

---

This is the **published version** of the bachelor thesis:

Yago, Katia. Mobility and transidiomatic practices in a tourist resort on the Costa Brava, Spain. 2011.

---

This version is available at <https://ddd.uab.cat/record/79033>

under the terms of the  license

# **Mobility and Transidiomatic Practices in a Tourist Resort on the Costa Brava, Spain**

Katia Yago

May 2011









## ABSTRACT

Tourism and migration at the beginning of the twenty-first century cannot be isolated from the consideration that these social phenomena are connected to globalizing processes that have brought to nation-states a linguistic and cultural diversity which did not previously exist. As globalization develops, the arrival of people from around the globe for leisure, but also in search of better work opportunities has created in the coastal towns of Spain important niches of people who engage in multilingual and transnational practices (Inda and Rosaldo 2002) and compete over the control of material and symbolic resources. These mobile citizens (Sheller and Urry 2006) have brought about deep transformations in the linguistic, social, and economic configuration of Empuriabrava, a tourist resort located on the Costa Brava in Spain (Pi-Sunyer 1989).

A networked ethnography (Howard 2002), and fieldwork undertaken in 2008 over two years, has provided extensive participant-observation data, interviews with key group members as well as abundant documentation on Empuriabrava, which will be used to address how boundaries get constructed by a long-established group of Europeans (mainly from German, French and English speaking backgrounds) and more recently by people from developing regions of the world (Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe) and their struggle over the (re)definition of spaces of linguistic, economic and political practice (Blommaert et al. 2005) within the Catalan context as a broader phenomenon. Thus, by examining how ongoing social processes of structuration (Giddens 2001) and boundary construction (Barth 1998) in Empuriabrava (re)produce social hierarchies and power asymmetries among the various nationalities who own property and work in this tourist resort will bring us to understand what social

categories are getting constructed in this enclave and to address the question of how mobile citizens get called a migrant or a tourist and by whom? There is strong evidence which shows that the way by which people locate group boundaries determines who they see as a network member and who they see as a foreigner (Milroy and Milroy 1985), who they support and who they oppose. The implication is that, how people construe the categorical structure of social reality can have profound societal consequences.

Finally, this study shows how the emergence of these two layers in the international division of labor (leisure and work) and the role one gets to play in the different spaces of this tourist resort are connected to how multilingual practices are organized and managed (Heller 2003; Moyer 2010).

*Keywords:* Language; Multilingualism; Tourism; Migration

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to Dr. Melissa G. Moyer, my supervisor, for guiding my first steps in the world of academic research. As the director she suggested to me in 2008 the idea of studying Empuriabrava when I completed my doctoral course work in the Department of English Philology at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona.

I am also deeply indebted to the members of the CIEN research group *Comunicación Intercultural y Estrategias de Negociación* for their invaluable comments and suggestions.<sup>1</sup> I especially want to thank Eva Codó, Sònia Oliver, and Hortènsia Curell for their feedback on my MA thesis and their constant support. The rest of the English Department at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona has provided support and shown their interest in my work at all stages. I would probably have not survived if it had not been for the entertaining coffee breaks with Maria Rosa Garrido and for the intellectual support of Maria Sabaté who have kept my mind off Empuriabrava at least while we got together.

I want to express my most sincere thanks to all the people in Empuriabrava; without them this thesis would not have been possible.<sup>2</sup> I owe a debt of gratitude to a long list of informants in this site, who generously gave their time and allowed me to record their conversations. The persons who have contributed most directly to the realization of this work are Sònia Guilana from the high school in Castelló d'Empúries,

---

<sup>1</sup> This research team is lead by Melissa G. Moyer and includes Eva Codó, Monica Heller, Alexandre Duchêne, Gabriele Budach, Sònia Oliver del Olmo, Maria Sabaté Dalmau, Maria Rosa Garrido, and Safae Jabri. For more information, consult the website: <http://groupcien.uab.es/>.

<sup>2</sup> This study is based on the research project “*La Gestión del Multilingüismo en el Ámbito Institucional*” (grant No. BF2007- HUM61864/FILO) from the Spanish *Ministerio de Ciencia y Tecnología* for the period 2007-2010. My research was carried out thanks to the grant FPI from the Spanish *Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovación* (grant No. BES-2008-006259).

Miquel Arpa Vilallonga from the Club Nàutic, Joan Rust, life member of the British Society of Catalunya, Natalie Hart, who works at a local Real Estate Agency, Michele Cheetham, a private English teacher in Empuriabrava, Regina Müller, director from the *Amigos Magazine*, and Jenny Olbrich, a graduate from the High School *IES Castelló*. My most sincere thanks go to David Gary and his wife Evie for providing me with their warmth and affection during my stay in Empuriabrava and for inviting me to eat a typical English roast at their home.

This thesis is dedicated to my brother Igor Yago and to Ferran Llobregat with all my love and most especially to the memory of my mother.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract	i
Acknowledgments	iii
Table of Contents	v
List of Figures, Maps, and Extracts	vii
<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1    Topic and Research Questions .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>2    Methods .....</b>	<b>11</b>
2.1    Data collection procedures .....	13
2.2    Data.....	17
<b>3    The Setting .....</b>	<b>21</b>
3.1    The origins of Empuriabrava (1967-1975) .....	26
3.2    Second period (1975-1980) .....	29
3.3    Third period (1980-2000) .....	31
3.4    Empuriabrava today (2000-2010).....	34
<b>4    Networks, Spaces and Boundaries .....</b>	<b>41</b>
4.1    Spaces of Multilingual Practice .....	46
4.2    Boundary construction and challenges to the Nation and the State .....	80
<b>5    Conclusions .....</b>	<b>115</b>
<b>6    Commented References.....</b>	<b>121</b>
<b>7    Appendices .....</b>	<b>131</b>
A.    Data Index Entry.....	131
B.    Transcripts.....	149
C.    Fieldnotes .....	170



## LIST OF FIGURES, MAPS, AND EXTRACTS

### Figures

Figure 3.1 The Beginnings of Empuriabrava, 28

Figure 3.2 First construction phase of Empuriabrava, 29

Figure 3.3 Empuriabrava after the second construction phase, 33

Figure 3.4 Nationalities in Castelló d'Empúries and Empuriabrava (2000-2008), 38

Figure 3.5 Foreign nationalities by country of origin in Castelló d'Empúries and Empuriabrava in 2008, 39

Figure 4.1 *The Orange Kiwi* bar and restaurant, 51

Figure 4.2 German business for repair and maintenance of home facilities targeted to German speaking customers, 54

Figure 4.3 Brochure from a private French medical services provided in French and English, 55

Figure 4.4 Real Estate Agency *J. Hoffmann S.A.* targeted to Germans, 56

Figure 4.5 Webpage from the German bar *Arcos Stube*, a space that attracts members of the German network, 57

Figure 4.6 *British Society of Catalunya* monthly bulletin, 58

Figure 4.7 Medals from the Carnival in Cologne at the German bar *Arcos Stube*, 60

Figure 4.8 Flags on top of the houses in the wealthy district of Empuriabrava, 60

Figure 4.9 Menu of a German restaurant targeted to German speaking nationalities, 61

Figure 4.10 Foreign products at a German butchers located in the German district *Alberes*, 62

Figure 4.11 Leaflet from the German bakery in the *Alberes* district, 64

Figure 4.12 Information leaflet from the German owned medical center *Centre Mèdic Empuriabrava*, 66

Figure 4.13 Sign located at the entrance of the private medical center *Centre Mèdic Empuriabrava*, 66

Figure 4.14 Tourist Office of Empuriabrava, 67

Figure 4.15 Information leaflet from the *IX Triatló Marina d'Empuriabrava*, 68

Figure 4.16 *Festival Terra de Troubadors* (Land of Troubadors Festival), 69

Figure 4.17 Flags and historical symbols found at the Land of Troubadors Festival, 70

Figure 4.18 Road sign on the main access to Empuriabrava, 77  
Figure 4.19 High-standing villas on the canals of Empuriabrava, 77  
Figure 4.20 Saturday Market, 79  
Figure 4.21 Guide to the Marina of Empuriabrava, 87  
Figure 4.22 Extract from the first document gathered at the APE meeting in French, 90  
Figure 4.23 Extract from the second document gathered at the APE meeting in French and German, 91  
Figure 4.24 *Bahia News*, 96  
Figure 4.25 *Costa Live*, 96  
Figure 4.26 *Costa Brava Resident: serving the English-speaking community*, 96  
Figure 4.27 *Arena* magazine, 97  
Figure 4.28 *Amigos* magazine, 98  
Figure 4.29 Table of contents of the *Amigos* magazine, 98  
Figure 4.30 E-mail sent to the director of the *Amigos* magazine, 100  
Figure 4.31 Reply to Jaume's e-mail complaint by a German reporter, 102  
Figure 4.32 Article from the Catalan weekly newspaper *l'Empordà*, 14 October 2008, 108  
Figure 4.33 Internet Weblog, 109

## Maps

Map 3.1 Empuriabrava in Relation to Spain, 24  
Map 3.2 Empuriabrava in Relation to Castelló d'Empúries, 24  
Map 3.3 Map of Empuriabrava, 25

## Extracts

Extract 4.1 Interview with British national man, 72  
Extract 4.2 Interview with British woman who works at the bar of the *Club Nàutic*, 75  
Extract 4.3 Recorded at the APE meeting, 93  
Extract 4.4 Interview with the director of the *Amigos* magazine, 105  
Extract 4.5 Recorded at the local television channel *Alt Empordà TV*, 111  
Extract 4.6 Interview with Miquel Arpa Vilallonga, 113





## Introduction

The genesis of this thesis can be traced back to my two year fieldwork in 2008-2010 in Empuriabrava in order to explore the sociolinguistic situation of this multilingual tourist resort located on the Costa Brava in Catalonia, Spain.<sup>1</sup> After several visits and extensive library searches at various institutions, including the public library in Castelló d'Empúries and the university libraries in Barcelona, I discovered that this recreational resort had never been studied from a sociolinguistic point of view.

In the summer of 2008, I rented a flat in Empuriabrava to begin ethnographic fieldwork. During my stay, I observed that certain citizens from different national origins were interacting with some but not other nationalities in very complex ways. At that point, this location and what was going on socially and linguistically intrigued me, and I immediately became impatient to find out how these social processes of boundary construction (Barth 1998) were connected to social, economic, and political dynamics of language in this particular setting.

As the study developed, I found that the rapid changes the population of Empuriabrava was undergoing have to do with a generation shift of long-standing inhabitants of various nationalities from European backgrounds and the arrival of transnational persons from developing regions of the world such as Latin America, Eastern Europe, and Africa. These demographic changes, which have been brought

---

<sup>1</sup> Original names to refer to the town and the organizations there have been maintained as well as the identity of the key persons (active members of the historical networks who are aware of the social, political, and economic changes that are going on and that make it different from previously) interviewed, who signed an informed consent to use their names in this study. I made this decision since these persons would be immediately recognized by Catalan readers. Native Catalans and Spaniards who provided me with additional information on this tourist resort have remained anonymous unless they freely chose to reveal their names.

about by the current ethnoscapes of global cultural flow (Appadurai 1996), have become a source of conflict and tensions in this space where language plays a key role.

The first nationalities to settle in Empuriabrava set up a local service economy based on language and national origin. Nowadays, these long-established spaces are being challenged by the arrival of transnational citizens from around the globe (Inda and Rosaldo 2002) who are competing over the control of material and symbolic resources (e.g. employment, political power) in order to play a role in the local economy and to exercise influence on decisions regarding local governance and social relations in this tourist resort.

The current social and linguistic situation of Empuriabrava can only be understood by taking into account the historical development of this tourist resort and the way different nationalities have come to inhabit its spaces over the past four decades. A longitudinal look at the *community* shows the emergence of processes of social structuration (Giddens 2001) and accounts for the role of language in the creation of social differences and their maintenance over time.<sup>2</sup>

This study shows how multilingualism gets organized and how languages get valued and are positioned today in the various spheres of institutions, businesses, shops, restaurants, and sport clubs of this enclave. The singularity of Empuriabrava relies precisely on the way these multilingual language practices have been set up and carried out over time in a tourist resort uniquely targeted to Germans, British and French, and on the complex linguistic, social, political, and economic relations that exist between

---

<sup>2</sup> Based on the fieldwork undertaken in Empuriabrava, the notion of *community* has been problematized and remarked as inadequate when accounting for the social structuration of this tourist enclave (Blommaert et al. 2005).

long-standing and newly arrived citizens from different national origin and the local Catalan and Spanish inhabitants of the area.

The analysis of the data presented increases qualitative knowledge about how transidiomatic language practices (Jaquemet 2005) are closely connected to the emergence of networks (Milroy and Milroy 1985) of exclusion/inclusion. These multilingual practices play a role in the way social, political and economic processes get enacted, negotiated and contested (Blommaert et al. 2005) among the various nationalities.

This dissertation is organized in seven chapters. It starts out with an introduction to the context and research questions addressed in chapter one. Chapter two presents a detailed explanation of the methods and data collecting procedures that have been employed in this networked ethnography. Chapter three provides information about the coastal town of Empuriabrava from a historical perspective in order to gain a deeper insight into the different migration waves that have taken place during the past forty years of its existence. These mobility processes are essential to understand the changes that have occurred in this enclave. Chapter four analyses the social processes of structuration and boundary construction among the various nationalities. These concepts are critically reviewed in the light of current research on social interaction, as well as with respect to the type of data gathered. This chapter contains a systematic examination of the naturally-occurring spoken data as well as of the documents and pictures collected during fieldwork in order to account for the ongoing tensions and conflicts in this site. The conclusions, in chapter five, summarize the main findings of this study. An annotated bibliography and an appendix, divided into three sections which contain a

data index entry, the transcripts of the data gathered and the fieldnotes and documents employed complete this thesis.

## 1 Topic and Research Questions

The aim of this study is to report on research carried out on the role of the different languages used in the construction of social and linguistic boundaries as well as in processes of social inclusion/exclusion by certain nationalities residing in Empuriabrava, a tourist resort on the Costa Brava, Spain (Pi-Sunyer 1989). At present time, this coastal town is undergoing an important generation shift- where long-standing nationalities are going back to their home countries- that coincides with the arrival of large numbers of transnational citizens in search of new forms of leisure and work.

Language is the focus for the analysis of the key tensions and conflicts that arise in the struggle over the definition and control of spaces by long-standing dense *networks* (Milroy and Milroy 1985) of citizens of different nationalities, such as Catalans, Spanish, Germans, British and French.<sup>3</sup> At first, these people competed for spaces among themselves but at present time they are currently being challenged by transnational citizens from developing countries such as Latin America, Eastern Europe, and Africa who have come in search of work and better life chances. The ways language gets taken up by the different nationalities who come together in this *space* for work and leisure is crucial for understanding the ongoing processes of social structuration (Giddens 2001) and boundary construction (Barth 1998). The notion of *space* is understood as a spatially delimited environment, as lived practices, and as a system of relations, all bearing symbolic meaning (Blommaert et al. 2005). *Spaces and scales* of hierarchicization allow us to focus on multilingualism as a matter of conditioned resources as well as localized communicative practices in a particular time dimension.

---

<sup>3</sup> In many ways the *cognitive boundaries* of dense networks of the different nationalities become landscapes of exclusion both to those who construct these barriers and those who are on the other side.

In order to identify the impact on people's cultural and linguistic identities in Empuriabrava, background knowledge on the various nationalities is provided. This information is central for addressing the question of the ways the citizens from different national origins interact in their struggle over the control of material and symbolic resources in this *space* (Bourdieu 1991).

The research questions that are addressed in this thesis arise from a concern to understand the dynamics currently taking place there.

- (1) What kind of multilingualism can be found today in the tourist resort of Empuriabrava? What key historical facts and migration waves account for the gradual arrival of citizens from various national origins? How is the social structuration of Empuriabrava today a challenge for Catalan and Spanish notions of nation and state?
- (2) How are social, political, and economic spaces of activity in this Catalan tourist resort constructed? How do some nationalities position themselves in order to control and define those spaces that are valued in this tourist enclave?

The theoretical framework adopted in this sociolinguistic study of mobile citizens who come for leisure as well as for purposes of work is known as *the new mobilities paradigm* (Sheller and Urry 2006). This emergent paradigm draws our attention not only to the physical and immobile space but also on the more dynamic space of social networks, which involves *new ways of interacting and communicating on the move*. Thus, mobility and the way it is implemented turns out to be an appreciated resource and at the same time an element of inequality.

The current arrival of mobile citizens (Sheller and Urry 2006) from various national origins and the symbolic and material value of the languages they bring with

them is crucial for understanding the changes that have occurred in this tourist resort that make it different from previously.

At present time these ongoing changes are connected to the way boundaries are getting constructed, negotiated, and contested by the different nationalities that are competing over spaces of economic control. Another aspect that is relevant is how the people who inhabit those spaces interact and communicate with each other. This relationship is reflected in the competition among nationalities- which is realized by the construction of hierarchical scales (Inda & Rosaldo 2002; Appadurai 1996).<sup>4</sup> Scales of hierarchicization (Blommaert et al. 2005) presuppose spatial conceptualizations of social hierarchies and involve the existence of relevant value differences and a high degree of status differentiation (Barth 1998).

These categorizations have an effect on the newly arrived nationalities in Empuriabrava as they have to face the consequences of engaging in a more competitive workforce that has been brought about by the dominant position of certain languages such as German, English, and French. This workforce is expanding the capitalist network of services where the increased flows of goods and products are adding symbolic value to languages (Heller 1999).

An increasing number of people learn to interact with historically and culturally diverse communicative environments through new technologies and they use newly acquired techno-linguistic skills such as their knowledge of English, translation skills, and knowledge of interactional routines when using these media (Sabaté i Dalmau 2010). Thus, by acquiring this knowledge people are gaining, or increasing their social

---

<sup>4</sup> The concept of scale offers an important extension of notions of trajectories and networks central to globalization theory (Inda & Rosaldo, 2002; Appadurai, 1990; Castells, 1996). It emphasizes the idea that entering such spaces involves the imposition of a set of norms and rules as well as the invoking of potentially meaningful relations between one scale and another (Blommaert et al. 2005).

worth, which enables them to access procedural knowledge of the world through these mediated technologies and to use international languages as commodities and tools, to secure a dominant position among the current global sociopolitical forces (Heller 1999).

What distinguishes the first European settlers who own property in Empuriabrava from persons coming in search of work and better life chances is that the former are involved in associations. These associations bring together people of the same nationality in order to support their social, cultural and economic interests. Newly arrived persons from developing countries do not have the same cultural capital and social support that is provided by nationality-based organizations of the German, British, and French. The danger here is that these newly arrived persons might have no *legitimacy* (Bourdieu 1991) within this space where each individual is defined by the amounts of capital possessed. This capital includes the value of social language networks, which Bourdieu showed, could be used to produce or reproduce inequality.

In Empuriabrava the German, British, and French long-established people have the economic resources to set up their own businesses and to purchase high-standing villas on the canals. Their language practices grant these nationalities access to international social networks and associations which help them promote and ensure their symbolic capital, thus reproducing a degree of privileged social class position (Rampton 2006) against the newly arrived *workers* from developing countries, who do not have the knowledge of these legitimate languages nor the material resources (in some cases they do, as educated West Africans who come from former British and French colonies). It might be a matter of ethnicity, social class, and standard languages.

In developing this idea, I take a lead from Appadurai's (1996:5) principal focus on the destabilizing effects of globalization, but also on the simultaneous process of

*reterritorialization* which we see around us in our everyday life, whereby borders and boundaries (Barth 1998) are becoming more, rather than less, strongly marked as a result of the ongoing transnational mobility. The social consequences and exclusion that gets produced by this boundary social construction gives rise to power asymmetries that are being exercised by the economically and powerful people who first settled in this enclave among the people who currently live there.



## 2 Methods

This study is a networked ethnography (Howard 2002) in which I follow the trajectories of some of the members in this tourist enclave— especially the first British and German settlers— and focus on their cultural backgrounds and linguistic resources as well as on the social interactions among members inhabiting sociolinguistic spaces of economic and social activity. This methodology allows me to rely on participant observation to identify nodal events, physical locations and people in order to map the constituent parts of this *space* and the identification and delineation of districts and neighborhoods in Empuriabrava (Blommaert et al. 2005).

Demographic statistics are taken into account in order to provide an approximate picture of the population in Empuriabrava in 2008 when this study was undertaken. For the purposes of this research, we do not take into account persons who are not registered in the census, such as the large number of transnational citizens who spend their holidays in Empuriabrava only during the summer season- the year round population of 10,000 increases to about 80,000 people in the summer.

My decision to undertake fieldwork in Empuriabrava over two years was taken to develop a deeper awareness and understanding of the social organization of the various nationalities with diverse social and economic stakes in this tourist resort. The main task was to understand the communicative patterns people bring into interactions in situated activities there and to observe how members were connected to each other. Their linkages act as a powerful influence on the maintenance of local norms as well as on their degree of involvement in the various spaces of activity and they also provide us

with further understanding of how people draw on linguistic resources and the consequence it has for others.

After my arrival to Empuriabrava, I began studying the extensive historical and social background of this enclave. This enabled me at the outset when doing fieldwork to interact as a local member of this tourist resort and to understand the key institutions there. As mentioned in the fieldnotes, when I arrived in Empuriabrava I only knew the Catalan owner of the flat I rented (as well as the Catalan public school teacher from the local High School in Castelló d'Empúries). In order to make contact with members in different networks I relied on the valuable information and contacts of my Catalan neighbor who had lived and worked as a tourist guide there for over ten years.

A second challenge I had to deal with is that of gaining access to the different long-standing nationalities. I presented myself initially to each network (by attending their social gathering places, such as bars, clubs and private meetings) as a *friend of a friend* rather than as a master's student.<sup>5</sup> This allowed me to acquire some rights as well as obligations as an insider in these networks. I became a member of the *British Society of Catalunya* and I attended several of their private meetings and association lunches (see fieldnotes pp. 280-287). I also established a close friendship with several British and German residents with whom I still am in touch (see Appendix C).

A third consideration of my research methodology, which is partly contained within the second, is that of triangulation. The use of different types of data such as fieldnotes, institutional documents and interviews with key persons (active members of the historical networks who are aware of the social, political, and economic changes that

---

<sup>5</sup> Once I introduced myself to the different key members in this resort, I explained the purpose of this study along with a letter from my master's thesis director and a consent form to sign accepting to participate in this research approved by the Ethical Commission at the UAB (see fieldnotes pp. 173-176).

are going on which are bringing about changes) in this site is a form of triangulation which has helped me to support my analysis and to understand how boundaries are being set up and maintained among the different nationalities who get to control and define the economic spaces of activity in this tourist resort.

## 2.1 Data collection procedures

In an attempt to answer the questions I raise in this master's thesis and since there are no published studies or articles that make reference to the role of multilingualism in Empuriabrava, the ethnographic methods that have been used to collect data are first of all, participant observation in the life of the various nationalities and their spaces of activity. The historical background of this enclave, including settlement history of the different nationalities and information from demographic census reports from the Spanish *Instituto Nacional de Estadística* and the Catalan *Institut d'Estadística de Catalunya*, has also been examined. Historical documents from the archives of the town hall of Castelló d'Empúries were collected as well in order to account for the movement of transnational citizens -especially from Western European countries but also from Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe- to Empuriabrava over its forty years of existence.

A second consideration is the need to gain access to the members of each one of the long-standing nationalities in Empuriabrava. For the purpose of this research, twenty-three informants were selected. Twenty-two of the people interviewed are of German and British origin. One of my informants is Catalan, the son of one of the founders of this tourist resort. These long-standing citizens from Northern European

backgrounds and the Catalan and Spanish population were among the first settlers who bought property and set up businesses there and they have been strategically selected since they play a key role in the development and maintenance of multilingual practices over time in the various social spaces in this enclave.

I additionally obtained information from many Catalan and Spanish residents of this enclave who work as representatives of city and state in institutions (the town hall of Castelló d'Empúries, the tourist office of Empuriabrava) as well as in some businesses (real estate agencies and sports clubs). The names of these people (with whom I did not carry out a formal interview) have remained anonymous unless they freely chose to reveal their identities such as my Catalan neighbor, Rosa Maria, and Lia, the secretary at the *Club Nàutic*.

The twenty-three informants selected were asked to sign a written consent form (see Appendix C) granting their permission to hold a one hour recorded interview. This consent form, which was approved by the Ethical Commission at the UAB (Reference CEEAH 753), guaranteed the participants' anonymity unless they freely chose to reveal their identity such as in the case of the interviewee Miquel Arpa Vilallonga, who is the son of one of the founders of Empuriabrava. In the case of the rest of participants, many of them also chose to reveal their names and surnames, but some of them preferred not to be identified and this has been respected.

Interviews provide this study with greater depth of information that supplements and clarifies what I have learned from my fieldwork and from existing data sources. The exchanges were recorded by using an Olympus Digital Voice Recorder (VN-3100PC). The results of these interviews are discussed in chapter four where I analyze how boundaries get constructed and negotiated among the various nationalities.

Although the initial idea was to consider both long-standing and newly arrived nationalities of this tourist resort it proved unfeasible to include summer visitors and persons seeking work opportunities because access to these people was problematic- short-time visitors wanted to dedicate their free time to engage in recreational activities and persons who came for purposes of work did not have enough time to fully participate in the interviews.

In order to investigate how the various nationalities are connected and interact with each other in the various spheres of the service economy of Empuriabrava, the communicative practices among people in the French network- from whom I got information indirectly- have been taken into account but no French informants have been selected to carry out the interviews.

The audio-recorded spoken interviews included in this study, as well as the recording of an spontaneous interaction at the meeting of the *APE-Associació de Propietaris d'Empuriabrava* (Empuriabrava Association of Property Owners), have been taken into account in order to understand the communicative patterns people bring into situated practices in Empuriabrava. Fieldnotes, institutional documents, press articles, and a recorded news broadcast at the public television channel *Alt Empordà TV*, have also been included in order to account for the arrival of transnational citizens from Western European countries but also from Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe.

Interviews with strategically selected persons have provided me with a wide range of cultural information about this site as well as on detailed accounts of the life trajectories and the daily language practices of these first settlers in Empuriabrava.

Forty-two semi-informal and open-ended questions (see Appendix A) about language choice and mobility in the life trajectories of the participants selected were

formulated to them taking into account their citizenship and identity as well as their positioning (within the formal economy) and the key roles (as shareholders, foreign language magazine owners, and members of international fundraising associations) they play in this tourist resort. Every person interviewed was asked the same main questions. I made the decision to obtain responses on the same topics from all participants in order to understand in what ways these people interact with members of their own networks and how they define other nationalities in connection to work and leisure. New questions were developed in order to follow unexpected leads that arose in the course of the interviews.

The third step followed was to keep record of detailed fieldnotes and bring them into the analysis together with the institutional documents, information booklets, newspapers and pictures collected. This method of data triangulation provided a general background of this space, as well as of its origins and the ideologies shared by its inhabitants. It also helped me understand that particular language practices are carried out in different spaces of social activity, such as places of employment (e.g. tourist shops, real-estate agencies, language magazines, bars and restaurants) and in different associations and fundraising clubs, such as the *British Society of Catalunya* (BSC) and the APE- *Associació de Propietaris d'Empuriabrava* (Empuriabrava Association of Property Owners).

## 2.2 Data

The data collected for this study consists of twenty hours of audio-recorded spoken interviews and interactions (see Appendix A) as well as fieldnotes and institutional documents (see Appendix C). These data were gathered by the researcher at the tourist resort of Empuriabrava between August and October 2008.

To undertake the interviews, forty-two semi-informal and open-ended questions were designed in order to elicit key information about language choice and mobility in the life trajectories of the persons selected. The researcher carried out interviews with thirteen English and nine German informants, and a Catalan man, in semi-informal contexts such as workplaces,<sup>6</sup> homes,<sup>7</sup> and bars.<sup>8</sup> While the conversation was being recorded, notes were taken in order to bring in as much contextual information as possible. The researcher kept track of non-verbal phenomena that accompanied talk such as gestures, facial expression and body position.

A total of twenty-three interviews that cover a wide range of situations and contexts are presented in Appendix A (see Data Index Entry). Although the initial idea was to consider all interviews for detailed examination, this proved unfeasible for the purposes of this dissertation.

This thesis focuses on the examination of six transcripts from interviews and interactions, which include 227 minutes of audio-recorded material. The recordings

---

<sup>6</sup> Several interviews were carried out in workplaces (see fieldnotes), such as the exchanges with Regina (the owner of the *Amigos* magazine), with Mandy (who works at the bar of the *Club Nàutic*), as well as with Sarah (the owner of the *Blue Sky Bar*).

<sup>7</sup> The interview with an English teacher, Michele Cheetham (see data index entry) was carried out at her house. We met together with several journalists who work for English newspapers and magazines in the county of the *Alt Empordà*. The exchange with Leanre, who works at a British real estate agency, was also held at her house.

<sup>8</sup> The majority of interviews were carried out in bars, such as at the German bar *Arcos Stube*, at the British *Blue Sky Bar*, as well as at the bar of the *Club Nàutic*.

have been fully transcribed by the researcher who is fluent in English and German in order to carry out the analysis. This task was finished in August 2009.

The transcriptions of four interviews with key persons in this tourist resort and of two audio-recorded spontaneous interactions (the first (Extract 4.3) recorded at the private APE meeting, and the second (Extract 4.5) recorded at the public television channel *Alt Empordà TV*) have been included in Appendix B. The two spontaneous interactions have been taken into account in the corpus because these extracts bring in key information for the analysis of discourses of insecurity and challenges to the nation-state.

The length of the transcripts varies. In a particular case, such as the transcript of the interview with Miquel Arpa Vilallonga (Extract 4.6), the entire recording is transcribed. In the case of the other transcriptions separate parts have been selected according to their suitability to the research questions posed (see transcripts English #9-2 (Extract 4.2), English #11 (Extract 4.1), German #9 (Extract 4.4), and Extracts 4.3 and 4.5). Citations from the data in these transcripts have been included in chapter four to discuss the different tensions and conflicts that arise in this space. The lines of these citations have been numbered in a different way than the original transcripts in order to analyze the content of the extracts.

The data was transcribed following the procedures set out in *The LIDES Coding Manual* (LIPPS Group, 2000), a common set of transcription and coding standards in bilingual and multilingual language interaction data developed by MacWhinney and Snow (1990) and adapted by the Language Interaction in Plurilingual and Plurilectal Speakers. In using LIDES (Language Interaction Data Exchange System) for research a number of transcription procedures are adopted in order to include prosodic features,

such as the length of pauses, and the overlap in speech which have been analyzed in the extracts in order to capture the full meaning of these contextual cues (see Appendix B for a list of the conventions used).



### 3 The Setting

Empuriabrava is a unique coastal town like no other in Spain, since it is one of the largest residential marinas in Europe. It has an attractive system of canals, beautiful beaches and its own aerodrome with a flying club and a skydiving center, which is surrounded by a wide range of shops that form the commercial district. In Empuriabrava's residential area there are beautiful homes with their own moorings on the canals, as well as townhouses and apartments. Unlike neighboring towns such as Roses or L'Escala that started out as small fishing villages to become large seaside resorts, Empuriabrava was planned from zero as a new holiday complex situated in fresh marshlands close to the sea.

The singularity of Empuriabrava lies in its Venice-like layout, and also in the particular way it was marketed to German speaking investors forty years ago when it was constructed. Empuriabrava was privately owned during the first and second construction phases. In 1980, it became under the jurisdiction of Castelló d'Empúries. When this enclave was expropriated from its initial promoters, people started to be politically active in this tourist resort. The historical development of Empuriabrava is connected to the way people are nowadays using political channels to defend their rights, whereas before citizens did not have a legal channel to tie to political and administrative entities.

The uniqueness of Empuriabrava relies precisely on the way multilingual language practices have been set up and carried out over time in a tourist enclave on the Costa Brava exclusively targeted to Germans, British and French. The localized communicative practices among the various nationalities there are connected to the way

people negotiate various roles, power relations and subject positions within the different social networks with diverse social and economic stakes in this enclave.

The importance of studying this setting at the present time relies on the fact that a generation shift is currently taking place in Empuriabrava, where transnational citizens are coming in with new interests in recreation services and different leisure values and attitudes than the ones in the past generation.

The location of Empuriabrava is in the heart of Catalonia, a region with a strong national identity and culture, distinct from the rest of Spain (see Map 3.1). It is located in Girona, the most northern province of Catalonia and is situated in the county of the *Alt Empordà*, on the Catalan coastline less than forty kilometers from the French border. The Catalan coastline boasts 580 kilometers of beaches; the most northern part is world-known the Costa Brava, which is the most interesting coastline with rocky beaches, beautiful little coves and pretty seaside villages.<sup>9</sup>

Empuriabrava is a small resort which belongs to the larger municipality of Castelló d'Empúries since 1980. The town of Castelló d'Empúries, covers an area of 42,3 square kilometers. Since the late 1960's, when Empuriabrava became a dynamic tourist resort, this medieval village has gone through a profound social and economic transformation, from an agricultural town where everybody was a rural farmer in the countryside to a popular and attractive destination for national and foreign tourists.

Today, Empuriabrava depends on Castelló d'Empúries administratively. This tourist resort comprises 14,000 houses and apartments with a total of 5,000 moorings for boats and a year round population of 10,000 that increases to about 80,000 people in

---

<sup>9</sup> In 2008 the Costa Brava celebrated its centenary. The festivities organized for this event started in September 2008 and ended in September 2010 in order to give this area an international projection.

the summer. The town extends from the sea to the main road (carretera Nacional II) that connects the towns of Figueres and Roses; it is bordered on both sides by national parks which are protected areas against further development. The waterways that traverse Empuriabrava have an approximate length of 30 kilometers. The total surface of the residential area 64% consists of dwellings, 13% of roads, 10% of green areas and sports facilities and 10% of canals and moorings. The majority of the edified areas consist of detached houses with gardens and moorings. There are also many typical town houses and apartment blocks. The service area with shops, the airport and other facilities are located at the entrance of the tourist resort. A second shopping area is situated close to the seafront and it is known as *Els Arcs*. Motor boats are moored alongside the houses on the canals and sail boats are required to moor in the harbor next to the *Club Nàutic* and the observation tower *Torre Mirador* that dominates the port area.

The urban-planning of Empuriabrava with its canals is its main attraction, both within Spain and abroad. Future building and housing developments are only allowed inland, towards Castelló d'Empúries, since Empuriabrava is surrounded by two protected national parks (see Map 3.2), from the National Park *Els Aiguamolls de l'Empordà* (see fieldnotes pp. 240-243).

Map 3.1  
Empuriabrava in Relation to Spain



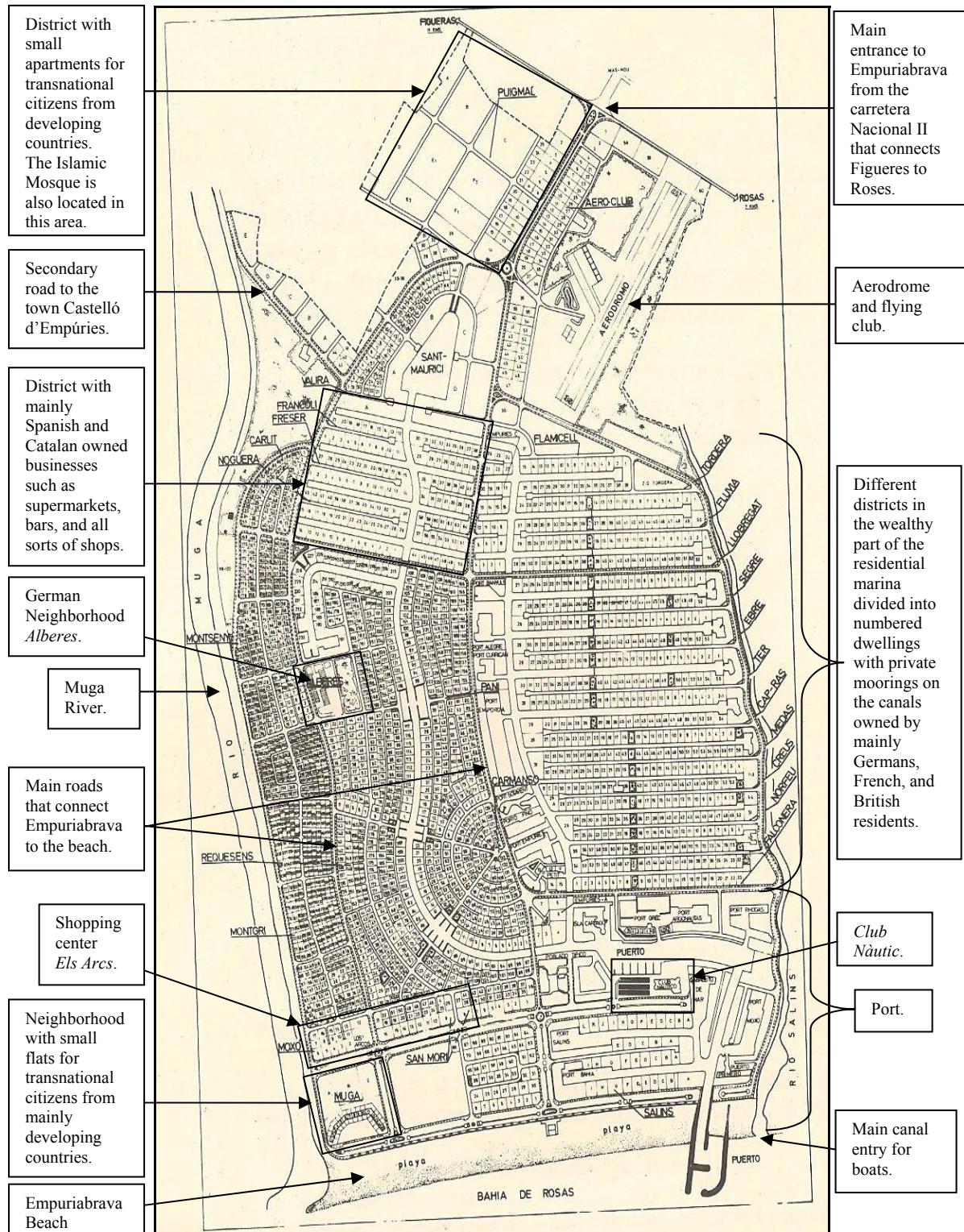
Source: Google Maps, 2009.

Map 3.2  
Empuriabrava in Relation to Castelló d'Empúries



Source: Google Maps, 2009.

## Map 3.3 Map of Empuriabrava



Source: Map from the archive at the town hall in Castelló d'Empúries.

### 3.1 The origins of Empuriabrava (1967-1975)

In the sixties, Spain was at the height of its tourism boom so transnational mobility increased. It was no surprise that three entrepreneurs from the *Alt Empordà* who were interested in the development of the marshlands came up with the idea to develop Empuriabrava (Compte 1995). In order to carry out their plan these investors requested the permission from the municipality of Castelló d'Empúries.

In 1964, the town hall of Castelló d'Empúries received the first documentation signed by Antoni de Moixó i Güell (a Catalan with the title of Marquès de Sant Mori who owned four of the five country estates in the original marshlands), and the businessmen Miquel Arpa i Batlle and Fernando Vilallonga i Rosell.

A marina resort was not in the initial plan for development. The original idea proposed was denied by the town hall. It consisted in a resort development between the Muga and Salins rivers, the sea, and the carretera Nacional II that linked Roses to Figueres. The construction of an airfield in order to establish an international flying club was also to be part of this initiative. To develop the airport, Mr. Arpa needed permission to urbanize the land. Fernando Vilallonga i Rosell, Mr. Arpa's brother in law, was a pilot and he was looking for a site in the *Alt Empordà* where he could carry out his plan. He heard that the Marquès de Sant Mori, who was also a pilot, owned an authorized landing strip in the region of Castelló d'Empúries (which, nowadays, is where the aerodrome and the flying club are located).

Antoni de Moixó i Güell, Miquel Arpa i Batlle and Fernando Vilallonga were the initial promoters of Empuriabrava. They formed a joint initiative and requested permits to the town hall once again, but this time their request was to urbanize the

marshlands located near the bay of Roses (see Map 3.3). Permission to urbanize the area was finally granted in 1967. However, the relationship of Castelló d'Empúries and Eurobrava S.A. (later renamed Empuriabrava S.A.) was not very good.<sup>10</sup> One of the main problems was that the agricultural workers in this area would be affected by the proposed urbanization and they did not want to be a part of this project. These various conflicts delayed the initiation of the development for several months.

The construction of Empuriabrava started in 1967 (Figure 3.1) and at the same time marketing campaigns were undertaken to promote this tourist resort, especially in Germany and to a lesser extent in France, Belgium and Holland. The difference in house prices between these Northern European countries and Spain as well as the originality of the proposal for the development of the residential marina and its aerodrome roused a good deal of interest among these European citizens.

The promoters hired small airplanes from the military airbase in Girona and used them to fly prospective clients from Germany interested in purchasing a house in this tourist resort, which was still undergoing the first phase of its construction. In fact, if they finally decided to buy property there, the promoters offered them a fifty percent discount on a second house.<sup>11</sup>

The first years of Empuriabrava were characterized by an increase in the flow of German people (and to a lesser extent of French, British, Belgian and Dutch). These mobile European citizens would come to spend their holidays with their children at their second residences they had purchased in this coastal town. Shortly after the arrival of these people who came for purposes of leisure, many of them saw that businesses

---

<sup>10</sup> The three initial promoters of Empuriabrava acted on behalf of the corporation Eurobrava S.A.

<sup>11</sup> The goal of these investors was to sell these properties in order to develop more quickly this resort.

needed to be set up, since the service sector was very small -barely existent- at that time. This fact made many of them to decide to sell their homes in their country of origin and to settle for the entire year at this recreational resort, which was still marked as a high-standing residential marina, unique in Europe.

Figure 3.1  
The Beginnings of Empuriabrava



Source: Pictures from the archive at the Castelló d'Empúries city hall.

The first construction phase (Figure 3.2) took place during the late sixties and early seventies. Germans were the main nationality purchasing plots for the construction of houses because it was considered a good investment and it coincided at a period when the German currency was strong. As the number of tourist arrivals to Empuriabrava increased, there also was some local settlement from small rural areas in Catalonia.

Some Catalans were attracted to the economic and employment opportunities this newly built tourist resort offered.

Figure 3.2  
First construction phase of Empuriabrava



Source: Exhibit on the history of Empuriabrava at the *Club Nàutic* (03.05.2008).

### 3.2 Second period (1975-1980)

The second phase of the housing development started in 1975, at the end of the Franco era. The properties built in this second stage were purchased by people from other areas of Catalonia and by Spanish nationals (especially from the South of Spain). Some French and British citizens and to a lesser extent Belgians, Swiss and Dutch settled during this period in Empuriabrava.

This new influx of people to Empuriabrava arrived towards the end of the first and the beginning of the second phases of construction. They set up businesses in this tourist resort, which was still undergoing development and there were already plenty of shops and offices for investors to purchase. The businesses that these European

newcomers (mainly Germans, French, British, Swiss, Belgian, and Dutch) owned were based in the service economy as opposed to other economic activities which are being undertaken nowadays such as prostitution and drug-dealing. Activities in the service economy (based on tourism) included several bakeries, butchers, real estate agencies, restaurants, bars, and cafés. Other settlers opened computer shops and sold electrical appliances. Some people also came here to practice their professions, such as medicine, car and boat mechanics, painters, electricians, carpenters, massagists, dentists, hairdressers, blacksmiths, and veterinarians. They also set up their own construction companies and household decoration services. These businesses were run by people who shared the same national background. The signs and labels of these enterprises as well as the languages used at work were mainly German, English, and French.

These spaces of economic activity set up by newly arrived citizens from a more wealthy European background represented a challenge for local businesses run by Spaniards and Catalans. This competition in the service economy and the absence of contact with the local population is the historical source of the tensions and conflicts between the Catalan and Spaniards with the new settlers.

At that time, Spain was under Franco's authoritarian dictatorship and when these European citizens first arrived in Empuriabrava, (called *Ampuriabrava S.A.* at that time); they were mainly forced to speak a little Spanish in order to pursue a job or to set up their own business. Some people showed an interest in learning the Spanish state language and history and others even made an effort to learn Catalan (the nation language) when Franco died.

When Spain became a democracy in 1975, the Catalan language was reestablished among the population in Catalonia through active policies of language

planning. European citizens sent their children to local public schools in the area, where they were taught in both Catalan and Spanish. Their parents, instead, refused to learn Catalan and they were not interested in improving their Spanish skills. They had already established a very close relationship with other people from common national backgrounds and had oriented their language attitudes and practices to promote their native cultural and linguistic competence.

These ways of signaling membership and exclusion involved frequent visits to their home societies as well as engaging in economic and social networks, such as international associations and clubs,<sup>12</sup> the *Rotary Foundation*,<sup>13</sup> or the *British Society of Catalunya*,<sup>14</sup> where they could communicate with their compatriots in their native languages in meetings and gatherings as well as to organize work and establish their service goals such as foster high ethical standards in business and professions.

### 3.3 Third period (1980-2000)

In 1980, the private ownership of the residential marina was expropriated from its initial promoters by the town hall of Castelló d'Empúries, which had at first turned down the project of its construction (Figure 3.3). However, a decade later, after realizing that this project had turned out to be successful, on June 11, 1980, the town hall started to

---

<sup>12</sup> Participation in fundraising clubs is usually selective and limited to those people who have the money and reputation to meet the membership requirements of the organization.

<sup>13</sup> The *Rotary Club Roses-Empuriabrava* holds regular meetings and events to offer its members, usually British residents, advice and information on key issues such as how working in Spain affects their pensions.

<sup>14</sup> The *British Society of Catalunya* gives information to British residents who reside in this country on how to apply for the European Health Card or how to register with the British Consulate in Barcelona which provides services to British nationals in Catalonia, Aragon and Andorra (see fieldnotes pp. 281-282).

regulate businesses, investment in houses as well as to control the census of population in this resort, which had not been regularized until this time.

This new status of Empuriabrava as a recognized district of the municipality of Castelló d'Empúries is an important historical development for this marina resort. Before 1980, Empuriabrava was mostly unregulated by the state through its institutions. Citizens did not have a legal channel to tie to the state and could not defend their interests. These changes are relevant to account for the arrival of large numbers of tourists from Northern European countries seeking to spend their vacation and citizens from developing countries such as North Africa seeking better life chances.

Several historical events such as the entry of Spain in the European Community in 1986, the fall of the wall of Berlin in 1989, and the opening of Europe with the creation of the European Union in 1993 also contributed to the arrival of transnational citizens from these new countries to Empuriabrava.

In the late twentieth century, a small number of North Africans arrived at Castelló d'Empúries and Empuriabrava to work as agricultural wage-earners, in construction, and as a cheap non-qualified labor. North African *workers* were tolerated by Europeans, Catalans and Spaniards, since they took over the toughest agricultural jobs that the majority of local citizens from Catalonia did not want to do.

These citizens from the Maghreb managed to bring their families to join them and to send their children to the local public schools in the area. Those relatives who migrated to Catalonia were unable to speak Spanish or Catalan, but they did make a deliberate effort to understand these languages in order to be accepted by Catalans and to integrate and socialize with the locals. In contrast to the European citizens, the

language attitudes and practices from these North Africans were oriented to both Catalan and Spanish national spaces.

Over the years, the various nationalities (from European backgrounds, North Africa as well as the local Spaniards and Catalans) in this tourist resort continued to compete over spaces of economic and social activity. The tensions which arose between the long-standing nationalities raised as this enclave became more diverse with the increase of the population. As a result, each group of national citizens developed their own spaces for social life where they spoke their national languages and (re)produced national identities and a framing of citizens such as the Germans, British, and French as insiders and other foreign people from non-European countries as outsiders with categorizations which implemented boundaries (Pi-Sunyer 1989).

Figure 3.3  
Empuriabrava after the second construction phase



Source: Exhibit on the history of Empuriabrava at the *Club Nàutic* (03.05.2008).

### 3.4 Empuriabrava today (2000-2010)

The most recent historical events since the year 2000, such as the implementation of Euro currency set up in 2002, and especially the enlargement of the European Union in 2004 with the entry of some of the Baltic states (such as Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, and Finland) and the Balkan countries (such as Slovenia, Bulgaria, Romania, Serbia, and Croatia, among others) have brought new citizens from these countries. The linguistic diversity brought about by people who have arrived for purposes of work and/or leisure and the competition over valued economic and social resources is currently the source of tensions among the long-standing and the newly arrived nationalities.

At the beginning of the twenty-first century a large number of South Americans, Eastern Europeans, and North and South Africans have migrated to Spain in search of employment and better living conditions. However, the great majority of people from developing countries have encountered many difficulties when trying to work and to earn a living for themselves in this tourist resort. They cannot take on jobs in spaces of economic activity owned by both the long-established nationalities from European backgrounds (where knowledge of German, English, and French languages is required) and by the local Catalans and Spaniards (since Catalan and Spanish constitute an important resource for gaining access to workplaces owned by locals). Many of these newly arrived persons from developing countries have the knowledge of some of the former languages, but in order to work for these long-standing nationalities they require native-like or high competences in these languages.

In such a globally competitive workforce, language and communication skills are essential resources that enable newly arrived people in search of work to actively participate in spaces of economic activity in this tourist resort. The cultural, linguistic, and socio-economic differences between the newly arrived populations from developing countries (including the *migrant workers* from the Maghreb who settled there in the late twentieth century), the long-standing nationalities from European backgrounds, and the Catalans and Spaniards, have brought the people in Empuriabrava to enter in a struggle over the control of spaces of economic activity.

The outcome of this conflict leads us to problematize how these nationalities are currently positioning themselves in this tourist resort, and how this positioning is connected to tensions and insecurity at a local level thus posing a challenge to the Catalan political and administrative entities.

Nowadays, the long-standing Northern Europeans, Catalans and Spanish citizens who were once competing among each other are currently being challenged by the newly arrived people from developing countries seeking work. The long-established nationalities (Northern Europeans, Catalans and Spanish) attempt to maintain their economic power through discourses of categorization based on language, nationality and social class as well as through the valorization of certain languages over others. This marking of identity implies that the newly arrived people from developing countries have a socially disadvantaged position in this tourist resort and especially those who cannot obtain a valid work permit since they are undocumented (they do not have a valid visa to reside and work in Spain- different visa types involved). Undocumented people are forced to take on informal jobs and work in the underground economy (women as prostitutes and men as street vendors, drug-dealers or pimps).

We also have to consider that the Spanish and Catalan citizens as well as the long-standing Europeans and the summer visitors, are the current consumers of informal and often illegal economic activities such as prostitution and drugs. These informal economic activities are consumed to fulfill moments of leisure of people with different degrees of wealth, even working-class people (if only once in a lifetime), that want to experience new forms of recreation and leisure outside their usual environment of family, friends, and home. Due to the generation shift that is currently taking place in this tourist resort, transnational citizens are coming in with new interests in recreation services and with different practices, values and attitudes towards leisure than the previous generation.

In order to provide support and understanding of the various networks in Empuriabrava and the claims I am making about the different nationalities I have included the census data that provide an overview of the demographic context of municipality of Castelló d'Empúries (which includes the statistics for Empuriabrava) over the last decade as well as for the year 2008 when ethnographic fieldwork was carried out. The census data included do not take into account the number of tourists that spend their holidays in this recreational resort which during the summer season reaches up to 80,000 persons, whereas the people registered in the census only adds up to 11,653 inhabitants.<sup>15</sup>

The information presented comes from the Spanish *Instituto Nacional de Estadística* (INE) and the Catalan *Institut d'Estadística de Catalunya* (IDESCAT) and the data correspond to the official values from the Census Report of the 31<sup>st</sup> of

---

<sup>15</sup> During my stay in Empuriabrava in the summer of 2008, I was able to keep record of the various nationalities that came for a short period of time to this tourist resort. What attracted my attention was the large number of street vendors from North and South Africa all over this enclave.

December 2008. The statistics provided by the Catalan *Secretaria per a la Immigració* (published on June 1<sup>st</sup>, 2009) have also been consulted in order to support the demographic information presented in this section.<sup>16</sup>

The evolution of the population by nationality in Castelló d'Empúries (including Empuriabrava) from the year 2000 to 2008 is represented in Figure 3.4. It is important to remark the presence of transnational citizens and their countries of origin in this area to be able to frame our analysis within this particular time dimension. The graph in Figure 3.5 includes the ten most important nationalities by country of origin in this municipality in 2008 according to a ranking provided by the Catalan Institute of Statistics (IDESCAT).

As shown in Figure 3.4, which has been elaborated with the data from the Catalan Institute of Statistics (IDESCAT),<sup>17</sup> of the 11,653 inhabitants in the municipality of Castelló d'Empúries in 2008, the foreign population represents 46,9 per cent, which accounts for 5,818 people (3,133 men and 2,685 women).<sup>18</sup> The foreign population is separated by country of origin: 3,363 people from the European Union, 436 citizens from the rest of Europe, 1,363 persons from Africa, 91 from North and Central America, 476 people from South America, and 89 persons from Asia and Oceania.

The other 5,835 inhabitants that contribute to the population in this municipality are mainly Catalan and Spanish nationals from all around Spain and who migrated to Castelló d'Empúries in the past and have remained constant.

<sup>16</sup> Secretaria per a la Immigració: <http://www.gencat.cat/dasc/immigracio> (page consulted on June 2009).

<sup>17</sup> Institut d'Estadística de Catalunya:

<http://www.idescat.cat/poblacioestrangeira/?b=11&nac=a&res=e356> (page consulted on June 2009).

<sup>18</sup> These values show that young adults between 25 and 34 years old are the most representative (with a higher rate than the 10 per cent) among the total amount of foreign population in Castelló d'Empúries (including Empuriabrava).

Figure 3.4 shows the gradual arrival of Spaniards and Catalans (from 4,299 inhabitants in the year 2000 to 5,835 in 2008). The growth of the foreign population has more than doubled (from 1,967 people in the year 2000 to 5,818 in 2008) over this eight year period. As exemplified in this table, in the year 2004 there was a slight decrease on the number of citizens from the rest of European countries, which recovered in 2005 after the EU enlargement the previous year.

Figure 3.4  
Nationalities in Castelló d'Empúries and Empuriabrava (2000-2008)

YEAR	POPULATION	SPAIN	UE	REST OF EUROPE	AFRICA	NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA	SOUTH AMERICA	ASIA AND OCEANIA
2008	11653	5835	3363	436	1363	91	476	89
2007	10629	5649	2865	393	1170	63	423	66
2006	10021	5452	2183	629	1188	57	454	58
2005	9167	5235	1828	523	1062	48	415	56
2004	7777	4948	1210	371	832	43	334	39
2003	8165	4780	1874	319	859	45	258	30
2002	7530	4517	1751	266	776	33	163	24
2001	6883	4404	1488	198	643	23	114	13
2000	6266	4299	1210	130	510	18	84	15

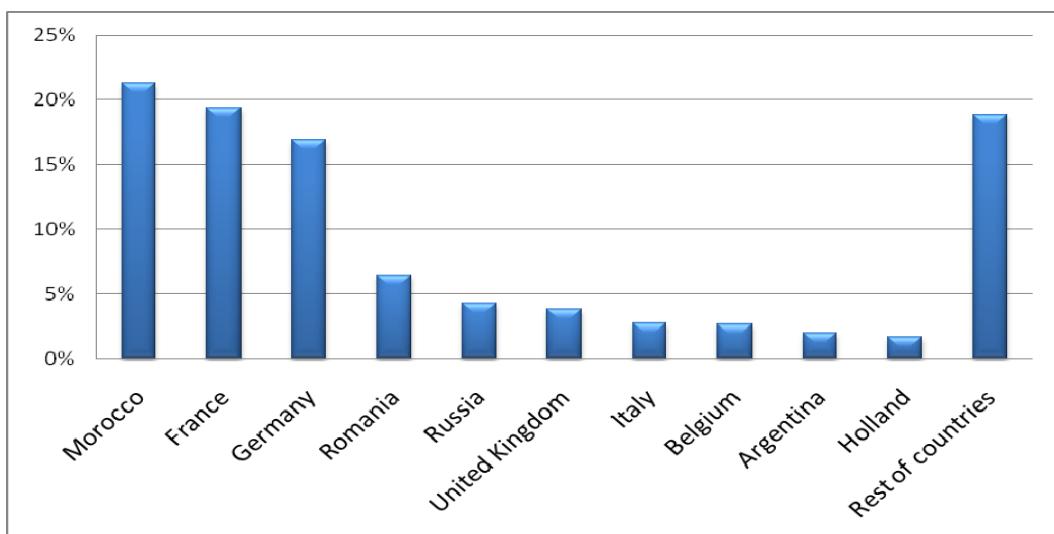
Source: This table was elaborated with the statistics from the *Institut d'Estadística de Catalunya*, IDESCAT.

The following graph (Figure 3.5) illustrates the ten most relevant foreign nationalities by country of origin in the municipality of Castelló d'Empúries and Empuriabrava by country of origin in 2008.

Moroccans are, nowadays, the most represented nationality in Castelló d'Empúries with 1,240 citizens (which accounts for 21% of the total foreign population). The French represent 19% of inhabitants (1,129 people) and they are placed in second position closely followed by the Germans with 17% of the total

population (984 persons). The next seven nationalities are smaller in number than the first three. There are 374 Romanians (6% of the total), 249 Russians (4%), 223 British (4%), 161 Italians (3%), 154 Belgians (3%), 113 Argentinians and 97 Dutch (both account for 2% of the total foreign population in this municipality). The rest of nationalities (19% of the total amount) have less than 90 members per group.

Figure 3.5  
Foreign nationalities by country of origin  
in Castelló d'Empúries and Empuriabrava in 2008



Source: Graph elaborated with the statistics from the *Institut d'Estadística de Catalunya* (IDESCAT) for the year 2008.

To sum up, the demographic statistics provided in this section show that in the year 2008, almost half of the population in Castelló d'Empúries and Empuriabrava is from a foreign country. The historical nationalities (the Germans, the French, and the British) continue to be very representative in this tourist resort, although the gradual arrival of people in the past decade from Morocco, Romania and Russia, who have settled there, has put these newly arrived nationalities at the forefront of the population.



#### 4 Networks, Spaces and Boundaries

The time and spatial conjunction of *tourists and migrants* in Empuriabrava at the beginning of the twenty-first century provides a privileged look into social structuration resulting from mobility and social processes connected to globalization. These broad categories encompass a variety of citizens who are mobile for reasons of work, leisure, or a recombination of both. The key features that distinguish mobile citizens are the material, linguistic, and symbolic resources they possess and which they can use to position themselves in Empuriabrava. The tensions that arise among citizens from various countries are the focus of the analysis. In order to conceptualize the complex ways the long-standing and newly arrived nationalities are competing among each other I will examine the usefulness of traditional notions of *community* in order to present a networked view of the people in Empuriabrava that is based on economic, social and political interests.

Tensions arise over social and economic interests as the long-standing nationalities attempt to promote and protect their traditional way of life that has shaped the social and cultural physiognomy of this site. Mobile populations are bringing about new forms of linguistic and cultural diversity which are challenging old ways in which nationalities have positioned themselves in this space over time. The social tensions which emerge around power and control of valued resources illustrate how processes of social structuration get carried out among the wealthy and the poor and their participation in the local economy.

A key concept in which we traditionally talk about multilingualism is in terms of *speech community* (Gumperz 1968) or *language community* (Silverstein 1998).

However, there are various descriptive-interpretative problems in the use of both of these concepts of *community* to account for present social relations (Blommaert et al. 2005) among citizens in Empuriabrava, where the ongoing network of transnational migration exposes the limits of nation-based concepts of identity, community and belonging. For instance, I have debated whether to use such concepts as *the German-speech community*, *the French-speaking community*, or simply *the multilingual community*. The concepts I have used to account for the social ties among citizens from a shared national origin are *the German network*, *the French network*, and *the British network*. Social networks are not homogeneous since they intersect in the various spaces of economic activity in this site. The singularity of each network relies on the national origin of its members and on the material resources at their disposal for living their lives of leisure and work. The different kinds of national networks in Empuriabrava include networks of citizens from European backgrounds (such as German, British, French, and Dutch networks), networks of citizens from developing countries (such as North and South African, Eastern European, and Latin American networks), and the Spanish and Catalan networks. Members of networks of European countries have differential access and control over social, economic, and linguistic resources than people in networks from developing regions of the world, and it is with respect to the Catalan and Spanish networks that the former non-Spanish nationals are having to position themselves in this site.

The sociolinguistic concept of *speech community* (Gumperz 1968), which I understand as a representation of an *imagined community* (Anderson 1991), assumes the national homogeneity of its members. I argue that the term *community* can no longer be taken into account since in the case of Empuriabrava there is a multiplicity of codes and

interactions between networks, due to the ongoing transformed senses of belonging and participation brought about by transnational mobility and the flow of information and goods under the conditions of post or late Modernity (Appadurai 2001; Castells 1996). This approach contrasts with the notion of *language community* as *groups of people evidencing allegiance to norms of denotational (referential, propositional, semantic) language usage* (Silverstein 1998: 402). Such language communities emerge, develop, and even disappear over the course of time, which is not the case in this study.

Another approach, which I have problematized is the notion of *community of practice* which has been defined by Eckert and McConnell-Ginet (1992: 464) as *an aggregate of people who come together around mutual engagement in an endeavor. Ways of doing things, ways of talking, beliefs, values, power relations - in short, practices - emerge in the course of this mutual endeavor*, which is used as a way of understanding identity and interaction in localized and transnational communicative encounters. The notion of *community of practice* is not applicable in this study, since the data focuses on interviews and localized language practices rather than micro-interactions that are connected to a given activity.

This research considers that *social networks* is a more accurate way of accounting for the social ties among people who share common national origin and material resources in this tourist resort. National networks in this space are closely connected to the emergence of boundaries of exclusion and competition over control of valued resources. The arguments I put forward in this study are informed by the *new mobilities paradigm*, which asserts the significance of social difference of movements of people, goods, and information, and challenges the conventional notion that places are stable entities whereas movements are transient and analytically unimportant

(Sheller and Urry 2006). The paradigm emphasizes that social networks are held together by transnational citizens, who have set themselves up according to their language, identity, and cultural background in complex and multilayered spaces of linguistic and economic activity that may intersect or overlap. This complex layout entails that people from various national origins have differential access and control over social, economic, and linguistic resources. Furthermore, people have a different set of interests with respect to accepting or contesting the value assigned to linguistic practices (Heller 2003).

Complex social processes of structuration get produced through the tensions that arise and the communicative interactions among members of different social networks, who use linguistic resources in multiple ways to perform a range of subject positions (Rampton 2006). Agency and power are constructed through the use of language (Moyer 2010) by people engaged in different social networks. Languages become hierarchized in the various spaces of social and economic activity where different national networks intersect. Marked differences among social networks are connected to the ways in which languages become valued and acquire a certain status in these spaces. This entails that people construct these spaces and the boundaries between them in different ways such as those people who work in the formal economy and those who do not. The implication is that, the way by which people construct boundaries determines who they see as a network member and who they see as an outsider, who they support and who they oppose. These boundaries of social inclusion and exclusion are constructed in connection with a locally organized economy where long-standing citizens mark and sustain their economic advantage among the newly arrived people from developing countries.

The interesting facts about how social processes of exclusion/inclusion are affecting the people in this tourist resort are twofold: first, how and whether social networks interact with each other (in what spaces and through which language) and second, what social categories in connection with work and leisure are getting constructed and by whom? In fact, how people categorize one another in this tourist resort, such as those citizens who come for purposes of leisure and others who seek better life chances, is related to language, national origin and the material resources at their disposal for living their lives of leisure and work.

These arguments bring us to problematize how social networks are indexically stratified and organized according to national origin, social class, and standard languages. Indexicality compels us to look at the way languages in Empuriabrava have a different social and historical status. German and English are the most common languages used in interactional exchanges among members of different national networks. Their status as global world languages stems from their historical and colonial trajectories. French and Spanish follow in the hierarchy of valued languages. Catalan has an institutional prominence over Spanish, but Spanish is used more frequently to address historical Spanish migrants from the sixties and seventies from other parts of Spain as well as newly arrived people from outside Spain. This implies that languages are an ideological object (invested with social and cultural interests), which have played a key role in the creation of social differences and symbolic boundaries among the various nationalities over the forty years of existence of this tourist resort (Gal and Woolard 2001).

#### 4.1 Spaces of Multilingual Practice

Spaces of economic, social, and cultural activity are marked through the language contact among its members in various ways. Individuals automatically are categorized according to pre-established knowledge such as the ways of organizing relationships, of building social boundaries, and of producing and distributing valued resources. Many of the essentialized representations of identity and citizenship, which are present in the different spaces of activity in this site are relevant to understand the communicative patterns that take place in these spaces which include the use of national symbols (e.g. flags) and instruments of communication brought by global technologies (television, radio, international and local press and the Internet). These symbolic representations strengthen the identities of the dominant nationalities, thus excluding and submerging the rest of individuals, who do not share their linguistic, cultural, and socio-economic backgrounds.

Scales of hierarchicization of languages are an element for understanding the delimitation of spaces in Empuriabrava. There are different kinds of spaces connected to economic, social, and cultural activity. The notion of *transnational spaces of leisure* is defined as places where Catalan and Spanish languages are not present. The notion of *transnational spaces of work* is understood as places where Catalan and Spanish languages are used. *Transnational spaces of leisure* and *transnational spaces of work* are non-shared spaces by the various nationality networks, due to the unequal distribution of material resources, social class, and citizenship. The Catalan and Spanish citizens, who have gradually arrived to Empuriabrava over time, have set up their own

social spaces of activity, which we define as *spaces for locals* to promote and develop the cultural values, traditions and festivities that are held in this region of Catalonia.<sup>19</sup>

The term *transidiomaticity* proposed by Jaquemet (2005) is understood as communicative resources with existing language hierarchies in Empuriabrava, and it is constructed upon a multilingual reality (Moyer and Martin Rojo 2007) brought by transnational citizens who come for purposes of leisure and/or work. The reality we encounter is that separate monolingual networks organize their language practices around shared class, nationhood, citizenship, and most important, around similar material resources and free time to dedicate to leisure activities.

In order to gain a deeper insight into the language practices of the various nationalities within the different spaces of activity in this tourist resort we have turned our gaze to two groups: the long-standing residents who settled in Empuriabrava during its first and second construction phases from 1967 to 1980, and the newcomers since 1980 until the year 2010, including those mobile citizens who come for purposes of leisure and others who come to work. This distinction allows us to understand how members of networks orient to one another through their language practices, as well as what sort of positioning is carried out in their everyday activities.

Within the long-standing nationalities from a European background, the focus of the analysis is on the daily practices of the Germans and the British (and to a lesser extent the French).<sup>20</sup> During the first and second construction phases, properties in

---

<sup>19</sup> The concepts *transnational spaces of leisure*, *transnational spaces of work*, and *spaces for locals* are originals from the author.

<sup>20</sup> I have made this decision since I have kept record in my fieldnotes of the localized practices of people from French national origin, but I do not have the sufficient audio-recorded data to account for the way members of the French network carry out their language practices.

Empuriabrava were also purchased by people from small rural areas in Catalonia and by Spanish nationals. These Catalans and Spaniards are included as historical residents.

In the case of newly arrived people who came between 1980 and 2010 for purposes of leisure and work we make a distinction among mobile citizens from European countries who stay for a short period of time including those persons who own property and businesses and others who do not, and persons from developing regions of the world who have a valid visa to reside and work in Spain, as well as, those who are undocumented and involved in activities of the informal economy.

Newcomers for professional purposes from European backgrounds interact with the historical residents from German, French, and British origin, in *transnational spaces of leisure* such as in businesses, shops, bars and restaurants. These spaces are owned by the first settlers from European backgrounds in this site that arrived between 1967 and 1980, who at the same time are friends and relatives of those who arrived between 1980 and 2010. Social ties among people from the same country of origin allow these newly arrived Europeans for purposes of work to find a job in the businesses set up by the first settlers in this enclave.

Communicative exchanges among long-standing and newly arrived Northern Europeans involve the use of German, English, and French. These different languages overlap with one another in the interplay between these two groups in *transnational spaces of leisure*, such as in real estate agencies (in order to buy property), sports clubs as well as bars and restaurants (to enjoy during their free time). The difference in economic, socio-cultural, and linguistic capital between historical residents from developed European backgrounds and newly arrived documented citizens from developing countries sets up a boundary among these groups. The consequence of this

distinction is that *transnational spaces of leisure* owned by historical residents are not oriented to citizens from developing countries.

Persons from developing regions of the world such as Africa, Eastern Europe, and Latin America, and who have a valid visa to reside and work in Spain find a job in *transnational spaces of work*. These spaces of economic, social, and cultural activity are based on the service economy, which is related to tourism. These citizens tend to work for cheaper wages because they come from countries where their families are dependent on the little money they will send home.<sup>21</sup> In order to engage in the service economy language in a way becomes a requirement for getting access to certain jobs. Language is a commodity and newly arrived people in search of work have to fulfill the language requirements of local businesses and enterprises owned by the long-standing nationalities from Northern European backgrounds and by Catalans and Spaniards. These requirements involve native-like or high competences in English, German, and French in the case of businesses owned by people from European backgrounds, and a good communication ability in Catalan and/or Spanish (as well as in some cases fluency in English) in order to work in services owned by Catalans and Spaniards. Linguistic requirements are a positive condition for people from developing countries for whom these languages are a valuable commodity such as educated West Africans who come from former British and French colonies and Eastern Europeans who have the knowledge of English and German. The importance of these language qualifications is explained by the fact that the success of businesses owned by long-standing residents is dependent on newly arrived people who come for a short term (e.g. during the summer

---

<sup>21</sup> The majority of documented newcomers from developing countries who come to Empuriabrava for purposes of work are educated, middle-class citizens in their home countries who have the material resources to travel abroad.

season), and especially on those persons who come for purposes of leisure. This economic organization in which language becomes a commodity in order to access certain jobs is how social structuration gets played out in Empuriabrava.

Encounters in *transnational spaces of work* owned by historical residents from Northern European backgrounds and Catalans and Spaniards entail the use of Spanish and English languages (and to a lesser extent Catalan, French and German). These spaces of work are located at the main tourist district of Empuriabrava and include shops, restaurants, bars, sports clubs, and real estate agencies. The language diversity in transnational spaces of work creates tensions and conflicts among business owners and customers due to language misunderstandings. For instance, I observed during my fieldwork that French citizens start a conversation with the Spanish and Catalan shop owners in French and as the owners try to use English to communicate with them, the French continue to speak in their native language. Germans instead, start a conversation in German and immediately switch to English to make communication easier with these shop owners.

Concerning the newly arrived people from developing countries and with documents to reside in Spain, we have to take into consideration the large Moroccan population. According to the demographic statistics from the *Institut d'Estadística de Catalunya* presented in chapter 3, Moroccans account for 21% of the total registered foreign population in the municipality of the *Alt Empordà*. The proportion is also high in Empuriabrava even though official statistics are not available. Moroccans are active and also owners of various spaces of economic activity which include bars, restaurants, and *locutorios*. These spaces together with the Islamic Mosque that has recently been

constructed in Empuriabrava are inhabited primarily by Moroccans to carry out their socio-cultural identity and practices (see fieldnotes p. 222).

Some North African citizens use their knowledge of Spanish as a resource in order to get a job in *transnational spaces of work* owned by historical residents, such as bars and restaurants. For instance, a long-established restaurant called *The Orange Kiwi* which used to be owned by New Zealanders and sold the products from New Zealand is now owned by Moroccans (Figure 4.1). The new owners have kept the original atmosphere of the bar (it was decorated with old motorcycles and pictures of riders) and they serve the same kind of food but the customers have changed. When this bar was owned by New Zealanders it attracted long-standing nationals from European backgrounds, but as soon as this bar was sold to Moroccans, Germans, British, and French no longer frequented this space.<sup>22</sup> Communicative encounters at this bar and restaurant used to be carried out in English, whereas nowadays the languages used in this space are Spanish and French. The new customers are no longer property owners but short term summer visitors mainly French or Spanish speaking who come to Empuriabrava for a short period.

Figure 4.1  
*The Orange Kiwi* bar and restaurant



<sup>22</sup> This statement was mentioned by an informant in this study who used to work at the *Orange Kiwi* when it was owned by people from New Zealand. When this bar changed owners, this British informant who was employed at this restaurant, opened her own business, the *Blue Sky Bar* (see fieldnotes pp. 210-211).

Undocumented persons from developing countries account for many *invisible* occupations such as construction workers, cleaning ladies, waiters, gardeners, street vendors, among many other jobs. Within the informal economy, we also have to include *problematic* occupations such as drug-dealers, pimps, and prostitutes. Undocumented persons typically interact in discotheques and sex-clubs with both the long-standing residents and the newly arrived people from European backgrounds and from developing countries who come for purposes of leisure and work.<sup>23</sup>

The long-standing Catalans and Spaniards are legitimate citizens of the Spanish nation-state. Among these people we distinguish Catalan natives and Spaniards from working classes (especially from the South of Spain) who came during the first and second construction phases of Empuriabrava (1967-1980) in search of work. Catalan and Spanish citizens overlap in the various *spaces for locals* (who are invested in the promotion of local interests) in which they are embedded. Catalan and Spanish citizens are relevant in this study since non-Spanish nationals are having to position themselves with respect to them.

Catalan and Spanish citizens who are embedded in *spaces for locals* do not interact with people from European backgrounds unless they have made an effort to learn Spanish or Catalan, which is the case of a minority of long-standing residents and of persons who come for a short-time period. Catalans and Spaniards communicate with both the newly arrived people from developing countries who work in the tourism sector as well as with those who are undocumented because they find work with Catalan and Spanish business owners but not with the Germans, the French, and the British who

---

<sup>23</sup> For the purposes of this study I do not have sufficient data to explain how people from developing countries (including those who are documented and those who are undocumented) carry out their language practices.

form a more closed network and who have organized their businesses more tightly around the German, English, and French language. The communicative encounters between the former groups overlap in various *transnational spaces of work* such as at the shops in the main tourist district and at the discotheques and sex clubs.

Historical residents from Northern European backgrounds interact with each other in complex ways. They have set up their own social spaces of activity, which we define as *transnational spaces of leisure* according to their country of origin such as German bars, and real estate agencies targeted to German people, restaurants for French residents, civic associations for British citizens, among many others spaces for "being German, French, or British", as illustrated by the signage in the following examples (Figures 4.2 through 4.6). Spaces of activity of these long-standing Europeans are selective and exclusive. In order to participate in them people require a valued economic, social, and linguistic capital. The unique reason why the various *transnational spaces of leisure* are so relevant in this tourist resort has to do with the fact that the customers who have the money and time to participate in them want to reproduce the way of life at home and to communicate in an intelligible way in order to obtain the services they need. The best way to do this is by means of businesses with services in their native languages (German, French, and English).

People from European backgrounds cultivate national stereotypes and patriotic ideas about identity, citizenship, and culture, and they prefer to get the services from spaces of economic activity in their native languages than those from the local Catalans and Spaniards. For instance, the owner of the German business for repair and maintenance of home facilities (see Figure 4.2), mentioned that Germans are categorized as *efficient* workers. This perception makes the majority of German

nationals in this tourist resort (as well as some British and French) get the services they need from commercial establishments owned by members of the German network. The interest in promoting these stereotypes has a clear added economic value. This maintenance business is considered a *transnational space of leisure* since customers who use its services have material resources and they have free time to dedicate to maintaining their homes.

Figure 4.2  
German business for repair and maintenance of home facilities  
targeted to German speaking customers



Translation:  
FINSTRAL *Technik- design fenster*  
SPECIALISTS  
WINDOW- DOORS  
CONSERVATORIES

Multilingual services such as real estate agencies, bakeries, computer shops, sports clubs, and medical care services, among many others, are used by people from European backgrounds who prefer to participate in spaces of economic activity in their native languages. An example of this language choice is provided in Figure 4.3. This picture is a brochure from a private French medical practice. This figure is an example of how language is considered an added value to the service these doctors provide both in French and English. Sick people who have the material resources to participate in this space want to interpret medical reports quickly and without leaving out any important

details. In order to communicate in an intelligible way they visit a doctor who speaks their native language. The way services are being sold by this private health center is a form of economic exclusion towards people who do not have the money and the knowledge of the former languages required.

Figure 4.3

Brochure from a private French medical services provided in French and English.



The next illustration in Figure 4.4 includes a picture of the building where the German Real Estate Agency *J.Hoffman S.A.*, the main office of the German language magazine *Amigos* and also where the German *Deutsche Bank* are located. These spaces of economic activity are designed for people who come for purposes of leisure and they are dependent on short term visitors who typically come in the summer. These services are connected to the economy and to language.

The German real estate agency is an exclusive space which offers its services in two languages, German and Catalan. People who seek the service of this agency are those who possess the economic, linguistic, and socio-cultural capital. It is targeted to both investors and businessmen who come for purposes of work such as teachers, translators, tourist guides, and sports trainers, as well as retired people who come for leisure. Customers are selective and have a high social status.

People who do not have the money to purchase property do not have access to this real estate agency. Alternatively, instead of seeking services from a real estate agent, people who do not have the material resources to access this exclusive space directly contact the owners of properties (e.g. by Internet) in order to save money, since they avoid paying the commission of the real estate agents. For instance, due to the current dimension of economic crisis, French families instead of buying property are renting small flats (directly from other members of their social network) together with other French families and this way they share rental expenses.<sup>24</sup>

Figure 4.4  
Real Estate Agency *J. Hoffmann S.A.* targeted to Germans



*Transnational spaces of leisure* that unite members from different long-standing European backgrounds are presented in Figures 4.5 and 4.6. In both figures we can observe how the language choice in each space works as a form of exclusion. In order to take part in these spaces people require native-like or high competence of German and English languages. Members from non-German and English national origin do not participate in these spaces which recreate the German and British identities. Those people who speak English and German, but do not have the money to participate in

<sup>24</sup> This statement is an observation made by the researcher when undertaking fieldwork in Empuriabrava.

these spaces, such as educated Gambian migrants, are immediately excluded from taking part in these spaces of economic activity.

German and British citizens who engage in *transnational spaces of leisure* categorize other nationalities as outsiders from their social networks. The first figure (4.5) illustrates the webpage from the German bar *Arcos Stube*. According to the advertisement for this bar it caters to *native German Empuriabrava-Insiders* including Austrians and Swiss. This space recreates the Germans' home identity through food, drinks, nationhood symbols and German music (see fieldnotes pp. 226-228). Non-German speaking nationalities in this tourist resort can engage in this space although they will not enjoy it in the same way as people from German national origin, since they will not feel as if they were at home.

Figure 4.5  
Webpage from the German bar *Arcos Stube*,  
a space that attracts members of the German network

### **Arcos Stube**

Bei Uschi

Der Treffpunkt für netter Leute

**Im Los Arcos Zentrum in Empuriabrava, 1. Etage. Ganzjährig geöffnet, täglich ab 18:30 Uhr. Die Arcos Stube ist eines der typischen Lokale, wo sich die überwiegend deutschen Empuriabrava-Insider treffen. In rustikaler und gemütlicher Atmosphäre lässt es sich herrlich diskutieren, über alte Zeiten und neueste Entwicklungen, über Klatsch und Tratsch, den Ernst des Lebens oder die Leichtigkeit des Seins hier an der Küste. Uschi (und Günter) bieten neben gepflegter Gastronomie zu vernünftigen Preisen den richtigen Rahmen für unterhaltsame, unbeschwerete Stunden in fröhlicher Runde an der urigen Theke. Herzlich Willkommen, Uschi freut sich auf Ihren Besuch**

Source: <http://empuriabrava-info.net/bahia-blick/kunden/arcosstube.html> (page consulted on 18.03.09).

Translation:

### **Arcos Stube**

At Uschi

**The meeting place for nice people**

In Los Arcos Center in Empuriabrava, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor. Open all year, daily from 6:30 pm. The Arcos parlor is one of the typical pubs, where native German Empuriabrava-Insiders meet. In a rustic and comfortable atmosphere which invites to engage in casual conversations about old times and latest developments, with seriousness or gossip, over the importance of life, and on how to feel at ease with our presence here at the coast. Uschi (and Günter) offer a well-groomed gastronomy with reasonable prices and the right setting for entertainment with invaluable hours of cheerful rounds. Welcome, Uschi looks forward to your visit

The *British Society of Catalunya's* monthly bulletin is illustrated in Figure 4.6. This association is addressed to British citizens in Spain. As exemplified in the pages of this bulletin published in the issue of May 2009, members from the BSC association are provided information about the events (fairs, markets and exhibitions) held in the county of the *Alt Empordà*. Members who join this association are also invited to participate in group lunches held once a month at different restaurants in the area. These lunches are a way of promoting the association which brings together people of the same nationality in order to support their social, cultural and economic interests.

Figure 4.6  
*British Society of Catalunya* monthly bulletin

**Fairs, Markets & Exhibitions**

**Local Festival of Santa Creu in Figueres**  
24 of April - 3 of May, 2009 (Figueres)  
Activities of all kinds fill the streets and squares. Drawing and painting fair, craftwork, gastronomy, concerts, theatre, sports, cross competition, photography competition, etc.

**Street Fair-Market**  
1 of May, 2009 (La Bisbal d'Empordà)

**Allioli Festival of Creixell**  
11 of May, 2009  
Allioli fair and traditional products. International allioli competition, presentation of exclusive allioli and popular tasting.

Place: Font de les Corcules (Creixell).

**Jazz Festival of Banyoles**  
15 - 25 of May, 2009  
The Festival of Jazz of Banyoles offers a big fan of concerts of this musical style.

Date: Third week of May (approx).

Duration: A week.

Price: The majority of concerts are free.

**Local Festival of Port de la Selva**  
17 - 20 of May, 2009  
The Local Festival of Sant Baldí, promoting the Catalan popular culture (giants, sardanas...) dances, and events for both young and old.

Duration: 4 days

**Glass Fair**  
18 of May, 2009 (Cistella)  
With a wide exhibition of mirrors, vases, glasswork, craft products and others.

**Wheat, Flour and Bread Fair**  
31 of May, 2009 (Castelló d'Empúries).

*We regret that we cannot guarantee the accuracy of these dates, they are taken from external websites and we do not have the means to check each of them, so we suggest you check before you go if possible.*

**LUNCH at DELTA MUGA RESTAURANT**  
EMPURIABRAVA

Wednesday 10th June 2009  
1pm for 1.30pm

**MENU**

Allioli, Bread Olives \*\*\*\*\*  
Hungarian Goulash Soup  
Catalan Salad  
Spaghetti Carbonara \*\*\*\*\*  
Pork knuckle with vegetable and potatoes  
Turkey Curry with Rice  
Fish (Merluza) Cutlets with Fried Potatoes \*\*\*\*\*  
Crema Catalan  
Ice Cream  
Fruit Cocktail \*\*\*\*\*  
Wine, water and coffee are included -  
Price €16

**Bookings:** Please telephone Wendy Poulter 972521841 or Jean Jones on 972451082 with your choice of menu **before 8pm on Saturday 6th June**. Any meals cancelled within 48 hours of the event must be paid for, regardless of the reason for cancellation. No bookings to be made directly with the restaurant.

**Directions:** From Roses to Figueres Road enter Empuriabrava at the main roundabout, take the left hand turn at the Hotel Sylvia and continue on this road, you will pass Lidl Super Market on your right, continue until you reach the sea front, turn right and continue until you reach the end of the promenade where the River Muga meets the sea, you will find the Restaurant Delta Muga (Aachen Stuben) on the right.

Dense networks of nationalities from European backgrounds participate in *transnational spaces of leisure* as well as in spaces of economic and socio-cultural activity. These groups take up their nation-based identities through practices and the development of certain symbols (Cohen 1984), which are invested with meaning through people's life trajectories. Strategies of marking boundaries carried out by the historical residents who

settled in Empuriabrava during its first and second construction phases from 1967-1980 are used to reinforce the manner in which these groups foster their nation-state citizenship and the boundaries among the newly arrived nationalities since 1980 until the year 2010.

By means of the following symbols (Figures 4.7 through 4.10), the Europeans who first settled in Empuriabrava foster connections among members of their own networks as well as with people in other social networks from European backgrounds who they support. The basis for giving support to some networks of nationalities and not others is that the dense networks of long-standing Europeans want to promote and ensure their socio-cultural capital. With the increase of population this tourist resort is becoming more diverse over time. To maintain their high-standing economic position, the first settlers are using linguistic, material and symbolic resources to implement boundaries among newly arrived people from different social, cultural, and economic backgrounds, especially among those persons from developing countries who come for purposes of work. Boundaries are located and can be distinguished through national symbols. These signs recreate the atmosphere in their home countries but they also raise tensions among the rest of nationalities (those who they oppose).

Symbolic power grants these long-standing groups the control over symbolic, discursive and material resources in the various *transnational spaces of leisure* within which they are embedded. For instance, the carnival medals in Figure 4.7 that decorate the walls of the German bar *Arcos Stube* are symbols of nationhood that recreate the life trajectories of the owners of this space. They won these medals at the Carnivals in Cologne (see fieldnotes pp. 226-228). Identity is being marked by the presence of these medals as well as by the German music that can be heard while participating in social

gatherings there. An example of a German song that was playing in the bar is *Viva Colonia* by the German singer *Höhner* (this song is included in the CD with the audio-recordings).

Figure 4.7  
Medals from the Carnival in Cologne at the German bar *Arcos Stube*



Flags from Germany and Denmark in Figure 4.8 are situated on top of the houses of the first European settlers to this tourist resort. These dwellings are located in the wealthy district of Empuriabrava (see Map 3.3). The flags in this figure are relevant to understand how long-standing Europeans are marking their space and their identity that is associated with their national origin.

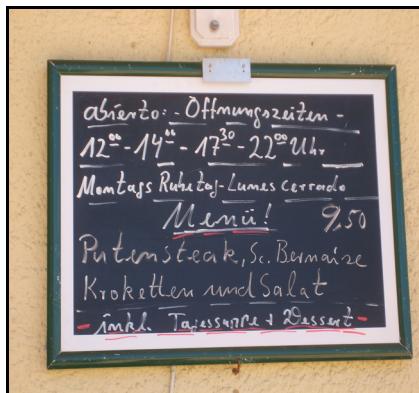
Figure 4.8  
Flags on top of the houses in the wealthy district of Empuriabrava



A similar example is illustrated in Figure 4.9, which includes the menu of a German restaurant which caters to German speaking customers. As we can observe in this

figure, only several words have been translated from German into Spanish *abierto* (open) and *lunes cerrado* (Monday closed). The choice of languages in this restaurant shows that in order to participate in this space of economic activity knowledge of the German language is needed. This restaurant mainly serves the people in the German network by offering the daily menu in their native language.

Figure 4.9  
Menu of a German restaurant targeted to German speaking nationalities



Translation:  
Opening hours: 12-14 & 5:30-10  
Monday closed  
Menu! 9,50  
Turkeysteak, Béarnaise  
Croquettes and Salad  
Incl. Soup of the day and Dessert

The historical residents from European backgrounds import from their home countries a large quantity of products which are sold at *transnational spaces of leisure*. Traditional German varieties of sausage in Figure 4.10 are sold at a German butchers located in the *Alberes* district (see Map 3.3). These goods are consumed by members of the German network to recreate their home German identities. The various nationalities in this tourist resort can engage in buying these products but they will not be able to appreciate

them such as a German national, unless they are a German-lover or a meat-lover. The two pictures included in Figure 4.10 show the large number of German sausages which are available at this German butchers. These two pictures are adjacent images. The particularity about including both pictures in this figure relies on the fact that in the left image, some sausages have been labeled in German and translated into Spanish, whereas in the right image, the sausages have only been labeled in German (since they have no translation into other languages). People from non-German backgrounds will have to buy these products based on their appeal since the woman who owns and works at this German butchers only speaks German (see fieldnotes p. 190). She sells these German products to Catalans and Spaniards in one of the only words she can say in Spanish: *¡Pruébalo!* (Try it!).

Figure 4.10  
Foreign products at a German butchers located in the German district *Alberes*



Translation:

Special Salami 100g -1,35 €

Turkey liver sausage 100g -1,65 €

Liver sausage 100g- 1,25 €

Pâté 100g- 0,98 €

*Transnational spaces of work* such as bars, restaurants, tourist shops, and supermarkets,

are owned by historical residents from European backgrounds as well as by long-

standing Catalans and Spaniards. These spaces of economic activity are not only targeted to the long-established groups, but also to the newly arrived citizens from various national origins who have adequate (despite some limitations such as incorrect idiomatic expressions and inaccurate intonation) knowledge of Catalan and/or Spanish languages. These businesses can be identified by the people in this tourist resort, since their company labels and signs are translated into Catalan and/or Spanish.

The aim of these long-standing foreign business owners is to attract Catalans and Spaniards as well as to show them that they have made an effort to integrate by engaging in the co-official languages of the Autonomous Region of Catalonia.<sup>25</sup> Foreign business owners of *transnational spaces of work* are conscious of the fact that Catalan is not just a language and an instrument of communication; it is also a key symbol to gain access to the Catalan market.

For Catalans, these businesses offer their services in several languages including Catalan, which in many cases becomes valued and hierarchized before Spanish. The following examples in Figures 4.11 and 4.12, include leaflets of spaces of activity owned by historical residents where Catalan figures at the top (before Spanish) in terms of how often it is used. Interactions in these spaces of economic activity owned by long-standing Europeans are carried out in their nation-state languages such as German, English, and French, but also to a lesser extent in Spanish and Catalan. Spanish is used more common than Catalan to address local Catalans and Spaniards as well as newly arrived people from the period between 1980 and 2010. The majority of foreign business owners in *transnational spaces of work* have a limited command of Spanish

---

<sup>25</sup> As a result of the historical and cultural background of Catalonia, today this autonomous region has a significant political autonomy within Spain. Both the Spanish and Catalan languages are co-official, but Catalan benefits from a certain additional status as the native historical (*llengua pròpia*) of the Catalan nation.

(their language production is not always comprehensible, the use of grammar and vocabulary is non-standard, and intonation patterns sometimes interfere with communication). In the case of Catalan, the communicative ability of foreign business owners is very limited, hesitant and/or incomprehensible.

The leaflet in Figure 4.11 from the German bakery *Seppel's Schlemmerladen*, which is located in the *Alberes* district, is written in German and Catalan. It announces a German Bread Market for Catalans. This German bakery has taken the initiative to organize this social event in order to promote its German products among Catalans and Spaniards as well as newly arrived people from European backgrounds and from developing countries.

Figure 4.11  
Leaflet from the German bakery in the *Alberes* district



Translation:  
First German Bread Market  
26.04.2008 from 11am  
*Seppel's Schlemmerladen*  
Alberes district – Empuriabrava  
Taste different kinds of German bread,  
cakes, sausages, beer, and meat specialties.

Private medical services in this tourist resort offer exclusive services for long-standing and newly arrived monied customers. Newcomers for purposes of leisure, who do not have the knowledge of Catalan and Spanish languages, also seek services from these

private health clinics. The rest of persons who have knowledge of Catalan and Spanish typically go to the public health clinic *Centre d'Atenció Primària* (CAP) of Empuriabrava.<sup>26</sup>

The private *Centre Mèdic d'Empúriabrava* is owned by Germans and provides medical care in three languages: Catalan, German and English (Figure 4.12). A particularity about this health care center is that the documents with information about its services have been translated into Catalan, but the sign located at the entrance of this center is written in a mixture of German and English (Figure 4.13). The choice of German and English over Catalan on this entrance sign shows that languages have become hierarchized in this medical center, since the majority of customers are people from European backgrounds. Furthermore, the services offered in the leaflet in Figure 4.12 differ from those in Figure 4.13.

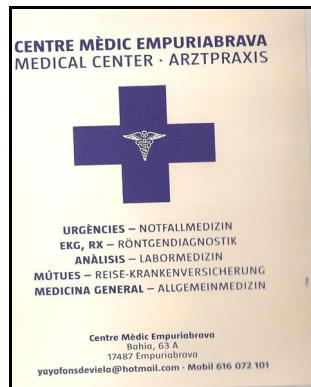
This choice of languages and services can be due to the fact that this private health care center offers exclusive services such as *sports medicine, minimally invasive surgery*, and the provision of a *travel health insurance*, for a selected group of people who have free time and money to practice the various sports that are offered in this tourist resort (especially those persons who come for a short-time for purposes of leisure and do not have the knowledge of Catalan and Spanish as well as some long-standing European citizens who have the material resources to pay for this medical care). The rest of services (e.g. *general medicine*) cater to local Catalans and Spaniards who choose to attend this private medical center instead of the public health clinic (CAP)

---

<sup>26</sup> This health clinic is a public institution regulated by the Catalan Institute of Health (ICS). According to several informants in this study, the doctors and nurses at the public health clinic (CAP) in Empuriabrava only speak Catalan and Spanish. People from European backgrounds who attend this health clinic and do not speak the former languages have trouble interacting with the medical staff and they use visible gestures and signs in order to communicate (see fieldnotes pp. 212-214).

because they have the money to pay for private medical services and they want to get quick access to the kind of medical services they need.

Figure 4.12  
Information leaflet from the German owned medical center  
*Centre Mèdic Empuriabrava*



Translation:  
MEDICAL CENTER EMPURIABRAVA  
Emergencies  
ECG, X-Ray- Rontgen diagnosis  
Analysis Laboratory  
Travel Health Insurance  
General Medicine

Figure 4.13  
Sign located at the entrance of the private medical center *Centre Mèdic Empuriabrava*



Translation:  
Emergencies.  
General Medecin.  
RX - Röntgen.  
EKG - ECO - Doppler.  
Ultraschall.  
Analysis - Labor.  
Sports Medicine.  
Kleine Chirurgie.

Catalan and Spanish citizens, who arrived to Empuriabrava between 1967 and 1980, set up their own social spaces of activity, which we define as *spaces for locals* to promote and develop the cultural values, traditions and festivities that are held in this region of Catalonia. Within these spaces we can distinguish the following pictures in Figures 4.14 through 4.17, which include symbols of nationhood shared by the local *Catalans* to reinforce their distinct identity.<sup>27</sup>

The tourist office of Empuriabrava in Figure 4.14 is a space owned by the town hall in Castelló d'Empúries and its employees are native Catalan citizens who provide information about Empuriabrava to visitors. The Catalan and Spanish flags which can be observed in this picture are symbols that promote national unity, besides the tensions between the Spanish and Catalan nationalist projects. The presence of the European flag (which does not appear in the frame of this photograph) carries political and economic connotations as it is invested with symbolic meaning to maintain relations with member states of the European Union.

Figure 4.14  
Tourist Office of Empuriabrava



<sup>27</sup> The notion of *Catalans* in this context comprises both the native Catalan residents and the Spanish nationals from working classes (sometimes people who come from the South of Spain who are labeled as *lazy* when having to learn the Catalan language). According to the electoral dictum of the commonly labelled as *Catalanist* party, the moderate right-of-center nationalist of *Convergència i Unió* (CiU) which has governed Catalonia for 23 years until 2003, “som sis milions” we are six million people, without differentiating the place of origin within the Spanish state.

The leaflet in Figure 4.15 gives information about a sporting event, the 9<sup>th</sup> edition of the *Triatló Marina d'Empuriabrava*, which is held at the tourist resort of Empuriabrava once a year (on September 11<sup>th</sup>, the national day of Catalonia). It is organized by the *Club Nàutic* and it caters to Catalan citizens from all over Catalonia, who are members of the Catalan Federation of Triathlon. In order to participate in this sporting event people require fluent knowledge of Catalan, not only to interact with the participants in this event but also to have access to information that is only provided in Catalan.<sup>28</sup> The aim of this event is to promote local sports clubs and associations located in the county of the *Alt Empordà* (see fieldnotes pp. 237-239).

Figure 4.15  
Information leaflet from the *IX Triatló Marina d'Empuriabrava*



Translation:

September 11<sup>th</sup>, 2008. IX Triathlon Marina of Empuriabrava, Start time: 12h at the Club Nàutic

· For further information contact the sports center at the Club Nàutic Empuriabrava. Tel. 972 45 36 91, Av.del Port s/n edifici Club Nàutic 17487 Empuriabrava

[www.empuriabrvagimnas.com](http://www.empuriabrvagimnas.com) [info@empuriabrvagimnas.com](mailto:info@empuriabrvagimnas.com)

· I resign to all the rights and claims against the organization and the collaborators of the damage that I can cause during the competition.

· The under-age will have to accompany this sheet with the parental permission and submit the original form to the judges of the event

· No application will be admitted if it has not been properly filled out and sent to the federation.

· Registration fees will not be returned once the registration has been formalized except for medical causes.

Signature

<sup>28</sup> The information on how to apply for the 9<sup>th</sup> edition of the Marina of Empuriabrava Triathlon can be consulted in Catalan on the webpage of the *Federació Catalana de Triatló*: [www.triatlo.org](http://www.triatlo.org) (page consulted on June 2009).

The cover of the brochure of the *Festival Terra de Trobadors* (Land of Troubadors Festival) is illustrated in Figure 4.16. This festival is a cultural, popular, and entertaining event, where local Catalan residents and organizations take part. Some of the highlights of the programmed events are the musicians, professional actors, music and dance shows, a street theatre, a medieval supper, artisan displays, a medieval market, the tournament and knight's battles, minstrels and juggles, as well as talks, exhibitions and guided tours.

It is held every year in September. It lasts for three days and it is a festival that relives times of splendor in the medieval town of Castelló d'Empúries. The troubadours are the historical theme used to open the door to *Catalan culture*, and to discover and recover history and a glorious past when Castelló d'Empúries was the capital of the entire county of Empúries. This festival is selling the authentic Catalan identity and the historical roots of this region as it recreates the historical heritage of the county of the Alt Empordà on the basis of events that focus on history and cultural heritage as their central theme (see fieldnotes pp. 244-251).

Figure 4.16  
*Festival Terra de Trobadors* (Land of Troubadors Festival)



*Spaces for locals* are marked by Catalan and Spanish residents through national symbols (Cohen 1984) to reinforce their identity among long-standing Northern

Europeans and newly arrived mobile citizens in search of leisure and/or work. The picture in Figure 4.17 has been taken at the Land of Troubadors Festival. It illustrates the typical atmosphere in the medieval town of Castelló d'Empúries. The symbols in this picture such as the flags are used to affirm the local *Catalan culture* and identity.

Figure 4.17  
Flags and historical symbols found at the Land of Troubadors Festival



In order to participate in *spaces for locals* people require native-like or high competences in Catalan and/or Spanish. These requisites are accompanied by existing paradoxical ideologies about Catalan and Spanish as languages for different targets and people (Pujolar 2007). For instance, the Spanish language is addressed to non-Catalans, that is, to people from long-standing and newly arrived European backgrounds, as well as to people from developing countries, and to Spanish nationals from working classes (sometimes people who come from the South of Spain). The Catalan language is addressed to native Catalans who have been born and raised in Catalonia.

Ideologies about Catalan and Spanish as languages which are addressed by native Catalans to non-Catalans bring us to problematize how boundaries are getting constructed in *spaces for locals* between long-standing Catalans, Spaniards, transnational citizens from European backgrounds, and people from developing

countries. Non-Catalans who have a limited communicative ability in Catalan and/or Spanish are not able to actively participate in *spaces for locals* and they feel excluded from engaging in both the Catalan and the Spanish social networks.

The way in which transnational citizens from European backgrounds are being excluded by Catalans and Spaniards from these spaces of promotion of local interests is illustrated in Extract 4.1. A British man, who has been living in Empuriabrava for three years, mentions that it is really hard to *integrate* in Catalonia since Catalan language is *exclusive* of newcomers. This informant mentions in lines 2 through 3 that soon after his arrival to Empuriabrava he felt that Catalan *excluded* him. Therefore, he chose to learn Spanish instead, which he considers in lines 4 through 6 is an *embracing* language. This person also adds in lines 9 through 12 that *Catalans have put a wall around their language, because there is an insecurity of their own culture, which is perceived to be at risk*.

The claims from this person of British origin show that people from European backgrounds have different sets of interests in accepting or contesting the Catalan language. This person (as well as many long-standing European citizens who live in this tourist resort), does not take part in *spaces for locals*, not only because he has no knowledge of Catalan and limited communicative ability in Spanish, but also because he has not made an effort to *integrate* within the *Catalan culture*, nor have Catalans made the effort to *integrate* him through speaking Catalan to him, it works both ways. This person uses his knowledge of English as a commodity in order to engage in dense networks with historical residents from British backgrounds. He has the material resources and the social, economic, and linguistic capital to access transnational networks and associations that promote his national identity. For instance, he is a

member of the *British Society of Catalunya*, he reads and writes reports in foreign language press and magazines, and he communicates with his children and relatives in England by means of new technologies.

#### Extract 4.1

Interview with British national man. [In this extract this person (DAV) talks about integration in the *Catalan culture* and language. This person is retired. He used to work for the British Government and was also a member of the Royal Navy. He currently writes articles for the English magazine *Costa Brava Resident* about ongoing issues in the county of the *Alt Empordà*.]

1      DAV: So it becomes exclusive. And there are languages around the place  
2      that are exclusive and when I came to Catalunya, that's how Catalan  
3      feels to me. It's exclusive, it excludes me, it doesn't want me to be  
4      part of it. The international languages embrace. *Castellano*, ok.  
5      Millions of people across the world speak it so it embraces, it is not  
6      under threat, never has been, and probably never will be, just the  
7      same as English. When it comes to languages which are perceived, be  
8      true or not, but perceived to be at risk, the culture is being to be at  
9      risk and thus, they tend to put a wall around that language, and that  
10     may be the reason that French people are doing that. It certainly is the  
11     reason that Catalans are doing, because there is an insecurity of their  
12     own culture there. And it is not very nice, it is not very nice for the  
13     French people to be told, you, every airline pilot has to speak  
14     English. I can understand them resenting that.

A more accurate understanding of the localized communicative patterns among the various nationalities in Empuriabrava requires the consideration of the following explanations which emerge from the data gathered.

The complex multilayered social structuration of this tourist resort has brought about members of local Catalan and Spanish networks, to engage in processes of social categorization of the long-standing nationalities from European backgrounds and the newly arrived mobile citizens from 1980 until 2010, through their social, cultural, and symbolic capital (Bourdieu 1991), and most important through their language practices. Catalans and Spaniards are the ones who evaluate language in Empuriabrava through

their participation in local public channels of communication such as printed press and electronic media (e.g. television and radio). Catalans and Spaniards are the ones who interact with the Spanish Nation-State and with the Catalan Autonomous Government. Thus, engaging in multilingual practices where Catalan and Spanish languages are used, sets a distinction among the historical residents who take part in *transnational spaces of leisure* (for "being German, French, or British") and the newly arrived transnational citizens who participate in *transnational spaces of work* (who have knowledge of Catalan and/or Spanish).

Strategies of marking boundaries are used by the Catalans and Spaniards in order to establish a distinction between the newly arrived people who come for purposes of leisure (that use their native languages as a commodity in order to participate in the various *transnational spaces of leisure*) and the newcomers who come for purposes of work (and who have to fulfill the language requirements of local businesses and enterprises owned by the long-standing nationalities in order to find a job in *transnational spaces of work*).

The categorization of *tourist* is being constructed by Catalans and Spaniards to account in first place for those mobile citizens who have come for a short term to spend their money on leisure activities. These monied persons (e.g. businessmen and pensioners) are framed as the *elite* for reasons of wealth and material resources. Second, it is used by Catalans and Spaniards to frame long-standing citizens from European backgrounds who do not speak Catalan and Spanish. These historical residents are classified as showing a sign of pedantry, as a pejorative mark of high-class and exclusivity or even falsity, and are categorized by Catalans and Spaniards as *tourists* in a negative way, sometimes by the word "guiris".

In the case of the concept of *migrant*, which emerges from the locally organized economy, it is used to categorize at first long-standing European citizens who have inhabited Empuriabrava for an extended period of time and have made an effort to learn Spanish and Catalan. These people from European backgrounds are evaluated positively by the Catalans and Spaniards for making an effort to integrate. Second, it is used by local natives to identify recently arrived people to Empuriabrava for purposes of work (including European citizens as well as documented persons from developing countries) who have acquired a good competence of Catalan and/or Spanish for economic purposes such as to gain access to the service sector which is run by Catalans and Spaniards and to participate in *spaces for locals*.<sup>29</sup> These newly arrived people are categorized as *migrants* in a positive way.

Contrary to these positive categorizations of *migrant* that are getting constructed by Catalans and Spaniards, the people recently arrived from developing countries who are undocumented and forced to take on *invisible* jobs in the informal economy, are directly perceived by those residents who do not consume their services as *unwelcome migrants* who bring insecurity to this tourist resort. In fact, several long-standing interviewees stated that newcomers who work as drug-dealers, prostitutes, and pimps are a *threat* for the future of Empuriabrava.

People engaged in informal economic activities, especially in those occupations which involve sex trade and drug-dealing, are socially excluded from participating in open spaces of activity owned by historical residents. These processes of exclusion towards undocumented people can be identified through the circulation of discourses

---

<sup>29</sup> Businesses in the service sector which are run by historical residents do not contract legal workers from developing countries. It might be a matter of ethnicity, social class, as well as native-like or high competence requirements of German, English, and French.

about boundary construction from people working in formal economic activities.

*Unwelcome migrants* are being assigned to this social category by the historical residents who claim contestability to these spaces of job insecurity (e.g. pubs, discotheques, and sex clubs).

An example of the discourses of boundary construction among undocumented people is provided in Extract 4.2, which has been taken from a recorded interview with a British woman who works at the bar of the *Club Nàutic*. This person is a key informant, since she has been living in Empuriabrava for more than twenty years. This aspect gives more reliability to her claims as she states in line 5 that this coastal town has *changed for the worse*. This person also mentions in lines 9 through 12 that *Empuriabrava is not as safe as it used to be*, since *there is a lot more crime and a lot more problems* that arise *from the Russians and the Ukrainians who bring in drugs and prostitution*.

#### Extract 4.2

Interview with British woman who works at the bar of the *Club Nàutic*. [This informant (MAN) was born in Yorkshire. She used to spend her holidays with her parents in this tourist resort when she was a teenager. Her parents have owned a house in Empuriabrava for the past thirty years.]

1 MAN: (...) So there's a lot, lot of French, but there is also now a  
2 big Moroccan community and there are a lot of eh: eastern  
3 Europeans coming here eh: It's a big change from what it  
4 was twenty years ago, when it was [...] all German. Eh: it's,  
5 it's changed. It: it's changed for the worse in my opinion.  
6 Not because of the French but, it's definitely eh: more  
7 dangerous. I mean, I am sure that's the same, (...) it's the  
8 same in the rest of the world, but eh: it's not what it used to  
9 be going out at night. It is not as safe as it used to be. There  
10 is a lot more crime. There is a lot more, a lot more problems  
11 and it is mainly [...] from the Russians, the Ukrainians, there  
12 a lot of drugs brought in, prostitution, eh: things like that. So  
13 that's: that's been, that is a shame for Empuriabrava that it's:  
14 it's gone a bit downhill because of that.

The recent arrival of people from developing countries who are engaged within the various spaces of the informal economy is a new change since the past decade in Empuriabrava. Informal activities are currently affecting the image and reputation of this tourist resort. The following pictures in Figures 4.18 through 4.20 illustrate how spaces in Empuriabrava are being challenged by the arrival of these *unwelcome migrants* from developing countries.

The first photograph (Figure 4.18), which is a sign that can be found on the main road (carretera Nacional II) that connects Figueres with Roses, shows the important role the sex industry plays today in the county of the *Alt Empordà*. This graphic symbol with the prostitutes standing for the two A's in the word *Alt Empordà* creates tensions which lead to insecurity among the residents in Empuriabrava who do not take part in informal activities that include prostitution and sex work. It symbolically locates a boundary between newcomers from developing countries who are undocumented and involved in the informal economy such as Eastern Europeans (e.g. Ukrainians, Russians) and those newly arrived people who are documented such as Romanians (because they are part of the EU), some Latin Americans and many Moroccans. Not all Latin Americans are documented and many women from South America in fact work as prostitutes. Some prostitutes are documented but have no other choice because of mafias, and the little money they make as cleaning ladies (Agustín 2007).

Figure 4.18  
Road sign on the main access to Empuriabrava



In the following pictures in Figures 4.19 and 4.20 we can observe how spaces in this tourist resort are getting occupied by the various nationalities. These figures provide a further understanding on how Empuriabrava is segregated into different districts (see Map 3.3).

The first photographs (Figure 4.19) have been taken in the wealthy neighborhood of Empuriabrava, where monied transnational citizens from European backgrounds own high-standing villas with their own moorings on the canals.

Figure 4.19  
High-standing villas on the canals of Empuriabrava



The pictures in Figure 4.19 contrast with those in Figure 4.20 from the weekly Saturday Market held on the seafront of Empuriabrava. This market is located in the district where transnational citizens from developing countries live. In the background of the picture on the left we can observe tall buildings with small apartments for working-class people such as North and South Africans and Latin Americans.<sup>30</sup> Some Catalans and Spaniards own property in these tall buildings. While Catalans and Spaniards purchase these small flats as second residences for a short term, people from developing countries rent them to live there all year round. The picture on the right shows high-standing apartments for monied Europeans who spend a short-time in this tourist resort for purposes of leisure.

In the pictures in Figure 4.20, which were taken in the working-class neighborhood of Empuriabrava, we can also identify many Senegalese who are undocumented and work in the informal economy as *top mantas*.<sup>31</sup> These undocumented people as well as those persons who own or rent property in this district are overlooked by the wealthy inhabitants from long-standing and newly arrived European backgrounds that locate them in a subject position in regards to their own position, which is invested with material resources and symbolic power.

---

<sup>30</sup> According to several informants in this study some of these small apartments are used as brothels by prostitutes from Eastern Europe and the Balkans. Drug-dealers as well use these flats to hide the drugs that arrive by private boats and yachts to this tourist resort.

<sup>31</sup> Due to the fact that street vendors who are involved in the *top manta*, which refers to the sale of pirated CD's and DVD's but also other goods such as fake brand name clothing and accessories, are increasing at a very high rate in Empuriabrava, the local government in Castelló d'Empúries at the end of the year 2008 started to take measures to control this informal economy. Therefore, the government set forth a new law that states that these vendors are authorized to work as *top mantas* if they pay 400 Euros per month to the local government.

Figure 4.20  
Saturday Market



Through the various social spaces presented in this chapter, we are witnessing how multilingualism gets organized and is negotiated in localized practices within this tourist resort. That is how German, English, and French languages are being used by the historical nationalities (the first people to own property in Empuriabrava) from European backgrounds as commodities and tools to secure these groups' identities and the value attributed to their language networks. This value is connected to the way these international languages have been marketed as essential resources in service provision by these long-established European citizens and are being sold as *cultural traits* of this enclave to attract newly arrived specific customers from European backgrounds who have free time and money to spend in leisure mobility (Nash 1977).<sup>32</sup>

This ongoing process of legitimization of these foreign languages, which is being (re)produced by the linguistic requirements of this singular space (Blommaert et al.

<sup>32</sup> The positioning of these international languages as *cultural traits* of this enclave is a common phenomenon that is taking place in other tourist-based coastal towns in Spain. In Alicante (city in the province of Valencia), for instance, the spokesman of the Spanish *Foro Alternativo de la Inmigración* (Alternative Integration Forum) pointed out in a newspaper article: *si no sabés francés, inglés o alemán no te venden nada* (if you do not speak French, English, or German, they will not sell you anything). Source: On-line newspaper ADN: <http://www.adn.es> (page consulted on June 2008). This newspaper article has been included in Appendix C (see fieldnotes p. 301).

2005), legitimizes the communicative interactions of these long-standing nationalities while it disvalues and constrains other exchanges such as those among the newly arrived people from developing countries that do not have the value and function of the dominant languages. The silencing of Arabic, Amazigh, Moroccan Arabic, Romanian, and Russian, among other languages spoken by the newcomers, which are not commodified in the mainstream economy (but they perhaps are among the *top manta* people) is a feature of the hierarchicization of languages in Empuriabrava.

These interactional practices are a challenge to the various Catalan notions of nation and state (including the “*estat espanyol centralista*” (centralist Spanish state), “*estat català socialista*” (Catalan socialist state), “*estat català dintre de EU*” (Catalan state within the UE), among many others), as they imply that multilingualism in Empuriabrava is pushed and dragged by and to different sectors and social groups for political, economic, and ideological purposes, and that language is unequally distributed among people from different social class, citizenship and economic background.

#### 4.2 Boundary construction and challenges to the Nation and the State

Tourist enclaves such as Empuriabrava pose a challenge to the Spanish and Catalan political administrations. For the purpose of understanding the tensions and conflicts that arise between the inhabitants of Empuriabrava and the political and administrative entities of the Autonomous Community of Catalonia we have to take into account the historical background of this tourist enclave. The changes in the administrative status of Empuriabrava from a private enterprise to its control by the State through the

municipality of Castelló d'Empúries have created certain tensions around new rights and obligations that bind both residents and the public administration.

The Spanish and Catalan political entities are currently affecting the long-established nationalities in this tourist resort in several ways: first, at a nation-state level, by imposing the *Ley de Costas* (Spanish Coastal Law),<sup>33</sup> and second, at a regional level (within the Catalan nation), by promoting among the long-standing inhabitants that are embedded in *transnational spaces of leisure* to speak Catalan. The non-coincidence between the desired and lived recreational environment among the historical nationalities that reside in this enclave for purposes of leisure has raised negative responses among property owners who are responding to the requirements of these political and administrative entities by engaging in their closed and densely connected networks in order to defend their rights and interests.

Mobile citizens from developing countries who have recently arrived to Empuriabrava in search of work challenge the Spanish and Catalan political entities in a different way than those citizens from more economically developed European backgrounds who have come in search of work and/or leisure, as well as the historical nationalities. Newly arrived persons from developing countries do not have the same cultural capital and social support that is provided by nationality-based organizations of the German, British, and French. These newly arrived persons might have no *legitimacy* within this space where each individual is defined by the amounts of material, linguistic and social capital possessed. Transnational citizens who come to this tourist resort for a short term or for recreational purposes use their national languages to connect with

---

<sup>33</sup> The Spanish Coastal Law was enacted on the 28<sup>th</sup> of July of 1988 although the decree which governs the rules of interior marinas in Catalonia was not passed until the 8<sup>th</sup> of February of 2005.

others from their national language group and they typically do not integrate in *spaces for locals*, whereas the people who arrive to work have to meet the language requirements in order to find work at local businesses and enterprises which involve knowledge Spanish and/or Catalan as well as English in some cases.

The existence of a hierarchy of languages in economic activities carried out in *transnational spaces of leisure* and in *transnational spaces of work* does not provide an equal opportunity for the various nationalities that inhabit this enclave. Private businesses do not have such fixed criteria about what languages are adopted in professional exchanges as public institutions such as the town hall of Castelló d'Empúries or the public health clinic *Centre d'Atenció Primària* (CAP) of Empuriabrava. Businesses owned by long-standing networks of nationalities from European backgrounds pose German, English, and French languages at the apex of a hierarchy of valued languages and Spanish and Catalan at the bottom. The absence of Spanish and Catalan languages in *transnational spaces of leisure* and the fairly adequate level requirements of Spanish and/or Catalan in order to participate in *transnational spaces of work* is a challenge for the Catalan and Spanish networks who want the autochthonous Catalan language to have the value and function of a dominant language in this site.

The examination of statements in public discourse provide a deeper insight into how the Spanish state and the Catalan nation are implementing changes in the social, cultural, and economic spheres of this tourist resort. The first example deals with the laws of the Spanish state. The changes to the Spanish Coastal Law have important implications for private property owners in Empuriabrava. The construction at the end of the 1960s of a network of canals adjoined to private properties which contain

seawater, have nowadays been declared as coastal area subject to this law. There is no mention of the fact that these canals were built on a lake and on a river bed. The historical demarcation clearly evidences the shoreline ending where the canals begin. There is no recognition by the Spanish authorities of legally binding deeds and contracts that declare private ownership of both land and berths. The private development of Empuriabrava predates the *Ley de Costas* (Spanish Coastal Law), which was enacted on the 28<sup>th</sup> of July of 1988 although the decree which governs the rules of interior marinas in Catalonia was not passed until the 8<sup>th</sup> of February of 2005, and the law is being applied retroactively current owners in Empuriabrava are being expropriated.

Intervention by the Spanish state in Empuriabrava around the Coastal Law has created a resistance from property owners to the redefinition of the coastline and the expropriation of their property. This tourist resort was privately owned during the first and second construction phases from 1967 to 1980. In 1980, it came under the jurisdiction of Castelló d'Empúries. When this enclave was expropriated from its initial promoters, residents became politically active. Today residents are using political channels to defend their rights, whereas before citizens did not have the same legal channels to defend their property rights.

In 2008 the coastal authorities of the *Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Medio Rural y Marino* (Spanish Ministry of Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs) in representation of the Spanish Government are currently working their way around the country reclassifying the new coastal boundaries regardless of whether they are of public or private owned property. The belief among property owners is that the regional coastal authorities in representation of the Government of Catalonia, the *Direcció General de Costes* (General Management of Ports) want to wrestle control of the area

away from private ownership so that they can create a *sports marina*. The development of a *sports marina* will involve the regional coastal authorities taking away six meters of privately owned land to create a public walk way or waterway (often this land forms part of a private citizen's house situated on the canals). The canals which private citizens have maintained over the past thirty and forty years will also be developed. Private citizens who live on the canals will then be charged for the privilege of the expropriation. The cost for this work is estimated at 19-60 million euros to be paid for by the owners of the properties who are losing not only their berths but their land and in some case their houses too. No compensation but expensive berth fees to be charged to anyone wishing to rent back what they previously owned. Only a small percentage of the affected historical nationalities (mainly Catalans and Spaniards) received an official notification in their post boxes warning them of the possibility of expropriation of their property. The majority of long-standing residents from European backgrounds did not receive notification that laws have now been passed approving of the expropriation, since regional costal authorities did not want to bear the responsibility of having to defend the rights of property owners from foreign national origin with whom they cannot communicate in an intelligible way in Catalan and/or Spanish.

Affected owners have been given one year to apply for a temporary concession to use the property which was formally theirs until such a time when the development will take place. Private owners are no longer allowed to sell their properties as the local authorities (e.g. the town hall of Castelló d'Empúries) will no longer register them until actual ownership of land after applying the coastal law has been recalculated. While private land is subject to expropriation, on both sides of this tourist resort, the public land that forms part of the protected areas which belong to the National Park *Els*

*Aiguamolls de l'Empordà* (see Map 3.2) is being industrialized to create a dry dock which will be used for the construction, maintenance, and repair of boats, and other watercraft. Regional coastal authorities believe that they can gain around a million euros each year for fees for berths (currently and previously owned by private owners) and the environment is not the real motivator. There are many interested parties lurking in the shadows, with some potential benefactors openly suggesting that deals have been made. If the development goes ahead the environmental damage to the area will be irreparable.

Historical nationalities from European backgrounds claim *that Spain is becoming the Balkans of Western Europe where Europeans are being cleansed off their land* by Catalan and Spanish authorities alike.<sup>34</sup> This statement is connected to the shift that is nowadays taking place in Empuriabrava, where long term networks of nationalities have taken the decision to sell their properties and go back to their home country or to engage in other types of tourist activities of adventure and in more exotic places.

In order to address the problems experienced by these property owners, the town hall of Castelló d'Empúries together with a private institution of Empuriabrava called *Capitania* (Port Captain's office),<sup>35</sup> have issued an official multilingual report in several languages (Catalan, Spanish, French, English, and German) explaining the coastal law and the new regulations that are in the process of being defined and implemented by the State along with an explanation about how this will affect property owners.<sup>36</sup> The language choice of these documents excludes languages such as Arabic, Russian,

---

<sup>34</sup> This statement was made by several German and British interviewees in this study.

<sup>35</sup> There is a public/private partnership between the town hall of Castelló d'Empúries and the *Capitania* (Port Captain's office) of Empuriabrava. The private company *Port Empuriabrava S.L.* operates on behalf of these entities as the company holding the concession to run the marina and the canals.

<sup>36</sup> This report can be downloaded via the following link:

<http://www.castello.cat/upload/File/MarinaEmpuriabrava/ing.pdf> (page consulted on September 2009).

Romanian, and Moroccan Arabic (not a state language, it is actually stigmatized at state/institutional level) which are spoken by many people in this tourist enclave but who are not property owners. The prominence of some nation-state languages over others in official documents indicates that people from developing countries are not being taken into consideration due to their different socio-economic status from people of European countries.

The information issued by the town hall of Castelló d'Empúries and the *Capitania* (Port Captain's office) is illustrated in Figure 4.21. The content of these documents written in French, English, and German is not sufficiently detailed. The inaccurate and misleading translations of these informative documents from Spanish, as well as the current implementation of these new regulations forty years after this tourist resort was built, have raised many complaints among the long-established property owners who do not understand the purpose of these public actions. Most of these misunderstandings have to do with the fact that when the historical nationalities purchased property they signed a private contract of sale with the three initial promoters of Empuriabrava who acted on behalf of the corporation Eurobrava S.A. The contract was signed in the presence of a notary, but this document was not converted into a public deed. Nowadays, the notaries and solicitors who witnessed the signing of the private contracts of sale can not be located or have passed away, and owners cannot legally claim their rights over their properties.

Figure 4.21  
Guide to the Marina of Empuriabrava

**4 Guide to the marina of Empuriabrava**

**CAT**  
The construction of the Marina of Empuriabrava at the end of the 1960s caused seawater to enter a series of private lands but from that moment on they ceased to be "private property".

**ESP**  
In accordance with the Coastal Law 22/1988 in Article 4 of the 28th of July, those lands claimed from the sea as a direct or indirect consequence of works carried out fall within public domain terrestrial-maritime of the State.

**FRA**  
The Marina is composed of all the works and installations necessary for the permanent communication between the sea and the interior plots of land by means of a network of canals in order to facilitate the navigation of boats for sport to the above mentioned plots of land within the framework of a terrestrial-maritime urbanisation.

**ENG**  
In accordance with the Law 5/1998 of the Ports of Catalonia, the interior marina or the area of port services of the urbanisation terrestrial-maritime, is composed of the following elements:

**GER**



- a) The sheltering dikes of the "Platja Petita", the mouth works and the entering canal or canals.
- b) The interior canals, with the water therein, recesses or entries to the land plots.
- c) A margin of 6metres for nautical services adjacent to canals, which is private property, but the maintenance of which is the responsibility of the concessionaire.
- d) The berths for sporting boats.
- e) The areas of land necessary for installations and services.

It is also necessary to call attention to two aspects of the marina, which for various circumstances, are at this moment of special interest for all the neighbours of the municipality:

- 1.- On one hand, the management and exploitation of the marina, which depends on the General Management of Ports of the Government of Catalonia.
- 2.- On the other hand, the delimitation of the public domain terrestrial-maritime, that is being carried out by the Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Medio Rural y Marino.

Property owners from European backgrounds who settled in Empuriabrava during its first and second construction phases from 1967 to 1980 have responded to the Spanish and Catalan political administrations by creating a support group the APE- *Asociación de Propietarios de Empuriabrava*, (Empuriabrava Association of Property Owners), to deal in a legal and informative way with the issues relating to this new regulation. The

APE association informs its members (who have to pay 50 € to join) of their rights, and offers them information on how to file complaints and allegations as well as on the procedures they will need to follow when expropriation takes place. Property owners who do not speak Catalan and Spanish and who are affected by these regulations are forced to join the private APE association to defend their rights. Catalan and Spanish property owners can also join this private association, but the majority of these citizens head to the town hall of Castelló d'Empúries in order to file their complaints.

The main office of the APE is located inside the building of the German Real Estate Agency *J. Hoffmann S.A.*, an entity which has recently been elected as the most prestigious business in this enclave. The members of the board of directors of the APE association belong to the German network. Long-standing German property owners were the ones who first disagreed with how this Coastal Law was being imposed and they took the initiative to make a claim against the Spanish and Catalan political and administrative entities.

At the beginning of this conflict in 2008, a series of meetings for property owners were held by the APE association in Empuriabrava, namely on the 24<sup>th</sup>, 29<sup>th</sup>, and 30<sup>th</sup> of September, and 1<sup>st</sup>, and 2<sup>nd</sup> of October 2008 (these dates were designated according to the districts of their properties). Many of the long-established foreign inhabitants did not receive official notification to attend these meetings, only some German residents and to a lesser extent the French and the British, (which in itself is a point for dispute among the different nationalities), so the APE association offered those who did not attend these meetings the possibility to ask for further information at their main office. The first series of meetings held by the APE were mainly targeted to active members of the long-standing German network who participate in the various spaces of

economic activity in this tourist resort (not to German property owners who do not reside all year round in Empuriabrava). The initial recruitment of people from the same national origin as members of the board of directors of the APE would ensure the values and interests of this recently created association and encourage the participation and contribution of the rest of foreign nationalities affected by the Spanish Coastal Law. Members of the committee of the APE could hardly tell the difference between those people who reside all year round and those who come for a short term (except for those people with whom they have close relationships), so Germans were just summoned at random to attend these meetings. The same procedure was followed in order to announce the meetings to members of the British and French networks.

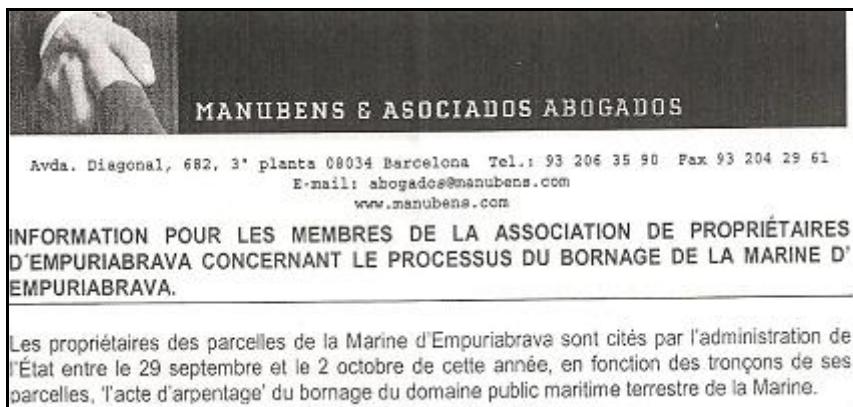
The first meeting held by the APE association took place in the conference room of the *Xon's Platja Hotel Empuriabrava* on the 24<sup>th</sup> of September 2008. The meeting was conducted in both Spanish by lawyers of a private law firm *Manubens & Asociados* (Manubens & Law Partners Limited) employed by the APE and representing the position of the Spanish Government, and in German by a German translator who works for the APE association.

Several extracts from the documents collected at the first APE meeting, which were only offered in French and German, are presented in Figures 4.22 and 4.23 (both examples include a detailed translation into English). The documents in both figures are intended for the long-standing German and French networks (the dominant socio-economic groups) and have been issued by both the private law firm *Manubens & Asociados* and the APE association. This written communication deals with the process of boundary marking of private properties (see fieldnotes pp. 266-273 for the whole documents). As can be observed in Figure 4.22, this informative document has only

been offered in French. In the case of the document in Figure 4.23, it is offered in both French and German.

The choice of languages by the law firm and the APE association at the first meeting held on the 24<sup>th</sup> of September 2008, shows that these private entities do not have fixed policy regarding which language to use in their verbal and written communication. The lack of a translation into English for both informative documents in figures (4.22 and 4.23) as well as in the verbal exchange between the lawyers and the members of the board of directors of the APE during the meeting is the cause of complaints by British property owners who are members of the APE and who participate in this event (Extract 4.3).

Figure 4.22  
Extract from the first document gathered at the APE meeting in French



Translation:

**MANUBENS & LAW PARTNERS LIMITED**

Avda. Diagonal, 682, 3<sup>rd</sup> floor 08034 Barcelona Tel.: 93 206 35 90 Fax: 93 204 29 61

E-mail: [abogados@manubens.com](mailto:abogados@manubens.com)

[www.manubens.com](http://www.manubens.com)

INFORMATION FOR MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF PROPERTY OWNERS OF EMPURIABRAVA CONCERNING THE PROCESS OF BOUNDARY MARKING IN THE MARINA OF EMPURIABRAVA.

The owners of Marina properties in Empuriabrava have been summoned by the State administration between the 29th of September and the 2nd of October of this year, according to the district locations of their properties, to attend the act of shoring public domain of the Marina.

The second document from the APE meeting (Figure 4.23) provides a deeper understanding of how the APE association operates to defend the interests of its members. The lawyers of the private firm *Manubens & Asociados* employed by the APE have decided to *fight against the company holding the concession to run the marina and the canals* called Port Empuriabrava S.L. and its demands. In order to defend the rights of property owners these lawyers also warn the members of the APE *not to pay or give any personal details* to the company holding the concession *until the land demarcation is definitive*.

Figure 4.23

Extract from the second document gathered at the APE meeting in French and German

French version

**Sujet:** Lettre recommandée/information du Ministère du littoral et citations aux réunions du 29/09, 30/09, 01/10 et 02/10/08.  
(Également si vous n'avez pas encore reçue celle-ci)

24.9.2008

Résultat des travaux des avocats :

1. Le combat contre le Concessionnaire et ses exigences :  
Concernant les exigences de CEGRA INTERNATIONAL S.L ou de PORT EMPURIABRAVA S.L, nous ne devons rien payer et ne devons leur transmettre aucune information personnelle, aussi longtemps que la délimitation des terrains ne sera pas définitive.

German version

**Betrifft:** Einschreiben/Benachrichtigung des Küstenministeriums und Vorladung zu den Terminen am 29.9., 30.9., 1.10. und 2.10.2008 (auch wenn Sie diese noch nicht bekommen haben!)

24.9.2008

Résultat der Anwälte: es ist eine sehr schwierige Situation.

1. Kampf gegen den Konzessionär und seinen Forderungen:  
bezüglich der Forderungen von CEGRA INTERNATIONAL S.L oder PORT EMPURIABRAVA S.L., sollen wir nichts bezahlen und keine Daten zur Verfügung stellen, solange die Grenzfestlegung/Deslinde nicht definitiv ist.

Translation:

Subject: Recommendation/Notification of the coastal Ministry and citations for the meetings to be held on the 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> of September, and the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> of October 2008.

(Also if you have not received a notification!)

24.09.2008

Answer of the lawyers: It is a very difficult situation.

1. Fight against the company holding the concession to run the marina and the canals and its demands:

Concerning the requirements from CEGRA INTERNATIONAL S.L. or from PORT EMPURIABRAVA S.L., we do not have to pay or give any personal details until the land demarcation is definitive.

A partial transcript of the audio-recorded interactions of the first APE meeting held on the 24<sup>th</sup> of September 2008 is provided in Extract 4.3. This extract includes a detailed translation into English after the speech of both the Spanish lawyers (LAW) and the German translator (TRANS) who take part in this interaction. The choice of languages during this verbal exchange such as Spanish and German, gives rise to disputes among property owners from different linguistic backgrounds that have been officially called to attend the APE meeting.

A clear example of how English speaking property owners are excluded from participating in the debate on the implementation of the Spanish Coastal Law is illustrated in line 18 of Extract 4.3. A British woman who cannot follow what is being presented angrily asks her husband, who is standing next to her: *What about a translation into English?* The question this British person expresses shows that she is very annoyed, because this support association fails to fulfill her initial expectations (when she subscribed its services) through the valorization of some languages over others. The primary position of German at this meeting and the absence of English are connected to the way this space is defined as contributing to social exclusion of certain nationalities by others in this tourist enclave.

## Extract 4.3

Recorded at the APE meeting. [From the interaction between two Spanish lawyers (LAW) representing the position of the Spanish Government and a German translator (TRANS) who used consecutive interpretation to translate the speech of the German members of the board of directors of the APE association into Spanish. The question in line 18 is asked by a British woman attending the meeting. This verbal exchange took place during the course of the first APE meeting held on the 24<sup>th</sup> of September 2008.]

1 LAW: *¡Buenos días! Muchísimas gracias por vuestra asistencia.*  
 2 *En primer lugar, en el primer tribunal en el que hubo una*  
 3 *representación de personal xxx*  
 %tra: Good morning! Thank you for your attendance. In first  
 place, the court where there was a representation of  
 several members xxx  
 4 TRANS: Guten Tag meine Damen und Herren. Vielen Dank für  
 5 eure Teilnehmung. Vorgestern hatten wir eine xxx  
 6 Verfassung xxx erforderlich.  
 7 LAW: *Mi compañero es Carlos Alonso. Él es eh: jefe de equipo*  
 8 *responsable de, del cargo administrativo del bufete*  
 9 *Manubens. Es un bufete de unos cincuenta abogados.*  
 %tra: The person sitting next to me is Carlos Alonso. He is the  
 head of the group who is in charge of the administrative  
 tasks in the law firm Manubens. It is a lawyer's office  
 with about fifty people.  
 10 TRANS: Mein Nachbar ist Carlos Alonso. Er ist Chef einer  
 11 Arbeitdienst, Manubens, von fünfzig Anwälten.  
 12 LAW: *Y trabajamos por especialización, en la especialidad del*  
 13 *derecho administrativo y también en la especialidad de*  
 14 *derecho inmobiliario.*  
 %tra: And we work through specialization in the branch of  
 administrative rights and also in property rights.  
 15 TRANS: Einer der beiden anderen Nachbarn Carlos Alonso,  
 16 besteht der Linie der Verwaltungsrecht und der Eduardo  
 17 Macía es stimmt ein x auf Immobiliarrecht.  
 %com:  
 18 Woman: A woman who stands next to me says to her husband:  
*What about a translation into English?*

Intervention by the Catalan administration in Empuriabrava around Catalan language in public domains of communication such as in printed press and electronic media, is contested by the resistance of long-standing and newly arrived nationalities from European backgrounds to the adoption of this language in privately owned publications such as foreign language magazines owned by members of the British and German networks. The debate about Catalan is a source of tension within these various

publications, since their content does not comprise a translation into Catalan but in some cases it does include a Spanish version.

Privately owned publications by nationalities from European backgrounds include three English and two German language magazines that provide explanations about Catalan cultural and social contexts. These magazines have in common that they are distributed for free at the main coastal towns on the Costa Brava and that they are financed by advertising of local private businesses as well as by their subscribers. The content of several of these magazines has been translated into other languages such as French and Spanish, although these language choices differ from one magazine to another, depending on the nationalities that the owners' of these magazines support in connection with their nationalist ideologies.

Foreign language magazines are addressed to those people who travel for purposes of leisure as well as to those citizens who do not have the knowledge of Catalan and Spanish and have the ability to spend money and acquire the services advertised in these magazines. Newly arrived persons for purposes of leisure from European backgrounds benefit from the news reports and the type of information presented in their native languages, as well as from the advertisements of *transnational spaces of leisure*. Foreign language magazines are also targeted to newcomers in search of work from European countries in order to facilitate their access to *transnational spaces of work* owned by the long-established nationalities from European backgrounds. These publications do not cater to people from developing countries. They are magazines that provide a source of information and advertisement that promote a shared cultural, linguistic, and socio-economic background by bringing together people from European countries.

Several of the English language magazines encountered in this tourist resort are illustrated in Figures 4.24 through 4.26. The first image (4.24) shows the *Bahia News* magazine. As observed on the cover of the August 2008 issue, this publication is mainly catered to English and French readers, although its content has incorporated German and Spanish at a later date.

The next two magazines, the *Costa Live* (Figure 4.25) and the *Costa Brava Resident: serving the English-speaking community* (Figure 4.26), are only published in English and are mainly addressed to members of the British network. The advertisements that are included in these monolingual magazines allow English speaking citizens in this enclave to find jobs where English language is required and to use the services (e.g. bars, restaurants, sports clubs, and health centers) exclusively targeted to British nationals. Language choices made by the owners' of these two magazines exclude Catalan and Spanish readers as well as transnational citizens from developing countries that do not have the linguistic competence to understand their monolingual content. The *Costa Live* and the *Costa Brava Resident: serving the English-speaking community* magazines are privately owned publications and they have created their own businesses, where English language is a form of social capital to the exclusion of Catalan and Spanish. These two magazines do not include texts nor translations in either Catalan or Spanish.

The long-standing nationalities from European backgrounds are the ones who are defining these foreign language magazines. Historical residents pay for these magazines and they have control over the languages that are being used in these privately owned publications.

Figure 4.24  
*Bahia News*



Figure 4.25  
*Costa Live*



Figure 4.26  
*Costa Brava Resident: serving the English-speaking community*



The two German language magazines in this tourist resort are presented in Figures 4.27 and 4.28. Both the English language magazines and the German publications bring together people from European backgrounds. The long-standing citizens from the German network pay for these magazines and they are at the same time its readers.

The image in Figure 4.27 illustrates the *Arena* magazine. It is a free daily publication, which can only be found in the tourist resort of Empuriabrava. It was first published in 1990 and up to this day it is the only German monolingual magazine distributed in this site. At the beginning, this magazine used to have a circulation of 400 daily copies. However, the estimates in May 2009 show that it has a circulation of more than one thousand daily issues all year round.<sup>37</sup>

Figure 4.27  
*Arena* magazine

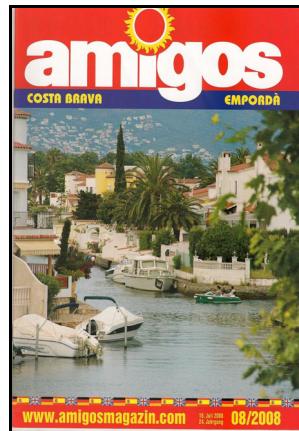


The *Amigos* magazine was the first German publication to appear in Empuriabrava in 1985. It is a magazine with a monthly circulation of 15,000 copies (and up to 20,000 during the summer months— from June to September). The *Amigos* magazine is

<sup>37</sup> Source: [www.arena-info.com](http://www.arena-info.com) (page consulted on June 2009).

published in Empuriabrava and it is distributed along the Costa Brava for free. When subscribing to this magazine, there is also the possibility to receive it in Germany.

Figure 4.28  
*Amigos* magazine



The first issues of the German *Amigos* magazine used to be monolingual. When this publication changed owner in 2003, the contents were translated into three additional languages that included German, English, and Spanish but not Catalan. The table of contents of the current *Amigos* magazine is illustrated in Figure 4.29 and it includes a brief introduction by the director.

Figure 4.29  
Table of contents of the *Amigos* magazine



The particularity about the *Amigos* magazine is that when it used to be published only in German it was not the source of any tensions or conflicts with local Catalans and Spaniards. However, now that it has become multilingual, the choice of languages employed in this publication is a matter of dispute.

An instance where tensions are being experienced between Catalans and Spaniards and the owners of foreign language publications is illustrated by an e-mail complaint from a Catalan resident addressed to the director of the German *Amigos* magazine. This e-mail written in Catalan has been included in Figure 4.30 and it is accompanied by a detailed translation into English. Jaume, the undersigned Catalan resident of Empuriabrava, angrily asks the owner of the *Amigos* magazine *why this publication includes three languages but none of them is the one from Catalonia?*

This person emphasizes his concern over the choice of languages of this publication by raising the question of whether the owner of this magazine *would do the same with her native language in her home country*. In order to critically remark that this publication should *include Catalan as the first language in the magazine*, Jaume states that until these changes are implemented, he *will collect the maximum number of issues distributed in this tourist resort and throw them into the garbage so that they can be recycled and put to a better use*.

Figure 4.30  
E-mail sent to the director of the *Amigos* magazine

-----Ursprüngliche Nachricht-----  
**Von:** Jaume  
**Gesendet:** Mittwoch, 8. Oktober 2008 12:49  
**An:** [info@amigosmagazin.com](mailto:info@amigosmagazin.com)  
**Betreff:** M'agradaria saber

Estimats conciutadans/nes

M'agradaria saber pq editeu la revista en tres! llengües però cap d'elles és la d'aquest país. Pq?  
 Faríeu això amb la llengua del vostre país en el vostre país?

Em sap greu. Però a partir d'ara (he començat aquest matí) recolliré el màxim nombre d'exemplars de la vostra revista que trobi per les botigues i els llençaré a les escombraries per a que les reciclin per a un millor ús.

És clar que només serà fins que inclogueu el català com a primera llengua de la vostra revista.

Salutacions cordials.

Jaume

Translation:

-----Original message-----

**From:** Jaume  
**Sent:** Wednesday, 8<sup>th</sup> October 2008, 12:49  
**To:** [info@amigosmagazin.com](mailto:info@amigosmagazin.com)  
**Subject:** I would like to know

Dear fellow citizens,

I would like to know why you publish the magazine in three languages but none of them is the one from Catalonia. Why?

Would you do this with your native language in your home country?

I am sorry. But from now on (I have started this morning) I will collect the maximum number of issues I find at the stores and I will throw them to the garbage so that they can be recycled and put to a better use.

Of course, this will only last until you include Catalan as the first language in your magazine.

Best regards,  
 Jaume

Immediately after receiving this e-mail complaint, Regina Müller, the owner and director of the *Amigos* magazine decided to address this situation by forwarding this message to a German reporter employed by this magazine, Thomas Spieker, who has lived in Catalonia for a good part of his life and who has a native-like competence in Catalan.

Thomas Spieker replied to Jaume's e-mail complaint in Catalan on behalf of the director of this publication, who does not have the language skills to do so. The reply to the e-mail complaint by the German reporter is illustrated in Figure 4.31. In an attempt to give an answer to Jaume, Thomas Spieker mentions that he *has been living in Catalonia for almost 40 years* and that *he feels very satisfied for having integrated perfectly*. He adds that *with his most deep respect for this country's language, culture, history and people, the non-oriented and unfounded complaints as well as the aggressive attitude that Jaume is showing will only damage the reputation of those people who are making a great effort to spread the respect that Catalonia deserves*.

To sustain his claims, Thomas Spieker reproaches Jaume, that *before complaining about the lack of Catalan in the magazine that he is attacking, he should at least make the minimum effort to find out about its contents*. According to the German reporter, *this magazine deals with general and tourist information and is exclusively addressed to everybody who comes for a visit and has no other way of finding out what is happening at our home, precisely because they do not speak our language*. In order to put himself in Jaume's place, Thomas Spieker highlights his statements by using the possessive pronoun '*our*' *home* and '*our*' *language* to refer to Catalonia and to Catalan.

Figure 4.31  
Reply to Jaume's e-mail complaint by a German reporter

-----Ursprüngliche Nachricht-----

**Von:** Thomas Spieker

**Gesendet:** Mittwoch, 8. Oktober 2008 13:41

**An:** Jaume

**Cc:** 'Regina Müller'

**Betreff:** RV: M'agradaria saber

Benvolgut Jaume

La meva amiga Regina Müller, propietària i editora de la revista AMIGOS MAGAZIN, m'acaba d'enviar el teu missatge tot demanant-me que et contesti en el seu nom.

Em dic Thomas Spieker, sóc alemany d'origen i fa gairebé 40 anys que visc a Catalunya. Com pots veure, domino la llengua del 'nostre' país amb un grau respectable i me'n enorgulleixo d'haver-me pogut integrar perfectament. A banda d'altres coses, sóc articulista i contribueixo amb els meus escrits a diversos mitjans – en català al Diari de Girona i en alemany a la revista AMIGOS entre d'altres.

Es per això, que des del coneixement i mes profund respecte per a la llengua, la cultura, l'història i la gent d'aquest país, haig de dir-te que amb atacs tant infundats com poc recercats com el teu li estàs fent "un flaco favor" com dirien els castellanoparlants.

Abans de queixar-te per la manca del català a la revista que ataqués, hauries de fer el petitíssim esforç d'assabentar-te dels seus continguts, encara que ho hagues sis sagut de fer en llengua castellana, que sense cap mena de dubte domines. Aleshores, te n'hauries adonat que es tracta d'una revista d'informació general i turística que s'adreça exclusivament a tots aquells que ens visiten i que no tenen cap altre mitjà per assabentar-se del que està succeint a casa nostra, precisament perquè no dominen la nostra llengua.

AMIGOS, és un mitjà que al llarg de gairebé 25 anys ha contribuït significativament a difondre els signes de la nostra identitat entre els estrangers que venen a visitar-nos i no mereix el menyspreu amb que el tractes. I permet-me que et digui que actituds tant agressives com la teva no fan res que desacreditar la causa de tots aquells que fem esforços per difondre el respecte que Catalunya mereix.

Cordialment,

Thomas Spieker

Translation:

----Original message----

**From:** Thomas Spieker  
**Sent:** Wednesday, 8<sup>th</sup> October 2008, 13:41  
**To:** Jaume  
**Cc:** 'Regina Müller'  
**Subject:** RV: I would like to know

Dear Jaume

My friend Regina Müller, owner and director of the *AMIGOS MAGAZINE*, has just forwarded me your message asking me to answer you in her name.

My name is Thomas Spieker. I am originally from Germany but I have been living here in Catalonia for almost 40 years now. As you may see, I speak the language in 'our' country quite well and I feel very satisfied for having integrated perfectly. Apart from other things, I write articles for several media—in Catalan for the *Diari de Girona* and in German for the *AMIGOS* magazine.

With the profound knowledge I have and the most deep respect for this country's language, culture, history and people, I must tell you that with these non-oriented and unfounded complaints you are making a '*flaco favor*' (weak favor), as Spanish speakers would say, to your country.

Before complaining about the lack of Catalan in the magazine that you are attacking, you should at least have made the minimum effort to find out about its contents, although you should have had to do it in Spanish, but I am sure you know this language. If you had done it, you would have realized that this magazine deals with general and tourist information and is exclusively addressed to everybody who comes for a visit and has no other way of finding out what is happening at our home, precisely because they do not speak our language.

During the past 25 years, the *AMIGOS* magazine has been significantly contributing to spread the signs of our identity among the foreigners who come to visit us and does not deserve to be treated with disdain, such as you are doing. And let me add that this aggressive attitude you are showing will only damage the reputation of those who are making a great effort to spread the respect that Catalonia deserves.

Sincerely,  
Thomas Spieker

To provide a more accurate understanding of why the director of the *Amigos* magazine, Regina Müller, has decided to include German, English, and Spanish and not other languages in this publication, her words in Extract 4.4 have been taken into account. It belongs to a transcript from the interview held with Regina Müller, which took place at the main office of the *Amigos* magazine in Empuriabrava (see fieldnotes pp. 288-291). The exchange in Extract 4.4 was held in German and the director provides background knowledge on how she started out being the owner of this magazine and the changes she made to the old monolingual version.

In the interview in Extract 4.4 the director of the *Amigos* magazine states in lines 2 through 4 that *there has been a shift* in Empuriabrava and that *Germans are not the most numerous group anymore*. She goes further on to explain in lines 2 through 7, that *this is a multi-culti society* where in order to succeed printed media has to *become international*. This is why she decided to incorporate in her magazine Spanish and English, *two of the most important world languages*.

The statements made by Regina Müller in Extract 4.4 provide a deeper understanding of how multilingual practices in privately owned publications are connected to the valorization of certain more global languages over others, and leading to the subordination of minority languages such as Catalan. In order to address an increasingly multilingual population, the director of the *Amigos* magazine is conscious of the importance of incorporating other languages in this publication, but when this person is asked in line 17 about why a translation into French is not included in her magazine, she interrupts the researcher and replies in line 18 that Germans *do not like the French* in Empuriabrava. Regina Müller makes a comment in line 16 where she states that the *French as customers are stingy* and she shows that nationalist ideologies

and historical experience, going back to World War II, are present in the attitudes of the people living and working for these privately owned publications. Such ideologies appear to be an exclusive process that allows the various nationalities in this tourist resort to signal and affirm their distinct identity based on the perception of common interests, goals, and origins.

#### Extract 4.4

Interview with the director of the *Amigos* magazine. [This person (REG) is the owner of the magazine. She was born in Germany, where she graduated with a translation degree. She has been living in Empuriabrava for five years. The other woman in the room mentioned in this transcript is the secretary (SEC), who works for the director of this magazine. (INV) is the researcher.]

1 REG: Nach Deutschland zurück. Eh: und dann kamen: habe ich gesehen. 'Hier ist  
 2 eine multi-culti Gesellschaft' und die Deutschen sie haben nicht mehr die, die  
 3 majorität, die sind nicht mehr die, xx von den grossen Anzahl, der prozent,  
 4 prozentualer meisten Vertreten, das verschiebt sich. Und dann habe ich mir  
 5 gedacht, wenn ich überleben will, wenn dieses Magazin muss pleite gehen soll,  
 6 muss ich international werden und das habe ich gemacht mit Spanisch und  
 7 English, die Welt-Sprachen bedient. Und hier mit Deutschland, die restlichen  
 8 die Holländer, Schweizer, die Österreicher, aller die Deutsch-sprachig sind,  
 9 können sich ja am Deutschen bedienen, und das Spanische liest ja ganz Süd-  
 10 Amerika, ganz: ganz Spanien und eh: ist ja auch die zweite Welt-Sprache und  
 11 English, ja weisst jeder Holländer und eh:  
 %tra: And went back to Germany. Eh: and then came back, and I noticed. 'This is a  
 multi-culti society' and the Germans are not the most numerous group  
 anymore. The percentages have changed, there has been a shift. And then I  
 thought, if I want to survive, if this magazine wants to succeed, I have to  
 become international. And this is what I have done with Spanish and English,  
 two of the most important world languages. And here and in Germany, the  
 German-speaking people, the Dutch, the Swiss, the Austrians can read the  
 German texts, and the Spanish version can be read by people from entire South  
 America, from entire: entire Spain and eh: it is also the second world-language  
 and English, every Dutch can speak English and eh:  
 %com: Other woman in the room mentions:  
 12 SEC: Also eigentlich  
 %tra: Well, in fact  
 13 REG: Selbst die Französen lesssen English, ja  
 %tra: Also the French can read English, yes  
 14 INV: Ja, ja  
 %tra: Yes, yes  
 15 SEC: Aber es ist schwierig  
 %tra: But that's difficult  
 16 REG: Wie die Französen als Kunden sind geizig  
 %tra: French as customers are stingy  
 17 INV: Warum hast du nicht Französisch...?  
 %tra: Why did you not include a French...?  
 18 REG: Nein, wir lieben die Franzosen hier nicht.  
 %tra: No, we do not like the French here.

The initial expectations of the long-established nationalities when Empuriabrava changed its administrative status from private to control by the State through the municipality of Castelló d'Empúries in 1980 have not been fulfilled. Long-standing people from European backgrounds are currently in a dispute with Spanish and Catalan political administrations on their rights over their properties and language practices. Long-standing Catalans and Spaniards are concerned with the way the town hall of Castelló d'Empúries is carrying out its civic duties and responsibilities. People from European backgrounds such as the Germans, the British, and the French, pay taxes and vote in municipal elections but for some reason they do not seem to benefit from being able to vote, since they cannot demand services such as cleaning up the canals of Empuriabrava and the maintenance and repair of the public facilities (e.g. sewers, security streets, street signs, parks, and public land such as the beach) of this tourist resort. Long-established nationalities are affected by the arrival of new people from developing countries who are challenging the image and reputation of Empuriabrava, especially those persons who have *invisible* occupations as pimps, prostitutes and drug-dealers and who are outside the control of the State because they do not have documents but also since they are involved in informal economic activities.

The way local Catalan and Spanish residents are responding to the lack of intervention by the local authorities of the Catalan Government on the running and the maintenance of this tourist resort (the upkeep of services and infrastructure) as well as on the control of informal activities, is illustrated through public discourses (e.g. local press releases, news broadcasts, and online web pages and blogs) that circulate there among the long-established citizens. Catalans and Spaniards are currently circulating rumors that the town hall of Castelló d'Empúries is making a profit from this

tourist resort in order to maintain and develop the old town (the historical center) which has less than half the number of inhabitants than the residential marina.

Catalans and Spaniards who own property and businesses are expressing strong opinions about insecurity in order to pressure local political and administrative entities to take measures to solve tensions connected to the interests of the established networks. An instance where exclusionary statements on informal economic activities are presented is provided in the newspaper article in Figure 4.32. It was published in the local Catalan weekly newspaper *l'Empordà* on the 14<sup>th</sup> of October 2008. The particularity of this news, which deals with the current socio-economic changes that people in Empuriabrava have to face such as the demonstrations against the Spanish Coastal Law and the recent arrival of undocumented people from developing countries, resides on its title: *A Empuriabrava hi ha gent emprenyada i d'altres que es pensen que els estan robant* (In Empuriabrava there are people who are upset and others who think they are being ripped off).

As explained in the newspaper article in Figure 4.32, those *people who are upset* are the local Catalan and Spanish residents, since *Empuriabrava s'ha convertit en un gran bordel, amb prostitutes, moltes de les quals son il-legals* (Empuriabrava has turned into a big brothel, with prostitutes, many of whom are illegal). The *persons who think they are being ripped off* are the long-standing nationalities from European backgrounds who do not speak Catalan and Spanish and who are affected economically since they will have to pay mooring fees due to the reform of the Spanish Coastal Law. The statement that Empuriabrava has turned into a *big brothel* is a part of this discourse of insecurity made by the long-standing nationalities due to the newly arrived people from developing countries that are embedded in the informal economy. The expression

*big brothel* is used by Catalans and Spaniards from Empuriabrava in order to claim that they want to be independent from Castelló d'Empúries in their words *volem ésser independents*. The main reason why Catalans and Spaniards in Empuriabrava are in favor of separating from Castelló d'Empúries and creating their own municipality is because the town hall of Castelló d'Empúries has not taken care of both the upkeep and the security of this tourist resort, which nowadays needs many civil work as well as better police surveillance.<sup>38</sup>

Figure 4.32

Article from the Catalan weekly newspaper *l'Empordà*, 14 October 2008



The ongoing disputes among Catalan and Spanish citizens can be followed through the Internet Weblog, *Fumantxu's Weblog*, published on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of October 2008 (Figure 4.33).<sup>39</sup> Internet blogs are being used by Catalans and Spaniards to complain and

<sup>38</sup> Empuriabrava has not had any public investment to finance the repair and maintenance of streets and the building of a sewage system, among many other public works, since it was expropriated from its original developers.

<sup>39</sup> Source: <http://fumantxu.wordpress.com/2008/10/22/empuriabrava-es-un-bordell/> (page consulted on October 2008).

discuss the current socio-economic tensions between Castelló d'Empúries and Empuriabrava. As observed in Figure 4.33, the article from the newspaper *l'Empordà* (Figure 4.32) is brought into the discussion among the participants of this weblog, which has been posted in Catalan by a person who lives in Castelló d'Empúries.

The author of the blog in Figure 4.33 argues against the separation of Empuriabrava from Castelló d'Empúries. He states that the arguments posed by the people in Empuriabrava are not sufficiently strong, since *a l'hora d'amenaçar amb la seva independència argumenten que a la vila som quatre-mil i a la urbanització son seixanta-mil propietaris, que no veïns* (when people come to threaten with the separation from Castelló d'Empúries and the creation of a new municipality, they sustain that the old town of Castelló d'Empúries has four thousand inhabitants whereas in the residential marina there are sixty-thousand property owners, but not all of them reside there all year around).

Figure 4.33  
Internet Weblog

**Fumantxu's Weblog**  
o les petites cabanies d'un pobre xinet a Castelló d'Empúries

«Art i Promoció  
Empuriabrava és un bordell...»  
By fumantxu

...i volen ésser independents.



Ryanair estima Girona »

Aquests és part del missatge que transmeten alguns dels dirigents de la nova associació de veïns d'Empuriabrava, La Rosa dels Vents.

Entre les moltes raons que argumenten a l'hora "d'amenaçar" amb la seva independència és que els de la vila som quatre-mil i a la urbanització són seixanta-mil propietaris (que no veïns). I això ho diuen dues personesavalades per quatre-cents associats? Curiosa manera d'entendre les matemàtiques.

Com curios és el detall de que les seves queixes són intemporals: mala gestió de l'ajuntament i oblit sistemàtic de la marina a l'hora

In order to find a solution to the public confrontation among Catalan and Spanish property and business owners in both the town of Castelló d'Empúries and in Empuriabrava, the town hall of Castelló d'Empúries, with the support of the *Cambra de Comerç de Girona* (Chamber of Commerce of Girona) and the *Direcció General de Comerç de la Generalitat de Catalunya* (Board of Trade of the Government of Catalonia), has created the association *Tot Comerç- Agrupació d'Empresaris de Castelló d'Empúries i Empuriabrava* (Employers' Association of Castelló d'Empúries and Empuriabrava). This association is aware of the existence of two differentiated commercial realities: that of Castelló d'Empúries (the historical center) and that of Empuriabrava (the residential marina and tourist destination).

The association *Tot Comerç* works to solve the problems between property and business owners in Castelló d'Empúries and Empuriabrava and attempts to promote common interests among the economic sectors of the municipality. *Spaces for locals* (e.g. real estate agencies, bars, shops, sports clubs, hotels, pubs, restaurants, and supermarkets among many others) are coordinated by the Employer's Association of Castelló d'Empúries and Empuriabrava.<sup>40</sup>

An instance where Catalan and Spanish citizens express their concern about the way the town hall of Castelló d'Empúries is not carrying out its duties and responsibilities has to do with an interview to the Catalan president of the commercial association *Tot Comerç*, which can be followed up through the news broadcast of the local television channel *Alt Empordà TV*. The interview with the president of the association *Tot Comerç*, Oscar Garvín, was conducted by the news reporter of the local

---

<sup>40</sup> The list of businesses that are members of the *Tot Comerç* association is provided in the following webpage, <http://www.totcomerc.org/index.php?page=3&lg=es> (consulted on August 2008).

television channel *Alt Empordà TV* on September 2008. A transcript of this audio-recorded interview has been included in Extract 4.5. In this exchange, the interviewer (INT) asks Oscar Garvín (OSC) about his opinion on how intervention by the Spanish state and the Catalan nation is affecting property and business owners in Empuriabrava.

Several interesting facts about Extract 4.5 can be observed in lines 2 through 3, as the president of the association *Tot Comerç* states that *in Empuriabrava people are afraid about the issue of the canals*, as well as in lines 5 through 7, where Oscar Garvín mentions that *the people who come here to buy do not know what they are paying for and those who sell do not know what they are selling*. These statements provide further understanding of how political and administrative entities of the Spanish state and Catalonia are taking control of institutions in the municipality of Castelló d'Empúries thus creating insecurity and uncertainty over the future of this tourist resort.

#### Extract 4.5

Recorded at the local television channel *Alt Empordà TV*. [From the interview with Oscar Garvín (OSC), president of the commercial association *Tot Comerç*, that is being carried out by the news reporter (INT) of the local television channel *Alt Empordà TV*.]

1   OSC: Bueno que estem visquent un moment una miqueta eh: bueno amb una crisis  
 2   important i aquí a Empuriabrava hi un: hi una mica de: de: hi ha una mica de  
 3   por per tot el tema de canals encara que ens diguin que està tot solucionat.  
 4   Pues, la realitat és que no: no tenim res precis que ens digui que tot està  
 5   solucionat. La gent que ve aquí a comprar: tenen un mobiliari que està patint,  
 6   està patint fort i la gent que ve: que ve aquí a comprar no sap què està  
 7   comprant i el que ven no sap què està venent tampoc.  
 %tra: Well, we are going through a moment a little eh: well with an important crisis  
 and here in Empuriabrava there: there is some: people are afraid about the  
 issue of the canals although we have been told that everything is solved. But,  
 in fact, it is not: we do not know for sure if everything is solved. People who  
 come here to buy: encounter that properties are suffering these difficult  
 consequences, and the people who come: who come here to buy do not know  
 what they are paying for and those who sell do not know what they are selling.

The changes that are being implemented in Empuriabrava have multiple consequences for the various nationalities in this tourist resort. In order to face the requirements of

political and administrative entities, long-standing nationalities are securing their identities and their dominant socio-economic position in this tourist resort by engaging in dense networks. The unity among people from European backgrounds is growing stronger as long-standing nationalities perceive competition among material and symbolic resources (e.g. employment, political power) that is being brought about by newly arrived documented citizens from developing countries for purposes of work. Power asymmetries are being exercised by the long-standing economically and powerful nationalities who first settled in this enclave to ensure common political and economic interests.

The pressure group from Catalans and Spaniards, which fights for the rights of property and business owners in this enclave benefits newly arrived people who come to work and are being excluded by the more powerful people from European backgrounds. At the same time, the association *Tot Comerç* created by Catalans and Spaniards challenges the position of persons working in the informal economy who are exposed to future regulations such as in the case of the *top manta* who will have to pay to the town hall of Castelló d'Empúries in order to sell their goods on the streets, as well as to more police surveillance.

Long-standing nationalities from European backgrounds attempt to take proactive steps to shape future regulations in this tourist resort, rather than passively waiting for laws to be imposed upon them. Strategies of contesting the new challenges to be implemented in this tourist resort can be observed in Extract 4.6, which includes a transcript of the audio-recorded interview with Miquel Arpa Vilallonga, the son of one of the founders of Empuriabrava. In Extract 4.6, Miquel Arpa states in lines 2 through 4, that *in the future, Empuriabrava will surpass Castelló d'Empúries and a mayor will be*

appointed in Empuriabrava. He also mentions that *Empuriabrava will not become independent, but it will possibly have a German mayor*. These statements show that power and agency are being constructed by the long-standing nationalities from European backgrounds in a process of exposing and resisting the political power exercised by the Spanish state and the Catalan nation.

#### Extract 4.6

Interview with Miquel Arpa Vilallonga. [This key person (MIQ) is the son of one of the founders of Empuriabrava. He owns the *Club Nàutic* and the sports center there. Miquel Arpa lives in Girona and goes several times a week to this tourist resort for purposes of work. He has monthly appointments with the mayor of Castelló d'Empúries.]

1 MIQ: (...) *Lo que pasa es que esto se está convirtiendo en una, en una población que cada*  
 2 *vez hay más gente residiendo todo el año, entonces llegará un momento en que yo*  
 3 *creo que superará Empuriabrava a Castelló d'Empúries y saldrá un alcalde igual en*  
 4 *Cas-, y no se independizará pero saldrá un alcalde alemán o vete a saber ¿no?*

%extra: (...) What is happening is that this is becoming a town where more and more people reside during the year. In the future, Empuriabrava will surpass Castelló d'Empúries, and a mayor will be appointed as in Cas-, Empuriabrava will not become independent, but it will have a German mayor, or who knows.

The efforts made by the Spanish state and the Catalan nation in an attempt to introduce regulations such as the Spanish Coastal Law and the implementation of Catalan language in public spaces of economic activity in Empuriabrava have been contested by the dense networks of long-standing European nationalities who are embedded in *transnational spaces of leisure* and in *transnational spaces of work*. The way these nationalities from European backgrounds are responding to political and administrative entities by creating the APE association as well as through the subordination of minority languages such as Catalan to Spanish in privately owned publications that are distributed in this tourist resort, is a challenge for both the Spanish state and the Catalan nation. The lack of intervention by the local political and administrative entities of the municipality of Castelló d'Empúries on the development of Empuriabrava as well as on

the control of informal economic activities has caused social tensions among the Catalan and Spanish citizens who have responded by creating a pressure group, the association *Tot Comerç*, in order to ensure the socio-economic development of *spaces for locals*.

Newly arrived mobile citizens who engage in networks of citizens from developing countries, such as North and South Africans, Eastern Europeans, and Latin Americans, are not affected by the changes to the Spanish Coastal Law, since they do not have the material resources to purchase high-standing villas with their own moorings on the canals. These people tend to rent small apartments in the working-class neighborhood of Empuriabrava. Unlike the closed and dense networks of long-standing citizens from European backgrounds that have the capacity to enforce linguistic practices, networks of documented citizens from developing regions of the world make an effort to integrate in the *Catalan culture*, as well as to participate in *spaces for locals*, and to adopt the Catalan language.

The link between culture and values, which is shared by the various social networks in Empuriabrava, is prioritized differently by the long-standing and the newly arrived nationalities. The categorization of people in search of leisure and/or work in exclusive and imperative status categories reinforces the boundaries among the various social networks. The power and persuasiveness of such boundary consciousness claims distinctiveness among people from different social, cultural, and linguistic backgrounds and brings about the dominant long-standing nationalities from European backgrounds in search of leisure to challenge the Spanish and Catalan political administrative entities in a different way than those persons who come to work.

## 5 Conclusions

The aim of this master's dissertation has been to examine in detail how multilingual practices play a role in the way social, political and economic processes take place and how relations get negotiated and contested in the tourist resort of Empuriabrava. This study has been grounded on the investigation of this particular setting due to its singular historical background.

The term *transidiomaticity* is understood as communicative resources with existing language hierarchies and it is constructed on the basis of a multilingual reality brought about by transnational citizens who come to this tourist resort for leisure and for work purposes. The reality we encounter is that of separate monolingual networks that construct language choice that indexes class, nation, citizenship, and most important, the material resources possessed. Multilingual language practices and discourses circulating about other groups are at the center of the tensions and conflicts among the different nationalities. They are the ideological views used to categorize people, objects, and practices across time and space.

In this tourist resort, German, English, and French languages are used by the historical nationalities from European backgrounds in the different contexts analyzed as commodities and tools to maintain their privileged position. The value associated with each network is connected to the way these international languages have been marketed as essential resources in service provision by these long-established European citizens and are being sold as *cultural traits* of this enclave to attract specific customers from European backgrounds who have free time and money to spend in leisure mobility. The way Catalan is absent in these contexts is a challenge to the Catalan notions of nation,

as it implies that multilingualism in Empuriabrava is understood and practiced differently by social groups for political, economic, and ideological purposes, and that language is unequally distributed among people from different social class, citizenship and economic background.

The way multilingualism gets organized is connected to social structuration of the various nationalities and their access to power and economic resources. Language in a way becomes a requirement for getting access to certain jobs and it brings about conflicts among the newly arrived transnational citizens from non-European backgrounds such as the Eastern Europeans that have to fulfill the language qualification requisites of local businesses and enterprises owned by the long-standing nationalities from Northern Europe and by Catalans and Spaniards. However, while attempting to reach an adequate level of competence in one or both co-official languages of the Autonomous Region of Catalonia, many of these persons get embedded in informal activities, which bring about tensions and insecurity among the long-standing nationalities.

As a result of the historical development of this tourist resort and the way different nationalities have come to inhabit its spaces over its forty years of existence, this research has proved that the various nationalities that live in this enclave are identified according to their mobilities in connection with work and leisure. We have found that social categories such as *tourist* and *migrant* are being constructed in complex ways by the different groups that intersect in this site. These categories show that those people who are engaged in multilingual practices where Catalan and Spanish languages are present are distinguished from the rest, in that they are positively evaluated by Catalans and Spaniards. The awareness about who is able to speak these

languages entails social connotations in this tourist resort as different nationalities are negotiating their language attitudes and practices in order to get their rights recognized in Catalan and Spanish spaces, or in both, and depending on the occasion.

The recent arrival of people from developing countries who are engaged in the various spaces of the informal economy is a crucial change that has occurred in Empuriabrava which makes it different from what existed at the time of the first settlers. Empuriabrava was first marked as a wealthy tourist resort for people from Northern European countries. Over the years the local governments and institutions have made an attempt to promote and maintain this image but alternative ways of spending one's leisure time and the presence of these informal economic spaces is currently affecting and challenging the marketed image of Empuriabrava.

People from developing countries, who are often undocumented and forced to take on jobs in the informal economy, are categorized in different ways by those who consume and do not consume their services. Informal activities associated with drugs and sex are consumed to fulfill moments of leisure of people with different degrees of wealth, even working-class people, that want to experience new forms of recreation and leisure outside their usual environment of family, friends, and home.

Regarding the complex ways nationalities are interacting, positioning themselves, and getting positioned in Empuriabrava, this research problematizes the usefulness of traditional notions of *community* since there are boundaries of exclusion and competition over control of valued resources. This study considers that social networks in this space are held together by transnational citizens, who have set up in multilayered spaces of linguistic and economic activity according to their native languages, identities, and cultural backgrounds.

The multilayered structuration in this tourist resort entails that people from various national origins have differential access to linguistic resources and their control, and therefore, different sets of interests with respect to accepting or contesting the value assigned to multilingual language practices. In this sense, evidence has been provided for the claim that transidiomatic practices are unequally distributed between those people who travel to play and those who travel to work.

Spaces of activity in this Catalan tourist resort are marked and affected by different people who construct these spaces and the symbolic boundaries between them in different ways, such as those people who work in the formal economy and those who do not. The implication is that, the way in which people locate group boundaries determines who they see as a network member and who they see as an outsider, that is to say, who they support and who they oppose.

This research has also demonstrated that the various spaces within this tourist resort are oriented to different nationality groups, along with their language attitudes and practices. *Transnational spaces of leisure* owned by long-standing Europeans are selective and exclusive, and they are not oriented to people from developing countries. In order to participate in them, people require a valued economic, social, and linguistic capital. *Transnational spaces of work* are owned by long-standing residents from European backgrounds, Catalans and Spaniards, and they are not only targeted to the former groups, but also to the newly arrived citizens from various national origins who have adequate (despite some limitations such as incorrect idiomatic expressions and inaccurate intonation) knowledge of Catalan and/or Spanish. *Spaces for locals* are invested in the promotion of local interests, and in order to participate in them people require native-like or high competences in Catalan and/or Spanish.

Language ideologies are connected to social processes of exclusion and inclusion towards people from different national origin and it is through language that social networks negotiate, control and define those spaces that are valued and disvalued in this tourist-based setting. The use of pragmatic devices grants the different social networks symbolic power and control over discursive and material resources in the various spaces of activity in which they are embedded.

The way multilingual practices play a role in the social, political, and economic configuration of this tourist resort is a challenge for Catalan and Spanish notions of nation and state as governments are affecting the territory where long-standing citizens from European backgrounds live (at a nation-state level, by imposing the Spanish Coastal Law and at a local level, by wanting these people to speak Catalan).

In order to face the requirements of political and administrative entities, long-standing nationalities from European backgrounds are securing their identities and their dominant socio-economic position in this tourist resort by engaging in closed and dense networks. The unity among people from European backgrounds is growing stronger as long-standing nationalities perceive competition for material and symbolic resources (e.g. employment, political power) of the newly arrived documented citizens from developing countries for purposes of work, who unlike the former, they tend to work for cheaper wages and also make an effort to integrate in the *Catalan culture* and to participate in *spaces for locals*. Local Catalan and Spanish residents are contesting these social processes of boundary construction through public debates and discourses of insecurity in order to put pressure on local political and administrative entities to regularize the tensions in this tourist resort.

These ongoing conflicts at nation and state levels are the outcomes of the complex social structuration of Empuriabrava in connection with processes of exclusion and inclusion brought about by the mobility of people for leisure and work. These global trends set a distinction among those people who are embedded in social networks by means of transidiomatic practices which grant them access to formal and informal spaces of economic activity. Hence, the complex ways I have shown in which these social processes are linked with each other allow us to understand what Empuriabrava is today.

The findings presented in this study are an example of a broader phenomenon in Spain. They may well improve qualitative knowledge about the ongoing multilingual communicative practices of this coastal tourist resort in Catalonia. However, further studies are needed which examine naturally-occurring data in the different social and communicative contexts in which people from developing countries are embedded. The latter will allow comparative analyses to be undertaken.

## 6 Commented References

Agustín, L. M. (2007), *Sex at the Margins: Migration, Labour Markets, and the Rescue Industry*. London: Zed Books. This book demonstrates that what happens to poor immigrant working women from the Global South when they 'leave home for sex' is neither a tragedy nor the panacea of finding the promised land. Above all, Agustín shows that the moralizing bent of most government and NGO programs has little to do with these women's experiences and wishes.

Alonso, José Antonio (2006), 'Naturaleza Económica de la Lengua'. Fundación Telefónica e Instituto Complutense de Estudios Internacionales. In this paper, Alonso discusses the characteristics that give language its singularity as economic resource. He explores its nature as public good, by studying costs and benefits associated to the membership of a particular linguistic club. The author also analyses factors that might condition efficient behaviors of an agent in deciding its access to a particular linguistic club.

Anderson, B. (1991 [1983]), *Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism*. Revised Edition. New York: Verso. The underlying assumption of this book is that nationalism is a relatively modern product. *Modern*, in this context, not only denotes time proximity, but also alludes to *Modernity*—the historical period after Medieval but before Post-colonialism. It is in this period, the author suggests, *that all ingredients of nationalism come to being, among them secularization and print-capitalism*. With this assumption, Anderson goes on de-constructing nationalism as manufactured (by self-serving Creoles), imposed (*official nationalism*) and constantly revised (e.g. the *reassurance of fratricide*).

Appadurai, A. (2001), *Globalization*. Durham: Duke University Press. This book, published as part of *Public Culture*'s Millennial Quartet, builds in interesting ways upon Appadurai's recent explorations of the cultural dimensions of globalization (Appadurai 1996). It brings together a unique collection of

scholars, artists, cultural theorists, writers and appropriate technology activists to explore what Appadurai calls a *counterglobalization from the grassroots*, an alternative to hegemonic readings of globalization.

- (1996), *Modernity at Large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalization*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press. This book explores the current processes of globalization and their impact on migration. Appadurai also examines popular consumption patterns, debates about multiculturalism, and ethnic violence.

Barth, Fredrick, (1998 [1969]), 'Introduction', in F. Barth (ed.), *Ethnic Groups and Boundaries. The Social Organization of Culture Difference*. Illinois: Waveland Press Inc., pp. 9-38. Barth focuses on the concern that boundaries are now a replacement for *cultural differences*. He also creates a model on how to analyze complex everyday situations by dividing them up by micro, median, and macro levels with each model acting as a feedback mechanism on the other. By connecting the levels he sees how a group has a sense of itself based on how it interacts with others in the world community.

Blommaert, Jan., Collins, Jim., and Slembrouck, Stef. (2005), 'Spaces of Multilingualism'. *Language and Communication* 25: 3, pp. 197-216. This article re-examines two important bodies of the literature – Erving Goffman and Pierre Bourdieu. These authors both address the political and historical situatedness of linguistic competence and the centrality of interactional perspectives in social-linguistic analysis. In this article, Blommaert, Collins, and Slembrouck criticize existing accounts of both linguistic and communicative competence and argue that multilingualism is not what individuals have and do not have, but what the environment, as structured determinations and interactional emergence, enables and disables. Space and scale offer a connection between macro-conditions and micro-processes, which allows focusing on multilingualism as a matter of conditioned resources as well as interactionally *framed* practices.

Bourdieu, P. (1991), *Language and Symbolic Power*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. Bourdieu develops a forceful critique of traditional approaches to language, including the linguistic theories of Saussure and Chomsky and the theory of *speech-acts* elaborated by Austin and others. He argues that language should be viewed not only as a means of communication but also as a medium of power through which individuals pursue their interests and display their practical competence. Bourdieu maintains that linguistic utterances or expressions can be understood as the product of the relation between a *linguistic market* and a *linguistic habitus*. This book represents a major contribution to the study of language and power.

Castells, M. (1996), *The Rise of the Network Society*. London: Blackwell Publishing. In this book, Castells defines the network society as a social structure which is characterized by networked communication technologies and information processing. This includes such social phenomena as economic interdependence among nations as well as globalization and social movements related to individual identity. Based on this definition, Castells hypothesizes that the network society is organized around two new forms of time and space, timeless time and the space of flows.

Cohen, Erik (1984), 'The Sociology of Tourism: Approaches, Issues, and Findings'. *Annual Review of Sociology* 10, pp. 373-392. This article reviews the body of sociological and anthropological literature on tourism. The author is concerned with the study of touristic motivations, roles, relationships, and institutions and of their impact on tourists and on the societies who receive them.

Compte, A. (1995), *Castelló d'Empúries: El Centre Històric, Empuriabrava, Aiguamolls de l'Empordà*. Figueres: Canigó. This book provides detailed information about the history and development of both the town of Castelló d'Empúries and its suburb, Empuriabrava.

Eckert, Penelope and McConnell-Ginet, Sally (1992). 'Think practically and look locally: Language and gender as community-based practice'. *Annual Review of Anthropology* 21, pp. 461-490. In this article, the authors state that a community of practice is different as a social construct from the traditional notion of community, primarily because it is defined simultaneously by its membership and by the practice in which that membership engages. Indeed, it is the practices of the community and members' differentiated participation in them that structures the community socially.

Gal, S. and Woolard, K. A., (2001), 'Constructing Languages and Publics: Authority and Representation', in S. Gal and K. A. Woolard (eds.), *Languages and Publics: The Making of Authority*. Manchester: St. Jerome Publishing, pp. 1-12. One way in which the symbolic dimension of domination is manifested is through language ideology, defined by Gal and Woolard as *cultural conceptions of the nature, form and purpose of language, and communicative behavior as an enactment of a collective order*. Because conceptions of language are linked to a range of other cultural categories and discourses such as psyche, sexuality and nationhood, references to language help *reflexively (re)shape linguistic and social structures* as well as buttress political systems by lending legitimacy and authority to linguistic representations and constructions of power. Furthermore, the *socially positioned, partial and contestable* nature of language ideologies means that they contribute to inequality and social hierarchicization, and may be used to selectively mobilize political action.

Giddens, Anthony (2001), 'Dimensions of Globalization', in S. Seidman, J. C. Alexander (eds.), *The New Social Theory Reader*. London: Routledge, pp. 245-252. In this reading, Giddens reviews how globalization is economically transforming the world, as national borders become increasingly irrelevant with the global flow of money and goods. The author also mentions that tourism has become a leading global industry, while immigration is taking place on a massive scale.

- (1990), *The Consequences of Modernity*. California: Stanford University Press. In this book, Giddens examines the impact of modernity on social and personal life.
- (1984), *The Constitution of Society*. Berkeley: University of California. The central elements of structuration theory which are presented in this reading are *agency* and *structure*.

Gumperz, J. (1982), *Language and Social Identity*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Throughout Western society there are now strong pressures for social and racial integration but, in spite of these, recent experience has shown that greater intergroup contact can actually reinforce social distinctions and ethnic stereotypes. The studies collected here examine, from a broad sociological perspective, the sorts of face-to-face verbal exchange that are characteristic of industrial societies, and the volume as a whole pointedly demonstrates the role played by communicative phenomena in establishing and reinforcing social identity.

- (1968), 'The Speech Community', in D. L. Sills (ed.), *International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*. New York: Macmillan, pp. 381-386. The work of John Gumperz revives the concept of the speech community by considering it a social construct. Gumperz focuses on interfaced communication and determines that the notion of consistent, repetitive, and predictable interactions and contact is necessary for a speech community to exist.

Heller, M. (2006 [1999]), *Linguistic Minorities and Modernity: A Sociolinguistics Ethnography*. London: Continuum. Monica Heller's book accounts for new forms of social organization produced by the demands of a globalized new economy, and especially the new economy of services and information. Heller argues that it is no longer viable to treat languages as bounded, identities as stable, or communities as uniform. Outlining a variety of global processes that are reshaping dominant understandings of each of these concepts in francophone Canada, she illustrates how a shift in focus from object to process, that is, from

the boundaries or categories themselves to their creation, will enhance analysis across disciplinary divides.

- (2003), 'Globalization, the New Economy, and the Commodification of Language and Identity', *Journal of Sociolinguistics* 7: 4, pp. 473-492. In this article Heller explores ways in which the globalized new economy has resulted in the commodification of language and identity. It is based on recent ethnographic, sociolinguistic research in francophone areas of Canada.

Howard, Philip N. (2002), 'Network Ethnography and Hypermedia Organization: New Media, New Organizations, New Methods', *New Media & Society* 4: 4, pp. 550-574. In this article Howard uses social network analysis to justify case selection for ethnography. He proposes *network ethnography* as a synergistic research design for the study of the organizational forms built around new media such as epistemic communities, knowledge networks, or communities of practice.

Inda, J. X., and Rosaldo, R. (2002), *The Anthropology of Globalization*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing. This book focuses both on large-scale processes through which various cultures are becoming increasingly interconnected and on the ways that people around the world mediate these processes in culturally specific ways.

Jacquemet, Marco (2005), 'Transidiomatic Practices: Language and Power in the Age of Globalization', *Language and Communication* 25: 3, pp. 255-277. Jaquemet focuses on shaping identities across linguistic boundaries in a number of different settings. His notion of *transidiomatic* practices is especially formulated to describe the signature phenomena of globalization (e.g. media flows and transnational migration).

LIPPS Group (2000), 'The LIDES Coding Manual: A Document for Preparing and Analysing Language Interaction Data'. *International Journal of Bilingualism* 4: 2, pp. 131-270. Volume I is the first of two volumes that document the three components of the CHILDES Project. It is divided into two parts which provide an introduction to the use of computational tools for studying language learning.

The first part is the CHAT manual, which describes the conventions and principles of CHAT transcription and recommends specific methods for data collection and digitization. The second part is the CLAN manual, which describes the uses of the editor, sonic CHAT, and the various analytic commands. Volume II describes in detail all of the corpora included in the CHILDES database. This database includes transcripts in 26 different languages.

Milroy, James and Milroy, Lesley (1985), 'Linguistic Change, Social Network and Speaker Innovation', *Journal of Linguistics* 21, pp. 339-384. This article is concerned with the social mechanisms of linguistic change and points out a distinction drawn by Bynon (1977) between two quite different approaches to the study of linguistic change. The first and more idealized, associated initially with traditional nineteenth century historical linguistics, involves the study of successive *states of the language*, states reconstructed by the application of comparative techniques to necessarily partial historical records.

Moyer, Melissa G. and Martín Rojo, Luisa (2007), 'Language, Migration and Citizenship: New Challenges in the Regulation of Bilingualism', in M. Heller (ed.), *Bilingualism: A Social Approach*. London: Palgrave Macmillan, pp. 137-160. The authors develop a critical perspective which approaches *bilingualism* as a wide variety of sets of sociolinguistic practices connected to the construction of social difference and of social inequality under specific historical conditions.

Moyer, Melissa G. (2010), 'What multilingualism? Agency and unintended consequences of multilingual practices in a Barcelona health clinic'. *Journal of Pragmatics*, doi: 10.1016/j.pragma.2010.08.024. This article contests the notion of multilingualism and the way measures for achieving greater linguistic diversity get implemented in a health clinic in the city of Barcelona. The measures to incorporate multilingualism produce unintended consequences for migrants from various language and cultural backgrounds who come into contact with the health system and with the social actors within the institution.

Nash, Dennison (1977), 'Tourism as a Form of Imperialism', in V. L. Smith (ed.), (1989), *Hosts and Guests: The Anthropology of Tourism*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, pp. 33-47. The focus of this article is on the role of tourism in creating dependencies between tourism-generating, *metropolitan* countries and tourism-receiving *peripheral* nations that replicate colonial or *imperialist* forms of domination and structural underdevelopment.

Pi-Sunyer, Oriol (1989 [1977]), 'Changing Perspectives of Tourism and Tourists in a Catalan Resort Town', in V. L. Smith (ed.), *Hosts and Guests. The Anthropology of Tourism*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, pp. 187-199. This article examines the social, cultural, and economic impact that tourists or the tourist industry have on a host community in the Costa Brava. Pi-Sunyer focuses on the community and community members and on how they cope, or fail to cope, with agencies and forces over which they exercise little control, but which may be tolerated inasmuch as they yield some measure of economic benefit.

Pujolar, Joan (2007), 'Bilingualism and the Nation-State in the Post-National Era', in M. Heller (ed.), *Bilingualism: A Social Approach*. London: Palgrave Macmillan, pp. 71-95. The author examines on the one hand, how local communities may be reorganizing their economic base from the primary and secondary sectors to the service and informational economy, and on the other, how they are also transforming an identity discourse previously devised for internal consumption in regional political struggles towards a discourse that commodifies identity within global markets. A sample of tourist texts is analyzed in this paper. Pujolar provides an assessment of the processes that have intervened in their production within the organizations or administrations involved.

Rampton, B. (2006), *Language in Late Modernity: Interaction in an Urban School*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. In this book Rampton presents the sociolinguistic research he carried out in an inner-city high school. He offers answers to some important contemporary questions: does social class still count for young people, or is it in demise? Are traditional authority relationships in

schools being undermined? How is this affected by popular media culture? His study introduces new ways of perceiving established ideas in sociolinguistics, such as identity, insecurity, the orderliness of classroom talk, and the experience of learning at school.

Sabaté i Dalmau, Maria (2010), 'Voices from a Locutorio: Telecommunications and Migrant Networking'. Ph.D thesis, Bellaterra: Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. This study analyses how the communication practices mediated by the information and communication technologies (ICT) serve as a window for understanding the nature of the social organization of migrant networks in post-industrial Barcelona, as an example of the management and regulation of migration and multilingualism by the *Telecommunications sector* (which is understood as a key *Institution* of the *new economy* regulated by public, private and privatized entities).

Sheller, Mimi and Urry, John (2006), 'The New Mobilities Paradigm', *Environment and Planning A*, 38, pp. 207-236. Recent contributions to forming and stabilising this new paradigm include work from anthropology, cultural studies, geography, migration studies, science and technology studies, tourism and transport studies, and sociology. This article draws out some characteristics, properties, and implications of this emergent paradigm, especially documenting some novel mobile theories and methods. It reflects on how far this paradigm has developed and thereby to extend and develop the *mobility turn* within the social sciences.

Silverstein, Michael (1998), 'Contemporary Transformations of Local Linguistic Communities', *Annual Review of Anthropology* 27, pp. 401-426. Silverstein shows how language ideology is immanent in linguistic practice by virtue of being involved in processes of indexicality (e.g., *through informing the routine contextualization of snippets of discourse*). He states that entities called languages or cultures are themselves sociocultural constructs that are *only stable—hence, when perduring, classifiable—outcomes of dialectical*

*valorization processes among populations of people*, including anthropological communities of discourse.

Testart, Marc (2008), 'A Empuriabrava, hi ha gent emprenyada i d'altres que es pensen que els estan robant', *Empordà*. 14 October 2008. Newspaper article that deals with the current socio-economic changes that people in Empuriabrava have to face such as the demonstrations against the Spanish Coastal Law and the recent arrival of undocumented people from developing countries.

## 7 Appendices

### A. Data Index Entry

#### DATA INDEX ENTRY

**Institution type:** Services offered in the tourist resort of Empuriabrava

**Institution(s):** Club Nàutic, Tourist Office, Langnane School, 'Amigos' Magazine, Real Estate Agency, Blue Sky Bar, British Society of Catalunya Meetings, Owners Association of Empuriabrava (APE) Meetings, IES Castelló d'Empúries, Health Center, Pharmacy, German Bar 'Colonia', Skydive Center, Town Council, Tourist Shops, The Britannia Bar, German Bar 'Arcos Stube', Basilica de Santa Maria de Castelló d'Empúries, German shops in 'Alberes Comercial', Ice-cream parlor DINO, Natural Park 'Els Aiguamolls de l'Empordà' and Camping Ambres.

**Researcher:** Kati Yago Cabeza

**Project:** HUM2007-61864

**Index created:** 10/02/2009

#### 1) FIELDNOTES:

INSTITUTION	SOCIOCOMATICATIVE SPACE(S)	DATE	PARTICIPANTS	LANGUAGES	FORMAT
Club Nàutic	Gym Center and Health Care Center with Internet Café Bar owned by the son of one of the founders of Empuriabrava (exhibition of its history), Sports Club Reception Desk and Internet Café	03/05/2008 12/08/2008 19/09/2008 23/09/2008	Members of the Sports Club, son of the founder of Empuriabrava, Bar waitress and Woman at the Reception of the Sports Club	Spanish, Catalan, English, German, French	Club Nàutic1.doc Club Nàutic2.doc Club Nàutic3.doc
IES Castelló d'Empúries and Public Library for students in Castelló	-Main hall and teachers office at the public School in Castelló d'Empúries - Reception desk at the public library in Castelló	03/05/2008	Students, teachers. Observation of the nationalities and languages used in both sites	English, Spanish, Catalan	IES Castelló.doc

Shops in the German Sector 'Alberes Comercial' in Empuriabrava	German Bakery, German Restaurant, German Supermarket LIDL	03/05/2008	German residents providing services for the German 'group' in Empuriabrava	German, English	Alberes Comercial.doc
Town Council	It is located in Castelló d'Empúries and covers the suburb of Empuriabrava	18/08/2008	Secretary of the town councillor at the Reception Desk of the Customer Attention Service	Catalan	Town Council.doc
Tourist Office in Empuriabrava	Tourist information desk	22/08/2008 24/08/2008	Two tourist information women at the reception desk (8) German (9) French, (11) Spanish, (5) Catalan, (3) Dutch	English, German, French, Spanish, Catalan	Tourist Office1.doc Tourist Office2.doc
Local Market in Empuriabrava (it takes place on Saturday mornings)	Beach avenue full of markets with sales and second hand opportunity clothes, manufacturing and goods	23/08/2008	Local Catalan and Spanish residents, tourists and visitors	Catalan, Spanish, English	Mercat Empuriabrava.doc
Blue Sky 'Cafè i més' Bar	Meeting point for German and English speaking migrants and tourists	24/08/2008	Bar at the meeting time with all types of foreign speakers and nationalities	German, Italian, English, Catalan, Spanish	Blue Sky Bar.doc
Camping Amberes	Campsite for tourists and visitors	25/08/2008	Visitors and tourists	English, German, Dutch, French, Spanish, Catalan	Camping Amberes.doc

Basilica de Santa Maria de Castelló d'Empúries - Islamic Mosque in Empuriabrava	Inside the Church	28/08/2008	Mass in several languages, Catalan, German, French, English	Catalan, English, German, Spanish, French	Basilica Santa Maria.doc
Catalan Bar 'Sikim' Lounge Bar for mainly local Catalan residents and Spanish visitors who live in the surroundings of Empuriabrava	Bar (Typical Party with drinks that are only found in this place called: 'Tisana' (It is a local Catalan cocktail prepared with champagne) - Discotheques in Empuriabrava	31/08/2008	Local Catalan residents from Figueres and Spanish visitors	Catalan, Spanish	Sikim.doc
Medical Center (CAP Empuriabrava)	Reception Desk	02/09/2008	Reception desk assistant, nurses (2)	Catalan, Spanish	Medical Center.doc
German Bar 'Arcos Stube'	Social meeting place for German speaking migrants and residents in Empuriabrava	03/09/2008 23/09/2008	Typical German atmosphere with Beer, Music and German speaking tourists and residents	German, Spanish	Arcos Stube1.doc Arcos Stube2.doc
Skydive Center	Social meeting place for skydivers, the main tourist attraction in Empuriabrava (Reception Desk)	05/09/2008	Skydivers and Reception Desk information	English	Skydive.doc
Pharmacy 'Farmacia Burset'	Chemist shop with multilingual employers, they sell medicine without prescription	07/09/2008	Assistants (3), tourists and residents (3) English, (8) German, (2) Catalan, (6) Spanish	English, German, French, Catalan, Spanish	Pharmacy.doc

Tourist Shops	Shops at the main tourist area called 'Los Arcos' located near the beach	08/09/2008	Shop assistant and owners of the different shops	Spanish, Catalan	Tourist Shops.doc
Triatló Club Nàutic	Benefic race to provide funds for the local sports clubs in the area.	11/09/2008	Local Catalan and Spanish members from sports club all over the region who take part in this competition	Spanish, Catalan	Triatló.doc
Parc Natural dels Aiguamolls de l'Empordà	Information Office of the park and exhibition and maps of the different routes and itineraries that can be done within the nature reserve	12/09/2008	Catalan assistant Providing information in different languages such as English, Spanish, German and French	Catalan, Spanish, English, German, French	Aiguamolls.doc
XVIII Festival Medieval Terra de Trobadors a Castelló D'Empúries	Typical celebration held every year in Castelló d'Empúries to revive the ancient historical time of this medieval town	12/09/2008 13/09/2008 14/09/2008	Town celebration with all types of medieval activities, concerts, markets and also museums offer all types of recreational activities for all age groups and nationalities	Spanish, Catalan, English, German, French	XVIII Festival de Trobadors.doc
Health Center	Health and Care Center offering beauty treatments	16/09/2008	Health Center for tourists and residents in Empuriabrava (mainly high-class people)	English, Catalan, Spanish, French	Health Center.doc

Real Estate Agency	Sales and Rentals in the Community	17/09/2008	Real State Agency Office with Secretary and agent	English, Spanish	Real Estate Agency.doc
Tourist Office in Castelló d'Empúries	Reception Desk	19/09/2008	Catalan assistant providing information in different languages such as Catalan (2), Spanish (6), (many local visitors)	Spanish, Catalan, English, German, French	Tourist Office Castelló.doc
Language School	Reception Desk	23/09/2008	Teachers and students at the school	English, Catalan, Spanish	Language School.doc
The Britannia Bar	Typical English Breakfast, Sunday Roast, English Beers - 'The Orange Kiwi' Restaurant	25/09/2008	Members of the English 'group'	English	Britannia.doc
APE Meetings	Associació de Propietaris d'Empuriabrava head office located in the Real State Agency J. Hoffmann S.A	27/09/2008	APE meeting with German and French neighbours of Empuriabrava	English, German	APE Meeting.doc
'Oktoberfest' Party at the Colonia Bar	Typical German beer party that is celebrated every year in Munich	28/09/2008	German speaking residents and migrants	German	Oktoberfest.doc
GELATS DINO, Ice-cream parlor that has celebrated its 30 <sup>th</sup> birthday with an open door session	30 <sup>th</sup> Birthday of the ice-cream parlor, free entrance to exhibition and factory to learn about the history and the process of ice-cream making	30/09/2008	Factory Director and workers showing how they make ice cream. Many local residents and also tourists	English, German, French and Italian	30thDINO.doc

British Society of Catalunya Association Meeting	British Society Association month lunch and meeting at the Restaurant Sant Jordi with typical Catalan food in Empuriabrava - Lunch at David Gary's house	08/10/2008	English residents and migrants from the United Kingdom	English	BSC.doc
Magazine Publisher	German Magazine AMIGOS	08/10/2008	Office of the Director of the Magazine AMIGOS, editor in chief and director	German, English	Amigos.doc
Natalie's Birthday Party at the French Restaurant 'Le Solen'	35th Birthday Party of the Real Estate Agent Natalie Hart at a typical French Restaurant in Empuriabrava, but serving English food - Bars in 'Los Arcos'	18/10/2008	Natalie's friends from all nationalities, also South American friends who live in Empuriabrava	English, Spanish	Natalie's Birthday.doc
Halloween Party at the 'Blue Sky Bar'	Typical American Party at the Blue Sky Bar with costume party and competition	31/10/2008	Residents and migrants from all nationalities get together in this event	Spanish, English, German, French, Italian, Dutch	Halloween.doc

## 2) INTERVIEWS:

NAME & POSITION	DATE OF RECORDING	TOPIC	LANGUAGE(S)	FILE NAME	LENGTH OF RECORDING
Miquel Arpa Vilallonga, Actionist of the Club Nautic Empuriabrava and son of one of its founders	23/09/2008	Life trajectory & History of Empuriabrava	Spanish and Catalan	Miquel Arpa Vilallonga.wav	19:02 min
Dave Ship, English Teacher & Skydiver	04/09/2008	Life trajectory	English, some Spanish words used	English1.wav	78:27 min
Joan Rust, Retired and Life Member of the British Society of Catalunya	12/09/2008	Life trajectory & Membership to the BSC	English	English2.wav	59:03min
Charlotte, beauty agent and distributor of the Magazine 'Resident' throughout the Costa Brava	12/09/2008	Life trajectory & how the distribution of the 'Resident' Magazine works	English	English3.wav	51:17min
Sam, Owner of a PVC Company in Empuriabrava	12/09/2008	Life trajectory & work in the PVC Company	English, some Spanish words	English4.wav	51:17 min

Brian, retired English policeman (2 <sup>nd</sup> residence in Empuriabrava)	13/09/2008	Life trajectory & holidays in Empuriabrava	English, some Spanish and Catalan words	English5.wav	78:13 min
Janice, Swimming-pool maintenance company	13/09/2008	Life trajectory & work in the Swimming-pool maintenance company	English	English6.wav	41:52 min
Natalie Hart, Real Estate Agent 'Construccions Empuries'	17/09/2008	Life trajectory & work in the Real Estate Agency Market in Empuriabrava	English and Spanish	English7.wav	41:52 min
Michele, Owned student residence in England and is living in Empuriabrava	19/09/2008	Life trajectory and personal experiences in Empuriabrava since she arrived in May 2008	English	English8.wav	35:16 min
Mandy, (1 <sup>st</sup> part) English Teacher who works in the Bar at the Club Nàutic	19/09/2008	Personal trajectory	English	English9.wav	23:36 min
Mandy, (2 <sup>nd</sup> part)	23/09/2008	Personal trajectory	English	English9-2.wav	38:14 min

Leanne, Real Estate Agent	24/09/2008	Personal trajectory & work in Real Estate Agency Market	English	English10.wav	36:49 min
David Gary, Writer in the English Speaking Magazine, 'Resident', MBA Managing Director in Business Consultancy	25/09/2008	Personal trajectory & Interesting comparisons between England and Spain about politics and economy	English	English11.wav	50:31 min
Sarah, Owner and worker of the Blue Sky Bar, meeting point for the English and German speaking groups of migrants and residents	26/09/2008	Life trajectory & work in the Blue Sky Bar	English	English12.wav	52:47 min
Michele, Cheetham, English teacher (meeting with her journalist friends at her house)	01/10/2008	Life trajectory & plans for the future of all the informants in this recording	English	English13.wav	91:35 min

Christian, Boat mechanic who works for an important nautic shop	05/09/2008	Life trajectory & work in the Boat Sector in Empuriabrava	German	German1.wav	45:22 min
Chris, Photographer and Designer	09/09/2008	Life trajectory & work in the Photography Sector	Spanish, Catalan, German	German2.wav	102:41 min
Tis Fokken, Owner of a Removal Company	18/09/2008	Life trajectory & work in the Removal Sector	German	German3.wav	35:38 min
Kurt, political refugee that left Germany during the Second World War	18/09/2008	Life trajectory	German	German4.wav	28:29 min
Irene Möhrle, Physiotherapist	18/09/2008	Life trajectory & work in the Health Sector in Empuriabrava	German	German5.wav	47:41 min
Hans Vogel, KFZ-Anmeldungen & TÜV (car registrations)	23/09/2008	Life trajectory & work in the Car Sector in Empuriabrava	German	German6.wav	84:35 min

Jenny Olbrich, Graduate Student at the IES Castelló d'Empuries, daughter of the owner of the German Bar 'Arcos Stube'	23/09/2008	Life trajectory & studies, plans for the future, language issues	German and Spanish words	German7.wav	28:36 min
Lore Bohrmann, retired woman whose husband works in an electronic company in England (house as 2 <sup>nd</sup> residence)	04/10/2008	Life trajectory & language issues	German	German8.wav	68:06 min
Regina Müller, Director of the German 'Amigos' Magazine	08/10/2008	Life trajectory & work in the Magazine Sector in Empuriabrava	German	German9.wav	51:32 min

**3) INTERACTIONS:**

SITE	ACTIVITY/EVENT	DATE OF RECORDING	PARTICIPANTS	LANGUAGE(S) USED IN INTERACTION	LENGTH OF RECORDING
APE Meeting and Demonstration against the Spanish Coastal Law	Meeting against the Spanish Coastal Law at the Hotel Xon's Platja with all the members of the Associació de Propietaris d'Empuriabrava (Conference Room)	24/09/2008	Mainly German residents and migrants and fewer English and French participants	German, Spanish languages during the meeting and French and German documents were handed out	61:45 min

**4) DOCUMENTS:**

TYPE	SUBJECT	AUTHOR(S)	LANGUAGE(S)	TARGET	ACTUAL USERS	DATE OF CIRCULATION/ OF USE
Empuriabrava Guide Book	History and activities in Empuriabrava (Sports, Restaurants, Music Bars, Museums)	Town Council of Castelló D'Empúries	Catalan, Spanish, English, German, French and probably in the future also Dutch	Tourists and visitors in Empuriabrava	Tourists from all nationalities and also local Spanish and Catalan visitors	Each year there is an updated guide

Magazines offered to the migrants and residents from European Countries mainly from Germany, England and France	Social issues in the community are brought into discussion and also all types of topics and events that take place in Catalunya	Editors from all nationalities, English, French, Spanish, German	English	Migrants, Tourists and Visitors that want to learn about Catalunya but in English	All migrants, residents and visitors who want to learn and know about the issues that are taking place in the community	Since 1984 one issue per month. (2 months a year no issues)
Teaching materials for children and students	From the Aiguamolls Natural Park for schools and students	APNAE (Associació d' Amics del Parc Natural dels Aiguamolls de l'Empordà)	Catalan, Spanish, English, French, (no German)	Students and visitors of the park	Visitors from all nationalities that want to have more information on the activities that the park offers	Since November 1998
Book with information on Castelló d'Empúries and Empuriabrava	History and Development throughout the years of the town and its suburb area	Albert Compte	Catalan, Spanish, English	Migrants, Tourists and Visitors that want to learn about the area	Migrants, Tourists and Visitors	
Leaflets collected at all the shops and establishments visited in Empuriabrava	Information on services provided	Private and institucional services	Catalan, Spanish, English, French, German	Migrants, Tourists and Visitors	Migrants, Tourists and Visitors	

Demographic statistics provided at the Tourist Office in Empuriabrava	These statistics show the arrival of different nationalities over the last twenty years	Tourist Office assistants collect the information according to the nationality of their customers	Spanish, Catalan	Migrants, tourists and visitors	Town council of Castelló to keep track of the languages used and the incoming nationalities	1988-2008
Local newspaper from the region 'El Punt'	Information on current issues	Diari 'El Punt' de les comarques del Gironès	Catalan	Local residents and visitors	Local residents and visitors	Daily issue
Videos about the history of the 40 years of Empuriabrava	Information on the evolution of Empuriabrava	Ajuntament de Castelló d'Empúries	Catalan	Local residents and visitors	Local residents and visitors	40th Anniversary, 1967-2007
Videos about the demonstrations for the Spanish Coastal Law in Empuriabrava	Information on current issues	Alt Empordà TV <a href="http://www.empordartv.com">http://www.empordartv.com</a>	Catalan	Local residents and visitors	Local residents and visitors	September 2008
Book '25 anys d'Empuriabrava'	History of Empuriabrava	Albert Compte & Maria Crehuet	Catalan	Local residents and visitors	Local residents and visitors	
British Society of Catalonia Magazine, issue published every month	Information of the social meetings and events for members of this association.	BSC Association <a href="http://www.britsoccat.com">http://www.britsoccat.com</a>	English	British people who live in Catalonia and need all types of assistance.	British people	Since 1989 established a base in the Costa Brava
National Statistics Guide from Castelló d'Empúries	Statistics of population to see the evolution in Empuriabrava	IDESCAT	Catalan	Town Council and Generalitat	Town Council and Generalitat	1986-2007
Digital Pictures of the events held in Empuriabrava						From August to December 2008

Audio-recorded interview with Oscar Garvín, president of the Employer's Association of Castelló d'Empúries and Empuriabrava	Association Tor Comerç promotes common interests among the economic sectors of the municipality.	Alt Empordà TV <a href="http://www.empordarv.com">http://www.empordarv.com</a>	Catalan	Local Catalans and Spaniards	Property and business owners in Castelló d'Empúries and Empuriabrava
Digital Pictures of the German and English Companies and Services offered in Empuriabrava	Activity Agenda from Castelló d'Empúries	www.castello.cat	Catalan	Local residents and visitors	Official program for 2008

**Questions for the interviews**

1. Where are you from?
2. How long have you been living in Spain?
3. How did you come to the residential marina of Empuriabrava?
4. Did you first come here because of holidays?
5. Was this your first move?
6. When you moved to Empuriabrava did you have any obstacles with the languages spoken here?
7. Did you move here alone or with your family?
8. Do you have children? Did they attend a local public school here or did they study in Germany? Where do they live nowadays? What languages do they speak?
9. How did you come up with the idea of establishing here and working here?
10. Did you have the same job in your homeland?
11. What nationality are the majority of the employers in your business?
12. Do you look for applicants in your homeland or do you employ local citizens from Empuriabrava?
13. What languages do you require your employers to speak?
14. What aspects would you say are different between working and living in your home country and here?
15. Does your husband/wife work in the family business or does he/she have a different job?
16. What languages did you speak before you moved to Spain?
17. Have you learned any new languages by now?
18. Do you use your homeland language more than Spanish or Catalan in your daily life here? What about the role of English? Do you use English more frequently than German in your daily life?
19. How did you first get to meet members of your country when you arrived here?
20. Did you join any group activities with German nationals that had already settled here?
21. Did you have any difficulties to enter this community of speakers?

22. Does status play an important role when joining this community of speakers or are other facts like social or political interests more relevant?
23. What activities do you practice in your free time?
24. Do you take part in any club or sports association?
25. Are you a member of a cultural association or do you take part in any social meetings here?
26. How is your relationship with people of other nationalities in Empuriabrava?
27. What aspects do you like/dislike about the culture here in comparison with your homeland?
28. Do you usually travel to your home country to visit relatives or friends?
29. Are you looking forward to go back to your country when you retire or have you planned to stay here in the future?
30. Do you like Empuriabrava being very crowded in the summer and silent in the winter season? Does this fact influence your work schedule and holidays?
31. What are your feelings towards meeting so many tourists from your country every summer? Do you think that the percentage of tourists that visit Empuriabrava regularly every year is higher than the visitors who come here for the first time?
32. The German and British restaurants and bars here have different opening hours than those owned by local Catalans and Spaniards. Do you have your meals following the time schedule of your home country or do you eat late as the local Spanish and Catalan people?
33. The products offered in many shops here in Empuriabrava have been imported from abroad. Do you usually buy products from your homeland or do you go to local supermarkets and stores?
34. What aspects from Empuriabrava do you think are the most important for tourists when they take the decision to spend their holidays here?
35. Do you have any friends that have come to live and work here recently? Do they own a business or do they work for a national/international company?
36. What services do you use here offered in your home language? Do you attend a German doctor for example? Or do you go to church when the Mass is held in German language?

37. Are you aware of the news and of what is happening in your home country? Do you use the Internet to stay updated or do you buy foreign newspapers or watch foreign television channels?
38. Do you read local Catalan and Spanish press or watch news broadcasts in Catalan or in Spanish?
39. Do you stay in touch with your relatives in your home country? Do you contact them by telephone or do you use the Internet chat programs?
40. What is your view from Empuriabrava in the future taking into account that every year the number of transnational citizens from developing countries that settle in this tourist resort is increasing and that new nationalities are coming in?
41. Do you think that the German speech community will persist in the future and that your children will be able to continue with the family business here or do you think that they will earn a better living back in your homeland?
42. What is your view of tourism here in the future? Do you think that tourists from your homeland will continue to choose Empuriabrava to spend their holidays?

## B. Transcripts

The six transcripts from interviews and audio-recorded interactions presented in this appendix are part of the data used to analyze the linguistic situation in Empuriabrava. These extracts have been transcribed following the procedures set out in *The LIDES Coding Manual* (LIPPS Group, 2000).

Citations from the data in these transcripts have been included in chapter four to discuss the different tensions and conflicts that arise in this space. The lines of these citations have been numbered in a different way than the original transcripts in order to analyze the content of the extracts.

The recordings were gathered by the researcher at the tourist resort of Empuriabrava between August and October 2008. They have been fully transcribed by the researcher who is fluent in English and German in order to carry out the analysis. This task was finished in August 2009.

The first three extracts have been transcribed from the interviews with two British and one German resident. The fourth transcript belongs to the interview with Miquel Arpa, the son of one of the founders of Empuriabrava. The last two extracts have been transcribed from the interactions recorded at a private meeting of the APE-*Associació de Propietaris d'Empuriabrava* (Empuriabrava Association of Property Owners), and at a public news broadcast at the public television channel *Alt Empordà TV*.

The different languages used in these transcripts are distinguished by type letters. English appears in plain letters, German in bold, Spanish in italics, Catalan in plain letters and underlined, and French in italics and underlined. The German

transcriptions include a tier with a detailed translation into English elaborated by the researcher.

There are instances in the transcriptions (such as in transcript #9) where the speech of the same speaker appears on consecutive lines. This indicates that this speaker was participating in two speech events where different people were addressed. This is indicated in the transcripts without any initials preceding a person's turn.

Conventional punctuation such as commas, colons, semi-colons, and periods are used. Commas represent a short pause. A colon is used preceding a list of items, and a semi-colon indicates a lengthening of the last utterance. A period ends the expression of a certain idea.

A number of transcription conventions were used to identify different phenomena which turned up in the recordings. The following list of symbols and dependent tiers are used in these transcripts.

#### *Transcription Conventions*

xxx	unintelligible material
www	untranscribed material because of confidential information
.	ends expression of certain idea
:	lengthening of vowel or last utterance
,	short pause
#	pause
##	longer pause
[>]	overlap follows
[<]	overlap precedes

... unfinished word, sentence or expression

#### *Intonation contours*

- . end-of-turn falling contour
- ? end-of-turn rising contour
- ! end-of-turn exclamation contour

#### *Dependent tiers*

They are used to include free, detailed translations into English and researcher's comments about the main tier. I have also detailed relevant actions of the participants during the exchange.

- %act: participants' actions while talk is produced
- %add: addressee of the main tier
- %com: researcher's comments about the main tier
- %tra: detailed English translation of the main tier

#### *Language Coding*

- Plain English
- Italics* Spanish
- Plain Catalan
- Bold** German
- Italics French

### *Speaker Codes*

The participants involved in the exchanges analyzed have been coded as follows. Although participants were asked to sign a written consent, which guaranteed them confidentiality, many of them freely chose to reveal their identity. This is the case of the recorded interviews which have been used in the analysis of this study. Therefore, I have decided to use abbreviations of their proper names to identify them.

MAN: English Teacher who works at the bar of the *Club Nàutic*. Her parents have owned a house in Empuriabrava for the past thirty years and have stayed here to retire. When she was a teenager she lived in England, in Yorkshire, and came here during the holidays. Later on, she decided to settle here.

DAV: This person of British origin is retired. He used to work for the British Government and was also a member of the Royal Navy. He currently writes articles for the *Costa Brava Resident* magazine about ongoing issues in the county of the *Alt Empordà*. He has been living in Figueres for three years. He had to come from England due to the health problems of his wife, since her arthritis was getting worse with the dampness there. She feels much better now here in Catalonia.

REG: Regina is the owner and director of the *Amigos* magazine. She was born in Germany, where she graduated with a translation degree, and she has been living in Empuriabrava for five years. When she arrived there she bought the *Amigos* magazine and decided to make changes to the old monolingual version of the magazine and translate its content into three different languages. She usually travels back and forth to Germany to visit her relatives and friends.

SEC: Daniela is the secretary at the office of the *Amigos* magazine. She has been working for this magazine for the past twenty years. She used to spend her holidays in Empuriabrava before she settled there.

MIQ: Miquel Arpa Vilallonga is the son of one of the founders of Empuriabrava. He is the owner of the *Club Nàutic* and the sports center there. He lives in Girona and goes several times a week to this tourist resort for purposes of work. He can be found at the *Club Nàutic* as well as at the town hall in Castelló d'Empúries, where he has monthly appointments with the mayor there.

LAW: Two lawyers representing the position of the Spanish Government at the APE-*Associació de Propietaris d'Empuriabrava* (Empuriabrava Association of Property Owners) meeting against the Spanish Coastal Law. This event was held at the conference room of the *Xon's Platja Hotel Empuriabrava* on the 24<sup>th</sup> of September 2008.

TRANS: German translator who works for the APE association. During the course of the APE meeting held on the 24<sup>th</sup> of September 2008, this person was translating (using consecutive interpretation) the speech of three German members of the board of directors of the APE association into Spanish for the two Spanish lawyers representing the position of the Spanish Government (who had no knowledge of German).

OSC: Oscar Garvín is the president of the commercial association *Tot Comerç*. The town hall of Castelló d'Empúries has created the Employers' Association of Castelló d'Empúries and Empuriabrava, *Tot Comerç*, in order to solve the problems between property and business owners in Castelló d'Empúries and Empuriabrava. This association attempts to promote common interests among the economic sectors of the municipality.

INT: News reporter of the local television channel *Alt Empordà TV* who is carrying out an interview with the president of the commercial association *Tot Comerç*, Oscar Garvín.

## TRANSCRIPTION ENGLISH 9-2

@Participants: INV (researcher Katia Yago), MAN (English Teacher who works at the bar of the *Club Nàutic*. Her parents have owned a house in Empuriabrava for the past thirty years and have stayed here to retire. When she was a teenager she lived in England, in Yorkshire, and came here during the holidays. Later on, she decided to live here).

@Languages: English

@Duration: 38:14 minutes

@Date of recording: 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2008

@Transcriber's name: Katia Yago

@Date of transcription: 24<sup>th</sup> April 2009

@BEGIN (25:41 min.)

1 MAN: We had a lunch after the Triathlon and # most of them were Catalan or Spanish people actually. Most of the members here or that went to this were eh: the Spanish and Catalans and there was a group of French people as well. But I don't recall seeing any of the Germans there actually.

2 INV: And, one question. Did they get together or: I mean, the lunch for example, this situation, did they all eh: get to speak, spoke between each other or did they form like little groups?

3 MAN: Yeah:

4 INV: Little groups.

5 MAN: Little groups. That's what always happens. People usually tend to stick to their group.

6 INV: And you, you just said that eh: the majority of the people that went to the dinner who were Spanish and Catalan and some French, but eh: the majority of people that are members or that you see every day here in the Club, what nationality would you say? [>]

7 MAN: Eh: yes, Spanish, Catalan and German and eh: there is a group of French girls that come in the morning. You also get a lot of Ukrainians and Romanians now.

%act: She changes her face expression and nods her head.

8 INV: Really?

9 MAN: Yeah: yeah, coming in the afternoons and using the gym in the evenings[!] so: yeah

@END

@BEGIN (36:31min)

1 INV: Do you know somebody that is Russian, Romanian or Ukrainian?

2 MAN: As a friend no, I mean [>]

3 INV: Why are they coming here right now? Have you heard about that?

4 MAN: Eh: There is an awful lot of prostitution here [!] That's mainly all the girls that I see

5 INV: Yes.

6 MAN: And, you know that come in here to the gym. That's: that's their job.

7 INV: Aha:

8 MAN: And you know, that's just the way, that's just the way it is. That's why they've come here, they've xx over here.

%act: Laughs

9 INV: So they are not on a social status that's, they do not have high social statuses?

10 MAN: Not at all. And I am not saying that they are bad people or anything like that, because you know, they: they are friendly enough when they come here and they, they get what they want in the bar and they have a lot of money, just cash [!] to spend always, but, you know, we all know what they, what they do, and where they, and: and you see it a lot inside the gym, they: they are working while they are, I mean.

11 INV: Yeah.

12 MAN: You know what I mean.

13 INV: I understand, yes. [>]

14 MAN: But#

15 INV: And this didn't happen ten years ago?

16 MAN: No. I mean now you see them on the roads as you are driving along. That was never like that before, ever [!] You would never see that. That started, yeah, maybe seven, eight years ago:

17 INV: Seven, eight years ago.

18 MAN: And now they are there all the time wherever you go you see

@END

### @BEGIN (27:06 min.)

1 INV: What is your view about tourism in Empuriabrava in the future? Do you think that the nationality which will be the most important here is going to be: one of the ones that we said right now or which one do you think? [>]

2 MAN: Well at the moment it's French which took over from German, eh: # and a lot of French people have recently opened businesses here in the last few years, a lot of French people. Apparently for, it's easier to # People work wise to start a business in Spain. So eh: that's the; that hasn't changed if anything that's got even, there are even more French people coming and opening up bars and restaurants here in Empuriabrava. I mean, there's not much else to do apart from a bar, restaurant or shop. So there's a lot, lot of French, but there is also now a big Moroccan community and there are a lot of eh: eastern Europeans coming here eh: It's a big change from what it was twenty years ago, when it was [!] all German. Eh: it's, it's changed. It: it's changed for the worse in my opinion. Not because of the French but, it's definitely eh: more dangerous. I mean, I am sure that's the same, (...) it's the same in the rest of the world, but eh: it's not what it used to be going out at night. It is not as safe as it used to be. There is a lot more crime. There is a lot more, a lot more problems and it is mainly [!] from the Russians, the Ukrainians, there a lot of drugs brought in, prostitution, eh:

things like that. So that's: that's been, that is a shame for Empuriabrava that it's: it's gone a bit downhill because of that. [>]

3 INV: Do you think that this is going to go to worse or? [>]

4 MAN: Well, I don't know I was speaking to someone about that the other day and they said # the cost of living is going up so much and: and it is not as cheap as it was to live here anymore and that this will probably push out people like them or prevent them coming, or stop them coming in maybe finding somewhere else, so: I don't know.

5 INV: But the fact is that I have heard that they have already started to build a Moroccan church. [>]

6 MAN: O yeah?

7 INV: I mean: in German it's *Moschee*.

8 MAN: Yeah a mosque.

9 INV: Oh, a mosque.

10 MAN: I didn't know that.

11 INV: Eh: it's on the back of the Viva Disco. [>]

12 MAN: Well, I think the Moroccans will always be coming here. The Moroccans eh: there is a lot of discontent about them being here, I mean: for various reasons but eh: I don't know. I don't think that's gonna change. They get, they seem to be eh: to get a lot of help from the government to live here. They get school books and clothes and things like that free, so eh: that must make a big difference to their lives and obviously it is a better one that they are choosing for themselves and their family by coming here so eh:

13 INV: But do you think that there is so many immigrants from the East and eh: South Africa, do you think that this fact is gonna make eh: people, I don't know leave or? [>]

14 MAN: Very possibly.

15 INV: Or maybe, others will prefer living in another place?

16 MAN: I think it's made a big difference here already. Yeah, I think it has.

17 INV: Do you think that it has maybe, well: that's why people are leaving for example?

18 MAN: Well the German people stopped coming because: because of money problems more than anything and it is very easy for Germans to come, drive here, have a summer home here and travels backwards and forwards, but they stopped coming long before these other immigrants came and that was due to money problems not, not due to anything else.

19 INV: And how much time did you more or less say that they changed this idea of coming here? [>]

20 MAN: Oh, it's quite a while back now. I mean, I would say at least ten years, when it started, I think more or less.

21 INV: And what about the English people? Do you think there has been a continuity or the growth is like well: more people? [>]

22 MAN: Eh: I don't know if there is any more, eh: I always seem to remember there being a small English community which

hasn't, doesn't seem to me to have got any bigger or smaller, but when you go to events, English events, like the Catalunya Society, who often have eh: have a yearly sale, they have:. English people seem to like to do tower xx, lots of things for charity, so whenever I have been to those kind of events, it's: I'm amazed at just how many English people there are around but, but mainly older English people that come here to retire.

23 INV: And the relation between the English, the German and the French, how was it years ago, when you said that there were less immigrants? Was that better or was that the same? [>]

24 MAN: Well, I mean everyone always complained then that there were too many Germans, you know, it was a German town. Why is everyone speaking German? Why is everything, all the food in German? Why are all the signs in German? But eh: now I think people realized just how well they had it. Because the Germans are very correct, in general. Eh: they brought money here, they kept the place eh: nice [!] You know, they: they were interested in eh: in keeping their homes, well kept their gardens and things like that and so that has changed a little bit and certainly you can go up to Los Arcos

25 INV: Yes. (...)

26 MAN: That has definitely got more seedy than it used to be. (...) There is a lot of racism here.

27 INV: Yes, I have seen that.

28 MAN: And it is really sad to see.

@END

## TRANSCRIPTION ENGLISH 11

@Participants: INV (researcher Katia Yago), DAV (He has been living in Figueres for three years now. He had to come from England due to the health problems of his wife, since her arthritis was getting worse with the dampness there. She feels much better now here in Catalunya. He worked for the British Government and was also a member of the Royal Navy. He has also written several articles for the Costa Brava RESIDENT magazine about current issues that are taking place in the Alt Empordà region.

@Languages: English

@Duration: 50:31 minutes

@Date of recording: 25<sup>th</sup> September 2008

@Transcriber's name: Katia Yago

@Date of transcription: 25<sup>th</sup> April 2009

### @BEGIN (13:40 min.)

1 INV: How does the British Society association work?  
 2 DAV: It has a '*raison d'être*', a reason for being.  
 3 INV: Yes.  
 4 DAV: The reason for being is to help English speaking people eh: find friends and a support network when they arrive here in the area. And it does do that. There is no two ways about it. It holds a lunch once a month, well ten times a year.  
 5 INV: Ok.  
 6 DAV: And the magazine is produced ten times a year and will often carry names of people who want to meet other people. And you know, things, # things like that. And it does work. Eh: the, the one, I think the down, the down side is that you can find yourself nearly reproducing a life down here that you would have had in England anyway because the one thing you have got in common is you all speak English and you tend then to close the society from looking outwards, and that, that is a trend, which one has to continually review. And, the-, the society also, eh: gives lots of money to charity here. It gives money to the children's home in Figueres, and, and has given money to Cancer research. When I say lots of money we are talking about thousands of Euros which have been collected at various events, that eh: that the society does. And yeah, it's being a good, it is a good thing that like every society there are downsides to it which I think are outweighed by the outside.

@END

### @BEGIN (23:04 min.)

1 INV: In your everyday life here, do you read newspapers, magazines, eh: and watch TV in what languages?  
 2 DAV: Right, we do buy eh: local newspapers.  
 3 INV: Yes.  
 4 DAV: And we try to find our way through them.  
 5 INV: By local newspapers you mean Spanish or Catalan?  
 6 DAV: Catalan.  
 7 INV: Catalan.  
 8 DAV: Well both really. We buy sometimes *Vanguardia*.  
 %act: Background noises, DAV drinks some coffee.

9 DAV: We try to watch Spanish television but not enough. We go back to British, to English television. Although I try and watch some news here.

@END

@BEGIN (31:23 min.)

1 INV: I have seen that English people eh: usually integrate here and eh: they well, they try to learn Spanish (...), German people switch to English when they are not understood in their native language

2 DAV: Yeah.

3 INV: But French people eh: they just regret eh: changing or using another language to make themselves clear

4 DAV: Yeah.

5 INV: What do you think about that? Do you think that's because of nationalism?

6 DAV: You, you can't take a way from the fact that it, it, it refers to identity. Language is an interesting thing, because it-, it identifies cultures and it can be inclusive and it can also be exclusive. Young people make up words to exclude their parents.

7 %act: INV laughs

7 DAV: So it becomes exclusive. And there are languages around the place that are exclusive and when I came to Catalunya, that's how Catalan feels to me. It's exclusive, it excludes me, it doesn't want me to be part of it. The international languages embrace. *Castellano*, ok. Millions of people across the world speak it so it embraces, it is not under threat, never has been, and probably never will be, just the same as English. When it comes to languages which are perceived, be true or not, but perceived to be at risk, the culture is being to be at risk and thus, they tend to put a wall around that language, and that may be the reason that French people are doing that. It certainly is the reason that Catalans are doing, because there is an insecurity of their own culture there. And it is not very nice, it is not very nice for the French people to be told, you, every airline pilot has to speak English. I can understand them resenting that.

@END

## TRANSCRIPTION GERMAN 9

@Participants: INV (researcher Katia Yago), REG (Director of the *Amigos* magazine). The other woman in the room mentioned in this transcript is the secretary (SEC), who works for the director of this magazine. A third voice, which has not been transcribed, can also be heard on the background which is from a friend of the director who was at her office.

@Languages: **German**, English

@Duration: 51:32 minutes

@Date of recording: 8<sup>th</sup> October 2008

@Transcriber's name: Katia Yago

@Date of transcription: 20<sup>th</sup> July 2009

### @BEGIN (12:38 min.)

1 REG: **Es kommen viele Deutsche hierher, die haben es in Deutschland nicht geschafft**  
 %tra: There are many Germans who come here, because they have not succeeded in their country

2 INV: **Ja**  
 %tra: Yes

3 REG: **Und eh: meinen, in Spanien, aha, da muss weniger arbeiten und da hat es mir die Sonne auf den Pfelz brennen. Genau, das ist falsch. Ich habe hier ein sechzen-Stunden Tag, du hast mir schon erlebt**  
 %tra: And eh: they think that when they come to Spain they will have to work less and they will be able to lie in the sun and relax. But, this idea is wrong. I work here for sixteen hours every day, you have already seen me stressed out

4 INV: **Ja, ja**  
 %tra: Yes, I am sure

5 REG: **Eh: ich arbeite auch ein vielfaches mehr für weniger Geld. Also wenn du hier erfolgreich sein willst, dann muss du wesentlich mehr arbeiten als in Deutschland.**  
 %tra: Eh: I work four times more and earn less money here. You also have to take into account that if you want to succeed here, you must for sure work much more than in Germany.

@END

### @BEGIN (14:17 min.)

1 REG: **Wenn ich krank werde [>]**  
 %tra: If I get sick

2 INV: **Ja**  
 %tra: Yes

3 REG: **Dann kann ich zu einem Arzt gehen und kann ihm zumindest erklären wie ich mich fühle. Viele Deutsche können das nicht. Sie kamen vor fünf-und-zwanzig Jahren hierher, oder dreizig Jahre und das war 95% Deutsch. Da sind die alle wie eine, wie ein Ghetto, haben sie zusammengehalten und nur Deutsch geredet. Und so könnten die nie die Sprachen lernen, und jetzt werden sie alt und jetzt werden sie krank. Aber sie kennen sich nicht in dem Gesundheitssystem hier aus, und eh: 'Ne' da gehen wir nach Deutschland. In Spanien da versteht mich da gar nicht'.**

**Deswegen zum Sterben gehen sie wieder heim. Aber es ist die eigener Schuld der Deutschen. Sie hätten sich # Wir erwarten sie auch in Deutschland den Ausländer zu ziehen, dass sie unsere Sprache lernen. Dass sie sich integrieren. Die Deutschen hier in Empuriabrava haben sich grossten Teils nicht integriert. Ist das korrekt?**

%tra: Then I can go to the doctor and I can at least explain to him how I feel. Many Germans cannot do that. They arrived here twenty-five years ago, or even thirty and this place was 95% German. They were like a Ghetto, they spoke with each other only in German language. And therefore, they were not able to learn the local languages. And now they are getting old and sick. They cannot get along with the Spanish Health system, and they say 'Well, let's go back to Germany. In Spain nobody can understand us'. Therefore, they go back home to die there. But it is the Germans' own fault. They should have # We in Germany also want migrants who move there to learn our language. That they integrate. The majority of Germans here in Empuriabrava have not integrated themselves. Is that correct?

%com: She addresses the following question to her secretary who sits next to her.

4 SEC: **Das ist korrekt.**  
 %tra: That's correct.  
 @END

@BEGIN (19:59 min.)

1 REG: **AMIGOS war eine Deutsche Zeitung. Sie war die älteste Zeitung hier in die Costa Brava und eh: sie war ein bisschen angestaubt. Also sie war nicht mehr modern und der Inhaber war auch schon 65**  
 %tra: *AMIGOS* was a German Magazine. It was the oldest magazine is the Costa Brava and eh: and she was a little old-fashioned. It was also not modern anymore. Its owner had also turned 65.

2 INV: **Ja**  
 %tra: Yes

3 REG: **Und eh: er hatte auch so nie lust und ach: aber, er hat halb, wir haben sehr viel Geld für dieses Magazin bezahlt. Und, ja: und ich hab' das entstauben wollen. Ich wollte da dann einfach das machen was ich, was mir, was ich so im Gehirn hatte, weil ich: geh' # Von mir aus, und wenn du von etwas überzeugt bist dass es gut ist, dann setzt es durch und auch auf die anderen. 'Mach' es'. Ich wollte immer drei-sprachig sein, weil ich weiss**  
 %tra: And eh: he had also lost his interest and: but, he had, we paid a lot of money to buy this magazine. And, yes: and I wanted to make this magazine more fashionable. I wanted to do, what I, what I had in mind, because I: # It was my idea, and I was very keen on it and wanted everybody to see it. So I did it. I wanted to translate the contents of the magazine into three languages, because I know

4 INV: **Ja**  
 %tra: Yes

5 REG: **Em: wenn ich hierum gegangen in den Anfang und fragte nach Werbung**  
 %tra: Em: when I first went around asking for advertisements

6 INV: **Ja**  
 %tra: Yes

7 REG: **xx AMIGOS ist ja nur Deutsch. Es war schon zu diesem**

**Zeitpunkt, 2005-2006, wo die Leute, die Deutschen, abgereisst sind [>]**  
 %tra: xx AMIGOS is only German. It was during that period, 2005-2006, when the people, the Germans, started to leave [>]

8 INV: **Ja**  
 %tra: Yes

9 REG: **Nach Deutschland zurück. Eh: und dann kamen: habe ich gesehen. 'Hier ist eine multi-culti Gesellschaft' und die Deutschen sie haben nicht mehr die, die majorität, die sind nicht mehr die, xx von den grossen Anzahl, der prozent, prozentualer meisten Vertreten, das verschiebt sich. Und dann habe ich mir gedacht, wenn ich überleben will, wenn dieses Magazin muss pleite gehen soll, muss ich international werden und das habe ich gemacht mit Spanisch und English, die Welt-Sprachen bedient. Und hier mit Deutschland, die restlichen die Holländer, Schweizer, die Österreicher, aller die Deutsch-sprachig sind, können sich ja am Deutschen bedienen, und das Spanische liest ja ganz Süd-Amerika, ganz: ganz Spanien und eh: ist ja auch die zweite Welt-Sprache und English, ja weisst jeder Holländer und eh:**  
 %tra: And went back to Germany. Eh: and then came back, and I noticed. 'This is a multi-culti society' and the Germans are not the most numerous group anymore. The percentages have changed, there has been a shift. And then I thought, if I want to survive, if this magazine wants to succeed, I have to become international. And this is what I have done with Spanish and English, two of the most important world languages. And here and in Germany, the German-speaking people, the Dutch, the Swiss, the Austrians can read the German texts, and the Spanish version can be read by people from entire South America, from entire Spain and eh: it is also the second world-language and English, every Dutch can speak English and eh:  
 %com: Other woman in the room mentions:

10 SEC: **Also eigentlich**  
 %tra: Well, in fact

11 REG: **Selbst die Französen lesssen English, ja**  
 %tra: Also the French can read English, yes

12 INV: **Ja, ja**  
 %tra: Yes, yes

13 SEC: **Aber es ist schwierig**  
 %tra: But that's difficult

14 REG: **Wie die Französen als Kunden sind geizig**  
 %tra: French as customers are stingy

15 INV: **Warum hast du nicht Französisch...?**  
 %tra: Why did you not include a French...?

16 REG: **Nein, wir lieben die Franzosen hier nicht.**  
 %tra: No, we do not like the French here.

17 INV: **Ja, dass habe ich gesehen. Also viele Deutscher haben mir dass gesagt.**  
 %tra: Yes, that's what I have been able to see. And many Germans have told me the same thing.

18 SEC: **Ja, aber auch Spanier, aber auch Spanier und Katalan, nee' xxx es gibt die Französen hier überhaupt.**  
 %tra: Yes, but also the Spaniards and the Catalans do not like the French here.

@END

## @BEGIN (32:00 min.)

1 REG: **Die haben sie es alles hier noch erschaffen und es war ja fest alles in Deutsherhand hier. Jetzt eh: die Leute die aufgebaut haben die sterben (...) eh: die sterben weg, und das wird dann wieder von Franzosen übernommen oder eh: die Deutschen fühlen sich Heimatlos hier mittlerweile. Das ist eh: # und die Deutschen, die jungen Deutschen die nach kommen, das sind genau die Versager aus Deutschland.**

%tra: At the beginning Germans were the owners of the majority of houses here. Now eh: the people who bought at that time have died (...) eh: they die, and these houses are being bought by the French or: # and the Germans, the younger generation that is coming, they are the losers from Germany.

@END

**TRANSCRIPTION MIQUEL ARPA VILALLONGA**

@Participants: INV (researcher Katia Yago), MIQ (Son of one of the founders of Empuriabrava) He owns part of the Club Nàutic and the Sports Center there.

@Languages: Spanish, English, Catalan

@Duration: 19:02 minutes

@Date of recording: 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2008

@Transcriber's name: Katia Yago

@Date of transcription: 20<sup>th</sup> April 2009

## @BEGIN

1 INV: *Bueno, primero de todo quiero comentarte que este trabajo es totalmente anónimo y que no eh: va a salir nada más de aquí de lo que sea para mi estudio y los datos que usted me pueda dar.*

2 MIQ: Molt bé. Muy bien.

3 INV: *¿Ah, bueno, en qué prefiere hacerlo?*

4 MIQ: *Tanto me da.*

5 INV: *Vale, pues venga, vamos a empezar en castellano*

6 MIQ: *Vale, que hemos empezado en castellano. Venga*

7 INV: *Vale pues, eh: quería saber su nombre*

8 MIQ: *Miquel Arpa Vilallonga. Vilallonga, Arpa Vilallonga*

9 INV: *¿Y su edad?*

10 MIQ: *Eh: cincuenta y uno*

11 INV: *Vale. Eh: ¿Cuántos años hace que vive aquí en Empuriabrava?*

12 MIQ: *Pues como, como: veinte por ahí*

13 INV: *¿Y antes dónde vivía?*

14 MIQ: *Bueno, yo soy de Gerona.*

15 INV: *Sí*

16 MIQ: *Soy de:, hijo de por aquí. Siempre he estado por el Ampurdán, por Gerona, y sí soy de aquí, no de Empuriabrava porque soy de Gerona.*

17 INV: *¿Y me puede explicar un poquito la historia de su padre. De cómo, porque creo que fue él: la persona que:*

18 MIQ: *Bueno mi padre osea eh: junto con el Marqués de Sant Mori que era el propietario de la mayoría de las tierras de aquí y un tío mío que era Fernando Vilallonga*

19 INV: Sí

20 MIQ: *Pues eh: decidieron tirar adelante esta urbanización. Mi padre era promotor ya de otras urbanizaciones y decidieron tirar adelante esta urbanización. Y bueno y: pensaron en montar una marina, Santa Margarita ya estaba montada y después aparecieron ellos con, con Empuriabrava. Empezaron a hacer canales, empezaron a hacer parcelas. Eh, vieron que las parcelas con canal era lo que más se vendía y dijeron pues vamos a hacer parcelas con canal y el eslogan era 'El mar a la puerta de su casa' y bueno y los años, en los años sesenta, setenta, que era un momento en que, en que España aún era barato para, para gente de Europa, que todavía lo es pero, pero más todavía, y bueno, gente de todos lados, pero que, que los que más creyeron esto fueron extranjeros, alemanes etcétera, o sea, la gente de aquí era muy aséptica a xxx a Empuriabrava*

→

21 INV: *Sí, eso quería preguntar. ¿Cómo os disteis a conocer al resto de Europa? Eh: quiero decir ¿Por qué vinieron tantos alemanes aquí, cómo lo encontraron ellos?*

22 MIQ: *Lo que tengo entendido es que, es que, o sea lo que hizo que vinieran era el equipo de grandes vendedores que había aquí. O sea había, había unos vendedores que tenían unas comisiones por venta de alrededor del veinte por ciento de cada una de las ventas. Entonces, ellos eran leones para traer a gente de afuera y:*

23 INV: *¿Y cómo, y eh: entonces supongo que por prensa, no a: atraer a gente?*

24 MIQ: *No sé cómo lo hacían pero supongo que en Alemania hacían publicidad directamente en, en periódicos y: lugares de allí, etcétera pero, venía mucha gente o sea, y se vendía, hubo un momento en que se vendió muchísimo. ¿No sé si has visto la exposición de arriba?*

25 INV: *La he visto, la fui a ver*

26 MIQ: *Pues, pues eh: si te fijas la distancia que hay entre el año # hay dos fotos de Empuriabrava en, que en el espacio de seis o siete años me parece que es, que hay un cambio de: vamos, de construcciones aquí, hubo un momento en que creció muy rápido esto, no.*

27 INV: *¿Y, y todo fue construido también, eso vi arriba, por eh: por eh: por la gente de Galicia, no?*

28 MIQ: *O sea los canales, los canales eran construidos por gente de Galicia sí, o sea la: los artistas a parte de los directores que eran gente de aquí eh: como el Sr. Puig o el Sr. Gregorio, que eran dos, dos maestros aquí en la dirección de, de obra, pues los, los que trabajaban la piedra eran, eran gente de Galicia, que eran gente acostumbrada a trabajar la piedra y bueno hacían, como dice la exposición hacían en los mejores momentos llegaron a hacer un quilómetro de canal al mes. En un mes, o sea y esto se hacía con: con la ayuda de un camión que traía la piedra y ellos con, con un hierro, con una vara de hierro y el martillo pues iban poniendo, iban cortando, iban: eran artistas no. Y en total hay cuarenta y seis quilómetros de muro de canal. Que se dice muy rápido cuarenta y seis quilómetros de muro. Pero no sé si hay alguien que haya construido tantos metros de muro de, de canal por ahí*

29 INV: *Teóricamente es la residencia marina más grande de Europa.*

30 MIQ: *Es de las más grandes, o sea eh: está Port Camargue, que tiene muchos amarres también. Hay varias, pero es una de las más grandes de Europa y del mundo.*

31 INV: *Y de la evolución del turismo eh: a lo largo de los años, ¿qué impresión tienes de: de por ejemplo, al principio dices que vinieron muchos alemanes..eh:*

32 MIQ: *Bueno siempre ha sido [un lugar de]*

33 INV: [Pero como si]  
 34 MIQ: *Un lugar de segunda residencia, no. Esto ha sido un lugar de segunda residencia para gente europea eh: que se retira. O sea no ha sido un sitio de, yo tal y como lo he visto, no ha sido un sitio para gente joven, a parte de los jóvenes que puntualmente vienen al centro de paracaidismo, o: la gente joven que puede pasar momentáneamente por aquí a pasar el verano, a pasar no: a pasar quince días, tal. Pero la mayoría de las viviendas de Empuriabrava son de gente mayor. Entonces esta gente mayor son gente europea que se retira y bueno los hay, los hay que vienen eh: ha habido momentos que al principio fueron los alemanes que vinieron: eh, se están yendo los alemanes y entran los franceses, pero siempre es lo mismo, gente mayor que busca un sitio más económico y más que le, que le gusta eh: por el clima, el sol es muy importante. Y vienen aquí compran una parcelita y bueno pues intentan montar su puesta de sol aquí.*

35 INV: Entran el barco también que esa es una de las atracciones [>]  
 36 MIQ: *Claro, o sea en Empuriabrava hay de todo. Entonces pueden traer barco, pueden: eh, actividades fuera de: fuera del tema puramente de la vivienda hay muchos no. Eh: uno de los, de los grandes ganchos que tiene Empuriabrava es que tienes una casa con un amarre delante y esto es, esto ayuda.*

37 INV: *Y esto de las personas retiradas que vienen aquí, ya para: para acabar ya*  
 38 MIQ: *Bueno, o no eh: a ver, bueno para acabar o para lo que sea*  
 39 INV: *Bueno, ¿esta gente tiene un alto poder adquisitivo últimamente o?*  
 40 MIQ: *Bueno, ya no sé tanto. El: el nivel está bajando pero es que hay mucha gente. Tú te pones: Empuriabrava es muy grande, por lo que veo. Entonces se le va de las manos a todo el mundo porque es muy grande. Entonces tú te pones el día quince de agosto, el domingo que haya: o el sábado que haya a mitad de agosto en la bocana y tú verás el poder adquisitivo que hay dentro de la marina. No, no te hablo de toda Empuriabrava, te hablo de la gente que tiene casas en canales que me parece que hay como cuatro o cinco mil amarres, me entiendes. Entonces eh: verás los barcos que salen y hay mucha gente con mucho dinero. Pa' tener una segunda residencia, yo no sé tú pero yo no tengo ninguna residencia, ni aquí ni en ningún sitio, ¿me entiendes?*  
 %act: *INV Laughs*

41 MIQ: *Y con posibilidad de tener un barco del, de los, del precio que, que pueda valer un barco de estos, que mínimo te vas a 200,300, 400 mil euros, ¿me entiendes?*

42 INV: *Y a parte el precio de las viviendas de aquí [>]*  
 43 MIQ: *Y a parte de la vivienda. O sea que gente de, gente de, de: de calidad adquisitiva hay mucha, claro que sí y hay que cuidarla, porque sino esta gente se va. [Y está:]*

44 INV: *[Claro]*  
 45 MIQ: *Aquí están en el secreto de los, de los que mandan que sepan entender que clientela quieren, ¿me entiendes? Porque la infraestructura para gente que quiere servicios está*

46 INV: *Sí, eso ha dicho todo el mundo*  
 47 MIQ: *Ahora, ¿sabremos cuidarlos a todos para que no se vayan?*  
 → *¿Sabremos encontrarles distracciones y encontrarles, y darles calor para que no se vayan a buscar otros sitios? Es lo que está pasando, hay mucha gente que entra y se va. Entra y se va.*

48 INV: *Y también es verdad que hay viviendas en Empuriabrava con amarres y las otras que no las hay*

49 MIQ: *Claro, las hay que no tienen*  
 50 INV: *Ese edificio de al fondo de Empuriabrava que todo el mundo lo tiene...*

51 MIQ: *Estos edificios*  
 52 INV: *Sí, esos edificios*  
 53 MIQ: *Claro, a ver, allí hay viviendas, hay, hay viviendas allí también muy caras y muy, muy, muy buenas, o sea no todo son viviendas pequeñas. Hay de todo allí también, o sea aquello es, tan sólo aquello ya es muy grande, porque hay siete u ocho promociones de muchos años. En general es vivienda barata, pero también hay viviendas buenas allí o sea que:*

54 INV: *Ya, y ¿cómo dirías entonces que, que lo hacéis para mantener el turismo cada año? ¿Hacéis que los sitios eh: por ejemplo, se dirigían con un idioma especial a las personas, a los turistas sobretodo?*

55 MIQ: *Bueno, yo creo que hacemos demasiado. Déjame que te diga, porque o sea, yo cuando, es mi opinión personal, o sea, yo cuando, cuando me voy a Francia si no hablo francés no me atienden y cuando me voy a Inglaterra si no hablo inglés, si no hablo inglés no me atienden, y en cuanto a Alemania, pues si no hablo alemán no me atienden. Pues aquí estamos intentando hablar en inglés. Aquí ha habido una asociación de vecinos hace poco se ha montado a causa de todos los problemas de pagos de impuestos y tal*

→  
 56 INV: *Sí*  
 57 MIQ: *Se ha montado una comunidad que está diciendo que quieres seis lenguas oficiales, o sea: estamos haciendo demasiado y estamos, yo creo que estamos dando demasiado de nuestra parte para la gente que venga aquí se integre. O sea, nosotros somos eh: catalanes, somos de aquí y, yo creo que por lo menos tiene que ser catalán, español, e inglés. Punto, y francés, bueno, pero a ver, lo que no puedes es hablar de cualquier persona que venga aquí la lengua que él habla, ¿me entiendes? ¿Por qué? Porque bueno están viniendo a país, a un país que no es el suyo y tienen que acoplarse a lo, a lo que hay aquí ¿no? Entonces aquí hay un, no sé, se hablan muchas lenguas y veremos lo que da ¿no? Lo que hay que dar yo creo en lugar de tanta lengua es servicio.*

58 INV: *Y eso que me ha dicho antes de la, las personas retiradas que vienen aquí y: que en principio bueno, claro han estado cotizando en su país toda su vida y vienen aquí a gastar el dinero*

59 MIQ: *Bueno, esto es un, está pasando, no aquí sólo, sino en Alicante, en Murcia y en todos los sitios en donde, en donde la calor llama a la gente de los países del norte para venirse a retirar, que es lo que está pasando aquí también un poco ¿no? Ha, ha sido u:n, un apunte no, o sea, o sea la gente que ha cotizado siempre allí en su país y de golpe vienen aquí cuando son mayores y dicen bueno ahora si tengo un problema de salud, pues será aquí la seguridad social en la que no ha cotizado nunca que, que les mantendrá no, pero claro también vienen aquí, gastan su dinero, que han ahorrado allí, o sea esto habría que hacer un estudio detallado si, si realmente es justo o no es justo. Es una: ha sido un comentario*

60 INV: *Claro, ah no, pero me ha interesado.*  
 61 MIQ: *No, no sé*  
 62 INV: *Y una cosita, el hecho de que esté eh: bueno ¿cómo cree que era Castelló d'Empúries, Empuriabrava, el: cómo el turismo de Empuriabrava es el mismo de Castelló?*

63 MIQ: *Castelló, esto quiero que no conste en acta: www(...) Porque, porque Empuriabrava es muy grande, y, y no creo, no creo que estén*

*a la altura de: para, para:, para llevar una marina como esta. O sea no a la altura si no que, que, que, que no entienden que esto es una fuente de ingresos para ellos muy importante. Que si la saben aprovechar, para todos los que vivimos aquí en Empuriabrava y Castelló que es lo mismo, ¿no?, pero eh: es un pueblo que se, se, se encierran en una serie de: de pequeñeces, que lo que hace es, es daño a ellos mismos y a todo el mundo que ha ido a apoyar. Lo que pasa es que esto se está convirtiendo en una, en una población que cada vez hay más gente residiendo todo el año, entonces llegará un momento en que yo creo que superará Empuriabrava a Castelló d'Empúries y saldrá un alcalde igual en Cas-, y no se independizará pero saldrá un alcalde alemán o vete a saber ¿no?*

64 INV: *Lo que es verdad es que he estado en el ayuntamiento buscando datos sobre la demografía de Empuriabrava xxx y lo que sí me han dicho es que sólo tienen como de todo el municipio de Castelló d'Empúries inclusive Empuriabrava y no lo tienen como separado, entonces todo esto a mi me ha costado un poco para poder ver las nacionalidades que han ido llegando aquí durante estos cuarenta años de la urbanización y todo.*

65 MIQ: *Ellos le tienen como miedo a Empuriabrava. En el pueblo de Castelló no, cuando en realidad mucha gente en Castelló vive gracias a Empuriabrava. Todos viven gracias a Empuriabrava. Entonces lo que habría que hacer es mimar Empuriabrava (...)*

@END

## TRANSCRIPTION OF THE AUDIO-RECORDED INTERACTION AT THE APE MEETING (COMPLAINTS ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SPANISH COASTAL LAW)

@Participants: LAW (Lawyers representing the position of the Spanish Government), TRANS (German translator who works for the APE association, which is located in an office at the J.Hoffmann S.A. Real Estate Agency), Woman (British woman attending the meeting).

@Languages: **Spanish, German, English**

@Duration: 61:45 minutes

@Date of recording: 24<sup>th</sup> September 2008

@Transcriber's name: Katia Yago

@Date of transcription: 25<sup>th</sup> April 2009

@BEGIN (00:46 min.)

1 LAW: *¡Buenos días! Muchísimas gracias por vuestra asistencia. En primer lugar, en el primer tribunal en el que hubo una representación de personal xxx*  
 %tra: Good morning! Thank you for your attendance. In first place, the court where there was a representation of several members xxx

2 TRANS: **Guten Tag meine Damen und Herren. Vielen Dank für eure Teilnehmung. Vorgestern hatten wir eine xxx Verfassung xxx erforderlich.**

3 LAW: *Mi compañero es Carlos Alonso. Él es eh: jefe de equipo responsable de, del cargo administrativo del bufete Manubens. Es un bufete de unos cincuenta abogados.*  
 %tra: The person sitting next to me is Carlos Alonso. He is the head of the group who is in charge of the administrative tasks in the law firm Manubens. It is a lawyer's office with about fifty people.

4 TRANS: **Mein Nachbar ist Carlos Alonso. Er ist Chef einer Arbeitdienst, Manubens, von fünfzig Anwalten.**

5 LAW: *Y trabajamos por especialización, en la especialidad del derecho administrativo y también en la especialidad de derecho inmobiliario.*

%tra: And we work through specialization in the branch of administrative rights and also in property rights.

6 TRANS: **Einer der beiden anderen Nachbarn Carlos Alonso, besteht der Linie der Verwaltungsrecht und der Eduardo Macía es stimmt ein x auf Immobiliarrecht.**

%com: A woman who stands next to me says to her husband:

7 Woman: *What about a translation into English?*

@END

## TRANSCRIPTION OF RECORDED NEWS BROADCAST AT THE LOCAL TELEVISION CHANNEL *ALT EMPORDÀ TV*

@Participants: OSC (President of the commercial association *Tot Comerç*), INT (News reporter of the local television channel *Alt Empordà TV*).

@Language: Catalan, English

@Duration: 6:11 minutes

@Date of recording: September 2008

@BEGIN (0:40 min.)

1 OSC: Bueno que estem visquent un moment una miqueta eh: bueno amb una crisis important i aquí a Empuriabrava hi un: hi una mica de: de: hi ha una mica de por per tot el tema de canals encara que ens diguin que està tot solucionat. Pues, la realitat és que no: no tenim res precis que ens digui que tot està solucionat. La gent que ve aquí a comprar, tenen un mobiliari que està patint, està patint fort i la gent que ve: que ve aquí a comprar no sap què està comprant i el que ven no sap què està venent tampoc.

%tra: Well, we are going through a moment a little eh: well with an important crisis and here in Empuriabrava there: there is some: people are afraid about the issue of the canals although we have been told that everything is solved. But, in fact, it is not: we do not know for sure if everything is solved. People who come here to buy: encounter that properties are suffering these difficult consequences, and the people who come: who come here to buy do not know what they are paying for and those who sell do not know what they are selling.

2 INT: Qui vau anar a Madrid?

%tra: Who went to Madrid?

3 OSC: Vam anar representats de l'associació de comerciants i els de l'associació de: d'empresaris d'Empuriabrava i un representant de la: el president de l'associació nàutica d'Empuriabrava.

%tra: There were several representatives of the commercial association and of the business association of Empuriabrava and a representative of the: the president of the nautic association of Empuriabrava.

%com: One of these representatives is Miquel Arpa Vilallonga, the son of one of the founders of this tourist resort, who has also been interviewed in this study.

@END

### C. Fieldnotes

In 2008, when I finished my one year doctoral course on English Philology at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, I decided to write my master's dissertation in the area of sociolinguistics. The idea of studying Empuriabrava was first suggested to me by my doctoral course teacher, Dr. Melissa G. Moyer. She encouraged me to apply for a grant at the Spanish Ministry of Education to be able to finance my studies during the next four years until I finish my thesis.

Melissa told me to contact one of her students, Sònia Guilana, who is now an English and German teacher at the public High-School IES Castelló d'Empúries. One of her students, who graduated last year, had done a project on the German speaking groups in Empuriabrava and he was already familiar with this topic. I had an appointment with this young man, Christian Zbinden, in Barcelona (where he is studying his degree) a couple of months before I moved to Empuriabrava.

The summer of 2008 I rented a flat in Empuriabrava for three months to integrate myself in the different networks there and carry out the fieldwork for my research. A couple of months before, Sònia Guilana had granted me several short leaves from her teaching obligations in order to introduce me to several members she knew of the German and British networks and to take me for a visit around the area. I looked for a flat through the Internet Webpage from the real estate agency Fotocasa ([www.fotocasa.es](http://www.fotocasa.es)), which is very well-known here in Spain. I found an affordable 30m<sup>2</sup> flat located one street from the beach and in the main tourist area of Empuriabrava. It was the first floor of a semi-detached house in the area called *Badia*, which you can see in the map below. This district is where mainly German, Swiss and British families live. Several pictures of the flat are included below.

When I went to see the flat, I met with its owners and they provided me a lot of information about this tourist resort. The owners live in Girona and they bought this flat twenty years ago, as a second residence for the weekends, since they also own a big boat which is located in one of the moorings in the port. They go sailing a couple of times a month. They also introduced me to Rosa Maria, my neighbor below on the ground floor of the house. She works as an official tourist guide in Girona and in other areas of Catalonia and also takes English classes, since she speaks French and Italian

very well, but she needs to improve her English skills. I am very grateful to her, since she provided me information and contacts with members of the British and German networks. When I introduced myself to the people she had mentioned I told them I was her neighbor and friend and by means of this relationship I gained access to several English teachers, who also suggested me to interview their friends, who were journalists.

I rented this flat in Empuriabrava for three months. After my arrival to this tourist resort, it took me about a couple of weeks to meet my neighbor and to feel integrated among the inhabitants. However, once I had first established contact with several nationalities such as the Catalans and the British, the rest came by itself. One of the friends of my neighbor from British origin mentioned that she usually met with members from the British network at the *Blue Sky Bar* located at the entrance of the resort. She told me I ought to go there and meet the owners. In the beginning of August I went to this bar and met many British and German nationals. It was like a network. Somebody introduced me to a friend and this person to another person.

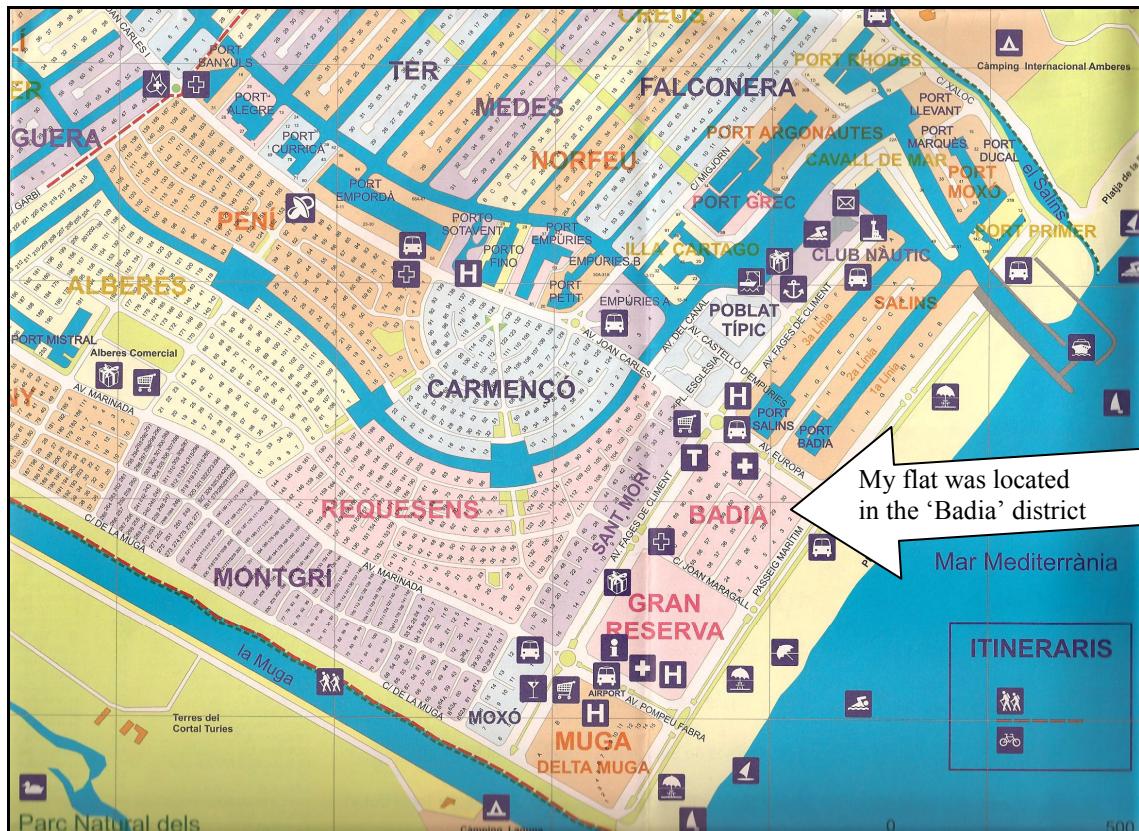
Through Mandy, who worked at the *Club Nàutic*, I was able to meet Joan Rust of the British Society of Catalunya and Miquel Arpa, the actionist of this sports club. Joan Rust introduced me to one of her German friends Lore and to Brian, a retired British policeman, who told me to get in touch with David Gary, who is a journalist for the *Costa Brava Resident* magazine.

At the *Club Nàutic*, I also met Natalie Hart, from the Real Estate Agency *Construccions Empúries*, who gave me the telephone number of many of her British friends in this tourist resort, whom I was able to interview.

From the experience of being immersed in this tourist resort I was able to see that its members know each other very well. There are dense networks of people from various national origins. People recommend spaces of activity and leisure to others and work for their friends and neighbors.

Once I had already met a couple of people, the members of the different nationalities had spread the word about my interviews and most of them were very excited to contribute in this research. I tried to be very polite with everybody and I always explained them the aims of my study before starting to ask any questions. Every time I had to record an interview I asked informants to sign a consent form to use their names in this study.

Map of the districts near the beach of Empuriabrava



Several pictures of my flat



Ethics committee of the UAB approval to carry out the audio-recorded interviews of this study  
(Reference No. CEEAH 753)



Comissió d'Ètica en l'Experimentació Animal i Humana (CEEAH)  
Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona  
08193 Bellaterra (Cerdanyola del Vallès)

La Comisión de Ética en la Experimentación Animal y Humana de la Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (CEEAH), informa que el proyecto **"Mobility and Transidiomatic Practices in a Tourist Resort on the Costa Brava, Spain"**, presentado por la Dra. Katia Yago, está en conformidad con los requerimientos éticos y legales concernientes a la investigación con seres humanos, basado en el procedimiento aprobado por esta Comisión con referencia CEEAH 753: **"Llenguatge i Espais Socials d' Identitat: Ciutadans Globals a Empuriabrava"**.

La investigación que se realice referente a dicho proyecto, es conforme a la de derechos humanos y dignidad del ser humano respecto a la aplicación de Biología i Medicina, según la Convención en Derechos Humanos y Biomedicina aprobada por el Consejo Europeo (Oviedo, 19 de noviembre de 1997) y ratificado por el Parlamento Español el 5 de octubre de 1999. En este sentido, la Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona informa de la conciencia de nuestros investigadores y colaboradores sobre la necesidad absoluta de conservar los derechos individuales, intimidad y dignidad de los voluntarios que participen en el proyecto como donantes de muestras biológicas.

El derecho a la protección de datos personales de los participantes, será garantizada por la confidencialidad según la ley que se aplica en España y las directivas de la UE "Ley Orgánica 15/1999: Ley de Protección de Datos de Carácter Personal (LOPD)" de 13 de diciembre de 1999. Para esto, toda la información será tratada con total anonimato. Se informará adecuadamente al personal participante y obtendrá por escrito el consentimiento informado del participante, para asegurar que ha entendido claramente la información que se le ha comunicado referente al proyecto en que participa.

  
Núria Pérez Pastor  
Secretaria de la CEEAH  
Bellaterra (Cerdanyola del Vallès), 20 de enero de 2011.

## Documents sent to the Ethical Commission at the UAB


**UAB**  
 Universitat Autònoma  
 de Barcelona

Departament de Filologia Anglesa i de Germanística  
 Edifici B · Campus de la UAB · 08193 Bellaterra  
 (Cerdanyola del Vallès) · Barcelona · Spain  
 Tel. +34 93 581 15 67 · Fax +34 93 581 20 01  
 d.fil.anglesa@uab.cat · www.uab.cat

**INFORMATION SHEET**

**Language and Social Spaces of Identity: Global Citizens in Empuriabrava<sup>1</sup>**

**Presentation**

The topic of this research is to investigate tourism, migration and multilingualism in Empuriabrava (Girona) in an effort to understand processes of globalization and the movement of people across national boundaries. In this study I investigate the history of Empuriabrava and how the generational change that is currently taking place is creating a site of tensions between different nationalities. The evolution of tourism in Empuriabrava since its creation until today is one of the focuses of the present study. Nowadays, language and cultural diversity in this site is posing a challenge to local economy, politics and society that needs to be understood. Furthermore, I study how tourism challenges the nation-state in a different way than migration from East-European and African countries, which has increased at a large scale in the last ten years, as a result of globalization. Moreover, I will investigate how the different groups of migrants mark, sustain and reproduce their identities and boundaries that affect social inclusion and exclusion. In order to provide an explanation about this generational change I will take up the notion of social class and examine the way it is connected to migration. Current tensions are among the arrival of new migrants and younger groups. Older generation residents and tourists feel challenged by these changes. The role of language is key to understand the boundaries that are constructed in these communities and their multilingual practices in social and key discursive spaces which they appear.

**Research Questions**

1. How do global trends such as tourism and migration from European countries in Empuriabrava challenge the Spanish nation-state and the Catalan nation in different ways than the new migrants from East-European and African countries and with which challenges for whom?

---

<sup>1</sup> The study on “Language and Social Spaces of Identity: Global Citizens in Empuriabrava” is part of the project HUM2007-61864 on *La Gestión del Multilingüismo en el Ámbito Institucional*, directed by Dr. Melissa G. Moyer and funded by the Spanish Ministry of Education and Science.



Universitat Autònoma  
de Barcelona

Departament de Filologia Anglesa i de Germanística

Edifici B · Campus de la UAB · 08193 Bellaterra  
(Cerdanyola del Vallès) · Barcelona · Spain  
Tel. +34 93 581 15 67 · Fax +34 93 581 20 01  
d.fil.anglesa@uab.cat · www.uab.cat

2. What kind of multilingualism is found in Empuriabrava and how does it get constructed? What distinguishes this site? Who defines it? Who does it benefit? How is language used by different groups of communities of global citizens in Empuriabrava?
3. How is the current generational change affecting established communities in Empuriabrava and with what challenges for whom? How is social class connected to migration?

### Methods

This is a qualitative study that involves ethnographic fieldwork to gather data in order to answer the research questions posed. The data collected includes:

- Information about the residential enclave and of the services and tourist attractions that it offers its visitors and local residents (for example: leaflets, web pages, documents and legislation, census charts, magazines for the members of the different speech communities).
- Pictures of places and signs in the multilingual community of Empuriabrava (and not of people without their consent).
- Observations and recordings of interviews with key members of the community who carry out different types of economic activity in Empuriabrava.

### Ethical consent

Your name will remain anonymous. Written consent will be requested to carry out recordings. For further information about any aspect of this study you may contact Katia Yago or my thesis director Dr. Melissa G. Moyer.

### Contact

Katia Yago : [Katia.Yago@uab.cat](mailto:Katia.Yago@uab.cat) (Telf: 679 36 23 23)

For other questions you can contact the director of this project:

Dra. Melissa G. Moyer Greer: [Melissa.Moyer@uab.cat](mailto:Melissa.Moyer@uab.cat) (Telf: 93 581 23 26)

Departamento de Filología Inglesa

Edifici B. Campus de la UAB. 08193 Bellaterra (Cerdanyola del Vallès)

**Informed consent to participate in this study**



Universitat Autònoma  
de Barcelona

Departament de Filologia Anglesa i de Germanística

Edifici B · Campus de la UAB · 08193 Bellaterra  
(Cerdanyola del Vallès) · Barcelona · Spain  
Tel. +34 93 581 15 67 · Fax +34 93 581 20 01  
d.fil.anglesa@uab.cat · www.uab.cat

**Informed Consent for Study on Multilingualism in Empuriabrava**

**Language and Social Spaces of Identity: Global Citizens in Empuriabrava**

Katia Yago, is a PhD student in the Department of Filologia Anglesa i de Germanística at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, as well as a member of the CIEN research group. She is undertaking a study on multilingualism in Empuriabrava (Girona). The goal of this study is to investigate tourism, migration and the challenges that these social phenomena pose to the regional and nation-state political power. This study will be carried out from June to December 2008 as partial fulfillment of the requirements to obtain the Diploma of Advanced Studies (DEA).

The research Katia Yago is carrying out consists in an ethnographic fieldwork that entails the use of data obtained from interviews, observation of the site and/or participation with members of the community and written documents from different sources such as information leaflets, pictures and legislation.

As a participant in this research your identity will be kept in anonymity. To guarantee this your name will be erased in the recordings and in the materials of research according to the code of ethics of the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona.

You will not receive any economic compensation for your participation. Your participation in this study may not represent any direct benefit for you. However, this study will contribute to the knowledge on tourism, migration and multilingualism in Empuriabrava.

Your participation is voluntary. You have no obligation to participate, and if you do not want you do not have to answer to any question that makes you feel uncomfortable. You are also free to discontinue your participation in this study at any moment without entailing any negative consequences for you.

Katia Yago has explained this study to you and she has answered your questions related to this project. For further information on the CIEN research group, you can visit the web site at <http://groupcien.uab.cat>

If you have any complaint regarding this study you may contact my thesis director Dr. Melissa G. Moyer by telephone at 93 581 23 26 or the Ethics Committee of the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona at the e-mail address [comissio.etica.experim.animal.humana@uab.cat](mailto:comissio.etica.experim.animal.humana@uab.cat)

I acknowledge having been informed about this research project.

I agree to take part in this study.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Subject's signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Researcher's signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Document used to expose my study to the interviewees who have participated in this research

Melissa G. Moyer  
Departament de Filologia Anglesa  
Facultat de Filosofia i Lletres  
08193 Bellaterra (Barcelona) SPAIN  
Tel.: 34 93 581 2326  
E-mail: melissa.moyer@uab.es



Universitat  
Autònoma  
de Barcelona

Com a investigadora principal del projecte HUM2007- 68148 sobre La Gestión del Multilingüismo en el Ámbito Institucional finançat pel Ministeri d'Educació i Ciència faig constar que Katia Yago es membre del equip d'investigació que porta a terme aquest projecte. Kata Yago està estudiant multilingüisme i turisme a la Costa Brava i per això estaria molt agraïda si podeu ajudar-la en la seva tasca de investigació. Si necessiteu qualsevol tip d'informació addicional podeu contactar-me al telèfon o correu a la capçalera.  
Moltes gràcies per la vostra col.laboració.

Ben cordialment,

*Melissa G. Moyer*

Melissa G. Moyer

Barcelona, 5 d'agost 2008

### Official Guide from the Marina of Empuriabrava



**COMUNITAT D'USUARIS DE LA MARINA: INFORMACIÓ I PERÍODE D'INSCRIPCIÓ D'AMARRATGES**

De acuerdo con el Decreto 17/2005, por el que se aprueba el Reglamento de Marinas Interiores de la Generalidad de Cataluña, la concesionaria de la Marina d'Empuriabrava, Port Ampuriabrava SA, tiene la obligación legal de crear una comunidad de usuarios de amarrados, para garantizar la gestión, el mantenimiento y la mejora de los servicios de la marina de Empuriabrava.

Es para ello que el Ayuntamiento de Castelló d'Empúries, por la correcta aplicación del marco legal vigente (y con la finalidad que los usuarios de amarrados puedan regularizar jurídicamente su situación y garantizar sus derechos), les comunica la creación de una Oficina de Atención a l'Usuari conjuntamente con el concesionario de la Marina d'Empuriabrava y abre un período de información y registro de la titularidad de los amarrados.

Sí posee la goza de la titularidad o del derecho de amarrar a un canal o puerto interior, o, por tal de poder actualizar la situación y sus datos en el Registro de Usuarios, dispone de un plazo que finaliza el lunes 31 de diciembre de 2007 para presentar la documentación necesaria (escritura de propiedad o otros títulos de dominio).

La Oficina de Atención a l'Usuari estará ubicada en el primer piso del Centro cívico de Empuriabrava, a partir del 16 de agosto de 2007. El horario de atención al público será de 10 h a 14 h de lunes a sábado.

**COMUNIDAD DE USUARIOS DE LA MARINA: INFORMACIÓN Y PERÍODO DE INSCRIPCIÓN DE AMARRES**

De acuerdo con el Decreto 17/2005, por el que se aprueba el Reglamento de Marinas Interiores de la Generalidad de Cataluña, la concesionaria de la Marina d'Empuriabrava, Port Ampuriabrava SA, tiene la obligación legal de crear una comunidad de usuarios de amarrados, para garantizar la gestión, el mantenimiento y la mejora de los servicios de la marina de Empuriabrava.

Es por eso que el Ayuntamiento de Castelló d'Empúries, para asegurar la correcta aplicación del marco legal vigente (y con la finalidad que los usuarios de amarrados puedan regularizar jurídicamente su situación y garantizar sus derechos), les comunica la creación de una Oficina de Atención al Usuario conjuntamente con la concesionaria de la Marina d'Empuriabrava y abre un período de información y registro de la titularidad de los amarrados.

Si usted disfruta de la titularidad o del derecho de amarrar en el canal o en el puerto interior y para poder actualizar su situación y sus datos en el Registro de Usuarios, dispone de un plazo que finaliza el lunes 31 de septiembre de 2007 para presentar la documentación necesaria (escritura de propiedad, u otros títulos de dominio).

La Oficina de Atención al Usuario estará ubicada en el primer piso del centro cívico de Empuriabrava, a partir del 16 de agosto de 2007. El horario de atención al público será de 10 h a 14 h de lunes a sábado.

**USER'S COMMUNITY FROM EMPURIABRAVA MARINA: INFORMATION AND PERIOD FOR MOORINGS REGISTRATION**

In line with Decree 17/2005, endorsing the Regulation on Intercostal Marinas passed by the Generalitat de Catalunya, the concessionaire of the Empuriabrava Marina, Port Ampuriabrava SA, has the legal obligation to create a community of mooring users to guarantee the management, maintenance and improvement of the services offered by the Empuriabrava Marina.

Consequently, with a view to ensuring the correct implementation of the valid legal framework and so that mooring users can regularise their situation and guarantee their rights, the Castelló d'Empúries Council informs of the creation of a User Support Office together with the concessionaire of the Empuriabrava

Marina and opens a period for information and registration of the ownership of said moorings.

If you own or have the right to use moorings in the canal or the river harbour, you have until Monday September 31st to present the necessary documentation (deeds of ownership, or other titles) in order to update your situation and data in the User Register.

The User Support Office will be located on the first floor of the Empuriabrava community centre, as of August 16th 2007. The opening hours will be from 10 am to 2 pm from Monday to Saturday.

**CO-PROPRIÉTÉ DES RÉSIDENTS DE LA MARINA D'EMPURIABRAVA: INFORMATION ET PERIODE D'INSCRIPTION**

Conformément au Décret 17/2005, par lequel est approuvé le Règlement des Marinas intérieures de la Generalitat de Catalogne, le concessionnaire de la Marina d'Empuriabrava, Port Ampuriabrava SA, a l'obligation légale de créer une communauté d'usagers d'amarrages, afin de garantir la gestion, l'entretien et l'amélioration des services de la marina de Empuriabrava.

C'est la raison pour laquelle la Mairie de Castelló d'Empúries, en vue d'assurer l'application correcte du cadre légal en vigueur (et avec la finalité que les usagers des amarrages régularisent juridiquement leur situation et garantissent leurs droits), vous informe de la création d'un Office de service à l'usager en association avec le concessionnaire de la Marina de Empuriabrava et ouvre une période d'information et d'inscription de la propriété des amarrages.

Si vous jouissez de la propriété ou du droit d'usage d'amarrages dans le canal ou le port intérieur, et, afin de pouvoir mettre à jour votre situation et vos coordonnées dans le Répertoire d'Utilisateurs, vous avez jusqu'au lundi 31 septembre 2007 pour présenter la documentation requise (acte de propriété, ou autres titres de domaine).

L'Office de service à l'usager sera situé au premier étage du centre civique de Empuriabrava, à partir du 16 août 2007. L'heure d'ouverture au public sera de 10 h à 14 h, du lundi au samedi.

**DER EIGNERVEREIN VON DER VERBRAUCHER VON DER MARINE: INFORMATION UND ZEIT ZUM ANMELDEN VON IHRE BOOTLIEGEPFLATZ**

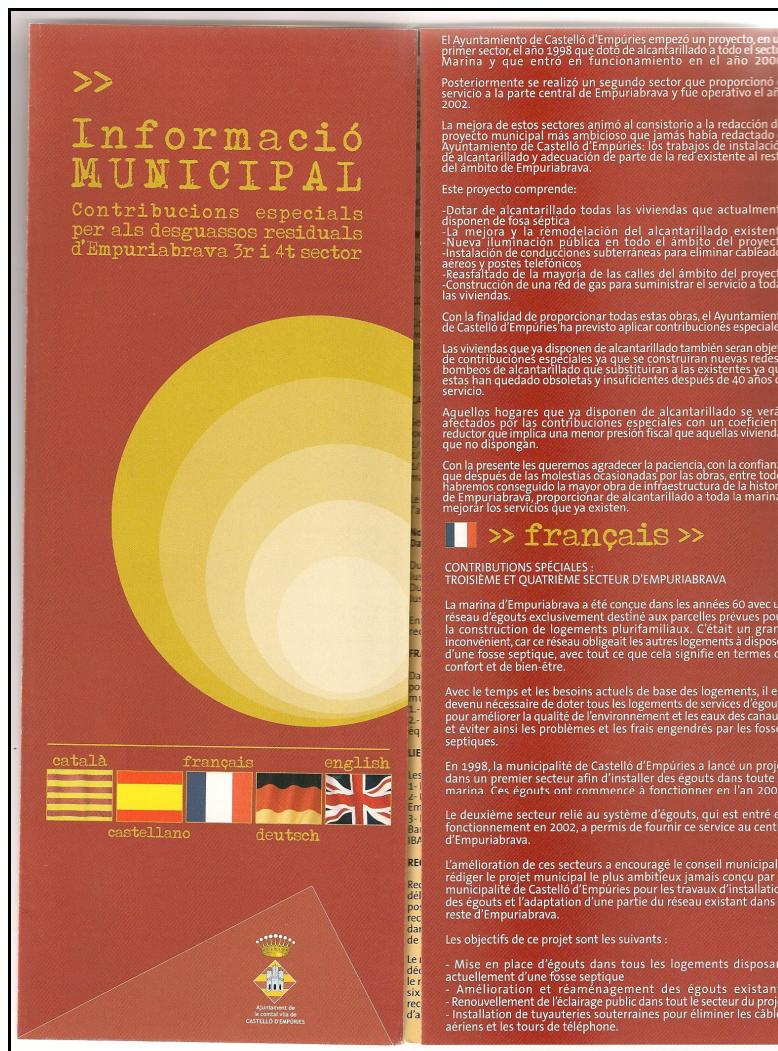
In Übereinstimmung mit dem Erlass 17/2005, mit dem die Vorschriften für Binnenschifffahrtszentren der Generalitat de Catalunya bestimmt wurden, hat der Konzessionär der Marina von Empuriabrava, Port Ampuriabrava SA, die gesetzliche Verpflichtung, eine Gemeinschaft von Besitzern der Liegeplätze zu gründen, um den Betrieb, die Instandhaltung und Verbesserung der Dienste der Marina von Empuriabrava sicherzustellen.

Aus diesem Grunde und zur Sicherung der korrekten Anwendung des Gesetzesrahmens (und mit dem Ziel, dass die Benutzer der Liegeplätze ihre Situation legalisieren und ihre Rechte wahrnehmen können), teilt Ihnen die Gemeinde von Castelló d'Empúries mit, dass sie gemeinsam mit dem Konzessionär der Marina von Empuriabrava ein Benutzer-Serviceluft (Oficina de Atención al Usuario) eröffnet und eine Frist setzt für die Information und Registrierung der Inhaber der Liegeplätze.

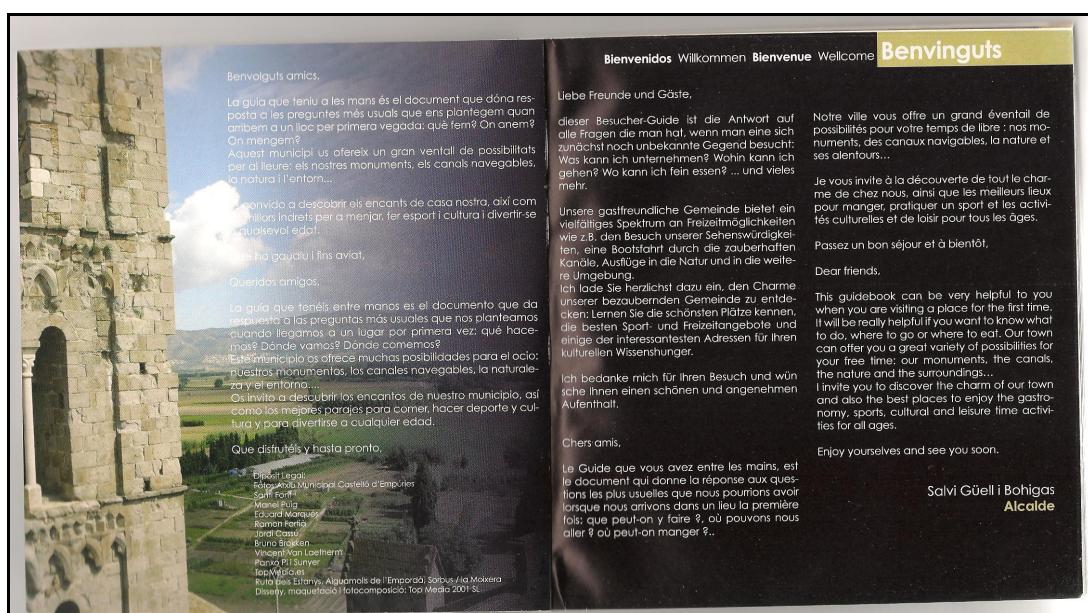
Wenn Sie Inhaber eines Liegeplatzes sind oder das Nutzungsgesetz in einem der Liegeplätze am Kanal oder im Binnenhafen haben und über den Standort und die Daten im Benutzerregister zu aktualisieren, verfügen Sie über eine Frist bis Montag, den 31. September 2007, um die notwendigen Unterlagen vorzulegen (Eigentumsurkunde oder andere Verfügungsurkunden).

Das Benutzer-Serviceluft befindet sich in der ersten Etage des Bürgerzentrums von Empuriabrava und öffnet am 16. August 2007. Es ist Montag bis Samstag geöffnet von 10:00 bis 14:00.

## Information budget concerning the water distribution and sewerage network construction



### Summer Guidebook for Tourists in Empuriabrava (Foreword by the mayor in Castelló d'Empúries)



## Environmental brochures for visitors



**El Cicle de l'Aigua**

**1. ¿Saps quant temps triga en degradar-se una ampolla de plàstic en el mar?**

A. 1 mes  
B. 1 any  
C. 100-1000 anys

**2. ¿Y una burilla de cigar?**

A. 18 dies  
B. 5-6 mesos  
C. 1-5 anys

**Solucions: 1. C / 2. C**

I recorda, no dubitis de trucar al SEPRONA [Servei de Protecció de la Natura de la Guàrdia Civil] quan ho consideris necessari.

Telèfon: 062  
FES- HO PER TU, FES- HO PER LE FUTUR!



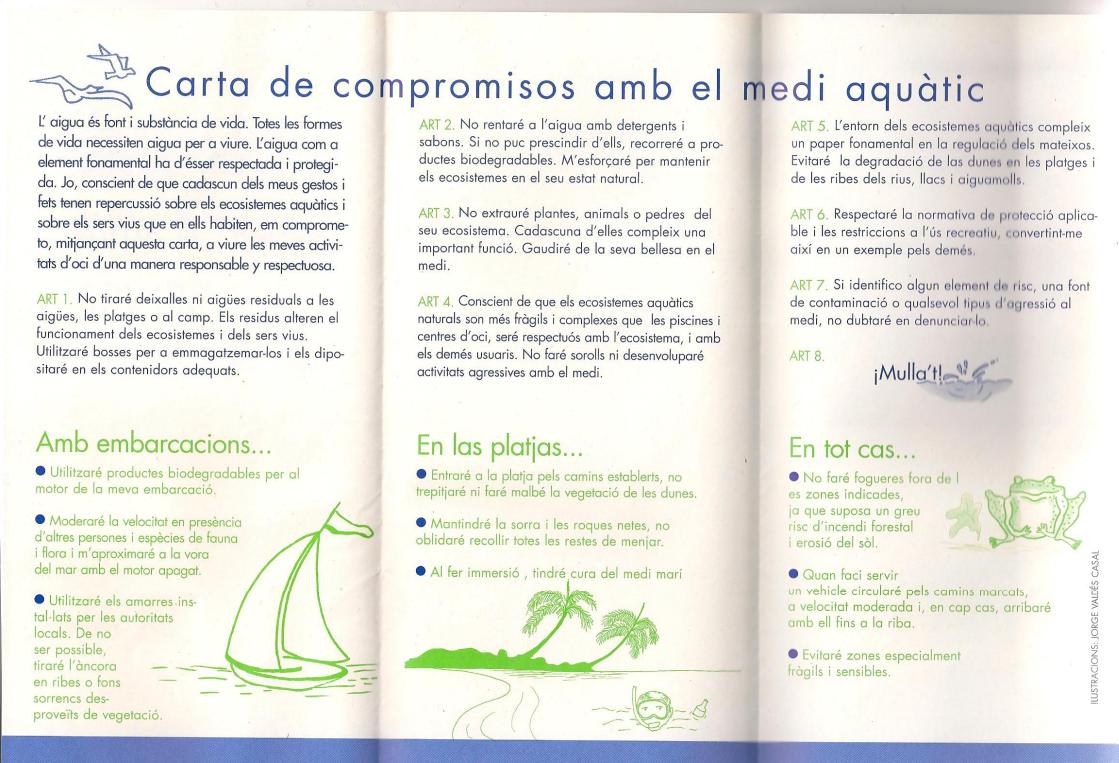


**MAREA VIVA: Oci SENSE contaminació**

*Apren a divertir-te en l'aigua...*

*¡Respectant el medi ambient!*

**Guia de les Bones Pràctiques**



**Carta de compromisos amb el medi aquàtic**

**ART 1.** No tiraré deixalles ni aigües residuals a les aigües, les platges o al camp. Els residus alteren el funcionament dels ecosistemes i dels sers vius. Utilitzaré bosses per a emmagatzemar-los i els dipositaré en els contenidors adequats.

**Amb embarcacions...**

- Utilitzaré productes biodegradables per al motor de la meva embarcació.
- Moderaré la velocitat en presència d'altres persones i espècies de fauna i flora i m'aproximare a la vora del mar amb el motor apagat.
- Utilitzaré els amarrades instal·lats per les autoritats locals. De no ser possible, tiraré l'àncora en ribes o fons sorrenys desproveïts de vegetació.

**En las platjas...**

- Entraré a la platja pels camins establerts, no trecil·laré ni faré malbé la vegetació de les dunes.
- Mantindré la sorra i les roques netes, no oblidaré recollir totes les restes de menjar.
- Al fer immersió, tindré cura del medi marí

**En tot cas...**

- No faré fogueres fora de les zones indicades, ja que suposa un greu risc d'incendi forestal i erosió del sòl.
- Quan faci servir un vehicle circularé pels camins marcats, a velocitat moderada i, en cap cas, arribaré amb ell fins a la riba.
- Evitaré zones especialment fràgils i sensibles.

**ILLUSTRAÇONS: JORDI VALENT CARRAL**

Several of the main canals with its beautiful high-standing houses and their own moorings



03.05.08

Today I have been to the *Club Nàutic* for the first time. I have met with the English and German teacher, Sònia Guilana at the local public High-School IES Castelló, which is located in the town of Castelló d'Empúries, five minutes away from Empuriabrava. We have met at the high-school and while I was waiting for her to finish her lesson I have observed the school building and the atmosphere inside: Teachers talking to parents, students walking and speaking in groups in the halls, and phone calls at the reception desk. The main language used at the high-school is Catalan.

At 1:30 pm I meet Sònia Guilana at the entrance of the building. She is very nice. She mentions she has to be back in school at 3:30 pm, since she has to teach an English lesson during the afternoon. She suggests going with her car to visit Empuriabrava, to have lunch at a Restaurant in the German district of the resort and to visit the exhibit that is taking place at the *Club Nàutic*, since it shows the history of Empuriabrava. After going with her to a German Bakery (owned by a German family that sells German products) in the German district *Alberes*, we have lunch at a restaurant called *Spanisches Restaurant*, owned by Germans who prepare typical Spanish food for people of the German network. The customers in the restaurant are all German. What surprises me is that I ask for a German beer, but they only have *Estrella Damm* (Catalan beer). During lunch, Sònia and I talk about Empuriabrava and about my research and how I am going to carry it out. Afterwards we take her car and drive to the *Club Nàutic*. It is an old building that resembles a ship. Next to this building is the observation tower *Torre Mirador*. The access to this tower is through the *Club Nàutic*.

The *Club Nàutic* is located in the main tourist avenue, a couple of streets from the beach. We go inside and ask Lia, the Catalan receptionist, if we can go to the exhibit on the first floor and to the observation deck at the top of the building. Sònia mentions that she came here a month ago with some friends and that she really liked the experience. The lady tells us that we can enter for free. We go upstairs and on the first floor there is a very nice exhibit of historical pictures, documents and newspapers which are included in this appendix. They explain the foundation of Empuriabrava and the development of both the land and its inhabitants. I take many notes. Then we go to the observation deck. From there you can see the tourist resort and its surroundings: The National Park *Els Aiguamolls de l'Empordà* and the beautiful panoramic of the canals and the Venice-like layout. It really is beautiful, although today the weather is not very nice. There are many clouds, and the typical wind here called *Tramuntana* is blowing

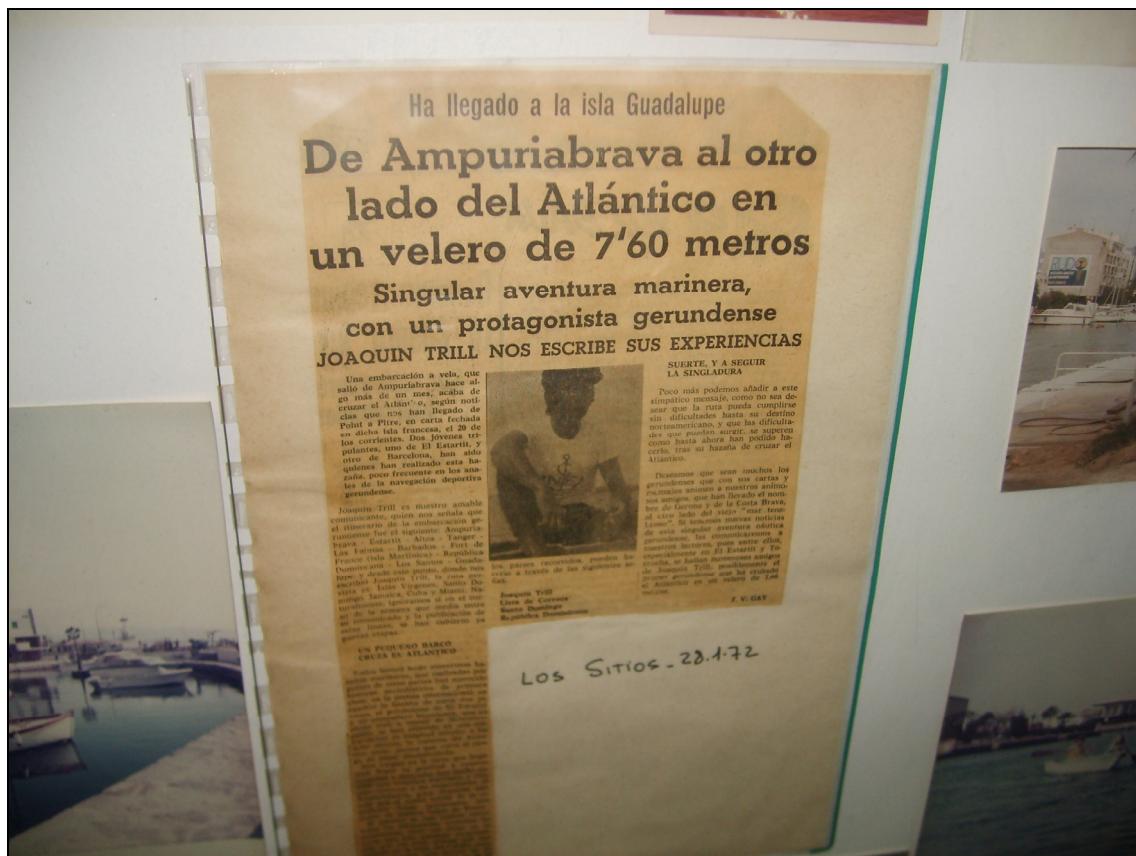
continuously. After the visit she takes me back to my car, which I had left at the park lot in the high-school and we both drive with our cars to the National Park *Els Aiguamolls de l'Empordà*. She shows me the entrance to the park and leaves me there, since she has to go back to school. I go to the information desk at the Park and ask for some documents at the reception desk. A middle-aged woman who speaks in Catalan provides me information about the park and the guided tours that take place.

Pictures taken at the exhibit on the history of Empuriabrava at the *Club Nàutic*

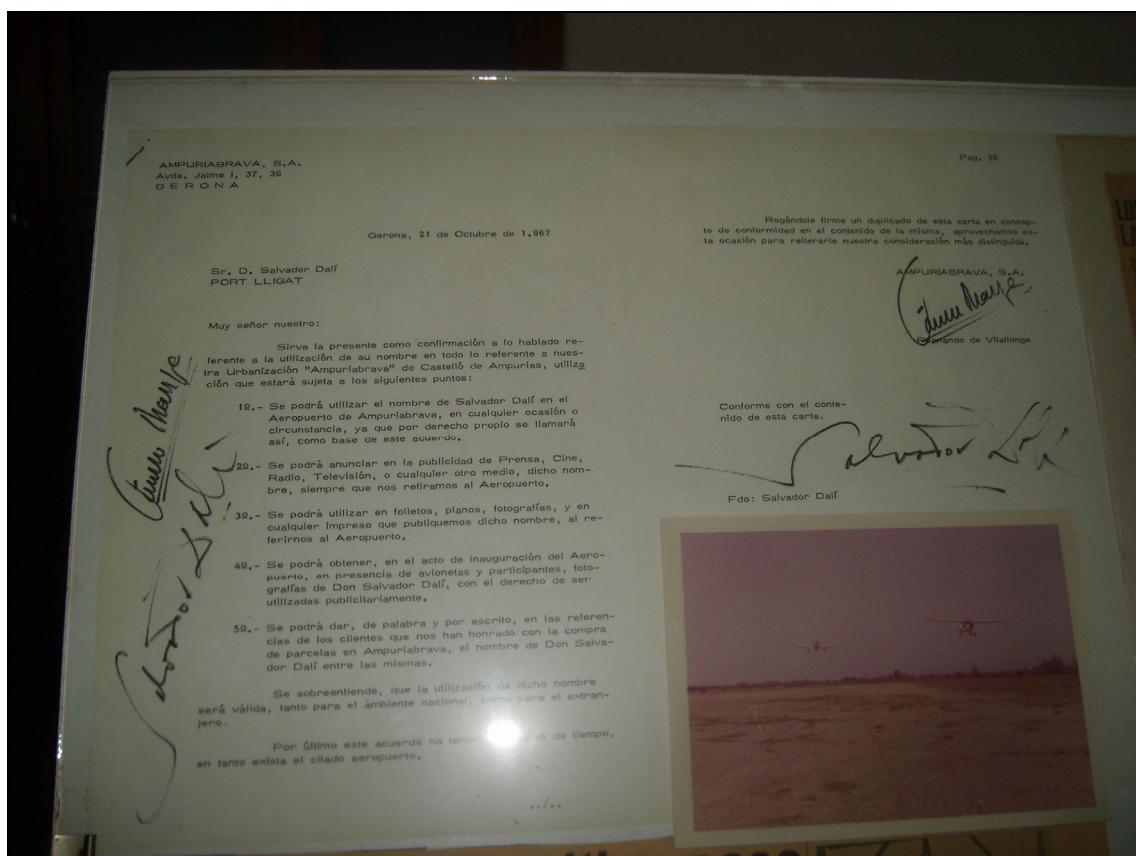


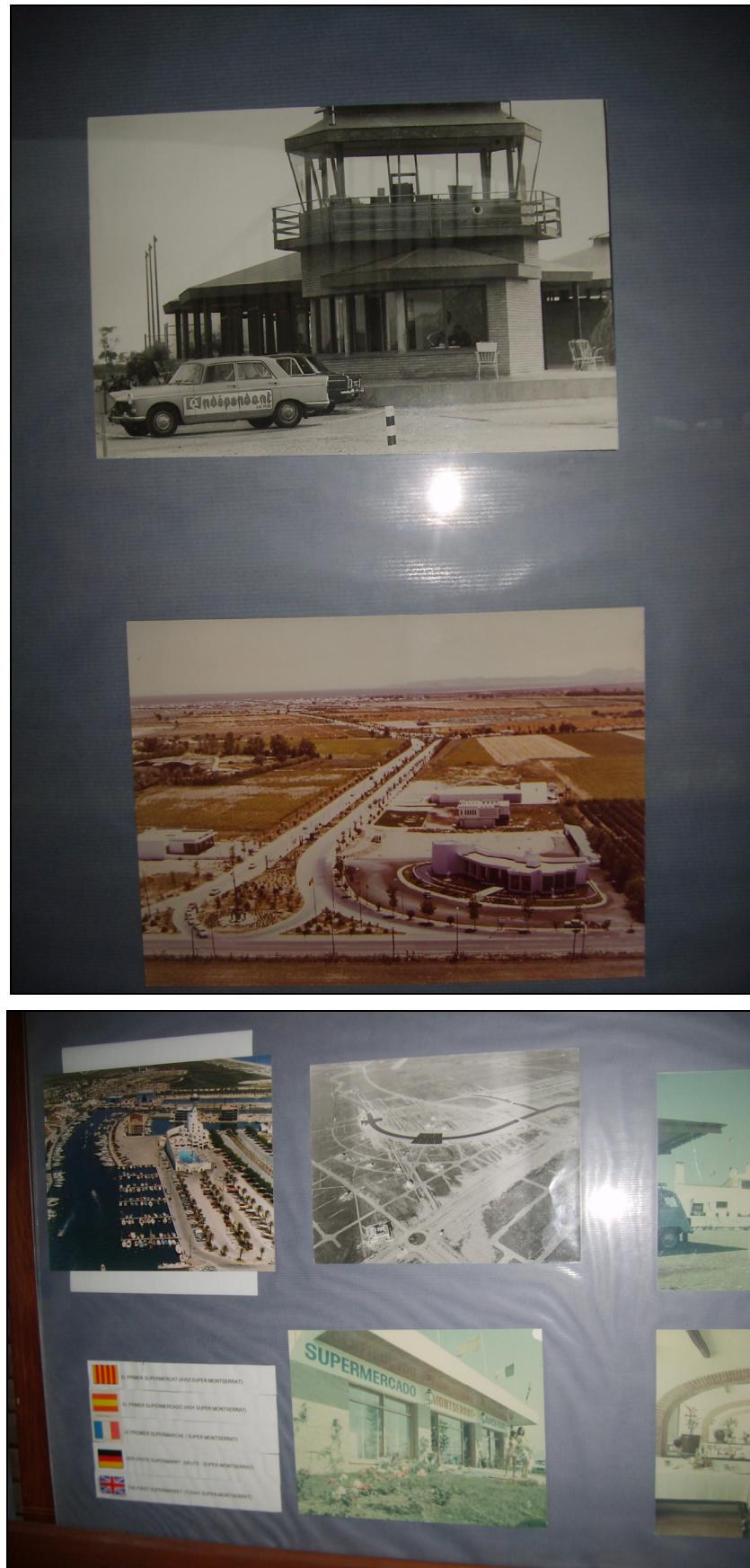






Salvador Dalí was asked to sign the approval for the construction of this tourist resort







The first constructions were mainly done by migrant national workers from Galicia



03.05.08

All around the resort there are German shops, restaurants and services. The *Alberes Comercial* district is very well-known among members from the German network, since it has several *Biergärten* (beer gardens), which are the typical terraces in Germany attached to a drinking establishment such as a beer hall, where beverages and food are served. In this area there is also a German store, which includes a bakery and a butcher's shop, a Sports Club where you can practice *Pilates*, a wine store, a German restaurant called *Spanisches Restaurant*, and several other shops.

Today I have met with Sònia Guilana and she has taken me to this district of the resort. She knew the owners of the German store (which includes a bakery and a butcher's shop) since she usually goes to buy there. She has introduced me to the lady at the bakery and to the woman at the butcher's shop. Our conversation has been held in German. I have been very excited to practice my German skills. I had not spoken this language for a couple of years since I came back from my stay in Cologne.

I have taken several pictures of the imported products that are offered at this store. The German women at the counter did not speak Spanish and Catalan. The lady at the bakery though, mentioned she had started to take Spanish private classes. She also said that she practiced Spanish with her son, who studies at the public high-school in Castelló d'Empúries.

While I was at the butcher's shop I saw that the products offered had a sign in front of them with their name written only in German. I wanted to buy some sausages but it was really difficult to make a choice, since I could not tell the difference between them only by reading their labels in German. I already knew the names of the typical kinds of sausages that are sold in Germany from my stay in Cologne. However, I wondered how a Spanish or local Catalan resident was able to buy one of these products without speaking this foreign language or having been immersed in the German culture.

I asked the woman at the front desk, who spoke German, if she only had German customers at her shop. She replied that there were also many local residents in the resort who came to buy here. I asked her how she managed to communicate with these local residents when selling one of the products offered at her store. She answered that she did not give a description of the products. Instead, she told people, in one of the few words she could say in Spanish, *¡Pruébelo!* (Try it!). She added that this way of selling foreign products worked very well.

Before leaving the store, the two women gave us a leaflet, which is included below. This advertisement announced that their bakery was going to celebrate the 1<sup>st</sup>. German Bread Market in Empuriabrava on the 26<sup>th</sup> of April.

The particularity about this document is that it is written in German and translated into Catalan. This bread market is addressed to the German and to the local national residents in this single space. However, since the owners do not speak Catalan, I suppose that they will have their children, who attend the Catalan public high-school in Castelló, help them out in this special occasion. Unfortunately, I was not able to attend the festivity.

Afterwards, Sònia and I left the shop, since they were about to close for lunch time. We were hungry and decided to eat in the restaurant next to the German store. The restaurant is called *Spanisches Restaurant*. In front of the entrance there was a black board with the menu of the day written in German. For lunch we had a very big chicken salad with sausages. It was a mixture between Spanish and German food.

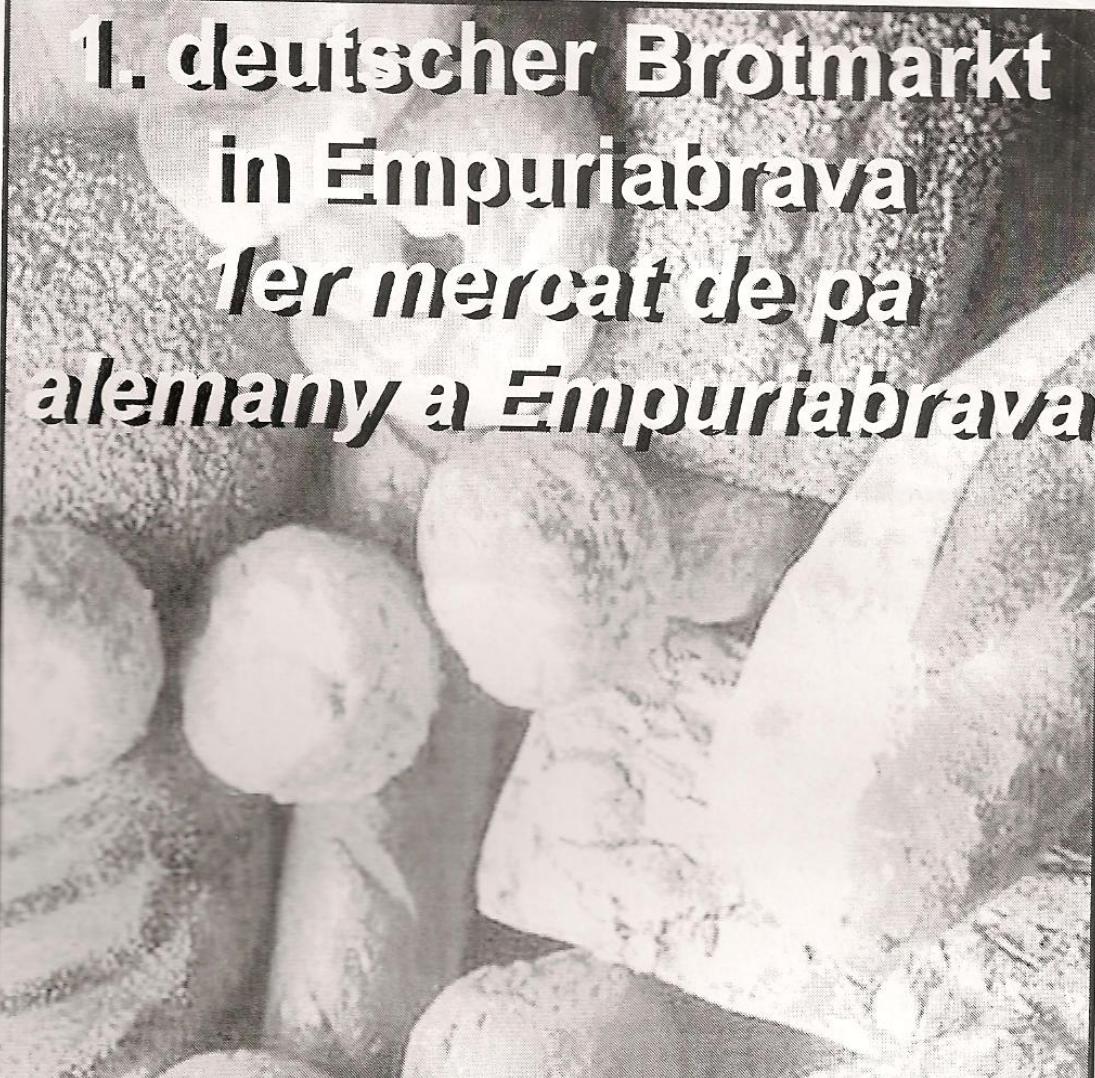
After lunch we walked around the *Alberes* district. Sònia showed me where the beer gardens were situated. She mentioned that they only set up the tables on the terraces during the summer. Now it is still cold and windy.

In the county of the *Alt Empordà* the typical wind is called *Tramuntana*. It blows very hard and comes from the northeast. It can last days or even weeks. This wind has a speed that usually exceeds 100 kilometers per hour.

After visiting this district, Sònia mentioned that many members of the British and German networks frequent this area. The wine store and the *Pilates* sports center are also very popular and attract many members of the former nationalities all year round.

At the entrance of the resort, there is also a *LIDL* Supermarket that sells German products for cheap prices. It has customers from various nationalities, especially the Germans who live in this enclave.

German bakery in the *Alberes* district where many German businesses are located



**1. deutscher Brotmarkt  
in Empuriabrava  
*el mercat de pa  
alemany a Empuriabrava***

26.4.2008 ab / a partir de les 11.00 h  
**Seppel's Schlemmerladen**  
Centre Comercial Alberes - Empuriabrava

Leckere deutsche Brote probieren  
*Probar varietats de pa alemany*  
Deutsche Brot, - Kuchen, - Wurst,-  
Bier - und Fleischspezialitäten  
*Gaudir d'especialitats (pa, pastís, embotits, carn)  
i cerveses alemanyes*

German butcher's shop in the *Alberes* district



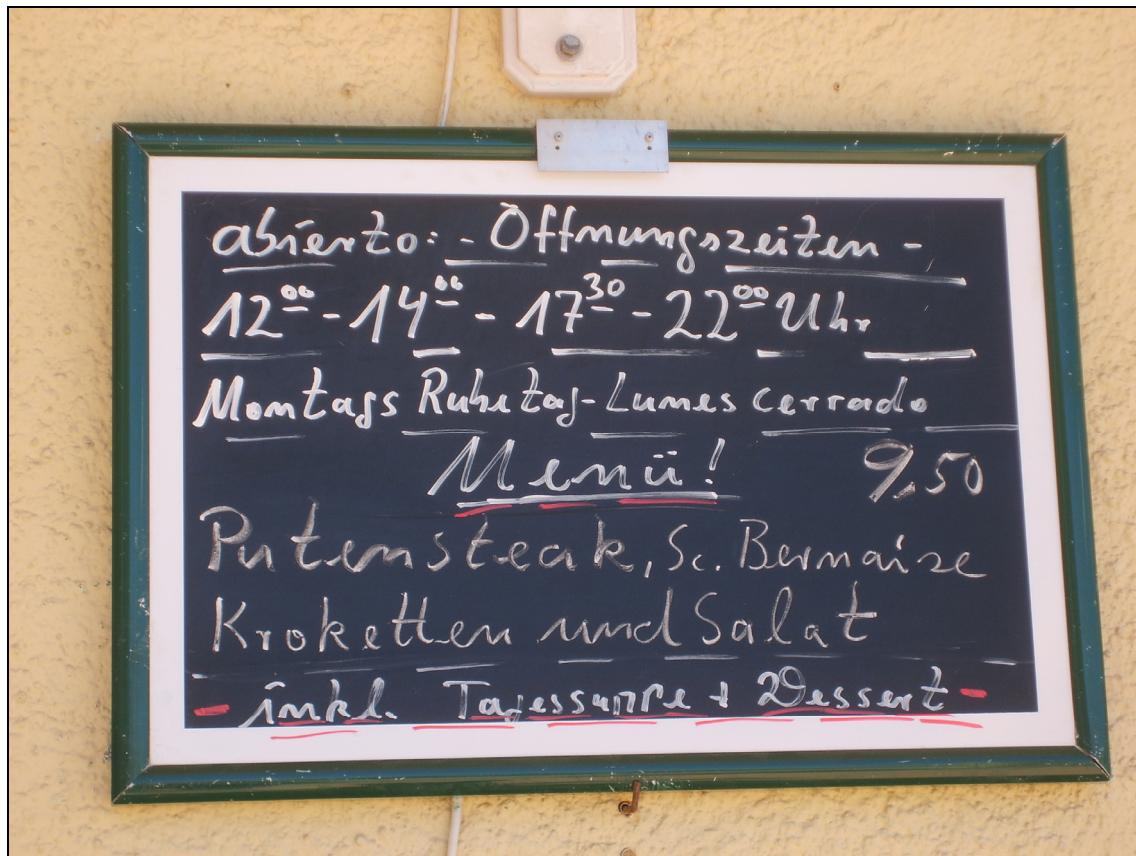
German imported sausages labeled only in German



## Products and goods imported from Germany

German Restaurant called *El Paraiso*, which offers Spanish food

Black board at the entrance of a German restaurant written in a mixture of Spanish and German languages



The office of the *Amigos* magazine is located on the first floor of the building below. On the ground floor is the Deutsche Bank office and next to it the Real Estate Agency Hoffmann S.A.



German construction company and real estate agency



German businesses for repair and maintenance of home facilities



03.05.08

Today I have been to the public high-school in Castelló d'Empúries. I have met Sònia Guilana there. I have driven from my home city, Barcelona to Castelló d'Empúries to have an appointment with her. It has been a one hour and a half drive from my house to the school.

The IES Castelló is located on one end of the town of Castelló d'Empúries. It is a modern building. On the left side of the building is the middle-school and to the right, the kindergarten. Information on the IES Castelló can be consulted at the following webpage: <https://iescastellocempuries.xtec.cat/> (consulted on 20.03.09).

Since it is almost one o'clock, there are many cars and school buses around the park lot in front of the school. Parents are coming to pick up their children, both from the kindergarten and the middle school. High school students are staying at school today, since once a week they have classes during the afternoon.

The school has a very nice sports field where several students are playing basketball and soccer during their free time.

The particularity about this school is that it is the closest one to Empuriabrava. There is no school in this tourist resort. The town hall of Castelló is planning to build one, although they have already announced it will only offer courses from 1<sup>st</sup> through 6<sup>th</sup> grade.

After having met Sònia Guilana we have had lunch together and we have spoken about the subjects that are taught in this public school where she teaches. I have been very surprised to know that German language has been first taught by her this year. It seems difficult for me to understand why this school, which is located near a tourist resort where the German network has had the biggest representation over the past thirty years, has not introduced the German subject before.

Sònia has mentioned that all the subjects are mainly taught in Catalan. If students come from a foreign country or have difficulties with the Catalan language they attend the *aula d'acollida*, which is a parallel Catalan language class to improve their skills and be able to catch up the level of the other classmates. Students can choose the second language they want to learn. They are offered English, French or German (which has been introduced this academic year 2008).

According to the parents I have spoken with, this school has a higher academic level than other public schools in the area. They also mentioned that there are too many students per class. Several British couples have told me that they like their children to

study in this Catalan public school, since in England all the subjects are taught in English and they think that having knowledge of different languages will allow their children to achieve better work opportunities in the future.

This school is also near the public library of Castelló *Biblioteca Ramón Bordas i Estragués*. It is located near the Gothic and Roman Church in the center of this town. It is a modern two-floor building, which has all types of books about the Costa Brava and about the history of Castelló d'Empúries. I have applied for a library card to be able to take out books during my stay in Empuriabrava during the summer.

### Brochure from the public library of Castelló d'Empúries



**HORARIS HIVERN**

Matins:	Tardes
Dimarts, dijous i dissabte	de dilluns a divendres
de 10 a 13.30 h.	De 16 a 20 h.

**HORARIS ESTIU**

Matins:	Tardes
Dimarts, dimecres i dijous	de dilluns a divendres
de 10 a 13.30 h.	De 16 a 20 h.

PI. De les Monges, 2. 17486- Castelló d'Empúries.  
Tel. 972 25 06 11. mail: [bibcast@ddgj.es](mailto:bibcast@ddgj.es)  
Web: [www.bibgirona.net/castello](http://www.bibgirona.net/castello)

## Servei de



# PRÉSTEC

**SERVEI DE PRÉSTEC**

**Com funciona el servei de préstec?**

Només presentant el vostre carnet de la biblioteca us podreu emportar a casa llibres, revistes, DVD, CD, CD-ROM, etc. de forma gratuïta.

Els llibres (excepte llibres de consulta, com ara enciclopèdies i diccionaris i alguns llibres de la col·lecció local), revistes, CD, CD-Rom i DVD es poden endur en préstec a casa. En total pots emportar-te fins a 12 documents a la vegada:

- 4 llibres (21 dies)
- 4 revistes, excepte el darrer número (21 dies)
- 2 DVD's (una setmana)
- 2 CD's (una setmana)

El període de préstec no és el mateix per a tot: si es tracta de llibres i de revistes es poden tenir durant vint-i-un dies (tres setmanes) i si són CD, DVD i VD, una setmana. Si es vol allargar aquest temps de préstec, cal venir a la biblioteca o trucar per telèfon o enviar una pàtrroga (o fer-ho per correu electrònic a [bibcast@ddgj.es](mailto:bibcast@ddgj.es)).

\* Si us plau, siqueu respectuós amb els terminis de devolució dels documents. Altres usuaris els poden necessitar, o tu mateix et pots veure perjudicat si un altre usúer reforma el document que desigues arre. Si reformes un document dels que demanes està en préstec a l'usuari, pots reservar-lo i, quan el tornin, l'avisiarem perquè el vinguis a recollir a la biblioteca.

\* Esperem que no succeeixi, però si perds un document o el fas malbé, l'hauràs de restituir.

**Com fer-se el carnet?**

Si encara no teniu el carnet, és molt fàcil aconseguir-lo: només cal portar el DNI, o un document identificatiu, i us el farem de forma immediata i gratuïta.

Si ets menor de 14 anys, necessitarà el DNI original del pare o la mare i una autorització signada perquè puguis consultar Internet. Aquest carnet és personal i intransferible i amb ell podràs gaudir de tots els serveis de la biblioteca. El carnet és, a més a més, vàlid per altres biblioteques del Sistema de Lectura Pública de Catalunya.

\* Esperem que no succeeixi, però si perds el carnet, les renovacions tenen un cost de 3 €.

**Com trobar els documents que busques?**

A la biblioteca hi ha tres ordinadors destinats especialment per a consultar el catàleg de la biblioteca i conèixer la disponibilitat dels títols que més us interessen de la nostra biblioteca i de qualsevol de les més de 322 biblioteques públiques de Catalunya. D'aquesta forma et pot saber on trobar el que busquem i si algú altre té en préstec i fins quan.

La consulta també és pot fer des de casa vostra a través d'Internet, accedint al Catàleg on-line de la lectura pública [www.gencat.net/slp/vtl24/catalan/index.html](http://www.gencat.net/slp/vtl24/catalan/index.html)

**Servei de préstec interbibliotecari**

Si el que necessiteu no ho teniu a través del servei de préstec interbibliotecari podreu obtenir llibres d'una de les altres biblioteques públiques de Catalunya. En aquest cas cal deregar-se a la persona del taulell d'informació per saber com aconseguir-ho.

**Préstec a domicili**

La biblioteca ofereix el préstec a domicili a les persones amb problemes de mobilitat important i salut. Demaneu informació al taulell d'informació si voleu beneficiar-vos d'aquest servei.

18.08.08

Castelló d'Empúries is a village dated in the ninth century, which became a flourishing town during the Middle Ages, since it was converted into the county capital of Empúries. From that period the most important buildings and streets have kept the traditional appearance. The portico squares, the Bordell Street, the handicraft district, and the Jewish quarter still remain from the medieval town planning.

Today I have been to the town hall in Castelló d'Empúries. The opening hours are from 9am to 2pm from Monday to Friday. I was looking for statistical and historical documents on Empuriabrava. It is a very nice, medieval building situated in the center of Castelló. It is near the Tourist Office, the public library and the Church of *Sta. Maria of Castelló d'Empúries* (see fieldnotes 28.08.09). The town hall walls are painted in dark red and as you enter the squared building to the left you can find a door where the main town files are kept.

I have knocked on this door and as I went inside a middle-aged woman was at a table working with her computer. I mentioned I was interested in looking at old statistical documents about the migration waves that there have been to Empuriabrava and on the census of population. She replied that this information was not available since Empuriabrava at the beginning was privately owned. The town hall of Castelló d'Empúries has no information about Empuriabrava from that period of time. There are no documents that mention the number of arrivals of people.

At the town hall they could only provide me with the census of population starting from 1980 until today when Empuriabrava was expropriated from its initial promoters by the town hall in Castelló d'Empúries. These demographic statistics include the census of population for both the town of Castelló d'Empúries and its suburb Empuriabrava, since they belong to the same municipality.

I was not satisfied with her reply. I insisted I needed these data so the woman at the file room decided to show me all types of dissertations on Empuriabrava that had been done by students from schools and universities all over Europe. She said that many students had tried to figure out these details in their projects about this tourist resort, but nobody had been able to find this information. I was really surprised to see the number of existing studies that deal with this tourist resort. The woman gave me some time to look at the dissertations she had put in a pile on top of the table beside me. I spent a lot of time going through the dissertations. They had been written by British, French, and Catalan students. It was interesting to read about the different aspects these students had

focused their studies on. The majority of dissertations pointed out relevant facts on the design and the history of this marina.

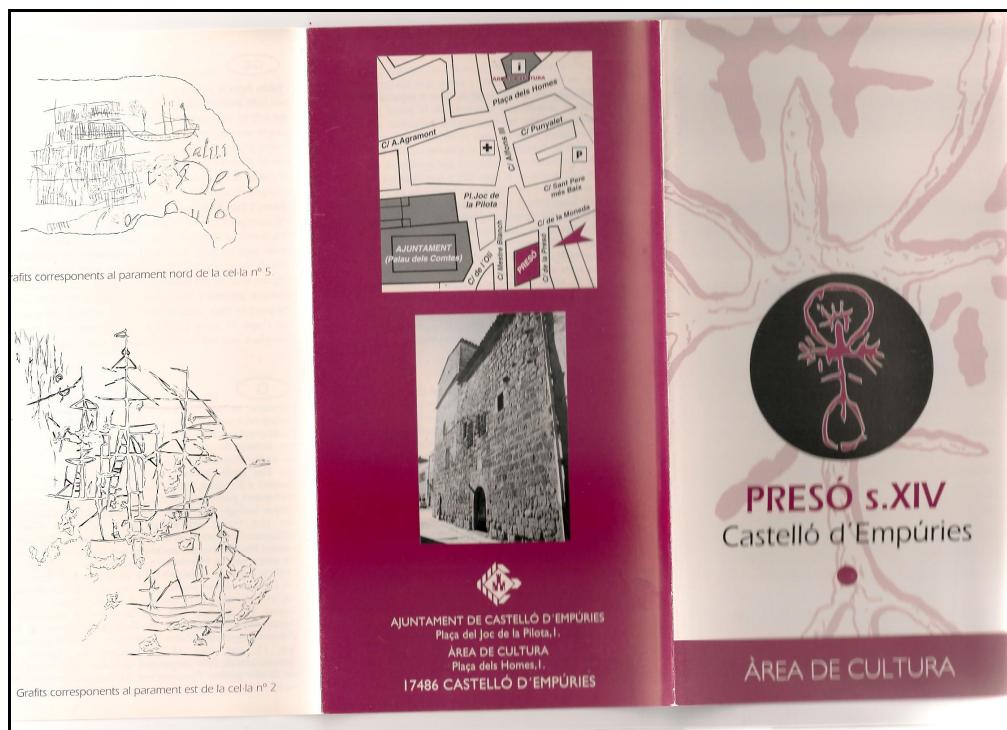
When I finished, I went back to the entrance of the building and took the staircase to the first floor, where the information desk of the town hall was located. It is called The Municipal Customer Services Office (OMAC). This is a new service that the town hall of Castelló d'Empúries has created to bring citizens and the administration close together. It enables everyone who addresses this corporation to solve the majority of personal matters, without having to continually go from one department to another. In the future, this service will also be available in the Civic Center of Empuriabrava.

I asked the receptionist if he could give me information on the census of population. He told me that I had to take a number and wait in the queue behind me. I waited for my turn and then asked one of the workers at the OMAC for the census of population. She mentioned that they were very busy at the moment and that I should consult the Website of the Official Statistics Institute in Catalonia (IDESCAT). I have included the documents I found on the census of population in Castelló d'Empúries, which include the population of Empuriabrava.

Christian Zbinden, who also did a project on the *German community of speakers* in Empuriabrava, also had problems collecting this information. He came several times to this town hall and searched around the files, but was not able to find any data.

The worker at the OMAC told me that if I was not satisfied with her reply and I wanted more information I could ask the secretary of the town councilor for more details. She stood up and told me to wait, since she was going to ask the secretary to come and talk to me. Five minutes later, she came back with the secretary, a middle-aged lady. I introduced myself to her and asked her for the statistical documents. She gave me the same reply as the woman in the OMAC. She also added that she had been working at the Tourist Office in Empuriabrava and that she knew that they had made statistical documents on the number of tourists that went to this office since the year 1988. I told her I would go to this office and ask for this information mentioning that she had recommended me to go there.

## Town map of Castelló d'Empúries

Brochure of the 14<sup>th</sup> Century Prison in Castelló d'Empúries which can be visited today

The town hall in Castelló d'Empúries



The Municipal Customer Services Office (OMAC)



## Official program with the activities offered in Castelló d'Empúries in 2008

**[agenda]\* d'activitats de CASTELLÓ D'EMPÚRIES**

**ESPAIS MUSICATS CASTELLÓ D'EMPÚRIES**

**ACTIVITATS D'ESTIU**

**RÀDIO CASTELLÓ 106.5 fm**

**CREACIÓ D'UNA BORSA DE TREBALL**

**BONIFICACIÓ 50%**

**BORSA D'HABITATGE DE LLOGUER SOCIAL**

**TARGETA 4X3**

**INFORMACIÓ 972 25 04 26** | **Ajuntament de la comtal vila de CASTELLÓ D'EMPÚRIES**

**INFORMACIÓ 972 25 04 26** | **Ajuntament de la comtal vila de CASTELLÓ D'EMPÚRIES**

**INFORMACIÓ 972 25 04 26** | **Ajuntament de la comtal vila de CASTELLÓ D'EMPÚRIES**

**INFORMACIÓ 972 25 04 26** | **Ajuntament de la comtal vila de CASTELLÓ D'EMPÚRIES**

**INFORMACIÓ 972 25 01 45** | **Ajuntament de la comtal vila de CASTELLÓ D'EMPÚRIES**

22.08.08

Today I have been to the Tourist Office in Empuriabrava. In the town hall of Castelló d'Empúries I was told by the secretary of the councilor to ask here for the statistical documents on the arrival of tourists since 1988.

It is a modern building located next to the beach and near my flat. In front of this office is the Hotel *Xon's Platja* and next to this hotel are the main tall buildings in front of the sea where transnational citizens from developing countries live.

Next to the Tourist Office there are several flagpoles. I have taken pictures of the flags and the different countries they represent which is explained in the analysis of this dissertation (chapter four).

I have gone inside the office and there were two young women at the reception desk. One was working with a computer and the other was providing information to some visitors. It was about ten o'clock in the morning and there were not many people around the area. While I waited for my turn I decided to go the other side of the room where there are several tables with many information catalogues and advertisement from the shops, activities, sports and sightseeing tours that are offered in this tourist resort and around the area. Many leaflets and booklets have been collected at this site, but only the most relevant documents have been included in this study.

The young woman at the computer had finished working and asked me if I was looking for any information. I introduced myself and told her about my research. Meanwhile the other young woman had also finished talking to the visitors and was also listening to our conversation. I told them I had gone to the town hall in Castelló d'Empúries and that they had informed me about the existence of several statistical documents on the arrivals of tourists since 1988.

They said that they had these documents in an Excel file and that they would send them to me per e-mail. I have included these documents in the appendix. They are really interesting. The information guides at the reception desk of this tourist office have been counting the number of tourists that have asked for information at this office for more than ten years. They have divided the tourists according to their nationalities and have counted the number of visitors every month all year round.

I was alone in the tourist office with the two young women at the reception desk and we started to talk about my project. They were both studying and about to finish their degree. One of them was born in Castelló d'Empúries and had lived there all her life. She was studying translation at the University Pompeu Fabra in Barcelona. The

other young woman mentioned she was from a town next to Barcelona, but she had a friend in Roses and was staying at her house during the summer, while working at the Tourist Office.

We talked for several hours until 2:45 pm when two young men came to the reception desk and interrupted our conversation. They also worked there. At 3 pm they changed turns with the young women, who had been there since 9am in the morning. The two young men were also very nice. I introduced myself to them and we spoke for a while. One of them mentioned that he lived near Empuriabrava and he had been working in this tourist office for more than five years.

It was interesting to speak to him, since he explained many interesting facts about the visitors and the different nationalities that had arrived over time. He also mentioned that in the past, when he started working in this office, people used to spend much more money during their holidays and they asked for more information about sport activities and leisure services. Today, they ask for information on walk itineraries, places to visit such as museums or the Greek and Roman ruins in *Empúries* (a town located half an hour away by car from Empuriabrava) and about the National Park *Els Aiguamolls de l'Empordà*. They also ask for bus services around the area.

After having a nice talk with the guides I have left the Tourist Office. As I came out the building an old woman came inside and asked one of the guides for the key to the room on the first floor. I stayed inside the office to listen to the conversation. The woman was a member of a private French association of retired people in Empuriabrava. She was going to have a meeting that afternoon with the French members of this association and wanted to prepare the room for the occasion.

While I was listening to the conversation, I saw several charts and boards hanging on the entrance of the office. On one of the boards there was a timetable of the bus services in the area. There were several advertisements on the sewer system of this tourist resort, since they started building it several years ago and now they are working on one of the districts located in the center of this tourist resort, which is next to the flat I rented. In the past, the houses used to have their own septic tanks. Due to the arrival of mass tourism and the growing migration of people into Empuriabrava the town hall has been forced to spend a lot of money in the installation of this system in order to offer better services to the members of this resort.

After looking at these documents I left the building and walked back home.

## Tourist Office in Empuriabrava



Several flags that can be seen at the entrance of the building



23.08.08

The flat I have rented in Empuriabrava is located near the beach. Every Saturday a market takes place at the main avenue near the beach. It is a weekly market where you can buy very cheap items such as clothes, food, jewelry, and so on. There are many gypsies who sell their manufactured items. People from South Africa who are categorized as *top manta* sell illegal copies of CD's but also other goods such as fake brand name clothing and accessories. The local police *Mossos d'Esquadra* usually drive around the area and control these informal activities. However, on Saturday mornings during the market it is very crowded and it is very difficult to keep an eye on everybody.

A particularity about the *Mossos d'Esquadra* is that they have a police station in Empuriabrava. It is located on the right side of the tourist resort near the entrance. They usually set up alcohol controls during the night, since there are many discotheques and clubs in the resort. In the interviews people have mentioned that the police officers only speak Catalan and Spanish. This surprises me, since I think that with so many migrants and tourists they should learn several foreign languages. They are supposed to solve problems and not being able to communicate in a foreign language might still make the situation worse.

On the beach there are several bars and an ice-cream shop. There is a little playground for children. Today the weather is very nice. The sea is calm and there are not too many people around. While I am walking around the market, a Nigerian woman walks into me and asks if I would like a tattoo. She draws little henna tattoos on the body. I like the idea and ask her for the price. For ten Euros she draws a tattoo on my ankle. This young woman is pregnant. I sit next to her and ask her about her life trajectory. She mentions that she has migrated here in order to give her child better life conditions. Her husband is trying to find a job, but he has many difficulties, since he does not speak Catalan. Her family is in Nigeria and she misses them, because she knows she will not be able to see them for a long time.

After listening to her story, I walk around and enjoy the atmosphere, which is quite different from the rest of the week. You can see expensive cars and motorcycles on the streets and people from middle and high social backgrounds that spend a lot of money in the expensive shops that sell Italian, British, German and French brands in the main tourist area.

Saturday Market on the beach avenue in Empuriabrava





24.08.08

Today I have gone to the *Blue Sky Bar*, which had been recommended to me by my neighbor. It is located near the entrance of this tourist resort. The owners are Sarah and Angello. They used to work at the bar-restaurant called *The Orange Kiwi* which was owned by people from New Zealand. When this bar changed of owner and was sold to a Moroccan person, Sarah and Angello decided to quit their job at *The Orange Kiwi* and to set up their own bar, the *Blue Sky Bar*. They are a very nice couple, who are about to get married and who work full-time at the bar. This bar is very well-known among the members from the British and German networks who meet here after work every day to see each other and share their personal matters.

When I told Angello about the research I was doing, he introduced me to the people who were in the bar at that moment. This way I had the opportunity to get to know more people from the British and German networks and to set up an appointment with those persons who accepted participating in this study such as Dave Ship, a British national who is a member of the Sky Dive association in Empuriabrava.

Sarah, the young woman, who owns the bar, is also very nice and has accepted to participate in this study. We have set up an appointment for next week since she is very busy preparing several documents for her wedding. She is from England and will get married to Angello, who was born in Italy. They speak in English with each other, although they sometimes speak in Spanish to practice their skills.

This bar is nice and cozy. They serve all types of food, mainly pasta, fish and meat. It also has some sofas inside next to the entrance where British and German nationals sit down with their laptops and chat with their friends abroad using their Internet connection and programs such as Skype.

Webpage from the *Blue Sky Bar*

BLUE SKY CAFÉ i MÉS (Empuriabrava)      Pàgina 1 de 10

## **BLUE SKY CAFÉ i MÉS (Empuriabrava)**

- [front page](#)
- [archives](#)
- [about](#)
- [Contact Us](#)
- [Our Menu](#)
- [RSS](#)



### **Fiesta de Cumpleaños de Norbert & Günter..... 07/03/2009**

March 9th, 2009 • [No Comments](#)



La fiesta fue un gran éxito y divertido!!!! Felicidades Norbert y Günter!!!!!!

<http://www.blueskycafe.es/>      20/03/2009

Source: [www.blueskycafe.es/](http://www.blueskycafe.es/) (consulted on 18.03.09).

25.08.08

Once I had consulted the Excel file with the statistical documents on the arrival of tourists since 1988 to Empuriabrava that the guides at the Tourist Office had sent me per e-mail, I decided to go back to this office and thank the four guides I had met a couple of days before. The guides at this tourist office speak Catalan, Spanish, English, and French.

It was a nice Monday morning on the last week of August. Tourists were all over the place. Many were enjoying their last week of holidays and the tourist office was very crowded. There was also a large group of visitors that were waiting for their bus in front of the office with their suitcases.

I went inside the tourist office and took a seat, since there were many people waiting for their turn in a queue. At the reception desk there were the same two young women I had met last Friday. They were both talking to German tourists. One of them was providing a group of middle-aged German visitors with information on how to get the airport in Girona. The other guide had a map on top of the desk and she was showing several itineraries around the National Park *Els Aiguamolls de l'Empordà* to a German family. In the room there were also many French speaking people.

On one side of the room there was a group of young teenagers, who were gathering all types of maps, advertisements and booklets about the sport activities that this tourist resort offers. The guides were very busy today. After they had provided the necessary information to the German visitors, several Spanish people asked them how to get to the Greek and Roman ruins of Empúries. According to one of the guides, they usually ask this question, since they think that these ruins are located in Castelló d'Empúries. However, the town of *Empúries* is about a half an hour drive from here in direction to Barcelona.

A Dutch couple mentioned that they were looking for the public medical center in Empuriabrava. They could not speak Spanish or Catalan. They spoke in English and told the guide that their daughter was sick. The guide, who was talking to them in English, told them to be patient at the public medical center, since the doctors there only speak Catalan and Spanish. She took out a map and pointed at the location of the public health clinic (CAP) in Empuriabrava. British and German nationals told me that when they attend this public health clinic they use visible gestures and signs to communicate with the doctors. I personally think that this health clinic should have employees, who at

least speak several foreign languages, since in this tourist resort there are many visitors and tourists from various national origins all year round.

These visitors and tourists have private health clinics and medical doctors, which are owned by long-established residents from European backgrounds. The *Centre Mèdic Empuriabrava*, which is located next to my flat, is an example of these private health clinics, which have commodified its services and sell them in several languages, such as Catalan, English and German languages. In the case of the private French medical doctor practice, it offers its services in French and English.

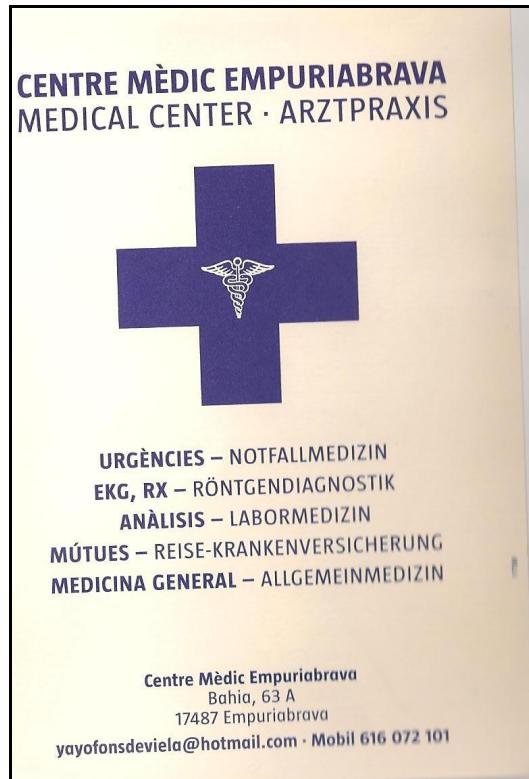
The sign in this picture is in Catalan



The sign below has a mixture of English and German languages



Information leaflet from the German owned medical center  
*Centre Mèdic Empuriabrava*



Brochure from a private French medical services provided in French and English



25.08.08

Empuriabrava is a very special holiday resort with more than 30 kilometers of navigable canals and high-standing villas and holiday apartments. Real Estate Agencies play an important role as they provide visitors with all kinds of accommodations.

During the spring and summer seasons, there is also the possibility to stay at a campsite. I have been told by the members in Empuriabrava, that the most important campsite is called *International Amberes*. It is located on the left side of this tourist resort. The *International Amberes* campsite is the sum of three small campsites and an apartment building.

During the 1970s, one of these small campsites, *Mas Xalet*, was owned by a Dutch family that later went to Canada. *Campsite Alberes* pertained to a Belgian and French couple, who later moved to Alicante to set up the International campsite *La Marina*. The third campsite called *L'Estrella* was owned by a group of investors from Barcelona. They had bought it to a family of aristocrats in Castelló d'Empúries. The apartments called *Limar* were property of a Belgian family. After several attempts to run these campsites, they were all sold separately. In 1978 a Catalan family bought *Mas Xalet*, *Campsite Alberes* and the apartments *Limar*. The whole set was to function like a single establishment called *International Amberes* campsite.

In 2001, the director of the campsite *L'Estrella* since the year 1993, retired and the establishment was put into sale. It was bought by the Catalan family who owned the *International Amberes* campsite.

This campsite has recently improved its facilities and services. Nowadays there is a beautiful entrance that takes you to the reception building, there are bungalows offered as an accommodation, there is a supermarket, a very big swimming-pool, a restaurant, a playground area, and an Internet café.

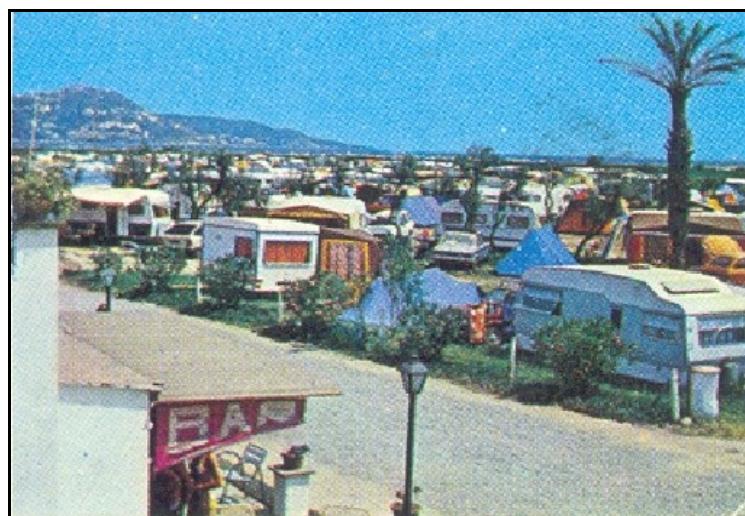
In the campsite you can also practice many sports such as fitness, jogging and swimming. Starting in this campground, there are several safe bicycle routes that cross the national park *Els Aiguamolls de l'Empordà*. You can also join the football championships that take place during the summer.

In the beach in front of the camping, there is a sailing school where you can practice windsurfing and catamaran. Camping customers get a 10% discount on all prices. This school organizes courses throughout the year and you can also rent there the necessary equipment to practice these sports.

You can also go horse-riding in the *Hípica Pot* in Empuriabrava. This horse-club organizes shows on the evenings. The Skydive center in Empuriabrava is very amusing. It offers all types of air sports. The Karting circuit next to the aerodrome and the flying club is about one and a half kilometers from the campsite.

You can also go diving, play tennis on the tennis courts located near the aerodrome in Empuriabrava or play golf in the nearest terrain, which is situated in Castelló d'Empúries.

Old pictures from the *International Amberes campsite*



Source: Homepage of this campsite under [www.campingamberes.com](http://www.campingamberes.com) (consulted on March 2009).

28.08.08

There is no church in Empuriabrava. Today I have been to the closest one, which is the *Basilica de Sta. Maria* in Castelló d'Empúries. It is located in the center of this medieval town, only ten minutes away from Empuriabrava and fifteen from Figueres.

It is a huge 13<sup>th</sup> century Gothic Church, which has the structure and dimensions of a cathedral. It is one of the most interesting examples of Catalan religious gothic architecture. The construction began in the thirteenth century and continued throughout the entire fourteenth century. It was completed at the beginning of the fifteenth century. The interior contains unique roman baptism fonts, an exceptional 15<sup>th</sup> century alabaster altar piece, two sarcophagi belonging to earls, and a gothic stained glass window. The parochial museum has on display, among other items, gold objects from the parochial jeweler, religious objects and diverse archeological pieces from different periods.

It has been a very nice visit. I have also been able to take some information sheets and documents from the church. The particularity about the mass that is held in this cathedral is that it is offered in many different languages such as Catalan, Spanish, English, German, French, Italian and Dutch. The prospects I have collected are also written in these languages. I have included them below, as well as a schedule with the days and times that the mass is held in these different languages.

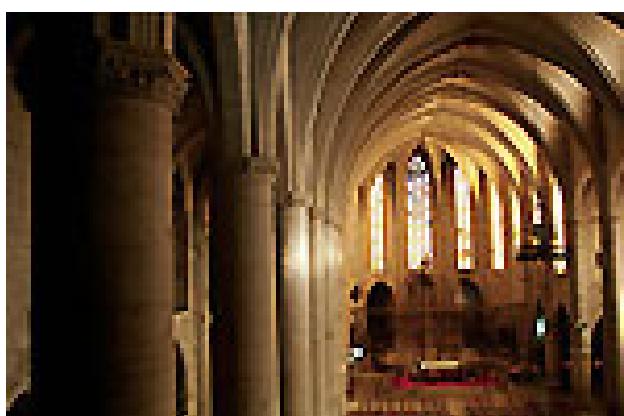
It is also interesting to see the fundraising events that the Church organizes in collaboration with NGO's such as *Càritas*. I have also included a leaflet I found inside the Church, written only in Catalan, from *Càritas Parroquial*.

In the interviews I held with the members of the British and German networks, I used to ask whether they attended the mass in this Church in their native languages or in Spanish and Catalan and if they found it useful. Many replied they did not go to church at all, but others mentioned that their parents usually went to the mass held in their native language. I became interested in this fact, since the languages in which masses are offered in this church are mainly aimed at migrants and tourists from European countries.

However, nowadays in this town, as well as in Empuriabrava, there are many migrants from other countries such as North and South Africa and Eastern Europe, who still want to follow and practice their religion. The Muslims have built a mosque in Empuriabrava to practice their religion. It is located near the entrance of this tourist resort, behind the *VIVA* dancing club.

I have asked the members of this tourist resort whether they like having a mosque in this tourist resort. All of them have mentioned that they are open to all types of religious beliefs and that they do not mind about the existence of this mosque. However, they have agreed in the fact that *it makes Empuriabrava different than how it used to be*. There are many migrants from developing countries living here and at the same time, many middle-aged high-class migrants from European countries, who have been living here over more than 40 years. Empuriabrava has gone through many changes over the years, but nowadays, the arrival of new migrants from developing countries is bringing about new challenges to these long-standing members from European backgrounds and to the local Catalans and Spaniards.

Gothic Church *Sta. Maria de Castelló d'Empúries*.



Source: Homepage of the Church [www.basilicadecastello.com](http://www.basilicadecastello.com) (consulted on 18.03.09).

## Documents collected at the Church in Castelló d'Empúries

**20,00 h** Català • Dissabtes i vigil·les. • Samedis et anticipée.  
**9,30 h** Deutsch • Sábados y vigillas. • Saturdays and anticipated.  
**11,00 h** International **20,00 h\*** Castellano • Samstag und vorfeiertags Abends.  
**20,00 h** Català • Zaterdag avond. • Sabbath e veglie.

**10,00 h** Català Diumenges i festes. Domingos y fiestas. Dimanches et fêtes.  
**20,00 h** Català Dilluns, lunes, mòndays, dimecres, miércoles, wdnesdays.  
**10,00 h** Català Divendres, viernes, fridays.

**18,30 h** Messe en français Dimarts, Martes. Tuesdays.  
**18,30 h** Messe en français Dijous, Jueves. Thursdays.  
**18,30 h** Messe en français a la Residència Toribio Duran Els primers diumenges de mes.

**Confessions:** Mitja hora abans de la Missa. Media hora antes de la Misa. Half an hour before the Mass.

**Missa gregoriana:** Els primers diumenges de mes.

\* Juliol i agost / Julio y agosto / July and august

• Dissabtes i vigil·les  
• Sábados y vigillas  
• Samedis et anticipée

Centre Civic Empuriabrava  
c/ Pompeu Fabra

**Einladung**  
zu den  
Katholischen Gottesdiensten  
in deutscher Sprache

Am allen Sonn-und Feiertagen:

**9,30**

Mit orgel begleitung

Basilika H. Maria  
von Castelló d'Empúries

UNE INVITATION CORDIALE à toutes  
les françaises et les français à participer  
à la MESSE GRÉGORIENNE  
et EN FRANÇAIS, presidée  
par Monseigneur André Mar-  
ceau, évêque de Perpignan.

**Le dimanche, 17 août,  
à 11 heures, à la Basili-  
que de Sainte Marie  
de Castelló d'Empúries.**

Cathédrale de S. Jean, PERPIGNAN

Basilique de Ste Marie Castelló  
d' Empúries

Leaflet from the NGO Càritas parroquial in Castelló d'Empúries



Càritas parroquial  
Castelló d'Empúries

## FULL INFORMATIU DE CÀRITAS PARROQUIAL DE CASTELLÓ D'EMPÚRIES

NÚMERO 1 - DESEMBRE 2007

### EDITORIAL

Amb goig us fem a mà el primer número del full informatiu de Càritas, on expliquem els serveis que hem portat a terme aquests darrers dotze mesos, a fi d'intentar pal·liar situacions d'exclusió social i marginació.

Càritas ofereixen suport educatiu i formatiu a nens que tenen dificultats per seguir el procés d'escolarització.

El servei es realitza tots els dimecres i dijous, de 5 a 7 de la tarda a la biblioteca municipal.

### SERVEI D'ACOLLIDA

Porta d'entrada a la nostra entitat, entesa com un espai d'acollida on tothom hi és escoltat amb dignitat, orientat i ajudat, en la mesura del possible. Hem atès a 52 persones amb problemàtiques de manca de treball, habitatge, aliments i roba.

### NOVES ESTRATÈGIES D'INSERCIÓ

Adreçat als joves amb dificultats d'inserció al mercat laboral, oferint-los orientació, assessorament personalitzat i, si cal, acompanyar-los a les empreses.

### SERVEI A LA GENT GRAN

Durant el primer semestre, quatre voluntàries han dedicat una hora setmanal a l'acompanyament de persones grans que viuen soles o en centres residencials.

Enguany, amb conveni amb l'ajuntament, estem desenvolupant el projecte d'investigació de les necessitats sociosanitàries de les persones més grans de 75 anys que viuen soles i estan empadronades en el municipi.

### COM POTS COL·LABORAR:

- Fent-te voluntari/a.
- Fent un donatiu al número de compte:

2100.0122.31.0200181243 (la Caixa)

### SERVEI D'INTERVENCIÓ EDUCATIVA

En el marc del Pla Educatiu d'Entorn, durant aquest curs escolar, voluntaris de

Càritas Parroquial de Castelló d'Empúries

Plaça Mossèn Cinto Verdaguer, s/n

Telèfon: 972158936

E-mail: [caritascastello@telefonica.net](mailto:caritascastello@telefonica.net)

Horari: dimarts de 4 a 6 de la tarda i dijous de 10 a 12 del matí

Brochure collected at the Church in Castelló d'Empúries written in several foreign languages

Newspaper article about the new Islamic Mosque in Empuriabrava (*Empordà*, 09.09.08)

EMPORDÀ | DIMARTS, 9 DE SETEMBRE DEL 2008

CASTELLÓ D'EMPÚRIES | ACTUALITAT | 11

SOCIETAT

# El Centre Islàmic d'Empuriabrava acaba les reformes per rebre el ramadà

► La comunitat islàmica ha organitzat, per al proper mes d'octubre, una jornada de portes obertes per mostrar la seva cultura a la societat

CASTELLÓ D'EMPÚRIES | MAGDA BARTOMEU

■ El Centre Islàmic d'Empuriabrava ha pogut rebre el ramadà amb les instal·lacions totalment reformades, després que en els mesos d'estiu s'acabessin les millors instal·lacions d'aire condicionat general. Boubker Koubaa, el director del centre, explica que "hem estat treballant aquests darrers mesos per acabar d'arreglar l'entrada al centre i la sala annexa a la de la pregària. Ara ens faltarà col·locar aparells d'aire condicionat amb vista a l'estiu vinent. De la mateixa manera se segueixen les tasques per anar arranjant la resta de dependències com l'aula d'aprenentatge d'àrab, castellà i català, i també una sala on, durant aquest mes de setembre, s'està duent a terme el dejuni del ramadà. Hem arreglat una sala perquè la gent que està sola pugui compartir l'hora del menjar durant el

**Durant la temporada se continuaran impartint classes d'àrab, català i castellà, per a àrabs i no àrabs**

**El Centre està preparant una xerrada a l'Ajuntament de Castelló d'Empúries, sobre el Ramadà, en el mes d'octubre**

hagi passat, la Junta Directiva ha organitzat una jornada de portes obertes, amb la data encara per concretar en el mes d'octubre, amb la intenció de mostrar les característiques de la cultura islàmica, i de mostrar les instal·lacions del centre. Per altra part, segueix endavant el projecte de la cafeteria-consultoria, que es troba ubicada al mateix centre: "Durant aquesta temporada mirarem de tenir-la acabada, perquè és una bona idea per tenir contacte amb la informàtica i també com a lloc de trobada", assegura Koubaa. En el programa d'activitats per a aquest any, se seguirà impartint classes d'àrab per a nens i adults, així com a per a totes aquelles persones que vulguin aprendre aquest idioma. També es faran classes de català i de castellà: "Volem seguir la mateixa línia de la temporada passada, ja que el que més ens interessa potenciar és la implicació del jovent i de les dones, amb la programació de diferents activitats. Ara, estem esperant unes classes d'informàtica, que subvençiona l'Ajuntament de Castelló, al Centre Cívic".

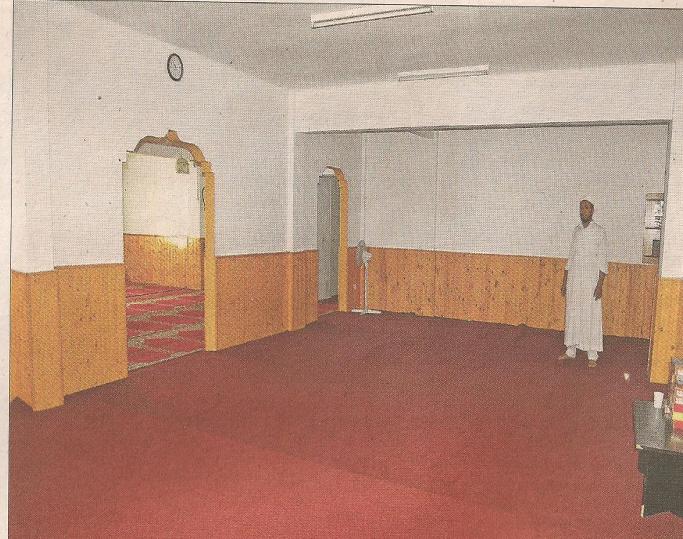
Un altre projecte que s'ha fixat el centre altemporàni és la d'introduir els seus membres a l'activitat esportiva, amb la qual cosa hi ha la intenció de crear un equip de futbol a Empuriabrava "com a activitat lúdica".

**Terra de Trobadors**

Aquest any no han estat a temps a organitzar-ho, però per a la propera temporada del festival medieval, el Centre Islàmic d'Empuriabrava té previst de participar-hi: "Aquest any ens ha coincidit amb el ramadà, però per a la propera temporada ens agradaria muntar dues haines, on presentar la nostra cultura i on repartirem tríptics informatius, una informació que presentarem ja en la jornada de portes obertes", acaba el director del Centre Islàmic d'Empuriabrava.

URBANISME

EMPORDÀ



La nova sala, annexa a la de la pregària, on durant el dia es pot descansar, llegir i reunir-se. MAGDA BARTOMEU

31.08.08

Today I have been to the *Sikim* bar and restaurant for the first time. Several advertisements from the *Sikim* Bar can be seen along the main road (carretera Nacional II) from Figueres to Roses. I have gone there, since I have attended a girl-party organized by a woman from the British network. Natalie, the woman who works at the Real Estate Agency *Construccions Empúries* has organized the party. At 8pm we have met at the *Blue Sky Bar* and after having a nice time together laughing and joking, we have gone to eat dinner at the *Sikim* bar.

The owners of the *Sikim* bar are a young couple on the late twenties, who work full-time at the bar. It opens from 6pm-3am. It is a place where you can have dinner and afterwards enjoy the cocktails they offer. The typical drink there is the cocktail called *Tisana* and this bar usually holds a party once a year where you can try this cocktail for free. It really is a nice bar during the afternoon and night-time. At midnight, the local Catalan residents who go out to party in the night clubs in the area come to this bar to have their first drinks. Short-time visitors from different nationalities come to visit this bar, since it holds different disk-jockey sessions every week.

The father of the young man, who owns the *Sikim* bar, has a Catalan restaurant which is located just in front, across the street. I have also been to the restaurant from his father. It attracts monied people from the town hall of Castelló d'Empúries since it is more expensive. The *Sikim* bar has lower prices and attracts young Catalans and Spaniards. Both places are well-known restaurants within this recreational resort.

The owner of the *Sikim* bar speaks English, Spanish and Catalan, since he mainly uses these languages to communicate with locals and tourists.

The *Sikim* bar promotes night-life parties. The discos in the area send their employees to this bar to attract customers. When this bar closes at 3am, people take their car and drive to the nearest disco.

There are three main discos in Empuriabrava. *Passarella* is located on the beach and *Pacha* is next to the *VIVA* dance club, at the entrance of the tourist resort. There is also a very well-known club in Roses, *Chic*. From the *Sikim Bar*, it is a 15 minute drive. I have been to these three clubs and they have different customers. The local Catalan people go to *Pacha*, which is open during the weekends all year round and to *Chic* in Roses. The *Viva* dance club is also open during the weekends and is very popular. *Pacha* and *Chic* are more expensive and selective and they attract monied customers. They hold concerts and important disc-jockeys play their sessions there. *Passarella*

instead, opens only during the summer season. It is mainly aimed at young tourists who go there during their holidays. It is also a very nice disco. I went there during the summer and it was also a very selective place for young tourists who have money and free time.

Advertisement of the *Sikim* restaurant found in a local magazine about night-clubs and parties in Empuriabrava



**HOT FATA LA SUITE!!!**

Que saltin les alarmes!!! SOS SOS SOS!!!! Ens hem quedat sense HOT FATA!!!! NOOOO!!!!!! Fins el **27 de setembre** la discoteca de Sant Pere Pescador està tancada!!! Què farem?? No ens atabalem... l'espera serà curta... El dissabte 27 de setembre HOT FATA inaugura temporada. Tornaran les seves HOT SESSIONS, i totes les millors festes de la comarca, per que no podem viure sense les nits de HOT FATA... A més a més, ens tenen una bona sorpresa preparada... Què serà, què serà... no us volem aixafar la sorpresa... però sí us podem avançar que arriba **LA SUITE Fashion Up!!!** Un nou espai dins HOT FATA amb un concepte innovador i ple de sorpreses!!! Cada dia falta menys!! El 27 de setembre tots a Sant Pere Pescador!! Una inauguració així no passa cada dia!!!

**FATA LET'S DANCE**

**ST PERE DE PESCADOR**  
[www.discotecahotfata.net](http://www.discotecahotfata.net)

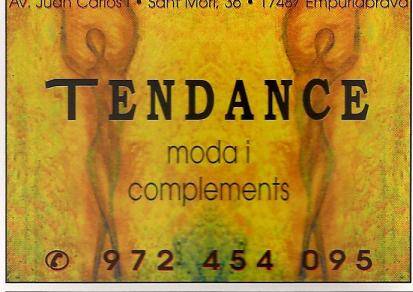
**CUINA FRANCESA A LE SOLEN...!!!**

El restaurant d'Empuriabrava LE SOLEN ens porta les millors delicatessen de la cuina francesa amb uns preus immillorables!!! Cansats de tant de rostit, *mandonguilles* o pitzes?? La carta de LE SOLEN és molt millor que tot això!! Al carrer Sant Mori d'Empuriabrava tens el racó de la bona cuina francesa. Sempre va bé probar coses noves!!

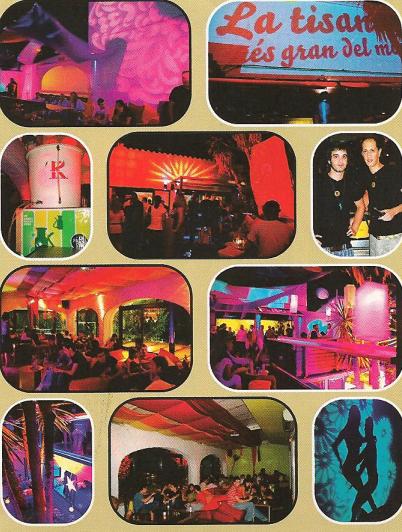
LE SOLEN et dona dinar i sopar. Obre de 12:30h a 15:00h els migdies, i de 19:30h a 22:00h els vespres. Ja no cal esperar a les 11 de la nit per sopar!! Així pots aprofitar millor la nit!! El setembre és obert cada dia excepte dilluns i dijous al migdia, i d'octubre a maig obre cada dia excepte dimarts i dimecres. I tot a molt bon preu!!! Tens tres menus per triar, que van dels 15 € als 27€. Vive la bonne cuisine!!!!

**LE SOLEN** **EMPURIABRAVA**  
**972 45 36 88**

Av. Juan Carlos I • Sant Mori, 36 • 17487 Empuriabrava



**UN MES D'AGOST**  
**AL SIKIM**





LOUNGE BAR • RESTAURANT • CLUB

- FOOD TOUR BARÇA en cada partit de lliga
- A partir d'octubre, 3a Edició de CUINES DEL MÓN
- 27 de setembre, AL MAL TIEMPO, BUENA CARA



Moxó 89 - Empuriabrava • ☎ 942 453 314

4

## 02.09.08

The primary care center in Empuriabrava (CAP) is part of the Basic Health Services (BHS) of Roses. It is the first place you have to go when you have a health problem or want to prevent one. This center also provides extra-hospital services. It is located near the Tourist Office on one of the two main avenues that take you from the entrance of the resort to the sea. It is open from 8am to 8pm.

At this centre they perform vaccinations, early illness detections and other preventive activities such as blood donations, citizen health education, control of food toxic infections, anti-flu vaccinations to high-risk groups and they offer women's services, which include family planning and initiatives for specific preventive health (uterus and breast cancer).

The particularity about this health center is that it is targeted to the local Catalan and Spaniards Empuriabrava since doctors and nurses do not speak foreign languages.

British and German nationals who use these public health services have a lot of trouble communicating with the nurses and doctors. However, they cannot afford to pay for the medical treatments in any of the private centers in this resort, where they can communicate in their native languages. Therefore, they make an effort to communicate with the health center staff. According to the British and German informants in this study, who attend this public health clinic and cannot communicate in an intelligible way with the Catalan and Spanish doctors, they prefer to trust them than to pay for the medical treatment.

There are several middle-aged British and German residents that have agreed in the fact that the National Health System in Spain works much better than in their native countries. This is one of the main reasons why these middle-aged people choose Spain to retire. I have also been told that in England, due to the humid weather, people suffer from arthritis and rheumatisms and when they come to Spain, these illnesses diminish and they can lead a healthy life.

03.09.08

Yesterday, while I was reading the September issue of the German magazine *Amigos*, which I found in the German bakery in Empuriabrava, I saw an advertisement of the bar *Arcos Stube*, which is included in this appendix.

The particularity of this German bar is that it is a meeting point for the members of the German network in Empuriabrava. It is located on the first floor of the shopping center called *Los Arcos*, which is situated near the beach on the right side of the resort.

This building used to be a rural Catalan villa. It is square shaped and has several floors. The main entrance on the ground floor has a very nice staircase. I have gone for a walk around the building to see the shops, restaurants and bars that you can find inside. It was nearly 7pm.

The advertisement I had read mentioned that at 6:30pm members from the German network met at the bar *Arcos Stube*. I decided to walk inside the bar, have a drink and see the atmosphere in this place. I took a seat and asked the middle-aged lady in the picture below, Uschi, if she was the person who organized the meetings with the members of the German network. She agreed. I introduced myself and explained what my research was about and she became interested in my study. She showed me some old pictures of Empuriabrava and of the villa where the *Arcos Stube* is nowadays located. They were very old pictures. Her husband Günter was also at the bar. I asked this couple if I could interview them, but they told me that they were very busy. They mentioned that their daughter might be interested in participating in this research. I was very pleased with their answer. They gave me their daughter's telephone number and I stayed in the bar for a while.

While the owners were working at the bar they mentioned to several of their friends and well-known customers that I was doing a study on Empuriabrava. Many of them became interested in my research and I had a nice time talking with everybody. I asked them a lot of questions and was very interested in the history of the German network and its development until today.

The atmosphere at the bar was really German. I spoke German with everybody for hours. It was very exciting to listen to people's stories and life trajectories. I have really enjoyed getting to know these German nationals.

The bar is very nice. It is decorated with medals from the Carnivals in Cologne that the owners won when they lived there. I have asked the owners for permission in order to take pictures of these medals and I have included them below.

In this bar, the music you can listen to is typically German. I have especially liked the song from Höhner, *Viva Colonia*, which I have listened to several times today. In the terrace outside the bar, German nationals were having a drink and enjoying the German music.

It has been a really special evening for me. I studied at the German school in Barcelona and I also lived in Cologne for a year, while I was studying my translation degree as an Erasmus student. Therefore, I have been able to identify myself with the members of this nationality.

These medals were won by the owners of this bar in several Carnival contests in Cologne, Germany



Webpage of the *Arcos Stube* bar.

Bei Uschi

Der Treffpunkt für nette Leute



Im Los Arcos Zentrum in Empuriabrava, 1. Etage

Ganzjährig geöffnet, täglich ab 18:30 Uhr

Die Arcos Stube ist eines der typischen Lokale, wo sich die überwiegend deutschen Empuriabrava-Insider treffen.

In rustikaler und gemütlicher Atmosphäre lässt es sich herrlich diskutieren, über alte Zeiten und neueste Entwicklungen, über Klatsch und Tratsch, den Ernst des Lebens oder die Leichtigkeit des Seins hier an der Küste.

Uschi (und Günter) bieten neben gepflegter Gastronomie zu vernünftigen Preisen den richtigen Rahmen für unterhaltsame, unbeschwerde Stunden in fröhlicher Runde an der urigen Theke.

Herzlich Willkommen

Uschi freut sich auf Ihren Besuch

Source: <http://empuriabrava-info.net/bahia-blick/kunden/arcosstube.html> (consulted on 18.03.09).

05.09.08

This skydive center in Empuriabrava was created in 1985. The initial project was very successful. During the first year of its existence 25,000 jumps were made. Therefore, at that time this center was one of the most successful in Europe. Since then it has grown to become one of the top three skydiving center in the world, achieving 134,000 jumps in the year 2001.

The center began with a staff of only 5 people and now employs over 40 people. It has also generated a series of satellite businesses around itself. These businesses include parachute manufacturers of various sports materials related to skydiving such as jumpsuits, helmets, gloves and so on. They are also connected with several skydiving schools and adventure sports agencies. Approximately another 50 people also work for these satellite businesses depending on the activity generated by this center.

In these more than twenty years of existence, Skydive Empuriabrava has been the organizer of some of the most prestigious international events in the World. I have listed the events below.

- 1989 VIII World Championship in Skydiving Formation
- 1993 IV World Championship in Freestyle and Sky Surfing
- 1994 IX World Cup in Skydiving Formation
- 1995 III Pops World Cup
- 1996 Extreme Games International Tour
- 1997 Spanish Championship in Freestyle and Sky Surfing
- 1998 I European Championship in 16-Way Skydiving Formation
- 1998 I World Cup in 16-Way Skydiving Formation
- 2000 X Catalan Championship in Skydiving Formation
- 2001 XI Catalan championship in Skydiving Formation
- 2002 XII World Cup in Skydiving Formation, Artistic Events and Canopy Formation
- 2002 V European Championship in Skydiving and Canopy Formation
- 2002 XXIV Spanish National Championship
- 2003 XXV Spanish National Championship
- 2004 I Open International Swoop Competition
- 2004 XXVI Spanish National Championship
- 2004 Woman European Record in Canopy Formation
- 2005 Spanish Record in Canopy Formation
- 2005 European Record in Freefly

- 2005 II International Open Swoop Competition
- 2005 XXVII Spanish National Championship
- 2006 XXVIII Spanish National Championship
- 2007 XXIX Spanish National Championship
- 2007 European Record in Freefly
- 2008 Spanish National Record Attempt in Canopy Formation
- 2008 XXX Spanish National Championship

In the past, this center has also participated in activities organized by the members within this tourist resort. Exhibition jumps and fundraising activities have been held in inaugurations and celebrations. I have listed the most important activities below.

- Reception of the Olympic torch for Barcelona '92.
- Inauguration of the Olympic Stadium in Montjuïc (Barcelona)
- Spanish Formula 1 Grand Prix in 1992.
- The building of a huge blue loop in freefall in a solidarity act for two people held hostages by Eta, José Antonio Ortega and Cosme Delclaux.
- Collaboration with the Dalí year by building a huge cross in freefall over Port Lligat as a representation of the painting by Dalí *San Juan de la Cruz*.
- Collaboration with *La Marató* from TV3.

This center also organizes several other international events such as the Surf Inn Speed Star Challenge, the Open Sky Rat Trophy and the Captain's Cabin Canopy Formation Challenge. It is responsible for bringing together an international concentration of skydivers for skydiving festival events such as the Easter Boogie and the Christmas Boogie. The latter takes place during three weeks in December and January and it attracts over 700 skydivers from all over the world.

Due to its infrastructure and privileged situation, this center has become one of the primary training destinations for many of the top skydiving teams in the world, such as France and Russia. Every year this sports club attracts over 25,000 people to Empuriabrava. This fact is especially interesting for the tourist area of Castelló d'Empúries, since it brings a constant flow of tourists throughout the year, which in most cases covers the low expenses of the winter season.

This center has also been awarded prizes for promotion of tourism in Castelló d'Empúries. It was granted the prize *Espiga y Timó* from the town hall of Castelló d'Empúries as well as the *XXII Nit del Turisme* prize from the school of tourism in Girona and *El Sol de la Costa Brava* from the ATA (Tourist Association of Apartments in the Costa Brava). The main federations that promote this skydive center are listed below.



Source: Homepage of the skydive center [www.skydiveempuriabrava.com](http://www.skydiveempuriabrava.com) (consulted on 20.03.09).



I have been invited to try this sport for free by several members of the British and German networks I have interviewed. Dave Ship for example, is a professional skydiver and he offered me to go with him one day. However, I am a little afraid of jumping and since I have also been very busy undertaking fieldwork I have not had the opportunity yet to practice this sport.

07.09.08

Next to my flat and near the beach is the pharmacy I have gone to during my stay in Empuriabrava. The particularity of this pharmacy is that all the pharmacists at the front desk are local Catalan middle-aged women, who speak three or more different languages. It is also surprising to listen to them talk in these foreign languages, since they all have proficiency levels.

This pharmacy is usually very crowded, since it is located in the main tourist area. Today, I had to wait for about fifteen minutes in a queue until it was my turn. Meanwhile I listened to the interactions between the pharmacists and the customers and I was able to see the atmosphere in this place. The people in front of me in the line were mainly from the British, German and Spanish nationalities. What intrigued me was that these customers bought all kinds of medicines without a valid prescription from a doctor.

Nowadays, in Barcelona, my home city, it is almost impossible to buy medicines without a prescription. However, it seems that in this tourist resort aimed at tourists, pharmacies do not follow the same procedures. In order to prove that this pharmacy was selling medicines without a valid prescription, I decided to buy an antibiotic (which usually requires a prescription) to try and see if they sold it to me, and they did. This shows that this pharmacy offers all types of facilities for transnational citizens who can afford buying medicine without a valid prescription. With the doctor's prescription medicines are cheaper since the State covers part of the expenses.

These pharmacists only speak European languages. People from developing countries who do not have the knowledge of these languages are not offered the same facilities. They have to learn Catalan or Spanish in order to communicate with the employers in the pharmacy.

After paying the medicine I had asked for with my credit card from a Catalan bank, the pharmacist saw that I was a native person and she offered me a pharmacy card in order to collect points for a present every time I buy medicines in pharmacies all over Catalonia. She gave me a leaflet to fill out. This document was written in Catalan and Spanish and is aimed at local natives.

08.09.08

The tourist shopping district in Empuriabrava is located at the main avenue that runs parallel to the beach. There are all types of services offered on both sides of this main avenue. The flat I have rented is one street far from the main shops. I have been able to see the atmosphere in this district almost every day and at different times.

The shops aimed at visitors and tourists are located near the beach as in many coastal towns on the Costa Brava. The prices at these shops are also more expensive in comparison to the other services offered at the entrance of the resort, which is opposite to the beach.

At the main avenue there are souvenir shops that offer all types of services such as printing pictures on T-shirts or cups, sewing people's names on caps, or drawing henna tattoos on the body. There are also several clothes shops that sell Italian and French brands, which are really expensive. Along this street there are many restaurants. The supermarket *Montserrat* is also located in this area and it is very well-known among the different nationalities since it offers all types of products imported from Germany, France and England.

I have been several times to a souvenir shop located at the main avenue. The owner of this shop was born in the South of Spain and migrated to Catalonia eighteen years ago in search of work. He met his Polish wife in *L'Escala* (a coastal town near Empuriabrava); they got married and nowadays have two children, who attend the public school in Castelló d'Empúries.

I have really enjoyed getting to know this family and being able to stay at their shop for several hours and days in order to observe the atmosphere in this shopping area. I have seen many miscommunication problems that have arisen between tourists and local residents, who own these shops. Many of the owners speak mainly in Catalan or Spanish to the customers. I have noticed a repetitive behavior among tourists from different nationalities. British tourists tend to address to the owner in very colloquial English to communicate in an intelligible way. They have a very polite way to ask the person they are addressing to if he or she speaks English.

French people instead ask the owner directly in their native language, taking for granted that he or she speaks French. This communicative exchange is impolite, since they are imposing their language in the conversation. If the person they are speaking to does not know French, this person might feel annoyed by the situation.

The German tourists usually start their conversation in English. They ask the owner if he understands this language and then they continue talking in English. They are very open-minded and have no problems when switching into another language such as English.

However, there are also many migrants from developing countries along this street, who sit on the floor in front of the shops and sell goods such as fake brand name clothing and accessories. South African women offer several services for tourists. They place themselves along this road and draw henna tattoos and make African tresses.

During the summer holidays, the shops in this area are open from 9am until midnight. The atmosphere though is different depending on the time you walk along this area. During the morning there are not many people around, since tourists are practicing sports and other activities offered in this enclave or tanning at the beach.

At lunch time, many visitors eat at the restaurants in this area. The restaurants in this district are open all day long. This area is specially crowded during the afternoon. People are already tired of being at the beach and they walk towards this main avenue and go shopping before going back to their homes for dinner.

After dinner tourists also walk around this area, which offers all types of recreation services such as music bars, pubs, clubs, brothels and casinos. However, these entertainment places are situated near the shopping center called *Los Arcos* and there are many gangs around. It is dangerous to walk around this area during the night. The gangs are usually made up by transnational citizens from developing countries and these people are very aggressive when they get together and have a couple of drinks.

The district where the shopping center *Els Arcs* is located is nowadays framed as dangerous by the inhabitants of this tourist resort. Every week there are fights and struggles among the people who frequent this area.

Prostitutes can also be found during the night time on the streets in the main tourist area. They come from South Africa or Eastern Europe and work for pimps. Many of these women are illegal and are not allowed to work in the sex-clubs in this area. Therefore, they work on the streets at night-time. During the day they usually stand on the main road (carretera Nacional II) from Figueres to Roses.

According to several participants in this study, in the past five years, the number of prostitutes that offer their services in the county of the *Alt Empordà* has doubled. This fact has brought about a lot of insecurity to the inhabitants in this tourist resort.

Entrance to the shopping center *Los Arcos*

Different types of restaurants inside this building

<b>TASTADOR</b> <i>Jamones Quesos Vinos</i>  <p>Plaza Central - Central Place - Place Centrale - Zentralplatz</p> <p>DEGUSTACIÓN DE LAMONES, QUESOS, EMBUTIDOS IBERICOS Y VINO REGIONALES. GRAN KILOMÉTRICO DE TÍMOS Y BOCADILLOS PARA LLEVAR. HELADERÍA ARTESANAL.</p> <p>TASTING OF CURED HAM, CHEESES, IBERIAN SAUSAGES AND SPANISH WINES. ASSORTED SNACKS (TÍMOS) AND SANDWICHES TO TAKE AWAY. HOUSE MADE ICE-CREAMS.</p> <p>DEGUSTACIÓN DE LAMONES, FRONACES, CHARCUTERIE DU PAYS ET VINS REGIONAUX. GRAN VARIÉTÉ DE TÍMOS ET DE SANDWICHES À EMPORTER. GLACES ARTISANALES.</p> <p>KOSTPROBEN: ROHER SCHINKEN, KÄSE, SPANISCHE WÜSTENBÄREN UND SPANISCHE WEINE. GROÙE HUSSWAHL. APPETITTHÄPPEN (TÍMOS) UND RELEGTE BROTE ZUM MITNEHMEN. HAUSSMÄCHER EIS.</p>	<b>RESTAURANTE LA TROBADA</b> <i>Del artista</i>  <p>Plaza Central - Central Place - Place Centrale - Zentralplatz</p> <p>COCINA MEDITERRÁNEA Y DE MERCADO, LAS MEJORES CARNE Y PESCADOS AL GRILL, PAELLAS, FIDEUAS, MENUS ESPECIALES PARA GRUPOS, BESONDERES ANGEBOT FÜR GRUPPEN, GRAN TERRAZA CUBIERTA CON VISTA PANORÁMICA EN LA PRIMERA PLANTA Y AMBIENTE MUSICAL.</p> <p>MEDITERRANEAN AND SEASONAL CUISINE, THE BEST GRILLED MEATS AND FISHES, PAELLAS, FIDEUAS, SPECIAL MENUS FOR GROUPS, WEDDINGS, LARGE TERRACE WITH LIVE-MUSIC.</p> <p>CUISINE MÉDITERRANÉE ET DU MARCHÉ, LES MEILLEURES VIANDES ET POISSONS AU GRILL, PAELLAS, FIDEUAS, MENUS SPÉCIAUX POUR LES GROUPES, MARIAGES/COMMUNIONS, GRANDE TERRASSE MUSICALE.</p> <p>KÜCHE DES MITTELMEERES UND Saisonküche, DIE BESTEN GEGRILLTE FLEISCHSTÜCKE UND FISCHE, PAELLAS, FIDEUAS, SPEZIALMENUS FÜR GRUPPEN, HOCHZEITEN, AUSFLUGE, GROÙE TERRASSE MIT LIVE-MUSIK.</p>	<b>RESTAURANT VICTORY</b>  <p>1a.Planta - 1st. Floor - 1er etage - 1 Etage</p> <p>COCINA MEDITERRÁNEA E INTERNACIONAL, OFERTA ESPECIAL PARA GRUPOS, GRAN TERRAZA CUBIERTA CON VISTA PANORÁMICA EN LA PRIMERA PLANTA Y AMBIENTE MUSICAL.</p> <p>INTERNATIONALE AND MEDITERRANEAN CUISINE, SPECIAL OFFER FOR GROUPS, LARGE, COVERED TERRACE WITH PANORAMIC VIEW AT THE FIRST FLOOR AND MUSICAL ATMOSPHERE.</p> <p>INTERNATIONALE UND MITTELMEERKÜCHE, BESONDERES ANGEBOT FÜR GRUPPEN, GROÙE ÜBERDECKTE PANORAMATERRASSE IN DER ERSTEN ETAGE UND MUSIKALISCHE STIMMUNG.</p>
<b>GLADIATORS</b>  <p>Plaza Central - Central Place - Place Centrale - Zentralplatz</p> <p>PARA TOMAR UNA COPA A TODAS HORAS EN UN AMBIENTE AGRADABLE, VARIEDAD DE COCKTAILS</p> <p>TO DRINK SOMETHING AT ANY TIME IN A NICE ATMOSPHERE, ASSORTED COCKTAILS.</p> <p>POUR PRENDRE UN VERRE À TOUTE HEURE, DANS UNE AMBIANCE AGRÉABLE, GRANDE VARIÉTÉ DE COCKTAILS.</p> <p>WENN SIE GERN ETWAWS IN EINER ANGEMEHNEN UMGEBUNG TRINKEN MÖCHTEN, COCKTAILAUSWAHL.</p>	<b>Tropicana</b> <i>DANCING CLUB - SALA DE FESTES</i>  <p>Plaza Central - Central Place - Place Centrale - Zentralplatz</p> <p>Fiestas para grupos - Espectáculos - Ambiente caliente latino</p> <p>Group parties - Shows - Best hot latin atmosphère</p> <p>Fêtes pour groupes - Shows - Ambiance "hot" latin</p> <p>Gruppenfeste - Shows - Die beste wärme latin atmosphäre</p>	<b>RESTAURANTE CINE PIZZA</b>  <p>1a.Planta - 1st. Floor - 1er etage - 1 Etage</p> <p>Vista panorámica; gran terraza cubierta con pantalla gigante para fútbol, video clips, etc...</p> <p>Panoramic view; large covered terrace with panorama screen to watch football, video-clips, etc.</p> <p>Pizzeria à l'étage, vue panoramique, grande terrasse couverte avec écran géant pour le football et clip vidéo.</p> <p>Pizzeria in der ersten Etage, Panoramablick, große Terrasse mit Panorama-Bildschirm für Fußball, Video-Clips; usw.</p>
<b>RESTAURANT EL RACÓ</b>  <p>Plaza Central - Central Place - Place Centrale - Zentralplatz</p> <p>Carnes y pescados al grill, variedad de ensaladas de temporada, vistas panorámicas al espectáculo.</p> <p>grilled meats and fishes, assorted seasonal salads, panoramic view on the show.</p> <p>Viandes et poissons au grill, variété de salades de saison, vue panoramique sur les spectacles.</p> <p>Gegrilltes Fleisch, gegrillter Fisch, große Auswahl Saisonsalate, Panoramaansicht zur Show</p>	<b>LA LLONA BAR PUB DISCOTECA</b>  <p>Plaza Central - Central Place - Place Centrale - Zentralplatz</p> <p>EL MEJOR AMBIENTE, CLIENTELA SELECTA, PARA PASAR UNA VELADA MEMORABLE, FIESTAS PARA GRUPOS, ESPECTÁCULOS</p> <p>THE BEST ATMOSPHERE, EXCLUSIVE CLIENTS, TO ENJOY A NICE EVENT, GROUP PARTIES, SHOWS.</p> <p>LA MEILLEURE AMBIANCE, UNE CLIENTÈLE SELECT, IDÉAL POUR PASSER UNE SOIRÉE MÉMORABLE, UNE FÊTE ENTRE AMIS, SPECTACLES.</p> <p> DIE BESTE ATMOSPHARE, AUSERLESENDE KUND:SHAF, FÜR EINEN DENKWÜRDIGEN ABEND, GRUPPENFESTE, SHOWS.</p>	<b>COSY CORNER</b>  <p>Plaza Central - Central Place - Place Centrale - Zentralplatz</p> <p>BAR SIDERRIA-CRÉPERIE: LAS MEJORES CRÉPES DULCES Y SALADAS, HELADOS, JUNGLE-KIDS, PARQUE INFANTIL PARA FIESTAS DE CUMPLEAÑOS, ESCENARIOS PARA FESTEJES, TEATRO Y MUSICA.</p> <p>CIDER BAR - CRÉPERIE: THE BEST SWEET AND SALTED CRÉPES, ICE-CREAMS, JUNGLE-KIDS, PLAYGROUND, PUPPET SHOW, THEATRE AND MUSIC.</p> <p>BAR SIDERRIA-CRÉPERIE: LES MEILLEURES CRÉPES SUCRÉES ET SALÉES, GLACES, ESPACE ENFANTS POUR LES FÊTES D'ANNIVERSAIRE, THÉÂTRE DE MARIONNETTES, THÉÂTRE ET MUSIQUE.</p> <p>APART DE LAUSCHEN, CRÉPERIE: DIE BESTE SÜßE UND SALZIGEN CRÉPES, EISCREMES, JUNGLE-KIDS, VERGNÜGUNGSPARK FÜR DIE KINDERFÜRTSTÄDE, KASPERLETHEATER UND MUSIK.</p>

The newspaper article below shows how insecure the district of *Els Arcs* is today

Divendres 24 d'abril de 2009 Contacti amb emporda.info | RSS

**emporda.info** NOTÍCIES Successos

PORȚADA ACTUALITAT MÉS NOTICIES ESPORTS ECONOMIA OPINIÓ

Girona Catalunya Espanya Internacional Cultura Ciència i Tecnologia Successos Notícies d'A

emporda.info > Successos

CASTELLÓ D'EMPÚRIES

## Castelló d' Empúries tanca un pub d' Empuriabrava després que un jove quedés en coma arran d' una baralla

☆☆☆☆☆

L'Ajuntament de Castelló d'Empúries no renovarà la llicència provisional d'obertura al pub 'Star', situat a la zona d'oci d'Els Arcs de la urbanització d'Empuriabrava. El consistori comunicarà aquesta decisió aquest dimecres mateix als responsables del local, després que ara fa uns quinze dies la comissió de govern vagi resoldre no renovar-los la llicència després de detectar incompliments del permís.

**ACN** Es dóna la circumstància que aquest cap de setmana passat, una batussa a l'exterior del local va acabar amb un jove de romanès de 27 anys ingressat a la UCI de l'Hospital Josep Trueta. El noi està en coma.

La baralla va tenir lloc aquest diumenge passat pels volts de les sis de la matinada. Els mossos, els agents locals i els serveis d'emergència es van desplaçar fins a la zona d'oci d'Els Arcs d'Empuriabrava, després que rebessin l'alerta d'una batussa a l'exterior del pub 'Star'. Un jove romanès de 27 anys estava estès a terra i se'l va traslladar fins a l'Hospital de Figueres, però les lesions eren tan greus que se'l va derivar fins a l'Hospital Josep Trueta de Girona.

El jove es troba ingressat a la UCI del centre hospitalari i ha entrat en coma arran del traumatisme craneoencefàlic que li va provocar la baralla. Els Mossos d'Esquadra investiguen el cas, i sembla que a la baralla hi haurien participat també els vigilants de seguretat del pub.

De moment, però, l'Ajuntament de Castelló d'Empúries ja ha resolt decretar el tancament del bar d'oci. La decisió, que es comunicarà aquest dimecres als responsables del local, es va adoptar ara fa dues setmanes a la comissió de govern. L'accord va resoldre no renovar la llicència provisional d'obertura que s'havia concedit als responsables del pub, després de detectar diversos incompliments del permís.

Entre d'altres, el bar no s'havia fet ressò de les millores de seguretat que s'han adoptat a la zona d'oci d'Empuriabrava amb l'objectiu de netejar la cara a l'entorn. A més, durant els darrers mesos, aquest ha estat l'únic local on s'han detectat incidents, com ho avalen informes policials i dades objectives de què disposa l'Ajuntament de Castelló d'Empúries.

NOTÍCIES RELACIONADES

- La FECASARM i l'Ajuntament de Castelló es presenten com acusació popular en l'agressió d'Empuriabrava. Successos
- Detenen un jove per la baralla en un pub d'Empuriabrava que va deixar un noi en coma. Successos

Source: Newspaper *Empordà* (consulted on 24.04.2009).

## 11.09.08

Today I had an appointment with Joan Rust, the recently entitled life-member of the *British Society of Catalunya* association, at the *Club Nàutic* to celebrate the especial occasion that was taking place. A benefic race among the local Catalan sports clubs. It was the 9<sup>th</sup> edition of the Marina d'Empuriabrava Triathlon.

Information about this sporting event can be consulted at the homepage of the *Federació Catalana de Triatló*: [www.triatlo.org](http://www.triatlo.org) (consulted on 19.03.09).

The bicycle and running races had already taken place and it was now time for the swimming competition. Joan and I stood in front of the *Club Nàutic* while the participants where getting ready for the race. They were taking their clothes off and making themselves comfortable in their bathing suits. The majority were young men in their thirties and several young women about the same age.

In their swimming suits they got on a bus, which was decorated for the occasion and it took them to the main mooring next to the Restaurant *El Capitán*. They positioned themselves in front of the canal and jumped into the water when the race started.

Joan lives in a small house in front of the *Club Nàutic* and has her own mooring on the canal where the race was taking place. We went to her house and stood on the mooring in front of the canal. I took the pictures in the following page. It was nice to see the participants swim along the canal. However, the first thing that came to my mind is that the water in these canals is really dirty and it might not be very good for the participant's skin. The town hall is collecting money to clean the canals, but due to the ongoing crisis it may still take them a while to do this.

Since Empuriabrava is well-known for all the sports it offers, there are all types of sport matches being organized all year round. A couple of weeks ago I also saw several football matches on the beach to collect funds for the local Catalan sports clubs.

Pictures from the swimming competition taken from the mooring at Joan Rust's house



## Application form to participate in the 9<sup>th</sup> edition of the Marina d'Empuriabrava Triathlon

### IX TRIATLÓ SPRINT MARINA D'EMPURIABRAVA

#### REGLAMENT DE LA PROVA

- La prova està organitzada per el Gimnàs Club Nàutic Ampuriabrava juntament amb l'Ajuntament de Castelló d'Empúries, amb l'autorització i el control de la Federació Catalana de Triatló i el suport del Consell Català d'Esport.
- En la competició s'aplicaran els reglaments de la I.T.U., Federació Espanyola de Triatló i Federació Catalana de Triatló. Les categories són les oficials per aquesta temporada, amb les limitacions de participació reglamentàries segons les distàncies.
- Podran prendre part tots els atletes amb llicència Federativa de Triatló vigent. Els no Federats en Triatló s'els cursarà una llicència de dia per part de la Federació.
- Els federats de la Federació Catalana tenen l'obligació de competir amb el CHIP GROC CHAMPIONSHIP de la seva propietat i facilitaran el codi en el moment de formalitzar la inscripció si han canviat el codi inicial.
- Els federats en Triatló d'altres Federacions i no federats, que no tinguin CHIP GROC CHAMPIONSHIP, tindran que llogar obligatòriament i tindran que deixar 10€ de fiança el dia de la prova (no ingresar) que li seran retornats en el moment de la devolució del CHIP.
- Els federats en Triatló d'altres Federacions i no federats, que tinguin CHIP GROC CHAMPIONSHIP tindran que facilitar el codi en el moment de formalitzar la inscripció i no caldrà llogar-lo.
- El competir sense xip comporta la no inclusió dins de les classificacions de la prova.
- La prova es disputarà segons les següents limitacions, de participants, dates, lloc, horaris, distàncies i límits de temps.

**Nº de places:** 200 participants    **Data de la prova:** dijous 11 de setembre

**Boxes:** aparcament Gimnàs Club Nàutic.    **Sortida natació:** Canal Salins.

**Circuit de B.T.T.** camins de Castelló d'Empúries

**Arribada:** Davant del Gimnàs del Club Nàutic

**Hora de sortida:** 12h

1. Natació 750m ..... 30 minuts (temps màxim)
2. Bicicleta de muntanya 20km .... 2h (temps màxim acumulat)
3. Correr 5 km ..... 2h i 30 minuts (temps màxim total)

Els Triatletes podran utilitzar les instal·lacions del Gimnàs del Club Nàutic per dutxar-se i canviar-se

**Preu Inscripcions:** FEDERATS 17€ NO FEDERATS 29€ ABONATS CLUB 20€

- Cal enviar la butxeta d'inscripció per fax degudament omplerta junt amb els resguard d'ingrés de l'import del Banc Sabadell Atlàntic:  
C.C.: 0081 / 0060 / 98 / 0001188025
- El número de fax de la Federació Catalana de Triatló es el 93 307 93 35, abans de les 20h de dimarts 9 de setembre.
- No s'acceptarà cap inscripció x e-mail

### IX TRIATLO SPRINT MARINA D'EMPURIABRAVA

<b>Data:</b>	<b>Codi CHIP</b>
<b>D.N.I.</b>	<b>Data naixement</b>
<b>Cognoms:</b>	<b>Nom:</b>
<b>Adreça:</b>	
<b>Població:</b>	<b>C.P.</b>
<b>Telefons</b>	
<b>E-mail</b>	
<b>Club</b>	

#### ► MES INFORMACIÓ DE LA PROVA

Gimnàs Club Nàutic Ampuriabrava tel: 972 45 36 91  
 Av. del Port s/n edifici Club Nàutic 17487 Empuriabrava  
[www.empuriabravagimnas.com](http://www.empuriabravagimnas.com) [info@empuriabravagimnas.com](mailto:info@empuriabravagimnas.com)

- Jo, el signant, renuncio a tots els drets i pretensions contra els organitzadors i col·laboradors dels danys que em pugui ocasionar a la competició.
- Els menors d'edat tindran que acompañar aquest full amb el permís patern i presentar l'original als jutges el dia de la prova.
- No s'admetrà cap inscripció si no ha estat degudament enviada a la Federació, ja que l'ingrés per si sol no implica tenir plaça assegurada.
- No es retornarà cap inscripció un cop formalitzada excepte en que justifiqui una causa mèdica

Signatura



12.09.08

The National Park *Els Aiguamolls de l'Empordà* has the extension of 4,78 hectares between the mountains of *Rodes* and the river *Fluvia*. Due to its geographical location, the marshes are an important rest point for thousands of birds that make long intercontinental migration travels between North Africa and Europe. In the park, you can observe up to 324 species of birds. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century much of the marsh was drained as canals were created and the land was used for agriculture.

The particularity of this National Park is that it obtained this status in 1983 after a campaign to save the area from development. Empuriabrava was built on one side of these virgin marshes and dunes and the residents wanted to extend the tourist resort. The town hall refused to enlarge the area and decided to protect the natural reserve against further development.

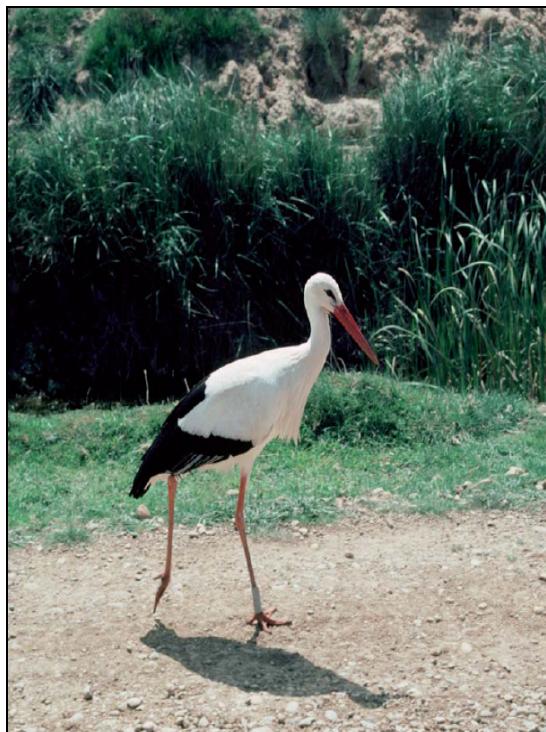
I have gone for a long walk around the park and it has been a very nice visit. There were British and French families riding with their bicycles around the park and several local young people jogging.

I have also followed the itineraries on the maps I collected in the information office at the entrance of the park and I have looked for birds from different species. I have also taken beautiful pictures of their nests on the trees.

Pictures from the National Park *Els Aiguamolls de l'Empordà*



## Brochure from the National Park



# Parc Natural dels Aiguamolls de l'Empordà

ESPAI DE CONVIVÈNCIA ENTRE AIGUA, TERRA,  
ÉSSER HUMÀ I NATURA

Un mosaic d'ecòsistemes interdependents però alhora ben diferenciatos:

**Mar**  
Davant les costes del Parc Natural trobem una zona d'algues marines relativament sòimes, de fons sorrenc. El recolliment que ofereix el golf de Roses fa recer en temps de fones tramuntanades. Tot i això, les il·lavitades Impacten amb força a la fauna i flora del Parc.

## UN ESPAI AMB UNA FORTA PRESSIÓ HUMANA

**Platges i sorrals costaners**  
Són presents a tota la franja litoral del Parc i constitueixen els únics platges verges que queden a la Costa Brava. De fet, l'extensió allargada cap al sud, seguint la platja, que dibuixa el perímetre del Parc, té com a finalitat la preservació d'una mostra prou representativa d'aquest hàbitat.

## 1.1aunas | salcures

Les llacunes salabroses litorals, anomenades localment llunes, es troben immediatament al davant de la platja, entre les desembocadures dels rius Muga i Fluvià. La vegetació que envolta les llunes, formada per plantes baixes adaptades a la salinitat del sòl, com saltitornes i juncs, s'anomena localment salsa.

**Closes, peces i feixes**  
A l'Empordà reben el nom de closes uns prats de pastures tipus d'aquesta comarca, envoltats -closes- per recs de drenatge, vorejats d'altres de riera (oms, freixes, alber, vens i altres). Copen el 1 dels antics estanys i per això s'indúen en èpoques de pluges. Altres camps i pastures d'aquesta mena, llargs i estrets, tançats per tamariss, reben el nom de peces o feixes.

**Estanys i alguinolls d'aigua dolça**  
Són les restes actuals dels antics estanys de Castelló, i el més emblemàtic és el de Viladot. La seva situació interior, lluny del mar, fa que les aigües sigin completament dolces. I la vegetació, especialment adaptada a la lluviositat, inundació i humitat, segons la fondària de les aigües. El Parc Natural ha promogut la recuperació i la creació de nous estanys, com ara el dels Sengles, a la vora de Porrera.

del Contalet o els estatuts d'Europa.

---

Portada: Estany del Cortalat  
Autor: Joan del Riu

---

#### States under Quarantine

Map of the National Park with Empuriabrava located between the green areas



Material and documents given to groups of children who visit this National Park with their schools

Si vols associar-te a l'APNAE ho pots fer omplint aquesta butlleta!

**DADES DEL SOCI:**

Nom i cognoms \_\_\_\_\_

Adreça \_\_\_\_\_

Població \_\_\_\_\_ Codi Postal \_\_\_\_\_

Telèfon \_\_\_\_\_

DNI \_\_\_\_\_ Data de naixement \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_

Tipus de quota:  Individual (mínim 12 euros)  
 Familiar (mínim 30 euros)

**DADES DEL PAGADOR:**

Nom i cognoms \_\_\_\_\_

Dades bancàries     •     •             (20 dígits)

Autoritzo a que carreguin al meu compte els rebuts de l'APNAE amb la quota anual de..... (mínim 12 euros)

Data i signatura \_\_\_\_\_

**APNAE**  
 Associació d'Amics del Parc Natural  
 dels Aiguamolls de l'Empordà



	1	2	3	4
Mute swan				
Greater white-fronted goose				
Common shelduck				
Eurasian wigeon				
Godwit				
Common teal				
Mallard				
Pintail				
Garganey				
Northern Shoveler				
Red-crested pochard				
Common pochard				
Ferruginous duck				
Tufted duck				
Common eider				
Common scoter				
White-tailed godwit				
Red-breasted merganser				
European honey-buzzard				
Red kite				
White-tailed eagle				
Marsh harrier				
Hen harrier				
Pallid harrier				
Northern Goshawk				
Eurasian sparrowhawk				
Common buzzard				
Long-legged buzzard				
Booted eagle				
Bonelli's eagle				
Osprey				
Common kestrel				
Red-footed falcon				
Merlin				
Bobby				
Eurasian's falcon				
Peregrine falcon				
Red-legged partridge				
Common quail				
Common pheasant				
Red-throated diver				
Black-throated diver				
Little grebe				
Great crested grebe				
Black-necked grebe				
Cory's shearwater				
Balearic shearwater				
Levantine shearwater				
Northern gannet				
Great cormorant				
Shag				
Great blittern				
Little blittern				
White-tailed tropicbird				
Spoonbill				
Cattle egret				
Little egret				
Great white egret				
Grey heron				
Purple heron				
Black stork				
White stork				
Glossy ibis				

		1	2	3	4
Eurasian spoonbill					
Greater flamingo					
Water rail					
Spotted crake					
Little crake					
Baillon's crake					
Moorhen					
Purple swamp-hen					
Common coot					
Common crane					
Oystercatcher					
Black-winged stilt					
Avocet					
Stone-curlew					
Common sandpiper					
Little-ringed plover					
Greater ringed plover					
Kentish plover					
European golden plover					
Grey plover					
Northern lapwing					
Red knot					
Sanderling					
Little stint					
Temminck's stint					
Curlew sandpiper					
Dunlin					
Ruff					
Jack snipe					
Common snipe					
Woodcock					
Black-tailed godwit					
Barn-tailed godwit					
Whimbrel					
Eurasian curlew					
Spotted redshank					
Common redshank					
Marsh sandpiper					
Green shank					
Green sandpiper					
Wood sandpiper					
Common sandpiper					
Turnstone					
Arctic skua					
Great skua					
Mediterranean gull					
Little gull					
Black-headed gull					
Slender-billed gull					
Audouin's gull					
Black-backed gull					
Yellow-legged gull					
Kittiwake					
Gull-billed tern					
Caspian tern					
Sandwich tern					
Common tern					
Little tern					
Whiskered tern					
Black tern					
White-winged black tern					
Reazorbill					
Rock dove					

	1	2	3	4
Stock dove				
Common woodpigeon				
Eurasian collared dove				
European turtle dove				
Rose-ringed parakeet				
Monk parakeet				
Common cuckoo				
Common cuckoo				
Barn owl				
Scops owl				
Little owl				
Long-eared owl				
Short-eared owl				
European nightjar				
Common swift				
Pallid swift				
Alpine swift				
Common kingfisher				
European bee-eater				
European roller				
Hoopoe				
Wryneck				
Green woodpecker				
Red-spotted woodpecker				
Lesser-spotted woodpecker				
Short-tail lark				
Crested lark				
Wood lark				
Sky lark				
Sand martin				
Cree martin				
Barn swallow				
Red-rumped swallow				
House martin				
Tawny pipit				
Tree pipit				
Meadow pipit				
Red-throated pipit				
Water pipit				
Yellow wagtail				
Grey wagtail				
White wagtail				
Wren				
Chiffchaff				
Robin				
Rufous nightingale				
Bluethroat				
Black redstart				
Common redstart				
Winchit				
Common stonechat				
Northern wheatear				
Black-eared wheatear				
Blackbird				
Fieldfare				
Song thrush				
Redwing				
Mistle thrush				
Cett's warbler				
Zitting cisticola				
Grasshopper warbler				
Savi's warbler				
Moustached warbler				

	1	2	3	4
Aquatic warbler				
Sedge warbler				
Reed warbler				
Great reed warbler				
Icterine warbler				
Melodious warbler				
Dartford warbler				
Spectacled warbler				
Subalpine warbler				
Sardinian warbler				
Western orphean warbler				
Common whitethroat				
Garden warbler				
Blackcap				
Bonell's warbler				
Wood warbler				
Common chiffchaff				
Willow warbler				
Goldcrest				
Firecrest				
Spotted flycatcher				
Pied flycatcher				
Bearded redbilling (tit)				
Long-tailed tit				
Crested tit				
Coal tit				
Blue tit				
Great tit				
Short-toed treecreeper				
Penduline tit				
Golden oriole				
Red-backed shrike				
Lesser grey shrike				
Southern grey shrike				
Woodchat shrike				
Eurasian jay				
Magpie				
Eurasian jackdaw				
Common crow				
Common raven				
Common starling				
Spotted starling				
House sparrow				
Tree sparrow				
Rock sparrow				
Common chaffinch				
Brambling				
European serin				
Greenfinch				
Goldfinch				
Siskin				
Linnet				
Common crossbill				
Hawfinch				
Yellowhammer				
Cirl bunting				
Rock bunting				
Common bunting				
Reed bunting				
Corn bunting				

13.09.08

Castelló d'Empúries is a historic point of reference in Catalonia. It conserves its characteristic thousand year old story and makes it possible for history, tourism and nature to live side by side.

Sixteen years ago, against the incomparable backdrop of the courtship of Castelló d'Empúries, the Land of Troubadors Festival came to life. It is held every year in September and it is a multi-disciplinary festival that relives times of splendor in the medieval town of Castelló. The troubadours open the door to our culture, to discover and recover history and a glorious past when Castelló d'Empúries was the capital of the county of Empúries.

The Land of the Troubadors Festival is a cultural, popular and entertaining event, where local residents and organizations take part. Some of the highlights of the programmed events are the musicians, professional actors, music and dance shows, a street theatre, a medieval supper, artisan displays, a medieval market, the tournament and knight's battles, minstrels and juggles, as well as talks, exhibitions and guided tours.

This festival is open to everybody and helps the local Catalan residents affirm their identity. I have seen that the local residents have put a lot of work in preparing this event. They have used the parks, fountains, streets and other spaces in the town of Castelló d'Empúries to hold the different activities they have organized. They have also brought animals such as cows, sheep, mules, donkeys and horses for children to look at and touch. They have set up several markets with medieval objects and they have prepared several barbeques for the visitors. Many people have dressed up for the occasion. The streets were full of families with their children and the old people came out of their houses to watch the show. Groups of people in their medieval costumes also walked around the streets in the center of the town singing traditional Catalan songs.

Below I have included the program of this festival as well as some pictures taken from the battles.

## Program of the Land of Troubadors Festival

Benvinguts al Festival Terra de Trobadors

Castelló d'Empúries - *Alt Empordà*

12 al 14 / 09 / 2008

Castelló d'Empúries durant l'Edat Mitja va ser la capital del Comtat d'Empúries.

Aquest fet li va donar caràcter i va vestir aquesta població alt empordanesa d'un reguitzell d'edificacions monumentals com són: la Catedral, la Cúria, la presó medieval, el call jueu, les Sinagogues, les muralles, el Portal de la Gallarda, els convents i la Casa Gran.



En aquest magnífic decorat no hi poden faltar els trobadors i joglars oferint el seu art musical i poètic a qui els vulgui escoltar i veure.

Ara i ja fa anys, Castelló d'Empúries s'encarrega d'homenatjar aquests primers creadors i artistes musicals.



Castelló d'Empúries celebra cada any el Festival de Terra de Trobadors.

Què hi podrem trobar  
durant aquests dies?

Doncs de tot:

- Trobadors i música de carrer
- Teatre
- El Cau de les Bruixes
- Recitals
- Cercaviles
- Gegants i grallers
- Concert de música antiga medieval
- Visites guiades
- Música itinerant
- Missa medieval a la Verge Maria
- Mercat
- Espectacles de carrer



## PROGRAMACIÓ DEL

### FESTIVAL TERRA DE TROBADORS DE CASTELLÓ D'EMPÚRIES

#### **DITES POPULARS DE LA MÚSICA**

*Dones, músiques i ocells, contes nous, romanços vells.*

*De la música al compàs, ballarem un contrapàs.*

*Cada ball vol la seva música.*

*On hi ha música, no hi pot haver dolenteria.*

*La fusta de maig fa més bona música.*

*Música li fas? Tu t'hi casaràs.*

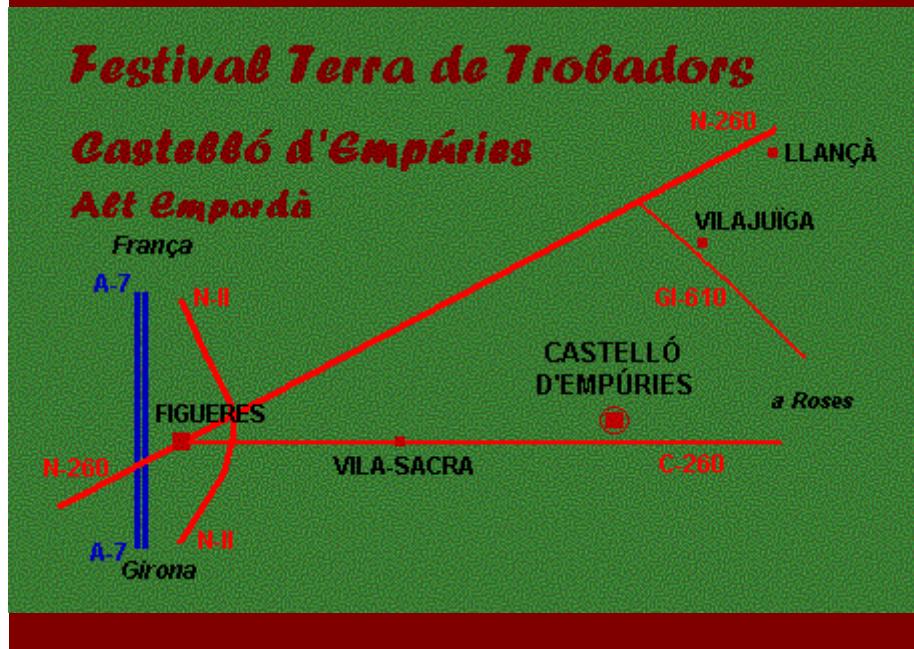
*Música, cacera i pesquera, no volen vellesa.*

Organitzat

Ajuntament de la Comtal Vila de Castelló d'Empúries

Telèfon 972-156-233

Vine i fes tradició ! !



Source from [www.firesfestes.com/Fires/F-Medieval-Castello-Emp.htm](http://www.firesfestes.com/Fires/F-Medieval-Castello-Emp.htm) (consulted on 18.03.09).

Brochure announcing the festival



Pictures taken from the medieval battles held during this event





Pictures from the different activities offered at this festival





16.09.08

The health center where I have been today is located on the first floor of the building where the pharmacy is situated (see fieldnotes 07.09.08). It is a modern building and it offers all kinds of beauty, spa and wellness treatments. The sessions are expensive. It caters to high-social class customers, who can afford paying for these health treatment packages.

Today I have gone to the pharmacy below this beauty salon. After buying several medicines I took a staircase outside the building to go to the health center on the first floor. I entered the office and there were two young Catalan women sitting at the front desk. I asked them if they could provide me with information on the treatments offered at the center. One of the ladies asked me what type of service I was interested in. I told her I would like to know the prices and the availability to apply for a health treatment package.

She took out a folder and showed me the different beauty packages and prices that this center offered. I asked her if there were many foreign customers who applied for these services. She mentioned that during the summer these treatment packages are usually fully booked by tourists and visitors. During the rest of year, local Catalan and Spanish residents come here to relax and apply for anti-stress massages.

I took a look at the prices and I saw I could not afford to pay for any treatment. I thanked the lady for her attention and before leaving the office I explained to her several details about my study. I also asked her if she knew any foreign languages and she replied she that she could speak English and French. The lady next to her, who was also listening to our conversation, but was busy working, also mentioned she could speak English, French and Italian.

After talking with both women for a while, a customer came inside the office. He was a middle-aged man, who was very well dressed. He mentioned in Spanish that he had an appointment with one of the massage therapists. One of the women left the reception desk to go get the therapist, who was in a beauty cabin inside the center, while the other lady asked the customer for his personal details.

I decided to leave the building and go back to my flat.

17.09.08

Today I have been to the Real Estate Agency *Construccions Empúries* where Natalie Hart works. I met her at the *Club Nàutic* and I have seen her, a couple of times, at the *Blue Sky Bar* since she is a friend of the owner, Sarah. I introduced myself to her and asked her if she would like to participate in my study. When we first met at the *Club Nàutic*, she was having a coffee with a friend and since I did not want to disturb them, we set an appointment for today at her office.

She works in a very important Real Estate Agency in Empuriabrava, which has been operating in this area for the past 32 years. Not only does this company offer estate agents, but also a full building service using their own local construction teams. The office is located on the main road near the entrance of this tourist resort. It is near the *Blue Sky Bar*.

I have parked my car just in front of this Real Estate Agency and have entered the office. Natalie was sitting at the front desk and she was busy working with her computer. I have asked her if she knew other members from the British and German networks in Empuriabrava and she has taken out her agenda and has given me a list with names and telephones of her friends. She has only given me the names of the people she thinks will be interested in taking part in this study.

We have set a new appointment in order to carry out her interview for my study. We will meet tonight at the *Blue Sky Bar*, since she is very busy now and her boss is in the office.

I am very grateful to Natalie, since she has provided me with many telephone numbers from British nationals who live in Empuriabrava.

After leaving the office, I have gone back to my flat and I have called all the people in the list to set up an appointment with them. The people she has suggested me to get in touch with are all very nice. In our telephone conversation, many of them mentioned they were interested in participating in my study, but had no free time to meet. Natalie's friends are a little older than I am and many of them have little children, which they have to keep an eye on. Therefore, there have been a couple of women in the list with whom I have not had the opportunity to talk to. Her British friends have provided me with very interesting historical facts and details from this tourist resort.

Picture from the Real Estate Agency *Construccions Empúries* where Natalie works



Picture from the entrance of the *Blue Sky Bar* which is located next to this real estate agency



19.09.08

This morning I had an interview with Mandy, a British English teacher, who works at the Bar in the *Club Nàutic*. Since I have rented a flat near the Nautical Club I have walked there. We have taken a seat in the Bar and have had a drink during the interview. While I was asking her the questions I had prepared, she mentioned that the owner of the Bar had just come inside and that she needed to talk with him for a minute. I have asked her if she could introduce me to this person since I would also like to ask him several questions.

He is a middle-aged man who lives in Girona and comes several times a week to the *Club Nàutic*. I have been very surprised to find him there today. Mandy has introduced me to this person and I have been able to ask him several questions for my research. He is a key member in this resort, since he is the son of one of the two founders of Empuriabrava and he owns the *Club Nàutic*.

I have asked Mandy if we could continue our interview another day. I have spoken with Mr. Arpa and he has explained several facts about the history and the development of this enclave. After the interview, I have stayed in the bar for a while and I have taken notes about the atmosphere and the people that came inside the sports club.

I would define the *Club Nàutic* as a *multicultural* sports center. There are customers from various national origins and social backgrounds. I have been able to see local middle-aged men and women who attend the Nautical Club to enjoy the massage sessions and to exercise in order to be fit. They come from high social backgrounds and own beautiful cars which they park in front of the Club.

I have seen beautiful young women, who come from Eastern Europe that attend the sports center in order to be fit for their job, since they are prostitutes and work here in Empuriabrava. They also come to this sports club to flirt with the monied middle-aged men.

Retired people use the *Club Nàutic* as a meeting point. They sit at the tables located outside, at the entrance of the bar, and have a drink while they share their stories and life trajectories. These people are members from the German, French and British networks. They enjoy walking from their homes to the Nautical Club and meeting there with friends.

At the bar there are three young women working as waitresses. One is Catalan, and the other two are British and South American. The young woman at the Reception Desk of the Sports Center, which is next to the bar, is Catalan but she also speaks

English and French. In the bar there is also a computer to access the Internet. The atmosphere is quite relaxing and there are not many people around. You can listen to the radio in the bar, which is not very loud so that people can talk inside the bar.

19.09.08

After having gone to the Tourist Office in Empuriabrava, I also wanted to see the atmosphere in the Tourist Office in Castelló d'Empúries. I have driven from my flat in Empuriabrava to the center of the town of Castelló d'Empúries and I have parked my car near the Gothic and Roman Cathedral *Basílica de Sta. Maria* (see fieldnotes 28.08.08). I have followed the street signs to get to the Tourist Office.

This office is located in the historic center of the town and is open from 9am through 9pm during the summer season. During the rest of the year this service is open on holidays and weekends. When this town is very crowded during the summer holidays, the local police headquarters also provide information for tourists.

As I walked inside the office, there was a Spanish group of people talking to the guide at the information desk. While I waited for my turn I decided to have a look around the room.

This office provides information about the historical and cultural heritage of Castelló d'Empúries. It operates guided tour services which are available throughout the whole year, for individuals and groups. The visit to the medieval prison can be accessed directly from the office. Information about all public transport timetables as well as bus tickets are also available.

The particularity about this tourist office is that it offers many books, magazines, documents and maps that the tourist office in Empuriabrava does not have. I have found the book by Albert Compte on Castelló d'Empúries and Empuriabrava, which I had already checked out at the public library in this town (see fieldnotes 03.05.08). This book is very interesting, since its author is an autochthonous writer, who has published many books on the history and the development of this area.

After five minutes, the guide asked me what type of information I was looking for. Since I was alone with him in the office I had the opportunity to introduce myself and explain several details about my study. He seemed to be very interested in the topic of my research and as I told him that I thought the book by Albert Compte was very interesting he gave me a hardback copy of this book for free. He also handed to me several maps of Empuriabrava and Castelló d'Empúries for free.

I asked him if he had statistical documents on the arrival of different nationalities to Castelló d'Empúries since the late 1980s (such as in the tourist office in Empuriabrava). He replied that in this office they had not kept track of these statistics, since the majority of visitors are Spanish and Catalan natives. He added that during the

summer holidays there are also British and French tourists who come to this tourist office in Castelló d'Empúries to ask for historical information about this old town.

A couple of minutes later, several Catalan women came inside the office and asked the guide for information on the new discount card that allows you to visit four places in the area such as the *Medieval Prison*, the National Park *Els Aiguamolls de l'Empordà*, the *Ecomuseu-Farinera* and the *Museum of the Cathedral*, for only three Euros. The guide took out two coupons and one of the ladies paid for the cards. I left the office and went for a walk around the center of the town. The coupon I have mentioned gives you access to the following places.

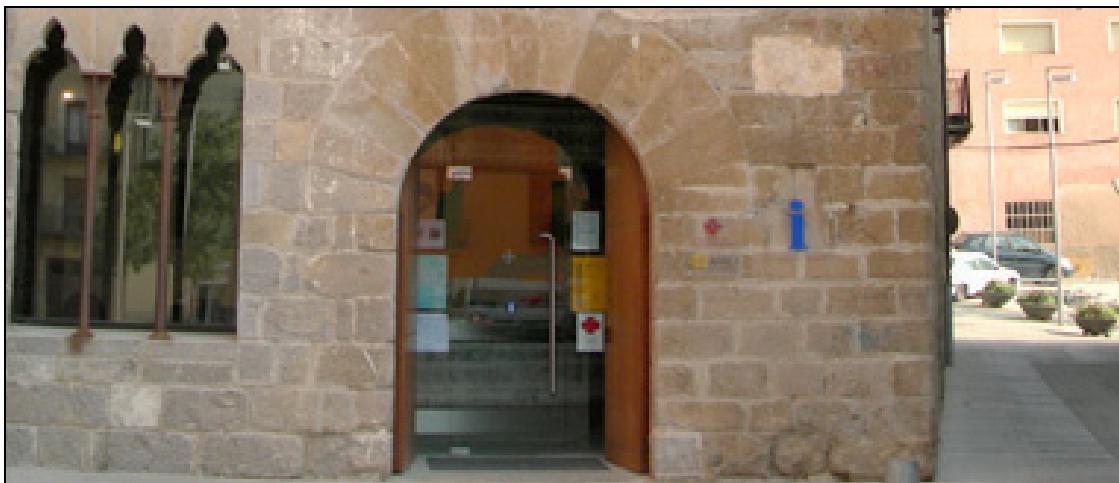
First, the *Medieval Prison*, which is a gothic-style building constructed around 1336. In that time it included two important functions; The *Cúria*, which was the head office of the criminal justice system, and the prison, which housed the condemned criminals. Nowadays, in the *Cúria* you can observe the façade that faces the *Plaça de Jaume I* and its large, gothic windows, which have been restored. The prison has an oval-shaped door and two barred windows on its façade. Inside, individual cells are distributed along the patio. It is interesting to look at the *graffiti* written by prisoners, which have been conserved.

In second place this coupon includes access to the *Aiguamolls* National Park, mentioned in this appendix (see 12.09.08).

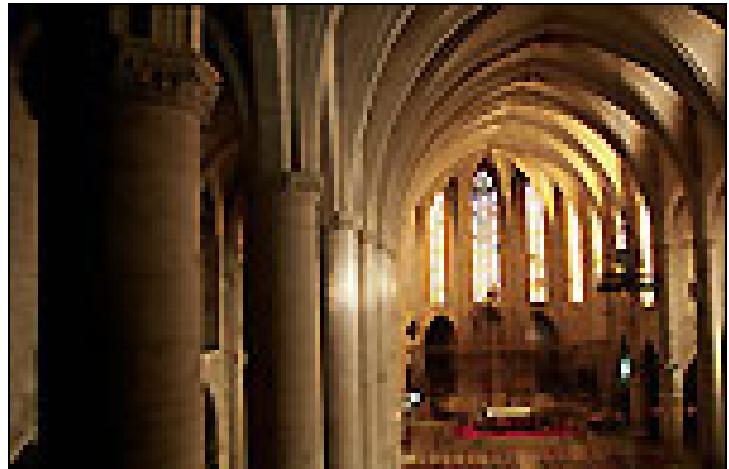
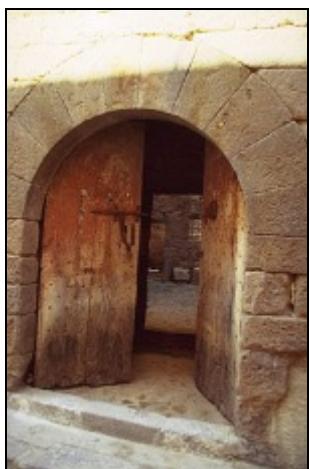
In third place, you can visit the *Ecomuseu-Farinera*. This museum was established to conserve and enrich the heritage of the *Farinera* (the place where they make flour). It was built to promote the culture of the town of Castelló d'Empúries and the county of the *Alt Empordà*. The objective of the *Ecomuseu-Farinera* is to study the territory and the relationships between the land and the societies that have lived in it, acting as a promotional element for the municipality and its surroundings.

The fourth place you can access with this coupon is the *Museu Parroquial*. It is known as *El Tresor* (the treasure) and it is located in the new sacristy and in the adjoining rooms of the *Basilica de Santa Maria de Castelló d'Empúries*. There is a valuable collection of religious jewelry made out of gold which is housed by the cathedral. *El Tresor* is divided into three rooms, and it includes many items from the 17<sup>th</sup> century made out of embossed silver and with an image of the Immaculate Virgin. There is also a collection of liturgical attire from different periods, valuable books on Gregorian chants and religious paintings.

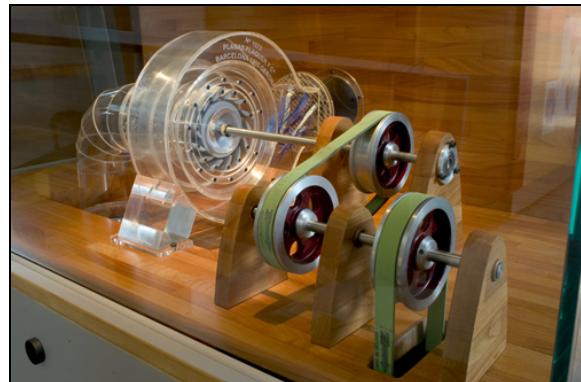
Main entrance to the Tourist Office in Castelló d'Empúries



Medieval Prison

Gothic and Roman Cathedral *Basílica de Santa Maria*

Ecomuseu- Farinera



23.09.08

I have gone to the *Club Nàutic* again, since I had an appointment with Mandy. In our interview, one week ago, I asked her if we could interrupt it, since I wanted to ask several questions to the son of one of the two founders of Empuriabrava who owns the Nautical Club. While I was waiting for Mandy to arrive at the bar, I found Natalie (the young woman who works at the Real Estate Agency *Construccions Empúries* in Empuriabrava) sitting outside and having a drink with a friend.

I told her that I was meeting Mandy and Natalie already knew her, so she became excited to know that Mandy was also participating in this study. Mandy arrived several seconds later and we both sat inside the bar for the interview. She lowered down the volume of the music in the bar and we carried out the interview. She invited me to a drink and we enjoyed talking about several of her friends which I had already interviewed, such as Natalie, Joan Rust (the old woman who is a life-member of the *British Society of Catalunya*), and other British nationals in Empuriabrava.

It is also interesting how I got to meet Mandy. I rented an apartment in Empuriabrava for my research just above the flat of one of her English students. When I went to visit my neighbor, she told me I could ask Mandy to participate in this study.

Today at the *Club Nàutic* there were not many people, mainly young men who practice sport as a regular basis and women attending their fitness classes before going to work. Some of them stay at the bar for lunch and then go to work. They are local Catalan residents who have the money to join the sports club and train there every day in order to take part in local competitions such as the Marina d'Empuriabrava (see fieldnotes 11.09.08).

This sports center organizes championships all year round. At the reception desk in the entrance I have found several magazines and newspapers that deal with sport competitions and clubs in Catalonia. After looking at all the documents I have been able to see about this sports club is very important, since in Empuriabrava all types of sport activities are promoted. It is a tourist resort where you can access all types of sports.

23.09.08

In Empuriabrava there are no language schools. The closest ones are located in Castelló d'Empúries and in Roses. However, in this tourist resort there is the possibility of having a private language teacher. Members of the different nationalities in this tourist resort place advertisements as language teachers in the newspapers and magazines distributed around the area.

According to my neighbor in Empuriabrava, Rosa Maria, who has been paying for private English classes for several years, all the teachers she has had were very friendly and nice. They were all native speakers of English, who live all year round in Empuriabrava and in other small towns in the area. In her private classes, she liked the teachers to focus on practicing her English conversation skills for her job as an official tourist guide.

The language school *Athenea* in Castelló d'Empúries is located near the public High-School IES Castelló. It has a very big sign at the main entrance with the different languages it offers such as Catalan and Spanish for foreign people as well as English, German, French, Dutch and Russian languages for local Catalans and Spanish citizens.

The particularity about this school is that it has recently introduced the Russian language due to the arrival of people from Eastern Europe. The Dutch network in Empuriabrava is also starting to grow nowadays and this language is becoming very popular in this site. I have also collected leaflets and documents at the town hall in Castelló and at the tourist office in Empuriabrava, which have been recently translated into Dutch.

At the reception desk of this language school there is a middle-aged woman, who provides customers with information on the courses. She is Catalan, but also speaks Spanish and English. I ask her about the languages that children and adults choose to learn at this language school. She mentions that almost all the students in this language school have enrolled in the English courses. Adults from Catalan and Spanish backgrounds in Castelló d'Empúries also take French and German classes and people from various national origins attend the Spanish SFL courses. Some middle-aged local Catalan people have enrolled in the Dutch and German courses. She hopes these languages will have a greater demand in the future.

In the interviews I have held with several members from the British and German networks I have also been told that many Moroccans in this tourist resort take free

Catalan language courses offered by the Catalan government, the *Generalitat* at a language school in Roses.

Webpage of the language school *Athenea* in Castelló d'Empúries

LANGUAGE SCHOOL ATHENEA INTERNACIONAL

Pàgina 1 de 3

EL TEU FUTUR...

ESTUDIA ARA IDIOMES

PER QUÈ ATHENEA



Escola d'idiomes  
Language School

**ATHENEA**  
internacional

Sta Clara, 53 - Tel. 972 250 343 - 17486 Castelló d'Empuries E-mail: [athenea53@terra.es](mailto:athenea53@terra.es)

- ✓ Tenim professorat expert i nadiu
- ✓ Grups petits
- ✓ Classes interactives
- ✓ Tots els nivells des de principiants fins avançats
- ✓ Programes acuradament dissenyats
- ✓ Material i metodologia contemporanis
- ✓ Certificats i/o diplomes
- ✓ Exàmens oficials i reconeguts internacionalment
- ✓ Informes de progrés cada tres mesos
- ✓ Programació del curs al que s'ha matriculat
- ✓ Ambient agradable i relaxat

**ELS IDIOMES**

**ANGLÈS - FRANCÈS - ALEMANY - RUS - CATALÀ L. E. - ESPANOL L. E.**

Tens suficient amb els coneixements dels idiomes que poseeixes? Creus que deures parlarlos millor? Trobes que encara no els domines com tu voldries? T'agraria anar millor a l'escola, l'institut, la universitat? Tens ganas d'aconseguir el nivell que s'exigeix per entrar a la universitat? Nosaltres t'ajudarem a aconseguir en un curs a parlar i escriure, sense gaire esforç, t'ho organitzarem en grups reduïts per que puguis expressar-te sense vergonyes. Aquí mateix, al costat del teu institut, del teu col·legi, de casa teva.

Nivells bàsics, elemental, mig, avançat y superior.

**Classes de conversació**  
**Classes individuals**  
**Classes a col·lectius de professionals**  
**Classes a empreses**

**CURSOS PROGRAMATS PER A:**

Nens i nenes, Adolescents i adults, Empreses i Col·lectius professionals, Individuals (un estudiant un professor), Conversació, Estiu, Curssets i treball en els països de la C. E. E.

PER NENS I NENES	NENS
Curs P-5 5/6	
anys	
Curs A 6/7	Nivell B Cambridge Starters o
anys	Diploma Athenea
Curs B 8/9	Nivell C Cambridge Movers o

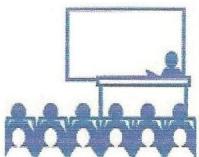
<http://www.crae.com/languageschoolathenea/>

25/03/2009

LANGUAGE SCHOOL ATHENEA INTERNACIONAL

Pàgina 2 de 3

anys  
Curs C 9/10  
anys  
Curs D 10/11  
anys



Diploma Athenea  
Nivell D Cambridge Flyers o Diploma  
Athenea

**TOTS ELS NIVELLS - EXÀMESN NO OLIGATORIS**

**APUNTA'T ARA I CONTINUA AMB POC ESFORÇ - MATRICULA OBERTA**

**ADOLESCENTS I ADULTS**

<p>Curs Descripció</p> <p><b>1r.</b> A (70h) -Principiant B (70h) - Elemental (Falsos Principiants)</p> <p><b>2n.</b> A (70h) -Elemental Alt B (70h) -Intermedi Baix</p> <p><b>3r.</b> A (70h) -Intermedi B (70h) -Intermedi Alt</p> <p><b>4t.</b> A (70h) -Avançat B (70h) -Avançat Alt</p> <p><b>5è.</b> A(140h.) - Alt</p>		<p><b>ADOLESCENTS</b></p> <p><b>2n.</b> B K.E.T. // D.E.L.F. // Grundstufe I</p> <p><b>3r.</b> B P.E.T. // D.E.L.F. 1r. Grau // D.A.F. // E.O.I. (certificat elemental)</p> <p><b>4t.</b> B F.C.E. // D.E.L.F. 2n.Grau // ZDAF</p> <p><b>5è.</b> Preparació al C.A.E.// D.A.L.F. // MITTELSTUFE // E.O.I. (certificat elemental)</p>
---	---	--

**TIPUS DE CURSOS**

**Cursos extensius:**  
2h. Lectives a la setmana, repartides en dos dies (dll+dc/dm+dj/dc+dv).  
Progressió: un nivell en dos semestres (d'octubre a juny).

**Cursos semiintensius:**  
4h Lectives a la setmana, repartides en dos dies (dll+dc/dm+dj/dc+dv).  
Progressió: un nivell en un semestre (del 15 d'octubre al 20 de febrer).

**Cursos intensius:**  
6h Lectives a la setmana, repartides en tres dies (dll+dc+dv).  
Progressió: un nivell en un semestre (del 15 d'octubre al 15 de juny).

**Cursos individuals:**  
Dies i número d'hores a la setmana a convenir amb l'estudiant.

**Cursos d'immersió d'estiu:**  
10h lectives a la setmana. Durada: 6 setmanes.

<http://www.crae.com/languageschoolathenea/>

25/03/2009

Source: Homepage of the Language School [www.crae.com/languageschoolathenea](http://www.crae.com/languageschoolathenea) (consulted on 20.03.09).

23.09.08

During these last weeks, I have been in touch with the daughter of the owners of the German bar *Arcos Stube*. She has just graduated from the public high-school in Castelló d'Empúries and is going to study her degree in Girona. The particularity about this young woman is that she obtained one of the highest grades in Catalonia in her maturity exam. The first day we met in the bar she offered me a drink. I introduced myself and explained to her what my study was about. She became interested in my research and she also showed me the final project she had done in her last high-school year. She had put a lot of work in it. It dealt with the existence of the *Holy Grail*.

I interviewed her and we had a nice conversation. I asked her if she knew a student, called Christian Zbinden, who was her age and went to the same school. She agreed and I explained to her that I had already met him.

Christian did his final project on the *German and Swiss speaking communities* in Empuriabrava. Therefore, the director of my master's dissertation, Melissa Moyer, introduced me to Christian's teacher, Sònia Guilana. Through Sònia I was able to get in touch with Christian. We met at a bar in Barcelona in March 2008 and he explained to me several historical facts about Empuriabrava. I had not rented a flat there yet and it was very useful for me to talk to Christian about the pros and cons of the different districts in this tourist resort.

Advertisement of the bar *Arcos Stube* found in the *Amigos* magazine

**KURZ NOTIERT ■ NOTICIAS ■ NOTES**

**HEDI SAHRAOUI**

**Alfombras Orientales**  
PREISGÜNSTIG! ORIENTTEPPICHE!  
antike und moderne  
RESTAURIERUNG • REINIGUNG

c/ Carme Carles, 18 - St. von La Bisbal nach Palamós  
Tel/Fax: 972-64 10 03 • Priv.: 972-68 13 57  
17111 VILPALLAC • LA BISBAL  
Montage u. Dienstags und Mittwoch vormittags  
geöffnet

**Statistik**

Der Bevölkerungszuwachs in den Städten Girona und Lloret de Mar ist in den ersten Jahren des einundzwanzigsten Jahrhunderts stark angewachsen. Konkret steht Girona diesbezüglich an sechster Stelle, während Lloret de Mar den zehnten Platz belegt. Barcelona zeigt sich am stärksten frequentiert, gefolgt von Terrassa, Tarragona, Sabadell und Badalona. Sant Cugat del Vallès folgt auf Platja, Sitges, Lleida und Reus vorallemständigen die Liste der ersten Zehn. Die Bevölkerung in und um Barcelona nahm jährlich um 1,52% zu, was einer Doppelung des nationalen Bevölkerungswachstums entspricht. Im Gegenzug dazu verschwanden in der

**Girona y Lloret, entre los 10 municipios con mayor crecimiento este siglo**

Girona es el sexto municipio catalán que mayor crecimiento demográfico ha experimentado durante los primeros años del siglo XXI, mientras que Lloret de Mar se sitúa en el décimo puesto del ranking, según un estudio de la Fundación BBVA. Los primeros puestos en esta lista de crecimiento los ocupan Barcelona y Terrassa; y es que tres cuartas partes de los catalanes viven en la provincia de Barcelona (el 22,5 % de la población, en la misma capital). En total, el 43 % reside en poblaciones de más de 100.000 habitantes, mientras que la media de habitantes por municipio en Cataluña se sitúa actualmente en 7.542.

Por el contrario, entre el 1900 y el 2006 han desaparecido 129 municipios, de los cuales el 20,2 % eran de la demarcación de Girona.

En lo referente al impacto de la inmigración en Cataluña, Girona es la sexta ciudad con mayor crecimiento demográfico en el país, con un 14,7 % del total estatal, casi tres

**Arcos Stube**  
Treffpunkt netter Leute  
bei Uschi

Täglich ab 18:30 Uhr geöffnet

**Los Arcos 105 • Empuriabrava • Tel.: 650 755 546**

**Gesunder Optimismus**

Der Katalane erfreut sich bester Gesundheit. In einer groß angelegte Studie des Nationalen Statistischen Instituts (INE), zumindest wähnt er sich in bester, körperlicher Form, denn – allem Optimismus zum Trotz – nur 10 % der Bevölkerung regelmäßig Medikamente ein, 41 % unter Schlaftörungen zu leiden, 31 % mussten im Jahr den Notarzt aufsuchen und 51 % haben ein eigenes Idealgewicht mehr oder weniger weit von 48,8 % leiden unter Fettelastigkeit. Aber auch akute oder chronische Wirbelsäulenerkrankungen (27 %) Katalanen unbekannt.

So geben sieben von zehn Befragten an, mit ihrer Gesundheit zufrieden zu sein, 20 % sind jedoch zufrieden, sagen klar, dass sie sich in einer schlechten, ungünstigen Situation befinden. Immerhin kämpfen 12 % mit ungünstiger Diäten gegen die überflüssigen Pfunde. Ganz ebenso geben 62,3 % der Befragten an, in ihrer Freizeit und der regelmäßige Gesundheitscheck ist durchaus üblich.

Positiv vermelden ist, dass die Zahl der Raucher in den letzten drei Jahren um erfreuliche fünf Prozentzugen ist. Allerdings ist die angegebene Tagesmenge der Raucher pro Tag konsumieren, mit der Menge eines Päckchen, recht hoch. Kinder und Jugendliche vermehrt unter Allergien und Asthma. Sofern sie ließen eigentlich eher ein kritisches Ergebnis, zumindest die optimistische Einstellung dem gegenüber, scheint in Katalonien robust zu sein – Natur zu sein.

**Un estudio revela que la mayoría de los catalanes considera que tiene buena salud**

7 de cada 10 catalanes ha afirmado en la encuesta del Instituto Nacional de Estadística, el INE, que tienen buena salud, mientras que solamente un 7% del total de la población de Cataluña dice que no es así.

Esta valoración positiva es en mayor medida entre los mayores, pero es significativa al hecho que más de la mitad de los encuestados admite no haber cumplido con las recomendaciones regulamente realizadas a las personas en el último año o no ha dormido bien los problemas para dormir.

Las molestias más habituales son el reumatisma en cervicales y la hipertensión. En los problemas más comunes son las alergias, el 10 %. Además, más de la mitad cree que está por encima de su peso ideal, y casi un 15% de la población encuestada tiene alomamiento en exceso.

25.09.08

Today I have been to the *Britannia Bar* in Empuriabrava for the first time. It is a typical British bar where you can find an English atmosphere. The bar is located near the beach at the left side of the tourist resort. From the entrance, you follow one of the main streets that take you to the beach and then turn left and it is situated in a little road that gets cut by a canal.

It is a big bar and during the summer, they have a terrace where you can sit outside. In the interviews I have done in this research, I have asked many members of the British network if they use to go there, but almost everybody does not like it, because they say it is *too English*. There was only one person who told me that sometimes, she liked to eat a Sunday Roast at this bar, since it reminded her to her childhood in England.

The fact is that the atmosphere in the *Britannia Bar* is really English. The owners are members from the British network. There are mainly middle-aged British couples and families having lunch. In the bar, English music is played and the owners follow the British holidays and traditions all year-round and celebrate them holding a party at their bar. They also provide their customers with British newspapers and magazines. I have eaten a typical English lunch and then I have walked back home.

This bar is similar to an English bar that is located at the main avenue in front of the beach which is called *The Orange Kiwi*. The original owners of this bar were from New Zealand. Sarah and Angello, from the *Blue Sky Bar*, used to work at *The Orange Kiwi* until they opened their own bar.

According to several members of the British network, when Angello and Sarah left this bar, it changed of owner and now *The Orange Kiwi* is owned by a Moroccan person. The people who used to participate in this space do not like to go there anymore. They claim that the atmosphere and the food are different. This restaurant also has a terrace and there is a band playing while you are eating.

The day I went to this bar, the music was very loud and you could hardly speak to the person next to you. The food was ok, but you can tell that the restaurant had different owners before, since the decoration is typically English, with T-Shirts hang up on the ceiling and Harley-Davidson posters on the walls. The new owners have also left the glass cabinet with scale model bikes from the old bar. The menu of this bar is in English and the language the waiters speak is Spanish. English was the only language used before it changed of owners.

27.09.08

Today I have attended the first meeting against the Spanish Coastal Law at the *Hotel Xon's Platja*. This meeting has been organized by the APE- *Associació de Propietaris d'Empuriabrava* (Empuriabrava Association of Property Owners). The meeting has taken place on the last floor of the hotel in the terrace at the top of the building. This hotel is located next to my flat. It is situated in front of the Tourist Office in Empuriabrava.

At the meeting I had an appointment with Michael, the director of the *Arena* magazine, a free German magazine targeted to members of the German network here in Empuriabrava. He used to work as a journalist for the *Amigos* magazine, but decided to establish his own business and print his own magazine issue. I have also asked the people in my interviews, if they read this magazine or if they prefer the German *Amigos* magazine. People agreed in the fact that the *Arena* magazine sometimes publishes news articles that are not true and have context mistakes, as if they only trusted the information provided by the *Amigos* magazine.

I went inside the hotel and on the left side I saw several tables with leaflets and documents and people providing information on the Spanish Coastal Law. I asked them about the meeting and they replied that if I was not a member of the APE association I could not attend the meeting. I told them I was doing a research project on Empuriabrava and I insisted I needed to attend the meeting, since I had an appointment there with Michael.

The woman at the entrance, who is a member of the APE association, told me to take the emergency stairs to go up the building where the meeting was being held. She could not let me go in without being a member, but she allowed me to attend the meeting since I had an appointment with Michael.

Once I had arrived at the top of the building, I found many people had gathered together in the terrace next to the big swimming-pool of the hotel. There were British and German nationals (and to a lesser extent French citizens) who own property in this tourist resort. The information documents that were handed out were written in French and German. I did not find any English translation from these documents.

At the end of this room six people were sitting in front of a table. Three of these persons were German members of the board of directors of the APE association. The other two were Spanish lawyers representing the position of the Spanish government.

There was a young German woman who worked as a translator for the APE association. She was translating what the Germans said to the Spanish lawyers.

In the conference room, I estimate that there were about 300 people mainly from the British and German networks. They listened carefully to what was being said, but they also protested against several issues that were being discussed. When somebody protested he spoke out loud and everybody started to shout and complain. It was really frustrating to see all these middle-aged people annoyed.

During the meeting I had the opportunity to talk with Michael and he explained several interesting facts about the demonstrations that were being held against the Spanish Coastal Law. The long-standing European residents in Empuriabrava are worried because many of them have owned a house there over forty years. Now, all of a sudden, this Coastal Law has been approved. It states that if your property is built on a canal it will be declared inside the public domain and you will automatically lose its ownership even if the property was built legally before 1988 when the law came into force. It does not matter if it is more than 100 meters from the sea. You do not get monetary compensation, only a concession to continue living there until you die. You cannot sell it, since it no longer belongs to you.

This issue has been brought to a national debate and the people affected are very annoyed. The fact is that they bought their houses many years ago and today, the lawyers and notaries that sold them these houses have already retired or died. So the owners cannot demand anybody.

Many members from the German and British networks are warning their friends and relatives in their home countries not to buy houses in Spain, since they are very annoyed with this problem. British and German newspapers have focused on the problems that are arising with property sales in Spain.

The meeting lasted for a couple of hours. When it finished, people got together and started to arrange the demonstration that was going to be held two days later, on Monday from the entrance of Empuriabrava along the main road to Castelló d'Empúries. At lunch time I left the building and went back home. People were all talking with their friends and they were really worried about the problems that have arisen.

Documents handed out at the APE meeting  
French version

Sujet: Lettre recommandée/Information du Ministère du littoral et citations aux réunions du 29/09, 30/09, 01/10 et 02/10/08.  
(Également si vous n'avez pas encore reçue celle-ci)

24.9.2008

Résultat des travaux des avocats :

1. Le combat contre le Concessionnaire et ses exigences :

Concernant les exigences de CEGRA INTERNATIONAL S.L ou de PORT EMPURIABRAVA S.L, nous ne devons rien payer et ne devons leur transmettre aucune information personnelle, aussi longtemps que la délimitation des terrains ne sera pas définitive.

Les avocats ont fortement appuyé sur le fait que l'entreprise CEGRA INTERNATIONAL S.L n'est pas le Concessionnaire, et que par conséquent nous ne devons payer aucune facture et n'accepter aucun accusé de réception (« Albaran »). D'autre part, ne figure dans la loi aucune référence à un quelconque délai ou pénalisation (d'un montant de 70%) !! Tout ceci est complètement illégal.

2. Le grand combat contre l'expropriation/la délimitation :

Un maximum de protestations de la part des propriétaires doit être fait contre la délimitation (le point à partir duquel seront déterminés les 6m dédiés à la frange du service nautique : franja de servicio nautico), chose dont s'occupera le Ministère à partir du 29.9.2008 à 9h00 à Empuriabrava.

Nous ne pourrons obtenir quelque chose que si la pression que nous exerçons, nous propriétaires, est énorme. Les avocats tentent par tous les moyens que nous ne perdions pas notre droit de propriété et que la situation actuelle ne soit pas modifiée. Il faut éviter à tout prix que cette délimitation soit appliquée.

C'est pourquoi la procuration jointe à ce document doit être bien lisible (si possible fait à la machine) et doit nous être retournée par fax ou par mail au plus vite. Ce papier permettra que l'APE, avec l'aide des avocats, vous défende contre cette délimitation (expropriation) du Ministère du littoral.

Nous vous prions de bien vouloir remplir un formulaire pour chaque propriété et pour chaque propriétaire (ex: un par époux et un par épouse), afin que le ministère croule sous les refus.

Chaque originale doit être envoyée par lettre recommandée avec accusé de réception au Servicio Provincial de Costas de Girona (à l'adresse figurant sur la procuration)  
Vous ne devez absolument pas perdre le justificatif de la lettre recommandée où figure la date d'envoi !

## German version

Betrifft: Einschreiben/Benachrichtigung des Küstenministeriums und Vorladung zu den Terminen am 29.9., 30.9., 1.10. und 2.10.2008 (auch wenn Sie diese noch nicht bekommen haben!)

24.9.2008

Resultat der Anwälte: es ist eine sehr schwierige Situation.

1. Kampf gegen den Konzessionär und seinen Forderungen:

bezüglich der Forderungen von CEGRA INTERNATIONAL S.L. oder PORT EMPURIABRAVA S.L., sollen wir nichts bezahlen und keine Daten zur Verfügung stellen, solange die Grenzfestlegung/Deslinde nicht definitiv ist.

Die Anwälte haben ferner klargestellt, dass die Firma CEGRA INTERNACIONAL S.L. nicht der Konzessionär ist und wir somit keine Rechung bzw. Lieferschein (Albaran) bezahlen sollen. Auch sieht das Gesetz keinerlei Fristen oder Strafen (in Höhe von 70 %) vor!! Diese sind komplett illegal.

Wenn wir uns irgendwann in ein Register eintragen müssen, darf die bloße Eintragung nichts kosten! Gebühren dürfen später einmal, wenn der ganze Prozess abgeschlossen ist, ausschließlich vom Konzessionär erhoben werden! Also bitte nicht an CEGRA zahlen!!

2. Großer Kampf gegen die Enteignung/Deslinde:

es müssen möglichst viele Eigentümer Einspruch gegen die Grenzfestlegung einlegen (wo genau die 6 m des Service-Streifens = franja de servicio nautico anfangen), die das Ministerium ab 29.9.2008 9.00 Uhr in Empuriabrava vornimmt.

Nur wenn der öffentliche Druck von uns Besitzern riesig groß ist, können wir etwas erreichen.

Die Anwälte wollen mit allen Mitteln versuchen, dass wir unser Eigentum nicht verlieren und dass die aktuelle Situation nicht verändert wird.

Die Grenzfestlegung soll möglichst verhindert werden.

Dazu muss die beigefügte Vollmacht für die APE, damit die APE mit den Anwälten Sie bei der neuen Grenzfestlegung (Enteignung) vom Küstenministerium vertreten kann und Ihre Ablehnung bekunden kann, gut lesbar ausgefüllt (möglichst mit Maschine) und sofort per Fax oder Mail an uns zurückgesendet werden.

Bitte jeweils ein Formular für jeden Besitz und jeden Besitzer (also z.B. Ehefrau separat) ausfüllen, damit das Ministerium eine Flut von Ablehnungen bekommt!

Jedes Original dieser Ablehnung müssen Sie bitte separat per Einschreiben an die angegebene Adresse des Servicio Provincial de Costas in Girona schicken.

Den Beleg für das Einschreiben mit dem Absenddatum bitte sehr gut aufheben!

Dies ist im Moment die einzige Möglichkeit Ihren Besitz zu verteidigen.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen aus Empuriabrava

Documents handed out by the Spanish private law firm  
Manubens & Asociados (Manubens & Law Partners Limited)



**MANUBENS & ASOCIADOS ABOGADOS**

Avda. Diagonal, 682, 3<sup>er</sup> planta 08034 Barcelona Tel.: 93 206 35 90 Fax 93 204 29 61  
E-mail: [abogados@manubens.com](mailto:abogados@manubens.com)  
[www.manubens.com](http://www.manubens.com)

**INFORMATION POUR LES MEMBRES DE LA ASSOCIATION DE PROPRIÉTAIRES  
D'EMPURIABRAVA CONCERNANT LE PROCESSUS DU BORNAGE DE LA MARINE D'  
EMPURIABRAVA.**

Les propriétaires des parcelles de la Marine d'Empuriabrava sont cités par l'administration de l'État entre le 29 septembre et le 2 octobre de cette année, en fonction des tronçons de ses parcelles, 'l'acte d'arpentage' du bornage du domaine public maritime terrestre de la Marine. D'une manière résumée et simple on va exposer en quoi consiste l'acte d'arpentage, dans quel processus il s'encadre et quelle importance il a pour les propriétaires de la Marine. En plus, on offre des conseils, de comme on doit agir en cet acte.

**1.- En quoi consiste le bornage de la Marine d'Empuriabrava ?**

Le bornage de la Marine d'Empuriabrava consiste en la détermination des superficies de la même, du domaine public maritime terrestre de la Marine - par conséquent ils sont de la propriété de l'administration de l'État.

**2.- Pour quoi est important le bornage ?**

D'abord parce que ça peut supposer, que les propriétaires de certaines superficies- comme des ports privés ou les ainsi nommés 'retranqueos'- qui ils considèrent à eux, peuvent les perdre et qu'ils deviennent la propriété de l'État. Ca peut arriver même si les propriétés sont inscrites avec un acte notarié dans le registre terrien. Ca peut aussi supposer la perte des droits des amarrages existants sur ces superficies.

Deuxièmement, parce que une fois on a délimité exactement le limite du domaine public, on peut mesurer jusqu'à où arrive la frange du 'Service Nautique' de 6 mètres, et avec ça c'est possible exiger les restrictions prévues pour la frange (inexistence d'aucune bâtiment fixe ou démontable, et la possibilité de conserver seulement ceux qui répondent au certains réquisits en relation de son ancienneté).

Ca veut dire, jusqu'à aujourd'hui, sans le bornage, on ne pouvez pas appliquer matériellement la frange du 'Service Nautique' ; par contre, avec le bornage, on peut appliquer les restrictions du frange du 'Service Nautique' , et ça peut porter sérieusement préjudice a beaucoup de propriétaires.

**3.- En quoi consiste l'acte d'arpentage du 29 du septembre à 2 de octobre, quelle importance il a ?**

Dans le procès du bornage, l'acte d'arpentage est fondamental : des experts de l'administration de l'État montrent personnellement aux propriétaires de parcelles voisines avec le domaine public maritime terrestre, la ligne provisionnelle qui ont fait.

Les propriétaires qui ne sont pas d'accord avec le bornage provisionnel, peuvent faire des plaidoyers en contre et proposer des solutions alternatives, pendant les prochains 15 jours à partir d'arpentage. Il est nécessaire que les propriétaires manifestent formellement leur désaccord avec le bornage provisionnel.

Comme résultat de l'arpentage, on va à élaborer un projet du bornage définitif, qui doit être approuvé par le Ministre d' Environnement et qui va déterminer définitivement quelles superficies sont domaine public. Cette décision on peut seulement discuter au tribunal.



Avda. Diagonal, 682, 3<sup>a</sup> planta 08034 Barcelona Tel.: 93 206 35 90 Fax 93 204 29 61  
E-mail: abogados@manubens.com  
www.manubens.com

C'est pour ça que alors c'est le moment pour discuter, si certaines superficies sont domaine publiques et jusqu'à où.

#### 4.- Des conseils pour l'acte d'arpentage.

Afin que les droits des propriétaires de la Marine soient respectés, on considère recommandable assister à l'acte d'arpentage. Il est **absolument nécessaire** de s'informer, manifester son désaccord et réaliser des plaidoyers.

L'assistance à l'acte d'arpentage peut être personnel, mais on recommande que chaque propriétaire autorise au APE et ses avocats, pour le faire en votre nom. Agir conjointement avec un grand nombre des propriétaires, présenter pour la APE renforcera les prétentions de chacun et donnera plus de force pour les négociations en face des administrations.

A cet effet, l'APE pose à disposition à tous ces associés :

- Un modèle de requête manifestant désaccord avec le bornage provisionnel du domaine public et un avertissement d'élaborer des plaidoyers en contre du même.

Cette requête, il faut la diriger au 'Servicio de Costas de Gerona' de l'administration de l'État.

- Un model d'écriture notariée d'autorisation du APE et ses avocats, parce qu'ils peuvent assister au arpantage en nombre du propriétaire.

Ce model on peux signer en différentes notaires à Castelló d'Empuries et Girona.

- Les services d'un équipe d'avocats, qui analysent le bornage provisionnel et vont élaborer certain numéro des modèles des plaidoyers généraux. Les propriétaires peuvent les présenter à l'administration de l'État.

Picture of the *Xon's Platja Hotel* were the APE meeting took place on the 27.09.08



The German magazine *Arena* announces an unofficial meeting against the Spanish Coastal Law for property owners at the Civic Centre of Empuriabrava on the 19.09.08

**arena** [www.arena-info.com](http://www.arena-info.com) [arena@arena-info.com](mailto:arena@arena-info.com)  
Tel. 972 45 12 62  
Deutsche Tageszeitung für das Alt Empordà  
Freitag, 19.9.2008 Nummer 979 18. Jhg.

**www.sunshine-holiday.com**  
Ihre  
Urlaubsvermietung  
für Empuriabrava  
Tel.  
617 900 496

## **Abwasserkanalarbeiten werden ab 22.9. in Empuriabrava fortgesetzt**



**Heute Bürgerversammlung  
in Empuriabrava**

Angesichts der geplanten Einführung von Kanalgebühren in Empuriabrava wollen sich die Bürger unserer Ortschaft organisieren, um Widerstand zu leisten. Treffpunkt ist das Centro Cívico gegenüber dem Aparthotel Xon's Playa am Freitag, den 19. September um 19.00 Uhr. Die Verantwortlichen für den Plan, 40 Jahre nach dem Bau der Urbanisation Empuriabrava die Bootsliegeplätze mit neuen Abgaben zu belasten, sollen den Bürgern Rede und Antwort stehen.

Am Montag beginnen nach der Sommerpause wieder die Arbeiten zum Ausbau des Abwassersystems in Empuriabrava. Während der Sommermonate hatte das Rathaus wegen des Tourismus auf die Fortsetzung der Arbeiten verzichtet. Das weitere Vorgehen gestaltet sich in drei Phasen und letztendlich soll das Kanalsystem bis zum 15. Juni des kommenden Jahres für die betreffenden Sektoren abgeschlossen sein. Der Zeitplan: Vom 22. September bis 15. Januar wird in den Sektoren und Straßen Salins 2. Linie, Salins 3. Linie, weiter auf Seite 2

**www.arena-info.com**

28.09.08

The German *Colonia Bar*, which is located next to the beach avenue, follows the German national traditions and celebrates German festivities in Empuriabrava.

This bar celebrates every year the *Oktoberfest*. It is a German festival, which takes place from the end of September to the first Sunday in October. It is a big social event for the members of the German network here. In this special occasion, these bars offer typical German food and drinks.

This festivity was first celebrated in Munich on 1810. The feast was for the wedding of King Ludwig of Bavaria and Therese of Sachsen-Hildegardhausen. There was music, food and drinks. On the last day a big horse-race took place. During the following years people continued to celebrate this feast and the horse-race. As time went by, this festivity, which originally lasted for five days, was extended to sixteen days.

The particularity about this celebration is that in 1994, its schedule was modified in response to the Day of German Unity when East Germany and West Germany joined into one country again in 1990.

The *Oktoberfest* in Munich is held on an area named the *Theresienwiese* (meadow of Therese), often called *d' Wiesn* for short. This festival is one of the most famous events in Germany and the world's largest fair, with six million people attending every year. In this event you can enjoy the Bavarian culture.

*Oktoberfestbiers* are the beers that have been served at the event in Munich since 1818, and are supplied by 6 breweries known as the Big Six: *Spaten*, *Löwenbräu*, *Augustiner*, *Hofbräu*, *Paulaner* and *Hacker-Pschorr*. Visitors also eat huge amounts of traditional food, such as *Hendl* (chicken), *Schweinsbraten* (roast pork), *Haxn* (knuckle of pork), *Steckerlfisch* (grilled fish on a stick), *Würstel* (sausages) along with *Bretzel* (pretzel), *Knödeln* (potato or bread dumplings), *Käsespätzle* (cheese noodles), *Reiberdatschi* (potato pancakes), *Sauerkraut* or *Blaukraut* (red cabbage) along with Bavarian delicacies, such as *Obatzda* (a spiced cheese-butter concoction) and *Weisswurst* (a white sausage).

Last week, while I was reading the September issue of the *Amigos* magazine I found an advertisement from the *Colonia Bar* and I decided to visit this place. It is located near the flat I have rented.

I have gone there today and they were celebrating the *Oktoberfest* party. The bar is not very big and it was really crowded. There were a lot of people drinking beer and

eating huge dishes of food. At the entrance there was a sign that mentioned that you had to make a previous reservation to be able to eat here today. There were mainly members from the German network in this tourist resort. In the bar you could listen to German music and people were having a lot of fun. I had a *Kölsch*, which is a typical beer from Cologne and went back home, since the bar was fully booked.

Webpage of the German *Colonia Bar*



**Seit Anfang 2007 unter neuer Leitung !**  
**Gemütlicher Treffpunkt für Jung und Alt**  
 Im Ausschank :  
**Spanisches Bier nur 1.-Euro**  
 Außerdem Veltins und Kölsch sowie jede Menge diverser Longdrinks




Ab dem 2. Juli bekommt unser Team sehr gute Verstärkung.  
**Es kocht ab sofort bei uns**  
**Martin**  
**(ehemals Achener Stuben)**  
**Jeden Tag zur Auswahl 3 verschiedene Mittagsmenüs, mit 3 verschiedenen Vorspeisen und Nachtisch Tischwein und Wasser gehören natürlich auch dazu für nur 8,90 kleinere Speisen, Tapas, Bocadillos sowie ein reichhaltiges Frühstück**  
 In unserer gut sortierten Speisekarte findet sich sicher für jeden etwas.  
**Jeden Samstag gibt es Reibekuchen**  
**Ganzjährig geöffnet freuen wir uns auf Ihren Besuch**



Source from the German Webpage: *Costa Brava Info* <http://www.empuriabrava-info.net/bahia-blick/kunden/colonia.html> (page consulted on 24.03.09).

Advertisement of the *Colonia Bar* in the *Amigos* magazine

**European Standards for the Santa Margarida Canal**

For forty years life on the canals has not been influenced by the Town Hall or the government. All this time residents have had their own private moorings at their doors, or they rented them out to provide an income. Forty years on the canals are in a terrible state. For example broken walls, building without permission and rubbish filled waters. Compared to this the lack of control of drug smuggling is a small issue. This needs to be changed and so the Catalan government plan to bring the canals up to European level. This means the installation of provision for electricity and water, repairing of broken walls and cleaning of the canal beds. The cost of this has been estimated at between 30 and 35 million year euros. This sum will be divided between the Catalan government, the residents and business people who will benefit from this. The cost will in the first instance be paid for by loans which in turn will be paid by taxes. This financial aspect is worrying for the residents. Parallel to this the government plan to repossess a strip of land along the canals from the private owners. The city planner of Roses, Pep Pages, made Amigos aware of the 1928 law governing harbours and coastal waters. This states that when the sea comes into contact with a river, which seems to be the case in Santa Margarida, then these are open waters. However, the opposition state that this is not the case and therefore apply. At the of buildings have been but this did nobody show land, and no cerned about Spanish go further. Ever management to Catalonia involved. The tares of land region of the metres free a canals and 20. What the Sp obvious. That their previous the national cting big prob they are mor there.. Busine already taken are informed court action as as this causes the government Avenida de Margarida the plans will be re be invited to an person or by pr

30.09.08

Last week, while I was reading the September issue of the *Costa Brava Resident* magazine, targeted to the English network in Empuriabrava, I found an article with an interview to Valter Rosso, the manager of the Catalan ice-cream company *Gelats Dino*.

The founder of this ice-cream company, Dino Pavese, started the business in 1978 in Empuriabrava. He opened an ice-cream parlor with a small preparation area. Nowadays, the company has 45 establishments in Catalonia and the Balearic Islands, all of which are points of reference in their respective towns thanks to the recognized prestige of the brand name *Gelats Dino* and the excellent quality of its products.

This year *Gelats Dino* is celebrating its 30<sup>th</sup> Birthday. In this article, Valter Rosso announced that in this special occasion he wants customers to get to know the inside of the factory. He has organized an open day, where everybody can visit the ice-cream factory for free. The first thing I thought is that I could not miss this event.

Today, September 30<sup>th</sup>, I have been to the *Dino* ice-cream factory. It is located on the left side of the main road when you enter Empuriabrava. The entrance to the building is through a white iron gate. In front of the building there is a terrace with several tents and hostesses handing out information leaflets to customers.

The document handed out to me can be found in the following page. It is a map of the factory and it illustrates the different areas and steps that have to be followed in order to make ice-ream such as selecting and liquidizing, pasteurizing, preserving, beating and hardening, quality control, cooling and transporting and finally, sale.

I have entered the building and a middle-aged lady, who seemed to be organizing the guided tours inside the ice-cream parlor, has told me to join a line at the entrance hall for the visit. I have been waiting in this queue for about ten minutes, which has allowed me to observe the atmosphere in this place.

There were many people during the afternoon, families of local Catalan residents from Empuriabrava and other small towns in the area, and members of the British, German, Italian and French networks. There were several guides who took turns doing the visit. I have been assigned to a group of people and we have all followed the guide through the different rooms of the factory. He spoke in Catalan and Spanish during the tour. There was also a room dedicated to the history of the company where the manager, Valter Rosso, was being interviewed by a local journalist. In this room, there was an exhibit of old ice-cream machines that were used in the past. The walls were covered

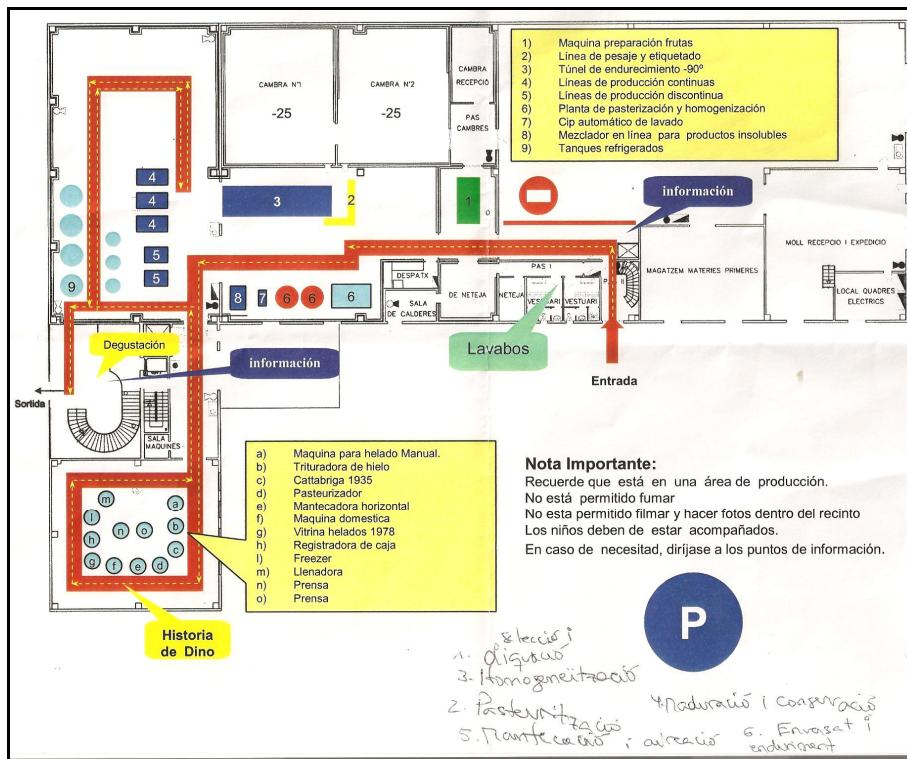
with posters and pictures that showed different aspects about ice-cream production. It has been a very interesting visit.

After the tour, they have given us a present, a free ice-cream cup for everybody. After making a long queue to get the ice cream, I have taken a seat outside the building in the tents they have built for this occasion and I have eaten my ice cream.

Picture of the main entrance to the ice-cream company *Gelats Dino*



Map of the ice-cream factory



Article from the *Costa Brava Resident* magazine with an interview to Valter Rosso.

18 | *Dino's ice-cream*

# Nice ice

What started as a family-run ice-cream shop in Empuriabrava has grown to become a global success.

Text and photos by Simon Newman.

In the Seventies, Dino Parvese and his family came to the Costa Brava on holiday from Turin in the industrial north of Italy. Like so many others before (and since), they loved it so much they vowed one day to make it their home.

Parvese, who ran a fruit and vegetable business in Italy, soon spotted a gap in the market, one that just might fulfil his family's dream. Newly-built Empuriabrava had plenty of cafés and bars, but no *gelateria* (ice-cream parlour), so he took the plunge and set one up in the burgeoning marina complex.

It wasn't all plain sailing. "This was the Spain of 1978, still emerging from the grip of the Franco years. The authorities certainly didn't make it easy for foreigners wanting to start a business," Parvese told *Costa Brava Resident*. And bureaucracy wasn't his only challenge. "Apart from Spanish and Catalan, I had to learn German and French too, for these were the languages of my customers."

His marketing plan was simple; use only fresh fruit and dairy produce and promote the product as a healthy foodstuff rather than confectionery. It clearly worked, for the business flourished; new outlets soon opened up in nearby Roses and Santa Margarita. After two years of living part-time in Empuriabrava (and keeping the Italian business going), Parvese, his wife Angelina and their three daughters decided to sell up in Italy and move lock stock and barrel to Catalunya.

Today Gelats Dino is a multimillion-Euro business with a gleaming new factory in the centre of Empuriabrava with up to 150 employees in the high season. They supply over



Family business: Sara Rosso, Dino Parvese and Valter Rosso

40 outlets (half of which are franchises) along the Costa Brava, as well as in Barcelona and the Balearic Islands. Though much of the factory's production is pure 21st century (like their patented flash-freezing process), other practices remain distinctly rooted in earlier times, like the hand-peeling of soft fruits such as kiwis to prevent bruising.

Sara Rosso, daughter of the current CEO, Italian Valter Rosso, and granddaughter of the founder, is the head of marketing. "While we maintain our founding principles of using fresh ingredients only, the marketplace is changing. We now produce ice-cream without sugar or gluten and next year we'll be introducing a soya-milk version for customers who are dairy intolerant."

And the company's horizons are ever widening. "Aside from opening in Germany and France, we recently visited Shanghai, courtesy of a Generalitat-funded initiative," Rosso explained, "and found a Chinese business interested in selling our ice-cream. They sent a delegation to Empuriabrava who completely floored us by asking if we could ship supplies in time for the Olympics!" While that proved to be a tall order, the company are now considering the possibility of a joint-venture factory near Beijing. "It's exciting times for what is still a relatively small family business," Rosso added with evident relish.

Although ice-cream might be seen as a luxury product, sensitive to the economy, Gelats Dino has never felt the need to diversify. "Ice-cream is what we do," said Rosso, "it's what we're known for." And, if the statistics are anything to go by, there certainly seems

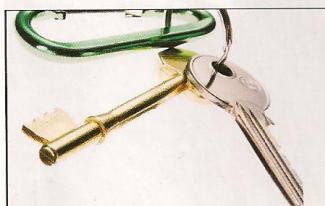
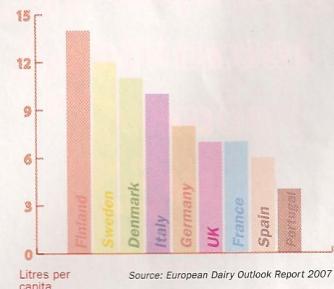
to be scope for increasing sales, even in their home market.

According to research by the European Dairy Outlook Report 2007 (see table of European consumption below), Spain is well down the list compared, surprisingly perhaps, to Scandinavian countries. Ice cream consumption has less to do with climate than a national predilection towards dairy products, it seems. And despite inroads made by more exotic flavours, the old favourites vanilla, chocolate and strawberry, in that order, still account for over half of European sales.

There is no doubt that Gelats Dino's three decades mark a Costa Brava success story: a testimony to one family's vision and commitment. And to celebrate their 30th anniversary, they are hosting an open weekend at their factory at Empuriabrava on August 30th and 31st, where visitors can view the production process and, yes, sample the products. ■

[www.gelatsdino.com](http://www.gelatsdino.com)

#### Consumption of ice-cream in 2007



**unlock**  
open up your potential

Thinking about boosting your career? Or simply learning for the sheer love of it? The Open University has 580 fascinating courses to offer, from introductory courses, to undergraduate and masters degrees.

- Study in your own time, here in Spain with the world-leading experts in distance learning.

Click or call now

[www.open.ac.uk/new](http://www.open.ac.uk/new) email: [spain@open.ac.uk](mailto:spain@open.ac.uk)

**91 577 77 01**

The Open University in Spain, c/o King's Training, Edificio Serantes, Plaza Pablo Ruiz Picasso s/n, 28020 Madrid.



The Open University

Quote ESHAAY

08.10.08

Today I have an appointment with Joan Rust, a British retired woman who has recently been entitled life-member of the *British Society of Catalunya*. We are going to attend the month lunch and meeting of this association at the Restaurant *Sant Jordi* in Empuriabrava. There will first be a meeting with all the members of the British Society association from Girona. It will be held in a big room at the restaurant and then we will have lunch together there.

At noon, I have gone with my car to pick up Joan at her house. She lives in front of the *Club Nàutic*. She has been very punctual and was very excited about the meeting. As we have arrived to the restaurant, which is located near the entrance road of the tourist resort, people have started to greet Joan. I first have not understood why, but during the meeting she has been entitled *Life-Member* of this association.

She has introduced me to all the members she knew and we have spoken about my research and we have shared ideas and points of view altogether. The atmosphere at the restaurant was different from the rest of days. It is a typical Catalan restaurant with the name of a traditional festivity day in Catalonia, *Sant Jordi*, and today all of the customers were British. They have prepared a mixture of Catalan and English food for the occasion. While we were having our desserts, the president of the association has also announced the new members. I paid 10 Euros to be a member, since I wanted to understand how this association works and since this was the first lunch held after I registered, I was announced as a new member. The president came to me with a microphone and I had to stand up and say a few words.

A lottery has held after lunch in order to collect money for this association. The presents from the lottery were brought by its members. Joan Rust bought a couple of coupons and she won a present. She kindly gave it to me. After lunch I also had the opportunity to meet David Gary and his wife, who had also come to the meeting.

I was very excited to meet them there, since two weeks before this lunch I had been to their house in Figueres to eat the typical English lunch, the Sunday Roast. David Gary invited me to his house, since I had interview him at the *Blue Sky Bar*. He writes articles for the English magazines that are distributed all around Catalonia. I really liked going to their house and having such a nice time with them. We were able to talk about my research and David was very interested in it.

Documents for members of the *British Society of Catalunya*



**LIVING IN SPAIN  
CHECK LIST  
FOR BRITISH CITIZENS**

[www.ukinspain.com](http://www.ukinspain.com)

A great deal of information is available on the website [www.ukinspain.com](http://www.ukinspain.com) particularly aimed at those who wish to, or already reside in Spain. Listed below you will find some basic information and importantly where to get answers to questions you may have.

**FIRE /POLICE/  
AMBULANCE**  
**112**  
The Spanish Equivalent to 999

**CONSULAR EMERGENCIES**  
Details of the Consular Emergency service in Spain can be obtained by calling  
**91 524 97 00**  
and visiting  
[www.ukinspain.com](http://www.ukinspain.com)  
If needed, the Duty Officer will respond to any calls within one hour.

**EMPLOYMENT  
IN SPAIN**

**Finding Work – go to:**

- Spanish Ministry for Employment and Social Services  
[www.mtas.es](http://www.mtas.es)  
(Some information in English)
- Spanish Employment Agency (INEM) -  
[www.inem.es](http://www.inem.es)  
(Some information in English)

**Self-employment – look at:**

- PYME  
Tel: 900 190 092  
[www.ipyme.org](http://www.ipyme.org)
- British Chamber of Commerce in Spain  
[www.britishchamberspain.com](http://www.britishchamberspain.com)

**WHAT THE CONSULATES  
CAN AND CANNOT DO FOR YOU**

Can	Cannot
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide help if you are a victim of crime, have suffered rape or serious assault, or are in hospital;</li> <li>• issue replacement passports;</li> <li>• provide information about transferring funds in an emergency;</li> <li>• help people with mental illness;</li> <li>• provide details of local lawyers, interpreters and doctors and funeral directors;</li> <li>• do all we properly can to contact you within 24 hours of being told that you have been detained;</li> <li>• offer support and help in a range of other cases, such as child abductions, death of relatives overseas, missing people and kidnapping;</li> <li>• contact family or friends for you if you want; and</li> <li>• make special arrangements in cases of terrorism, civil disturbances or natural disasters.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• get you out of prison, prevent the local authorities from deporting you after your prison sentence, or interfere in criminal or civil court proceedings;</li> <li>• help you enter a country, for example, if you do not have a visa or your passport is not valid, as we cannot interfere in another country's immigration policy or procedures;</li> <li>• give you legal advice, become involved in specific property/land disputes, investigate crimes or carry out searches for missing people, although we can give you details of people who may be able to help you in these cases, such as English-speaking lawyers;</li> <li>• get you better treatment in hospital or prison than is given to local people;</li> <li>• pay any bills or give you money (in very exceptional circumstances we may lend you some money, which you will have to pay back);</li> <li>• make travel arrangements for you, or find you work or accommodation; or</li> <li>• make business arrangements on your behalf.</li> </ul>

**RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS**

**Registering with Spanish Authorities**  
EU citizens must apply in person within 3 months of entry by presenting a valid passport, completing an application form and paying a fee at the Foreigners Office (Oficina de Extranjeros) or the local police station in your province of residence.

For more information, go to:

**Spanish Ministry of Interior**  
[www.mir.es](http://www.mir.es)  
(Spanish)

**Spanish Labour Ministry**  
website for foreign nationals  
<http://extranjeros.mtas.es>  
(English and Spanish)

For entitlement to access local services - ie. schools, health, social security - people living in Spain should register with the local city/town council - Local Registrar's Office (Padrón).

BENEFITS SOCIAL SERVICES/ PENSION	ADDITIONAL SUPPORT	OPENING A BANK ACCOUNT	VOTING IN SPAIN
<p>Those who are entitled may be paid a British State Pension, Widow's Benefit and a War Disablement Pension whilst resident in Spain. Those in receipt of Mobility, Attendance, Disability, and/or Invalid Care Allowance before 1.6.92 may be able to arrange for their continuing payment whilst living in Spain as well. The International Pension Centre will handle all enquiries.</p>	<p><b>For British Nationals living in Spain, over 50 years old - call: AGE CONCERN - INFOLINE</b> (Spanish number) 902 00 38 38 <a href="http://www.acespana.org">www.acespana.org</a></p>	<p>UK nationals may open a bank account with a residence certificate or with a passport and NIE (Foreigner Identification Number)</p>	<p><b>Elections in the UK</b> British residents in Spain may vote in UK General Elections for up to fifteen years while they are abroad. More information <a href="http://www.aboutmyvote.co.uk">www.aboutmyvote.co.uk</a></p>
<p>With the exception of those mentioned above, UK Income Support, Housing and Council Tax benefits, are not generally transferable abroad and are only payable to residents in Britain.</p>	<p><b>BUYING PROPERTY IN SPAIN</b> Buying property in Spain has many potential pitfalls and is subject to different legal procedures than in UK. For more information visit <a href="http://www.ukinspain.com">www.ukinspain.com</a> (Living in Spain)</p>	<p><b>CARS AND DRIVING</b> Spanish Driving Authority (Dirección General de Tráfico) <a href="http://www.dgt.es">www.dgt.es</a> (Spanish)</p>	<p>UK Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency <a href="http://www.dvla.gov.uk">www.dvla.gov.uk</a> Living in Spain <a href="http://www.ukinspain.com">www.ukinspain.com</a></p>
<p><b>International Pension Centre</b> Department for Work and Pensions Tyneview Park Benton Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE98 1BA Tel.: 00 44 (0)191 218 7777 Fax: 00 44 (0)191 218 7381 <a href="http://www.dwp.gov.uk">www.dwp.gov.uk</a></p>	<p><b>TAX</b> Britain has a double taxation agreement with Spain, to ensure people do not pay tax on the same income in both countries. However, taxation is a complex issue, and advice should be sought. Residents, including retired people, are liable to pay tax on income earned in Spain or from property held in Spain. This includes Property or Real Estate Tax, Wealth and Capital Gains Tax, VAT (IVA), Inheritance Tax, and local municipal charges. For more information, go to:</p>	<p><b>ANIMALS/ PETS</b> Taking pets to Spain from UK. For info go to: Spanish Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentación) Tel. (00 34) 91 347 8295 or (00 34) 91 347 5866 Fax: (00 34) 91 347 8299 or (00 34) 91 347 8327 Email: <a href="mailto:sganimal@mapya.es">sganimal@mapya.es</a></p>	<p><b>EDUCATION</b> Education is obligatory for all children aged 6-16 if the parents are legally resident in Spain, and is free from pre-school to 18 years. However as pre-school is not obligatory, not all children can gain a place. The availability of places depends on the area of Spain and demand for them. More information at: British Council <a href="http://www.britishcouncil.es">www.britishcouncil.es</a> British Schools in Spain <a href="http://www.nabss.org">www.nabss.org</a> Spanish Ministry for Education <a href="http://www.mec.es">www.mec.es</a></p>
<p><b>Spanish Social Security</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spanish Social Security Department – <a href="http://www.seg-social.es">www.seg-social.es</a> (English)</li> <li>• Guide to Spanish Social Security system <a href="http://www.mtas.es/mundo/consejerias/ReinoUnido/working/socsec.htm">www.mtas.es/mundo/consejerias/ReinoUnido/working/socsec.htm</a> (English)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Spanish Tax Agency</b> (Agencia Tributaria) <a href="http://www.aeat.es">www.aeat.es</a> (Spanish) Information line (Spanish number) 901 33 55 33</p>	<p>Taking Pets from Spain Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk">www.defra.gov.uk</a> (Pet Travel Scheme)</p>	<p><b>Disclaimer</b> The inclusion of contact details for organisations and institutions within this Foreign &amp; Commonwealth Office (FCO) leaflet should not be taken as an endorsement of them or their aims by the FCO. The FCO can not be held responsible for any incorrect or incomplete information provided by a third party or any action taken on that advice. The content of this leaflet is correct at time of printing (2008).</p>
	<p><b>REGISTERING YOUR WHEREABOUTS WITH THE CONSULATE</b> It is advisable for British nationals who are either resident or travelling abroad to register their presence with the British Consulate in the relevant country. This allows us to keep in touch with British nationals when they are overseas and also provide consular assistance in the event of an emergency. The FCO has set up a new improved online registration service called LOCATE for British nationals travelling or living abroad. If you are resident in Spain and have not already done so please complete the LOCATE online consular registration form, by going to: <a href="https://www.locate.fco.gov.uk/locateportal">https://www.locate.fco.gov.uk/locateportal</a></p>		

## The British Society of Catalunya monthly bulletin

Universal cristal



**YOUR FIRST CHOICE FOR  
HIGHEST QUALITY PVCu  
WINDOWS AND DOORS**

- Tilt and turn windows and balconera doors.
- Space saving sliding windows and doors.
- Folding doors to maximise your terrace space.
- Five point locking security front doors.

\*\*\*\*\*

**THE CONSERVATORY OF YOUR DREAMS**  
Design and construction.  
Built and installed by professionals.

\*\*\*\*\*

**PERSIANAS EXPRESS**  
The roller shutter repair and replacement service.

For more information and your free quotation contact  
STEPHEN on:  
Tel: 972 452188  
Tel / Mobil: 657 983813  
Fax: 972 452186  
e-mail: [universalcristal@telefonica.net](mailto:universalcristal@telefonica.net)

Did you know? PVC stands for polyvinyl chloride.

Jagd

**The British Society of Catalunya**  
Bay of Roses  
Registered Number 4315

**BULLETIN 128**  
**February 2009**



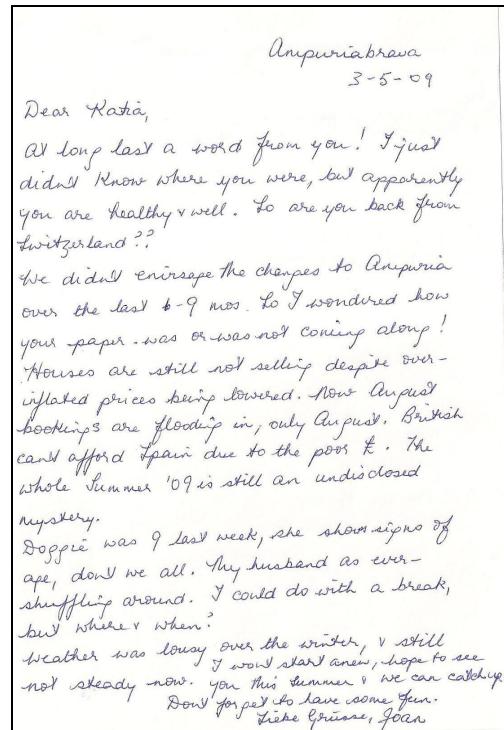
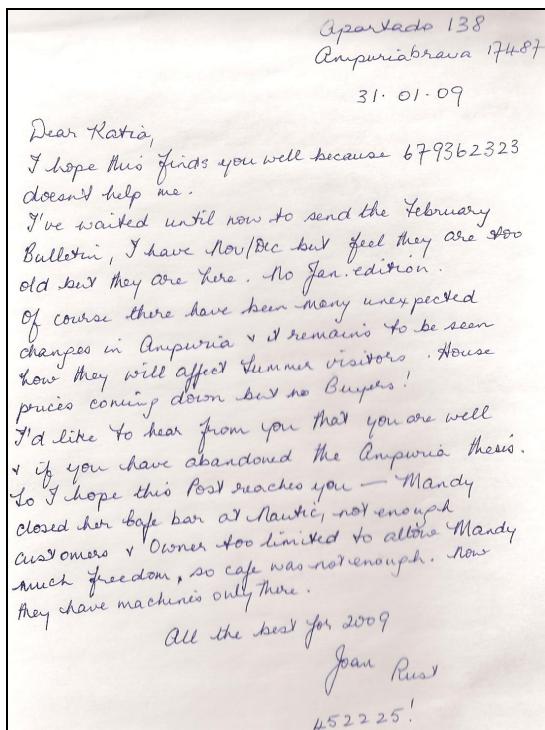
Hilary Rayner, winner of the Christmas Hamper, the main prize of the raffle at the Nou Fusion Dinner Dance, together with her husband Peter. *Full report on page 4.*



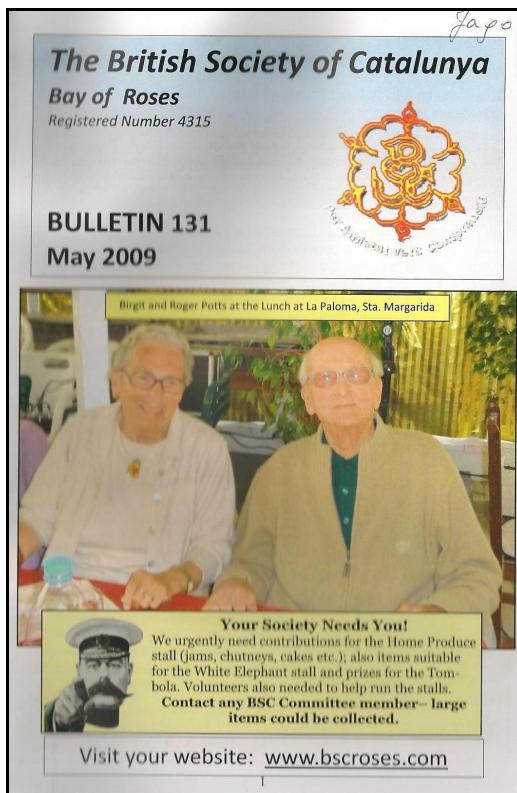
Wishing all our members a happy and healthy New Year!

Visit your website: [www.bscroses.com](http://www.bscroses.com)

Letters received from Joan Rust (life-member of the BSC) during the first semester of 2009



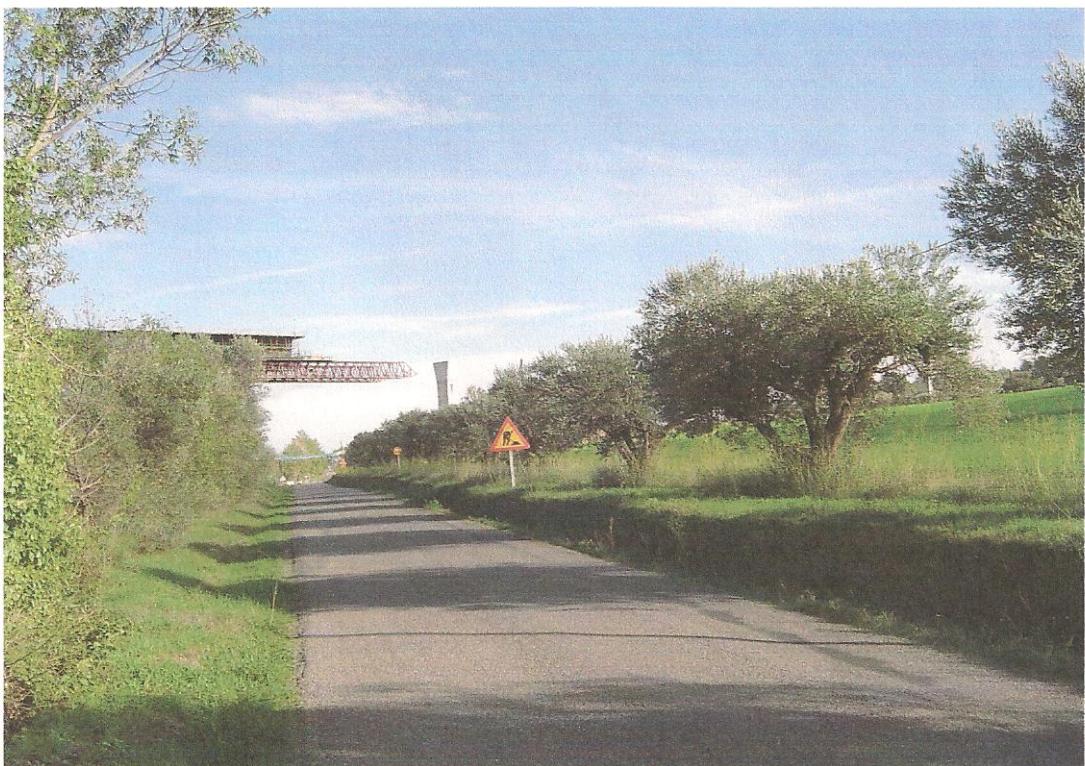
## BSC monthly bulletin from May 2009



Information addressed to the members of the BSC about the events held in the *Alt Empordà* region  
(published in the issue of May 2009)

<p><b>Fairs, Markets &amp; Exhibitions</b></p> <p><b>Local Festival of Santa Creu in Figueres</b> 24 of April - 3 of May, 2009 (Figueres) Activities of all kinds fill the streets and squares. Drawing and painting fair, craftwork, gastronomy, concerts, theatre, sports, cross competition, photography competition, etc.</p> <p><b>Street Fair-Market</b> 1 of May, 2009 (La Bisbal d'Empordà)</p> <p><b>Allioli Festival of Creixell</b> 11 of May, 2009 Allioli fair and traditional products. International allioli competition, presentation of exclusive allioli and popular tasting. Place: Font de les Corcules (Creixell).</p> <p><b>Jazz Festival of Banyoles</b> 15 - 25 of May, 2009 The Festival of Jazz of Banyoles offers a big fan of concerts of this musical style. Date: Third week of May (approx). Duration: A week. Price: The majority of concerts are free.</p> <p><b>Local Festival of Port de la Selva</b> 17 - 20 of May, 2009 The Local Festival of Sant Baldiri, promoting the Catalan popular culture (giants, sardanas...) dances, and events for both young and old. Duration: 4 days</p> <p><b>Glass Fair</b> 18 of May, 2009 (Cistella) With a wide exhibition of mirrors, vases, glasswork, craft products and others.</p> <p><b>Wheat, Flour and Bread Fair</b> 31 of May, 2009 (Castelló d'Empúries).</p> <p><i>We regret that we cannot guarantee the accuracy of these dates, they are taken from external websites and we do not have the means to check each of them. We suggest you check before you go if possible.</i></p>	<p><b>LUNCH at DELTA MUGA RESTAURANT</b> EMPURIABRAVA</p> <p>Wednesday 10TH June 2009 1pm for 1.30pm</p> <p><b>MENU</b></p> <p>Allioli, Bread Olives ***** Hungarian Goulash Soup Catalan Salad Spaghetti Carbonara</p> <p>Pork knuckle with vegetable and potatoes Turkey Curry with Rice Fish (Merluza) Cutlets with Fried Potatoes</p> <p>Crema Catalan Ice Cream Fruit Cocktail</p> <p>Wine, water and coffee are included -</p> <p><b>Price €16</b></p> <p><b>Bookings:</b> Please telephone Wendy Poulter 972521841 or Jean Jones on 972451082 with your choice of menu <b>before 8pm on Saturday 6th June</b>. Any meals cancelled within 48 hours of the event must be paid for, regardless of the reason for cancellation. No bookings to be made directly with the restaurant.</p> <p><b>Directions:</b> From Roses to Figueres Road enter Empuriabrava at the main roundabout, take the left hand turn at the Hotel Sylvia and continue on this road, you will pass Lidl Super Market on your right, continue until you reach the sea front, turn right and continue until you reach the end of the promenade where the River Muga meets the sea, you will find the Restaurant Delta Muga (Aachen Stuben) on the right.</p>
--	--

Newspaper article published in the *Resident* magazine written by David Gary



***Here it comes – The future with the TGV***

Importantly, the future brings with it the TGV(fast Train), running into the Costa Brava from France, and should commence operation in 2010. This will connect the area directly with cities such as Paris, and by implication London via the tunnel. A Parisian will be able to leave work lunchtime, and still be in the Costa Brava in time for their evening meal. This should be a major boost to tourism. The Mayor of Figueres supports this, he says the area is known as the “Toscana Catalana”, and this needs exploiting. The TGV is a vital part of this, and when it is completed it will “place the region in an influential position.” He is very confident for the area, pointing to the above average economic growth over the past 20 years. “I am sure this will continue, giving us one of the highest levels of quality of life in Europe for all the nationalities living and working here.”

*British Society of Catalunya lunch*

Newspaper article written by David Gary for the English *Costa Brava Resident* magazine

## NOTICEBOARD

### GOING GREEN

A Figueres couple venture into eco-friendly smallholding. By David Gary.

Now my wife has really excelled herself. We have never had 'home-made jam' in our lives before, but as I write we have fifteen pots, made of a fruit that we are going to call—for the purposes of this article—"apricot", but could be nectarine. Evie has a new hobby, born out of the "what the hell are we going to do with all this lot?" syndrome. Our two trees that produce fruit produce it all at once, leaving you with a lot of fruit that you cannot possibly eat, and which seems to go soft and soggy within three or four days. So jam it is, then.

Along with the apricot trees, I have identified some of the different types of tree on the site.

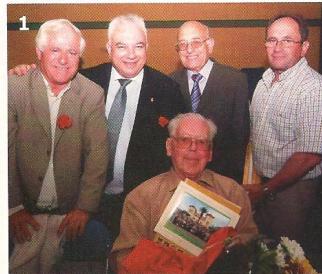
There is a profusion of pines, hundreds of them. Of course, it is not easy to identify the precise sort because there are some 400 varieties of this evergreen genus. It is most likely to be *pinea*, or Stone pine, which is a hardy species found around the Mediterranean, and one that is able to withstand drought well. Just as well, really—we have had no meaningful rain in some four months.

One of the things we have to be on the look-out for are nests of processional caterpillars, who apparently love pine trees. This insect is found in southern Europe and north Africa and has a habit of moving over the ground in a head to tail procession and using their urticating hairs to sting anyone who disturbs them. The caterpillar is only active during the colder months, spending the warmer months buried as a pupa in soft soil. They emerge in August, have sex and lay up to 300 eggs in a pine tree, where the young feed on the pine needles.

The nests look like white paper bags hanging in the tree, and I am told that it is my duty to destroy them, by cutting off the branch carefully and then burning it. Contact with these little devils causes itchy skin rashes and eye irritation. Some individuals may also develop an allergic response to the protein associated with the hairs. I have been advised to spray them with hair spray, to avoid the hairs floating off during the burning process. I need to find out whether these pine trees are worth anything, as the answer may colour my thinking about these hairy beasts.

We also have the inevitable olive trees, which seem to have had no attention for years. I was surprised to find some small oaks, and some young pomegranates, along with holly oak and a number of fig trees. There seems to be a lot to learn.

The strawberries and apricots are all but finished now, but hopefully we have the figs and olives to look forward to, together with the vines, which all of a sudden seem to have developed young grapes. And, of course, we have another year to properly establish what jam it is I am eating on my hot toast.



**1, 2.** On the third Sunday of every May, the town of Palau Saverdera pays homage to the over-65s living there. This is the *Festa de la Vellesa* (Festival of the Elderly) and sees all the women presented with a bouquet of flowers and the men with a carnation buttonhole. A group photograph is followed by a procession along the High Street to the Civic Centre, where there are *sardana* dances and then lunch. Afterwards, the mayor and council members present gifts to those being celebrated, and individual photos are taken. In 1. Wally Souter, 84, is seated, holding his commemorative book and group photo, and standing behind, second from left is local mayor Narcís Deuses. In 2. Wally was asked to assist the mayor and the oldest woman of the village (a spectacular 92 years old) with cutting the cake

made for the occasion. Thanks to Mary Souter for this submission.

**3, 4, 5.** On 9th July, the first Calonge Classic Car Rally was held, and all types of vehicles were brought by their owners to drive through the town. The event was organised by the Ajuntament de Calonge, Motor Club Clàssic Calonge and Clàssic Motor Club Vall d'Aro.

**6.** Part-time Mas Fumats resident Dave Richards married his long-term girlfriend Deborah Widdowson at the church of Santa Maria in Roses, with the reception held afterwards at Casino Perelada. The couple are shown here with their daughters Danielle and Hannah, who were bridesmaids; their best man was their nephew Joseph.

### Do you have any photos to put on the noticeboard?

Births, marriages, charity events, parties, meetings, plays, outings, concerts, celebrations, pets etc—or just beautiful views.

**Send your photos to:** email cbresident@creativemediagroup.es  
Post: Enric Granados, 48 Entlo. 2<sup>a</sup> - 08008 Barcelona

08.10.08

Today I have an appointment with the director of the *Amigos* magazine, Regina Müller. I have tried to contact her before, but she was about to finish a magazine issue and was very busy to meet.

The building where the *Amigos* magazine is located is in the centre of Empuriabrava on the main road that takes you from the entrance of the tourist resort to the sea. It is a beautiful building where the Real Estate Agency *J. Hoffmann S.A.* and the *Deutsche Bank* are located. The *Amigos* magazine office can be found on the first floor of the building.

I walk inside and tell the secretary, Daniela (whom I had spoken by telephone) I have an appointment with Regina. She tells me to come inside and I follow her to Regina's office. She is searching for some information in Internet and is sitting in front of one of the four computers in the room. She is a very nice middle-aged German woman, who has studied the same degree as I did Translation and Interpretation in the *Fachhochschule Köln* (surprisingly, the same University in Cologne (Germany) where I studied during the Erasmus program). Regina has recently established in Empuriabrava and she has bought the *Amigos* magazine.

I introduced myself to Regina and I ask her the questions in my interview. She is a little worried today, since she mentions that she has received an e-mail from a local Catalan resident in Empuriabrava, who complains about her magazine. This Catalan person is upset because this magazine (which used to be only in German) has now been translated into English and Spanish but not into Catalan. The Catalan person mentions that he will go to the shops and businesses where this free magazine is distributed and that he will throw all the issues away.

Regina goes back to work, since she wants to contact several Catalan journalists that work for her, in order to reply to this local resident in Catalan. She tells the secretary if she can also provide me with some information on her own life trajectory.

The secretary, Daniela, has been living in Empuriabrava and working for this company for more than 20 years. Therefore, she really has a lot of information on the development of this tourist resort. I ask her some questions. While I interview her, a friend of Regina comes by to see her and she explains her worries to her. I introduce myself to this friend, but as soon as I finish the interview with Daniela, I decide to leave. Before I leave, Regina takes me to another room where she keeps a copy of all the issues of the *Amigos* magazine since it was first published twenty years ago.

When she became the owner of this magazine she changed the style of the old magazine. She sells the magazine in three languages: German, English and Spanish. Translations into Catalan and French are not provided.

I seem to be interested in this language choice and ask her why she has not translated the magazine into Catalan. She mentions that the customers of this magazine are mainly from the German network in this tourist resort and that if tourists read the magazine, they are interested in learning about current issues in Catalonia and in the country of the *Alt Empordà*, in their native languages. I ask her what happens if a member from the German network or a German tourist wants to learn Catalan first reading the magazine in their native language and then the translation into Catalan. Regina replies that in this case, they would want to learn Spanish and not Catalan. This is why she provides the translation into Spanish.

I leave the office, since they are busy and I ask Regina if she can please forward me the e-mail from the local Catalan person she has received so that I can use this document in my study.

#### Foreword from the *Amigos* magazine by Regina Müller

**Hola amigos!**

Regina Müller Hörath  
Herausgeberin

Die Tage werden länger, parallel klettern die Temperaturen in die Höhe. Ideale Bedingungen also, letzte Züge einer winterlichen Müdigkeit abzuschütteln und die Natur im Frühlingskleid zu genießen. Da trifft es sich gut, einen Ausflug in den Parc Natural del's Aiguamolls de l'Empordà zu unternehmen. Das Vogelparadies ist eines der bedeutamsten Naturreservate Kataloniens und feiert in diesem Jahr seinen 25. Geburtstag. Der ideale Ort, um Frühling und Natur zu erleben.

Ob zu Fuß oder mit dem Fahrrad: Der Norden Kataloniens zieht mit zu den reizvollsten Landschaften Spaniens, die es zu entdecken gilt. Unter dem Motto „Fitt in den Frühling“ starten wir mit dem Fahrrad durch das Empordà und laden Sie ein, uns zu folgen. Vier Routen unterschiedlicher Schwierigkeitsgrade stellen wir Ihnen in dieser Ausgabe vor.

Rotary International, ein weltweit aktives, sozien engagiertes Netzwerk, verfügt auch in unserer Region über zwei gut organisierte Stützpunkte: Rotary Roses-Empordà und Rotary Figueres. In letzteren sind einige Mitglieder sehr engagiert und für das Wohl und die Unterstützung der einheimischen Hilfsbedürftigen. „Selbstloses Dienen“ lautet die Zaubерformel, die Rotary International so unglaublich erfolgreich macht. Der Präsident des bisjetigen Distriktes und Koordinator des europäischen Projektes Eurostar Robert D. Dunning, erläutert in einem Gespräch mit unserem Chefredakteur Carles B. Gorbs die Vielschichtigkeit der Aufgaben, die sich Rotary stellt und berichtet über aktuelle Hilfsprojekte.

Viel Aufregung gibt es deshalb in den nächsten Tagen, die Wasserstraßen und Seen Mas Fumat und einen einheitlichen, europäischen Standard zu bringen. Hierzu wurde für den kommenden 8. Mai eine öffentliche Bekanntmachung ausgerufen, zu der alle Kanalwohner schriftlich eingeladen wurden. Von einem „Abtrennungsverfahren“ ist die Rede, das Wort „Enteignung“ macht die Runde, begleitet von der bangen Kostenfrage, die sich unweigerlich parallel stellt.

amigos-Magazin hat sich in einem Gespräch mit dem verantwortlichen Städteplaner Pep Pagés, genau über die Sachlage und Hintergründe informiert. Unser dringender Wunsch ist es, die betroffenen Bürger sachlich korrekt über den Status Quo zu informieren und Missverständnisse beizulegen.

PRO GAT AMPURIA plant eine besondere Initiative und braucht dazu viele, helfende Hände. Die Tierschutzorganisation startet am 1. Mai mit dem Projekt „Amphibien“ offiziell viele Tierfreunde motiviert, sich hilfreich einzubringen.

Ein ergänzendes – wie wir hoffen – überhalbstes Programm aus den Bereichen Umwelt und Natur, Gastronomie, vielen, aktuellen Nachrichten aus der Region soll Sie, liebe Leser, auch mit dieser Ausgabe bestens unterhalten.

Wir freuen uns, wenn es uns gelingen ist! Ihr amigos-Team

La primavera es la estación del año que nos aporta todas las condiciones para que disfrutemos de la naturaleza, excursiones, viajes y descansos. Con una temperatura ideal y con unos días más largos, nos empuja persistentemente para la realización de ciertas actividades que el invierno nos frenó por el frío y el verano por el calor.

En este sentido, aportamos un reportaje sobre el emblemático Parc Natural dels Aiguamolls de l'Empordà, que este año celebra su 25 aniversario. Es por tanto, una buena ocasión para conocer o redescubrir, paseando tranquilamente por cualquiera de sus rutas, sus particulares rincones acompañados en todo momento por un hermoso sonido de la naturaleza.

Como no, más largos, nos empuja persistentemente para la realización de ciertas actividades que el invierno nos frenó por el frío y el verano por el calor.

Siguiendo el espíritu de la primavera, os ofrecemos una interesante red de rutas cicloturistas de l'Alt Empordà i que, lógicamente, también se pueden realizar a pie. En este reportaje os indicamos los puntos de inicio de cada una de ellas y algunas referencias que puedan ser de vuestro interés.

*sigue en la página siguiente*

**Freie Wi-Fi-Verbindung!!! Alle Wichtigen Sportveranstaltungen LIVE auf PLASMA-Bildschirm!!! Balkan Grill zum Mitnehmen!!!**

**PASKO'S EVENTS**  
Roses/Mas Fumat  
Donnerstag, 1. Mai 2008  
"Griechische Nacht" ab 20:00  
inkl. 1 Flasche Hauswein/Paar  
3-Gänge-Menü  
LIVE-MUSIK mit Peter Clark

**BALKAN GRILL**  
... a taste of the Mediterranean

amigos 03/08

E-mail complaint from a Catalan resident sent to the *Amigos* magazine

----Ursprüngliche Nachricht----

**Von:** Jaume  
**Gesendet:** Mittwoch, 8. Oktober 2008 12:49  
**An:** [info@amigosmagazin.com](mailto:info@amigosmagazin.com)  
**Betreff:** M'agradaria saber

Estimats conciutadans/nes

M'agradaria saber pq editeu la revista en tres! llengües però cap d'elles és la d'aquest país. Pq?

Faríeu això amb la llengua del vostre país en el vostre país?

Em sap greu. Però a partir d'ara (he començat aquest matí) recolliré el màxim nombre d'exemplars de la vostra revista que trobi per les botigues i els llençaré a les escombraries per a que les reciclin per a un millor ús.

És clar que només serà fins que inclogueu el català com a primera llengua de la vostra revista.

Salutacions cordials.

Jaume

Reply to the e-mail complaint by a reporter of the *Amigos* magazine

----Ursprüngliche Nachricht----

**Von:** Thomas Spieker  
**Gesendet:** Mittwoch, 8. Oktober 2008 13:41  
**An:** Jaume  
**Cc:** 'Regina Müller'  
**Betreff:** RV: M'agradaria saber

Benvolgut Jaume

La meva amiga Regina Müller, propietària i editora de la revista AMIGOS MAGAZIN, m'acaba d'enviar el teu missatge tot demanant-me que et contesti en el seu nom.

Em dic Thomas Spieker, sóc alemany d'origen i fa gairebé 40 anys que visc a Catalunya. Com pots veure, domino la llengua del 'nóstre' país amb un grau respectable i me'n enorgulleixo d'haver-me pogut integrar perfectament. A banda d'altres coses, sóc articulista i contribueixo amb els meus escrits a diversos mitjans – en català al Diari de Girona i en alemany a la revista AMIGOS entre d'altres.

Es per això, que des del coneixement i mes profund respecte per a la llengua, la cultura, l'història i la gent d'aquest país, haig de dir-te que amb atacs tant infundats com poc recercats com el teu li estàs fent "un flaco favor" com dirien els castellanoparlants.

Abans de queixar-te per la manca del català a la revista que ataqués, hauries de fer el petitíssim esforç d'assabentar-te dels seus continguts, encara que ho haguessis sagut de fer en llengua castellana, que sense cap mena de dubte domines. Aleshores, te n'hauries adonat que es tracta d'una revista d'informació general i turística que s'adreça exclusivament a tots aquells que ens visiten i que no tenen cap altre mitjà per assabentar-se del que està succeint a casa nostre, precisament perquè no dominen la nostra llengua.

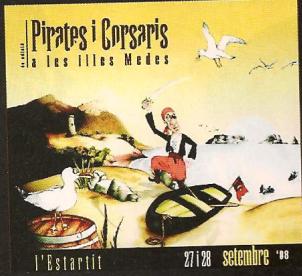
AMIGOS, és un mitjà que al llarg de gairebé 25 anys ha contribuït significativament a difondre els signes de la nostra identitat entre els estrangers que venen a visitar-nos i no mereix el menyspreu amb que el tractes. I permet-me que et digui que actituds tant agressives com la teva no fan mes que desacreditar la causa de tots aquells que fem esforços per difondre el respecte que Catalunya mereix.

Cordialment,  
 Thomas Spieker

Events programmed in the county of the *Alt Empordà*.  
 The section *Kulturspaziergänge* (cultural walks) caters to German nationals  
 and is not translated into Spanish such as the other headings

**VERANSTALTUNGEN ■ EVENTOS ■ EVENTS**

**PIRATENFEST ■ FERIA DE PIRATAS**



**L'Estartit - 27.09.2008**  
 Bootsausflug mit Führung zur "Meda Gran"  
 Visita guiada con barco a la "Meda Gran"  
 Info: 972 75 06 99 (bis/hasta 25.09)  
**10 h**  
 Plaça del Port  
 Luffpiraten für Kinder,  
 Infables de Pirates para los niños  
**10.30 - 13.30 h**  
 Plaça del Port  
 Kinderwerkstatt, Tallers infantiles  
**10.30 - 14 h**  
 Passeig Maritim, Plaça de l'Església,  
 C/ Victor Concas  
 Handwerkermarkt, Mercado Artesanía  
**10.30 - 14 h**  
 Plaça del Port  
 Kindervorstellung: die Schule der Piraten  
 Espectacle: Escola de Pirates  
**11 - 12 h**  
 Plaça del Port - Plaça de l'Esglesia  
 Piratenumzug, Cercavila Pirata  
**12 h**  
 Plaça del Port  
 Luffpiraten für Kinder,  
 Infables de Pirates para los niños  
**17 - 20 h**  
 Plaça del Port  
 Kinderwerkstatt, Tallers infantiles  
**17 - 20 h**  
 Passeig Maritim, Plaça de l'Església,  
 C/ Victor Concas  
 Handwerkermarkt, Mercado Artesanía  
**17 - 20 h**  
 Plaça del Port  
 Piraten-Kostüm-Prämierung  
 Concurso de disfraces de pirata  
**17.30 h**  
 Plaça del Port  
 Kindervorstellung: die Schule der Piraten  
 Espectacle: Escola de Pirates  
**17.30 - 18.30 h**

**AUSSTELLUNG ■ EXPOSICIÓN**



**Roses**  
 Sala SUF, Rambla Ginjolers  
**ALDA & BAÑOS** (Palau Saverdera)  
**16.08. - 04.09.2008**

**Empuriabrava**  
 San Mori, 8 (Cafe Blume)  
**Kunst- & Handwerk Ausstellung**  
 Keramik, Bilder, Papierhandwerk uvm.  
**Arts & Crafts Exhibition**  
 Pottery, paintings, papercrafts  
 and many more  
 British Society of Catalunya, eusherwood@gmail.com  
**21.09.2008, 11 - 16 h**



**Camallera**  
 13. Internationale Geflügelausstellung  
**27. + 28.09.2008, 10 - 20 h**

**Cadaqués**  
 Galeria d'Art Gallardo, Dr. Callis, 4,  
 Plaça de l'Estartit  
**Ursula Tanner "Els Quatre Elements**  
**14.09. - 02.10.2008**  
**12.00 - 14.00 h, 17.00 - 21.00 h**

**KULTURSPAZIERGÄNGE**



Treffpunkt vor dem Rest. Mulan/St. Margarita. Unkostenbeitrag Euro 7,-, Paare Euro 10,- (Eintrittsgelder zusätzl.). Anfahrt mit privatem Pkw  
**25.09.08:** Frankreichs schöne Wacht: Besuch der Festung Bellegarde (Über Le Perthus) und Spaziergang zum Panissars-Pass mit den römisch-mittelalterlichen Ausgrabungstätten.  
**10.10.08:** Spaziergang durch die Zeiten: Sant Miquel de Fluvia. Besichtigung der romanischen Klosterkirche mit ihren Skulpturen, Gang zur alten Brunnenhöhle (Flasche mitbringen) und zum großen römischen Keramikofen. Spaziergang durch und um das idyllische Dorf.  
 Anmeldung und Info: Dr. W. Janzen, Tel. 972 459 526

Source: *Amigos* magazine (consulted on September 2008).

18.10.08

Today is Natalie's Birthday. Natalie is the woman who works at the Real Estate Agency *Construccions Empúries* located near the entrance of Empuriabrava. To celebrate her 35<sup>th</sup> Birthday, she has invited us to the French Restaurant *Le Solen* located at the main tourist avenue. The restaurant has prepared a room in the terrace especially for this occasion and they have also prepared a special menu.

Since the restaurant is French and Natalie told them that her friends would be mainly British, they have prepared a special menu with a mixture of French and English food. Natalie had already chosen the menu and when I saw it I was really surprised. They had translated the names of the food into English, but it was also French food.

A leaflet of the menu served at Natalie's Birthday is included below. After having dinner we went to the bars and clubs that are on the main tourist area to have a drink. We mainly spoke in English, but also in Spanish so that their friends could practice their skills.

The area of the bars and nightclubs is located near the shopping center *Los Arcos*. It is known among the locals as very dangerous. There is crime, drugs and prostitution, among other illegal activities, that are going on in this area. Due to the arrival of people from developing countries in search of work and better life conditions, this area has attracted many migrants from Eastern Europe and Africa.

They live in small flats in this district which are located in the tall buildings next to sea at the right side of this tourist resort. There have been several murders and violent acts in this area and some flats in the tall buildings have been burned.

These small flats are not expensive so Spanish people also buy them. The difference between these owners is that Catalans buy these flats as second residencies to spend their summer holidays, but the people from developing countries live in these flats all year round and they also share them with relatives who do not have the money to buy property. Some flats are also used by these people from developing countries as brothels.

Going back to Natalie's party, we left the restaurant and went for a walk along the main tourist avenue. It was midnight. We went to several music bars in the district of *Los Arcos*. The majority of night-clubs there played Salsa music. There were a lot of Latin Americans in these dance clubs. We had several drinks and decided to go back home. As we walked back to our cars we saw many prostitutes in this district.

A British friend of Natalie mentioned that he knew a brothel in this area and that he had several friends who worked there. He explained that the prostitutes in this brothel were Eastern Europeans. He said that he liked to go there but he could not communicate with the girls. He only spoke English and the prostitutes could only speak Spanish.

Menu with a mixture of English and French food for Natalie's birthday

## **Menu** **Happy Birthday Natalie**

*Home made country style terrine,  
chutney with dried fruits and salad  
bouquet*

*or*

*Fish soup "Solen"*

*Toasted baguette slices with garlic*

*or*

*Mix salad*

**\*\*\*\*\***

*Boar civet «grandmother Style»  
and his garniture*

*or*

*Poultry filet with Estragon and  
rosa pepper, season vegetables*

*or*

*Fish of the day*

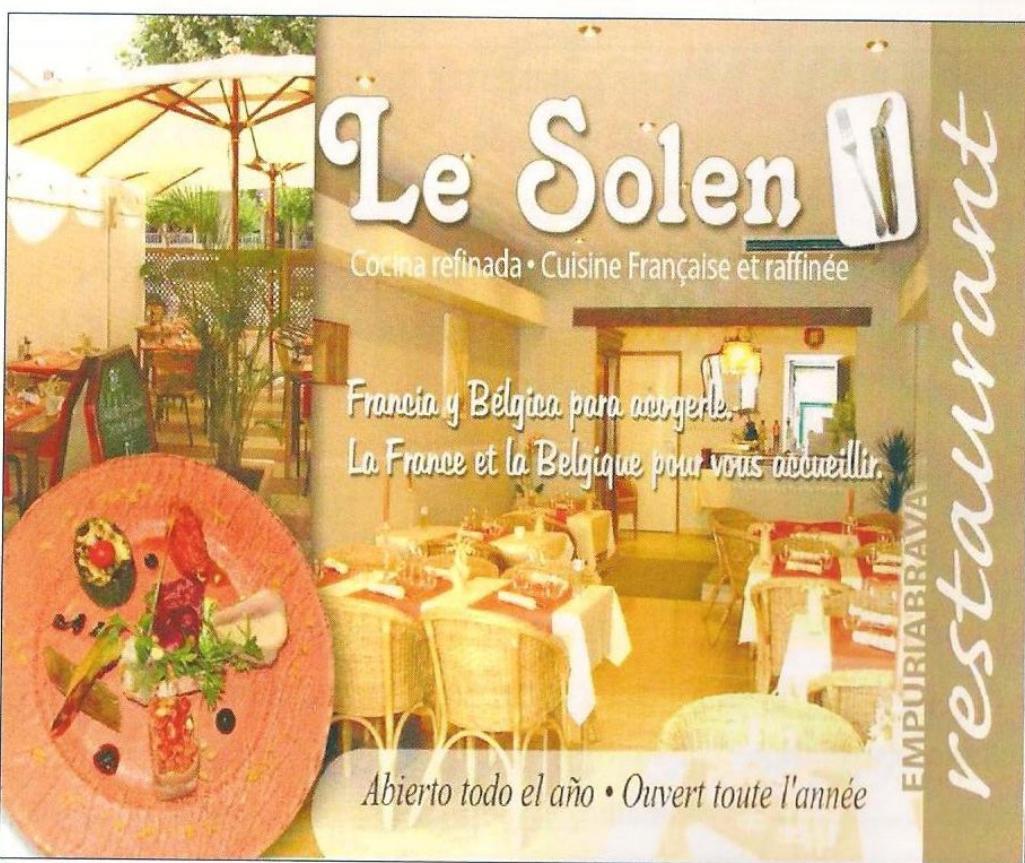
**\*\*\*\*\***

*Dessert of the day*

Pictures taken at Natalie's birthday



Advertisement of the French restaurant *Le Solen* where Natalie's birthday party took place. There is a mixture of languages such as French, Spanish and English.



## A PRETTY OPEN TERRACE IN THE GALLERY OF EMPURIABRAVA

**Midday and Evening:**

**Market Menu €15**

**Seasonal Menu €20 Solen Menu €27**

A la carte and menu of the day.

Closed ALL DAY Tuesday and Wednesday until the end of May

Closed Monday and Thursday lunchtimes from June to the end of September.

Open all other lunchtimes & evenings June, July, August and September.

Opening hours : 12 noon to 3.00pm and 7.30 to 10.00pm

Sant Mori 12, 17487 Empuriabrava ( in the gallery)-

tél : 972453688 mov : 669525863

Email : [solenmarli@hotmail.fr](mailto:solenmarli@hotmail.fr)

**France and Belgium welcome you!**

## 31.10.08

Tonight I will attend the Halloween party at the *Blue Sky Bar*. Sarah has invited me and has mentioned that she has put a lot of work in the decoration of the bar and that I must go. I do not have my flat in Empuriabrava anymore so I have driven there for the occasion. I have not had time to buy a costume and Sarah mentioned that everybody who came to the party had to dress up, since there was a prize for the best outfit.

I have gone to the Supermarket *Montserrat* since I thought they might have Halloween costumes, but I was wrong. I had to go the Spanish Supermarket *Alcampo* in Figueres to get a costume, since there was no place in Empuriabrava where I could buy one.

Halloween is very popular nowadays in Spain. People still celebrate Carnival on February, but they have also taken the American tradition of dressing up on Halloween. In Empuriabrava only the *Blue Sky Bar* is holding a Halloween party. Several discotheques such as *Pacha* and *Chic* are also celebrating this event.

At the party we had a lot of fun. The decoration was great. Sarah had bought many Halloween items, such as pumpkins, ghosts or skeletons, and she had hung them up on the walls all over the bar. We ate, drank and danced until midnight. Then there was a disguise contest and there was a prize for the best costume.

A British friend of the owners of the *Blue Sky Bar* cheered up the party and encouraged everybody to show their costumes. We did a line and everybody had to walk from one end to the other while performing their costumes. There was a person who was dressed up as the singer from the music group *Kiss*. He obtained the first prize. A really scary witch won the second prize and the third prize was given to a woman who dressed up as Catwoman.

When the party finished at 3am more or less, I said goodbye to everybody and I also told Sarah and Angello to have a nice time during their holidays.

In Empuriabrava, businesses and shops have to open during the spring, summer and autumn seasons so the people who own these spaces of economic activity usually go on holidays during the winter season. In the case of the *Blue Sky Bar*, Sarah and Angello, were closing their bar for one month. At the end of November they opened their bar again to start to arrangements for the Christmas holidays and celebrations.

Pictures from the Halloween party at the *Blue Sky Bar*



21.03.09

After undertaking fieldwork in Empuriabrava for more than three months, I came back to my home city, Barcelona.

In January 2009, the director of my dissertation, Melissa G. Moyer, recommended me an exhibit on tourism that was taking place in Barcelona. I became interested in this event, since I thought it would provide me with interesting facts and details, which I could include in my study.

Today I have been to the temporary exhibit *Tourism. Fiction Spaces*. It is held in one of the galleries of the organization *Disseny Hub Barcelona*. This organization owns several existing museums in Barcelona such as the *Museu de les Arts Decoratives*, *Museu Tèxtil i de la Indumentària* and *Gabinet de les Arts Gràfiques*.

This exhibit sets out to analyze the relationship between design and desire, industry and consumption, a complex relationship like the society we live in. It is designed to be face-to-face and virtual, taking full advantage of the new technologies to go one step further. It caters to designers and art students.

On arrival, visitors are given a tablet PC which enables them to customize their itinerary throughout the exhibition. The tablet PC is activated as visitors enter each exhibit area. The exhibit is divided into eight areas, managed by eight curators under the direction of Ramon Prat.

It has been a very interesting exhibit. I have been walking around all the rooms reading the information in my tablet PC. I have seen a city scale model of Dubai and all types of magazines on tourism that are distributed around the world.

The explanations on coastal tourism and its impact on the different societies in the world have been very useful to understand the global flows of people, in a particular dimension over time and space, which are taking place nowadays in Empuriabrava.

Pictures taken at the exhibit on tourism at the *Disseny Hub Barcelona* museum.





Newspaper article that deals with language conflicts in other coastal towns in Spain such as in Alicante.

ADN.es Page 1 of 1

**adn** / Versión para imprimir

[adn](#) » [local](#) » [valencia](#)

## Asociaciones de inmigrantes recurrirán el contrato de integración ante el Tribunal Constitucional

Varios colectivos han convocado una concentración para el próximo 25 de mayo en contra de la iniciativa del Gobierno valenciano

Entidades sociales de la Comunitat Valenciana han adelantado que recurrirán el contrato de integración ante el Tribunal Constitucional y solicitarán al Gobierno central que inste a la Fiscalía General del Estado a actuar de oficio, en el caso de que se lleve a cabo.

Además, han convocado este miércoles una concentración para el próximo 25 de mayo contra el contrato de integración promovido por el conseller de Inmigración, Rafael Blasco, y han anunciado una campaña de recogida de firmas por este mismo motivo. Además,

Los representantes de la Red SAHEL, el Foro Alternativo de la Inmigración y la Mesa de Entidades de Solidaridad han advertido que si el centro de acogida para inmigrantes que debía de haber entrado en funcionamiento a finales de abril continúa sin ser inaugurado realizarán una acampada durante la primera quincena de junio, posiblemente frente al Ayuntamiento.

**Incongruencia**

Luis Cerrillo, portavoz del Foro Alternativo de la Inmigración, ha aseverado por su parte que en algunos municipios de la Comunitat, especialmente en Alicante, "si no sabes francés, inglés o alemán no te venden nada", por lo que ha subrayado la incongruencia que supondría la aplicación de esta medida únicamente a los extranjeros extracomunitarios.

"El Consell nunca se ha dirigido a las asociaciones que trabajan con inmigrantes. Sólo tienen trato con algunas entidades unipersonales forradas con mucho dinero público y para poder hacerse la foto", ha denunciado.

**Contrato "discriminatorio"**

Las entidades sociales han coincidido en denunciar el contrato de integración propuesto ahora por Blasco, que estaba incluido en el programa electoral del PP, y al que han calificado de "discriminatorio", "xenófobo".

El representante de la Red Sahel, Luis Poveda, ha recordado que Blasco "en un principio dijo que daría papeles para todos, y se olvidó de ello cuando le llamaron la atención desde su propio partido", lo que contrasta con su actual postura, con la que "parece que quiera jugar de ariete del PP ante el Gobierno central".

[http://www.adn.es/printVersion/ADNNWS20080514\\_2269/31](http://www.adn.es/printVersion/ADNNWS20080514_2269/31) 21/07/2009

Source: Newspaper ADN [http://www.adn.es/ADNNWS20080514\\_2269/31](http://www.adn.es/ADNNWS20080514_2269/31) (page consulted on July 2009).

**Demographic statistics provided at the Tourist Office in Empuriabrava  
showing the arrival of different nationalities over the last 20 years**

<b>ANY 1988</b>													
	GENER	FEBRER	MARC	ABRIL	MAIG	JUNY	JULIOL	AGOST	SETEMBRE	OCTUBRE	NOVEMBRE	DESEMBRE	<b>TOTAL:</b>
ALEMANYA						970	1880	1181	772	248	50	34	5135
ESPAÑYA						214	596	1164	388	35	18	16	2431
CATALUNYA						124	233	394	172	23	24	18	988
FRANÇA						726	2152	2754	777	180	49	57	6695
BÈLGICA						57	503	257	71	33	2	0	923
HOLANDA						129	677	433	197	6	2	2	1446
GRAN BRETANYA						118	164	196	53	38	15	13	597
SUÏSSA						26	118	68	42	84	0	0	338
ITALIA						64	260	684	67		4		1079
ALTRES						66	247	97	88	33		1	532
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2494</b>	<b>6830</b>	<b>7228</b>	<b>2627</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>20164</b>

<b>ANY 1989</b>													
	GENER	FEBRER	MARC	ABRIL	MAIG	JUNY	JULIOL	AGOST	SETEMBRE	OCTUBRE	NOVEMBRE	DESEMBRE	<b>TOTAL:</b>
ALEMANYA	82	25	230	131	414	970	1880	1181	772	248	50	34	6017
ESPAÑYA	32	5	119	49	44	214	596	1164	388	35	18	16	2880
CATALUNYA	15	10	52	17	51	124	233	394	172	23	24	18	1133
FRANÇA	30	77	214	255	363	726	2152	2754	777	180	49	57	7634
BÈLGICA	4	22	13	26	57	503	257	71	33	2			988
HOLANDA	5	14	10	64	129	677	433	197	6	2			1539
GRAN BRETANYA	17	12	40	40	69	118	164	196	53	38	15	13	775
SUÏSSA	2	2	11	4	32	26	118	68	42	84			389
ITALIA	5	15	8	2	64	260	684	67			4		1109
ALTRES	2	7	14	21	37	68	251	79	86	33		1	599
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>1102</b>	<b>2496</b>	<b>6834</b>	<b>7210</b>	<b>2625</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>22863</b>

<b>ANY 1990</b>													
	GENER	FEBRER	MARC	ABRIL	MAIG	JUNY	JULIOL	AGOST	SETEMBRE	OCTUBRE	NOVEMBRE	DESEMBRE	<b>TOTAL:</b>
ALEMANYA	91	20	237	255	197	961	1350	1022	700	207	33	92	5165
ESPAÑYA	35	9	105	117	60	261	704	1143	384	31	17	31	2897
CATALUNYA	23	12	64	69	93	134	216	406	175	12	40	17	1261
FRANÇA	30	85	220	265	183	681	2077	2464	666	106	42	39	6888
BÈLGICA	8	2	22	19	33	61	298	139	53	1	2	20	658
HOLANDA	3	6	11	32	52	183	457	187	78	20			1029
GRAN BRETANYA	22	15	50	38	34	135	182	237	134	17	12	17	893
SUÏSSA	2	1	7	33	19	37	109	34	43	81	13	4	383
ITALIA	3	8	23	16	9	54	104	355	65	2			643
ALTRES	7	19	9	15	140	192	55	36	11	14		7	505
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>2647</b>	<b>5689</b>	<b>6042</b>	<b>2334</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>20292</b>

<b>ANY 1991</b>													
	GENER	FEBRER	MARC	ABRIL	MAIG	JUNY	JULIOL	AGOST	SETEMBRE	OCTUBRE	NOVEMBRE	DESEMBRE	<b>TOTAL:</b>
ALEMANYA	62	90	176	480	660	1150	2310	2038	1205	533	49	36	8768
ESPAÑYA	46	62	118	107	190	441	944	2131	592	105	39	3	4778
CATALUNYA	57	67	117	165	130	324	417	791	250	88	57	16	2479
FRANÇA	60	137	118	345	567	894	2398	3765	958	208	48	30	9528
BÈLGICA	22	22	32	85	155	90	432	280	78	27	8	3	1234
HOLANDA	20	37	21	69	126	231	598	332	116	33	9	7	1595
GRAN BRETANYA	38	43	50	105	176	271	258	331	190	171	13	14	1660
SUÏSSA	10	26	21	47	7	72	102	68	68	15	1	5	374
ITALIA	13	18	12	43	32	80	191	700	63	0	8	9	1169
ALTRES	0	65	40	98	69	116	235	127	48	25	7	10	840
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>1545</b>	<b>2102</b>	<b>3669</b>	<b>7885</b>	<b>10492</b>	<b>3568</b>	<b>1205</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>32427</b>

<b>ANY 1992</b>													
	GENER	FEBRER	MARC	ABRIL	MAIG	JUNY	JULIOL	AGOST	SETEMBRE	OCTUBRE	NOVEMBRE	DESEMBRE	<b>TOTAL:</b>
ALEMANYA	63	39	122	722	489	927	1877	1942	1142	515	76	95	7889
ESPAÑYA	22	24	49	307	90	372	785	1753	624	157	62	33	4278
CATALUNYA	42	65	70	298	126	282	380	738	263	116	95	56	2529
FRANÇA	49	106	155	649	895	745	2077	3577	949	320	73	87	9423
BÈLGICA	6	9	21	117	59	132	721	242	68	58	18	16	1465
HOLANDA	7	9	15	47	88	194	375	280	98	49	12	3	1174
GRAN BRETANYA	23	17	15	79	100	205	231	284	184	120	24	14	1296
SUÏSSA	5	0	6	25	18	42	89	98	64	50	4	1	402
ITALIA	5	12	0	16	12	49	118	624	54	1	1	6	898
ALTRES	10	16	10	29	38	96	137	89	65	29	6	10	535
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>2289</b>	<b>1683</b>	<b>3044</b>	<b>6740</b>	<b>9525</b>	<b>3511</b>	<b>1413</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>29889</b>

ANY 1993													TOTAL:
GENER	FEBRER	MARC	ABRIL	MAIG	JUNY	JULIOL	AGOST	SETEMBRE	OCTUBRE	NOVEMBRE	DESEMBRE		
ALEMANYA	91	25	124	662	318	746	1543	1725	1173	367	114	147	7035
ESPAÑYA	26	34	42	376	115	441	1146	2310	902	134	59	48	6633
CATALUNYA	67	64	79	413	176	283	516	1065	425	166	93	107	3464
FRANÇA	54	76	121	809	682	797	2302	3731	1117	361	81	138	10269
BÈLGICA	1	4	22	130	56	116	874	1561	197	48	12	16	3033
HOLANDA	6	4	6	55	104	134	450	401	220	39	5	8	1432
GRAN BRETANYA		11	12	96	94	170	245	385	227	87	6	29	
SUÏSSA	9	5	2	36	15	54	96	141	28	31	2	8	427
ITALIA	6	1	10	18	27	65	143	821	63	11	14	1	1180
ALTRES	9	9	16	27	21	86	159	245	63	9	6	13	663
TOTAL	269	233	434	2628	1608	2892	7474	12375	4415	1253	392	515	34488

ANY 1994													TOTAL:
GENER	FEBRER	MARC	ABRIL	MAIG	JUNY	JULIOL	AGOST	SETEMBRE	OCTUBRE	NOVEMBRE	DESEMBRE		
ALEMANYA	119	67	379	385	487	867	2290	1778	1061	296	85	111	7925
ESPAÑYA	37	43	168	269	142	470	1490	2976	951	114	88	38	6786
CATALUNYA	113	69	228	327	215	294	747	1466	517	113	136	60	4285
FRANÇA	103	152	263	851	850	819	3194	5056	1155	291	257	191	13182
BÈLGICA	2	14	30	112	70	122	969	1652	305	22	28	20	3354
HOLANDA	5	7	25	62	151	156	795	720	246	39	3	13	2222
GRAN BRETANYA	0	19	35	74	104	172	334	510	321	30	33	14	
SUÏSSA	4	4	5	34	20	19	150	223	54	11	2	15	541
ITALIA	3	1	8	25	20	59	204	841	73	3	1	44	1282
ALTRES	6	10	24	47	25	106	164	193	99	16	5	2	697
TOTAL	392	386	1165	2186	2084	3084	10337	15415	4782	985	638	516	41970

ANY 1995													TOTAL:
GENER	FEBRER	MARC	ABRIL	MAIG	JUNY	JULIOL	AGOST	SETEMBRE	OCTUBRE	NOVEMBRE	DESEMBRE		
ALEMANYA	158	146	282	1616	797	1743	1915	2031	1298	454	333	181	10954
ESPAÑYA	62	94	138	606	159	608	1458	2606	1011	239	274	192	7447
CATALUNYA	135	197	240	567	241	443	610	1166	560	264	671	394	5488
FRANÇA	79	274	388	1231	899	1641	3631	5154	1337	375	297	164	15470
BÈLGICA	20	23	38	200	126	254	1094	826	245	41	36	19	2922
HOLANDA	25	24	23	97	116	405	728	439	208	45	18	7	2135
GRAN BRETANYA	26	20	36	152	114	219	561	389	342	115	51	24	2049
SUÏSSA	14	13	8	51	28	44	127	120	44	40	3	12	504
ITALIA	4	6	6	14	19	51	163	730	69	19	4	4	1089
ALTRES	11	27	25	57	52	105	149	83	215	43	16	34	817
TOTAL	534	824	1184	4591	2551	5513	10436	13544	5329	1635	1703	1031	48875

ANY 1996													TOTAL:
GENER	FEBRER	MARC	ABRIL	MAIG	JUNY	JULIOL	AGOST	SETEMBRE	OCTUBRE	NOVEMBRE	DESEMBRE		
ALEMANYA	135	91	303	627	464	638	739	818	1389	525	295	210	6234
ESPAÑYA	59	87	105	252	141	464	755	1812	1053	120	224	82	5154
CATALUNYA	155	251	350	355	278	450	897	2241	548	205	418	175	6323
FRANÇA	132	257	306	603	540	942	1187	1714	1183	425	266	150	7705
BÈLGICA	6	6	18	24	9	78	104	408	134	22	37	14	860
HOLANDA	3	7	6	32	50	105	126	207	153	23	23	7	742
GRAN BRETANYA	16	13	48	63	105	242	133	305	263	114	34	53	1389
SUÏSSA	5	7	4	11	2	30	10	97	47	41	1	0	255
ITALIA	4	0	2	24	6	43	23	226	78	28	6	4	444
ALTRES	27	27	21	17	47	26	23	204	68	19	13	13	509
TOTAL	542	746	1163	2008	1612	3039	4000	7851	5052	1571	1323	708	29615

ANY 1997													TOTAL:
GENER	FEBRER	MARC	ABRIL	MAIG	JUNY	JULIOL	AGOST	SETEMBRE	OCTUBRE	NOVEMBRE	DESEMBRE		
ALEMANYA	114	148	698	673	985	488	1438	3613	2005	899	194	227	11482
ESPAÑYA	52	52	619	177	300	458	1264	3896	1573	263	79	142	8875
CATALUNYA	223	225	959	477	446	242	627	1773	870	351	218	212	6623
FRANÇA	105	289	465	1153	948	908	2675	6633	1813	627	227	181	16024
BÈLGICA	10	10	26	59	59	65	251	322	143	39	4	13	1001
HOLANDA	4	9	39	70	131	100	420	416	184	54	10	5	1442
GRAN BRETANYA	31	35	123	169	141	85	231	405	339	104	32	41	1736
SUÏSSA	5	4	26	16	30	14	54	137	61	23	6	11	387
ITALIA	10	5	15	38	33	12	73	696	57	2	6	14	961
EST	13												836
ALTRES	4	20	37	61	45	31	75	138	336	55	9	25	
TOTAL	571	797	3007	2893	3139	2403	7108	18029	7381	2417	785	871	49401

ANY 1998													TOTAL:
GENER	FEBRER	MARC	ABRIL	MAIG	JUNY	JULIOL	AGOST	SETEMBRE	OCTUBRE	NOVEMBRE	DESEMBRE		
ALEMANYA	178	219	529	1634	1237	1319	2959	2869	2124	740	199	262	14269
ESPAÑYA	65	99	253	910	338	851	2237	3412	1489	298	73	44	10669
CATALUNYA	148	318	410	888	672	549	1112	1464	791	264	168	159	6943
FRANÇA	168	423	425	1888	1601	1401	5097	7545	1926	590	231	190	21485
BÈLGICA	19	24	14	178	82	109	528	691	267	16	14	12	1954
HOLANDA	0	23	35	106	139	244	516	828	328	0	7	2	2228
GRAN BRETANYA	31	22	50	165	174	196	350	375	361	67	20	30	1841
SUÏSSA	32	22	42	49	30	40	55	149	113	39	1	8	580
ITALIA	4	5	12	41	31	41	102	492	124	5	2	2	859
ALTRES	33	28	15	101	41	113	213	257	544	38	6	7	1396
TOTAL	678	1183	1785	5960	4345	4863	13169	18082	8067	2057	719		

**ANY 1999**

	GENER	FEBRER	MARÇ	ABRIL	MAIG	JUNY	JULIOL	AGOST	SETEMBRE	OCTUBRE	NOVEMBRE	DESEMBRE	TOTAL
ALEMANYA	176	140	508	802	1237	2263	3231	2252	1511	927	164	165	13376
ESPAÑYA	58	73	101	501	338	1086	2033	2949	1445	317	49	36	8986
CATALUNYA	187	150	316	479	672	540	873	1168	636	263	105	87	5476
FRANÇA	160	227	407	1721	1601	1715	5123	6344	1622	562	263	194	19939
BÈLGICA	3	3	11	37	82	96	372	287	117	23	6	4	1041
HOLANDA	13	7	7	25	139	213	580	433	158	58	15	13	1661
GRAN BRETANYA	18	11	32	120	174	274	344	250	177	55	11	36	1502
SUÍSSA	6	3	2	18	30	34	70	19	25	11	5	8	231
ITÀLIA	10	0	0	16	31	38	91	440	59	8	3	9	705
ALTRES	19	8	25	59	41	121	317	129	167	48	18	14	966
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>1409</b>	<b>3778</b>	<b>4345</b>	<b>6380</b>	<b>13034</b>	<b>14271</b>	<b>5917</b>	<b>2272</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>53883</b>

**ANY 2000**

	GENER	FEBRER	MARÇ	ABRIL	MAIG	JUNY	JULIOL	AGOST	SETEMBRE	OCTUBRE	NOVEMBRE	DESEMBRE	TOTAL
ALEMANYA	124	142	322	1185	1066	1792	2704	1698	1795	1085	176	257	12346
ESPAÑYA	28	72	143	902	248	723	1438	3016	1716	229	78	92	8685
CATALUNYA	77	162	210	769	377	535	763	1148	762	246	133	226	5408
FRANÇA	86	273	452	1957	1124	1805	4746	5989	1995	632	255	281	19595
BÈLGICA	2	24	43	110	33	135	344	204	134	43	19	9	1100
HOLANDA	14	32	44	76	100	315	624	395	184	99	8	10	1901
GRAN BRETANYA	26	21	50	174	152	282	256	292	201	80	22	35	1591
SUÍSSA	4	4	6	29	16	14	62	58	51	47	2	2	295
ITÀLIA	4	0	13	30	13	38	73	353	45	6	6	8	589
SUÈCIA					0	98	0	18	0	8	6	7	143
DINAMARCA					1	0	31	0	0	0	3	0	35
POLÒNIA					0	0	73	0	41	0	6	4	124
RÚSSIA					12	0	69	0	62	0	18	9	0
ALTRES	20	22	22	15	52	54	321	103	217	20	2	13	861
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>1305</b>	<b>5266</b>	<b>3181</b>	<b>5964</b>	<b>11331</b>	<b>13377</b>	<b>7100</b>	<b>2522</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>52843</b>

**ANY 2001**

	GENER	FEBRER	MARÇ	ABRIL	MAIG	JUNY	JULIOL	AGOST	SETEMBRE	OCTUBRE	NOVEMBRE	DESEMBRE	TOTAL
ALEMANYA	183	166	384	1063	1072	1744	3060	2469	1723	915	178	215	13172
ESPAÑYA	82	114	157	671	261	1018	2176	3497	1692	330	127	112	10237
CATALUNYA	125	212	196	709	442	532	1112	1698	769	239	193	155	6382
FRANÇA	175	392	417	1411	1328	1992	5518	6677	1934	602	293	263	21002
BÈLGICA	5	15	9	152	100	141	1094	1063	181	51	20	24	2855
HOLANDA	13	13	24	132	121	270	912	635	274	60	10	9	2473
GRAN BRETANYA	35	25	51	141	131	317	304	304	320	142	44	33	1847
SUÍSSA	7	9	4	34	12	26	181	98	38	22	5	5	441
ITÀLIA	10	15	3	15	9	32	109	402	42	12	3	3	655
SUÈCIA	0	0	0	10	1	131	287	60	21	6	0	4	520
DINAMARCA	0	0	0	11	1	26	92	22	2	11	0	5	170
POLÒNIA	0	0	0	7	4	43	52	32	42	6	2	1	189
RÚSSIA	0	0	0	4	14	37	79	62	78	20	24	7	325
ALTRES	28	25	49	55	39	70	146	78	77	47	23	18	655
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>1294</b>	<b>4415</b>	<b>3535</b>	<b>6379</b>	<b>15122</b>	<b>17097</b>	<b>7193</b>	<b>2463</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>60923</b>

**ESTADÍSTIQUES GENERALS ANY 2002****CENTRE CÍVIC EMPURIABRAVA**

	GENER	FEBRER	MARÇ	ABRIL	MAIG	JUNY	JULIOL	AGOST	SETEMBRE	OCTUBRE	NOVEMBRE	DESEMBRE	TOTAL	TOTAL 2001	% 2002-01	
ALEMANYA	198	218	872	993	1.592	1.437	3.392	2056	1.906	980	241	296	14181	13172	7,66	
ESPAÑYA	94	133	659	445	465	975	2.581	3323	1.414	371	199	159	10818	10237	5,68	
CATALUNYA	182	228	701	356	458	547	1.381	1711	796	337	293	207	7197	6382	12,77	
FRANÇA	265	490	715	1.921	1.963	2.043	7.035	7364	2.352	852	404	365	25769	21002	22,70	
BÈLGICA	31	32	104	169	234	265	1.240	845	370	122	47	49	3508	2855	22,87	
HOLANDA	12	18	79	212	341	336	1.084	542	266	101	16	14	3021	2473	22,16	
GRAN BRETANYA	47	41	117	234	223	300	421	414	314	198	82	58	2449	1847	32,59	
SUÍSSA	10	7	21	24	32	50	193	109	96	43	14	15	614	441	39,23	
ITÀLIA	1	7	26	25	33	51	137	416	81	19	13	10	819	655	25,04	
SUÈCIA					23	25	38	150	6	26	14	5	611	520	17,50	
DINAMARCA					3	16	21	45	30	45	12	3	182	189	-3,70	
POLÒNIA					5	37	49	59	59	42	32	7	320	325	-1,54	
RÚSSIA					73	114	76	184	174	138	113	65	36	1162	655	77,40
ALTRES	32	25	132	73	114	76	184	174	138	113	65	36	1162	655		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>1.226</b>	<b>3.426</b>	<b>4.503</b>	<b>5.563</b>	<b>6.382</b>	<b>18.146</b>	<b>17.085</b>	<b>7.875</b>	<b>3.236</b>	<b>1.403</b>	<b>1.221</b>	<b>70938</b>	<b>60923</b>	<b>16,44</b>	
Total 2001	663	994	1294	4415	3535	6379	15122	17097	7193	2463	922	854	60931			
Comparativa 02-01	31,52	23,34	164,76	1,99	57,37	0,05	20,00	-0,07	9,48	31,38	52,17	42,97	16,42			

	GENER	FEBRER	MARÇ	ABRIL	MAIG	JUNY	JULIOL	AGOST	SETEMBRE	OCTUBRE	NOVEMBRE	DESEMBRE	TOTAL	TOTAL 2002	% 2003-02
ALEMANYA	283	210	417	791	1012	1459	1182	1928	1058	673	169	204	<b>9386</b>	14181	-33,81
ESPAÑYA	92	109	185	713	428	898	1906	3372	1276	226	52	75	<b>9332</b>	10818	-13,74
CATALUNYA	175	159	298	671	470	604	802	1382	482	248	150	162	<b>5603</b>	7197	-22,15
FRANÇA	232	381	593	2000	1601	1688	5073	7060	1399	478	295	230	<b>21030</b>	25769	-18,39
BÈLGICA	18	25	27	203	169	236	643	594	224	104	18	14	<b>2275</b>	3508	-35,15
HOLANDA	13	12	31	119	197	268	612	337	167	78	1	9	<b>1844</b>	3021	-38,96
GRAN BRETANYA	47	102	79	143	185	227	271	295	187	103	52	64	<b>1755</b>	2449	-28,34
SUÍSSA	7	15	1	41	28	75	122	117	70	52	6	18	<b>552</b>	614	-10,10
ITALIA	4	6	21	33	24	57	81	258	42	11	8	5	<b>550</b>	819	-32,84
SUECIA	0	5	12	33	27	88	57	14	12	14	1	0	<b>263</b>	611	-56,96
DINAMARCA	0	0	4	10	11	31	46	10	4	4	1	0	<b>121</b>	287	-57,84
POLÒNIA	0	2	1	0	2	27	26	43	14	1	1	0	<b>117</b>	182	-35,71
RUSSIA	7	25	24	31	39	34	25	33	32	36	17	14	<b>317</b>	320	-0,94
ALTRES	21	39	44	66	53	90	134	141	61	69	18	22	<b>758</b>	1162	-34,77
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>1.090</b>	<b>1.737</b>	<b>4.854</b>	<b>4.246</b>	<b>5.782</b>	<b>10.980</b>	<b>15.584</b>	<b>5.028</b>	<b>2.097</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>53903</b>	<b>70938</b>	<b>-24,01</b>
Total 2002	872	1226	3426	4503	5563	6382	18146	17085	7875	3236	1403	1221	70938		
Comparativa 03-02	3,10	-11,09	-49,30	7,79	-23,67	-9,40	-39,49	-8,79	-36,15	-35,20	-43,76	-33,09	-24,01		

	GENER	FEBRER	MARÇ	ABRIL	MAIG	JUNY	JULIOL	AGOST	SETEMBRE	OCTUBRE	NOVEMBRE	DESEMBRE	TOTAL	TOTAL 2003	% 2004-03
ALEMANYA	194	228	300	776	826	953	1204	1.869	1.212	693	246	241	<b>8742</b>	9386	-6,86
ESPAÑYA	60	102	108	542	256	896	2127	3.495	1.165	387	106	187	<b>9431</b>	9332	1,06
CATALUNYA	216	278	201	721	348	496	883	1.503	615	323	154	264	<b>6002</b>	5603	7,12
FRANÇA	202	441	306	1488	1173	1547	4684	6.991	1.647	625	287	315	<b>19706</b>	21030	-6,30
BÈLGICA	16	40	27	199	111	170	445	408	214	53	19	17	<b>1719</b>	2275	-24,44
HOLANDA	6	9	37	110	154	232	465	286	215	66	21	3	<b>1604</b>	1844	-13,02
GRAN BRETANYA	41	77	95	179	187	301	467	390	248	124	70	32	<b>2211</b>	1755	25,98
SUÍSSA	7	8	13	29	16	36	96	76	33	24	5	6	<b>349</b>	552	-36,78
ITALIA	11	5	2	14	16	23	89	282	31	17	11	21	<b>522</b>	550	-5,09
SUECIA	1	0	0	20	5	77	52	15	14	5	0	0	<b>189</b>	263	-28,14
DINAMARCA	1	0	0	8	0	17	19	4	3	0	0	2	<b>54</b>	121	-55,37
POLÒNIA	1	2	0	4	3	23	35	24	7	4	2	2	<b>107</b>	117	-8,55
RUSSIA	9	13	17	13	10	22	26	34	34	22	19	9	<b>228</b>	317	-28,08
ALTRES	44	21	34	79	40	91	141	154	113	73	71	37	<b>898</b>	758	18,47
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>1.224</b>	<b>1.140</b>	<b>4.182</b>	<b>3.145</b>	<b>4.884</b>	<b>10.733</b>	<b>15.531</b>	<b>5.551</b>	<b>2.416</b>	<b>1.011</b>	<b>1.136</b>	<b>51762</b>	<b>53903</b>	<b>-3,97</b>
Total 2003	899	1090	1737	4854	4246	5782	10980	15584	5028	2097	789	817	53903		
Comparativa 04-03	-10,01	12,29	-34,37	-13,84	-25,93	-15,53	-2,25	-0,34	10,40	15,21	28,14	39,05	-3,97		

	GENER	FEBRER	MARÇ	ABRIL	MAIG	JUNY	JULIOL	AGOST	SETEMBRE	OCTUBRE	NOVEMBRE	DESEMBRE	TOTAL	TOTAL 2004	% 2005-04
ALEMANYA	225	131	448	431	808	1.117	1.709	1.837	1.360	668	179	212	<b>9125</b>	8742	4,38
ESPAÑYA	80	64	310	185	276	852	1.974	2.964	1.307	240	99	87	<b>8438</b>	9431	-10,53
CATALUNYA	103	146	351	189	235	414	955	1.416	687	250	132	114	<b>4992</b>	6002	-16,83
FRANÇA	214	325	345	1.036	1.114	1.688	6.088	8.328	2.034	701	228	206	<b>22307</b>	19706	13,20
BÈLGICA	12	35	46	73	83	91	319	394	176	71	26	9	<b>1335</b>	1719	-22,34
HOLANDA	13	10	29	62	132	195	409	387	254	51	9	0	<b>1551</b>	1604	-3,30
GRAN BRETANYA	52	68	88	96	187	182	460	374	247	88	49	53	<b>1944</b>	2211	-12,08
SUÍSSA	1	5	12	3	8	28	20	29	53	30	12	6	<b>207</b>	349	-40,69
ITALIA	13	8	12	3	18	20	51	194	24	6	8	3	<b>360</b>	522	-31,03
SUECIA	5	0	32	12	9	128	93	22	20	22	6	0	<b>349</b>	189	84,66
DINAMARCA	0	3	9	0	2	21	63	2	9	4	0	0	<b>113</b>	54	109,26
POLÒNIA	1	2	2	0	5	12	18	11	5	4	0	0	<b>60</b>	107	-43,93
RUSSIA	26	17	8	8	24	20	40	39	32	9	16	7	<b>246</b>	228	7,89
ALTRES	46	38	50	86	173	123	158	140	91	93	39	32	<b>1069</b>	898	19,04
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>1.742</b>	<b>2.184</b>	<b>3.074</b>	<b>4.891</b>	<b>12.357</b>	<b>16.137</b>	<b>6.299</b>	<b>2.237</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>52096</b>	<b>51762</b>	<b>0,65</b>
Total 2004	809	1224	1140	4182	3145	4884	10733	15531	5551	2416	1011	1136	51762		
Comparativa 05-04	-2,22	-30,39	52,81	-47,78	-2,26	0,14	15,13	3,90	13,48	-7,41	-20,57	-35,83	0,65		

ESTADÍSTIQUES GENERALS ANY 2006																
CENTRE CÍVIC EMPURIABRAVA																
	GENER	FEBRER	MARÇ	ABRIL	MAIG	JUNY	JULIOL	AGOST	SETEMBRE	OCTUBRE	NOVEMBRE	DESEMBRE	TOTAL	TOTAL 2005	% 2006-05	
ALEMANYA	152	164	231	683	738	1156	1799	1480	1.605	699	211	195	<b>9113</b>	9125	-0,13	
ESPAÑYA	101	130	148	667	225	800	1899	2545	1.088	237	139	108	<b>8087</b>	8438	-4,16	
CATALUNYA	108	125	137	590	261	353	820	1214	609	240	193	177	<b>4827</b>	4992	-3,31	
FRANÇA	189	491	385	1323	1273	1777	5356	7399	2.152	586	344	317	<b>21592</b>	22307	-3,21	
BÈLGICA	15	11	21	70	62	79	439	295	157	102	20	6	<b>1277</b>	1335	-4,34	
HOLANDA	14	9	24	55	114	118	515	289	150	39	11	1	<b>1339</b>	1551	-13,67	
GRAN BRETANYA	39	80	107	88	182	279	791	507	263	86	67	29	<b>2518</b>	1944	29,53	
SUÍSSA	6	1	5	31	23	25	144	20	41	41	0	3	<b>340</b>	207	64,25	
ITALIA	8	3	7	4	9	18	69	199	33	9	1	1	<b>341</b>	340	0,28	
SUECIA	0	0	8	50	18	99	84	7	45	7	4	0	<b>322</b>	349	-7,74	
DINAMARCA	0	1	0	0	3	14	43	5	0	11	5	0	<b>82</b>	113	-27,43	
POLÒNIA	0	8	13	2	2	8	11	34	3	0	1	1	<b>83</b>	60	38,33	
RUSSIA	10	15	4	7	9	13	54	20	56	16	21	8	<b>233</b>	246	-5,28	
ALTRES	36	23	60	88	89	119	180	137	129	101	55	24	<b>1042</b>	1069	-2,53	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>1.061</b>	<b>1.150</b>	<b>3.658</b>	<b>3.008</b>	<b>4.858</b>	<b>12.205</b>	<b>14.151</b>	<b>6.331</b>	<b>2.174</b>	<b>1.072</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>51216</b>	<b>52096</b>	<b>-1,69</b>	
Total 2005	791	852	1742	2184	3074	4891	12357	16137	6299	2237	803	729	52096			
Comparativa 06-05	-14,29	24,53	-33,98	67,49	-2,15	-0,67	-1,23	-12,31	0,51	-2,82	33,50	19,34	-1,69			

ESTADÍSTIQUES GENERALS ANY 2007																
CENTRE CÍVIC EMPURIABRAVA																
	GENER	FEBRER	MARÇ	ABRIL	MAIG	JUNY	JULIOL	AGOST	SETEMBRE	OCTUBRE	NOVEMBRE	DESEMBRE	TOTAL	TOTAL 2006	% 2007-06	
ALEMANYA	152	206	399	556	891	1063	1.645	1.441	1.004	721	243	270	<b>8591</b>	9113	-5,73	
ESPAÑYA	87	101	127	468	216	864	1.970	2.701	913	307	135	99	<b>8008</b>	8087	-0,98	
CATALUNYA	128	153	189	543	266	441	809	1.062	713	343	242	167	<b>5056</b>	4827	4,74	
FRANÇA	268	1044	491	2052	1578	1719	6.100	7.682	1.888	1.148	489	335	<b>24794</b>	21592	14,83	
BÈLGICA	11	11	32	100	54	80	244	211	194	82	22	9	<b>1050</b>	1277	-17,78	
HOLANDA	8	20	24	72	117	232	366	213	154	78	39	8	<b>1331</b>	1339	-0,60	
GRAN BRETANYA	46	45	47	90	162	253	630	505	277	136	56	76	<b>2323</b>	2518	-7,74	
SUÍSSA	6	5	4	8	10	23	31	20	23	28	2	11	<b>171</b>	340	-49,71	
ITALIA	3	2	1	4	16	27	61	166	40	10	6	7	<b>343</b>	341	-4,99	
SUECIA	7	0	5	29	20	35	40	11	7	4	2	5	<b>165</b>	322	-48,76	
DINAMARCA	0	2	0	9	0	6	31	15	7	5	0	2	<b>77</b>	82	-6,10	
POLÒNIA	1	13	0	3	0	2	10	11	5	2	3	3	<b>53</b>	83	-36,14	
RUSSIA	6	11	3	19	15	38	63	57	53	13	13	8	<b>299</b>	233	28,33	
ALTRES	48	48	36	86	88	103	235	220	204	221	119	90	<b>1498</b>	1042	43,76	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>1.661</b>	<b>1.358</b>	<b>4.039</b>	<b>3.433</b>	<b>4.886</b>	<b>12.255</b>	<b>14.315</b>	<b>5.482</b>	<b>3.098</b>	<b>1.371</b>	<b>1.090</b>	<b>53759</b>	<b>51216</b>	<b>4,97</b>	
Total 2006	678	1061	1150	3658	3008	4858	12205	14151	6331	2174	1072	870	51216			
Comparativa 07-06	13,72	56,55	18,09	10,42	14,13	0,58	0,41	1,16	-13,41	42,50	27,89	25,29	4,97			

CENTRE CÍVIC EMPURIABRAVA 2008																
CENTRE CÍVIC EMPURIABRAVA																
	GENER	FEBRER	MARÇ	ABRIL	MAIG	JUNY	JULIOL	AGOST	SETEMBRE	OCTUBRE	NOVEMBRE	DESEMBRE	TOTAL	TOTAL 2007	% 2008-07	
ALEMANYA	271	287	473	394	734	697	1868	1187	1196	649	154	176	<b>8086</b>	8591	-5,88	
ESPAÑYA	101	129	434	143	267	471	1680	2412	943	180	116	93	<b>6969</b>	8008	-12,97	
CATALUNYA	181	240	517	207	365	412	797	1425	631	212	155	149	<b>5291</b>	5056	4,65	
FRANÇA	371	545	499	1643	1692	1476	6050	8947	2327	798	356	228	<b>24932</b>	24794	0,56	
BÈLGICA	8	20	26	66	62	75	253	185	88	45	13	10	<b>851</b>	1050	-18,95	
HOLANDA	7	13	24	113	174	93	381	241	155	21	14	10	<b>1246</b>	1331	-6,39	
GRAN BRETANYA	68	93	146	163	218	203	574	472	289	144	50	47	<b>2467</b>	2323	6,20	
SUÍSSA	7	3	12	25	18	28	42	69	19	37	19	1	<b>280</b>	171	63,74	
ITALIA	2	8	7	19	42	33	88	234	52	8	11	4	<b>508</b>	343	48,10	
SUECIA	2	0	13	5	1	28	61	33	17	13	0	0	<b>173</b>	165	4,85	
DINAMARCA	0	5	0	8	7	19	74	22	0	7	1	0	<b>143</b>	77	85,71	
POLÒNIA	0	0	0	10	2	5	23	7	0	0	0	0	<b>47</b>	53	-11,32	
RUSSIA	14	25	20	19	23	24	63	102	33	13	21	29	<b>386</b>	299	29,10	
ALTRES	121	174	122	107	143	157	220	247	151	85	81	34	<b>1642</b>	1498	9,61	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1153</b>	<b>1.542</b>	<b>2.293</b>	<b>2.922</b>	<b>3.748</b>	<b>3.721</b>	<b>12.174</b>	<b>15.583</b>	<b>5.901</b>	<b>2.212</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>53021</b>	<b>53759</b>	<b>-1,37</b>	
Total 2007	771	1661	1358	4039	3433	4886	12255	14315	5486	3098	1371	1090	53759			
Comparativa 08-07	49,55	-7,16	68,85	-27,66	9,18	-23,84	-0,66	8,86	7,56	-26,60	-27,72	-28,35	-1,37			