

MAPHER – Heritage Orienteering Case Study Template

Please complete this template by selecting one rural area that showcases the cultural and natural heritage of your region. Develop the orienteering route in collaboration with relevant local stakeholders, such as municipalities, cultural and heritage organisations, tourism boards, environmental authorities, local historians, schools, and community groups, to ensure the accuracy and authenticity of the information. Design educational checkpoints following the MAPHER Compass methodology, and especially Chapter: Educational integration, provide all questions and correct answers, and clearly describe the scoring system used for the activity.

1. General Information

Field	Information
Partner Organisation	PD TUHOBIĆ
Country	CROATIA
Rural Area / Location	THE TOWN OF GROBNIK
Municipality / Region	MUNICIPALITY OF ČAVLE
Estimated Completion Time	3 HOURS
Difficulty (Easy/Medium/Hard)	MEDIUM
Number of Checkpoints	7

2. Orienteering Map

Grad Grobnik1

M=1:10 000

e=5 m



Svako umnožavanje najstrože zabranjeno. Posjedovanje karte ne znači i dozvolu orijentiranja na terenu koji karta obuhvata.

3. Educational Checkpoints

Complete one row for each checkpoint.

CP	Heritage Type	Educational Category	Question / Prompt	Correct Answer
1.	Church of St. Philip and St. James and the Glagolitic inscription The Church of St. Philip and St. James was built in 1105 and it is one of the oldest churches in the Grobnik region. Situated on a hill overlooking the Grobnik Field, the church has shared turbulent history of the local people and the Grobnik Castle—from the rule of the Frankopan and Zrinski families and the Mongol invasions to the occupation during World War II. This turbulent history has also left a rich artistic legacy within the church. The coats of arms of the Zrinski and Frankopan families reveal previously unknown details and are significant for the study of Croatian history. The restored pulpit is the work of the 18th-century artist Michelazzi. Additionally, the church features several Glagolitic inscriptions documenting events in the town of Grobnik during the 16th, 17th, and 19th centuries, as well as luxuriously decorated tombs dating back to 1589. A bell tower was added in 1572; it was later restored in the Baroque style after being damaged by lightning in the mid-18th century. It is worth noting that the church already possessed an organ and a choir by 1852, when an organ was built in Ljubljana for liturgical use. The church acquired its current appearance in the late 16th century, and the most recent restoration was completed in 2008. (Source: Čavle Tourist Board)			

	and in the 13th century, it became the property of the Counts of Krk—the Frankopans. (Source: Čavle Tourist Board)			
	Historical	Checkpoint Interaction Question (Multiple Choice)	Which noble family became the owners of the Grobnik Castle in the 13th century? a) The Šubić b) The Frankopan c) The Mažuranić	b) Frankopan
3.	Church of the Holy Trinity A small church existed at the entrance to the town of Grobnik even before 1613, but the structure standing today was built 400 years ago. The bell cast for the church by the master craftsman Michael in 1383 bears witness to the antiquity of the Church of the Holy Trinity and the religious tradition of the Grobnik area. "It is also the oldest dated bell in the bell collection of the Museum of Arts and Crafts in Zagreb." (Source: IKA)			
	Historical	Checkpoint Interaction Question (Yes/No)	The bell of the Church of the Holy Trinity is the oldest dated bell in the Bell Collection of the Museum of Arts and Crafts in Zagreb. Yes/No	Yes
4.	At the entrance to the historic core of the town of Grobnik stands a stone-carved female figure with a large head and small breasts. Locally, the stone is known as "Baba" (The Old Woman). It is believed to be an idol dating back to the Liburnian era, representing a female deity—the Great Mother—whose cult was venerated by the Liburnians. According to local tradition, anyone entering the town for the first time was required to kiss "Baba." (Source: Čavle Tourist Board)			
	Cultural	Observation Prompt	Kiss the 'baba' for good luck and back up the activity with a photo.	<i>*Photo*</i>

5.	Chapel of the Holy Cross The Chapel of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross in the town of Grobnik is situated above the Rječina Canyon, in the immediate vicinity of the old Frankopan castle. It stands on the edge of an elevation offering a sweeping view of the Rječina Canyon, the Kvarner Gulf, Mount Učka, and the Grobnik Field. Built in 1649, it underwent extensive renovation in 2010.			
	Natural	Checkpoint Interaction Question (Open ended question)	Which mountain can be seen from the Chapel of St. Cross in the southwest	Učka /Veli vrh
6.	Cimiterium (Grobišća –Burial Grounds) A street at the entrance to the town of Grobnik, marking the site of a former Roman burial ground (Roman cemeteries were always situated along main roads at the town entrance).			
	Cultural	Navigation only		
7.	A “<i>kalić</i>” is a type of pond formed in a depression where clay has accumulated, creating an impermeable layer. These ponds originated in naturally formed hollows but were shaped and refined by human hands. (Source: Čavle Tourist Board)			
	Natural/ Cultural	Checkpoint Open Ended Question	How many <i>kalić</i> is at the checkpoint location?	1 (one)

4. End-of-Course Questions

These questions should require participants to reflect on information collected throughout the route.

No.	Question	Correct Answer
1	In which script is the inscription on navigational checkpoint 1 carved?	Glagoljica (Glagolitic script)
2	Since when could we track continuous settlement in these regions?	From prehistory
3	List the names of at least two religious buildings that served as navigational checkpoints.	crkva sv. Filipa i Jakova, Kapela Sv. Križa, Crkva Sv. Trojice (Church of St. Philip and St. James, Chapel of the Holy Cross, Church of the Holy Trinity)
4	What was the function of the “ <i>kalić</i> ” throughout the history of the Grobnik region.	...a source of water for plants and animals, water from them was used for irrigating fields, watering livestock, extinguishing fires, and the like. These ponds were also places where locals would socialize, fish...
5	Name the westernmost Frankopan castle of the former Principality of Vinodol.	Grobnik Castle

5. Answer Key

Provide the complete answer key for facilitators.

Question	Correct Answer
1 CP	Grobnik – Glagolitic
2 CP	b) Frankopani
3 CP	YES
4 CP	<i>photo taken on cellphone/camera</i>
5 CP	UČKA/ VELI VRH
6 CP navigation only	
7 CP	1 (one)

6. Scoring System

Checkpoint Scoring

Checkpoint no.	Navigation Points	Educational Points	Total
1	1	2	3
2	1	1	2
3	1	1	2
4	1	2	3
5	2	2	4
6	2		2
7	3	1	4
TOTAL	11	9	20

End-of-Course Questions

Question	Points
Q1	1
Q2	1
Q3	1
Q4	1
Q5	1
TOTAL	5

Bonus Points

Criterion	Points
First team to finish: The fastest-time team gets a multiplier sum of all teams with number 2. Each subsequent weaker result is reduced by two points	
Other bonuses Number of women on the team (1 woman = 1 point)	
TOTAL	

7. Final Score Summary

Category	Maximum Points
Navigation	11
Educational Checkpoints	9
End-of-Course Questions	5
Bonus Points*	25
TOTAL	50

** First place in navigation and a team with five women (female team) out of a total of 10 teams.*