

ACTION
D003.028 Stakeholder
Meeting

FINAL REPORT



ISRICM-EU

Innovative Solutions for Refugee
Integration and Crisis Mitigation in
EU Member States



Co-funded by
the European Union

Social Innovation +
Initiative

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Action project by



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THE PROCESS

THE PROCESS /1

In coherence with ISRICM-EU objectives, this report introduces and explains the **participatory process** that has led to the creation of a first Grecìa Salentina Community Map, in order to make tangible and intangible local cultural heritage more comprehensible and viable, with the explicit aim to **help Ukrainian refugees in better integrating in the local environment** and, of course, welcoming them.

The participatory process was held online in three different days – Monday 28th, Tuesday 29th and Wednesday 30th of July - by using two platforms, the online meeting web app **Google Meet** and the collaborative whiteboard **Mural**.

THE PROCESS /2

The main objective of the laboratories was involving the local community in tracing a first draft of **Community Map** by highlighting peculiar elements. Using a **bottom-up strategy** and with the help of a facilitator, participants started from a blank whiteboard and a simple question - that is "**Which elements represent local cultural heritage for you?**" - and started suggesting places, land usages, practices, local language, traditions, historic characters and natural evidences.

At the end of the three-day process, all the elements were clustered in similar groups, highlighting the **relationships** that stand between them and that actually **build up local identity**.

THE COMMUNICATION ACTIONS /1

The formal invitation was posted on Grecìa Salentina official channels on Facebook and Instagram. A personal invite was also sent by using instant messages to local associations and stakeholders:

Up to just five minutes to answer a simple question. Which elements represent local cultural heritage for you? For an Interreg project, we are starting to create a community map that may represent the widespread local cultural heritage to make it more comprehensible and viable. Come and tell us about architecture, a masseria, a typical dish, a legend, a monument, a person the deeply represents Grecìa.

We will be online on this link <https://meet.google.com/aiq-fvok-jvm> on Monday 28th 5 PM – 6 PM, Tuesday 29th 5 PM – 6 PM, Wednesday 30th 5 PM – 6 PM. Book a five-minute slot on WhatsApp by writing to [number]. Just five minutes, we are waiting for you!

THE COMMUNICATION ACTIONS /2

Social Innovation Initiative

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THE PEOPLE

THE PEOPLE /1

The three Community Laboratories involved **15 stakeholders** that were citizens, associations, cultural centres and administrators who inhabit Grecìa Salentina and its twelve cities. It is relevant to highlight that the verb "**inhabit**" here also implies a **temporary usage of the territory**, in which people may work, pass by or hang around the territory of Grecìa Salentina without dwelling on it, but **still representing active stakeholders** that acknowledge the widespread cultural heritage.

THE PEOPLE /2



CITTÀ FERTILE (Tu, stai presentando e aggiungendo annotazioni) | Audio della presentazione

INTERREG_Grecia Salentina

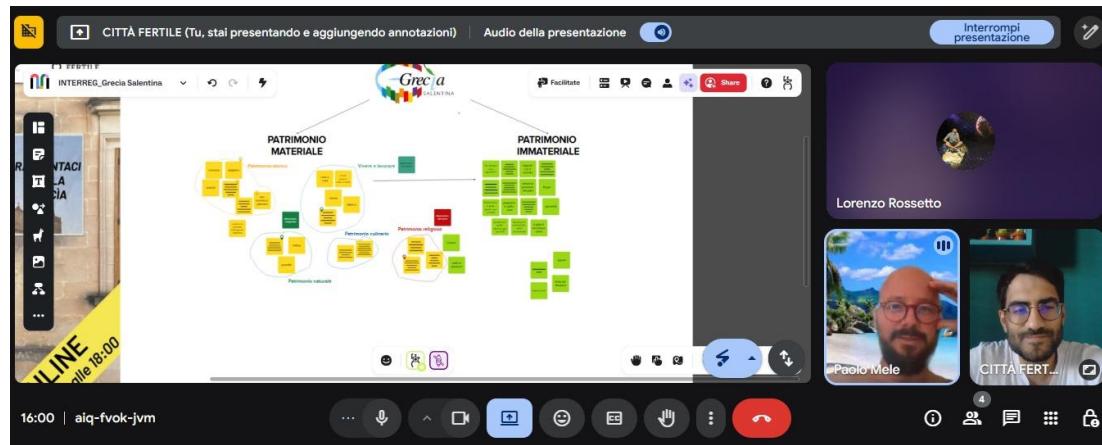
Facilitate Share

Luigi Montin... Gianluca Mi...

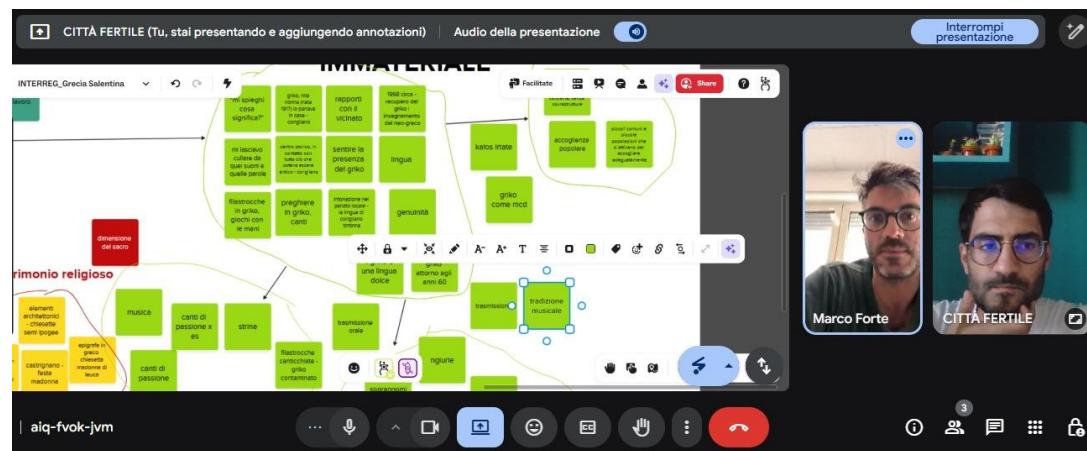
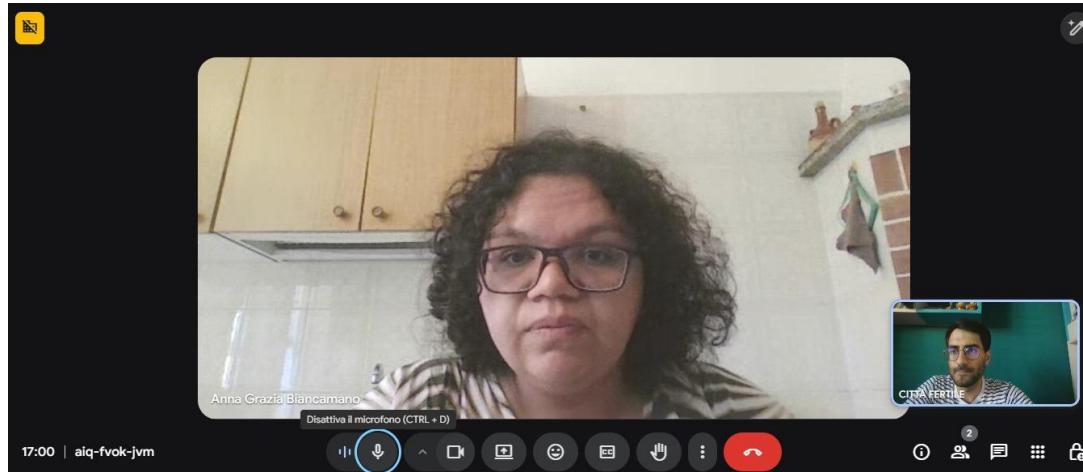
CITTÀ FERTILE

aif-fvok-jvm

THE PEOPLE /3



THE PEOPLE /4



THE PEOPLE /5

Part of the laboratories were:

5 citizens from Soleto, Calimera and Sogliano Cavour

2 Pro Loco Associations

8 Cultural associations: Kora, Ramdom, Il Griko a Martano, Zoom Culture, Città Fertile, Associazione Don Bosco, Philos, Le Vie dei Boschi

THE PEOPLE /6

About griko

"I remember my grandmother – who was born in 1917 – speaking griko: those sounds were so sweet and I used to feel cuddled by those words"

"My mother was born in 1933: she still tells me how she was used to griko but she never learnt it. Her parents used to speak it when they didn't their children to understand, and that's a pity because her town slowly lost griko because of it."

THE PEOPLE /7

About cultural traditions

“One of the most famous local tradition is about San Vito Church and its celebrations: it has a special stone that is told to enhance fertility.”

“Some traditions are certainly linked to culinary practices. For example, many typical dishes are based on leftovers, as people used to understand how much food was precious.”

THE PEOPLE /8

About historical evidences

"Arco Lucchetti in Corigliano is one of the best-known tangible cultural heritage on our territory. For this reason, it is told to have inspired Grecìa Salentina's logo."

"I know about Menhir Pilamuzza because I live in a countryside house not far from it, but it is not viable or valorised. For example, that has never been a chance about learning about it in our local elementary school. We should educate our children about our heritage."

THE PEOPLE /9

About historical evidences

"Pozzelle are one of the most important and relevant examples about the relationship between man and nature. People understood that our territory was poor in water and they studied a method to tackle this problem: we should learn from it and we should research innovative ways to restore pozzelle."

THE RESULTS

THE RESULTS /1

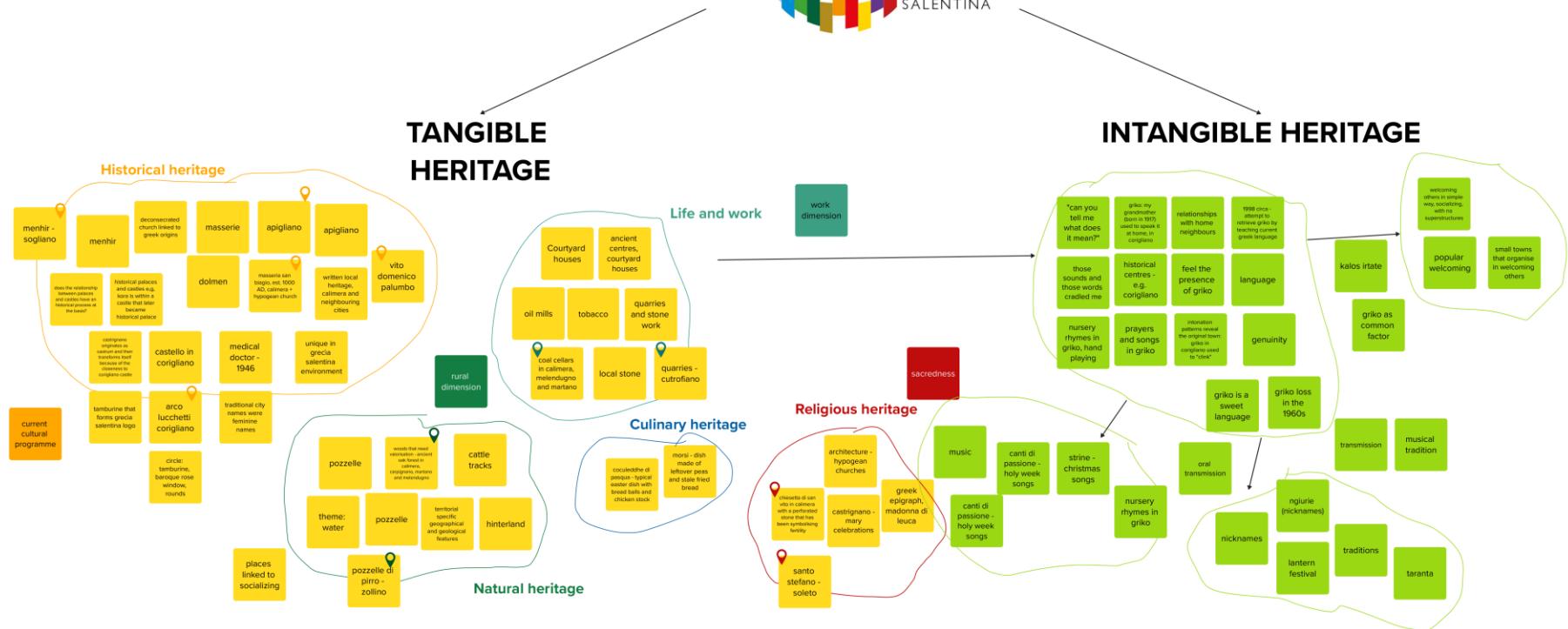
Starting from the final completed whiteboard, we developed the **Community Map** that represent local identity and local cultural heritage as depicted by inhabitants of Grecìa Salentina, aiming at **helping refugees in understand the local fabric and encouraging their integration.**

The Community Map will constitute the main part of the Conservation Plan (D003.027 – Cultural Heritage Conservation Plan) as it identifies elements and evidences that local community acknowledge to be worthy of conservation, valorisation and viability implementation.

THE RESULTS /2

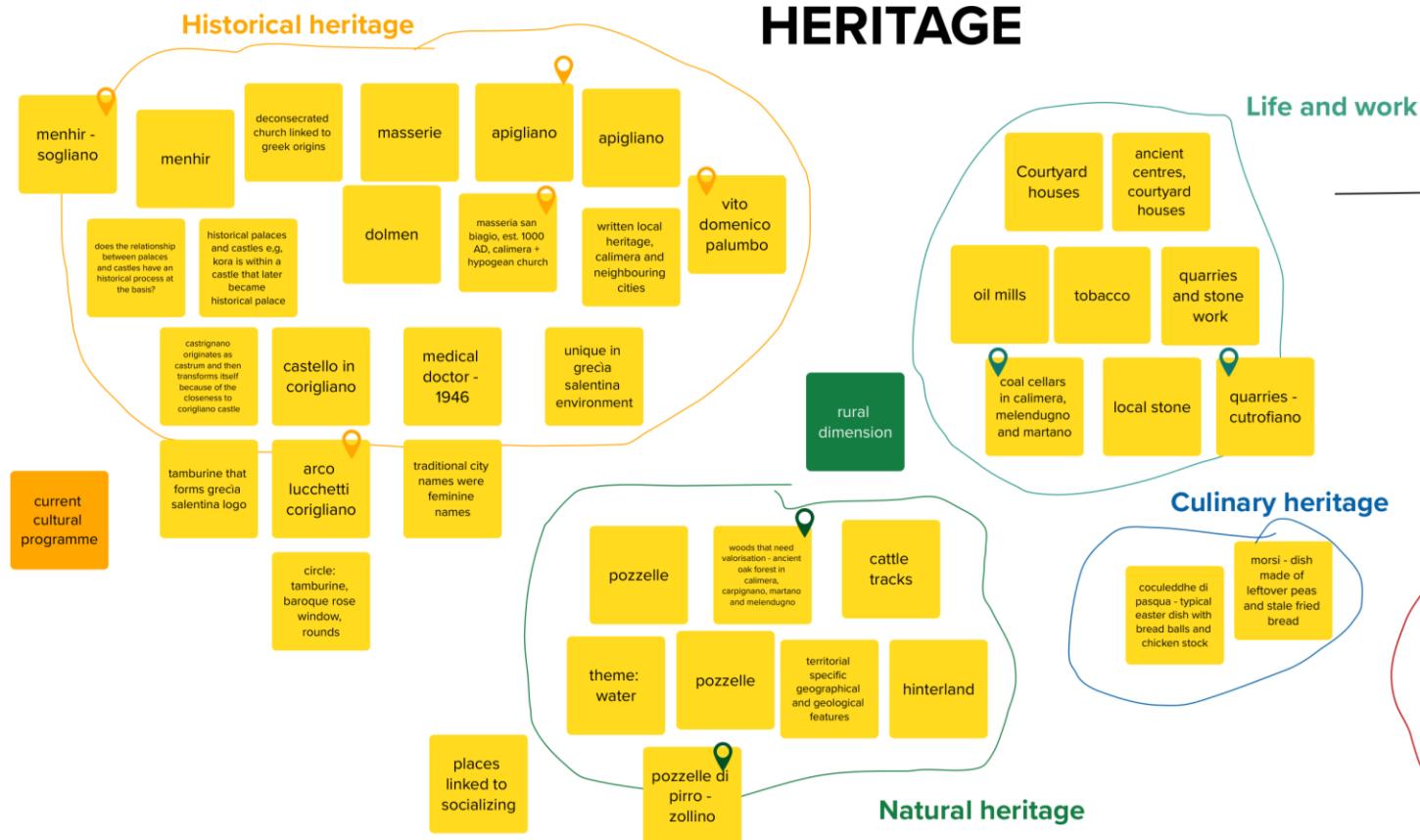
WHICH ELEMENTS REPRESENT LOCAL CULTURAL HERITAGE FOR YOU?

Let's build a community map



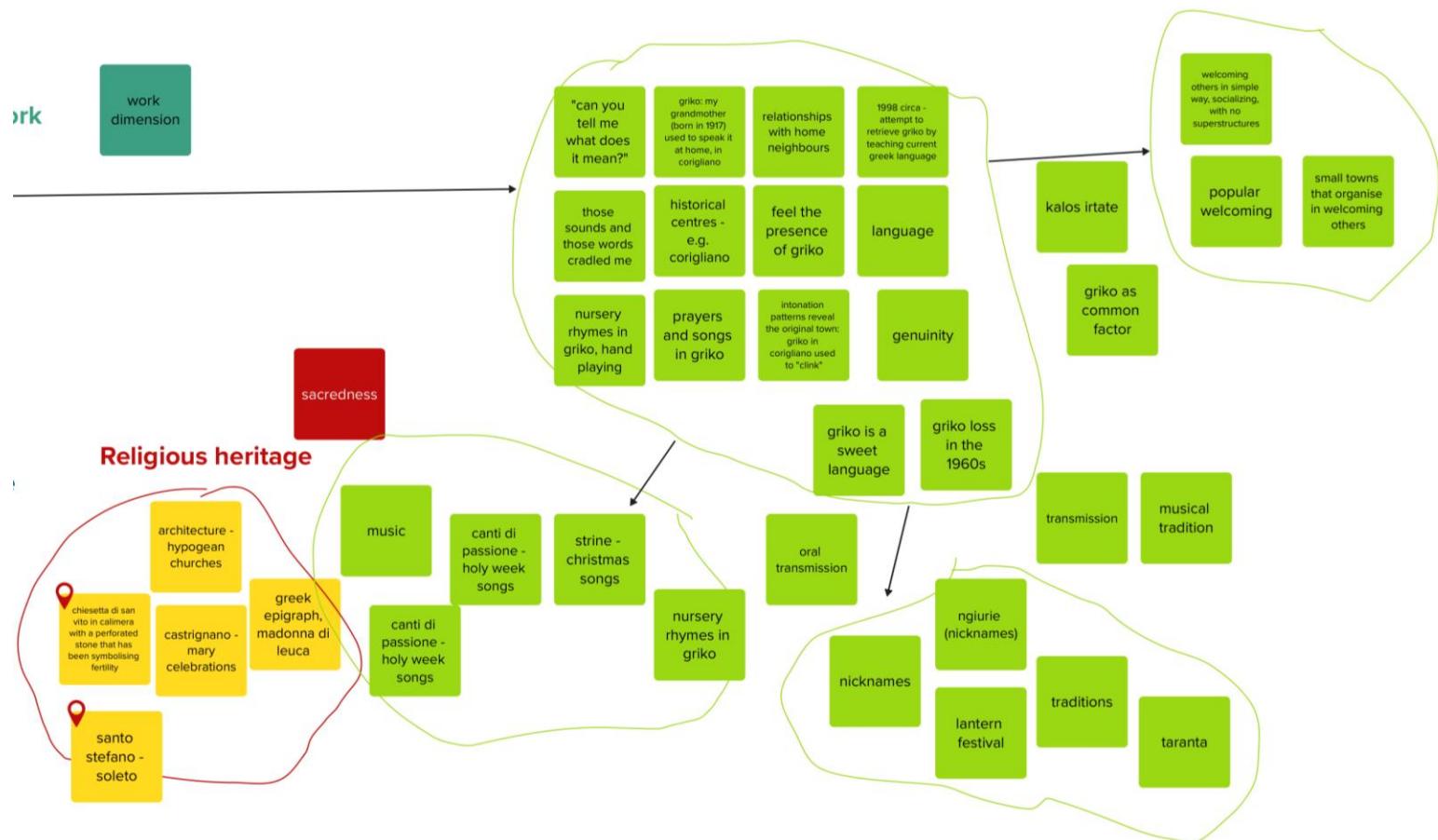
THE RESULTS /3

TANGIBLE HERITAGE



THE RESULTS /4

INTANGIBLE HERITAGE

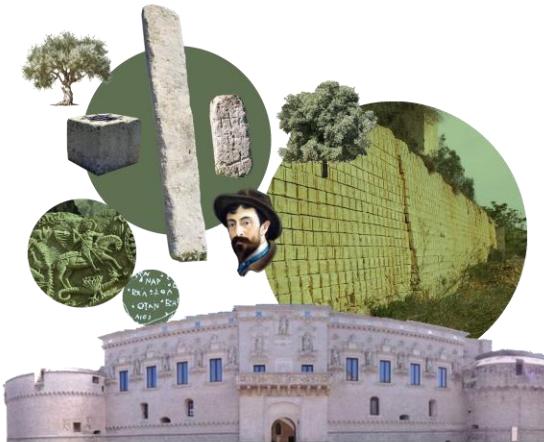


THE RESULTS /5

The map will also underline **three different dimensions that immediately sum up local identity**: the relationship between **cities and the countryside**, also highlighted as strategic in the Regional legal framework, the sphere of **sacredness** – often tied up with worldly and ancient traditional practices –, and the **everyday life dimension**, strongly intertwined with traditional rural work.

Nevertheless, it is important to remember that these elements may also be representative of a broader Salento identity and they often refer to Southern Italian culture in general too.

THE THREE DIMENSIONS



THE RESULTS /6

This work also analyses and highlight proper and unique features of Grecìa Salentina such as **griko** language and **Byzantine evidences**.

Furthermore, these spheres also collect and synthetise previous local experiences of mapping and defining local cultural heritage, trying to tackle the need for a better order in the existing local research and be a first defined attempt to create a Community Map **useful to lead the future local cultural promotion**.

THE RESULTS /7

The following elements have been acknowledged by participants as either unique or strongly linked to forging local identity during the years. These elements will all be presented in the Community Map and analysed as part of the broader and more complex Conservation Plan.

THE RESULTS /8

Intangible Cultural Heritage

- *Griko*, the anciently spoken Greek dialect
- Local religious festivals such as San Giovanni celebration in Zollino and Madonna Arcona in Castrignano
- *Canti di Passione - Ce Custi o Gaddho na Cantalisi*, religious spiritual songs typical of the Holy Week
- Local work traditions, practices and historic facts related to them
- Local literature such as Vito Domenico Palumbo's works

THE RESULTS /9

Tangible Cultural Heritage

- Menhirs and dolmens such as *Menhir Pilamuzza* in Sogliano Cavour
- Archaeologic sites such as Apigliano
- Masseria San Biagio, in Calimera
- Arco Lucchetti in Corigliano
- Local castles and palaces such as in Corigliano, Castrignano, Sternatia, Melpignano
- Local cuisine and local cultivation
- Local water places such as *Lacchi* and *Pozzelle* in Zollino, Castrignano, Martignano, Martano and Corigliano

THE RESULTS /10

Tangible Cultural Heritage

- Ancient forest of oaks between Calimera and Carpignano
- *Case a corte*, local typical dwellings in Melpignano, Corigliano and Martano
- Hypogeum buildings such as churches, crypts and oil mills
- Santo Stefano Byzantine church, in Soleto
- San Vito rural church, in Calimera
- Work places relicts such as coal cellars, stone quarries and tobacco factories

PROJECT CONSORTIUM

