



HICAPS - HISTORICAL CASTLE PARKS

Quality review report on proposed tools for accessibility

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| WP-T2 | Tool development and consensus building |
| D.T2.3.1 | Quality review report on proposed tools for accessibility |
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1. Introduction

This document presents an overview on HICAPS selected historical parks with a focus on landscape accessibility. The aim of this deliverable is to pave the way for the development of the “DT2.3.2 Handbook on landscape accessibility for all”. By analysing the experiences and the specific conditions of the selected historical parks in each partner region, HICAPS partners shared knowledge, practices and challenges on the relevant issues related to accessibility.

Following the template (presented in Annex A) provided by the Fondazione Villa Ghigi, coordinator of the thematic work package 2, the project partners have collected information and data on selected historical parks.

The proposed template has been developed as to allow partners to collect and organise data and information according to a broad definition of the concept of “accessibility”, which is related to the potential of the parks to meet the different needs of a wide range users and visitors, including children, sportsmen, elderly, people with motor difficulties, low vision and other disadvantages.

Within this context, accessibility has been related to the following conceptual areas:

1. Location in the territorial area: how the park can be reached, e.g.
 - By public transport, as indicated by the presence of railway stations, bus stops, or airports nearby the park
 - By car- as indicated by the presence of highway and parking areas in the vicinity
 - By foot and / or bike - e.g. pedestrian paths or cycle lanes available to reach the park
2. Usability of the park: how the geomorphologic characteristics of the park limit its usability, e.g. due to:
 - Characteristics of the ground
 - Seasonal limitation
 - Hardly accessible sections
3. Viability of the park: how the viability is organised and articulated, e.g. if there are:
 - Signal system to help visitors and Orientation maps
 - Didactic panels, toponomastical signs
 - Multiple entrances / gates
 - Trails / roots / paths to facilitate access by users with motor difficulties, disadvantages (e.g. paved paths for wheelchairs, paths for low vision, sensory paths, etc.?).
4. Facilities for visitors: how the park is equipped to make the visitors' experience easier / more pleasant, e.g. presence of:
 - Benches and rest areas or other arrangements
 - Special equipments designed for people with motor difficulties (e.g. handrails, supports, benches and other artifacts for those who have trouble walking?)
 - Bars, kiosk, restaurants, etc.
 - Toilets.
5. Facilities for specific activities, such as sports and and children games
 - Jogging trails
 - Playgrounds
 - Other equipment
6. Specific activities for disadvantaged people, e.g. if the park organises activities for people with specific needs, such as:



- Walks for seniors
 - Activities for visually impaired people
 - Horticultural therapy activities
 - etc.
7. Specific activities which foresee a real interaction with plants, e.g.
- Flowerbeds,
 - Small grooves
 - élanTERS, edges.

The form has been completed by all the partners that are going to run a pilot action in their historical parks, i.e. all the project partners but Petit Philosophy (HR) and the University of Ljubljana (SI). The collected forms prepared by the involved partner organisations are also presented in Annex A.

In this document, for each selected park, a brief overview of its accessibility characteristics is presented, with the objective identify ongoing situation, good practices and areas of improvement, as to highlight the key directions that the project will follow to improve the fruition and the accessibility of the selected parks.

In particular the analysis has been run on the following locations:

- Park of the Castle of Gornja Bedekovčina, (Croatia)
- Walk Lane of Josip Juraj Strossmayer, Varaždin, (Croatia)
- Linear Park of the Este Walls , Ferrara, Emilia Romagna Region (Italy)
- Villa Ghigi Park, Bologna, Emilia Romagna Region (Italy)
- Wieniec park and palace, Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodeship (Poland)
- Poland Łańcut Park, Rzeszow (Poland)
- Historical castle park, Ptuj (Slovenia)
- Historical castle park, Velenje (Slovenia)

Most of selected parks show a poor starting situation in terms of accessibility but great potential for improvement within the HICAPS project. A few good practices have been identified as starting point for sharing knowledge and plans, and starting developing plans for the pilot implementation foreseen on the next project phase.



2. Comparative analysis of the analysed parks

It can be useful to start this report with a comparative table, summarising the general characteristics of each partner area, with the objective to present a synoptic image of the similarities and differences of the HICAPS parks, according to four main characteristics:

- Accessibility
- Usability
- Facilities
- Dedicated services and tools for users with motor difficulties and disadvantages.

According to the collected data, the following analysis can be drawn:

Accessibility

4 parks are located within the city centre (Bedekovčina and Varaždin HR; Ferrara-IT; Reszow -PL)

4 located in the some km away from the city centre (Wieniec, PL; Bologna-IT, Velenje and Ptuj-SL)

Almost all parks - but the one in Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodeship (PL) and the Bedekovčina Castle Park (HR) - are easily reachable by car (have parking areas in the proximity), by bus or public transport (there is a bus terminal or stop nearby).

Dedicated bike lanes are available to reach the Wieniec park (PL) and Ferrara Mura (IT); also Velenje and Bedekovčina are reachable by bike.

Usability

Usability due to geomorphologic characteristics varies from park to park and within the same park.

Most of parks have no signal system for visitors, only Lanicut Castle Park (PL) and Ferrara Mura (IT) park have.

Information and didactic panels are present besides Lanicut Castle Park (PL) and Ferrara Mura (IT) also Varaždin (HR), Villa Ghigi (IT).

Facilities & Activities

2 parks Bedekovčina (HR) and Wieniec (PL) have no facilities for visitors: no bar, no kiosks, nor refreshment areas; no sport nor children facilities; no toilets. They also do not offer activities for any users, nor with plant interaction;

Varaždin Park (HR) offers facilities and services only during the summer festival, while in the remaining period only some benches are available. Some benches are also available in Velenje Castle Park (SI). The two Italian parks Ferrara Mura and Villa Ghigi offers a wide range of services and facilities for users, including bars, kiosks, tables and pic-nic areas, sport facilities as well as playgrounds, cultural, didactic and recreational activities. In Park Castle Turnišče Ptuj (SI) there are children and sport playground as well as recreational activities in the summer, in Lanicut Castle Park (PL) there is a café open in summer and offers educational activities to schools.

Dedicated services and tools for disadvantaged persons:

5 parks out of 8 have no facilities nor suitable trails for visitors with motor difficulties, disadvantages or low vision. No dedicated activities for visitors with motor difficulties or disadvantages.

3 parks presents some facilities or activities for disadvantaged persons, such as:

- Ferrara Mura (IT): where people with motor difficulties can have access to the ramps at multiple points, which are properly built to ensure accessibility
- Bologna (IT): which offers activities for disadvantaged persons based on real interaction with plants, including an horticultural therapy training course



- Rzeszow (PL): in which all permanent and temporary exhibitions in buildings have been adapted to be visited by tourists with varying degrees of disability.

| Country Region / City | ACCESSIBILITY Public transport, parking, pedestrian and bike lanes, multiple entrance | USABILITY Geomorphologic characteristics; viability; signal system, orientation maps, didactic panels | FACILITIES Benches, sports and children facilities, restaurants, toilets, etc. | DISADVANTAGED USERS Specific routes and paths for wheelchairs, low vision, sensory paths; specific activities for disadvantaged people |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| Bedekovčina Castle Park Croatia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close to the city centre • Accessible by foot, car and bike • No dedicated parking areas. • No dedicated bike lane. • One official entrance and one secondary entrance by car. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on a small hill/slope • Easily accessible; harder to access in case of heavy snowfall • No signal systems, nor orientation maps, didactic panels and informative signposts. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No facilities for visitors; only some benches in bad condition. • No sport nor children facilities. • No toilets. • No activities with plant interaction. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No facilities nor suitable trails for visitors with motor difficulties, disadvantages or low vision. • No dedicated activities for visitors with motor difficulties or disadvantages. |
| Varaždin Walk lane of Josip Juraj Strossmayer Croatia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located in the city centre, within the pedestrian areas. • Bus terminal and parking spaces available in the vicinity. • Several entrances. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two main geomorphologic characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The wall surrounding the castle ○ The flat part around the castle that connects castle and city centre. • 2 interpretive maps with photos and short historical review on Croatian, English and German language. • Warning signs for the risk of broken branches. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No facilities (bars, refreshments) for visitors within the park but available in the vicinity • No toilets (only for visitors of the museums) • Some benches (not sufficient) • No children nor sport facilities • Facilities are built during Špancirfest (every year in August/September), including: gastronomy stands, toilets, children playground and music stage. • No activities with plant interaction. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No facilities nor suitable trails for visitors with motor difficulties, disadvantages or low vision. • No dedicated activities for visitors with motor difficulties or disadvantages. |



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| <p>Ferrara Mura and Castle Park Italy</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It develops in a circular way surrounding the historical city • Bus and tourist bus stops in the vicinity. • A cycle-tourism route follows the entire perimeter of the walls. • Numerous parking lots available • Several entrances corresponding to the connections with the city centre. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of slopes and jumps in altitude does not affect the accessibility • A road network connects the park to the city centre and the surroundings • Signs along the route and informative maps • Didactic information panels on fauna and flora | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resting places and benches along the entire pedestrian/ cycle route. • Bars and equipments for children available (including historic ice cream parlour and Jazz club) • 9 km of jogging /bike route • Sport equipment for training • Rich cultural offer; several festivals (including the famous Ferrara Baskers Festival) • Several didactic activities on plant and animal biodiversity in cooperation with Natural Sciences History Museum | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walkways accessible for all; mainly for bikes and pedestrians. • Disadvantaged people can have access to the ramps at multiple points, which are properly built to ensure accessibility. |
| <p>Bologna Villa Ghigi Park Italy</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on the first hills of Bologna, 1 km from city centre. • Reachable by public transports • 30 free dedicated parking slots and other parking areas in the vicinity. • 3 entrances: 2 at the foot of the hill, 1 at higher altitude (this latter only reachable by car). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park develops mainly along the hillside; main road quite steep (sometimes with gradient of 10%) • The road network includes a main access road (partly asphalt, partly dirt), plus a series of dirt tracks in beaten earth and gravel or grasses • Two panels: a park presentation panel and a panel that illustrates the rules of behaviour to visitors. • No orientation maps, educational panels and signs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benches, backrest and tables available for breaks, rest and picnics. • Wooden and beaten earth steps, often flanked by wooden handrails. • Refreshment point in the Guardian's House with a special focus on local products (opening in spring 2018) • Sport facilities: "Life Route", a gymnastic route divided into 15 stations since 1967 • Vegetable sofa to welcome children and families in the forest | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No routes nor equipment dedicated to disadvantaged users or people with limited mobility. • Several activities and projects aimed at disadvantaged people who investigate the interaction with nature, • Training course in Horticultural Therapy accredited by the Regional Health Service • Vegetable garden for horticultural therapy projects and workshops |



| | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| | | indicating the place names. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toilets available inside the Foundation's headquarter available only to users of the activities; one of them is available for people with disabilities | |
| <p>Łańcut Castle Park Reszow Poland</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located in city centre • Bus and train station in the vicinity. • Free parking lot for coaches and cars nearby • Bikes not allowed • 15 km of walking paths • 7 gates/entrances | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It includes 2 parts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ the inner park located between the castle and the moat, and ◦ the external park located outside the moat on the west side of the castle • Not uniform surface; main part lies on a small hill; some elevations at the lowest part of the external park there is pond. No hard places to reach. • Information boards with park maps and main exhibits marked out; information maps are distributed to visitors of the exhibits. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 160 benches available (mainly in the internal park) • A café open in summer • No sport facilities • 4 toilets in the Castle (all of them available also for disabled people). • Educational activities for schools on plants recognition | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All permanent and temporary exhibitions in buildings have been adapted to be visited by tourists with varying degrees of disability • The external park is more wild not accessible to wheelchairs • No special equipment for the disabled people • No dedicated activities for visitors with motor difficulties or disadvantages. |
| <p>Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodeship: Wieniec park and palace Poland</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located in the Wieniec village • Not reachable by public transport (bus station at 6 km; Train station at 11 km) • Reachable by cycling route • No parking areas • 2 main entrances (only 1 could be | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No hardly accessible sections due to geomorphologic characteristics • Closed to visitors at the moment • Inaccessible and not supervised | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No facilities for visitors • No sport nor children facilities. • No toilets. • No activities with plant interaction. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No facilities nor suitable trails for visitors with motor difficulties, disadvantages or low vision. • No dedicated activities for visitors with motor difficulties or disadvantages. |



| | used for visitors) | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| Ptuj Park Castle Turnišče Slovenia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located 2,8 km from the Ptuj city centre • Easily accessible by car and bus • Parking area available in the park and nearby • No bike/ walk pats • 1 entrance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on plane of Drava's field (tectonic depression) • Average altitude 220 m • No Signal system for visitors • 1 information sign on the pond | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benches, children playground and playground for handball. • No toilets • No bars / kiosks • Recreational activities for visitors (theatre, summer camps for children, etc.) • No activities with plant interaction | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No facilities nor suitable trails for visitors with motor difficulties, disadvantages or low vision. • No dedicated activities for visitors with motor difficulties or disadvantages. |
| Velenje Castle Park Slovenia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located south of the city centre • Bus and train station in the vicinity • Accessible by car and bike • Parking marked places in the area and nearby • No gates nor fences • No bike parking places | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on a hill with 3 peaks • No significant problems in accessibility due to seasonality • Not accessible to people with motor difficulties • Directional system along the road to the castle, no signal system in the area, nor panels | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some benches in bad conditions • No bars, kiosk nor refreshment areas • No sport nor children facilities • Toilets available in the Castle (not suitable to disadvantaged people) • No activities with plant interaction. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No facilities nor suitable trails for visitors with motor difficulties, disadvantages or low vision. • No dedicated activities for visitors with motor difficulties or disadvantages. |

3. Croatia

3.1. Bedekovčina: Park surrounding the Castle of Upper Bedekovčina

The park is located on a small hill in the vicinity of the castle of Gornja Bedekovcina, a 10 minutes' walk distance from the city centre. The vicinity to the city centre makes access to the park favourable and easy, due to the many different transport modes. This is a good precondition for further valorisation and plans in terms of visitors heritage tourism. In the vicinity of the park there is possibility to leave the car but there aren't dedicated parking places. The park can be reached by foot, through the alley from the city centre, and also by bike although currently there are no specifically designated bike lanes or facilities to leave your bike in the park. The park is easily accessible. Because it is situated at a small hill/slope it might be harder to access in the winter months when there is heavy snowfall.



- There are two entrances to the park, but only one is considered to be the main entrance.
- Currently, the park's viability is not sufficiently organized and articulated: there is no signal system to help the visitors, nor informative signposts, orientation maps nor didactic and information panels.
- There are no suitable trails for users with motor difficulties or routes for users with disadvantages, nor paths for low vision.
- The park is not equipped with any type of facilities, but for some benches which are in bad condition.
- There are no bars or restaurants nor refreshment areas; no toilets are available in the park.
- The park is not equipped with any sport facility and jogging trails nor facilities for children.
- There are not facilities, equipment nor specific activities for disadvantaged people.
- No activities are implemented with real interaction with plants.

3.2. Varaždin: Walk Lane of Josip Juraj Strossmayer

The Walk lane of Josip Juraj Strossmayer is located in the pedestrian area of the Varaždin historical core, with bus Terminal available at short distance. There are cycle lanes to reach it and two parking areas in the vicinity, with in total about 115 parking spaces, of which only one parking place reserved for the disabled person.

- The Walk lane of Josip Juraj Strossmayer is defined by two geomorphologic characteristics:
 - The wall surrounding the castle and making barrier between the castle and the surrounding buildings.
 - The flat part around the castle that connects the castle and city centre.
- Lane in both part is covered with layer of fine gravel.
- There are several entrances to the park.
- There are 2 interpretative maps with photos of the walkway and a short historical review of the development of the fort, the moat and later the park, with information available on Croatian, English and German language. There are also warning signs for the risk of broken branches.
- There are no specific routes for users with disadvantages but it is possible to use the existing paths. For users with wheelchairs there are some difficulties to move because of the gravel structure of the path which is not compressed enough and the paths on the wall are too steep. The paths on the wall are also not suitable for low vision because there is the risk of falling down the wall.
- There are some old benches beside the info table and on the wall but they are insufficient.
- The lane is not equipped with bars, restaurants, refreshment areas, kiosks and other similar facilities. Several bars are available in the vicinity outside the park.
- The lane is not equipped with sport facilities and jogging trails.
- There are no facilities for children and no facilities for disadvantaged people.
- The area does not have toilets. The nearest toilets are inside the museum and is for visitors of the museum only. These toilets are in the basement of the building and not suitable for people with special needs.
- More services are available during the Špancirfest - the music festival that takes place every year, since 19 years ago, in August and September. During the festival part of the park is equipped with stands for gastronomy and stage for live music. During the Špancirfest in one part of the lane there are dedicated spaces for children with different types of games, as well as some facilities, such as chemical toilets (not suitable for disadvantaged people).
- The park does not carry out specific activities for disadvantaged people, nor activities with real interaction with plants.



4. Italy

4.1. Ferrara: the Linear Park of Este Walls

The city park of the Walls of Ferrara develops in a circular way surrounding the historical city, and constitutes the system of connection between the centre, the suburbs and the natural environment. You can easily reach it from the various stops of the bus lines coming from the railway station. For those arriving by car there are numerous parking lots near the sixteenth-century Palazzina dei Bagni Ducali, the Torrione del Bastione di San Lorenzo and along all the ramparts, in the former Mof area of via Darsena, in the Area Kennedy-Ex Pisa and Piazza Travaglio.



The park is part of the cycle-tourism route that follows the entire perimeter of the walls. The park stands as a large green frame of one of the greenest cities in the country, and then a monument of rare grandeur and charm. Recreational activity mainly concerns the classical walk or race along the city walls, as well as dedicated recreational activities such as festivals, amusement parks and events, so all points of the route are accessible and well organized.

- The presence of slopes and jumps in altitude does not affect the accessibility of the park, as there are many routes both at the foot of the walls and at the top.
- The ancient walls, being an integrated environmental, cultural and infrastructural system, have numerous entrances located in the points corresponding to the connections with the city centre, such as gates, ramparts, squares, parking lots.
- The road network is organised on two levels, extending for almost ten kilometres all around the city.
- The signs along the route of the ancient walls are supplemented by a map showing the periods of construction of the walls. Educational and information panels are located in key points to document the species of fauna and flora present there.
- The walkways are a short city trail suitable for all ages and do not present any difficulties. The route is mainly for the exclusive use of cyclists and pedestrians and is also safe for children. In several sections the bottom is not asphalted but is generally compact.
- Those who travel by bicycle can easily cross the entire perimeter of the Walls, while those who visit on foot can choose one or more of the sections in which the itinerary is divided.
- Parking and resting places can be found almost everywhere thanks to benches along the entire pedestrian cycle route.
- The equipped areas are evenly distributed.
- Visitors can access the 9 km route on foot or by bike, either on the embankment or in the valley just below.
- Disadvantaged people can have access to the ramps at multiple points, which are properly built to ensure accessibility.
- In the green area in front of the House of Angels, sport equipments have been installed, with the objective to training main muscle areas (hip muscles, pectoral muscles), improving cardiovascular endurance (crushing with pedals, “cross”) and stretching trained muscles.
- Activities are carried out to explore the plant and animal biodiversity of the walls and sub-walls with schools and families, with a collection of materials and photographs that are examined in the

educational laboratories of the Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Ferrara (Natural Sciences History Museum). In a special area of the northern urban park, near the Walls, there are didactic laboratories of archaeology-archaeo-zoology, on the alimentary uses of our ancestors.

4.2. Bologna: the Villa Ghigi Park

The Park is located in the first hills of Bologna, about one kilometre from the historic centre. It is easily reachable by public transport, but also by foot, bicycle and car. The park it is also easy to reach by public and private transport from the main Bologna railway station, the bus station, the airport and the motorway junctions.

The park is equipped with about thirty free parking lots, which are located near the entrance along Gaibola street (not served by bus lines). Close to the two entrances along via San Mamolo, parking is difficult, being the street rather narrow and equipped with a very limited number of parking places.



- The park is accessible through three entrances: the main one on Via San Mamolo is located over a group of buildings constructed about fifty years ago behind the old entrance gate to the Ghigi family; that on Via Martucci, the least frequented entrance, can be reached by continuing a little further along Via San Mamolo; the third entrance is at the other end of the park, along Via di Gaibola.
- A large part of the park is spreading along the hillside, with the exception of some limited flat areas near Villa Ghigi and Palazzino (the Foundation's headquarters).
- The park is equipped with a main access road, partly asphalt and partly dirt, accessible only by authorized vehicles
- The road network includes dirt tracks and paths crossing all the areas of the park (with the exception of a fenced area that houses twenty beeches and other species of trees both spontaneous and exotic, reserved exclusively for guided tours as well as educational and research activities).
- As far as signage is concerned, at the entrances to the park there are two oval panels: a park presentation and a panel presenting the rules of behaviour to be respected by visitors. There are no orientation maps, educational panels and signs indicating the place names.
- The main access road to the park is sometimes quite steep, with a gradient of around 10%. Accessing the park from the high entrance along via di Gaibola, visitors can follow a dirt road that does not have particular slopes and reaches Villa Ghigi in about ten minutes, remaining always at the same altitude. As for the access to wooded areas located in different parts of the park, the paths are narrow and sometimes uneven, not recommended for people with limited mobility. There are no specific routes dedicated to users in disadvantaged situations.
- In the park there are rest areas in various places, often easily reachable, equipped with benches with backrest and tables with benches without backrests to facilitate breaks, rest and picnics. At different points with particular gradients there are wooden and dirt floor steps, often flanked by wooden handrails, to facilitate the ascent and descent. There are no pieces of furniture specially designed for people with limited mobility.



- The park has a refreshment point in the Guardian's House, located next to Villa Ghigi. The refreshment point, which offers snacks and drinks with a special focus on local products, was opened for the first time and temporarily from June to August 2017 and will reopen permanently in spring 2018, once the renovation of the building is completed
- For decades the park has been equipped with the Vita Parcours, a gymnastic route divided into 15 stations and starts in the first hairpin bend that you meet up from the entrance of via San Mamolo.
- The route installed by the Municipality of Bologna in 1977 was the first of its kind to be included in a public green area in Bologna and Emilia-Romagna. Since then, it offers visitors the opportunity to combine pleasant walks with moments of physical exercise in a relaxing environment, surrounded by green hills.
- In the park there are also a couple of sofas, structures made of natural material and designed to welcome children and families in the context of specific projects that take place mainly in the forest. The vegetable sofa is a space made up of branches kept in circular form thanks to coupled poles of chestnut trees. It is a secluded outdoor classroom, immersed in the woods, where children and adults sit to be gathered and carry out group activities (discussions, songs, readings, observations of natural materials).
- The area is currently equipped with toilets only inside the Palazzino, where there are three bathrooms used by Foundation staff and users of its activities. One of the bathrooms is suitable for people with disabilities. Bathrooms are not available to park visitors. In the Guardian's House, however, during the summertime, a toilet has been opened on the ground floor, at disposal of the public. In the ongoing renovation a bathroom is planned, always on the ground floor, which can also be used by people with disabilities.
- Since 2010, the Foundation has been proposing and implementing, in collaboration with other subjects active in the territory, projects aimed at disadvantaged people who investigate the interaction with nature, integrating environmental and youth skills. Since 2015, the Foundation has also organized and coordinated, in collaboration with the Agriverde and CSAPSA cooperative, a training course (accredited by the Regional Health Service) in horticultural therapy and modules for in-depth study on specific topics that intertwine with this theme.
- In the park there is a vegetable garden, the Garden of Becco, which for years has been the preferred site of horticultural therapy projects. The goal for the user, in this specific case, is to increase knowledge and increase the autonomy and self-confidence, with the vegetable garden becoming a workshop of experimentation with nature in which to observe, discover, acquire skills and share experiences.
- More generally speaking, the Villa Ghigi Park represents a great resource in terms of horticultural therapy and one can also imagine experiences that go beyond the garden as to make the process of care more active and effective, consolidating a new and original function of the park.

5. Poland

5.1. Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodeship: Wieniec Park and Palace

Wieniec park and palace complex is located in the Wieniec village, in the south-eastern part of Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodeship, in close vicinity to A1 highway (1 km). Closer bus station in Brześć Kujawski is 6 km far and railway station in Wloclawek at 11 km. The nearest airport is situated in Bydgoszcz (100 km). The area of park and palace complex is closed for visitors at the moment. There are no parking places nearby, but they are foreseen in development plans.



- The complex can be reached by the so called “red” cycling route, connecting Wloclawek and Wikaryjskie Lake (20 km). There are some hiking trails and cycling routes leading to or passing through Wloclawek.
- There are no significant limitation to the park usability due to geomorphologic characteristics. Relative heights do not exceed 5 meters (culmination point is in the area of the main building). In the southern part of the area there is a gentle slope falling towards south-east direction. No hardly accessible sections were observed.
- There are two main entrances to the property: representative gate and guard house in the southern part, at Parkowa Street (the entrance is not intended for visitors, because it has no connection with parking); the second entrance is located in north-east part of the park, in a dirt road (Jodlowa Street). This entrance communicates with car and bus parking.
- According to the Regional Heritage Monuments Protection Office in Torun opinion (dated 23rd March 2017), the area is (...) “inaccessible for visitors and supervised. The historic buildings are not preserved against weather conditions, they are not maintained and heated. The present way of maintenance of the complex and lack of restoration works, exposes the object to significant depreciation”.
- Therefore, the park viability is quite limited, no signal system nor specific routes for people with disadvantages in the complex. Being the complex closed to visitors, there are no facilities (bars, toilets) of any kind, no activities nor trails for people with motor difficulties, no equipment for sports nor children.

5.2. Podkarpackie Voivodeship: the Łańcut Castle park.

The historic park of the Lubomirski and Potocki families is located in the centre of Łańcut in the Podkarpackie Voivodeship. The whole complex is situated on a small hill and includes an internal garden, an external park and a small marina. Established in the spirit of the English landscape park with a walking path system, the park is not accessible by public transport.



There is a bus station nearby, and the train station is about 1.5 km away.

The main part of the park together with the Castle lies on a small hill in relation to the surrounding park, and it does not constitute a uniform surface. With all five bastions, larger or smaller elevations are observed. Seven gates lead to the castle park, open to visitors from dawn to dusk throughout the year.

- At the main intersections in the park there are information boards with a park map and main exhibits marked out. Each person buying a ticket for exhibitions receives a brochure with a situation plan of the historic park, where the location of interesting tree species is additionally marked. All permanent and temporary exhibitions in buildings have been adapted to be visited by tourists with varying degrees of disability. There are no services fully accessible and allowing the full exploration of the park.
- The external park retains a more "wild" character - especially in the western part (around the pond with lilies). The paths are in a worse condition, partly also beaten (earthy) - passable for prams and children's bikes, but not comfortable.
- About 160 pieces of benches were installed, mainly in the internal park. There are no special devices for the disabled people.
- In the summer there is a café located near the Orchid House. There are no sports facilities and specially equipped paths for sport.
- There are four toilets located in the Castle available for tourists and all of them are available also for disabled people.
- There are no activities for disadvantaged people. The staff of the Museum Education Department conduct classes and lessons on park vegetation and history. This offer is addressed mainly to students of Primary Schools.

6. Slovenia

6.1. Ptuj: the Turnišče Park

Park Castle Turnišče lies on Zagrebška Street, which connects City Ptuj to settlement Videm. It is only 2,8 km far from city centre. The park is quite well accessible by car and local bus. A bus stop is located next to the park. North of the mansion runs railway with station Hajdina, (1 km away). In the park area are some parking spaces, but mainly they are organised in area outside the castle park.



- Bicycle roads and walk paths are poorly developed, therefore the park not easily accessible by foot or bicycle.
- Castle Park Turnišče is located on plane of Drava's field, a tectonic depression that occurred because of drafting in Pliocene era. Average altitude is 220 m.
- Approach to the park area today is difficult. There is only one undisturbed (main) entrance to the park - on southwest side. There are also two abandoned paths.
- Signal system for visitors in park is not established. Park does not have orientation maps or didactic panels. There is one information sign about pond in Park Turnišče.
- The park is equipped with benches, children playground and playground for handball.
- In the park there are no facilities such as bars, restaurants, refreshment areas, nor toilets.
- Different activities are being carried out for revitalization of the park and castle Turnišče, such as: theatre plays, cleaning actions, water games for children in summer, camps, picnics.
- No specific arrangements, equipments nor activities are being implemented specifically addressing disadvantaged people.
- Conservatory plan has specified certain actions for the plants preservation. It is planned to prepare an landscape architecture plan.

6.2. Velenje: the Historical Castle Park

The castle park is located in the immediate vicinity of the Velenje castle, south of the Velenje city, on the castle hill, about 55 m above the floor of the Šalek valley. Footpath access is by foot on the eastern and western sides of the castle hill. The eastern road is paved, with stairways, and the west road is only solidified. Access by bike and cars is by road from the south side of the castle hill. There is no parking for bicycles.

The park is easily accessible by public transports: bus stop is directly under the hill on the north side; Velenje bus station is 700 meters away; the railway station is about 1 km away. There is no airport in Velenje, but you can fly with different airlines to Ljubljana Jože Pučnik international airport and continue your journey with other means of transport. Near the park there are car parking at the end of the access road to the castle. Parking spaces are not marked, parking for the disabled is not marked.





- The castle hill is actually a hill with three peaks - the castle is located on the northern tip, just above the valley floor, on the south-western summit there is a promenade of wild chestnuts trees, and on the south-east peak there are slopes of ski jumps and fields.
- Different seasons have no significant impact on accessibility to the park, as this main access way and the eastern footpath are solidified. In the rain and snow, the western footpath to the castle and footpaths along the park get slippery, and puddles and mud can appear in the parking lot.
- The park is not fenced. Entrances to the park are from all accessible routes.
- The directional system along the road to the castle is arranged. The individual parts of the landscape arrangement around the castle are clearly visible: forest, orchards, park. Although the park is relatively small, it is difficult for the visitor to get an idea of the whole area of the park and the possible paths that can be passed (around the castle, around the top of the hill to the south of the castle), as there are no orientation maps, didactic panels, information signs, etc. at the entrances and parking areas.
- There are no specific routes for users with motor difficulties. Most of the park and the castle is not accessible to them. Problem is the consolidation of sand and water-trails in the middle of the paths, making them impossible to drive with trolleys. The former pavement of the inner courtyard with pebbles was replaced with stone slabs, which improved the usability of the area
- There are benches in the park, but are not designed and maintained well. There are no artefacts for those, having trouble walking
- In the park there are no facilities: no bars, restaurants, refreshment areas; nor sport and children facilities.
- The park has no toilets. During the opening hours of the Velenje Museum it is possible to use the toilets in the castle. Those toilets are not suitable for people with special needs.
- There are no specific activities for disadvantaged people taking place in the park, nor activities based on real interaction with plants, as the park is based on large trees.



Annex A: Template for data collection

HISTORICAL CASTLE PARKS

WP-T2 Tool development and consensus building

D3.1: Proposed tools for accessibility

Template to collect information

We ask you please to input the following information, respecting the suggested dimension of each section and adding pictures and links to existing URLs for enriching your presentation. In case you have a very interesting experience to share with the partners, please add a detailed description as an annex.

1. How is the historical park located within its territorial area? Is it accessible by public transport? Are there any railway stations, bus stops, highways or airports nearby? (0,5-1 page)

2. Does the park have nearby car parking areas? Are there pedestrian paths or cycle lanes to reach it? (0,5-1 page)



3. Please attach a map (Google Maps) of the park and its immediate surroundings. Can you also please attach some aerial photos that better locate the park within its widest area? (0,5-1 page)

4. What are the geomorphologic characteristics of the park and how do they limit its usability? Is the area located on a plane or sloping ground, and does it include sections hardly accessible in some periods of the year? (0,5-1 page)

5. Does the park have only one or multiple entrances? (0,5-1 page)

6. Is the park viability well-organized and articulated? Do you have a signal system to help visitors? If yes, what are its characteristics? Are there any orientation maps, didactic panels, information signs, etc. at the entrances and parking areas? (0,5-1 page)



7. Are there trails suitable for users with motor difficulties? Are there specific routes for users with disadvantages: paved paths for wheelchairs, paths for low vision, sensory paths, etc.? (0,5-1 page)

8. Is the park equipped with benches and rest areas or other arrangements to make visitors experience easier, reduce fatigue, facilitate stops and rest? Are there special equipments designed for people with motor difficulties: handrails, supports, benches and other artefacts for those who have trouble walking? (0,5-1 page)

9. Is the park equipped with bars, restaurants, refreshment areas, kiosks and other similar facilities? (0,5-1 page)

10. Is the park equipped with sport facilities and equipped jogging trails? What types? Are there tools and facilities for children? Are there tools and facilities for disadvantaged people? (0,5-1 page)



11. Does the area have toilets? If yes, toilet facilities are also suitable for people with special needs? (0,5-1 page)

12. Does the park carry out specific activities for disadvantaged people? If yes, specify in what scope (e.g. walks for seniors, activities for visually impaired people, orthotherapy, etc.) (0,5-1 page)

13. Is the park dedicated to activities with a real interaction with plants: flowerbeds, small grooves, planters, edges, etc.?

14. Please also provide us with some files (PDF, images and videos) about the park, its activities, etc.

Many thanks for your time and effort



HISTORICAL CASTLE PARKS

WP-T2 Tool development and consensus building

D3.1: Proposed tools for accessibility

Park around the historical castle of Bedekovčina

- 1. How is the historical park located within its territorial area? Is it accessible by public transport? Are there any railway stations, bus stops, highways or airports nearby?**

The park is located on a small hill in the vicinity of the castle of Gornja Bedekovcina. The access to the park and the castle in broader terms is a classic example of an "aleja in Croatian" made of wild Chesnutt trees which are planted on both sides of the street which connects the main road in the center of the Municipality with the road that leads to the access of the park. The park is not directly linked i.e. accessible by public transport but since the park is only a 10 minutes' walk distance from the centre of the Municipality, the public transport is not necessary. Railway station Bedekovcina is also in the close vicinity of the center as well as the bus stop. All of the above mentioned, makes the park in a favourable and relatively easily and diverse transport accessibility by different modes which is a good precondition for further valorisation and plans in terms of visitors heritage tourism.

- 2. Does the park have nearby car parking areas? Are there pedestrian paths or cycle lanes to reach it?**

In the vicinity of the park there is a possibility to leave the car, i.e. it is directly accessible by car, but the vision of the development of the park currently does not foresee any specific parking places. As mentioned previously, the park can be easily reached on foot in 10 minutes from the Center, therefore it is advisable to leave the car in the center and reach the park by foot. The before mentioned alley is actually the road that is used as a pedestrian path for walking to the park. The park can be reached by bike although currently there are no specifically designated bike lanes or facilities to leave your bike in the park.



3. Google Maps) of the park and its immediate surroundings



4. What are the geomorphologic characteristics of the park and how do they limit its usability? Is the area located on a plane or sloping ground, and does it include sections hardly accessible in some periods of the year?

The park is situated at a small hill/slope in the vicinity of the Centre of the Municipality. None of the sections are hardly accessible, but since the park is on a hill it might be harder to access in the winter months when there is heavy snowfall. Otherwise, the park is easily accessible.

5. Does the park have only one or multiple entrances?

The park can be entered through the stairs but also is accessible by road (via car). So it can be said that it has multiple entrances, but only one is considered as the main one - the one that starts with the stairs which are actually an integral part of the Park itself.

6. Is the park viability well-organized and articulated? Do you have a signal system to help visitors? If yes, what are its characteristics? Are there any orientation maps, didactic panels, information signs, etc. at the entrances and parking areas?

Currently, the park's viability is not sufficiently organized and articulated, but hopefully this will change significantly through the HICAPS project. Today there is no signal system to help the visitors, but it will be installed through the project in the form of informative signposts. The installation of Orientation maps, didactic panels and information signs at the entrance and in the park itself will also be enhanced through the HICAPS project, as for the time being it is actually non-existent.

7. Are there trails suitable for users with motor difficulties? Are there specific routes for users with disadvantages: paved paths for wheelchairs, paths for low vision, sensory paths, etc.?

Unfortunately, due to the location of the park there are no suitable trails for users with motor difficulties or routes for users with disadvantages. However, the road is paved (although in a relatively bad condition



but certainly still useable for wheelchairs). There are no paths for low vision, sensory paths etc, but the plan is that the signposts that will be installed will have the Braille letters also.

- 8. Is the park equipped with benches and rest areas or other arrangements to make visitors experience easier, reduce fatigue, facilitate stops and rest? Are there special equipments designed for people with motor difficulties: handrails, supports, benches and other artefacts for those who have trouble walking?**

At the moment some benches are located on the park, but are in bad condition. Through the project, 10 new benches will be installed to ensure rest areas for visitors. At the moment, there is no handrails, but a wooden handrail on one side of the stairway will be installed through the project as a facility for victors with motor difficulties. Depending on the design, other facilities for blind people might be installed in the stairway (such as clearly marked end of a step with mini bumpers as used in metro stations i.e. tactile paving).

- 9. Is the park equipped with bars, restaurants, refreshment areas, kiosks and other similar facilities?**

There are no bars or restaurants, refreshment areas, kiosks in the park. It is also not envisaged that they are installed through the project. In a wider sense of a vision of the whole park surface, a children's playground might be built, so then there might be a need to install such facilities (also if the number of visitors might increase significantly).

- 10. Is the park equipped with sport facilities and equipped jogging trails? What types? Are there tools and facilities for children? Are there tools and facilities for disadvantaged people?**

The park is not equipped with sport facilities and jogging trails or tools and facilities for children or disadvantaged people. This might be considered in a 2nd stage of development, after the implementation of HICAPS project.

- 11. Does the area have toilets? If yes, toilet facilities are also suitable for people with special needs?**

No, there are no toilets in the park currently.

- 12. Does the park carry out specific activities for disadvantaged people? If yes, specify in what scope (e.g. walks for seniors, activities for visually impaired people, orthotherapy, etc.)**

The park does not carry out specific activities for disadvantaged people. In the short term this is not envisaged as a service within the park.

- 13. Is the park dedicated to activities with a real interaction with plants: flowerbeds, small grooves, planters, edges, etc.?**

The park is not at the moment dedicated to activities with a real interaction with plants, but however, since signpost of plants will be installed through the project, visitors will be able to learn about plants (their names, specificities, history etc..).

HISTORICAL CASTLE PARKS

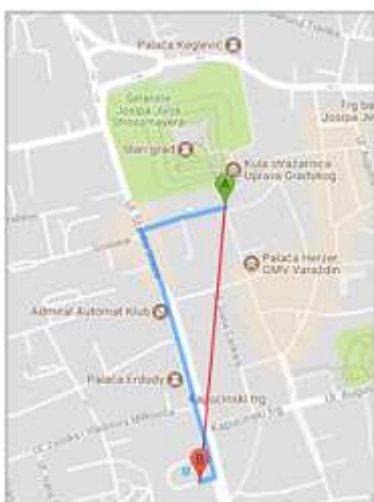
WP-T2 Tool development and consensus building

D3.1: Proposed tools for accessibility

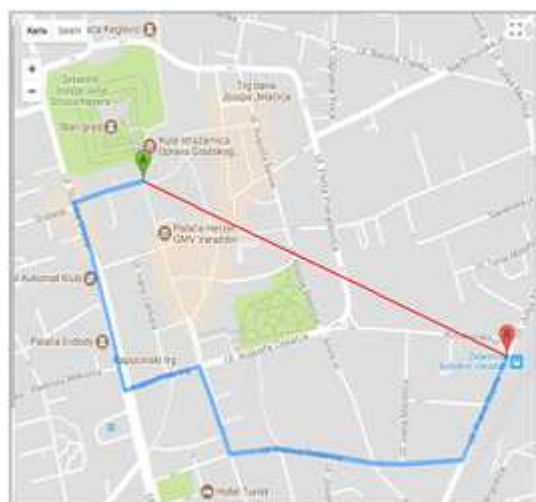
The walk lane of Josip Juraj Strossmayer

1. How is the historical park located within its territorial area? Is it accessible by public transport? Are there any railway stations, bus stops, highways or airports nearby?

The Walk lane of Josip Juraj Strossmayer is part of the Varaždin historical core, and it is located in the pedestrian area. Bus Terminal is 540 meters and railway station is 920 meters aerial distance away.



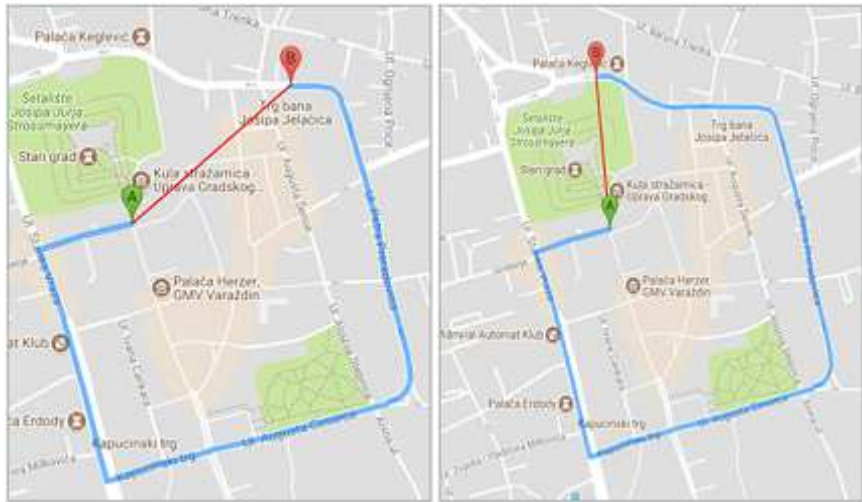
Bus terminal



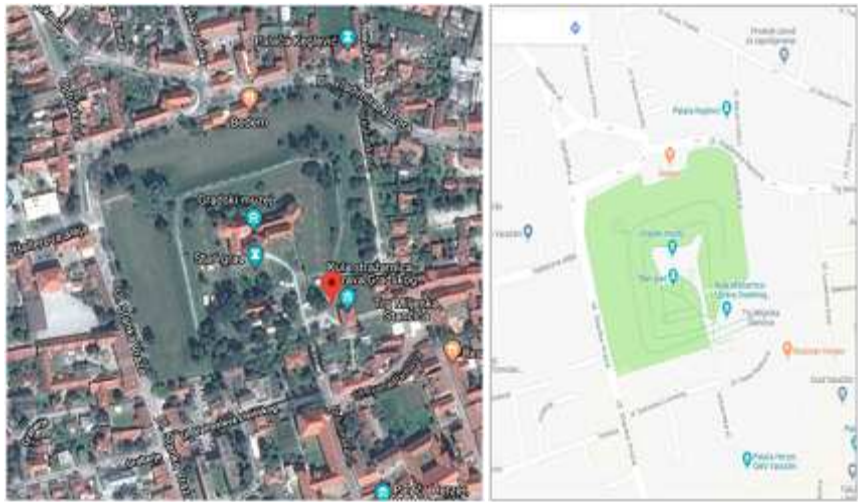
Railway station

2. Does the park have nearby car parking areas? Are there pedestrian paths or cycle lanes to reach it?

The Walk lane of Josip Juraj Strossmayer is part of the Varaždin historical core, and it is in the pedestrian area. There are cycle lanes to reach it. The nearest parking areas are the parking near the City Market (Ban Josip Jelacic Square - aerial distance 290 meters), and the parking in Vladimira Nazora Street (aerial distance 360 meters). There are a total of 115 parking spaces, of which only one (1) parking place reserved for the disabled person.



3. Please attach a map (Google Maps) of the park and its immediate surroundings. Can you also please attach some aerial photos that better locate the park within its widest area? (0,5-1 page)





4. What are the geomorphologic characteristics of the park and how do they limit its usability? Is the area located on a plane or sloping ground, and does it include sections hardly accessible in some periods of the year?

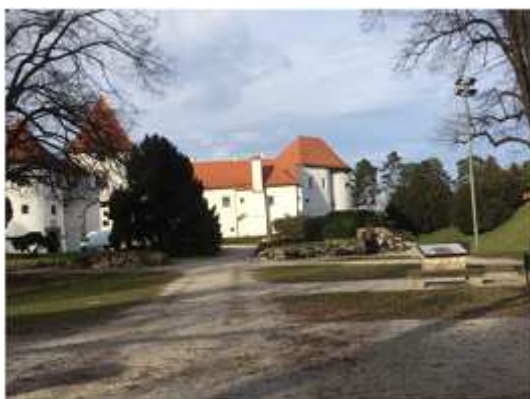
The Walk lane of Josip Juraj Strossmayer is defined by 2 geomorphologic characteristics:

1) The wall surrounding the castle and making barrier between the castle and the surrounding buildings. The wall (height 5 - 8 metres) is accessible through 3 different admissions: 2 leading from the castle and 1 from direction of Vrazova Street. The lane is covered with layer of fine gravel. One admission from the castle is made with ascent on skew.



Another access to the wall has lots of stairs.

Access to the wall from Vrazova street - slope with one stair at the top of the wall.



2) The flat part around the castle that connects castle and city centre. The lane is covered with layer of fine gravel.



5. Does the park have only one or multiple entrances?

There are several entrances to the park as it is visible in the picture below.



v



1st entrance from the Uršulinska street

Entrance from the Miljenko Stančić square



2nd entrance from the Uršulinska street (via Vladimira Nazora Street)



1st entrance from the Vrazova street





2nd entrance from the Vrazova street

6. Is the park viability well-organized and articulated? Do you have a signal system to help visitors? If yes, what are its characteristics? Are there any orientation maps, didactic panels, information signs, etc. at the entrances and parking areas?



In the park, there are 2 interpretive maps with the photo walkway and a short historical review of the development of the fort, the moat and later the park on Croatian, English and German language. There are also warning signs for the risk of broken branches.

7. Are there trails suitable for users with motor difficulties? Are there specific routes for users with disadvantages: paved paths for wheelchairs, paths for low vision, sensory paths, etc.? ù

There are no specific routes for users with disadvantages but it is possible to use the existing paths. For users with wheelchairs there are some difficulties to move because of the gravel structure of the path which is not compressed enough and the paths on the wall are too steep. The paths on the wall are also not suitable for low vision because there is the risk of falling down the wall.

8. Is the park equipped with benches and rest areas or other arrangements to make visitors experience easier, reduce fatigue, facilitate stops and rest? Are there special equipments designed for people with motor difficulties: handrails, supports, benches and other artefacts for those who have trouble walking?



There are some old benches beside the info table and on the wall but they are insufficient.

9. Is the park equipped with bars, restaurants, refreshment areas, kiosks and other similar facilities?

The lane is not equipped with bars, restaurants, refreshment areas, kiosks and other similar facilities but in the vicinity (ca 100 metres) at the Miljenko Stancic square there are numerous bars for refreshment.

Only during the Špancirfest a big part of the park is dedicated for gastronomy and music (stage).



10. Is the park equipped with sport facilities and equipped jogging trails? What types? Are there tools and facilities for children? Are there tools and facilities for disadvantaged people?

The lane is not equipped with sport facilities and jogging trails. There are no facilities for children and no facilities for disadvantaged people.

The exception is during the Špancirfest, when in one part of the lane there are spaces dedicated to children with different types of games.





11. Does the area have toilets? If yes, toilet facilities are also suitable for people with special needs?

The area does not have toilets. The nearest toilets are inside the museum and they are in the basement of the building and not suitable for people with special needs. The toilets inside the museum are for visitors of the museum only.

The exception is that during the Špancirfest in one part of the lane there are temporarily placed chemical toilets but it is not suitable for disadvantaged people.

12. Does the park carry out specific activities for disadvantaged people? If yes, specify in what scope (e.g. walks for seniors, activities for visually impaired people, orthotherapy, etc.)

No.

13. Is the park dedicated to activities with a real interaction with plants: flowerbeds, small grooves, planters, edges, etc.?

No.

14. Please also provide us with some files (PDF, images and videos) about the park, its activities, etc.

The main event that takes place in the lane is Špancirfest - Festival that takes place end of August - beginning of September for 19 years. During this period the lane is used for different types of activities which include gastronomy, concerts, etc.

Beside Špancirfest, occasionally there are happenings related to Association of tourist guides Varaždin, NGO-s etc.



HISTORICAL CASTLE PARKS

WP-T2 Tool development and consensus building

D3.1: Proposed tools for accessibility

The Linear Park of the Este Walls

1. How is the historical park located within its territorial area? Is it accessible by public transport? Are there any railway stations, bus stops, highways or airports nearby?

The city park of the Walls of Ferrara, develops in a circular way surrounding the historical city, and constitutes the system of connection between the centre, the suburbs and the natural environment. It forms a large green frame and, moreover, it is a suggestive and imposing monument. You can easily reach it from the various bus stops of the bus lines coming from the railway station, or in the former Mof area of via Darsena, at the tourist buses' stop.

2. Does the park have nearby car parking areas? Are there pedestrian paths or cycle lanes to reach it?

For those arriving by car there are numerous parking lots near the sixteenth-century Palazzina dei Bagni Ducali, the Torrione del Bastione di San Lorenzo and along all the ramparts, in the former Mof area of via Darsena, in the Area Kennedy-Ex Pisa and Piazza Travaglio.

The park is part of the cycle-tourism route that follows the entire perimeter of the walls.

3. Please attach a map (Google Maps) of the park and its immediate surroundings. Can you also please attach some aerial photos that better locate the park within its widest area?





4. What are the geomorphologic characteristics of the park and how do they limit its usability? Is the area located on a plane or sloping ground, and does it include sections hardly accessible in some periods of the year?

The park stands as a large green frame of one of the greenest cities in the country, and then a monument of rare grandeur and charm. The MURA constitute a way and opportunity for new connections between the city and its surroundings. The importance of the park is mainly linked to the historical and monumental values of the urban area. Recreational activity mainly concerns the classical walk or race along the city walls, as well as dedicated recreational activities such as festivals, amusement parks and events, so all points of the route are accessible and well organized.

The presence of slopes and jumps in altitude does not affect the accessibility of the park. as there are many routes both at the foot of the walls and at the top.

5. Does the park have only one or multiple entrances?

The ancient walls, being an integrated environmental, cultural and infrastructural system, have numerous entrances located in the points corresponding to the connections with the city centre, such as gates, ramparts, squares, parking lots.

6. Is the park viability well-organized and articulated? Do you have a signal system to help visitors? If yes, what are its characteristics? Are there any orientation maps, didactic panels, information signs, etc. at the entrances and parking areas?

The road network is organised on two levels, extending for almost ten kilometres all around the city and forming an suggestive perimeter. From Porta degli Angeli you enter directly into the main street of Ferrara, Corso Ercole d' Este, which then leads to the Estense Castle, right in the heart of the city.

The signs along the route of the ancient walls are supplemented by a map showing the periods of construction of the walls. Educational and information panels are located in key points to document the species of fauna and flora present there.

7. Are there trails suitable for users with motor difficulties? Are there specific routes for users with disadvantages: paved paths for wheelchairs, paths for low vision, sensory paths, etc.?

The walkways are a short city trail suitable for all ages and do not present any difficulties. The route is mainly for the exclusive use of cyclists and pedestrians and is also safe for children. For several sections the bottom is not asphalted but is generally compact. It is necessary to pay attention to road crossings and to use the appropriate marked passages

8. Is the park equipped with benches and rest areas or other arrangements to make visitors experience easier, reduce fatigue, facilitate stops and rest? Are there special equipments designed for people with motor difficulties: handrails, supports, benches and other artefacts for those who have trouble walking?

Those who travel by bicycle can easily cross the entire perimeter of the Walls, while those who visit on foot can choose one or more of the sections in which the itinerary is divided:

- the 16th century bulwarks from Piazza del Travaglio to Porta Romana;
- from the Baluardo di San Giorgio to the Torrione di San Giovanni;



- the Walls of the Angels;
- the Pontifical Defenses.

Parking and resting places can be found almost everywhere thanks to benches along the entire pedestrian cycle route.

9. Is the park equipped with bars, restaurants, refreshment areas, kiosks and other similar facilities?

The equipped areas are evenly distributed and range from the area known as 'Terraviva Biopastoreria', an agricultural area of about 5 hectares which has survived urbanization and is situated within the walls. This area is connected by ecological corridors made up of hedges and grassy edges of paths and cycle paths. Adjacent to this agricultural area, in the inner part, dominates a vast green area occupied by the Jewish Cemetery and the monumental complex of the Certosa. From Porta degli Angeli, ancient access to the Barco's hunting estate, you can reach the Torrione di San Giovanni where the Jazz Club Ferrara operates, with prestigious events inside the splendid Renaissance bastion. Continuing eastwards you reach the Punta della Giovecca where, towards the inside, you can admire the Piazzale Medaglie d' Oro, with the background of the arch of the Perspective, beyond which Corso Giovecca leads to the centre.

Continue towards the great Mountain Baluardo della Montagna with bars and equipment for children, then to the area of Porta Paola overlooking Piazza Travaglio, a market area equipped with bars and restaurants. The last stretch of the wall is the one that has lost its original characteristics. In this area there was a seventeenth-century fortress in the shape of a star, almost completely destroyed in the early days after the union of Ferrara to the Kingdom of Italy. In the large lawn of the remaining embankment stands the standing statue of Pope Paul V, which was originally located in the centre of the Fortress, near which is currently located the historic ice cream parlour "Siberiana".

10. Is the park equipped with sport facilities and equipped jogging trails? What types? Are there tools and facilities for children? Are there tools and facilities for disadvantaged people? (0,5-1 page)

The 9 km jogging route of the Wall can be covered on foot or by bike, either on the embankment or in the valley, below.

Porta degli Angeli: it gives access to a splendid huge green scenery, where you can also make a delicious picnic. In April or September, the Vulandra (International Kite Festival) and the Balloons (International Festival of hot air balloons) take place here. In August free concerts by international artists are offered in the area under the Wall, culminating in the famous Ferrara Buskers Festival. The cultural offer continues with several further initiatives, games and workshops for children, markets and food and wine specialities. Disadvantaged people can have access to the ramps at multiple points, which are properly built to ensure accessibility.



In the green area in front of the House of Angels, corner via Orlando Furioso and Corso Ercole I d' Este, thanks to the "Italian Cross-Border Cooperation Project Italy Slovenia PANGeA: Physical activity and nutrition for quality ageing" has been installed sports equipment aimed at training the major muscle areas (stimulation of hip muscles, strengthening of pectoral muscles), cardiovascular endurance (crushing with pedals, "cross") and stretching of trained muscles (stretching).



11. Does the area have toilets? If yes, toilet facilities are also suitable for people with special needs?

Not available

12. Does the park carry out specific activities for disadvantaged people? If yes, specify in what scope (e.g. walks for seniors, activities for visually impaired people, orthotherapy, etc.)

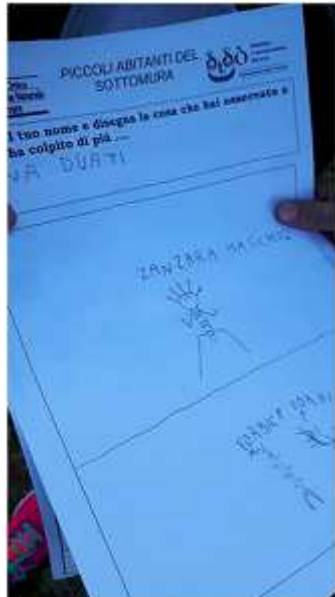
Not available

13. Is the park dedicated to activities with a real interaction with plants: flowerbeds, small grooves, planters, edges, etc.?

Activities are carried out to explore the plant and animal biodiversity of the walls and sub-walls with schools and families, with a collection of materials and photographs that are examined in the educational laboratories of the Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Ferrara (Natural Sciences History Museum) and/or uploaded to internet sites for the study of biodiversity (www.inaturalist.org), in the section dedicated to the walls of Ferrara (<https://www.inaturalist.org/places/mura-di-ferrara>) and CS-MON (<http://www.csmon-life.eu/pagina/campagne/21>). In a special area of the northern urban park, near the Walls, there are didactic laboratories of archaeology-archaeo-zoology, on the alimentary uses of our ancestors.

14. Please also provide us with some files (PDF, images and videos) about the park, its activities, etc.









HISTORICAL CASTLE PARKS

WP-T2 Tool development and consensus building

D3.1: Proposed tools for accessibility

The Villa Ghigi Park

1. How is the historical park located within its territorial area? Is it accessible by public transport? Are there any railway stations, bus stops, highways or airports nearby?

The Park is located in the first hills of Bologna, about one kilometre from the historic centre. It is easily reachable by public transport (Bus 52 - stop Villa Ghigi and San Mamolo; the latter for entry from Via Martucci) but also by foot, bicycle and car. The park it is also easy to reach by public and private transport from the main Bologna railway station, the bus station, the airport and the motorway junctions.

2. Does the park have nearby car parking areas? Are there pedestrian paths or cycle lanes to reach it?

The park is equipped with about thirty free parking lots, which are located near the entrance along Gaibola street (not served by bus lines). In proximity of to the two entrances along via San Mamolo, you can stop nearby, with some difficulty, being the street rather narrow and equipped with a very limited number of parking places for cars on the sides, as well as in the short streets or side branches. Via San Mamolo is equipped with sidewalks (always present on the left side, discontinuous on the other side) but without cycle paths.

3. Please attach a map (Google Maps) of the park and its immediate surroundings. Can you also please attach some aerial photos that better locate the park within its widest area?





4. What are the geomorphologic characteristics of the park and how do they limit its usability? Is the area located on a plane or sloping ground, and does it include sections hardly accessible in some periods of the year?

The park is situated on the first hills that rise south of Bologna and a large part of it develops along the hillside, with the exception of some limited flat areas near Villa Ghigi and Palazzino (the Foundation's headquarters). The road network of the park includes, in addition to the main access road, a series of cart tracks in dirt road and gravel or grasses and numerous tracks, which can be muddy and slippery at certain times of the year, especially in the steepest and most tree-lined or wooded areas.



5. Does the park have only one or multiple entrances?



The park is accessible through three entrances: the main one on Via San Mamolo is located over a group of buildings constructed about fifty years ago behind the old entrance gate to the Ghigi family estate (it bears the inscription "Villa Ghigi - Alle salse"); that on Via Martucci, the least frequented entrance, can be reached by continuing a little further along Via San Mamolo and following the short side street until the end; the third entrance is at the other end of the park, along Via di Gaibola. The first and second entrance start at the foot of the hill to develop more or less steeply inside the park. The entrance on via di Gaibola, on the other hand, allows access already at altitude, more or less at the height of Villa Ghigi and just below the Foundation's headquarters.

less at the height of Villa Ghigi and just below the Foundation's headquarters.

6. Is the park viability well-organized and articulated? Do you have a signal system to help visitors? If yes, what are its characteristics? Are there any orientation maps, didactic panels, information signs, etc. at the entrances and parking areas?

The park is equipped with a main access road, in the first stretch asphalt and then dirt road, which is accessible only by authorized vehicles. The secondary road network includes dirt tracks and paths that allow you to reach and cross all areas of the park (with the exception of a fenced area that houses twenty beeches and other species of trees both spontaneous and exotic, which since the opening of the park to the public in 1974 is reserved exclusively for guided tours and educational and research activities). As far as signage is concerned, at the entrances to the park there are two oval panels: a park presentation panel and a panel that illustrates the rules of behaviour to visitors. There are no orientation maps, educational panels and signs indicating the place names.





7. Are there trails suitable for users with motor difficulties? Are there specific routes for users with disadvantages: paved paths for wheelchairs, paths for low vision, sensory paths, etc.? (

The main access road to the park is sometimes quite steep, with a gradient of around 10%. Accessing the park from the high entrance along via di Gaibola, on the other hand, you can follow a dirt road that does not have particular slopes and reaches Villa Ghigi in about ten minutes, remaining always at the same altitude. As for the access to wooded areas located in different parts of the park, the paths are narrow and sometimes uneven, not recommended for people with limited mobility. There are no specific routes dedicated to users in disadvantaged situations.

8. Is the park equipped with benches and rest areas or other arrangements to make visitors experience easier, reduce fatigue, facilitate stops and rest? Are there special equipments designed for people with motor difficulties: handrails, supports, benches and other artefacts for those who have trouble walking?

In the park there are rest areas in various places, often easily reachable, equipped with benches with backrest and tables with benches without backrests to facilitate breaks, rest and picnics. At different points with particular gradients there are wooden and dirt floor steps, often flanked by wooden handrails, to facilitate the ascent and descent. There are no pieces of furniture specially designed for people with limited mobility.

9. Is the park equipped with bars, restaurants, refreshment areas, kiosks and other similar facilities?

The park has a refreshment point in the Guardian's House, located next to Villa Ghigi. The refreshment point, which offers snacks and drinks with a special focus on local products, was opened for the first time and temporarily from June to August 2017 and will reopen permanently in spring 2018, once the renovation of the building is completed.

10. Is the park equipped with sport facilities and equipped jogging trails? What types? Are there tools and facilities for children? Are there tools and facilities for disadvantaged people?



For decades the park has been equipped with the Vita Parcours, a gymnastic route divided into 15 stations and starts in the first hairpin bend that you meet up from the entrance of via San Mamolo. The route, designed in 1967 by the Swiss architect Erwin Weckermann on behalf of an insurance company in Zurich, was installed by the Municipality of Bologna in 1977 and was the first of its kind to be included in a public green area in Bologna and Emilia-Romagna. Since then, it offers visitors the opportunity to combine pleasant walks with moments of physical exercise in a relaxing environment, surrounded by green hills.

In the park there are also a couple of sofas, structures made of natural material and designed to welcome children and families in the context of specific projects that take place mainly in the forest. The vegetable sofa is a space made up of branches kept in circular form thanks to coupled poles of chestnut trees. It is a secluded outdoor classroom, immersed in the woods, where children and adults sit to be gathered and carry out group activities (discussions, songs, readings, observations of natural materials).



11. Does the area have toilets? If yes, toilet facilities are also suitable for people with special needs?

The area is currently equipped with toilets only inside the Palazzino, where there are three bathrooms used by Foundation staff and users of its activities. One of the bathrooms is suitable for people with disabilities. Bathrooms are not available to park visitors. In the Guardian's House, however, during the summertime, a toilet has been opened on the ground floor, at disposal of the public. In the ongoing renovation a bathroom is planned, always on the ground floor, which can also be used by people with disabilities.

12. Does the park carry out specific activities for disadvantaged people? If yes, specify in what scope (e.g. walks for seniors, activities for visually impaired people, orthotherapy, etc.)

Since 2010, the Foundation has been proposing and implementing, in collaboration with other subjects active in the territory, projects aimed at disadvantaged people who investigate the interaction with nature, integrating environmental and youth skills. From 2010 to the present day there are numerous projects realized and still in progress (Nature and Psyche, Nature as cure, The Garden that cares, Garden workshop. Experiences of horticultural therapy in the metropolitan area, Garden culture, Walking in the green), which have seen the Foundation collaborate with health care structures, social cooperatives and other subjects. Since 2015, the Foundation has also organized and coordinated, in collaboration with the Agriverde and CSAPSA cooperative, a training course in horticultural therapy and modules for in-depth study on specific topics that intertwine with this theme. Training courses are accredited by the Regional Health Service.



13. Is the park dedicated to activities with a real interaction with plants: flowerbeds, small grooves, planters, edges, etc.?



In the park there is a vegetable garden, the Garden of Becco, which for years has been the preferred site of horticultural therapy projects. The goal for the user, in this specific case, is to increase knowledge and increase the autonomy and self-confidence, with the vegetable garden becoming a workshop of experimentation with nature in which to observe, discover, acquire skills and share experiences.

More generally speaking, the Villa Ghigi Park represents a great resource in terms of horticultural therapy and one can also imagine experiences that go beyond the garden: a wood that is characterized also thanks to one or more furnishings created by users with vegetal material, shelters for useful insects located in strategic places, a flowerbed of bulbous in the ornamental garden, a small pond that needs periodic cleaning interventions to preserve its balance and many other opportunities that are developed to make the process of care more active and effective, consolidating a new and original function of the park.

HISTORICAL CASTLE PARKS

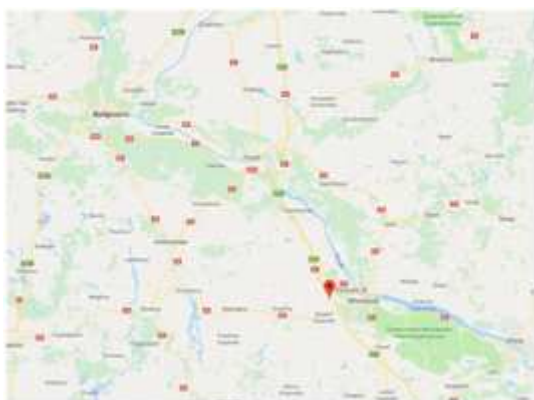
WP-T2 Tool development and consensus building

D3.1: Proposed tools for accessibility

Wieniec Park and Palace

1. How is the historical park located within its territorial area? Is it accessible by public transport? Are there any railway stations, bus stops, highways or airports nearby?)

Wieniec is a village in the south-eastern part of Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodeship, in the area of Włocławek and in the Brześć Kujawski commune. Park and palace complex in Wieniec (total area 8 ha) is situated in close vicinity to A1 highway (1 km), about 55 km south of Torun. There is bus station in Brześć Kujawski (6 km) and railway station in Włocławek (11 km). The nearest airport is situated in Bydgoszcz (100 km).



2. Does the park have nearby car parking areas? Are there pedestrian paths or cycle lanes to reach it?

There are no indicated parking places nearby (the area of park and palace complex is closed for visitors at the moment). However development plans for this area foresee special parking area for visitors of future park and palace complex. The complex can be reached by red cycling route connecting Włocławek and Wikaryjskie Lake (20 km). There are some hiking trails and cycling routes leading to or passing through Włocławek.

3. Please attach a map (Google Maps) of the park and its immediate surroundings. Can you also please attach some aerial photos that better locate the park within its widest area?



4. What are the geomorphologic characteristics of the park and how do they limit its usability? Is the area located on a plane or sloping ground, and does it include sections hardly accessible in some periods of the year?

Considering geomorphologic characteristics there are no significant limitation of park usability. Relative heights do not exceed 5 meters (culmination point is in the area of the main building). In the southern part of the area there is a gentle slope falling towards south-east direction. No hardly accessible sections were observed.



5. Does the park have only one or multiple entrances? (0,5-1 page)

There are two main entrances to the property: representative gate and guard house in the southern part, at Parkowa Street (the entrance is not intended for visitors, because it has not connection with parking), second entrance is localized in north-east part of the park, at dirt road (Jodlowa Street). This entrance communicates with car and bus parking.

6. Is the park viability well-organized and articulated? Do you have a signal system to help visitors? If yes, what are its characteristics? Are there any orientation maps, didactic panels, information signs, etc. at the entrances and parking areas?

The Regional Heritage Monuments Protection Office in Torun on the 23rd March 2017, issued an opinion concerning present condition of park and palace in Wieniec: “The area of the park is inaccessible for visitors and supervised. The historic buildings are not preserved against weather conditions, they are not maintained and heated. The present way of maintenance of the complex and lack of restoration works, exposes the object to significant depreciation”.



- 7. Are there trails suitable for users with motor difficulties? Are there specific routes for users with disadvantages: paved paths for wheelchairs, paths for low vision, sensory paths, etc.?**

There are no specific routes for people with disadvantages in the complex.

- 8. Is the park equipped with benches and rest areas or other arrangements to make visitors experience easier, reduce fatigue, facilitate stops and rest? Are there special equipments designed for people with motor difficulties: handrails, supports, benches and other artefacts for those who have trouble walking?**

There are no specific equipment for people with motor difficulties in the complex.

- 9. Is the park equipped with bars, restaurants, refreshment areas, kiosks and other similar facilities?**

Not applicable - the building is out of order.

- 10. Is the park equipped with sport facilities and equipped jogging trails? What types? Are there tools and facilities for children? Are there tools and facilities for disadvantaged people?**

There are no specific sport facilities and trails in the complex.

- 11. Does the area have toilets? If yes, toilet facilities are also suitable for people with special needs?**

Not applicable.

- 12. Does the park carry out specific activities for disadvantaged people? If yes, specify in what scope (e.g. walks for seniors, activities for visually impaired people, horticultural therapy, etc.)**

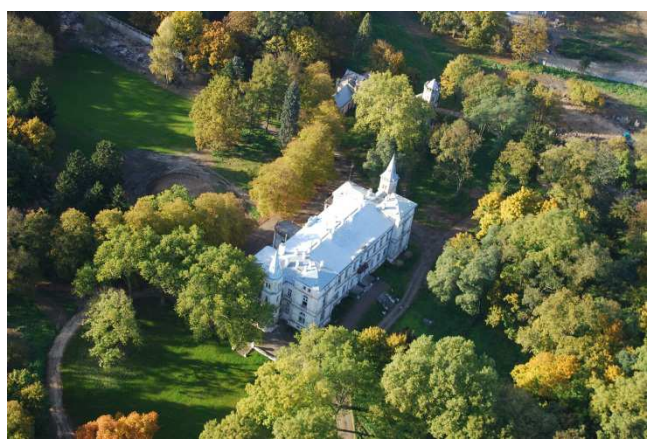
Not applicable.

- 13. Is the park dedicated to activities with a real interaction with plants: flowerbeds, small grooves, planters, edges, etc.?**

Not applicable.



14. Please also provide us with some files (PDF, images and videos) about the park, its activities, etc.





HISTORICAL CASTLE PARKS

WP-T2 Tool development and consensus building

D3.1: Proposed tools for accessibility

Łańcut Castle Park

- 1. How is the historical park located within its territorial area? Is it accessible by public transport? Are there any railway stations, bus stops, highways or airports nearby?**

The historic park of the Lubomirski and Potocki families is located in the center of Łańcut in the Podkarpackie Voivodeship. The whole complex is situated on a small hill and includes an internal garden (in the immediate vicinity of the Castle, framed by a moat), an external park and a small marina. Established in the spirit of the English landscape park with a walking path system, the park is not accessible to public transport. There is a bus station nearby, and the train station is about 1.5 km away. The south-eastern part of the park borders on the national road E4.

Castle Park in Łańcut covers an area of 36 hectares and is divided into two parts. The inner park is located between the castle and the moat and an external park is located outside the moat on the west side of the castle. In the inner park you can see the Rose Garden and the Italian Garden.

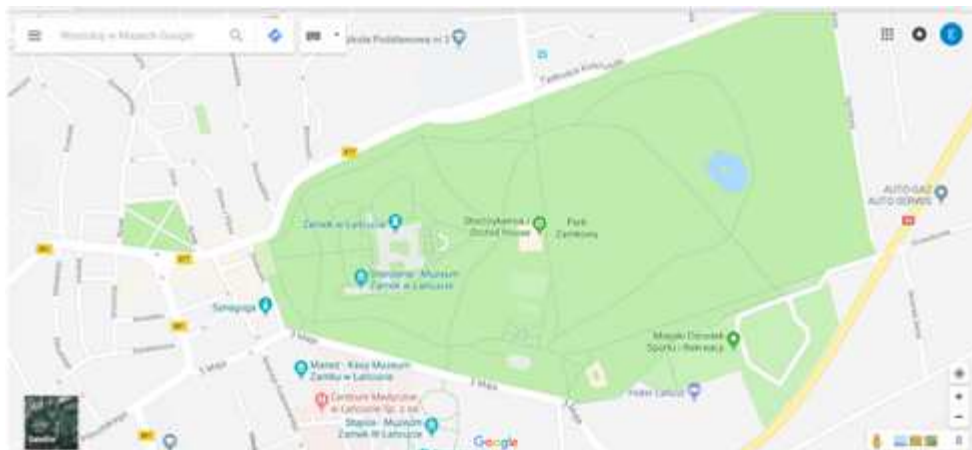
In the outer park, there is an orangery, coach house, stables, riding hall and the so-called Romantic Castle. In the park there is also a lot of statues, pergolas and a marble fountain. There is also a lot of old and rare trees such as tulip trees, Chinese junipers, plane trees and ginkgo trees.

- 2. Does the park have nearby car parking areas? Are there pedestrian paths or cycle lanes to reach it?**

There is a free parking lot for coaches and cars near the park. The castle in Łańcut does not have its own parking lots. There are around 15 km of walking paths in the park. You can't enter the park by bicycle.



3. Please attach a map (Google Maps) of the park and its immediate surroundings. Can you also please attach some aerial photos that better locate the park within its widest area?)



4. **What are the geomorphologic characteristics of the park and how do they limit its usability? Is the area located on a plane or sloping ground, and does it include sections hardly accessible in some periods of the year?**

Łańcut is located on the border of the Sandomierz Basin and the Carpathian Foothills, in the strip of podzolic soils made of loess, 18 km east from Rzeszów, on the edge of the Wisłoka valley, on the old route leading from Krakow to Lviv. The main part of the park together with the Castle lies on a small hill in relation to the surrounding park, and in terms of height it does not constitute a uniform surface. With all five bastions, larger or smaller elevations are observed. The outer park is clearly inclined towards the east, where at the edge, in the lowest place, there is a pond. The area of the marina park is an even area, with no clear ups and downs. There are no hard to reach places.

5. **Does the park have only one or multiple entrances?**

Seven gates lead to the castle park. The gates are open to visitors from dawn to dusk throughout the year. Internal park: Entrance only through the bridge at the main gate of the castle. External park: The entrances are located on the side of ul. Kościuszki (at the corner of Zamkowa Street - the main gate, and near the Romantic Castle opposite the bus station) and from the side of 3-Maja street (e.g. at Maneż and near the Coach House).



- 6. Is the park viability well-organized and articulated? Do you have a signal system to help visitors? If yes, what are its characteristics? Are there any orientation maps, didactic panels, information signs, etc. at the entrances and parking areas?**

At the main intersections in the park there are information boards with a park map and main exhibits marked out. Each person buying a ticket for exhibitions receives a brochure with a situation plan of the historic park, where the location of interesting tree species is additionally marked.

- 7. Are there trails suitable for users with motor difficulties? Are there specific routes for users with disadvantages: paved paths for wheelchairs, paths for low vision, sensory paths, etc.?**

All permanent and temporary exhibitions in buildings have been adapted to be visited by tourists with varying degrees of disability. There are no solutions in the park that are conducive to and allow for full exploration.

External park: It retained a more "wild" character - especially in the western part (around the pond with lilies). The paths are in a worse condition, partly also beaten (earthy) - passable for prams and children's bikes, but not comfortable.

- 8. Is the park equipped with benches and rest areas or other arrangements to make visitors experience easier, reduce fatigue, facilitate stops and rest? Are there special equipments designed for people with motor difficulties: handrails, supports, benches and other artefacts for those who have trouble walking?**

About 160 pieces of benches were installed in the park. No special devices for the disabled people.

Internal Park: It is forbidden to bring dogs to the park and when the child goes on the Grass, you will be reprimanded by the castle guard from the speakers.

External Park: Dogs can be introduced on a leash. There are not many benches and they are in poor condition. Theoretically, it is forbidden to enter the lawns, but a little further from the castle (e.g. eastern part) we can spread the picnic blanket.

- 9. Is the park equipped with bars, restaurants, refreshment areas, kiosks and other similar facilities?**

In the park, in the summer there is a café located near the Orchid House.

- 10. Is the park equipped with sport facilities and equipped jogging trails? What types? Are there tools and facilities for children? Are there tools and facilities for disadvantaged people?**

There are no sports facilities and specially equipped paths in the park. The historic park in Łańcut is a residential park and there should not be additional elements of decor and equipment.

- 11. Does the area have toilets? If yes, toilet facilities are also suitable for people with special needs?**

There are four toilets available for tourists and all of them are prepared and available also for disabled people. Toilets are located in the Castle, at the main gate (at the corner of Zamkowa St. and Kościuszki St.), at Orchid Cafe, and outside the park - in Maneż (tourist information) and in the Coach House.



12. Does the park carry out specific activities for disadvantaged people? If yes, specify in what scope (e.g. walks for seniors, activities for visually impaired people, horticultural therapy, etc.)

There are no activities for disadvantaged people in the park.

13. Is the park dedicated to activities with a real interaction with plants: flowerbeds, small grooves, planters, edges, etc.?

The staff of the Museum Education Department conduct classes and lessons on park vegetation and history. This offer is addressed mainly to students of Primary Schools. This year, the topics of the classes were the following:

- Walking area with the most beautiful plants, recognizing their species, garden art.
- Castle gardens, an educational walk through the park, with recognition of characteristic plants, classes are conducted in terms of garden art.

14. Please also provide us with some files (PDF, images and videos) about the park, its activities, etc.

- <https://www.zamek-lancut.pl/pl/content/zamekdzisiaj/edukacja/zajeciamuzealne/2017-2018oferedu.pdf>
- <https://www.zamek-lancut.pl/pl/ZamekDzisiaj/Edukacja>
- <https://www.zamek-lancut.pl/pl/ZamekDzisiaj/Park>
- <http://ogrody.podkarpackie.travel/trasy/lancut/>







HISTORICAL CASTLE PARKS

WP-T2 Tool development and consensus building

D3.1: Proposed tools for accessibility

Turnišče Park

1. How is the historical park located within its territorial area? Is it accessible by public transport? Are there any railway stations, bus stops, highways or airports nearby?

Park Castle Turnišče lies on Zagrebška Street, which connects City Ptuj to settlement Videm. Distance from city centre is only 2,8 km, but because of poorly developed bicycle roads and lack of walk path it is not easily accessible by foot or bicycle. The park is quite well accessible by car and local bus. A bus stop is located next to the park. North of the mansion runs railway with station Hajdina, this is 1 km away, and reachable by foot in about 15 min. South part of mansion Turnišče is bordered to highway ring road and is visible from highway Maribor - Zagreb. Closest airport is Airport Maribor, it is about 20 km away, and is reachable through highway Maribor - Zagreb.

2. Does the park have nearby car parking areas? Are there pedestrian paths or cycle lanes to reach it?

In the park area are some parking spaces, mainly they are organised in area outside the castle park; in part biotechnical school has its space. Bicycle roads and walk paths are poorly developed.

3. Please attach a map (Google Maps) of the park and its immediate surroundings. Can you also please attach some aerial photos that better locate the park within its widest area?





4. What are the geomorphologic characteristics of the park and how do they limit its usability? Is the area located on a plane or sloping ground, and does it include sections hardly accessible in some periods of the year?

Castle Park Turnišče is located on plane of Drava's field. Average altitude is 220 m. Drava's field is a tectonic depression that occurred because of drafting in Pliocene era. Its specified image was made by river Drava with its pebble and sand deposits. On south Drava's field passes over to Haloze, steep hills with short sleeves. On southwest there are Slovenske gorice, hills formed of polycvartar sediments.

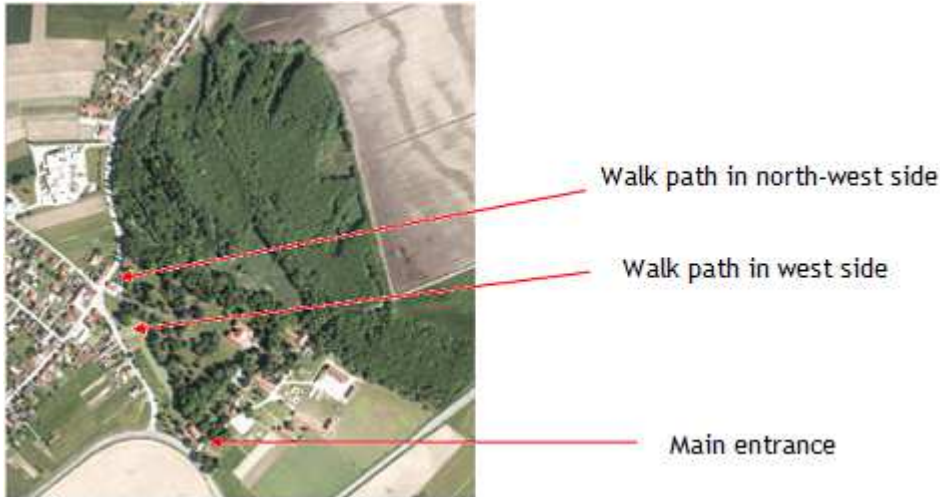
Field configuration of wider area of mansion Turnišče shows us distinctively plane character. With red line are shown higher grounds - Haloze in the south and Castle hill Ptuj in north.





5. Does the park have only one or multiple entrances?

Approach to the park area today is difficult. There is only one undisturbed (main) entrance to the park - on southwest side. There are also two abandoned paths - (a) entrance with forged doors (northwest side), once part of formal park design, (b) path from west side.





6. Is the park viability well-organized and articulated? Do you have a signal system to help visitors? If yes, what are its characteristics? Are there any orientation maps, didactic panels, information signs, etc. at the entrances and parking areas?

Signal system for visitors in park is not established. Park does not have orientation maps or didactic panels. There is one information sign about pond in Park Turnišče.

7. Are there trails suitable for users with motor difficulties? Are there specific routes for users with disadvantages: paved paths for wheelchairs, paths for low vision, sensory paths, etc.? (0,5-1 page)

There are no special arrangements in the Park for people with disadvantages.

8. Is the park equipped with benches and rest areas or other arrangements to make visitors experience easier, reduce fatigue, facilitate stops and rest? Are there special equipments designed for people with motor difficulties: handrails, supports, benches and other artefacts for those who have trouble walking?

Park is equipped with benches, children playground and playground for handball. Special equipment for people with motor difficulties is not arranged.

9. Is the park equipped with bars, restaurants, refreshment areas, kiosks and other similar facilities?

Mentioned facilities are not present in park.

10. Is the park equipped with sport facilities and equipped jogging trails? What types? Are there tools and facilities for children? Are there tools and facilities for disadvantaged people?

Park is equipped with children playground and with play court for handball.



11. Does the area have toilets? If yes, toilet facilities are also suitable for people with special needs?

Park has no public toilets.



12. Does the park carry out specific activities for disadvantaged people? If yes, specify in what scope (e.g. walks for seniors, activities for visually impaired people, horticultural therapy, etc.)

Different activities are being carried out for revitalization of the park and castle Turnišče, such as: theatre plays, cleaning actions, water games for children in summer, camps, picnics ... specific activities for disadvantaged people are not being carried out.

13. Is the park dedicated to activities with a real interaction with plants: flowerbeds, small grooves, planters, edges, etc.?

Conservatory plan has specified certain actions for the plants preservation. It is planned to prepare an landscape architecture plan.

14. Please also provide us with some files (PDF, images and videos) about the park, its activities, etc.





HISTORICAL CASTLE PARKS

WP-T2 Tool development and consensus building

D3.1: Proposed tools for accessibility

Historical castle park of Velenje

1. How is the historical park located within its territorial area? Is it accessible by public transport? Are there any **railway** stations, bus stops, highways or airports nearby?

The castle park is located in the immediate vicinity of the Velenje castle, south of the Velenje city, on the castle hill, about 55 m above the floor of the Šalek valley. Footpath access is by foot on the eastern and western sides of the castle hill. The eastern road is paved, with stairways, and the west road is only solidified. Access by bike and cars is by road from the south side of the castle hill. There is no parking for bicycles. The public transport stop at Vila Bianca is directly under the hill on the north side. The bus station Velenje is 700 meters away: regular bus connections allow you to arrive in Velenje from all parts of Slovenia. The railway station is about 1 km away: Velenje can be reached by train from Ljubljana or Maribor. We don't have an airport in Velenje. But you can fly with different airlines to Ljubljana Jože Pučnik international airport and continue your journey with other means of transport. Even airports in neighbouring countries (Austria, Italy, Hungary and Croatia) are relatively close. Generally Velenje is accessed from the A1 / E 57 highway, leaving it at Žalec and there is a state road No 4 via Velika Pirešica, Črnova, Vinska Gora and Pirešica to Velenje. Velenje is 84 km away from Ljubljana, and just 15 km from motorway A1 (Ljubljana-Maribor).

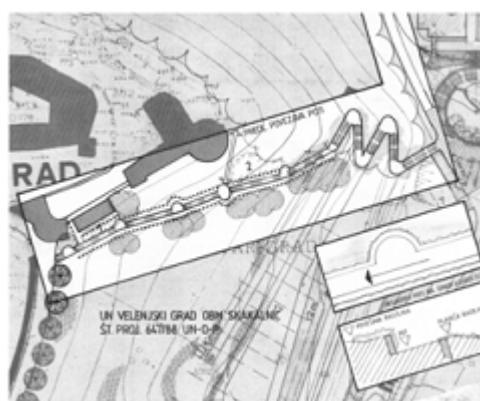
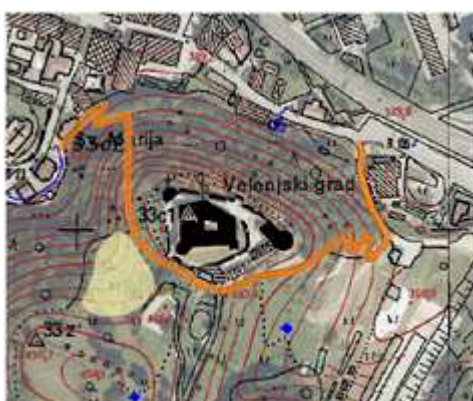
Access for disabled is possible - with prior arrangement in the Velenje Museum - directly to the castle to the top of the building, but the castle has no lifts or slopes for disabled persons, and the inner courtyard is inaccessible to the carts. Parking spaces are not marked, parking for the disabled is not marked.





2. Does the park have nearby car parking areas? Are there pedestrian paths or cycle lanes to reach it?

Near the park there are car parks at the end of the access road to the castle, in the area towards ski jumps, parking places are on the plateau on the south of the castle, under the castle hill there are car parks at villa Bianca on the east side of the castle hill and in Old Velenje market-town on the west side of the castle hill.





3. Please attach a map (Google Maps) of the park and its immediate surroundings. Can you also please attach some aerial photos that better locate the park within its widest area?

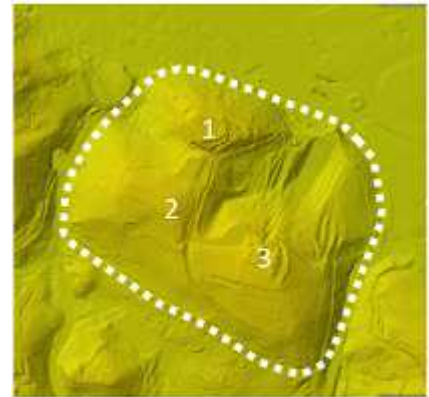


Position of the Velenje castle in space: a) Velenje Castle, b) the bottom of the Šalek valley, c) geological break.



4. What are the geomorphologic characteristics of the park and how do they limit its usability? Is the area located on a plane or sloping ground, and does it include sections hardly accessible in some periods of the year?

The Lidar Scene of the Surface reveals that the castle hill is actually a hill with three peaks - the castle is located on the northern tip, just above the valley floor, on the south-western summit there is a promenade of wild chestnuts trees, and on the south-east peak there are slopes of ski jumps and fields. The former park of Velenje castle was situated in the immediate vicinity of a castle, on a flat plane in between the hill-peaks 1 and 2.



Different seasons have no significant impact on accessibility to the park, as this main access way and the eastern footpath are solidified. In the rain and snow, the western footpath to the castle and footpaths along the park get slippery, and puddles and mud can appear in the parking lot.

5. Does the park have only one or multiple entrances?

The park is not fenced. Entrances to the park are from all accessible routes.

6. Is the park viability well-organized and articulated? Do you have a signal system to help visitors? If yes, what are its characteristics? Are there any orientation maps, didactic panels, information signs, etc. at the entrances and parking areas?

The directional system along the road to the castle is arranged. The individual parts of the landscape arrangement around the castle are clearly visible: forest, orchards, park. Although the park is relatively small, it is difficult for the visitor to get an idea of the whole area of the park and the possible paths that can be passed (around the castle, around the top of the hill to the south of the castle), as there are no orientation maps, didactic panels, information signs, etc. at the entrances and parking areas.





7. Are there trails suitable for users with motor difficulties? Are there specific routes for users with disadvantages: paved paths for wheelchairs, paths for low vision, sensory paths, etc.?

There are no specific routes for users with motor difficulties. Most of the park and the castle is not accessible to them. Problem is the consolidation of sand and water-trails in the middle of the paths, making them impossible to drive with trolleys.

The former pavement of the inner courtyard with pebbles was replaced with stone slabs, which improved the usability of the area.



8. Is the park equipped with benches and rest areas or other arrangements to make visitors experience easier, reduce fatigue, facilitate stops and rest? Are there special equipments designed for people with motor difficulties: handrails, supports, benches and other artefacts for those who have trouble walking?

There are benches in the park, but are not designed and maintained well. There are no artefacts for those, having trouble walking.



9. Is the park equipped with bars, restaurants, refreshment areas, kiosks and other similar facilities?

There are no such facilities in the park.



10. Is the park equipped with sport facilities and equipped jogging trails? What types? Are there tools and facilities for children? Are there tools and facilities for disadvantaged people?

There are no such facilities in the park.

11. Does the area have toilets? If yes, toilet facilities are also suitable for people with special needs?

The park has no toilets. During the opening hours of the Velenje Museum it is possible to use the toilets in the castle. Those toilets are not suitable for people with special needs.

12. Does the park carry out specific activities for disadvantaged people? If yes, specify in what scope (e.g. walks for seniors, activities for visually impaired people, horticultural therapy, etc.)

There are no specific activities for disadvantaged people taking place in the park.

13. Is the park dedicated to activities with a real interaction with plants: flowerbeds, small grooves, planters, edges, etc.?

No, the park is based on large trees.

14. Please also provide us with some files (PDF, images and videos) about the park, its activities, etc.



