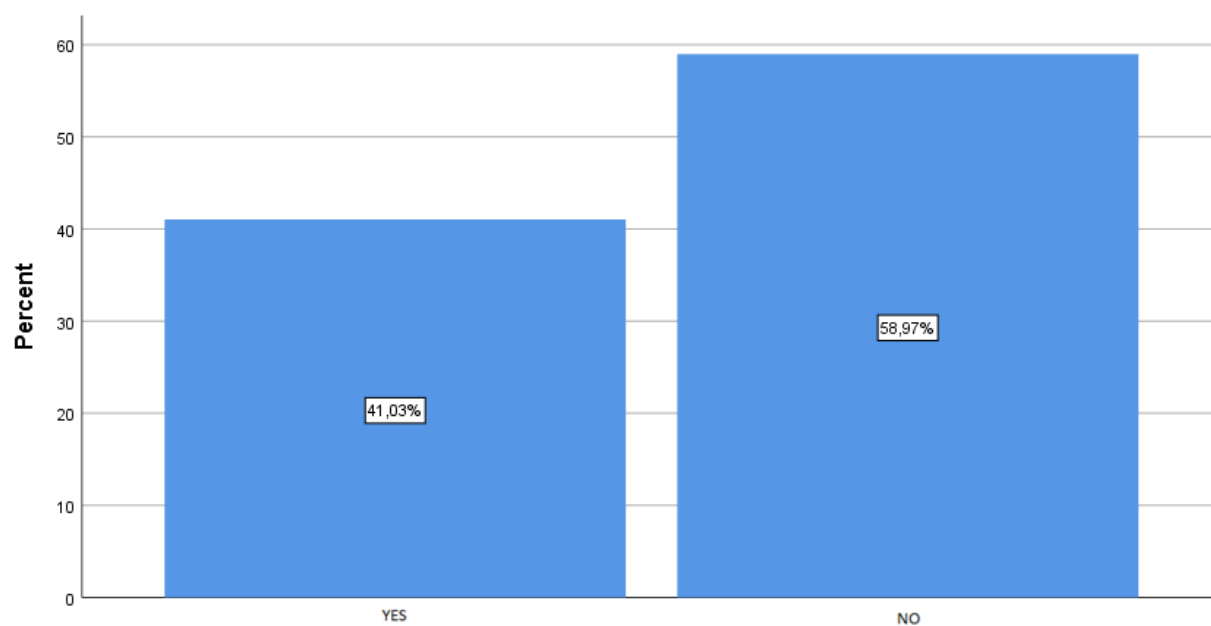


Fig.49: The percentages that count if the respondents believe that the drug dealers are responsible for the existence of the Exarcheia ghetto.

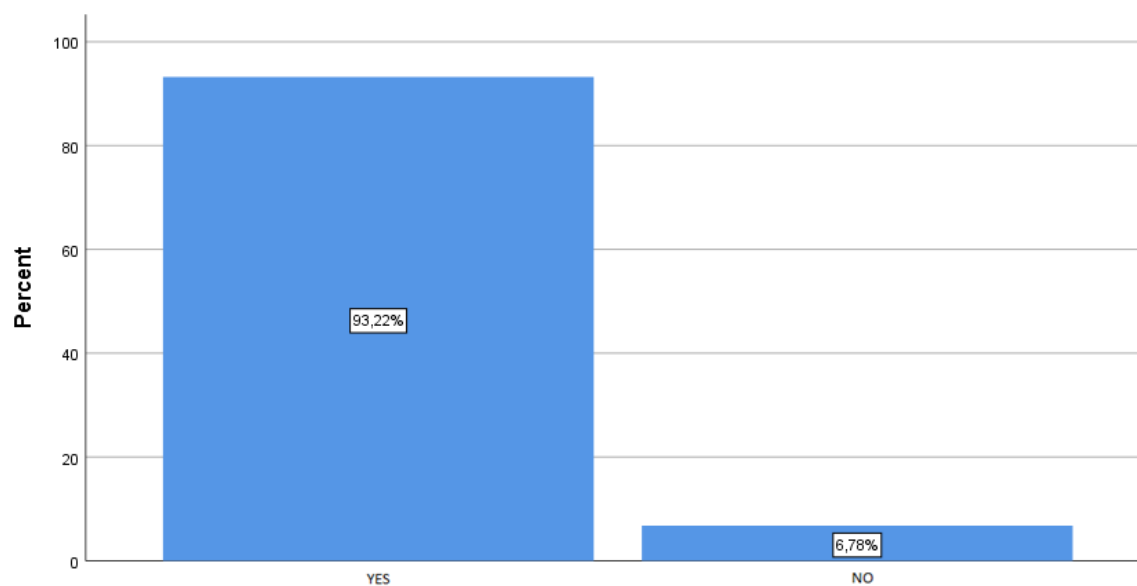


Fig.50: The percentages that count if the respondents consider that the area offers coffee shops.

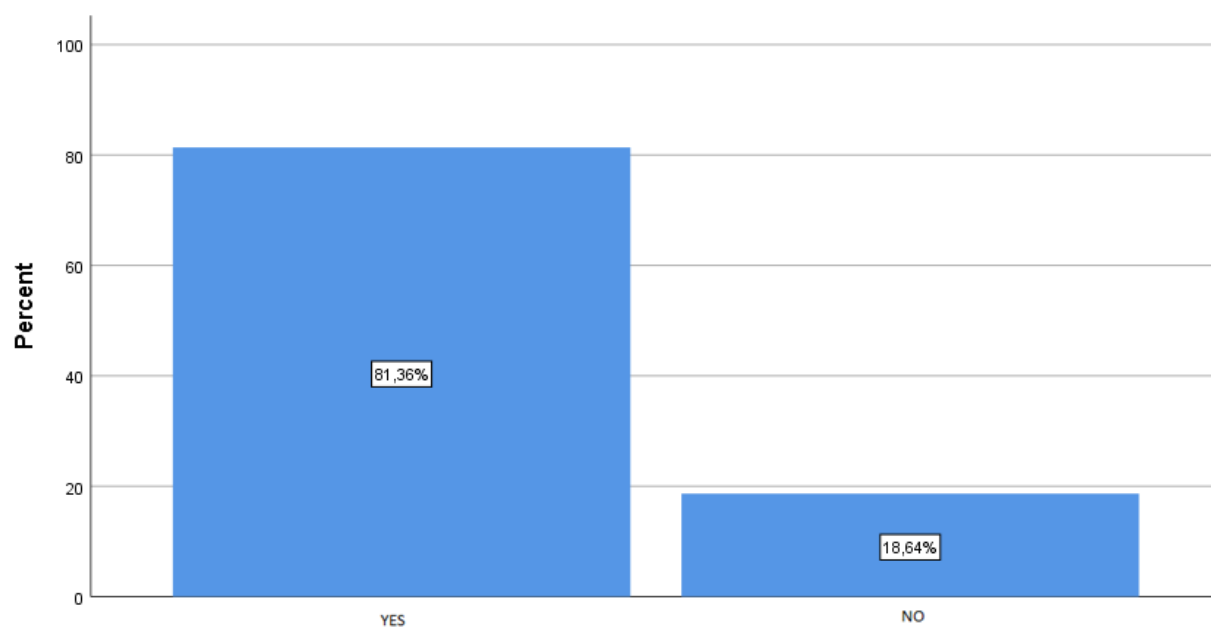


Fig.51: The percentages that count if the respondents consider that the area offers restaurants.

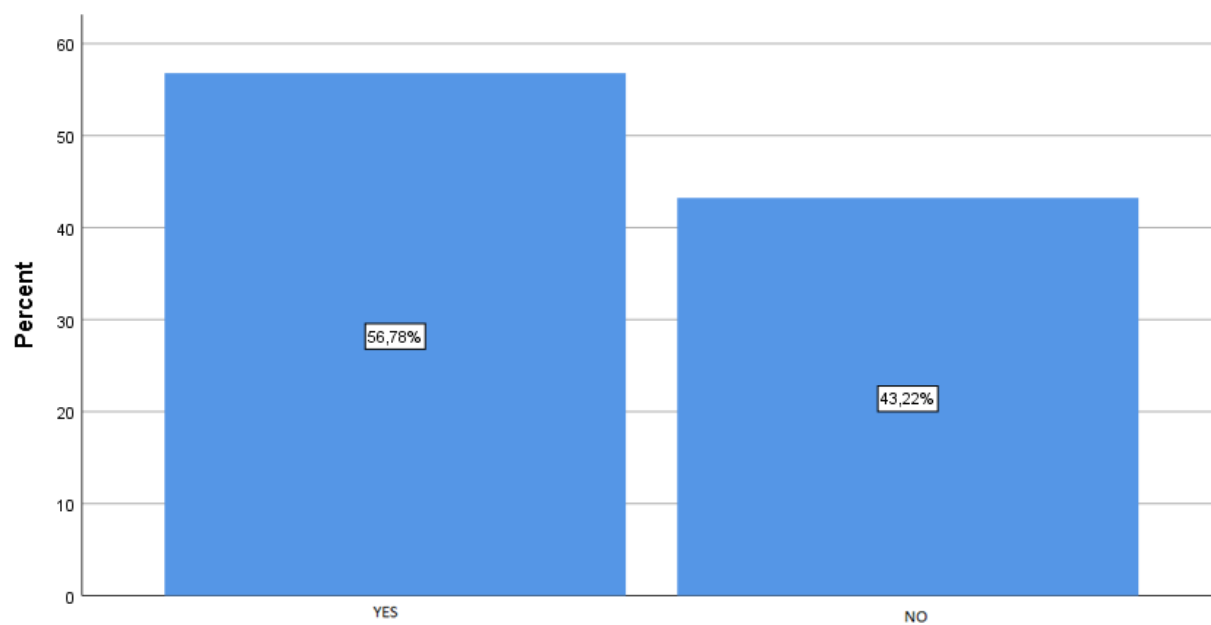


Fig.52: The percentages that count if the respondents consider that the area offers shops.

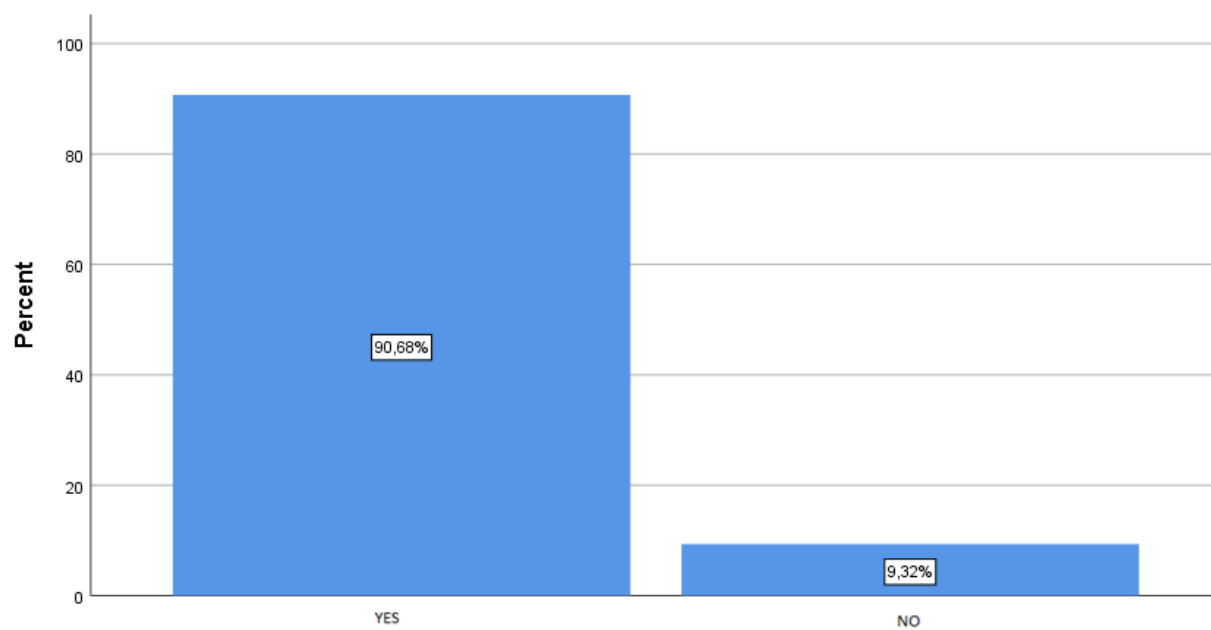


Fig.53: The percentages that count if the respondents consider that the area offers bookstores.

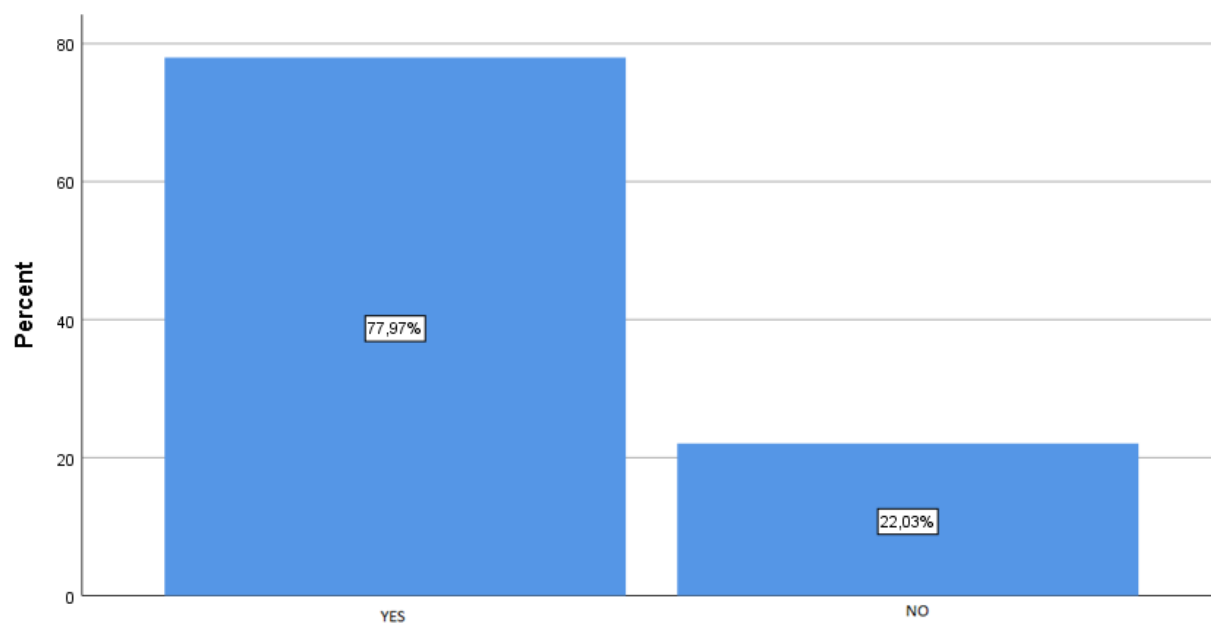


Fig.54: The percentages that count if the respondents consider that the area offers music venues.

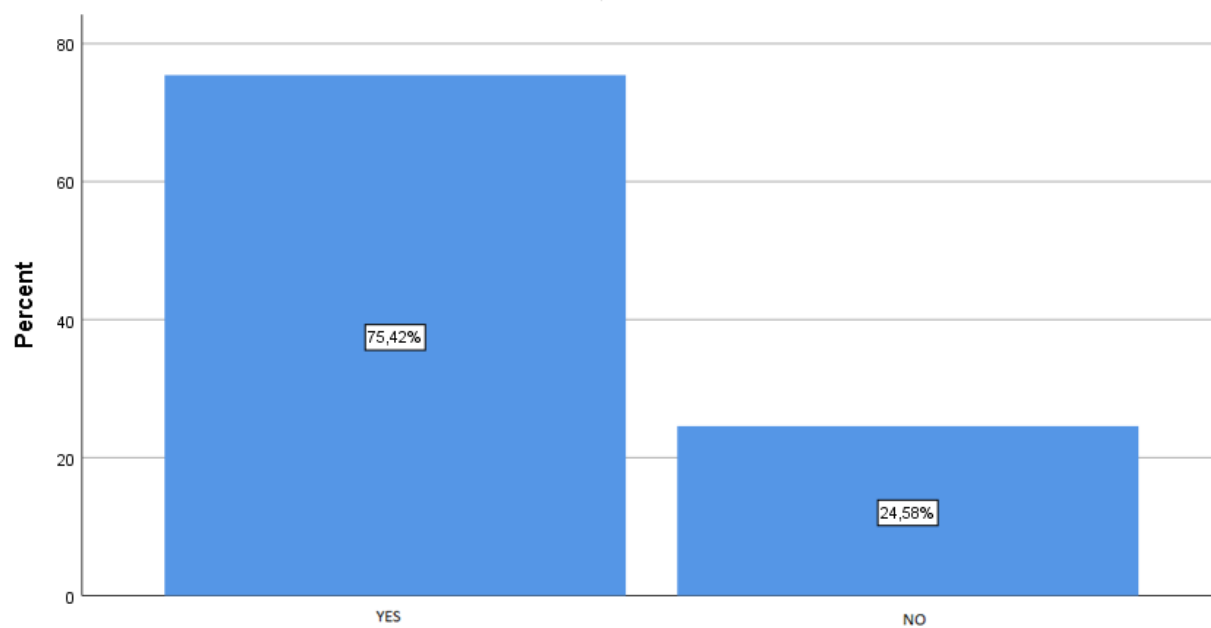


Fig.55: The percentages that measure if the respondents consider that the area offers places of free action of the citizens.

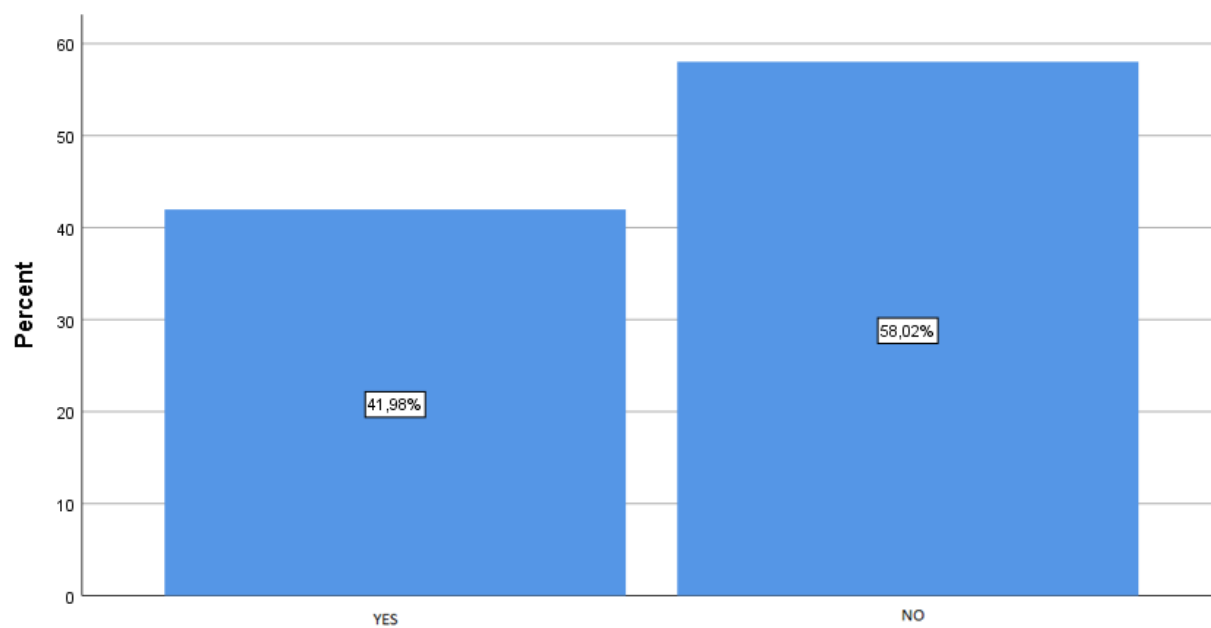


Fig.56: The percentages that measure if the sample proposes the cessation of drug trafficking as a change for the cultural and tourist development of the Exarcheia region.

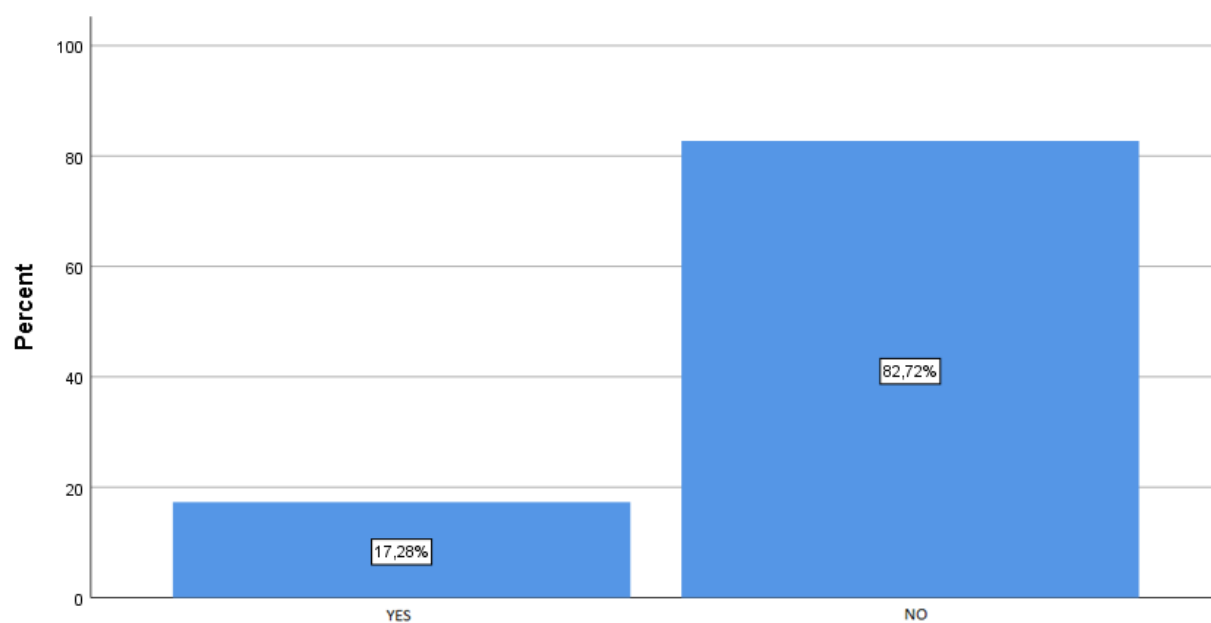


Fig.57: The percentages that measure if the sample suggests cleanliness as a change for the cultural and tourist development of the Exarcheia region.

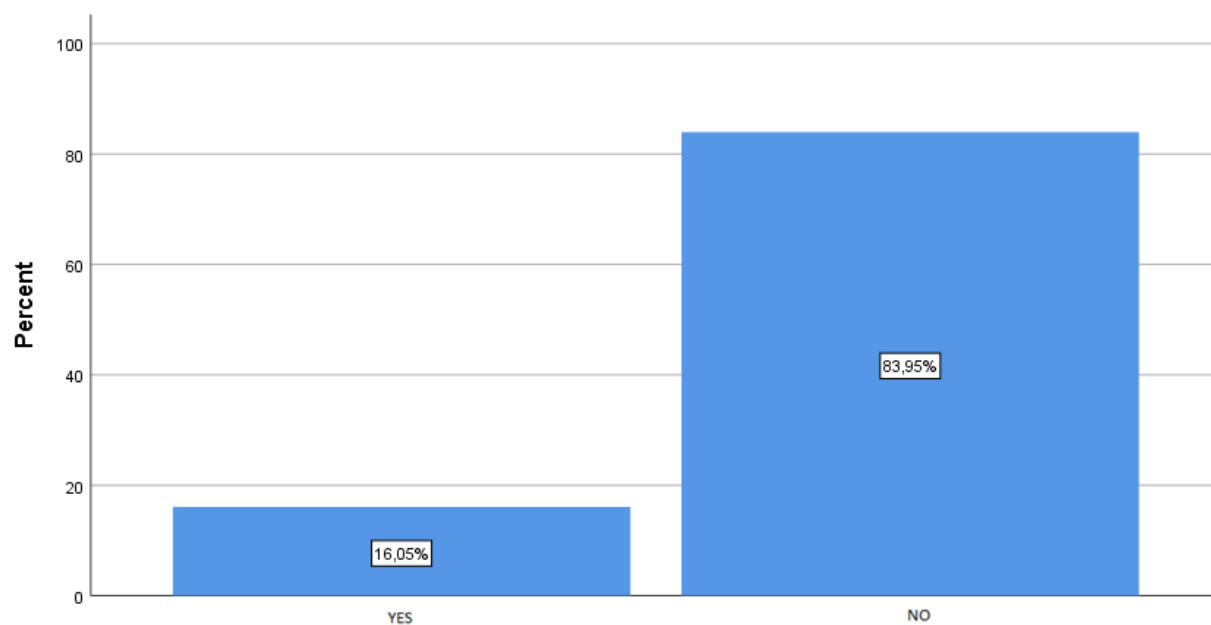


Fig.58: The percentages that measure if the sample proposes the maintenance and promotion of the historic buildings as a change for the cultural and tourist development of the Exarcheia region.

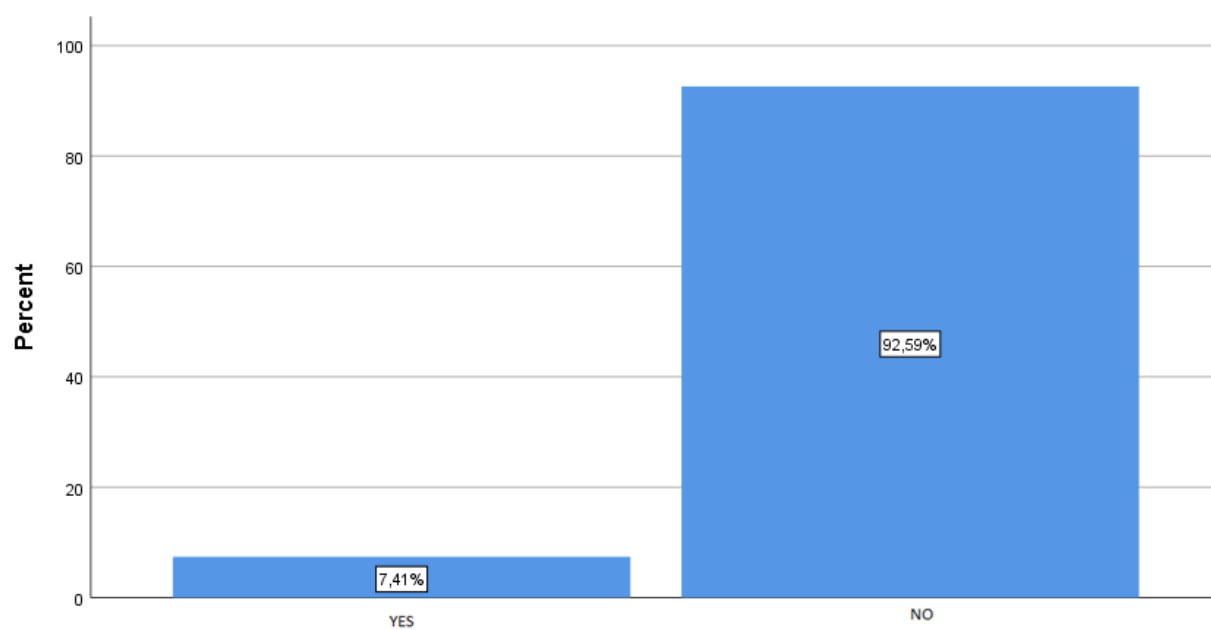


Fig.59: The percentages that measure if the sample proposes the removal of anarchist groups as a change for the cultural and tourist development of the Exarcheia region.

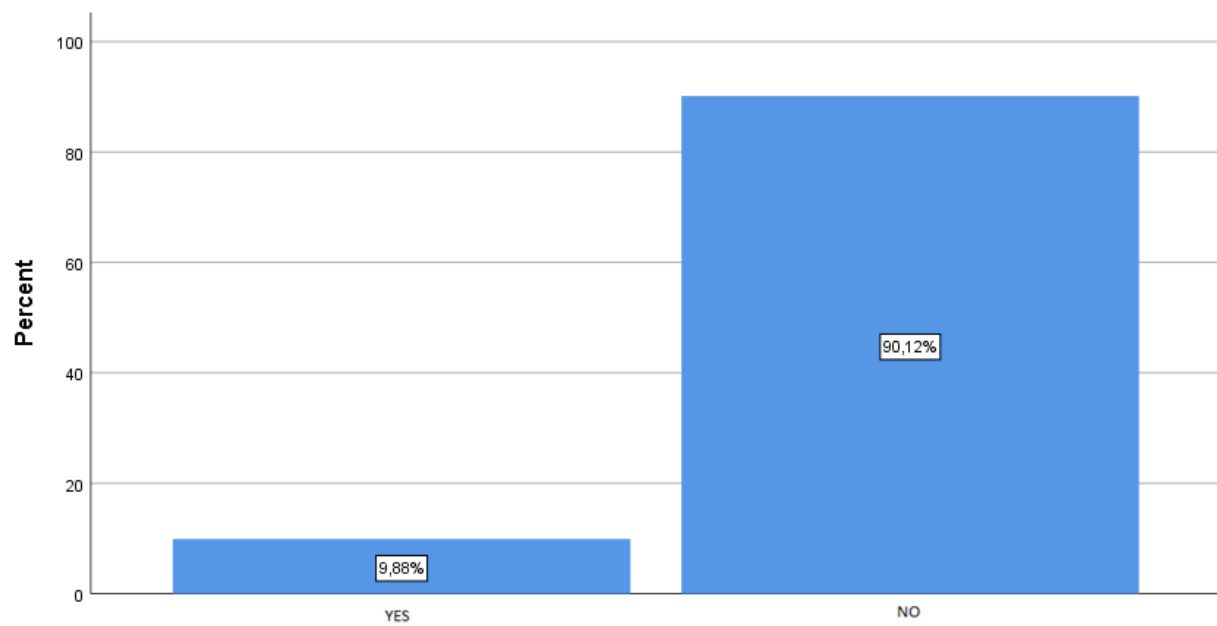


Fig.60: The percentages that measure if the sample proposes the elimination of delinquency as a change for the cultural and tourist development of the Exarcheia region.

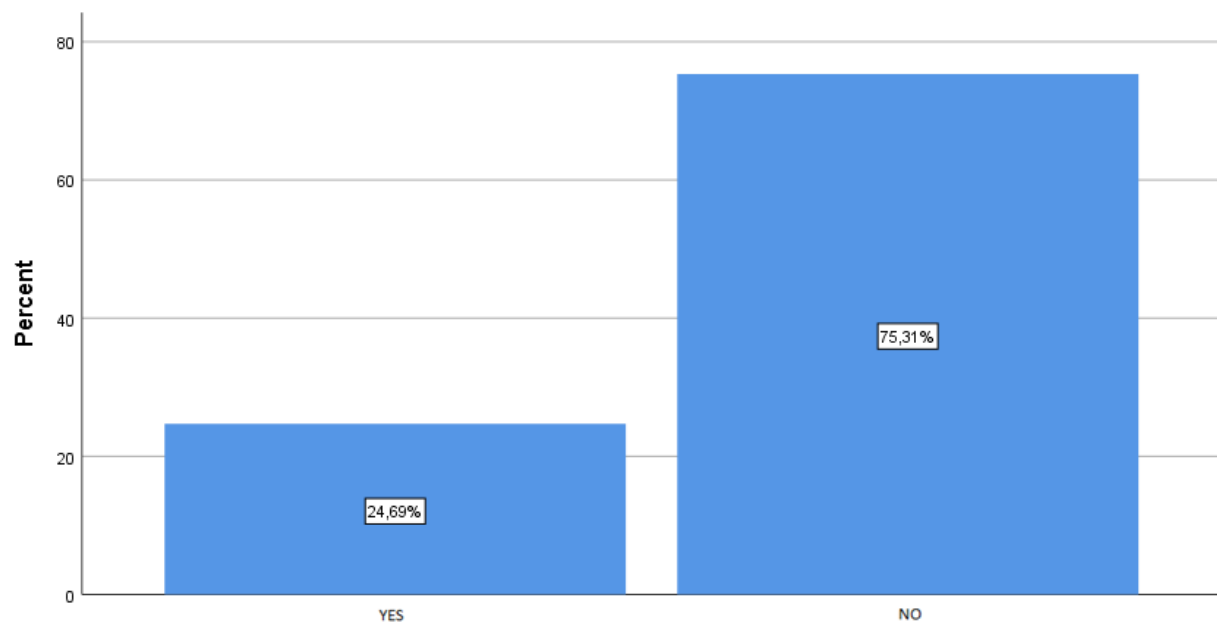


Fig.61: The percentages that count if the sample suggests the presence of less police as a change for the cultural and tourist development of the Exarcheia region.

Appendix B'

		The maintenance of the historic buildings could upgrade culturally the area and consequently Athens.
The physical presence of historic buildings add identity to the area.	Pearson Correlation	.728**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	118

Table 1: Correlation between variables "The physical presence of historic buildings add identity to the area." and "The maintenance of the historic buildings could upgrade culturally the area and consequently Athens."

		The house of the poet Napoleon Lapathiotis as an important building.
The Blue Apartment Building as an important building.	Pearson Correlation	.412**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	118

Table 2: Correlation between variables "The Blue Apartment Building as an important building. " and "The house of the poet Napoleon Lapathiotis as an important building."

		Age
The house of the poet Napoleon Lapathiotis as a Cultural Center.	Pearson Correlation	-.357**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003
	N	66

Table 3: Correlation between variables "The house of the poet Napoleon Lapathiotis as a Cultural Center." and "Age"

		Ziller Mansion in Mavromichali as a Cultural Center.
Polytechnic as a Cultural Center.	Pearson Correlation	-.354**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003
	N	66

Table 4: Correlation between variables "Polytechnic as a Cultural Center." and "Ziller Mansion in Mavromichali as a Cultural Center."

		Through this change improve the quality of life in the area.
Conversion of the Polytechnic building into a museum.	Pearson Correlation	.740**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	118

Table 5: Correlation between variables "Conversion of the Polytechnic building into a museum." and "Through this change improve the quality of life in the area."

		Through this change the area will be developed for tourism.
Through this change improve the quality of life in the area.	Pearson Correlation	.644**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	118

Table 6: Correlation between variables "Through this change improve the quality of life in the area." and "Through this change the area will be developed for tourism."

		Through this change the area will lose its identity.
Through this change improve the quality of life in the area.	Pearson Correlation	-.590**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	118

Table 7: Correlation between variables "Through this change improve the quality of life in the area." and "Through this change the area will lose its identity."

		Conversion of the Polytechnic building into a museum.
Through this change the area will be developed for tourism.	Pearson Correlation	.581**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	118

Table 8: Correlation between variables "Through this change the area will be developed for tourism." and "Conversion of the Polytechnic building into a museum."

		Through this change the area will lose its identity.
Through this change the area will be developed for tourism.	Pearson Correlation	-.498**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	118

Table 9: Correlation between variables "Through this change the area will be developed for tourism." and "Through this change the area will lose its identity."

		Through the maintenance of the historic buildings, the area and consequently Athens could be upgraded for tourism.
Through this change the area will be developed for tourism.	Pearson Correlation	.509**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	118

Table 10: Correlation between variables "Through this change the area will be developed for tourism." and "Through the maintenance of the historic buildings, the area and consequently Athens could be upgraded for tourism."

		The ghetto belongs to the anarchists.
Profession.	Pearson Correlation	-.431*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.036
	N	24

Table 11: Correlation between variables "Profession." and "The ghetto belongs to the anarchists."

		The ghetto belongs to the anarchists.
Resident of Exarcheia.	Pearson Correlation	-.370
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.075
	N	24

Table 12: Correlation between variables "Resident of Exarcheia." and "The ghetto belongs to the anarchists."

		The ghetto belongs to the anarchists.
The reason they go to Exarcheia, since they do not live there.	Pearson Correlation	-.385
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.094
	N	20

Table 13: Correlation between variables "The reason they go to Exarcheia, since they do not live there." and "The ghetto belongs to the anarchists."

		The ghetto belongs to the drug dealers.
The reason they go to Exarcheia, since they do not live there.	Pearson Correlation	.599*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.005
	N	20

Table 14: Correlation between variables "The reason they go to Exarcheia, since they do not live there." and "The ghetto belongs to the drug dealers."

		The police are responsible for the ghetto.
The reason they go to Exarcheia, since they do not live there.	Pearson Correlation	.434*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.013
	N	32

Table 15: Correlation between variables "The reason they go to Exarcheia, since they do not live there." and "The police are responsible for the ghetto."

		The drug dealers are responsible for the ghetto.
The reason they go to Exarcheia, since they do not live there.	Pearson Correlation	.540*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001
	N	32

Table 16: Correlation between variables "The reason they go to Exarcheia, since they do not live there." and "The drug dealers are responsible for the ghetto."

Appendix C'

Ερωτηματολόγιο

Το ερωτηματολόγιο είναι ανώνυμο και αφορά την πολιτιστική και τουριστική ανάπτυξη της περιοχής των Εξαρχείων μέσω των ιστορικών κτιρίων που βρίσκονται σε αυτή.

1. Ηλικία:
 - A. 18-30
 - B. 31-40
 - Γ. 41-50
 - Δ. 51-60
 - Δ. Άνω των 60
2. Φύλο:
 - A. Γυναίκα
 - B. Άνδρας
3. Επίπεδο σπουδών:
 - A. Διδακτορικό
 - B. Μεταπτυχιακό
 - Γ. ΑΕΙ
 - Δ. ΑΤΕΙ
 - Ε. Γενικό Λύκειο/Τ.Ε.Ε./ΕΠΑΛ
 - ΣΤ. Γυμνάσιο
 - Ζ. Δημοτικό
 - Η. Δεν πήγα καθόλου σχολείο
4. Βασική ιδιότητα:
 - A. Ιδιωτικός Υπάλληλος

Β. Δημόσιος Υπάλληλος

Γ. Επιχειρηματίας

Δ. Φοιτητής

Ε. Άνεργος

5. Κατοικείτε στα Εξάρχεια;

Α. Ναι

Β. Όχι

Γ. Δεν ξέρω/Δεν απαντώ

6. Αν όχι, ποιος ο λόγος που πάτε στα Εξάρχεια;

Α. Γιατί εργάζομαι στην περιοχή

Β. Γιατί μου αρέσει η περιοχή και συχνάζω σε αυτή

Γ. Δεν ξέρω/Δεν απαντώ

7. Πιστεύετε πως τα Εξάρχεια έχουν **πολιτιστικό** ενδιαφέρον;

Α. Ναι

Β. Όχι

Γ. Δεν ξέρω/Δεν απαντώ

8. Η φυσική παρουσία των ιστορικών κτιρίων των Εξαρχείων δίνουν ταυτότητα στην περιοχή.

Συμφωνώ
απόλυτα

☐

Συμφωνώ

☐

Ούτε συμφωνώ
Ούτε διαφωνώ

☐

Διαφωνώ

☐

Διαφωνώ
απόλυτα

☐

9. Με την συντήρηση των ιστορικών κτιρίων θα μπορούσε να αναβαθμιστεί **πολιτιστικά** η περιοχή και κατ' επέκταση η Αθήνα.

Συμφωνώ
απόλυτα

☐

Συμφωνώ

☐

Ούτε συμφωνώ
Ούτε διαφωνώ

☐

Διαφωνώ

☐

Διαφωνώ
απόλυτα

☐

10. Ποια από τα κάτωθι κτίρια είναι τα πιο σημαντικά για εσάς; Μπορείτε να επιλέξετε πάνω από μία απάντηση.

- A. Μέγαρο Τσίλλερ στην Μαυρομυχάλη
- B. Μπλε Πολυκατοικία
- Γ. Πολυτεχνείο
- Δ. Το σπίτι του Ναπολέοντα Λαπαθιώτη
- E. Χημείο
- ΣΤ. Δεν ξέρω/Δεν απαντώ
- Z. Άλλο.....

11. Θέλετε να αναπτυχθούν τα Εξάρχεια **πολιτιστικά**;

- A. Ναι
- B. Όχι
- Γ. Δεν ξέρω/Δεν απαντώ

12. Ποιο κτίριο θα επιλέγατε ως πολιτιστικό κέντρο της περιοχής των Εξαρχείων;

Απάντηση:.....

13. Αν δίνετε ένα ραντεβού στα Εξάρχεια ποιο σημείο θα προτείνετε ως χώρο συνάντησης;

Απάντηση:.....

14. Σύμφωνα με υπουργική απόφαση, είχε ανακοινωθεί η ενοποίηση του Εθνικού Αρχαιολογικού Μουσείου με το Μετσόβιο Πολυτεχνείο και η χρήση του κτιρίου στην Πατησίων ως μουσείο. Συμφωνείτε με μία τέτοια κίνηση;

Συμφωνώ απόλυτα	Συμφωνώ	Ούτε συμφωνώ Ούτε διαφωνώ	Διαφωνώ	Διαφωνώ απόλυτα
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

15. Μια τέτοια αλλαγή θα βελτιώνει την ποιότητα ζωής στην περιοχή.

Συμφωνώ απόλυτα	Συμφωνώ	Ούτε συμφωνώ Ούτε διαφωνώ	Διαφωνώ	Διαφωνώ απόλυτα
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

16. Με αυτή την κίνηση θα αναπτυχθεί η περιοχή τουριστικά.

Συμφωνώ απόλυτα	Συμφωνώ	Ούτε συμφωνώ Ούτε διαφωνώ	Διαφωνώ	Διαφωνώ απόλυτα
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

17. Με αυτή την κίνηση θα χάσει η περιοχή την ταυτότητά της.

Συμφωνώ απόλυτα	Συμφωνώ	Ούτε συμφωνώ Ούτε διαφωνώ	Διαφωνώ	Διαφωνώ απόλυτα
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

18. Πιστεύετε πως η περιοχή των Εξαρχείων έχει **τουριστικό** ενδιαφέρον;

A. Ναι

B. Όχι

Γ. Δεν ξέρω/Δεν απαντώ

19. Με την συντήρηση των ιστορικών κτιρίων θα μπορούσε να αναβαθμιστεί **τουριστικά** η περιοχή και κατ' επέκταση η Αθήνα.

Συμφωνώ
απόλυτα

☐

Συμφωνώ

☐

Ούτε συμφωνώ
Ούτε διαφωνώ

☐

Διαφωνώ

☐

Διαφωνώ
απόλυτα

☐

20. Θέλετε να αναπτυχθούν τα Εξάρχεια **τουριστικά**;

A. Ναι

B. Όχι

Γ. Δεν ξέρω/Δεν απαντώ

21. Ποια από τα παρακάτω θετικά αποτελέσματα πιστεύετε πως μπορούν να προκύψουν από την τουριστική ανάπτυξη των Εξαρχείων. Μπορείτε να επιλέξετε πάνω από μία απάντηση.

A. Οικονομική ανάπτυξη

B. Θέσεις εργασίας

Γ. Πιο ασφαλής περιοχή

Δ. Δεν ξέρω/Δεν απαντώ

E. Άλλο.....

22. Ποια από τα παρακάτω αρνητικά αποτελέσματα πιστεύετε πως μπορούν να προκύψουν από την τουριστική ανάπτυξη των Εξαρχείων. Μπορείτε να επιλέξετε πάνω από μία απάντηση.

A. Θόρυβος

B. Άνοδος των αξιών της γης προς ενοικίαση

Γ. Μόλυνση

Δ. Δεν ξέρω/Δεν απαντώ

E. Άλλο.....

23. Θεωρείτε πως έχει ενδιαφέρον η τουριστική ανάπτυξη της περιοχής μέσω της μνήμης των ιστορικών της κτιρίων;

A. Ναι

B. Όχι

Γ. Δεν ξέρω/Δεν απαντώ

24. Ποια από τα κάτωθι προβλήματα θεωρείτε ότι είναι τα σημαντικότερα εμπόδια για την τουριστική ανάπτυξη της περιοχής; Μπορείτε να επιλέξετε πάνω από μία απάντηση.

A. Έλλειψη ασφάλειας λόγω συγκρούσεων αναρχικών ομάδων με την αστυνομία

B. Διακίνηση ναρκωτικών

Γ. Έλλειψη καθαριότητας

Δ. Εγκατάλειψη των ιστορικών της κτιρίων

Ε. Άλλο.....

ΣΤ. Δεν ξέρω/Δεν απαντώ

25. Πιστεύετε ότι τα Εξάρχεια είναι γκέτο;

Α. Ναι

Β. Όχι

Γ. Δεν ξέρω/Δεν απαντώ

26. Αν ναι σε ποιους ανήκει το γκέτο;

.....

27. Αν είναι γκετοποιημένη περιοχή ποιος ευθύνεται για αυτό;

.....

28. Ποιες παροχές θεωρείτε ότι προσφέρει η περιοχή; Μπορείτε να επιλέξετε πάνω από μία απάντηση.

Α. Καφέ

Β. Εστιατόρια

Γ. Καταστήματα

Δ. Βιβλιοπωλεία

Ε. Χώροι μουσικής

ΣΤ. Χώροι ελεύθερης δράσης της κοινωνίας των πολιτών

Ζ. Δεν ξέρω/Δεν απαντώ

Η. Άλλο.....

29. Αν είχατε την εξουσία να αλλάξετε ένα πράγμα στα Εξάρχεια, ώστε να γίνουν κέντρο πολιτιστικής και τουριστικής ανάπτυξης τι θα ήταν αυτό;

.....