

Study Visit no 4 Report - Poland



... a trail brought me here

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STUDY VISIT REPORT – SV 4 Poland Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region 17-19.9.2019

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1) Overview of the Study Visit

1.1. General introduction

During Study Visit no 4 organised by PP5 Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region, Poland, four Good Practices (GP) were introduced. The decision to demonstrate all four GP's was made after GP's presentation in a partners' meeting in Brasov 20-21th March 2019 and at the workshop day during SV no3 in Central Finland, as all GP's had attracted equal interest among the participants.

Study Visit no 4 (SV4) was hosted by Marshall's Office of Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region, 17th to 19th September 2019. During the first two days and at the beginning of day three of the SV4 all four Good Practices were introduced and described with a great help of GP owners and key stakeholders. On day three workshop session with all participants, GP owners and local key stakeholders was held during which feedback and recommendations were collected.

There were 35 participants representing eight project partners and their stakeholders.

At the beginning of SV4 brochures and templates were distributed to the participants with background information about GPs.

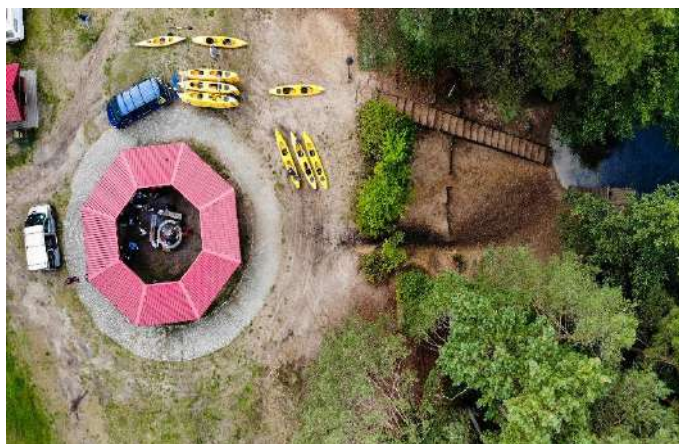


Picture: Opening meeting on the first day of the Study Visit 4 in Fojutowo Inn (17.09.2019).

GP 1 Tuchola Forest- “In the Labyrinth of Nature”

The GP 1 was shortly introduced by representative of Tuchola district, Karol Gutsze and vice mayor of Cekcyn, Monika Szczęśna (See presentations, Appendix). After opening session we visited Centre for Natural and Forestry Education in Woźniwoda and started canoeing trip from Woźniwoda to Gołębek camping site and then had a common walk to "Jelenia Wyspa" nature and didactic path (Tuchola Forest District) and visited amphitheatre with a stage, facilities and sanitary facilities at the Great Lake in Cekcyn (see presentation, Appendix).

The project concerns the development of parking points, beach facilities, campsites along the route of the canoe trail and the construction of a bicycle path to make a canoe trail an attractive form of sightseeing. The aim of the project was to build modern yet sustainable tourist infrastructure, in harmony with nature, fulfilling needs of local community, by developing the infrastructure along site, facilitating it, making it more accessible for people with disabilities, providing full package of natural heritage attractions for trips organized by families with children facilitating the holiday. Thanks to the implemented project, the existing tourist facilities of the Tuchola Forests as well as the accessibility and visibility of the route were improved. Moreover, economically advantageous and comfortable services of this sector were created. One of the main objectives of the practice was to improve the accessibility of the route while respecting natural conditions and values, the availability of inter-modality as well as sustainable mobility, offering solid base for further development of soft tourism.





Picture: Field Visit on the first day of the Study Visit 4 Cekcyn (17.09.2019).



Picture: Field Visit on the first day of the Study Visit 4 Cekcyn (17.09.2019).

GP 2 Tourist Passport, Kujawsko-Pomorskie Constellation of good places

As GP 2 is complementary to all other Good Practices, we had decided to present it simultaneously with Good Practice no 1. That is why after brief explanation of the Constellation campaign concept at the opening session by representative of Kujawsko-Pomorskie Tourist Organisation, Rafał Frąckiewicz (See Presentation, Appendix), we started our SV with a bicycle ride from Peatbog nature reserve Jeziorka Kozie in the Tuchola Forest. Next we had a common walk to "Jelenia Wyspa" nature and didactic path, to finish with an example of a land use at the lake and an open space management in Cekcyn.



Being an annual, financed from the public budget, information campaign, Tourist Passport encourages people to discover new, little-known places of the region, including interesting tourist products that have emerged in recent years. It also helps to attract more and more tourists and have the potential to become branded products in the future. The campaign is a method to show tourists and inhabitants of the region plenty of attractions, their mutual closeness and the possibility to compose routes (through descriptions and a transparent graphic form showing the "Constellations" of individual places - oriented on the basis of Google maps). The Tourist Passport has grown to the rank of a leading campaign for popularizing tourism and sightseeing and an effective tool for supporting the development of tourism products - earning on tourism, especially in places with significant natural values, as an alternative or supplementary to other activities. The main tool of the campaign is the attractive booklet with sightseeing routes and a calendar of leading holiday events in the region. It also serves for collecting stamps in a competition.



GP 3 Nature tours entitled „Along the Lower Vistula Fortifications Trail“

The GP was introduced in two parts: on day two in the countryside common room in Kiełp Robert Gonja, stakeholder from the Landscape Park, had a presentation concerning the project „Along the Lower Vistula Fortifications Trail“, which was followed by visiting Chełmno Fortress (See presentations, Appendix). On the day three, early in the morning, group had a chance to visit the most famous commercially exploited fortress, Fort IV in Toruń, that has been developed and now performs various functions, including the tourist function.

Lower Vistula Fortifications Trail is a fortification-themed trail along which, during organized tours, examples of integrated protection of cultural heritage and natural environment, including active protection of bats, are presented. The aim of the project was also to popularize places with high values of cultural and natural heritage and to present good solutions and examples of integrated protection of historic sites and natural environment through active bat protection (concerns the Chełmno Fortress). Creation of a thematic offer of a fortress route along the Lower Vistula Valley in the Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodeship, was in line with the idea of establishing an international cultural route of fortress sites called Forte Cultura.



GP 4 Industrial heritage management: the thematic route of the TeH2O Water, Industry and Crafts Trail

The TeH2O industrial thematic trail was introduced on day two. First by clarifying the concept of the trail thanks to detailed presentations of coordinators of the project, owners of the GP, Kinga Puchowska and Hanna Lewandowska (See Presentation, Appendix), than by visiting few of the main attractions that goes along the trail. We visited Museum of Modern Art in Bydgoszcz, had a walk along the Bydgoszcz Canal and on the Mill Island, had a lunch in the local Brewery and visited the Exploseum.

The trail was created in response to the need of enhancing the management of the industrial heritage and creating innovative products of industrial heritage. The facilities and assets located along the trail serve as illustration and scenery for numerous interwoven stories of people and events from times of the industrial boom in Bydgoszcz. The trail unites the history of 15 organically water-centred places in Bydgoszcz. Each story unites the tales of the Bydgoszcz craftsmen, entrepreneurs and city activists with the city growth. The city potential is always brought up by its people. TeH2O is an impulse to search for information about history of Bydgoszcz "straight from the factory" and explore the mysteries of the city. TeH2O has become a recognizable and professional tourist product, which hit a taste not only the residents of the city professionals in the industry, but also to inspire and fascinate tourists from all over the country and beyond - Europe and the world.





Field Visit on the second day of the Study Visit 4 Bydgoszcz (87.09.2019).



Field Visit on the second day of the Study Visit 4 Bydgoszcz (18.09.2019).

2) Workshop session in Day 3

The culmination of fruitful three days of the Study Visit no 4 was a final workshop organized by PP5 with the attendance of SV4 participants, local stakeholders and GP-owners. At the same time, as a parallel workshop session, technical ICT coordination meeting took place. At the end of workshop session representative of the company producing fluorescent asphalt presented the project: Lumiphalt - „Glowing Bike Path That’s Charged by the Sun in Poland”.

2.1 Group activities

Summary of impressions and observations gained during the field visit was the work in groups during the workshops. Each of the group was assigned to one GP. At the beginning of the SV4 all participants were equipped with feedback forms and GP statements and were asked to rate each GP separately. The evaluation form also contained conclusions section with recommendations regarding the GP visited to be selected for the tutoring session and to be uploaded in the IE Policy Learning Platform.

Attendants of the workshop, divided in four groups moderated by GP owner, discussed on four main categories of each GP, that were: Highlights, Learning, Improvement and Transferability.

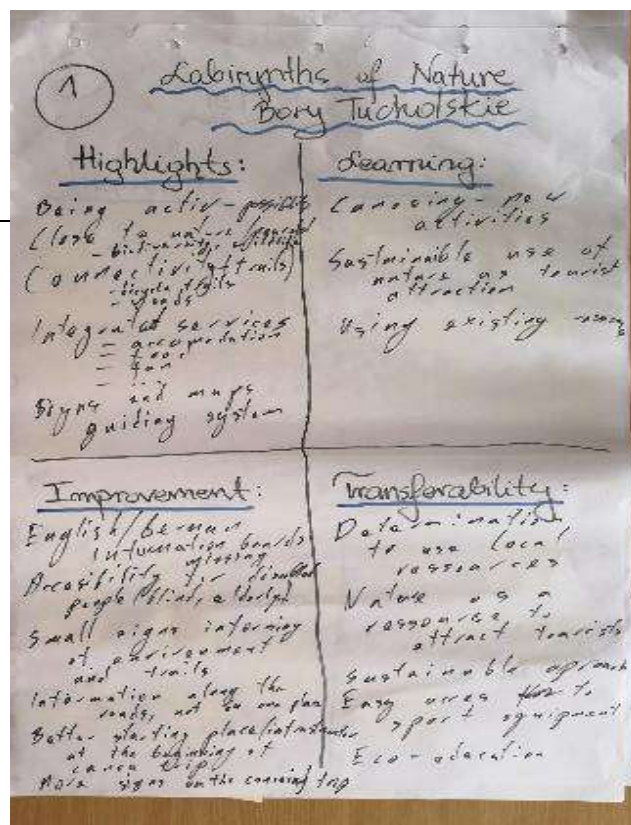


Picture: Ongoing workshop session, reporting the results of one of group work (19.09.2019).

Results of the workshop sessions summarized in the tables below:

2.1.1 GP 1 Tuchola Forest- “In the Labyrinth of Nature” (rapporteur Karol Gutsze)

<p>Highlights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> possibility of being active closeness to nature – biodiversity, wildlife connectivity – bicycle trails, roads integrated services (accommodation, fun, food, etc.) guiding system – signs and maps 	<p>Learning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> canoeing as a new activity sustainable use of nature as a tourist attraction using existing resources
<p>Improvement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> information boards should be in English also make it accessible for people with disabilities sign posts informing about entertainment and trails information along roads about interest points, not only at the spot more developed starting points (infrastructure at the beginning of canoeing trip) more signs along canoeing trail 	<p>Transferability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> determination to use local resources nature as a resource to attract tourists sustainable approach easy access to sport equipment ecological education






Picture: Ongoing workshop session, GP1 group work (19.09.2019)



Picture: Ongoing workshop session (19.09.2019)

2.1.2 GP 2 Tourist Passport, Kujawsko-Pomorskie Constellation of good places (rapporteur Dominika Kosiewicz-Wawrzonkowska)

<p>Highlights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • public budget for promotion • support of the public institution • learning about the highlights of the region • professional outlook of the brochure • using different events to promote tourist passport • development of Application • cultural identity capitalization • “tourist in my home” – regulate public money in region • integrator of a tourist offer 	<p>Learning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • model for any kind of promotion • clear strategy for the region • DMO – Destination Management Organization • public-private cooperation • promotion and development strategy • governance of tourism field – marshal office and local association; model of cooperation • subsequent editions of the campaign - repetitiveness of the strategy;
<p>Improvement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • small budget; • lack of communication between main subjects (campaign promoters) • prizes are not known (should be placed somewhere) • development of a game for younger generation • collecting feedback from stakeholders; • monitoring GP owners how many tourists went in each place included in the passport • reporting about indicators • selling the idea of the campaign to the national level • creating the reward system • motivation system - to strive to be included in future editions of the passport 	<p>Transferability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • simple tool for promotion of a tourist offer passport as a tourist product • public institution as a integrator of a tourist offer 



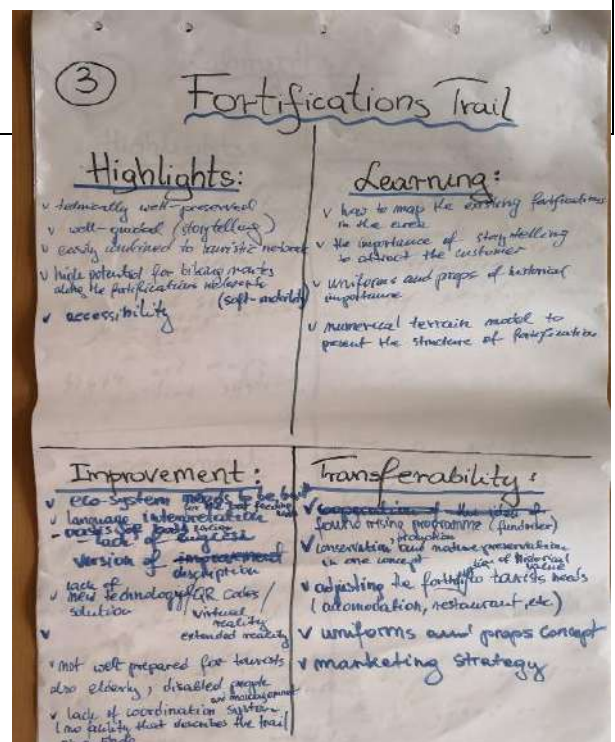
Picture: Ongoing workshop session, GP2 group work (19.09.2019)



Picture: Ongoing workshop session, GP2 group work (19.09.2019)

2.1.3 GP 3 Nature tours entitled „Along the Lower Vistula Fortifications Trail” (rapporteur Katarzyna Rzemyskowska)

<p><u>Highlights:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • technically well-preserved • well-guided (storytelling) • easily combined to tourist network • high potential for biking routes along fortification network (soft mobility) • accessibility 	<p><u>Learning:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how to map the existing fortifications in the area • the importance of story-telling to attract the customer • uniforms and props of historical importance • numerical terrain model to present the structure of fortifications
<p><u>Improvement:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • eco-system needs to be built for the bat feeding needs • language interpretations (lack of foreign languages description version) • lack of new technological solutions – QR codes, virtual reality, extended reality • not well-prepared for tourists (also elderly, disabled people) • lack of coordination and management system (no facilities that describe the trail as a whole) 	<p><u>Transferability:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fundraiser • conservation, promotion and nature preservation in one concept • adjusting the fortification of historical value for tourists needs (accommodation, restaurants, etc.) • uniforms and props concept • marketing strategy





Picture: Ongoing workshop session, GP3 group work (19.09.2019)



Picture: Ongoing workshop session, GP3 group work (19.09.2019)

2.1.4 GP 4 Industrial heritage management: the thematic route of the TeH2O Water, Industry and Crafts Trail (rapporteur Kinga Puchowska)

<p><u>Highlights:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stakeholders work together, involvement of local actors (also private) • information display • extend of the trail • variety of the offer • quality of printed materials • strategical choice of town • the theme is very attractive • the visuals are very well designed • make a system between different “bodies” • excellent urban regeneration • nice branding • people in focus 	<p><u>Learning:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make strategy in practice • how to give incentives to private owners • site owners involvement to set a network • how to push idea that Industrial heritage is important • renewing local identity • involving private collections, factories • museum initiative to improve local identity and tourism
<p><u>Improvement:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interpretation and guidance for sensible sites (like Explozeum) • educational activities but with paying attention to sensible subjects • quality of guides • better system of counting the visitors • dedicated connections • how actors of TeH2O get added value from each other • translations to attract international tourists • cycling along the trail (soft mobility means) • public bike renting system • public transport connections on a map • ongoing research • keeping in touch with similar objects in Germany (with similar questions and problems) • make a trail with itinerary for 1, 2 days 	<p><u>Transferability:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • try to valorise an industrial city zone in a different way to attract tourist (Livorno is a tourist port) • display • recognize your hot spot • value the industrial heritage • fostering cooperation



Picture: Ongoing workshop session, GP4 group work (19.09.2019)



Picture: Ongoing workshop session, GP4 group work (19.09.2019)

2.2 Study Visit Feedback forms

At the beginning of the SV4 all participants were equipped with feedback forms and GP statements and were asked to rate each GP separately. Total amount of 23 feedback forms were returned to organizing partner. Some participants returned one comprehensive joint feedback form. The form consisted of 4 sections for each practice visited and a final section – “Conclusions”.

Feedback forms returned by partner regions:

	No of feedbacks	Partner	Stakeholder	No of partici- pants
Italy	2	1	1	5
Finland	3	2	1	3
Malta	5	2	3	5
Spain	1	1	0	2
Romania	3	1	2	9
Hungary	4	1	3	4
Germany	5	2	3	5
<i>total</i>	23	10	13	33

Summarised results of individual forms' analysis for each GP, with main comments:

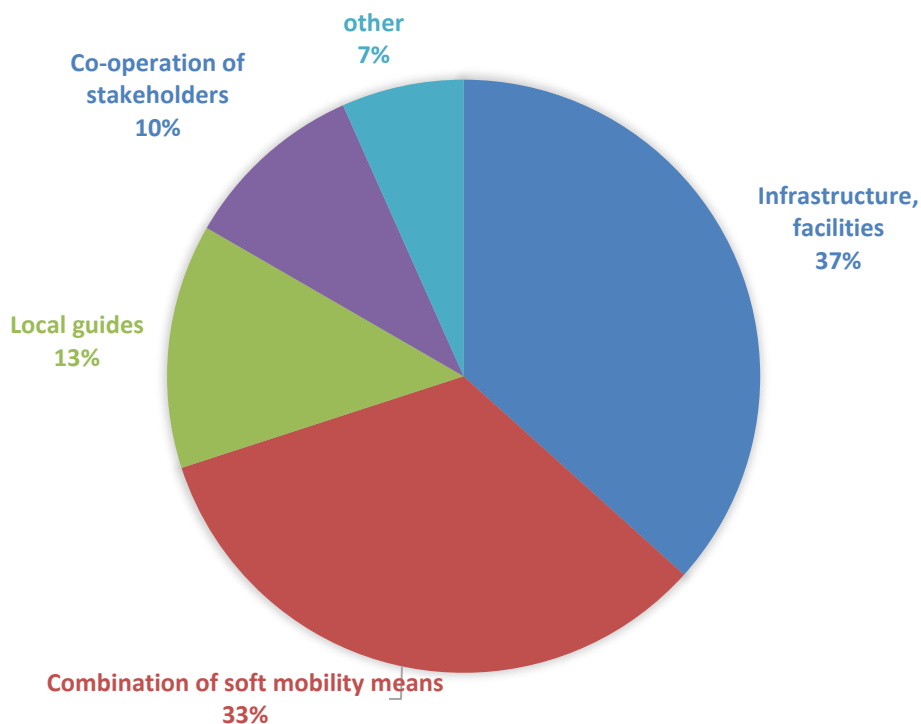
2.2.1. GP 1 Tuchola Forest - "In the Labyrinth of Nature"

Key issues/ success factors identified in this GP visit (the number of identic answers):

- infrastructure, integrated offer of services related to the richness of natural resources (13)
- natural heritage, beautiful landscape, wonderful nature in a not much disturbed stadium with a biosphere reserve status (10)
- encouragement of an active lifestyle in close proximity to nature (9)
- sustainable mobility (7)
- the diversity of activities on offer (7)
- use of the existing nature and enrich it with offers for tourists to explore the nature (4)
- cooperation and good synergy between all stakeholders involved including local residents (4)
- encouragement to discover the region, the nature, introduction to further sightseeing (3)
- biosphere reserve status connected to local activity and wide-based co-operation (2)
- the quality of the guides, instructors (2)
- EU founded new infrastructure, new projects (2)
- the quality of the sites and upkeeping (2)
- the way that the infrastructure was integrated with nature
- convenience and visibility well solved
- clear identification of problems and a clear plan how to solve it
- public-private co-operation
- involvement of the public authorities
- sustainable development
- view of architecture
- labyrinths - brand frame

RELEVANCE OF THIS GOOD PRACTICE FOR THE FOLLOWING MACRO-CATEGORIES OF THREET PROJECT :	RELEVANCE			
	Very relevant	Relevant	Partly relevant	Not relevant
1. Infrastructure and service to/along the trail (inter-modality exchange, accessibility and connectivity)	9	10	4	
2. Soft-mobility transport means	6	13	4	
3. Information and communication support to trail visibility	5	12	4	2
4. Trail management and governance	8	13	2	
5. Other (pls specify/Key Words) : Circular economy, Renewable energy, Low carbon strategy, Resource efficiency, entrepreneurship (rural areas), <u>sustainable tourism</u> , <u>green infrastructure</u>	6	6	1	2
Please justify:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trail visibility is essential (also to biosphere reserve status) and needs further improvement; more signposting also in English (14) - Sustainable tourism, green infrastructure, natural heritage, entrepreneurship – local business, resource efficiency, low carbon strategy, circular economy (Residents can provide services as well as use circular economy) (9) - The development of infrastructure and transport means could be relevant for the project: Good service level, infrastructure for each target audience (6) - Give more information and communication support to trail visibility (eg. Map, which shows the route and intermodality exchanges, cycling route, route signs, info about the area) (4) - After finishing the route coordination construction maintenance, little information about trail management (3) - Very good experts, as GP-owners, guides, very good presentations (2) - Interesting example of soft- intermodality; is there any public transportation? (2) - More safety equipment (2) - Visible public-private co-operation - Topography (quite flat area) makes it easy to provide accessibility, well utilised in this GP - Soft-mobility needs WI-FI, brochures/printed version needed for back up - Result monitoring of various components of the project indicates a very good management system and that the project is self-sustainable - Opportunity of making a one-in-the-life experience and maybe continue afterwards - Clear communication towards the target groups - Human resources: who work on this project 				

TRANSFERABILITY POTENTIAL OF GP (N 30)

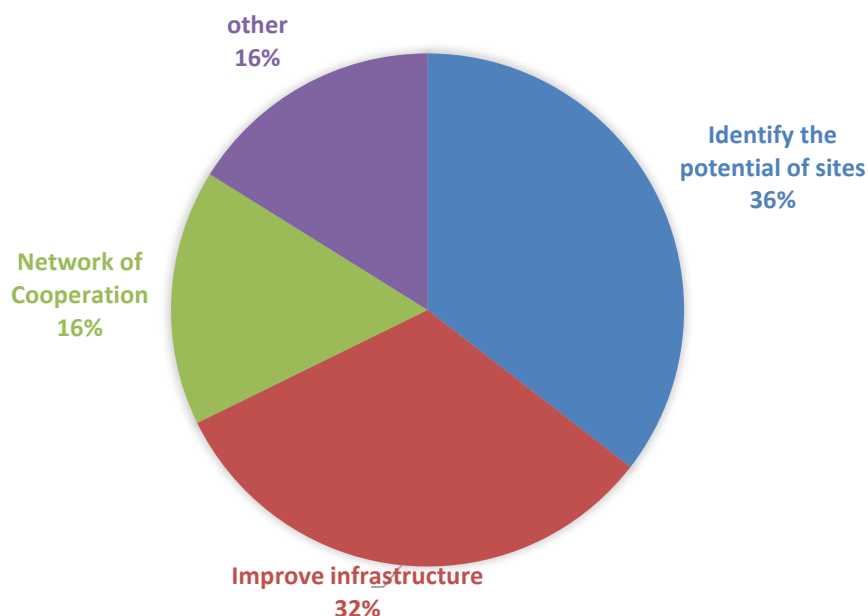


The most important transferable component identified in this GP is a sufficient provision of infrastructure which would not be over intrusive to the environment.

Another essential thing possible to adopt is creating connectivity of different location through green modes of transport. Cycle paths, walking and canoeing paths.

Strong partnership and training or involving local guides to the project is also an aspect that needs to be taken into consideration.

RECOMMENDED STEPS TO TRANSFER GP (N 31)



In order to be able to apply this good practice in partners' country or region, it is necessary to identify the potential of the area and improve the infrastructure needed.

That involves creating and strengthening the network of co-operation.



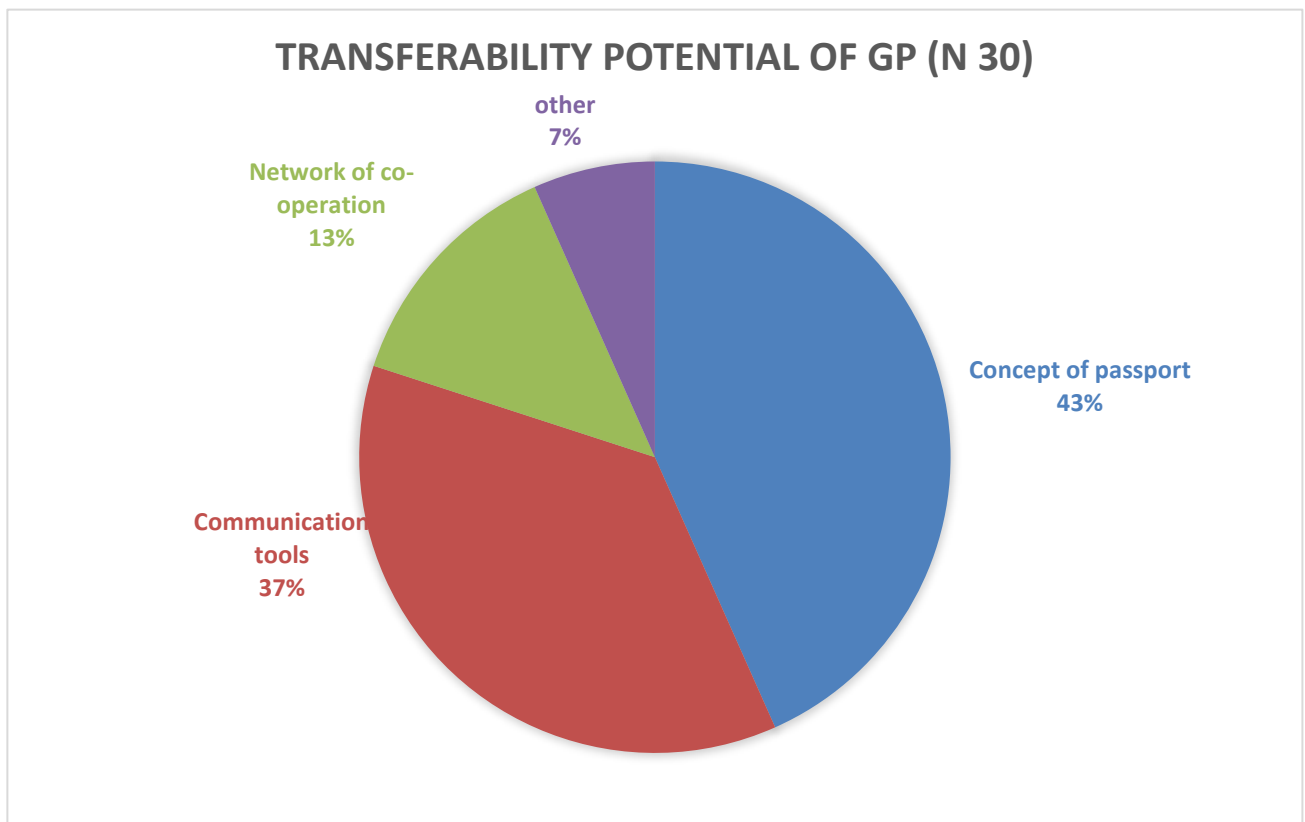
Most answers regarding possible measures for the action plan refer to analysing ability of cooperation between different actors, establishing training for guides and improving communication in order to implement the project.

2.2.2 GP 2 Tourist Passport, Kujawsko-Pomorskie Constellation of good places

Key issues/ success factors identified in this GP visit (the number of identic answers):

- Increasing visibility of lesser-known attractions in the region that are easily overlooked (9)
- passport concept providing complete tourist package (guidebook for visitors) (7)
- original idea of constellation as a good model for branding a cultural identity – simple and innovative (6)
- many editions of the campaign/ the offer changes every year (6)
- integrator of tourist offer (5)
- serving both locals and tourists, involving locals in the search of good places, especially of local importance (5)
- modern approach (app, etc.) accessible to various target groups (3)
- providing info in English (2)
- passport design attractive (2)
- link directly between the sites and visitors (2)
- prolonging the stay in the area
- partnership
- stimulation to fill the passport in a sportive sense
- prizes for most stamps collected

RELEVANCE OF THIS GOOD PRACTICE FOR THE FOLLOWING MACRO-CATEGORIES OF THREET PROJECT :	RELEVANCE			
	Very relevant	Relevant	Partly relevant	Not relevant
1. Infrastructure and service to/along the trail (inter-modality exchange, accessibility and connectivity)	2	9	9	3
2. Soft-mobility transport means	1	5	12	5
3. Information and communication support to trail visibility	15	8		
4. Trail management and governance	5	12	4	1
5. Other (pls specify)(Key Words) : <u>Cultural heritage, entrepreneurship (rural areas),</u> <u>Natural heritage, sustainable tourism, support to sector (tourism)</u>	7	7	1	1
Please justify:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most relevant factor of this GP is the information and communication support to trail visibility (8) • Constellation and passport concept very innovative and attractive, also easy to replicate (6) • Promotes sustainable tourism, it could suggest constellation of mobility means with sustainable transport (3) • The passport can be used to promote areas and local bussines connected to these areas (2) • Tourist passport is an integrator of local offers, it is promoted at local events and trough the channels of the regional authority (2) • Itneraries recommended and soft modes of transport were not shown (2) • The design is attractive, also English version (2) • Infrastructure is relevant because good GP focuses more in the connection of activities using the passport • Passport is a short but interesting story about the region – creating a guide for region tourist attractions to increase the number of visitors • It is a great example of good cooperation between local/regional authority and tourist sector • The areas of interest should be made accessible through intermodality. However this is a by-product of this GP • Support for local stakeholders • The principal aspect is to promote this passport and to get more budget to get this objective (2) • Trail management is good and easy because it is not difficult to update • 8 years of having this passport – well known already • Passport is less visible in the region (every hotel, restaurant should have a logo, banner with this online version) • Use it to collect information about number of tourists and their preferences (with what mean of transport) 				

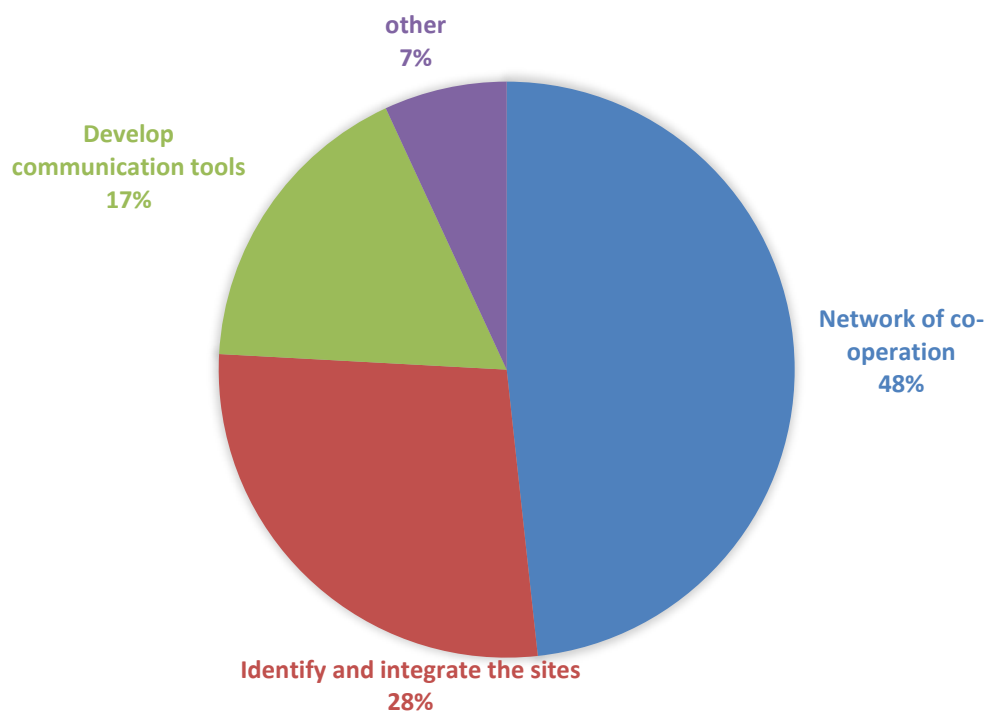


According to most of respondents the whole concept of Tourist passport is easy to replicate and due to its simplicity and attractiveness it could be implemented in every region and every context.

Communication tools developed in this GP, which improves its visibility and management system, are also easy to adapt.

Partnership worked out in this GP between tourist organisations and regional authorities appears to be a model one.

RECOMMENDED STEPS TO TRANSFER GP (N 29)

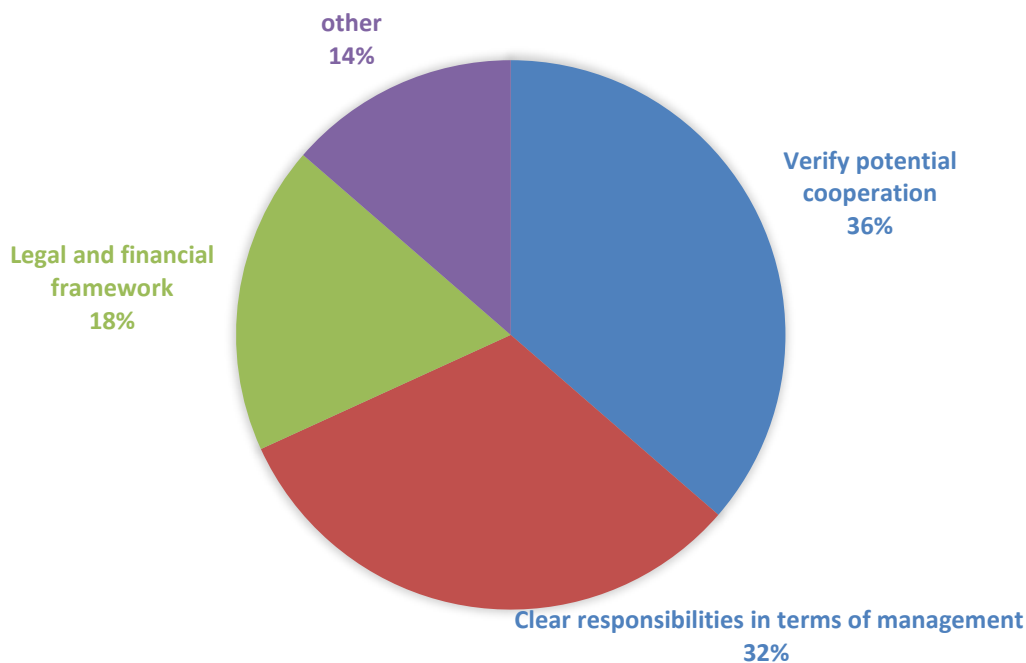


Most answers concerning recommended steps to transfer this GP were focused on necessity of creating a network of partnership involving local actors. Public organisations, local entities, stakeholders and private sector should be involved and included in the project.

Aside of that, it is also essential to identify sites which could build a constellation, find local identity and ways to connect tourist objectives to it.

Developing communication tools, identifying different channels to support trail visibility would also help to achieve that aim.

ACTIONS FOR ACTION PLAN (N 22)



Most answers regarding possible measures for the action plan refer to verifying potential co-operation among different actors and attractions, including people managing sites and properly identified stakeholders.

Equally important is the issue of management. It is important to establish clear responsibilities in terms of management and define clear regulations concerned joining the network.

Legal and financial framework is also something closely related to this.

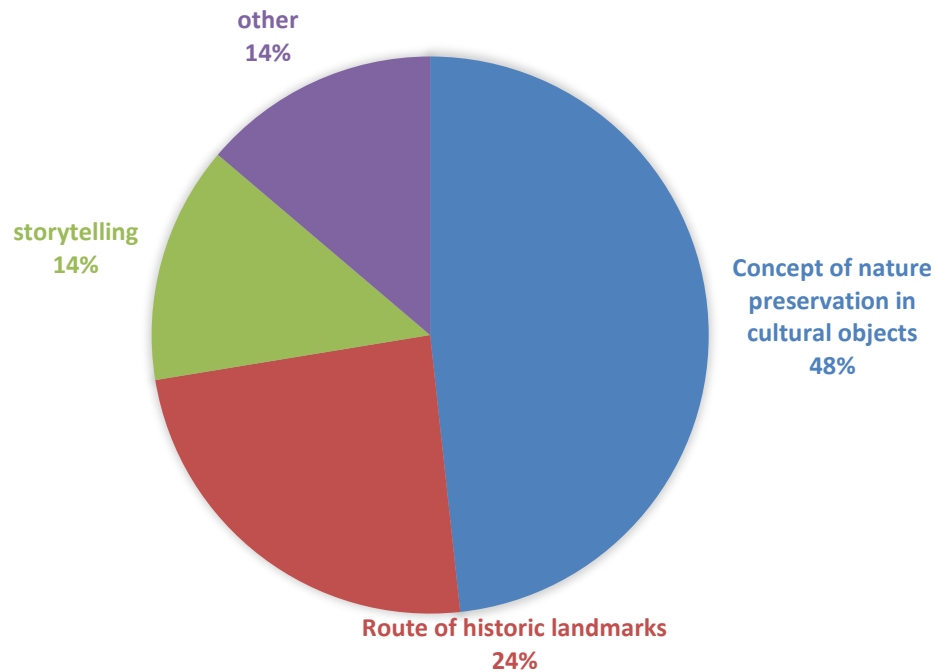
2.2.3. GP 3 Nature tours entitled „Along the Lower Vistula Fortifications Trail”

Key issues/ success factors identified in this GP visit (the number of identic answers):

- interdisciplinary approach: preservation of cultural heritage combined with adaptive use for protection of biodiversity (19)
- raising awareness about history, regional heritage and biodiversity (5)
- the possibility of creating interesting stories using the fortifications
- good signs and info for visitors (3)
- objects easy to reach (3)
- fortification points can be easily combined to a tourist network
- technically very well preserved (2)
- locals are involved (2)
- guide professional and fun/ good storytelling (3)
- high potential for biking routes along the fortification network
- interesting interlink of different separate assets

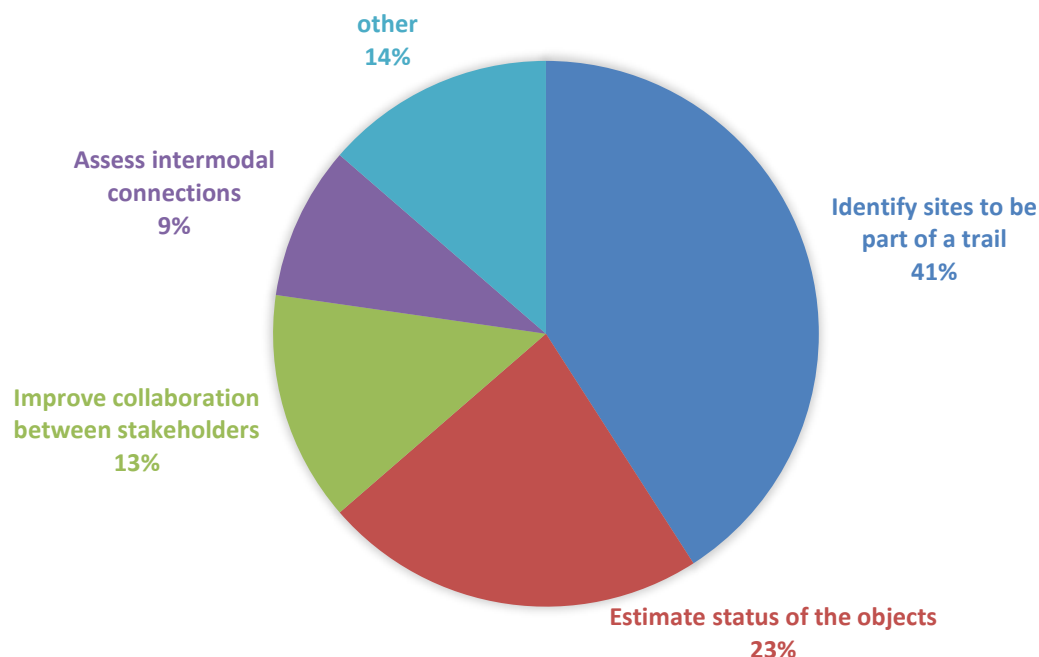
RELEVANCE OF THIS GOOD PRACTICE FOR THE FOLLOWING MACRO-CATEGORIES OF THREET PROJECT :	RELEVANCE			
	Very relevant	Relevant	Partly relevant	Not relevant
1. Infrastructure and service to/along the trail (inter-modality exchange, accessibility and connectivity)	2	9	9	2
2. Soft-mobility transport means	1	5	12	5
3. Information and communication support to trail visibility	5	13	5	
4. Trail management and governance	3	11	8	1
5. Other (pls specify/Key Words) : Cultural and natural heritage, entrepreneurship (rural areas), sustainable tourism, green infrastructure, support to sector (tourism), silence, quiet areas	8	7		
Please justify:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preservation of cultural heritage combined with adaptive use for protection of biodiversity (9) • no soft mobility opportunities between certain attractions There is no link between the trail and mobility means used to arrive at the sites (4) • marketing should include english language guides and route signs (3) • the landmarks are very far from each other and this itself encourages intermodality (2) • bicycle paths along the road allow to develop soft mobility (2) • the infrastructure is a principal aspect of the practice • the idea of such trial could help more fortification to be restored and accessible to visitors • the strength of this GP is that it involves various stakeholders working in harmony together to promote tourism through both natural and cultural heritage • more info about the species, more effort for support the ecosystem • visitors could monitor bats • communication and visibility was less presented in the region • development of rural areas 				

TRANSFERABILITY POTENTIAL OF GP (N 29)



The concept of preservation of biodiversity by adaptive use of historic objects is according to partners an innovative example worth following. Moreover connecting those points of interest to develop a trail is most applicable as well.

RECOMMENDED STEPS TO TRANSFER GP (N 22)

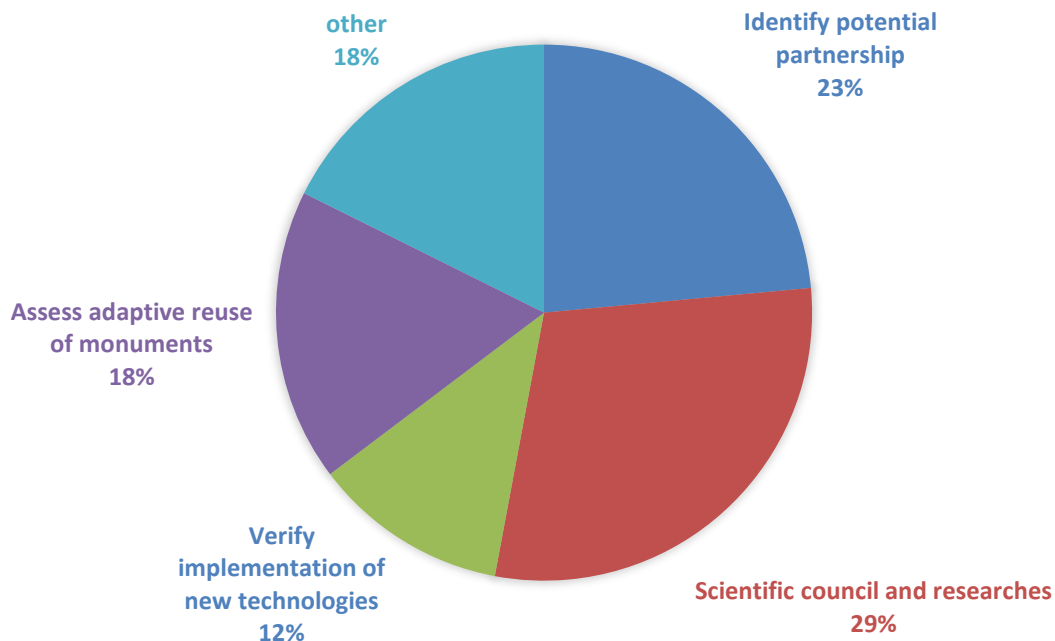


The basis for implementing this good practice to other regions is a proper identification of sites and attractions to be part of a trail.

What is also necessary is to estimate status and capability of similar historical objects to be put together as a system and identify intermodal mean of connecting landmarks along the route to make it accessible.

It is therefore essential to convince stakeholders of the importance of working together.

ACTIONS FOR ACTION PLAN (N 17)



Developing an action plan requires identifying partners, stakeholders, private entities to be involved in connecting the sites.

Nevertheless it is establishing the management board and the scientific council to assess objects' status and potential for joint preservation of biodiversity through heritage restoration that is critical.

Assessing adaptive reuse of monuments and verifying implementation of new technologies could facilitate designing the Action Plan.

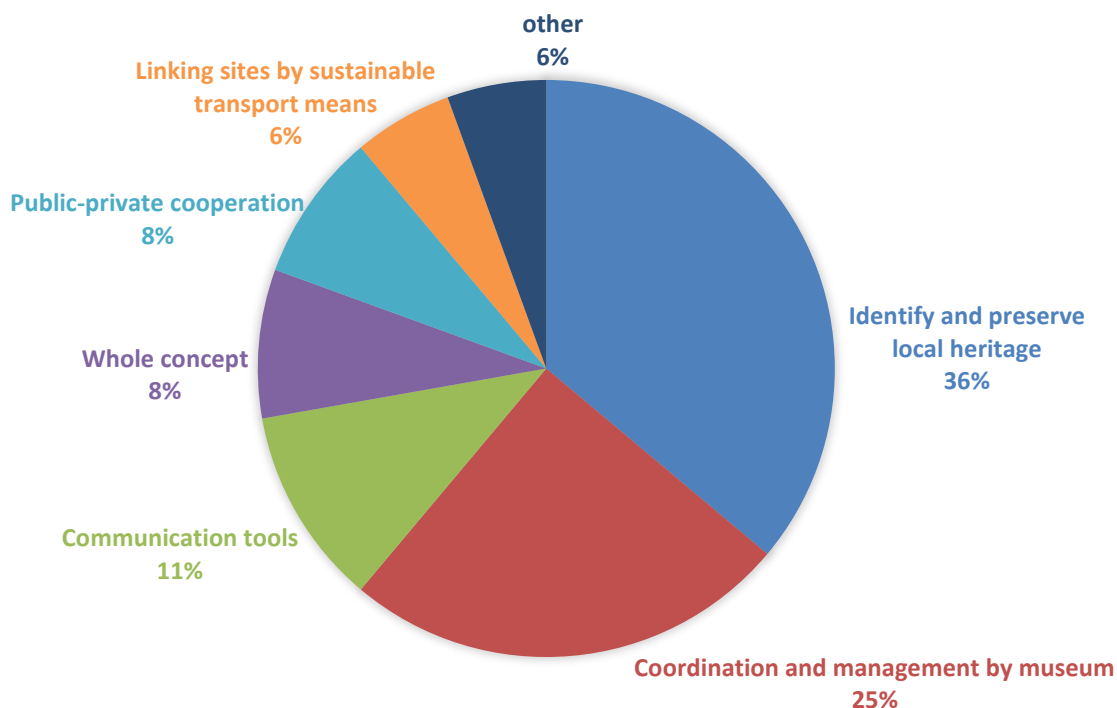
2.2.4. GP 4 Industrial heritage management: the thematic route of the TeH2O Water, Industry and Crafts Trail

Key issues/ success factors identified in this GP visit (the number of identic answers):

- revitalisation and upkeeping of industrial and other material heritage, strengthening its links with the past, infrastructure very well maintained (13)
- strong public-private partnership, good cooperation (10)
- innovative tourist product which combines different industrial attractions that symbolise a city into a single tourist trail (creating whole network) (10)
- variety of attractions on the trail (9)
- great branding, visuals related with the trail and very well designed and of high quality (7)
- governance, right experts, passion of people involved including local residents (7)
- renaissance of old traditions, handcraft heritage such as the brewery and the book printing (4)
- excellent endeavour to create a multiform, integrated urban trail with high visibility and connection to local history, architecture, craftsman (4)
- marketing (2)
- deep knowledge of the cultural heritage of the territory
- good results of visitors
- net of museums well promoted together
- reuse of industrial buildings

RELEVANCE OF THIS GOOD PRACTICE FOR THE FOLLOWING MACRO-CATEGORIES OF THREET PROJECT :	RELEVANCE			
	Very relevant	Relevant	Partly relevant	Not relevant
1. Infrastructure and service to/along the trail (inter-modality exchange, accessibility and connectivity)	6	12	5	
2. Soft-mobility transport means	1	13	8	1
3. Information and communication support to trail visibility	16	6	1	
4. Trail management and governance	13	9	1	
5. Other (pls specify/Key Words) : Bringing innovation to market, Cultural and natural heritage , open innovation , green infrastructure, rural and urban mobility, support to sector (tourism)	13	4		
Please justify:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hidden treasures from touristic point of view, industrial heritage – discovered, connected and well presented (11) • Excellent urban regeneration, promotion and protection of cultural heritage (4) • Good concept, good content, good cooperation (public-private) (4) • Objectives on the trail need to be connected by sustainable means of transport (3) • Good communication support to trail visibility (3) • The management of the trail is enthusiastic and effective (keeping all stakeholders motivated) which can be seen in the results (3) • Project is strong in soft mobility transport because the elements can be reached easily walking around the city centre (2) • Involvement of local residents, strong stakeholders group (2) • Storytelling as a key factor (2) • It is possible to cross the town by bike, water means of transport; there is a public bike sharing system, which could be better advertised for easier access to the main attractions • Remarkable effort put in place to reconvert trade, keep memory alive and build a communal spirit of identity based on recognized values and assets coming from the past 				

TRANSFERABILITY POTENTIAL OF GP (N 35)

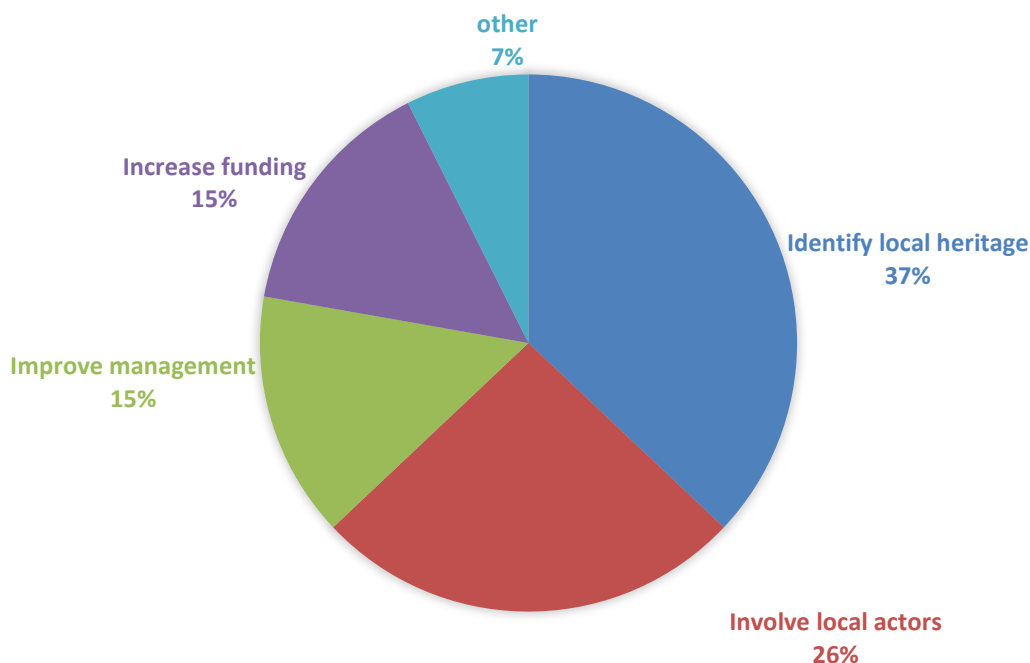


Being so attractive and innovative the whole concept of establishing cultural route based on industrial heritage can be used as a model to replicate. Starting from identifying and preserving hidden local heritage, also by storytelling, making industrial heritage an asset at the end.

Coordination by public institution (museum) and model of governance have a great potential to transfer. Public – private cooperation, involving residents and owners of attractions is a good example to implement.

Many respondents found marketing and communication tools as very attractive and well designed.

RECOMMENDED STEPS TO TRANSFER GP (N 27)



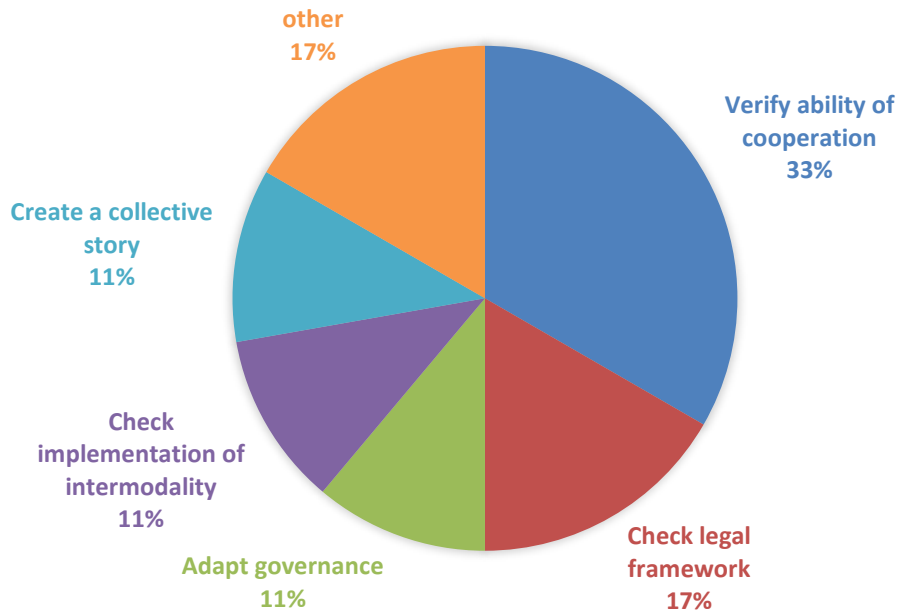
In order to apply this good practice to other regions proper identification and estimation of local heritage objects should be a starting point.

It should include industrial objects as valuable and gathering stories that raises interest in sites of cultural and historical importance.

Another recommended step is involving stakeholders and local people to point out attractions and cooperate on the trail.

Improving management and finding financial sources and ways to maintain financial sustainability would guarantee success in preparing such a trail.

ACTIONS FOR ACTION PLAN (N 20)



For action planning verification of potential for cooperation is the key point. It is essential to find incentives from private individuals.

Another important measure is to analyze legal framework and also adapt governance tools such as a coordination agreement of all project components.

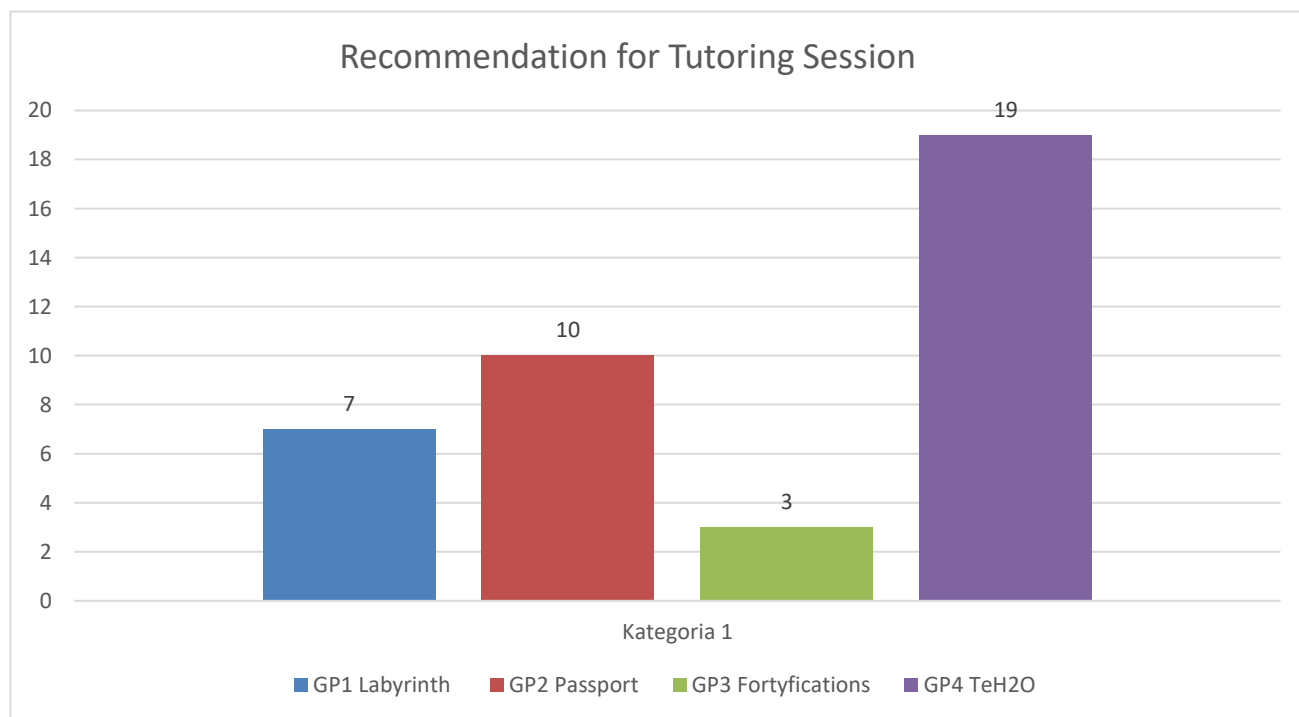
To make a trail homogeneous it is necessary to create collective story and intermodal connections to link all sites and attractions together.

2.3 Recommendations for Tutoring Sessions and Policy Learning Platform

At the end of the questionnaire, it was possible to vote which good practice could be recommended for both Tutoring Sessions and their uploading into the Interreg Europe Policy Learning Platform. Respondents were able to select two good practices in both cases. Some respondents chose only one practice.

Which Good Practice would you select for the Tutoring Session?

	Recommendations (of 23)	Recommending country (Partner, stakeholder)
1. GP4 TeH2O	19	HUN, FIN, MAL, GER, ROM, IT
2. GP 2 Tourist Passport	10	HUN, FIN, ESP, MAL, GER
3. GP 1 Labirynt	7	ESP, MAL, ROM, IT
4. GP 3 Fortyfication	3	FIN, MAL



Partners recommend TeH2O as a first Good Practice for a tutoring session and Tourist Passport as a second Good Practice.

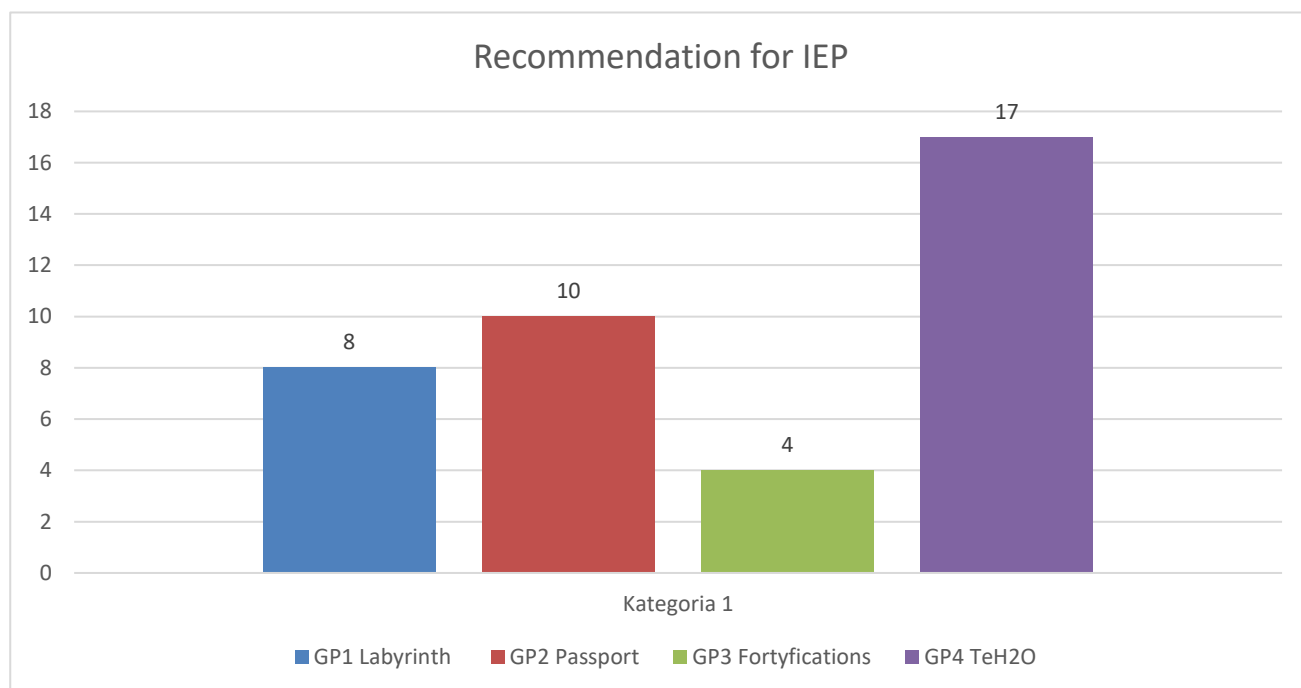
Among explanations given, both practices are highly replicable as a whole. In both cases partners emphasised that cooperation, public-private partnership, management were very well organised.

Crucial for GP4 was the completeness of the Good Practices, showing holistic approach with good touristic themes, packages and facilities as well as good governance. Systematic combination of diversified complementary actions, developing attractive trail from a seemingly unattractive field, involving local people and highlighting its local industrial heritage were highly rated.

GP 2 has a great potential to become a very successful universal marketing tool for tourism in any region. It is a good example of how to promote tourist trails and attractions. It could increase the visibility of poorly promoted places.

Which Good Practice would you propose to be uploaded in the IE Policy Learning Platform?

	Recommendations (of 23)	Recommending country
1. GP4 TeH2O	17	HUN, FIN, MAL, GER, ROM, IT
2. GP 2 Tourist Passport	10	HUN, ESP, MAL, GER
3. GP 1 Labirynt	8	ESP, MAL, ROM, IT, GER
4. GP 3 Fortyfication	4	FIN, MAL, GER



The partners recommended TeH2O as a first Good Practice for Interreg Europe Platform and Tourist Passport as a second Good Practice.

The reasons are similar as mentioned regarding the tutoring session. Both provide many useful information and can be used as models for projects.

2.4 Recommendations about future Study Visit organisation

The participants could choose one or more of the following statements to answer this questions:

How would you suggest to improve the organization of the next Study Visits?

- Provide better information before the start of a Study Visit (SV)
- Clarify better the objectives and relevance for the stakeholders being invited to attend the SV
- Reduce the duration of presenting an individual good practice
- Increase the duration of presenting an individual good practice
- Present in more details the operational methods for implementing a good practice
- Present also any initial difficulties encountered and solutions provided
- Promote the exchange of information/comments/queries between stakeholders during the Visit
- Provide more comprehensive information about good practices in general

Most respondents considered “Present in more details the operational methods for implementing a good practice” and “Promote the exchange of information/comments/queries between stakeholders during the Visit” to be the most important for future study visits.

Some participants indicated that “Present also any initial difficulties encountered and solutions provided” and “Reduce the duration of presenting an individual good practice” was an important factor.

In general, according to the formal feedbacks, the Study Visit no 4 was considered well organized and value-adding for the participants. However, some participants wished to have more time for fulfilling feedback forms immediately after presenting GP or suggested digital version of feedback form.

Also, the importance of giving time for technical meetings and discussions concerning project and GPs and was underlined. Making an introduction of all participants at the beginning of SV is crucial.

Program of SV4 was considered by some participants as a bit overchallenging and overloaded. Also plan B for outdoor events should have been taken into consideration. There also appeared a suggestion to have lighter lunches with coffee and do not disturb workshops with coffee machines at the same room.

It was also recommended that all participants study more carefully information that were provided in advance.



APPENDIX

- A.1. Agenda of the Study Visit
- A.2. List of participants with signatures (for each day of the SV)
- A.3. Logistic note of the Study Visit
- A.4. Photos and videos
- A.5. PPT presentations, other complementary materials to GP filled forms (separated)
- A.6. Template of SV feedback form

STUDY VISIT n. 4

FINAL AGENDA

Location and dates: Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region POLAND; 17th to 19th September 2019



See LOGISTIC NOTE !!!



Language: English

Monday 16th September 2019 – 16.00 joint transportation	Arrival to Fojutowo Hotel http://www.zajazd-fojutowo.pl/
16.00 bus transfer from Gdańsk International Airport to Zajazd Fojutowo	
20.30 – joint welcome dinner at Zajazd Fojutowo restaurant (<i>traditional local cuisine</i>) – at the host's charge	

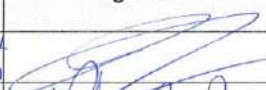












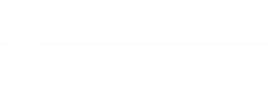



Tuesday 17th September 2019 – 08.30 to 22.00 (Partners and stakeholders) Study Visit day 1: Good Practice 1 and 2 (bring walking shoes + appropriate clothes for canoeing and cycling, also rain coats)		
HOURS	CONTENT	PURPOSE
08.00 – 08.30	Registration & Get Together	Location: Fojutowo Conference Room (<i>Coffee and sweets</i>)
08.30 – 10.00	Official Welcome and Introduction to Day 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welcome speech by the representatives of PP5; Short introduction of all participants; Introduction of PP5 – general presentation about the Region; Introduction of the Study Visit Program; Short introduction of the selected Good Practices;
10.30 – 11.30 (including bus transfer)	Good Practice 1: In the Labyrinth of Nature in Bory Tucholskie / Good Practice 2: Tourists Passport: Kujawsko-Pomorskie zakaMARKI Constellation of good places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> bus service from Fojutowo to Jeziorka Kozie nature reserve. Bicycle ride from Peatbog nature reserve Jeziorka Kozie in the Bory Tucholskie to Centre for Natural and Forestry Education in Woziwoda – distance: 4,5 km (Created in 1984 to protect overgrowing lakes with a typically educated vegetation complex of raised bog http://www.woziwoda.torun.lasy.gov.pl/rezerwat-jeziorka-kozie) Alternatively, we can provide you with a bus service from Fojutowo to Centre for Natural and Forestry Education in Woziwoda forest inspectorate.
12.00-14.00	NOTE! Please keep in mind that you need to bring appropriate clothing and shoes for canoeing and cycling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canoeing trip from Woziwoda to Gołąbek camping site (10 km) Alternatively, we can provide you with a bus service to Fojutowo Inn and then to Gołąbek camping site;
14:00 – 15.00	Lunch break	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lunch at the Gołąbek camping site – at the host's charge

15.00 – 16.30	Good Practice 1: In the Labyrinth of Nature in Bory Tucholskie / Good Practice 2: Tourists Passport: Kujawsko-Pomorskie zakaMARKI Constellation of good places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common walk to "Jelenia Wyspa" nature and didactic path (Tuchola Forest District) http://www.parki.kujawsko-pomorskie.pl/tpk/oferta-edukac-tpk/sciezki-dydaktyczne/249-sciezka-przyrodniczo-dydaktyczna-jelenia-wyspa-nadlesnictwo-tuchola
16.00 – 17.30 (including bus transfer)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cekcyn - as an example of a land use at the lake and an open space management (amphitheatre with a stage, facilities and sanitary facilities)
19.00 – 22.00	Social Dinner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The dinner in the form of the barbeque and the outdoor fire - at the host's charge

Wednesday 18th September 2019 – 08.00 to 22.00 (Partners and stakeholders) Study Visit day 2: Good Practices 3 and 4		
HOURS	CONTENT	PURPOSE
08.00 – 9.15	Bus transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transfer from Fojutowo to Chełmno Fortress; Presentation of the practice no. 3 in the countryside common room (coffee and sweets);
9.15 – 10.45	Good Practice 3: Fortifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visiting Chełmno Fortress http://tpdw.pl/?twierdza-chelmno,85
10.45 – 11.45	Transfer from Chełmno Fortress to Bydgoszcz, Modern Art. Gallery, ul. Mennica 8a	
11.45 – 14.45	Good Practice 4 - TeH₂O Trail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the meeting with the TeH₂O trail coordinators: Mrs Kinga Puchowska – Bydgoszcz District Museum Mrs Hanna Lewandowska – Bydgoszcz Town Hall Modern Art Gallery in Bydgoszcz, ul. Mennica 8a
12.45 – 13.15	Wyspa Młyńska sightseeing tour, common walk to Brewhouse Restaurant	
13.15 – 14.15	Good Practice 4 - TeH₂O Trail <small>The one of the TeH₂O trial facilities which was established in 2011 to revive the brewing tradition in Bydgoszcz.</small>	Lunch at the Brewhouse in Bydgoszcz at the host's charge 
14.15 – 14.45	Bus transfer to Explozeum	
14.45 – 16.00	Good Practice 4 - TeH₂O Trail	Guided tour in Explozeum
16.00 – 17.00	Bus transfer from Explozeum to Toruń	
17.00	Checking in at hotels in Toruń	
19.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> collecting partners from hotels and transfer to Vistula River Cruise (sightseeing toruń by night) 	
20.00	Social dinner at partners' charge (25 Euro)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monka Restaurant www.monka.com.pl ul. Piekary 2, 87-100 Toruń

Thursday 19th September 2019 – 09.00 to 15.00 (partners and stakeholders) Study Visit day 3 / Final workshop and Steering Committee			
HOURS	CONTENT	PURPOSE	
7.45 – 8.15	Collecting Partners from hotels, bus transfer to Fort IV , ul. B.Chrobrego 86, Toruń		
8.15 – 9.15 (including bus transfer to Jordanki)	 Good Practice IV Fortifications	Visiting Fot IV with a guide https://www.fort.torun.pl/	
9.15 – 10.15		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Steering Committee Meeting led by LP, CKK Jordanki, Al. Solidarności (partners only)Programme for stakeholders	
10.15 – 11.45 (including coffee break)	Final workshop & Conclusions Technical ICT coordination meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Workshop, five groups, 1 per GP: Clarifications and comments regarding the Good Practices visited in the previous two days of SV4. Collection of Feed-back forms and GP Statements! (PP5)Location: CKK JordankiWorkshops with the GPs’ coordinators and local stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Only 1 person per partner conversant with ICT. This meeting will be at the same time of the Final Workshop, in a separate room.
11.45 – 12.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Summary of SV2-SV3 results, in preparation for Tutoring Sessions in early year 2020		
12.30 – 13.30	Lunch at the host’s charge		
13.30 – 14.00	Lumiphalt - „Glowing Bike Path That’s Charged by the Sun in Poland” (presentation and discussion)		
14:00	Farewell greetings and departure.		

*Study Visit No.4 of ThreeT Project –The Opening Meeting
Zajazd Fojutowo, 17th September 2019 r.*

	Name	Surname	PP	Institution	Signature
1.	Joe	Azzopardi	PP4	Planning A Unit	
2.	Paolo	Basile	TP	Société Téboul	
3.	Liisa	Bergius	PP3	RCCF	
4.	Laurentiu	Dragan		ASOCIATIA BRAM-MOIECIU-TURUTIA	
5.	Mihai	Dragomir		Minorities Assoc.	
6.	Marcin	Drogorób		Uzysk. Pomoc. Lokal.	
7.	Rafał	Frąckiewicz		Kujawsko-Pomorskie Urząd Miejski	
8.	Kevin	Fsadni		MTA	
9.	Christopher	Galea		PA	
10.	Pedro	Gomez Coello		titisa	
11.	Karol	Gutsze			
12.	Juuso	Huhtala		Centrat Finland	
13.	Ana	Ispas		Municipalitatea	
14.	Ihle	Jens		Reg.-ad. hh	
15.	Zsuzsanna	Katona	PPP	PM RPS test	
16.	Dominika	Kosiewicz- Wawrzonkowska			
17.	Agnieszka	Kowalkowska			
18.	Janne	Laitinen		Jame	
19.	Mirosław	Łebek	PP5	KRAJEWSKI PARK KRAJOBRZOWY	
20.	Yann	Lods Joly	PP10	ITISA	



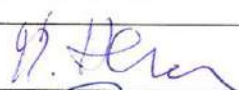

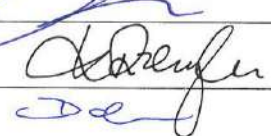
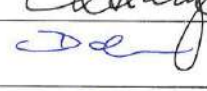
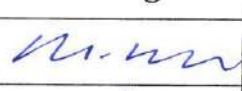

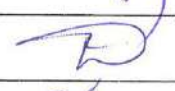
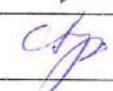

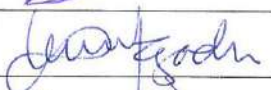
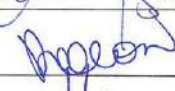
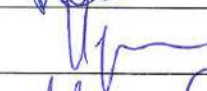
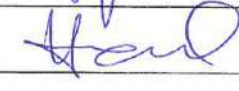
21.	David	Mallia	PPK	P.A. (Malta)	G.M.H.
22.	Heinrich	Manuel	9	Reg. Man	H.
23.	Michael	Meyer	PP7	EFE	P.Pan
24.	Michał	Mróz			
25.	Cornel	Negrea	PP7	A.	L.
26.	Adrienn	Németh	PP8	UMON	L.
27.	Irene	Nicotra			
28.	Lara	Parenti	PPA	PROVINCIA LIVORNO SILVERO (ITALY)	Lara Parenti
29.	Tibor	Polgár	PP8	Magyar Kultúra?	#
30.	Remigiusz	Popielarz		Tucholski Park Lera jaskini	J.
31.	Volk	Prof. Dr. Otto		Regional power. Gießen	O. Volk
32.	Hajnalka	Rezner			
33.	Katarzyna	Rzemiyowska	PP5	UMWK-P	K.Rzemiyowska
34.	Granatella	Salvatore		Reg. M. Ithlene	S.E. Ma
35.	Anna	Sawka	PP5	UMWK-P	Sch
36.	Daniel	Siewiert		Wodoci. Park Liworobrowy	Siewiert
37.	Corina	Slaveanu	PP7	COBISA Lotniska	S.
38.	Alina	Szasz	PP7	S.S.	DRAGON COUNTY ROM.
39.	Ivo	Tartaglia		PROVINCIA LIVORNO	Tartaglia
40.	Schönwetter	Tim		Geandit Fokio	Z. Schönwetter
41.	Daniel	Vella		BAG Malte	R.V.
42.	Radu	Vulcu		A.P.H. Pindar Crampton	Vulcu
43.	Krzysztof	Wojtkowiak	PP5	KRZYSZTOF WOJTKOWIAK KRASOBRAZOWIC	K.W.
44.	Tomer	Gomy	PP5	Gömmels-Lotniska Park Krzyżowice	Gomy

45.	Rafał	Fryderyk		U-POT	Ad
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49.	HAJNICKA	REZNER	TP 8	St. Martin Association	ku by
50.	Robert	Gowla		Segot Fedec Ry nad Delac U. de	Gowla
51.	Michael	Orleani		CENTRALE DE ECOLOGIE PONTAIA	A. M. -
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**Study Visit No.4 of ThreeT Project
Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region
18th September 2019 r.**

	Name	Surname	PP	Institution	Signature
1.	Joe	Azzopardi		Malta Planning	
2.	Paolo	Basile	TP	Sezione Territoriale	
3.	Liisa	Bergius	3	REGIONAL COUNCIL OF CENTRAL FINLAND	
4.	Laurentiu	Dragan	7	ASOCIATIA BRAY MONECIU FUNDATA	
5.	Mihai	Dragomir			
6.	Marcin	Drogorób	PP5		
7.	Rafał	Frąckiewicz			
8.	Kevin	Fsadni	4	MTA	
9.	Christopher	Galea	4	PLANNING AUTHORITY	
10.	Pedro	Gomez Coello		FITSA	
11.	Karol	Gutsze			
12.	Juuso	Huhtala			
13.	Ana	Ispas	7	UNIV. TROMSØ	
14.	Ihle	Jens	3	RAG	
15.	Zsuzsanna	Katona	PP8	PM PTP HAT	
16.	Dominika	Kosiewicz- Wawrzonkowska	PP5	UMWKP	
17.	Agnieszka	Kowalkowska	PP5		
18.	Janne	Laitinen			
19.	Mirosław	Łebek			

44.	PASCO	FAMTELLI	PP1	CNA	Posz G. H. Lli
45.	SICTANA	BOSSI	PPA	IZAMSKIE	Allo
46.	fuor	Hobel		UMK-P	HA
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NAME AND SURNAME (in block letters)	PARTNER	SIGNATURE
HEINRICH Manuel	PP9	
Heide, Jens	PP9	
Kotarska Katarzyna	PP5	
Bartłomiej Dahn	KPV (PP5)	
Rafal Modrzewski	---	
SLAVANUS CORINA	PP2	
BRAGAN LAURENTIU	PP7	
ISPAS ANA	PP4	
Daniel Vella	PP4	
KEVIN ISADNI	PP4	
Dominika Kosiewicz-Wojcikowska	PP5	
Przemysław Kopa	KPV	
Małgorzata Huda	UMWKP	

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Otto Velle	PP 9
Joe Azzopardi	PP 6
CHRISTOPHER GALEA	PP 4
STAVANU GEDHA	PP 7
ERIGAM LAURENTIU	PP 7
ISIAS ALA	PP 7
LISA BERGIVS	PP 3
JUUSO HUHTALA	PP 3
Rachin Vidan	PP 7
David Vella	PP 4
Pablo Garbati	
BOSSE STEFANA	
Agnieszka Kope	ICPV PPS
Dominika Kosiorek	PPS
Marcin Holand	UMWEP
Bernard Dahn	PPS

Handwritten signatures and initials:
 O. Velle
 J. Azzopardi
 C. Galea
 S. Gedha
 E. Rigam
 I. Isias
 L. Bergivs
 J. Huhtala
 R. Vidan
 D. Vella
 P. Garbati
 B. Stefana
 A. Kope
 D. Kosiorek
 M. Holand
 B. Dahn

-2-

Revision	Date	
1	20.09.2018	
		KEVIN FSTANI PP4

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 Z. Stant
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 J. W. G. G. G. G.



LOGISTIC NOTE

Study visit no. 4 & Workshop
16-17-18-19-20 September 2019, Kujawsko-Pomorskie, Poland

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1. VENUE AND REGISTRATION DESK

We are glad to welcome all of the participants to the Study Visit no. 4 and to Kujawsko-Pomorskie region. The Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region has two capitals. One of them - Bydgoszcz is the headquarter of the Voivode (a Governor), and the second – Toruń is the headquarter of the Marshal and the



Regional Assembly. The friendly environment and welcoming atmosphere will make your stay in Kujawsko-Pomorskie a memorable experience, discovering the nature and leave yourself charmed from the picturesque scenery.

For more information visit : <https://kujawsko-pomorskie.travel/en>

As there is no direct transportation to our first venue point, we provide you with a joint bus

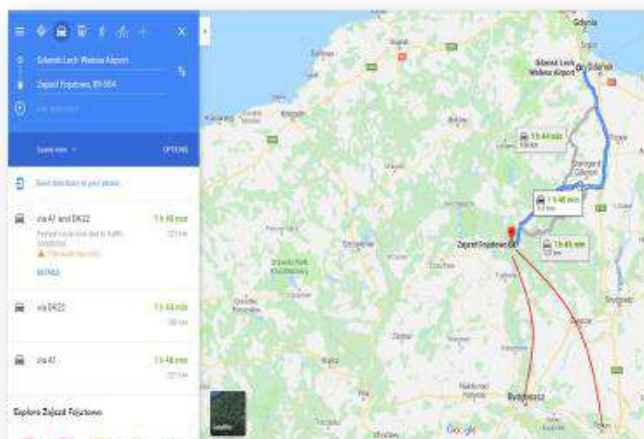
transfer from Gdańsk International Airport to Fojutowo Inn, at the expense of the host (more details provided in the agenda).

Registration and meeting point will be located:

• 17th September 2019, 08:00 – 10:00, Fojutowo Conference Room

• 18th September 2019, 08:00, Meeting point in the parking lot at the Fojutowo Inn (we will travel by bus to the locations)

• 19th September 2019, 09:00 – 15:00, Conference Room Cultural and Congress Centre Jordanki, Toruń, al.Solidarności 1-3.





Venue Points!

See the position of the first venue point, distance from Gdańsk Airport to Fojutowo Inn on the map above. Venue point for our last day is Cultural and Congress Centre Jordanki in Toruń, al. Solidarności 1-3.



Hotel to Venue point distance while in Toruń (CCK Jordanki)		Km
Copernicus		1
Bulvar		1
Dom Pielgrzyma		2,2
Monka		0,8

Venue point	Web	Email	Phone:
Fojutowo Inn	http://www.zajazd-fojutowo.pl	zajazdfojutowo@wp.pl	0048-(0) 52 334 15 00 0048-(0) 694 414 247
Cultural and Congress Centre Jordanki	http://jordanki.torun.pl	biuro@jordanki.torun.pl	0048-(0) 516 277 831 0048-(0) 56 643 19 20





2.ACCOMMODATION

Please be informed that a special rate has been agreed upon with Fojutowo Inn for the first two nights of the study visit. The host has already reserved rooms for you in the Fojutowo Inn, you will only have to pay on the spot for your stay (two nights including breakfast – approx 25 euros per night). Project coordinators will assign you to the rooms.

Participants are invited to book their accommodation in one of the following hotels while in Toruń:



Monka Suites

87-100 Toruń, Piekary 2
Phone: 0048 56 660 61 00
Web: <https://www.monka.com.pl/apartamenty>

*Copernicus Hotel Toruń *****

87-100 Toruń, Bulwar Filadelfijski 11,
Phone: 0048 56 611 57 00
Email: recepca@copernicustoru.com
Web: <https://www.copernicustorunhotel.com>



*Bulwar Hotel Toruń *****

87-100 Toruń, ul. Bulwar Filadelfijski 18
Phone: 0048 56 62 39 400
Email: recepca@hotelbulwar.pl
Web: <https://www.hotelbulwar.pl>

Dom Pielgrzyma Hotel Toruń

87-100 Toruń, Św. Józefa 23/35
Phone: 0048 797 907 272
Email: dompielgrzymatorun@gmail.com
Web: www.dompielgrzymawtoruniu.pl





Alternative hotels:

Hotel	Hotel to Venue point distance while in Toruń (CCK Jordanki)	Web
Hotel Nicolaus ****	0,8 km	https://www.nicolaus.com.pl
Hotel Filmar****	1,4 km	http://www.hotelfilmer.pl
B&B Hotel Toruń**	1,4 km	https://www.hotelbb.pl/pl/toruń
Hotel Spichrz***	2,1 km	https://www.spichrz.pl

Means of payment: Payments can be made in cash (PLN, EUR), by credit card (Master, Maestro, Visa).

3. GETTING TO THE AIRPORT FROM TORUŃ

There are several bus and train connections from Toruń to all polish airports. More details and on-line booking you will find : <https://en.e-podroznik.pl>

NOTE ! The closest airport is Bydgoszcz (approx 50 km)



3.1. From Toruń to Bydgoszcz Airport (BZG) 50km

3.1.1. By bus

This service will take you from Toruń Bus Station (Dąbrowskiego 8-24), to Bydgoszcz Airport (Paderewskiego 1, Białe Błota).

More details and on-line booking : <https://www.arrivabus.pl> (travel time : 1h10 min ; approx. cost : 3,00 EUR)
<https://plb.pl/en/bus-from-toruń/>





3.2.2. By train:

There is a train connection from Toruń Main Railway Station (Kujawska 1) to Bydgoszcz airport (with changes). Prices vary from 2,00 to 6,00 EUR (one way).
More information and tickets : <https://pklb.pl/en/train/>
<https://rozklad-pkp.pl>

3.2. From Toruń to Gdańsk Airport (GDN) 174 km – highway

3.2.1. By bus

This service will take you from Toruń City Railway Station (plac 18 Stycznia 4) to Lech Wałęsa Gdańsk Airport (Słowackiego 200)

Reservation:

- on-line booking : <https://www.translineair.pl/index.php?dzial=cennik>
- <https://en.e-podroznik.pl>

Cost: 69 PLN/Pers. (approx. 17,00 EUR/pers.)

3 persons and more 59 PLN/Pers (approx. 14,00 EUR/pers.)

- there are also buses that will take you from Toruń Bus Station (Dąbrowskiego 8-24) to Gdańsk Bus Station (3 Maja 12), but then you need to take a train to the airport or use public transportation.

Details and time table :

- ARRIVA BUS (cost approx. 8,00 EUR) : <https://www.arrivabus.pl/en/routes#searching-results/1565165781639/Toruń/Gdańsk/c%7C92978/c%7C84762/20.09.2019/--%20%3A%20--/0>
- FlixBus (cost approx. 4,00 EUR) : <https://www.flixbus.pl>

3.2.2. By train:

There is a train connection from Toruń Main Railway Station (plac 18 Stycznia 4) to Gdańsk airport (with changes). Prices vary from 13,00 to 20,00 EUR (one way). More information and tickets : <https://rozklad-pkp.pl>

3.3. From Toruń to Warsaw Chopin Airport (WAW) 260 km

3.3.1. By bus

This service will take you from the Toruń Bus Station (Dąbrowskiego 8-24) to Warsaw Bus Station (Aleje Jerozolimskie 144)

- FlixBus: <https://www.flixbus.pl>
- <https://en.e-podroznik.pl>

3.3.2. By train:

There is a train connection from the Toruń train station to the Chopin Warsaw airport (you need to take SKM - Fast Urban Railway at the Warsaw Central train station). Prices vary from 13,00 to 20,00 EUR (one way). More information and tickets : <https://rozklad-pkp.pl>



You can also reach Toruń by bus and train from Poznań Airport (POZ) : <https://www.airport-poznan.com.pl> and Warsaw Modlin Airport (WMI) <https://www.modlinairport.pl>

4. VISA REQUIREMENTS

Citizens of the European Union can travel to Poland with valid identity card or passport without any special restrictions.

5. LOCAL CURRENCY CHANGE

The official currency in Poland is the **Polish Zloty (POL)**, which is available both in banknotes, and coins.
The current euro foreign (average) exchange rate is: 1 EUR ≈ 4,31 PLN. Currency exchange facilities are available in banks, in exchange kiosks.
There are several ATMs also available.
Up to date daily exchange rates are available on:

NOTE !

Change the currency to zloty (PLN) at the Exchange Office at the airport, a minimum amount required for out-of-pocket expenses during your stay, as there will be no possibility to exchange the money while staying in Fojutowo. You will be able to change it in Bydgoszcz at soonest !

6. USEFUL INFORMATION

Single European emergency number: 112

Water: Tap water in Kujawsko-Pomorskie meets quality standards and is perfectly suitable for human consumption.

Electricity: Voltage: 220 V (European standard) / Frequency: 50 Hz / Plug: F type

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For any further information, please contact the ThreeT Team from Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voievodship

This form includes 4 sections (1 for each Good Practice) and a final section (“Conclusions”) with recommendations and suggestions. Kindly:

1) fill in the Form for each GP during the Study Visit, 2) finalise the “Conclusions” during 19 September Workshop, and 3) hand this form over to the organising partner P5 before you leave. Thank you!

STUDY VISIT N. 4

COUNTRY - Poland

GOOD PRACTICE 1: In the Labyrinth of Nature	Date of the Visit: 17.09.2019
Partner organizing the Study Visit	Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodeship
Name of the Good Practice	Development of parking points, campsites along the route of the canoe trail and the construction of a bicycle path (Bory Tucholskie project in the Labyrinths of Nature)
Organisation in charge of the Good Practice	Tuchola County

Key issues of the Good Practice 1	
Please describe the success factors identified in this GP visit	
Please describe the constraints to a possible replication, as you may have identified them during the GP visit	

RELEVANCE OF THIS GOOD PRACTICE FOR THE FOLLOWING MACRO-CATEGORIES OF THREET PROJECT :	RELEVANCE			
	Very relevant	Relevant	Partly relevant	Not relevant
6. Infrastructure and service to/along the trail (inter-modality exchange, accessibility and connectivity)				
7. Soft-mobility transport means				
8. Information and communication support to trail visibility				
9. Trail management and governance				
10. Other (pls specify/Key Words) : Circular economy, Renewable energy, Low carbon strategy, Resource efficiency, entrepreneurship (rural areas), sustainable tourism, green infrastructure				
Please justify:				

TRANSFERABILITY POTENTIAL OF THE GOOD PRACTICE
Transferable features / components of this Good Practice
<i>(ex. Transport intermodal facilities)</i>
Recommended steps to transfer the Good Practice to your Region
<i>(ex. Verify presence of intermodal existing or potential connections)</i>
Specific actions regarding the Good Practice, recommended to be implemented when drafting your Action Plan
<i>(ex. Check sustainability in the medium term; verify potential cooperation among intermodal operators; etc.)</i>

GOOD PRACTICE 2: Tourist Passport	Date of the Visit: 17.09.2019
Partner organizing the Study Visit	Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodeship
Name of the Good Practice	Tourist Passport, Kujawsko-Pomorskie zakaMARKI Constellation of good places
Organisation in charge of the Good Practice	Kujawsko-Pomorskie Tourist Organisation

Key issues of the Good Practice	
Please describe the success factors identified in this Good Practice visit	

Please describe the constraints to a possible replication, as you may have identified them during the GP visit	
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RELEVANCE OF THIS GOOD PRACTICE FOR THE FOLLOWING MACRO-CATEGORIES OF THREET PROJECT :	RELEVANCE			
	Very relevant	Relevant	Partly relevant	Not relevant
6. Infrastructure and service to/along the trail (inter-modality exchange, accessibility and connectivity)				
7. Soft-mobility transport means				
8. Information and communication support to trail visibility				
9. Trail management and governance				
10. Other (pls specify(Key Words) : Cultural heritage, entrepreneurship (rural areas), Natural heritage, sustainable tourism, support to sector (tourism)				
Please justify:				

TRANSFERABILITY POTENTIAL OF THE GOOD PRACTICE
Transferable features / components of this Good Practice
<i>(ex. Transport intermodal facilities)</i>
Recommended steps to transfer the Good Practice to your Region
<i>(ex. Verify presence of intermodal existing or potential connections)</i>
Specific actions regarding the Good Practice, recommended to be implemented when drafting your Action Plan
<i>(ex. Check sustainability in the medium term; verify potential cooperation among intermodal operators; etc.)</i>

GOOD PRACTICE 3: Fortifications Trail	Date of the Visit: 18.09 and 19.09.2019
Partner organizing the Study Visit	Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodeship
Name of the Good Practice	Nature tours entitled „Along the Lower Vistula Fortifications Trail“
Organisation in charge of the Good Practice	Gostynińsko – Włocławski Landscape Park

Key issues of the Good Practice	
Please describe the success factors identified in this GP visit	

Please describe the constraints to a possible replication, as you may have identified them during the GP visit	
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RELEVANCE OF THIS GOOD PRACTICE FOR THE FOLLOWING MACRO-CATEGORIES OF THREET PROJECT :	RELEVANCE			
	Very relevant	Relevant	Partly relevant	Not relevant
6. Infrastructure and service to/along the trail (inter-modality exchange, accessibility and connectivity)				
7. Soft-mobility transport means				
8. Information and communication support to trail visibility				
9. Trail management and governance				
10. Other (pls specify/Key Words) : Cultural and natural heritage, entrepreneurship (rural areas), sustainable tourism, green infrastructure, support to sector (tourism), silence, quiet areas				
Please justify:				

TRANSFERABLY POTENTIAL OF THE GOOD PRACTICE
Transferable features / components of this Good Practice
<i>(ex. Transport intermodal facilities)</i>
Recommended steps to transfer the Good Practice to your Region
<i>(ex. Verify presence of intermodal existing or potential connections)</i>
Specific actions regarding the Good Practice, recommended to be implemented when drafting your Action Plan
<i>(ex. Check sustainability in the medium term; verify potential cooperation among intermdal operators; etc.)</i>

GOOD PRACTICE 4: TeH2O	Date of the Visit: 18.09.2019
Partner organizing the Study Visit	Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodeship
Name of the Good Practice	Industrial heritage management: the thematic route of the TeH2O Water, Industry and Crafts Trail
Organisation in charge of the Good Practice	Bydgoszcz Town Hall, Bydgoszcz District Museum

Key issues of the Good Practice	
Please describe the success factors identified in this GP visit	

Please describe the constraints to a possible replication, as you may have identified them during the GP visit	
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RELEVANCE OF THIS GOOD PRACTICE FOR THE FOLLOWING MACRO-CATEGORIES OF THREET PROJECT :	RELEVANCE			
	Very relevant	Relevant	Partly relevant	Not relevant
1. Infrastructure and service to/along the trail (inter-modality exchange, accessibility and connectivity)				
2. Soft-mobility transport means				
3. Information and communication support to trail visibility				
4. Trail management and governance				
5. Other (pls specify/Key Words) : Bringing innovation to market, Cultural and natural heritage, open innovation, green infrastructure, rural and urban mobility, support to sector (tourism)				
Please justify:				

TRANSFERABILITY POTENTIAL OF THE GOOD PRACTICE
Transferable features / components of this Good Practice
<i>(ex. Transport intermodal facilities)</i>
Recommended steps to transfer the Good Practice to your Region
<i>(ex. Verify presence of intermodal existing or potential connections)</i>
Specific actions regarding the Good Practice, recommended to be implemented when drafting your Action Plan
<i>(ex. Check sustainability in the medium term; verify potential cooperation among intermodal operators; etc.)</i>

CONCLUSIONS

1. RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING THE GOOD PRACTICES VISITED

YOUR RECOMMEN- DATION	Good Practice 1	Good Practice 2	Good Practice 3	Good Practice 4
	In the Labyrinth of Nature	Tourist Passport	Fortifications Trail	TeH2O
Which Good Practice would you select for the Tutoring Session? (indicate 1-2 GP maximum by crossing the box ->)				
Please, explain why:				
Which Good Practice would you propose to be uploaded in the IE Policy Learning Platform? (indicate 1-2 GP maximum by crossing the box ->)	Good Practice 1	Good Practice 2	Good Practice 3	Good Practice 4
Please, explain why:				

2. RECOMMENDATIONS ABOUT STUDY VISIT ORGANISATION

2.1. How would you suggest to improve the organization of the next Study Visits? (check all boxes that apply)

- ☐ Provide better information before the start of a Study Visit (SV)
- ☐ Clarify better the objectives and relevance for the stakeholders being invited to attend the SV
- ☐ Reduce the duration of presenting an individual good practice
- ☐ Increase the duration of presenting an individual good practice
- ☐ Present in more details the operational methods for implementing a good practice
- ☐ Present also any initial difficulties encountered and solutions provided
- ☐ Promote the exchange of information/comments/queries between stakeholders during the Visit
- ☐ Provide more comprehensive information about good practices in general
- ☐ Other (specify):

.....

2.2. Please provide additional suggestions on how to possibly improve the organization of the next Study Visits. The SV hosting partners will be grateful!

Your opinion and advice are important to us; thank you for sharing them!

No name needed. Just indicate: **Country:** _____

- ☐ Partner
- ☐ Stakeholder

































