

Emblematic Mediterranean Mountains  
as Coastal destinations of excellence  
(EMbleMatic)

Project Ref: 594 | 1MED15\_3.1\_M12\_272

## PARTICIPATIVE WORKSHOP REPORT

### PP2 - PEDRAFORCA MOUNTAIN



**Deliverable D 332**

**WP3 – Studying**

**Activity A3.3 Conduction of the in depth study of the criteria composing  
the emblematic dimension of the EMM  
30<sup>th</sup> OCTOBER 2017**

## SUMMARY

This work is included within workpackage 3 - studying whose objective is to provide content with the ten criteria that reflect the emblematic nature of the mountains. In this case, we have focused on the Pedraforca mountain. The document is a summary of the working group that took place on October 30<sup>th</sup> in Gósol, a small village close to the Pedraforca Mountain.

Representatives of various public and private entities in the area have been invited in the workshop and emphasized the five new criteria that have been incorporated in this phase of the project. The debate has been recorded and will be incorporated in the final report that will be presented to ETAM.

During the session, more general issues were also discussed, which are included in the final part of the document.

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## I. MEETING SUMMARY

### I.1. Summary list

**Date:** 30<sup>th</sup> October 2017 **Venue:** Càmping de Gósol. Camí del Molí, s/n. Gósol  
**Time duration:** 2 hours  
**Moderator's name and title:** Rosa Colomer – local project coordinator  
**Material provided:** Factsheet Pedraforca (first completed version), template emblematic.

#### Summary list of stakeholders invited to the meeting:

Nº	Name	Organization	Type / Sector of activity
1	Moisés Massanas	Saldes council	Public. Elected representative
2	Lluís Campmajor	Gósol council	Public. Elected representative
3	Roser Jordana	Saldes council	Public. Elected representative
4	Carme Sánchez	Gósol council	Public. Elected representative
5	Lluís Cadena	Vallcebre council	Public. Elected representative
6	Jordi Lapuente	Vallcebre council	Public. Elected representative
7	Joan Tor	Gisclareny council	Public. Elected representative
8	Jordi Garcia Petit	Cadí Moixeró natural park	Public
9	Joan Casòliva	Cadí Moixeró natural park	Public
10	Oriol Baños	Casa rural Rústic Vilella-Gisclareny	Private stakeholder
11	Guillem Quer	Casa rural ca l'Esteve-Gósol	Private stakeholder
12	Anna Boixader	Casa rural Cal Minaet-Saldes	Private stakeholder
13	Teresa Barrera	Hotel Cal Francisco – Gósol	Private stakeholder
14	Jordi Torra	Hotel Pedraforca-Saldes	Private stakeholder
15		Hotel Ca l'Andreu	Private stakeholder
16	Montse Arnau	Càmping Cadí Vacances-Gósol	Private stakeholder
17	Alícia Font	Càmping Repòs del Pedraforca-Saldes	Private stakeholder
18	Francesc Santalla	Càmping El Berguedà	Private stakeholder
19	Marinel·la Mosquera	Viatges Pedratour - Travel agency	Private stakeholder
20	Llorenç Costa	Taxi trail	Private stakeholder
21	Oriol Solà	Capmasats de Saldes	Public organisation

22	Nil Camprubí	Fent País – Travel agency	Private stakeholder
23	Marc Bernades	Centre Picasso – museum – Gósol	Public
24	Alba Boixader	Museu de les mines de Cercs i centre palontològic de Fumanya	Public
25	Xavier Fanlo	Parc de Palomera – active tourism	Private stakeholder
26	Oscar Sánchez	Tourism office - Saldes	Private stakeholder
27	Romà Revelles	Restaurant Niu Nou - Bagà	Private stakeholder
28	Raquel Camps	Bar Cal Sastre - Vallcebre	Private stakeholder
29	Imma Espel	Agència de desenvolupament del Berguedà	Public organisation

## Attendance signatures



Project co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund





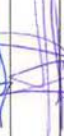





### PARTICIPATIVE WORKSHOP - ATTENDANCE LIST

Date: 30/10/2017 Venue: Càmping Cadi Vacances - Camí del molí, s/n - Gósol

Time duration: 2 hours

Moderator's name and title: Rosa Colomer - Local project coordinator

Material provided: Factsheet Pedraforca (first completed version), Template emblematic dimension

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## **1.2. The meeting in brief**

In 2013, the Berguedà Development Agency - formerly Consorci de formació i iniciatives Cercs - Berguedà- representing the Pedraforca mountain and the Grand Site of France Ste Victoire were invited to participate in the project Emblematic Mediterranean Mountains (EMM) that includes the mountains of Canigó (France), Olympus (Greece), Pirin (Bulgaria) and the Italian University of Piacecibosano.

This project was developed between the years 2013 and 2015 and served to start creating a network of emblematic mountains of the Mediterranean that worked with the same objectives. Within the framework of this project, the five first criteria that gave the category of emblematic to these mountains were defined. These criteria were: picturesque landscape, legends and myths, power of inspiration, historical places, nature/biodiversity and specific local services.

In 2015, the network was expanded and in 2016, funding was achieved within the framework of the European Interreg MED program to carry out a new project called EMbleMatiC, Emblematic Mediterranean Mountains as coastal destinations of excellence.

In December 2016, the development agency of Berguedà presented the project to the elected representatives and the local agents of the municipalities that are in the valleys of Pedraforca.

From that moment on, work began on the creation of a local work group to advance the project with the idea of creating one or more eco-itineraries in the area of Pedraforca. The group also had to serve to better structure the territory and work to achieve a series of challenges towards sustainable tourism. On March 20<sup>th</sup>, 2017, the first session of this group took place.

Since then, this group has met on the last Monday of each month and, following a call and an agenda, it is moving forward with a variety of topics related to the project.

The session that was held on Monday, October 30<sup>th</sup>, was used to discuss emblematic criteria within the framework of the project. At the time of preparing this meeting, it was considered that it was not worthwhile to re-discuss the first 5 criteria that make up emblematicism, since they worked with the same agents during the previous project. Instead, they sent the document to all the invited so that they could validate again that the definitions were correct and to give them the opportunity to express their opinion if they could not attend the workshop.

This workshop was seen as an opportunity to reflect on the new emblematic criteria, to refresh the previous ones and to award a score to the 10 criteria by the people of the territory. This work had to be used to complement the work field that ETAM company had done a few days before from the point of view of the people of the territory.

The call was sent to attendees ten days in advance so that they had time to organize their agenda.

The workshop began with the presentation by Rosa Colomer of the issues that had been advanced in the framework of the EMbleMatiC project in the last weeks. Those attending were told about the trip that ETAM had done and also the people with whom he had the opportunity to meet.



When focusing on the theme of the workshop, the objective of the project, the strategies and the concept of emblematicism was reminded of the attendees, and the criteria that make up the emblematic character: spatial cohesion, institutional recognition, reputation, Picturesque landscape, legends and myths, power of inspiration, historical places, unique ecosystems, particular cultural identity, sustainability and anthropogenic environment. It was also reported that, based on the first criteria, it was considered to rule out local services, as this does not give any special characteristic to emblematicism and that the criterion of excellent biodiversity had changed into unique ecosystems.

After the general presentation, the participants were divided in two groups so that each of them could work on two criteria and then put them in common. First group was in charge of spatial cohesion and reputation while second group was in charge of particular cultural identity and sustainability and anthropogenic environment. The criterion of institutional recognition was explained by a person in charge of the Natural Park of the Cadí Moixeró that explained at legal level, what is the recognition that has the mountain and the park.



Once the two criteria were discussed, each group presented their opinion to all attendees and it was discussed jointly in order to answer the questions that were formulated in the working paper.

When assessing the selected criteria, it was decided to make an individual vote by each one of the attendees out loud and then make an arithmetical mean to find out the result. The arithmetic mean of each criterion was discussed among those attending to see if the final result was shared or not.

In most cases the average approached the results of each person. In a couple of cases, a certain debate was generated. On the one hand, in “spatial cohesion” there was a vote of 4 that was considered not taken into account when doing the average since it was a too extreme score in relation to the majority. To compensate, it was also ruled out add the highest score to the arithmetic mean.

On the other hand, “legends and myths” generated debate since it was not clear if it had to be scored on the potential of myths and legends to enhance the mountain or whether it should be scored about its current use. It was agreed to vote on the potential they had to promote the mountain. In doing so, the score was high. In the other way, however, the score was very low because it is considered that the potential of legends and myths is very wasted.

Towards the end of the session, there was debate over several more global problems that affect the local population and that indirectly also affect the project, such as scarcity of water or sewage treatment. Aspects that can’t be addressed within the framework of this project but that the elected ones took into consideration.

In general, the group was developed normally and we can conclude that attendees are very interested in the fact that the mountain serves as a pole of attraction for the development of valleys as long as it is done with criteria of sustainability and improvement of the environment, both on a natural, social and cultural level, and that all this serves to reinforce the cultural identity of this territory and its population.

We talked about the concept "Valls del Pedraforca" as a more agglutinating term than the word "Pedraforca".

## II. EMBLEMATIC DIMENSION

C1. SPATIAL COHESION										
Questions	Answers / comments									
<p>Does the territory's legal protection set certain boundaries?</p> <p>Do the virtual boundaries of the mountain correspond to a homogenic geographical area?</p> <p>Is the area considered a continuous or discontinuous area?</p> <p><u>Key words to raise discussion</u></p> <p><i>spatial cohesion</i></p> <p><i>spatial and socio-geographic similarities along the mountain</i></p> <p><i>homogenic elements/parts in the natural relief</i></p> <p><i>uniformity (e.g. land types, cultivars, desertification)</i></p> <p><i>common features in the practice of anthropogenic activities</i></p> <p><i>sub-sections shaping the boundaries of the mountain and the common cultural characteristics</i></p> <p><i>delimitation of the area</i></p> <p><i>settlements along the mountain</i></p> <p><i>particular territorial similarities in the physical and human geography</i></p>	<p>- There is talk of population cohesion versus cohesion of space.</p> <p><b>Concerning population.</b> There is not much in spite of its evolution and in some aspects it has become more cohesive than in others. At the tourist level, for example it has good cohesion.</p> <p><b>Concerning territory.</b> It is considered a fairly cohesion area delimited by the PEINS (protected areas) and that is actually agglutinated by the valleys of Pedraforca. The strong cohesion element is Pedraforca mountain.</p> <p>There are two different areas: Gósol and villages close to there that are more grouped and the others close to Saldes and Vallcebre that are more widely disseminated.</p> <p>Concerning the question: <b>Does the legal protection of the territory establish certain limits?</b> The answer could be YES or NOT.</p> <p>Legal limits of the natural spaces finish at the valley and virtual boundaries of this space correspond to geographical limits and they are on the ridges.</p> <p>At the level of legal protection it would only be the PNIN of the Pedraforca, not the other PEINS (protected areas)</p> <p><b>Concerning virtual boundaries</b></p> <p>The centre is the Pedraforca that is surrounded by a diameter that delimits the Cadí Moixeró mountain ranges, Ensija, Verd per les Carenes.</p> <p>Take advantage of the name that is used lately in the "Valleys of Pedraforca"</p> <p>The area is considered a continuous area.</p>									
	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
<b>c1 Scoring emblematic dimension</b>			X							

1 very small, 2-3 small, 4-5 medium, 6-7 high, 8-9 very high, 10 paramount

## C2. INSTITUTIONAL RECOGNITION

Questions	Answers / comments									
<p>Is the mountain or part of it institutionally recognized?</p> <p><u>Key words to raise discussion</u></p> <p><i>IUCN designation as Strict Nature Reserve or Wilderness Area or National park</i></p> <p><i>UNESCO World Heritage List</i></p> <p><i>World Network of Biosphere Reserves and Global Geoparks</i></p> <p><i>European Destination of Excellence</i></p> <p><i>European Diploma of Protected Area,</i></p> <p><i>Natura 2000 award</i></p> <p><i>System of Measures for Excellence in Destinations (SMED)</i></p> <p><i>Cross-border cooperation and institutional recognition</i></p>	<p>At present, the massif of Pedraforca has the legal consideration of Natural place of national interest of the Pedraforca Massif (1982).PNIN</p> <p>The management organ is the same one that manages the Cadí Moixeró Natural Park (1983).</p> <p>Also declared is ZEPA, Special Protection Area for Birds (1987), and LIC (site of community interest) of the Alpine region, within the Natura 2000 network (2003).</p>									
	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
<b>C2 Scoring emblematic dimension</b>		X								

1 very small, 2-3 small, 4-5 medium, 6-7 high, 8-9 very high, 10 paramount

### C3. REPUTATION

#### Questions

Is there a global or national or regional or local reputation of the mountain?

What are the highly esteemed characteristics?

#### Key words to raise discussion

*outstanding universal value*

*principal factors for the reputation*

*high reputation capital / elements*

*widespread knowledge*

*power of the word of mouth*

*number of visitors*

#### Answers / comments

Differentiation between national (outside) or regional / local (from here)

There are two different audiences that sell for different reasons:

Regarding global or national reputation we have a handicap since we are not legally included in the Pyrenees for a geological or geographic reason against which we can't do anything, but on the other hand, we can differentiate ourselves by nature, environment, panoramic and singularity.

There is also a semantic naming problem. Here it is said that it is "a natural place of national interest", however, at the level of Spanish law, it says that Pedraforca is a natural monument. It would be nice to change the nomenclature and use it from here. The Catalan law is from 1986 and has not been modified for several reasons while the Spanish of 1997 with several updates. It is fully valid and this name of a natural monument is much stronger and could be used.

Regarding local or regional reputation, it is linked with emotion, meaning, and proximity, as something more accessible. It is a summit with a certain technical difficulty unlike others that are part of the project that does not have them (the example of Canigó is cited)

Concerning highly esteemed characteristics globally, there is the form, the geology of the mountain, the nature, the cradle of climbing in Catalonia.

Foreign people does not come so much to climb the mountain but to see it and to enjoy their surroundings. The possibilities of contemplating the mountain, of having a good vision are very limited. There are few places from where it is seen in all its amplitude. The surrounding mountains make it difficult because they end up hiding it. There are not so many points from where you can contemplate

For Local people, it is a mountain well known for hiking, mountaineering, climbing, and the silhouette is well known. Accessibility from the metropolitan area.

There is talk of the importance of wildlife since there are people who see explicitly why, to see a very endemic protected wildlife.

The fact that it has a technical difficulty when climbing causes this to become a challenge that many people want to achieve

The patriotic character of Pedraforca has a patriotic character. A symbol of Catalans where hiking is born in

	Catalonia, people climb climbing.									
	It is a patriotic mountain for the sum of several reasons, not for a concrete one.									
	For the last 6 years, according to the automatic field counters, the number of people who reach the top were:									
	2011					17883				
	2012					17897				
	2013					16273				
	2014					17547				
	2015					18816				
2016					18482					

1 very small, 2-3 small, 4-5 medium, 6-7 high, 8-9 very high, 10 paramount



#### C4. LEGENDS AND MYTHS

Question	Answers / comments									
<p>Regarding local myths and legends what are the strong points of the mountain?</p> <p><u>Key words to raise discussion</u></p> <p><i>mythology</i></p> <p><i>godly presence</i></p> <p><i>haunted places</i></p> <p><i>unknown powers</i></p> <p><i>supernatural phenomena</i></p> <p><i>spiritual, symbolic and other interactions</i></p> <p><i>heroic accomplishments</i></p> <p><i>folktales</i></p> <p><i>sacred plants and animals</i></p>	<p>Witches have always been associated to the Pedraforca mountain. Even, it is often called the Witch's Mountain. There are numerous legends on the theme related to this place.</p> <p>In the past, the people who lived in the area could find no rational explanation for the mountain's unique shape and so resorted to supernatural reasons to account for it.</p> <p>This could be one of the reasons why so many myths and legends have been told about this often called witch's mountain. They relate to witchcraft, màgic, but also to devils, giants, ghosts, treasures, demons and phantasmagorical beings.</p> <p>The book "Pedraforca màgic" by Isabel Artera includes 77 legends of which 20 explicitly talk about Pedraforca. One speaks of an enchanted devil castle appearing over night on its summit, back to Moor's occupation time. It then tells the astonishment of local people who after a full night of fear and prayers on New Year's eve, found by the morning the castle gone and replaced by the current pitchfork silhouette with the slope full of rocks ....</p>									
	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
<b>C4 Scoring emblematic dimension</b>				X						

1 very small, 2-3 small, 4-5 medium, 6-7 high, 8-9 very high, 10 paramount

## C5. POWER OF INSPIRATION

Questions	Answers / comments									
<p>How strong is the up to now power of inspiration and what is the potential not yet promoted or self-revealed?</p> <p>Can you recall examples of people, personal or collective work of art inspired by the mountain?</p> <p><u>Key words to raise discussion</u></p> <p><i>literature</i></p> <p><i>fine arts</i></p> <p><i>films</i></p> <p><i>theatre</i></p> <p><i>music</i></p> <p><i>contemporary art</i></p> <p><i>design</i></p> <p><i>photography</i></p> <p><i>video games</i></p> <p><i>smartphones applications</i></p>	<p>Pedraforca has been consistently mentioned or portrayed in poems, paintings, books, documentaries, films, TV series, commercials...</p> <p>From as early as 1888, the illustrious writer Jacint Verdaguer refers to Pedraforca in the poems L'arpa and Canigó included in book La Pàtria [The Fatherland], a couple of times in the book Excursions i viatges and lastly in the poem La Nit de Sant Joan.</p> <p>Pablo Ruiz Picasso, the famous painter, declared that the serenity felt when facing the Pedraforca from Gósol in 1906, played a key role in the transition of his pictorial work towards modernity.</p> <p>It has also been the location for recording TV series such as La llegenda del conte Arnau and Terra Baixa.</p> <p>Various TV commercials include the spectaculars views from Cal Xisquet house.</p> <p>The documentary L'altra cara de la força [The other side of the cleft) reproduces the first ascent of the North face in 1928 by Lluís Estasen.</p>									
	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
<b>C5 Scoring emblematic dimension</b>			X							

1 very small, 2-3 small, 4-5 medium, 6-7 high, 8-9 very high, 10 paramount

## C6. PICTURESQUE LANDSCAPE

Questions	Answers / comments									
<p>What are the grandiose parts of the mountain?</p> <p>How far more is the aesthetic enjoyment of the mountain compared with other?</p> <p><u>Key words to raise discussion</u></p> <p><i>extraordinary / uncommon shape</i></p> <p><i>spectacular formations</i></p> <p><i>imposing peaks</i></p> <p><i>magnificent scenery</i></p> <p><i>geological exceptional characteristics</i></p> <p><i>rock formations</i></p> <p><i>steep slopes</i></p> <p><i>impressive landscape and panoramas</i></p> <p><i>topographic prominence</i></p> <p><i>graphic and astonishing parts of landscape</i></p> <p><i>aesthetic enjoyment</i></p>	<p>Although it is not the tallest mountain in the area.</p> <p>Pedraforca irradiates a peculiar magnetism that holds everyone's gaze. It stands out majestically like an island blotting out the humanised rural backdrop. This landscape is a harmonious mosaic combining villages and isolated farmhouses, woodlands, farmlands, pasturelands, rugged crags whose colours change with the seasons. Its unique shape is reminiscent of a pitchfork, with a peak on each side and a cleft with a steep slope in the middle. The imposing presence of this unmistakable pitchfork silhouette stretching from 1200 metres up to 2497 metres (top peak: Pollegó Superior) is reflected on many coats of arms, logos (Berguedà County Council or Tourism office). souvenirs ...</p>									
	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
<b>C5 Scoring emblematic dimension</b>		X								

1 very small, 2-3 small, 4-5 medium, 6-7 high, 8-9 very high, 10 paramount

## C7. UNIQUE ECOSYSTEMS

Questions	Answers / comments
How unique do you consider the ecosystems of the mountain?	The flora of Pedraforca is made up of calcicular plants typical of the montane, subalpine and alpine states, a vegetation totally adapted to the environment. In its surroundings we also find some unique trees catalogued and old trees.
What is their vulnerability and state of conservation?	The flora of Pedraforca is made up of calcicular plants typical of the montane, subalpine and alpine states.
<u>Key words to raise discussion</u>	Some of the most remarkable plants, to be endemic or be relics of pre-aternary flora, are: the king's crown ( <i>Saxifraga longifolia</i> ), the bear's ear ( <i>Ramonda myconi</i> ), the Pyrenean juicy ( <i>Lonicera pirenaica</i> ), the rocket ( <i>Globularia cordiflora</i> ssp. <i>nana</i> ), the <i>Woodsia glabella</i> and the very rare <i>Woodsia pulquella</i> .
<i>naturalness</i>	In terms of plant communities, pine woods ( <i>Pinus silvestris</i> ), black pine ( <i>P. uncinata</i> ) and mountain bushes and subalpine bushes, such as the most abundant, followed by meadows, rocks vegetation, beech trees ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> ) with boxwood and avocado ( <i>Abies alba</i> ), thus competing stains of black-leaved oak ( <i>Quercus pubescens</i> ).
<i>intactness of natural systems</i>	With regard to fauna, the varied invertebrate fauna stands out, with interesting species such as <i>Parnassius apollo</i> butterflies, <i>Parnassius nemosine</i> , <i>Zygena carnicola</i> and <i>Graellsia isabelae</i> ; Snails such as <i>Pirenaria parva</i> , endemic to the area, or <i>Abida secale cadinensis</i> ; or arachnids such as <i>Tegenaria carensis</i> .
<i>special biotopes and geotopes</i>	Among the vertebrate fauna, it is possible to mention as mammals the Pyrenean oak ( <i>Rupicapra pirenaica</i> ), the roe deer ( <i>Capreolus capreolus</i> ), the wild boar ( <i>Sus scrofa</i> ), the marta (Tuesday Tuesday), the snowpeople ( <i>Microtus nivalis</i> ).
<i>caves</i>	Among the birds, the black beetle ( <i>Dryocopus martius</i> ), the wildebeest ( <i>Trychodroma muraria</i> ), the yellow-beaked cuttlefish and the red beak ( <i>Pyrrhocorax graculus</i> and <i>P. Pyrrhocorax</i> ), the lizard ( <i>Serinus citronella</i> ), the rooster ( <i>Tetrao urogallus</i> ), the gamarus ( <i>Strix aluco</i> ), the marcle eagle ( <i>Circaetus gallicus</i> ), the common vulture ( <i>Gyps fulvus</i> ), the bearded vulture ( <i>Gypaetus barbatus</i> ), the sliced partridge ( <i>Perdix perdix</i> ), the scholopax rusticola, the rhinoceros ( <i>Loxia curvirostra</i> ), the stingray ( <i>Sylvia cantillans</i> ) or the little mallerenga ( <i>Parus ater</i> ) among many others.
<i>alpine lakes</i>	The presence of fish is limited to the trout of the river ( <i>Salmo trutta fario</i> ), and among the amphibians is the Pyrenean triton ( <i>Calotriton asper</i> ), the toil ( <i>Alytes obstetricans</i> ) or the salamander ( <i>Salamandra salamandra</i> ). Finally, reptiles such as the interesting
<i>unique biodiversity</i>	
<i>botanical richness</i>	
<i>endemism</i>	
<i>species richness</i>	
<i>unique terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems</i>	
<i>forest diversity</i>	
<i>tree cover/density</i>	
<i>remarkable trees</i>	
<i>threatened species</i>	
<i>natural quietness</i>	
<i>high nature value farmland</i>	
<i>high conservation status of habitats and species</i>	
<i>conservation of vulnerable areas</i>	
<i>aesthetic enjoyment</i>	
<i>natural phenomena</i>	
<i>climate particular conditions</i>	
<i>scenic pastures</i>	
<i>gorges, valleys</i>	
<i>emblematic plants and animals as national or regional symbols</i>	

	<p>green and yellow snake (<i>Coluber viridiflavus</i>), the southern smooth snake (Crown Pearl), the long-tailed lark (<i>Lacerta lepida</i>) and the viper (<i>Vipera aspis</i>)</p> <p>In the Gresolet valley, at the foot of the Pedraforca, we can discover several large-scale monumental trees, unique in Catalonia, as well as some local interest trees for their more modest, but also spectacular, sizes. Some are the Faig setrill, l'Avet de les Mulleres or the bees of the Clot de l'Om. All of them with signposted trails for your visit.</p>									
	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
<b>C7 Scoring emblematic dimension</b>			X							

1 very small, 2-3 small, 4-5 medium, 6-7 high, 8-9 very high, 10 paramount

## C8. PARTICULAR CULTURAL IDENTITY

Questions	Answers / comments									
<p>What is the particular cultural profile of the area?</p> <p>Which are the elements attributing a unique character to the area?</p> <p><u>Key words to raise discussion</u></p> <p><i>values and works of the local society</i></p> <p><i>customs</i></p> <p><i>music</i></p> <p><i>dance</i></p> <p><i>festivals</i></p> <p><i>market places</i></p> <p><i>dietary habits</i></p> <p><i>local dialect</i></p> <p><i>social characteristics and peoples special attitude</i></p> <p><i>folklore</i></p> <p><i>artisanal production</i></p> <p><i>ethnicity</i></p> <p><i>religion</i></p> <p><i>intangible cultural heritage</i></p> <p><i>holy places</i></p> <p><i>thematic routes</i></p> <p><i>quality products (PDOs, PGIs, TSGs, bio)</i></p> <p><i>local peoples' pride for the mountain</i></p> <p><i>particular mentality and temperament of the locals</i></p> <p><i>architectural works</i></p> <p><i>works of monumental sculpture and painting</i></p> <p><i>locations, elements or structures of an archaeological nature</i></p>	<p>Talking about a particular cultural profile of the area is currently complicated, since it should be included in a larger context that would be the Pyrenees or, at least, mountain areas. In this sense, as particular things, we can find folk music (accordions), dances (Gósol coconut dance or "caramelles"), and festivities related to witches and spruce trees, medicinal plants, .. Everything that refers to the intangible heritage of the area.</p> <p>Another important point would be the fire-related festivities (faia faia in Bagà and Sant Julià de Cerdanyola, foc de Nuet in Vallcebre ... related to others in the Pyrenees. Solitary pagan rites that are being recovered. This gives a strong cultural identity that is common throughout the mountain area, not just Pedraforca.</p> <p>Related to historical subjects we would find the Cathars that link us with the south of France. You can follow their migration route through Camí dels Bons Homes (The good men path)</p> <p>In gastronomic matters, there is a black peas, beef of the Pyrenean cow, mushrooms or mountain potatoes.</p> <p>There is a living, but not exclusively, cultural force in the area of Pedraforca since people has always moved up and down and with them the intangible culture.</p> <p>Turning to tangible heritage, we could start from the time of the dolmens, megaliths of prehistory to the present day, but this is already included in the section of historical sites.</p> <p>Concerning the elements that attribute a unique character to the area, it discusses the possibility of working other gastronomic products linked to the subsistence gastronomy of the mountain and that have remained as a kind of "endemic agriculture" that comes from ancient times. Here we would also have the lentils of Gran Sasso or others. When it comes to developing an eco-tourist product, everything that is related to the land is very valuable. Here, mushrooms should also be taken into account as evidence that everything that comes from nature can be collected and used. Now it is a luxury, a precious product but before it was survival and because there was nothing else: mushrooms, snails, ..</p> <p>It insists on the forest theme, to collect everything that comes from the forest as a cultural event.</p>									
	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
<b>C8 Scoring emblematic dimension</b>				X						

1 very small, 2-3 small, 4-5 medium, 6-7 high, 8-9 very high, 10 paramount



## C9. SUSTAINABILITY AND ANTHROPOGENIC ENVIRONMENT

Questions	Answers / comments									
<p>What does the anthropogenic environment offer to a traveler?</p> <p>What damage has been made to the natural environment?</p> <p><u>Key words to raise discussion</u></p> <p><i>vulnerability</i></p> <p><i>current state of conservation</i></p> <p><i>management of the area</i></p> <p><i>manmade environment profile</i></p> <p><i>pleasing urban scenes</i></p> <p><i>architectural features</i></p> <p><i>aesthetics of settlements</i></p> <p><i>authenticity</i></p> <p><i>antiquities</i></p> <p><i>industrial heritage</i></p> <p><i>notable public works of the past</i></p> <p><i>sustainable, non-intensive, small scale interventions</i></p> <p><i>large scale interventions</i></p> <p><i>sustainable or exceeding carrying capacity</i></p> <p><i>environmental impact of the human activity (businesses, public works, locals and tourists)</i></p> <p><i>uncontrolled urbanism</i></p> <p><i>negative impacts of tourism at present or foreseen</i></p> <p><i>man-caused and natural catastrophes wounds</i></p>	<p>Architecturally, the real estate boom has survived and despite the pressure of recent years, towns have remained attractive and well preserved and have an appeal both for the resident and for the visitor. Years ago, the mining activity also put a lot of pressure on the environment, but its impact has also been restored.</p> <p>These impacts have been reversed and now the same remains of the mining activity are an asset and an appeal to visit in the territory.</p> <p>Concerning damages that have been made to the natural environment:</p> <p>Negative impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- water is a scarce asset in times of many people,</li> <li>- sewage treatment,</li> <li>- waste,</li> <li>- erosion for the mountain and roads.</li> </ul> <p>An anthropogenic environment that is very positive to promote</p> <p>There is talk of climate change in relation to the water theme, but it is also said that years ago there was already documented that there were many problems: pilgrimages, prayers, ... However, it must be taken into account that there is much more expenditure of water that would have to be controlled mainly in subjects of greater affluence.</p> <p>It is pointed out that the main problem of erosion of the Pedraforca scree is not the people but the torrential rains.</p> <p>Sewage in the area is not a big problem in this area, only in a few located places.</p> <p>Finally, we are talking about what we are facing in an area without any type of industry, which totally maintains the rural and mountain nature.</p>									
	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
<b>C9 Scoring emblematic dimension</b>				X						

1 very small, 2-3 small, 4-5 medium, 6-7 high, 8-9 very high, 10 paramount

C10. HISTORIC PLACES										
<p><b>Questions</b></p> <p>Are there historic elements that can be promoted?</p> <p><u>Key words to raise discussion</u></p> <p><i>prehistoric and historic places and resources</i></p> <p><i>historic monuments</i></p> <p><i>traditional trails</i></p> <p><i>sanctuaries</i></p> <p><i>landmarks</i></p> <p><i>battle fields</i></p> <p><i>emblematic personalities origin</i></p> <p><i>historic towns</i></p>	<p><u>Answers / comments</u></p> <p>In Neolithic times, the area was already inhabited, as evidenced by several dolmens and Neolithic vestiges.</p> <p>Towards the Middle Ages, several castles and churches were built that are still preserved today, such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the castle of Saldes</li> <li>- the castle of Gósol</li> <li>- the church of Santa Maria de Saldes ...</li> </ul> <p>Also, from this time we find the remains from <b>the town of Palomera</b> that was inhabited since the end of the s. XII until the fifteenth century by shepherds who closed the herds to the balms located at the bottom of the rock. 27 homes have now been identified.</p> <p>The story ends with the exploitation of the mines that took place from the beginning of the 20th century until 2007, when it closed the last mine in the area. All this history can be seen at the <b>Museu de les Mines de Cercs</b> (coal museum)</p> <p>These mining operations and the impact they caused on the mountain and the environment in general were one of the reasons that caused the first naturalistic and social movements to preserve the mountain and also the <b>Gresolet forest</b>. One of the creators was Lluís Estasen himself.</p> <p>Open-air mining explored the paleontological history of the site with the identification of more than 3,500 dinosaur icnites that, along with bones, eggs and fossilized skin, have made the space one of the most important in the world. All this can be found at the <b>Fumanya Interpretation Center</b>.</p>									
	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
<b>C10 Scoring emblematic dimension</b>				X						

1 very small, 2-3 small, 4-5 medium, 6-7 high, 8-9 very high, 10 paramount

**Other questions possible to address or address in a different manner in comparison to the previous ones (1-3 pages)**

<p><b>A. EMBLEMATIC DIMENSION</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What are the mountain's elements that you are proud off?</li> <li>2. What are the common components characterising the emblematic mountains?</li> <li>3. What are the elements justifying a universal value of the mountain?</li> <li>4. How could we enhance the international recognition of the unique character of the mountain?</li> <li>5. How could we improve the international recognition of our singularities?</li> <li>6. Is the mountain superior in comparison to other mountains of the country and why?</li> <li>7. What distinguishes the coastal Mediterranean mountains from other further hinterland mountains?</li> </ol>	<p><u>Answers / comments</u></p> <p>The locals are proud to be part of this mountain for their emotional, sentimental but also physical and natural value.</p> <p>The mountain has given them value to the territory over time</p> <p>In general the emblematic mountains are characterized by their uniqueness and the desire to work together, to maintain the values of the area, to preserve the mountain and to the fact that people are proud to form part of it as an element.</p> <p>The international recognition of the mountains, both because of their unique nature and their singularities, can be improved through promotion, information and training. It should be known by promoting the intrinsic values but we must also inform the fragility of the space so that the behaviours of the users are respectful and appropriate.</p> <p>The mountain is one of the most recognized mountains in Catalonia and Spain and is also well known in some international sectors. This is probably due to what was one of the first places where the climbing of Catalonia was practiced. This has led to many open avenues and that many practitioners want to come and enjoy it.</p> <p>Mediterranean mountains are distinguished from others fundamentally because of their climate and their affectation on flora and fauna.</p>
<p><b>B. DEVELOPMENT / STRATEGY</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. How could the coast and the mountain be connected as a common tourism experience?</li> <li>9. How could we establish a strong connection and permanent tourism flows from the coast to the mountain? How much sustainable could that be?</li> <li>10. Are there any interconnections and interactions with other sectors e.g. agro-food sector and nearby ousitical places</li> <li>11. Are there any "sleeping" assets?</li> <li>12. What would be a desirable future "picture" of the area?</li> </ol>	<p><u>Answers / comments</u></p> <p>The coast and the mountain can be connected giving added value to the tourist experiences that can be found on the coast and providing those elements that the coast currently offers: more preserved spaces, connection with the land and with the people of the territory, less seasonality, ...</p> <p>In order to establish a solid connection to the tourist flow of the coast towards the mountain, it would be necessary to have integrated tourist packages and complement each other</p> <p>At the moment the coast has many tourists and the same lodgings or tourist offices could be a loudspeaker to give information of the mountains to be able to enjoy it at other times of the year.</p> <p>The area has an offer of accommodation (quantity and variety), centres of interest, local products, susceptible</p>

13. What are the reasons for a traveler to extend the length of his/her stay?	to create tourist packages that are a true experience for itself. It can be linked to a stay at the thing or work independently.
14. What types of tourism are most suitable with reference to the mountain?	The projected image of the area is that of a territory that works to develop in a sustainable way: to maintain and preserve what exists but at the same time to attract residents and visitors who want to participate in this type of development. We flee from the massification, standardization, banalization, ... of the territory.
15. What are the pros and cons of the level of accessibility of the area?	We believe that traveler can extend his stay when offered a calm and quality experience that exceeds his expectations.
16. Is domestic or inbound tourism preferable?	At this time the territory has a deficit of public transport, but from the various administrations, it is working to correct this factor soon.
17. What is the potential of eco-tourism?	Ecotourism is growing a lot in recent years and the trend is that it continues to grow. That is why products in this line need to be developed which, in addition, is the most interesting for the mountainous regions.
18. What is the societal awareness and appreciation of the mountain by the locals?	In the case of Spain and Catalonia the level of awareness is still low. At the international level there is a lot more awareness and potential to capture this type of visitor.
19. How would you comment on the carrying capacity of the area?	From the territory there is a clear conscience that we must work in this regard.
20. What is missing to achieve a sustainable tourism development in the area?	To do so, it would be essential to define the real load capacity of the mountain and the valley, which we do not know at this time
21. What conflicts are raised from time to time with groups such as hunters, livestock breeders etc.?	In general, this type of tourism is very respectful with the environment and we believe that it does not entail problems with hunters, fishermen ... (at least, until now we have not detected them). Now, you have to be careful with the "new tourists" who add to this fashion that in some cases do not respect the idiosyncrasies of the place (domestic cattle, tanks, troughs ...). There will be education for these new users.
22. What are the ascertained and the potential dangers?	The potential danger would be that there was a level of development so high that it lost the essence of the site.
23. What would be harmful for the mountain?	
24. What risks, endogenous and exogenous threats should we bear in mind?	

C. ECO-ITINERARY	<u>Answers / comments</u>
<p>25. What could be an ideal eco-itinerary?</p> <p>26. What would be an ideal eco-tourism product based on the emblematic characteristics of the mountain?</p> <p>27. Are there adequate welcoming facilities in the eco-itinerary area?</p>	<p>An ideal eco-itinerary would be one that showed the visitor all the values of the territory in a well-structured way and that gave him the opportunity to participate in the way of life of the local population.</p> <p>In our case the product could be structured in two parts: a part more focused on the contemplative nature (Parque Natural del Cadí Moixeró and the Pedraforca mountain) that could include some kind of soft activity to know the flora, fauna, native products , agriculture, livestock ... and a more cultural-centered part that could include visits around Picasso, mines, dinosaurs ...</p> <p>In the event that the tourist was an active person, it could be complemented by activities in the natural environment such as mountain biking, climbing, via ferrata, canopying,</p> <p>An example of an eco-tourist itinerary could be the route that was made with ETAM but with enough time to enjoy each space, every moment, ...</p>

<b>Other particular outcomes</b> <b>Please feel free to develop any other outcomes not included in the previous parts of this participative meeting report</b>	
	<p>It is necessary to take into account local multi-thematic eco-itineraries, but it would also be necessary to take into account the possibility of creating thematic eco-itineraries between different mountains to enhance specific aspects. For example, a paleontological itinerary to discover remains of dinosaurs, a local products itinerary and get to know one, two, three products from each mountain ...</p> <p>You can also think about itineraries with various means of transport: walking routes, bike routes, For example: a circular round of several days in each mountain, or two-three one-day itineraries in each mountain. In this way the tourist could find points of union between all the mountains of the project.</p>