

Landscape and Public Participation



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The Experience of the Landscape
Catalogues of Catalonia

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The Landscape Observatory, aware of the importance that citizens and authorities participate together in the decisions relating to the protection, management and planning of their landscapes, has produced these landscape catalogues taking into account the knowledge of the people who experience, watch or enjoy the landscape (or are negatively affected by it). This was a strategic choice which involved being open to the public in order to recognise and make the most of their knowledge.

To produce a landscape catalogue requires the technical skill that can only be provided by an expert in the subject. However, public participation is the best way to find out what people think about landscape, and above all, the feelings and values they have about it, questions which are fundamental for taking decisions in a democracy. Public participation does not pretend to compete with or substitute technical knowledge, but rather to incorporate an added value based on lived experience. Let us remember that, in the first place, the landscape is a reality lived and perceived by each person, over and above the objective values it has, and that, afterwards, it is coloured by the shared feelings and values of people. A landscape, a mountain, a building, a forest can be observed in a scientific way, but the perception and values which people bestow on the landscape, the mountain, the building or the forest cannot be captured objectively. And to gain access to this social evalu-

ation it is fundamental to ask the people, to listen to them, to dialogue with them and to answer to them.

The participatory processes of the landscape catalogues posed a methodological challenge. It is the case that the Government of Catalonia, through the Directorate General of Citizen Participation, has developed over the years a policy of public participation to improve and strengthen the democratic links between people and public decisions. In order to do this, it uses deliberative techniques incorporating all the voices which have something to say on the matter, so that participants can discuss their proposals and develop them through dialogue. In the case of the landscape catalogues, it was necessary to find a participatory method which incorporated these considerations and which, at the same time, made it possible to work with the special realities related to spatial planning. I believe, in all sincerity, that we found it, and that this method was made possible thanks to the involvement of all the participants, to the professionalism of the businesses in the public participation sector in Catalonia and to the knowledge and efficiency of the civil servants of the Government of Catalonia and of the Landscape Observatory. Between all of us we have spoken about landscape and land use and urban planning, but also about creating citizenship and about building a better democracy.

Jean-François Seguin

Chair of the Conference on the European Landscape Convention

The European Landscape Convention is often presented as an innovative tool, and certainly it is. The fact that it contains, already in its first article, clear and precise definitions is directly related to the conviction that it is important to delve into the deeper meanings of the terms used to define landscape. And this has a great deal to do with the *raison d'être* of the Council of Europe, an institution which brings together a wide diversity of languages and whose main job is the defence of human rights and the implementation of democracy.

The innovative character of the document is also visible, above all, in the definition of the renowned landscape quality objectives, which up to this day constitute one of the cornerstones of landscape policies. We are aware that this definition, apparently straightforward, poses a good number of questions, and that the formulation of landscape quality objectives is an exercise that very few public authorities have undertaken. The European Landscape Convention defines landscape quality objectives as “the formulation by competent public authorities of the aspirations of the public with regard to the landscape features of their surroundings” (Council of Europe, 2000, article 1c).

I am in no doubt that this definition of objectives constituted a big challenge, posed in order to respond to three requirements: to formulate objectives for all landscapes and for the whole territory, to formulate objectives for the different ranks of the administration, and by extension, of public policies, and to formulate objectives that prepare the way for the im-

plementation of indicators which make it possible to define and evaluate territorial projects. In order to achieve genuine landscape quality objectives it is necessary to have undertaken a preliminary study on the state of the landscapes and on how the population perceives them, which implies calling on public participation already in the initial phase of developing documents such as the landscape catalogues of Catalonia, an instrument referred to in the 2005 Act for the Protection, Planning and Management of the Landscape of Catalonia.

This approach to conceiving, elaborating and formulating landscape policies based on landscape quality objectives is without a doubt new and innovative. To speak of landscape quality objectives always entails speaking about public participation and this is precisely what this book is about. Presenting the methodology undertaken and stating openly the challenges that public participation has entailed throughout the whole process of developing the landscape catalogues of Catalonia is an exercise which is not only exceptionally interesting, but which can also become an example for other similar initiatives which could be undertaken in the European area.

It is essential that we contribute to bringing the landscape out of the circle of experts, so that it becomes a political subject in its own right, that is to say, that landscape policies become the result of a debate between authorities, citizens and experts. Paraphrasing Georges Jacques Danton, to aspire to this outcome one needs “audacity, audacity and more audacity”. This publication shows us the way.

Joan Nogué

Director of the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia

With this publication, the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia is launching a new collection of books entitled “Documents”. The tone, contents and purpose of the texts published here will be rather different to those corresponding to the collection “Plocs de Paisatge”, in its two series: ‘Reflections’ and ‘Tools’. In this new editorial adventure we aim to publish texts, documents, and pieces of writing which are brief and accessible, although by no means less relevant or rigorous in their contents.

The Landscape Observatory of Catalonia gives tremendous importance to the document which we are now making public and which marks the start of this new editorial project. It presents an analysis of the participatory tools used in the process of developing the landscape catalogues of Catalonia. Public participation is a key element of the philosophy emanating from the European Landscape Convention, but it is not easy to put into practice. We have believed in it from the very start, and because of this, we have not spared efforts or resources when it comes to putting it into practice. The pioneering character of both the landscape catalogues of Catalonia and the participatory processes corresponding to them did not make the task easy. In the area of landscape planning and management there is no participatory methodology that has been unanimously recognised or, even less, put into practice. It is not common that a spatial planning tool, such as the landscape catalogues which cover the whole territory of Catalonia, is accompanied by such an intense participatory process. That is where the interest of this publication lies.

We are happy to have done everything within our means to involve Catalan society and to make it co-responsible for the planning of its landscapes. We are aware that the tools which we have put into practice and which are presented here can be improved, and we do not hide this, on the contrary: the text includes continuous self-evaluation which aims above all to ensure that others do not come across the same stumbling blocks

as we have. This is not a closed text, it is rather a proposal for a dialogue with the reader, with the aim of improving in the future the participatory tools which we will continue developing. Without public participation it is impossible to establish the landscape quality objectives inherent in all landscape policies. Indeed, in as much as a meeting point between the aspirations of the population, the opinion of experts and landscape policies, landscape quality objectives portray, in a faithful way and after an intense process of public participation, the projected goal which a society determines for itself in terms of improving its landscape.

I wouldn’t want to finish this brief foreword without expressing my profound gratitude to all those who have taken part in this publication. First of all, to the Directorate General for Citizen Participation of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Institutional Relations and Participation of the Government of Catalonia. This Directorate General has not only contributed in the co-financing of this publication, but also, thanks to the impetus of the director generals Joaquim Brugué and Marc Rius, has actively participated in the same participatory processes described in this publication. Secondly, to the author of the preceding foreword of this publication, Jean-François Seguin, president of the European Landscape Convention, who has always been available to help us in spite of his multiple commitments. A heartfelt thanks goes to the contributors external to our organisation who have helped throughout the whole process, as well as in the final preparation of the publication we are now presenting. We specially have in mind the company X3 Estudis Ambientals. Finally, we want to publicly express our profound gratitude and consideration to the hundreds of anonymous Catalan citizens who, over the course of all these years, and from one end of the country to another, have dedicated part of their time to attend informative sessions, to take part in workshops, to answer both virtual and face-to-face surveys, or to be interviewed in depth.

1. Introduction

Catalonia is amongst the most innovative and leading-edge European regions in the field of landscape planning and management. In December 2000 the Parliament of Catalonia was the first to sign up to the European Landscape Convention launched in Florence in the year 2000, under the initiative of the Council of Europe. Since then it has enacted the Act for the Protection, Management and Planning of the Landscape and has developed numerous instruments for the application of the Act, such as the landscape catalogues of Catalonia and the landscape directives. It has also created the Landscape Observatory, an advisory body to the administration, whose aim is to sensitise society in relation to landscape issues, among other initiatives.

At the same time, the recent and accelerated changes that have taken place in the economy and society in recent decades (mainly the globalization of markets and finances and the surge in the use of information technologies), combined with a crisis in confidence and the increasing distance of the citizenship from governments and from political activity, have contributed to the fact that citizens are now demanding more involvement in the public decisions which affect them. What is more, the motivation for intervening in the decisions which relate to landscape correlates directly to the rapid and intense changes which have taken place in our landscape in recent years, changes which have often not been done with care, sensitivity and a sense of place, but rather the opposite. The sprawling and scattered urbanisation of the territory and the building of large infrastructures have often been seen as assaults on the landscape itself, and they have promoted landscapes in which homogeneity, artificiality and disarray prevail, creating a feeling of uneasiness. According to the European Landscape Convention, it is fundamental that everyone be familiar with their own landscape and that citizens and the administration participate together in the decisions that affect its protection, management and planning. It states that it is the responsibility of the administration, via public policies, to oversee the adequate protection, management and planning of the landscape, but it is also necessary that citizens, individually or collectively, get involved in the elaboration of

these policies and that they claim their right to a high-quality landscape.

The very definition of landscape already highlights how important it is that society be involved in its design. Landscape is conceived both as a physical reality and as the representation we make of it; it is the physiognomy of a territory with all its natural and anthropic elements as well as the feelings and emotions which are triggered at the moment of contemplating it. The landscape is conceived as a social product, the cultural projection of a society in a given place from a material, spiritual and symbolic perspective. Therefore, evaluating the landscape is not spontaneous nor haphazard but rather depends on historical, social and cultural factors related to the physical environment in which people live, and even on the capacity of specific sectors of society to prescribe a given vision of the landscape over and above material limitations. Hence, in so far as there is a transformation in the relation to



Picture 1. Evaluating the landscape depends on historical, social and cultural factors related to the physical environment in which people live, and even on the capacity of specific sectors of society to prescribe a given vision of the landscape over and above material limitations.

the landscape of a society or of specific social groups, the value of landscape and the social discourse related to it are transformed as well. Starting with this definition of landscape, we can see that social factors are of great importance for understanding how landscapes are shaped, both from the point of view of the practical relationship between human groups and their landscape environment, and from the point of view of how we construct our perception of it and give social meaning to this environment, that is to say, the representation of the landscape.

The Landscape Observatory included public participation in the process of putting together the landscape catalogues, which are tools formulated to introduce the landscape in landscape planning and management from the point of view of spatial planning. The aim of openly endorsing participation was to involve people and institutions in landscape policies: describing and evaluating the landscape, understanding the dynamics which transform it as well as the opportunities, potentials and risks, and contributing ideas that will have an influence on its future. At the same time, we aimed to make the most of the process so as to educate about landscape values and participation.

It is important to take into account, however, that in the field of landscape planning and management there is not as yet a

participatory methodology that has been unanimously recognised or even tried out. Therefore, public participation in the landscape catalogues can be regarded as a pioneering experiment. The participatory processes were being polished and improved while the seven landscape catalogues were being developed. Priority was given to those working methods which allowed for understanding and taking into account both the physical characterisation of the environment and social evaluations of the landscape, linked to historical and cultural elements. In order to achieve this, a number of complementary tools were designed to be implemented at different moments in the design of the catalogue, aiming to cover all of the stages and to reach a wide and diverse range of participants representative of society.

In fact, the pioneering and experimental character of the participatory process in the landscape catalogues and the lack of a recognized methodology for it, make the experience of the catalogues an example for the design and implementation of other similar participatory processes. For this reason, this publication provides a description of the experience of public participation in the catalogues focusing especially on the tools used, an evaluation of them (whether positive or negative), the key issues raised, as well as the scope of participation in the landscape catalogues.

2. **Public participation**

This chapter describes briefly what is meant by public participation and the precedents in the field. It also presents the policies currently in vigour in Catalonia with the intention of putting into context the experience of public and social participation in the landscape catalogues.

2.1. Overview of Public Participation

Public participation is defined as the intervention of citizens in public matters, individually or collectively. The aim of public participation is to ensure that political decisions take into account the values and interests at stake, so as to achieve social consensus around a common good which is defined through dialogue. On those occasions where consensus is not achieved it is important that the political representative in charge is aware of the effects that a particular political decision can have on the interests of the population.

Broadly speaking it is true to say that the participatory process encourages a dynamic of cooperation between citizens and the administration; it helps in the process of transforming the initial opinions of participants into something more considered; it builds trust on the part of the people towards public institutions, and culminates in a useful document for administrative procedures and corresponding governance. Therefore, it is desirable to incorporate public participation in the activities of the government of a country, from a number of points of view:

- From the point of view of public policies, public participation makes it possible to have at one's disposal the contributions, knowledge and feelings of the various social and economic agents affected by these policies. This helps to take better quality decisions.
- From the point of view of the public administration, the cooperation and engagement of society facilitates the implementation of public policies. Participation, far from slowing decisions down, makes it possible to overcome resistances

and obstacles which increasingly go along with the elaboration of complex policies.

- From the point of view of civil society, participation and dialogue encourage meeting spaces which strengthen civic relations and social capital, elements which are necessary to set in motion collective projects.
- From the political point of view, participation enables policies to be designed from a place of proximity and to include the concerns of the population, therefore generating trust and bringing people closer to politics.

The main risk of a participatory process is that politicians do not take into account the contributions made by those participating or that the commitments agreed to, whichever they are, are not fulfilled, as if they were only inviting citizens to participate in order to look good. Public participation generates



Picture 2. In order to participate it is essential to have first been informed.

expectations, and if politicians do not take these seriously they put in jeopardy the current participatory process and discourage future participation. People lose confidence in participation given that they do not see its usefulness or application, and therefore it is very unlikely that they will exercise their rights in an active way. As a result the experience of unsuccessful participatory processes can become a stumbling block when it comes to initiating new ones. What is more, it is important to realise that generating interest in participation is not at all easy: it requires educating, sensitising and offering training so that people are motivated to use their right to participate.

There are various degrees or levels of participation according to the degree of involvement and engagement of the population, from simple access to information (essential in order to be able to participate), to public consultation, to transformative participation or joint decision-making (see Figure 1). When participation in public decisions is spoken about, normally what is meant is the degree of consultation and of transformative participation. There are, however, substantial differences between these two types of participation relating to the level of involvement and engagement of the population. Public consultation involves requesting information on a specific topic. The process and information is strictly controlled by those who initiate it, given that the participants “only” provide information, and in spite of the fact that their opinion is taken into account, they are not able to take decisions and influence the final result.

On the other hand, in the case of transformative participation or joint decision-making, participants can take part, to some degree, in the decision-making process. One can say that it has an element of empowering participants, who have more of an influence on the end result, often through working on a project together and collective decision-making. In this way, in the case of transformative participation those promoting it have less control over the participatory process than in the case of a public consultation but the results are more rewarding. Whatever the case (and especially in relation to transformative

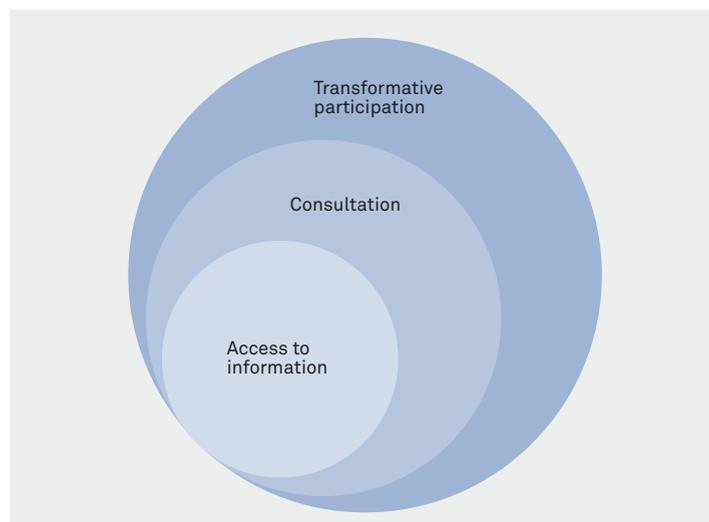


Figure 1. Degrees of participation, from access to information through to transformative participation.

Consultation	Transformative participation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More control over the process on the part of those promoting it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less control over the process on the part of those promoting it.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less ability to influence results on the part of the participants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants have more influence over results.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not necessarily require an explanation about the relevance of participation (feedback). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires an explanation about the relevance of participation (feedback).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants only provide information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has a transformative effect on participants.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decisions are not in the hands of participants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enables working together and making decisions collectively.

Table 1. Main characteristics of consultation and transformative participation.

participation) it is vital to explain (and justify) to the people who have participated which of their contributions have been taken into account and which haven't, which is what is known as participation feedback. Participation in the landscape catalogues primarily made use of consultation methods, but tools were also used with a higher level of involvement and intervention on the part of citizens (see Section 4.1).

2.2. Public participation in Catalonia and Europe

At a European level and also in Catalonia there has recently been an increasing desire to participate in the public policies that affect citizens. This can be explained by the recent and accelerated transformations that have taken place in the economy and society in recent decades, which have contributed to a crisis in confidence in institutions and political parties, coupled with a growing concern by the public about the quality, resources, safety and identity of the place where they live, and also about the shortcomings (and often poor explanation) of certain policies, some of them relating to spatial planning. In order to respond to this demand there has been an increase in participatory processes and it is more and more common to come across examples which aim to involve citizens in the design and implementation of public policies, including those related to spatial planning and landscape. This has particularly been the case at a local level, which is the ambit that is closest to the people, given that this proximity makes it easier for citizens to get involved. One of the main mechanisms which has been used to involve the public, even though it has had mixed results, are Local Agenda 21s, which often take the landscape into account.

The involvement of the public in decisions related to environment, spatial planning and landscape has its origin in the Earth Summit on Environment and Development that took place in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. The main outcome of the Summit was the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,



Picture 3. The growing interest of the population in the quality and the identity of their landscapes has contributed to their willingness to participate in public policies.

which states that the best way to deal with environmental issues is by involving interested citizens. It speaks of how important it is for citizens to have access to environmental information, which enables them to participate in decision-making processes. The Declaration and its principles, which have had important repercussions at an international level, have been incorporated in the legal planning of the countries which participated in the Summit.

Basing itself on the Rio Declaration, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, at a ministerial conference held in Denmark in 1998, drew up the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, also known as the Aarhus Convention (in vigour in Spain since 2005). The Convention established access to environmental information, participation in environmental decision-making, and access to justice as the basic criteria for guaranteeing a healthy envi-

ronment that increases the well-being of citizens. Once the Convention was ratified, the European Parliament approved two community directives inspired by the Convention, one on access to environmental information and the other on public participation in specific plans and programmes related to the environment, which in the Spanish case, are included in the Act 27/2006, of the 18th July, regulating the rights to information, public participation and access to justice in environmental matters. In the year 2000, the European Landscape Convention, with explicit reference to the Aarhus Convention, also stated the importance of involving the public through participatory methods, in this case, however, in relation to landscape planning (see Section 3.1)

In Catalonia, participation has taken hold mostly at the local level. In recent years the majority of Catalan town councils with more than 10,000 inhabitants have carried out participatory processes with diverse results. In 2007, for example, the majority of them were related to public spaces, town planning and spatial planning. In terms of legislation on this issue, the Statute of Autonomy of 2006, in article 29, establishes that the citizens of Catalonia have the right to participate on equal terms in public affairs, either directly or through representation. It also asserts that those in power have to promote social participation throughout the process of designing, executing and evaluating public policies, as well as promoting individual and associative participation in civic, social, cultural, economic and political areas, while completely respecting the principles of pluralism, free initiative and autonomy. In spite of this, Catalonia has not developed specific legislation on citizen participation, but there are some sectorial regulations linked to spatial planning (such as that on landscape or town planning) that contemplate and endorse participatory processes.

In fact, in recent years, public participation has become an important issue for the Catalan government. In 2003, the Generalitat of Catalonia initiated a policy of public participation, unparalleled in the whole of Spain, which aimed to bring about a profound change in the relationship between citizens and the public administration. A few months later, in January 2004,

the Directorate General of Citizen Participation was created, linked to the Ministry of Home Affairs, Institutional Relations and Participation of the Government of Catalonia (Decree 2/2004, 7th January, on the structuring of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Institutional Relations and Participation), as the headquarters responsible for promoting social participation in the design, administration and surveillance of the policies of the Government of Catalonia. These steps were taken based on the conviction that it is important to approach public affairs by including all those who have something to say on the matter, and that a society with active citizens is the best guarantee for a stable democracy. It is also the best way to deal with disgruntled citizens and to generate confidence. The key issue was to make the shift from theory to practice, that is to say, to stimulate the process of public participation within the administration, in relation to sectorial policies. Since then, a policy of public participation has been promoted at a national level, via the Interdepartmental Plan for Citizen Participation (2008-2010). The Plan aims to improve regular spaces for participation, to incorporate public participation within the making of laws, plans and programmes and in the resolution of conflicts about land use, as well as to include participatory processes and spaces within various sectorial policies. It is in this context that the Directorate General of Citizen Participation gave support to the participatory processes of the landscape catalogues of Catalonia. Its work was given recognition in 2008 at an international level with the United Nations Public Service Award for having given an important impetus to participation in the making of public decisions through the use of innovative tools.

3.

Landscape Policies

In recent decades there have been massive changes in the Catalan, Spanish and European landscapes which have often been accompanied by a reduction in the quality of the landscape. While it is the case that over this period the historical centres of many cities have improved and natural areas of outstanding beauty have been protected, it is also true that there has been an impoverishment and deterioration in many landscapes, especially those on the coast, in mountain areas and in rural-urban and peri-urban zones. The dispersal of built-up areas has given rise to a disturbing fragmentation of the territory and the landscape. The integrity of the way in which land is put to use across most of Catalonia has been destroyed by urban sprawl, which is spatially incongruous, disorganised and disconnected from traditional urban settlements. The dispersal of built-up areas, combined with the establishment of certain buildings and heavy infrastructure, as well as the proliferation of aesthetically low quality architecture, particularly in tourist areas, has given rise to many mediocre landscapes, increasingly dominated by homogenisation and banality.



Picture 4. In recent years there has been a certain homogenisation of European landscapes.

Luckily it looks as if the situation is changing and there is a growing appreciation of and attention to the landscape, both at a European level and within Catalonia. More and more the landscape is becoming a subject of general interest which is moving out of specialised circles and making its way, slowly, to the citizenship, with people becoming more aware of their own landscapes and getting organised in order to protect their riches, quality and diversity, both in natural and in urban areas. What is more, landscape is becoming a cornerstone in many spatial planning policies, and even in specific social, cultural and economic policies.

3.1. The European Landscape Convention

It is in this context that in the year 2000 the European Landscape Convention was signed in Florence. It was ratified on the 26th November 2007 by Spain and has been in vigour since the 1st March 2008. The overall objective of the European Landscape Convention is to encourage public authorities to adopt policies and measures at different levels for the protection, management and planning of landscapes all over Europe with the aim of preserving their quality and making sure that social agents take part in the public decisions related to it.

The European Convention is the first international treaty which deals with landscape in its own right. The Convention defines landscape as “an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors” (Council of Europe, 2000: article 1a). This definition includes the whole territory and not only those environments considered exceptional because of their natural, cultural or visual characteristics. In this way, landscape includes natural areas as much as urban, rural and peri-urban areas, those which can be seen as outstanding as well as those which are ordinary and even degraded.

The European Convention establishes the need to implement procedures for consultation and public participation

with social and other agents who are involved in defining and implementing landscape policies. Not only that, it regards local and regional governments as very well suited to carry out landscape policies, given that they are the authorities closest to the affected communities. The Convention places a special emphasis on the need for public participation in defining landscape quality objectives, which are “the formulation by the competent public authorities of the aspirations of the public with regard to the landscape features of their surroundings” (Council of Europe, 2000: article 1c). The importance of involving citizens in the decision-making processes regarding the protection, management and planning of the landscape is due to the fact that, as the Convention itself declares, “the landscape is an important part of the quality of life for people everywhere: in urban areas and in the countryside, in degraded areas as well as in areas of high quality, in areas recognised as being of outstanding beauty as well as everyday areas” (Council of Europe, 2000: preamble). This is because an attractive and harmonious environment creates a fulfilling sense of well-being which remarkably increases people’s quality of life.

3.2. The Landscape Act of Catalonia

Catalonia was among the first to sign up to the Convention, in December 2000¹. From that moment onwards, the Generalitat of Catalonia developed a series of specific landscape policies directly inspired by the Landscape Convention. The most important of these were the passing of Act 8/2005, on the 8th June, on the Protection, Management and Planning of the Landscape,² and the subsequent Decree 343/2006 which develops it into a regulation.

The Act and the regulation emerging from it establish and promote instruments for the application of the Act in the area of spatial planning, instruments for creating partnerships and

1. Through Resolution 364/VI of the Catalan Parliament, on the 14th December 2000, in adherence to the European Landscape Convention.

2. For more information on the Landscape Act, see *Ordenació i gestió del paisatge a Europa* (Nogué, Puigbert, Bretcha, 2009).

agreements in matters of landscape and tools for funding (see Table 2). The tools for putting this Act into practice in the planning arena are the landscape catalogues of Catalonia, the landscape directives and the studies and reports on landscape impact and integration. The instruments for creating agree-

Landscape catalogues	Descriptive and prospective documents, applicable at the territorial level, which determine the various types of landscapes in Catalonia, identify their values and state of preservation and propose the quality objectives which need to be met.
Landscape directives	Directives which, based on the landscape catalogues, set out the proposed landscape quality objectives and incorporate them into the regulation of territorial zoning plans.
Landscape impact and integration study	Technical document which takes into account the consequences on the landscape of carrying out public works projects and other actions, and sets out the criteria adopted for their integration into the landscape.
Landscape impact and integration report	Written statement aimed at evaluating the suitability and adequacy of the criteria or measures adopted in the landscape impact and integration studies in order to integrate the actions, applications, works or activities carried out on the landscape.
Landscape charters	Instrument for harmonising strategies between public and private agents, applicable at local, supra-municipal or district level, in order to carry out actions for the protection, management and planning of the landscape, with the objective of sustaining its values.
Fund for the protection, management and planning of the landscape	Financial instrument of the Government of Catalonia aimed at allocating funds to activities which improve and preserve the landscape, directed at public bodies, private entities, individuals and juristic persons acting with these objectives.

Table 2. Instruments outlined in the Act 8/2005, on the 8th June, for the Protection, Management and Planning of the Landscape, and in the Decree 343/2006, on the 19th September, which develops it further.

ments are the landscape charters. And finally, the funding instrument is the Fund for the Protection, Management and Planning of Landscape. The Act also describes the functions of the Landscape Observatory, an advisory body to the Government of Catalonia in all areas related to the development, application and management of landscape policies.

The Act states that public bodies have to “encourage the participation of social, professional and economic agents, especially from professional societies, universities, associations for nature conservation, and representatives of business and trade union organisations in landscape policies” (Generalitat de Catalunya, 2006: article 2g). The Landscape Observatory, following these principles, encouraged participation throughout the process of developing the seven landscape catalogues.

3.3. The landscape catalogues of Catalonia

The Landscape Act establishes the landscape catalogue³ as an instrument for introducing the landscape into spatial planning in Catalonia, as well as into sectorial policies (agriculture, infrastructures, culture or tourism, to name a few). The catalogues are tools which enable us to understand what the landscape is like, its values, the elements which determine that a landscape is of a certain type and not another, and how the landscape develops according to economic, social and environmental factors. Finally, they define the kind of landscape that society wants, and what needs to be done to achieve it. The Act prescribes that the proposed landscape quality objectives in the catalogues will be incorporated as directives or recommendations in territorial zoning plans devised by the Ministry of Town and Country Planning and Public Works of the Government of Catalonia, after public consultation (see Figure 2).

3. The contents of the landscape catalogues can be consulted on the website: www.catpaisatge.net.

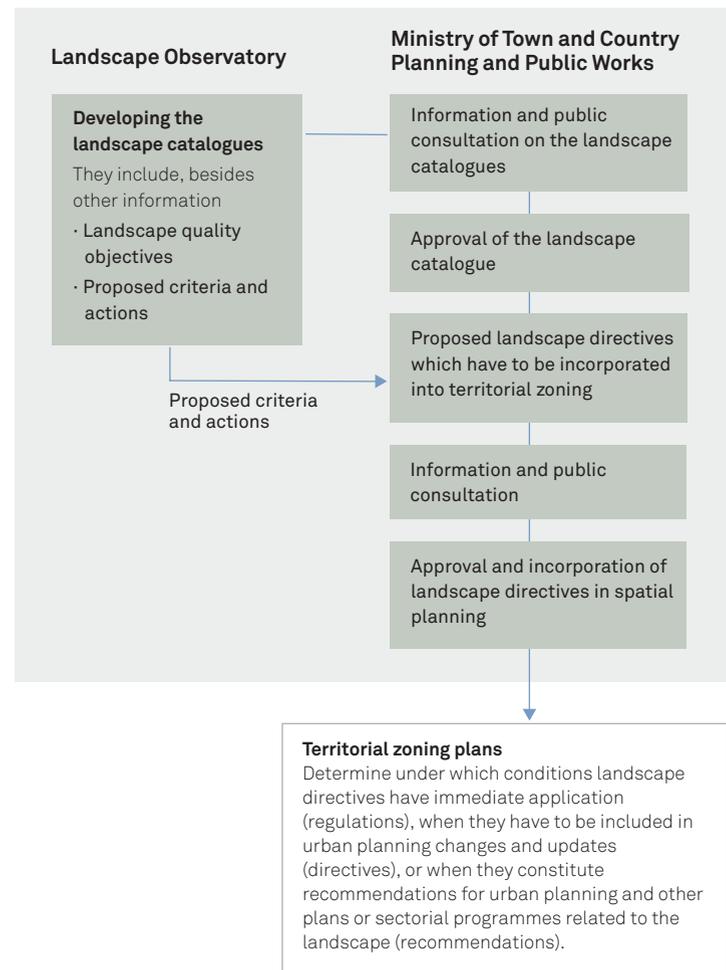


Figure 2. Integration of landscape directives in spatial planning.

Given the relation of the catalogues with spatial planning, the territorial reach of the catalogues corresponds to the areas which apply to the seven territorial zoning plans: Alt Pirineu i Aran, Comarques Centrals, Comarques Gironines, Camp de Tarragona, Terres de Lleida, Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona and Terres de l'Ebre (see Map 1).

The landscape catalogues, in accordance with the European Landscape Convention, are based on a holistic vision of the landscape, taking into account natural and cultural elements at the same time, and never separately. In this way, the catalogues perceive the landscape as a physical reality and at the same time as the representation that we make of it. It is the geographic physiognomy of a territory with all its natural and anthropic elements and also the feelings and emotions that are generated in the process of contemplating it. The catalogues also perceive the landscape as the cultural projection of a society in a specific place from a material, spiritual, ideological and symbolic perspective.

The Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, advisory body to the Generalitat of Catalonia with the aim of sensitising Catalan society about the landscape, was commissioned by the Ministry of Town and Country Planning and Public Works of the Government of Catalonia to put together the seven landscape catalogues of Catalonia. To carry out its work on the catalogues, the Observatory signed agreements with various research groups within Catalan universities: the Autonomous University of Barcelona, the University of Barcelona, the University of Girona, the Polytechnic University of Catalonia, the University of Lleida and the University Rovira i Virgili, together with the Consortium of Agroecological Services of the Comarques of Baix Ebre and Montsià (CODE) and the Institute for the Development of the Ebre Comarques (IDECE). These research groups formed interdisciplinary work groups with specialists in the field of landscape analysis, management and intervention, as well as in land use and urban planning. The catalogues also made use of specialists in social and public participation systems who worked in collaboration with the teams who developed the catalogues, without being



Map 1. Territorial areas which apply to the landscape catalogues of Catalonia.

themselves part of the work groups. The participatory process requires expertise and specialisation, which means that it had to be carried out by people who knew about the most suitable participatory techniques. The Landscape Observatory led, co-ordinated and supervised all of the studies (those specifically related to landscape analysis and those on public participation), it took part directly in defining landscape quality objectives, criteria and actions, and it put together the final document which was presented to the Ministry of Town and Country Planning and Public Works.

The lack of an agreed methodology for characterising and assessing the landscape made it necessary to define a specific one for the landscape catalogues. This methodology can be found

in the document *Prototipus de catàleg de paisatge*, a guide which establishes a basic conceptual, methodological and procedural norm for developing the seven landscape catalogues in a coherent and coordinated way⁴. The methodology envisages four developmental stages (see Figure 3), each of which is accompanied throughout by participatory processes.

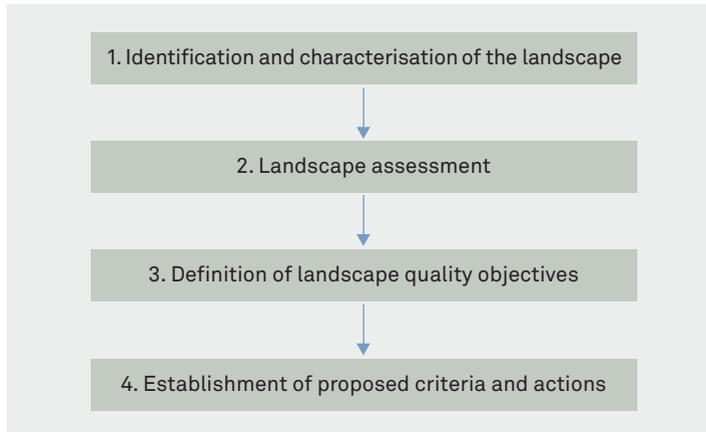


Figure 3. Developmental stages of the landscape catalogues.

In the following section each of the four developmental stages of the catalogues are explained illustrating the usefulness of public participation in each case

3.3.1. Identification and characterisation of the landscape

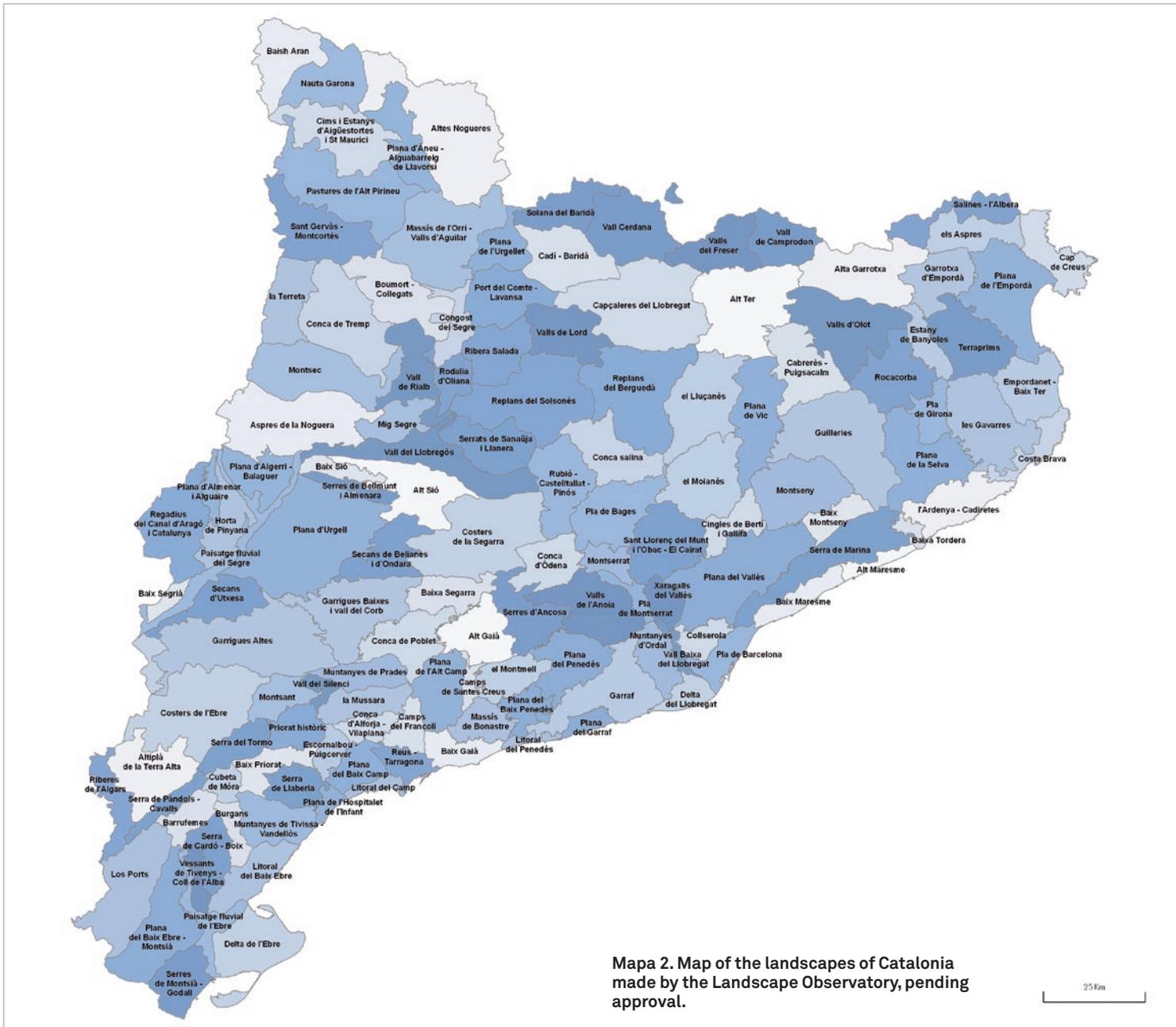
The aim of the first stage is to identify territorial areas with similar characteristics, on the basis of the natural, cultural (tangible and intangible) and visual elements which make up a landscape, as well as the more subtle and symbolic elements

4. The *Prototipus de catàleg de paisatge* can be found on the website: www.catpaisatge.net.

which define it. This is what is known as the analysis of the distinctive features of the landscape. The result is the division and classification of the land into areas with the same character, which are known as landscape units (or landscapes). They are areas characterised by a number of elements which make them different from the rest of the territory and contribute to making them unique in their own way. The development of the landscape catalogues made it possible, for the first time, to create a map of the landscapes of Catalonia (see Map 2). With 135 landscape units, the map makes it clear how rich and diverse the landscapes of Catalonia are, among the most in the whole of Europe. Each landscape (or landscape unit) is different from the rest, but not necessarily better or worse. With the intention of bringing landscape closer to the people, they were classified according to the most popular and common ways of perceiving them, after an intense process of public consultation and participation. Each landscape, as a result, was given a name that is well rooted in the local community and which belongs to the collective historical memory.

Once the units were identified, they were mapped and their character was described, specifying the values and dynamics which had influenced and were currently influencing their transformation, either as a result of natural causes or socio-economic factors. In this stage an analysis was also made of the ways in which the landscape may change in the future, taking into account natural dynamics and socioeconomic, legal, territorial and specific tendencies.

As the process developed, the need was perceived for a second level of analysis, over and above the landscape units, known as ‘special attention landscapes’, reserved for those cases in which it was deemed necessary to pay attention to landscape sections with very particular traits, but small in size. They are sections of the territory that are particularly heterogeneous, complex or singular from a landscape point of view (for example, peri-urban zones in a process of change or other places undergoing intense or rapid changes in their uses) and that need specific strategies, criteria or actions for their protection, management or planning.



Mapa 2. Map of the landscapes of Catalonia made by the Landscape Observatory, pending approval.



Landscape units are the basic territorial units on which landscape policies are applied. Specifically, landscape quality objectives were defined on the basis of these units, as were the criteria and actions which are applied in the form of directives in territorial zoning plans and other spatial planning, urban and sectorial instruments. For this reason it is essential that the population acknowledges and can identify with the landscape units presented by the landscape catalogues, and that is why it was important that public participation had an influence on demarcating and identifying the landscape units. During this stage, it was also essential that through the process of public participation viewpoints and walking paths could be identified, as well as the most important tendencies and those values related to sensory or emotive perception or to a sense of belonging—elements which are impossible to grasp from the analysis of current established forms of mapping or from fieldwork (see Section 4.4.2).

3.3.2. Landscape assessment

The second stage, that of assessment, consists of studying the threats and opportunities for the landscape, taking into account its configuration, evaluating the dynamics and factors which have an influence, as well as looking into how it may change in the future. This exercise took place unit by unit and for the whole territory. Participation in this stage can play a role in improving the landscape assessment carried out by the team who developed the catalogue and in noticing distinctive features of the local environment that may get missed out in a more general study (see examples in Section 4.4.2). Participation can also help to reflect on the importance of the threats and opportunities that were detected.

3.3.3. Definition of landscape quality objectives

The next stage in developing the catalogues consists of defining landscape quality objectives, which are the expression of the landscape preferences of a society, after understanding its

state, values and risks. Landscape quality objectives respond to the question “What kind of landscape do we want?” and they do this based on the opinions gathered during the participatory processes, from citizens and from the main social and economic agents in each territory.

Based on the information gathered in the two previous stages, and above all via public participation, landscape quality objectives for each landscape unit and for the whole territory are defined (see Section 4.4.2). The main challenge in this stage is to enable citizens and landscape agents to express their hopes and desires with regard to their landscape.

3.3.4. Establishment of proposed criteria and actions

Once the landscape quality objectives have been defined, for each landscape unit this stage proposes criteria (or measures, in the terminology of the Landscape Act) and actions that will put into effect the landscape quality objectives defined in the previous stage. In the context of the landscape catalogues, the criteria are general measures that will contribute to the implementation of landscape quality objectives. The actions, on the other hand, refer to the activities, projects or initiatives that, according to the previously established criteria, also help in the implementation of the defined landscape quality objectives.

The proposed criteria and actions are needed primarily for defining the landscape directives which the Ministry of Town and Country Planning and Public Works has to elaborate in order to incorporate them into spatial planning. Due to their complexity and their technical component, the level of public participation in the process of establishing criteria and proposals for action was much lower than in the other stages of developing the catalogues. Nevertheless, participatory processes related to establishing criteria and actions were carried out, but it was necessary to help the participants that were not experts in this subject (see examples in Section 4.4.2).

4. **Public Participation in the Landscape Catalogues**

Analysis of the landscape is a task that has traditionally been set aside for experts and specialists in a number of fields of study such as geography, ecology, architecture or environmental sciences. The European Landscape Convention offers a pioneering vision when it insists on the importance of citizens and economic agents intervening and participating in decisions related to landscape protection, management and planning. The first sign of this new approach to landscape can be found in the definition of landscape made in the aforementioned Convention: “An area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors” (Council of Europe, 2000 article 1a). According to the Convention, it is vital that everybody can appreciate their own landscape and that citizens and government participate together in the decisions that affect landscape protection, management and planning. It affirms that it is the responsibility of the government, via public policies, to provide for adequate landscape protection, management and planning, but it is also necessary that citizens, individually and collectively, become involved in the design of these policies and claim their right to a quality landscape. In agreement with the European Landscape Convention, the landscape catalogues incorporate public and social participation as a tool for involving and making society co-responsible for the planning and management of its landscapes and thereby encouraging landscape governance. At the same time, participation also aims to contribute to educating and sensitising the population in relation to problems related to landscapes.

Although in many cases public participation is understood more as a goal than a tool, the Landscape Observatory considers it to be a means of improving and legitimising the landscape catalogues, of sensitising people to landscape issues, and of guaranteeing the democratic quality of the process.

The landscape catalogues combine scientific rigour and participation. In fact, public participation in the catalogues is fundamental for identifying, for example, landscape values, in particular the most intangible ones, which do not emerge if only scientific data are analysed. The catalogues take into account

from the outset the existence of a number of values or kinds of values (historical, ecological, cultural, aesthetic, symbolic, identity-based, spiritual) assigned by the people who live there or who enjoy it. Not all landscapes mean the same for people and each landscape can be attributed different values and at different degrees according to the agent or individual who perceives it. The majority of values reflect people’s perceptions and sensations, and are therefore subjective and very difficult to quantify. In order to identify these more perceptive and interpretative values (for example aesthetic, symbolic or spiritual) and therefore of a more subjective valuation, it is very important to understand the opinions of the people who live in the area. This can be achieved by asking citizens to participate. Participation is also fundamental for defining landscape quality objectives, which are the manifestation of the landscape preferences of a community, and the basis for defining criteria and actions.



Picture 5. The European Landscape Convention underlines the importance of public participation in decisions related to landscape protection, management and planning.

4.1. Methodology

The Landscape Observatory resolved that throughout each of the stages of developing the landscape catalogues public participation should be included. In order to achieve this, a consultation process was developed with tools relevant to the various stages of making the catalogues. In this way, the landscape catalogues took the opinions of citizens and landscape agents into account for landscape planning and management, right from the stage of describing landscape when work began on the catalogues. Participation was never thought of simply as an appendage to the technical work of the research teams, but rather as a complementary tool to help achieve objective results or to agree on landscape policies among the participants. All the participatory processes of the landscape catalogues had as their primary aim that the agents involved and individual citizens who wanted to express their perception of the landscape could have a discussion about the changes taking place there and could contribute to defining objectives in order to improve the landscape.

4.1.1. Participants

The participants are the main agents of any participatory process. The characteristics of the participants, the diversity of profiles and discourses that they represent, their culture and the total number that participate, are factors which significantly condition any participatory process. The initial premise was that participation in the landscape catalogues had to be able to mobilise the main landscape agents in order to take into account the greatest diversity of opinions. Given that there were limited resources, the idea of an all-encompassing participatory process that would reach the entire population was abandoned, even though in various participatory processes a high level of representation was achieved (this is the case with the opinion poll in the Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona and with the telephone survey in the Terres de l'Ebre, which are described in Section 4.2). In the case of the rest of the procedures, efforts were made to secure a wide representation

of discourses, and in this way, to improve results as much as possible. Statistical representativeness requires a significant amount of economic and human resources and it is not cost-effective bearing in mind the objectives of the catalogues, because the information obtained by investing more resources may be very similar to what can be achieved based on selecting the most representative voices from the range of perceptions and concerns about the landscape.

The participatory procedures in the catalogues were addressed primarily to two types of interlocutors: landscape agents and members of society as a whole.

- Landscape agents: these are people or public or private entities interested in the landscape, who make use of it or are competent in its management. In other words, agents are people or entities who, as a result of their daily tasks, have a level of influence on landscape planning and management. In the case of the catalogues, two types of agents are considered: agents from within the study area and external agents. Agents from within the study area are representatives of local governments, other institutions based in the area (professional societies with a local office, universities, research centres) or of economic sectors linked to the landscape (farmers, cattle raisers, builders, tourism companies), and associations whose main activity is located in a particular territory (hiking organisations, cultural heritage conservation groups, landowner coalitions, groups of people based in the area, ecological groups, hunters). External agents, on the other hand, are representatives of government ministries (in particular the Ministries of Town and Country Planning and Public Works; Environment and Housing; Agriculture, Food and Rural Action; Culture and the Media, including agencies and other public organisations), and representatives in the local area of other public and private external entities (primary sector collectives, non-governmental organisations, institutions and research groups, among others). In spite of the widespread interest for all kinds of processes related to landscape planning and management, information on landscape agents is difficult to get hold of, as it needs an

in-depth knowledge of the territory and of the social bodies active there.

- **Individuals:** given that it is important that the catalogues bring together the opinion of society as a whole, individual citizens were invited to participate, in particular local residents in the areas being studied as well as visitors. Their opinion is relevant to the objectives of the catalogue, as they provide a personal understanding of the landscape, based on their daily experience of it. It is important to recognise that it is always much easier to get hold of the opinions of organised groups, in this case of landscape agents, than citizens in general. A greater effort is needed to guarantee the participation of non-organised citizens.

The team who developed the catalogues also made occasional contact with local people during the field-work stages. This kind of individual work, which does not involve a widespread participatory process with specific goals, cannot be classed as participation in the same way as the procedures which are presented in this publication, but it did provide interesting information.

In total around 5,000 people took part in the various participatory processes of the seven catalogues, including landscape agents and individuals, who in many cases contributed more than once. It must be said that some individuals and agents participated in more than one of the participatory procedures for the same catalogue, and also that some agents participated in processes for more than one catalogue, an element which could lower the real number of participants. Among the landscape agents, what stands out is the participation of numerous Catalan institutions such as local governments (town councils, county councils), professional societies, hiking organisations, trade unions or research centres. It is worth noting that in most cases participation was self-initiated, without having to directly go and look for people. Therefore a large number of people decided to dedicate their time to analysing what their landscape is like and making proposals to improve it. The catalogue that had a higher level of participation in relation to the local population was the Landscape Catalogue of the Ter-

res de l'Ebre, followed by that of the Alt Pirineu i Aran (with a high level of participation by non-local people) and of the Comarques Gironines.

4.1.2. Methodological design and typology of participatory techniques

In the area of landscape planning and management there is no unanimously recognised participatory methodology, and because of this, the methodological design of the participatory techniques in the catalogues, like the landscape catalogues themselves, has a certain experimental quality. The participatory process was considered to be a methodology which had to be formulated and designed during the very process of developing the catalogues and while learning from possible mistakes.

While creating the methodology, the Landscape Observatory had two requirements in mind: firstly, public participation had to be a part of every stage of developing the catalogues and therefore, participation had to take place at the same time as the catalogues were being developed (see Figure 4). Secondly, the participatory process had to include a wide and diverse range of participants representative of society. For this reason complementary tools were designed, addressed to different audiences, to be carried out throughout the process of developing the catalogues (see Table 4).

To make the most of the process of gathering information, participatory techniques with qualitative, quantitative and dialogue-based elements were combined. The three main typologies of these participatory techniques can be described as follows.

- **Quantitative techniques:** also known as distributive techniques, they focus on objective knowledge about specific facts, opinions, attitudes, motivations or feelings for which conclusions can be drawn about the reality studied. It is important to clarify that in spite of the tendency to call this type of procedure a survey, when a statistical representation

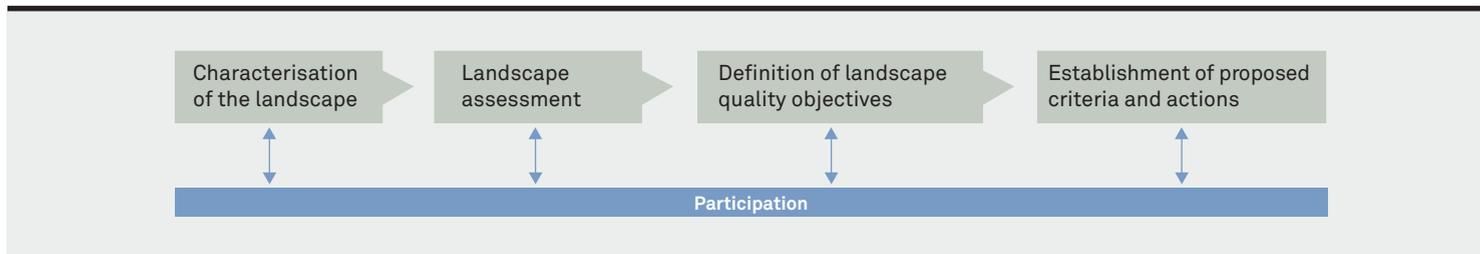


Figure 4. The relevance of participation at each stage of developing the landscape catalogues.

of the sample cannot be guaranteed, it is preferable to use another term, such as consultation or opinion poll. For the landscape catalogues, the decision was made to use certain techniques in a question/answer format (a semi-structured questionnaire), characteristic of quantitative techniques. These types of techniques make it possible to reach a wide number of people, the majority of whom would otherwise probably have not participated with other methods, either for lack of interest or knowledge. In this way, we can say that

tools with a significant quantitative component are a good way of getting a sense of the way the landscape is perceived by the population in general, who may not have a special interest in this subject. In any case, it is important to remember that the question/answer format does not give space for unforeseen and spontaneous answers, and makes it difficult to grasp the more experiential dimension of the landscape. What is more, the quantitative focus can only offer a closed picture on the part of the participants, in the sense that it doesn't generate debate or an exchange of information between them.



Picture 6. Consultations for the landscape catalogues were carried out in the question/answer format, characteristic of quantitative techniques.

- Qualitative techniques: perception of the landscape is so diverse and depends on so many factors that it is difficult to restrict the interpretation of citizens and landscape agents to mere quantitative terms. Because of this, the catalogues' participatory process also took into account qualitative tools. Qualitative techniques, also known as structural techniques, use the format of conversations and by making an analysis of the discourse try to obtain subjective knowledge (opinions, feelings or beliefs), which is highly relevant in the study of landscape; then the information gained directly from the people selected is dealt with in such a way as to bring out ideas, reflections, values or perspectives on the subject which would otherwise be neglected. In this type of technique, what is relevant is not how representative the sample of participants is, but how representative the selected discourse is. In this case, the sample is selected with

Type of technique	Advantages	Disadvantages
Quantitative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can reach a large number of people. • Can generate a large amount of information. • Provides a high level of control over answers. • Depending on the sample, conclusions can be drawn about a larger population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It hardly reaches the emotional dimension of the landscape. • Does not allow for exchange of ideas and debate. • Does not encourage in-depth reflections or analysis. • Does not give the possibility of recording facts beyond what is presented in the questionnaires.
Qualitative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enables the main discourses on the landscape to be identified. • Achieves in-depth contributions. • Enables the emotional dimension of the landscape to be dealt with. • Enables a wide range of realities to be recorded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not permit exchange of ideas and debate. • Does not reach a large number of people.
Dialogue-based	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groups get to know each other. • Enables exchange of ideas and debate. • Enables consensus elements and disagreements to be detected. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is difficult to bring together people with all the necessary profiles and discourses. • Participants have to be willing to try out specific group dynamics. • Does not reach a large number of people. • It is difficult for it to cover the whole territory of the landscape catalogue

Table 3. Advantages and disadvantages of the typologies of participatory techniques used in the catalogues.

the aim of bringing together all the existing discourses and points of view related to the core subject and of obtaining significantly in-depth contributions. It should be noted that due to the very nature of this technique, it does not reach a large number of people.

- Dialogue-based techniques: the catalogues also made use of participatory tools with a dialogue-based component. These participatory techniques consist of getting hold of information and knowledge via the interaction between participants. Through dialogue, the aim here is to gain knowledge from the group, to collate diverging points of view, to explore ways to achieve consensus and to express areas of disagreement. Group dynamics vary according to the aims, but they all have in common debate and dialogue as their main ingredients. The focus is on working together and debating in order to reach consensus through discussion and reasoning, and when this is not possible, to take into account the range of opinions. The aim is to find a collective consensus, or at least, to outline exactly what the causes of disagree-

ment are. These techniques enable ideas to be exchanged and different opinions to be debated, but, because of their nature, they cannot reach a large number of people.

The range of participatory techniques (and tools) used in the process of developing the catalogues shows the diverse potential of participation in landscape planning. In fact, the combination of quantitative, qualitative and dialogue-based techniques balanced out the advantages and disadvantages of each type of technique (see Table 3).

4.2. Tools used

This section explains in detail the participatory tools that were used while putting together the seven landscape catalogues of Catalonia, it describes the procedure and makes an assessment. As mentioned above, the participatory methodology, in the same way as the rest of the methodology used for develo-

ping the catalogues, was put together and defined during the process of developing them. This factor, combined with the peculiarities of each territory and the limited resources available, meant that the processes and therefore participatory tools used were not the same in each catalogue. In total eight different tools were used. However, while some tools were only used in one catalogue, others were used in all of them, even though with slight differences. In this way, the various combinations of tools used generated distinctive participatory processes for each catalogue (see Tables 4 and 5).

As can be seen in the following sections and in Figure 5, the tools used in the catalogues with the greatest quantitative component are the telephone survey, the opinion poll and, in part, the public consultation via the web. The discussion groups and the in-depth interviews with landscape agents are the two tools with the greatest qualitative component, even though all the tools used in the participatory processes of the landscape catalogues have, to differing degrees, a certain qualitative component. Both the discussion groups and interviews with agents had a twofold strategic goal: to gain an understanding of the relevant discourses and to nurture the participatory process as a whole. There are many similarities between the-

se two tools, but there are also differences in the way they are prepared and carried out. The public consultation via the web, on the other hand, also had a qualitative element, given that it had many open questions. The participatory tools of the catalogue with a greater dialogue-based component are the open workshops, workshops with landscape agents and workshops with individuals.

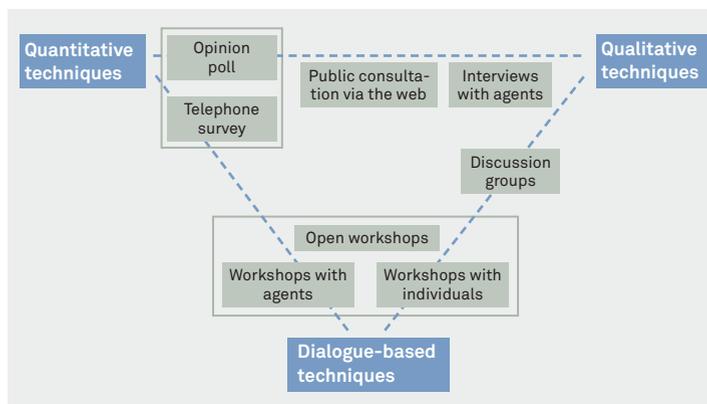


Figure 5. Classification of the participatory tools used in the catalogues according to the typology of techniques.

Tool	Typology of participants	Stages of the catalogue where most relevant	Catalogues
Telephone survey	Individuals	Characterisation and assessment	Terres de l'Ebre
Opinion poll	Individuals	Characterisation and assessment	Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona (RMB)
Public consultation via the web	Individuals	Characterisation, assessment and definition of landscape quality objectives (LQOs)	All catalogues
Interviews with agents	Landscape agents and individuals	Characterisation and assessment	All except RMB
Discussion groups	Landscape agents	Assessment and definition of LQOs	Terres de l'Ebre
Workshops with agents	Landscape agents	Definition of LQOs and establishment of criteria and actions	RMB, C. Centrals and Terres de l'Ebre
Workshops with individuals	Individuals	Assessment and definition of LQOs and establishment of criteria and actions	C. Gironines and Alt Pirineu i Aran
Open workshops	Individuals and landscape agents	Characterisation and assessment	RMB, C. Centrals and Terres de l'Ebre

Table 4. Some characteristics of the tools used in the catalogues.

Catalogue and tools	Participants
Alt Pirineu i Aran	
Interviews with agents	21
Workshops with individuals	9
Public consultation via the web	152 (243 contributions)
TOTAL	182 participants
Camp de Tarragona	
Interviews with agents	24
Public consultation via the web	566 (849 contributions)
TOTAL	590 participants
Comarques Centrals	
Open workshops	32
Interviews with agents	38
Workshops with agents	52
Public consultation via the web	176 (211 contributions)
TOTAL	375 participants
Comarques Gironines	
Interviews with agents	32
Workshops with individuals	7
Public consultation via the web	551 (827 contributions)
TOTAL	590 participants
Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona	
Open workshops	32
Opinion poll	1.050
Workshops with agents	62
Public consultation via the web	577 (737 contributions)
TOTAL	1.721 participants
Terres de l'Ebre	
Telephone survey	811
Public consultation via the web	251 (376 contributions)
Interviews with agents	22
Discussion groups	33
Workshops with agents	45
Open workshops	21
TOTAL	1.183 participants
Terres de Lleida	
Interviews with agents	22
Public consultation via the web	313 (470 contributions)
TOTAL	335 participants

Table 5. Tools used in each catalogue and total number of participants.

In the following sections the various participatory techniques that were used while developing the catalogues are described and evaluated. The description is accompanied by tables which summarise the main characteristics of each tool.

4.2.1. Telephone survey

This tool consisted of a telephone survey with a socially representative sample of the territory of the Terres de l'Ebre. The main aim was to get an initial sense of how citizens perceive the landscape and where they stand in relation to it.

Participants

A sample of 811 people were interviewed, aged eighteen and above, statistically representative of the population of the area of the catalogue. The choice of those who were interviewed was determined as much by the percentage of the population in each of the *comarques* and municipalities of the territory of the Terres de l'Ebre, as by their distribution in terms of age and gender in these territories. According to these distribution scales, the final selection of homes was made with simple random selection methods using the telephone directory in each municipality.

Method and information obtained

This participatory process, which lasted two months, began once an initial diagnosis and a proposal for the landscape units of the Terres de l'Ebre had been made. The questionnaire was carefully designed so that the questions would have a clearly communicative element and the interview would last between 10 and 15 minutes. The questionnaire (see Appendix 1) was structured in several blocks of questions based on the requirements of each of the stages of development of the catalogue.

In order to ensure good quality results, the questions were first analysed and improved using a pilot study with a limited

Aims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To bring together a representative sample of society. · To describe the type of relationship the population has with its environment. · To get an idea of the perception and experience of the landscape. · To ascertain the citizens' perception of how the landscape is changing (past, present and immediate future) as well as the factors which are influencing these changes. · To ascertain the level of social involvement in landscape issues. · To identify the main aspirations, attitudes and standpoints towards the landscape. 		
Relevance for each stage of development of the catalogue			
Typology of participants	Population over 18 years of age who live in the area	Number of participants	Around 800 people
Approximate duration	About 2 months	Commitment required of participants	Answer questionnaire by telephone (15 minutes)
Tool requirements	To already have a well-developed proposal of landscape units, of their distinctive features and of landscape analysis.		
Catalogues	Landscape Catalogue of the Terres de l'Ebre		

Taula 6. Summary of the characteristics of the telephone survey.

Highly relevant
 Quite relevant
 Not very relevant
 Not relevant

number of people, and the team of interviewers was trained in relation to the aims of the study and the main issues related to the landscape.

With the aim of encouraging the participation of those being interviewed and for the sake of transparency, the questionnaire included at the outset a brief explanation of the purpose of the study and of the institutions involved. The survey began with a series of questions aimed at creating a conducive atmosphere, which were easy to answer and tackled areas of little contention, while at the same time providing relevant

information for the stages of characterising and assessing the landscape. The intention of the questions was to find out about the values which people attribute to landscapes, both the tangible (historical, social) and the intangible ones (aesthetic, symbolic, identity-based). Therefore questions were asked about the use made of the landscape (type of activities which take place there and how often) and about outstanding landscapes within the area of the catalogue.

Once the introductory questions had been asked, the survey covered more elaborate questions related to the assumptions

of individuals about the landscape (perceptions), their knowledge on the subject (opinions) and the activities carried out there (attitudes). Specifically, some of the questions were aimed at discovering how the interviewees perceive the state of the landscapes at the moment and the factors which according to them had contributed to their current state. They were also asked about how each of the landscapes studied might evolve in the future and what actions would be needed to improve them.

Basic demographic questions (such as age, occupation or education) and personal details (place of birth, country of origin, second homes, agricultural land, among others) were left for the end of the survey. These issues, due to their personal nature, made it possible to detect the variables which could influence the range of assessments, perceptions, interpretations and/or opinions related to the landscapes. For example, the interviewee was asked how long he or she had been living in the Terres de l'Ebre, which provided an understanding of the importance of that landscape in their personal experience. Given the importance in terms of landscape of the agricultural basis of the Terres de l'Ebre, the participants were also asked if they owned plots of land.



Picture 7. The primacy of agriculture in the Terres de l'Ebre is fundamental to the landscape, which is why the telephone survey referred to it.

Evaluation of the tool

The contributions from the telephone survey were especially useful in the stages corresponding to the characterisation and assessment of the landscape, however they also provided relevant information for defining landscape quality objectives and the criteria and actions for the Landscape Catalogue of the Terres de l'Ebre. The information was useful for complementing the analysis made by the team who developed the catalogue and for designing subsequent participatory processes.

The telephone survey made it possible to find out about the evaluation, opinions, perception and attitudes of a representative sample of the population of the Terres de l'Ebre in relation to the landscape. This method, due to its characteristics, makes it possible to reach a lot of people at once, which is why the number of participants was greater in this case than in the other methods used for developing the landscape catalogues of Catalonia. At the same time, the sample also included a greater diversity of people than the other techniques, as it involved interviewing individuals (selected at random and in their own home), many of whom probably would not have taken part in other participatory techniques, for lack of specific interest or because the news would not have reached them. Therefore, the fact that this tool reached a greater proportion of people with diverse profiles means that the telephone surveys complemented the contributions made via other participatory methods. As a result, the telephone survey made it possible to discover points of view opposed to those of the landscape agents and others directly interested in the subject. For example, in the telephone survey, the high-altitude agricultural landscapes, mountain ranges and plains were the areas least valued as being distinctive to the territory, even though people interact with them during daily activities (such as visits with family and friends or going to buy local products) and during farming work. But both landscape agents and individuals interested in the subject placed more value on these landscapes, and considered them to be one of the most characteristic elements of the Terres de l'Ebre, even though they may not have the same kind of contact with these landscapes. Without a doubt, if the

Telephone survey: key points

Carry out the survey during the first stage of developing the catalogue.

The budget for the interviews has to make it possible to reach a percentage of the population that is statistically representative, therefore the size of the population is critical.

Set aside some time at the start of the interview to help the interviewee relax and leave personal questions that may be more sensitive for the end.

Train the team of interviewers in relation to the aims of the study and the main concepts related to landscape.

Carry out a pilot study with a small number of interviews before going ahead with the whole of the population, in order to introduce improvements if necessary.

Advantages

Conclusions can be drawn about a larger percentage of the population given the representativity of the sample target of the study.

Enables a high level of control over answers as it guarantees the usefulness and facilitates the analysis of the data obtained from the structured questionnaire.

Generates a significant volume of information.

Disadvantages

Does not create the space for debate or interaction between agents.

Does not encourage reflections and in-depth analysis.

Does not allow for any other facts beyond what is confined to the questions in the survey to be reflected.

Makes it difficult to understand the more experiential dimension of the landscape.

Table 7. Key points, advantages and disadvantages of telephone survey.

telephone survey had not been carried out, the existence of such diverse points of view would not have been recognised.

The results of the survey showed that the Delta de l'Ebre is thought to be the most distinctive landscape of the Terres de



Picture 8. The interviews showed that, in general, people of the Ebre region have a positive image of their landscapes, except for the coastal area, where there is a perception of disarray, noise and lack of consideration for the heritage.

l'Ebre (61,6%), followed by the river Ebre (34,3%) and the Ports (16%). The Delta de l'Ebre is also a place that the majority of those interviewed visit regularly (88%), especially for going for walks or on outings, and people view it in a positive light, even though there is some concern about its current state and its future. In fact, 45,7% of the people interviewed who know this area felt it would deteriorate, while in the case of the river Ebre the proportion was 28,7%. On the other hand, the coast, in spite of being visited regularly (77%) and perceived as a distinctive landscape by 11% of those consulted, it is at the same time the landscape which is viewed least positively. It is seen as an area characterised by disarray and noise, and its unsatisfactory state is attributed to increased urbanisation. 31,2% felt it would deteriorate in the future. In general, according to the interviewees, increased urbanisation and industrial growth are the factors which have most contributed to the substandard state of some of the landscapes in the Terres de l'Ebre.

4.2.2. Opinion poll

This consisted of a series of door-to-door interviews carried out by the Institute of Regional and Metropolitan Studies in Barcelona (IERMB) with the aim of getting an initial sense of how the population of the Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona perceive, experience and value the landscape, as well as their aspirations for it.

Participants

A sample of 1,050 citizens from the Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona, aged 16 and above, was interviewed. The distribution of

interviews according to comarques was not proportional to their population, as it was considered more important, to reduce sampling error, to have access to data from all the comarques with a minimum sample of 100 interviews for each. The opinion poll was not carried out with proportional age groups, given that the population aged over 64 was overrepresented (35% of those interviewed) due to the fact that they spend more time enjoying the landscape. People were interviewed from a total of 104 municipalities, out of the 163 which make up the Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona, each with a different population size, and corresponding to the 22 landscape units defined a priori by the team who developed the catalogue. The choice of people interviewed took place by randomly selecting addresses by municipalities, with the aim of getting a wide diversity of opinions.

Aims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To get a sense of how the population perceive and experience the landscape. · To identify landscape units. · To identify landscape values, especially intangible ones. · To identify the main aspirations, attitudes and approaches related to the landscape. 		
Relevance for each stage of development of the catalogue			
Typology of participants	Population 16 years and above living in the area	Number of participants	1.050 people
Approximate duration	About 6 months	Commitment required of participants	Interviews lasting about 30 minutes
Tool requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To have an initial understanding of the landscape of the area · To have access to images and maps of the territory 		
Catalogues	Landscape Catalogue of the Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona		

Table 8. Summary of the characteristics of the opinion poll.

Highly relevant
 Quite relevant
 Not very relevant
 Not relevant

Method and information obtained

This participatory process lasted for six months and began with defining the objectives, structure and contents of the questionnaire. The questionnaire was designed in such a way that the interviews would last approximately 30 minutes, reach a large number of people and bring out land differences in the area covered by the catalogue, while making sure it did not only cover the most well-known landscapes, features and elements. Once the questionnaire had been designed, the feasibility of the questions was tested out with a pilot study which made it possible to introduce some changes and to improve the procedure. In order to guarantee the success of the study, the interviewers and analysts were trained on the aims of the study and the most important landscape-related issues. The face-to-face interviews took place over a period of three months and at the same time the result of the questionnaires were revised and analysed.



Picture 9. The opinion poll made it possible to find out that inhabitants of the Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona have a preference for landscapes related to nature, the sea and beaches, followed by historical monuments or buildings.

The survey (see Appendix 2) was made up of 33 questions. The interview took place in the home of the person being interviewed, which had the advantage that while noticing the kinds of attitudes displayed in the interview, the interviewer could get a sense of the dwelling's surroundings (type of housing and neighbourhood). The visit began with a brief explanation about the aim of the study and the importance of the opinions and experience of citizens in relation to the landscape. This introduction was also useful for explaining the way in which the landscape catalogues approach landscape, creating in this way a common framework to ensure that the range of answers were comparable. After this initial contact the survey questions began. In the first section, on identifying and describing landscapes, the interviewees were asked to single out and find on a map all the landscapes of the Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona that they could spontaneously remember and to state which ones they liked best and which ones they liked least. To describe these areas, the main elements which made them more or less attractive according to the interviewees had to be identified. To complete the information the interviewees were asked to evaluate 20 photographs of different types of landscapes from the Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona, on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 represented the ones they liked least and 10 represented those they liked most.

Independently of the landscapes which were identified as more or less representative or which were valued more or less, the interviewees were asked about their everyday landscape. Specifically they were asked to name three landscapes which form a part of their normal daily surroundings, to describe their relationship with this landscape (the emotional links) and to evaluate it. In order to identify the landscapes which are part of their daily experience, they were asked to specify which landscapes they see from the windows of their home and which ones they find on the way to their place of work or study. Finally, they were also asked about the changes to the landscape in recent years and what they made of these.

Evaluation of the tool

In spite of the fact that the opinion poll reached an important number of people in the Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona, many of whom would probably not have participated of their own accord via other procedures or methods, budget limitations made it very difficult to get a sufficiently representative statistical sample of the almost five million inhabitants of this area. This objective was particularly difficult to fulfil in this catalogue as we are talking about the most populated area of Catalonia. What is more, due to the inherent characteristics of this method (door-to-door interviews), it wasn't possible to reach groups of people who are not resident in the municipalities of the area, but who would have made important contributions (visitors, tourists and workers living outside the territory). In any case, it was possible to get hold of many different visions of the landscape in this area.

The opinion poll proved to be a very favourable tool for providing useful information both for the editorial team of the catalogue, right at the start of the process of identifying and describing the landscape, and for the various public policies related to land use. For example, it meant that the most well-known and representative landscapes of the Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona were identified. These are the Sagrada Família, the Montseny and Montserrat, which were referred to by some 20% or 30% of the population interviewed, followed by Collserola, the Park Güell, Montjuïc, the Rambla, Sitges and the Tibidabo. The results show a clear predominance of elements which are monumental reference points in the city of Barcelona and of other key natural landscapes which are regularly visited. The survey also made it possible to find out that the most popular landscapes are the Montseny and Montserrat, natural areas which also have a highly symbolic or cultural component for many Catalans. There is also a preference for the sea and beaches, as well as for historical buildings and monuments. On the other hand, in the case of identifying landscapes which are least popular, the answers were very varied and unspecific. Broadly speaking, the landscapes which people like the least are neighbourhoods in the Barcelonès

which they deem to be run down (such as the Raval or the Mina), some cities in the outskirts of Barcelona (like Badalona, Sant Adrià del Besòs or Santa Coloma de Gramanet) and functional areas with high levels of industrial activity which break up the city network, such as the Barcelona harbour or the Zona Franca. These replies were confirmed with the evaluation of the 20 photographs: on the whole, the landscapes which are considered genuinely beautiful are natural ones (including also coastal ones), while those landscapes which form a part of the participants' living environment and of the daily surroundings to which they relate and move around in are considered to be the least attractive.

It is important to remember that evaluating the landscape is not simply a personal matter, or not only a personal matter, rather it is influenced by historical, cultural or geographical factors which determine the way we see the world and give value to particular elements over others. There are a number



Picture 10. Functional landscapes with industrial activities, such as the commercial harbour of Barcelona, are held in low regard.

of social patterns in the way landscape is perceived. That is to say, according to one's social position and the role one plays in society, one's interests, tastes and perceptions are shaped in different ways. Besides, these social patterns tend to be shared with other people of a similar social standing, who have similar types of work, take part in similar leisure activities or have the same kind of housing. So, for example, the opinion poll made it possible to identify differences among the population according to their level of education, and the results showed that those with university degrees value landscapes which have a natural or ecological value above other types of landscape. Differences were also observed according to place of birth. In this respect, the knowledge of the culture and its symbolic, identity-based or even religious elements has a paramount influence on the replies.

The replies related to everyday landscapes show that the majority of the population in the Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona live their lives in an urban environment and that the landscapes they see through the windows of their homes are mostly functional, that is to say, related to residential or economically profitable uses. Nevertheless, one out of every four interviewees has a view of natural and ecological elements from their home, and few see art-historical or religious elements. These percentages go down considerably when the questions relate to the landscape they see on the way to their place of work or study. Surprisingly, very few of those interviewed referred to coastal landscapes when they spoke of their everyday landscape, even though a large part of the population lives in municipalities on the coast or relatively near to the sea. It is also significant that 12,5% of the population states that they take a different route to their place of work or study in order to enjoy a better landscape. Analysing the data it can be seen that these results increase with the size of the municipality and that the number is also higher for women than men. The fact of taking a different route makes it possible to enjoy more pleasant landscapes.

According to those interviewed, the elements which are most positively valued in everyday landscapes are quietness, having

Opinion poll: key points

Carry out the opinion poll during the first stage of developing the catalogue.

Design a questionnaire in which, wherever possible, the questions have a wide range of possible answers. This ensures that not only the most common landscapes, features or elements are mentioned, and that territorial differences can emerge.

Train teams of interviewers and analysts in relation to the aims of the study and the main concepts related to landscape.

Carry out a pilot study with a reduced number of interviews before proceeding with the whole of the selected population.

Set aside some time at the start of the interview to explain to the interviewee the importance of their opinion and experience regarding their perception of the landscape, and explain the key concepts which appear throughout the questionnaire so as to guarantee that all the answers are comparable.

Advantages

Disadvantages

Reaches people who would not otherwise have participated using more voluntary methods.	Does not create space for debate or exchange of ideas between interviewees.
Generates a large amount of information.	Does not encourage reflections or in-depth analysis.
Enables a high level of control over answers as it guarantees the usefulness and facilitates the analysis of the data obtained from the structured questionnaire.	Does not encourage consensus in the perception of landscape.
Takes into account the emotional dimension of the landscape.	Does not allow for any facts beyond what is confined to the questions of the survey.
Makes it possible to link social and demographic aspects to the perception of landscape.	
The use of a semi-structured questionnaire includes a high percentage of open questions which allows for a richer analysis.	

Table 9. Key points, advantages and disadvantages of opinion polls.

a good transport network and having a range of commercial outlets. On the other hand, the negative elements are those related to the disadvantages of city life: traffic, dirt, noise, pollution, massification and lack of parking spaces. If the results are analysed according to the landscapes which the interviewees identified as everyday, the landscapes with the most positive attributes are low-density urban landscapes. It is in these landscapes that we find the highest percentage of people who value their beauty, silence, order, pleasant odour and uniqueness. In contrast, those who classified their everyday landscape as being dominated by infrastructure described it as ugly and artificial.

The study also made it possible to find out how those interviewed perceive the changes in the landscapes in their area and what they consider to be the main threats. According to the interviewees, the landscapes which have undergone the fastest changes are located on the coast, in low-density urban areas and in peri-urban landscapes. In any case, independently of the rate of change, the majority of inhabitants in the Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona (59%) felt that these changes have been positive; this perception was greatest, above all, among those who stated that their everyday landscape was a low-density urban landscape.

Of all the contributions to the opinion poll, the most useful ones for the catalogue were related to the location of places of special interest, given that the inbuilt characteristics of this method enabled viewpoints and unique elements of the landscape to be precisely located.

4.2.3. Public consultation via the web

This method consisted of a consultation via the Landscape Observatory website (www.catpaisatge.net) addressed at citizens in general to get a sense of their perception of the landscape, to identify values and to contrast some of the results obtained by the team who developed the catalogues. The consultation via the web was used in all the landscape catalogues, but its

contents and design carried on being developed throughout the process of putting together the catalogues, incorporating improvements wherever necessary.

Participants

The consultation via the web was conceived as a tool open to the participation of anybody interested in landscape, without a prior selection of participants, in contrast to the rest of the participatory tools used for the catalogues, except for the open workshops. Replies were made at an individual level and anonymously to encourage the participation and uninhibited expression of opinions.

Due to the voluntary nature of this method and the lack of control over the sample population who took part in the consultation, it was difficult to obtain a statistically representative sample of the population in each of the areas of the catalogue. The number of contributions varied greatly from one catalogue to another and also among the different landscape units. While some units had very few replies, others had more than 100 (in the case of the Reus-Tarragona unit, for example, with 132 contributions). There were a total of between 210 and 840 contributions per catalogue (see Table 5).

The samples were disproportionate in terms of age groups, given that the majority of people who participated in the seven consultations were aged between 20 and 45 (see the distribution in Figure 6). The participation of people over 65 was almost insignificant (around 1,1%), and those under 20 also participated very little, representing 3% of the total. The most likely reasons are that the older sector of the population has a limited ability to access the internet and the younger sector lacks interest in the subject.

The place of origin of the participants varied according to the catalogue. For example, in the Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona, 78% of participants came from that area, while in the case of Alt Pirineu i Aran the largest proportion of answers came

Aims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To contribute to personal reflection on the landscape. · To get a sense of how citizens perceive and interpret the landscape, and what the general feelings towards the landscape are in the area covered by each catalogue. · To compare some of the results obtained by the team who developed the catalogues (limits and names of landscape units, landscape assessment, etc.) · To identify landscape values, or to order in terms of priority values previously identified by the teams who developed the catalogues. 		
Relevance for each stage of development of the catalogue			
Typology of participants	Individuals	Number of participants	Between 200 and 800 per catalogue
Approximate duration	Between 2 and 4 months	Commitment required of participants	To fill in questionnaires on-line (10-25 minutes)
Tool requirements	To have a well-developed proposal of landscape units, their distinctive features and landscape analysis		
Catalogues	The seven landscape catalogues of Catalonia		

Table 10. Summary of the characteristics of the public consultation via the web.

■ Highly relevant
 ■ Quite relevant
 ■ Not very relevant
 ■ Not relevant

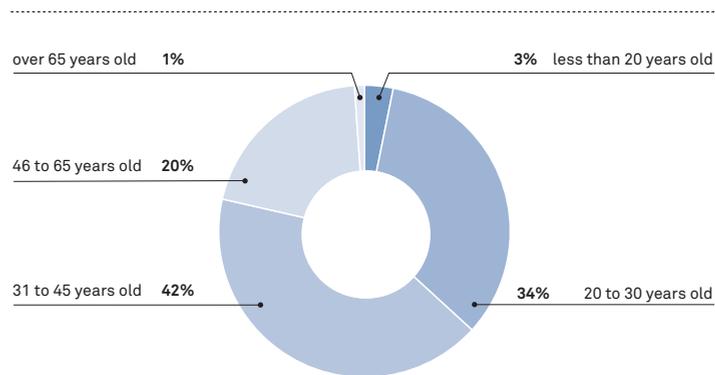


Figure 6. Distribution of participants by age groups in all the public consultations via the web.

from people who don't live permanently in the area but who have a second home there or a particular connection with it.

Method and information obtained

The consultation, to be found on the Landscape Observatory website, started running once the teams who developed the catalogues had finished defining the proposal of landscape units and had started the stages of landscape assessment and definition of landscape quality objectives. The reason for waiting until the catalogues were this far developed is due to the fact that the consultation was structured around landscape units. As the catalogue was at an advanced stage, the questionnaire was able to go into more depth in specific areas.

The process lasted between two and four months, depending on the catalogue, during which time the following tasks were carried out: designing and preparing the questionnaire, distributing the consultation, downloading the contributions and analysing the results. The questionnaire was designed so as to get the greatest number of useful contributions for the catalogues. The contents of the consultation were aimed at reaching a wide audience and included photographs and maps which helped to illustrate the catalogue and make it accessible to all users interested in participating. To make sure participants didn't leave the questionnaire half-finished, the forms were designed so that the answers could be completed in 15 to 20 minutes.

The form (see Figure 7) included a brief description of each unit without any evaluation so as not to condition the participant's answers, followed by a specific series of questions on the exact landscape unit and a section on comments and opinions. The consultation was made up of various pages, and one page led to another in a consecutive way. Once the form had been completed, there was the option of accessing another one based on a different landscape unit, or otherwise to finish the consultation. In the latter case, the user was first directed to an evaluation page and then to logging out of the consultation. As an incentive to participate, those who took

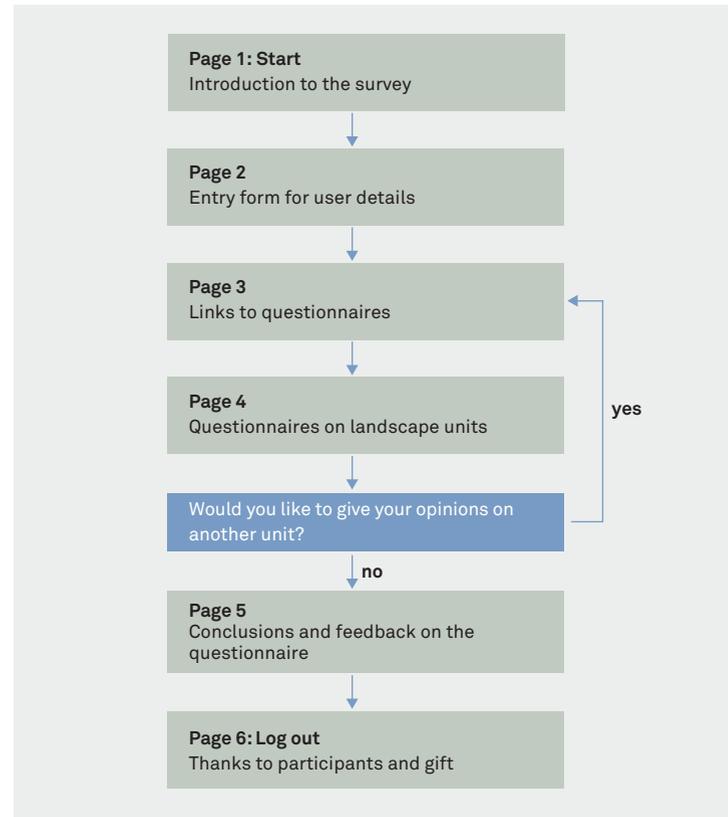


Figure 7. Diagram of the public consultation via the web.

part were presented with the gift of a series of photographs of landscapes from the territory in question to be used as screen savers on their computer.

The on-line survey evolved during the whole process of developing the seven landscape catalogues. With the aim of improving the procedure, questions were changed and certain subjects were adapted when it was thought necessary. In the following paragraphs, the subjects dealt with in the forms are outlined, stating some of the changes that were introduced in the different catalogues.

The questionnaire was divided into three sections (see Appendix 3). The first was the largest section and made it possible to find out the participants' points of view on a wide range of issues related to identifying and describing the landscape. The participants were asked their opinion on the proposed name for each landscape unit and, in case of disagreement, they were asked to suggest a suitable alternative. In the latest catalogues developed (those of the Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona and Comarques Centrals), as well as asking about the name of the unit they were also asked if they agreed with the proposed limits of each unit. In order that participants could make an informed reply, the question came with access to a map of the specific landscape unit.

Information was also sought on participants' sense of identification or belonging to a landscape or sense of place. Specifically they were asked if they lived or worked within the unit, and the reason for their interest in that particular landscape, using five possible categories: leisure, emotional bonds, pleasure, concern about its future, or sense of identification or belonging to that landscape.

The public consultation via the web dealt with identifying values, in particular intangible ones, because it is the local population that knows these best. This subject was explored in three different ways throughout the participatory processes of the seven landscape catalogues:

- Pairs of adjectives: participants were asked to choose between opposing pairs of adjectives, for example, "remote and accessible" to get a sense of intangible landscape values. There was also the option of suggesting other adjectives.
- Prioritising values: participants were asked to identify the characteristics or elements in each unit which they most valued.
- Open adscription of values: participants were asked to freely propose between three and five characteristics or elements which they most valued in each unit according to classification of landscape values in the catalogues (ecological, histor-

ical, aesthetic, social, symbolic or identity-based, religious or spiritual).

In the Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona and Comarques Centrals catalogues (the last two participatory processes) participants were asked to suggest viewpoints and walking paths and to locate them in the corresponding municipalities in the territorial area of the catalogue.

In some of the catalogues there were questions focused on the degree of familiarity with the landscape, in which participants were asked to identify a particularly characteristic element in the unit, choosing from five possible options. The intention here was to evaluate how reliable the consultation was and to weigh up the contribution. There was also a question about landscape preferences in which users had to choose one landscape over another.

The second section of the questionnaire focused on the changes in the landscape in each unit of the catalogue. This part of the form, which was incorporated into the Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona and Comarques Centrals catalogues, provided information on how people evaluated the changes which had taken place in the landscape in recent years: whether or not the landscape had changed, and the speed of this change (fast or slow). Participants were also asked to describe these changes, according to the following typologies: urban, industrial, infrastructure-based, agricultural areas, natural areas and areas with historical heritage. In the case of all these changes, participants had to evaluate whether they considered these changes to be positive or negative and to weigh them up. In the initial catalogues that were developed, this information was not asked for directly, however the contributions of many participants touched on this subject.

The third section, focusing on landscape quality objectives and proposals for criteria and actions for the units, was covered in the same way throughout all the catalogues. This section was arranged in the form of provocative statements related to defining landscape quality objectives and the measures likely to be proposed in the landscape catalogue, and participants were asked



Observatori del Paisatge



PARTICIPACIÓ CIUTADANA EN ELS CATÀLEGS DE PAISATGE

1 Presentació de la consulta

2 Dades de l'usuari

3 Selecció de la unitat de paisatge

4 Qüestionari de la unitat de paisatge

5 Final de la consulta + obtenció d'un obsequi

El Catàleg de paisatge del Camp de Tarragona ha estat elaborat per la Universitat Rovira i Virgili (URV) i la Universitat de Girona (UdG), sota la supervisió i coordinació de l'Observatori del Paisatge de Catalunya.


Universitat de Girona UNIVERSITAT ROVIRA I VIRGILI

Camp de Tarragona

1. Presentació de la consulta

Benvinguts a l'espai de consulta ciutadana sobre el **Catàleg de paisatge del Camp de Tarragona**, un instrument nou creat per la Llei 8/2005 de paisatge de Catalunya per integrar objectius paisatgístics en la planificació i ordenació del territori.

El Catàleg de paisatge tindrà incidència sobre les comarques **del Priorat, la Conca de Barberà, el Baix Penedès, l'Alt Camp, el Baix Camp i el Tarragonès**. A través del Catàleg de paisatge es podrà conèixer l'estat del paisatge en aquestes comarques, els seus valors i les mesures per millorar-lo amb la finalitat d'integrar-se en el Pla territorial parcial del Camp de Tarragona que està elaborant el Departament de Política Territorial i Obres Públiques.



La vostra opinió és molt important!

Un cop acabeu, obtindreu un obsequi molt especial per gaudir dels paisatges del Camp de Tarragona des del vostre ordinador.

Durada aproximada: 15 minuts

[CONTINUAR >>](#)



Figure 8. Homepage of the on-line public consultation of the Landscape Catalogue of the Camp de Tarragona.

to state whether they were for or against these. They were also asked to suggest improvements for the state of the landscape in that unit. The forms also included spaces where participants could write comments in an unstructured way in order to add nuances to their contributions or add new information.

Evaluation of the tool

The types of questions used and the contents of the public consultation via the web continued to evolve throughout the process of developing the seven landscape catalogues. As a result, questions were deleted if it became clear that their answers did not have a relevant application for the landscape catalogue. For example, the question related to the degree of familiarity with the landscape, introduced in the initial catalogues, gradually lost importance until it was completely deleted, given that it wasn't considered appropriate to treat the contributions of the various participants differently according to their level of familiarity with the landscape. And the question on landscape preferences based on three images of different landscapes, in spite of its intrinsic interest, was deleted from subsequent catalogues because it did not provide important information. On the other hand, certain questions were kept in place throughout all of the catalogues and their level of complexity increased. For example, in relation to identifying landscape values, the first catalogues (Terres de Lleida and Camp de Tarragona) gave the option of choosing between six values previously defined by the team who developed the catalogues, whereas in the catalogues of the Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona and Comarques Centrals the participants could freely suggest values, which greatly enriched the final results.

Overall it is clear that the contributions made by participants helped to clarify and validate the studies which the team who developed the catalogues carried out on them and provided new information which they still needed to work on. The answers provided both quantitative (related to closed questions) and qualitative (related to open questions) data. Of the quantitative information gathered, the most interesting was relat-

Public consultation via the web: key points

Make the consultation anonymous so as to encourage public participation.

Design questionnaires that can be answered quickly in order to avoid participants giving up halfway through.

Carry out the consultation in an advanced phase of development of the catalogue in order to introduce specific questions that enable a more in-depth study of particular concepts.

Make use of digital means of communication and other ways of spreading information (electronic email lists, etc.) to increase the scope of the consultation and the number of results obtained.

Advantages

Disadvantages

It is possible to get a large number of contributions at a relatively low cost.

Does not allow for dialogue and communication between participants.

Photographs and maps can be used, which help to illustrate the landscape catalogue or make answers to the consultation easier.

Does not give an overview of a representative sample of the population of the area.

Information about the consultation can spread by word of mouth, for example by forwarding the web link of the consultation by email.

It is difficult to reach all age groups, given that the older sector of the population (over 65) cannot easily access the internet and are therefore almost completely excluded.

Access is simple; it only requires a computer with internet connection.

Does not enable participants to give very in-depth answers.

The landscape unit format brings the scale of study closer to citizens in general.

The virtual platform that is created can be used for subsequent consultations, which means that the cost of each new consultation goes down.

Table 11. Key points, advantages and disadvantages of the public consultation via the web.

ed to evaluating the names of the units (especially in the cases where there were doubts about the most appropriate name), evaluating the general state of the landscape (even though on the whole participants felt that the unit was in a relatively good state of conservation), and evaluating the sense of belonging to the unit. On the other hand, the relevance of the questions related to landscape quality objectives and the proposals for criteria and actions varied according to the catalogue.

As for the qualitative data, the section on landscape values and viewpoints provided very valuable information, especially in the cases where participants could make open suggestions about values (both tangible and intangible), viewpoints and walking paths. Some of the contributions reinforced or clarified the studies carried out by the teams who developed the catalogues, and others brought completely new information (see section 4.4.1). The information gained from the evaluation and open proposals section varied greatly according to the feelings of each participant. In general, contributions were original and innovative although some were repetitive or of little application to the catalogue.

4.2.4. Interviews with landscape agents

In-depth interviews were carried out with landscape agents in order to find out their opinion on key issues, values, characteristics and challenges related to the landscape. The interviews were directed at landscape agents on an individual basis, even though in some cases more than one agent was invited at the same time. This tool was used in all the landscape catalogues except for that of the Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona. Due to the characteristics of that area, the decision was made to carry out workshops with landscape agents instead (see section 4.2.6).

Participants

The in-depth interviews were aimed primarily at landscape agents, and the participation of individuals was ruled out. The



Picture 11. The interviews with agents were open conversations aimed at finding out their opinion on key issues, values, characteristics and challenges related to the landscape.

agents were selected according to their level of representation at a territorial and sectorial level, their positions and their interests. In this way, in each territory interviews were carried out with representatives of the various economic sectors, conservation groups, local development agents, regular landscape users and experts from the area. In total between 20 and 30 landscape agents were interviewed for each catalogue. When the time came to make the selection it became clear how important it was to have an extensive and up-to-date list of agents for each of the territories.

Method and information obtained

This tool consisted of carrying out in-depth interviews, lasting approximately an hour and a half, with a significant sample of landscape agents from each territorial area. Even though

Aims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To find out the opinion of interviewees on key issues, values, characteristics and challenges related to the landscape. · To summarise how landscape agents perceive their environment. · To ascertain which are the most important discourses on the territorial area. · To gain information on values which are difficult to identify through other means. 		
Relevance for each stage of development of the catalogue			
Typology of participants	Landscape agents	Number of participants	Between 20 and 30 per catalogue
Approximate duration	Between 2 and 3 months	Commitment required of participants	Approximately 90 minutes
Tool requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Access to an extensive and up-to-date list of agents. · Having a map of landscape units is optional. 		
Catalogues	All the landscape catalogues except the Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona		

Table 12. Summary of the characteristics of the interviews with landscape agents.

Highly relevant
 Quite relevant
 Not very relevant
 Not relevant

small changes were introduced throughout the process of developing the catalogues, in essence the same format was kept in place in each catalogue, as described in this section. The interviews with landscape agents took place during the initial stages of developing the catalogue, and the process lasted between two and three months. During this period the landscape agents were chosen and the following tasks were completed: the interviews were designed, the agents were invited, the interviews were carried out, and the results were typed up and analysed. In some cases, if the discourses were similar or if various agents shared similar interests, more than one agent was interviewed at the same time. However efforts were made

to ensure that the tool did not turn into a discussion group, as this was not the aim. In a small minority of cases, the same person represented more than one agent.

The interview took the form of a spontaneous, relaxed and open conversation. To make sure that all the relevant points were covered, a simple script with the different topics to discuss was put together. In any case, the flexibility of this tool meant that none of the interviews were identical and that the landscape agents weren't all asked the same questions. Instead, the contents (and sometimes the type of language used) was adapted according to the agents. This enriched the results.

On the whole, before starting the interviews, the team of interviewers gave a brief introduction to the catalogue and the importance of participation. After this, with the help of a map, the agent was asked which territorial area he/she wanted to speak about, based on his/her knowledge. Wherever possible, efforts were made to ensure that this area did not coincide with administrative limits (a *comarca*, for example) so as not to condition the identification and demarcation of landscapes. Once the boundaries of the area of analysis had been set, the agents identified the landscapes they were familiar with, differentiated them from the rest, gave them a name and tried to demarcate them. In some cases the exercise was based on an initial proposal of landscape units, and in others it was based on a blank map, without any demarcation of units. The exercise was different in each case: in the first, they were asked to check out the proposal for landscape units made by the team who developed the catalogue, whereas in the second they were asked to propose landscape units from scratch. It is important to take into account that the fact that the agents had in front of them a proposal for demarcating the units could condition their answer.

Once the landscape units had been identified, demarcated and named, the next stage involved identifying the main values, wherever possible locating them on the map. Efforts were made to ensure that interviewees above all contributed information on values with a more intangible component (aesthetic, social, symbolic and identity-based, religious and spiritual, and perceptive) given that this kind of information is the hardest to get hold of through means other than public participation. Another of the main objectives of the interview was to find out about the key issues, threats and opportunities for the landscapes in question.

In order to avoid misunderstandings, at the end of the interview some time was set aside to clarify some of the issues and evaluations that had been covered. Once all the interviews had been carried out, a written report was sent to the interviewees in order to receive their endorsement on the contents, and if necessary, to make corrections or add new information.

Evaluation of the tool

Working with landscape agents on an individual basis made it possible to get a fairly representative range of opinions from the various groups with interests in the landscape (hunters, ecologists, hikers, managers of protected areas, forestry engineers, farmers, researchers or cultural heritage promoters) and to build a very reliable picture of the social perception of the landscape. The interviews were also useful for getting to know the social fabric of the territory and for involving associations and institutions in the process of developing the catalogues. In any case, not all the agents showed the same level of interest in participating. Those most reticent to participate were the representatives of economic sectors, and among the most willing were non-profit groups. As the interviewees gained confidence throughout the interview, their own personal experiences of the landscape emerged, over and above their perspectives as part of an organisation. There were also a

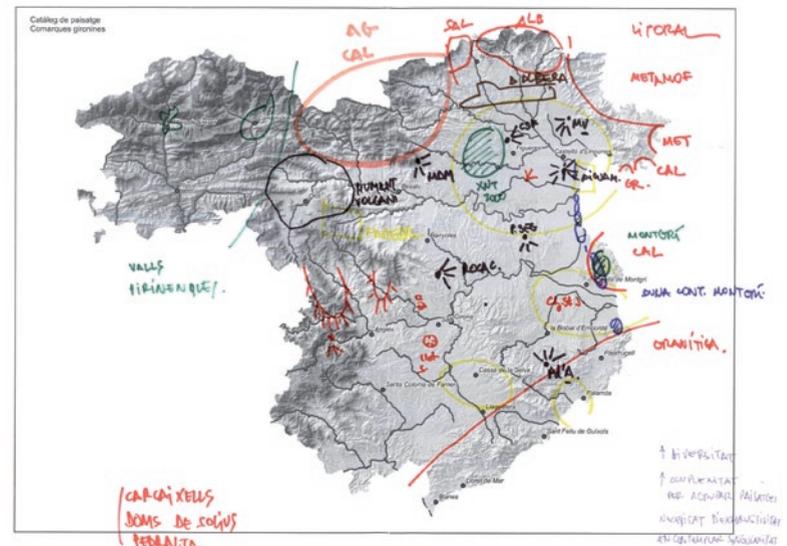


Figure 9. Map produced after an in-depth interview with landscape agents in the Comarques Gironines.

few interviewees who at the start didn't consider themselves competent enough to speak about the landscape, but they changed their mind as the interview progressed. Finally, there were those who took advantage of the interview to express their disagreement with public policies.

The vast majority of interviewees spoke about the landscapes that they know best. There were also agents who spoke about the whole territorial area of the landscape catalogue, which made it possible to get more of an overview. The units situated near the boundaries of the territorial area in each catalogue were not dealt with using the same level of detail as when

Interviews with landscape agents: key points

Adapt the contents of the interviews to each agent.

Adapt the discourse to an appropriate register for each agent to avoid a possible sense of unease in the face of too many technical words.

Carry out the interview in the landscape agent's home ground to make the invitation to the meeting easier and so that the interviewee feels comfortable.

Presenting a proposal for the boundaries of the landscape units can condition the agent's answers.

Advantages

Disadvantages

Makes it possible to get in-depth information on the landscape.

Does not create space for debate.

An open and relaxed conversation encourages certain subjects to come out, such as the more experiential dimension of the landscape, which is difficult to achieve using other tools.

Reaches a small number of people.

The content of the interview can be modified as it goes along, according to what is of interest in the conversation.

Table 13. Key points, advantages and disadvantages of the interviews with landscape agents.

dealing with the more central areas. This can be explained, in part, by the fact that interviewees often associated these landscapes with other territorial areas, which took place, for example, in the case of the Montseny, which belongs to three territorial areas (Comarques Gironines, Comarques Centrals and the Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona).

During the type of interview which used blank maps, some interviewees found it difficult or were hesitant to demarcate landscapes on the map. For this reason, in some cases the map was used more as a support tool for pinpointing places rather than for demarcating landscapes. Nevertheless, those with a more technical background were in fact able to demarcate landscapes on a map. The interviews with landscape agents took place in the initial stages of developing the catalogues when there was not as yet a definitive proposal for landscape units, so an important part of these interviews were focused on identifying landscape units, and on describing and evaluating the landscape. In fact, thanks to these interviews, it was possible to draw up of a map of the units identified by the agents (see Figure 16), as was a list of the main landscape values which helped to improve the initial proposal made by the different teams who developed the catalogues. In a more implicit than explicit way, the agents also provided information for defining landscape quality objectives and establishing criteria and actions.

4.2.5. Discussion group

The discussion group consisted of a meeting of landscape agents to exchange and analyse ideas in order to create a group discourse, qualitatively different in content from the sum of individual discourses. It is a tool which lies midway between the in-depth interviews with landscape agents and the workshops with agents. This tool was only used in the Landscape Catalogue of the Terres de l'Ebre.

Aims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To establish a characterisation and assessment of the landscape of the area, either from scratch or by revising the information provided by other means. · To define landscape quality objectives · To set out the range of discourses related to the characterisation, assessment and landscape objectives, so as to work on the criteria and actions in the following participatory workshops. 		
Relevance for each stage of development of the catalogue			
Typology of participants	Landscape agents	Number of participants	33 people
Approximate duration	About 2 months	Commitment required of participants	From 90 to 180 minutes
Tool requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To have an advanced proposal of landscape units and of the analysis of the landscape of the area. · To have a list of landscape agents. 		
Catalogues	Landscape Catalogue of the Terres de l'Ebre		

Table 14. Summary of the characteristics of the discussion groups.

Highly relevant
 Quite relevant
 Not very relevant
 Not relevant

Participants

The discussion groups brought together landscape agents from the Terres de l'Ebre, representing the main discourses and points of view that can be found in relation to the landscape. In order to guarantee a good level of dialogue and discussion, group sizes were set to a minimum of six people and a maximum of ten. To compensate the possible last minute absence of participants, there were always at least two more people on reserve. All in all 33 agents participated, divided into six

discussion groups: landscape-related organisations, groups of intellectuals and artists, public administrations, groups of people related to the tourism and urban planning sectors, and groups of people linked to the primary sector (especially agriculture on irrigated land). Given the potential number of assistants from the group of landscape-related organisations, the decision was made to double it.

Method and information obtained

The method, which lasted for about two months, started when the phase of describing landscape in the Terres de l'Ebre catalogue was almost completed and therefore an advanced proposal of landscape units and of the analysis of the landscape of the area was available. The jobs carried out during this period involved establishing the discussion groups, selecting the assistants and the place where the sessions would be carried out, designing a script with a list of topics, inviting each group, carrying out the sessions themselves and subsequently typing up and analysing the results.

While choosing the participants, priority was given to creating homogenous groups, whereas a heterogeneous discourse was sought from the groups as a whole, not within the discussion group itself. The discussion groups had to address the different areas of influence, territorial areas and existing discourses on the landscape (see Table 15).

One of the difficulties of the discussion groups was related to coordinating a significant number of people, which is why the

previous phase of contact with potential participants was important, as was the process of finding substitutes in case any unexpected circumstances arose.

The discussions, which lasted between 90 and 180 minutes, had an open-ended, self-facilitating format, and there were very few interruptions from the facilitator. The workshop began with an introductory question which served to break the ice and spark the first round of interventions. The question was sufficiently open and general so as to avoid a rigid frame for the debate, without falling into the trap of lacking orientation due to generalisations. From this point onwards, the debate took on its own dynamic, with only occasional and discrete interventions on the part of the facilitator when the group discussion needed moving along or redirecting. The session finished when all the listed topics had been debated. Before finishing, the possibility of adding or clarifying some aspect of the various interventions was made available with a final round of contributions.

The facilitator, present in all the sessions, took on the role of strategic observer, and only intervened when necessary. The

Discussion groups	Main areas of relevance	Territorial ambit	Participants
Landscape-related organisations	Rural development, nature, services, history, culture and education	Area of the catalogue	Representatives of the administration (technicians), organisations, foundations and platforms
Intellectuals and artists	Nature, history, culture and education	Area of the catalogue	Artists, writers, intellectuals
Public administrations	All	Regional, provincial, comarcal and municipal	Representatives of the public administration (technicians and/or politicians)
Tourism – Urban planning	Urban planning, services, public transport, nature and culture	Area of the catalogue	Socioeconomic agents from the second and third sector (professional experts)
Earth - Water	Agriculture and animal husbandry, rural development, nature, services and culture	Area of the catalogue	Socioeconomic agents from the primary sector (technicians and professional experts)

Table 15. The main territorial ambits and areas of relevance for the participants of the discussion groups.



Picture 12. The discussion groups made it possible to get an idea of the opinions representative of the various groups interested in the landscape.

facilitator’s role involved proposing a new topic to debate when the objectives had been met, refocusing the discussion when it became side-tracked from the conceptual framework of interests, stimulating group reflection when it was deemed necessary to pause the discussion to go over the subjects covered until then, restoring the procedure when interpersonal relations (friendly or controversial) distracted from the debate, or cutting off monologues or one-to-one discussions, among others.

Evaluation of the tool

The fact that this tool was carried out in a slightly advanced phase of the catalogue helped to analyse and validate the stages of characterising and assessing the landscape, and to define landscape quality objectives as a starting point for the future establishment of criteria and actions. At the same time, this

Discussion group: key points

Divide up, or if necessary, duplicate, the areas of influence and the existing points of view between discussion groups and interviews with agents, given that they are two complementary tools.

Make sure the facilitator is well-prepared.

Advantages

Forges communication through dialogue and debate between agents.

If it is used in the middle stage of the participatory process, the discussion group helps with the work of subsequent procedures, given that it widens the range of recorded discourses and it engages people in debate so as to build consensus.

Achieves a high degree of in-depth contributions by the groups and it enables people to get to know each other.

Disadvantages

Makes it difficult to control certain types of personality (dominant or shy characters, favouritism).

It is difficult to ensure that the conversation gets to a truly effective place, given that it takes a lot of skill to lead the group towards mutual empathy in the minimum time possible.

Requires an extra effort in planning the sessions due to working with a group, given the difficulty of ensuring assistance for each invitation.

Table 16. Key points, advantages and disadvantages of the discussion group.

tool made it possible to get an idea of the opinions representative of the various groups interested in the landscape. On the whole, the participants showed enthusiasm in the discussion groups, and in some cases, the wish to repeat the meeting with a less homogenous group of speakers was expressed (especially in the case of agents from the group of landscape-related organisations) to further enrich the results.

The main subjects dealt with were: the most representative features of the landscape; the key factors that have led to changes in the landscape; the role that the landscape and its

values should have in the economic development of the territorial area; how to make sure the landscape of the area is valued, and the role of socioeconomic agents, public administrations, organisations, platforms and civil society in preserving and maintaining the landscape and its values.

In the same way as the interviews with landscape agents, the discussion groups were helpful for getting to know the network of associations in the area and to involve those in the institutional and associative sphere in the process of developing the landscape catalogues.

4.2.6. Workshops with landscape agents

This method consisted of meetings to debate specific topics with a selection of representatives from institutions, public and private entities, social and economic sectors or experts in the subject, in order to define and prioritise landscape quality objectives and propose criteria and actions. Unlike the in-depth interviews and discussion groups, these workshops were aimed at stimulating debate between various landscape agents with completely different visions on the same subject. These workshops were carried out for the Landscape Cata-

Aims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To publicise the analysis of the landscape made by the team who developed the catalogues. · To propose, discuss and prioritise landscape quality objectives. · To propose criteria and actions for the landscape catalogue. · To validate the studies carried out by the teams who developed the catalogues. 		
Relevance for each stage of development of the catalogue			
Typology of participants	Landscape agents and individuals	Number of participants	50 - 100
Approximate duration	About 3 months	Commitment required of participants	5 hours, in 2 days (topic-specific and plenary)
Tool requirements	To have an advanced analysis (characterisation and assessment) of the landscape.		
Catalogues	Landscape Catalogue of the Comarques Centrals; Landscape Catalogue of the Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona; Landscape Catalogue of the Terres de l'Ebre		

Taula 17. Summary of the characteristics of the workshops with landscape agents.

Highly relevant
 Quite relevant
 Not very relevant
 Not relevant

logue of the Comarques Centrals, of the Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona and of the Terres de l'Ebre.

Participants

The workshops were addressed to representatives of public bodies (such as town councils, county councils, provincial administration), professional societies (such as the Society of Geographers of Catalonia), environmental organizations (such as ADENC), agricultural trade unions (such as Unió de Pagesos), research centres, companies (such as ACESA), university degrees related to the landscape, as well as experts and people familiar with the landscape. Efforts were made to ensure that the sample was as diverse and representative as possible of the landscape agents, experts and people familiar with the territory in each territorial area.

Method and information obtained

The workshops with landscape agents were carried out at the same time as the team who developed the catalogues was working on defining landscape quality objectives and on the proposal for criteria and actions, that is to say, when the analysis of the catalogues was already well advanced. The process, which lasted for three months, consisted of selecting the people to invite, designing the process and topics to discuss, inviting the participants, carrying out the workshops and typing up and analysing the results.

A list of potential people to invite to the debate sessions was drawn up. On the one hand, this included experts and people familiar with the landscape (individual participants), and, on the other, landscape agents (participants who represented public bodies and administrations). In the case of the workshops for the Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona catalogue, for each profile two groups were created according to the subject of each session: landscape of open spaces (natural areas and agricultural, coastal or fluvial settings) and urban and infra-



Picture 13. The participants of the workshops worked together in small groups to formulate landscape quality objectives.

structure landscapes (cities, urban settlements and industrial estates). As a result, two groups on open spaces were created (one of experts and the other of agents) as well as two groups on urban and infrastructure landscapes.

Each group met once, and subsequently, a plenary session was held in which all the groups came together. In the sessions a group reflection process was encouraged, in order to go beyond simply gathering the opinions of the various agents and experts, and to guarantee that all the participants could make contributions and debate them on an equal level. The sessions focused on the contrast between the analysis made by the team who developed the catalogue, and the definition of landscape quality objectives and criteria and actions based on the analysis. In order to have access to the necessary information before starting the sessions, an introduction was given to the landscape catalogues, the participatory process and the overall progress made until then. During this introduction the main areas of analysis of the catalogue were described. After this, the first exercise began.

In the first workshop or discussion the participants formed groups made up of two or three people in order to define landscape quality objectives with the help of some introductory cards about the territorial area drawn up with by the team who developed the catalogue, and to write these up on cards. As proposals were gathered, they were stuck on a board and were grouped together according to similar subjects, in order to get a framework for the types of proposals. The proposals of the team who developed the catalogue were also added to the board. The facilitator read them out and put them in the appropriate place. The assistants could make clarifications, debate and exchange ideas (if two objectives were overlapping, compatible, synergistic or antagonistic). In the cases where two cards had a similar content, participants were asked to find a consensus about the terms used. This was a period of debate and exchange of ideas. The first workshop ended up with a proposal for quality objectives.

Based on this list of proposed objectives, in the second workshop participants had to evaluate the objectives according to their importance. Once the most important objectives had been chosen, the next step was a brainstorming session, to suggest terms for the criteria and to propose actions to accomplish them. Once the four thematic sessions had been carried out (two for the group of landscape agents and two for the group of landscape experts), and after working on the results, all the participants were invited to a plenary session, where the results of the workshops were presented and debated. In this session there was an in-depth discussion on the holistic nature of landscape, breaking with the sectorial visions that could have been formed in the thematic groups by comparing the experts' vision with that of the landscape agents'. The conclusions of each group were divided into six sections (agriculture, ecology, infrastructure, settlements, evaluation and accessibility) and at the start of the plenary session the participants got a copy of the list of contributions set out according to these sections. During the session, and for each section, the team who developed the catalogue made a distinction between the proposals which came out of the debate sessions which had already been considered in the first catalogue proposal, those which hadn't

been considered but would be taken into account, and those which were turned down (explaining why). As the team who developed catalogue explained the proposals and subjects, the participants could ask to speak and give their opinion, opening a debate with the team or other participants.

Evaluation of the tool

The workshops with landscape agents were useful for debating landscape quality objectives in-depth and for proposing criteria and actions for the landscape catalogues. The contrasting discourses made it possible to identify points of consensus and disagreement in relation to the kind of landscape that civil society in the territory aspires to, and these enriched the contributions and final results. Therefore we can say that this

Workshops with landscape agents: key points

Make sure the facilitator is well-prepared.

Try to ensure that the workgroups include representatives with varied profiles.

Provide preparatory information to establish a common framework for discussions, and make sure the publicity reaches enough people.

Define clearly the aims of the session and what is expected of participants so as to avoid contributions which have little relevance for the catalogue.

Avoid repeating the debates of previous sessions in the closing session.

Advantages

Stimulates debate between agents.

Makes it possible to identify areas of consensus and of disagreement.

Disadvantages

Does not guarantee that those who are shy or are not used to speaking in public will contribute.

Makes it difficult to reach people not very knowledgeable in the subject.

Table 18. Key points, advantages and disadvantages of the workshops with landscape agents.



Picture 14. The landscape quality objectives proposed by participants were stuck on a board to debate them as a group.

tool provided the teams who developed the catalogues with a solid basis from which to finish defining landscape quality objectives for the landscape catalogues and some criteria and proposed actions (see Section 4.4.2), as well as validating, in an implicit way, the analysis that had been carried out.

In any case, it is important to take into account that the style of these sessions, of which a key aspect is group discussion, does not encourage contributions from people who are shy or unaccustomed to speaking in public. The methodology also posed some technical difficulties, especially when it came to establishing criteria and actions, and the groups did not always keep to the specified subject. For example, in the sessions on urban landscape, in the end more was said about open landscapes, doubtlessly because of a concept of landscape biased towards agricultural and forestry landscapes. The questionnaire given to participants showed that almost half of the participants were very satisfied with the results of the process and felt that they had fulfilled the objectives. However, some participants were critical of the process and would have pre-

ferred more time to discuss, reflect and debate. On the other hand, they valued highly the degree to which the agents participated and got involved, as well as the process of bringing together and exchanging ideas.

4.2.7. Workshops with individuals

This tool consisted of working sessions with people from different backgrounds who, as individuals, came together on three occasions to debate on the values, key issues and challenges to the landscapes of the territorial areas. This tool was used in the Landscape Catalogues of the Comarques Gironines and of Alt Pirineu i Aran.

Participants

In order to get a relevant cross-section of profiles, participants were selected with a lot of care, taking into account the complexity of the territory. When it came to defining the profiles, the criteria that were used took into account the degree to which individuals were representative of their context (type of agents and type of landscapes), the need to include a wide enough range of people with different areas of interest, and the tasks that needed to be carried out during the sessions. Attempts were also made to ensure gender equality and generational diversity, and people with a high profile in the media, representatives of trade unions and institutions, politicians and experts in landscape issues were excluded, given that participation was required on an individual level. In total between six and ten participants with different profiles were chosen, making sure they reflected the social reality of the area of the catalogue.

Method and information obtained

The workshops with individuals were carried out during the stage of assessing the landscape. The process, which lasted

Aims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To delve into the characterisation of each landscape unit previously defined and check its validity. · To deal with intangible landscape values. · To find criteria for taking action on the landscape. · To spread the word to people who are representative of the discourses on the territory, but who do not represent a public body. 		
Relevance for each stage of development of the catalogue			
Typology of participants	Individuals	Number of participants	Between 6 and 10 per catalogue
Approximate duration	About 3 months	Commitment required of participants	3 sessions lasting about 3 hours each
Tool requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Prior knowledge of the characteristics of the area and its social reality is required. · It is preferable to have made headway in writing the landscape catalogue. 		
Catalogues	Landscape Catalogue of the Comarques Gironines; Landscape Catalogue of Alt Pirineu i Aran		

Table 19. Summary of the characteristics of workshops with individuals.

Highly relevant
 Quite relevant
 Not very relevant
 Not relevant

about three months, involved choosing the area of analysis of the workshops, designing the sessions, selecting the people to invite, sending out the invitation, carrying out the three workshops, typing them up and analysing the results.

To make it easier for participants to identify with the landscapes, the decision was made to work at a smaller territorial scale than the one used in the landscape catalogues. Working at a small scale makes it easier for the population to identify common places of reference, unlike at large scales, where elements become more abstract. Therefore it can be said that the small scale encourages the participation of people without a technical background. By not dealing with the whole of the territorial area of the catalogue, this meant looking for an area which

was characterised by some kind of sensitive issue or claim so that the landscape and territorial questions would carry more weight in the public agenda. This area should contain within it examples of the key issues that can be found in the rest of the geography of the catalogue, and must be represented by all the productive sectors, but it should not stand out with a very distinctive feature that makes it eclipse the rest of the features of the *comarca*. It was also considered important to have access to local logistical support, and that the place where the workshops were carried out was accessible. Taking all of this into account, the *comarques* of the Baix and Alt Empordà were chosen, and specifically the city of Figueres, for the Catalogue of the Comarques Gironines. Seu d'Urgell was chosen for the Alt Urgell area, and Cerdanya for the Catalogue of Alt Pirineu i Aran.



Picture 15. The workshops with individuals gave a lot of importance to group dynamics.

Once the study area had been defined, the next step involved drawing up a list of the profiles of appropriate participants and carrying out an extensive search for people who could participate in the workshops. To make the selection, it was very helpful to have access to local contacts, that is to say, people close to the participatory team who knew the social fabric of the area well. Once a significant number of candidates had been identified, the profile of the group was finally defined according to availability or the need to find a good balance among its various members.

The workshops consisted of three consecutive meetings, each lasting three hours, during which the participants gradually engaged more and more with the subject of landscape. In each meeting different issues were dealt with, all of them interrelated, with the aim of giving consistency and a sense of meaning to the whole of the participatory process. The work addressed the information needs detected by the teams who developed the catalogues. The workshops, which gave a lot of importance to group dynamics, had at their disposal a person responsible for facilitating the sessions, sharing information and acting as an intermediary where necessary.

The aim of the first session, an introduction to the process, was to make the group aware of the more intangible elements of the landscape. For example, an exercise was included in which each participant had to describe a journey they take every day, to bring out the landscape in a more experiential and descriptive way. The participants finished by completing a diagnostic table (with individual and common values, weaknesses, threats and opportunities for the landscape) which would be used in subsequent sessions. In the second session an emphasis was placed on landscape values, as well as assessing the quality of the landscape. During the session the factors which come into play in the shaping of landscape and the most socially valued aspects were dealt with, and priority was given to group discussion, reflection and debate. For example, participants were asked whether they were for or against three provocative statements and to defend their answer in relation to their expectations for the landscape. Finally, in the third session, to make the most of all the work done by the group, criteria were suggested to ensure a good quality landscape. One of the exercises of this final meeting involved creating logos for a hypothetical campaign to promote the landscape of the area. During this exercise intangible values emerged (like the lines of cypress trees considered to be a symbol of the Plana de l'Empordà, the Albera as a backdrop to the landscape of the Empordà, or the weather forecast as an inherent part of the landscape of the Pyrenees), and more distinctive elements of the landscape itself stood out, while at the same time a landscape-based self-esteem increased. This exercise was useful for connecting with the more symbolic elements.

Evaluation of the tool

The workshops made it possible to explore in-depth certain aspects of the landscape catalogue that would be difficult to study using other tools. An ongoing study with the same group of people helped to gain information that would not have emerged in individual interviews. In the group study, unlike in the process of an interview, individual contributions are important up to a certain point. Although at certain mo-



Picture 16. The workshops made it possible to explore in depth certain aspects of the landscape catalogue that would be difficult to study using other tools.

ments personal self-expression (which emerges from a cognitive and emotional context different to that of group work) was sought after, in general priority was given to the collective process. That is to say, what was considered most interesting were the differences, the consensus, the dilemmas, etc. That is, everything which comes out of a group discussion. Therefore the information that was gathered (either on the boards or in notes) was only one part of the results; the other part related to the disagreements and reflections that came up during the process.

During the workshops, at every meeting participants got to know each other better, and in a relaxed environment it was easier to notice the points of agreement, disagreement or doubts which each question triggered. Once the group knew each other better, this made it easier to work on complex tasks such as imagining future scenarios or proposals and brought out interesting results. On the other hand, the fact that the workshops were carried out once a lot of headway had been made on the stage of identification and characterisation of the landscape, made it possible to delve deeper into the informa-

Workshops with individuals: key points

Have access to local contacts who can provide support when the time comes to choose and invite participants.

Make sure the facilitator is well-prepared, as this person has to take on several roles: facilitating, mediating, leading the session, summarising the information, etc.

Devote time and resources to the phase of contacting potential participants so as to be able to respond in the face of unexpected situations.

Advantages

Points of view emerge that do not come out in individual interviews. It shows how attitudes and opinions arise and change.

Opens up the range of approaches and values that emerge when dealing with landscapes.

It blends technical and experiential knowledge in order to reach a richer collective analysis, while generating group-based knowledge.

Encourages social learning about the landscape.

Disadvantages

Only reaches a limited amount of people.

It becomes an expensive method if the whole area of the landscape catalogue is to be covered.

Restricting it to a limited territorial area has its risks.

Requires an extra effort for planning group sessions, having to make sure every time that those invited will be able to assist.

Table 20. Key points, advantages and disadvantages of workshops with individuals.

tion available by then, and to develop proposals for landscape quality objectives, criteria and actions (such as, for example, promoting small roads lined with trees in the Empordà, demarcating pathways and setting up signs to help people get to know the landscape, or encouraging agricultural and cattle-raising activity in the Pyrenees to maintain the landscape). In any case, defining criteria and actions was not an easy task, as it required a certain level of distancing from personal points of view.

Scale was a key factor conditioning the choice of the participants and the aims and results of the process. Using a smaller scale than that of the catalogue increased the motivation of participants, who could identify more closely with the subject as they were dealing with landscapes they knew better. Nevertheless, this decision meant that only specific zones of the catalogue could be approached. In any case, the fact of choosing a fairly representative area from the catalogue meant that some key issues could be extrapolated to the whole of the catalogue ambit. As for participation, it is worth noting that there were some groups who refused to participate. The most obvious groups which were missing were from the real estate and construction sectors, as well as the industrial and business sector. There were also participants who showed little commitment to the participatory process, missing some of the sessions. It became clear that to have a successful level of attendance in this type of method it is vital to have a good recruitment process.

4.2.8. Open workshops

This tool consisted of sessions open to all those interested in the landscape catalogue, introducing the catalogue, explaining at what stage it was at, and collecting the opinions of those attending. Participants were interested in debating and going into more depth on the different subjects related to the landscapes of their area. This tool was used for the Landscape Catalogues of the Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona, the Comarques Centrals and the Terres de l'Ebre.

Participants

The workshops were presented as a tool open to the participation of anyone or any group interested in the landscape. In this way, there were aimed as much at individuals as at landscape agents. In total between 20 and 100 people participated per catalogue. The majority of participants belonged to groups interested in landscape conservation, with the participation of

some individuals (17% of the total). With respect to age, as in the other tools (except for the opinion poll and telephone survey), there was a low representation of those over 65 (3%), and there were no participants under 20.

Method and information obtained

The open workshops took place in the earliest stage of developing the landscape catalogues and the opportunity was taken to inform people about the catalogues and the related participatory processes. The procedure involved preparing the workshop, inviting participants, carrying out the workshops, typing up the information obtained and analysing it. In order to facilitate participation, specific workshops were carried out, lasting for three hours each, for almost every single *comarca* in the ambit of the catalogues. In each workshop a particular area of the *comarca* was studied so that participants would feel more comfortable when it came to demarcating the landscapes that they knew best, even though there was an



Picture 17. Those who attended the open workshops focused on identifying, demarcating and characterising landscape units, both at an individual and at a group level.

Aims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To inform people about the catalogues and the related participatory processes. · To make initial contact with people and groups from the area, and to involve them in the participatory process. · To identify, demarcate and describe the landscape units. · To get an initial sense of how the landscape is valued. 		
Relevance for each stage of development of the catalogue			
Typology of participants	Individuals and landscape agents	Number of participants	Between 20 and 100 people per catalogue
Approximate duration	About 3 months	Commitment required of participants	About 3 hours
Tool requirements	To have a list of landscape agents.		
Catalogues	Landscape Catalogue of the Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona, Landscape Catalogue of the Comarques Centrals; Landscape Catalogue of the Terres de l'Ebre		

Table 21. Summary of the characteristics of the open workshops.

Highly relevant
 Quite relevant
 Not very relevant
 Not relevant

emphasis on the importance of going beyond administrative boundaries.

The identification, demarcation and characterisation of the landscape units was carried out from blank maps of the various areas of the catalogue (see Appendix 4), on which the participants, first on an individual basis, and then in groups of four or five, had to demarcate the landscape units that they considered most appropriate. To facilitate the exercise, the following question was asked: “When you go by car, what are the different landscapes that you see?”.

Once the landscape units had been identified, the groups discussed the characteristics of these units, their main values, and the presence of viewpoints or walking paths with particular landscape interest. They also dealt with elements of landscape assessment and proposed landscape quality objectives. Once the group exercises had been carried out, the results were brought together to evaluate the level of overlap in the demarcation and naming of units by the different groups. Even though the aim of the workshop was not to come up with an agreed map of landscape units, when the participants came across differences in boundaries, they discussed them.

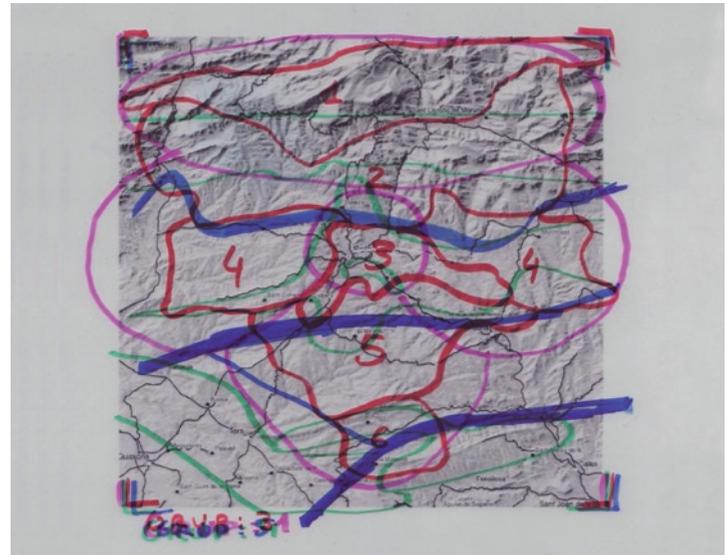
Evaluation of the tool

The fact that the workshops were carried out at the start of process of developing the catalogues meant that the information generated was very helpful for developing the first stage of the landscape catalogue and contributed to identifying and demarcating landscape units and identifying distinctive elements, viewpoints and paths. In only a few sessions a large volume of information was generated. So, for example, for the Landscape Catalogue of the Comarques Centrals, the open workshops initially enabled 177 distinctive landscape elements, 27 viewpoints and 48 paths to be identified. What is more, the teams who developed the catalogues took the opportunity to interact with some of the participants and clarify certain doubts they had. As these sessions took place in the very initial stages of the catalogues, it wasn't possible to go into much depth on their more advanced aspects.

Given that the sessions gave priority to group work, this provided a more varied selection of answers, for example, for de-

marcating the landscape units or identifying values, viewpoints or paths. It was also helpful for getting a first impression on the relevance of landscape issues for the territory, the main discourses around the subject, and the primary areas of consensus and disagreement in each territory.

It became clear that it was fundamental to give a short explanation on the concept of landscape units before starting the workshops. In this way the discourses were on the same level, as was the scale of the work, that is to say, the approximate size of the proposed landscape units. A formula that worked well was to guide the participants by indicating the number of units that were needed for each area. When this information wasn't given clearly or was not understood by the participants, the results obtained were not useful for the catalogues. For example, in the Landscape Catalogue of the Comarques Centrals (see Figures 10 and 11), one can see the difference between the open workshop held in Manlleu, where the area of Osona was analysed, and the workshop held in Solsona, where the area of Solsonès was studied. In the first case, the demarcations drawn on the map by the



Figures 10 and 11. Result of the exercises aimed at identifying landscape units in Osona (left) and Solsonès (right).

Open workshops: key points

To ensure a high level of participation, it is important to focus on publicising the workshops using as many tools as possible (flyers, sending cards, sending emails to electronic distribution lists, etc.)

If the teams who developed the catalogues are present during these sessions, they can take the opportunity to interact with some of the participants. However, it is not appropriate to stimulate discussions between the team and the participants.

Make clear to participants the scale of the study, that is to say, the approximate size which the proposed landscape units should have. Suggest the number of units required for each area to give people an idea of this size.

At the start give an introduction to the concept of landscape so that everyone understands it in the same way.

Advantages

Makes it possible to reach a large number of people.

Generates debate among those who participate in the workshops.

Can be linked to the initial stage of giving out information about the participatory processes.

Disadvantages

Doesn't make it possible to go into depth on certain subjects given that the workshops take place at the start of developing the landscape catalogues.

Table 22. Key points, advantages and disadvantages of the open workshops.

different groups coincided significantly, which gave way to very clearly defined landscape units which formed the basis for the definition of landscape units made by the team who developed the catalogue. In fact, if one compares the proposals made by the participants in the workshop and the final proposal of the working group, they are very similar. In the the Solsonès workshop, on the other hand, the demarcations drawn on the map by the different groups gave very diverging and unclear results, possibly due to a disparate understanding of the concept of landscape units.

4.3. Information, communication and feedback

Any participatory process should be accompanied by a thorough communication and sensitisation programme in order to ensure the greatest level of participation and involvement by institutional, economic and social agents and individuals, as well as to share the necessary information and knowledge to participants so as to guarantee a positive participatory experience. One of the criteria that was taken into account before starting the participatory process of the catalogues was that of producing information that wasn't too technical and that was as transparent as possible, so that people would have a clear idea of the real scope of their participation. To make this possible, the task of communication had to go hand in hand with the participatory processes.

The Landscape Observatory website www.catpaisatge.net, the main communication tool of the organisation, was the basis of the information and communication tasks of the catalogues, as well as hosting the participatory method of the consultation via the web. In fact, this website has sections specifically devoted to the landscape catalogues and their corresponding participatory processes. Other communication tools were also used to publicise the participatory processes of the landscape catalogues, such as press releases, conferences, e-mail messages to specialised distribution lists, explanatory leaflets or articles which described the process of developing the catalogues, among others.

The efforts put into communication varied according to the type of tool. For the in-depth interviews with landscape agents (see Section 4.2.4), it was enough to do a postal and electronic mailing to landscape agents, whereas a bigger effort was made for other tools, with press releases, radio programmes, communication via the internet or printed leaflets so as to guarantee the success of the project. In these campaigns, slogans such as "Give your opinion, the landscape is listening to you", or "You are part of the landscape. Participate", were used (see



Figures 12 and 13. Campaigns for the Landscape Catalogues of the Terres de Lleida and the Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona.

Figures 12 and 13). The case of the consultation via the web is paradigmatic, given that we found that the most effective way of publicising the consultation was, precisely, via electronic means of communication and by sending out the consultation weblink via internet forums. On the other hand, spreading news about the participatory processes via large-scale newspaper editions did not yield significant results. By way of example, Figure 14 shows the increase in consultations as a result of news which appeared in electronic newsletters and in digital media editions during the process of developing the

Landscape Catalogue of the Camp de Tarragona in May and June of 2006. The peaks correspond to the days when a digital newspaper or distribution list made reference to the consultation.

Another important means of publicising the participatory processes of the catalogues were the sessions and participatory tools in themselves. In this way, the opportunity was taken to make the most of the interviews (telephone surveys, opinion polls and interviews with agents), discussion groups or workshops not only so as to get to know the social fabric of the territory, but also, at times, as a way of recruiting citizens in general and associations and institutions for the subsequent participatory tools that were scheduled.

In order to ensure a thorough level of information and communication, the Landscape Observatory developed various communication tools: informative sessions at the start of each catalogue, a landscape inbox accessible throughout the whole period of developing the catalogue, and feedback sessions, carried out at the end of each participatory tool. In the following sections the two main information and communication tools mentioned above are presented, as well as the various feedback methods on the participatory process.

4.3.1. Informative sessions on the catalogues

For some of the tools it became clear how important it was that the participants had a common framework of understanding. As a result, informative sessions on the catalogues were carried out with the aim of training everybody who was interested in participating.

For four of the landscape catalogues (Comarques Gironines, Alt Pirineu i Aran, Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona and Comarques Centrals), the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia together with the Directorate General of Citizen Participation of the Government of Catalonia organised open sessions for everybody who was interested, in which relevant

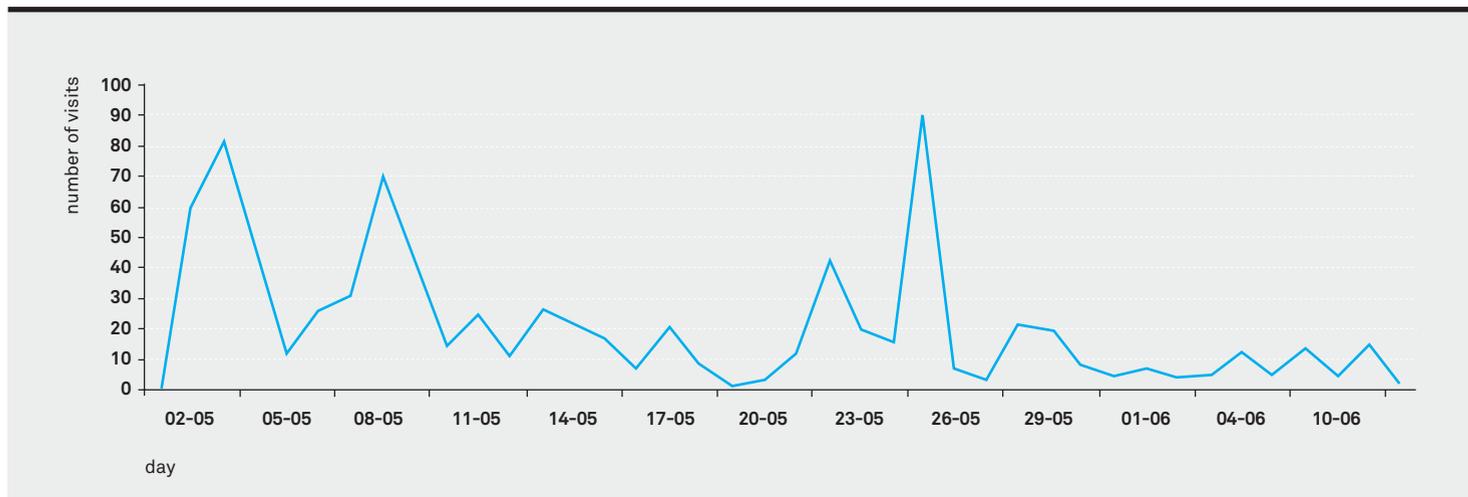


Figure 14. Evolution of the level of participation in the consultation via the web for the Landscape Catalogue of the Camp de Tarragona in May and June of 2006.

information was presented. In the Landscape Catalogue of the Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona and that of the Comarques Centrals the informative sessions were accompanied by open workshops (see Section 4.2.8).

An important part of the information consisted of presenting the concept of landscape as understood by the European Landscape Convention. This concept is not the same for everybody, and there is still a tendency to consider landscape as that which is natural or rural, or to confuse the concept of landscape with that of territory or that of land use (urbanisation, infrastructures, etc.). An added difficulty was that some of the participants didn't fully understand the concept of the catalogue, a term which generated confusion because it was associated with heritage catalogues used for municipal urban plans. In this sense, the informative sessions were an important part of preparing participants for the subsequent participatory tools.



Image 18. The informative sessions provided a common framework for participation in the landscape catalogues.

To ensure maximum publicity about the informative sessions, the landscape agents who had been identified, as well as local administrations, were invited by postal and electronic mail. On top of this, some agents were also invited by telephone. All of the invitations included a leaflet which was edited for each of the sessions (see example of the leaflet in Figure 15).

4.3.2. Landscape Inbox

On its website www.catpaisatge.net, the Landscape Observatory set up a link to an email address known as the Landscape Inbox, where people who were interested could send in their opinions or questions on the landscape catalogues, as well as any related information. The Landscape Inbox, which remained open throughout the whole process of developing the catalogues, received a large number of contributions at a relatively low cost. These contributions (on impacts on landscape, scenic routes, viewpoints, values, images, documentation, studies) came as much from individuals as from landscape agents. Some people and organisations also used the Inbox to show their interest and to offer their help in the making of the catalogue. In some cases, they were people who had already participated in one of the participatory methods and wanted to carry on receiving information on the development of the participatory processes.

4.3.3. Participation feedback

When it comes to the process of public participation it is important to inform those who have participated, in a fast and clear way, about which contributions have been taken into account and which haven't. This exercise, which is called participation feedback, makes the whole process transparent and avoids the possibility of creating the impression that the process hasn't been of any use. In the catalogues, feedback took place in two stages. In the first phase the results obtained through each participatory tool were communicated to the participants (and, in the case of the consultations via the web,



Figure 15. Explanatory leaflet on the informative sessions of the Landscape Catalogue of the Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona.

to all those interested). The second phase took place when the Ministry of Town and Country Planning and Public Works approved a specific catalogue. In this second case, feedback consisted of sending a digital copy of the catalogue in question to all those who had been interviewed. If it took a long time to approve the catalogue, a letter was sent thanking them for their participation and letting them know that later on they would receive a copy of the catalogue.

4.4. Some results of the landscape catalogues' participatory processes

Even though the main aim of this publication is to analyse the methodology used in the participatory processes of the catalogues, it was also considered timely to present some results on the degree of relevance of participation in the technical documents of the landscape catalogues.

4.4.1. Influence of the participatory process

Participation enriched the landscape catalogues. The information obtained in the participatory process had an influence in various ways; some of the contributions can be very difficult to detect while others are easily identifiable in the final document. Each contribution had its own specific influence, independently of its level of representativity. In this way, any single opinion, if it made a good point, could have an influence on the catalogue. Whether or not the contributions of participants were included in the text of the catalogue did not depend so much on questions of representativity, but rather on whether these contributions made sense and were validated by other participatory methods or by other means.

In general, five types of contribution can be identified:

- Contributions with new information: contributions with information that the teams who developed the catalogues

did not know about, corresponding primarily to intangible or symbolic values or to a sense of belonging. This kind of information is the hardest to get hold of without involving citizens. Nevertheless, for some participants, especially those with a more technical background, it is much easier to speak about the tangible elements of landscape (like spatial planning) than about intangible values.

- Contributions which endorsed the work of the team who developed the catalogue: many contributions coincided with the information already available to the team who developed the catalogue. In fact, some of the teams were surprised by the level of overlap between their work and the visions of different organisations, even in the case of groups which were not supposed to have much awareness of landscape issues.
- Contributions which contradicted the work of the team who developed the catalogue: in some cases, the contributions obtained through participation obliged the teams who developed the catalogues to revise elements of the technical documents of the landscape catalogues, such as, for example, defining the boundaries or names of the landscape units.
- Contributions which fine-tuned the work of the team who developed the catalogue: information which the teams already knew about, but, thanks to the participatory process, was given more importance, for example, symbolic places, interesting elements or places from which to observe the landscape. Participants almost always referred to the same elements, among a wide variety of options.
- Invalid contributions: opinions that were too general, too detailed or that were not directly related to the landscape were not considered valid. This type of contribution came about, in part, when participants did not clearly understand the scope and aim of the catalogues. Nevertheless, some of these contributions could in fact be transformed into useful information for the catalogues if their meaning could be understood from the available information, and if it could be adapted to more general areas.

Tool	Stage	Characterisation of the landscape	Landscape assessment	Landscape quality objectives	Criteria and actions
Telephone survey		••	•	-	-
Opinion poll		••	•	-	-
Consultation via the web		•••	••	••	•
Discussion groups		•••	••	•	-
Interviews with agents		•••	••	•	•
Workshops with agents		-	•	•••	••
Workshops with individuals		•	••	••	••
Open workshops		••	••	•	-

Table 23. Contribution of the various participatory tools in each stage of the catalogue.

- not relevant; • small contribution;
•• average contribution; ••• significant contribution

The teams who developed the catalogues took the contributions as signals, making them focus more attention on elements which they may not have noticed previously or to which they hadn't given enough importance. All the participatory tools used provided, in some way or another, relevant information for the landscape catalogues (see Table 23), and the tools complemented each other. In general terms, it can be said that the more quantitative techniques facilitated the process of getting information for the first stages of the catalogue (those related to identifying, characterising and assessing the landscape), while the more discussion-based techniques provided information for the latter stages (those related to defining landscape quality objectives and criteria and actions). In this way, it was very useful to combine various techniques within the same process, so as to balance out the type of contributions obtained via each technique and to cover all the stages of development of the catalogues.

4.4.2. Main contributions of the participatory process

The main contributions of the participatory process in the catalogues are related to defining and demarcating the landscape units, identifying values, locating the main scenic routes and viewpoints, analysing the dynamics and defining landscape quality objectives and criteria and actions. In the following paragraphs some examples of these contributions are shown.

Landscape units

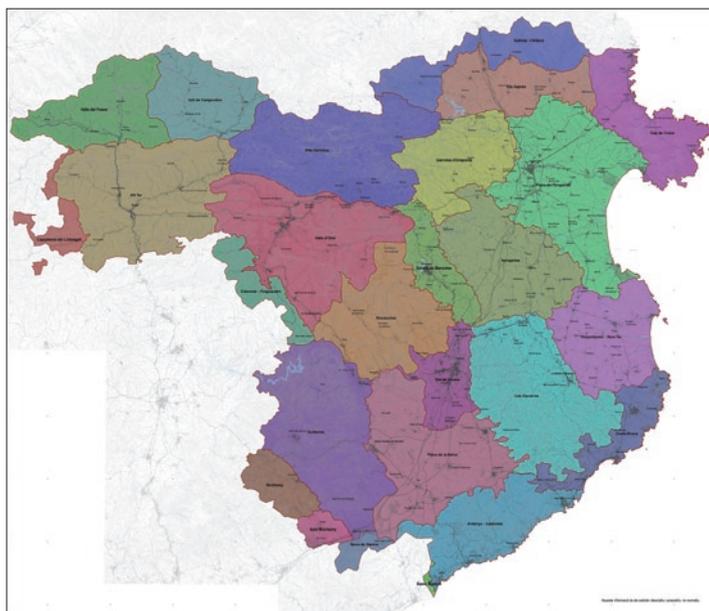
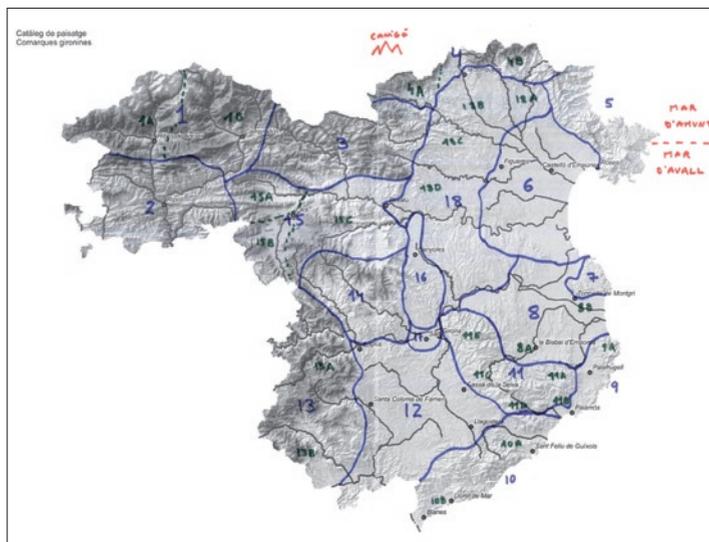
Participation had an important influence in the process of identifying landscape units, both in terms of defining their boundaries and in terms of naming them. Often the participatory processes were useful for validating or helping to define the proposed boundaries of the units established by the teams who developed the catalogues. For example, the final map of the landscape units of the Landscape Catalogue of the

Comarques Gironines is very similar to the map of the units obtained via the contributions made as a result of all the interviews carried out with landscape agents (see Figures 16 and 17). In terms of giving names to the units, the majority of participants in the consultations via the web agreed with the proposed name for the units.

However, in some cases, the points made by the participants about the landscape units contributed to changing or questioning certain proposals of the teams who developed the catalogues, or, at least, to taking into account elements which the team had left out. This is the case, for instance, of the demarcation of the units of the Estany de Banyoles and Valls d'Olot in the Landscape Catalogue of the Comarques Gironines, the boundaries of which were changed in the area of Besalú. The participation in the consultation via the web put into question whether the area of Besalú belonged to the unit of the Estany de Banyoles. The contributions of participants were not limited to the questioning of boundaries, but they also provided information which encouraged the changing of the names of the units. In fact, more than 20% of the names of the landscape units of the catalogues were changed as a result of public participation. One example is the unit Garrigues Altes from the Landscape Catalogue of the Terres de Lleida, where the overall total of contributions made by landscape agents and participants in the consultation via the web resulted in the changing of its name. To begin with, the team who developed the catalogue had named it Plataforma Garriguena, which was changed to Plans de les Garrigues as a result of the in-depth interviews with landscape agents, who considered that the term “Garrigues” had to be included; finally, this name was substituted for Garrigues Altes as a result of the contributions of the on-line survey.

Landscape values

Participation helped to identify landscape values: social, aesthetic, ecological, productive, symbolic, identity-based, spiritual and perceptual. Of particular interest are intangible values because it is difficult to get access to them other than by means



Figures 16 and 17. Proposal for landscape units by the whole group of landscape agents (above) and final version developed by the research team of the Landscape Catalogue of the Comarques Gironines (below).

of participation. The importance of identifying landscape values lies as much in getting to know these values as, above all, in the fact that the values identified were very much taken into account when defining and finalising the proposal for quality objectives and criteria and actions.

The aesthetic values identified by participants are both positive (the blossoming almond trees in the unit of the Altiplà of the Terra Alta, the landscape of the meadows of the Plana de l'Empordà, the tree lined paths along the irrigation channels in Lleida, the dry-stone constructions of the Garraf, the hills which give its structure to the plain of Lleida, the red soils beneath the Cadí mountain range, the charm of the Bosc de Tosca in the Garrotxa, the harmony of the Cubeta de Móra) and negative (areas in disarray, artificial, shocking, degraded, ugly). The aesthetic value of the landscape is often associated with colours (yellow-leaved birch trees in the autumn in the Pla de Boavi, the colour of the sea in Cap de Creus, the wealth of colours in the Montseny, the variety of colours in the markets of Barcelona), with smells (the smell of spring in the Pastures de l'Alt Pirineu, the smell of fruit trees in the Horta de Pinyana), with sounds (the silence and peace of the Pyrenees, the quiet of the Montsec, the birdsongs in the fluvial landscape of the Segre) or with meteorological phenomena (the sunsets and *tramuntana* of the Plana de l'Empordà, the mist of Lleida, the snow of the Pyrenees).

Symbolic and identity-based values are understood in the landscape catalogues as elements of the landscape or as landscapes as a whole with a very important symbolic or identity-based significance for the local population, given that a sense of belonging or of identification takes root in them. They are places which have become representative of elements going beyond the landscape itself, symbolizing something which cannot be limited only to the physical form or to the immediate human relationship with them. They are, therefore, areas which have meaning for the population, areas which generate a sense of cohesion. Symbolic and identity-based values, which are sometimes slow to find, often appeared when people were looking for a name for the landscape unit, or for spe-



Picture 19. The scent of laburnum flowers is characteristic of the spring in the landscape unit Pastures de l'Alt Pirineu.

cific places. Toponymy and the names people give to certain landscapes carry a lot of symbolic and identity-based values. Some examples of symbolic values which stood out in the participatory processes of the catalogues were the outline of the Ports, Cap de Creus, the Cadí mountain range, the valley of Bas, and, of course, Montserrat. The mountain of Montserrat represents much more than a mountain, much more than a natural park, much more than a religious area: it is a national symbol. Another remarkable symbolic value is linked to the landscape area of the Battle of the Ebre. Due to the value and significance it has for the population it was highlighted as a landscape deserving special attention in the Landscape Catalogue of the Terres de l'Ebre. Public participation also made it possible to identify elements of the landscape which have mythological attributes connected to folkloric stories or legends, like the *minairons* of the Landscape Catalogue of the Alt Pirineu i Aran. The *minairons* are tiny mythical figures which live inside a needle case and make mountain screes by piling up all the stones of an area in one place. According to legend, many of the mountain screes of the Pyrenees have been made by these elves.



Picture 20. Public participation showed that one of the main values of the landscape of the Terres de Lleida are the low hills scattered through the territory.

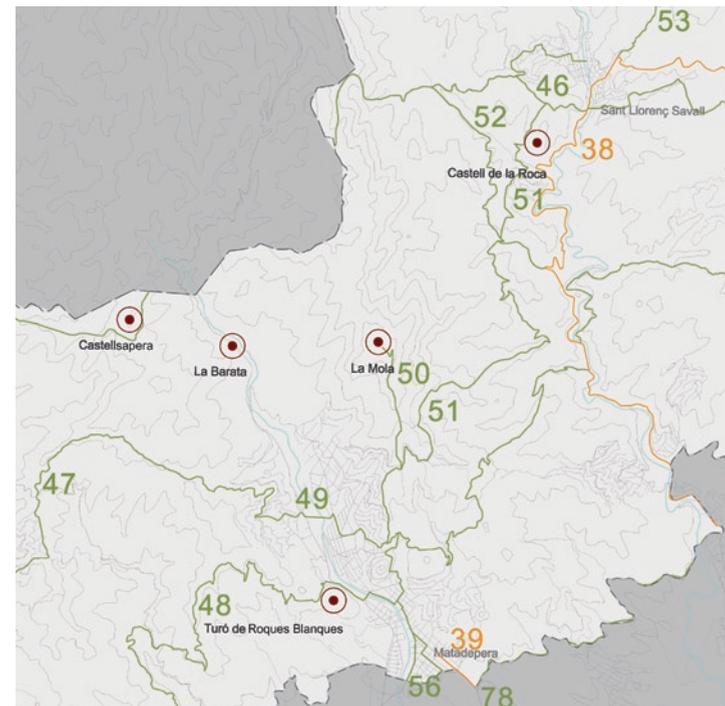
Perceptual values are related to the sensory and emotional perception that one has of a particular landscape. During the participatory processes the Alta Garrotxa was defined as a rugged, wild and inhospitable territory, while the Plana de l'Empordà was described as a quiet, balanced, welcoming, friendly and peaceful landscape. The words used for these two landscapes, and therefore, the perception people have of them, are almost completely opposed.

Viewpoints and scenic routes

Thanks to public participation, in particular to the consultation via the web and also the open workshops and interviews with landscape agents, many viewpoints and scenic paths were identified. In the on-line consultation of the last catalogues to be completed, those of the Comarques Centrals and the Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona, participants were explicitly asked to suggest viewpoints from which the panorama of the landscape unit could be appreciated as well as paths with special

Municipality	Name of viewpoint
Castellar del Vallès	Can Cadafalc
Terrassa	Castellsapera Turó de Roques Blanques
Matadepera	La Mola
Mura	Montcau Turó de Tres Creus
Sant Llorenç Savall	Viewpoint of the Vinardell

Table 24. Some of the viewpoints identified in the landscape unit of Sant Llorenç del Munt, l'Obac i el Cairat in the Landscape Catalogue of the Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona.



Map 3. Detailed map of the viewpoints in the Landscape Catalogue of the Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona.

landscape interest. The landscape catalogues of Catalonia include a selection of all the most outstanding viewpoints and routes gathered through the participatory processes. This is the case, for example, of the viewpoints of La Mola, Castellsapera and the Turó de Roques Blanques, in the unit of Sant Llorenç del Munt, l'Obac i el Cairat (see Table 24 and Map 3), or of the Park Güell, the Turó de la Rovira, the Turó de la Peira, the Carmel and the Montjuïc Castle in the landscape unit of the Pla de Barcelona, both from the Landscape Catalogue of the Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona.

Dynamics

The participatory processes of the catalogues made it possible to identify and map the dynamics, activities and processes which especially affect the current shape of the landscape, identifying the main factors triggering change (urbanisation, tourism, recreational and extractive activities, infrastructures, forest fires and agricultural activities) and describing their effect on the landscape. The participatory processes provided new information on landscape dynamics, but above all they were useful for confirming data which the team who developed the catalogue already had, and in some cases, to specify certain details. As a whole, the various tools used helped to identify the factors which are putting pressure on the landscape (such as processes of urbanisation, the dynamics of tourism or agricultural and forestry policies), the resulting pressures, the effects on the environment if current trends continue, the impacts and risks which contribute to reducing the quality of the landscapes, given their degraded or abandoned state, and finally, those elements which due to their location, size and shape break up the territory and make it difficult for citizens to access to their local environment.

For example, during the on-line consultation for the Landscape Catalogue of the Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona it was clear that there is concern about dynamics such as the increase in the density of housing estates in the mountainous part of the Sitges municipality or in the hills of Collserola, the



Picture 21. The liveliness and the recovery of vineyards in the Priorat encourages rural landscapes of the area to be maintained, increasingly becoming more and more valued.

dispersal of industrial estates and infrastructures in the area of the delta of the Llobregat or the loss of natural habitats in the streams of the Maresme. Even though the majority of the perceptions about changes in the landscape gathered in the catalogues were negative, some positive ones were also identified. For example, in the interviews with landscape agents for the Landscape Catalogue of the Camp de Tarragona, the participants viewed in a positive light the restoration of vineyards in the Priorat and its role in stimulating a strategy of sustainable tourism in the whole of the *comarca*.

Landscape quality objectives and criteria and actions

Even though the aim of public participation was not that participants would define, agree on and specify landscape quality objectives, given the technical difficulty that this represents, some participatory tools reached a certain consensus on specific objectives, which were gathered by the teams who devel-

oped the catalogues. A good example is the workshops with landscape agents in the Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona (see Section 4.2.6). If a comparison is made between the objectives that came out of these workshops and the general quality objectives provisionally proposed by the team who developed the Landscape Catalogue of the Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona, the direct influence that the first had on the second can be seen. For example, in the workshops people spoke about the need for “more compact and complex urban settlements”, something which is reflected in the general objective 7 of the catalogue: “A system of compact cities, with orderly growth, with a wide range of uses, avoiding isolated expansions”. Another of the objectives that came out of the workshop refers to “well-ordered urban limits”, a concept which is refined in the general objective 10 of the catalogue: “Urban limits which are clearly ordered and organised, properly integrated into the landscape and preventing degraded areas”. As a final example, the workshop objective asking for “fluvial areas with high-quality landscapes all along the watercourse” was translated into the general objective 13 of the catalogue in the following way: “Continuity and quality in the landscapes in the fluvial, urban and natural surroundings of the Besòs, the Llobregat, the Tordera, and the rest of the metropolitan watercourses, by means of improving the habitats, restoration and assignation of compatible social uses”.

In any case, the participatory processes often provided scattered information which the teams who developed the catalogues put to use when it came to writing up the quality objectives. That is to say, the teams mostly summarised and interpreted the wishes of the population in relation to the future of their landscapes. This was done taking very much into account the values and significance of the landscape for society, as well as the description of what people like and don't like in relation to the landscape. This was not an easy task. For example, many participants in the landscape catalogue of the Comarques Gironines expressed (in the in-depth interviews, public consultation via the web and workshops with individuals) their high esteem for tree windbreaks and tree walls as structural and characteristic features of the rural landscape

of the Plana de l'Empordà and the Empordanet-Baix Ter, as a result of which they were included in the landscape quality objectives of the corresponding catalogue.

The effects of participation on the landscape quality objectives and on the criteria and actions can be also shown by three examples from the Landscape Catalogue of the Comarques Gironines. For a start, the discomfort with some showcase roads that was expressed in the participatory processes with sentences such as “The landscape of the N-260 road between Figueres and Roses is banal” or “From Banyoles to Girona there is a mixture of industrial areas, urban sprawl and industrial farms, resulting in a disorderly and chaotic appearance”, was translated into landscape quality objective 1 of the Landscape Catalogue of the Comarques Gironines, stating that the desirable landscape should have “urbanized areas with an orderly growth, respectful of the uniqueness of the place, with clear cut boundaries, in proportion with actual needs and not affecting the landscape values of surrounding areas”. This objective, in turn, was transferred into the criterion 1.3 of the same catalogue, stating that, among other things, it is necessary “to avoid urban sprawl negatively affecting urban elements, outlines and sceneries of significant landscapes, particularly when they result in conurbation, in showcase roads and in the continuous urbanization of the coastline”. Besides, the catalogue mentions some examples of conurbation that were pointed at in the participatory processes, such as those of Girona-Sarrià de Ter-Sant Julià de Ramis, Banyoles-Palol de Revardit and Figueres-Roses.

A second example of people's contributions to the catalogues relates to the entrance areas to some towns, with statements such as “The large parking spaces and industrial areas of La Jonquera are reminiscent of Tijuana, with plastic, trucks, supermarkets and petrol stations everywhere. It is a landscape [...] that doesn't belong to the Alt Empordà”; or this one: “The entrance to Figueres is ugly [...]. It is an unfinished area resulting in a pseudo-urban and industrial landscape, degraded and in disarray”, or this other one: “The entrance to Girona via Sarrià is ugly”. These kinds of comments were the basis for

defining landscape quality objective 2 of the landscape catalogue, reflecting the desire for “entrances to urban areas that are orderly and designed in accordance with the surrounding landscape, recovering tree-lined promenades and structuring them as a characteristic feature of the landscape”. In turn, this quality objective helped to define the criterion 2.7, stating that “the revision of all the municipal urban planning projects in the municipalities of the Comarques Gironines should include a specific section on the landscape features of the access routes into the town, warranting orderly access routes to urban centres and softening the transition between open spaces and urban landscapes, while strengthening the character and identity of the corresponding urban areas. Measures to be introduced should be oriented to the following objectives, among others: [...] to minimize degraded spaces in the periphery of towns and communication networks, [...] to integrate the showcase-road access routes through the reclassification of land areas. The aim is to provide them with some basic infrastructures and to minimize impacts through hiding and/or harmonizing strategies in relation to the surrounding landscape, [...] and to manage and recover abandoned agricultural plots or empty areas that have been left behind”. It mentions some examples of road areas in need of an orderly design, such as Girona (via Sarrià de Ter and via Fornells de la Selva), Figueres (via Vilatenim, via Santa Llogaia d’Àlguema and via Vilafant), Platja d’Aro (via Castell d’Aro and via Sant Feliu de Guíxols), Campdevàrol (via Ripoll), Olot (via Les Tries, the road of La Canya and the road of Sant Joan les Abadesses), Banyoles (via Mata), Cornellà del Terri (on the C-66), Palol de Revardit (on the C-66), La Jonquera (N-II), Empuriabrava (C-66) and Santa Margarida in Roses (C-68), among others.

A third and last example relates to the descriptions of roads with a special landscape interest and with the wish to preserve them, as expressed by some participants: “The road from Cassà to La Bisbal allows for a good introduction to the landscape of Les Gavarres”; or “The road from La Jonquera to Roses allows for the best views of the vineyards [...]”. The orientation of vineyards, on a North-South axis, generates a very beautiful landscape effect, as do the cypress trees standing as wind-

breaks for the vineyards”. These statements are taken into account in the catalogue in landscape quality objective 3: “Linear infrastructures (roads, railways, electricity lines, and so on) and telecommunication infrastructures should be integrated into the landscape and should improve the connectedness of the area without negatively affecting its social and ecological continuity with regard to its environmental and landscape features”. In turn, this landscape quality objective 3 nurtures the criterion 3.6, stating the need to “preserve the heritage value of roads that historically have been well integrated into the territory, [...] in order to maintain these features and dimensions it will be necessary in some road sections to specifically regulate the speed limit”. It mentions examples such as the GI-664 road (between La Bisbal d’Empordà and Cassà de la Selva) and the GI-602 road (between Garriguella and Capmany).



Picture 22. Tree windbreaks and tree walls are considered to be structural and characteristic features of the rural landscape of the Plana de l’Empordà and the Empordanet-Baix Ter, as a result of which they were included in the landscape quality objectives of the catalogue.

5.

Concluding remarks

The fast and very significant transformations that have taken place in the Catalan landscape over the last decades have helped to raise society's awareness of landscape and have triggered an increase in people's willingness to participate in territorial policies. Part of the population has become aware that a good quality landscape generates a feeling of well-being which contributes to the quality of life of the people living there. As the European Landscape Convention states: "The landscape is an important part of the quality of life for people everywhere: in urban areas and in the countryside, in degraded areas as well as in areas of high quality, in areas recognised as being of outstanding beauty as well as everyday areas" (Council of Europe, 2000: Preamble). This same Convention recommends that the public administration should involve society in taking landscape-related decisions.

The participatory processes of the landscape catalogues were conceived so that citizens could get involved in the design of the landscape they want and could contribute to making decisions on the corresponding policies. Therefore, these processes were integrated as one more element in the development of the catalogues. With the aim of maximising the reach of participation, for all of the procedures and communication the information used was not overly technical and as transparent as possible.

When evaluating the methodology of the participatory processes in the landscape catalogues, it is important to bear in mind three key aspects: the availability of resources, the representativity of participation and the scale of the work. Firstly, the availability of resources (financial and human) was one of the factors that most directly had an influence on the participatory process, which is remarkably expensive. Resources have an effect on the whole participatory process, particularly on its representativity. Needless to say, more resources would have enabled more agents to be interviewed and more workshops or statistically significant public consultations to be held. However, it is thought that the level of development that was reached gave rise to optimal results, in the sense that more resources would have generated an increase in knowledge but in a lesser proportion to the increase in resources. It should

also be acknowledged that with more resources available the involvement of citizens could have been strengthened, with a more thorough communication and information campaign. In any case, it became evident that resources had to be adapted to the aims and features of each landscape catalogue, and that devoting resources to participation is a worthy endeavour, not only for the information gathered but also because of the social education generated in relation to landscape. It is likely that, as knowledge on the landscape increases its scope, it will be possible to devote less time and resources to the technical aspects and to devote more to the creation or promotion of the participatory processes, therefore getting to know better the opinion of citizens.

The representativity of participation is another of the key factors to take into account when designing and evaluating a participatory process. It was particularly so in this case, as the aim of participation in the catalogues was to get to know the viewpoints of a wide range of citizens in each area. Using different tools improved representativity, as it made it possible to collect information in many, diverse and complementary ways. In most tools (with the exceptions of the telephone survey and the opinion poll, in which there was direct control over the samples) there were groups with a proportionally low participation: old people, young people, immigrants, visitors, tourists and people with second homes in the area, among others. All of these had a particular relevance for the landscape catalogue: the memory-based landscape of elderly people, the hopes for the future of landscape in the younger generation, or the specific perception of landscape by a newcomer or by someone with limited access to some landscapes. On the whole, in almost all tools the participation of people particularly sensitized to landscape and environmental issues prevailed, as well as that of the land areas with a stronger tradition of participation or where a significant landscape transformation was taking place. For instance, there was a significantly active involvement of the associations aimed at protecting the natural heritage, particularly when they had an ongoing claim. There were, on the other hand, groups and areas that participated less, particularly on the margins of the territorial areas. Other territories with little representation were those of the surrounding areas of towns

and cities, in the transition area between urban and rural, as well as those corresponding to very dynamic and urban landscapes. On the other end of the spectrum, the landscapes that had the highest representation in the answers were the large natural and agrarian landscapes. On the other hand, there were individuals that showed no interest whatsoever in participating (such as urban developers and building contractors in the workshops with individuals held in the Comarques Gironines and in the Alt Pirineu i Aran), and others who thought their contributions wouldn't be taken into account.

Along with the availability of resources and representativity, the territorial scale is another key factor which significantly influences the form and contents of any participatory endeavour. On the whole, the more local the participatory process is, the easier it is for people to find everyday reference points, and probably they are more interested in having a say on issues affecting them directly. On the other hand, in so far as the scope of the work goes beyond the human scale, facts become more abstract and a wider view of the whole becomes necessary. If sometimes people are reluctant to get involved and speak at the small scale of the municipality, in larger areas it becomes even more difficult. Landscape catalogues have a scale that is indeed removed from people's everyday life. Besides, it is the case that the areas covered by each catalogue, which are those used for spatial planning, are not as common a reference for people as the *comarca*, the municipality, the province or certain natural areas. On top of this, the identification of people with the catalogue's scale depends on the territorial area. For instance, people feel more readily identified with the Terres de l'Ebre than with the Alt Pirineu i Aran, where people feel more identified with the specific valley where they live. In other areas, such as the Comarques Centrals, the ambit established is not rooted in the local collective imagination.

Each catalogue covers a very broad area, and it is not easy to reach all the corners of the territory. In fact, this is one of the main challenges for public participation in the making of landscape catalogues, and it can be extrapolated to spatial planning. Both in temporal and in spatial terms, this scale is so removed from the everyday perception people have of landscape that it



Image 23. Without public participation it is impossible to move towards a new territorial culture based on the management of resources and a new way of dealing with the landscape.

can only be communicated using a high level of abstraction, becoming only accessible to citizens with some technical knowledge. In any case, the scale of the landscape units, much closer to citizens, made it possible to eschew this problem in some cases, resulting in more effective participation. That is why this smaller scale was used for some tools (open workshops, workshops with individuals and, particularly, the public consultation via the web), bringing them closer to citizens. These tools made participation more attractive, as they enabled people to voice opinions about more local and immediate environments, of which they are more knowledgeable. In some cases the contributions made at the local scale had to be extrapolated to the scale of the whole catalogue. This exercise had both technical and educational advantages, as it contributed to linking up the territory: participants realized that the challenges or issues affecting their area were also affecting other areas.

Because of the lack of a universally accepted participatory methodology regarding landscape, public participation in the landscape catalogues of Catalonia was seen as a methodology in the making, progressing as the catalogues were being elaborated and as the potential usefulness of the tools for obtaining information for the catalogues was being established.

This fact, along with the availability of resources and the specific features of each territory, meant that not all the catalogues followed the same participatory process. Instead, the process was adapted to each catalogue according to the circumstances. These are, therefore, the first steps to be taken. The experience of the landscape catalogues can be a contribution towards helping in the design and implementation of other processes in the future.

The results of the different participatory processes showed that participation is useful for gaining information relevant to the landscape catalogues, to landscape planning and to improve the participatory culture of the citizenship. For instance, participation in the landscape catalogues made it possible to identify those values that could not be perceived from the analysis of maps or from fieldwork, in particular symbolic and identity-based ones. Participation also made it possible to compare and validate some of the results arrived at through technical work, such as the demarcation of landscape units, the location of viewpoints and scenic routes or the identification of the main dynamics affecting the landscape. In the same way, the specification of the landscape quality objectives and of criteria and actions would not have been possible without the contributions gathered in all the participatory processes.

It must be noted that every effort was made to explain clearly to the participants the aim of participation and the scope of application of the catalogues. In this sense, it was made clear that the proposals emerging from the catalogues are not to be directly applied on the ground, but can have an influence through the landscape directives that the Ministry of Town and Country Planning and Public Works introduces into the territorial zoning plans. This is a key question, as the incorporation of landscape into spatial planning is the main aim of the catalogues and was also the key motivation of participants in the participatory processes of the seven landscape catalogues. Making clear the aim and scope of application of the catalogues was important in order to prevent frustration and the loss of confidence in future participatory processes.

Besides their direct relevance for the catalogues and for spatial and urban planning, the participatory processes undertaken during the making of the landscape catalogues of Catalonia had other benefits, even if some of them are difficult to evaluate. They could be summarized as the personal fulfilment of participants, the sensitisation and commitment of citizens in relation to landscape and the growth in the participatory culture of the citizenship. In this sense, participatory processes entailed a learning process by participants, not only in technical areas but also in relation to participation itself. Through their participation in the catalogues, people and organisations from very different backgrounds came closer to the landscape. They learned about the Landscape Act and landscape catalogues, and they reflected upon the different dynamics effecting their environment. Describing dynamics and assessing landscapes is not an easy task, and some participants learned to do it through the participatory processes themselves. Although some participants (particularly those coming from organisations) were already sensitized to the subject, the participatory processes had a strong educational component. Besides, some participants were not used to taking part in this kind of process and gained a learning experience in the culture of participation.

To conclude, the experience of the landscape catalogues has been satisfactory in many ways and can be regarded as a first step in the right direction. However, there is still a long way to go until citizens and the public administration can make decisions together regarding the protection, management and planning of landscapes. In order to achieve this, work is needed to bring forth more involvement, more education and more awareness among the population. The application of new technologies to participatory processes opens up a world of new possibilities for improving information exchanges, and therefore fostering participatory processes. Without public participation it is not possible to advance towards a new territorial culture based on the sustainable management of heritage and natural resources and on a new relation and understanding of landscape as a whole.

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7.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Telephone survey (Landscape Catalogue of the Terres de l'Ebre)

1. CONTACT OF THE LOCAL POPULATION WITH THE LANDSCAPE

Let's begin by speaking about the contact that you have with different areas of the Terres de l'Ebre.

- 1.1. (Ask about all the areas listed) How often do you or your family spend time in the following areas: every day, every week, a few times a month, more than once a year, or less often?

	Every day	Every week	A few times a month	More than once a year	Less often	Never goes	No answer
Delta de l'Ebre							
Mountain ranges (Ports, Cardó-Boix, Pàndols-Cavalls, Serra del Tormo, Serra del Montsià, Serra de Cardó, Serra de Tivissa-Vandellòs, Serra de Llaveria)							
Highlands (Terra Alta)							
Terraces (river and fluvial terraces of the Ebre)							
Plains (Cubetes de Móra, Burgà, Plana de la Galera, Plana del Baix Ebre-Montsià)							
Coastline (coast)							

- 1.2. (Ask about the areas they have visited at some point. Spontaneous answer) What do you normally do in these areas?

	Walk / outings	Go there to eat	Work	Summer activities	Daily activities	Others (specify)	No answer
Delta de l'Ebre							
Mountain ranges (Ports, Cardó-Boix, Pàndols-Cavalls, Serra del Tormo, Serra del Montsià, Serra de Cardó, Serra de Tivissa-Vandellòs, Serra de Llaveria)							
Highlands (Terra Alta)							
Terraces (river and fluvial terraces of the Ebre)							
Plains (Cubetes de Móra, Burgà, Plana de la Galera, Plana del Baix Ebre-Montsià)							
Coastline (coast)							

- 1.3. Which feature from the following pairs of adjectives would you associate with each of these well-known areas of the Terres de l'Ebre?

(Ask the same question for each of the places they have been to and for each of the features suggested. Rotate the order when reading out the pairs of characteristics)
What do you associate the Delta de l'Ebre with: Order or chaos? A lot or quite a lot?

Delta de l'Ebre	A lot	Quite a lot	Neither	Quite a lot	A lot		No answer
Order						Chaos	
Silence						Noise	
Beauty						Ugliness	
Rootedness						Uprootedness	
Past						Present	
Historical legacy						Economic value	

Mountain ranges	A lot	Quite a lot	Neither	Quite a lot	A lot		No answer
Order						Chaos	
Silence						Noise	
Beauty						Ugliness	
Rootedness						Uprootedness	
Past						Present	
Historical legacy						Economic value	
Highlands	A lot	Quite a lot	Neither	Quite a lot	A lot		No answer
Order						Chaos	
Silence						Noise	
Beauty						Ugliness	
Rootedness						Uprootedness	
Past						Present	
Historical legacy						Economic value	
Terraces	A lot	Quite a lot	Neither	Quite a lot	A lot		No answer
Order						Chaos	
Silence						Noise	
Beauty						Ugliness	
Rootedness						Uprootedness	
Past						Present	
Historical legacy						Economic value	
Plains	A lot	Quite a lot	Neither	Quite a lot	A lot		No answer
Order						Chaos	
Silence						Noise	
Beauty						Ugliness	
Rootedness						Uprootedness	
Past						Present	
Historical legacy						Economic value	
Coastline	A lot	Quite a lot	Neither	Quite a lot	A lot		No answer
Order						Chaos	
Silence						Noise	
Beauty						Ugliness	
Rootedness						Uprootedness	
Past						Present	
Historical legacy						Economic value	

2. IDENTIFYING THE LANDSCAPES OF THE TERRES DE L'EBRE

2.1. (Spontaneous and multiple answers) Which elements and/or landscapes do you consider to be distinctive of the Terres de l'Ebre?

	Identifies spontaneously	Does not identify it as a landscape distinctive of the Terres de l'Ebre
Delta de l'Ebre		
Ports de Beseit		
Mountain ranges in general		
Serra de Cardó-Boix		
Serra de Pàndols-Cavalls		
Serra del Tormo		
Serra del Montsià		
Serra de Godall		
Serra de Cardó		
Serra de Tivissa-Vandellòs		
Serra de Llaveria		
Highlands of the Terra Alta		
River Ebre and fluvial terraces		
The plains in general		
Cubeta de Móra		
Planes de Burgà		
Plana de la Galera		
Plana del Baix Ebre-Montsià		
The coastline		
None		
No answer		

3. CURRENT STATE OF LANDSCAPES IN THE TERRITORY

We will now speak about the state of these areas.

3.1. (Ask about the areas they have visited at some point) What state do you think these areas that you know are in? Very good, good, average, poor, very poor?

	Very good	Good	Average	Poor	Very poor	No answer
Delta de l'Ebre						
Mountain ranges (Ports, Cardó-Boix, Pàndols-Cavalls, Serra del Tormo, Serra del Montsià, Serra de Cardó, Serra de Tivissa-Vandellòs, Serra de Llaveria)						
Highlands (Terra Alta)						
Terraces (river and fluvial terraces of the Ebre)						
Plains (Cubetes de Móra, Burgà, Plana de la Galera, Plana del Baix Ebre-Montsià)						
Coastline (coast)						

3.2. (Ask about each of the areas they evaluated negatively in the previous question. Spontaneous and multiple answers. Specify “other factors”) **Which factors do you think have caused the poor state of the areas that you evaluated in this way?**

	Urban growth		Industrial growth		Disappearance of agriculture		Big changes in crop cultivations		New wind farms		Large energy complexes (nuclear, thermal and chemical)		Depopulation		Others (specify)		No answer	
	Mentions	Doesn't mention	Mentions	Doesn't mention	Mentions	Doesn't mention	Mentions	Doesn't mention	Mentions	Doesn't mention	Mentions	Doesn't mention	Mentions	Doesn't mention	Mentions	Doesn't mention	Mentions	Doesn't mention
Delta de l'Ebre																		
Mountain ranges (Ports, Cardó-Boix, Pàndols-Cavalls, Serra del Tormo, Serra del Montsià, Serra de Cardó, Serra de Tivissa-Vandellòs, Serra de Llavèria)																		
Highlands (Terra Alta)																		
Terraces (river and fluvial terraces of the Ebre)																		
Plains (Cubetes de Móra, Burgà, Plana de la Galera, Plana del Baix Ebre-Montsià)																		
Coastline (coast)																		

4. ATTITUDES AND LEVEL OF SENSITISATION TOWARDS THE LANDSCAPE

4.1. (Spontaneous and multiple answers. Write down literally) **Do you know of any organisations, foundations, collectives... dedicated to protecting and/or campaigning for the landscapes of the Terres de l'Ebre? Which or which ones?**

Organisation 1:		
Organisation 2:		
Organisation 3:		
Organisation 4:		
Organisation 5:		
Doesn't know any		
No answer		

4.2. (Spontaneous and multiple answers. Write down literally) **Are you or anyone in your home members of any organisations, foundations, collectives... dedicated to protecting and/or campaigning for the landscapes of the Terres de l'Ebre? Which or which ones?**

Organisation 1:		
Organisation 2:		
Organisation 3:		
Organisation 4:		
Organisation 5:		
Doesn't know any		
No answer		

5. QUALITY OBJECTIVES

5.1. (Ask about the areas they have visited at some point) **What do you think the future holds for the areas you know: will they improve, remain the same as now, or get worse?**

	Will improve	Will remain the same	Will get worse	No answer
Delta de l'Ebre				
Mountain ranges (Ports, Cardó-Boix, Pàndols-Cavalls, Serra del Tormo, Serra del Montsià, Serra de Cardó, Serra de Tivissa-Vandellòs, Serra de Llavèria)				
Highlands (Terra Alta)				
Terraces (river and fluvial terraces of the Ebre)				
Plains (Cubetes de Móra, Burgà, Plana de la Galera, Plana del Baix Ebre-Montsià)				
Coastline (coast)				

5.2. (Spontaneous and multiple answers. Write down literally) **What kind of actions do you think should be carried out to contribute to improving these areas?**

Action 1:			
Action 2:			
Action 3:			
Action 4:			
Action 5:			
No action, they are fine as they are			
No answer			

6. INTEREST IN PARTICIPATING IN THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPING THE LANDSCAPE CATALOGUE

6.1. As we mentioned at the start, this consultation has been devised as part of the process of developing the Landscape Catalogue of the Terres de l'Ebre. In order to develop this catalogue a participatory process has also been designed so that all those interested can contribute their vision and opinion on the existing landscapes in the territory. This process will be focused on workshops where participants can give their opinions and discuss the subject. Would you be interested in participating in these sessions?

Yes	
No	
No answer	

Let them know that somebody will get in contact with them to say when these workshops will be held

7. PERSONAL DETAILS

7.1. (DO NOT ASK) **Municipality where resident**

Aldover	
Alfara de Carles	
Benifallet	
Camarles	
Deltebre	

El Perelló	
L'Aldea	
L'Ametlla de mar	
L'Ampolla	
Paüls	

Roquetes	
Tivenys	
Tortosa	
Xerta	
Alcanar	

Amposta	
Godall	
La Galera	
La Sènia	
Mas de Barberans	

Masdenverge	
Sant Carles de la Ràpita	
Sant Jaume d'Enveja	
Santa Bàrbara	
Ulldecona	

7.2. (DO NOT ASK) Gender

Male	
Female	
No answer	

7.3. Could you tell me your age?

Years:	
Nc	

7.4. What studies have you completed?

(Read out possible answers)

None	
Primary education	
Secondary education	
Higher level (not university)	
University degree	
No answer	

7.5. What is your current occupational status?

(Read out possible answers)

Working	
Unemployed	
Housewife	
Student	
Retired/on a pension	
No answer	

7.6. (Only to those working) In which sector are you currently working? (Read out possible answers)

Agriculture / cattle raising
Fishing
Industry
Business
Tourism (restaurant, accommodation, activities)
Education
Technical services
Other services to individuals
Other services to businesses
No answer

Note:

Note:

7.7. How long have you lived in the Terres de l'Ebre (in the Baix Ebre o in the Montsià)?

Years:	
Since birth	
No answer	

7.8. Your parents, grandparents... were they born in the Terres de l'Ebre?

Yes, the majority of them	
Some of them, yes, others, no	
No	
No answer	

7.9. In what part of your municipality do you live? (Read out possible answers)

Town/city centre	
Housing estate	
Detached home	
No answer	

7.10. Do you have another house (second home, village house...) in another town in the Terres de l'Ebre?

Yes	
No	
No answer	

In which town?

7.11. Do you have a plot of land or farmhouse in any of the *comarques* of the Terres de l'Ebre?

Yes	
No	
No answer	

In which town?

8. FIELDWORK DATA

8.1. Fieldwork data

Name of interviewee	
Telephone number of interviewee	
Interviewer	
Date of interview	
Time of interview	

Appendix 2. Opinion poll on the perception and experience of the landscape in the Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona, 2007

To be completed by interviewer	
Comarca	
Municipality	

To be completed by analyst	
District (only in Barcelona)	
Neighbourhood (only in Barcelona)	

To be completed by interviewer	
Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
Age	
Place of birth	<input type="checkbox"/> Spain <input type="checkbox"/> Outside of Spain

Date of interview (day and month)	
Starting time	
INTERVIEWER	

1. IDENTIFYING AND DESCRIBING LANDSCAPE

1. First of all here is a map of the Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona (RMB) to have as a reference point (show the map to the interviewee). Name specific landscapes, areas or places you can think of in the RMB. [Spontaneous response, write down all answers literally, minimum of 3 answers]

[Clarify if necessary:] Don't worry if you are in doubt about whether any of the areas you are thinking of are within or outside of the RMB.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. | 6. |
| 2. | 7. |
| 3. | 8. |

2. Independently of those places named above, could you tell me which of the landscapes in the RMB you MOST LIKE? [Spontaneous response, write down all answers literally, maximum of 3 answers]

1.
2.
3.

3. In your favourite landscapes in the RMB that you have just mentioned, could you tell me which element you value MOST POSITIVELY? [Spontaneous answer, write down all answers literally, only 1 answer]. [We will write down the answer corresponding to the first landscape mentioned in question 2]

.....

4. Now, independently of the places named above, could you tell which of the landscapes in the RMB you LEAST LIKE? [Spontaneous response, write down all answers literally, maximum of 3 answers]

1.

2.

3.

5. In your least favourite landscapes in the RMB that you have just mentioned, could you tell me which element you VALUE LEAST POSITIVELY? [Spontaneous answer, write down all answers literally, only 1 answer]. [We will write down the answer corresponding to the first landscape mentioned in question 4]

.....

6. Taking into account that by “everyday landscape” we can mean either the place that we live, or where we carry out one of our daily activities, or else a landscape that we pass by regularly even if we don’t stop there.... In the RMB, which are your most common everyday landscapes? [Spontaneous response, write down all answers literally, maximum of 3 answers]

1.

2.

3.

7. In the landscape, area or place that you live, do you feel... [Read out possible answers. Only 1 answer allowed]

- 1. Very rooted 3. Not very rooted
- 2. Quite rooted 4. Not at all rooted

8. Which elements of the landscape that you see from the window of your home would you highlight? [Spontaneous response, write down all answers literally, maximum of 3 answers]

1.

2.

3.

You mentioned that one of your everyday landscapes is [Read out literally the 1st answer to question 6]

9. What is your relationship with this place? [Spontaneous response, only 1 answer allowed, the first]. [Read out if necessary]

- 01. Lives there
- 02. Works there
- 96. Others: [specify]

10. What elements of this landscape do you consider to be the most representative or most characteristic? [Spontaneous response, write down all answers literally, maximum of 3 answers]

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

11. In your opinion, what are the most positive aspects of this landscape or place? [Spontaneous response, write down all answers literally, maximum of 3 answers]

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

12. On the other hand, what are the most negative aspects of this landscape or place? [Spontaneous response, write down all answers literally, maximum of 3 answers]

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

13. In recent years, do you think that this place has changed... [read out possible answers]

- 1. Slowly
- 2. Quickly
- 3. Hasn't changed [go on to question 16]

[Only for those who replied that it has changed slowly or quickly]

14. In your opinion, this change has been... [read out possible answers]

- 1. Positive 2. Negative

15. In what way do you think it has changed? [Read out answer to question 14] [Spontaneous response, write down all answers literally, maximum of 3 answers]

.....

16. In your opinion what is the main danger or threat to this area? [Spontaneous response, write down all answers literally, only 1 answer]

.....

17. Please now evaluate this area according to the following characteristics: [mention its name if necessary, read out attribute or give out card] [If the number of the questionnaire is even, start with characteristic 1, if it is odd, start with characteristic 6]

	Very	Quite	Quite	Very	
1. Beautiful					Ugly
2. Quiet					Noisy
3. Orderly					Chaotic
4. Old					Modern
5. Natural					Artificial (Man-made)
6. Safe					Dangerous
7. Pleasant odour					Unpleasant smell
8. Accessible					Remote
9. Unique					Common (everyday)

2. APPRECIATION AND EVALUATION OF LANDSCAPES

18. Thinking about the RMB as a whole, name the places or areas that you consider to be the most representative. [Spontaneous response, write down all answers literally, maximum of 5 answers]

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

19. Now I will show you a series of photographs of landscapes from the RMB. For each one, please tell me up to what point you like the landscape that you see, on a scale of 1 to 10: 0 means "I don't like it at all" and 10 means "I like it a lot". [Show the photographs. If the number of the questionnaire is even, start with photograph 1, if it is odd, start with photograph 11]

Photo no.	Score
1	□□□
2	□□□
3	□□□
4	□□□
5	□□□

Photo no.	Score
6	□□□
7	□□□
8	□□□
9	□□□
10	□□□

Photo no.	Score
11	□□□
12	□□□
13	□□□
14	□□□
15	□□□

Photo no.	Score
16	□□□
17	□□□
18	□□□
19	□□□
20	□□□

20. From the series of photographs of the RMB that you have just seen, which one would you associate with each of the following descriptions of landscapes? [Read out descriptions and show photographs]

	Descriptions	Associated photo no.
1.	Montseny	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Alella Vineyards	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Sitges Coastline	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Barcelona Beach	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
5.	Garraf Coastline	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

3. SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC DATA

21. Where were you born? [don't read out possible answers]

1. If Barcelona, write down neighbourhood:
2. If Catalonia, the municipality:
3. If the rest of Spain, the province:
4. If born outside of Spain, the country:

22. In the current ... [if they live in Barcelona, write "neighbourhood", if not "municipality"], has been living since ... [read out options]

1. 1 year or less
2. Between 1 and 5 years
3. Between 5 and 10 years
4. Between 10 and 20 years
5. More than 20 years

23. What is your level of completed studies? [Read out options]

1. Primary not completed (illiterate, no studies but knows how to read and write)
 2. Primary
 3. Secondary
 4. University
-

24. What is your current occupational status? [Read out options] [Only 1 answer allowed]

- 1. Working
- 2. Unemployed *Go to question 27*
- 3. Student
- 4. Housework *Go to question 27*
- 5. Retired or pre-retirement *Go to question 27*
- 6. Incapacity benefit *Go to question 27*
- 7. Others *Go to question 27*

[Only for those who replied that they are working or students in the previous question]

25. What elements would you highlight about the landscape you see on the way to your place of work or study? [Spontaneous response, write down all answers literally, maximum of 3 answers]

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

26. Do you often take a different route, even if it takes longer, to enjoy a better landscape?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

27. What sector do you work in (your most recent job if you are not working at the moment)?

- 01. Agriculture, cattle-raising, hunting, silviculture and fishing
- 02. Extractive industries
- 03. Manufacturing industries
- 04. Industry: Production and distribution of electricity, gas and water
- 05. Construction
- 06. Services: commerce; repairing cars, motorbikes, mopeds, personal and household belongings
- 07. Hotel and restaurant services
- 08. Transport, storage and communications services
- 09. Financial services
- 10. Estate agent and leasing services; business services
- 11. Public administration, defence and social security services
- 12. Educational services
- 13. Services: health and veterinary, social services
- 14. Services: Other social activities and community services; personal services
- 15. Services: Homes employing domestic staff
- 96. Others. [Specify]
- 88. Has never worked.

4. DATA ON MOBILITY

28. Your daily movements are usually carried out... [Read out options] [Only 1 answer allowed]

1. In the neighbourhood where you live
2. In the municipality where you live, also passing through other neighbourhoods
3. Other municipalities. [Specify municipality]:
5. Others: [Specify]

29. What is your most common means of transport? [Read out options] [Only 1 answer allowed]

1. On foot
2. By car as driver
3. By car as passenger
4. By motorbike as driver
5. By motorbike as passenger
6. By bicycle
7. By metro
8. By bus or tram (funicular)
9. By train
96. Others [Specify]

5. OPINION ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION ACTIONS

30. Personally how do you evaluate the work carried out on landscape protection, management and planning by public administrations (Spain, Government of Catalonia, county council, provincial government, town councils)? [Read out options]

1. Very positively
2. Quite positively
3. Not very positively
4. Not at all positively

31. Could you tell us what has been the main activity carried out on landscape protection, management and planning by public administrations (Spain, Government of Catalonia, county council, provincial government, town councils) that has made you value it [read out previous answers]?

.....

32. Before our conversation, had you heard of the Landscape Act?

1. Yes 2. No

33. And had you heard of the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia?

1. Yes 2. No

6. OBSERVATIONS ON THE SURROUNDINGS BY THE INTERVIEWER

[To be completed by interviewer, without involvement from the interviewee]

34. Type of accommodation that the interviewee lives in

1. Apartment or flat in a 4-storey (or more) building
2. Apartment or flat in a less than 4-storey building
3. Single-family terraced house
4. Single family detached house
5. Farm house
6. Others

35. Type of neighbourhood that the interviewee lives in

1. Town/city centre
2. Housing estate. (Over 500 metres away from the town/city centre and urbanized.)
3. Detached. (Houses or group of houses far from town/city centre. Usually are farms or country houses.)

36. Evaluate on a scale of 1 to 4 (1, none; 2, a little; 3, quite a lot; 4, a lot) the following attitudes of the interviewee

		None	A little	Quite a lot	A lot
A	Interest in the questionnaire				
B	Willingness to reply				

Observations:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

End of interview (hour and minute)	□ □ / □ □
------------------------------------	-----------

Annex 3. Public consultation via the web (Landscape Catalogue of the Comarques Central, Cabrerès-Puigsacalm unit)

1. INTRODUCTION TO THE CONSULTATION

Welcome to the public consultation on the **Landscape Catalogue of the Comarques Centrals**, a tool created by the Landscape Act of Catalonia 8/2005, in order to integrate landscape objectives into the planning and management of the territory.

The landscape catalogue will cover the *comarques* of the **Anoia, the Bages, the Berguedà, Osona and the Solsonès**. Through the catalogue knowledge will be gathered on the state of landscapes in these *comarques*, their values and the measures that can be taken to improve them, with the aim of integrating them into the Territorial zoning plan of the Comarques Centrals which the Ministry of Town and Country Planning and Public Works is developing.

To put together a landscape catalogue that takes into account the perception of citizens and their concerns about the future of the landscape, your opinion is very important!

Once you have finished, you will receive a very special present so that you can enjoy the landscapes of the Comarques Centrals from your computer.

Time required: about 15 minutes.

2. USER DETAILS

Age: < 20
20-30
31-45
46-65
> 65

Gender: home
dona

Place of birth :

- If you were born in a municipality of the Comarques Centrals:
- If you were not born in a municipality of the Comarques Centrals:
 - Rest of Catalonia
 - Rest of Spain
 - Rest of the world

Current place of residence:

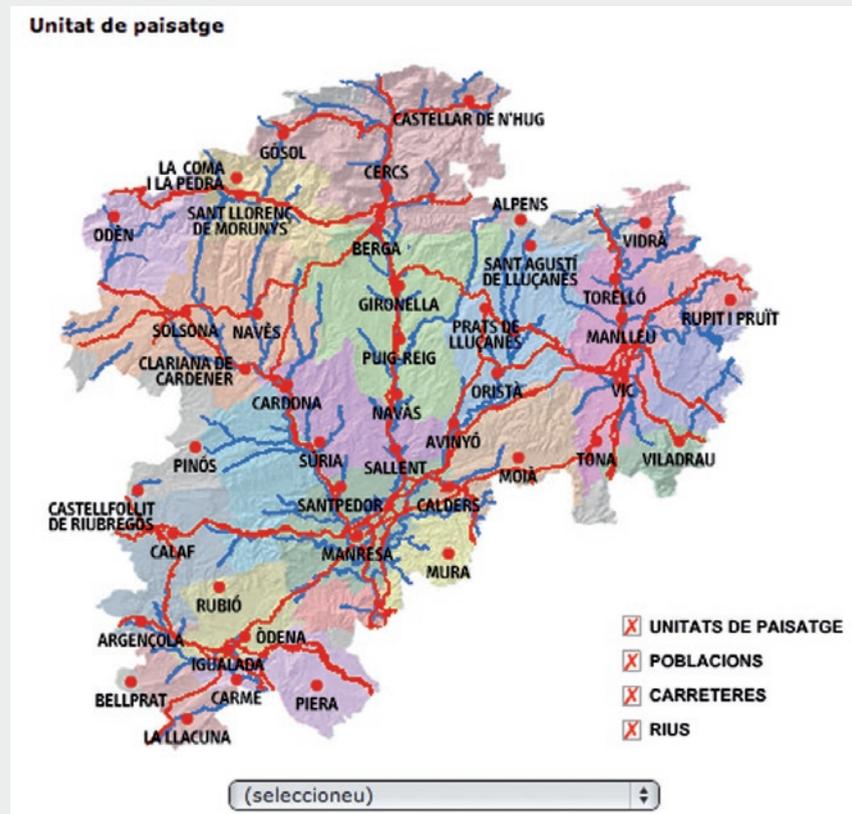
- If you live in a municipality of the Comarques Centrals:
- If you don't live in a municipality of the Comarques Centrals:
 - Rest of Catalonia
 - Rest of Spain
 - Rest of the world

3. CHOICE OF LANDSCAPE UNIT

We would now like to know your opinion on the Landscape Catalogue of the Comarques Centrals.

The landscape catalogues divide the territory into landscape units, specific sections of the territory with particular landscape character. Choose the landscape unit that you want to give your opinion on.

Remember that you can give your opinion on as many landscape units as you like!



Cabrerès-Puigsacalm

Mountainous landscape with long cliffs, especially in the northern region. This orography and the thickness of the vegetation give it a rugged and at the same time welcoming appearance. The main villages in the area are Tavertet, Rupit, Santa Maria de Corcó and Vidrà, which have maintained their traditional appearance.



Section 1: Let's speak about the landscape!

- Do you agree with the boundaries of this unit? See map.

Yes No I don't know

- The name chosen for this landscape unit is *Cabrerès-Puigsacalm*. Do you agree?

Yes No I don't know

- What is your connection with this landscape?

	Yes	No
I live there	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I work there	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	No/None	Occasionally/ A little	Quite a lot	A lot
I go there during my free time	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I have affective connections to the area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Others:				

- What are the most striking elements of this landscape? Mark on the table the values that you think these elements have (can be more than one).

	Aesthetic	Ecological	Productive	Cultural- historical	Social use	Spiritual- religious	Symbolic/ identity-based
<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>						
<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>						
<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>						
<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>						
<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>						

- Do you know a place where there is a panoramic view of the landscape of this unit?

Name of place/viewpoint :

Municipality:

Suggest, if you would like, a scenic route in this unit:

Section 2: Changes in the landscape

In recent years, do you think that this landscape has changed... Slowly Fast It hasn't changed I don't know

	Positive	Negative
Growth of villages / towns	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Growth of industrial estates	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Infrastructure building / enlargements (roads, motorways, train-lines, energy production centres, waste treatment plans, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
State of conservation of agricultural areas (crop fields, irrigation channels, wells, dry stone features, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
State of conservation of natural areas (rivers, beaches, forests, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
State of conservation of the historical heritage (architecture, monuments, historical centres, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Others:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Do you want to add any comments?

Section 3: Do you agree with these proposals for the future?

- It is important to avoid further impact on the landscape near the Vic-Olot highway: I agree I don't agree I don't know It depends

- It is important to regulate access to the Collsacabra waterfalls, especially those of l'Avenc and the Foradada

Comments:

- There has to be a balance in urban planning regulations so as to ensure that villages like Rupit and Tavertet do not become falsely traditional in order to attract visitors

I agree I don't agree I don't know It depends

Comments:

- Finally, suggest at least one action that you consider necessary for improving the state of the landscape in this unit

1)

2)

3)

4)

5)

Do you want to add anything in relation to this landscape?

Section 4: Thank you very much!

Thank you very much for your participation. Your contribution will be of great help to us! We encourage you to continue participating in another unit.

What do you want to do now?

Continue with a different landscape unit

Finish the consultation

4. CONCLUSIONS AND EVALUATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Thank you for your contribution, which will be processed by the team that develops the Landscape Catalogue of the Comarques Centrals. You can continue to participate and get more information on how the catalogue is developing via the Landscape Observatory website. Please make use of this space to let us know your opinion on this participatory tool.

How would you evaluate the consultation you have just participated in?

Very good

Good

Average

Poor

Very poor

Comments

Do you want to add anything else?

5. END OF CONSULTATION AND GIFT

Thank you very much for having participated in the consultation of the Landscape Catalogue of the Comarques Centrals! We invite you to spread the word and encourage others to participate!

If you have any doubts or suggestions related to this consultation, or to the development of the landscape catalogue, please do not hesitate to [contact us at this address: observatori@catpaisatge.net](mailto:observatori@catpaisatge.net) .

Appendix 4. Open Workshops (Landscape Catalogue of the Comarques Centrals, open workshop in Manresa)

INDIVIDUAL SHEET

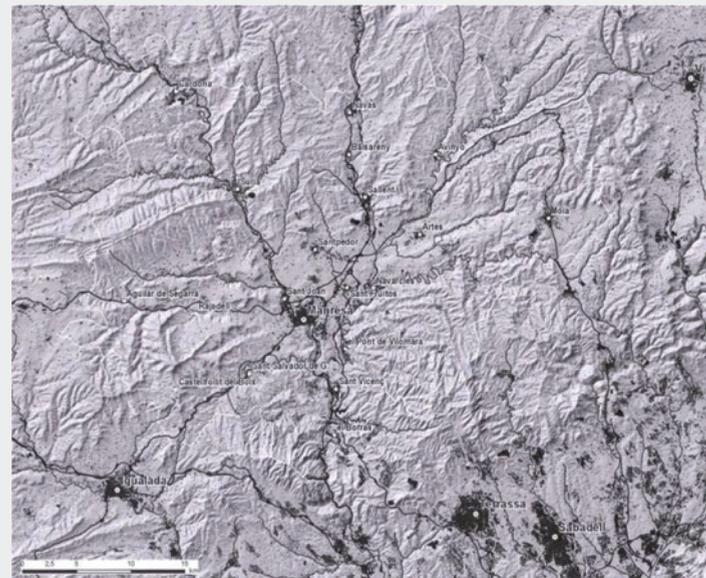
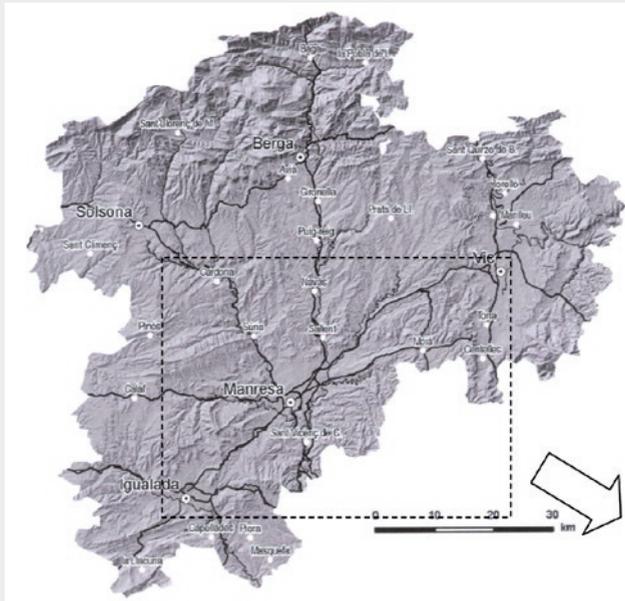
1. Identify the various landscapes that you know on these two maps and write down their name.

Comarques Centrals:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

The Bages:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.



2. Identify also the viewpoints, places of interest and walking paths that you particularly like because of their landscape.

Comarques Centrals:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

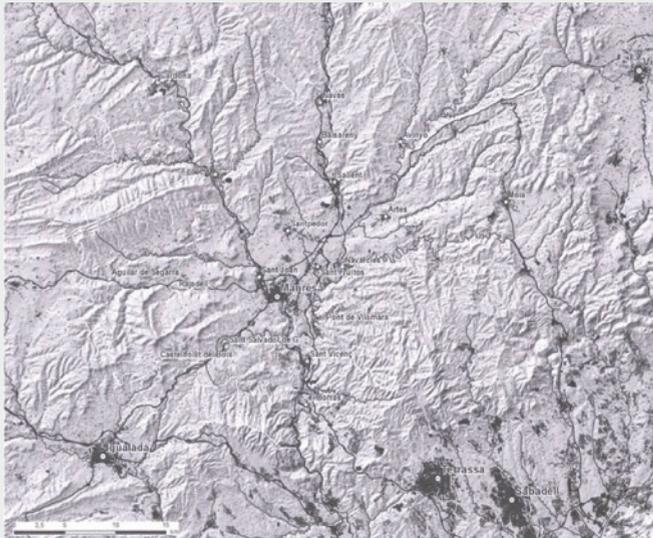
The Bages:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

This space is for your comments in relation to the Landscape Catalogue of the Comarques Centrals.

GROUP SHEET

Identify between 3 and 5 landscape units on this map



Name and evaluate the units you have identified

	Name of unit	Description	Outstanding values	Threats and opportunities
1				
2				
3				
4				