

WEBBINARIUM FÖR FÖRVALTARE

ATT TA FRAM NATURVÄGLEDNING
MED HJÄLP AV CHECKLISTAN FÖR
VÄRLDSLEDANDE PEDAGOGIK

ANORDNAS AV SLU CENTRUM FÖR NATURVÄGLEDNING
PÅ UPPDRAG AV NATURVÅRDSVERKET

16 maj 2022

Naturvägledning bidrar till att deltagaren utvecklar sin egen relation till naturen och kulturlandskapet.

www.slu.se/cnv/naturvagledning .



Prenumerera på utskick från CNV via

www.slu.se/cnv-utskick.





SVERIGES
NATIONALPARKER

PROGRAM

Att ta fram naturvägledning
med hjälp av checklisten för världsledande pedagogik

1. Introduktion
2. **Checklistan**
Eva Sandberg, CNV
3. Vad görs redan?
4. Inspiratörer:
 1. **Världsarvet Höga Kusten / Kvarkens skärgård**
Malin Henriksson
 2. **Hadrian's wall**
Nigel Mills
5. Paus
6. Gruppsamtal
7. Lärdomar. Vad ta med oss?

CHECKLISTAN FÖR VÄRLDSLEDANDE PEDAGOGIK

EVA SANDBERG
SLU CENTRUM FÖR NATURVÄGLEDNING



CHECKLISTA FÖR VÄRLDSLEDANDE PEDAGOGIK

– för förvaltare och andra som utvecklar kommunikation och naturvägledning i nationalparkerna

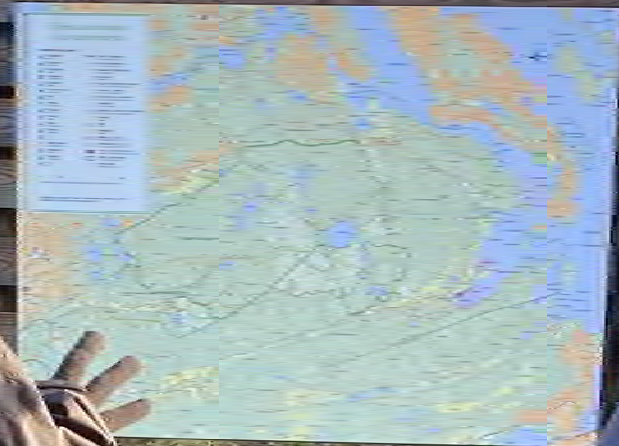
Formuleringen ”världsledande pedagogik” ingår i programförklaringen för varumärket Sveriges nationalparker. Det betyder att arbetet med kommunikation och besökarnas upplevelser ska prioriteras.

Meningen är inte att exakt definiera eller mäta ”världsledande pedagogik” – men att vi ska ha en hög ambition för arbetet med upplevelser och naturvägledning.

Naturupplevelser

Kvalitet

Kunnskap





CHECKLISTA FÖR VÄRLDSLEDANDE NATURVÄGLEDNING I NATIONALPARKER

Utgångspunkt i varumärket – skapa samsyn

CNV, Naturvårdsverket och NP referensgrupp

TIO PUNKTER att beakta med förklaring och goda exempel (ska fyllas på framåt) i besöksförvaltningen

Olika förutsättningar för besöksförvaltning i olika nationalparker



CHECK 1

Ha en klar idé om vad ni vill kommunicera och varför
– utgå från nationalparkens unika värden och hur besökarna kan uppleva dem.

Fördjupa kunskap, stärka upplevelser, skapa engagemang
Vad är viktigast att berätta/kommunicera? Allemansrätt/föreskrifter
lokala naturvärden och globala mål? Vad vill ni lära av besökarna?
Vad vill ni att besökarna ska få se och uppleva och var kan de göra
det? Röd tråd.



CHECK 2

Välj de metoder som passar hos er
– välj metoder lämpliga för er nationalpark och era besökare. Utgå från vad ni vill uppnå.

”message before media” naturum, naturstig, skyltar, vevlådor, poesi eller konstprojekt



CHECK 3

Tänk på att allt kommunicerar

– det är helheten som räknas, med alla ingående delar.

Webb, entré, formgivning, sociala medier, bemötande, värdskap, placering av skyltar och deras skick, hur andra pratar om parken osv. Gå i besökarens skor.



CHECK 4

Lär känna besökarna

– kommunikation sker på besökarnas villkor och varje besökare är unik.

Målgrupper är viktigt, men försök lära känna på fler sätt än det generaliserade. Experten, facilitatorn, upplevelsesökaren o s v. Kunskap, motiv, intressen, oro, konflikter och förhoppningar.



CHECK 5

Hjälp besökarna att hitta in i naturen

– ta hjälp av alla sinnen och ge besökare möjlighet att förstå och skapa en relation till nationalparken.

Detta är naturvägledning i praktiken. Konsten att hjälpa besökarna att personligen lära känna en plats. Att lyfta fram det ni tycker är viktigt samtidigt som ni bryr er om vad som är viktigt för besökaren.



CHECK 6

Var tillgängliga både före och efter besök
– ge besökare goda möjligheter att förbereda och följa upp sitt besök.

Känna till, Vilja till. Hitta till. Hitta där. Hitta in. Minnas/Dela
Besökets faser: Beslut. Ankomst. Anknytning. Exit



CHECK 7

Ta reda på vad besökarna upplever i parken

– hitta vägar till kommunikation med besökare och ta vara på feedback

Här finns många metoder utöver enkäter och mycket att lära till exempel från naturum och museivärlden.



CHECK 8

Involvera alla som "äger" parken

– ge möjlighet för aktörer i och kring nationalparken att vara delaktiga

Planering och samsyn, naturvägledning och förvaltning – bjud in och samarbeta med föreningar, närboende och natur-/turismföretag för att genom upplevelser engagera besökare för naturvård och områdets värden.



CHECK 9

Hitta former för delaktighet, interaktivitet och dialog
– intressera er för besökarnas berättelser, åsikter,
tankar om parken och sitt besök.

Öppna också för samtal om konflikter och kontroversiella frågor.



CHECK 10

Sträva efter ständig utveckling
– sätt mål för arbetet och följ upp dem.

Planering för och utveckling av naturvägledning är en pågående process. Omvärldsbevaka. Följ upp.

Planera, genomför, utvärdera och utveckla!

SLUTLIGEN

- Hög ambition och allt fler besökare – kräver tillräckliga resurser
- ”Det beror på”
- Dela med er av goda exempel
- Aktörsutbildningar
- Stöd att få hos CNV – Handbok för planering

- Naturvägledningsplanering, utveckling pågår
- Två exempel



HUR JOBBAR VI REDAN MED DETTA?

Frågeformulär

Svara om varje rekommendation i checklistan:

- Vi jobbar bra med detta
- Vi behöver jobba mer med detta
- Jag vet inte hur vi jobbar med detta



ATT KOMMUNICERA ISTID OCH LANDHÖJNING

CNV webinarium
16 maj 2022

Malin Henriksson
Forststyrelsen



Världsarvet Höga Kusten/Kvarkens skärgård är den bästa platsen i hela världen att uppleva och förstå landhöjningen efter den senaste istiden.

**KVARKENS SKÄRGÅRD
MERENKURKUN SAARISTO
KVARKEN ARCHIPELAGO**

**HÖGA KUSTEN
KORKEARANNIKKO
HIGH COAST**

VÄGLEDNINGSPLANERING - VÅRA VARFÖR OCH HUR

Varför är Höga Kusten och Kvarkens skärgård ett världsarv?

Hur berättar vi om det på bästa sätt åt olika grupper?

Var vill vi berätta det?

CNVs viktiga roll

Kunskap att
utgå från

Aktörernas
engageman



EUROPEISKA UNIONEN

Interreg
Botnia-Atlantica

Europeiska regionala utvecklingsfonden



VÄRLDSARVETS PLAN OCH CHECKLISTAN

1. Ha en klar idé om vad ni vill kommunicera
2. Välj de metoder som passar hos er
3. Tänk på att allt kommunicerar
4. Lär känna besökarna
5. Hjälp besökarna att hitta in i naturen
6. Var tillgängliga både före och efter besök
7. Ta reda på vad besökarna upplever i parken
8. Involvera alla som "äger" parken
9. Hitta former för delaktighet, interaktivitet och dialog
10. Sträva efter ständig utveckling



MÅLGRUPPER & PLATSER

Var finns besökarna och var vill vi ha dem?

Vad vill vi kommunicera på de olika platserna?

Målgrupper:

Fysiska
förutsättningar:

- ej så rörliga
- barnfamiljer
- friluftsfolk

Intresse och
förkunskap:

- okunnigt nyfikna
- specialisterna
- scannarna
- naturentusiasterna





TACK!

<https://highcoastkvarken.org>

 METSÄHALLITUS
FORSTSTYRELSEN
MEAHCIRÁÐDEHUS

Ta fram naturvägledning med checklistan för världsledande pedagogik

Nigel Mills

(Nigel Mills Heritage)

NigelMills heritage

Case study from Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site



What will be covered?

- Strategic planning for interpreting the World Heritage Site for visitors
- Visitor research – understanding both current visitors AND potential visitors (those who currently don't visit, but who might if the offer is right)
- Partnership working

Fit with the checklist:

- **Communicating the unique values of special places** in ways that appeal to and interest visitors
- **Understanding visitors and potential visitors**, so communication is effective
- Using interpretation to **enable visitors to connect with the unique values and to understand and help with protecting and maintaining those special values**
- Thinking about the visitor experience in a **holistic way, pre-, during and post- visit and in all its forms** (interpretation runs through the whole visitor journey - pre and post visit)
- Working together, in partnership, **to jointly deliver common goals**

- 
- A photograph of a stone wall in a green landscape. The wall is made of large, grey, rectangular stones and runs along the left side of the frame. The background shows rolling green hills under a cloudy sky. A stone wall is visible in the distance, winding through the hills.
- **Hadrian's Wall and Hadrian's Wall Country – large, extensive areas**
 - **Lots of different locations and things to do and see**
 - **Many different access points**
 - **Lots of both cultural and natural heritage**

Five big challenges

- **Repetition** - different locations can all end up doing and saying the same things for the same audiences.
- **Inspiring and motivating visitors** – NOT just giving them information
- **Partnership working** - different interests, different organisations, working differently to different timescales, with different priorities
- **Redundancy** - plans and strategies can rapidly become redundant. Need a more flexible approach which can adapt and change over time whilst retaining an overall sense of direction and purpose.
- **Dealing with cultural and natural heritage** - often sit uncomfortably together.

Introducing Hadrian's Wall



Hadrian's Wall WHS

- 150 miles long - 80 miles of the Wall itself plus 70 miles of Roman coastal defences down the Cumbrian Coast.
- Hadrian's Wall Country - 10 miles north and south of the Wall and 10 miles in from the coast – so around 2,000 square miles.

Plan your visit to Hadrian's Wall Country
Your map to the Wall, and so much more!



With information on all the major Roman sites, forts and museums to be found along the Wall, this handy map makes planning your visit to the World Heritage Site a simple and stress-free task.

Whether you're visiting one spot, touring the length of the Wall or exploring the surrounding area, this is the perfect guide for your holiday, especially when used together with the 2013 Hadrian's Wall Holiday Guide.



visithadrianswall.co.uk

Northeaston Roman Fort
A Roman fort situated on the eastern coast of Hadrian's Wall. It was built by the Roman army in AD 122 and was one of the most important forts on the Wall. The fort was a rectangular structure, 100 metres long and 50 metres wide. It contained a central courtyard with a temple and a bathhouse. The fort was destroyed by fire in the late 4th century.

Hadrian's Wall
The Roman frontier of Britain was built by the emperor Hadrian in AD 122. It stretches for 80 miles along the northern coast of England. The wall was built to protect the Roman province of Britain from the tribes of the north.

Hadrian's Wall
The Roman frontier of Britain was built by the emperor Hadrian in AD 122. It stretches for 80 miles along the northern coast of England. The wall was built to protect the Roman province of Britain from the tribes of the north.

Hadrian's Wall
The Roman frontier of Britain was built by the emperor Hadrian in AD 122. It stretches for 80 miles along the northern coast of England. The wall was built to protect the Roman province of Britain from the tribes of the north.

Hadrian's Wall
The Roman frontier of Britain was built by the emperor Hadrian in AD 122. It stretches for 80 miles along the northern coast of England. The wall was built to protect the Roman province of Britain from the tribes of the north.

Hadrian's Wall
The Roman frontier of Britain was built by the emperor Hadrian in AD 122. It stretches for 80 miles along the northern coast of England. The wall was built to protect the Roman province of Britain from the tribes of the north.



Key to map

Roman sites: Roman fort, Roman fort with museum, Roman villa, Roman temple, Roman bath, Roman public building, Roman inscription, Roman coin.
 Roman sites: Roman fort, Roman fort with museum, Roman villa, Roman temple, Roman bath, Roman public building, Roman inscription, Roman coin.
 Roman sites: Roman fort, Roman fort with museum, Roman villa, Roman temple, Roman bath, Roman public building, Roman inscription, Roman coin.

Key to Roman sites

Roman sites: Roman fort, Roman fort with museum, Roman villa, Roman temple, Roman bath, Roman public building, Roman inscription, Roman coin.
 Roman sites: Roman fort, Roman fort with museum, Roman villa, Roman temple, Roman bath, Roman public building, Roman inscription, Roman coin.
 Roman sites: Roman fort, Roman fort with museum, Roman villa, Roman temple, Roman bath, Roman public building, Roman inscription, Roman coin.

Drive time between attractions

From	To	Drive time
Carlisle	Hadrian's Wall	1hr 15min
Hadrian's Wall	Corbridge Roman Fort	1hr 30min
Corbridge Roman Fort	Hadrian's Wall	1hr 30min
Hadrian's Wall	Bombardier Barracks	1hr 45min
Bombardier Barracks	Hadrian's Wall	1hr 45min
Hadrian's Wall	Silchester Roman Villa	2hr 15min
Silchester Roman Villa	Hadrian's Wall	2hr 15min
Hadrian's Wall	Hadrian's Wall	2hr 45min
Hadrian's Wall	Hadrian's Wall	2hr 45min

Local Tourist Information Centres

Carlisle: T +44 (0) 1930 871 850
 Corbridge: T +44 (0) 1228 425 460
 Newcastle: T +44 (0) 191 277 8000

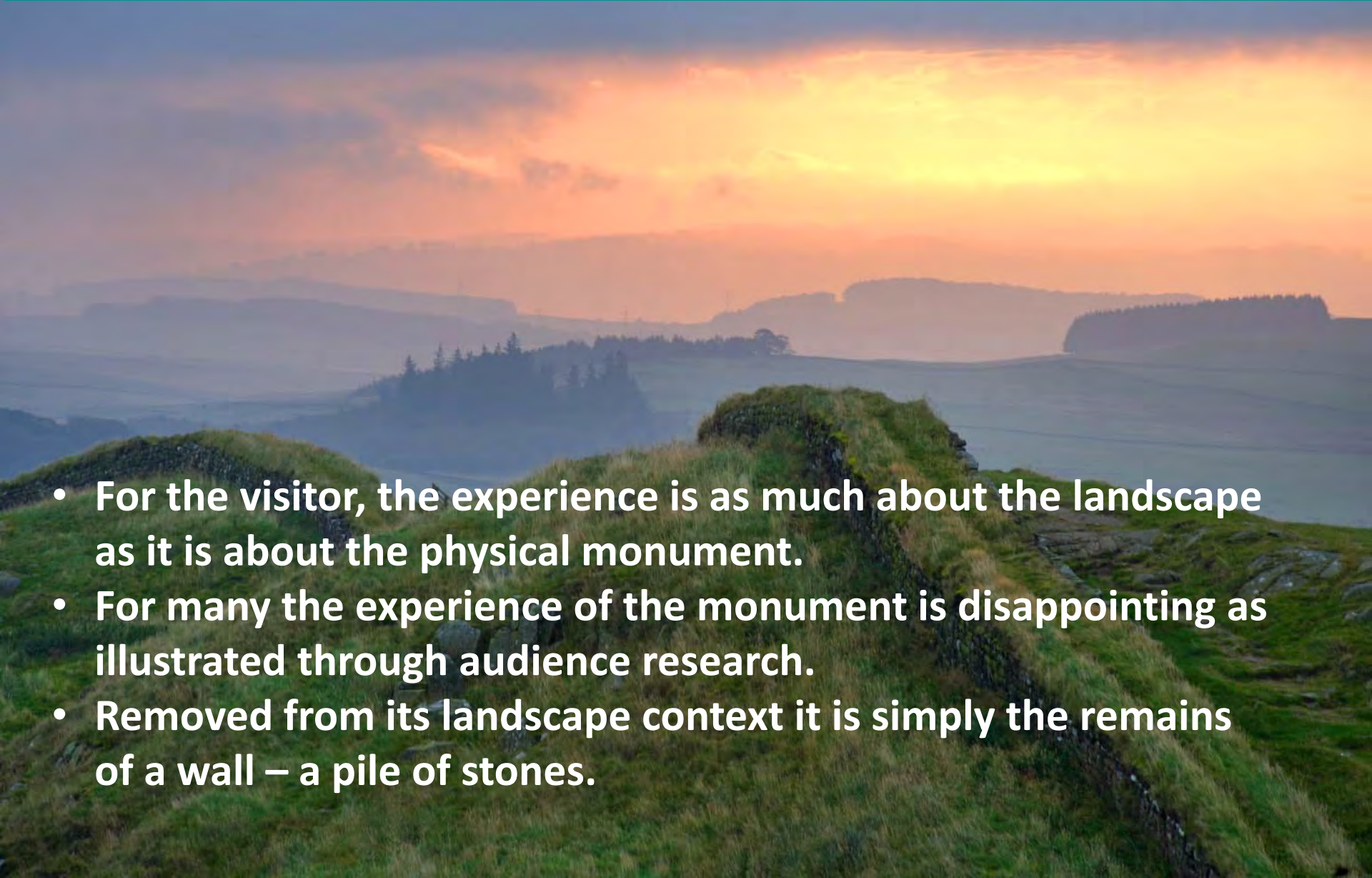
A complicated partnership landscape

- **12 Roman sites and museums operated by five organisations**
- **1 other WHS (The Lake District)**
- **2 National Parks**
- **2 Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty**
- **10 Local authorities**
- **3 Tourism Destination Management organisations**
- **Hundreds of landowners**
- **Over 1 million people living in Hadrian's Wall Country**
- **Many local communities**
- **Many different access points**
- **Two main N/S corridors to the E and to the W**
- **Lots of subsidiary access points**

Interpreting the WHS

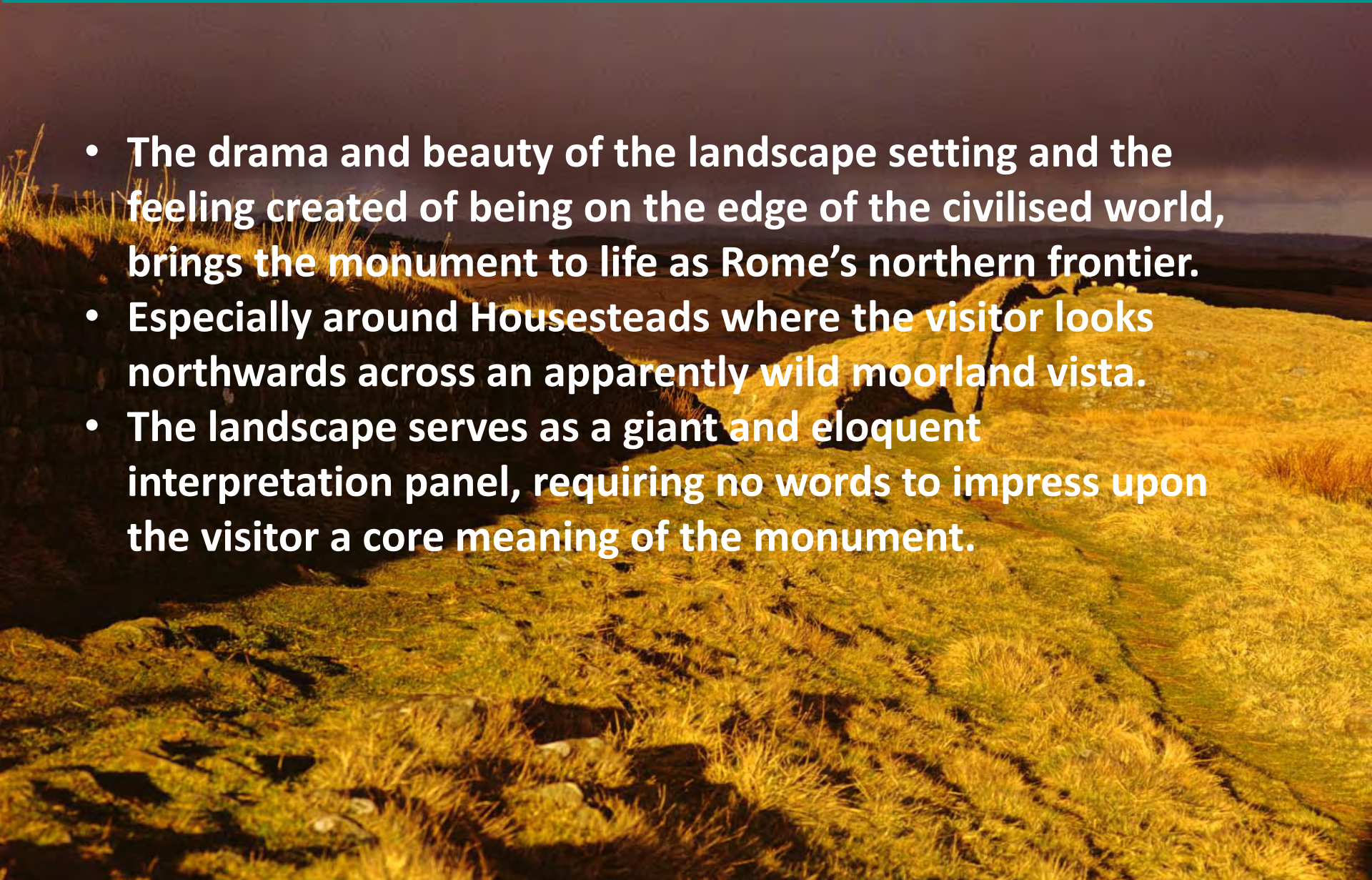
- **The Roman Wall and its military infrastructure is the primary focus for the WHS**
- **2009 – most sites doing similar things – Roman forts + when and how the Wall was built and functioned**
- **Why bother to visit more than one?**
- **One pile of Roman rocks looks pretty much like the next pile of Roman rocks!**
- **And the same goes for the objects!**

And what about the other stuff?

- 
- A landscape photograph showing rolling hills and a stone wall under a sunset sky. The sky is filled with soft, warm colors of orange, yellow, and pink, with some light clouds. The hills are covered in green grass and some trees, and a stone wall runs across the foreground. The overall scene is peaceful and scenic.
- For the visitor, the experience is as much about the landscape as it is about the physical monument.
 - For many the experience of the monument is disappointing as illustrated through audience research.
 - Removed from its landscape context it is simply the remains of a wall – a pile of stones.

Landscape frames the Wall

- The drama and beauty of the landscape setting and the feeling created of being on the edge of the civilised world, brings the monument to life as Rome's northern frontier.
- Especially around Housesteads where the visitor looks northwards across an apparently wild moorland vista.
- The landscape serves as a giant and eloquent interpretation panel, requiring no words to impress upon the visitor a core meaning of the monument.



Landscape in WHS Management Plan

- Contribution of wider cultural and natural landscape is recognised in the brand for Hadrian's Wall WHS – 'Hadrian's Wall Country'
- But the Management Plan makes little reference to other cultural or natural heritage other than as 'setting'
- Whilst recognising the existence of the other, the two are set up in opposition so resolution of competing values at any location becomes a form of conflict management



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

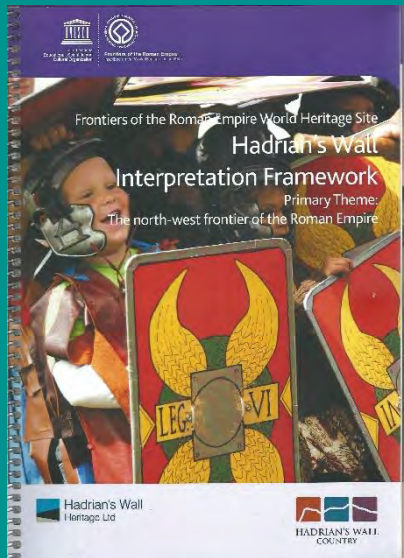


Frontiers of the
Roman Empire
inscribed on the World
Heritage List in 2005



HADRIAN'S WALL
COUNTRY

Interpretation Framework



- A **deliberately contextual approach** - for the visitor, the monument and the landscape cannot be separated
- Presentation of the monument needs to **transcend the physical remains to include their cultural and natural context**
- Primary interpretation theme: **the 'north-west frontier of the Roman Empire'**, reflects the core values of the World Heritage Site
- Secondary theme: **the wider cultural and natural landscape of the WHS**



Interpretation Framework

- **An advocacy document** that proposes a thematic approach to interpretation using principles of good interpretation practice.
- **Visitor rather than monument or object focused**, seeing Hadrian's Wall as an object that illustrates the narrative of the Roman Frontier rather simply as a physical monument, and placing the monument in its cultural and landscape context.
- **Focus here on primary theme – 'the North West Frontier of the Roman Empire'**

Interpretation Framework

- Based on **extensive audience research** - existing and potential visitors, focus groups, site visits, 300 telephone interviews.
- Essentially a **menu of themes and ideas** through which to explore the narrative of the Roman frontier and its cultural and natural context.
- A structure through which interpretation can move beyond the simple presentation of 'things' towards **ideas and themes that visitors can connect with.**
- Select **ideas and themes appropriate to a particular site**, its physical assets, its context, potential audiences and potential for differentiation
- Flexible - giving overall direction and purpose, but **adaptable to changing circumstances and opportunities.**

Audience Research – key findings

- **Contrary to expectations, Hadrian's Wall is NOT well-known and is not perceived as an easy place to visit** *'remote', 'desolate', 'moorland', 'cold and bleak', 'stones and ruins', 'wild open spaces' 'what is there to do?' 'where is it?' 'Is there just a wall?' 'how do I get there?' 'are there any toilets?'*
- **Widening the interpretive offer to encompass the wider narrative of the Roman Frontier (not just the Wall, forts and soldiers)** provides a clear opportunity to broaden the visitor offer and address issues of perception, appeal and attracting new audiences. Multiple narratives.
- **People's prior knowledge is often shaped by early years education.** An important limiting impact on visitor understanding, perception and likelihood of visiting. Not surprising, but needs to be understood.
- **Participants responded positively to the people focused stories and themes proposed in the Interpretation Framework**

From this:



To this:



Provocation:



**“The chief aim of interpretation is not instruction,
but provocation.”**

We are still building frontiers today.....

Prompt visitors to thinkl

Interpretation concept and themes

“Hadrian’s Wall is at the centre of **the dynamic story of the north-west frontier of the Roman Empire.**

This frontier evolved from the first to the fifth centuries AD in response to **changing political, social, economic and demographic forces** within the Roman Empire, **and the changing role and status of Britain as an Imperial Province**

The heavily militarised frontier zone has left a rich legacy through which we can explore its story **and understand its resonance with the modern world.”**

- **People of the Empire**
- **Frontier Lives**
- **Edge of Empire**
- **Britain – a Roman Province**
- **The Roman Army**
- **Before and After**
- **Power and Control**
- **The Frontier and its Environment**

Application of the framework



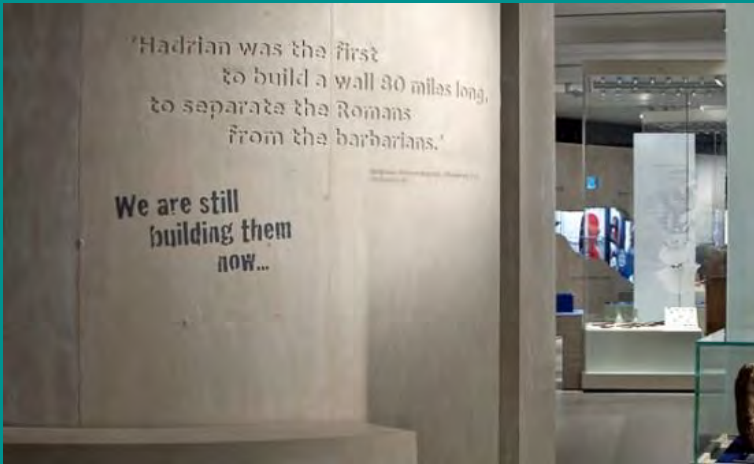
'I was expecting all these Roman sites and museums to be doing exactly the same thing. I was wondering how I was going to fire the imaginations of my readers to visit different places. But they are all different and its really interesting to visit each of them and get a different perspective.' (2017)

Application of the Framework



- “I have visited Hadrian’s Wall many times. **This is the first time I have seriously considered the social and personal consequences of the Wall**”
- “The only museum I have been to that really links the past with the present. Amazing, moving and relevant. The whole Roman area is fantastic but the ‘wall’ images are so moving and so relevant.

Thank you!



Interpreting the landscape

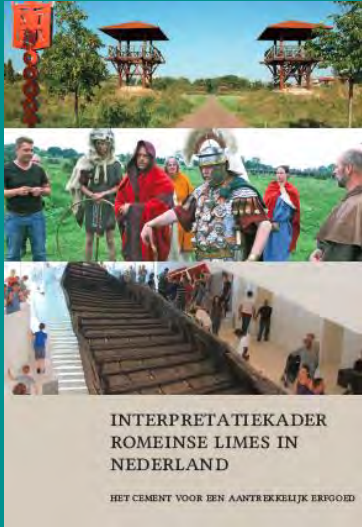


- A core project recommended under the secondary theme was a place to celebrate the wider cultural and natural landscape of the area
- This has been realised through the National Park's Landscape Interpretation Centre at 'The Sill'

Pre- and post-visit

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL hadrianswallcountry.co.uk. The page features a navigation menu with the following items: VISIT, TRAVEL, WALKING, STAY, HADRIAN'S WALL, 1900, and EVENTS. The 'WALKING' menu is expanded, showing sub-items: Walking routes, Hadrian's Wall Path National Trail, Code of Respect, and Walking Businesses. The main content area displays a scenic landscape with Hadrian's Wall and the text 'WELCOME TO HADRIAN'S WALL'. The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the Windows Start button, a search bar, and several application icons. The system tray on the right indicates the time as 2:51 PM on 08-Apr-21.

Legacies – roll out across Roman frontiers



- **Two important legacies additional to on-the-ground application.**
- **First: Interpretation Framework approach rolled out to the Upper German/Austrian frontier and the Dutch Limes.**

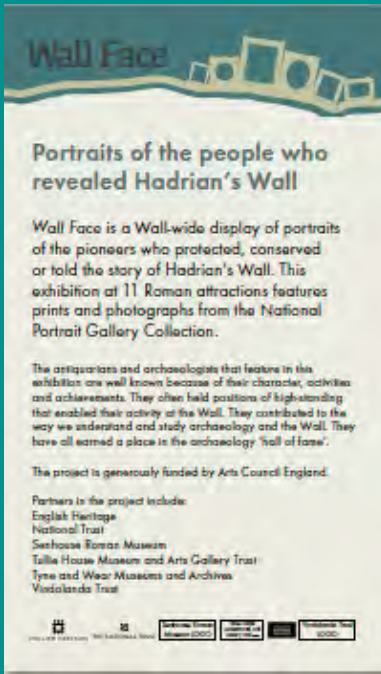


Legacies – Heimat museums in Bavaria



* Lots of objects *no interpretation *each museum very similar *a few, older, volunteers * lack of interpretation & presentation skills * few visitors * no funds

Legacies – partnership working

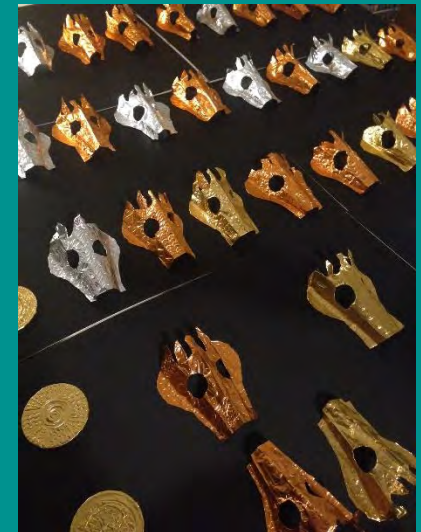


- **Second: the development of partnership approaches to delivering interpretation across the WHS through the concept of a dispersed exhibition**
- **Simultaneously across all the sites and museums across the whole WHS**
- **Communicating the full scale of the WHS and the diversity of the offer**
- **Encouraging multi-site visiting**
- **Wall Face and Hadrian's Cavalry**

Hadrian's Cavalry – partnership in action

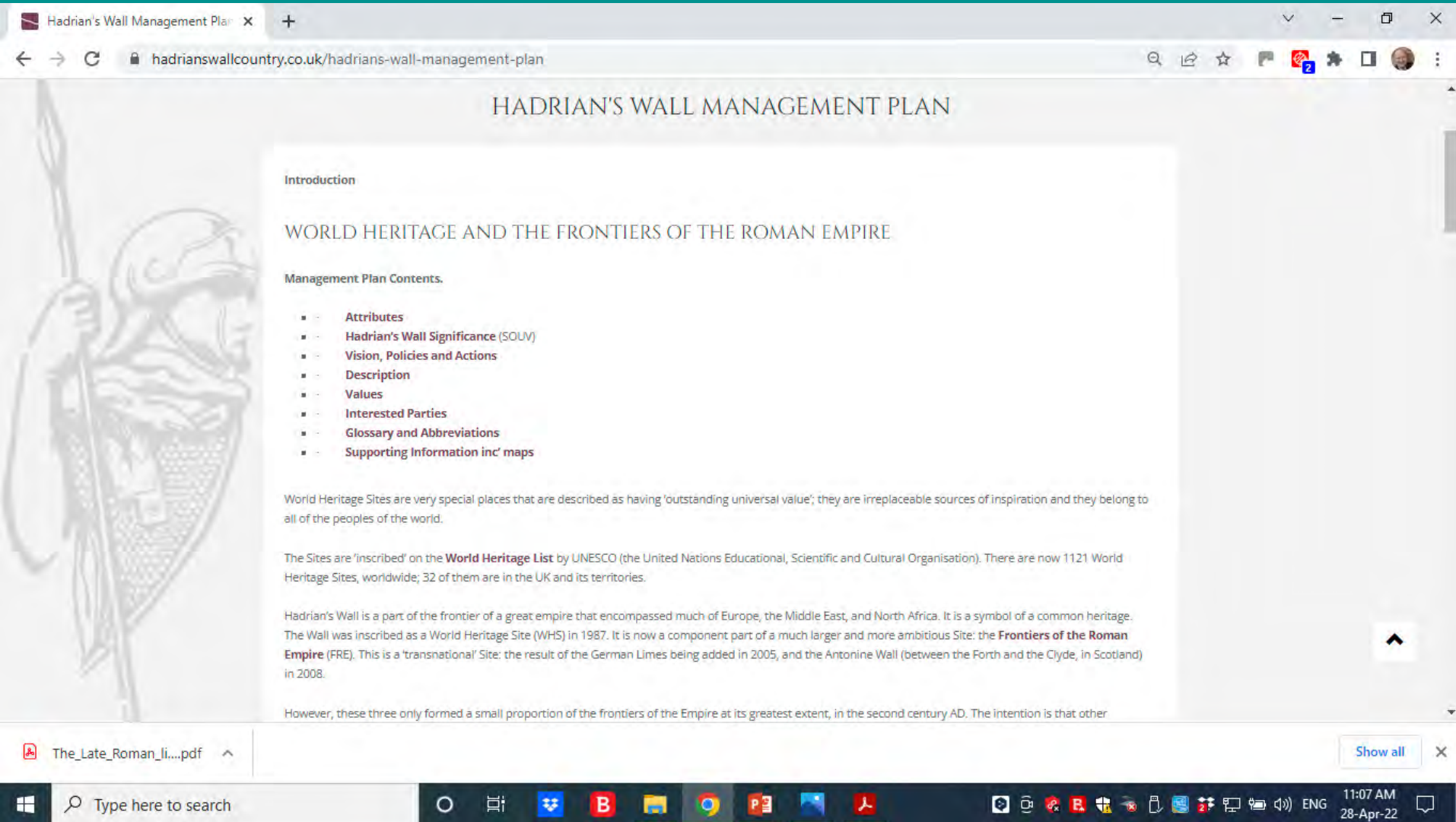


- 6 partner organisations
- National and international loans including BM, NMS, Germany, France, Private collections
- Events programme including Turma!
- Arts and learning programme
- April – September 2017



Partnership in action – management plan

Online only, focused, flexible.



Hadrian's Wall Management Plan x +

hadrianswallcountry.co.uk/hadrians-wall-management-plan

HADRIAN'S WALL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Introduction

WORLD HERITAGE AND THE FRONTIERS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

Management Plan Contents.

- Attributes
- **Hadrian's Wall Significance (SOUV)**
- Vision, Policies and Actions
- Description
- Values
- Interested Parties
- Glossary and Abbreviations
- Supporting Information inc' maps

World Heritage Sites are very special places that are described as having 'outstanding universal value'; they are irreplaceable sources of inspiration and they belong to all of the peoples of the world.

The Sites are 'inscribed' on the **World Heritage List** by UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation). There are now 1121 World Heritage Sites, worldwide; 32 of them are in the UK and its territories.

Hadrian's Wall is a part of the frontier of a great empire that encompassed much of Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa. It is a symbol of a common heritage. The Wall was inscribed as a World Heritage Site (WHS) in 1987. It is now a component part of a much larger and more ambitious Site: the **Frontiers of the Roman Empire (FRE)**. This is a 'transnational' Site: the result of the German Limes being added in 2005, and the Antonine Wall (between the Forth and the Clyde, in Scotland) in 2008.

However, these three only formed a small proportion of the frontiers of the Empire at its greatest extent, in the second century AD. The intention is that other

The_Late_Roman_li....pdf

Show all x

Type here to search

11:07 AM
28-Apr-22

Partnership in action – management plan

Partnership Board

- Local authorities (8)
- Regional tourism agency
- Regional university
- Trail partnership
- National heritage conservation body
- National nature conservation body
- National Park authority
- Heritage attraction/museum managers (5)
- Independent Chair

Delivery groups

- Conservation, planning and heritage management
- Archaeological research
- Marketing and transport
- Learning and interpretation
- (Community engagement an underlying principle, across all areas of activity)

Partnership in action – management plan

Simple, clear aims, achievable objectives, rapidly updateable

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL hadrianswallcountry.co.uk/hadrians-wall-management-plan/policies-and-actions. The page features a navigation menu with links for 'Visit', 'History', 'World Heritage', 'Learning', and 'Get Involved'. Below the navigation is a header with logos for UNESCO, Hadrian's Wall Country, and the Management Plan. A search bar is present with the text 'SEARCH FOR INSPIRATION' and filters for 'Categories' and 'Locations'. The main content area is titled 'VISION, POLICIES AND ACTIONS' and contains the following text:

These are the policies that have been adopted as a central part of the Management Plan for 2015-19 and relate to the fulfillment of the **long term vision** for the World Heritage Site. Many - but not all - of the Policies have one or more associated Actions that have already been identified. Some indication of their relative priority is provided by assigning them tentatively to specific Years in the Plan period. (Year 1 = 2015; Year 2 = 2016, etc.) Inevitably, these will be subject to change. Further Actions are likely to be added in due course. Unless otherwise specified, reference here to the World Heritage Site is to the Hadrian's Wall component of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site (FRE). 'The OUV' means the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site.

MANAGEMENT OF THE WORLD HERITAGE SITE

Objective 1: Informed management of the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site as part of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site, successfully communicating UNESCO's universal values.

[View policies and actions](#)

THE BOUNDARIES OF THE WORLD HERITAGE SITE AND ITS BUFFER ZONE

Thanks!

Nigel Mills

(Nigel Mills Heritage)

NigelMills heritage



SVERIGES
NATIONALPARKER

FLER WEBBINARIER FÖR FÖRVALTARE I ÅR

www.slu.se/np-webbinarier

- Att ta fram en naturvägledningsplan för ett skyddat naturområde
- Att jobba med aktörssamverkan i en nationalpark

Tack för att ni deltog!

Inspelning av webinarier publiceras på
www.slu.se/dokumentation-np-webbinarier.

Frågor? Per.sonnvik@slu.se

slu.se/cnv