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# HISTORICAL CASTLE PARKS

WP-T1 Development of strategy and actions plans on  
evaluation of cultural heritage

D.T1.2.1 Report on the most appropriate locations for  
pilot areas and LAP

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Version 2.0

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## 1. Introduction

One of the most important outcomes of the Hicaps project is development of 8 local revitalisation concepts for identified historical areas. The pilot actions will be implemented in all partner countries, supported and supervised by regional and scientific institutions. With implementation of pilots and their further evaluation a holistic answer regarding the applicability of developed tools and comprehensive settlement of the problems that could be transferred transnationally, will be provided.

The report on the most appropriate locations for pilot areas and LAP evaluates the potential for identified pilot areas in participating countries and determines the most reliable and feasible destinations. The benchmark embraces at least three potential areas for pilot investments and local valorisation concepts of each project partner and focuses on several predefined fields, which are crucial for further investment process. Among these fields there are:

- Accessibility to the historical objects,
- Ownership structure of buildings and park area,
- Regulations or guidelines in the existing spatial planning documentation,
- Historical documentation and valorisation expertise,
- Preservation aspects, including protected areas and monuments,
- Development plans and complementary actions.

In total 26 potential park areas were analysed. Since the scale and competences of particular project partners towards expected pilot actions differs significantly from one another the importance of the predefined fields can also have different influence in individual cases. The last element of the provided report - recommendations - shows the most appropriate location for pilot area and Local Action Plan to be further elaborated in the project works. Project partners no 3 and 6 are not included in the report due to their advisory and supportive character in the project.



## 2. Analysis of potential areas

### PP1 - Municipality of Velenje (MOV)

CONSIDERED PARKS	Velenje castle Šalek castles The Gorica manor
ACCESSIBILITY	The Velenje castle is the most visited in comparison with other locations. There is a museum on the Velenje castle, the castle itself is the location for many cultural events, and the racing competitions take place on the ski-jumping polygon. Šalek is a stabilised ruin, but has considerably less visitors than the Velenje castle. Due to its decay, the Gorica manor is closed and therefore is not a suitable place for public events. It will be necessary to restore the building first, then the park. The results of interventions in the Velenje castle park will directly benefit the largest number of people and will be most visible.
OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE	The ownership structure of the site is appropriate, assuring the cheapest start of the intervention. The Velenje castle park is owned by the municipality. In case of Šalek castle, the ownership structure is fragmented, large parts of land are in private ownership. For the reconstruction of landscape management at Šalek, it would be primarily necessary to buy land and existing private buildings. Arrangements in the surroundings of the Gorica Manor have been largely removed, the area is recognized as a degraded urban area, therefore it requires a wider intervention (for the entire functional revitalization of the area), not just the rearrangement of the park.
SPATIAL PLANNING DOCUMENTATION	Spatial acts support the desired arrangements. The valid spatial planning document for the area of the Velenje castle already anticipates the procedures necessary for the reconstruction and rearrangement of the castle park. Part of the interventions (east access footpath) has already been carried out according to these plans.
HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION	There is a lot of documentary material for the park of the Velenje castle, therefore the decisions on the design of the interventions can be of the highest quality. For the garden and tree-alley at the castle Šalek we know only on the basis of one graphic, in the contrary, there are many documentary photographs of the landscape arrangements around the Velenje castle. The development up to the present situation is most documented there. Imitators of interventions (Hubert Count Harnoncourt and Bianca Countess Wickenburg / Adamovich / Mensdorf) are known, we know the direct model of the park (Graz) and the stylistic inspiration of the creators (English park).
PRESERVATION ASPECT	The preserved landscape system around the Velenje castle is the most complex and comprehensive in comparison to the other two. The



	<p>degree of preservation and authenticity of the arrangement is the highest in the Velenje castle park. It is possible to divide the total intervention there into several mutually independent smaller-scale interventions that can be implemented over a longer period of time, depending on the financial resources available. In both other locations, a major financial contribution would already be required at the start in order to re-establish the landscape completely.</p>
DEVELOPMENT PLANS	<p>For the renovation of the park, there is a direct interest of the Velenje Museum, which will also take care of the park. For other two locations at the moment there is no public institution that would have a great interest in them and a desire to change the current situation. It is also necessary to designate new administrators of these park areas and to define functional contents that are already present due to the presence of the Museum in Velenje Castle.</p>
OTHER	<p>Park around Velenje castle is a nesting-place of protected animal species - owls. This can be a great magnet especially for the young audience and an excellent starting point for actives, graphic elements and stories. Through the park, the children could be led by the castle owl Lenka (deriving name from VeLENje), a bird-friend of the castle witch Kunigunda. This kind of authentic story is not yet recognized / configured for the other two locations.</p>
RECOMENDATION	<p>For further actives, the location of the Velenje castle park is the most appropriate.</p>

## PP2 - Scientific research centre Bistra Ptuj

CONSIDERED PARKS	<p>Castle Park Turnišče          Sunny Park Ptuj          Castle Park Dornava</p>
ACCESSIBILITY	<p>Presented parks are mostly open to visitors. But all three of them have few or none activities for public. Castle park Turnišče lays at the edge of city Ptuj and is easy reachable by car. Although it is only 2,5 km away from city centre, it has inappropriate connections for pedestrians and cyclist. Sunny park Ptuj lays in old centre part of Ptuj. It is easy reachable for pedestrians and cyclist, parking area is 100 m away. Castle Park Dornava is centred in municipality Dornava. It is easy accessible by car, also kind for cyclist. But it is not freely open for visitors. Unauthorized access is not allowed, and even if you want to arrange the visit in advance it is hard to find a person who could guide you through.</p>
OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE	<p>Castle park Turnišče and Sunny park Ptuj are in ownership of Municipality of Ptuj. Castle Park Dornava is in state ownership.</p>
SPATIAL PLANNING DOCUMENTATION	<p>All three parks have a local spatial development plan.</p>
HISTORICAL	<p>Also a rich historical documentation is available - Museum of Ptuj,</p>



DOCUMENTATION	Cultural heritage protection institution.
PRESERVATION ASPECT	In Sunny Park Ptuj the Municipality of Ptuj will made some reconstruction works. Architectural plans have been made. Preservation concept of Castle park Turnišče is also in process - conservatory plan has been made together with arborist plan. State as owner of Castle park Dornava isn't investing (at time) in new preservation concepts.
DEVELOPMENT PLANS	Development plans for Castle park Turnišče and Sunny park Ptuj have been made and are still developing. Investments upon development plans will be made. Castle park Dornava is waiting for its development plans.
RECOMENDATION	Most appropriate park for further activities is Castle park Turnišče. Because the ownership of Castle park Dornava is a strong inhibitory factor - the state currently isn't preparing any preservatory or development plans. For Sunny park Ptuj municipality of Ptuj has already taken firm steps towards reconstructions.

#### PP4 - Villa Ghigi Foundation (FVG)

CONSIDERED PARKS	The entrances to the Park The Fenced Wood and the Beech Forest The Garden of the Villa
ACCESSIBILITY	<p>The current three entrances are one of the main critical issues of the park, as they suffer from a condition of poor visibility and functionality and they are not able to guide the visitors in an effective way. If adequately redesigned and equipped, however, they could become very pleasant, attractive and welcoming points. The entrance by via San Mamolo represents the main historical entrance of the park.</p> <p>The entrance by via Martucci is located at the end of a side street of Via San Mamolo with a cul-de-sac, is a pedestrian entrance, located in a very shady and dark area, which is used primarily by people living there, but that in recent times is increasingly used by school children and participants in educational and extracurricular activities promoted by the Foundation. At present, many visitors do not know the existence of this entrance. Therefore, it requires a better promotion and an organic arrangement that makes it perceive as a pleasant starting point for the visit to the park as an alternative to the nearby entrance of via San Mamolo.</p> <p>The other areas concerned (Fenced Wood and the Beech Forest, as well as the Garden of the Villa) are well inside the public property of the City of Bologna, and does not have particular accessibility problems.</p>
OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE	It is emphasized that, for the two entrances of via San Mamolo and via di Gaibola, any intervention must necessarily involve the neighbouring private properties. For this purpose, contacts and negotiations have been started by the Municipality of Bologna to find a proper solution



	<p>(problems with neighbouring private properties date back to the passage from the private to the public condition of the park, in the 1960s, and to the agreements made by the last owners, the Ghigi family, with the municipal administration). Thanks to an agreement with the neighbouring private property, a dozen years ago it was already possible to open the gate present at the entrance by via San Mamolo and ensure the pedestrian crossing for visitors to the park.</p> <p>Also any intervention concerning the entrance of via Gaibola will first deal with the ownership issue, to find a solution that will allow the Foundation to manage it without problems (avoiding that the property may in the future stop the passage). Once the ownership issue has been solved, it will be possible to provide a more accurate arrangement of the space, which is strategic for the use of the park.</p> <p>The other areas concerned (Fenced Wood and the Beech Forest, as well as the Garden of the Villa) are well inside the public property of the City of Bologna, and does not have any ownership problem.</p>
<p>SPATIAL PLANNING DOCUMENTATION</p>	<p>The current main entrance to the park is immediately beyond the private sector, along the road going inside the park. It is located in a cramped and dark spot on the right bank of the Rio Fontane and is not very recognizable. It has few signposts, with the exception of a wooden bulletin board and a couple of signposts common to all the public green areas of the Municipality of Bologna. Currently the entrance does not invite and motivate the visitor to enter into the park.</p> <p>The reorganization of the entrance has a fundamental preliminary condition in the agreement between the Municipality of Bologna and the neighbouring residents to check the boundaries in the city cadastre.</p>
<p>HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION</p>	<p>It should be noted that the past urbanization of the hills around Bologna, dating back especially to the mid-twentieth century and then stopped by subsequent policies to protect the hilly area, involved the burial and deviation of the waterways in correspondence of their entry into the city. In recent years, however, the increase of heavy rains is proving to be one of the most important climatic and environmental emergencies for Bologna and for many other Italian cities.</p> <p>The remains of an ancient nineteenth-century building used as a powder keg still survive in the area, documented by various historical maps and oral sources, destroyed in the twentieth century at the time of the Second World War. It could be recovered from a perspective of valorisation of the historical remains of the park.</p> <p>The forest sector that marks the eastern boundary of the park, has an ancient origin and its presence is witnessed by several historical documentary sources. The agricultural areas of the Bolognese hill have been always equipped with wooded areas for the production of wood for fire and work.</p> <p>The garden around the villa is a central place in the park and is the main ornamental component of the green area. Analysing the historical documentation relating to the villas in the Bolognese context and</p>



	<p>considering the tree presence in the garden, including a secular yew tree (<i>Taxus baccata</i>), the garden should be contemporary of the villa, in the seventeenth century. The garden, which develops on a slope, has recently shown signs of suffering due to the precarious vegetative and phytosanitary conditions of the arboreal, shrub and herbaceous components. The undergrowth appears to be very impoverished and degraded, due to the high attendance of this space.</p>
<p>PRESERVATION ASPECT</p>	<p>It would be appropriate to preserve and enhance the ancient boulevard of horse chestnut trees connected to the historical gate, a highly symbolic and crucial element to safeguard the unitary image of the ancient estate.</p> <p>A substantial body of interventions should be used in the reorganization and in the safety of the existing plant cover close to the entrance by via di Gaibola, today in conditions of total abandonment, and in the introduction of new trees and bushes able to enrich and enhance the current physiognomy of this space.</p> <p>The fenced wood is one of the most delicate areas of the park, both for the precarious vegetative and phytosanitary conditions of many trees and for the undergrowth, altered by the attendance of groups of ungulates, especially wild boars (<i>Sus scrofa</i>) and roe deer (<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>) from adjacent hill areas. Therefore, the possible pilot action should protect and guarantee this wooded area.</p>
<p>DEVELOPMENT PLANS</p>	<p>A more welcoming new entrance to the park is necessary, functional and safe, with a large equipped area, bike racks and other items of furniture, an original and multilingual signposting system and a new pedestrian path going parallel to the driveway along the left bank of the river.</p> <p>Among the further interventions to be provided, new trees and shrubs are planned, to enrich the overall image of the place, as well as the installation of new natural elements and services to promote games and contact with nature, the creation of an original and multilingual signposting similar to the other entrances to the park.</p> <p>The potential pilot action consists of a series of coordinated interventions, some of which have already started in the ordinary management of the park. They intend to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- start a program of new plant introductions, aiming to renew and enrich the current deteriorated tree heritage by seeking a new appearance for this forest sector;</li> <li>- create in the forest an area dedicated to educational activities, to be enriched with some suggestive creations, including a platform among the foliage of the trees where you can stop and observe the nature;</li> <li>- create some areas for visitors to rest, characterized by "natural" furnishings, suitable for the context, using part of the vegetable materials.</li> </ul> <p>The expected opening of the Guardian House, the building next to the</p>



	<p>villa that will be used as a refreshment point, and the recreational and cultural activities planned in this sector of the park, will attract an ever wider audience increasing the problems related to its attendance. It is therefore necessary to plan a model of "sustainable" management of the garden that aims to safeguard and enhance its historical, ornamental and landscape value through a series of coordinated actions related to take care of the valuable historical tree heritage through planned interventions, such as pruning, consolidation, Visual Tree Assessment (VTA),</p>
RECOMENDATION	<p>Further analysis are needed to strictly define which priorities have to be tackled thanks to the opportunities offered by the HICAPS project. In any case all the interventions will take place in the public areas of the Villa Ghigi Park belonging to the Municipality of Bologna.</p>

## PP5 - Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodeship (KPV)

CONSIDERED PARKS	<p>Park in Lubostroń          Park in Wieniec          Park in Kłóbka          Park in Szafarnia</p>
ACCESSIBILITY	<p>Parks presented in the analysis are mostly open to visitors. For example, the court park in Kłóbka is a part of the Kuyavian-Dobrzyn Ethnographic Park in Kłóbka. Therefore, it is available on the same basis as the museum: every day of the week except for Mondays, from May 1 to October 31 from 10:00 to 18:00 and from November 1 to April 30 from 10:00 to 16:00. On Fridays the entrance is free of charge. In other parks, no admission fees are charged to the park itself, only to facilities - for example to the Palace in Lubostroń or the Chopin Center in Szafarnia. In Wieniec, the situation is different, the Voivodeship Office for the Protection of Monuments in Toruń Delegation in Włocławek on March 23, 2017 issued an opinion on the state of the monument (sign of the writing WUOZ.DW.WZN.5183.6.8.2017.ERK). The opinion underlined the fact that: "Currently, the park area is closed to unauthorized access and guarded, while the historic buildings are not protected against weather (no glazing of the windows on the first floor), unused and unheated." It was stated that "the current way of maintaining the aforementioned historic complex, i.e. the lack of ongoing renovation and restoration works, exposes it to the loss of its retained values.</p>
OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE	<p>Lubostroń - the Park is administered by the Lubostroń Palace - voivodship's cultural institution. The park together with the whole palace and park complex is under lease for 30 years from the Agricultural Property Agency in Bydgoszcz. Kłóbka - Museum of the Kuyavian- Dobrzyn Land in Włocławek/ cultural institution; Szafarnia - the owner of the park is the Radomin Commune. Wieniec - the owner is the self-government of the Kuyavian-Pomeranian Voivodeship.</p>



SPATIAL PLANNING DOCUMENTATION	In the case of most locations, there is a local spatial development plan. Only the area of Wieniec is not covered by such a plan.
HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION	For the most part, historical documentation exists and is available at the Kuyavian-Pomeranian Voivodeship conservator. There are also several publications and conservation proposals in Lubostroń for a historical study and analyzes of the state of preservation for a park revalorization project.
PRESERVATION ASPECT	<p>In the case of Szafarnia, new plantings of trees and shrubs are planned under the supervision of the Voivodship's Conservator. In Kłóbka, current care activities, gardening works - replenishment of plantings, etc.</p> <p>In Lubostroń, the situation is quite unprecedented, there is a conceptual design for the revalorization of the park, whereas due to the fact that the historic park in Lubostroń was affected by the storms in August 2017 and lost 1,288 trees including nature monuments. Work is currently underway to eliminate damage caused by the removal of broken trees. While waiting for financial support, the time of repair, reconstruction and revalorization is planned. The Lubostroń Palace received a declaration of support by the National Heritage Institute in the reconstruction of the historic park.</p>
DEVELOPMENT PLANS	Apart from the complex in Lubostroń, indicated areas have no development or investments plan for the park areas. For Lubostroń, a conceptual design for the revaluation of the complex has been developed "Conservation conclusions of a historical study and analysis of the state of preservation for the project of revalorization of the park of the former residence of the Skórzewski Counts". However, for the palace and park complex in Wieniec, a feasibility study for the palace building was made, with no plans for the park itself.
RECOMENDATION	The most appropriate park for further activities is the Park in Wieniec.

## PP7 - Municipality of Varazdin (CMV)

CONSIDERED PARKS	The walk lane of Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Varaždin Arboretum Opeka in Marčan Park Leitner in Jalkovec Park Zrinski in Čakovec
ACCESSIBILITY	The walk lane of Josip Juraj Strossmayer is in the part of Varaždin where the City museum is located, to be more exact in the premises of Old Town castle. The Old Town castle, beside museum's exhibition, attracts a great number of visitors in all seasons and therefore this park is the most visited in comparison with other locations, in the year 2016 there were 17.488 visitors. Although Opeka is open for public as educational area for different types of visitors, the Opeka castle is in ruin and it has fewer visitors than the Old Town Castle in Varaždin. For Opeka there is need to restore the building first and after that there



	<p>can be additional interventions in landscaping. Park Leitner is in a private property and there are very few visitors that can benefit from that location. On the other hand, in the Park Zrinski in Čakovec, Zrinski castle is situated and it houses the Međimurje County Museum in Čakovec (similar collection to the one in Old Town Castle). Number of visitors in Međimurje County Museum in Čakovec in year 2016 was 13.223. Since the Old Town Castle is rebuild, landscaping the walk lane of Josip Juraj Strossmayer will directly benefit the largest number of people and will be most visible.</p>
<p>OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE</p>	<p>The Old Town Castle is owned by the Municipality of Varaždin. Park Leitner is a private property 100%.</p> <p>Park Zrinski in Čakovec is owned by the Municipality of Čakovec.</p> <p>Since December 2007, the castle and arboretum has been protected by the cultural heritage of the Republic of Croatia, and from that same year the arboretum is maintained and regulated by the Public Institution for the Management of Protected Natural Values in the Varaždin County and Municipality of Vinica, students of the Arboretum High School in Vinica and Municipality of Vinica.</p>
<p>SPATIAL PLANNING DOCUMENTATION</p>	<p>Due to its location in historic city centre, the walk lane of Josip Juraj Strossmayer is subject to strict rules. For each action and change in the area of the Old Town castle and surrounding park we need prior approval from Conservation Department in Varaždin for the areas of the Varaždin and Međimurje Counties (body from Ministry of Culture). In Municipality of Varaždin Department for communal services, urban development and environmental protection creates and change spatial plans for the city and all the necessary procedures regarding approval and spatial planning for reconstruction and rearrangement will be conducted in accordance with them.</p>
<p>HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION</p>	<p>There is a considerable historical documentation and other written material about the Old Town castle in Varaždin and its surrounding walk of lane, therefore the decision to conduct on intervention in this area is a justified one. Opeka also has documentation about the castle and park but its maintenance is regulated by the Public institution and hence its interventions are depending on the program made by this Public institution. The development of the “decorative garden” belonging to the fort in the Old Town castle in Varaždin is documented in plans; from 1750 the development of the garden can be tracked. It is visible in plans of Joseph Podharsky in 1823 and in the zoning plans from 1860. The plans can be tracked at the end of 19<sup>th</sup> century and during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.</p>
<p>PRESERVATION ASPECT</p>	<p>The preserved landscape system around the Old Town castle is the most complex and comprehensive in comparison to the other parks. The degree of preservation and authenticity of the arrangement is at the very high level in the walk lane of Josip Juraj Strossmayer. It is possible to divide the total intervention there into several mutually independent smaller-scale interventions that can be implemented over a longer period of time, depending on the financial resources available. Other</p>



	locations mentioned above have their challenges and limitations, a major financial contribution would already be required at the start to renovate the building in Opeka. Also, Park Leitner in Jalkovec is only partially preserved from its original phase shape and has a lot of contemporary interventions.
DEVELOPMENT PLANS	Renovation of the walk lane of Josip Juraj Strossmayer is desired by many stakeholders in Varaždin; Municipality of Varaždin, Varaždin City Museum and Varaždin Tourist Board. The Municipality of Varaždin takes care of the walk lane of Josip Juraj Strossmayer and wants it to be more accessible to Wider public, especially for user with disadvantages. Also, Varaždin City Museum wants for its main object, the Old Town castle to be more attractive to all types of visitors which enjoy the exterior and interior of the castle. Since the Old Town castle is one of the most famous sights in Varaždin, Varaždin Tourist Board has big expectations from these interventions in sense of new solutions regarding marketing and communication to visitors about this landmark. For Park Leitner in Jalkovec the decision for change and intervention rests entirely on the owner and his willingness to open the park to public. On the other hand, there is the desire to change situation in Opeka, but substantial financial funds required for overall restoration of Opeka castle and park are the obstacle in implementation of any project.
RECOMENDATION	For further activities, the location of the walk lane of Josip Juraj Strossmayer is the most appropriate

## PP8 - Municipality of Bedekovcina (MB)

CONSIDERED PARKS	Park around the Castle Bedekovic Vranyczany in Gornja Bedekovcina Park around the Castle Bedeković Park around the Poznanovec Castle
ACCESSIBILITY	Baroque castle Bedekovic Vranyczany is located on top of the hill in Bedekovcina. The castle belongs to the first category of cultural monuments, it is well preserved and maintained. The park is relatively small, it currently has not specific purpose and id currently not well maintained. The castle Bedeković is situated on the slope above the valley of the Krapina river. There is a park around the castle. The courtyard is now privately owned, restored and maintained. Poznanovec castle is located in the valley of the Krapina river, along the stream Velika. In front of the castle there is a park, and north of the castle are outbuildings. The castle and park around it is currently in a very bad condition. Remains include a pond, a tennis court and an access, but all this is ruined by a underbrush.
OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE	Park around the Castle Bedekovic Vranyczany in Gornja Bedekovcina is owned by Rehabilitation Center Bedekovcina and Municipality of Bedekovcina has right to use it for next 10 years. Park around the Castle Bedeković is a private property. Park around the Poznanovec



	Castle is owned by the Republic of Croatia.
SPATIAL PLANNING DOCUMENTATION	All three castles and parks around them are protected cultural monuments thereby, for each action and change in the area of the Castles and surrounding parks we need prior approval from Conservation Department in Krapina for the area of Krapina-Zagorje County (body from Ministry of Culture). In Municipality of Bedekovcina Single administrative department creates and change spatial plans for the Municipality and all the necessary procedures regarding approval and spatial planning for reconstruction and rearrangement will be conducted in accordance with them.
HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION	There is a considerable historical documentation about all three castles and parks around them. Castle Bedekovic Vranyczany was built from 1740 to 1750 by Nikola Bedekovic. It's one of the most beautiful castles in Krapina-zagorje County and one of the earliest and most complete baroque-style creation, the starting point and the culmination point in the development of a one-lane castle. The castle was in the middle of a beautiful landscape park. There was three lakes and only the smallest still exist, although without water. The Castle Bedeković was built about 1780 for a part of the family Bedekovic. The courtyard is now privately owned, restored and maintained. The exact time of creation of the park around the Poznanovec Castle is unknown, but it can be concluded that it was in the first decades of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century. The park included lake, a pond, an orchard, a garden and an orangery. There was a 200-meter long tree avenue and a park in front of the castle.
PRESERVATION ASPECT	The park around the Castle Bedekovic Vranyczany is relatively small and hasn't specific purpose currently. It isn't well maintained. Considering his size, relatively small investment is needed for it relativisation. Park around the Castle Bedeković is privately owned, restored and well maintained. The Castle Poznanovec and park around it are in very bad condition. Remains include a pond, a tennis court and an access, but all this is ruined by a underbrush. Considering the size of the park around Poznanovec Castle and it's condition nowadays, large investment is needed for its revitalisation.
DEVELOPMENT PLANS	The park around the Castle Bedeković-Vranyczany is settled near the center of Bedekovčina. Many stakeholders are interested in it's revitalisation for many reasons: preservation of cultural heritage, providing place for private and public outdoors activities etc. Municipality od Bedekovčina has right to use the park for ten years from the beginning of the project and wants to make it more accessible for public and private sector. The park around the Castle Bedeković is private property, therefore, approval of it's owners is needed for any kind of future revitalization activities and it's usage. Revitalisation of the park around the Poznanovec Castle is also interesting for stakeholders, but one of the main problems to start it is ownership structure and financial issues.
RECOMENDATION	For further activities, the location of the park around the Castle Bedekovic Vraniczany is the most appropriate



## PP9 - Municipality of Ferrara (CF)

CONSIDERED PARKS	<p>The Linear Park of the Este Walls          Po River and Bianca island - Po di Primaro and Traghetto basins          Eco-Balancing Area "Nutcracker"</p>
ACCESSIBILITY	<p>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 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.</p> <p>Near Ferrara, there are some Natura 2000 site touching several places of high naturalistic interest: the Bianca Island and a large white monumental pier accommodated in its spruce, the Po Park, the Vallelunga area, the Bosco Nuovo of Ravalle and the Woods of Porporana. The Primaro river existed before the year 1000 BC, and the city of Ferrara was born where the river Po was divided into the two branches of the Po of Volano and of the Po of Primaro. It was probably the most important branch of the delta and hence its name ("primaro", i.e. "the main one"). Today Primaro Po does not reach the sea anymore: it ends with some large pipes against the river Reno at Traghetto, and its waters do not communicate with those of the Reno.</p> <p>Close to Ferrara, there are two Areas of Ecological Balance (ARE), a kind of protected area typical of the Emilia-Romagna Region, established under the Regional Law 6/2005. As the name suggests, these are places that seek to compensate the effects of anthropization, i.e. they are places with natural elements embedded in heavily anthropic contexts.</p>
OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE	<p>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.</p> <p>The Bianca Island is a rich place for flora and fauna: in 1986 the Province and the Municipality of Ferrara identified the area as an oasis for fauna protection. In 1991 its management was given to LIPU, the Italian Bird Protection League. Step by step, the oasis was extended to the areas adjacent to the island reaching the current 360 hectares. For several years, the LIPU organised guided tours on the island, however, after numerous high water events, it became increasingly difficult to run the tours and currently the visit service is suspended.</p> <p>ARE Nutcracker is located in the residential suburbs east of the city, not far from the city walls. The historical story of the ARE Nutcracker is quite singular. The name was chosen in 2009 by citizens who, worried that the natural area spontaneously formed could be destroyed by urban expansion, created a committee that obtained the responsibility of protecting this site.</p>
SPATIAL PLANNING DOCUMENTATION	<p>The Walls now represent an important green lung and a large outdoor museum, consisting of massive towers, long hedges, imposing bastions and many other architectural structures, creating a landscape balancing</p>



	<p>city and countryside elements. It is a vast and articulated urban area that only a few other European cities can boast. In the last years, many theatre performances, cultural walks, historical events have been organized along the walls and the park, also involving the city districts participating in the Palio di Ferrara. Similarly, hiking and biking tours let visitors know the tree species and in general the flora of the areas around the embankments of the park.</p> <p>Despite crossing a heavily anthropic region, the Po river houses a rich fauna, with 24 species of nesting birds and other 32 migratory species, and also insects, amphibians and protected reptiles. Since 2006, its importance has been recognized, and it is listed within the ecological network of European Natura 2000 sites. With some minor differences, flora and fauna are similar to those already presented for the Po River and Bianca Island site. Primaro's Po is the western border of the UNESCO site "Città di Ferrara and its Delta".</p>
<p>HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION</p>	<p>As an exceptional example of Renaissance cities, Ferrara has been included since 1995 in the UNESCO World Heritage Sites list. Thus, the universal value of its historic centre and surrounding walls has been acknowledged, in order to guarantee its protection for the benefit of the humanity. Studied by Michelangelo in 1529, the Walls were the highest example of military art in that day. The red courtyards witness one of the most important pasts for Ferrara, while the embankments of the walls are still today, such as they were in times of peace, a large park perfectly integrating the other gardens within the city.</p> <p>The first area of Ferrara was built at the division of two delta branches, the Po of Volano and the Po of Primaro, before 1000 AD. The two branches still exist but have lost almost entirely their old relevance for trade. The river's main course moved into the existing situation as a result of disastrous river routes around 1200, and for man-made corrections after the great earthquake of 1570. Some sources witness that it was already present in late medieval times, but the 1590 map of Este Countries by Marco Antonio Pasi, now kept at the University Library of Modena, does not draw it.</p> <p>In the past, the ARE Nutcracker area was intended to feed a local furnace. The clay needed for the production of the artefacts was taken from the surrounding land by digging large holes, which were then filled with the wastes. The use of furnace digging as a dump was usual in Ferrara since the Middle Ages. After World War II, landfills received not only inert materials, but also hazardous pollutants from the petrochemical plant located northwest of the city. This continued until the 1980s, when national laws started regulating disposal of waste.</p>
<p>PRESERVATION ASPECT</p>	<p>The Walls originally were a fortification for the city, constituting a military machine. Restoration was done with the goal to provide the visitors with an educational description of the monument through exemplary models. The whole restored Walls have been therefore transformed into an open air Museum. Furthermore some parts of the Wall have been organised as a true museum. The variability of plants components host a flora of about 240 species, that exceed 300 including those introduced for ornamental purposes. The total number of species reported over the years for the urban area of Ferrara is 771, and the walls thus account for 39% of the urban flora species.</p> <p>Compared to the Park of the Walls, the Bianca Island area is an extra-</p>



	<p>urban environment, less disturbed, definitely hygrophilous, with more natural features and the ability to accommodate a large number of protected species. The right bank of the river is visible from the walls of Ferrara, and the Natura 2000 site is connected to the walls itself by the large urban park and agricultural land located just between the city wall and the Po river.</p>
<p>DEVELOPMENT PLANS</p>	<p>The works done to enhance the role of the Walls aimed at reconfiguring the visual continuity of the Walls, where some parts were missing, and making the Walls a strategic element of the whole city's museum system. The planned interventions aimed at bringing together, in a coordinated way, the single elements of the museum structure and more precisely through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a system of itineraries that has become the element able to link all the tourist services provided by the museums;</li> <li>- specific activities for the environmental re-qualification of the same routes.</li> </ul> <p>The new information brochure for 2017-2018, targeting primary and secondary schools, includes a two-days course called "Biodiversity for All". Another initiatives (BioBlitz) can be also carried out with the support of volunteers from the national or civil service, without any costs for the citizens who participate.</p> <p>The Nutcracker area is surrounded by urban settlements, but it is only 800 meters from the City Walls. Compared to the walls area, it differs mainly due to the presence of permanent humid environments. The part that can be used by the public is the one where the retting-ground is located. The area is easily accessible thanks to the cycling paths that depart from the valley along the city walls. It is used for dissemination and teaching activities by groups such as Volunteer Ecological Guards and the Didò Association.</p> <p>The Municipality of Ferrara recently launched MuseoFerrara (<a href="http://www.museoferrara.it">www.museoferrara.it</a>), a web site born with a participatory approach, involving the municipal administration, the territorial and protection agencies, museums, research institutes, cultural associations and companies. It has been conceived as a dynamic site, in continuous expansion, enriched over time by targeted sections dedicated to specific themes, presenting both the physical locations and the events that have contributed to characterise a particular historical period or place. The first sections concern the Jewish traditions of the city, the Metafisica art period, the heritage of Ludovico Ariosto's poems, the Street Art, and the Cinema. New ones are expected to be started during the time life of the HICAPS project.</p>
<p>RECOMENDATION</p>	<p>Due to the high potential of the Linear Park, it has been chosen for setting the pilot action on the HICAPS project within the City of Ferrara. The extension of the park, together its location just around the old town, offer the most interesting situation to test innovative solutions for revitalising the historical green area of the Municipality.</p>

**PP10 - Rzeszow Regional Development Agency (RRDA)**



CONSIDERED PARKS	Park in Łańcut Park in Przeworsk Park in Zarzecze
ACCESSIBILITY	<p>The historic park near the Museum - Castle in Łańcut, is located in the city center. It is available for residents and visitors throughout the year from dawn to dusk. Admission to the park is free, what is an additional advantage attracting many lovers of natural and architectural attractions. It is the largest and most prestigious park complex in the Podkarpackie Voivodeship, what was particularly appreciated by placing the castle and park complex by the Polish President on the list of History Monuments. The number of visitors of the historic park in Łańcut exceeds the turnout in both other parks (taken together) at least several times.</p> <p>The palace and the park in Zarzecze are open for the public. The interiors of the palace can be visited during the museum opening hours. Price of sightseeing. Sightseeing is free. Przeworsk - admission to the park is free and unlimited.</p>
OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE	<p>Museum - Castle in Łańcut is a cultural institution that runs as a common cultural institution of the minister competent for culture and protection of the national heritage and the Podkarpackie Voivodeship. The museum has legal personality and is entered into the register of cultural institutions and the State Register of Museums collected by the Minister. Such structure of ownership, uniqueness and extremely rich decor of this institution guarantee its existence and co-financing. Other parks that were considered before do not have such a rank.</p> <p>Zarzecze - In February 2007, the commune of Zarzecze, the powiat starosty in Jarosław and the Union of the Dzieduszycki family of the Sas coat of arms established the Museum for them. Dzieduszycki, as a branch of the Museum in Jarosław</p>
SPATIAL PLANNING DOCUMENTATION	<p>A project "Protection and development of the cultural heritage of the former Łańcut Ordynacja by renovating and conserving works and creating new exhibition spaces in the Castle building and the historic Museum of the Museum - Castle in Łańcut" is realised in Łańcut Castle at the moment. This project will allow better object preservation for future generations. Thanks to the integrated project it will be possible to provide comprehensive security and increase the accessibility of the cultural heritage of the Castle Museum in Łańcut.</p> <p>Renovation and conservation works will include, among others: small architecture in the park, alleys and the fence with gates. The effect of the project will be to restore the splendor of the historic assumption and improve the conditions of functioning and storage of the Museum's unique collections. Planned works will additionally increase the attractiveness of the place and thus the greater interest of visitors.</p> <p>The strategy of the development of Łańcut city 2015-2020 indicates the park in Łańcut as the area of Łańcut City area designated for</p>



	revitalization.
<p>HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION</p>	<p>The existing archival documentation is primarily a rich collection of photographs by Józef Piotrowski made around 1929 showing the composition of the park. Dr Józef Piotrowski was the State Conservator of the Monuments of Art and Culture of the Lviv District. Additional information about the park might be found in the publication entitled "Castle in Łańcut, Concise description of history and collections" published in Lviv in 1933 by Józef Piotrowski. In its archives the Łańcut Castle also has cartographic materials and aerial photographs from that period. On the basis of these and many other available historical materials, works have been carried out for many years aiming at the most faithful reproduction of the historical arrangement and species composition of plants. The other two assumptions do not have such rich and valuable historical documentation in terms of authenticity and rank.</p> <p>Historical documentation of Zarzecze is partially preserved till today - we can see "The exhibition The Dzieduszycki Palace in Zarzecze - Yesterday and Today" - opened at the Dzieduszycki Museum in Zarzecze. It was based on photographic documentation for the Conservation of Cultural Property in Rzeszów. The photographs of the Conservation Officer of the Podkarpackie Province in Przemyśl. They present the history of the Palace from the 1970s and 1980s. Older photographs documenting the condition of the Palace in 1938 complement the exhibition. Visitors of the Dzieduszycki Museum and the Park and Palace in Zarzecze have the opportunity to follow the last decades.</p>
<p>PRESERVATION ASPECT</p>	<p>The most complex and best-preserved compositional layout is found in the historic park in Łańcut. In terms of area it is also the largest one (36 ha). The park in Przeworsk has an area of 12 ha, and the park in Zarzecze only 9 ha. It is also one of the best preserved and most beautiful aristocratic residences in Poland. Eminent planners, architects and gardeners like Christian Piotr Aigner and Franz Maxwald were active here. The garden interiors designed and built with great impetus, such as a rose or Italian garden located in the internal garden (in the immediate vicinity of the Castle) were additionally decorated with sculptures from the 18th and early centuries. Such a rich park design does not have both other assumptions. The multitude of interiors and garden forms that occur here allows the implementation of specific activities depending on the amount of the financial contribution.</p>
<p>DEVELOPMENT PLANS</p>	<p>The layout of the historic park in Łańcut was created at the beginning of the 20th century and as one of the few in the country remained almost unchanged till now. Plans for the coming years are to carry out activities aimed at the maximum restoration of the appearance of the park from the 1930s (the period accepted for revalorization as the most complete and best documented). In both other buildings, such works have already been completed (park in Zarzecze) or are planned to be implemented in an undefined time (park in Przeworsk).</p>



	Zarzecze, Przeworsk - no development plans for the near future.
RECOMENDATION	<p>Museum - Castle in Łańcut is also a place of many important cultural, scientific and social events, often of international significance. Music festivals and master music courses are held here for many years.</p> <p>Zarzecze - After many years, the former splendour was restored to Zarzecze. The palace and park complex has been carefully restored, and the Dzieduszycki Museum was opened in 2008. The park is extremely picturesque, calm and secluded. Numerous, winding alleys invite to walks, and benches to rest in the shade of majestic trees.</p> <p>Przeworsk - The terraces, the presence of natural monuments, and the charms.</p>
	The most appropriate park for further activities is the Park in Łańcut.