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Appendices
Appendix One – List of Interviews

Area Manager LSPs for GO-NW 2004. 'Interview by author'. June 1, Cunard Building, Liverpool.

Chair MVRA 2003. 'Interview by author'. June 26, Manchester.

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Community Liaison Officer at City Council 2003a. 'Interview by author'. July 4, Manchester.

--- 2003b. 'Interview by author (before)'. March 24, Manchester.

Community Link Officer Groundwork 2003a. 'Interview by author'. July 1, Manchester.

--- 2003b. 'Interview by author (before)'. March 21, Manchester.

Conservation Officer - Mersey with English Nature 2004. 'Interview by author'. May 19, Warrington.

Creative Director of Countryscape 2003a. 'Interview by author'. July 2, Manchester.

--- 2003b. 'Interview by author (before)'. March 26, Manchester.

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Environmental Education Warden at Mersey Valley 2003a. 'Interview by author'. June 30, Manchester.

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--- 2003c. 'Project Portfolio', Manchester.

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Etherow Goyt River Valley Initiative Coordinator 2004. 'Interview by author'. May 12, Manchester.

Forestry Commission Newlands Regional Project Officer 2004. 'Interview by author'. May 20, Dock Office, Salford Quays.

Grounds Maintenance and Development Manager at City Council 2003. 'Interview by author (before)'. March 24, Manchester.

Head of Environment and Sustainable Development at NWDA 2004. 'Interview by author'. May 13, Interviewed at the University of Manchester.

Irk Resident 2003a. 'Interview by author'. June 27, Manchester.

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Moston Resident 2003. 'Interview by author'. June 26, Manchester.

Moston Resident (older) 2003. 'Interview by author'. June 26, Manchester.

Principal Scientist - Policy and Legislation 2004. 'Interview by author'. April 28, Bamber Bridge, Preston.

Programme Coordinator at Red Rose Forest 2003a. 'Interview by author'. June 30, Manchester.

--- 2003b. 'Interview by author (before)'. March 26, Manchester.

Project Officer at IVP 2003a. 'Interview by author'. July 2, Manchester.

--- 2003b. 'Interview by author (before)'. April 4, Manchester.

Project Officer at Red Rose Forest 2003a. 'Interview by author'. June 30, Manchester.

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Regional Catchment Estates Manager for United Utilities 2004. 'Interview by author'. May 14, Lingley Mere, Warrington.

Regional Sustainable Development and Waste Officer 2004. 'Interview by author'. May 28, Cunard Building, Liverpool.

Ribble Pilot Manager at Environment Agency 2004. 'Interview by author'. May 20, Warrington.

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Strategic Environmental Planning Officer at Environment Agency 2004. 'Interview by author'. May 6, Warrington.

## Appendix Two - Participants in Workshops

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Role</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boggart Hole Clough Community Action Trust</td>
<td>Peter Milner</td>
<td>Resident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irk Valley Project</td>
<td>Dave Barlow</td>
<td>IVP Project Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mersey Basin Campaign</td>
<td>Amanda Wright</td>
<td>Research and Information Manager</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Caroline Riley</td>
<td>Water Framework Directive Manager</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red Rose Forest</td>
<td>Andy Edwards</td>
<td>Green Tips Project Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sarah Mcleod</td>
<td>Green Streets Programme Coordinator</td>
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<tr>
<td>Groundwork Manchester, Salford &amp; Trafford</td>
<td>Claire Robinson</td>
<td>Community Link Officer</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sarah Grundy</td>
<td>Project Support Officer</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jo Frasier</td>
<td>Medlock Valley Project Officer</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Samantha Nicoloson</td>
<td>Groundwork Business and the Environment Project Officer</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Liz Freeman</td>
<td>Community Link Officer</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sophie Armstrong</td>
<td>Community Link Officer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mersey Valley Countryside Warden Service</td>
<td>Hilary Wood</td>
<td>Environmental Education Warden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramblers Association</td>
<td>Dr. Edgar Ernstbrunner</td>
<td>Chairman and Footpath Co-ordinator of the Manchester &amp; High Peak Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manchester City Council: Manchester Housing Neighbourhood Renewal</td>
<td>Janet Scott</td>
<td>Community Liaison Officer</td>
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<td>Manchester City Council: Environmental Services</td>
<td>Adrian Morgan</td>
<td>Environmental Strategy Officer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manchester City Council: Manchester Leisure</td>
<td>Barry Noble</td>
<td>Grounds Maintenance and Development Manager</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Manchester Partnership Team</td>
<td>Dave Bell</td>
<td>Development Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Manchester Partnership Team</td>
<td>Nick Hunter</td>
<td>Local Labour Manager</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forestry Commission (Newlands)</td>
<td>Chris Waterfield</td>
<td>Newlands Project Officer</td>
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## Creative Futures – the Irk Valley

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Participants</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Academia</strong></td>
<td>John Handley, Professor</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Matthew Wilkinson, Ph.D. Researcher</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Noresah Mohd-Shariff, Ph.D. Researcher (and Irk Valley resident)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drew Anderson, Student Placement with Groundwork</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wendy Hughes, Student Placement with IVP (and Irk Valley resident)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Department of Psychology and Life Sciences, The Bolton Institute</td>
<td>Ann Kolodziejski, Environmental Studies Lecturer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mersey Basin Campaign Research Advisory Group</td>
<td>Nigel Lawson, Lecturer, School of Geography, University of Manchester</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Private Sector</strong></td>
<td>Paul Mahony, Creative Director of Countryside</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Milliken Industrials Ltd.</td>
<td>Mike Sharkey, Business Manager</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Andrew Wisedale, Market Analyst</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Bill Tippett, Director of Development</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Helen Latham, Development Engineer</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Kevin Gorman, Plant Manager</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Claire Price, Marketing Associate</td>
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<td>Morag Girdwood, Marketing Manager</td>
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<td>Malcolm Fallows, Director of Manufacturing</td>
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<td>Kate Burnett, Advanced Development Specialist</td>
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<td>HMG Paints</td>
<td>Alison Patterson, Marketing Director</td>
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<td>Lionel Moore, Director</td>
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**Legend**
- Participants who were interviewed before process only
- Participants who were interviewed before and after process
## Creative Futures – Moston Vale

### Participants

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Role</th>
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<tr>
<td>Janette Bennett</td>
<td>Chair</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brenda Collingwood</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joe Kerins</td>
<td>Committee Member</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phil Duncan</td>
<td>Treasurer (Chair at time of writing)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eileen Stevens</td>
<td>Resident (all her life)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celia Craske</td>
<td>Resident (new to area)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesley Stretton</td>
<td>Resident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ian Wilson</td>
<td>Resident</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joan Agnew</td>
<td>Resident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Merchant</td>
<td>Works at Harpurhey Neighbourhood Project, and former resident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elaine Speakman</td>
<td>Former resident</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boggart Hole Clough</td>
<td>Community Action Trust</td>
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<td>Peter Milner</td>
<td>Resident</td>
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<tr>
<td>Irk Valley Project</td>
<td>Dave Barlow IVP Project Officer</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Andy Edwards Green Tips Project Officer</td>
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<td>Groundwork Manchester, Salford &amp; Trafford</td>
<td>Claire Robinson Community Link Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramblers Association</td>
<td>Dr. Edgar Ernstbrunner Chairman and Footpath Co-ordinator of the Manchester &amp; High Peak Area</td>
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### Community

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<tr>
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<td>Resident</td>
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### NGO/Partnership

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</tbody>
</table>

### Legend

- Participants who were interviewed after process only
- Participants who were interviewed before and after process
Appendix Three – Interview

Guide ‘Before’

Aims of Interview

- To gain an understanding of the participant’s relevant knowledge and skill base – to provide a base line for analysis of the DesignWays process
- To gain an understanding of the participant’s knowledge of the Irk Valley
- To clarify participant’s objectives for the planning exercise

Biographical Data

Clarify your job position, how long have you been in that role?
What previous jobs have you held, or what other relevant experience do you have?

This Planning Process

What are your objectives for being involved in this process?
What do you think would be measurements of success for this process?

The Irk Valley Project

What are your role/s in the Irk Valley Partnership?
How long have you been involved with the Irk Valley Partnership?
What has most excited you about your work with the Irk Valley Partnership?
What are the key advantages your organization has gained from working with the IVP?
What are the contributions you feel you/ your organisations have made to the IVP?
To what extent do you feel that you have the ability to make a change in the Irk Valley?
How would you describe your knowledge of the Irk River Valley?
How would you describe your knowledge of the Moston Vale site?
Have you been involved in the Mersey Basin Campaign? In what ways?

Participation

Describe your experiences of participatory planning.
What level of experience would you say that you have in this field?
Has this planning involved communities, different stakeholders, or both?
What have you found most useful and helpful?
What problems have you experienced?
Describe your experience in the past of communication with different stakeholders.
Have you used community mapping? Describe your experience of using this tool.
Planning and Scale
Describe how you/ your organisation create strategic plans – what are the channels, processes, principles used?
How is the plan updated over time?
Describe how the strategic view is translated to other activities and levels of scale?
How do local and grassroots activities inform the strategic view?

Sustainability
How do you understand sustainability?
Describe your experiences of planning for sustainability. If you have had experience of ‘planning for sustainability’, what sort of tools did you use?
What level of experience would you say that you have in this field?
How is ‘joined-up thinking’ encouraged in your organisation?
How do you incorporate information about the context of an area into the plan: e.g. existing assets, community values, and existing ecology?
Describe the principles you use to guide decision-making. (Individual or organisation)

Ecologically Informed Design
What does ecological design mean to you?
What level of experience would you say that you have in this field?
What guiding principles or ideas to encourage long-term integrated planning are being used in your work/experience? E.g. landscape design, agriculture, and buildings?
What are the main barriers to ecological design?
Have you had experience of using creative thinking tools in planning?
If so, what did you find useful about them?
What sort of landscape data do you use in your work?
How is holistic, integrated science understood, used, disseminated/taught in your work?
How have you used maps and GIS in your work?

Systems Thinking
Have you used systems thinking in your work?
What does it mean to you?
How have you used it?

Summary
Have I missed anything that you think is important for me to know?
Please tell me why you decided to take part in this project.
Appendix Four – Interview

Guide ‘After’

Aims of Interview

- To explore participant’s experience of the design process
- To gain an understanding of how participant’s knowledge & skills have changed
- To gain an understanding of how participant’s knowledge of the Irk Valley has changed

This Planning Process

What has most excited you about this design process?
What do you think is different about this process to what you have experienced before?
What are the main problems or disadvantages with this design process that you can see?
What suggestions do you have for improvement?
Do you think this process has achieved some measurements of success at this stage?
How would you describe your knowledge of the Irk River Valley now?
How would you describe your knowledge of the Moston Vale site now?

Participation

Describe your experience of communication with different stakeholders during this process.
What have you learned about participation from this process?
One of the objectives of this process was to encourage social learning – or learning of the different perspectives of stakeholders, how effective do you think this process was, and what were the key factors in achieving this?
How did the process encourage communication that may not have happened otherwise?
This process aims to be useful to people with a range of experience and knowledge levels, and to encourage communication and learning between them. How effective was it, and what encouraged that communication?
How could this aspect be improved?
How do you feel you have changed your skills to be able to facilitate participation yourself through doing this process?
How did you find the use of community mapping in this process?
Describe your experience of the tools of the DesignWays process (using DesignWays Flow as guide) e.g.
How has the DesignWays process related to other forms of participation that you have experienced before?
Planning and Scale
How useful did you find this process as a tool for strategic thinking?
What were the key factors in this?
How useful did you find it to work at two different levels of scale – site and landscape?
Why? What are the advantages and disadvantages?
Do you think it useful to develop a strategic landscape plan like we did for the Irk Valley? Why?
Tell me how you experienced using the EASEL as a tool.
How useful did you find the categories of the EASEL?
Did you feel there was a reasonable balance between the EASEL being comprehensive and still flexible enough to allow for participants to create their own ideas?
How did you find shifting back and forth from the simple to the full EASEL?

Sustainability
How has your understanding of sustainability changed through using this process?
An aim of DesignWays is to encourage joined-up thinking – how effective has this been? How has it been encouraged?
What could be improved?
To what extent do you feel this approach gives a different way to communicate about connections? How?
What do you think are the key threats to ecological integrity in the Irk Valley?
To what extent do you think that DesignWays offered a tool to clarify these issues and to offer solutions?
Does this approach encourage a weak or strong sense of sustainability? Can it help to encourage debate about tradeoffs and long-term consequences?
Does this approach allow us to think far enough into the future?
Has using this tool given you a useful set of principles to guide decision-making?
How useful did you find the use of the TNS framework for decision making in this process?

Ecologically Informed Design
What does ecological design mean to you now?
An aim of this process was to look also at ecosystem processes – to what extent has this been successful, and how?
How useful did you find the stages and process of DesignWays to help you to incorporate information about the context of an area into the plan?
How useful did you find the ecological design principles?
Did you feel it mattered what order these stages were in?
One of the aims of this process is to teach creative thinking. How effective was that?
Do you feel that this toolkit can help people to make more informed, ecologically sound and creative solutions? How could this be improved?

**Systems Thinking**

Do you think this process has changed your understanding of systems thinking?
How useful was the metaphor of the river basin for the DesignWays Flow?
How did you experience the metaphors of design – think like an ecosystem and DNA?

**Summary**

What did you learn from the presentation to the larger stakeholder group?
How useful did you think it was to have a presentation to a larger stakeholder group?
How transferable do you think this toolkit is to other contexts?
Do you think you could use the toolkit, or elements of it, in your work?
What might need to happen to take this forward?
Have I missed anything that you think is important?
# Appendix Five - Significant Conferences and Treaties in International Water Policy

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Conference or Convention</th>
<th>Organising Institution</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Principles</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>International Law Association</strong>&lt;br&gt;- fifty-second conference</td>
<td>Committee on the Uses of the Waters of International Rivers</td>
<td>August 1966</td>
<td>Helsinki</td>
<td>The Helsinki Rules on the Uses of the Waters of International Rivers</td>
<td>Each basin State is entitled, within its territory, to a reasonable and equitable share in the beneficial uses of the waters of an international drainage basin.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.internationalwaterlaw.org/IntlDocs/Helsinki_Rules.html">http://www.internationalwaterlaw.org/IntlDocs/Helsinki_Rules.html</a></td>
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<td><strong>Conference on Water, Mar del Plata</strong></td>
<td>United Nations</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>Mar del Plata, Argentina</td>
<td>Mar del Plata Action Plan for Water Resources Development&lt;br&gt;The idea for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade</td>
<td>Recognition of an explicit human right to water&lt;br&gt;Water is a finite and vulnerable resource&lt;br&gt;Need to take an integrated approach to the development and management of water resources</td>
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<td><strong>Global Consultation on Safe Water and Sanitation for the 1990s</strong></td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>New Delhi, India</td>
<td>New Delhi Statement</td>
<td>Protection of the environment and safeguarding of health through the integrated management of water resources and liquid and solid wastes. Institutional reforms promoting an integrated approach. Community management of services. Sound financial practices.</td>
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<td>Bonn International Conference on Freshwater</td>
<td>The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Germany). The Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development (Germany)</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Bonn, Germany</td>
<td>Bonn Keys and Recommendations for Action</td>
<td>Bonn Keys for Sustainable Water Development can be summarized as: Meeting the water security needs of the poor Decentralisation New partnerships Cooperative arrangements at the water basin level Stronger, better performing governance arrangements</td>
<td><a href="http://www.water-2001.de/">http://www.water-2001.de/</a></td>
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<td>United Nations Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights General Comment No 15, 29th Session</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
<td>11-29 November 2002</td>
<td>Geneva</td>
<td>General Comment on Drinking Water</td>
<td>Made the right to access water an explicit human right, including aspects of the right to safe water, and the right to water for drinking, hygiene, domestic use and subsistence farming.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ishr.ch/About%20UN/Reports%20and%20Analysis/CESCR%20-%2029th%20session.htm">http://www.ishr.ch/About%20UN/Reports%20and%20Analysis/CESCR%20-%2029th%20session.htm</a></td>
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<td>Third World Water Forum</td>
<td>World Water Council</td>
<td>March 16 – 23, 2003</td>
<td>Kyoto, Shigo and Osaka, Japan</td>
<td>Ministerial Declaration Portfolio of Water Actions (PWA)</td>
<td>support for integrated water resource management need to affirm rights to water participation of all stakeholders in decision-making about water issues essential need for accountability and transparency in decisions surrounding water</td>
<td><a href="http://www.world.water-forum3.com/">http://www.world.water-forum3.com/</a></td>
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Appendix Six - Overview of Participatory Methodologies

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<tr>
<td>SUNstainable DesignWays™</td>
<td>SUNstainable DesignWays is a toolkit for enabling community and stakeholder participation in 'planning for sustainability'. Its colourful tools and simple design language help people shape their futures and their places, in such a way that they learn to 'think like an ecosystem'. It offers an integrated approach to active involvement in planning, and a way to link across different levels of scale.</td>
<td>Training offered by Holocene Design, accredited through Open College Network SUNstainable DesignWays Institute (under development) <a href="http://www.sunstainable.org">http://www.sunstainable.org</a></td>
<td>(Tippett 1996, 1998, 2000a, b)</td>
<td>Ph.D. research into effectiveness of tool as a learning and planning process in this dissertation.</td>
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<td>Planning for Real®</td>
<td>Planning for Real is a participatory planning methodology that uses large-scale models and options cards to allow participants to develop and prioritise ideas for their area. It is a “highly visible, hands-on community development and empowerment tool” (Wates 2000, pg. 100).</td>
<td>Patented by the Neighbourhood Initiatives Foundation (NIF), which sells Building Design Pack for making models, and offers a wide range of training events. <a href="http://www.nifonline.org.uk/">http://www.nifonline.org.uk/</a></td>
<td>(developed by Gibson 1996)</td>
<td>Urban River Basin Enhancement Methods <a href="http://www.urbem.net/">http://www.urbem.net/</a> Assessments of workshops collected by the NIF Wise Use of Floodplains Project – Western Europe (EU Life Programme Project Project in the Fens used adapted Planning for Real Process (Planning for Floodplains) – evaluated as part of programme</td>
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| Enquiry by Design | “This technique brings stakeholders and urban design professionals together for an intensive period of joint work outside of the normal procedural context. Using creative design-driven processes, they seek to find ‘win-win’ solutions for sustainable development” (Barton, Grant and Guise 2003, pg. 79) | Examples include: The Prince’s Foundation (in the UK) [http://www.princes-foundation.org/](http://www.princes-foundation.org/)  
<p>| Community Envisioning | This is a generic term that covers facilitated visioning processes. Participants are asked to imagine a desired future and to express this in a variety of ways. Workshops often use guided visualisation techniques. | Examples include: Building Our Future: A Guide to Community Visioning <a href="http://www.envisiontools.com/">http://www.drs.wisc.edu/vision/QUEST™ “combines a powerful set of integrated computer models with an engaging game-like interface”</a> | | |
| Action Planning | “Action planning events allow people to produce plans of action at carefully structured sessions at which all those affected work creatively” | The Prince’s Foundation (in the UK) <a href="http://www.princes-foundation.org/">http://www.princes-foundation.org/</a> | (Wates 1996) | |</p>
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<td>Community Planning/ Architecture</td>
<td>Community planning and architecture are broad areas of activity that attempt to engage client and public participation in the design process for settlements and landscapes. The scope and depth of participation can vary, from a general survey of preferences to in-depth hands on design workshops, which help participants to understand the design skills utilised by professionals. “The activity of community design is based on the principle that the environment works better if the people affected by its changes are actively involved in its creation and management instead of being treated as passive consumers” (Sanoff 2000, pg. x).</td>
<td>Examples include: The Architecture Foundation – Creative Spaces, A Toolkit for Participatory Urban Design [<a href="http://www.creativespaces.org.uk/">http://www.creativespaces.org.uk/</a>] International Association for Public Participation [<a href="http://www.iap2.org/">http://www.iap2.org/</a>] offers The IAP2 Certificate Program in Public Participation InterAct [<a href="http://www.interactweb.org.uk/welcome.htm">http://www.interactweb.org.uk/welcome.htm</a>] offers case studies and discussion papers</td>
<td>(Duane 1999; Forester 2000; Healey 1997; Innes 1995; Sanoff 2000)</td>
<td>Evaluation of information management in the context of participatory co-design for a major transport project in the Netherlands and the potential of co-design in EIA processes (Enserink and Monnikhof 2003).</td>
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<td>Parish/ Community Mapping</td>
<td>Parish or community mapping is a process of involving residents in creating maps of their areas. The mapping process and the final products can take many forms, and may use many media. They are intended to distinguish the character and distinctiveness of a local place, drawing on the memories and knowledge of the people who live there.</td>
<td>Examples include: Common Ground offers tools for mapping, exhibitions publications and posters [<a href="http://www.commonground.org.uk">http://www.commonground.org.uk</a>] Green Map system [<a href="http://www.greenmap.com/">http://www.greenmap.com/</a>] International system of maps using Green Map icons to highlight areas of cultural and natural significance. Often created with participatory process. Case Study:</td>
<td>(Clifford 1996; Kretzmann and McKnight 1993)</td>
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### Methodology

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<tr>
<td><strong>Resources</strong></td>
<td>West Sussex Parish Map Project <a href="http://www.england-in-particular.info/wsussex.html">http://www.england-in-particular.info/wsussex.html</a></td>
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### Dialogue Processes

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<td><strong>Future Search</strong></td>
<td>“Future Search is large-group, participatory planning process aimed at building common directions for action on complex social and organizational issues” (Polanyi 2002, pg. 357). It aims to ‘get the whole system in the room’ by having as many participants as possible from a wide range of backgrounds attend.</td>
<td>Future Search Network <a href="http://www.futuresearch.net/">http://www.futuresearch.net/</a> Offers training and workshops.</td>
<td>(Weisbord 1987; Weisbord and Janoff 1995)</td>
<td>“Through a detailed qualitative analysis, this paper critically assesses a Future Search conference on repetitive strain injuries (RSI) held in 1998” (Polanyi 2002, pg. 357). Reflection on use of technique in community led rural regeneration in Devon (Whittaker and Hutchcroft 2002). Two case studies of conferences in Germany and UK involving before and after interviews, surveys and focus groups. Researcher was non-participant observer of process (Oels 2002).</td>
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<td><strong>Appreciative Inquiry</strong></td>
<td>Appreciative Inquiry has been described as &quot;the art and practice of asking questions that strengthen a system’s capacity to apprehend, anticipate, and heighten positive potential&quot; (Cooperrider and Whitney 1999, pg. 5).</td>
<td>Appreciative Inquiry Commons <a href="http://connection.cwru.edu/ai/">http://connection.cwru.edu/ai/</a>. Community-Based Tourism for Conservation and Development: A Resource Kit for sale, designed for planning Community-Based Tourism from The Mountain</td>
<td>(Bushe and Coetzer 1995; Cooperrider and Whitney 1999; International Institute for Sustainable Development 2000)</td>
<td>(Bushe and Coetzer 1995): a controlled experiment into the effectiveness of AI as a team development process</td>
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<td><strong>Open Space Technology</strong></td>
<td>“Open Space Technology is one way to enable all kinds of people, in any kind of organization, to create inspired meetings and events...In Open Space meetings, events and organizations, participants create and manage their own agenda of parallel working sessions around a central theme of strategic importance” (Herman 2003).</td>
<td>Open Space Institute <a href="http://www.openspaceworld.org/">http://www.openspaceworld.org/</a> Training offered by practitioners.</td>
<td>(Owen 1998)</td>
<td>Grounded theory study of the value of OST (Norris 2000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Citizens’ Jury™</strong></td>
<td>Citizens’ Jury is a process that mimics a judicial model to engage ‘expert witness’ and allow a random sample of the population to deliberate over complex issues. The issues considered in citizens’ juries can range from planning disputes to deliberating about new ways to help deliver rehabilitation to drugs offenders. An attempt is made to select a representative section of the public to participate (Jefferson Centre 2002).</td>
<td>The Jefferson Centre <a href="http://www.jefferson-center.org">http://www.jefferson-center.org</a> Offers training and also trained facilitators to run process</td>
<td>(Crosby 2003)</td>
<td>(Aldred and Jacobs 2000) ‘Citizens and wetlands: evaluating the Ely citizens’ jury’</td>
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<td><strong>Participatory diagramming</strong></td>
<td>Participatory diagramming is a method of including people in analysing various aspects of community life using large diagrams, often with locally available materials such as string and rocks. There are several models, such as ranking matrices and seasonal calendars, which have been developed largely in rural development</td>
<td>Examples include: CIAT – Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical Provides manuals and training in participatory methodologies, including participatory diagramming <a href="http://www.ciat.cgiar.org/ipra/ing/">http://www.ciat.cgiar.org/ipra/ing/</a></td>
<td>(Kesby 2000)</td>
<td>Looked at the use of participatory diagramming in research with hard to reach populations in the UK (young homeless centre users) (Pain and Francis 2003)</td>
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| Participatory/ Rapid Rural Appraisal | PRA/RRA is "a family of approaches and methods to enable rural people to share, enhance and analyze their knowledge of life and conditions, to plan and to act" (Chambers 1994, pg. 953). | Examples include:  
International Institute for Sustainable Development  
http://www.iisd.org/casl/CASLGuide/PRA.htm  
Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, Participation Resource Centre  
Offers training and resources  
http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids/particip/information/index.html | (Chambers 1999, 2002) | “twenty pilot operations tested the PRA approach to determine which techniques suited the project's resources, topic, and location”  
(World Bank and Agriculture Technology and Services Division (AGRTN) 1994). |
| Action/ Participatory Research | Action research involves direct intervention in a particular context or situation as part of the research process. Much action research has taken place in educational and health settings, with new ideas being tried as part of a ‘real world’ trial. Participatory Research is "a form of action research which emphasizes the participation of research subjects" (Pain and Francis 2003, pg. 47). This participation can include deciding on the problem to be addressed, appropriate methodologies, gathering data and participation in the analysis of data. | Examples include:  
International Institute for Sustainable Development  
| Roundtables and workshops | Informal meetings that include interactive group work. Can be facilitated or not, these are generic techniques which are often used to work out particular issues arising from | Examples include:  
Environment Council offers training in facilitating dialogue  
www.the-environment- | (Jamal and Eyre 2003) | (Jamal and Eyre 2003) an in-depth analysis of the Banff Bow Valley Round Table (BBVRT), a multi- |
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<td>Participatory Theatre and Arts</td>
<td>“This approach uses physical movement and creativity to explore people’s own experience. This works particularly well with people who are alienated by more formal or verbal participation methods. Projects often start with workshops for a specific group of people, and may go on to involve the public through events” (Lewis, J. and Walker 1999, pg. 40).</td>
<td>council.org.uk</td>
<td></td>
<td>stakeholder process. Convened in 1995 to provide public participation in the Banff Bow Valley Study (BBVS).</td>
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<td>Systems Methodologies</td>
<td>This is a methodology of applied systems thinking, which works with complex problems. It is a formal tool for diagramming actors’ concepts and the interaction of parts of a system. The methodology is based on the assumption that is possible to make models of complex reality, and that though the models are abstract, they can be turned into physical artefacts that can then be checked against reality. Whilst there have been many variations of ways of applying Soft Systems Methodologies, a set of constituent rules has been published, which gives general</td>
<td><a href="http://www.snmc.org.uk/">http://www.snmc.org.uk/</a></td>
<td>(Checkland 1991; Ison, Maiteny and Carr 1997; Midgley 2000)</td>
<td>Survey of 300 systems practitioners about extent and success (self reported satisfaction) of SSM (Mingers and Taylor 1992). Study of cognitive development in adult education (Salner 1986). a SWOT analysis of systems thinking as a discipline, effects of the theory on academic teaching at the OU (Maiteny and Ison 2000). Using a grounded theory and</td>
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<td>Syntegration®</td>
<td>Developed by Stafford Beer as a means of “containing and connecting the requisite variety required for a group of people to match its response to the complexity of the environment” (Leonard 2003, pg. 1). The main focus of this method is on how to engage a number of different stakeholders in fruitful discussion and integration of a wide range of ideas.</td>
<td>Team Syntegrity International (TSI) <a href="http://www.syntegrity.com/">http://www.syntegrity.com/</a></td>
<td>(Beer 1995; Leonard 1996, 2003)</td>
<td>Stafford Beer – looking at the extent to which process produces lasting bonding and networking amongst participants.</td>
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<td>River basin planning/ ICM</td>
<td>Integrated Catchment Management (ICM) is the &quot;integration of land and water management&quot; (Gardiner 1996) and as such offers a mechanism for applying such an approach. ICM formalised in the late 80’s, and is seen by some planners as &quot;a natural step from EIA and SEA in the evolution of ecological management&quot; (Flournoy 1995, pg. 85).</td>
<td>Examples include: World Water Vision <a href="http://watervision.clinet.com/">http://watervision.clinet.com/</a> International Water Association <a href="http://www.iwahq.org.uk">http://www.iwahq.org.uk</a> Parrett Catchment Project (Somerset City Council)</td>
<td>(Douglas, Hodgson and Lawson 2002; Gardiner 1984; Newson 2000; Rijsberman 2001)</td>
<td>World Bank report: Review of integrated approaches to river basin planning, development, and management (Lee and Dinar 1995)</td>
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<td>EIA/SEA</td>
<td>Strategic Environmental Assessment is &quot;a systematic process for evaluating the environmental consequences of proposed policy, programmes or plan initiatives in order to ensure they are fully included and appropriately addressed at the earliest suitable stage of the decision making process&quot; (von Seht 1999, pg. 1). It has developed from the process of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), environmental assessment at the project level of scale. These methodologies differ from many of the others described in this table, as there is now a legal requirement for EIA more than 100 countries, (Barker and Wood 1999) and the SEA Directive has now been adopted (European Commission 2001).</td>
<td>Examples include: Environmental Impact Assessment Centre at the University of Manchester offers training conferences, database of information and Masters courses <a href="http://www.art.man.ac.uk/EIA/eiac.htm">http://www.art.man.ac.uk/EIA/eiac.htm</a></td>
<td>(Therivel et al. 1992; Wood 1995)</td>
<td>Review of participation in EIA from a social learning perspective - case study, siting of a municipal waste disposal facility in the Canton of Aargau, Switzerland (Webler, Kastenholz and Renn 1995) Conference proceedings: International Study of the Effectiveness of Environmental Assessment Report of the EIA Process Strengthening Workshop (Sadler 1995)</td>
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<td>Multi-criteria Assessment</td>
<td>Multi-criteria Assessment takes account of a range of variables. Attempts to provide a detailed exploration of different criteria for decision-making, and encourage dialogue</td>
<td>Examples include: MULINO - Multi-sectoral, Integrated and Operational decision support system (DSS) for</td>
<td>(de Marchi et al. 2000; Martinez-Aliera, Mundaa and O'Neill 1998; O'Connor 2000)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Methodology</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Resources</td>
<td>Key Authors</td>
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<td>Resources</td>
<td>about weighting and prioritisation of criteria. Used in Decision Support Systems, often with graphic displays of weighting.</td>
<td>sustainable use of water resources at the catchment scale, funded by the Environment and Climate Programme of the European Union. <a href="http://linux.feem.it/web/loc/mulino/index.html">http://linux.feem.it/web/loc/mulino/index.html</a></td>
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**Sustainability Planning**


**Holistic Management®**

<p>| Holistic Management® | Holistic Management is an integrated planning process which aims to change the way that decisions are made, so that plans are tested against a clear vision of a desired future state, which has been created with an understanding of social, ecological and economic sustainability. | The Alan Savory Center for Holistic Management offers accredited training in HM <a href="http://www.holisticmanagement.org/">http://www.holisticmanagement.org/</a> | (Savory and Butterfield 1999) | The Dimbongombe Ecosystem Health Monitoring (Zimbabwe) was launched in 2002, coordinated by Dr. Christine Jost, Professor, Department of International Conservation Medicine at Tufts University’s School of Veterinary Medicine <a href="http://www.holisticmanagement.org/">http://www.holisticmanagement.org/</a> |</p>
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<td>Quality of Life Capital</td>
<td>“The Quality of Life Capital approach is a tool for identifying what matters and why, so that the consequences (both good and bad) of plans, development proposals and management options on quality of life can be better taken into account by practitioners and decision takers” (Quality of Life Capital Website 2003).</td>
<td>Quality of Life Capital, a joint project of the Countryside Agency, Environment Agency, English Heritage and English Nature. Provides information on using the toolkit, case studies, application guides for different contexts and templates for use in application. <a href="http://www.qualityoflifecapital.org.uk/">http://www.qualityoflifecapital.org.uk/</a></td>
<td>(CAG Consultants and Land Use Consultants 2001a, b)</td>
<td>Trial of process in 1998</td>
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<td>Sustainable Regional Planning</td>
<td>A planning process which grew from analysing patterns of natural resources in the landscape to determine the most appropriate areas for human development. The methodology has evolved into a process for planning which emphasises local and natural values, and which integrates a large amount of information about an area into a form useful for planning through the use of maps and creation of large-scale spatial plans.</td>
<td>Examples include: Erdman Academy of Sustainable Design <a href="http://www.erdman.com/academy/">http://www.erdman.com/academy/</a></td>
<td>(Lewis, P. H. 1964, 1996; Luz 2000; McHarg 1992)</td>
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Planned in-depth research includes Case Study Profiles- Northeast and North Central U.S. Certified Educator Training Programs.
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<td>Bioregional</td>
<td>“A bioregion is a division of land based on geographical, cultural and historical factors. Factors that can be taken into account include: watershed and water supply; landforms and soil types; vegetation types; and cultural factors. A bioregional ethic involves increased regional and local self-sufficiency” (Tippett 1994, pg. 14)</td>
<td>Planet Drum Foundation <a href="http://www.planetdrum.org">www.planetdrum.org</a>  Conservation Economy <a href="http://www.conservationeconomy.net/">http://www.conservationeconomy.net/</a> A bioregionally based toolkit that provides a framework for an ecologically restorative, socially just, and reliably prosperous society patterns through a pattern language. Offers training, consulting and case studies.</td>
<td>(Aberley 1993) (Berg 1990) (Andruss et al. 1990)</td>
<td>Papers “provide a framework discussion for bioregional planning and how it can be implemented in Australia” (Lambert et al. 1995)</td>
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<td>Planning</td>
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<td>Ecological Design</td>
<td>Permaculture is a design method based on ecological principles. The focus is on the creation of high quality, sustainable human habitats. It can be applied at many levels of scale, from garden and landscape design to site planning, the integration of agriculture and forestry and urban/rural design.</td>
<td>Planetary Permaculture Directory <a href="http://www.permacultureactivist.net/pr/resones/PcResources2.htm">http://www.permacultureactivist.net/pr/resones/PcResources2.htm</a> British Permaculture Association <a href="http://www.permaculture.org.uk">http://www.permaculture.org.uk</a> Accredited training offered by qualified practitioners.</td>
<td>(Holmgren 2003; Mollison 1990, 1997)</td>
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References for Appendix Six


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