

## Scientific Report

Reference	<b>COST-STSM-TU1306-23017</b>			
Name	Monika Domanowska			
Home institution	Warsaw University of Life Sciences			
STSM Topic	<b>Social research and spatial studies on the evaluation of the use of ICT in the public space</b> <b>How do we catch the unsatisfied demand of people visiting public spaces?</b>			
Period	from	24.01.2015	to	18.02.2015
Host institution	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona Department of Geography, Barcelona (ES) - Dr. Montserrat Pallares-Barbera			

### 1. Abstract

Information and Communication Technologies are in use in nearly every segment of our life. We use it both at work and in our free time, inside buildings and even more outside of them. We can be connected to the internet or to the GPS nearly everywhere. We preview our space by internet maps and Wi-Fi connection. It is obvious that ICTs are more important to a lot of us with every year. Few years ago, we did not care so much if our restaurant or hotel has a good internet connection, now it is as important as comfortable bed in the bedroom. It is more common that city space outside buildings offers us Wi-Fi connection. But do we really need that and use that?

According to the New Charter of Athens 2003, we can distinguish 4 main trends in city changes:

- Social and political changes
- Economic and technological changes
- Environmental changes
- Urban changes.

Under each of these groups, the expected influence on cities is considered - both for cities and planners. This is why we need to check how city users perceive ICTs in their closest city space. According to the New European Charter of Spatial Planning 2013 (Barcelona) *“New transportation and infrastructure networks must be constructed but not in ways that encourage dispersed patterns of activities...”*

Do Wi-Fi connection and other multimedia in city public space are a standard or still we can find a public space without Wi-Fi connection as well functioning and giving to us everything that we need? Do we perceive a lack of Wi-Fi as public space degradation or a feature that makes us dislike this space. Nowadays according to the literature review city space degradation is directly connected with the problem of social degradation (Farnat A. 2004), which show itself through indexes like index of poverty or crime level. Degradation of the city space has also a significant impact on quality of life of its inhabitants from a psychological reasons which include "... breaking social ties, increasing disintegration, aggression ...".

It has been observed that one of the causes of social activation of the city's residents is a reaction to the gradual increase of the degradation. Urban spaces concerning four aspects of degradation: physical, social, aesthetic, and natural (Domanowska, 2014). Can we nowadays designate a fifth aspect of degradation: technological degradation?

The aim of conducted research was to find an answer for these questions. In proposed research, public survey was conducted. During the survey respondents, were asked what do they perceive as a city space degradation and do they think that Wi-Fi connection and other ICTs are necessary for them in the city public space.

## **2. Purpose of researches - Relevance to the COST Action TU1306 objectives**

Why ICT's? According to the new tendencies, we have to create our space smarter and trying to reinvent our cities in to the smart cities defined as “cities that utilise information and communication technologies with the aim to increase the life quality of their inhabitants while providing sustainable development” (Bakici, Almirall, & Wareham, 2013, p. 137). From this definition we can see that ICT plays a pivotal role in making a city more adapted to the contemporary needs of its citizens” (Five ICT Essentials for Smart Cities, A Whitepaper for Business, Escher Group; 2014). Some cities already decided that ICT is a point to create a better cities. For example Edinburgh created document named: “Empowering Edinburgh – Our ICT and Digital Strategy” where they directly indicate ICT as one of points to create better life (“*Information, Communication Technologies and Digital (ICT&D) services are a key enabler for supporting the City of Edinburgh Council’s contribution towards Edinburgh being a thriving, successful and sustainable capital city in which all forms of deprivation and inequality are reduced.*”). What is also said in the strategy was a starting point of creating conducted research: “*In seeking to define how best to develop a new approach to ICT and Digital services, it was identified that the focus should not be on technology, but on customer and business drivers.*”

The Action TU1306 according to the Memorandum of Understanding deals with opportunities and risks ICTs offer to the user. During my Short scientific mission, I used two main tools:

- public survey
- One of or maybe the easiest digital toll of mapping and analyzing public spaces – Google maps.

Combination of these two methods of work should give two groups of results. First an answer how does the city space users perceive need of the ITC`s in the city space. Second result a map of most liked and disliked city spaces of Barcelona. The map gives the next result, an answer for the question those places which offers ICT`s are more often listed as liked places in Barcelona?

## **3. Description of the work carried out during STMS**

### **3.1 Goal, scope and time table of the work of the work**

#### Goal of the researches:

Goal of the STMS is to find out what kind of the signs/marks in the city public space are noticed by the city users as signs of city space degradation.

#### Scope of the researches:

The scope of work includes conducting social researches on new technologies in the public space and according to that creating a open Google map of most liked and disliked spaces of Barcelona.

#### Scientific questions:

1. Which places in Barcelona are noticed to be liked or disliked and is it linked to the ICT's in the city space?
2. Which features of the city space makes it more liked or disliked? Do ICTs are one of them?
3. Does use of new technologies in city space makes it more attractive to its users?

## Time table of the STMS

### Week one

- 26.01. Meeting with Montserrat Pallares-Barbera; Working on the methodology of the researches
- 27.01. Working on the methodology of the researches; creating the basic Google map for implementing the survey
- 28.01. Meeting with Montserrat Pallares-Barbera; creating materials for the street survey
- 29.01. Field work – Parc de Jean Miro; writing diary from the field work; creating a photographic documentation from the place of the researches
- 30.01. Field work – Catalonia Square and Parc de Jean Miro; creating a photographic documentation from the place of the researches; writing diary from the field work
- 31.01. Field work – Plaza la Cataluña and Parc de Jean Miro; writing diary from the field work

### Week two

- 02.02 Meeting with Montserrat Pallares-Barbera; Analyzing data, Creating Google map
- 03.02 Analyzing data, Creating Google map
- 04.02 Meeting with Montserrat Pallares-Barbera; Analyzing data, Creating Google map
- 05.02 Field work – Ending the field works – fulfilling surveys form the case studies
- 06.02 Ending the field works – fulfilling surveys form the case studies

### Week three

- 09.02. Meeting with Montserrat Pallares-Barbera; Conducting survey during Montserrat Pallares-Barbera classes
- 10.02. Meeting with Montserrat Pallares-Barbera, Conducting survey during Montserrat Pallares-Barbera classes
- 11.02. Meeting with Montserrat Pallares-Barbera - defining the scope of the final report,
- 12.02 Preparing presentation for the final report
- 13.02 Meeting with Montserrat Pallares-Barbera; Working over final report

### Week four

- 16.02 Preparing documentation for final report
- 17.02 Submission of final report

Tab. 1 Schedule of the researches

Title of a stage of the researches	Products of the researched stages	Full period of researches (divided in to 4weeks)			
		1st week 24-30.01	2nd week 2-7.02	3rd week 9-13	4th week 16-20
Stage I – preparations	writing the work plan, elaborating a public survey, first street researches	v			
Stage II – researches	End of public survey, first sketches of the research results		v	v	
Stage III - results	Elaborating research results			v	v
	Final report				v

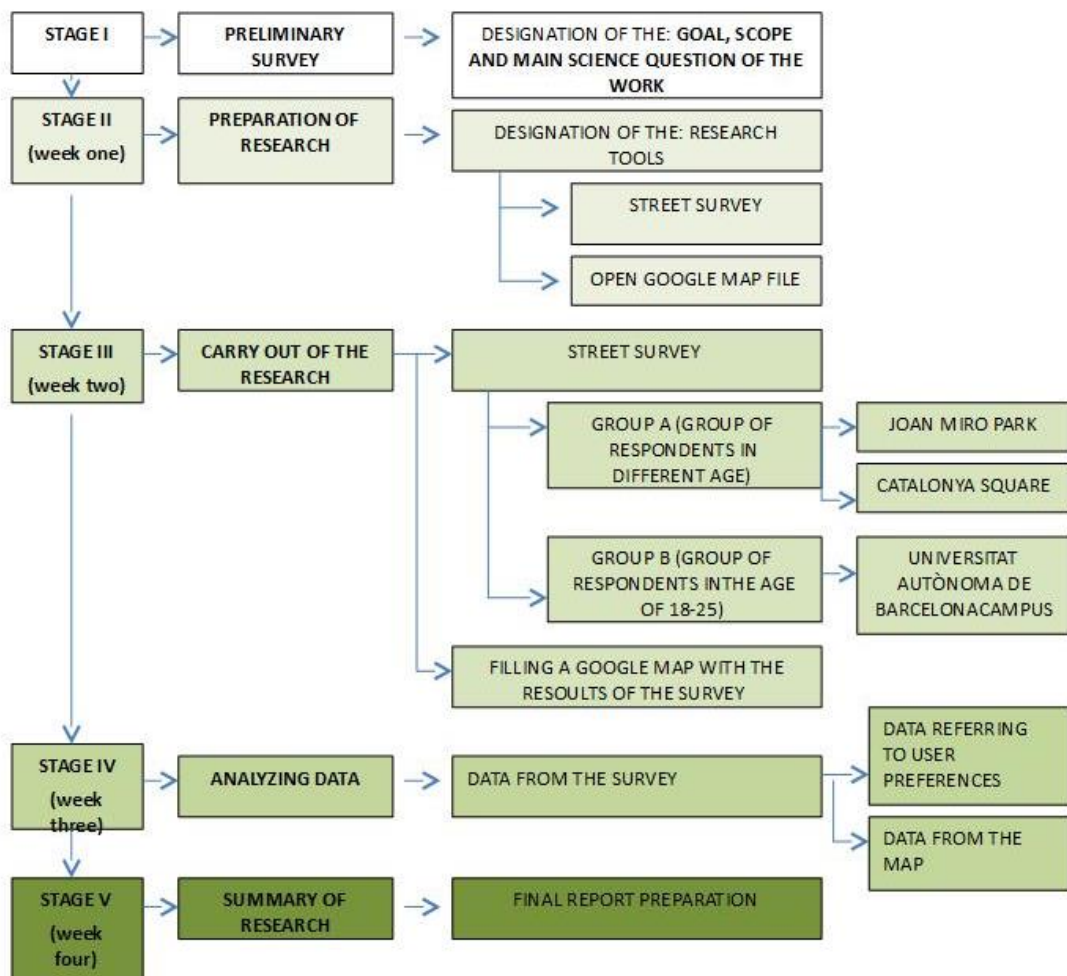


### 3.2 Methodology of research

Research was divided in to four main stages:

- STAGE I – initial works, designation of the main work assumptions (preparing the application for the STMS)
- STAGE II – preparation of research – designation of the researched tools – week one of STMS
- STAGE III – researches – street survey, creating Google map – week two of STMS
- STAGE IV – researches – analyzing data’s – week three of STMS
- STAGE V – preparation of final report – week four of STMS

Pic.1 Course of research.



Methodology of proposed researches has two main paths of work and needs to elaborate two different tools. Tools prepared for the researches:

1. Survey (two pages)

Page one: Features of city space degradation

Page two: Most liked and disliked Barcelona public city spaces

## 2. Google map open for edition by internet users (developed on the basis of the survey)

Description of a survey:

### **Page one of the survey:**

On the example of 3 different types of city public space respondents will be asked to say their opinion about space they are in: features of degradation of parks, city squares and streets. Respondents will also be asked how important in their opinion is applying new technologies in to the public space (as a new technologies access to the internet was listed, street multimedia panels, multimedia maps, multimedia guides where listed). The meaning of the question was to find out if the lack of multimedia is perceived as a city space being out of date.

**Goal of the survey:** Finding an answer for a question: do new technologies in the city space are necessary to perceive space as one with a good quality.

### **Page two of the survey:**

Question about most liked and disliked Barcelona public spaces. Also with place to write what makes the spaces like that. What kind of features makes them most at active and distractive for the users.

**Goal of the survey:** Creating map of most liked and disliked places of Barcelona: liked and disliked: parks, city squares and streets and new realizations.

Preferred group of respondents of survey: citizens of Barcelona, age was not important criteria, (but it was preferred to have represent ants of different groups of space users: teenagers, middle aged persons, and older ones to maybe observe different perception of the space between the users in different age).

### **Description of a map:**

Methodology of the researches was designated by the Google map possibilities. Creating the Google map of Barcelona with marks of the most liked and disliked public spaces in the area. Research will try to answer the question why those public spaces are liked or disliked by them. Using Google map is one of the easiest (and also common and free) way of mapping. For example I was an author of the map of „green” actions in city public space organized by Non Governmental Organizations (link to the map: <http://uslugiekosystemow.pl/?q=mapa>). Map was created for one of the projects of the Sendzimir Foundation in Warsaw.

### **Field studies time table**

#### **Day one and two**

##### **Case study of PARK AREA – Joan Miro Park**

- filling the survey (about 20-25 fulfilled surveys)
- creating a photographic documentation from the place of the researches
- method of gathering the photographic documentation** (photographic documentation will be one of the most important documentation from the field researches- which will include signs / marks which people left in a public space that there are unsatisfied with)

#### **Day two and three**

##### **Case study of THE CITY SQUARE – Catalonia Square**

- filling the survey (about 20-25 fulfilled surveys)
- creating a photographic documentation from the place of the researches

#### **Day four.**

##### **Case study UAB Campus – (Students as respondents)**

- filling the survey (about 20-25 fulfilled surveys)
- creating a photographic documentation from the place of the researches

## **4. Description of main results**

### **4.1 Description of the survey**

I was gathering an information for 3 days in which I received 40 surveys in two places: Park Joan Miro and Cataluña Square. Time of fulfilling one surveys was longer than I suspected and lasted about 7-10 minutes (I suspected that it will not last longer than 3 minutes). The rest time was waiting for somebody willing to answer my questions. Diary form the street survey with description of weather condition, time of work and description of my respondents can be found on the last page of the final report as an attachment.

What was interesting from the sociological point of view and was causing some problems as I am not able to speak neither Catalan nor Spanish. That was why people refused me to take part in the survey and it took more times (mostly on Catalonia Square). But I could observe that in the some cases it was also my advantage. For some people I was more interesting. It was also easier to talk with tourists (unfortunately tourists were not my preferred group to answer my questions).

### **Comments to the survey questions.**

The questionnaire is also attached to the final report in the end of it. Questions that I would skip from the survey was one about using multimedia gadgets. This question was too general for respondents. They had both problem in understanding the question and answering it. Because of the importance of this question for the STMS theme, this question should be written in more simple way or divided in to 2 or 3 more simple questions.

### **Observations of repliers.**

What is most interesting for me is that I can easily divide 2 groups of people by the answers they gave me. One group is the group of Barcelona Citizens, second groups are tourists, people who only came to Barcelona to work and immigrants who came to Barcelona not too long ago (I did not ask the question how long ago they moved in to Barcelona).

Answers received from Barcelona citizens are more diverse and even I would call them more interesting. Many times they answers are opposite to the group of tourists. Places which are adored by tourists like La Rambla, Park Guell or Park Ciutadell are both on my list of mostly liked and disliked places of Barcelona. Tourists which obviously do not have too big knowledge about the city usually gave the same answers and they chose most touristic places form the centre of Barcelona.

Other group of answer is created by people who were not able to give me an answer. And this goes both to the citizens of Barcelona and to the tourists (which is more natural).

Specific group of respondents was a group of UAB students. What distinguishes students from the rest part of respondents in that they had a short introduction about the purposes of the survey. What was also different for this group of the persons is that they where a group consisting nearly from the same type of respondents: man in age 18-23, only few of representatives from this group where woman. Also answers received from this group of respondents is different. Only in this group I received answers which says that ICT are important for some part of respondents. They also wrote that Wi-Fi connection is important for them and that the lack of good internet connection can have an impact on their opinion of the city space.

Results which were gathered from the survey can be distinguished in to two groups:

- information gathered from the page one of the survey – features of public areas considered favourable and unfavourable, answer for the question are ICT important in the city space for the respondents,
- information gathered from the page two of the survey – list of most liked and disliked city spaces of Barcelona, features of most liked and disliked city spaces (ICT where nearly no listed by respondents).

16 from 27 respondents who answered that they liked space they were in also said that the internet access is important for them. And 6 on 10 respondents who answered they liked the space said that they do not need any other ITCs in the space they were in. According to these results, we can observe that lack of ICTs in city public space is still not perceived as a city space, which is “out of date” and not well equipped.

Table 2. Answers from the street survey

Place of the survey:	Joan Miro Park			Placa Catalunya		UAB (University Autonoma Barcelona)		
Question:	yes	no	other answer	yes	no	yes	no	other answer
Are you from Barcelona	13	12	0	2	13	5	24	0
%	52	48	0	13	87	17	83	0
Do you think that the space in which we are now has a good quality?	16	7	2	11	4	25	3	1
%	64	28	8	73	27	86	11	3
Do you think that internet access in the public space is important for you ?	16	9	0	6	9	25	4	0
%	64	36	0	40	60	86	14	0
Do multimedial gadgets makes you stay in the city space longer?	8	17	0	2	13	11	18	0
%	32	68	0	13	87	38	62	0

#### 4.2 Description of the Google map

In order to gathered information from the street survey the following information where written down:

- places listed by the respondents (and number of listed places),
  - the number of repetitions mention one place,
  - and the characteristics of listed places.

Answers were divided in to two groups:

- Group one - respondents form Joan Miro Park and Catalonia Square,
- Group two - respondents form the UAB.

Those two groups of respondents had different features. UAB respondents are a group of young students (mainly 18-22, and mainly boys). First group of respondents is mixed, with respondents from different countries, different age and gender.



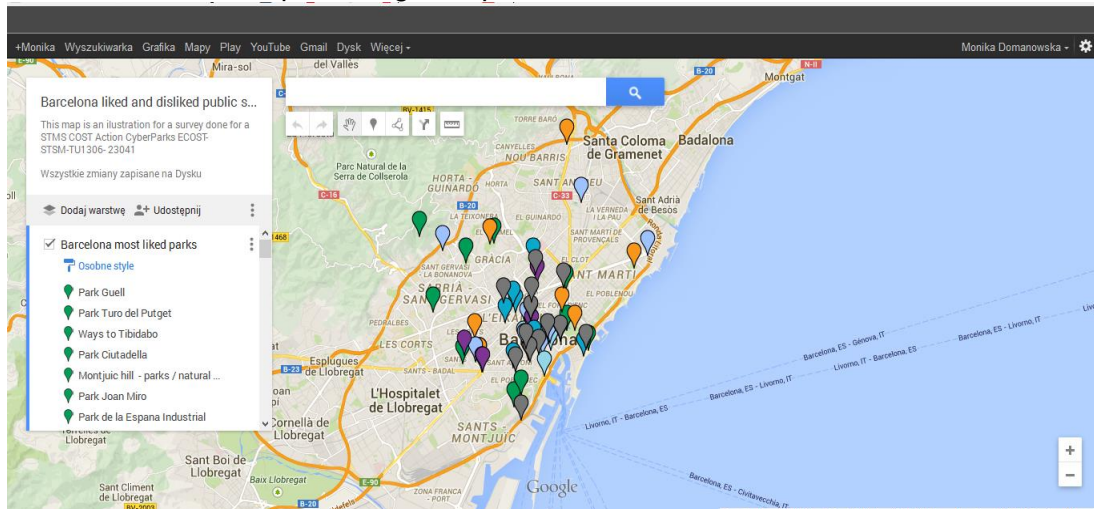
Table 3. Number of places in Barcelona listed by the survey respondents:

Type of a place:	Number of listed parks		Number of listed city squares		Number of listed streets	
Group of respondents	Liked parks:	Disliked parks:	Liked city squares:	Disliked city squares:	Liked city streets:	Disliked streets:
Group one	11	9	19	5	14	15
Group two	7	8	12	14	15	9
	Number of listed parks because of ICT		Number of listed city squares because of ICT		Number of listed streets because of ICT	
Group one and two	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Number of points on a map:**

- liked parks – 15 places
- disliked parks – 11 places
- liked city squares – 21 places
- disliked city squares – 12 places
- liked streets – 18 places
- disliked streets - 14 places

Picture. Print screen of the open Google map.



**Characteristic of listed areas.**

Listed areas, chosen by the respondents as most liked or disliked are various. What is interesting is that some of the spaces are chosen to be both liked or disliked by other respondents. What is recognizable is that answers of tourists are mostly concentrated on a city centre and places listed as liked are those, which can be called as a touristic attraction. Characteristics of the areas cited as a reason for liking the space are for example: space is lively, with a lot of people, and shops. The same places listed by the Barcelona citizens are characterized as noisy, polluted, dirty, and unpleasant.

What was important for every group of respondents is nature. Tourists, Barcelona citizens, and UAB students listed nature as most important feature of the space, which makes it liked. Mentioned are: trees, birds, grass, nice view and less polluted environment as most important features of the terrain that made them like this space. All the features mentioned by the respondents are presented in a table below.

**Table 4.** Liked and disliked features of Barcelona public spaces – Joan Miro Park, Catalonia Square, UAB Campus (features where directly rewritten from the street survey)

<b>Group of respondents</b>	<b>Places of researches</b>	<b>Features that makes space liked, listed by respondents:</b>	<b>Features that makes space disliked, listed by respondents:</b>
<b>GROUP A</b> (respondents in different age)	<b>Joan Miro Park</b>	relaxing, very big, peaceful, a good place for dogs, benches, opened, well equipped, space quite place, fountains, dog park, different kind of places, quite place, children's, silent, well placed, in good condition, design, nature, people, no pollution, quite, a lot of free space, Miro figure, pyramid to climb, clean, trees, animals, green space, birds, parrots, away from school, close to home, close to centre,	broken bottles, dangerous dirty, bad distribution, small, a lot of dogs, dirty, sandy, a lot of kids, no grass, only sand, private sport area, near shopping centre
		<b>Features affiliated with ICT's</b>	
		No features where listed during street survey	No features where listed during street survey
	<b>Catalonia Square</b>	full of life, clean, big, a lot of people, cool place, trees, big fountain, places to seat. meeting point, well connected, close to Rambla, metro, buses, well connected, nice streets around	noisy, dirty, no shadow places, being consecrated, no signs, homeless people, hard to find metro line and how to get somewhere always busy, sometimes traffic jams
		<b>Features affiliated with ICT's</b>	
No features where listed during street survey		No features where listed during street survey	
<b>GROUP B</b> (respondents 18-25 years old)	<b>Barcelona University Autonoma Campus</b>	green space, people, shops strategic point, good climate, green zones, internationalism, natural parks, comfortable homes, technology, international places, likely beautiful UABs extension, UAB has a world level good accessibility, public space has a good quality, connection, accessibility, vegetation, good infrastructure that connect UAB to the city grass, less pollution, environment, many services, it is so big	noisy, agglomeration, polluted pollution, extreme use of cars, density, difficulty with mobility, Dirty, expensive, messy, price, communication, too expensive, not coloured, you need transportation, cold inside, infrastructure is old and poor,
		<b>Features affiliated with ICT's</b>	
		public spaces technology, internet access in many places,	Wi-fi does not work

**Table 5.** Liked and disliked features of Barcelona public spaces (features where directly rewritten from the street survey)

<b>Group of respondents</b>	<b>Type of a public city space</b>	<b>Features that makes space liked, listed by respondents:</b>	<b>Features that makes space disliked, listed by respondents:</b>
<b>GROUP A</b> (respondents in different age)	<b>Barcelona parks in general (answers from the street survey)</b>	Big, clean, open for the dogs, relaxing, teenagers, big mountain in the city (Montjuic), natural architecture and views, open and green contact city and sea, silent, nice lake, always a lot of people, natural areas, next to the zoo, good for the kids, Mamut figure and romantic architecture (Park Ciutadell), view on the sea, mosaics, Gaudi, Trees, traces, lifts, parks with palms, pines trees, parks are good because it is open green area	dirty parks, dull, too much shadow parks with no grass, dirty in the middle of the natural area, small parks, tourists, not too natural
		<b>Features affiliated with ICT's</b>	
		No features where listed during street survey	No features where listed during street survey
	<b>Barcelona squares in general (answers from the street survey)</b>	cosy ones, open air point of reference, close to natural parks, market at the centre Historical feeling, quite big, places are beautiful, near things always are going on so nice playground, modern space, busy ones, green small, main point, new, modern	huge, getting lost, awful, paved (small, dirty) no harmony, noisy simply there are a lot of people, too big a lot of tourists, big with too many cars
		<b>Features affiliated with ICT's</b>	
		No features where listed during street survey	No features where listed during street survey
	<b>Barcelona streets in general (answers from the street survey)</b>	Relaxing, a lot of trees, very clean good for shopping, beautiful, a lot of monuments in the centre, feeling like home market, Spacious and lively a lot of people, is simply amazing, nice and green small, no tourists, lot of people, a lot of landmarks Tourists, Main street, shops noisy shops Casa Mila	it's like high way, too crowdie, dirty, narrow streets, far too noisy, It lost all the good it can give to the city (La Rambla), design, always crowdie, streets are sometimes very smelly and narrow, boring with no people and no shops, traffic jams, tourists no trees, a lot of improvements all the time.
		<b>Features affiliated with ICT's</b>	
		No features where listed during street survey	No features where listed during street survey
<b>GROUP B</b> (respondents 18-25 years old)	<b>Barcelona parks in general (students answers)</b>	huge natural space, it's environment natural space, it is green, situation with the context	insecurity at night, pollution, insecurity big, and non profit park, you have to pay to enter, it is not free when it is dirty
		<b>Features affiliated with ICT's</b>	
	<b>Barcelona squares in</b>	polifunctional square so much shops dynamic, funny, modern	bad urbanization bit dangerous at night a lot of vehicles insecurity just

<b>general (students answers)</b>	inspiration, and a small city in Barcelona, beautiful, full of people, well communicated	do not like too many tourists, constructions, pigeons
	<b>Features affiliated with ICT's</b>	
	No features where listed during street survey	No features where listed during street survey
<b>Barcelona streets in general (students answers)</b>	commercial zone many people and shops, it's amplitude, air less charged, beautiful, not too many people, atmosphere trees	ugly street, pollution, too many cars and people, traffic, loud, A lot of tourists, too commercial, only for tourists a lot of people and shops when it is dirty
	<b>Features affiliated with ICT's</b>	
	No features where listed during street survey	No features where listed during street survey

### 4.3 Summary

The main aim of the research was to identify usability of ICT's in a public space, taking into account preferences of the city space users. In research results main advantages and disadvantages of creating city public space were mentioned. According to the street survey ICT's in a city public space still are not important for a city space users. To summarize they are listed in the table below.

**Table 6.** Main advantages and disadvantages of creating city public space with using ICT's.

<b>Advantages of using ICT's</b>	<b>Disadvantages of using ICT's</b>
Main group of ICT's user is created by the young people (according to the street survey replies)	Till now it is still not very popular to use ICT's by older groups of city space users
Main ICT's used by city space users is a Wi-Fi connection (that gives an access to most of Smartphone functions)	According to the street survey city space, quality is not connected to the ICT's.
Wi-Fi connection is more important to travelers and tourists (most of them do not have abroad internet connection in their Smart phones)	Using ICT's in a public city space is only one of its features, not the main reason why people use chosen city spaces.
	It is common that ICT's (mainly Wi-Fi connection) are broke down or do not work properly.
	Lack of good quality Wi-Fi connection in a city space
	Another ICT's in a city space where nearly no listed during a street survey, or mentioned as not important to a city space users)

### 5 Follow-up

Curiosity of the research focuses on the study of social opinion. Social research on the use of new technologies in the public space should be deepened . Preferred is a reproduction of social opinion research in other cities and compare gained results. However research need to be transformed in order to create more direct question about the use of new technologies in the city space.

Resolute of the research should be discussed with the STMS coordinators to decide if there are a way to include STMS results in to the CyberParks Project. I would be also glad if I could share my experiences from STMS in Barcelona on one of the Action CyberParks meetings.

As a personal benefit from the coordinated research I will try to transcript my work results in to a scientific article.

## 6. Personal and mutual benefits for the Home and Host institutions

Personal profits from the STMS are complex. First, participation in the task confirmed me in the need of international cooperation and participation in international tasks. STMS from the Action Cyber Parks was for me the first task carried out in the area outside Poland. Personal profits from taking part in international Action I can estimate as priceless. What was also very important for me was the ability to make contact with the social survey respondents on an international field. I assume personal profit from this activity will translate into different areas of life

I hope that results of this work can be used by the members of Cyber Parks COST Action. However the survey results do not indicate the importance of technology in the social perception of space, which may provide a challenge for further research.

As a benefit for my home institution I can list that collected research material can be a starting point of new researches and the ability to carry out similar studies in Poland. I assume that the improvement and changes in the developed research tools.

## 7. Attachments

### Survey diary.

#### Day one. Thursday.

**Time of the day when survey was conducted: 2pm – 7pm.**

**Number of fulfilled surveys:** 20 surveys from the Joan Miro Park; 4 surveys from Catalonia Square.

**Weather:** Not too sunny, but warm, no wind, pleasant weather

I think that the proportion of asked people for answering against the people who refused is quite good. But I did not write down how many people refused me. The easiest way to gather information is to ask people watching their dog on the dog area. For them most important was that the dogs have a special place. But the problem was that this place was also dirty in some areas (what was mentioned by the respondents is that broken glass was the biggest problem for dogs and their owners).

I could find out that working as a pollster needed from me a bit of assertively. Some of respondents who were willing to answer the survey in the Joan Miro Park tried to chat also about other things than city space quality. I can even write that I had some funny situations, for example when a respondent wanted me to teach him English instead of teaching me Spanish language. Most funny situation was when I ask a group of 3 men exercising on the playground to fill my survey. They agreed to do it but only if I would climb the climbing tower. There was no other way than to try my best. I was not successful in my try but they filled survey either way. I also given a survey to a teenager who was sitting in his earphones listening to the music and observing parrots. He did not want to talk but took the paper and filled it and gave me back. It was most silent way of making street survey I ever had.

#### Day two. Friday.

**Time of the day when survey was conducted: 11am – 3pm**

**Number of fulfilled surveys:** 5 surveys from the Joan Miro Park; 7 surveys from Catalonia Square.

**Weather:** Cloudy, a bit windy, and rather unpleasant for being outside.

#### **Observations:**

Working as a pollster in the place of Catalunya Square is far harder than in Joan Miro Park. People seem to be less friendly and willing to answer questions. They were refusing to answer questions

more often and less willing to answer my questions. People were trying to avoid me with the tradition ways of avoiding pollsters like saying that they are in hurry, do not have time, also that they will not buy anything and that they are fed up with street surveys.

Most of the answers come from the people who were walking with the dog on the special dog area. They were mainly setting and watching their dogs. But also some dog owners refused to answer the survey. I can say that if somebody was actually answering my question he started to be really in to it. It seems that the problem of quality of city public space is interesting for many people. I just needed to have two or three minutes to explain to them why I am asking these questions. Some of people were also interested in the future of the map (if it will be able to see somewhere). Unfortunately, I did not have a web address of the map yet.

Surveys from Catalonia Square come mainly from people leaving outside the Barcelona (tourists). Less people were willing to answer questions, saying that or they do not want to, do not speak English or are in hurry.

**Day three. Saturday.**

**Time of the day when survey was conducted:** 10am – 1pm

**Number of fulfilled surveys:** 4 surveys from Catalonia Square.

**Weather:** Nice sunny but windy day. The temperatures where rather high in the sun.

Cataluña Square at the weekend is probably the busiest place in whole Barcelona. Despite good weather conditions working as a pollster was quite hard. Unfortunately Saturday rush did not make my work easier. Maybe because of the crowd people where less willing to talk with me. They probably felt less confused to refuse. It was really strange feeling being in such a crowded place and not being able to talk with nearly nobody. Filled surveys came from tourists who tried to answer my questions as fast as they could, with no thinking too much about their answers.

**Street survey**

Page 1.

Date ..... Time.....

Place.....

University of Life Sciences  
Department of Landscape Architecture

Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona  
Department of Geography

Survey prepared for:  
COST Action CyberParks ECOST-STSM-TU1306- 23041  
Survey title: *What makes city space being like and disliked by city space users.*  
Pollster: *Monika Domanowska*

**Features of liked and disliked city space**

**Statistic questions:**

- Are you: Male / Female
- Your age: .....
- Are you from Barcelona: yes / no (From .....) )

**Thematic questions:**

1. Do you think that the space in which we are now has a good quality?

yes      no

2. What kind of features (write 3) makes you think that the space we are in is:

- a) Attractive .....
- b) Less attractive / degraded.....

3. Do you think that internet access in the public space is important for you ?

yes      no

4. Do multimedia gadgets makes you stay in the city space longer?

(media panels, touch panels, media panels with maps, guide apps, media art installations, other...)

yes      no

Comments: .....

University of Life Sciences  
Department of Landscape Architecture

Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona  
Department of Geography

Survey prepared for:  
COST Action CyberParks ECOST-STSM-TU1306- 23041  
Survey title: *What makes city space being like and disliked by city space users.*  
Pollster: *Monika Domanowska*

**Map of most liked and disliked Barcelona city spaces**

**1. Which Barcelona park:**

**a)** Is your favourite one. Write 1 feature which make you think like that.

.....

**b)** You dislike. Write 1 feature which make you think like that.

.....

**2. Which Barcelona city square:**

**a)** Is your favourite one. Write 1 feature which make you think like that.

.....

**b)** You dislike. Write 1 feature which make you think like that.

.....

**3. Which Barcelona street:**

**a)** Is your favourite one. Write 1 feature which make you think like that.

.....

**b)** You dislike. Write 1 feature which make you think like that.

.....



## 8. References

- Le Corbusier (red.), *Karta Ateńska*, 1933, IV Kongresie CIAM, Międzynarodowy Kongres Architektury Nowoczesnej
- Office Of the deputy prime minister, 2006, *Enhancing Urban Green Space*, National Audit Office, London
- Bakici, T. Y. , Almirall, E. & Wareham, J. 2013. A Smart City initiative: The case of Barcelona. *Journal of the Knowledge Economy* , 4 (2), pp. 135-148 DOI: 10.1007/s13132-012-0084-9
- Broxtowe Borough Council, Directorate of Environment, 2008, Green Space Audit 2008, Green Space Strategy 2009-2019
- COST, The Action TU1306; Memorandum of Understanding
- Domanowska M. 2014, Green Areas Degradation on a Warsaw Case Study, Warsaw University of Life Sciences, PhD thesis,
- Domingo, A., Bellalta, B., Palacín, M., Oliver, M. & Almirall, E. 2013. Public open sensor data: Revolutionizing smart cities. *IEEE Technology and Society Magazine*, 32 (4), pp. 50-56
- Edinburgh City Council, Empowering Edinburgh – Our ICT and Digital Strategy
- Escher Group; 2014; Five ICT Essentials for Smart Cities, A Whitepaper for Business,
- European Commision, Environment: <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/ecosystems>
- New Charter of Athens; 2003
- New European Charter of Spatial Planning; 2013 (Barcelona)
- Sendzimir Foundation; Domanowska M, *Map of the Local Interventions*; 2014; <http://www.uslugiekosystemow.pl/?q=mapac>

UNIVERSITAT AUTÒNOMA DE BARCELONA

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

Edifici B, Carrer Fortuna

08193 Bellaterra (Barcelona)

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

I confirm that Monika Domanowska from the Department of Landscape Architecture at Warsaw University of Life Sciences worked in our Department, at Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Department of Geography, from January 24, 2015 to February 18, 2015

The visit has been successful and the results are described in this report, which I confirm.



Prof. Montserrat Pallarès Barberà

19/03/2015