

**INTERNATIONAL MEETING IN GRANOLLERS
11TH-15TH NOVEMBER 2025
SUSTAINABLE TOURISM - SHALL WE BUILD A NEW GLAMPING IN PALAMÓS?**

PROGRAM

Monday 11th November

- 09:00 Welcome and visit to school
- 10:00 Ice breaking activities and breakfast
- 11:30 Activities about the project: “A new glamping in Palamós?”
- 13:00 Light lunch at school
- 15:00 Discovering Granollers
- 16:00 Reception at Granollers’ city hall

Tuesday 12th November

- 08:00–09:00 Activities about the project: “A new glamping in Palamós?”
- 09:00 Departure to Barcelona (guided visit by Spanish students and INSTAGRAM CHALLENGE)
- 15:00 Visit at Park Güell
- Free evening

Wednesday 13th November

- 07:30 Bus to Palamós
- 09:00 Walking around “Camí de Ronda” costal roads (90 minutes walking)
- 11:30 -13:00 Activities at Museu de la Pesca (traditional sustainable cooking/ Museum visit / beach cleaning)
- 13:00–14:30 Activities at Museu de la Pesca (traditional sustainable cooking/ Museum visit / beach cleaning)
- Lunch and free time to visit Palamós
- 16:00 Back to Granollers
- Free evening

Thursday 14th November

- 08:00–09:30 Sustainable souvenirs workshop
- 09:30 Departure to Barcelona (only Latvian students)
- 15:00 Visit at Sagrada Família

Friday 15th November

- 08:00–10:00 Class observation
- 10:00–12:30 Activities about the project: “A new glamping in Palamós?”
- 12:30–14:30 Traditional games
- Free afternoon with families
- Farewell dinner with families and presentation of the project.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITIES PREPARED BY STUDENTS

ICE BREAKING ACTIVITIES

First activity: Cumulative round names

- This game is a round name, where you say your name and the partner next to you have to say your name and his/her own name, and finish the round with all the students names. (3 groups of 11 people)

Second activity: Two truths and one lie

- Each student shares three statements about activities that they do (to help the environment or any other)– two truths, and one lie. Then, the person who is next tries to guess which is the lie by asking questions. Try to find out as many details about the statements as possible, and watch the speaker's reactions closely. (1 group of 16 and another of 17)

Example: - I come to school doing carpooling.

- I recycle at home
- I sometimes go to the beach to clean the trash.

Is your home far away of the school?

- No

So you maybe go walking to school, the first sentence is a lie.

- No, it was the last one.

Third activity: "Packages"

- A person says one topic, and then people have to do groups with people that have the same answer. Examples: T-shirt color, pets, sports, birth month, first letter of names, way of going to school. (33 students)

GAME IN GRANOLLERS

Objective: To learn about the city

Instructions of the activity:

- Send some surveys to students
- Groups of 4 (2 international pairs)
- Meeting point at Ajuntament at 16h.

Instructions:

Now, we will play a game around Granollers to know more about the city.

We will do groups of 4, 2 hosting and the correspondents. The group will have 1 mobile phone. We will send forms and audios through the WhatsApp group. The form says at what places you have to go. When the group arrives there you will have to play the audio, they will provide you information about the place. Once you hear the audio, you will have to answer the form. You will have to be at the Ajuntament at 4, it's very important. There is going to be a prize for the best group.

AUDIOS:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1X7QioBKXgV_tmvg0wQ2pW37MAcrqwJI7?usp=sharing

FORMS:

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1RyRVO2XsadSVt55Kke23wN5Hm2MTuato?usp=sharing>

CORONA:

Explanation of the game

Now we will do a game around Granollers to learn more about the city

PARC TORRES VILLA:

Inaugurated in 1974, parc Torres Villa is the oldest park in Granollers. It has 21.260 m2 and more than 300 trees. It's named like that because of an old mayor of Granollers.

Question: How many m2 have the Parc Torres Villa?

REFUGI:

The 31st of May 1939, during the civil war, Granollers was bombed. Many people died and a lot of more people were seriously injured. In order to protect the citizens, the city built two shelters for them to hide if the town was bombed again.

Question: Which day and year was Granollers bombed?

MURALLA:

The "Muralla" in Granollers refers to the remains of the medieval walls that once surrounded the city in the 13th century. These fortifications were built to protect Granollers from invasions and marked the city's historical center. Today, only small sections of the wall remain, integrated into the modern urban landscape, serving as a reminder of the town's medieval past.

ESGLÉSIA:

The Sant Esteve church is from medieval times, but was totally remade in 1940. It's one of the oldest monuments in the city. Most of the people that believe in god pray there.

Question: How many sitting benches are in the Church square?

PORXADA/AJUNTAMENT:

The Porxada of Granollers is a historic building located in the center of the city. In medieval times, Granollers was a main city in terms of commerce. Built in the 16th century, it originally served as a marketplace where locals could buy and sell. In the civil war, was destroyed by a bomb. But 10 years later was rebuilt.

Questions: What was la Porxada used for in its beginnings?

TOUR IN BARCELONA

Total time: 98 min.

Around 11h we'll be at Passeig de Gracia station and then we will go to plaça Catalunya.

Map (Tour in Barcelona):

<https://www.google.com/maps/d/u/0/viewer?mid=1av0m34gyMFIQ2ljZxy0lJWiJV6CtK3E&ll=41.38662072977075%2C2.172995250000014&z=15>

Barri gòtic:



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Acreditació Erasmus +

The history of the Barri Gòtic started in the first century b.C, when Barcino was created. Barcelona was created from the Roman colony of Barcino. Its ancient “forum”, that is a central square, was situated in what is Plaça Sant Jaume nowadays.

Plaça Sant Jaume:

Plaça Sant Jaume is one of the most important squares in Barcelona. Here there are the Ajuntament de Barcelona (city hall) and Palau de la Generalitat (Catalunya government). It's a place where there are some “castellers” meetings. “Castells” are human towers made by “castellers”.

Catedral de Barcelona:

It is an example of Gothic art in Barcelona. This cathedral has made the 161 objectives of the 2030 Agenda, some examples are:

- *Facilitate universal accessibility for its customers and workers.*
- *They adopt measures to minimize the waste they generate with their activity.*
- *They measure and offset the carbon footprint of their activity.*

El mon neix en cada besada:

It is a mosaic that represents love. It was made with a lot of photos that Barcelona residents sent to the photographer Joan Fontcuberta, and with help of Antoni Cumella, a ceramist from Granollers, they created the mural. Those photos represent liberty.

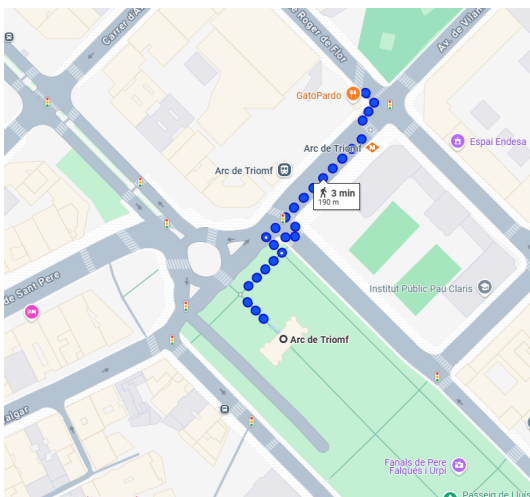
Arc de triomf:

It's a monument. It was considered the door to the modern city.

Lunch at 13h at Parc de la Ciutadella and then we go to Arc de Triomf, we do an explanation and then take public transport to Park Güell. We need to be there at 15h for the visit.

Walk to Arc de Triomf metro station:

Walk about 5 minutes to the Arc de Triomf metro station (L1, red line).



Metro L1 (Red Line):

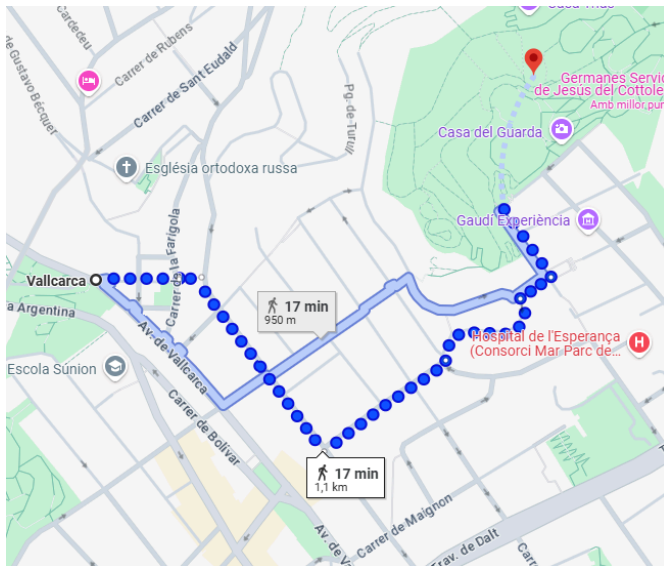
Take the L1 (red line) towards Hospital de Bellvitge and get off at Plaça de Catalunya (1 stop).

Transfer at Plaça de Catalunya:
Switch to the green line, L3, and take.

Get off at Vallcarca (L3):
After 6 stops, get off at Vallcarca.

Walk to Park Güell:

From Vallcarca, walk about 17 minutes to the entrance of Park Güell. There are several escalators on Baixada de la Glòria street.



And the total time of the route is 30–40 minutes.

PARC GÜELL CHALLENGE

OBJECTIVE:

Make Rigan students aware about the sustainable and non-sustainable tourist activities in Barcelona, and teach them to employ more sustainable ways of tourism, while playing a fun clue game app.

GAME RULES:

The students will start the clue game at the beginning of Parc Güell. They will form 6 groups of 4 people (2 Rigan, 2 Catalan), which will take different routes in the park. These students will have an image from somewhere in the park. They will have to find that place with the help of some clues that will also talk about the sustainable benefits/flaws about these places. Once there, they will have to take an original selfie in that place. The winners will be decided by the speed and the originality of the photos, and they will earn a secret prize.

PARC GÜELL Google Sites:



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<https://sites.google.com/bellera.cat/parc-quell-challenge?usp=sharing>

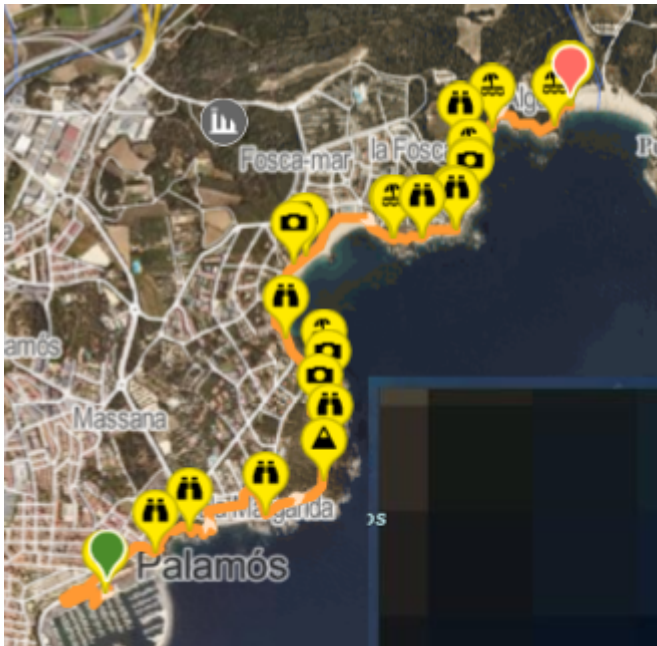
QR CODE:

ROUTES

<p>GROUP 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Casa mostra - Sala hipostila - Passeig de les palmeres - Jardins d'Àustria - Plaça de la natura - Escalinata del drac - Back to entrance 	<p>GROUP 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Escalinata del drac - Casa mostra - Sala hipostila - Passeig de les palmeres - Jardins d'Àustria - Plaça de la natura - Back to entrance 	<p>GROUP 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plaça de la natura - Escalinata del drac - Casa mostra - Sala hipostila - Passeig de les palmeres - Jardins d'Àustria - Back to entrance
<p>GROUP 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jardins d'Àustria - Plaça de la natura - Escalinata del drac - Casa mostra - Sala hipostila - Passeig de les palmeres - Back to entrance 	<p>GROUP 5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Passeig de les palmeres - Jardins d'Àustria - Plaça de la natura - Escalinata del drac - Casa mostra - Sala hipostila - Back to entrance 	<p>GROUP 6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sala hipostila - Passeig de les palmeres - Jardins d'Àustria - Plaça de la natura - Escalinata del drac - Casa mostra - Back to entrance

Cami de Ronda

- The bus arrives at 7:15 at school
- We need to be at the fishing museum at 11:30.
- The bus takes us to Cala del Castell (AP-7 highway)
- The bus stops at Cala del Castell
- Then we need to walk to go to The Fishing Museum.
- The walk will take us 1 hour and 40 minutes by Camí de Ronda



Distància 4,33 km	Desnivell positiu 97 m	
Dificultat tècnica Fàcil	Desnivell negatiu 91 m	
Altitud màxima 72 m	TrailRank ⓘ 78 ★ 4,8	Temps en moviment 58 minuts
Altitud mínima -5 m	Tipus de ruta Només anada	Temps una hora 14 minuts

<https://ca.wikiloc.com/rutes-senderisme/cami-de-ronda-palamos-cala-de-la-fosca-cala-salguer-cala-de-castell-pel-gr92-baix-emporda-34652510>

From Celestí Bellera to Cala del Castell
56 min 7:15-8:15

From Cala del Castell to the fishing museum
1h 39 min 8:10-10:00 (with stops)

We will do an explanation of some points during the walk. They won't be very long because of the schedule.

Cala del Castell:

We are students of Celestí Bellera.

What are we going to do now?: We are at Cala del Castell, then we will go to the fishing museum along Camí de Ronda. During the route we will explain a few things.

How long does it take?: We will walk for about 55 minutes to get to the museum, but it is going to be a little longer because of the explanations

What is Camí de Ronda?: The Camí de Ronda is a coastal path on the Costa Brava, Catalonia, originally created to patrol against smuggling. Today, it is a popular hiking route with stunning views of the Mediterranean, cliffs and coves. It goes from Blanes to Portbou.

Tell us something about platja del castell: Platja del Castell, near Palamós on the Costa Brava, is one of the few undeveloped beaches thanks to local resistance to construction projects.

Now, it's a symbol of conservation and a popular place to enjoy a pristine beach and nearby walking trails.

Castell de Sant Esteve de mar:

*In 1277, King Pere II the Great purchased it to establish a port for his ships. The location was excellent, a strategic point from which the entire maritime line and bay of Palamós could be controlled. Berenguer de Cruilles purchased it in 1394 to transform it into a *mas* (farmhouse) two years later. However, due to the large number of attacks the town suffered in the late 14th century by Turkish and Algerian pirates, there was consideration to reconvert it into a defensive fortress once again.*



Turó del cap gros:

Turó de Cap Gros, in the bay of Palamós, was a strategic point since the Middle Ages, used to monitor the coast and defend against maritime attacks. In the 13th century, Pere II the Great incorporated it into the defense of Palamós' port, and during the 14th and 15th centuries, attacks by Turkish and Algerian pirates led to considerations of fortifying it. Over time, it lost its military function and today is a popular tourist site, valued for its views and historical significance on the Costa Brava.



