

D.T1.1.3 GPAR REPORT

Collection of best practices

Updated version
April 2018



I. Introduction

The document is a collection of existing good initiatives and projects practiced in different historical parks throughout Europe and realized within the last few years.

The objective of this report is to increase awareness and knowledge about successful undertakings. Furthermore, this document will serve as a support in preparation of revitalization concepts and implementation of future HICAPS pilot projects. The information will be also part of Transnational Strategy on evaluation of cultural heritage and potentials of historical parks.

Cases were introduced by HICAPS project partners in 5 thematic areas, which correspond to the pilot project descriptions (D.T3):

1. Accessibility to cultural and environmental heritage objects for people with disabilities (eg. hearing, visual, physical),
2. Educational thematic trails (eg. zoological and botanical flora species) dedicated to different target groups. IT and didactical based tools,
3. Innovative educational concepts for attracting eg. schools, families, general public to cultural and environmental heritage objects,
4. 3D visualization models of historical objects for management, maintenance or educational purposes,
5. Public events or initiatives facilitating the management of the park, eg. gardening cleaning etc., involving citizens and greater public.

Chosen practices are further summarised in 3 key categories, which enables better analysis and comparison of described cases:

- A Key points describing the adequacy of the proposed practice - description of reasons why is the practice placed under certain thematic area.
- B Key tools describing the adequacy of the practice - description of the tools implemented - reasons of what makes this practice a good example.
- C List of target groups the practice addresses or is intended for.

Outcomes of this analysis for each thematic area are presented below in a form of comparative tables.

II. Outcomes

II.1 Accessibility to cultural and environmental heritage objects for people with disabilities (eg. hearing, visual, physical)

Under this thematic area best cases of practices addressing the problem with accessibility for people with disabilities are described. Problems with accessibility are in best cases addressed multilayered. Besides enabling physical access, a large variety of low-cost tools and IT technology are employed. Networking, cooperation with disabled community and education of employees at historical parks are vital for the overall success of the practice.

1.	A Key points describing adequacy of the proposed practice.	B Key tools describing the adequacy of the practice	C List of target groups
1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They provide expensive all-terrain scooters for several sites in the area - a cost-effective practice. • Close collaboration with people with disabilities in order to provide the best service possible. • Providing a special knowledge: organization of Disability and Deaf awareness trainings for employees at historical sites. • Networking with several countryside and historical sites in order to enable people with disabilities an access to a large variety of outdoor spots. • Creating sign language films and tour guides for Deaf. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing the special all-terrain mobility scooters free of charge for several sites • Collaboration with people with disabilities to provide the best service. • Organization of awareness trainings for employees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People with different disabilities: Deaf, Blind and partially sighted, with limited mobility. • Managers and employees of the historical sites.
1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A large variety of simple and low-cost but effective tools for different cases of disabilities. • A collaboration with an already established network. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specially designed maps of the garden of the designated routes, safe to use for the visitors with special needs (wheelchair bound and others). • A variety of tools for the partially sighted (great use of IT technology). • Collaboration with Accessibility label scheme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People with different disabilities • Families (also with baby strollers), wider community.
1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to enable visitors with disabilities to visit the Gardens and due to its rugged terrain they employ a large variety of simple low-cost but effective tools for different cases of disabilities.v • A collaboration with already established network. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specially designed maps of the garden of the designated routes, safe to use for the visitors with special needs (wheelchair bound). • A variety of tools for the partially sighted (large prints, magnifying sheets). • Collaboration with the Countryside Mobility Scheme - free landing of Tramper all-terrain mobility scooters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People with different disabilities: blind and partially sighted, with limited mobility. • People with disabilities who need carers or assistance dogs. • Families with baby strollers.

1.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They provide special small hybrid bus tours for disabled people in order to provide the best service possible. • Providing a special contact via phone for deaf people and networking with Portuguese Deaf Citizens Portal • Creating 2 guided tours for Deaf. • Offers many virtual and app tours for people with different disabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration with people with disabilities to provide the best service. • Organization of awareness trainings for employees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People with different disabilities: deaf, blind, partially sighted, with limited mobility. • Managers and employees of the historical site
1.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A large variety of simple and low-cost but effective tools for different cases of disabilities. • A collaboration with an already established network. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A variety of virtual, audio guides and IT tools as well as adapted guided tour focus on smelling, touching and listening • Awarded “Tourisme & Handicap” status in 2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People with different disabilities: mentally impaired, physically impaired, visual and hearing impaired • Families (also with baby strollers), wider community.
1.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awarded “Zeleni cvijet (Green flower)” in 2006 in the category of original touristic destinations. • Adaptation of the terrain for wider public, including people with disabilities • emphasis on education of wider audience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational walking paths • Extensions on the path for people with limited mobility • Handrails • braille plates for the blind and visually impaired 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General public • Schools and families with children • People with visual impairments • People with limited mobility
1.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The practice is aimed specifically at the people with special needs • Therapies are an upgrade of the traditional activity on the estate • Programs propagate spending quality time outdoors for people with special needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special therapeutic programs for people with special needs • Combination of spending quality time in nature with specialized therapies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People with different disabilities: mentally impaired, physically impaired, visual and hearing impaired
1.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A part of the park designed especially for blind and visually impaired children • It is also educational for regular visitors, mostly children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It offers safe access to different species of trees, so children can touch them. • It is equipped with interactive tablets in braille writing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • blind and visually impaired children • children in general

II.2 Educational thematic trails (eg. zoological and botanical flora species) dedicated to different target groups. IT and didactical based tools

Best cases, described under this thematic area are educational in nature. They put an emphasis on creative outdoor possibilities in all seasons and are aimed for general public, especially families with children. They combine IT technology and open-source platforms with the experiences of exploration in nature.

2.	A Key points describing adequacy of the proposed practice.	B Key tools describing the adequacy of the practice	C List of target groups
2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasonal educational trails for the whole family, designed for the exploration of the estate. Creative outdoor possibilities related to questions of sustainability: water system, wild flora in the Alps, identification and conservation in situ and ex situ rare and endangered elements of flora and habitats. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasonal educational trails for the whole family, designed for the exploration of the estate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General public.
2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasonal educational trails for the whole family, designed for the exploration of the estate. Creative outdoor possibilities: thematic children’s playground, a long table for self-organized events by local people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A good use of IT technology and open-source platforms: Wikipedia, Wikicommons etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General public: elderly, children, tourists, locals, young.
2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educational trails for the whole family. Creative outdoor possibilities related to questions to learn about the gardens, plants and the history of the castle and World Heritage Site - “Monument Historique” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educational trails for the whole family, designed specially for 7-12 years old children. Education in nature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General public, schools, tourists, professionals.

II.3 Innovative educational concepts for attracting eg. schools, families, general public to cultural and environmental heritage objects

Under this thematic area best practices promotes socializing in historical parks and are in general closely connected with local community and businesses This is achieved through a large variety of organized activities such as different workshops, events and performances conducted by qualified professionals.

3.	A Key points describing adequacy of the proposed practice.	B Key tools describing the adequacy of the practice	C List of target groups
3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A case of a successful revitalization and development of the almost forgotten estate - the award winning renovation started from scratch and is still ongoing. They offer large variety of educational seasonal trails and other thematic activities designed for visitors to explore the history and gardens of the estate. They provide fresh produce at the estate. Gardens offer combined tickets with a newly developed Eden project, located in the vicinity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All activities are outdoor and educational activities for the whole family. Inclusion of the visitors in everyday activities at the estate. The use of the home grown fresh produce in their kitchen Offering combined tickets with nearby spots. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General public, mainly families with children Schools

3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lively event is designed as a traveling Sunday market, located in public (historical) parks It offers experiences such as tasting and exploring locally produced food, buying fresh produce and other items. It encourages socializing, spreads awareness about food and enables collaboration between local producers of food. It offers a place for children to play in, which makes it family friendly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The placement at the historical parks - new activity for the locals with the potential to attract new visitors. Quality activities encourage socializing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General public, mainly locals
3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practice promotes spending time in nature. Programms are educational and based on pedagogical research. Practice promotes an adventurous approach to the (re-)discovery of nature It promotes the development of the senses and hands-on activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organised pedagogical programs and workshops designed for children to explore and spend time in nature. Saturdays in the woods are aimed for adults to re-discover nature together with their children. Library at the woods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children Parents
3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rosa Bonheur is a revival of the traditional Guinguette, placed in the public historical park. It retains its primary role as a drinking and dance venue - it's position in the center of the park offers a place to relax during the day and many lively events in the evenings. Its events attract a large mainly younger audience. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revival of the traditional Parisian public event with the modern twist. The encouragement of socializing As well as a dance venue for music events, it is also a creative platform for young DJs and musicians to perform at. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General public, mainly young locals
3.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It propagates exchange of knowledge between archeologists, students, performers and volunteers. It offers a unique experience for the visitors - a live and vivid presentation of past times. A case of good collaboration between professionals and interested public. Conservation of old crafts and knowledge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numerous educational workshops for the visitors. Live performances and events. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General public
3.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A participatory global event contributing to science. Practice promotes spending quality time in nature. Educational for general public due to the professionals involved. It is practiced in historical parks worldwide. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaboration between scientific community and general public. Organised exploration of local environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scientific community General public, locals
3.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practice promotes spending quality free time - reading books in several historical public parks and environments. Practice is educational - it promotes reading. It is quiet and a non-invasive activity, appropriate for most historical parks. The equipment of library is movable and designed to be placed in different locations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Library is free and accessible to all. Practice enables its visitors to use the public park in a different and educational way. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General public

II.4 3D visualization models of historical objects for management, maintenance or educational purposes

Given the speed of progression modern technology is undergoing and a large variety of interactive content internet nowadays provides, it is crucial that information are presented in a way to respect the historical values and features of considered park. The information provided by 3D visualisations of historical parks and any other interactive content should be presented in a way that compliments existing historical data and helps with the overall understanding of natural and historical features of the park.

Therefore we propose examples of open-source platforms which combine different interactive content, such as maps, photos and videos, offer good orientation and are accessible to all.

4.	A Key points describing adequacy of the proposed practice.	B Key tools describing the adequacy of the practice	C List of target groups
4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good areal representation instead of a realistic 3d model. • Good orientation technique combining maps, photos, videos, sound. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A good use of IT technology and open-source platforms. • Accessibility within a platform. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General public • Possibility of designing guided tours for different target groups.
4.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good orientation technique combining maps, photos, videos. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A good use of IT technology and open-source platforms. • Accessibility within a platform. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General public • Possibility of designing guided tours for different target groups.

II.5 Public events or initiatives facilitating the management of the park, eg. gardening cleaning etc., involving citizens and greater public.

Under this thematic area best practices described are founded on participatory models and are closely connected with local and scientific community, artists and other professionals. They utilize the work of volunteers and greater public to achieve their goals. Best examples are always a “win-win” situation for all involved and base on exchange of knowledge, experiences and services between the volunteers and beneficiaries.

5.	A Key points describing adequacy of the proposed practice.	B Key tools describing the adequacy of the practice	C List of target groups
5.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A good example of building an active community. • Simple, non-invasive and effective way to raise awareness with the decision-makers about the importance of public historical parks for the community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organised interactive activities, such as social games, eco zone, open air cinema, small library... aimed at the community. • Organised workshops. • Integration of the community into the process of renovation of the park. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General public, mainly young • Decision-makers

5.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are specialized for the volunteering at the historical sites. • The development of the concept for volunteering at the historical parks and gardens. • Collaboration with different organizations and institutions. • They offer specialized trainings for volunteers, mainly young professionals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteering at the historical sites with an approach based on experiences and knowledge • The work is beneficial to all involved; volunteers in exchange for the work done receive a valuable knowledge and specialized trainings from the professionals involved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young people looking for work experience • Young professionals
5.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the main events of the Festival Parckdesign use the scenery of the public historical park. • A biannual festival is run by Brussels environment • Its main goal is enhancing social and environmental awareness and citizen participation to maintain and create new green spaces in the city. • They design events in close cooperation with (international) artists, architects and designers • Within the festival they created many participatory initiatives, such as Le Jardin Essentiel, a garden maintained collectively by a group of local volunteers and Parckfarm, a democratic designed model of public space in the city of Brussels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of the public space - historical garden • The use of the participatory models in the designing and running of projects and initiatives. • Collaboration with designers, artists and architects. • Involvement of general public in their events and projects. • Many satellite projects are held throughout the city to spread awareness of the importance of public green spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General public
5.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practice enables donors to plant a tree in a park which has a deep symbolic meaning for them. • It allows general public to be a part of the park's story and its history as well as help maintaining it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of a tree, donor is involved throughout the process, from choosing, to planting and maintaining the specific tree. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General public
5.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A very innovative way for maintainig green areas of the city. • A practice has an educational and environmental aspect to it. • It is ecological, silent and free - sheep also provide fertilisation of the grass. • It is a great tourist attraction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sheep provide the maintenance of the grass in public parks, which is ecological, silent, efficient and free. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General public

III. Best Practices

1. Accessibility to cultural and environmental heritage objects for people with disabilities (eg. hearing, visual, physical).

1.1 Countryside Mobility scheme - Heritage Ability, South West England

Countryside Mobility is a non-profit mobility equipment hire scheme, established in 2010 by the charity Living Options Devon. It is intended for people with limited mobility, other disabilities and Deaf people in order to enable them visits to the countryside and South West's beauty spots. They work with different partners (e.g. managers of sites) which rent their equipment. They take safety assessments and Disability Access Audits at each site.

Heritage Ability is a new project helping at least 20 South West heritage destinations over the next 3 years become more accessible. Their aim is to become a self-sustaining initiative, working with many new sites to generate changes more widely. They work closely with the volunteers who are disabled themselves. In exchange for paid expenses volunteers visit and evaluate sites and offer their feedback. They are creating heritage British Sign Language films and tour guides for Deaf. For the employees at the historical sites they organize Disability and Deaf Awareness Trainings.

Both Countryside Mobility as well as Heritage Ability are funded via Lottery funds.

<http://www.countryside-mobility.org/>

<http://www.countryside-mobility.org/heritage>

Summary:

A. Key points describing adequacy of the proposed practice.

- They provide expensive all-terrain scooters for several sites in the area - a cost-effective practice.
- Close collaboration with people with disabilities in order to provide the best service possible.
- Providing a special knowledge: organization of Disability and Deaf awareness trainings for employees at historical sites.
- Networking with several countryside and historical sites in order to enable people with disabilities an access to a large variety of outdoor spots.
- Creating sign language films and tour guides for Deaf.

B. Key tools describing the adequacy of the practice

- Providing the special all-terrain mobility scooters free of charge for several sites
- Collaboration with people with disabilities to provide the best service.
- Organization of awareness trainings for employees

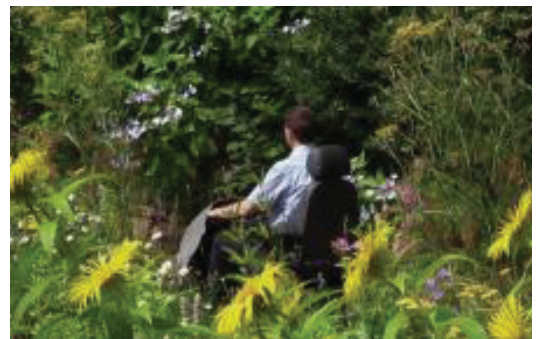
C. List of target groups

- People with different disabilities: Deaf, Blind and partially sighted, people with limited mobility.
- Management and employees of the historical sites.



Heritage Ability works with heritage sites focussing on expanding the network of all-terrain scooters and improving access for the Deaf community and people with learning disabilities.

<http://www.countryside-mobility.org/heritage-ability/volunteer-us>



Many English historically important gardens are becoming accessible to explore for the people with limited mobility.

<http://www.countryside-mobility.org/news/one-most-historically-important-gardens-europe-becomes-more-accessible>



Heritage Ability works with Deaf community to help the filming of the tour guides in British Sign Language.

<https://www.facebook.com/heritageability/>

1.2 Accessibility label scheme at SØnæs, Viborg, Denmark

The Accessibility Label (Denmark) is a quality label that provides information to users about accessibility.

The Label is granted in one or more of the following seven disability categories: Wheelchair users; People with reduced mobility, arm and hand impairments; People with visual impairments; People with hearing impairments; People with asthma or allergy; People with mental disabilities; People with reading difficulties.

Service providers who have been granted an Accessibility Label meet the minimum accessibility requirements applying to one or more of the seven categories. The accessibility label is practiced in Denmark (since 2004) and Iceland (since 2011). Information about accessibility is available in 5 languages - danish, swedish, english, german and icelandic.

Viborg Municipality and Energy Viborg Water have together created an innovative and exciting area of sØnæs, which is a visionary climate project where the environment, water, climate protection, recreational opportunities and nature considerations go hand in hand. Water landscape on sØnæs is designed as an urban park with many facilities for the public. Viborg diocese Folkeblad in cooperation with Viborg and Viborg Energy released a supplement - "sØnæs newspaper" available online.

It is labeled accessible for people with following disabilities: wheelchair users, People with reduced mobility, arm and hand impairments; People with visual impairments; People with hearing impairments; People with asthma or allergy; People with mental disabilities; People with reading difficulties.

<https://oplevelser.viborg.dk/Natur/Parker-og-skove/sOEnaes>
<https://www.facebook.com/soenaes/>

Summary:

A. Key points describing adequacy of the proposed practice.

- A large variety of simple and low-cost but effective tools for different cases of disabilities.
- A collaboration with an already established network.

B. Key tools describing the adequacy of the practice

- Specially designed maps of the garden of the designated routes, safe to use for the visitors with special needs (wheelchair bound and others).
- A variety of tools for the partially sighted (great use of IT technology).
- Collaboration with Accessibility label scheme.

C. List of target groups

- People with different disabilities: wheelchair users, with reduced mobility, arm and hand impairments; with visual impairments; with hearing impairments; with asthma or allergy; with mental disabilities; with reading difficulties.
- Families (also with baby strollers), wider community.



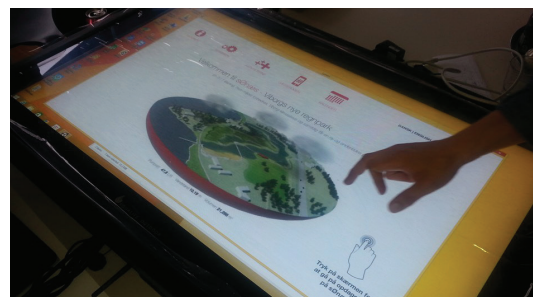
Wheelchairs users in the park.

<https://www.facebook.com/soenaes/>



Accessibility label scheme outline showing the disabilities in question.

<http://www.godadgang.dk/gb/main.asp>



Carefully designed maps to enable visitors with reading visibility accessibility.

<https://www.facebook.com/soenaes/>



Activities for families promoting community engagement.

<https://www.facebook.com/soenaes/>

1.4 Accessibility at the Park Pena, Sintra, Portugal

Located in the Sintra hills, the Park and Palace of Pena are the fruit of King Ferdinand II's creative genius and the greatest expression of 19th-century romanticism in Portugal, denoting clear influences from the Manueline and Moorish styles of architecture. In 1995 UNESCO classified the hills and historical town of Sintra as World Heritage Cultural Landscape.

The Talking Heritage App is an innovative tour system available in the Palace and Parks of Pena, Parque of Monserrate, in the Convent of the Capuchos and in the Moorish Castle. The visitor can access the different routes available and, regarding any point of interest in the circuit, view written information, photos, audio and video files.

Park Sintra has launched a video-call attendance service (with an interpreter) for the deaf community to discover the Art in the national palaces or Mythological tour of the gardens of the Palace of Queluz.

With Google art project is available also the virtual exhibition of Park Sintra. Virtual exhibition Pedro d'Alcântara of Bragança Emperor of Brazil King of Portugal (1798-1834) - Iconographic notes of his life is one of many Google art projects of Virtual tours in top Museums of the World.

The Parques de Sintra's project "Parques de Sintra Acolhem Melhor"/"Parques de Sintra Welcome Better", which aims to improve the enjoyable experience of the parks and monuments for those with reduced mobility offers hybrid buses, including a place for a wheelchair. New buses are fitted with an elevation platform to give easy access to people with disabilities.

<https://www.parquesdesintra>

<https://www.parquesdesintra.pt/en/noticias/accessible-tourism-in-the-parks-of-sintra/>

Summary:

A. Key points describing adequacy of the proposed practice.

- They provide special small hybrid bus tours for disable people in order to provide the best service possible.
- Providing a special contact via phone for deaf people and networking with Portuguese Deaf Citizens Portal
- Creating 2 guided tours for Deaf.
- Offers many virtual and app tours for people with different disabilities.

B. Key tools describing the adequacy of the practice

- Collaboration with people with disabilities to provide the best service.
- Organization of awareness trainings for employees

C. List of target groups



The Talking Heritage App is an innovative tour system available in the Palace and Parks of Pena, Parque of Monserrate, in the Convent of the Capuchos and in the Moorish Castle.

<http://www.talkingheritage.com/>



Hybrid buses are fitted with an elevation platform to give easy access to people with disabilities.

<https://www.parquesdesintra.pt/noticias/autocarros-hibridos-no-parque-da-pena/>



The "Parques de Sintra Welcome Better" project is underway to improve access to the parks and palaces that are managed by Parques de Sintra.

<http://www.countrysidemobility.org/heritage-ability/volunteer-us>

- People with different disabilities: Deaf, Blind and partially sighted, people with limited mobility.
- Management and employees of the historical site and conservation of nature and forest, tourism following the UNESCO classification intra Cultural Landscape as of World Heritage status (1995).

1.5 Accessibility at The Villandry Gardens, France

At The Villandry Gardens are currently working actively to make for the people with reduced mobility or who are blind/visually-impaired or are deaf/hearing-impaired, their visit more comfortable and enjoyable.

In recognition of its efforts to welcome people with mental, physical and visual disabilities, it was awarded “Tourisme & Handicap” status in 2015.

Just like for individual visitors, groups are able to use the aids that they have introduced to enhance disabled visitors’ experiences of the estate, such as guides, films, models and audioguides. They offering special arrangements for groups of disabled visitors:

Mentally-impaired visitors: visits of the gardens can be arranged. They also have a “children’s” version of the audioguide which explains the history of the chateau and contains information about the gardens. It was designed for children aged between 7 and 12.

Visually-impaired visitors: it is possible to follow adapted guided tours of the chateau and the gardens. These visits focus on touching, smelling and listening

Hearing-impaired visitors: guided tours of the chateau and gardens are available, with lip reading.

<http://www.chateauvillandry.fr/en/visit/vous-visitez-villandry/disabled-visitors/>

Summary:

A. Key points describing adequacy of the proposed practice.

- A large variety of simple and low-cost but effective tools for different cases of disabilities.
- A collaboration with an already established network.

B. Key tools describing the adequacy of the practice

- A variety of virtual, audio guides and IT tools as well as adapted guided tour focus on smelling, touching and listening
- Awarded “Tourisme & Handicap” status in 2015.

C. List of target groups

- People with different disabilities: mentally impaired, physically impaired, visual and hearing impaired
- Families (also with baby strollers), wider community.



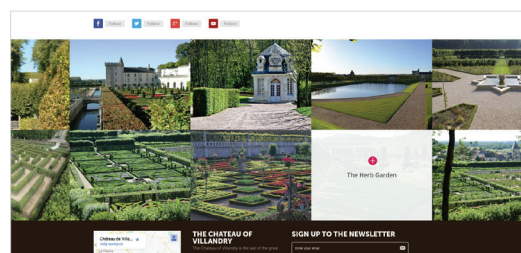
In recognition of its efforts to welcome people with mental, physical and visual disabilities, it was awarded “Tourisme & Handicap” status in 2015.

<http://www.chateauvillandry.fr/en/visit/vous-visitez-villandry/disabled-visitors/>



This is the official application of Villandry, the last of the great châteaux of the Loire built during the Renaissance is available in 5 languages (English, French, German, Italian and Spanish).

<http://www.chateauvillandry.fr/en/explore/an-overview-of-villandry/villandry-app/>



The virtual tour of the gardens of Villandry offers a different look at Villandry. Explore the estate in detail and access original documentary resources and multimedia content.

<http://www.chateauvillandry.fr/en/project/the-ornamental-garden-first-salon/>

1.6 Accessibility at The Count's Educational Path on Jankovac in Nature Park Papuk, Croatia

The Nature Park Papuk offers a numbers of possibilities for recreation and is a perfect place for an active vacation. It offers lots of trails for walking through the nature, attractive in all seasons.

Across the Park there are numerous educational paths and since they are under protection, the great importance is given to education of visitors and one of the educational means is educational walking-paths. The Public Institution of the Park has build seven educational paths until now, located at the most attractive locations at the Park.

The Count's educational path on Jankovac is built on the most beautiful part of the Park-woods Jankovac, next to the mountain house, the Jankovac lakes and the waterfall Skakavac. Length of the path is 2,3 km, duration of the visit is ca 3 hours. Stairs, small wooden pedestrian bridges and handrails were installed along the path, enabling the visitors access to the most beautiful sights of Jankovac. Along the path were installed educational panels describing the natural and culture-historical notabilities in the surrounding of the path.

The educational path is named the Count`s path, in memory of the Count Josip, the honorable Janković, the first man who recognized the esthetical and landscape values of this valley. The track was later fully adapted to the disabled, with braille plates for the blind and the weak. In addition to the mentioned infrastructure, the public institution has also arranged a children's playground for the youngest visitors. The path has received the Award "Zeleni cvijet" (Green flower) from the Croatian touristic collective in 2006, as best in the category of original touristic destinations of the continental part of Croatia.

<http://www.papukgeopark.com/>

Summary:

A. Key points describing adequacy of the proposed practice.

- Awarded "Zeleni cvijet (Green flower)" in 2006 in the category of original touristic destinations.
- Adaptation of the terrain for wider public, including people with dissabilities
- emphasis on education of wider audience

B. Key tools describing the adequacy of the practice

- Educational walking paths
- Extentions on the path for people with limited mobility
- Handrails
- braille plates for the blind and visually impaired

C. List of target groups

- General public
- Schools and families with children
- People with visual impairments
- People with limited mobility



The path is adapted with stairs and handrails for wider range of visitors, especially for blind and weak.

http://pp-papuk.hr/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/grofova_staza_jankovac_foto1.jpg



Visitors can enjoy the beautiful nature and the facilities of the Park.

http://pp-papuk.hr/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/organiziraj_posjet_foto.jpg



Wooden platforms for easier access for people with limited mobility.

<http://pp-papuk.hr/novosti/na-podrucju-parka-od-sljedece-godine-u-primjeni-novi-cjenik-uvode-se-pojedinačne-ulaznice-na-jankovcu-i-snižavaju-se-postojeće-cijene-za-organizirane-grupe-i-stručna-vodenja/>

1.7 Therapeutic horseback riding at Castel Prestranek estate, Slovenia

The tradition of horse breeding and horse-related activities continues there from 18th century, when the Austrian Emperor Charles VI bought the property and attached it to the Lipica Stud Farm.

They offer therapeutic horseback riding lessons to children and adults of all abilities on special trained horses. Therapeutic horseback riding provides physical, cognitive, behavioural, social, and emotional benefits to participants. Lessons are individual or group but adapted to the unique needs of each participant supported with professionals.

Beside therapeutic horse-riding they are also specialized on programs for children education from kindergardens onwards.

They also organize guided tours to present ecological farming and self-sufficiency approaches of the estate (cattle breed German Black Angus farm, farm of black and white cows, cultivation of organic cereals, herbal garden, herbs and honey products).

<http://gradprestranek.si/konjenistvo/terapija-s-pomocjo-konja/>
<https://www.zavod-olsen.si/>

Summary:

A. Key points describing adequacy of the proposed practice.

- The practice is aimed specifically at the people with special needs
- Therapies are an upgrade of the traditional activity on the estate
- Programs propagate spending quality time outdoors for people with special needs

B. Key tools describing the adequacy of the practice

- Special therapeutic programs for people with special needs
- Combination of spending quality time in nature with specialized therapies

C. List of target groups

- People with different disabilities: mentally impaired, physically impaired, visual and hearing impaired



Therapy with animals is very beneficial for children and adults with special needs.

<https://www.zavod-olsen.si/>



Horse-riding has a long tradition on the estate.

<https://www.vsi.si/grad-prestranek/jahanje-konjev>

1.8 Forest Classroom For Blind And Visually Impaired in Tivoli Park, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Tivoli Park is Ljubljana's largest park, stretching from the city centre to the slopes of the Rožnik hill to which it is connected by walking paths and a trim trail. It was designed in 1813 by Jean Blanchard and created by joining together the parks surrounding Podturn and Cekin Mansions. Since

1813 several expansions, re-design and re-landscaping projects were undertaken.

In 2016 a Forest Classroom, intended especially for blind and visually impaired, was designed. It is placed near the edge of the forest and consists of an accessible pathway, sandy platform and a wooden terrace. Visitors are guided through the educational material equipped with the braille writing with the help of the wooden railing. Wooden terrace is placed in such a way that visitors can touch different species of trees. All elements are designed to help the blind and visually impaired with the orientation.

<http://ljubljanski.projekti.si/gozdna-u%C4%8Dilnica-za-slepe-in-slabovidne-v-tivoliju.aspx>

<http://www.dostop.org/prostor.php>



A wooden terrace and a handrail offer safe access to blind and visually impaired.

http://www.dostop.org/slike/reference/gozdna_ucilnica_Tivoli.jpg

Summary:

A. Key points describing adequacy of the proposed practice.

- A part of the park designed especially for blind and visually impaired children
- It is also educational for regular visitors, mostly children

B. Key tools describing the adequacy of the practice

- It offers safe access to different species of trees, so children can touch them.
- It is equipped with interactive tablets in braille writing.

C. List of target groups

- blind and visually impaired children
- children in general



Educational tablets teach children how to recognize different species of trees.

<http://www.dostop.org/slike/reference/tivoli2.jpg>

2. Educational thematic trails (eg. zoological and botanical flora species) dedicated to different target groups. IT and didactical based tools.

2.1 Thematic trail – Botanic garden Domaine de Charance, Hautes-Alpes, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, France.

The Conservatoire Botanique National Alpin is a national conservatory specializing in alpine plants, located in the Domaine de Charance, about 4 km northwest of Gap, Hautes-Alpes, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, France.

The conservatory was established in 1993 by national statute to study and conserve alpine species in now seven adjacent French departments: Ain, Alpes de Haute-Provence, Hautes-Alpes, Drôme, Isère, Savoie, and Haute-Savoie. It is housed within the old stables of the domain, and maintains a small garden with greenhouses as well as an herbarium of about 100000 specimens.

The larger municipal Domaine de Charance comprises 220 hectares, with terraced garden, English park, and about 1500 varieties of old roses, 800 varieties of pears, and 550 varieties of apple trees.

As National Botanical Conservatory, the CBNA exercises the 4 missions defined in its approval by the Environmental Code:

1. the knowledge of the state and evolution of wild flora and natural and semi-natural;
2. identification and conservation in situ and ex situ rare and endangered elements of flora and habitats;
3. expertise by providing the State, its public bodies and local authorities, technical and scientific assistance;
4. Information and public education.

- <http://www.gap-tourisme.fr/fr/decouvrir/domaine-de-charance.html>
- <https://www.parcsetjardinspaca.com/en/jardins/domaine-de-charance/>

Summary:

A. Key points describing adequacy of the proposed practice.

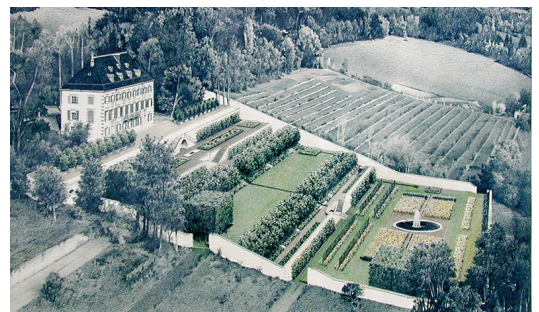
- Seasonal educational trails for the whole family, designed for the exploration of the estate.
- Creative outdoor possibilities related to questions of sustainability: water system, wild flora in the Alps, identification and conservation in situ and ex situ rare and endangered elements of flora and habitats.

B. Key tools describing the adequacy of the practice

- Seasonal educational trails for the whole family, designed for the exploration of the estate.

C. List of target groups

- General public.



Areal view of the estate and its terraces showing organization of planting.

<http://www.landezine.com/index.php/2013/06/charance-terrace-garden-by-atelier-des-paysages-bruel-delmar/>



Representational photo of the estate in the Alpine environment.

<https://www.top-destinations.fr/le-magazine-paca/hautes-alpes/entry/70-hautes-alpes/22-le-domaine-de-charance-%C3%A0-gap>



Green house behind the main building for growing vegetables for use.

https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Domaine_de_Charance#/media/File:Gap043.jpg

2.2 Thematic trails dedicated to different target groups. Using IT technology in a very open accessible way: Koblenz - Electoral Palace Garden

The Electoral Palace Koblenz is one of the most important palace buildings of French early classicism in southwestern Germany and is one of the last royal castles built in Germany just before the French Revolution.

Today, the castle in the middle section offers exclusive space for festive banquets, meetings and family celebrations. The freely accessible, exclusive Grand Café invites you to visit. To the Rhine there is also a freely accessible, beautiful terraced garden. Elector Clemens Wenzeslaus had the Electoral Palace built 1777-1786. From 1850 to 1858, the Prussian Crown Prince and later Emperor Wilhelm I resided here as Prussian military governor. In 1944, the Electoral Palace was destroyed to the outer walls, rebuilt in the years 1950/51.

Today the garden facilities include: children’s playground with a historical theme, a skate-park, pedestrian routes with signs of plants, public space connects on the one side to the river banks and on the other to the palace with government offices. These spaces all relate to the overall theme of the history of the place and to the question of public space. In addition, the on-line tools are used in the way that are as widely open to the public as possible (wikipedia, wikicommons, etc.) including historical background of the palace. The garden is a contemporary interpretation of the classicist past.

[https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kurf%C3%BCrstliches_Schloss_\(Koblenz\)](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kurf%C3%BCrstliches_Schloss_(Koblenz))

<https://kindinkoblenz.com/2016/03/10/spielplatz-und-lange-tafel-schloss-koblenz/>

Summary:

A. Key points describing adequacy of the proposed practice.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seasonal educational trails for the whole family, designed for the exploration of the estate. • Creative outdoor possibilities: thematic children’s playground, a long table for self-organized events by local people.
B. Key tools describing the adequacy of the practice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A good use of IT technology and open-source platforms: Wikipedia, Wikicommons etc.
C. List of target groups
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General public: elderly, children, tourists, locals, young.



Thematic playground.
[https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kurf%C3%BCrstliches_Schloss_\(Koblenz\)#/media/File:Koblenz_im_Buga-Jahr_2011_-_Kurf%C3%BCrstliches_Schloss_04.jpg](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kurf%C3%BCrstliches_Schloss_(Koblenz)#/media/File:Koblenz_im_Buga-Jahr_2011_-_Kurf%C3%BCrstliches_Schloss_04.jpg)



Self-organized event by local people.
<https://kindinkoblenz.com/2016/03/10/spielplatz-und-lange-tafel-schloss-koblenz/>



Organized festivals in the garden.
[https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kurf%C3%BCrstliches_Schloss_\(Koblenz\)#/media/File:Koblenz_im_Buga-Jahr_2011_-_Kurf%C3%BCrstliches_Schloss_20.jpg](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kurf%C3%BCrstliches_Schloss_(Koblenz)#/media/File:Koblenz_im_Buga-Jahr_2011_-_Kurf%C3%BCrstliches_Schloss_20.jpg)

2.3 Thematic trail – Interpretations Points Villandry Gardens, France

Interpretation points around the gardens offer children and their parents the chance to answer the questions while having fun! A children’s version of the audioguide, designed specially for 7 to 12 year olds, is available in French.

The children’s play area and the hedge maze are ideal places to have fun and an enjoyable time together.

http://www.familytripfinder.com/detail/495-chateau_de_villandry.html

Summary:

A. Key points describing adequacy of the proposed practice.

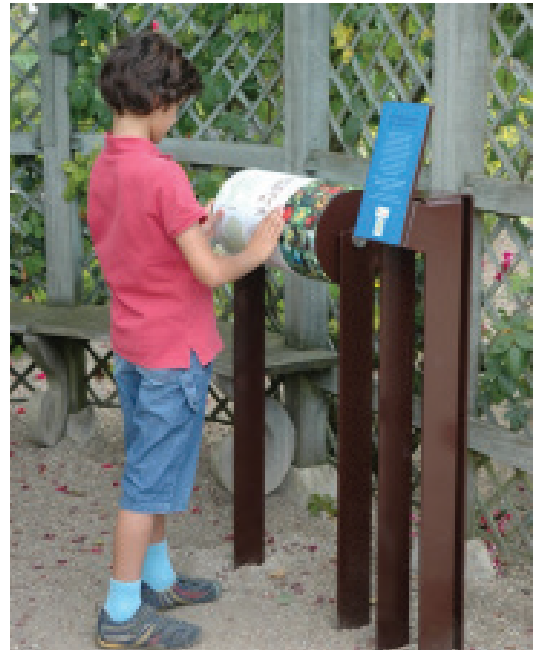
- Educational trails for the whole family.
- Creative outdoor possibilities related to questions to learn about the gardens, plants and the history of the castle and World Heritage Site - “Monument Historique”

B. Key tools describing the adequacy of the practice

- Educational trails for the whole family, designed specially for 7-12 years old children.
- Education in nature

C. List of target groups

- General public,
- schools, tourists,
- professionals.



Hands-on station.

http://www.familytripfinder.com/detail/495-chateau_de_villandry.html/

3. Innovative educational concepts for attracting eg. schools, families, general public to cultural and environmental heritage objects.

3.1 Activities for the whole family at The Lost Gardens of Heligan, Cornwall, UK

The Heligan estate was the seat for the Tremayne family for more than 400 years. After the start of the WW1 the estate gradually fell into a decline and its gardens were almost lost after the decades of neglect. In 1990 a devastating hurricane revealed the ruins of former gardens. That event led to the still ongoing award-winning restoration of the estate.

The lost Gardens provide a lot of creative outdoor possibilities for families with children. Throughout the year they organize seasonal trails designed to inspire the whole family to explore the estate.

In 2017 a new educational Barn was opened. It is a part of the estate's farm, which is full of rare breed livestock and managed using sustainable techniques. It is designed as an indoor/outdoor agricultural space, which enables visitors to learn more about the important work carried out across the estate.

In their Kitchen and Bakery they offer dishes from fresh produce and locally sourced ingredients. They use the finest home reared meat.

In the vicinity of The Gardens an educational lottery founded charity opened The Eden project in 2001. They explore how we can work towards the better future. Massive biomes are nestled in a huge crater housing a rainforest, stunning plants and exhibitions. They are surrounded by contemporary gardens. Although a modern project, tickets for both sites can be combined, which makes it a perfect one to two- day educational trip for the whole family.

<http://heligan.com/>

<http://heligan.com/visiting-us/families-at-heligan/>

<http://www.edenproject.com/>

<http://heligan.com/explore/news/combined-ticket-offer-with-the-eden-project/>

<http://www.edenproject.com/visit/buy-tickets/combined-ticket-offer-the-lost-gardens-of-heligan>

Summary:

A. Key points describing adequacy of the proposed practice.

- A case of a successful revitalization and development of the almost forgotten estate - the award winning renovation started from scratch and is still ongoing.
- They offer large variety of educational seasonal trails and other thematic activities designed for visitors to explore the history and gardens of the estate.
- They provide fresh produce at the estate.
- Gardens offer combined tickets with a newly developed Eden project, located in the vicinity.



A picnic place where visitors can eat their lunch or relax under the large treetops.

<http://heligan.com/visiting-us/families-at-heligan/>



The longest Burmese Rope Bridge in Britain runs through the sub-tropical garden, full of exotic plants. The bridge, raised boardwalks and giant plants are perfect for exploration.

<http://heligan.com/visiting-us/families-at-heligan/>



The educational barn is an agricultural space where visitors can interact with domestic animals or even witness the birth of a sheep.

<http://heligan.com/visiting-us/families-at-heligan/>

B. Key tools describing the adequacy of the practice

- All activities are outdoor and educational activities for the whole family.
- Inclusion of the visitors in everyday activities at the estate.
- The use of the home grown fresh produce in their kitchen
- Offering combined tickets with nearby spots.

C. List of target groups

- General public, mainly families with children
- Schools



The estate is full of spaces for the children to play and explore in. The Farm, the Jungle, The Insect Hotel are just one of them. Educational trails are adjusted seasonally.

<http://heligan.com/visiting-us/families-at-heligan/>

3.2 Pure Market (Pure Markt) in Amsterdam's public and historical parks, Amsterdam, Netherlands

The Pure market is one of Holland's most renowned markets. It is organized as a traveling Sunday market with its base in Amsterdam. Locations are changing between Amsterdam and surrounding cities in several different public parks, such as Amstelpark, Park Frankendael and Amsterdamse Bos.

Pure Market offers a place to explore, discover, taste and learn about the different foods of Holland and around. The products are sold by the local producers themselves, which gives visitors the opportunity to get the information about the ingredients, origin of the product and how the product was made, directly from the source. Participants can also buy fresh (organic) produce and foods as well as designer, vintage and gift items.

http://www.puremarkt.nl/english_puremarkt.html

<http://conscioustravelguide.com/amsterdam/things-to-do-see/pure-market>



Colourful and vibrant market with a relaxed atmosphere attracts a lot of visitors. It offers artisanal produced good food and promotes creativity and sustainability. <http://www.gratisuitzoecken.nl/zondagsmarkt-amsterdam/>

Summary:

A. Key points describing adequacy of the proposed practice.

- Lively event is designed as a traveling Sunday market, located in public (historical) parks
- It offers experiences such as tasting and exploring locally produced food, buying fresh produce and other items.
- It encourages socializing, spreads awareness about food and enables collaboration between local producers of food.
- It offers a place for children to play in, which makes it family friendly.

B. Key tools describing the adequacy of the practice

- The placement at the historical parks - new activity for the locals with the potential to attract new visitors.
- Quality activities encourage socializing.

C. List of target groups

- General public, mainly locals



A special place for children with a solar powered merry-go-round. http://www.puremarkt.nl/images/IMG_20121004_132343.jpg

3.3 The School In The Woods at the Villa Ghigi Park, Bologna, Italy

School in the woods is organised by Villa Ghigi Foundation (VGF) in collaboration with local schools and the Department of Educational Sciences of the University of Bologna, and in a free-time context, addressing children and families.

The educational project was started in 2011 within the regional INFEA - Environmental Education Information Plan, with a series of activities in the Villa Ghigi Park inspired by the forest pedagogy. The project is inspired by the many experiences of school in the woods from central and northern Europe, based on the organisation of activities in direct contact with nature in any season, with good and bad weather. Together with the educational characteristics typical of the activities run by the Villa Ghigi Foundation, they are also based on the pedagogical tradition that distinguishes the services for childhood in the Emilia-Romagna (Bologna was one of the first Italian cities to create one century ago "outdoor schools").

The basic idea is to bring children continuously into the woods all year long to encourage free play in the open air and to promote an adventurous approach to the discovery of nature, promoting the development of the senses and hands-on activities.

In the activities in the wood organised by VGF, the children spend 3-5 days immersed in nature, with any weather condition, always outdoors. The days are marked by a routine that introduces continuity and rituality, providing children with precious points of reference.

The school is situated a short distance from the centre of Bologna, in a public park that is a large natural laboratory, where they can experiment, get involved and share knowledge. It was precisely in this context that in 2012 the **Saturdays in the woods** were born, to respond to the need for natural spaces solicited by many parents. The activity, repeated every year from October to May, wants to be an opportunity for adults to go back to nature and discover it with their children.

In March 2015, in collaboration with the Children City Library Salaborsa, the project "La biblioteca va nel bosco" was launched. Many books move among the trees of the park, the children can read them, and also take them home. Occasionally, usually on Sunday mornings, there are also public readings organised outdoors.

The project arouses a remarkable participation by all the actors involved. Among the main results, it must pointed out the start of a discussion between parents, teachers, educators and public decision makers on the theme of childhood and the particular relationship that binds young children to nature. The project, in fact, also represented an opportunity to rethink and enrich the school gardens, as a daily opportunity to work outdoors using natural materials and enhancing the many interests and curiosities of children towards nature.



Contact with nature can improve physical and mental health and the emotional well-being of children and adults, strengthen the immune system, reduce anxiety and stress, improve the quality of sleep, increase creativity, memory and the ability to concentrate.

<https://www.fondazionevillaghigi.it/scuola/proposte-per-le-scuole-nel-parco-villa-ghigi/tre-cinque-giorni-nel-bosco/>



in the forest children have fun, laugh, get excited, look happy and build a deep connection with nature that will encourage them to take care of the environment once they become adult citizens.

<https://www.fondazionevillaghigi.it/scuola/proposte-per-le-scuole-nel-parco-villa-ghigi/tre-cinque-giorni-nel-bosco/>

<https://www.rwlnetwork.org/media/85273/School%20in%20the%20Wood%20-%20Itlay%20workshop.pdf>

<https://www.fondazionevillaghigi.it/scuola/proposte-per-le-scuole-nel-parco-villa-ghigi/tre-cinque-giorni-nel-bosco/>

<https://www.fondazionevillaghigi.it/extrascuola-bambini-famiglie-cittadini/sabati-nel-parco/>

Summary:

A. Key points describing adequacy of the proposed practice.

- Practice promotes spending time in nature.
- Programms are educational and based on pedagogical research.
- Practice promotes an adventurous approach to the (re-) discovery of nature
- It promotes the development of the senses and hands-on activities.

B. Key tools describing the adequacy of the practice

- Organised pedagogical programs and workshops designed for children to explore and spend time in nature.
- Saturdays in the woods are aimed for adults to re-discover nature together with their children.
- Library at the woods

C. List of target groups

- Children
- Parents



In its initial phase, the project included several public meetings involving families and a rather demanding training programme, that was the very heart of the project.

<https://www.rwlnetwork.org/media/85273/School%20in%20the%20Wood%20-%20Itlay%20workshop.pdf>

3.4 Activities for all at the Parc des Buttes-Chaumont and at the Rosa Bonheur restaurant, Paris, France

Parc des Buttes Chaumont is one of the biggest Parisians public parks, situated in the 19th arrondissement on an artificialy made hilly terrain with a lake and an island. It was open in 1867, coinciding with the opening of the Paris Universal Exposition.

Many landscaped and architectural features make park a very popular gathering place amongst locals and tourists. In 2015 a 3 year renovation has been completed. They added a water-recycling system, more biodiverse and climate-specific plantings and smoothened the paths to improve accessibility.

One of the three restaurants Rosa Bonheur - Rosa Buttes is situated at the heart of the park. It is a nostalgic revival of the French tradition of Guinguettes, popular drinking and dance venues, restaurants and cabarets formed in 18th century in a suburbs of Paris and the river Seine valley. The vibrant happening at Guinguettes was a popular subject for painting during the first half of the 20th century.

A modern twist Guinguette is more than a restaurant. It uses setting of the public park as a venue for its many music and dance activities, such as a festival of electronic music and



On the sunny afternoons, lawns are full of visitors: park is known for being one of the best Parisian destinations to visit with children.

<https://www.motherofalltrips.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/Paris-with-kids-Buttes-Chaumont-juggler.jpg>

regular outdoor dance evenings. Furthermore, they organize brasillian carnaval and musical workshops for children as well as sport, cultural and cinema events.

<https://en.parisinfo.com/paris-museum-monument/71468/Parc-des-Buttes-Chaumont>

<http://rosabonheur.fr/>

Summary:

A. Key points describing adequacy of the proposed practice.

- Rosa Bonheur is a revival of the traditional Guinguette, placed in the public historical park.
- It retains its primary role as a drinking and dance venue - it's position in the center of the park offers a place to relax during the day and many lively events in the evenings.
- Its events attract a large mainly younger audience.

B. Key tools describing the adequacy of the practice

- Revival of the traditional Parisian public event with the modern twist.
- The encouragement of socializing
- As well as a dance venue for music events, it is also a creative platform for young DJs and musicians to perform at.

C. List of target groups

- General public, mainly young
- locals



La guinguette is very vibrant during the day and in the evenings.

<http://rosabonheur.fr/rosa-buttes> <http://hotelmareuil.com/en/2013/02/21/gourmet-break-at-rosa-bonheur-in-buttes-chaumont/>

3.5 Cooperation at the Archaeological Museum in Biskupin, Poland

According to the slogan "learning through play, playing through science", the museum tries to disseminate knowledge about human life in the distant past in the most accessible way. These goals are achieved through: visiting the archaeological reserve with a guide, museum lessons, reconstruction shows, workshops and educational events. All the scenarios are consulted by archaeologists employed in the museum. Non-AMB people are also invited to cooperate with the museum. These people are staying in the archaeological reserve every day throughout the spring and summer season. Education, however, is not only addressed to the visitors. Employees, as well as supporters of the museum have the opportunity to develop themselves, which is why the initiatives proposed by them, including projects in the field of experimental archeology, are willingly supported.

Cooperation with volunteers, historical performers and scientists takes place on different terms depending on the performed task. People from the scientific community often cooperate with the museum as historical performers as part of volunteering. People cooperating with the museum are passionate about what they do, they have a broad knowledge of crafts, other aspects of life that they present and the era they play. These people constitute a direct bridge between



The museum lessons include thematic classes along with classes on horn, making and production of objects from animal bones, lessons about glass and metal ornaments used in the past and classes about old weaving and pottery.

<https://www.dzieckowpodrozy.pl/muzeum-archeologiczne-biskupin-atrakcje-dla-dzieci/>

the museum and visitors, they conduct direct talks with tourists and provide them with knowledge about life in the past. Therefore, when choosing people invited to cooperate, it is taken into account that they are not only competent but also willingly sharing their knowledge with visitors. Among those who engage in the festivities, there are those that are not completely related to the reproductive movement, and during the event appear with their stands. These are the local schools that the museum supports, for example by borrowing to them the museums costumes.

In the Biskupin Museum, volunteering mainly concerns the academic community. Students cooperate within the agreements between institutions, or volunteer for themselves to participate in the project Archeology mission, which allows people from outside a longer stay at the museum. Currently, cooperating partners are: Institute of Archeology at the University of Warsaw, Institute of Archeology at the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan - Experimental Stone Age camp, Institute of Archeology at the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, Artur Grottger Art High School in Supraśl.

Groups and individuals are also applying for cooperation. During the season, they are mainly students who want to develop their interests in archeology, history or old craft. It was possible as part of the archeology mission project, and the participants were not only students of archeology but also students of such fields as cultural tourism, chemistry or Polish philology. Historical performers are also participants in the majority of events organized by the museum. People who are invited to cooperate on particular events, stay in the museum on various conditions. Co-organizing the event or participating in the event, they are provided with full board and lodging.

<http://www.biskupin.pl/en/edukacja/>

<http://www.biskupin.pl/en/dzieje-badan-archeologicznych/>

Summary:

A. Key points describing adequacy of the proposed practice.

- It propagates exchange of knowledge between archeologists, students, performers and volunteers.
- It offers a unique experience for the visitors - a live and vivid presentation of past times.
- A case of good collaboration between professionals and interested public.
- Conservation of old crafts and knowledge.

B. Key tools describing the adequacy of the practice

- Numerous educational workshops for the visitors.
- Live performances and events.

C. List of target groups

- General public



Cooperation with volunteers, historical performers and scientists is vital for the functioning of the museum. They are a direct bridge between the museum and visitors. They interact with tourists and provide them with knowledge about life in the past.

<https://www.dzieckowpodrozy.pl/muzeum-archeologiczne-biskupin-atrakcje-dla-dzieci/>



The aim of the museum is to offer the visitors the unique experience of past times.

<http://www.biskupin.pl/zwiedzanie/>

3.6 Bioblitz, a global event

A BioBlitz is a global event, organised throughout the world, that focuses on finding and identifying as many species as possible in a specific area over a short period of time. At a BioBlitz, scientists, families, students, teachers, and other community members work together to get an overall count of the plants, animals, fungi and other organisms that live in a place.

The aims of BioBlitz are: collection of information on biodiversity, to support the work of professional researchers; and spreading naturalistic knowledge and awareness on environmental issues. The activity consists of identifying a fairly circumscribed area - such as a city park, a small natural area, a portion of a protected area -where an intensive investigation of the environment is carried out, over a period of time that usually does not exceed 24 hours, with the objective to identify the species present.

BioBlitz can be generalist, that is aiming at the realization of an extended list of all that is present, or it can focus on single species or groups of species.

For example, generalist BioBlitz's are often conducted to draw up quite complete lists of: all the flowering plants present in the selected area; whether there are grasses or trees; all detectable insects.

Alternatively, focused BioBlitz's seek to narrow down the field of interest: they can focus on the search of a single species, for example to evaluate the numerical consistency in a certain area of an invasive exotic species. These are species that also have economic an impact, because of the damage they can cause to crops. Additionally you can search all the species belonging to a single group (for example, the terrestrial snails) to detect useful indicators of the degree of naturalness of the habitat.

A well-organized BioBlitz provides an initial good communication to gather a large group of people. Participants are informed about the purpose of the survey, which is part of a larger biodiversity assessment project, and equipped with useful tools for collecting observations.

In recent times, these activities can benefit from information technology: many Internet sites allow you to upload naturalistic observations for free, via PC or smart-phone, together with a minimum set of elements useful to give observation a scientific value, such as place and date of collection and name of the observer. Attaching a photograph is strongly recommended: in all websites, the observation accompanied by a photograph allows scientific validation by experts, who can confirm or deny the correctness of the recognition. The presence of photography also makes it possible to receive a support for the recognition of the species photographed. There are sites, born initially to support the activity of scientific societies composed of



BioBlitz requires the involvement of experts who help citizens to find their way around the large number of species they may encounter.

<http://www.nhm.ac.uk/take-part/citizen-science/bioblitz.html>



Scientists and community members work together to get an overall count of the organisms that live in a place.

<https://scifundchallenge.org/ecotome/2015/06/20/bioblitz-a-coming-together-of-scientists-naturalists-and-the-community/>



Students volunteering.

<http://blogs.ei.columbia.edu/2015/09/15/make-yourself-count-sandy-hook-bioblitz/>

relevant experts, with plenty of reports without photographs: we consider the reporting credible, due to the high technical reputation of the observers.

Among all the possible sites, the best ones are those where the inclusion of the photograph is strongly recommended, and are also able to quickly return suggestions for the identification of the animals or plants photographed. These sites are "open", i.e. participatory, and provide those who contribute to the collection with real time information about the increase in the knowledge they are contributing to.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BioBlitz>

<https://www.nationalgeographic.org/projects/bioblitz/>

Summary:

A. Key points describing adequacy of the proposed practice.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A participatory global event contributing to science. • Practice promotes spending quality time in nature. • Educational for general public due to the professionals involved. • It is practiced in historical parks worldwide.
B. Key tools describing the adequacy of the practice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration between scientific community and general public. • Organised exploration of local environment.
C. List of target groups
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientific community • General public, locals



Bird watching.

<http://blog.delawareaturesociety.org/2012/08/28/middle-run-report-bio-blitz-draws-new-birders-and-bug-enthusiasts/>

3.7 Library Under The Treetops, Slovenia

The Library Under the Treetops is a growing project ongoing since 2004. It is run by a non-profit organisation Divja misel and supported by volunteers, local partners, Slovenian Book Agency and local municipalities.

The Library provides an escapist-friendly environment under the mighty trees for the free outdoor reading. It is organised at several public locations in Ljubljana, around Slovenia and abroad.

The reading islands with book racks and comfortable recliners are often placed in historical parks e.g. Park Tivoli, Ljubljana Castle, Kongresni square in Ljubljana and Polhov Gradec castle park.

Books, newspapers and magazines are of various styles and languages and supplied by different Slovenian publishing houses.

<http://www.knjiznicapodkrosnjami.si/>



Library under the trees of Ljubljana Castle.

<http://www.ljubljanskigrad.si/assets/Uploads/600pxkpk-grad-08.jpg>

Summary:

A. Key points describing adequacy of the proposed practice.

- Practice promotes spending quality free time - reading books in several historical public parks and environments.
- Practice is educational - it promotes reading.
- It is quiet and a non-invasive activity, appropriate for most historical parks.
- The equipment of library is movable and designed to be placed in different locations.

B. Key tools describing the adequacy of the practice

- Library is free and accessible to all.
- Practice enables its visitors to use the public park in a different and educational way.

C. List of target groups

- General public



Library is always well visited which suggest people are adopting the initiative.

http://www.seniorji.info/slike/dodatno/13295_7469_Knjiznica%20pod%20krosnjami%20Park%20Zvezda.jpg

4. 3D visualization models of historical objects for management, maintenance or educational purposes.

Given the speed of change of IT technologies and new tools that emerge on the web on a daily basis, we are at this point proposing a selection of those that could be beneficial for the HICAPS project.

They offer visual material that works in combination with plans. We could use such tools in combination with abstract 3D models. The advantage of using IT in such a way is wide accessibility for public use, promotion of heritage on on-line platforms, educational aspect integrated, the possibility of building interactive environments. In this way heritage becomes integrated in daily lives of people.

We recommend looking at Gudigo and Gpsmycity primarily - analysis below. Other examples include: Detour (<https://www.detour.com/>), Pockedguideapp (<http://pocketguideapp.com/>), OnCell (<https://www.oncell.com/>) and/or many others.

4.1 GUIDIGO: Skelling Coast Derrynane, Ireland

<https://www.guidigo.com/>

https://www.guidigo.com/Tour/Ireland/Ireland/Skellig-Coast--Derrynane-Seashore-Nature-Walk/54A7B_06lwg

Summary:

A. Key points describing adequacy of the proposed practice.

- Good areal representation instead of a realistic 3d model.
- Good orientation technique combining maps, photos, videos, sound.

B. Key tools describing the adequacy of the practice

- A good use of IT technology and open-source platforms.
- Accessibility within a platform.

C. List of target groups

- General public
- Possibility of designing guided tours for different target groups.



Sample areal view with a guided tour combining photo, video, sound, areal photo. Great orientation.

https://www.guidigo.com/Web/Skellig-Coast--Derrynane-Seashore-Nature-Walk/54A7B_06lwg/Stop/14/Seabirds-Whales-Dolphins-and-Sharks

4.2 GPSMYCITY: Versailles, France

- <https://www.gpsmycity.com/>
- <https://www.gpsmycity.com/tours/versailles-gardens-tour-4512.html>

Summary:

A. Key points describing adequacy of the proposed practice.

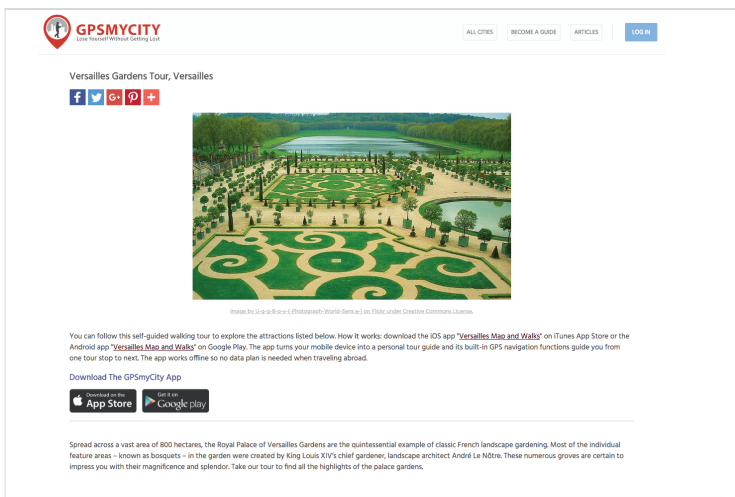
- Good orientation technique combining maps, photos, videos.

B. Key tools describing the adequacy of the practice

- A good use of IT technology and open-source platforms.
- Accessibility within a platform.

C. List of target groups

- General public
- Possibility of designing guided tours for different target groups.



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Versailles Gardens Tour, Versailles

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You can follow this self-guided walking tour to explore the attractions listed below. How it works: download the iOS app "Versailles Map and Walks" on iTunes App Store or the Android app "Versailles Map and Walks" on Google Play. The app turns your mobile device into a personal tour guide and its built-in GPS navigation functions guide you from one tour stop to next. The app works offline so no data plan is needed when traveling abroad.

Download The GPSmyCity App

[Download on the App Store](#) | [GET IT ON Google play](#)

Spread across a vast area of 800 hectares, the Royal Palace of Versailles Gardens are the quintessential example of classic French landscape gardening. Most of the individual feature areas – known as bosquets – in the garden were created by King Louis XIV's chief gardener, landscape architect André Le Nôtre. These numerous groves are certain to impress you with their magnificence and splendor. Take our tour to find all the highlights of the palace gardens.

Sample from the official web page.
<https://www.gpsmycity.com/tours/versailles-gardens-tour-4512.html>

5. Public events or initiatives facilitating the management of the park, e.g. gardening cleaning etc., involving citizens and greater public.

5.1 Civic action „Sfinga - A Space For Socializing“, Zadar, Croatia

Civic action „Sfinga space for socializing“ took place in 2017 in Zadar (Croatia) and refers to the renovation of the old historical park „Sfinga“. The action was organised as a part of the project “Art of Democracy in Euro-Med Region” by Association for supporting of informal education, critical thinking and philosophy in practice “Petit Philosophy” and a participation of 3 other organisations from Turkey.

One of the goals of the project was to extend democratic values and human rights by increasing the level of knowledge about democracy and development of critical thinking along with intercultural dialogue in order to encourage the active citizenship. So, by directly engaging students and teachers from two countries into implementation of civil actions this project has raised the awareness of importance of democratic process and human rights.

A plan was developed to revitalize the park that needed immediate attention. The goal was to raise awareness of the Local Community about: cultural heritage, active citizenship communion and unity. In order to implement the civil action activity, the dialogue with our decision makers had to be opened. Very important issue regarding the implementation of this civic action was the relationship between our organization and public authorities.

Conducted civic action, renovation and revitalization of the old historical park „Sfinga“, meet the needs of the specific problem within the community. Furthermore, the civil action had an impact not just on the project participations but also on the wider citizenry and the local governments that had been invited to support the goal. Through this action, general public was reached as well as local decision makers and other NGO's.

During the implementation of the civic action a special interest has been taken in the environmental and social responsibility. Revitalization of the park „Sfinga“ had an underlined ecological point. A park was cleaned and trash bins were installed, trees were planted, eco-workshops were organized and a lot of used materials were recycled. Also, the park was equipped with outdoor furniture made out of materials donated by the local businesses: benches, tables, garbage bins, „little library“ box with free books...

Idea was to renovate the park and make it a place for: socializing, resting and reading in nature.

Several interactive content were built: social games that were sculptured on wood panels (chess, mill, etc.); eco



The idea was to renovate the space for the renovation of community!

<https://zadarski.slobodnadalmacija.hr/4-kantuna/clanak/id/496343/kako-je-sest-srednjoskolki-zapusteno-okupljaliste-pretvorilo-u-ugodno-mjesto-za-druzenje#&gid=null&pid=7>



Renovated park was conceived as a place for spending time in, socializing in nature, interaction, educational workshops, games...

<https://ezadar.rtl.hr/ostalo/galerije/2635793/gradjanska-akcija-sfinga-prostor-za-druzenje/>

Zone with inscriptions that reminded the visitors to keep and maintain the space clean, hanging gardens made out of painted cans, labyrinth made of small stones, small library “Take a book, leave the book” with the intention to encourage people to exchange books, corner called “Love Stories” with little stones on which people could write their personal love stories and open-air cinema

Besides that, several workshops was also organised: “Waste is not garbage”, “Making a natural dental paste”, “Democracy in writing”.

Civic action „Sfinga - a place for socializing“ is a good example of building active community as its aim was to revitalize community park space in a way to become a place to interact and socialize in nature.

<http://www.petit-philosophy.com/en/umjetnost-demokracije-u-europskoj-i-mediteranskoj-regiji/>
 Contact person: Ivana Kragić, Project Leader and Coordinator

Summary:

A. Key points describing adequacy of the proposed practice.

- A good example of building an active community.
- Simple, non-invasive and effective way to raise awareness with the decision-makers about the importance of public historical parks for the community.

B. Key tools describing the adequacy of the practice

- Organised interactive activities, such as social games, eco zone, open air cinema, small library... aimed at the community.
- Organised workshops.
- Integration of the community into the process of renovation of the park.

C. List of target groups

- General public, mainly young
- decision-makers



Several different interactive contents were built: a place for socializing, Eco Zone, open-air cinema, small library...

<https://zadarski.slobodnadalmacija.hr/4-kantuna/clanak/id/496343/kako-je-sest-srednjoskolki-zapusteno-okupljaliste-pretvorilo-u-ugodno-mjesto-za-druzenje>

5.2 Volunteer project "Parks and Gardens of Classical Weimar" - European Heritage Volunteers, Germany

European Heritage Volunteers is a German organization which organize volunteering and educational activities that take place at heritage sites. They often work in partnership with other institutions and organizations. Their projects are aimed at professionals as well as amateurs with no prior skills or heritage-related knowledge. They want to facilitate the exchange of experiences, ideas and best-practice models.

The projects adopt a hands-on approach, instructing volunteers on conservation and restoration practices

and techniques, as well as providing training courses in handicrafts, projects for students, volunteer camps and other activities with the intent to educate the participants and to raise awareness in the field of cultural and natural heritage.

Project take place all over Europe. One of organization's main objectives is to organize projects at heritage sites that has traditionally been overlooked but have strong tangible or intangible value.

They see historical garden and parks one of the component of cultural heritage most appropriate for volunteer interventions. They have developed the concept of volunteering at historical parks and gardens on the still ongoing project "The Classical Weimar", at UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Project "Parks and Gardens of Classical Weimar" has been taking place since 2011 covering the Park on the Ilm with the Roman House and Goethe's Garden House, Belvedere Park with its Castle and Orangery, Tiefurt Park and Castle and Ettersburg Park and Castle. The project aims to combine practical work to restore and maintain the cultural landscape with heritage education and the promotion of the idea of volunteering for heritage.

<http://www.heritagevolunteers.eu/>
<http://www.heritagevolunteers.eu/en/EuropeanHeritageVolunteersProjects/HistoricalParksAndGardens/>
<http://www.heritagevolunteers.eu/en/EuropeanHeritageVolunteersProjects/HistoricalParksAndGardens/RestorationAndMaintenanceOfHistoricalParksAndGardens/>

Summary:

A. Key points describing adequacy of the proposed practice.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are specialized for the volunteering at the historical sites. • The development of the concept for volunteering at the historical parks and gardens. • Collaboration with different organizations and institutions. • They offer specialized trainings for volunteers, mainly young professionals.
B. Key tools describing the adequacy of the practice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteering at the historical sites with an approach based on experiences and knowledge • The work is beneficial to all involved; volunteers in exchange for the work done receive a valuable knowledge and specialized trainings from the professionals involved.
C. List of target groups
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young people looking for work experience • Young professionals



Volunteers from 14 different countries carefully recover the remains of former landscaped and architectural features and carrying out regular maintenance work.

<http://www.heritagevolunteers.eu/en/EuropeanHeritageVolunteersProjects/HistoricalParksAndGardens/>



Volunteers learn special techniques and other valuable knowledge.

<http://www.heritagevolunteers.eu/en/EuropeanHeritageVolunteersProjects/CulturalLandscapes/>

5.3 Festival Parckdesign in Park Duden, Brussels, Belgium

Park Duden (Parc Duden) is a public historical park, situated in the centre of Brussels. It was built in 19th century in a neoclassical style. It differs from others due to its 45 metres difference in elevation and a rugged terrain.

Park hosts a biannual festival Parckdesign, first initiated by Brussels Environment in 2006. Its main goal is enhancing social and environmental awareness and citizen participation to create new green spaces in the city. For the duration of two months Park Duden hosts a large range of activities.

It becomes an experimental place with a performance space, a cafe and a distillation laboratory (Ballon à Distiller) which invites people to learn about and test different forms of extraction, composition and solvents, and to gradually transform the plants into a variety of products.

A multitude of local and international artists, architects and designers contributes with their performances, artistic interventions, night school and discursive events. Many satellite interventions and events are also held throughout Brussels.

<http://www.parckdesign.be/>

https://www.domusweb.it/en/news/2016/07/22/jardin_essentiel_parckdesign.html

<https://www.domusweb.it/en/architecture/2012/10/18/parckdesign-2012-garden.html>

A big part of the 2016 program was the establishment of the jardin Essentiel, a newly planted garden of over 30 medicinal and aromatic herbs. It was designed by the Brussels based Dutch artist Rudy Luytjers and positioned at the foot of the park. Its strictly symmetrical layout fits with the historical character of the Duden Park.

The planted plants form narrow rows in a spectrum of greens and a mosaic of colourful blossoms. This selection of aromatic herbs aims to provide an intense sensory experience in terms of colour, fragrance and feel.

Le Jardin Essentiel is maintained collectively. Gardening is coordinated by a group of local volunteers and open to public. It holds many participatory events.

<http://www.parckdesign.be/projects/ateliers-du-jardin>

During the festival months many temporary satellite events and installations are held trough out the city of Brussels.

In the adjacent Parc de Forest in 2016 a labyrinth - Lab 3 was put. It represented the real world we need to learn to



Many local and international artists contribute with their performances.

<http://www.parckdesign.be/satellites/lab-3>



Main pavillion is open to all and hosts evening events, such as the Night school. At the center of the happening is a distillation laboratory.

<https://hiveminer.com/Tags/parckdesign/Recent>,
<http://www.parckdesign.be/>



The school of Narrative dance - a nomadic, free of charge school which uses public spaces.

<http://www.parckdesign.be/projects/the-school-of-narrative-dance-brussels>

understand to give sense to every choice. It was playful, sensory and ever - changing.

<http://www.parckdesign.be/satellites/lab-3>

In the year 2014 a public park with room for local food production called Parckfarm was created. It is situated on a neglected railway cutting amidst several multicultural districts of Brussels. It was designed as a more democratic model of public space that would have a lasting impact on the neighborhood.

<https://www.vai.be/en/project/parckfarm-brussel>

Summary:

A. Key points describing adequacy of the proposed practice.

- All the main events of the Festival Parckdesign use the scenery of the public historical park.
- A biannual festival is run by Brussels environment
- Its main goal is enhancing social and environmental awareness and citizen participation to maintain and create new green spaces in the city.
- They design events in close cooperation with (international) artists, architects and designers
- Within the festival they created many participatory initiatives, such as Le Jardin Essentiel, a garden maintained collectively by a group of local volunteers and Parckfarm, a democratic designed model of public space in the city of Brussels

B. Key tools describing the adequacy of the practice

- The use of the public space - historical garden
- The use of the participatory models in the designing and running of projects and initiatives.
- Collaboration with designers, artists and architects.
- Involvement of general public in their events and projects.
- Many satellite projects are held throughout the city to spread awareness of the importance of public green spaces

C. List of target groups

- General public



Le Jardin Essentiel is a community garden, placed in a historical park. Garden is open through all year for public to maintain it. People from all walks of life and different age groups participate.

<http://www.bmiaa.com/jardin-essentiel-distilling-nature-into-nature-in-brussels-3/>



Parckfarm invites many architects, landscape architects, local students and artists to take experiments in park's alternative spaces. Events are always well visited, especially by locals.

<https://www.vai.be/en/project/parckfarm-brussel>

5.4 A Project “A Tree For You” at the Villa Ghigi Park, Bologna, Italy

The project, launched in 2015 and still ongoing, is a success story initiated by the willingness to involve the visitors of the park: the original aim was to raise people's awareness about environmental and cultural issues, as well as to make the management of the Villa Ghigi Park even more effective. This also accelerated the programme to enrich its botanical heritage, that the Foundation has been pursuing for many years. The project is aimed at all citizens who, for different reasons, want to plant a tree to remember someone who died, as well as to celebrate a wedding, the birth of a child, another



Planting a tree is always an action rich of deep meanings, a metaphor of life, which has its cycle, its purposes, its specificities. <http://www.liceo.org/it/digital/article/fondazione>

important event or simply because they love nature. In this way people can also support the activities of the Foundation, starting with the management of the park, contributing quickly and concretely to the renewal of the arboreal heritage of the green area by introducing new quality tree specimens in strategic areas, that are in this way redesigned, integrated and completed in their plant characteristics.

So far, the project has allowed the introduction of about eighty new plants and involved some hundreds people mainly in Bologna but in some cases also in other Italian and European cities. The response from the citizens has been very good and for the future other plantations are planned according to the modalities of the project.

The process generally starts with a preliminary interview with the people concerned, during which the tree species, the place, the date of planting and the size of the plant are chosen. The donor provides the money necessary to cover the costs for the purchase of the sample, its plant and some expenses for its maintenance. This amount (about 250-300 Euro per plant) also provides a small contribution to the Foundation for the maintenance of the park. The plantation always takes place in the presence of donors. It is organised as a sort of small ceremony during which representatives of the Foundation provide botanical news and read literary pieces on the species, interacting in various ways with donors.

On the Foundation's website, in the specific section dedicated to the project, there is a diary that presents the donations and shows the motivations that have pushed the various donors to this gesture. The donors are also given a kind of certificate, designed specifically by the students of the Bologna Institute of Art, which summarizes the essential data of the plantation (date, species, name of the donor). Over time, it has also started the custom to provide the donors with information on the status of plants, organise visits to specimens or to the Foundation's office. Often those who did not know the park have started to visit it and follow the activities of the Foundation. At the end of the day, the project is proving a wonderful experience, also from the human point of view, witnessed by the long list of donors and their motivations.

<https://www.fondazionevillaghigi.it/parco-villa-ghigi-bologna/un-albero-per-te/>

Summary:

A. Key points describing adequacy of the proposed practice.

- Practice enables donors to plant a tree in a park which has a deep symbolic meaning for them.
- It allows general public to be a part of the park's story and its history as well as help maintaining it.

B. Key tools describing the adequacy of the practice

- Adoption of a tree, donor is involved throughout the process, from choosing, to planting and maintaining the specific tree.

C. List of target groups

- General public



The plants are chosen directly by the Foundation's technicians in trusted plant nurseries, favouring small and medium-sized specimens that offer greater guarantees of engraftment, local ecotypes to avoid problems of genetic pollution of the park's plant heritage and, as regards the fruit-bearing species, typical cultivars suitable for the natural characteristics of the Bologna's hills.

<https://www.bolovegna.it/bolovegnews/un-albero-per-te-bologna-villa-ghigi/>



Until January 2018, 75 plants belonging to 32 different plant species have been introduced into the park, distributed in different sectors in a coherent manner and respectful of the peculiar landscape and environmental characteristics of the green area, and other plantations are expected soon.

<https://www.bolovegna.it/bolovegnews/un-albero-per-te-bologna-villa-ghigi/>

5.5 A pilot project “Sheep On The Wall, Ferrara, Italy

In November 2015, the Municipality of Ferrara launched a pilot action, allowing the shepherd Massimo Freddi to let a flock of 600 sheep, coming from the Trompia valley - in the Province of Bergamo, pasture in some green areas of the city.

After receiving the shepherd’s request, the Municipality agreed with the initiative, which received the approval of the Veterinary Unit of the Department of Public Health, after executing the hematic tests for brucellosis.

Thanks to the pasture, the involved areas have been excluded from the ordinary activities for grass shearing run by the Municipality. The sheep provided indeed an alternative service, ecological, silent, efficient and free.

It has also become a successful example of environmental education, involving citizens and children meeting the sheep moving around the green areas of Ferrara. The primary school Perlasca at Pontelagoscuro organised some training actions, together with the shepherd and the sheep.

Following the agreement “we give you a place to graze, and you guarantee us the maintenance of the area”, a classic “win-win situation” started, in which everyone gained.

The shepherd had a good quality fodder for his sheep community; the City saved the money necessary to clean up an area constantly frequented by walkers, cyclists and tourists. Furthermore, the flock also automatically guaranteed a capillary fertilization of the grass.

<https://www.labruttafigura.com/2016/04/25/sheep-employed-as-gardeners-in-ferrara/>

Summary:

A. Key points describing adequacy of the proposed practice.

- A very innovative way for maintaining green areas of the city.
- A practice has an educational and environmental aspect to it.
- It is ecological, silent and free - sheep also provide fertilisation of the grass.
- It is a great tourist attraction.

B. Key tools describing the adequacy of the practice

- Sheep provide the maintenance of the grass in public parks, which is ecological, silent, efficient and free.

C. List of target groups

- General public



The flock is a great attraction for visitors.

<https://www.lifegate.it/app/uploads/pecore-ferrara-transumanza.jpg>



Sheep provide a “quality service” by maintaining the height of the grass as well as fertilising it for free.

<https://www.labruttafigura.com/2016/04/25/sheep-employed-as-gardeners-in-ferrara/>