

**Transnational strategy
on evaluation of cultural heritage
and potentials of historical parks
in Central Europe**
under the HICAPS project

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1 Introduction

The HICAPS projects aims to start changing the situation in two general aspects¹:

- Building a consensus among the public and private sector about protection and revitalisation of historical parks. This was planned to be achieved through empowering both sectors with new skills and knowledge, in order to change their perception of what and how to do with our natural and cultural resources in Central Europe.
- Improving quality of life for citizens in Central European countries by providing them with new places to spend free of charge quality time in historic landscape, accessible to all (regardless of their origin, social status, age and any sensory or physical handicap) and a place where they will learn about the history unobtrusively.

The synergy between these two project objectives is clear: progress in achieving the first aim must positively impact the results of the second one. Additionally, HICAPS project – through achieving its objective – should positively contribute to development of local identity among local community, strengthen social interaction on local level as well as to reinforcement of all local businesses from the tourism sector.

Background to the Strategy

Transnational strategy on evaluation of cultural heritage and potentials of historical parks in Central Europe under the HICAPS project (hereinafter: Strategy), elaborated as the main document of the HICAPS project. The aim of the project is to protect cultural and natural heritage resources in the form of historical parks and gardens, that surround historic buildings. Main outputs of HICAPS projects are: eight local action plans; the present decision support tool with guidelines for self-assessing, the strategy for local and regional development; a set of educational outdoor trail tools and a handbook for improving landscape accessible; eight local revitalisation concepts and seven revitalised historical gardens. The partner organisations are:

- Municipality of Bedekovčina (Croatia)
- Municipality of Varaždin (Croatia)
- Association “Petit Philosophy” (Croatia)
- Municipality of Ferrara (Italy)
- Villa Ghigi Foundation (Italy)
- Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodeship (Poland)
- Rzeszów Regional Development Agency (Poland)
- Scientific research centre Bistra Ptuj (Slovenia)
- Municipality of Velenje (Slovenia)
- Faculty of Architecture of the University of Ljubljana (Slovenia)

The Strategy includes a new, locally integrated, approach to the revitalization of palace-park complexes. It is based on involving stakeholders, including primarily social and economic partners, in the preparation of common projects carried out within the park and in the related historic buildings. The leader of such a locally integrated revitalisation project remains the manager of the palace-park complex, but the importance of social and economic partners

¹ See: HICAPS project specific objectives, Application form, p. 24

cannot be overestimated. Each entity participating in the revitalisation project undertaken by the palace-park complex may fulfil individual tasks, but their effects will be consumed by all stakeholders, and above all by the local community.

The palace-park complex is a silent witness to history and a source of natural resources specific to a given area, and at the same time is a wealth of the local community offering valuable space for social activities. The historical, natural and cultural heritage is the greatest value of the palace-park complex (often - covered by legal protection through entry in the register of monuments). In the perspective of contemporary needs and perspectives, these values are the foundation for building a sense of identity for the local community.

The opening of the palace-park complexes to social initiatives undertaken by various stakeholders and implemented in the palace and park space creates a new dimension of social revitalisation, in which the palace-park complexes are a space of implemented activities for the benefit of the local community. This Strategy indicates priority areas and indicates recommended courses of action within the framework of social revitalisation understood in this way.

The potential for local development depends, among other things, on the strength of intersectoral partnership, which links local government institutions, cultural institutions and non-governmental organisations, as well as the business sector, i.e. enterprises. Also important are the conditions resulting from the environment, concerning communication accessibility (e.g. a motorway junction nearby), location of the palace-park complex in connection with existing or planned tourist routes or sightseeing trails, unique cultural offer, which is profiled to a wide audience, characteristics of the tourist product, organized cultural events, including festivals and showing the image of the park in the media.

This document is based on many months' work of partners from various countries implementing the HICAPS project, which have been summarized in partial documents, however - The Strategy is addressed to all entities managing palace-park complexes, both public and private. The Strategy indicates the directions of activities based on social revitalisation, in which the key element is the cooperation of stakeholders working for the local community. The implementation of the Strategy is an opportunity to redefine the role of the palace-park complex, develop cooperation with local government and build partnership with public institutions, social organizations and private enterprises in activities for the benefit of inhabitants.

2 Project summary

The main tasks of public administration regarding the implementation of public policy in the field of protection of historic parks are as follows:

- 1) ensuring legal, organizational and financial conditions enabling permanent preservation of monuments as well as their development and maintenance;
- 2) preventing threats that may adversely affect the value of monuments;
- 3) checking the condition, preservation and use of monuments;
- 4) including protection tasks in urban planning and in plans for sustainable local development.

The tasks and competences of local government administration in the field of monument protection and care for monuments are included in legal regulations specifying, among others,

the forms and procedures of monument protection, along with the use of, research on, conservation and construction works in protected monuments. These legal regulations also specify the procedures of conservation supervision and the rules for financing conservation of monuments.

Central Europe's cultural heritage is rich and diverse, but under pressure due to structural deficiencies (insufficient policies, know-how, resources). In some regions the situation is rapidly deteriorating. Historically, many castle buildings were surrounded by parks, which were reflections of the socio-cultural values of a particular time. Their purpose was to demonstrate the political and economic power of the owner while also giving owners the opportunity to spend leisure time in aesthetic landscape. Currently, many of those parks don't exist anymore, especially in small towns. The main reason for this is a lack of financial resources for the protection of cultural and historical buildings and other forms of heritage, as well as a lack of historical awareness. The surroundings of the buildings are therefore mostly used according to the needs of present days.

Therefore there is a demonstrable need to strengthen the capacities of public and private sector for better use of cultural heritage. The HICAPS project aims to transfer the necessary knowledge and intellectual resources through transnational cooperation. Public administration activities should aim to raise citizens' awareness of our historical past. Such activities at the local level are particularly important. Implementation of key recommendations in the case of each historic park will also provide benefits for the citizens and contribute to higher living standard in a sustainable environment.

Project relevance

Cultural heritage is a big significant asset for economic growth, generating value and thereby directly benefiting citizens. There is need to find an adequate balance between preservation of cultural heritage and sustainable socio-economic regional development. This can be achieved only through consensus building among public and private sector. Obtaining the status of cultural heritage is more of a burden than an advantage for the owner at the moment,, because the appointment is not backed up with further incentives. For instance in Slovenia all cultural heritages including the historical parks is protected within the Cultural heritage protection act (passed in 2008). However, regarding the existing preservation strategies for historical parks there are still many insufficiencies not just in the system of their identification, but foremost in strategies for their protection and implementation of preservation measures in practice (in the case of Slovenia and Croatia). In case of Poland a long history of neglect of historical buildings with unclear ownership status is visible and accompanied by lack of generally accepted strategies of historical buildings management (e.g. regarding commercial use), lack of financial resources for revitalisation of historical buildings' surroundings, lack of profiled companies, know-how, and by administrative burdens concerning protected monuments. Inside the HICAPS partnership Italy has been the front runner, and experts sharing their knowledge in the field of conservation and maintenance from which other participants were able to learn . In the last years IBACN, the Regional Agency of Culture in Emilia-Romagna, assisted by Fondazione Villa Ghigi, has catalogued over 100 parks and gardens in the region and a large area of Ferrara which is on UNESCO World Heritage list of cultural landscape.

Project HICAPS addresses challenges of »EUROPE 2020« goals for a “smart, sustainable and inclusive growth” because it has a social and economic impact and contributes to environmental sustainability. Furthermore, it is consistent with the “Territorial Agenda 2020” by supporting the “Challenges and potentials for territorial development”. The project is also in line with the “Council conclusions on cultural heritage as a strategic resource for a sustainable Europe” prepared by the Cultural Affairs Committee and adopted on May 2014 in Brussels by the Council of the European Union. The project follows The Work Plan for Culture (2015-2018) which builds on the European Agenda for Culture (2007). All the documents emphasise the important role of cultural heritage as a key value to society from a cultural, environmental, social and economic point of view.

The HICAPS project is developing the common guidelines and tools to support consensus-building process among public and private sector. It is oriented on improving the quality and effectiveness of the process of evaluation and use of cultural heritage as resources for local/regional development. Cultural education and further raising residents' awareness of the value of historic parks is absolutely necessary. Therefore, a set of guidelines, practical information and tools were developed and addressed to the potential beneficiaries. Some priorities have been already identified by the partners.

Activity 1: Development of Transnational guidelines on criteria about setting up priorities and selecting measurable Deliverables: Report on Workshops with public sector; Quality report on preparation of materials for transnational guidelines; Transnational decision support tool with guidelines to foster and advance historical parks protection.

Output: Decision support tool for self-evaluation of the local processes in term of quality and effectiveness as part of the evaluation and use of cultural heritage as resource for local/regional development.

Activity 2: Development of educational tools about the historical parks for schools and public Deliverables: socio-historical overview report on historical parks, report on plant diversity and their value; Transnational educational outdoor trail tool.

Output: educational outdoor trail tool.

Activity 3: Historical landscapes accessible for all

Deliverables: Quality review report on proposed tools, handbook on landscape accessibility

Output: A transnational handbook on the most appropriate tools to address people with disabilities in cultural landscape.

Today strategies for castle parks are still insufficient in most countries, predominantly in terms of strategies for their protection and the implementation of preservation measures in practice. There is a lack of common knowledge, which manifests itself both in the identification system and, more significantly, in the strategic planning process.

Implementing the measures will improve quality of life for residents, by providing new places to spend free-of-charge leisure time in historic landscapes, accessible to all (regardless of their origin, social status, age and any sensory or physical handicap). Parks offer the opportunity to learn about the history unobtrusively. HICAPS pilot projects were focused on one target audience, but a single audience does not represent an adequate response. Only with the

implementation of all recommendations from pilots and their evaluation would it be able to provide holistic answers regarding the applicability of the developed tools. Comprehensively trialling the recommendations will ensure that the output is transferable internationally outside of the existing partnership

The problem about revitalization of the park areas and lack of resources have already been identified and publicly debated. The political will to resolve the issue is to some extent present, but the knowledge and effective tools on how to approach to the issue are not. The potential risks will be minimised through the involvement of stakeholders, organizing workshops, learning from good practices and preparation of a detailed technical plan. Sufficient time to carry out the investment is also taken into account, including possible identification of archaeological artefacts or delays inherent to public procurement.

Current preservation strategies for castle parks are still insufficient in most countries, mostly in terms of strategies for their protection and implementation of preservation measures in practice. There is a lack of common knowledge, which manifests itself both in the identification system and, more significantly, in the strategic planning process. The preservation of parks constitutes an opportunity to implement the values of protection, conservation, recreation as well as a touristic market opportunity in CE regions. In this context HICAPS has a particular value, due to all the thematic work documents and the implementation of the pilot. Various tasks undertaken in the project reflect all the knowledge gathered during the project, oriented to strengthen capacities of public and private sector in local environment. The implementation of pilot's results will provide an improved quality of life for residents. Parks can become places to spend free-of-charge leisure time in historic landscapes, accessible to all (regardless of their origin, social status, age and any sensory or physical handicap). They offer the opportunity to learn about history unobtrusively. The HICAPS project assists in the improvement of capacities for sustainable use of cultural heritage. Bad, neutral and good transnational practices were taken into consideration and then upgraded with new tools. In consequence, we will ensure that HICAPS recommendations will be transferable outside the territory of the existing partnership.

Transnational strategy on the evaluation of cultural heritage and the potential of historic parks in Central Europe.

The main purpose of developing the Strategy is to define priorities and key tasks for preserving and renewing the historical heritage of castle parks in Central Europe. Concerns about the parks arise in particular from inadequate financial resources for continuous investment to maintain historic facilities and green areas. Key problems also include controlling the access for visitors and also the issue of insufficient professional competence of the staff and the need for their education.

The strategy indicates the main task, proposes tools and formulates guidelines at the macro-regional level. Their purpose is to improve the quality of management of historic parks and gardens as well as to increase their tourist attractiveness, also in the context of social and economic impact. The strategy addresses technical and organizational issues, financial aspects of park management units and emphasizes the key importance of good cooperation between stakeholders at local, regional, national and international levels. The Local Action Plan, prepared by each project partner, will be a strategy implementation document.

3 Conclusions of diagnosis

3.1 Brief conclusions of diagnosis

It is impossible to present one general description of historical castle parks in Central Europe including their origin, history and the current situation in terms of ownership structure, managerial system, state of preservation, size, historical value and importance for the local communities. Even the list of the HICAPS project partners presents a variety of situation of historical residence and park complexes in Central European countries.

The variety of different castle park types is clearly described by the HICAPS documents, and particularly in D.T2.2.1 Socio-historical overview report on historical parks and D.T1.2.1 Report on the most appropriate locations for pilot areas and LAP. These documents show how different are parks in the Central European countries are, what different problems they are facing and what a wide variety of development concepts has been created to protect, reconstruct and revitalize them.

These reports also show that there is no comparison between the situation of the palace-park complexes in countries which after the World War II remained in the liberal democratic system of Western European democracies and in those countries which faced rapid social and economic changes related to their more or less sovereign decision to join socialist system.

Palace-complexes in Western European countries retained their functions in social and economic life of the local communities to a large extent, while castle parks in countries like Poland or former Yugoslavia faced rapid and revolutionary changes. First of all these changes concerned the ownership structure. Before the World War II a large part of the palace-park complexes were in private hands. After 1945, as a consequence of the land reforms, most of the castle parks were nationalised. Particularly during the first few years after the WWII state institutions were interested only in the most important, famous and large palace-park complexes. In some of them museums were located. During these first years, the state institutions had no sufficient resources and knowledge to look after every palace-park complex properly. Smaller palace-park complexes were often adapted into schools, hospitals, sanatoriums, homes of creative work for artists, etc. Attention was mostly focused on the historical buildings, while the green areas surrounding these historical buildings were abandoned, neglected and gradually degraded. Sometimes this process of degradation also concerned the historical buildings which were improperly managed, maintained and used. This is the history of many historical palace-park complexes in Central European countries. Some of the historical palace-parks participating in the HICAPS project also suffered this fate (for

example: Turnišče castle park in Ptuj Municipality, Slovenia², or Wieniec in Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodship in Poland³).

HICAPS project documents very clearly describe situations, where the green areas surrounding the historical building (castle, palace, residence) in numerous palace-park complexes located in Central European countries ceased to perform an important social function:

- Croatia Bedekovčina – no services offered by the park; no educational activities;⁴
- Croatia Varaždin – no services offered (activities organised occasionally by the city museum or tourist office); no educational activities nor materials. The park is used by tourists as a walk path from the bus parking and the Castle; by citizens for sport and leisure;⁵
- Slovenia Bistra Ptuj – The park is open to all visitors free of charge (no guided tours). Currently, there are only some short-term educational workshops and theatre performances in the park;⁶
- Poland Wieniec – no services offered; no educational activities. The entire complex requires reconstruction, maintenance and revitalization works.⁷

This situation very rarely occurs in Western European countries where ownership changes are results of ordinary social and economic processes and not the revolutionary decisions taken by the government. The continuity and stability in ownership structure are reflected in a continuity of the palace-park performing its social and economic function in the life of the local society. Of course, this function can gradually evolve due to changes in local society needs and expectations and the development plans of the owner. But these are not rapid changes excluding the palace-park complex from the social and economic life of the local community.

The two Italian complexes participating in the HICAPS project are particularly good examples of this situation. In Ferrara, the *“Este walls almost entirely circle the city of Ferrara, and are one of the most complete example of ancient walls still existing in Italy: the most relevant*

² See: D.T2.2.1 Socio-historical overview report on historical parks, p. 18: *“From 1948 to 1965, the Turnišče area was one of the largest stud farms in post-war Yugoslavia. From 1953 to 1980 it was nationalised and transformed into an agricultural and livestock school with a boarding house. It was damaged by a fire in 1987 and progressively deteriorated. After World War II, maintenance funds were greatly reduced, resulting in a lack of proper maintenance. Changes in use and management have strongly negatively affected the vegetative and built elements in the park. Some of the conservation works proved to be bad, when in the summer of 2013 50 years old walls collapsed due to poor quality construction”.*

³ See: https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pa%C5%82ac_w_Wie%C5%84cu *„After the World War II in 1945-48 palace-park complex Has been used by the Voivodship Committee of the Polish Workers Party, since 1949 as a tuberculosis sanatorium and in 1960 has been converted into a Tuberculosis Hospital. Until 2006 it operated as as a Tuberculosis Department of the Voivodship Hospital in Włocławek. Many of objects from XIX century belonging to the palace-park complex were after the WWI strongly devastated”* In 2006 it was taken over by the Marshall Office of the Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodship. Currently the entire complex (both, buildings and park) is neglected and restoration works are being conducted..

⁴ D.T2.2.1: Socio-historical overview report on historical parks, p. 5.

⁵ D.T2.2.1: Socio-historical overview report on historical parks, p 5.

⁶ D.T2.2.1: Socio-historical overview report on historical parks, p 7.

⁷ Statement based upon the visit in Wieniec and interviews with persons responsible for this palace-park complex.

historical periods of Italian military architecture are represented in this fortification. Located in the green area of embankments and the valley creating the Linear park crowns the city centre. (...) Several public services are located in the proximity of the Walls, and also many private cultural and naturalistic associations have their premises close to them, making the Walls a very attractive area of cultural and environmental interest.”⁸ In Bologna we have different situation. “The Villa Ghigi Park is located on the first Apennine reliefs of the city that, 30 ha, 3 km from the city centre. It includes the villa - known since the early 1600s, owned by the Ghigi family from 1874-to 1972 and also two buildings (il Becco e il Palazzino)- in the 1960-70s donated and sold to the municipality. The park is open to public since 1974, the Villa Ghigi centre is active since 1982. For the past fifteen years, the park has been the subject of accurate maintenance activities and a series of other interventions. (...)The Villa Ghigi Park is a public green area belonging to the Municipality of Bologna, whose management has been entrusted to the Villa Ghigi Foundation. (...)It is a very popular place for schoolchildren, who have an articulated educational programme that the Foundation enriches and renews every year. The park is also home to training courses for educators, teachers, environmental professionals and ordinary citizens. Educational activities are partly free and partly paid or carried out under projects funded by the municipal administration or other bodies.”⁹

Despite differences in state of preservation and the part played by the different palace-park complexes in the social and economic life of local communities, there are also differences based on the ownership structure and adopted management structure.

Among palace-parks participating in HICAPS project there are large and particularly important complexes (Łańcut, Poland – recognised as Historical monument by the President of Poland; Linear Park of the Este Walls, Ferrara, Italy – added to the list of UNESCO World Heritage sites) where responsibility for the protection and maintenance of the facility are shared by the state and regional authorities, as well as those, which are owned by the regional and local authorities. The situation of a small palace-park complex owned by a small municipality significantly differs from the situation of the historical castle park complex owned and managed by the regional or central national authorities. The differences are based on the available resources, number of people employed, scale of activities and public impact of the facility. For small municipalities a historical palace-park complex often creates many problems and its proper maintenance requires financial, technical and scientific resources significantly exceeding the budget possibilities of the municipality.

Although all the palace-parks participating in the HICAPS project are owned by the public authorities, there is also a significant number of palace-park complexes owned by the private entities. In the situation where the historical palace-park complex owned by a private person is added to the list of protected historical or natural heritage, the private owners of the palace-park should follow the relevant regulations, what means that they have additional duties and obligations. However, this should simultaneously mean that these private owners should be supported by the state authorities.

Some historical palace-parks are managed by the structures within the owning organisation. This can be a specialised entity created exclusively to manage a historical palace-park complex, but it can be also a management without a dedicated structure. In this situation functions related to the palace-park management are distributed between relevant elements of the owners' organisation structure accordingly to their competences (for example: park maintenance can be managed by the Municipality Department of Green Areas Management, and the Municipality Department for Communal Buildings Management can be responsible for

⁸ See: D.T1 2.1 Report on the most appropriate locations for pilot areas and LAP, p. 13

⁹ See: D.T2.2.1: Socio-historical overview report on historical parks, p. 14.

the historical building maintenance). This managerial model is adopted in most palace-parks participating in HICAPS project. The situation is only different in Bologna, where the Municipality of Bologna entrusted the management to the Villa Ghigli Foundation. A similar situation will possibly occur in Wieniec, Poland, where the regional government of the Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodship plans to entrust management of Wieniec complex to the Kujawsko-Pomorski Impresaryjny Teatr Muzyczny.

The situation of palace-park complexes has been clearly identified in basic HICAPS project documents. Already in the application form a number of shortcomings was listed and supported by the presented examples. One of the most important problems is the fact, that often obtaining by the historical castle park the status of monument of cultural heritage creates for the owner and managers more burdens than advantages¹⁰. Problems refer to many insufficiency in the system of their identification, but foremost in existing preservation strategies for castle parks and implementation of preservation measures in praxis. In some partners' countries there are partial solutions, regulated with laws but not deepened enough and they cover only most obvious issues from the field of sustainable use of cultural heritage and resources. Another problems are caused by a long history of neglect of historical buildings with unclear ownership situation.

There are many reasons (lack of knowledge, capacities, priority list and financial aspects on national levels) for the situation that for many decision makers cultural landscape heritage is not as important as "walled" cultural heritage.

The above mentioned problems accompanied by lack of acceptable strategy of historical buildings management (e.g. regarding commercial use), lack of financial resources for revitalisation of historical buildings surroundings, lack of specialized companies, know-how, administrative burdens concerning restoration and protection draw a disturbing picture of the historical palace-park complexes in Central European countries.

Characteristics of historical parks

According to the collected data, the following conclusions can be drawn with regard to a few key issues:

Accessibility

- 4 parks are located within the city centre (Bedekovčina and Varaždin HR; Ferrara-IT; Rzeszów –PL)
- 4 located in the some kilometres 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

¹⁰ See: HICAPS Project application form, p. 22.

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 Łańcut Castle Park (PL) and Ferrara Mura (IT) park have. Information and didactic panels are present besides Łańcut 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 picnic 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 Łańcut 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
- Rzeszów (PL): in which all permanent and temporary exhibitions in buildings have been adapted to be visited by tourists with varying degrees of disability.

The general space requirements described in some project documents are set on basic technical information focused on people with different disabilities – from limited mobility to blind, deaf and hearing impairment. Those values are recommendations and should be applied in accordance with national rules and legislation for each specific country. Specified areas: parking, setting points (set down / pick up point), entrances, circulation, paths, ramps, stairs, handrails / fences, information points, bench, seating / resting areas, picnic area, storage lockers, playgrounds, stages, toilets.

Legal protection

There is no common for all analysed countries approach to the problem of legal protection of historical and natural heritage (including case of palace-park complexes). Each country has developed its own system basing upon their tradition, current situation (social, economic, cultural, etc.) as well as on their recognition of historical, cultural and other values linked to the different types of objects. All these countries are of course signatories of the principal international treaties, conventions and agreements regulating the general way of treating objects having historical and natural value, but on the basis of this international legal acts

(some of them have only advisory capacity and should not be recognised as the source of law) they developed their own system adapted to their specific situation. It is completely understandable and acceptable approach. This area is and should be a domain of national regulations under the condition that these regulations are in line with signed by the country and incorporated within its own legal system international legal documents.

Different countries have adopted different sets of regulations, some have identified a number of legal acts that are in force at different levels of administration (e.g. Poland), others have fewer regulations and apply to regions (e.g. Croatia). The legislation regulates different scopes - and so the process of maintenance, conservation, restoration, and reconstruction of historical parks/gardens is benchmarked in legal regulations at international level, and the lower the level of governance, the less formal the regulations in this area. National legal acts regulates maintenance in Poland and Italy at the local level.

Management

Out of eight castle-parks participating in the HICAPS project, managers only of four of them declared that their park have a special mission which is to be implemented through various activities planned in the strategy of the castle-park development. They declared the following missions of their parks:

- Social integration of people with disabilities,
- For the park managed by the Kujawsko-Pomorski Music Theatre in Toruń, supervised by the self-government, it is planned that after modernisation works the facility will operate as the seat of the Kuyavian Centre for Music,
- Protect the natural environment and making it accessible to visitors,
- To protect heritage, to educate and disseminate knowledge about historical parks.

In some countries, the legislation also covers the management of the palace-park complex or includes management tools (Poland, Italy, Slovenia), however, a common problem of all countries participating in the HICAPS project is the lack of strategy for managing the palace-park complex.

Revitalization

There are also areas that are not specifically covered by the regulations - such as social revitalisation. Nevertheless, good practices include activities in the area of social revitalisation such as making the resources of palace-park complexes available to ever new groups of people who have been excluded from the possibility of using them so far, which is consistent with the concept of social revitalisation. In particular people with disabilities, seniors and children are mentioned.

Good practices also point to further areas of social activity undertaken by the palace-park complexes - such as education, which is intertwined with the use of new technologies. The highest number of projects presented as best practices addressed following topics: accessibility to cultural and environmental heritage objects for people with disabilities (e.g. hearing, visual, physical) and innovative educational concepts for attracting e.g. schools, families, general public to cultural and environmental heritage sites. All projects addressed the problem of limited accessibility for groups of people with specific (various) disabilities. There are two groups of tools which were used quite often: a variety of virtual, audio and IT tools supporting disabled people visiting the facility and cooperation with people with disabilities to

identify tools which should be implemented in the future to provide this group of people with the best services.

Initiatives under the topic “Educational thematic trails” (e.g. zoological and botanical flora species) were addressed in principle to the general public, in minority to locals, schools and tourists (this group, however, can be recognised as part of the general public).

Findings from the diagnosis

There are some key issues (shortcomings and recommendations) identified in the legal field as common for all HICAPS partners, and these are:

- Financial limitation;
- Procedures for authorisation (time-consuming);
- Discrepancies in priorities between environmental protection and protection of architectural substance;
- Unpredictable duration of the process of obtaining all necessary permits;
- Simplification of administrative procedures and the number of necessary authorisations;
- Increase in social awareness in relation to the protection of historical greenery as well as conservation priorities;
- Increase in public spending for the preservation, conservation, reconstruction, maintenance of historical green areas (palace-park complex);
- Establishment of standards for design documentation in historical parks.

Notwithstanding the generally high assessment of the HICAPS project expressed by the park managers, they also mentioned some elements which in their opinion should be improved if similar a project would be implemented in the future:

- There is a need for cooperation with partners from other regions and different countries. However, if this cooperation is to be effective, exchange of experience should be between facilities (palace-park complex) having similar problems and similar possibilities to solve them. That means, that within one project should be gathered facilities of similar size and owned by the same type of institution and located in societies of comparable should be gathered;
- Although preparation of Local Action Plans has a crucial value for introduction of mid- and long-term strategic thinking about the role of the the palace-park complex in changing social-economic surroundings and its new functions responding to changing social needs and expectations, their form is – as it was expressed by one of the park managers – “*too local*” to be recognised as an effective tool for establishing long lasting cooperation with partners from different countries sharing similar problems;
- HICAPS pilot project provided assistance to activities addressing mostly so called “*soft elements*”, like adaptation for needs of visitors with different disabilities, extending the scope of educational activities, etc. There is no doubt that these elements are of key importance, however, some park managers complained that in order to better prepare their parks for contemporary challenges future assistance addressed to historical palace-park complex should have a significantly larger investment element, enabling park managers to approach problems they are facing in a more systematic way and really solve them.

Identifying the main legal problems

However there is a number of points in which the national, regional and local regulations should be modified in order to improve the quality of historical and natural monuments prevention and conservation.

1. There is general agreement between people engaged in historical and natural monuments protection that legal regulations relating this area should be simplified and presented in a more understandable for ordinary people manner. People should know what is covered by the legal protection, what is the level of this protection, what they are obliged to do and what are their rights in respect to the historical and natural monuments and in general in respect of the green areas protection.
2. Recently legal regulations are distributed in too many different legal acts. There is need to concentrate this regulations in smaller number of acts which in a more comprehensive way will regulate general and specific aspects of historical and natural monuments protection.
3. In the case of historical parks one combined and harmonized Protection conditions documents regarding environment and cultural heritage should be applied, containing both topics: environment and cultural heritage.
4. The status of green areas connected with historical buildings (parks, green areas, forests, etc.) should be better regulated and the attention should be given to equalization of the level of protection between historical monuments and historical green areas (parks) constituting one integral complex composed of historical residence (or other monument) and park.
5. Problem of lengthy and unpredictable duration of procedures for obtaining all necessary permits in the encase of planned physical intervention in the historical palace-park complex should be solved by defining strict time frames for this process and by reduction of possibility to change once obtained permission. For example, in the case of Poland, this should include principle of permanence of the issued administrative decision in the legal system– authorisation from the Voivodeship Conservation Officer.
6. There should be – within the each country – defined standard for design documentation in historical parks.
7. Also there is a need to finally regulate the legal status of historical parks, including clear definition of areas of owners' vs. conservatory office responsibility, rights and obligations. This refers particularly to parks which in the complicated socio-historical and economic processes taking place in some Central European countries during the entire XX century moved from hands to hands, passing in the meantime the process of devastation and at the moment are in private hands.

Protection of the surroundings of and the visual connections of historical parks in local plans of spatial development should be ensured.

3.2 Summary of SWOT

SWOT analysis presents conditions for building a development strategy for palace-park complexes in Central European countries. Basing on SWOT analysis it is possible to identify basic elements which should be taken into account when constructing a strategy for a specific palace-park complex. Points presented below are only suggestions which should not necessarily should be incorporated into the development strategy of each historical castle-park because, due to its specific conditions, the history, historical value, social and economic environment situation of every castle-park is special and unique. However, SWOT analysis

shows general trends, and lessons learned from them as well as conclusions should be taken into the consideration and adapted to the specific situation of each historical castle-park.

Managers of the historical palace-park (or wider: historical palace-park complex, both these terms are here used interchangeably) must decide, whether their complex should be recognized as a vital element of local community and will be an important focal point of social, cultural, political, artistic and economic life of the local community. If for this question their answer is yes, then they need to actively work on incorporating their complex into the public awareness of the local society as a key point for their local identity. To achieve it, the castle-park managers should identify potential functions for the castle-park in the contemporary life of the local community. It is vital to identify a mission the historical palace-park complex should fulfil in the life of local community. Paraphrasing words of the ex-President of the USA: don't ask what the local community can do for the historical palace-park, ask, what the palace-park can do for the local community. If they find answer to this question, they create a foundations for the utilization of the social potential of the facility.

In general, facilities like historical palace-parks have great potential to activate local societies. It is only necessary to recognise this potential, identify entities having sufficient power to mobilise local society and get them involved into the historical castle-park sphere of influence and interest. This is work which should be done by the castle-park managers. They have to identify their local stakeholders and investigate their needs (both, realized and unrealised), interest and potential scope of engagement into the life of the palace-park complex. Then the complex managers should try to establish cooperation with these stakeholders. Quality of this cooperation, its effectiveness and intensity can determine part played by the historical palace-park complex within the local social, cultural and economic life.

Experiences gained during the implementation of the HICAPS pilot project have clearly shown that it is difficult to compare the situation of castle-parks in countries where the social and ownership changes did not have a rapid character and castle-parks are often in the same hands since many centuries, with the situation in countries, where political and socio-economic rapid changes having place during the entire XX century resulted in the fact that many castle-parks moved from hand to hand several times. Changes in ownership did not support process of incorporation of the castle-park into the local awareness as the part of local identity and as the facility playing a specific and important part in local life. In contrary, these changes often resulted in conflicts between the local society and castle-park owners/managers who undertook actions changing local habits. This type of conflict of interest is inevitable. Therefore the castle-park managers should have tools to solve the conflict or manage it.

Some of the palace-park managers do not recognize that their complex should be a subject of permanent development activities in order to keep up with changes taking place in the surrounding world. The necessity to prepare a document presenting their development plans for the palace-park in defined time intervals and report on implementation of plans from the previous similar documents will remind them that the facility should develop and keep up with the needs of the local community. This document can have a form of Local Action Plans developed within the framework of the HICAPS pilot project. If this type of document will be prepared for the entire complex, without any distinctions between the historical building and the historical park, and will be included into the local, sub-regional and regional development plans, then can be an effective tool to reduce the impact of often mentioned situation that the relevant institutions failure to recognize the park and buildings as integral and equally important parts of an indivisible complex.

Many of elements presented above as "Opportunities" can be incorporated into the daily managerial practice of the historical palace-park complexes. This, inter alia, refers to:

- Application of social economy in park management in order to solve local social problems (inclusion of unemployed persons and people at risk of social exclusion in work for and on the park area);
- Activities for the park and various forms of cooperation undertaken by different institutions /organizations in the area of social economy and social revitalization;
- Creation of the cooperation network with owners/managers of similar facilities (at the local /regional /state /EU level) to Exchange experience and utilise good practices;
- Inclusion of the residence and park facilities into the local tourist routes.

Of course, implementation of some of the above points requires fulfilment of several pre-conditions. For example: Inclusion of the palace and park facilities into the local tourist routes must be preceded by adaptation of the castle-park to the tourists and visitors requirements, creation of attractive exposition, recreation facilities, social facilities and other special attractions addressed to the selected target groups.

The general situation of the historical castle-parks in the lights of SWOT analysis is relatively good. Independently from the general elements of the strategy presented above, the particular strategy of every park should be based upon combination of two typical approaches: using the possibilities with simultaneous improvements of internal shortcomings combined with maximum use of the existing strengths to overcome threats.

Realistic list of strategic decisions undertaken in accordance with the above strategic approach depends on particular situation of each palace-park. However, there are some suggestible decisions which are common for all historic palace-park complexes.

- Insufficient interest and lack of idea among owners/managers of the castle-parks in creation of their modern function meeting the contemporary social and economic needs¹¹ can be overcome by actions basing on the social potential of the palace-park complex. In this respect, the use of the social potential of the facility can base upon effective cooperation with the existing stakeholders, establishing effective cooperation with external partners (e.g. business organizations, NGOs, local action groups, etc.);
- To imitate impact of lack of idea on how palace-park complex can be incorporated into the process of meeting social and economic needs of local community and thus participate in social and economic life of local society very suitable tool is being given by possibility to create a network with owners/managers of similar (in terms of size, ownership structure, problems faced, etc.) castle-park facilities across the sub-region, region, country and the EU to exchange experience and learn lessons from the best practices elaborated and tested in other castle-parks;
- Lack of knowledge about activities possible to be undertaken on the area of historical castle-parks as well as about the potential modern functions of the complex can be reduced by treating the historical castle-park as a place for activation of social activities and an incubator of local entrepreneurship, actions building local patriotism and identity of the local community and various activities using the historic heritage of the palace-park complex. All these activities can be based on the use of social potential of the facility by engaging various groups of local society into planning and implementing of actions/events;
- Insufficient in-depth reflection on the contemporary functions of the palace-park complexes can be minimised by the use of social potential of the complex. This may have a form of multilateral discussion between the complex stakeholders organised to develop – through a participatory process – the Local Action Plan;
- Danger that managers did not recognise need for permanent and continuous development of the palace-park complex as a vital element of their work can be

¹¹ Tabular lists of factors identified in particular areas of SWOT analysis are presented in the annex: 8 SWOT

overcome by the use of contemporary techniques for facility management (which force continuous development) and adequate to needs use of experts support in various areas;

- In situation where the relevant institutions fail to recognise historical park as the equal to the monument part of the palace-park complex the complex managers can use the social potential of the facility and activate the stakeholders to undertake the relevant actions to exert pressure on the organ misunderstanding integrity of the complex;
- Weakness that castle-park managers/owners are not effective in increasing castle-park own revenue can be limited by effective cooperation with existing stakeholders who organising various events in the castle-park can contribute to the improvement of the castle-park financial standing, and by establishing effective cooperation with external partners/stakeholders (e.g. tour operator, business organizations, etc) who can financially contribute to the facility budget, as well as by opening the area of the historical for limited economic activity of local community;
- If there is a systemic lack of cooperation between facility managers and stakeholders there is need introduce new, modern, contemporary techniques into the castle-park management and utilise knowledge and experience of experts from various areas (social revitalisation, participatory management, etc.). These activities should be based upon the social potential of the palace-park complex.
- Quite often managers of the historical castle-parks are facing different conflicts with representatives of some groups from local community inspired by conflict of interest or different understanding of common good and common benefit. If complex managers doesn't have sufficient level of conflict managing and conflict solving skills this can create significant problems for position of the castle-park in local community hierarchy and may cause problems for daily management of the castle-park . In this situation there is need for use the modern techniques of castle-park management as well as that can be necessary to ask for expertise from external expert having experience in managing and solving conflicts and social negotiations;
- Impact of insufficient support from the central (national) and regional administration in creation local policy of including historical parks into the local/regional development programme can be significantly reduced by development of Local Action Plans included into the local/ sub-regional/ regional development plans and by cooperation with the sub-regional and regional authorities in the area of using the historical castle-park for the purpose of the sub-region/region promotion;
- Climatic changes can in the near future force the change of plants species in the area of historical parks. Actions aimed at reducing the impact of climatic changes on historical parks can be supported by the dedicated EU assistance, as well as by the growing ecological awareness and sensitivity.

In this situation, the strategy should be to seize these opportunities while reducing or correcting internal shortcomings. The strategy should be to make the most of its strengths in order to overcome the threats.

3.3 Recommendations

The following recommendations have been developed under the HICAPS project.

It is essential to build better relations between the park's managing authority and the socio-economic environment.

Parks should be seen as heritage complexes which can be managed and developed without conflicts of interest between key stakeholders. Revitalization and investment plans concern the common good and should therefore include all stakeholders. The goal of such actions is

the improvement of local living standards. Consequently, the local administration should seek cooperation with local businesses and NGOs, among others. Cooperation should take place at each stage of planning. The aim of such cooperation is a "win-win" project with all stakeholders having an interest in its successful outcome. It is essential to create an atmosphere of partnership around the goal of revitalizing parks. Central and Eastern Europe lacks traditions of long-term cooperation between sectors. However, parks form a convenient proving ground for establishing a cooperative environment.

There have been cases of poor communication with government administration - security services, local government, entrepreneurs and NGOs. Therefore, an urgent task is to place appropriate declarations in the urban development strategy and implement actions confirming the unique importance of the park as a place of culture, education and recreation.

Local administration activities and financial decisions about the allotment of public funds should be anchored in a commune's strategic documents. Updating the local strategic planning document(s) in the social and economic areas may be necessary in order to include park revitalization in investment schedules. EU support funds require that a project applying for financing be listed as a key project in strategies, reflecting the project's status and exceptional importance for the local community. In order to credibly document this importance, a detailed analysis of local strategies may prove valuable. At this stage good cooperation with local social and economic partners proves vital, because strategic documents are subject to the approval of representative bodies - e.g. city councils.

Parks possess extraordinary potential in terms of stimulating development at the local level. Investing in conservation tasks and maintaining the flora in parks should be seen in a broader perspective as building the city's attractiveness. The park is a unique meeting point for residents surrounded by nature and cultural heritage. It is demonstrable that the stream of visitors and tourists can create new jobs nearby, especially in services and industries related to tourism. A well-maintained park constitutes an attraction that will permanently raise the standard of living and quality of housing in the city.

Worth emphasizing is a "client-oriented" approach in order to better understand the needs of users. Increases in tourism mean an influx of potential clients of local businesses, benefitting them while also generating additional employment in related services.

The park is a unique asset that is a shared value of the entire community. That is why good cooperation, involving all stakeholders at the local level, is crucial. Revitalization processes in parks should be understood in terms of social inclusion, conservation activities, infrastructure modernization and cross-sectoral cooperation with all stakeholder groups.

In the context of parks revitalization denotes creating the conditions for social inclusion in regard to caring for the park. Gardening work in particular can be carried out by socially disadvantaged persons, as a social intervention task. This, as well as certain types of technical work and simple construction work may be financed with the participation of the European Social Fund. Around the concept of "maintenance through community effort", a relation of custodianship over the park as a common good can be created.

Modern park management requires coordinated project-type activities aimed at effective implementation of the objectives. It is based on relevant structures, decision mechanisms, procedures and project management tools. That is why we recommend an appropriate model

for efficient park management created on the basis of the concept of social revitalisation and taking into account the reality of the palace-park complex.

Tried-and-tested project management tools are available and should be used for successfully directing the multi-year processes of park revitalization and the management of social and investment sub-processes. Actions that are incidental, uncoordinated, undertaken without inter-sector partnerships offer little chance of successful revitalization.

Experience from the implementation of the HICAPS project indicates the need to develop guidelines for Local Action Plan. The content structure is similar to strategic documents, it must contain: mission, vision, qualitative analysis (SWOT), priorities, action schedule, declared indicators and monitoring method, as well as evaluation.

Key stakeholders should participate in work on the Local Action Plan from day one. The custodian institution of the park along with local administration leaders should ensure involvement of the government administration (heritage authorities), local NGOs and business-sector representatives (tourism-related services in particular). Such broad task groups can prepare a comprehensive LAP, which will allow successful implementation of the revitalization process.

Most of parks within the HICAPS project are currently in a poor starting situation in terms of comfort, ease of access and convenience for users. This can be described by four main characteristics: Usability – (geomorphologic characteristics, guidance signage, orientation maps, didactic signage) Facilities – (benches, sports and children’s facilities, restaurants, toilets, etc.) Accessibility for disadvantaged users – (specific routes and paths for wheelchairs, low vision sensory paths specific activities for disadvantaged people) General accessibility – (public transport, parking, pedestrian and bike lanes, multiple entrance).

The above conditions and dependencies should be the subject of analyses – in the form of profiled audit jointly developed with NGO’s. Audits should provide specific recommendations describing the scope of investment tasks needed to modernize the park and improve access for specific groups of users with dysfunctions. We recommend the broad understanding of the term 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, and people with motor difficulties, low vision and other disadvantages.

4 Development directions

Strategy is not an action plan, that is why it does not include any particular tasks and any results connected with indicators. It is a basis for building individual action plans by each Historical Castle Park. The following guidelines can start the process of change in local society, including stakeholders (NGO’s, public, business, formal and unformal groups of inhabitants), strengthening common sense of identity, supporting health condition and leading to the development of the region. Implementing the Strategy means to share values and to follow the main rules below while preparing and implementing local action plan for each entity.

The Strategy does not need to be framed in a legal framework (especially as there are many pieces of legislation in different countries and smaller regions which are similar in their form to

the Strategy). However, it is important that it is publicly recognised by stakeholders (e.g. signed, included among the key action documents), including in particular by historical castle parks and NGO's. It is most important to make the idea come true by implementing actions which will comply with the following principles.

The Strategy is based on the **concept of social revitalisation** - understood as a comprehensive process of bringing degraded areas out of the crisis through comprehensive actions (interrelated undertakings covering social and economic or spatial-functional or technical or environments issues), integrating intervention for the benefit of the local community, space and local economy, territorially focused and conducted in a planned and integrated way through established strategy and local action plans.

Revitalisation assumes optimal use of specific conditions of a given area and strengthening of its local potentials (including cultural ones) and is a long-term process carried out by stakeholders of this process (e.g. NGOs, public authorities, property owners, entrepreneurs, etc.), including above all in cooperation with the local community.

Activities aimed at supporting revitalisation processes are carried out in a consistent manner: internally (individual activities among themselves) and externally (with local sectoral policies, e.g. municipal development, environmental or monuments protection, as well as directions resulting from strategic and planning documents).

It is important to save the objectives in the form of a **local action plan** from the perspective of the castle-park in order to:

- include the stakeholders in the process of designing together with the stakeholders the activities and tasks that will be jointly implemented,
- write down the assumptions worked out with the stakeholders, which should be simple, measurable, achievable, reasonable and time-bound,
- make the agreed assumptions for common activities available to all stakeholders throughout the local action plan,
- identify measurable short and medium-term objectives and targets, and monitor their ongoing implementation,
- evaluate the specific objectives and activities of the programme periodically in order to verify the results of the diagnosis and evaluate the programme assumptions by changes in the indicators used in the diagnosis.

The Local Action Plan should include such elements as:

- ✓ diagnosis in four functional areas (social, economic, environmental, technical and infrastructural), analysis of documents, collection and elaboration of detailed data, survey, identification of problems,
- ✓ map of stakeholders and areas of potential cooperation,
- ✓ identification of needs, possibilities, specific objectives and their prioritisation,
- ✓ development of investment and social projects, together with an estimate of the cost of their implementation and the entities involved.

Furthermore, it should be consulted and adopted for implementation by all stakeholders.

The palace-park complex is a living monument of history, which reminds of the experiences that built the local community, and thus is a space conducive to reflection on the essence of social identity today. These park values resulting in an attitude of openness and tolerance,

which means sharing resources (natural and historical), and sharing knowledge and experience through education. The park is to become a place where you simply want to be. At the same time, through its accessibility and sensitivity to the needs of people from the most vulnerable social groups, the park fosters attitudes of helping the disadvantaged and tolerance for diversity.

The main values are: nature, heritage and society.

The vision of the Strategy illustrates the perspective of the palace-park complex in the distant future, the horizon of which is defined by all the objectives and actions that should be set and realized in order to achieve a change in the functioning of the palace-park complex.

The vision is: The palace-park complex is the social centre of life of the local community, which, based on the historical heritage, strengthens the identity and influences the culture and attitudes of all inhabitants, and natural resources play a key role in this.

The mission of the Strategy is the overarching idea shaping the actions taken by the stakeholders, defining the direction of development, the values behind the activities and the principles on which they are based.

The mission is: The mission of the palace-park complex is to function for the benefit of the whole local community, to share natural resources in the name of forming attitudes of openness, commitment, local patriotism and tolerance, while preserving and protecting natural, architectural and cultural resources.

Priorities

The priorities and directions of strategic actions have been prepared taking into account the assumptions appropriate for revitalisation and taking into account four spheres: social, economic, infrastructural and environmental. The horizontal area is cooperation, which is the basis for implementation of measures within each sphere.

Table 1 Priority spheres, priorities, strategic objectives, actions

Priority sphere	Priority	Strategic objectives	Actions
Social	High quality of life for the inhabitants	To identify local society as a key object of activity	1.1 Development of services and support for disadvantaged individuals and groups 1.2 Cultural development
Economic	Sustainable development	To keep the socio-economic balance	2.1 Establishing mechanisms for managing the palace-park complex 2.2 Development of service and leisure functions including new technologies
Technical & Infrastructure	Availability of infrastructure and communication	To maintain heritage and make it available for different groups of people	3.1 Landscape and architectural maintenance and availability 3.2 Improving communication
Environmental	Environmental protection and benefitting from heritage	To protect the natural environment	4.1 Environmental protection 4.2 Environmental education

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Priority sphere	Priority	Strategic objectives	Actions
Cooperation	Cooperation	To foster the development of cooperation and involve stakeholders in the decision-making process	Cooperation & participation

Source: own elaboration

Strategic objectives

The measures set out in the Strategy directly result from specific strategic objectives, and each of the strategic objectives is formulated within each sphere of social revitalisation.

Priorities -> Strategic objectives -> Actions

Thus, four strategic priorities and one horizontal, five headline targets - and a set of recommended actions for each of the objectives - were identified. Each of the entities implementing the Strategy should adjust the following objectives in the form of a local action plan.

Table 2 Structure of priorities

Social priority	Economic priority	Technical priority	Environmental priority
Cooperation as a priority			

Source: own elaboration

Strategic objectives

1. High quality of life for the inhabitants

1.1 Development of services, and support for disadvantaged individuals and groups

Social initiatives should include activities aimed at supporting disadvantaged people and vulnerable groups (including the disabled and seniors), first of all through social reintegration. There is a growing need for social access to places without pollution and intended for recreation, sports, active recreation of inhabitants, and thus - creating an offer of recreational and educational activities.

It is important to develop accessibility to cultural and environmental heritage sites for people with disabilities (e.g. hearing, visual, physical) and innovative educational concepts for attracting e.g. schools, families, general public to cultural and environmental heritage sites.

Following Good practices analysis report (GPAR)¹² it is recommended to take actions (described in GPAR) which include thematic area: (a) Accessibility to cultural and environmental heritage objects for people with disabilities (e.g. hearing, visual, physical), (b) Educational thematic trails (e.g. zoological and botanical flora species) dedicated to different target groups. IT and didactical based tools, (c) Innovative educational concepts for attracting e.g. schools, families, general public to cultural and environmental heritage objects, (d) 3D visualization models of historical objects for management, maintenance or educational purposes, (e) Public events or initiatives facilitating the management of the park, e. g. gardening cleaning etc., involving citizens and greater public.

1.2 Cultural development

The key issue for development in the social area is, on the one hand, to use the existing environmental conditions to develop social and cultural activity of the inhabitants. The activity of non-governmental organizations and informal groups may offer potential of engaging people in activities for the benefit of local communities and involving them in the implementation of joint initiatives implemented in the park areas.

It is worth keeping in mind that broadly understood culture is an important element of development of each community, and is inseparably connected with its identity. Culture is realized not through the so-called high art (theatres, concerts), but primarily through the activity of residents in public space and is reflected in the quality of life of residents. In the perspective of social and civilizational changes, the challenge is to maintain values and care for cultural development, and not only for the economic dimension of the activities undertaken. It is therefore worthwhile to use the space and potential of the park to influence the attitudes of the residents.

2 Sustainable development

2.1 Establishing mechanisms for managing the palace-park complex

The palace-park complexes quite often functioned in the space of local governments without an action plan or without specific development directions. Meanwhile, the management of such an object should take into account not only the care of architectural monuments or (to a lesser extent) conservation of natural space, but also adapting to the realities of the changing world. Changes are being observed in all the dimensions raised in this strategy: social, economic, technical and environmental. The way we spend our free time, the type of professional activity, life expectancy and activity in its different stages are changing. The labour market, forms of production and the importance of services are changing. Digital technologies and forms of communication are developing dynamically, and this in turn results in increasing accessibility for all those groups for which the park's resources were previously unavailable: the disabled and seniors.

Activities are being developed (so far not undertaken in space associated with cultural heritage and monuments), such as interactive education of children and young people, creation of

¹² See: D.T1.1.3 Good practices analysis report (GPAR), HICAPS project documentary

research space for scientists, places of rest and recreation in nature for residents, including rehabilitation space for the disabled.

In the context of the observed changes, the issue of climate change cannot be missed either, which results in a change in human behaviour (including an increasingly conscious search for a place of contact with nature), or changes observed in nature.

This will provide a new perspective and new opportunities for action (as detailed in the following descriptions), especially when considering the possibilities of cooperation with stakeholders operating in the same area. Cooperation should be established with other palace and park complexes in the region, in the country and abroad, in particular those which are of similar size and owned by the same type of institution or located in communities of comparable size. The Strategy for managing the palace-park complex should cover such areas as: heritage protection, protect the natural environment and making it accessible to visitors, environmental education, cooperation with stakeholders, social integration of people with disabilities.

The joint action will develop procedural and administrative actions that can be recommended to the authorities to amend national law and simplify existing procedures according to the needs of the palace and park complexes, to reduce discrepancies in priorities between environment protection and construction protection or to shorten obtaining all necessary permits, and finally - for enabling park managers to approach problems they are facing in a more systematic way and really solve them. Cooperation may be directed not only towards joint implementation of new projects, but also towards the exchange of experience and the development of one's own competences and services.

2.2 Development of service and leisure functions including new technologies

Parks should specialise in the topic of ecology and recreational-tourist services, and use their natural resources to educate and influence the attitudes of responsible citizens of local communities. At the same time, an effort should be taken to preserve traditions and respect for the natural environment and architecture.

In accordance with the good practises indicated in the project there should be signage system for visitors and information and didactic panels. Facilities should be put in place for longer periods of time to meet basic needs of the visitors: bars, kiosks, tables and picnic areas, sport facilities as well as playgrounds, cultural, didactic and recreational activities, toilets. It should be also offered activities for any users, nor with plant interaction.

Palace-park complex can also be a place of professional activity of the residents, realized locally in the form of services and crafts in form of any kind of social enterprises in order to solve local social problems (with the possibility to employ especially disabled people, seniors and villagers).

It is worth taking up the challenge of identifying areas of economic development (e.g. silver economy) and designing the offer to adapt it to changing customer expectations. In this context, special attention should be paid to the development and dissemination of digital technologies, which create unprecedented opportunities for creativity and activity. There are different kinds of tools which can be used to make the complex more available for disadvantaged people: a variety of virtual, audio and IT tools supporting disabled people

visiting the facility and also cooperation with people with disabilities to identify tools which should be implemented in the future to provide this group of people with the best services. There are also technological tools supporting education (educational trails, 3D visualisations) which should be implemented to make palace-park resources more available and also more attractive.

3 Availability of infrastructure and communication

3.1 Landscape and architectural maintenance and availability

It is important to maintain the architecture and landscape, protect buildings from degradation, and at the same time (as far as possible) introduce facilities in them to keep up with the development of technology and the changing needs of visitors to educational and recreational services offered by the park.

It is necessary to take into account the changing health and demographic structure of societies and adapt the infrastructure so that it is accessible to seniors, children, as well as people with physical or sensory dysfunctions. This change should primarily involve ensuring safety on pedestrian traffic, but also accessibility for people in wheelchairs or the blind. It is worth using technological possibilities to facilitate movement (also - navigation) in the park areas.

The general space requirements should be focused on people with different disabilities – from limited mobility to blind, deaf and hearing impairment and should be applied in accordance with national rules and legislation for each specific country. Specified areas in which the needs of people with disabilities should be taken into account: parking, setting points (set down / pick up point), entrances, circulation, paths, ramps, stairs, handrails / fences, information points, bench, seating / resting areas, picnic area, storage lockers, playgrounds, stages, toilets. All permanent and temporary exhibitions in buildings have been adapted to be visited by tourists with varying degrees of disability. It might be also offer of activities for disadvantaged persons based on real interaction with plants, including an horticultural therapy training course.

3.2 Improving communication

Communication is understood in two ways - as dissemination of information about the offer of the palace and park complex (promotion) and as access to the park (roads, bicycle and walking paths and convenient public transport connections). In the context of promotion it is important to develop a coherent image message and direct it to a defined set group of target groups (e.g. potential investors who could contribute to the revitalisation of historic buildings). It is essential in the context of promotion to build up an Local Action Plan and include an image in cooperation with other stakeholders, and to support each other's activities and use their potential to create an attractive space for spending time with a wide range of services. It is worth developing a promotion strategy together with the local government, taking into account the advantages of the park.

Communication understood as the possibility of safe access to the palace-park complex should also be taken into account, ensuring safety of pavements and access roads of parks located in cities or their immediate neighbourhood. Also in this context, it is worthwhile to cooperate with stakeholders - local authorities and transport operators who can provide convenient public transport.

4 Environmental protection and benefitting from heritage

4.1 Environmental protection

Environmental protection and the rational use of resources, including the environment, is now a priority in the context of ensuring their availability for future generations. Current economic patterns have a negative impact on the natural environment (especially on the quality of air, water, soil and biodiversity), and thus on human health and quality of life. The unpolluted space of the park and its ecological values should be a basis for developing educational offer.

Efforts should be made to strengthen the status of green areas connected with historical buildings (parks, green areas, forests, etc.). Measures should be taken to disseminate knowledge and promote desirable solutions aimed at protecting greenery.

The presence of secular and monumental ornamental tree is a key element in the definition of a strategy to promote local green areas. Even better if they belong to native species characteristics of particular area. When considering the environmental context in which the parks are inserted, analyse the presence of harmful animal species that can damage and condition the management of the park.

The presence of existing rural plant components and valorise the ancient and traditions culinary curiosities should be highlighted and connected with the plant species present in the parks, as a key issue to involve the citizens and catalyse the interest of tourists. Similarly, highlight the presence of medical and therapeutic traditions and curiosities connected with the plant species present in park.

The introduction of new plants within a historical park must take into account both the previous landscape assessments and the environmental, agronomic and technical criteria. When planning how to revitalise and enhance historical park, do the best to rediscovered the past traditions and merge them with the actual priorities and interests.

4.2 Environmental education

At the same time, there is a growing awareness of the risks of environmental pollution and the need to take action to stop climate change and to adapt to them. In this perspective, environmental education plays a key role, targeting not only the youngest school-age children, but all the inhabitants of local communities, who can actively contribute to changing consumer attitudes and exert pressure to change the economic market.

In a world full of technology, it is also necessary to share knowledge about the environment and human functioning in the natural environment, and to raise awareness of the links between man and the natural environment and restore the ability to live in harmony with nature. Education should help people to know what is covered by the legal protection, what is the level of this protection, what they are obliged to do and what are their rights in respect to the historical and natural monuments and in general in respect of the green areas protection.

It is also necessary to constantly carry out activities aimed at greenery care and maintaining the historic character of the entire park area.

5 Cooperation

The palace-park complex is not a "lonely island" on the geographical, social and economic map of the region - it functions in the surroundings of towns and villages, roads and cultural infrastructure. Sometimes it is a natural communication route connecting different places. It is a place of rest for inhabitants. It is a space for the development of plants, sometimes also small animals.

The vision assumes cooperation between the environment and stakeholders in the park space, initiated by the entity managing the park or local government, and taking joint initiatives both related to environmental protection and the implementation of social needs of the residents, especially from groups at risk of social exclusion: the disabled and seniors.

When initiating cooperation, park managers should first identify the stakeholders in their environment. Representatives of public institutions, NGOs and business should be invited to jointly create an Local Action Plan in which particular activities will be carried out by various entities within the palace-park complex and will be aimed at meeting the needs and development of the local community. It is necessary to create modern function of palace-park complex and to meet the contemporary social and economic needs which can be assured by actions based on the social potential of the complex. Local Action Plan should be included into the local/ sub-regional/ regional development plans and by cooperation with the sub-regional and regional authorities for the purpose of the sub-region/region promotion.

Cooperation in the implementation of specific undertakings may also bring about the solution of financial issues through joint acquisition of external funds for the realization of larger projects, barter exchange of goods and services or voluntary work of people using the educational and recreational offer of the park. It might be also bring about an increase in public spending for the preservation, conservation, reconstruction, maintenance of historical green areas.

It may also be helpful to change external communication, i.e. the way information flows between the park and public institutions, other parks, NGOs and residents. The change should include the development and implementation of such a communication system, which will foster the activity of the residents, strengthen cooperation between stakeholders and encourage intersectoral cooperation.

Table 3 The assumptions of the strategy in graphic terms

Priority sphere	Strategic objective	Actions	Horizon priority
Social	1. High quality of life for the inhabitants	1.1 Development services and support for disadvantaged individuals and groups 1.2 Cultural development	Cooperation & participation
Economic	2. Sustainable development	2.1 Establishing mechanisms for managing the palace-park complex 2.2 Development of service and leisure functions including new technologies	
Spatial-functional or technical	3. Available infrastructure & communication	3.1 Landscape and architectural maintenance and availability 3.2 Improving communication	



Source: own elaboration

5 The management model

As presented in the diagnosis, almost every historical palace-park complex in Central Europe has a specific and unique situation. That means that also the managerial system should reflect this unique situation and must be elaborated in line with the entire complexity of the situation of the particular palace-park and its environment (social, economic, historic, etc., etc.).

Therefore it is impossible to present one model of managerial system suitable for all historical palace-parks in Central Europe. However, it is possible – basing on the experience gathered during the implementation of the HICAPS project – to present some principles that have to be followed by any possible managerial system adopted by the historical palace-park and management framework for revitalization.

Principles include:

1. Revitalization as a process. It is not only care for buildings and green areas. It is the process of finding a function for the historical facility in the modern life of the local community. Mission – vision – action. The revitalisation process should include first a diagnosis of the situation, identification of potential of the facility, local community needs, expectations and possibilities, then goals of the facility (what it is for?) and plans (in which way can the goals be realized?) and finally the implementation structure (including a managerial system relevant to the needs and possibilities).
2. Indivisibility. The historical palace-park was created as a homogeneous indivisible whole where its both principal elements (buildings – residence, and surrounding green area – park) played a complementary part. Therefore also today the palace-park complex should be recognized as an indivisible complex. Managerial structure should reflect this approach. If buildings and green area are owned by the same entity (municipality, regional authorities, etc.) they have to be managed by one entity within one managerial system. If they are owned by different entities or the number of owners is larger, then the Board of the palace-park should be composed of representatives of all owners. It is important to reach the consensus among the Board and agree on one manager running the entire palace-park complex.
3. Cooperation. This means identification of partners (stakeholders), identification of the scope of their interests and current field of activity. Stakeholders should be invited to the advisory body (gathering representatives of owners – if the ownership structure is more complicated and composed of more than one entity – supervising managers of the palace-park, taking decisions on strategic directions of the palace-park development, monitoring results of activities of managers and socio-economic impact of the initiatives implemented by palace-park managers).
4. Participation. It is particularly important to engage the local community into the decision making process. However, the scope of decision making power given to the social partners should be limited and should reflect engagement of the particular partner in the actions for the palace-park. Those partners whose activities support the palace-

park managers, provide additional finances for the castle plan development, should have a larger influence on the palace-park strategy building process. It is possible to introduce a system of virtual shares issued annually by the palace-park managers for the palace-park stakeholders. The number of shares received by the particular stakeholder will reflect the value of its voice in the advisory body / council. Partners regularly receiving a significant number of shares can be invited into the Board of the palace-park.

5. Stability. Management of the historical palace-park should have a stable structure. There are some elements, which should be in every structure: financial management, conservation and maintenance activities; relations with monument conservation and nature conservation authorities; public procurement; social affairs; cooperation; PR. These elements should be envisaged in every managerial system. It does not mean that there should be a specific employee responsible for every element. In some palace-parks all these activities will be covered by one person, in others they will be entrusted to other elements of the owner's institution. It is important that these functions are clearly described and it is clearly stated who is responsible for these functions. These functions are in exclusive competence of owners of the historical palace-park complex and should be decided by the Board of the palace-park.
6. Customized approach. Other elements of managerial system depend on the adopted mission and vision of the palace-park. These could cover a wide variety of fields, such as: education, accessibility for people with disabilities, scientific research; publications; IT technologies; biodiversity; relations with business organisations; external fundraising; services for visitors; etc. Which of these functions are implemented in the particular palace-park depends on the adopted strategy and adopted mission and vision of the palace-park complex. Activities implemented within the frames of these elements should be consulted with the Council (representatives of the stakeholders).

The framework management model presents key actors, resources and their flow between actors. The key entity is the manager of the palace-park complex, who develops and implements the Revitalisation Strategy, as well as coordinates cooperation and takes care of the communication process. The advisory body is the Steering Committee, which with the involvement of thematic / sectoral Working Groups develops recommendations for action. These recommendations are obligatory for the palace-park board, because in accordance with the idea of participation, it shares power by giving stakeholders the right to co-decide on actions taken. The implementation of activities is coordinated by the Revitalisation Manager supported by the Revitalization Office, which plays an administrative and organisational role. The Revitalisation Manager delegates the implementation of particular tasks to specific entities operating in the local community: non-governmental organisations, enterprises or public institutions - in accordance with their competences and the observance of procedures in accordance with the law in force (e.g. in the form of task assignment, public procurement, public-private partnership or inter-institutional cooperation).

The Steering Committee should play an important part in monitoring the implementation of the palace-park development strategy. It is recommended that the Steering Committee meetings be organised every three months and managers present to the Steering Committee members a brief report on progress in implementation of the development strategy. This should include not only information on physical progress of works, but should provide Steering Committee

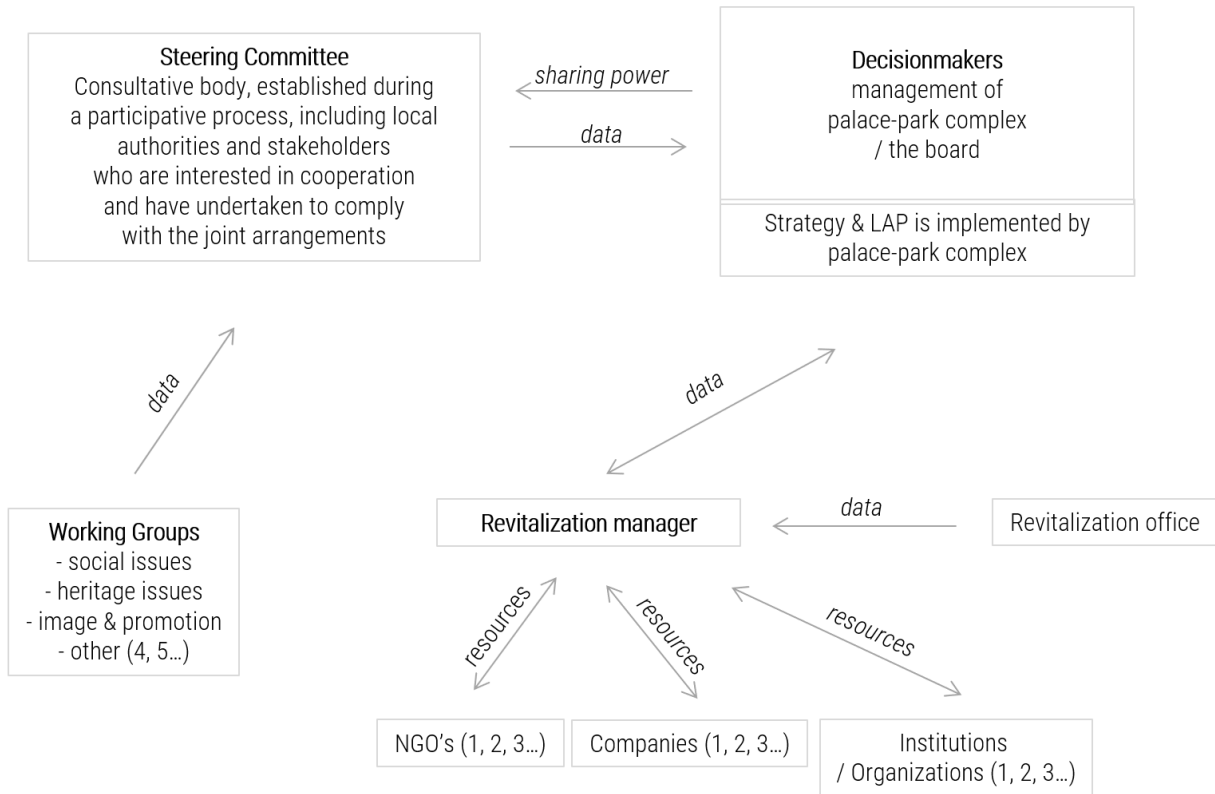
members with information about the social and economic impact of activities implemented by the palace-park.

The creation of Working Groups is optional - it depends on the size of the palace-park board, local community and the scale of activities defined in the Strategy. Similarly, the creation of a Revitalisation Manager's Office is optional; in the case of a smaller scale of revitalisation undertakings a one-person position may be sufficient. Other elements of cooperation are obligatory, i.e. sharing power by the managing entity in the decision-making process concerning revitalisation by appointing a Steering Committee whose recommendations are obligatory for the managing entity. It is obligatory to appoint a unit to coordinate actions and to cooperate with entities acting locally in the performance of particular tasks.

The management model covers the flow of three types of resources: (a) power sharing by the palace-park board with stakeholders who will declare cooperation within the Steering Committee, (b) information sharing (knowledge sharing and opinions on specific issues by Working Groups and further on by the Steering Committee, or administrative and organisational support from the office of the revitalisation manager), and also information exchange (between the revitalisation manager and the park). The third flow is (c) exchange of resources between Revitalization Manager who disposes of park resources and entities realizing particular tasks. An example of such an exchange can be the educational activity of schools, in which the park makes space available at a certain time and the school provides teachers and tutors for children and young people, or the activity of another entity directed to the local community, realised in the space of the park using the resources of this entity.

Graph 1 HICAPS revitalization management framework for palace-park complex option without external funding

Transnational strategy - HICAPS



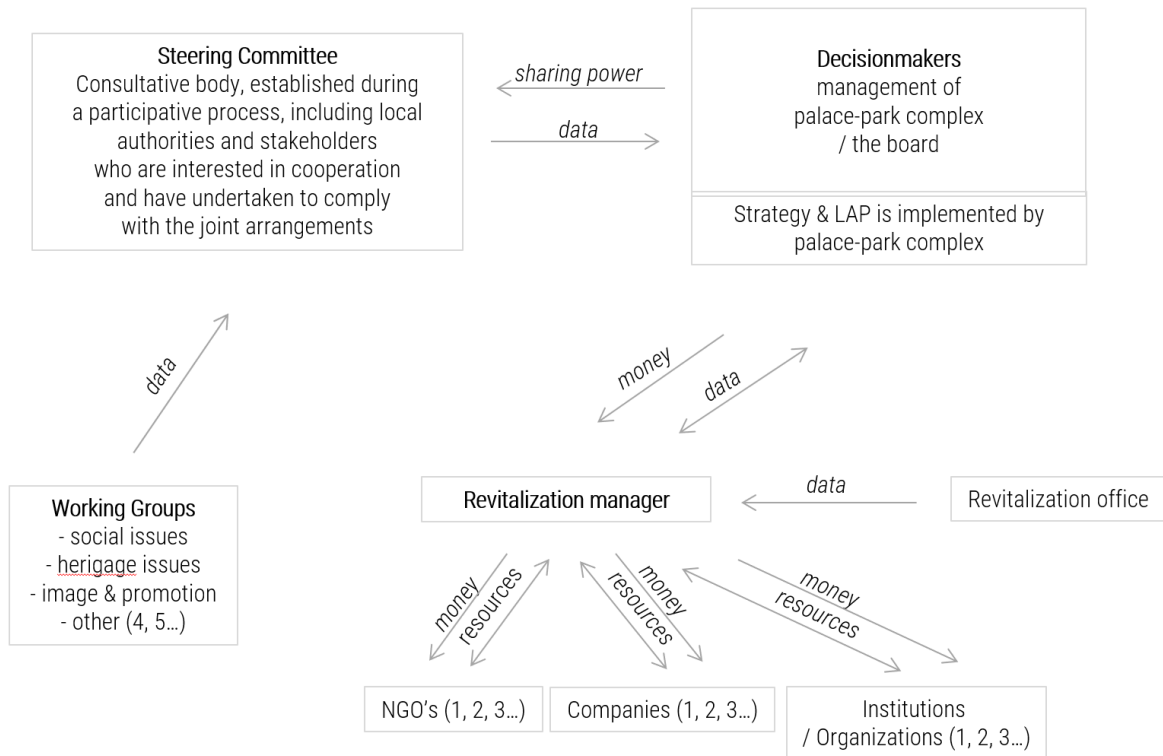
Source: own elaboration

The presented model assumes cooperation "here and now", based on cooperation for the benefit of the local community and with joint, mutual use of the resources of the stakeholders involved (who can either be part of Working Groups, Steering Committee or carry out tasks coordinated by the revitalisation manager). If justified (e.g. by the scale of the implemented projects or the need to maintain the transparency of the implemented activities), the Steering Committee may decide to separate these competences and limit the possibility of carrying out tasks to entities not involved in advisory activities within the Committee.

The implementation of actions using external financing does not change the current model of revitalisation management. All entities have the same competences as in the implementation of non-financial activities, but the scale and scope of implemented activities increases. The Park, in cooperation with the Steering Committee, develops a Strategy, or - if it already has one - updates the LAP taking into account budget projects, and the manager distributes funds between the task providers.

Transnational strategy - HICAPS

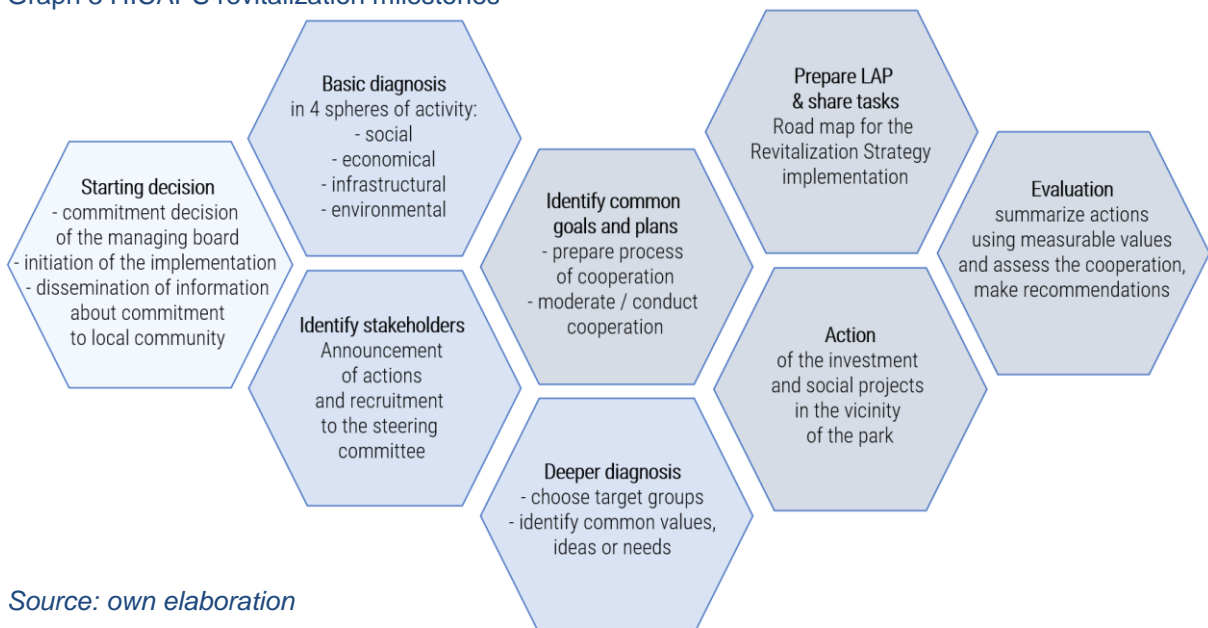
Graph 2 HICAPS revitalization management framework for palace-park complex option with external funding



Source: own elaboration

The revitalisation management as an action process includes a cycle of consecutive, interrelated activities, which are included in the framework of eight milestones, described in detail in the graph below.

Graph 3 HICAPS revitalization milestones



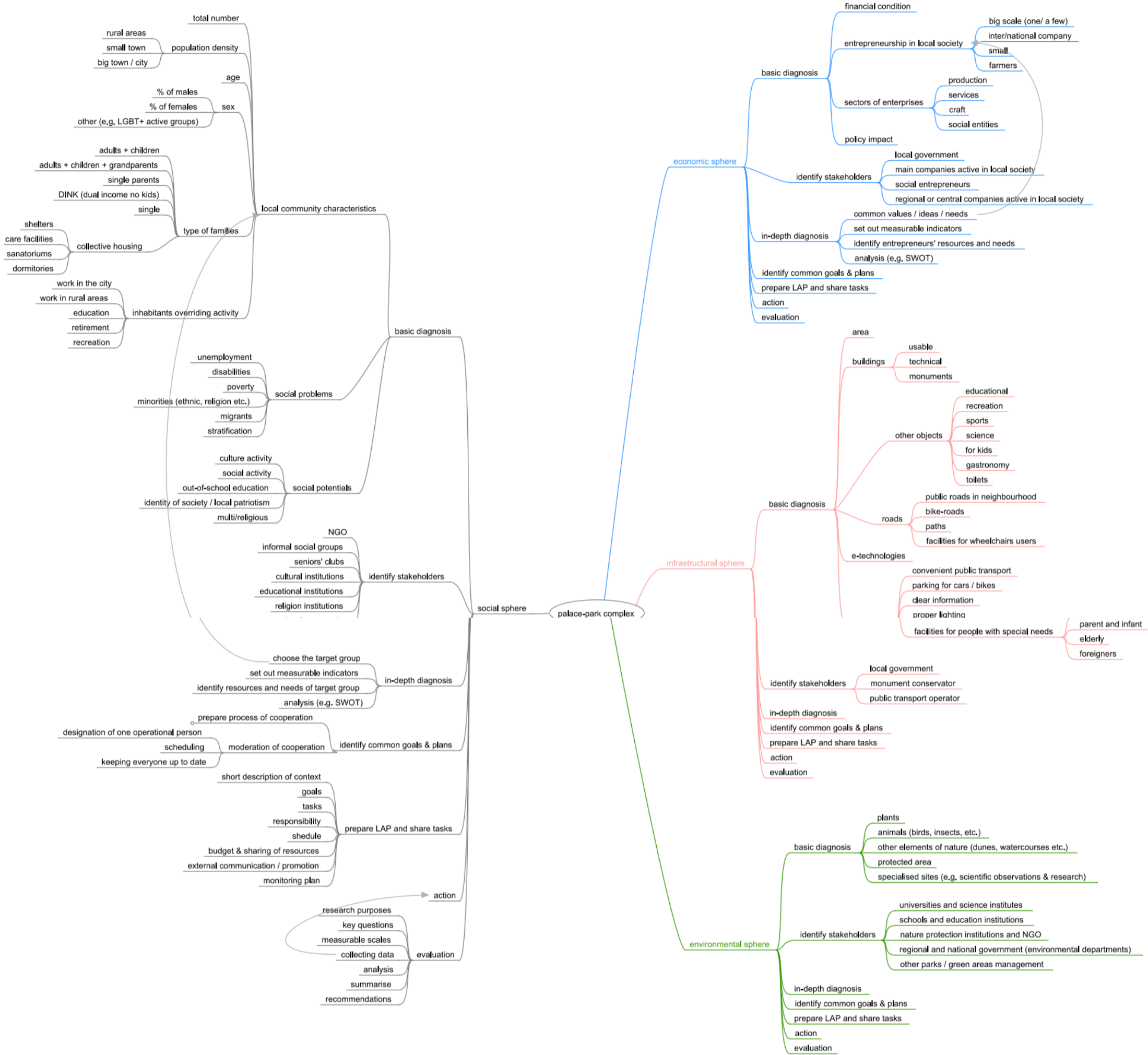
Source: own elaboration

The model of park revitalisation management also includes an implementation tool, which describes in detail the actions that should be taken to achieve the objectives of the strategy, taking into account four spheres: social, economic, infrastructural and environmental. The guidelines contained in the tool contain a set of exemplary actions that can (or even should) be adapted to the realities of a particular palace-park complex. They can be freely expanded to select those activities that are most relevant to the situation of a given entity and possible to apply. Undertaking at least some of the recommended actions is better than waiting for all the conditions for beginning revitalisation activities to be fulfilled.

The basic scheme is the same for all spheres (social, economic, infrastructural, environmental) and includes seven milestones: basic diagnosis, identify stakeholders, deeper diagnosis, identify common goals & plans, prepare LAP & share tasks, action, evaluation.

The tool indicates in detail a wide range of possibilities with regard to the initial diagnosis, the multidimensionality of which is illustrated in the graph below (available in A3 format). This diagnosis does not have to be made by the park if other strategic documents based on a diagnosis made no later than five years back are in force locally (e.g. municipal development strategies or industry strategies), or if reports published periodically by reporting institutions are available (e.g. statistical office or medium-level local government institutions). The diagnosis should establish the basic characteristics of the local community and indicate conditions for taking actions in different spheres, so that, based on the specific needs of the recipients and local conditions, the offer of activities in the area of the park can best be adjusted.

Graph 4 HICAPS Strategy - Step by step implementing tool - A3 format



Source: own elaboration

The tool also identifies a potentially wide range of stakeholders that can be identified for each sphere (see the four partial Graphs below). The perspective of the four spheres of activity allows to see all the entities that are active in the social and geographical area of the palace-park complex and the types of activities that can be significant in terms of developing the services offered.

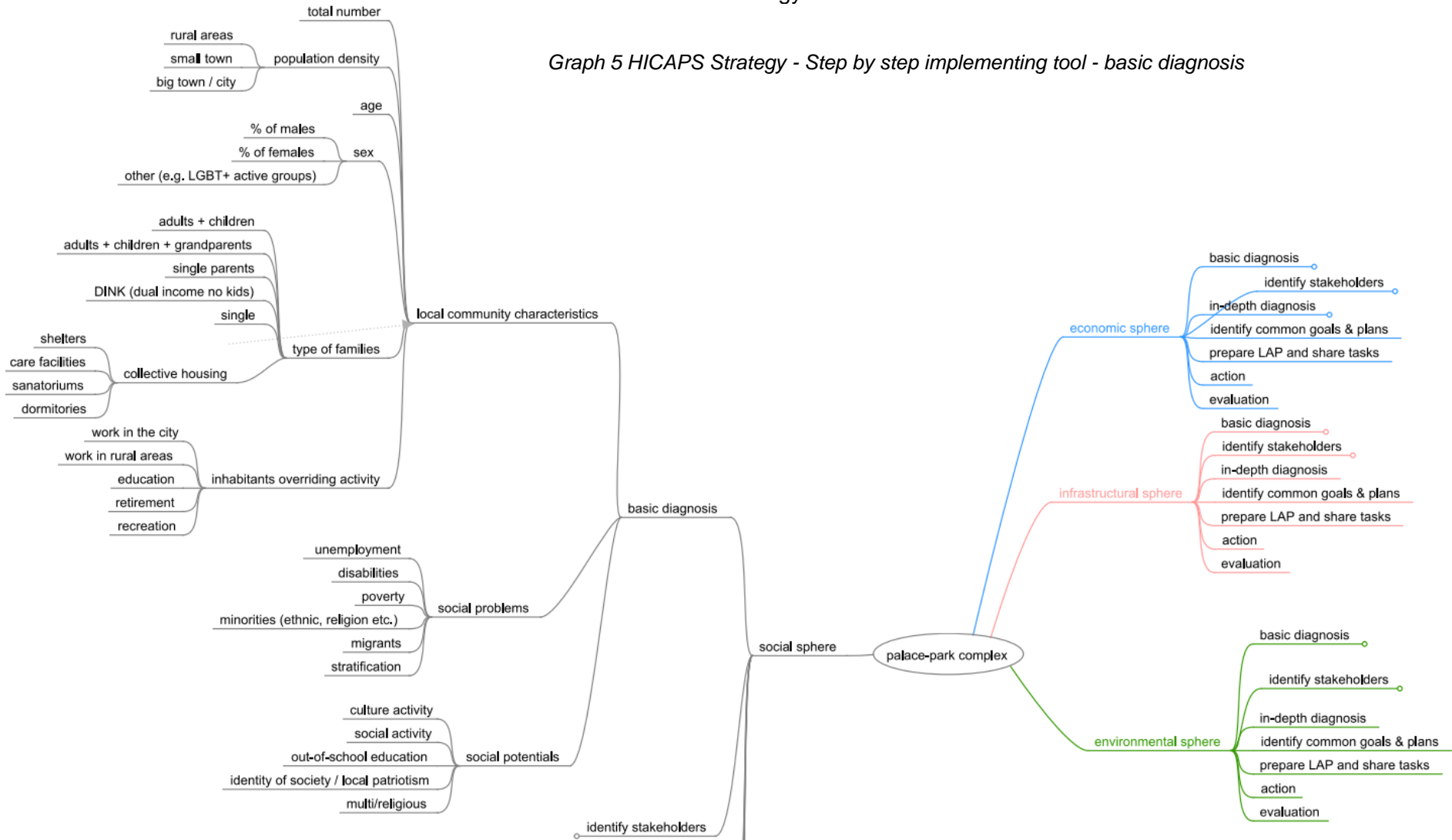
The next step is an in-depth diagnosis, which aims to clarify the recipients of the actions. A universal offer addressed to everyone does not always reach specific groups of recipients. The perception of specific groups - their needs and possibilities - will allow to design actions that meet the needs of specific people (e.g. seniors or young people) or to develop actions based on solving local problems (e.g. support for activities of non-governmental organisations or social enterprises).

The next steps are to define, formulate and implement operational objectives together with the stakeholders involved. The last element is the evaluation, which should cover all the implemented actions (so the data gathering should be planned and started in advance). The data collected should be analysed in relation to the diagnosis and the change identified on the basis of measurable indicators. The evaluation should also include a component of qualitative research, which will determine the significance (value) of the implemented actions and help to identify other factors that may have affected the achievement (or not) of the assumed objectives. The evaluation report should include a summary of the activities carried out, conclusions and recommendations for the future.

The managerial system adopted by the historical residence and park complex can be based on almost any of the commonly used systems. It is only particularly important that comparing to the model version of the managerial system, the system practically implemented should be less formalized. The level of formalisation of the system should reflect the scale of activities carried out in the particular castle park.

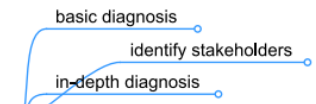
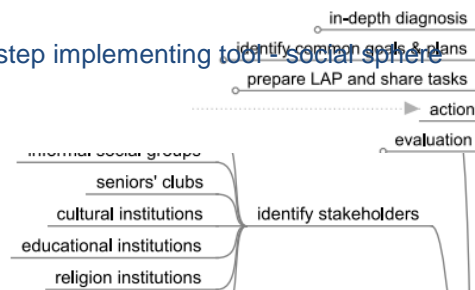
Transnational strategy - HICAPS

Graph 5 HICAPS Strategy - Step by step implementing tool - basic diagnosis



Source: own elaboration

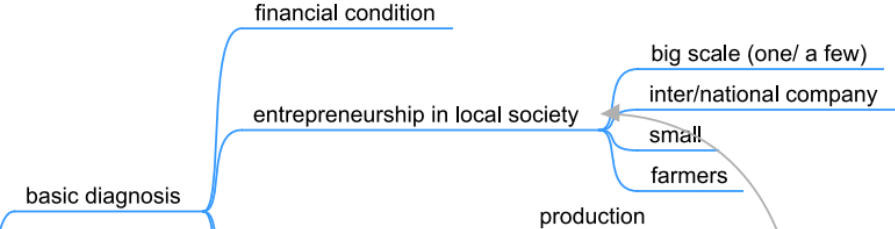
Graph 6 HICAPS Strategy - Step by step implementing tool - social sphere



Transnational strategy - HICAPS

Source: own elaboration

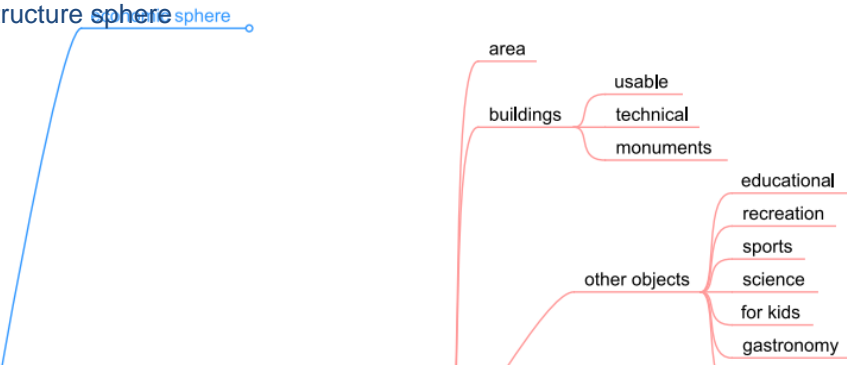
Graph 7 HICAPS Strategy - Step by step implementing tool - economic sphere



Transnational strategy - HICAPS

Source: own elaboration

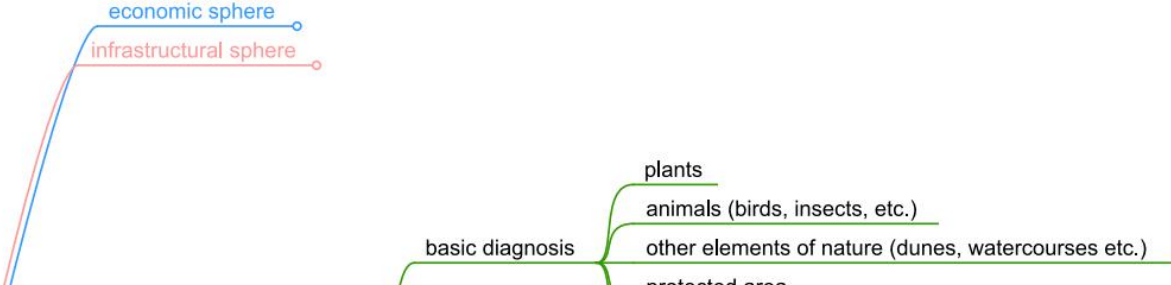
Graph 8 HICAPS Strategy - Step by step implementing tool - infrastructure sphere



Transnational strategy - HICAPS

Source: own elaboration

Graph 9 HICAPS Strategy - Step by step implementing tool - environmental sphere



Source: own elaboration

ANNEX

6 Diagnosis based on desk research

6.1 Legal conditions

Analysis of national legislation and local regulations (European, national, regional, local level) regarding historical parks based on document D.T1.1.2

Table 4 Key regulations on the international level

Lp	Kind of issue regulated by act	Number of countries/areas
1.	<p>Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • defines the kind of natural or cultural sites which can be considered for inscription on the World Heritage List. • sets out the duties of States Parties in identifying potential sites and their role in protecting and preserving them. • The States Parties are encouraged to integrate the protection of the cultural and natural heritage into regional planning programmes, 	UN General Conference for Education, Science and Culture
2.	<p>The Man and the Biosphere Programme, aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve the relationship between man and the environment • reduce the loss of biodiversity through research and capacity–building actions. 	Initiated by UNESCO in the 1970s
3.	<p>The Florence Charter – Historic Gardens (Florence, 1981)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sets out the international rules and guidelines for the preservation of historic gardens. • defines historic gardens as architectural compositions • recommends their preservation as living monuments • characterizes a general approach to maintenance, conservation, restoration, and reconstruction of gardens, including their plans, vegetation, structural and decorative features, and use of water. <p>Article 6 of the Charter: <i>The term "historic garden" is equally applicable to small gardens and to large parks, whether formal or "landscape"</i></p>	Approved by International Council on Monuments and Sites
4.	<p>Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada, 1985)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage • need for European solidarity with regard to heritage conservation it is designed to foster practical co-operation among the Parties • establishes the principles of "European co-ordination of conservation policies" including consultations regarding the thrust of the policies to be implemented. 	Approved by Secretary General of the Council of Europe
5.	<p>European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (La Valetta, 1992)</p>	Adopted by the Council of Europe

Transnational strategy - HICAPS

Lp .	Kind of issue regulated by act	Number of countries/areas
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> established a body of new basic legal standards for Europe, to be met by national policies for the protection of archaeological assets and documentary evidence, in line with the principles of integrated conservation. 	
6	<p>European Landscapes Convention (Firenze, 2000) aimed at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> promoting the protection, management and planning of European landscapes organizing European cooperation on landscape issues. applies to the entire territory of the Parties and relates to natural, urban and peri-urban areas <p>It is the first international treaty to be exclusively concerned with all dimensions of European landscape.</p>	Adopted within the Council of Europe (most of European countries)
7.	<p>Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro Convention, 2005)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a “framework convention” which defines issues at stake, general objectives and possible fields of intervention for member States to progress Each State Party can decide on the most convenient means to implement the Convention according to its legal or institutional frameworks, practices and specific experience <p>The “framework convention” does not create specific obligations for action.</p>	Adopted within the Council of Europe (most of European countries)
8.	<p>The Florence Declaration on Heritage and Landscape as Human Values (2014) encourages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an in depth reflection on the ethics and processes of heritage management, a shared concern regarding the challenges that current and future generations will have to deal with. 	Approved by International Council on Monuments and Sites
9.	<p>European Cultural Heritage Strategy for the 21st century (2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> redefines the place and role of cultural heritage in Europe provides guidelines to promote good governance and participation in heritage identification and management, disseminates innovative approaches to improving the environment and quality of life of European citizens. 	Adopted by Council of Europ

Source: own elaboration on the basis of project documents

Table 5 Key regulations on the national level

Transnational strategy - HICAPS

No	Kind of issue regulated by act
POLAND	
1	<p>Act on Safeguarding and Protection of Monuments of 23 July 2003 defines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject, scope and forms for monuments protection and monuments care • Rules for creation of National Programme for Safeguarding and Protection of Monuments • Principles for financing conservation and construction Works regarding monuments <p>Institutional organization of the monument protection administration.</p>
2	<p>Ordinance of the Minister of Culture and National Heritage of 28 June 2017 concerning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conservation and restoration works, • restoration research with regard to a monument entered in the monuments register or Heritage Treasure List, • construction works, architectural studies and other activities with regard to a monument entered in the monuments register, • archaeological research and search for monuments.
3	<p>Act of 07 July 1994, Construction Law</p> <p>General statements like:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beholden to our ancestors for their labors, their struggle for independence achieved at great sacrifice, for our culture rooted in the Christian heritage of the Nation and in universal human values, (from Preamble)
4	<p>Act of 16.04.2004 on protection of nature. Among others refers to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plants, animals and fungi species protected; • leading mobile (and sustainable) lifestyle; • endangered habitats, rare and protected species of plants, animals and fungi; • creations of nature living and inanimate matter and fossil remains of plants and animals; • landscape; • greenery in towns and villages; • And presents the purposes of the protection of nature, among others: the maintenance of ecological processes and stability of ecosystems; • biodiversity; • to ensure the continuity of the existence of the species of plants, animals and fungi, and their habitats, by maintaining or restoring the proper State protection; • the protection of the values of landscape, greenery in towns and villages; • maintaining or restoring to the appropriate conservation status of natural habitats, as well as other resources, creations and components; • the fostering of relevant attitudes to wildlife through education, information and promotion in the field of nature conservation.

Transnational strategy - HICAPS

No	Kind of issue regulated by act
5	Act of 27 March 2003 on planning and spatial development Defines principles for planning and spatial development
6	Act of 18 July 2001, Water Law
7	Act of 21 August 1997, on property management defines among others principles for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of properties owned by State Treasury; • Division of properties; • Economic activities connected with property management
8	Act of 24 April 2015 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes certain acts on account of enhancing the tools for environmental protection
9	Ordinances of the Minister of Infrastructure as of 12 April 2002 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defines technical conditions which should be fulfilled by buildings and their location
10	Regulation of the Minister of the Environment from 16 December 2016 on species-specific protection of animals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing regulation to the Act of 16 April 2004 on the Nature Conservation
11	Regulation of the Minister of the Environment from 9 October 2014 on species – specific protection of plants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing regulation to the Act of 16 April 2004 on the Nature Conservation
12	Regulation of the Minister of the Environment from 9 October 2014 on species – specific protection of mushrooms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing regulation to the Act of 16 April 2004 on the Nature Conservation
13	The concept of the country's spatial development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Spatial Development Concept 2030 (NSDC 2030) is the most important national strategic document that addresses the spatial planning management of Poland.
14	A domestic programme of monument protection and monument care for the years 2014-2017 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The program was established for the years 2014-2017, and the new one, for the period 2018-2021 is being developed. The state administration authorities are responsible for the protection of monuments, and the owners/holders of monuments are responsible for taking care of monuments.
SLOVENIA	
1	Slovenia's Development Strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a development framework which builds on the Vision of Slovenia and current state of the economy, the society and the environment; it takes into account the global challenges and trends, and is designed to incorporate the UN Sustainable Development Goals
2	Spatial Development Strategy of Slovenia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Spatial Development Strategy of Slovenia (2004) is a strategic spatial planning document, adopted by the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia.

Transnational strategy - HICAPS

No	Kind of issue regulated by act
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slovenia is currently working on the revision of the Spatial Development Strategy for 2050. The plan will contain also implementation measures and guidelines for subordinate documents as well as monitoring and evaluation issues.
3	<p>The National Programme for Culture 2014-2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a key document for the area of culture that has been prepared by the Ministry of Culture. The resolution has updated the cultural policy. It includes planned investments in culture infrastructure and sets goals and priorities, a novelty presents a chapter on the labour market in the cultural sector that defines the first guidelines for employment strategies. The number of those employed in the cultural sector should be increased by 2017, and the measures promote employment in NGOs, in the private sector and self-employment.
4	<p>Strategy for Sustainable Development of Slovenian Tourism 2017-2021 (draft)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The strategy is based on past experiences and the development specifics of Slovenian tourism, the development of competitive advantages and the promotion of systemic solutions in this area, the effective linking of national, local, regional and entrepreneurial interests in the area of development of tourism, the promotion of global, national and local tourism products, where Slovenia has noticeable competitive advantages, and on the understanding and introduction of modern management methods and techniques in the area of strategic planning and focusing of companies' competitive networks. • The proposed new strategic vision for Slovenian tourism is: Slovenia is a global green boutique destination for guests who are seeking a diverse and active experience, peace and personal well-being.
5	<p>Spatial Management Act (ZUreP-2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replaced and combined three previously valid acts:
6	<p>Nature Conservation Act</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Act prescribes biodiversity conservation measures and a system for the protection of valuable natural features.
7	<p>Cultural Heritage Protection Act (ZVKD-1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Act defines immovable and movable cultural heritage and govern its protection by determining the responsibilities of the state and of self-governing local communities (hereinafter: local communities); public service tasks and other activities involving protection; the obligations and rights of owners of cultural heritage; professional supervision and inspection in this area; and sanctions in the event of violations of the provisions of this Act. (Art. 1 of the Act)
8	<p>Rules on the Cultural Heritage Register</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing regulation to the Cultural Heritage Protection Act
9	<p>Conservation Plan for Renewal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing regulation to the Cultural Heritage Protection Act
10	<p>Rules on Conservation Plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing regulation to the Cultural Heritage Protection Act
CROATIA	

Transnational strategy - HICAPS

No	Kind of issue regulated by act
1	Law on nature protection (Official Journal number 80/13) The most important national law governing the reconstruction of Historical parks
2	Law on Protection and Conservation of Cultural Property. relevant law to questions regarding conservation matters.
ITALY	
1	Law n. 394 6/12/1991 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • defines the National Framework for protected areas. • establishes principles and regulations for identification, management, governance of protected natural areas, including parks, at national and regional level. It is currently subject to a general revision.
2	Rete Natura 2000 : national law and regulations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network Nature 2000
3	Decree 22 January 2004, n. 42 "Codice dei beni culturali e del paesaggio" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Among other dispositions, it enlarges the concept of "cultural asset", also including landscape, forestry and natural areas
4	Law 14 January 2013, n. 10 "Norme per lo sviluppo degli spazi verdi urbani": <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it promotes initiatives for urban green areas (such as the Trees Day), • the obligation for each municipality to set a "trees balance. • it also defines the national Public Green Development Committee:
5	Law n. 132 (28 June 2016): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it creates the National System Network for Environmental Protection (SNPA), an integrated system of regional and national agencies in charge of: monitoring, research, technical support, data collection and analysis, and acting as a point of reference for public administrations.

Source: own elaboration on the basis of project documents

Key regulations on the regional level

Each of the following regulations applies to one region:

POLAND (Attention: similar documents should be adopted by all regions in Poland (with exception for The Strategy of Tourism Development which is not required by the Polish law)

1. Programme for the Protection of Historical Monuments of the Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodeship for the years 2017-2020
2. Regional Operational Programme of the Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodeship for the years 2014-2020
3. Strategy for the development of the Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodeship until 2020 and modernisation plan 2020+
4. The spatial development plan for the Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodeship
5. The Strategy of Tourism Development for the Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodeship
6. Territorial Contract for the Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodeship for the years 2014-2023

SLOVENIA - No reported regional regulations relating to matters covered by the HICAPS .

CROATIA - No reported regional regulations relating to matters covered by the HICAPS .

ITALY (Attention: Large number of these regulation has an equivalent in regional regulations in other Italian regions):

1. Regional Law 24 January 1977: defines actions for the protection of regional flora, such as establishment of a regional nature conservation fund, and discipline for the collection of undergrowth products.
2. Tools and documents for management and government of regional protected areas
3. Programme of the Regional System of Protected Areas: Describes regional Policy in respect of nature preservation and protected areas.
4. Regional territorial plan: Territorial plan of park regulates structure of the park, environment and habitats located on the area of the park as well as relations with the surrounding areas
5. Regional parks regulation: General rules regarding parks regulate activities permitted on the area of park and surrounding territory in accordance with law, ordinances and directives presented in Regional territorial plan.
6. Regional laws for the creation of regional parks: Rules for creation of parks in region Emilia-Romagna
7. Act establishing the Itinerary "Alta via dei parchi"
8. Act approving the cycle itinerary "Ciclovie dei parchi"

Key regulations on the local level (each of the following regulations applies to one community)

POLAND (all these documents should have their equivalents in all local regulations in Poland. All communities in Poland should adopt these types of documents):

1. Studies of conditions and directions of spatial development in the communes.
2. Strategies for the development of communes
3. Local plans of spatial development
4. District/commune programmes for monument protection

SLOVENIA

Although reported as “local regulation” this act seems to be a regulation of upper than ;local level, as it is published in the Official Journal:

1. Municipal Spatial Plan of the Municipality Ptuj (Article 13 - other important areas of the municipality - castle and park Turnišče)
2. Order declaring Castle and Park Turnišče a cultural monument of national importance (Official Journal of RS, Nos. 81/99, 55/02, 54/03 in 16/08 – ZVKD-1)
3. Special regulations protection areas (Natura 2000 sites) (Official Journal of RS, No. 49/040)

Local level:

4. Special regulations protection areas (Natura 2000 sites)(Official Gazette of RS, No. 49/04, 110/04, 59/07, 43/08, 8/12, 33/13, 35/13-OdlUS and 3/14).
5. Decree on the proclamation and protection of natural areas and monuments of nature in the Municipality of Ptuj (Official newspaper of the municipalities of Ormož and Ptuj, no. 14/79)
6. Municipal Spatial Plan of the Municipality Velenje / Long-term Spatial Plan of MoV 2009 (Official Journal RS, Nos. 21/90, 34/92 (for parts of the former Municipality of Žalec) and Official Gazette of MoV Velenje Nos. 17/88, 7/01, 13/04, 17/10, 21/10)
7. Ordinance on spatial planning conditions for the 02 planning zone; Local Communities Škale-Hrastovec and Konovo (PUP 02) (Official Gazette of MoV, Nos. 6/10 – UPB1, 27/10, 6/12, 9/13, 13/13, Official Journal of RS No. 27/13 – DPN)
8. Ordinance on spatial planning conditions for Gorica in Velenje (Official Gazette of MoV, Nos. 4/99 and 1/02, 20/05, 26/06, 12/09, 06/12)
9. Ordinance on the management plan for Grajski hrib, stage II, for part of the R 4/6 development zone in Velenje (Official Gazette of MoV, No. 16/91)
10. Ordinance on the management plan for Šalek, for part of the S 4/8 development zone in Velenje (Official Gazette of MoV No. 5/96) – unofficial consolidated version

CROATIA - No reported local regulations relating to matters covered by the HICAPS .

ITALY

Although reported as “local regulations” these regulations seems to be of a higher level (regional and national):

1. The regulation of public and private green areas in the City of Bologna:
2. The Villa Ghigi Park is located in an area of great importance from the landscape point of view, on the hills of Bologna. This territory that has been protected for decades on the basis of Legislative Decree 42/2004 art. 136: Code of Cultural Heritage and Landscape - ex Law 1497/1939. In particular, the specific Ministerial Decree (dated 9 November 1955) refers to the area south of Bologna, which has been declared of considerable public interest in the city regulations.
3. A second level of protection for the Villa Ghigi Park concerns the villa and the surrounding green space, that are cultural objects declared on the basis of Legislative Decree 42/2004 art. 13 - Code of Cultural Heritage and Landscape (ex Law 1089/1939). In particular, it refers to the specifications contained in the text of the Ministry for Cultural and Environmental Heritage (Villas, Parks and Gardens for an Atlas of the Constrained Heritage, edited by Vincenzo Cazzato, Polygraph Institute and State Mint, Rome 1992)
4. The aforementioned Code of Cultural Heritage and Landscape also protects some of the wooded areas within the park for their landscaping interest (Legislative Decree

42/2004, article 142, paragraph 1, letter g). In particular it includes the forest on the eastern sector of the park and the bushes along the Fontane River. At the level of municipal urban planning (PSC_RUE_POC), the Carta Unica del Territorio of the Municipality of Bologna is the document setting out and governing all the aforementioned aspects of protection.

5. The Villa Ghigi Park falls within the system of protected areas of Emilia-Romagna, consisting of a complex set of parks, reserves and protected landscapes (to which the Natura 2000 Sites are linked to environmental protection policies at European level). In particular, the park is included within the perimeter of the natural and semi-natural Protected Landscape "Hills of San Luca" which includes much of the hilly area south of Bologna between Reno and Savena (Provincial Council Resolution No. 5 of 22/01/2014). The protected area of the natural and semi-natural Protected Landscape Hills of San Luca is under the direct responsibility of the Metropolitan City of Bologna.

Local level:

6. The regulation of public and private green areas in the City of Ferrara: The Green Areas Office of the City of Ferrara performs only the ordinary maintenance activities (mainly cleaning, pruning, stability checks, control of urban furnishing) of the green areas in the municipal territory. There is currently no regulation on the maintenance and conservation of parks and historical gardens, however the City of Ferrara issued a Public and Private Green Areas Municipal Regulation, dealing with the proper management of historical trees and maintenance activities.
7. The City of Ferrara issued the new Municipal Regulation for Preservation and Participative Reorganization of Public Green Areas.

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Table 6 Type of institutions / organizations involved in the process in historical parks/gardens

Nr	Type of institution / organization	Level ¹	Area where it applies	Type of process ²
POLAND				
1	The Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, General Conservation Officer as an Undersecretary of State operates within the structures of the ministry together with the Agency for the Preservation of Monuments	national	1 per state	all
2	National Heritage Board, together with its local branches	national	1 national + in all regions	all
3	Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodeship Conservation Officer	regional	1 per region	all
4	Local branch of the National Heritage Board in Toruń	regional	1 per region	all
5	General Directorate for Environmental Protection	national	1per state	Environment protection/ green areas
6	Municipal Conservation Officer	local	In some cities (e.g. in Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodeship this position exist in 4 cities: Bydgoszcz, Toruń, Chełmno, Grudziądz)	all
7	Discript Conservation Officer	local	In some districts (not present in Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodeship)	all
8	District Starost	local	All districts in Poland	construction supervision body
9	Community council	local	All communities in Poland	natural monument protection body
10	Polish National Committee of ICOMOS	National (NGO)	1	Monument protection
11	Association of Conservation Officers (with local branches)	National (NGO)	1 + regional branches	all
12	Society for the Preservation of Monuments (with local branches)	National (NGO)	1 + regional branches	maintenance
13	Association of Polish Architects (with local branches)	National (professional)	1 + regional branches	Conservation, reconstruction, restoration

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Nr	Type of institution / organization	Level ¹	Area where it applies	Type of process ²
		corporation – NGO)		
14	International Association of Cultivation and Protection of Trees	National branch of international NGO	1	Maintenance, protection
15	Society for Landscape Architecture (with local branches)	National (professional corporation - NGO)	1 + regional branches	Conservation, reconstruction, restoration, protection
16	Society for Polish Landscape Architects (with local branches)	National (professional corporation – NGO)	1 + regional branches	Conservation, reconstruction, restoration, protection
SLOVENIA				
1	The Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning	national	1	all
2	Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation	national	1	all
3	The Ministry of Culture	national	1	all
4	Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage	national	1	all
5	ICOMOS Slovenia	National branch of international NGO	1	Monument protection
6	Slovenian Association of Landscape Architects	National (professional corporation – NGO)	1	Conservation, reconstruction, restoration, protection
7	Slovenian Association of Architects	National (professional corporation – NGO)	1	Conservation, reconstruction, restoration, protection
8	City Municipality	local	All municipalities in Slovenia	Monument care
9	Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage	regional	All regions in Slovenia	all
10	Institute for the Protection of Natural Heritage - Regional Unit	Regional	All regions in Slovenia	all
CROATIA				

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Nr	Type of institution / organization	Level ¹	Area where it applies	Type of process ²
1	Ministry of Culture	national	1	all
2	regional offices for conservation	regional	All regions in Croatia	all
3	Public Institution for the Management of Protected Areas of Nature I Administrative Department for Physical Planning and Environmental Protection of the County	regional	All regions in Croatia	all
ITALY				
1	Italian Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea – Division II – Biodiversity, Protected Areas, Flora and Fauna	national	1	all
2	Regional department or office for environment and parks	regional	All regions in Italy	all
3	Italian Federation of Parks and Nature Reserves	National (NGO)	160 bodies federated	all
4	State Forestry Guard	national	1	Protection, maintenance
5	Public Green Development Committee	national	1	monitoring, promoting and planning urban green areas development.
6	National System of Environmental Agencies	regional	21 (all Italian regions)	environment protection and preservation
7	National System Network for Environment protection	national	1 + regional bodies	monitoring, research, technical support, data collection and analysis, acting as a point of reference for public administration

1 the level of validity of the document

2 maintenance, conservation, restoration, reconstruction / all / other (which kind)

Source: own elaboration on the basis of project documents

Table 7 Shortcomings

Nr	List of shortcomings (key issues)	Area ¹	Level ²
POLAND			
1	A complex system of obtaining conservation authorisation, separately for each category of pre-conceptual works – conservation studies, architectural studies; execution: conservation and restoration works, construction works, works around the monument or other activities at the monument, archaeological research.	administrative	regional

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Nr	List of shortcomings (key issues)	Area ¹	Level ²
2	Obtaining authorisation from different administrative bodies: Voivodship Conservation Officer, General Directorate for Environmental Protection, the Commune	administrative	National, regional, local
3	Limited financial funds for task subsidies	economic	all
4	Long waiting time for obtaining authorisations from various administrative bodies	Economic, administrative	regional/ local
5	Possibility to revoke or annul authorization from the Voivodship Conservation Officer within two years of the issuance of the decision by the Minister of Culture and National Heritage,	Economic/ administrative	national/ regional
6	Discrepancy in the priorities as regards the protection of monuments and environmental protection	Administrative/ organizational	National/ regional/local
7	Local plans of spatial development not present for many areas	Administrative/ organizational	local
8	Lack of legal standards for design documentation concerning of historical parks;	Administrative/ organizational/ economic	national
SLOVENIA			
1	Very complicated legislation and procedures and therefore obtaining a building permit is a time consuming and a lengthy process.	Administrative/ legal	National/ regional/local
2	The division in legislation into two fields: environment and culture in practice means, that the historical parks aren't taken into consideration as one entity, consisting of natural and cultural heritage.	Legal/ administrative/ organizational	National/ regional/ local
3	In the case of the conflict of interests between the environment and cultural heritage, The Ministry of the Environment and Spatial planning has the sole jurisdiction to decide, which Protection conditions will be taken into consideration	legal	national
4	The responsibilities and the competences of the parties involved (owners, municipalities and the state) in terms of maintenance, reconstructions and possible interventions are not clearly defined	Legal/ administrative	National/ regional/ local
5	Vague and unspecific legislation in terms of defining financial responsibilities of the owners and the state. Lack of funds from the state.	Financial/ legal/ administrative	National/ regional/ local
6	Complicated and time consuming procedures in terms of acquiring necessary Approvals	Legal/ administrative	National/ regional/ local
CROATIA			

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Nr	List of shortcomings (key issues)	Area ¹	Level ²
1	The problem of ownership, lengthy and unpredictable duration of the timeframe for obtaining the consent of the owner to perform the activities	Legal/ administrative	Regional/ local
2	Lengthy and unpredictable duration of the timeframe for obtaining all necessary permits	Legal/ administrative	National/ regional/ local
3	The problem of maintenance of the park - a systematic restoration of the park is needed as most trees are too dangerous and present a hazard for potential visitors/tourists	Administrative/ organizational	Regional/ local
4	Areas of the park are of vast surface and very hard to maintain	Organizational/ financial	local
5	Lack of new and modern vision for the castle and park that should work in synergy / have compatible content	Managerial/ organizational/ administrative	Regional/ local
6	Lack of management strategy of the complex.	Managerial/ administrative/ organizational	Regional/ local
ITALY			
1	Financial limitations,	Financial/ administrative	Regional/ local
2	Procedures for authorization,	Administrative/ organizational	National/ regional/ local
3	Coordination of activities	Organizational/ administrative	local
4	Conflicts between stakeholders	Administrative/ organizational	local
5	Biodiversity issues	Organizational/ financial	local
COMMON			
1	Financial limitations	Financial / Administrative/ organizational	National/ regional/ local
2	Procedures for authorisation (time consuming)	Legal/ administrative/ economic	National/ regional/ local

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Nr	List of shortcomings (key issues)	Area ¹	Level ²
3	Discrepancies in priorities between environment protection and construction protection	Legal/ administrative	National/ regional/ local
4	Lack of management strategy of the complex.	Managerial/ administrative/ organizational	Regional/ local
5	Unpredictable duration of the process of obtaining all necessary permits	Administrative/ legal/ economic	National/ regional/ local

1 social / economics / nature / administrative or organizational / other – which kind

2 national / regional / local

Source: own elaboration on the basis of project documents

Table 8 Recommendations

Nr	List of recommendations (key issues)	Area ¹	Level ²
POLAND			
1	Simplification of administrative procedures and the number of authorisations that are necessary to obtain, through accurate legislation changes;	Legal/ administrative	National/ regional/ local
2	Increase in social awareness in relation to the protection of historical greenery as well as conservation priorities	Administrative/ social/ organizational	National/ regional/ local
3	Resolving the legal status of historical parks	Legal/ administrative	National/ regional/ local
4	Increase in the provision of funds for public aid for the reshaping of historical parks	Economic/ administrative/ legal	National/ regional/ local
5	Protection of the surroundings and connections of views in historical parks in local plans of spatial development	Legal/ administrative	National/ regional/ local
6	Establishment of standards for design documentation in historical parks	Legal/ administrative	national
7	Principle of permanence of the issued administrative decision in the legal system– authorisation from the Voivodeship Conservation Officer.	legal	national
SLOVENIA			
1	The legislation and the procedures should be simplified and shortened	Legal/ administrative	national

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Nr	List of recommendations (key issues)	Area ¹	Level ²
2	In the case of historical parks only one combined and harmonized Protection conditions documents regarding environment and cultural heritage should be applied, containing both topics: environment and cultural heritage. Consequently, the same should apply for Approvals.	legal	national
3	The expert opinion on the matter of two protection statuses should be in the jurisdiction of an adequate profession, not (solely) in The Ministry of the Environment and Spatial planning.	legal	national
4	The responsibilities and competences of all parties involved in the maintenance and preservation works ought to be determined in detail and their implementation supervised regularly.	Legal/ administrative/ organizational	National/ regional/ local
5	Financial responsibilities of the state for protected areas should be extended and specifically defined	legal	National/ regional/ local
6	Simplified procedures for the establishment of temporary public use and therefore to open historic parks/gardens to public and rise the awareness of their importance.	Legal/ administrative	National/ regional
CROATIA			
-	No recommendations reported	-	-
ITALY			
-	No recommendations reported	-	-
COMMON			
1	Simplification of administrative procedures and the number of necessary authorisations	Legal/ administrative	National/ regional
2	Increase in social awareness in relation to the protection of historical greenery as well as conservation priorities	Social/ administrative/ organizational	all
3	Increase in public spending for the preservation, conservation, reconstruction, maintenance of historical green areas (castle-parks)	Legal/ administrative	all
4	Establishment of standards for design documentation in historical parks	Legal/ administrative	all

1 social / economics / nature / administrative or organizational / other – which kind

2 national / regional / local

Source: own elaboration on the basis of project documents

6.2 Plants

In accordance with Report on plant diversity (D.T.2.2.2) which presents an overview of the parks involved in the HICAPS project. It shows a series of in-depth analyses investigating the characteristics of the green heritage, its value and its specific function of their plant component, every green area, whether it is a park, a garden or another space has the plant component as the main structural and identifying element. The plant material is a fragile and delicate component. Trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants, in fact, are subject to their life cycles and to the natural processes, with the consequent need for periodic renewal of plants. In the case of historical parks, the plant component takes on a very special role and meaning. The green component can offer an unusual reading of their evolution over time, thanks to the composition and arrangement of trees, shrubs and flowering plants in characteristic designs and structures. In particular the oldest and often age-old tree specimens that represent the added value of each historical park for the historical-testimonial role they play. The monumental trees of the HICAPS parks deserve special attention for their protection, preserve their presence, because of their original and exclusive nature of witnesses of the history of the park. The analysis highlighting how the parks preserve, in a different but always significant way, age-old and monumental tree species linked to certain historical phases or to specific individual episodes.

Sometimes there are native trees belonging to species that recall the original plant landscapes of those territories: the oaks (*Quercus pubescens*) of the Park Villa Ghigi, the oaks (*Quercus petraea*) of the park of the castle of Bedekovčina, the oaks (*Quercus robur*) of the park of Varaždin, and again, the hundred years old hornbeams of the park of the castle of Łańcut, the ash and beech trees of the Turnišče Park of Ptuj, the various species of lime tree present in all the considered parks. More often, however, exotic tree species prevail, introduced in Europe in past centuries for their ornamental value and used to adorn the parks, highlight the social prestige of the owners and follow the fashion that brought in the old continent plants unusual from the newly discovered and colonized worlds.

Among these, there are many widespread evergreen conifers such as *Thuja gigantea*, *T. occidentalis*, *Picea conica*, *P. pungens* 'Glauca', *Tsuga canadensis*, *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*, *Cephalotaxus drupacea*, *Calocedrus decurrens*, *Cedrus spp.*, able to create compact and spectacular garden compositions. It also striking conifers such as *Taxodium distichum*, a species native to the humid areas of North America that has been introduced in the park of Varaždin in memory of water once present in the moat of the ancient fort. Also spectacular are the plant architectures of ornamental species with deciduous leaves, among which plantain (worthy of note is the *Platanus hybrida* of the linear park of Ferrara), beech with red leaf (*Fagus sylvatica* 'Purpurea'), like the specimen that grows isolated in the Turnišče Park of Ptuj or the long boulevard in Łańcut park, and horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), whose spectacular blooms still underline today ancient avenues of access to historic houses.

The conservation and management of monumental trees, therefore, represents a strategic theme for the project, directly related to the substitution of trees that have reached the end of the life cycle or in any case going to be cut. The new plant introductions within a historical park, in fact, should take into account, as well as historical-landscape assessments, also environmental, agronomic and technical criteria. Next to the traditional ornamental specimens that can be re-proposed to preserve the historical green outfit, in certain situations it would be advisable also include some indigenous species that are able to adapt better to the environmental conditions of the area. At the same time, especially where the climate is undergoing significant changes towards warmer and drier conditions, as in Bologna and Ferrara, some Mediterranean species or from other geographical origins may also be considered. In this context, the new plant introductions could also include real "floristic

novelties", that is to say unusual species and botanical curiosities that can underline the timeliness of the interventions and contribute to enrich the tree heritage and the biodiversity of the parks.

Another issue proposed by the analysis concerns the new role of historical parks, especially those located in urban and peri-urban contexts. Besides their traditional ornamental and historical-landscape value, these parks are now able to perform an important ecological and environmental function, thanks to their vegetal masses. In addition to the healthiness of the environment, also foster the protection and increase the plant and animal biodiversity. A notable example in this sense is the park of the Este walls of Ferrara, which has become a strategic element of the city's ecological network. Although to a different extent, the parks of the HICAPS partnerships today are surrounded by urban areas that has profoundly changed the original contexts, and their connections with the surrounding open areas of rural or natural origin are scarce or absent.

In some cases, however, the lack of maintenance of some sectors is causing a gradual process of re-naturalization, with the appearance of new plant species and animals (sometimes even intrusive and harmful) and new environments, strangers to the original plant compositions, but certainly of great interest. This is the case, for example, of the parks of Varaždin, Ptuj, Velenje and Villa Ghigi, where more or less extensive plant formations have grown spontaneously in recent decades. In this framework, in those parks where the current re-naturalization processes do not compromise valuable plant pre-existing historical settings, it can be important follow this trend and welcome, next to the ornamental sectors, new green species able to integrate the overall design. This can be a motivated way to interpret and partly redesign the historical parks of the 21st century. Also to actualize some decisions and management actions, according to new models and perspectives (always keeping in mind the principles of conservation that must guide the protection of historical parks).

Also the management aspects of historic parks, which today appears to be a priority to ensure their future. In the HICAPS parks, emerges the need to ensure their continuous care by qualified personnel, through maintenance interventions based on knowledge of the heritage and their state of preservation. Management plans must set clear objectives, shared and sustainable also from an economic point of view, projected in the medium-long term. Few parks are in this optimal condition and some even struggle to guarantee even the minimal interventions necessary for their conservation. It follows that the lack of economic resources and the inevitable reduction or absence of maintenance and care of the green, expressed by many partners, risk flattening and distorting the wealth and the past qualities of the places and obscuring their identity. Finding solutions to ensure adequate care of these green areas, starting from their plant heritage, and optimizing the resources available is certainly another major challenge expressed by the HICAPS project.

Finally, the function of the vegetable component of a historical park can today be interpreted also from a socio-educational point of view, considering the innate attraction and psychophysical well-being coming from contact with nature. A monumental tree at the entrance of a castle, like the old linden in the park of Velenje, looking as an ancient guardian. A centenary fruit tree, remembering the customs, traditions and knowledge of the past, like the old patriarchs of the Villa Ghigi Park. The centuries-old Ginkgo biloba of the Łańcut park, among the first examples of this exotic species introduced in Europe in the 18th century. They represent fascinating and exciting experiences that offer the opportunity to tell more direct and engaging the history of a place, the tastes and fashions of the past. The botanical and stylistic choices changed over the centuries, the culture and the art of the gardens, the value and significance of the preservation of a historical place.

Looking closely at plant architecture of the past can also represent an opportunity to reflect on current events and the environmental dynamics of our time, on the maintenance of a green area, on the concept of biodiversity. Also on indigenous and exotic plants, on the relationship between man and nature, on the importance of the care and good governance of one's own territory as well as of the entire planet. In this sense, the green heritage of historic parks in its multifaceted variety and diversity can be a valuable ally for engaging the visitors of these green areas through guided walks, cultural events or recreational moments (as long as they are not invasive and impactful). This is a concrete way to revitalize these places, encourage visits by citizens, families, students and tourists, and emphasize the public interest that the historic parks play. Today we are called to preserve and pass them on to future generations: these objectives are the basis of the HICAPS project.

Conclusive remarks in the document (lesson learnt by the Partners):

- Even before starting any promotional campaign, it is important to quantify the conservation state of the green areas, and the existence of critical issues related to tree species, in relation to changed climatic conditions.
- The presence, within or close to the parks, of rivers and ponds of natural and artificial origin, has a high relevance in the definition of strategies to enhance the park and attract new visitors.
- An effective management of the green areas not only depends on the type of interventions carried out, as well as on the promotion of biodiversity, but also rely on the active support of environmental and voluntary associations, and the active involvement of citizens.
- A special care must be given to the plant components present in every green area, since it is a fragile and delicate component, more perishable than the architectural and furnishing components of the parks.
- The plant component offers an unusual view of the evolution and history of the park, due to the different composition and arrangement of trees, shrubs and flowering plants, playing the role of historical-testimonial of the past of the city.

Table 9 Tabular list of selected noble tree species in terms of their occurrence in individual 8 parks

Lp.	Fine park tree species	Presence in HICAPS parks	% of total
1	Aesculus hippocastanum – chestnut tree	6 parks	75%
2	Carpinus betulus – hornbeam	5 parks	67,5%
3	Fagus Sylvatica – beech	7 parks	87,5%
4	Fraxinus spp. – ash	6 parks	75%
5	Platanus hybrida – clonal plantain	2 parks	25%
6	Quercus robur – stem oak	5 parks	67,5%
7	Taxodium distichum – mud cypress	1 park	12,5%
8	Tilia cordata – fine linden	8 pars	100%
9	Ulmus minor – elm	4 parks	50%

Source: own elaboration on the basis of project documents

6.3 Accessibility

Report D.T2.3.1: Quality review report on accessibility tools used 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 equipment 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 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.

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, Rzeszów (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.

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.

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

Table 10 The general characteristics of accessibility, usability, facilities & disadvantages users

City /Region	Accessibility	Usability	Facilities	Disadvantaged users
Bedekovčina Castle Park	· Close to the city centre	· Located on a small hill/slope	· No facilities for visitors; only some	· No facilities nor suitable trails

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City /Region	Accessibility	Usability	Facilities	Disadvantaged users
Croatia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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"> · 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"> · benches in bad condition. · No sport nor children facilities. · No toilets. · No activities with plant interaction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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"> · geomorphologic main features : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The wall surrounding the castle o 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 · Toilets only for visitors of the museums · Some benches (not sufficient) · No children nor sport facilities · Facilities built every year for Špancirfest (in August/September): stands, toilets, music stage and children playground · 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
Ferrara Mura and Castle Park Italy	<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, benches along the entire pedestrian/cycle route. · Bars and equipment's for children available (incl. historic ice cream parlour and Jazz club) · 9 km of jogging /bike route · Sport equipment for training · Rich cultural offer; several festivals (incl. the famous Ferrara Baskers Festival) 	<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.

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City /Region	Accessibility	Usability	Facilities	Disadvantaged users
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several didactic activities on plant and animal biodiversity in cooperation with Natural Sciences History Museum 	
<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 indicating the place names. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benches, backrest and tables available for 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 Toilets available inside the Foundation's headquarter available only to users of the activities; one of them is available for people with disabilities 	<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
<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It includes 2 parts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o the inner park located between the castle and the moat, and o the external park located outside the moat on the west side of the castle 	<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 available 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

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City /Region	Accessibility	Usability	Facilities	Disadvantaged users
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 gates/entrances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 exhibition 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> not wheelchairs accessible 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 - 6 km, train station 11-km) Reachable by cycling route No parking areas 2 main entrances (only 1 could be used for visitors) 	<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.
<p>Ptuj Park Castle Turnišče Slovenia</p>	<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 suitable trails for visitors with motor difficulties, disadvantages or low vision. No dedicated activities for visitors with motor difficulties or disadvantages.
<p>Velenje Castle Park Slovenia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located south of the city centre Bus and train station in the vicinity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located on a 3 peaks hill No significant problems in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some benches in bad conditions No bars, kiosk nor refreshment areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No facilities nor suitable trails for visitors with motor

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City /Region	Accessibility	Usability	Facilities	Disadvantaged users
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Accessible by car and bike · Parking marked places in the area and nearby · No gates nor fences · No bike parking places 	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"> · No sport nor children facilities · Toilets available in the Castle (not suitable to disadvantaged people) · No activities with plant interaction. 	difficulties, disadvantages or low vision. · No dedicated activities for visitors with motor difficulties or disadvantages.

Source: own elaboration on the basis of project documents

6.4 Education outdoor trail

The document Transnational Educational outdoor trail tool (EOTT, D.T2.2.3) presents the most interesting tools used for establishing and implementing an outdoor trail in the HICAPS historical parks, according to the different types of audiences (citizens, tourists, schools, scholars, people with special needs, etc.) and fields addressed by the project (history, natural sciences, fauna, accessibility, etc.).

The proposed training tools to be used for Educational Outdoor Trail includes the following list, organised by the institution that proposed it. You can see that each partner that is managing one historical park has proposed and is going to implement at least one training tool in its pilot action, while the University of Ljubljana and Mala Filozofija have proposed some “horizontal” tools, that can be applied in any context. The tools can be also organized according to three main themes: the history of the park, the biodiversity and the natural sciences elements typical of the park, and their tools for general culture, health, wellness and entertainment.

Table 11 Educational tools

Municipality	Educational tool
Municipality of Bedekovčina (Croatia)	- Quiz Path
Municipality of Varaždin (Croatia)	- Interactive application for walk lane J.J Strossmayer
Municipality of Ferrara	- Action Trail for Developing Motor Skills - Interactive guide to plants - Biodiversity in the Park
Villa Ghigi Foundation	- The world of spontaneous grasses
Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodeship	- The field classes scenarios in the landscape parks

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Municipality	Educational tool
Rzeszów Regional Developm. Agency	- Nature and educational path at the Maria Konopnicka Museum in Żarnowiec - Dendrological and educational path
Scientific research centre Bistra Ptuj	- The world made by small springs
Municipality of Velenje	- The Dragon's Castle Trail Around Velenje
University of Ljubljana	- Learning by doing with volunteers
Mala Filozofija	- A Smart Park - Book Crossing - Curious path - Labyrinth - Psychomotor path – therapy and relaxation - Recycling corner - Riddle corner - Riddle path - Sensory Rope Trail - Social games corner - Who am I? - Write your own story

Source: own elaboration on the basis of project documents

The list of training tools was analysed according to the target beneficiaries. Together with children (divided in the age groups, namely 0-6, 7-11 and 12-15), youngsters, adults, generic citizens and tourists, some tools also specifically target people with special needs (blind, disabled people), scholars, and people with a specific interest (e.g. geocachers). The following table present the distribution so obtained: please consider that the “special needs” section includes only the tools with a specific focus on this category, even if most of the tools can be easily applied also to people with several forms of unfairness.

Table 12 Training tools in according to the target groups

	Children 0-6	Children 7-11	Children 11-15	Youngsters	Adults	Tourists	Special Needs	Scholars	Specific interest
Quiz Path		x	x	x	x	x			
Interactive application for walk lane J.J Strossmayer		x	x	x	x	x			
Action Trail for Developing Motor Skills	x	x			x	x			
Interactive guide to plants		x	x	x	x	x			

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	Children 0-6	Children 7-11	Children 11-15	Youngsters	Adults	Tourists	Special Needs	Scholars	Specific interest
Biodiversity in the Park			x	x	x			x	x
The world of spontaneous grasses		x	x	x	x				
The field classes scenarios in the landscape parks		x	x	x	x				
Nature and educational path at the Maria Konopnicka Museum in Żarnowiec		x	x	x	x	x			
Dendrological and educational path		x	x	x	x	x			
The world made by small springs		x	x	x	x	x			
The Dragon's Castle Trail Around Velenje	x	x	x	x	x	x			x
Learning by doing with volunteers		x	x	x	x	x		x	x
A Smart Park	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Book Crossing	x	x	x	x	x				
Curious path	x								
Labyrinth	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Psychomotor path – therapy and relaxation	x	x			x		x		
Recycling corner		x	x		x	x			
Riddle corner		x	x		x	x			
Riddle path		x	x		x	x			
Sensory Rope Trail	x	x			x		x		
Social games corner	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Who am I?		x	x	x	x				
Write your own story	x	x	x	x	x	x			

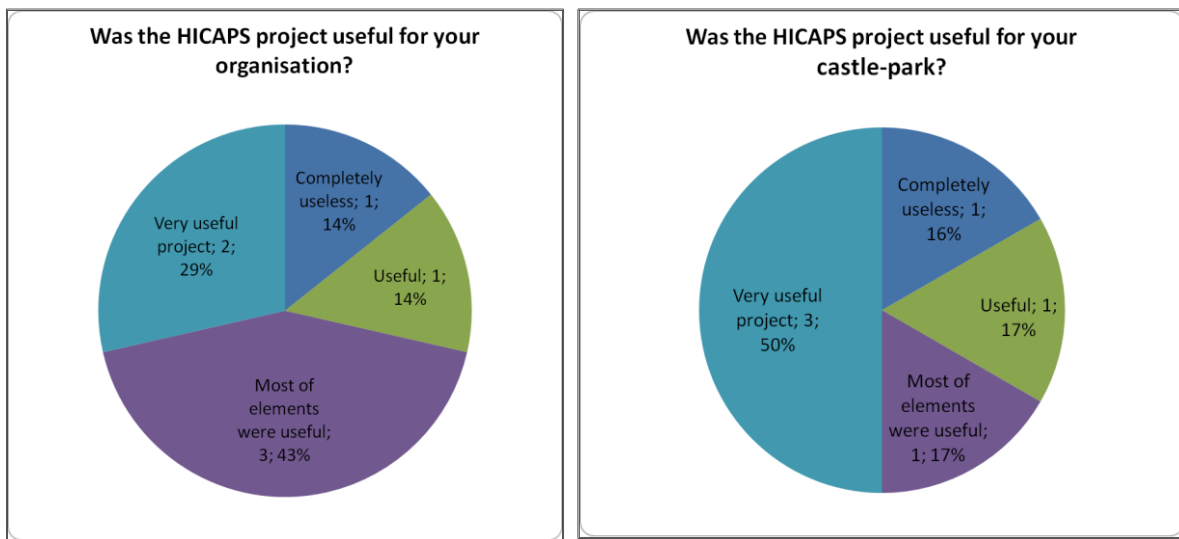
Source: own elaboration on the basis of project documents

7 Diagnosis based on qualitative studies

Presented in this chapter diagnosis is based mostly on qualitative studies (TDI and IDI with project partners implementing pilot projects) and has been extended by the answers provided by project partners responding to the questionnaire. It is very important to point out that data gathered in quantitative analysis are very much in line with data from the qualitative analysis (questionnaire).

In principle, the HICAPS project is recognised as very useful initiative, both from the point of view of partners organizations participating in the project, as well as of the managers of parks selected for the pilot project. It was clearly stated during interviews and has been clearly reflected in answers given to the questionnaire.

Graph 10 Usability of the HICAPS project



Source: own elaboration on the basis of project documents

We have to underline that answers given by one of respondents to both questions, that project was “completely useless” must be a result of misunderstanding, as for the further questions this same respondent highly assessed activities undertaken under the HICAPS project what does not correspondent with responses given to the two questions above.

As the most important, positive element project partners listed possibility to establish good relationship with park managers from the partner countries and visit all parks selected to the pilot project. Highly evaluated also is possibility to learn from innovative activities implemented in other parks, especially those which were addressed to people with disabilities in order to increase they possibility to benefit from visiting parks and integrate with the entire society.

However, some partners mentioned that benefits from exchange of experiences between park managers were reduced by the fact that for the pilot project were selected parks “belonging to different categories” in terms of size, historical value, age and owned by various types of public authorities. Even two parks from the same state, owned by different type of public authorities (national authorities and local self-government) are facing different type of problems relating to their management, conservatory problems and development plans. Similarly, large, historical park which is broadly known as touristic attraction has different development problems and focuses its activities on different questions (increase number of visitors, providing tourists with additional facilities increasing attractiveness of trip for foreign tourists and

responding to potential needs of visitors not belonging to local society) than small park in small town where most of activities are focused on education problems and responding to needs of local society. Quite often it is a problem of target group to which park managers address events organised in park.

All project partners highly evaluated support given to them by the project in process of strategic thinking on development of your castle-park. Particularly, document prepared under the project presenting good practices developed in parks across the Europe in respect to five selected in HICAPS priorities, provided park managers with information on how the problems they are facing in their own park are addressed and solved by their equivalents in other countries and other parks.

It has been mentioned by a few respondents that from their point of view the most important value of the HICAPS project was re-directing of the attention of the owners of palace-park complex from focusing only on historical monument to understanding the entire complex as a comprehensive facility composed of the two equally important elements: historical monument and historical park. This opinion has been expressed several times by park managers, who pointed out that before the HICAPS project implementation the entire complex was recognised as composed of two elements having completely different value: highly valued historical monument and a park having significantly smaller value. That sometimes led to the situation where the monument was the subject of innovative conservation and preservation procedures, while the park was the subject of only limited standardised interventions.

In opinion of project partners, HICAPS project has helped in the process of developing of educational tools and their implementation. It provided also the assistance in introducing of new activities for citizens and tourists in the park area, e.g. music events, family games, educational workshops, etc. In general, HICAPS project inspired park managers to start thinking about the park as a vital element stimulating social activities of local society and having a significant potential to contribute to the increase of life standards of local society.

HICAPS project has contributed also to stimulating and increasing level of cooperation of park owners and park managers with other local organizations and NGOs operating in local and regional park environment. Park managers started thinking about other institutions, public and private organizations, formal and informal groups of active citizens and NGOs as a potential park's stakeholders, who can contribute to the development of the palace-park complex by organising various events on the park area and incorporating the palace-park complex into the life of the entire local society, as a part of people's identity. As it has been stated by one of project partners: *"This project brings historical heritage closer to all people, regardless of differences (people with difficulties in moving, visually impaired people and blind people)"*.

HICAPS project stimulated park managers to organize better access to the park area for disabled and elderly people by introducing special solutions in park infrastructure.

- All partners confirmed that the HICAPS project has helped them in developing new/different concepts how to revitalize their castle parks. This new thinking and new ideas led in various directions:
- Revitalization concept regarding reduced mobility in the park area;
- Develop park area to be used by children and as a playground;
- The revitalisation concept and 3D visualisation of the Park in Wieniec has been prepared. The 3D visualisation is based on detailed revitalisation studies embracing e.g. analysis of the historical spatial composition, park revalorization concept and plants inventory.

- Preparation of an inventory of the existing state, including location and boundaries, relief, forest stand, road system, small architecture and its remains, presentation the history of the object, conducting a historical analysis of the spatial composition and finally developing a concept of park revalorization.
- The visualization in the form of a two-minute film presenting historical and current photos and a spatial image of the future park. Thanks to visualization, visitors can walk through planned park alleys, look at plants, trees and infrastructure elements (buildings, fountain).
- 3D visualisation as an operational material for management purposes (planning of cultural and artistic events, occasional events and other activities on the park area), park promotion.
- Closer integration between protection and valorisation of natural and cultural heritage.

With only one exception, all palace-park complexes participating in HICAPS pilot project are in more or less stable situation, where historical buildings and park area are well preserved and in quite good condition. Activities undertaken in the framework of HICAPS project aimed to improve their functions, improve park area accessibility for disabled people and to provide support to improve the existing social, economic and scientific functions of the complex. The assistance needed by these palace-park complexes is of limited size (in terms of financial resources and the scope of investments and physical work necessary for complex basic functionality). Therefore for these complexes assistance provided under the HICAPS pilot project was adequate to their needs, particularly, when taking into account fact, that this type of objects like parks should be changed in very gradual way. Rapid changes – even going in good direction – can produce more damages than benefits. Assistance under the HICAPS project provided park managers with necessary knowledge about innovative ways of solving problems common for this type of facilities and have shown them how it is possible to bring new life to the historical objects by responding to needs of local society and incorporating this local society into the actions for the park recognized as the stimulator of social power.

Then mentioned above “exception” is the palace-park complex in Wieniec (Poland). Currently Wieniec complex is the subject of intense reconstruction and conservation activities. There are very ambitious plans in respect of its future shape and functions. These plans take into account necessity to treat the historical buildings and the historical park surrounding these buildings and two equally important elements of one integral facility. This situation creates unique opportunity to manage Wieniec in a model way incorporating all local, sub-regional and regional current and perspective stakeholders into the process of giving this facility new life, with new social, cultural, economic and educational functions.

8 SWOT

SWOT is an acronym from STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES and THREATS. It is an easy to use tool for quick review and analysis of the situation of the subject of the research.

SWOT is one of methods for registration and classification of factors conditioning the situation of the analysed object. This method is based upon the relatively simple classification scheme where all factors influencing the current and future situation of the analysed object are divided according to:

- place of creation – internal and external factors;

- way of impact – positive and negative.

Merging these two criteria we have four groups of factors:

- external positive – OPPORTUNITIES;
- external negative – THREATS;
- internal positive – STRENGTHS;
- internal negative – WEAKNESSES.

SWOT analysis involves identification of the above-mentioned above four groups of factors, description of their influence on object development and presentation of possibilities to weaken or strengthen their impact.

Complete SWOT analysis involves three stages:

1. Identification and description of Opportunities and Threats;
2. Identification and analysis of Strengths and Weaknesses;
3. Description of the strategic position of the analysed object and possible development directions.

General recommendations for the third stage of SWOT analysis are simple but simultaneously difficult to be implemented:

- Avoid the Threats;
- Seize the Opportunities;
- Strengthen the Weaknesses; and
- Base on the Strengths.

During the first panel of experts Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats for the historical castle-parks were identified. During the second panel, the experts were asked to assess the importance of every element in each category of the SWOT scheme by attributing to them a number of points (from 0 to 10). Total number of points given to the elements within each category decided the place of this element. Within each category elements are systematised from the most important to the least important elements.

Table 13 Opportunities

OPPORTUNITIES	
1	Effective cooperation with the existing stakeholders.
2	Developing of the Local Action Plan taking into account modern role and functions of the facility, as well as including the LAP into the local/sub-regional/regional development plans.
3	Application of social economy in park management in order to solve local social problems (inclusion of unemployed persons and people at risk of social exclusion in work for and on the park area)
4	Activities for the park and various forms of cooperation undertaken by different institutions/organizations in the area of social economy and social revitalization.
5	The use of contemporary/modern techniques for facility management.
6	Creation of the cooperation network with owners/managers of similar facilities (at the local/regional/state/EU level) to Exchange experience and utilise good practices.

OPPORTUNITIES	
7	Adequate use of experts support in different areas (architecture, dendrology, ecology, management, social revitalization, etc., etc.).
8	Establishing effective cooperation with external partners/stakeholders (e.g. tourist organization, tour operators).
9	Use of the object for the purpose of promotion of the sub-region/ region.
10	Inclusion of the residence and park facilities into the local tourist routes.
11	Development of ecological trends.

Source: own elaboration

As the most important opportunities for the historical castle-parks, which can have a significant positive impact on all aspects of the complex development, the above elements leads to the strengthening of the part played by the castle-park as an element integrating the local community around the park. Historical palace-park complexes were established with a clear vision of their social function. They addressed the needs of only one family: the complex owners. But, even in such a situation the complex played important part in life of the local society through its various functions: large employer, place disseminating culture, education and health services for the entire local community. Currently, most of the original social and economic functions of the palace-park complexes are implemented by different entities. However, if the historical castle-park is to still be a vital facility it should have to have a new function important for the local society and should have an important part to play in social, economic or cultural live of the local community.

Therefore effective cooperation with the existing stakeholders has been recognised as the most important opportunity. Every historical castle-park has or should have numerous stakeholders representing *inter alia* the local self-government institutions, NGOs, local active groups (formal and informal), local history enthusiasts, local entrepreneurs, schools, church, amateur theatres, music groups, etc., etc. If the castle-park managers will establish an effective cooperation with the stakeholders existing in the surrounding of the complex, they will gather a great social capital, which can be utilised for defining new, important society functions played by the historical castle-park. This can bring a new life into the historical site, and can once again endow with the very important role of the animator and catalyst of the social life of the local community.

Four elements on the top of the Opportunities list refer to the part which is or which can be played by the historical palace-park complex. This reflects the great importance of the incorporation of the historical site into the current life of the local society.

Quite large number of presented opportunities create conditions for improvement of the historic palace-park complexes, as well as increasing the own income of the complex, thus improving its financial standing and enabling to extend the scope of activities implemented on the historical area.

Table 14 Threats

THREATS	
1	Insufficient interest and lack of idea among owners/managers of objects in creation their modern functional face (social/ historical/ economic) meeting the contemporary social and economic needs.

THREATS	
2	Systemic lack of cooperation between facility manager and stakeholders.
3	Existing conflicts of interest and lack of skills to manager/solve these conflicts.
4	Insufficient support from the central (national) and regional administration in creation of local policy of including historical park into the local/regional development programmes (need for transfer of knowledge and skills, support in shaping attitudes).
5	Overlap of competences of various institutions (for example: local self-government vs. park manager/owner; park manager vs. forestry administration, etc.)
6	Climatic changes (change of plant species).
7	Different categories of object with the same legal protection.

Source: own elaboration

Identified threats refers mostly to problems linked with the strategic thinking, long term planning (including financial planning), managerial skills of park managers (including skills in the area of social conflict solving and social conflict management).

As the effective cooperation between complex managers and the stakeholders is one of the most important opportunities for the historical castle-park development, thus lack of such cooperation creates really important threat not only for the future development, but even for existence of the complex as a valid element of local society, having own social and economic function responding to real needs of the local society.

Important threats to the development of the historical palace-park complexes can be created by the overlapping competences of different institution, lack of cooperation between managers of park and historical building (if both elements of the complex are in different hands). Historical building and surrounding park should be treated as undivided entity, where the biggest value of the object is created by the synergy between these two elements. If treated separately, both elements can lose a large part of their artistic, historical and aesthetic value, as well as they will be less attractive for tourists and visitors.

As a potential threat are presented also climatic changes, which can lead to change of plant species existing in park area.

Table 15 Strengths

STRENGTHS	
1	Social potential of the facility (palace-park complex)
2	Combination of the architecture (historical building) with the organised green area (park)
3	Object as a place for activation of social power as well as for incubation of local entrepreneurship.
4	Space increasing quality of live for local society and developing sensitivity to beauty, cultural values and ecology.
5	Importance for building local patriotism and identity of local society
6	Historical heritage (mental journey through time)
7	Subject to legal protection (conservation and protection of monuments; conservation and protection of nature)
8	Object as a place for educational activities
9	Institutional stability of public parks (owned by public authorities)

Source: own elaboration

Historical palace-park complex has large potential to stimulate activity of local society. It is a place around which the local society can organise its life, activity and focus its interest. Here can be located an amateur theatre, music group play here concerts, different workshops and courses (cooking, painting, music playing) can be here organised. Historical building and park are also a great place for various exhibitions (pictures, photography, local traditional products, local traditional arts, etc.).

If properly used, the historical castle-park will increase quality of life for local society. This can be place focusing all public activities at a local level (including meetings of public authorities when open to the public).

Thanks to the legal regulations ensuring legal protection and conservatory support to the objects entered in the register of historical heritage, these objects have relatively stable legal situation. This legal protection helps objects' managers to plan development of the object in at least midterm perspective. It is particularly important in respect to plans of historical park preservation, conservation and development, as parks development should have to be planned for long terms, due to the slow growth of trees and plants.

Table 16 Weaknesses

WEAKNESSES	
1	Failure to notice changes and lack of change management.
2	Among owners/ managers of objects lack of knowledge about activities possible to be undertaken on the area of historical castle parks as well as on the potential functions of the facility (complex composed of historical building and historical park)
3	Insufficient in-depth reflection on the contemporary functions of the facility and its possible contemporary use for the benefit of local societies.
4	Failure to notice need for the continuous development of the facility.
5	Failure, by the relevant organs/institutions (e.g. monument conservation officers), to recognise park as the equal to the monument (historical residence, palace, castle) part of the palace-park complex.
6	Insufficient scale of activities undertaken by park owners/managers aimed to increase own revenue share in the facility budget

Source: own elaboration

Contemporary world is a place where almost everything changes often and rapidly. If somebody does not notice important changes in surrounding social, economic or legal environment, creates dangerous situation for himself and for his/her organization. Some of these changes are to some extent predictable, what creates opportunity to prepare the organization for the changing conditions by introducing change management procedures. However, among some of historical castle-parks managers do not notice that the surrounding world is changing and they should change their development plans accordingly to these changes. They also don't have sufficient skills to manage changes.

In changing world also people's' expectations regarding benefits from the historical castle-parks changes. Therefore castle-park managers should monitor local society expectations relating to their castle-park and adapt their offer accordingly to local society needs and expectations. They have to have an idea of the functions of their castle-park in the contemporary world in their particular social, economic, cultural environment. The castle-parks

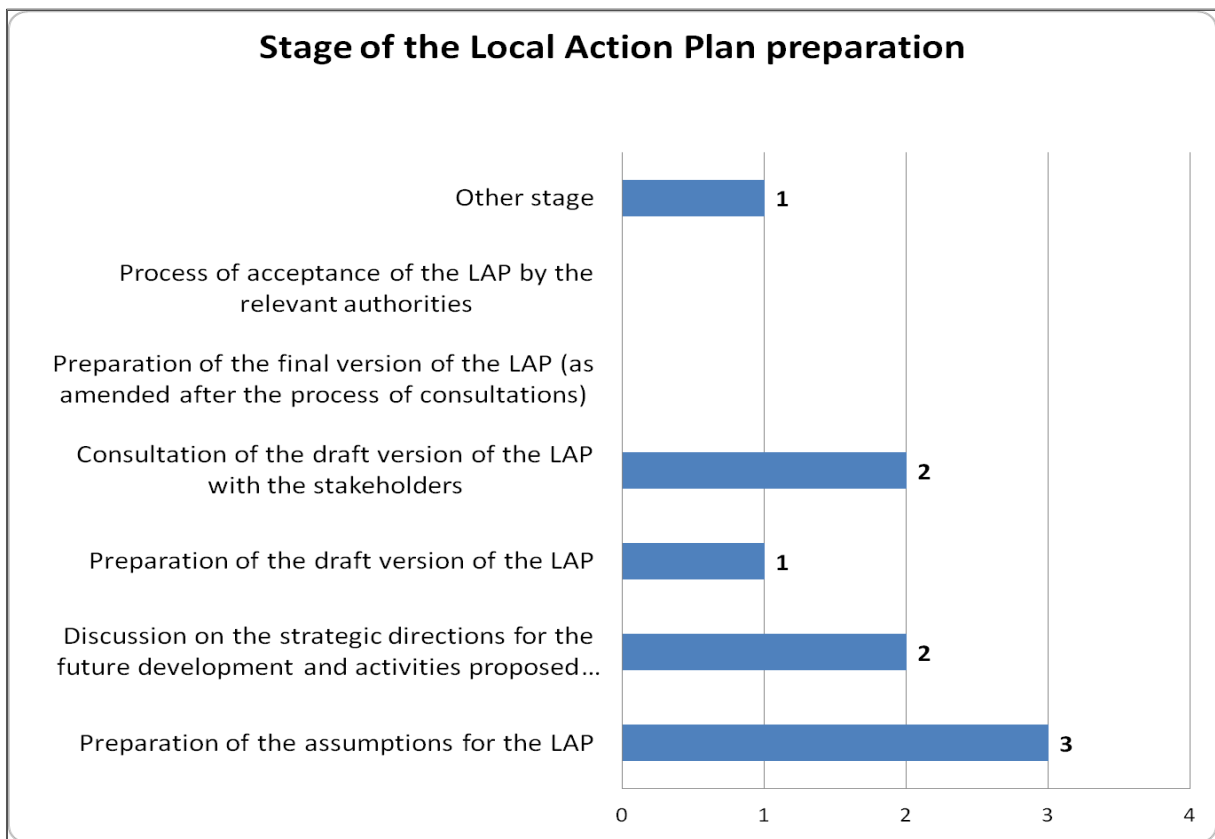
doesn't change fast enough to meet changing needs of local societies and quite often park managers have insufficient reflection on the contemporary functions of the facility and its possible contemporary use for the benefit of local societies.

In some cases historic park and historic building are not treated as equally important elements of one complex. Often this happens because historic building and historic park composing one complex are owned or managed by different entities (for example: park is managed by the community department of green areas while building by the community department of real estate management). This can create problems for the integrity of the complex and lack of such integrity reduces historical value of the complex and makes it less attractive to tourists and visitors.

9 Information on the LAP

Recently only for one castle-park (Łańcut) participating in the HICAPS pilot project the Local Action Plan is already prepared. In other parks the LAP are in various stages of preparation, however none of the LAPs is at the final stage of preparation (e.g. process of acceptance of the LAP by the relevant authorities or preparation of the final version of the LAP). The following infographic presents the stage of preparation of LAPs in those project partners who did not prepared it yet.

Graph 11 Stage of the LAP preparation

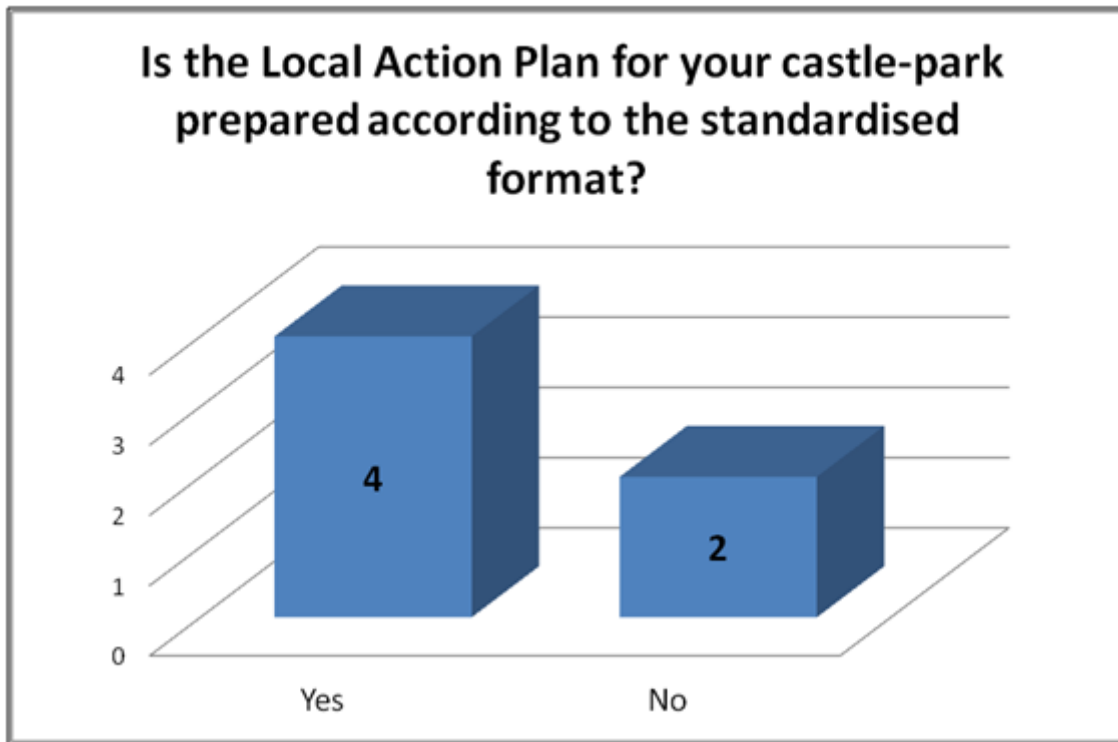


Source: own elaboration

It is visible, that in the case of the most castle-parks participating in the HICAPS pilot projects process of preparation the LAP is currently at the early stage. Responding to our question on the stage of the LAP preparation the representative of one park informed us that in their case they are at the different stage of the LAP preparation, e.g. at the procurement stage.

According to the information provided by the park managers, there is no standardised format of LAP which should be followed by the managers of parks participating in the HICAPS pilot projects. Some of park managers declared that in their work on the LAP they follow the standardised document prepared within the framework of the HICAPS project and which is obligatory for all parks participating in the HICAPS pilot project, while others declare that do not follow any standardised format of document.

Graph 12 Preparing LAP according to standardised format



Source: own elaboration

Also those who have declared that they are preparing the LAP according to the standardised format of document listed various standards. In two cases park managers informed us that they follow the format developed by more than one authority, what means that it was one format obligatory for various levels of authorities. The situation is presented by the following table.

Table 17 Preparing LAP according to standardised format

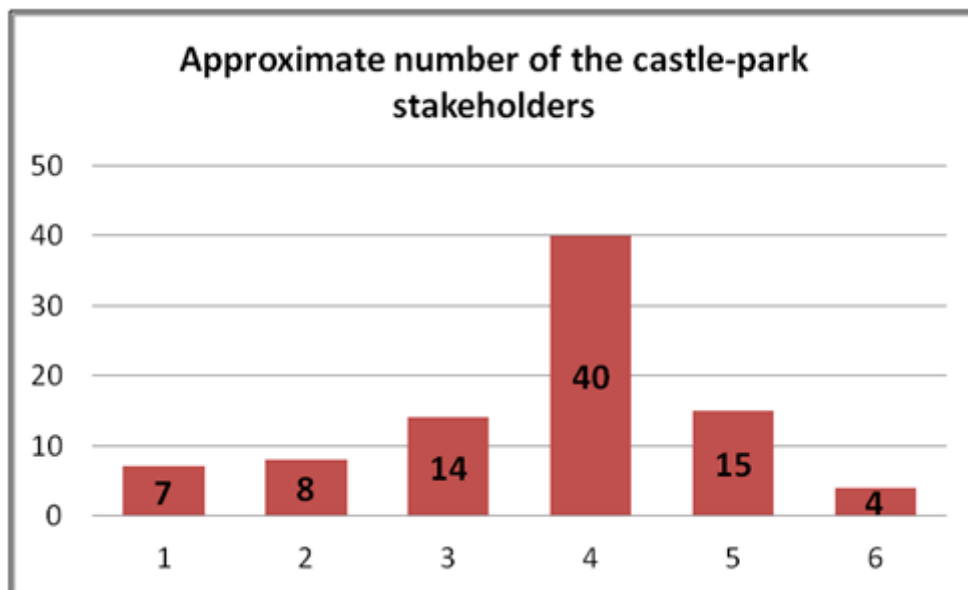
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Local Action Plan is prepared with the standardised format developed by:	Number of castle-parks following this format of the LAP
National authorities and obligatory for all castle-parks in the country	1
Regional authorities and obligatory for all castle-parks in the region	
Local authorities and obligatory for all organizations managing historical monuments in the local society	1
Standardised document elaborated by managers of this particular castle-park for internal use	2
Standard developed within the framework of the HICAPS project	2
Standard agreed as obligatory for all castle-parks participating in the project	1

Source: own elaboration

All project partners have identified various stakeholders who have their vested interest in the development of the palace-park complex and at different stages and to the different degree participate in the decision-taking process in matters related to the park activities and development plans. From 6 park-managers we received information about the number and structure of their stakeholders.

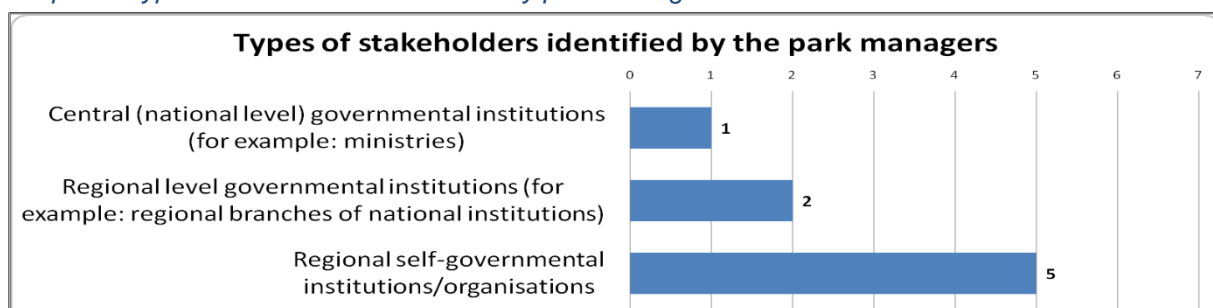
Graph 13 Approximate number of the castle-park stakeholders



Source: own elaboration

The stakeholders identified by the park-managers represent various kinds of institutions and organizations. The situation is presented by the following diagram:

Graph 14 Types of stakeholders identified by park managers

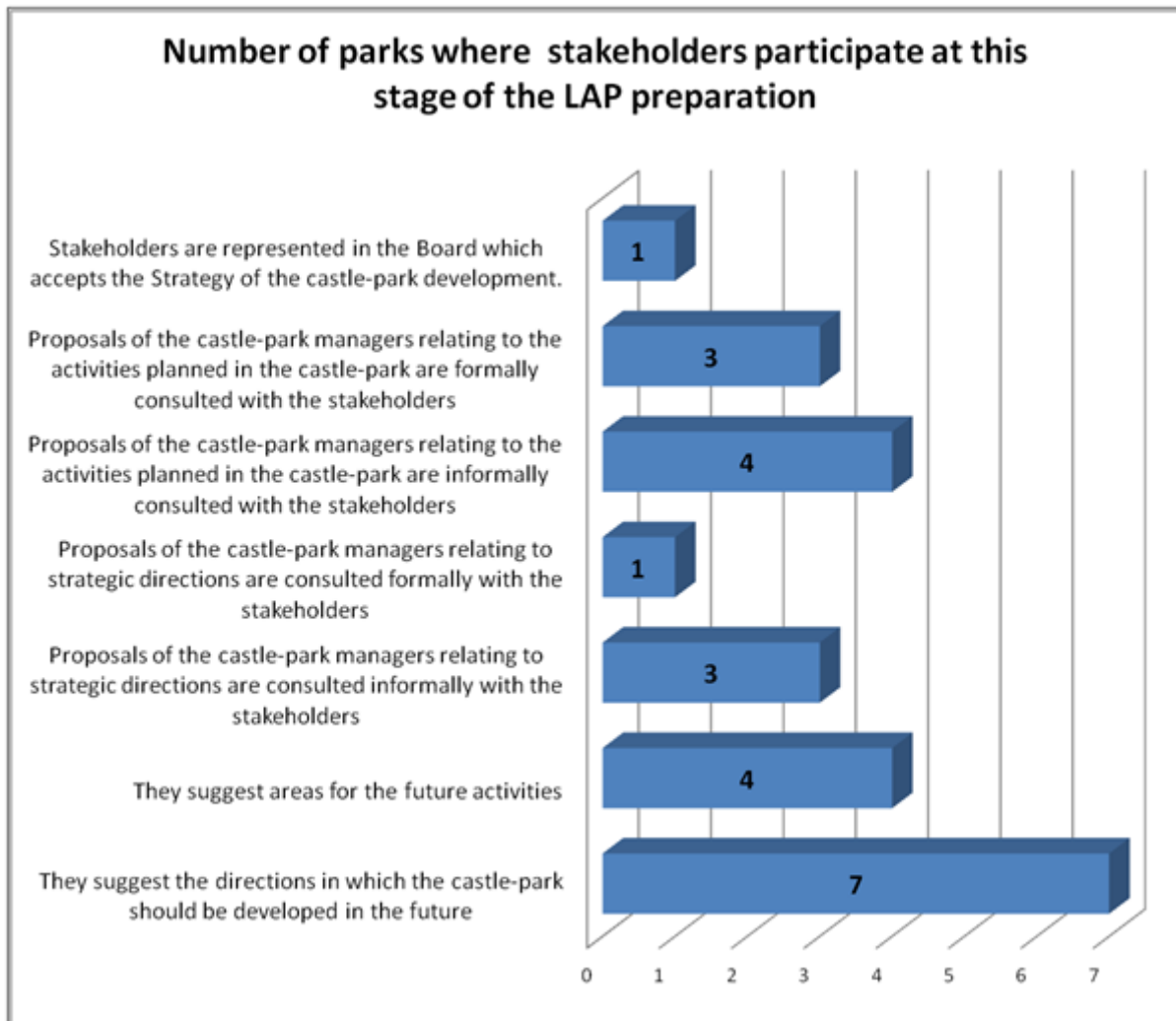


Source: own elaboration

In all parks among the stakeholders are representatives of local self-government institutions/ organizations and representatives of informal groups of local society. Only in the case of one castle-park among the stakeholders are listed central (national level) governmental institutions. This seems to suggest that even if the particular object (palace-park complex) is of the highest historical value and is under the protection of the central government institutions/organizations, these organizations are not recognised by the park managers as the park stakeholders. This can also be explained by the situation that the contribution of these national level institutions to the park management is limited and/or distributed through the regional and local institutions.

According to the declaration of the park managers, in all parks participating in the HICAPS pilot project the stakeholders participate in the process of preparation of the Local Action Plans. However, the degree to which the stakeholders participate in the process of the LAP preparation differs from park to park. The situation is presented by the following diagram:

Graph 15 Stages of the participation



Source: own elaboration

In all parks the stakeholders only can suggest the directions in which the castle-park should be developed in the future. This is a very basic level of incorporating institutional and social partners into the strategic decision -taking process. On the opposite side there is only one park (Łańcut, Poland) where the proposals prepared by the park managers are formally consulted with the stakeholders.

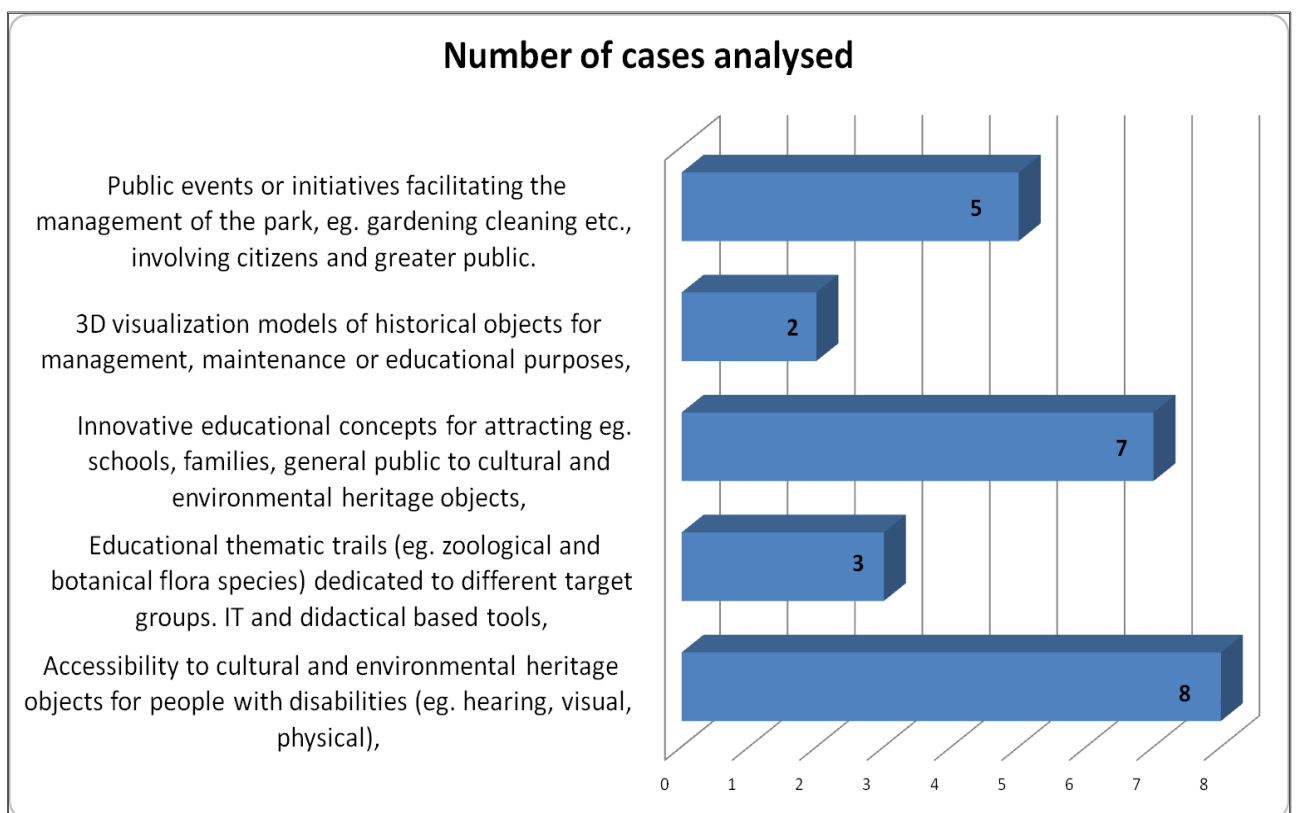
The fact that in all palace-park complexes participating in the HICAPS pilot project stakeholders were incorporated into the process of preparation the Local Action Plan, which is a strategic document identifying directions in which the complex should be developed in next few years has to very highly assessed. Even there, where stakeholders are only asked to present their suggestions regarding the directions in which the castle-park should be developed in the future gives them the opportunity to influence the decision taken by the castle-park managers. Bearing in mind that as the first stage of social participation is recognised situation where facility managers simply inform stakeholders (including representatives of local society) about their decisions by publishing them in official publicly accessible papers, this stage of social participation in castle-park strategic development policy building should be recognised an very positive situation.

All managers of the parks participating in the HICAPS pilot project declare, that they will prepare the Local Action Plan in due time, e.g. by the June 2020, as it has been envisaged in the HICAPS project documents.

10 Good practices

Analysis bases on the D.T1.1.3 GPAR Report. Collection of best practices. The document is a collection of existing good initiatives and projects practiced in different historical parks throughout Europe and realized within the last few years. Best practices were analysed within five thematic groups.

Graph 16 Number of cases analysed in different areas



Source: own elaboration

The highest number of projects presented as best practices addressed following topics:

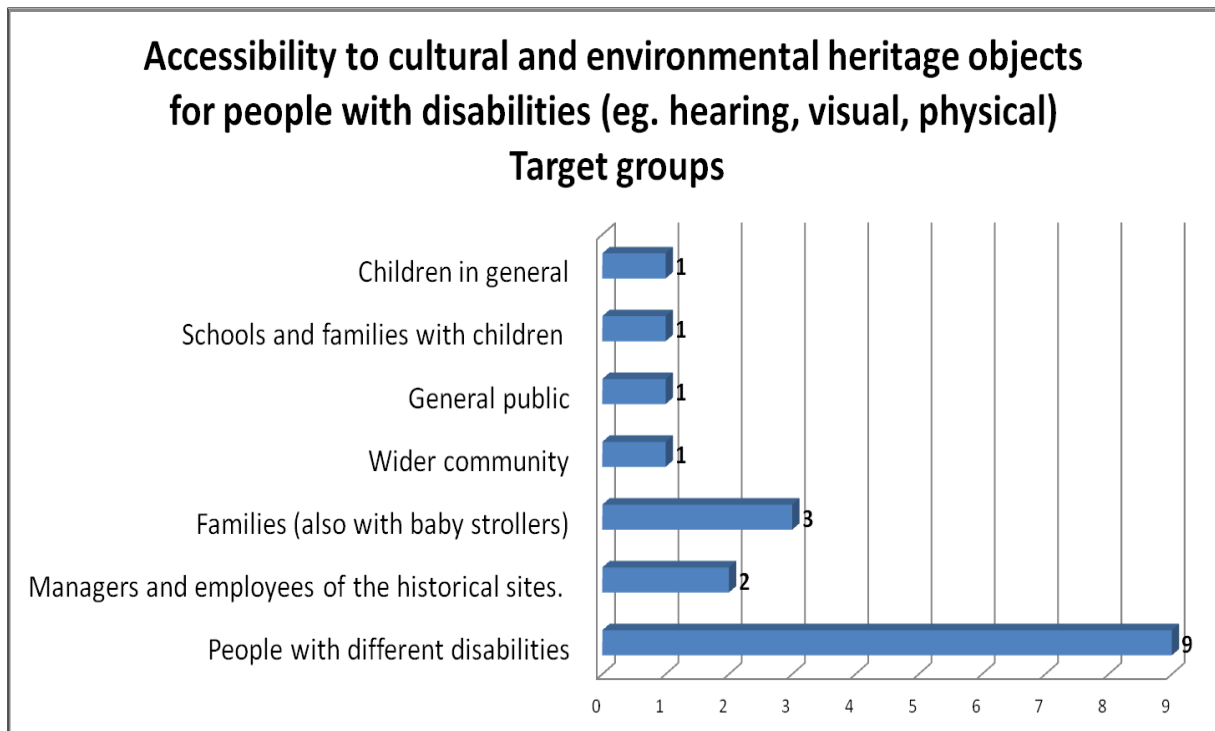
- Accessibility to cultural and environmental heritage objects for people with disabilities (e.g. hearing, visual, physical) – 8 projects;
- Innovative educational concepts for attracting e.g. schools, families, general public to cultural and environmental heritage objects – 7 projects.

Relatively large group of projects (5 projects) addressed also topic “Public events or initiatives facilitating the management of the park, e.g. Gardening cleaning etc., involving citizens and greater public”.

Other topics were represented by a limited number of initiatives presented as best practices.

Under the thematic group “Accessibility to cultural and environmental heritage objects for people with disabilities (e.g. hearing, visual, physical)” activities recognised as best practices were addressed to the following target groups.

Graph 17 Accessibility for disabled – target groups



Source: own elaboration

Under this topic all projects addressed problem of limited accessibility for groups of people with specific (various) disabilities. In general, every project addressed group of people with specific disability (e.g. visually impaired people or people with mobility problems, or intellectually disabled people, etc.). In one case project addressed more than one specific group of disabled people and therefore number of target groups in this category is higher than number of projects addressing this topic. Most of projects listed as the best practices were addressed to more than one target group, thus the total number of target groups addressed under the topic significantly exceeds the total number of the projects presented under this topic¹³.

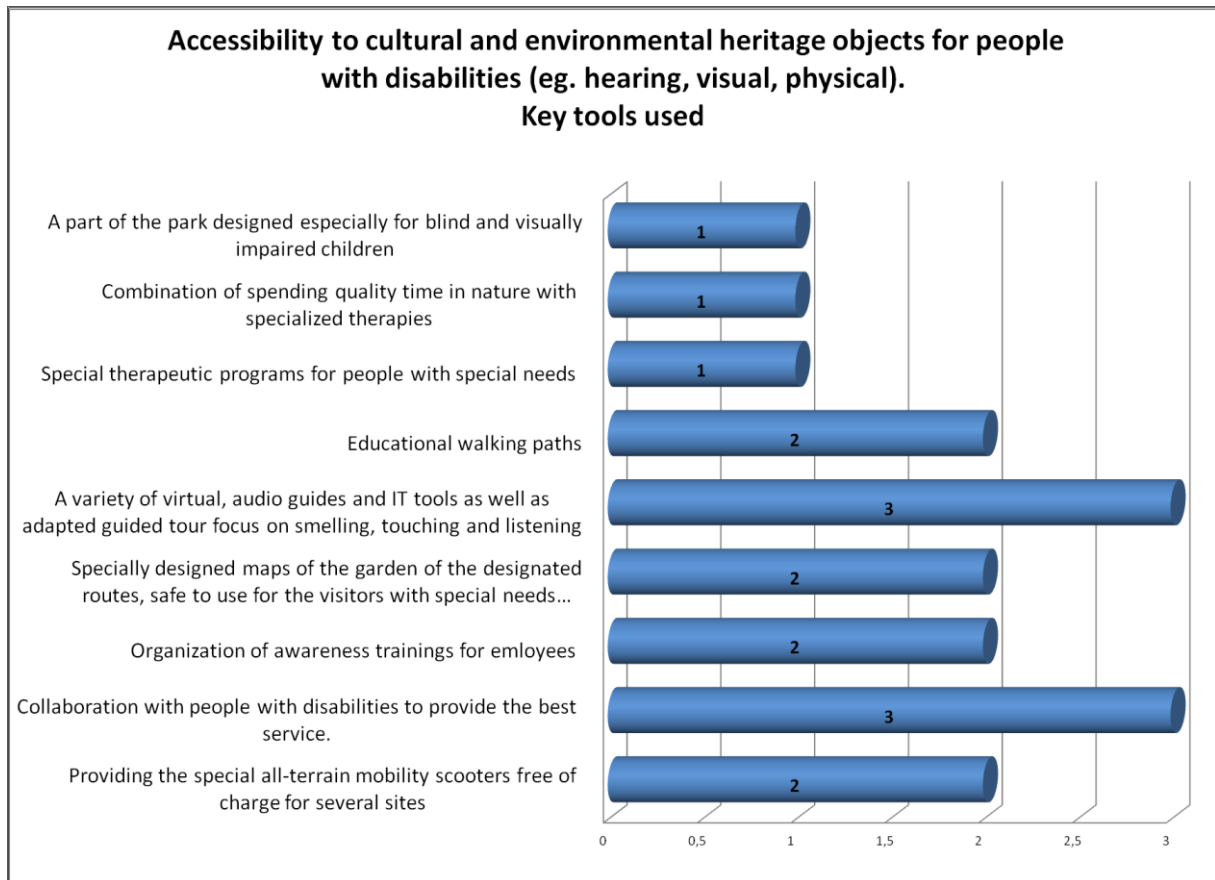
Relatively significant number of initiatives (3 projects) presented as best practices were addressed to families (including families with baby strollers).

Other target groups were addressed within this topic by 1 – 2 projects.

Activities presented as the best practices within the framework of this thematic group used the following tools.

¹³ This remark refers also to the other topics.

Graph 18 Accessibility for disabled – key tools



Source: own elaboration

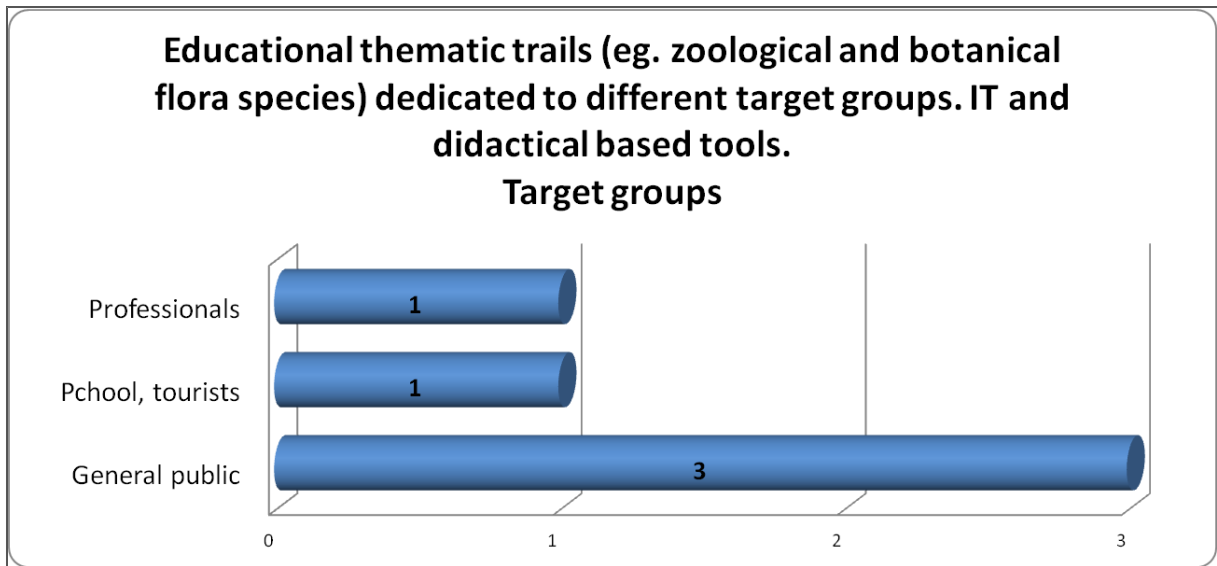
There are two groups of tools which were used in the highest number of projects:

- A variety of virtual, audio and IT tools supporting disabled people visiting the facility (3 projects)
- Cooperation with people with disabilities to identify tools which should be implemented in the future to provide this group of people with the best services (3 projects).

Particularly important seems to be the practice of asking people with disabilities about their needs and preparing in cooperation with these people plans for future investments addressing their problems in the best suitable way from the point of view of the target group.

Under the thematic group “Educational thematic trails (e.g. zoological and botanical flora species) dedicated to different target groups. IT and didactical based tools,” activities recognised as best practices were addressed to the following target groups.

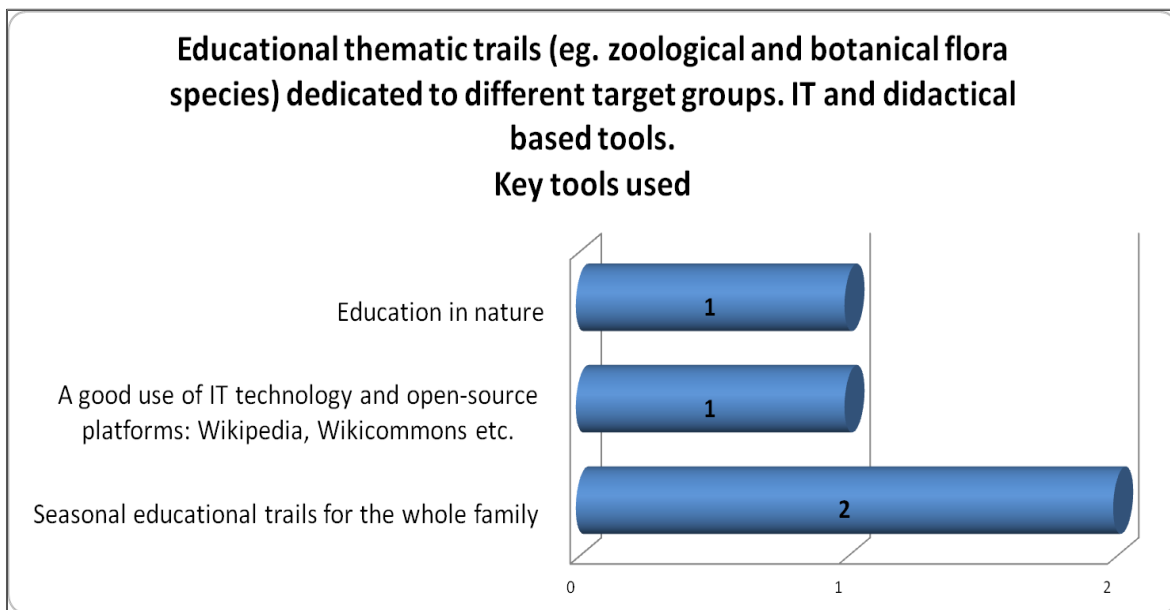
Graph 19 Educational thematic trails – target groups



Source: own elaboration

Initiatives under this topic were addressed in principle to general public. They focused on providing visitors with additional sources of knowledge and increase attractiveness of visits to the castle-park through creation of new educational trails presenting specific, new topics in an attractive way. As target groups were also presented professionals, schools and tourists (this group, however, can be recognised as part of general public rather than a specific target group, especially when presented nearby to the group called “general public”). Activities presented as the best practices within the framework of this thematic group used the following tools.

Graph 20 Educational thematic trails – key tools

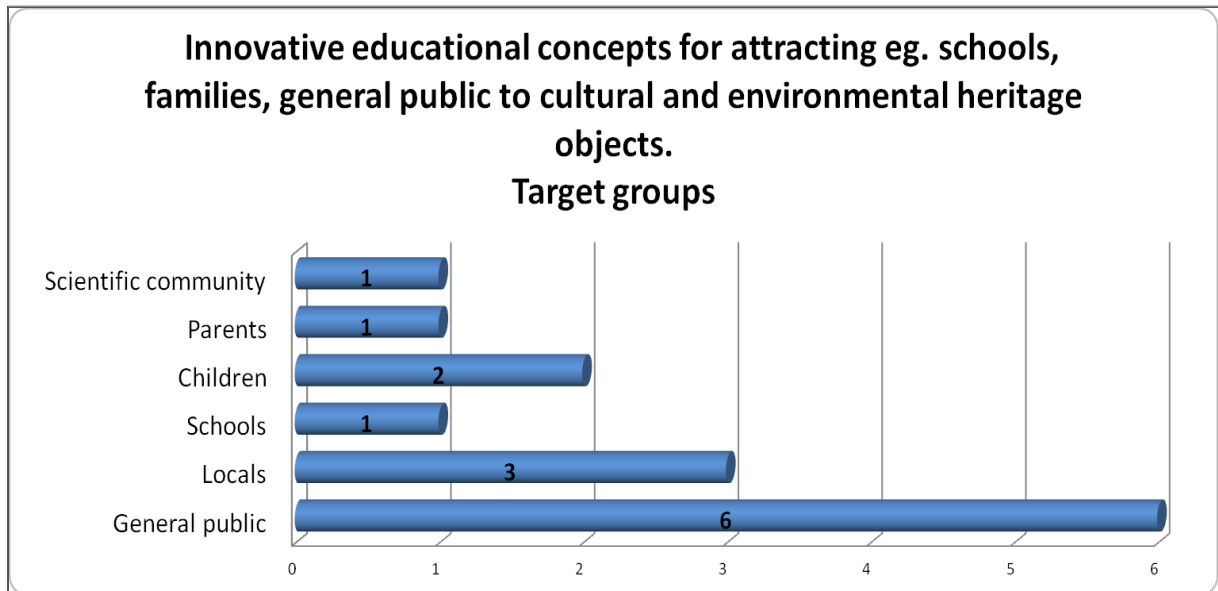


Source: own elaboration

Initiatives implemented within the framework of this topic focused mostly on creation of seasonal educational trails.

Under the thematic group “Innovative educational concepts for attracting eg. schools, families, general public to cultural and environmental heritage objects” activities recognised as best practices were addressed to the following target groups.

Graph 21 Innovative educational concepts – target groups

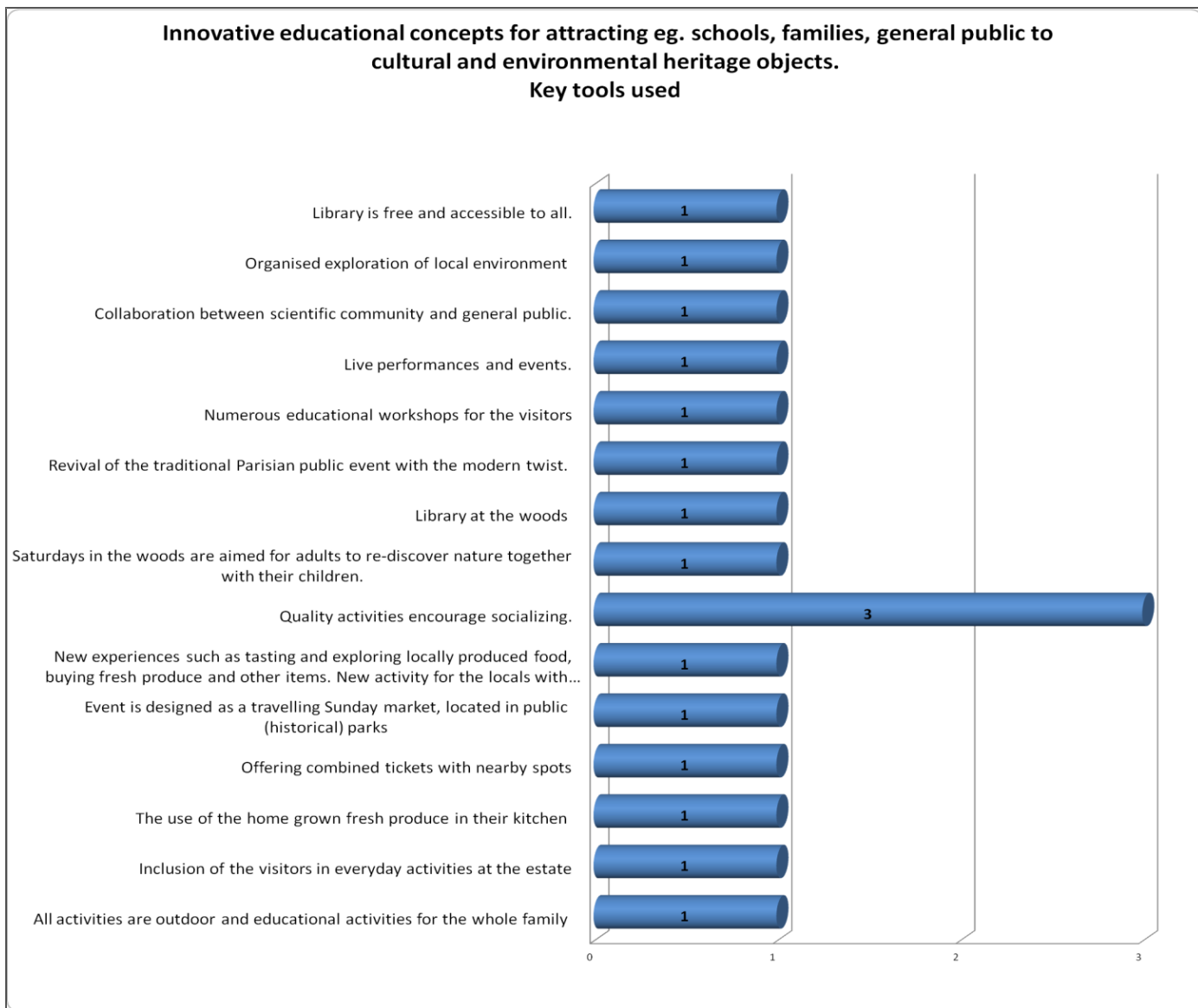


Source: own elaboration

Activities presented here as best practices addressed general public (6 projects) locals(3 projects) and children (2 projects). Other target groups (scientific community, parents, schools) were addressed by single projects.

Activities presented as the best practices within the framework of this thematic group used the following tools.

Graph 22 Innovative educational concepts – key tools

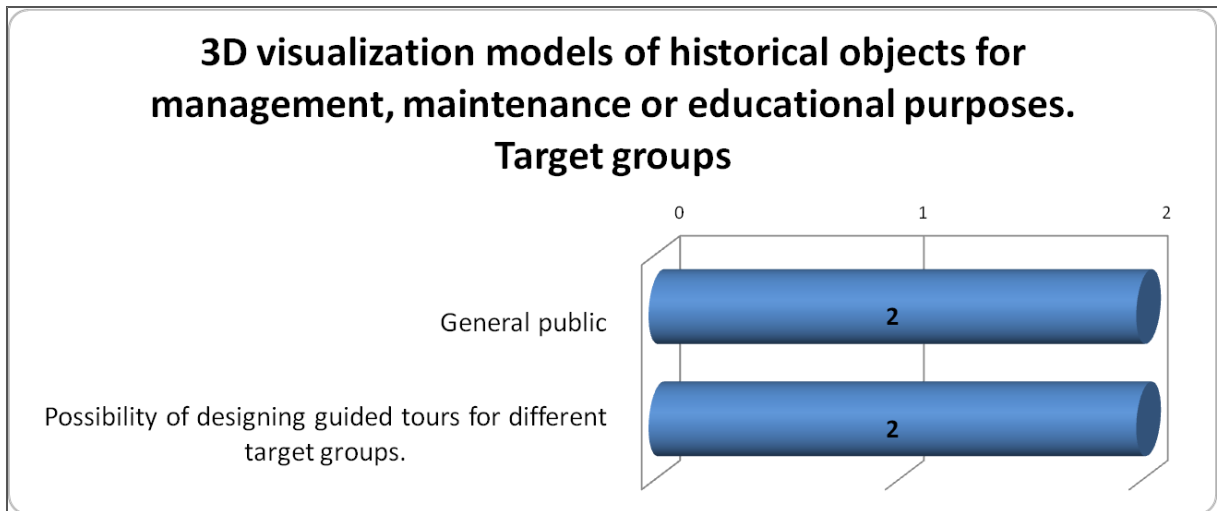


Source: own elaboration

Under this topic only obey tool was used in more than one project: “Quality activity encouraging socializing” was implemented in three cases. Other tools were used in single projects.

Under the thematic group “3D visualization models of historical objects for management, maintenance or educational purposes” activities recognised as best practices were addressed to the following target groups.

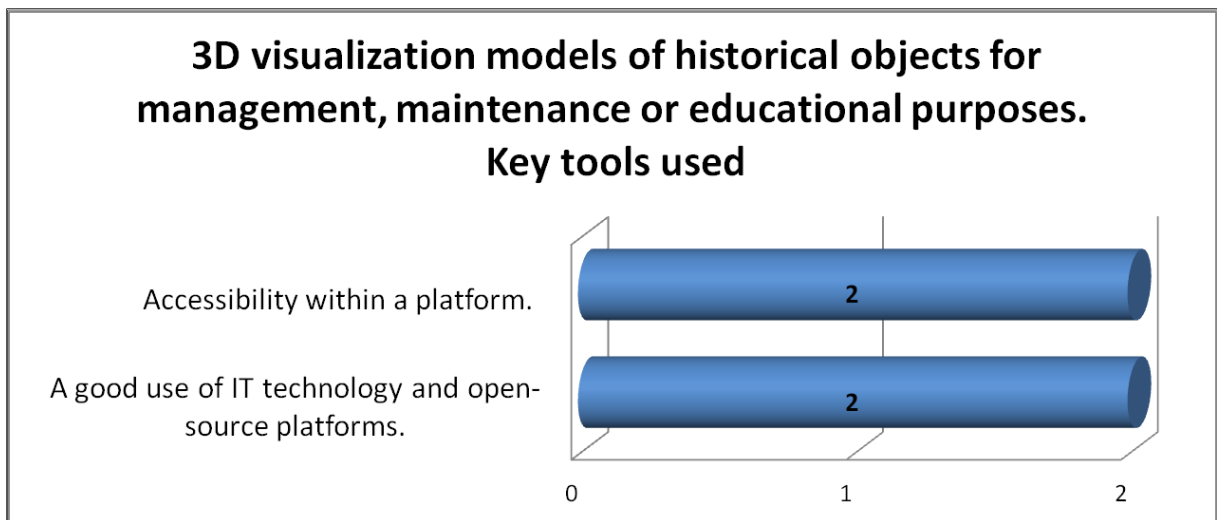
Graph 23 3D visualization models – target groups



Source: own elaboration

These projects have no specific target group. In the case of both projects addressing this topic, activities aimed at providing general public with higher quality services and enabling park managers to design special guided tours in order to meet needs and expectations of various specific target groups through creation of possibility to customize the castle-park's offer to expectations of specific group of visitors. Activities presented as the best practices within the framework of this thematic group used the following tools.

Graph 24 3D Visualization models – key tools

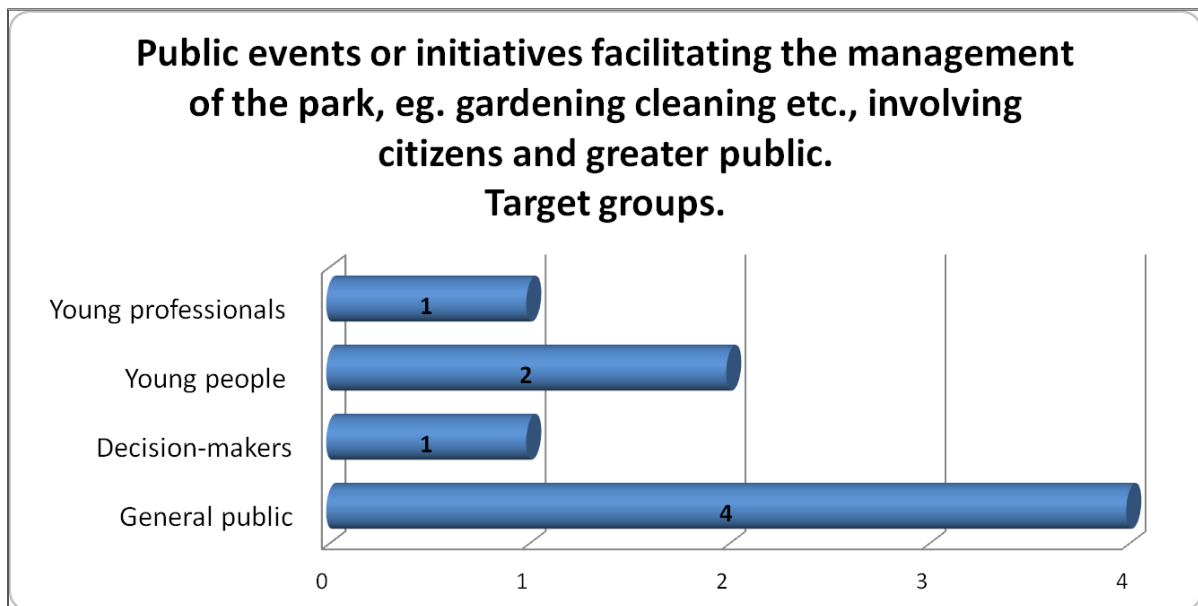


Source: own elaboration

Tools implemented to achieve the presented above results were focused on increasing quality of possible use of IT technology basing on open source platforms and increasing accessibility to this platform for visitors.

Under the thematic group “3D visualization models of historical objects for management, maintenance or educational purposes” activities recognised as best practices were addressed to the following target groups.

Graph 25 Public events – target groups



Source: own elaboration

Activities presented under this topic were mostly addressed to the park managers, treated as a target group, in order to provide them with better tools and skills in the area of park management, planning and coordination of various activities undertaken on the park area and/or organised by or in cooperation with the park. Activities presented as the best practices within the framework of this thematic group used the following tools.

There are no specific, most popular tools used to achieve objectives of project addressing this topic. Tools were specially designed to help park managers in well identified areas specific for each castle-park. The following tools were implemented under this topic:

- Organised interactive activities, such as social games, eco zone, open air cinema, small library... aimed at the community.
- Organised workshops
- Integration of the community into the process of renovation of the park.
- Volunteering at the historical sites with an approach based on experiences and knowledge
- The use of the public space - historical garden
- The use of the participatory models in the designing and running of projects and initiatives.
- Collaboration with designers, artists and architects.
- Involvement of general public in their events and projects
- Many satellite projects are held throughout the city to spread awareness of the importance of public green spaces
- Adoption of a tree, donor is involved throughout the process, from choosing, to planting and maintaining the specific tree.

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

It is worth mentioning, that activities presented as the best practices under this topic based upon the well identified real needs of park managers. This way of thinking could serve as a model approach in areas where it is possible to examine needs of the project target group prior to starting the process of project preparation.

This model of planning intervention is visible also in activities supporting people with disabilities by increasing their accessibility to historical parks. The idea that prior to run the project which is planned to provide assistance to people with specific disabilities it could be good to ask representatives of this group of people: what can help people with this kind of disability to access our park? could significantly increase the grade of adequacy, accuracy and effectivity of implemented projects. Where possible, this approach should be also adopted to the projects addressing other topics.

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