

# TEMPLATE

## Output factsheet: Tools

Version 1

<b>Project index number and acronym</b>	CE929 HICAPS
<b>Lead partner</b>	Municipality of Velenje (MOV)
<b>Output number and title</b>	O.T3.1 - 8 local revitalization concepts for identified historical areas
<b>Responsible partner (PP name and number)</b>	PP8 - Municipality of Bedekovčina
<b>Project website</b>	<a href="https://www.interreg-central.eu/Content.Node/HICAPS.html">https://www.interreg-central.eu/Content.Node/HICAPS.html</a>
<b>Delivery date</b>	30 <sup>th</sup> September 2018
<b>Summary description of the key features of the tool (developed and/or implemented)</b>	

Output O.T3.1 was developed within the thematic work package 3, titled “*Revitalisation concepts and pilot actions*”, as a part of Activity A.T3.1 - “*Revitalisation concept and pilot implementation*”, started in July 2018 and successfully completed at the beginning of October 2018. It is designed to be the basis for implementation phase of revitalization process of historical park and takes into account already gained knowledge, obtained through the course of the project.

The Baroque castle Bedeković-Vranyczany is located on top of the hill in Bedekovčina. It belongs to the first category of cultural monuments, well preserved and maintained. Bedekovic-Vranyczany castle is one of the most beautiful Zagorje castles. It is one of the earliest and most complete baroque-style creation, the top point in the development of a one-lane castle. According to the inscription above the entrance to the castle, it was built from 1740 to 1750. The castle was in the middle of a large and beautiful landscape park. The classical orangery in the park has been preserved until now. There were three lakes and only the smallest still exists, although without water. The park is relatively small, and currently it has not specific purpose. The park is currently not well maintained and a relatively small investment is needed for its revitalisation.

In its glory days, the castle was in the middle of beautiful landscape gardens. The development of the park can be seen in three phases. The oldest stage from the time (mid-18th century) gives little or no data, although it can be determined that the park baroque expression probably existed. The second phase in the development of the park that can be seen on the cadastral map from 1897. Then the park took up an area of 4.7 hectares and features a landscape garden. There were three lakes: the smallest one was of the area of approximately 83 m<sup>2</sup>, the middle 157 m<sup>2</sup> and the greatest 480 m<sup>2</sup>. Next to the orangery there were two gardens that are growing vegetables and flowers, and served as nurseries. The third phase of the park show the arrival of the family Vranyczany late 19th century. Viktor Vranvczany-Dobrinović performed a significant change in the park. Neglected the old entrance road for carriages from the southwest, which is seen on the cadastral map from 1897, and paved a new avenue of wild chestnut from the southeast, which goes through a park to the castle (today's access road), built a pavilion, a bowling alley and tennis court, which are no longer present to this day.

Today, the park is fairly neglected and only the necessary pre-caution measures or post force majeure kind of interventions are done (falling branches after storm that need to be cleared from the existing pathway in the park). Currently there are no services offered to the visitors.

When designing, it is necessary to take into account the viability of the procedure.

RC anticipates the revitalization of the park through three phases:

*Stage 1*: decoration of walking paths, installation of urban equipment and lighting around walking paths, and flower arrangement south and north of the castle; *Phase 2*: landscaping of the central part of the park, removed plant material and new planting, introduction of new walking paths, gardening around the orangery; *stage 3*: arranging the northern part of the park, introducing new playground contents and restoring the existing ones.

RC proposes to create different park contents:

- the northern part of the park: recreation
- southwestern part of the park: education
- southeast part of the park: rest

RC is based on increasing the accessibility of park for people with disabilities, persons with reduced mobility and vision disability.

The park around the castle Gornja Bedekovčina is protected in the category of park architecture monuments and was introduced in the register of protected natural values under number 214.

In the area around the park of castle Gornja Bedekovčina and the area in its immediate vicinity which forms an integral part of the protected area, it is not allowed to undertake actions that could change or undermine the values for which it is protected. Interventions should be planned in such a way as to avoid or to minimize the damage to nature.

For each action and change in the area of the castle and surrounding park we need prior approval from Conservation Department in Krapina for the area of Krapina-Zagorje County (body from Ministry of Culture). For the construction and execution of works and interventions in the park area, the Conservation Department in Krapina will determine special nature protection requirements in the process of issuing the location permit.

During the execution of the work, the operator of the work shall act to avoid or to minimize the damage to nature and at the end of the work, it is obliged to establish same or approximate state of nature in the area of the action that preceded the operation.

Through the implementation of the project we will also cooperate with Public Institution for Protected Areas of Nature Management of Krapina - Zagorje County.

RC is based on increasing the accessibility of parks for people with disabilities, persons with reduced mobility and vision disability. Since the land of castle park is falling towards the southeast, the conditions for the free movement of persons with disabilities are extremely difficult to achieve without changing the original concept of space. People with disabilities should be provided with access to the castle and the courtyard gardens. All walking paths need to be designed in such a way as to be accessible to people with reduced mobility.

The surface must be anti-slip, should not retain water and snow and must be recognizable to the touch of the foot and walking stick. The width of the walking paths shall not be less than 120 cm, and the stairs shall not be more than 15 cm high. A wooden handrail on one side of the stairway will be installed through the project as a facility for people with motor difficulties. Walking paths need to be labeled with signposts that will have the braille letters for people with vision disability.

Quiz path is educational path for all generations, especially for children. The idea of quiz path is to make possible for general public to learn about history and biodiversity of park in an interesting way. Path is made of several boards. Each board is made of small rotating parts. On one side of the small part are questions about history and biodiversity of the park and on the other side are the answers. For each answer one gets certain point so people can compete with each other. In that way people will learn about the park and have fun at the same time.

For preparation of this tool it is necessary to make a database with information about history and biodiversity of park and use this information for preparing questions and answers that will be use for Quiz path. In the end, Quiz path have to be installed by external expertise end we have to present Quiz path to public.

## NUTS region(s) where the tool has been developed and/or implemented (relevant NUTS level)

**HR-04 Kontinentalna Hrvatska region: HR-043 Krapinsko-zagorska županija sub-region (Bedekovčina)**

## Expected impact and benefits of the tool for the concerned territories and target groups

Immediate impact of this output is the cooperation between different target groups which has been established while developing the document.

The target group is primarily local residents of Bedekovčina and Krapina - Zagorje County.

Except interested public, at the workshops were also participated HICPAS project partners, Krapina Conservation Department, Public Institution for Protected Areas of Nature Management of Krapina - Zagorje County, Tourist Board, and institutions in the area of Bedekovčina Municipality. The aim of project partner participation was to provide additional communication and exchange of ideas, and to present the HICAPS project to the public.

The Krapina Conservation Department and the Krapina-Zagorje County Public Protected Area Management Institution have been involved as professional support in the implementation of the project.

The aim of the Tourist Board's inclusion is to get acquainted with the tourist potentials of the project results as well as to get an expert opinion on the tourist development of the pilot area of Bedekovčina Municipality.

Representatives of institutions and civil society are involved with the aim of informing them about the project and using project results and collecting their opinions and ideas.

## Sustainability of the tool and its transferability to other territories and stakeholders

Sustainability, especially cultural sustainability will be reached in the next phases of thematic work package 3. Revitalisation concept is the basis for the development of detailed technical plans and the development of Local action plan, which will ensure the implementation of revitalization process and final goal of revitalised historical park around Castle of Gornja Bedekovčina, open for public use and accessible to all. Successfully completed revitalization process will have an immediate impact on public citizens as well as local and regional public authority.

Evaluation of the tool will provide us with data, which will be presented in Transnational Strategy which will be transferred transnationally. Transferability will also be ensured through already established partners network to transfer the outputs to other regions and cities in Central Europe.

The Municipality of Bedekovčina as project partner is conducting management and coordination of the project on local level and participating in all activities which are needed to achieve special goals of the project on local, regional and international level. We participate in all work packages regarding implementation and giving contribution to its realization.

## Lessons learned from the development/implementation process of the tool and added value of transnational cooperation

Output presents a revitalisation concept which is different in terms of design and complexity in comparison to other revitalization concepts, created by our partners. Each historical park has its own characteristics, level of development, ownership structure, tools already applied etc. and needs to be considered individually. Transnational cooperation is therefore extremely important, especially dissemination of know-how of already established good practices and management/maintenance regimes.

Partnership on the HICAPS project is a very positive experience for Bedekovčina Municipality. Except we will revitalizing the park of Castle Gornja Bedekovčina through the project, we will also expand our international network of partners.

As a project partner we will gain new knowledge, skills and some new experience.

## References to relevant deliverables and web-links If applicable, pictures or images to be provided as annex

D.T3.1.1 - Revitalisation concept (RC) for identified historical area

Based on deliverables:

D.T1.1.2 - Analysis of national legislation and local regulations report regarding historical parks

D.T1.1.3 - Good practices analysis report (GPAR)

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

D.T2.2.1 - Socio-historical Report on Historical Parks

D.T2.2.2 - Report on plant diversity and their value

D.T2.2.3 - Transnational EOTT

D.T2.3.1 - Quality review report on proposed tools

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