



# International Conference

8-9 September 2016

Athens, Greece

<http://daissy.eap.gr/ime-2016>

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## Useful information

### Conference – Accommodation - Venues

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## Conference venue

The 2-day Conference, the Workshops, the Cocktail and the Conference Closing will all take place in the Airotel Stratos Vassilikos Hotel, 114 Michalakopoulou str., Athens.



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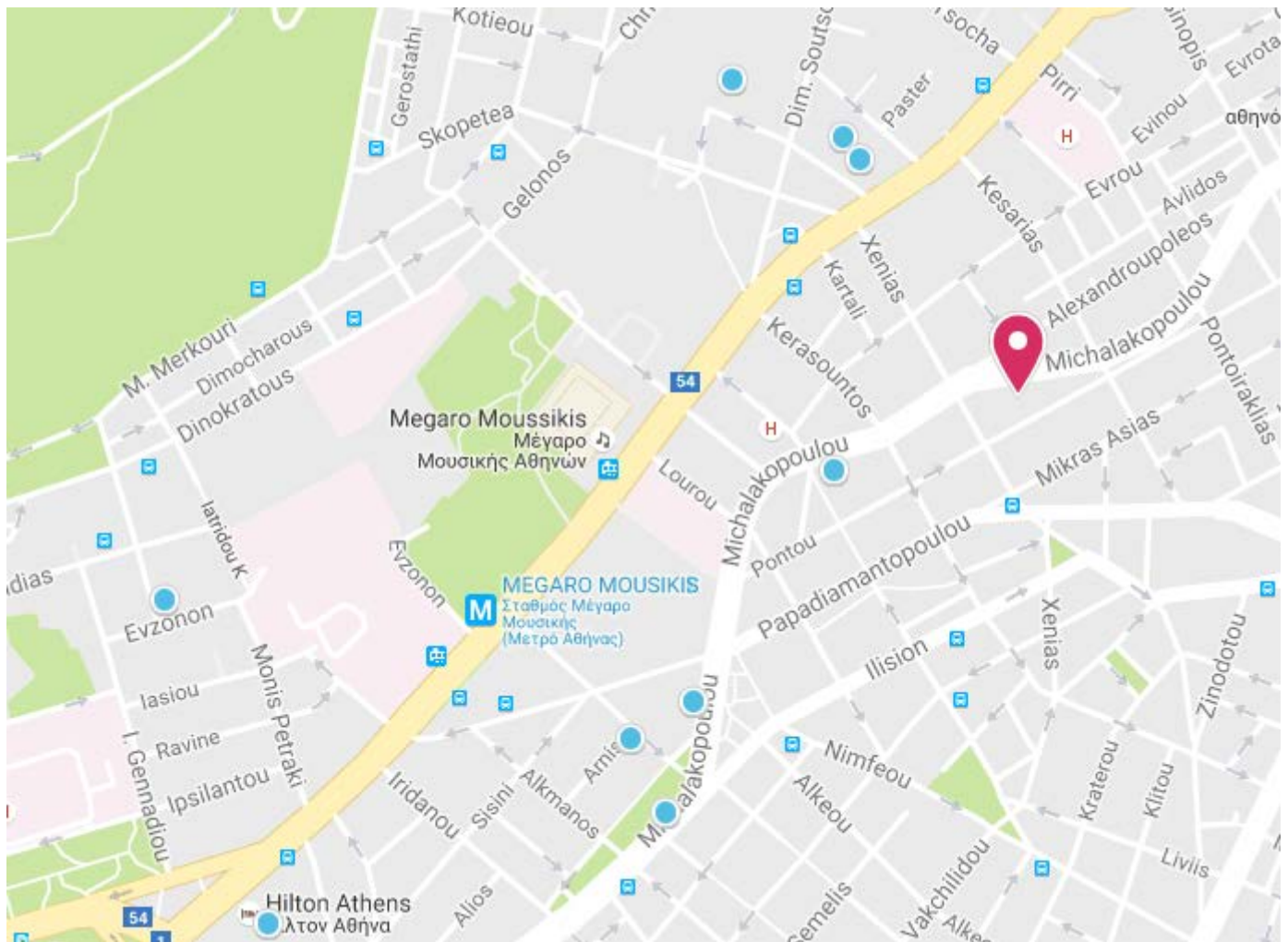
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## Accessing the Conference Hotel



### By car

- Distance **from airport**: 31 km
- Duration: ~35 minutes.
- Enter Attiki Odos and get the exit Y1 (Katehaki), which leads to Kifissias Avenue. Choose Ymittos Ring Road and then turn left into Mesogeion Avenue. Follow the road to Goudi and Paidon Hospital, turn right into Mikras Asias street. Remain right and at Xenia str. turn right again in Mihalakopoulou str. You have arrived at your destination.

### By taxi

- Distance from the airport: 31 km
- Duration: ~35 minutes.

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- The cost is €38,00 for routes from 05:00 a.m. to 00:00 and €54,00 for routes from 00:00 until 05:00 a.m. Hotel can arrange your transportation having a taxi driver waiting for you in airport arrivals upon request.

### By Metro

- Duration: ~27 minutes
- Cost per person €10,00 (normal route) and €18,00 (return route)
- The first train is at 06:30 a.m. and the last one is at 23:30 p.m. and there is a connection every 30 minutes. Take the blue line towards Agia Marina and get off at Megaro Moussikis station (Vas. Sofias / Eginition Hospital exit). Walk towards Mavili Square and after passing American Embassy, spot on your right Xenia Str. Turn there and at 50 m. distance you may find Michalakopoulou Str. On the other side of the street, next to a private parking, you can see Stratos Vassilikos hotel.

### By Express bus X95 (bus for airport passengers only)

- Distance from the airport: 31 km
- Duration: ~ 40 minutes.
- Cost per person is €6,00.
- The bus operates around the clock. It departs every 15 minutes from the terminal of the airport and stops at Mavili square in Vasilissis Sofias Str. Walk across the traffic lights and track on your right Xenia Str. Turn there and at 50 m. distance you may find Michalakopoulou Str. On the other side of the street, next to a private parking, you can see Stratos Vassilikos hotel.

### From PIRAEUS PORT

**By taxi** from the port.

### By public transport

- Take subway (green line) heading to Kifissia. Change to blue line of metro at Monastiraki Station and take the route towards Doukissis Plakentias-Airport. Get off at Megaro Moussikis station (take Vas. Sofias / Eginition Hospital exit) and walk towards Mavili Square. After passing American Embassy, spot on your right Xenia Str. Turn there and at a distance of 50 m. is Michalakopoulou street. On the other side of the street, next to a private parking, you can see Stratos Vassilikos hotel.

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### **NATIONAL HIGHWAY ATHENS-LAMIA**

By taking the following streets: Aharnon av.-Eiphrou Str.-Patision Av.-Alexandras Av.-Sinopis Str.-Mikras Asias Str. -Xenias Str., turn right at Mihalakopoulou Str. and you will arrive at your destination.

### **ATHENS-KORINTHOS HIGHWAY**

From Attiki Odos, select the Ymittos Ring Road and then turn left into Mesogeion Avenue. Follow the road to Goudi and Paidon Hospital, turn right into Mikras Asias Str. Remain at the right at Xenia Str. and right again in Mihalakopoulou Str. You have arrived at your destination.

### **BY CAR FROM THE NORTH**

Following Vasilisis Sofias Av., turn left on Feidipidou Str. Follow the path to Goudi and Paidon Hospital, turn right into Mikras Asias Str. Remain right at Xenia Str. and turn right again at Mihalakopoulou Str. On your right hand you will see Stratos Vassilikos Hotel.

### **BY CAR FROM THE SOUTH**

Following Vouliagmenis Av., continue by taking Kareia Avenue towards Athens. Take the exit to Ethnikis Antistaseos Str and go straight. Turn right on Vasileos Constantine Avenue (road signs to Kifissias and Mesogion Avenue). Continue on Mihalakopoulou Str. and on your right hand you will see Stratos Vassilikos Hotel.

### **By bus 550 line (from Faliro or Kifissia)**

Get off at the Hippocratio bus stop and walk down Vasilisis Sofias Avenue towards Mavili square. Turn left at Xenia Street and in 50 meters turn left again on Michalakopoulou street. Across on the left, next to a private parking, lies the Stratos Vassilikos hotel. By Bus line A5 (Academias-Aghia Paraskevi-Anthousa) Get off at the Hippocratio bus stop and walk down Vasilisis Sofias Avenue towards Mavili square. Turn left at Xenia Str. and in 50 m. turn left again on Michalakopoulou Str. On the other side, on your left, next to a private parking, you can see Stratos Vassilikos hotel.

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## Accommodation

We have been offered special room rates for accommodation in the hotel during the conference as follows:

**Rate per night:** 111,00 € single room

120,00 € double room

**Buffet Breakfast:** Included

Prices include free WiFi, sauna, hamam, training center, hair-dresser's services.

In case of non show or cancellation in less than 24 hours from arrival you are charged one night's rate as cancellation fees.

For more information contact Mrs. Spyridoula Kouna at EAP, email: [kouna@eap.gr](mailto:kouna@eap.gr) or the Hotel's Reservations Dept. mentioning you are attending the TIME Conference.

The hotel can be directly contacted by email or telephone as follows:

Telephone: Tel: [0030] 210 7706611

Email: [banquet@airotel.gr](mailto:banquet@airotel.gr)

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## Sightseeing

### INFO-KIOSKS

Athens Info-Point kiosks provide you with everything you need to know about the city of Athens, from sightseeing options and details, to transportation choices and routes. Specially-trained staff is complemented by a variety of subject-oriented brochures to offer visitors the information they require to best enjoy this great city. In addition, a special information touch-screen allows you to browse the Athens web site [www.thisisathens.org](http://www.thisisathens.org) and follow up with questions.

Athens Info-Point kiosks may be found at the following convenient tourist locations:

- Athens International Airport "El. Venizelos" arrivals level, tel. +30 210 3530390, daily and weekends 8:00-20:00. Months of Operation: Year-Round
- Historic centre at Amalias Ave Dionissiou Areopagitou St., tel. +30 210 3217116, daily and weekends 9:00-21:00. Months of Operation: May-September
- Pireaus Port Authority, cruise ship arrival terminal, daily, 8:00-13:00, closed Sundays. Months of Operation: May-September

### USING METRO

A 24hrs ticket can be issued by the atm's in the stations. You validate it once and it covers all subway / bus etc trips in the center (except airport trips).

The big majority of the sites are in a triangle between three stations:

"Syntagma" which is a stop for both Red and Blue line.

"Monastiraki" which is a stop for both Green and Blue line.

"Akropoli" which is a stop on Red line.

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## Points of Interest:

### **The Athens Concert Hall (Megaro Moussikis station - blue line 3)**

The Concert Hall is situated at the corner of Vas. Sofias Avenue and Kokkali St. It's just two minutes from the Concert Hall Metro Station to the door of the Concert Hall. Founded in 1981, the Athens Concert Hall Organization is a non-profit-making organization administered by an eleven-member board of trustees, the majority of whom are appointed by the Ministry of Culture and Sports and the Ministry of Finance, and whereas three of them are appointed by the Friends of Music – also a non-profit-making charitable association.

The Concert Hall is a creative arena for cultural and educational activities, an arts centre organized along contemporary lines to promote the role of culture in the community.

All events staged at the Concert Hall are of the highest quality. The programmes consist largely but by no means exclusively of classical music and opera, complemented by more contemporary compositions, works from around the world, music by younger composers, as well as dance, theatre, cinema and the visual arts. Greek music will always play an important part in the programmes we offer. It hosts the Lilian Voudouri Music Library, as well as a range of other educational programmes and activities.

### **The Parliament/Tomb to the Unknown Soldier/ Syntagma square (Syntagma station - blue line 3 / red line 2)**

*The Hellenic Parliament:* The history of the impressive building of the Hellenic Parliament is intimately linked to the history of the Modern Greek state. Initially, the building served as the palace of Kings Otto and George I (1836-1922). In November 1929, after lengthy debate in Parliament, the government of Eleftherios Venizelos decided to relocate the two chambers of Parliament, the Parliament proper and the Senate to the old Palace Building. The turning of the Old Palace to a Parliament and Senate Building was done by the architect Andreas Kriezis, and constitutes the most radical transformation after its initial construction. The plans involved major structural changes on the peripheral wings, the demolition of the central wing and the construction of a new wing which would house the Debating Chambers of both Parliament and Senate. It became the Parliament and Senate building a hundred years after it was constructed, and still houses the Hellenic Parliament

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today. Through all those years, the building has undergone a series of changes and has been modernised.

*The tomb of the Unknown Soldier and the Evzones:* The **Evzones**, or **Evzoni** is the name of several historical elite light infantry and mountain units of the Greek Army. Today, it refers to the members of the Presidential Guard, an elite ceremonial unit that guards the Greek Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, the Presidential Mansion and the gate of Evzones camp in Athens. An Evzone is also known, colloquially, as a **Tsoliás**. The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier is a monument found in many countries of the world in dedication to the services of an unknown soldier and to the common memories of all soldiers killed in any war.

*Syntagma square:* It is the central square of Athens and is located in front of the Parliament. The name *Syntagma* means Constitution and it is named after the Constitution that the first King of Greece Otto was obliged to grant, after a popular and military uprising on September 3, 1843.

### **The Acropolis / The Acropolis Museum (Acropoli station - red line 2)**

The Acropolis, and the Parthenon in particular, is the most characteristic monument of the ancient Greek civilisation. It continues to stand as a symbol in many ways: it is the symbol of democracy and the Greek civilisation. It also symbolises the beginning of the Western civilisation and stands as the icon of European culture. The Parthenon was dedicated to Athena Parthenos, the patron goddess of the city of Athens and goddess of wisdom. It was built under the instructions of Pericles, the political leader of Athens in the 5th century BC. The Parthenon was constructed between 447 and 438 BC and its sculptural decoration was completed in 432 BC. In 1987 it was inscribed as a World Heritage Site (UNESCO, 1987). Uniquely, capturing the gravity of the Athenian Acropolis as a symbol, UNESCO recognises that “[...] **the Acropolis, the site of four of the greatest masterpieces of classical Greek art – the Parthenon, the Propylaea, the Erechtheum and the Temple of Athena Nike – can be seen as symbolizing the idea of world heritage**” (UNESCO, 2006). Despite the unique symbolic and cultural value of the monument, the issue of the removal of the sculptures from the Athenian Acropolis by Elgin continues to shadow their history. The Parthenon sculptures, and other sculptures of the Acropolis, have been divided for two hundred

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years, some of them residing in Athens, while more than half of the Parthenon sculptures are in the British Museum in London and their return to Athens, for their display in the Acropolis Museum together with the other originals, is a cultural issue awaiting to be settled.

*The Acropolis Museum:* In 2009 the new Acropolis Museum opened to the public, offering the most appropriate space for the exhibition of all the Acropolis sculptures in view of the monument. The museum is also celebrated as the main argument that the Parthenon sculptures and other Acropolis artefacts should now be reunited in Athens. The Acropolis Museum is a state-of-the-art, purpose-built museum that is a 5-minute walk from the actual archaeological site. **It offers the best physical, architectural and conceptual conditions for the display of all the Acropolis sculptures in their original archaeological and historical context.** Reuniting the Acropolis sculptures in Athens is not about ownership or prestige. It is about creating a complete Acropolis experience, a means of enabling the discovery of ancient Athens through its original set of masterpieces.

### **The Athenian Trilogy: the University – the Academy – the Library** **(Panepistimio station – red line 2)**

World-famous, the stunning **Athenian Trilogy** – the three elegant buildings on Panepistimiou Street – stands above the scramble of one of the city center’s busiest thoroughfares. Designed in the mid-19th century by the Danish Hansen brothers and completed years later with the help of benefactors and donors. The Athens University, the first of the three buildings to be constructed, in 1864, by the Danish architect Christian Hansen and the one that gave its name to one of the busiest streets in the city center, Panepistimiou (University street). It is famous for the Great Hall of Ceremonies, the aula with the 45-meter colorful murals in the portico, one of its most impressive elements. Financed by wealthy benefactors Simon Sinas and Nikolaus Dumba, the mural was designed by Austrian artist Carl Rahl and executed after his death by Polish painter Eduard Lebiezki. At its center it depicts King Otto, the building’s primary donor, surrounded by the arts and sciences personified in classical attire. Simon Sinas, the building’s benefactor, assigned Theophil Hansen – brother of the architect who designed the University – with the construction of the Academy, which was completed in 1887. Inspired by the Propylaea of the Acropolis, Hansen’s Academy was the result of the efforts and talents of many artists, including those of architect Ernst Ziller, a student of Hansen’s; sculptor Leonidas

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Drosis, responsible for the pediment above the entrance and the statues of Athena and Apollo on the flanking pillars; and Christian Griepenkerl, who painted the building's hidden treasure, the pictorial ensemble in the meeting hall. The National Library, next to it was created by Theophil Hansen in order to complement the Academy on the far side of the University; it has been housed here since 1903 with a mission to preserve Hellenic intellectual heritage.

### **The Athens Flea Market in Monastiraki (Monastiraki station – blue line 3)**

Monastiraki counts as the most visited area of Athens, for both Greeks and tourists it is one of the most picturesque areas of Athens, neighbouring and connected to Plaka it is the easiest way to go up to the Acropolis, to visit the Ancient Agora, the Roman Agora, the Attalos stoa and the temple of Hephestus. From Dioscouron street you can go up the steps to the Acropolis, the narrow streets of Plaka and the Anafiotika, that amazing small area with tiny white houses Jasmine and pergolas, which makes you feel you are in a small Greek island of the Cyclades. The name Anafiotika was taken from the builders that came from the island of Anafi in the 19 century to build the first Palace of King Otto. Back in Monastiraki and its famous flea market, a paradise for collectors, you can find anything from Greek souvenirs and Greek art shops, antiques, carpets, old books, latest fashion clothes, jewellery any kind of gadgets, old stamps and old books, you can even find clothing and helmets from the second world war!! But the best thing about going to Monastiraki is from Pandrosou street where the flea market starts towards Hephaestou and Andrianou street with its street cafes which on sunny weekends is the best place to enjoy a drink or a coffee while looking at the view of the Acropolis, the Parthenon and the Agora.

### **Thissio / Ancient Agora / Philopappou Hill / Pnyx Hill (Thissio station – green line 1)**

Thissio is a small settlement which is found within easy walking distance of the Plaka and borders Monastiraki and Koukaki. Thission is named after the ancient temple in the Agora that is actually a temple to *Hephaestus* but was mistakenly called the Temple to *Theseus*, the mythical founder-king of Athens. At the wide pedestrian found in Apostolou

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Pavlou and Dionysiou Areopagitou, the roads that border the area of the Acropolis, you may enjoy a relaxing walk amidst the craftsmen tables and the road-artists performances, enjoying at the same time an amazing view to the Acropolis that can be seen from every part of Thissio. At Irakleidon Street which meets Apostlou Pavlou across from the Ancient Agora is a narrow tree shaded pedestrian street with some old trolley tracks and a number of cafes and restaurants. There is also an open air cinema in the area of Thissio, ideal for the summer nights. Thissio displays a unique layout with many neoclassical buildings dominating the area and today it is one of the liveliest neighborhoods in Athens. One can easily access Thissio with the metro. At the bottom of Iraklidou street is the **Melina Mercouri Cultural Center** in the former *Poulopoulos Hat Factory*, an impressive stone building which was built in 1886. Thissio is actually nestled between Phillipapou Hill and the Acropolis and you don't have to walk far to find pine trees and grass as well as spectacular views of the city including some of the best views of the Acropolis itself. There are miles of trails and if you wander around you will find yourself on **Pnyx Hill** which is considered the birthplace of Democracy. On the same hill, well actually between it and Phillipappos Hill, is the small **Church of Saint Dimitrios the Bombardier**. Next to Pnyx hill is the **Hill of the Nymphs**, crowned by the **Observatory** and the **Church of Agia Marina**. It is believed that in ancient times this was the *Hill of Hyakinthos* and the nymphs were the *yenethliai* who protected women in childbirth. Saint Marina is the patron saint associated with childbirth. Apostolou Pavlou, which is the big main road that connects with Dionissiou Areopagitou are both pedestrian walkways now which means you can walk all the way around the Acropolis without having to deal with automobile traffic. When you are in Thissio you may visit the Herakleidon Museum of Art one of the most interesting gallery-museums in Athens. This museum founded by Mr. Paul Firos and his wife Anna-Belinda, collectors and art lovers, is in a beautiful old building, built in 1898, that hosts a permanent exhibition as well as exhibitions of work by Greek and foreign artists.

### Keramikos (Keramikos station – blue line 3)

The archaeological site of the Kerameikos, between Ermou, Peireos, and Asomaton Streets, is a small part of the ancient Attic Deme of Kerameon, one of the largest demes of ancient Athens, located on the northwest edge of the city. As suggested by its name, the

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Kerameikos (from the Greek word for pottery) was a settlement of potters and vase painters, and the main production centre of the famous Attic vases. Those parts of the Kerameikos that were located near the riverbank suffered continuously from the overflowing river, and so the area was converted into a burial ground, which gradually developed into the most important cemetery of ancient Athens. Potters were drawn to the Kerameikos by the clay deposits of the Iridanos, the small river that runs through the Kerameikos archaeological site. The river lay buried for centuries under eight or nine meters of landfill (level of Ermou Street), but was uncovered again in the 1960's during the archaeological excavations. The earliest tombs at the Kerameikos date from the Early Bronze Age (2700-2000 BC), and the cemetery appears to have continuously expanded from the sub-Mycenaean period (1100-1000 BC). In the Geometric (1000-700 BC) and Archaic periods (700-480 BC) the number of tombs increased; they were arranged inside tumuli or marked by funerary monuments. The cemetery was used incessantly from the Hellenistic period until the Early Christian period (338 BC until approximately the sixth century AD). The most important Athenian vases come from the tombs of the Kerameikos. Among them is the famous "Dipylon Oinochoe", which bears the earliest inscription written in the Greek alphabet (second half of the eighth century BC). The museum of Kerameikos was built in 1937 on the plans of H. Johannes, with a donation of Gustav Oberlaender. It was enlarged in the 1960's with the support of the Boehringer brothers. The exhibits are displayed in chronological order, but also according to their subjects and their provenance.

## The Athens Riviera

Taking the Tram from the Syntagma square or from the Fix Metro station or transiting from metro to the train at Monastiraki or Omonoia or Syntagma Metro stations you can visit the coastline of Athens and Piraeus with many organized beaches, cafes and taverns by the seaside or just for a walk.

**By tram:** Choose T1 line from Syntagma towards "Néo Fáliro" (Peace and Friendship Stadium station) or T2 line towards Voúla (Asklipiío Voúlas station). You can also board T3 line departing from Voúla to Néo Fáliro.

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**By bus:** You can take the B3 route (Akadimia-Glyfáda, through Vouliagménis avenue) or the express bus number E22 (Akadimia-Saronida).

### Points of interest are:

#### **Faliro, Flisvos Park (fuchsia Tram line – Flisvos tramstop)**

Located very close to the centre of Athens, yet away from the hustle and the bustle of the city, a wide range of activities on offer and an amazing view to the Saronic Gulf are the reasons why Fálíro is the ultimate summer hot spot for the Athenians! Its trademark is of course its marina, a mega-yacht destination that infuses a cosmopolitan flair to the area. Flisvos Park on the other hand is ideal for leisurely strolls and carefree bike rides. Beautiful coasts, recreation parks, playgrounds, shopping centres and stylish restaurants are there to keep up your summer carefree mood!

**Extra Tip:** Every Wednesday to Saturday evening you can ride a bike at no cost for 1.5 hours borrowing it from a specially created kiosk located between the tram stations “Flisvos Park” and “Flisvos”. Free bicycles are available from 5:30 to 8:30 PM from Wednesday to Saturday every week until September 30th. All you need to do to get yours is to go to the kiosk and present them your ID and tram ticket up to 1.5 hours in advance.

#### **Glyfada/Beaches (fuchsia tram line – all tramstops from Elliniko up to Palaio Dhmarxeio)**

Glyfada is one of the most elegant districts of Athens, Glyfáda stands out for its sandy palm-fringed beaches, its cosmopolitan clubs (where the pulse of the Athens nightlife beats), its polished hotels, boutiques and restaurants as well as its marinas, a much preferred yacht-mooring place for a getaway! Swim in crystal clear waters or enjoy a frappé, a favourite immensely refreshing coffee drink! The authentic frappé is made with Nescafé, and is drunk through a straw!

**Extra tip:** if you are a golf enthusiast you will be thrilled with the Glyfáda Golf Club, the city’s modern 18-hole course!

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**Lake Vouliagmeni** (an interesting sightseeing and leisure area at a short distance from the tram terminal station reached either by taxi or by bus (B3 or E22 route)

Vouliagméni Lake, only a five-minute walk from the little square in the centre of the town, lies “sunk” (Vouliagméni meaning sunk) in the remains of a huge limestone cave fed by lukewarm springs welling from underground. The lake’s mineral and brackish waters feel absolutely silky while swimming whereas it is reportedly healing for rheumatism and arthritis!

**Mikrolimano Marina in Piraeus** (SEF terminal station fuchsia tram line / SEF station green line 1)

Mikrolimano is another place you should visit in Piraeus. Mikrolimano is the second largest Yacht marina of the big port with lots of fish restaurants and only 15 minutes walk to the Stadium of Peace and Friendship in Faliro. The port was protected by the goddess Mounihia Artemis that's why sometimes it is referred as port of Munihia. Its old name from the times of the Ottoman occupation was Tourkolimano. Today Mikrolimano it is a popular location, attracting people from all over Attica. It is a beautiful little harbour with fishing boats, small boats and luxury yachts. If you like fish and seafood have lunch or dinner at one of its famous taverns. many Greek films have used this location because of its idyllic atmosphere. Mikrolimano is a few minutes walk from Kastella, alternatively you can take the trolley from Pasalimani to get there. The trolley does not go down to the marina so you have to get off at Cavo Doro stop and go down by foot. On the same area located the Nautical Athletic Association. If you walk toward Faliro you will find numerous of bars and cafeterias under the hill of Kastella with amazing view to Faliro gulf and the Athletics Stadium.

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## Project meeting

The final project meeting will take place on September 7, at the premises of OT in Athens. OT will inform the partners separately about the programme, the venue and the way to reach it.

## Information / contact

Should you have any queries on the Conference organizational issues please contact Mrs. Mara Aspioti (EAP), email: [ddcma@ath.forthnet.gr](mailto:ddcma@ath.forthnet.gr) and for the Meeting at OT please contact Mrs. Akrivi-Irene Panagiotopoulou, email: [akrivi@olympiakokek.gr](mailto:akrivi@olympiakokek.gr).

Looking forward to welcome you!

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