



Exploring the Concept of *Cyberpark*: What the Experts Think

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Abstract. The chapter aims to provide a contextualisation of the *cyberpark* concept as this is perceived by a wide range of experts in public space and information technologies. To do so it makes use of a questionnaire survey conducted with the participants of the CyberParks COST Action, which collected their views on a number of aspects concerning both the mediated and the not mediated public open spaces, such as: their elements and qualities, the facilities they should offer, the activities they should facilitate, the type of space and location that are most suitable to accommodate them, their appropriate size and manner for their development, their target user group and other aspects of their configuration. The analysis brings out the commonalities and differences in experts' views regarding the mediated and the not mediated public open spaces, and, as such, it contributes to specify further the *cyberpark* concept, mapping out its characteristics and dimensions. This should enrich the ongoing dialogue within the literature and facilitate interactions between relevant, yet fragmented, scientific disciplines in the area to inform the production and appropriation of both mediated and the not mediated public open spaces.

Keywords: Experts · Views · Diversity · Survey

1 Introduction

The idea of a technologically augmented public open space (POS) has been seen in a very positive way by some people, but with scepticism by others. People perceive parks, plazas, squares, etc. as places to enjoy for leisure, sometimes for work, but rarely as places specifically designed to bring together the 'real' with the 'virtual' and to offer digital interaction and cyber experiences to people. This chapter gets involved in this discussion and attempts to elucidate the concept and characteristics of such a space, termed as '*cyberpark*' (Smaniotto Costa et al. 2017). To do so, the chapter makes use of a survey conducted with various experts on the issue. These are the participants of the COST Action TU 1306 CyberParks. The questionnaire that is used has collected

their views on a number of *cyberpark* and public space aspects, aiming to bring out the commonalities and differences in their opinion and, as such, to explore the idea and specify the peculiarities and characteristics of *cyberpark*, in comparison to POS which are not enhanced with information and communications technology (ICT). Analysis of these data is very important given the variety in scientific backgrounds and training of these people (including social scientists, artists, urban designers, information technology professionals, communication specialists, etc.) and consequently the diversity of their views regarding what a *cyberpark* might actually be.

In a nutshell, the chapter aims to provide, in a more systematic, organized and structured way, a contextualization of the various dimensions of the ICT mediated POS, vis-à-vis POS that are not enhanced with technology, which emerge due to different perspectives, disciplines, backgrounds, etc. of the related experts. Of course, this chapter is not a conclusive piece of work on the issue; it simply presents a first attempt to explore the terrain and to introduce new elements from the expert's perspectives in understanding the concept of *cyberpark* and the important role ICTs play to POS in the twenty first century.

2 From CyberParks (COST Action) to *Cyberpark* (Concept)

COST Action CyberParks participants have different cultural/national backgrounds and professional experience (in research, policy making, urban design, arts, etc.), and come from various scientific fields (ICTs specialists, spatial planners, urban developers, geographers, sociologists, anthropologists, economists, communication professionals, etc.), having different education and viewpoints on the issues of production, use and management of POS. This is certainly an advantage for a COST Action, since it provides a stimulating environment for sparking ideas, synergies and cross-fertilisation between different scientific disciplines, but it brings out the diversity that exists in the terminology, perspectives and, perhaps, understanding of what *cyberpark* is or it should be like.

At the beginning of the CyberParks project the concept of *cyberpark* was relatively vague; a subtle idea that new technologies are able to play an important part in the development of POS into intelligent spaces, where urban (mainly natural) landscape and digital environment blend together to provide services that enhance the quality of life. It is interesting to observe the evolution of the constituent concepts, the interpretations given, and the focus placed by the participants as the project went through. At the kick-off meeting of the project (Brussels on April 2014) the main objective was to:

...create a research platform on the relationship between information and communication technologies (ICTs) and the production and use of public open spaces, and their relevance to sustainable urban development. The impacts of this relationship will be explored from social, ecological, urban design and methodological perspectives.

This lead, in a second CyberParks meeting (in Barcelona on November 2014) to the provision of the following working definition concerning *cyberpark*:

A cyberpark is a designed ecosystem of living processes and technologies. It comprises an outdoor green or blue space interacting with a digital intelligent environment. It usually contains living beings, plants, trees, and water features, many of which are integrated with computerised sensors, haptic technologies and virtual objects. Its features can vary widely. For example: It can be used for a range of purposes such as exercise, leisure, social interaction, relaxation and many other activities. It may be public or private. It can be found in urban, suburban, rural, coastal and wilderness areas. It can consist of a large area of land not covered with buildings, roads, or sports facilities, or a dedicated small area in such places as streets, squares, buildings (courtyards, roofs), or disused thoroughfares like the New York Highline. It can also be a beach, ocean, lake, river, or wetland.

We see that the concept evolves to perceive *cyberpark* not simply as a technologically blended place, but as an ecosystem; the definition deepens on the specifics of the constituent elements, such as outdoor green or blue space; it highlights the ICT connection; it sets forth the diversity of virtual object present in a *cyberpark*; and emphasizes the flexibility of the concept, to be seen as a working definition which could serve different objectives and agents, from academics to public and private institutions and users. In time, the many understandings of the concept started converging to a more concise meaning of what a *cyberpark* is:

A cyberpark is a new type of urban landscape where nature and cybertechnologies blend together to generate hybrid experiences and enhance quality of life. The attributes of a Cyberpark (referenced from the Smart Cities initiative) could be defined by the use of sensor technologies in a connectable space, accessible to the public through ubiquitous technologies used in sociable and sharable ways where the virtual is made visible or augments the landscape. ICT can be used in this context to give or gather information, to aid co-creation of space, to allow crowd sourcing of information and opinions, and to allow affective sharing or self-monitoring of activities. Hardware may be embedded in the environment in the form of responsive sound or lighting systems, control systems, kinetic objects or artworks, passive sensor technologies and display systems. We recognize that the use of such affordances will be qualified by such considerations as the time of day, the duration of the visit, the weather and temperature, location, season, individual or group engagement, age, gender, purpose of visit and the topology and size of the space. (Agora 2017)

Currently, it is important to emphasize the complexity of the *cyberpark* concept and its relation to quality of life in which “the virtual is made visible or augments the landscape.” In this sense work is needed to identify *cyberpark*’s specific characteristics and peculiarities that distinguish it from the general category of POS. These are attempted in the following section.

3 Exploring the Understanding of the *Cyberpark* Concept

3.1 Research Concept and Methodology

This section discusses how CyberParks Action participants perceive the notion of *cyberpark* and its dimensions, vis-à-vis other, more conventional, POS, i.e. POS that

are not enhanced with technology. Data was collected through a questionnaire survey that explored a number of issues, such as: the elements and qualities of both *cyberpark* and POS, the facilities they should offer, the activities they should facilitate, the type of space and location that are most suitable to accommodate them, their appropriate size and manner for their development, their target user group and other aspects of their configuration.

Established studies in the area, such as the one by the Project for Public Spaces¹, have observed that in order to be relevant and occupied (i.e., be sustainable and alive), a POS must:

- Encourage the sociality and socialisation of its users, by being hospitable, friendly, interactive, multi-thematic, collective, familiar, etc.
- Offer a variety of uses and related activities, by being pleasant, lively, unique, useful, local and sustainable.
- Provide comfort and an attractive image, by being safe, clean, “green”, providing places to sit and rest but also paths for walking, being pleasant, encouraging intellectual pursuits, being attractive and showcasing local historical moments.
- Be accessible and hospitable to all, by providing continuity with the urban fabric, proximity, connectivity, being easily readable and recognisable, convenient, and by not excluding any social group.

These considerations have been taken into account for the construction of the questionnaire that contributed to this chapter. Also, the authors acknowledge that POS, with its complexities, indeterminacy, and abundance of possible interactions, when it is accessible by the wanderer, local or tourist, offers a sensual experience. This became a point of entry for the development of both CyberParks and *cyberpark*, as it is further discussed in other chapters of this book. The enriched appropriation of citizens to public space and to data overlaid on physical space, and most importantly, the enhanced capacity for both individual and collective action for the management of the POS, are considered some of the added values over conventional public space.

The questionnaire developed consists of three parts containing 24 questions where participants were asked to choose from a list of options and to evaluate specific characteristics of both *cyberpark* and not mediated POS, on a scale of 0 (denoting strong disagreement, negative opinion, etc.) to 10 (denoting strong agreement, positive opinion, etc.). In particular, the first part of the questionnaire informs the participants on the purpose of the research and ensures the anonymity of participation. The second part gathers socio-demographic information, such as gender, age, nationality, discipline of specialisation, and occupation. Finally, the third part records views regarding the number of *cyberpark*'s and POS's aspects examined. Survey questions were pre-tested in a pilot study enabling fine-tuning of the instrument.

¹ The Project for Public Spaces is a non-profit organisation for study, design and education with the goal of creating sustainable active public and collective spaces for the strengthening of community. The organisation was founded in the United States in 1975 and since then has studied more than 3,000 communities in 43 countries; see <<http://www.pps.org/about/>>.

The survey was conducted in April 2017 during the CyberParks’ Working Groups Meeting. Questionnaires were distributed in person by the members of the research team and asked to be completed on the spot. In order to increase response rate and quality, participants were given the choice of their responses to be recorded by the researcher, or, should they wish, to complete the questions by themselves on their own time. Questionnaires were collected, validated, and then coded and analysed to generate a number of statistics illustrating the respondents’ answers on the issues raised.

3.2 Composition of Respondents

From a targeted population of 48 experts that participated in the Ancona meeting of the project (where our data were collected), 44 validated questionnaires were acquired (91.7%). The gender composition of the respondents was about 63.6% male and 36.4% female. The average age was about 47 years, with the youngest expert being 30 years old and the oldest 69. The respondents are from 22 countries all over Europe and Israel, but higher participation was from Italy (5 respondents), Portugal (5), Spain (5), Poland (3) and Sweden (3) (see Fig. 1). The vast majority of the respondents (90.0% of the sample) hold a PhD, whereas the rest have completed postgraduate studies (9.1%). Their knowledge base is informed by 13 academic disciplines (Fig. 2), ranging from spatial planning and urban design, to information technology and various social science subjects (sociology, anthropology, economics, etc.). Most of the participants are academics (67.4%), some work in the private sector (16.3%), others in the public sector (11.6%) and a few are freelancers (4.7%).

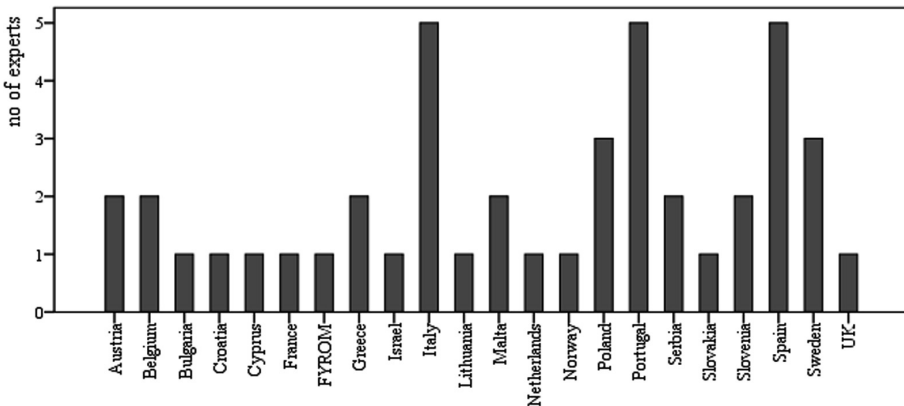


Fig. 1. Origin country of respondents

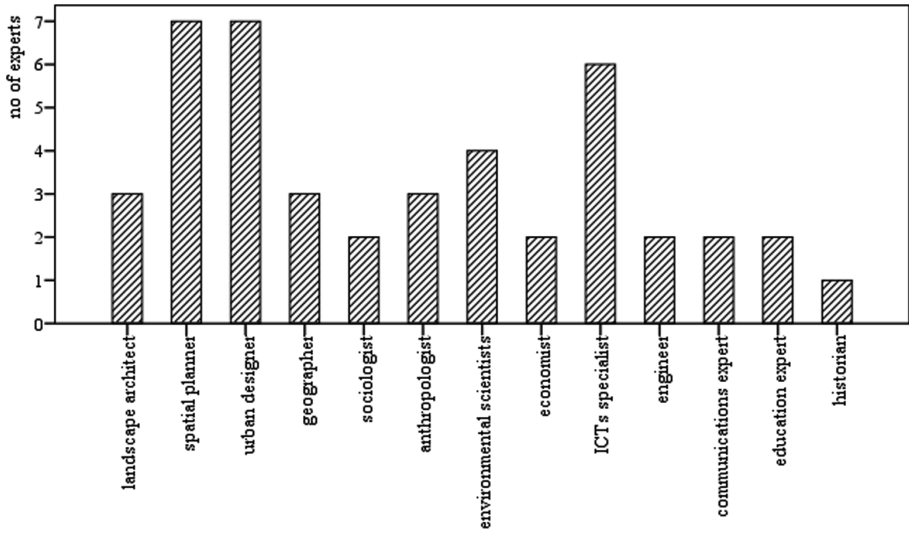


Fig. 2. Specialization of respondents

3.3 Analysis

Firstly, the participants were asked to specify which one of the three constituent elements, that is, space, people and technology, is the principal feature of *cyberpark* and POS. As Fig. 3 shows, experts regard that people is the central element of both, but whereas in POS technology plays a rather minimal role, in *cyberpark* this becomes the second most important component, followed by space, which comes last in array.

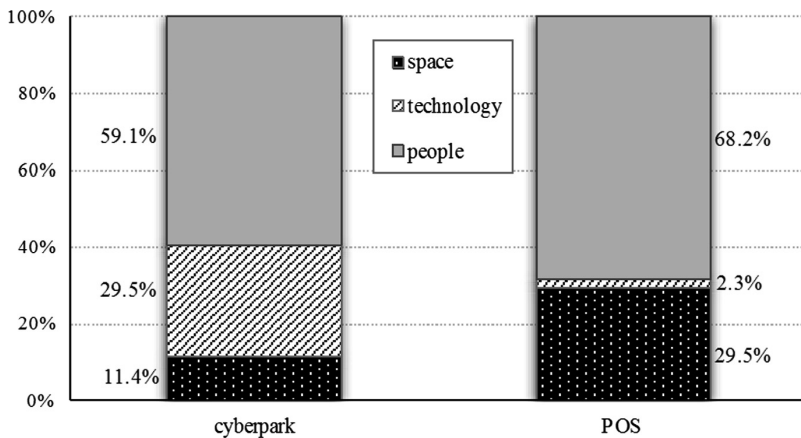


Fig. 3. Importance of constituent elements

In addition, participants were invited to identify five keywords that best define the concept of *cyberpark*. Their responses are classified on the basis of the three constituent elements and are presented in Table 1 below. As becomes evident, from the 53 keywords provided by the experts, information and communications technologies (ICTs) constitutes the distinctive one that characterises *cyberpark* (identified by 23 people). Public space (here mentioned for short as POS) is the second one (identified 14 times), followed by enhanced and interactive space (both identified 9 times). Digital and inclusive space, come next, along with cooperation and community (8 times). Figure 4 offers a visualisation of these data, where the importance of each keyword (in terms of the times it has been identified) is represented by its different size in the graph.

Table 1. *Cyberpark* keywords

<i>Space</i>	<i>People</i>	<i>Technology</i>
POS (14)	Inclusive (8)	ICTs (23)
Enhanced (9)	Cooperation (8)	Interactive (9)
Innovative (7)	Community (8)	Digital (8)
Hybrid (7)	Communication (4)	Wi-fi (5)
Open (5)	Well-being (4)	Virtual (4)
Green (6)	Connectivity (3)	Apps (3)
Quality space (2)	Experience (2)	Information (3)
Facilities (2)	Free (2)	Augmented (2)
Modern (2)	Users (2)	Smart (2)
Added value	Work (2)	Important (2)
Diversity	Planning (2)	Inevitable
Dynamic	Activities	Sensors
Functionality	Bottom-up	Valuable
Glocal	Enabling	Energy provision
Heterotopia	Engagement	
Heuristic	Identity	
Temporarity	Learning	
Accessibility	Playing	
Security	Resilience	
	Story-telling	

Next, respondents were asked to identify the most important qualities of the spaces under investigation. Figure 5 presents the results. We see that information transmission is perceived to be the most important quality of *cyberpark* (a feature that is ranked very low in conventional POS), followed by safety and space quality, both of which are regarded as quite important qualities of good POS. Interestingly, the existence of natural environment and greenery is regarded as an essential quality of POS, but not that much of a *cyberpark*.



Fig. 4. Word-cloud of *cyberpark* keywords

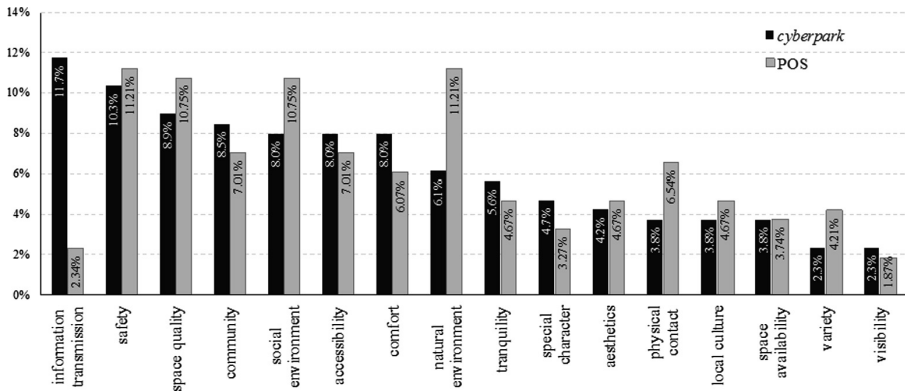


Fig. 5. Qualities of spaces

From a list of facilities that public spaces could offer, experts were asked to choose those that are most necessary to *cyberpark* and to POS. As Fig. 6 illustrates, internet facilities, interactive information and places to work are essential for *cyberpark*, and of rather low importance to POS. In turn, places to sit and facilities for visitors in general, including facilities for specific groups (such as disadvantaged citizens or children), are regarded as most important for POS.

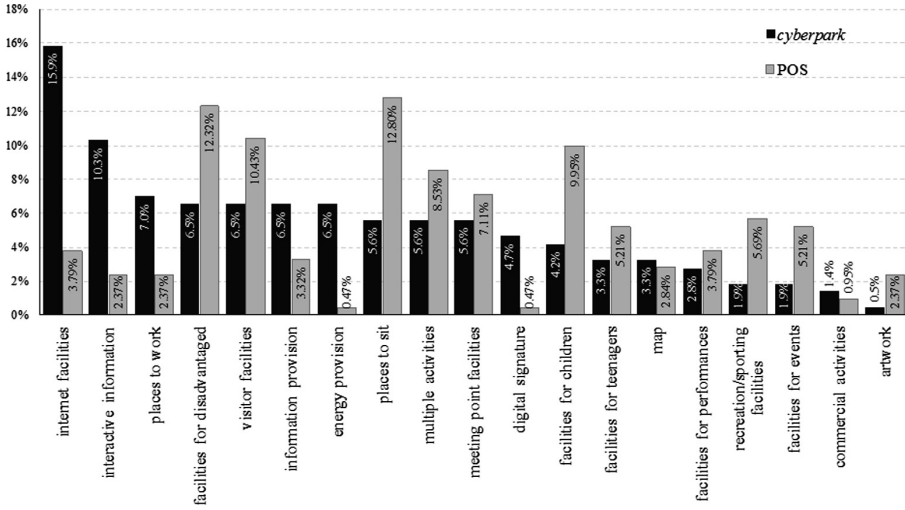


Fig. 6. Facilities provided

Turning to the activities that the public spaces under examination should facilitate, experts indicated that relaxing, socializing and communicating with people constitute the most important functions that a *cyberpark* should offer (Fig. 7). The first two are also the two main activities that POS also facilitate, along with strolling and leisure. Interestingly, educational, work and communicate facilities are ranked quite high in *cyberpark* (fourth, fifth and third, respectively), but very low in POS, which are mainly appreciated for their recreational and leisure role.

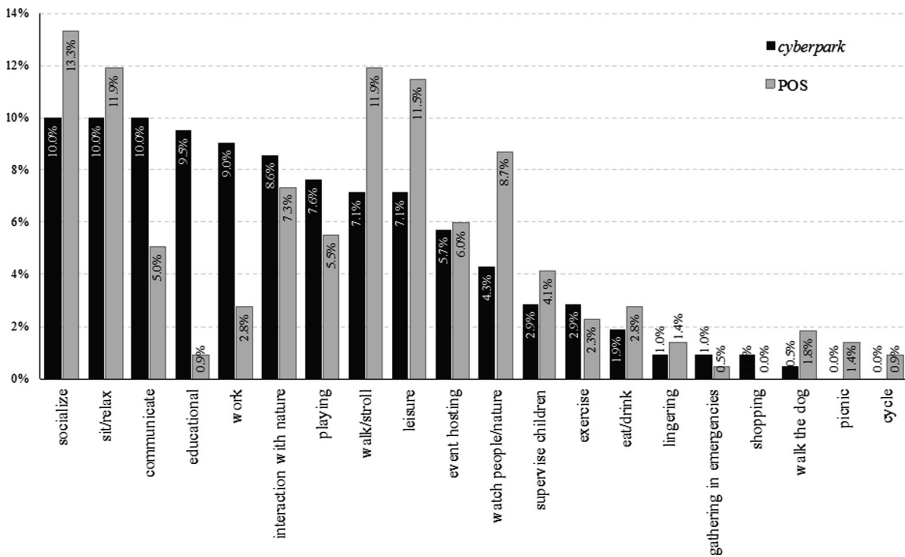


Fig. 7. Facilitated activities

The next question asked respondents to assess what types of places are best for each of the spaces examined. Figure 8 presents the findings. We see that mainly parks, followed by squares, historic sites and river banks and canals, are the most suitable places for deploying both *cyberpark* and POS, whereas cemeteries, parking-spaces and sport-fields are the least appropriate for both. Spaces that are regarded as suitable to host a *cyberpark*, but are not that appropriate for POS, are leftover or vacant spaces (ranked fifth), as well as bus and railway stops and stations (ranked eight). In turn, experts believe that places which could better accommodate a *cyberpark*, rather than conventional POS, are institutional public spaces (like, university campuses, libraries, church and school yards), internalized ‘public’ spaces (such as, interior of shopping/leisure centres and retail space), and any other space with public access. We note with interest that CyberParks experts do not confine *cyberpark* to outdoor locations.

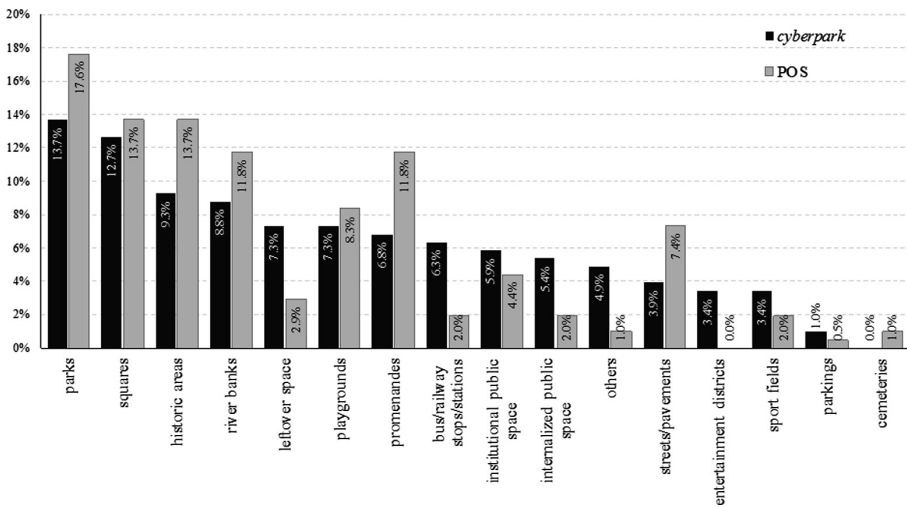


Fig. 8. Suitable spaces

Next, we asked the specialists to specify, which locations are best for a *cyberpark* vis-à-vis POS. As Fig. 9 illustrates, city centre and downtown are most appropriate places for *cyberpark*. City centre is also a good location for POS in general; however, downtown locations are not regarded as suitable. Third in line comes sites within neighbourhoods, which is seen as a quite good location for the development of all POS as well.

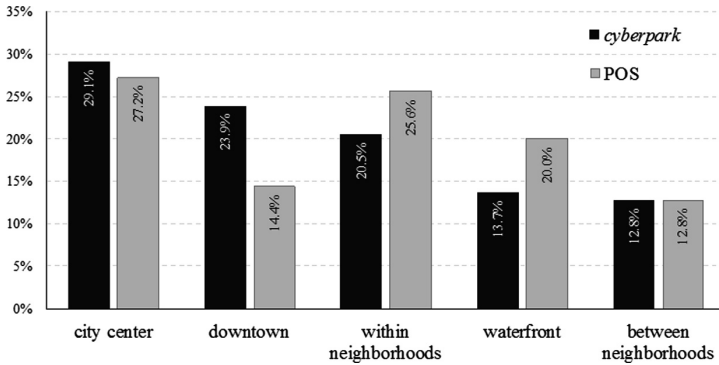


Fig. 9. Suitable locations

The appropriate size of both *cyberpark* and conventional POS was another issue explored with the experts. As Fig. 10 makes evident, medium and small size spaces are most appropriate for a *cyberpark*, whereas for POS medium to large size should be sought. Of course, what constitutes small or large size of space is a relative and rather subjective measure (which might differ between different disciplines or experts), however the answers we received provide an indication that size could be a characteristic that distinguishes *cyberpark* from conventional POS.

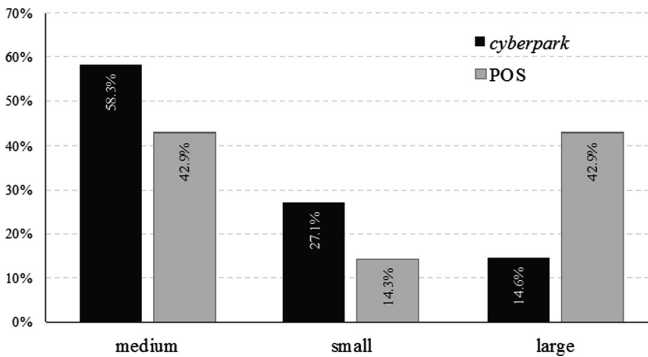


Fig. 10. Suitable sizes

Figure 11 presents the results concerning the target population of both *cyberpark* and POS. We see that city dwellers are the main target group of both spaces. Moreover, a *cyberpark* should focus on servicing tourists and visitors (ranked second), and the youth (ranked third), whereas POS should primarily target local residents living nearby. Intriguingly, we also see that elderly people is a legitimate target group for POS, but are not regarded that can take advantage of the special facilities that a *cyberpark* can offer.

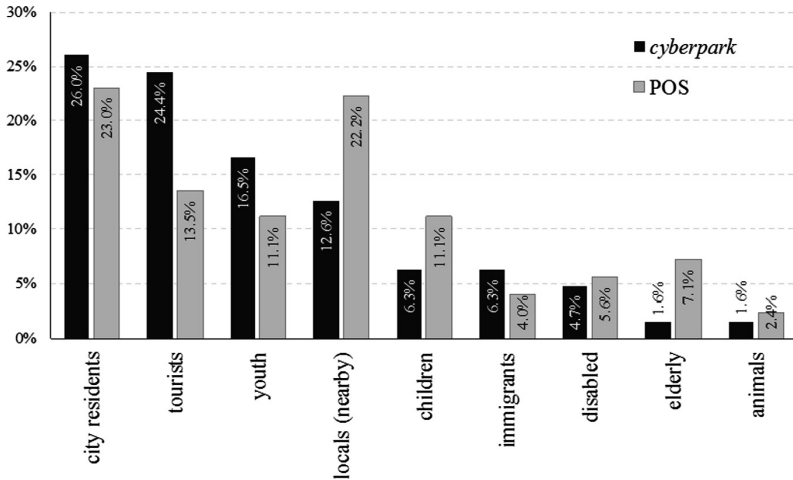


Fig. 11. Target population

The development and maintenance of public space constitutes a major issue, especially during the times of economic crisis, where local authorities are facing increased financial problems and difficulties. The question that follows examines who the experts reckon should bear the costs of providing and maintaining the spaces under investigation. Four options were given: the users of the spaces, all citizens, the local authorities with the municipality, and the private sector. As Fig. 12 depicts, the vast majority of experts agree that local authorities should undertake such costs, for the development and maintenance of both *cyberpark* and POS. However, in contrast to POS, experts seem to be open to other sources of finance when the question turns to *cyberpark*. Interestingly the 13.6% of the respondents regard that the private sector could contribute to the provision and maintenance of *cyberpark* and 9.1% is willing the users themselves to bear part of these costs.

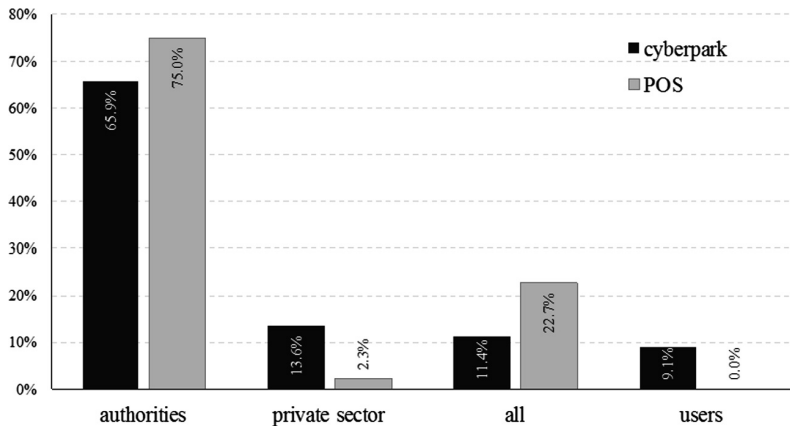


Fig. 12. Provision and maintenance

The final set of questions explored the views of experts on various characteristics of *cyberpark*. In particular, the participants were asked to evaluate a number of statements concerning the value and specific aspects of *cyberpark* development, using an eleven-point Likert scale, ranging of 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree). The statements were the following: (1) *cyberparks* are essential to a city, (2) they are costly to create, (3) they are costly to maintain, (4) they increase the welfare of the citizens, (5) controlled access should be applied, (6) security cameras should be used, (7) entrance fees should be applied, and (8) the users should contribute financially to their creation and maintenance. Table 2 presents the results. We see that the majority of experts believe that *cyberpark* places are quite important to the city (mean: 6.7, with most of respondents favouring the highest values); although they are costly in their development and maintenance (means respectively 6.3 and 6.0) they increase substantially the citizens welfare (mean: 7.3). When the question turns to issues of security, experts seems to be somewhat divided; although many are sceptical on applying security cameras and access control (most respondents are favouring the lowest values), there are a few who feel that such an approach would overall benefit *cyberpark* spaces (as the high standard deviation reveals). As regards the application of entrance fees and financial contribution by the users, respondents are rather reserved to both (means 1.5 and 2.1, respectively), corroborating the previous finding that *cyberpark* is essentially a public good and the local authorities should be those to bear its costs.

Table 2. Views on aspects of *cyberpark* provision

	0 (%)	1 (%)	2 (%)	3 (%)	4 (%)	5 (%)	6 (%)	7 (%)	8 (%)	9 (%)	10 (%)	N	Mean	Stand. dev.
Essential to a city	0	0	2.4	2.4	7.1	28.6	7.1	7.1	28.6	2.4	14.3	42	6.7	2.1
Costly to create	0	2.4	4.9	9.8	7.3	22.0	7.3	7.3	9.8	17.1	12.2	41	6.3	2.6
Costly to maintain	0	0	11.9	4.8	7.1	19.0	11.9	16.7	16.7	0	11.9	42	6.0	2.4
Increase welfare	0	0	0	2.4	2.4	14.6	17.1	14.6	22.0	7.3	19.5	41	7.3	1.9
Control access should be applied	16.7	9.5	16.7	2.4	2.4	19.0	7.1	4.8	7.1	9.5	4.8	42	4.2	3.3
Security cameras should be applied	23.3	11.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	18.6	7.0	2.3	14.0	7.0	9.3	43	4.5	3.6
Entrance fees should be applied	54.8	19.0	0	2.4	7.1	11.9	0	2.4	0	2.4	0	42	1.5	2.3
Users should contribute financially	46.3	12.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	2.4	12.2	0	2.4	2.4	0	41	2.1	2.6

4 On *Cyberpark* and Public Spaces

As mentioned above, the CyberParks Action defines *cyberpark* as “... a new type of urban landscape where nature and cyber technologies blend together to generate hybrid experiences and enhance quality of life. ... ICT can be used in this context to give or gather information, to aid co-creation of space, to allow crowd sourcing of information and opinions, and to allow effective sharing or self-monitoring of activities” (Agora 2017). This conception underlines the unique character of a *cyberpark*, functioning as a distinct entity and offering more than the mere sum of its major components, i.e. ‘cyber’ and ‘parks’. Having this in mind, it is worth probing into the views of CyberParks participants² as concerns the main characteristics, conditions and functions of this new hybrid space. Such an exercise is quite important for the formation of a theoretical notion that aspires to adequately persuade policy makers, local authorities, and the public, in order to be effectively implemented and well accepted by stakeholders.

Bearing the above in mind, it is useful to distinguish the “points of agreement”, or “strong points” of experts concerning the notion of *cyberpark*, and compare it with equivalent points concerning POS in general. As “points of agreement” or “strong points” we refer to the responses of various questions, which scored 20.0% or more in frequency, compared to the rest of the responses to the specific question. For *cyberpark*, these were:

- *Importance of constituent elements*: people (59.1%)
- *Cyberpark keywords*: Technology/ICT (43.4%), Space/POS (26.4%)
- *Suitable locations*: city centre (29.1%)
- *Suitable sizes*: medium (58.3%)
- *Target Population*: city residents (26.0%), tourists (24.9%)
- *Provision and maintenance*: authorities (65.9%).

In the categories of *Qualities of space*, *Facilities provided*, *Facilitated activities*, and *Suitable spaces* there were no responses which clearly dominated the opinions of experts.

At the same time, looking at the equivalent responses for the POS, the same categories of questions gather high percentages of most preferred responses, and furthermore, the first preferences of these categories were the same as in *cyberpark*. More specifically:

- *Importance of constituent elements*: people (68.2%)
- *Suitable locations*: city centre (27.2%)
- *Suitable sizes*: medium (42.9%)

² All CyberParks participants are considered, by definition, to be experts on the issues examined here (i.e. the relationship between POS and ICTs), since this is a prerequisite for their participation in the COST Action. However, as discussed, CyberParks participants might understand and approach *cyberpark* slightly different, due to their different scientific discipline, theoretical background, occupation, nationality, etc.

- *Target Population*: city residents (23%), locals (22.2%), which is almost double than tourists (13.5%)
- *Provision and maintenance*: authorities (65.9%).

In *Qualities of space*, *Facilities provided*, *Facilitated activities*, and *Suitable spaces* there were no responses which clearly dominated the opinions of experts (as was the case in *cyberpark*).

The category of *Cyberpark keywords* had no equivalent in POS. One could note, though, a sign of contradiction in experts' responses in this category, compared to the ones in *Importance of constituent elements*. So, although *people* are recognized as the most important element for *cyberpark*, in comparison to *space* and *technology*, the most "favourite" keywords belong to the categories of *technology (ICT)* and *space (POS)*. At the same time, keywords of the category of *technology* gathered 61 preferences, the *space* category 54, and the category of *people* 45 preferences.

In the categories of no responses of high occurrence (*Qualities of space*, *Facilities provided*, *Facilitated activities*, and *Suitable spaces*), coincidence of the same answers in the first places of preferences in *cyberpark* and POS was recorded in *Facilitated activities* [*socialize* with 10% of opinions in *cyberpark* (sharing the first place with *relax* and *communicate*) and 13.3% in POS], and in *Suitable spaces* (*Parks* with 13.7% of opinions in *cyberpark* and 17.6% in POS), while in *Qualities of space*, *safety* was a close second (10.3%) in *cyberpark* [first being *information transmission* (11.75%)], and first (11.21%) in POS (with the same percentage of opinions with *natural environment*).

Conclusions drawn from the above are that for experts, a *cyberpark* retains the "strong" characteristics of POS. It is worth noticing that, besides these common "strong" characteristics there were no other "strong" ones, either solely for a *cyberpark* or for POS. So, for experts, a *cyberpark* has to share significant common ground with POS, and ideally, both should have *people* as the most important constituent element, they should be in the *city centre*, being of a *medium size*, having *city residents* as their *target group*, and having *authorities* (municipality, etc.) responsible for their *provision and maintenance*. Experts also tend to think, in lower percentages, that both *cyberparks* and POS should be *safe*, with *socializing* as the most important *facilitated activity*, and preferably in *parks*.

Looking for elements distinguishing *cyberpark* space from conventional POS, there were no coincidences in the first three categories of facilities of high occurrence in responses between *cyberpark* and POS in the category of *Facilities provided*, and – expectedly so – *internet* was the prime preference for the former with 15.9% of responses, with *places to sit* being the prime equivalent for the latter with 12.5% of responses. The responses of high occurrence in this category (*internet*, *interacting information*, and *places to work* for *cyberpark*, and *places to sit*, *facilities for disadvantaged*, and *facilities for visitors* for POS) show a differentiation of the character of *cyberpark* from this of POS, the former being more "informatic" with the latter being closer to social values and aspects. This is perhaps the reason why experts see suitable places for *cyberparks* to be leftover spaces, bus/railway stations and stops and

internalised public spaces of rather medium to small sizes. Moving to the *Accommodated activities*, *cyberpark*'s role is perceived in facilitating communication, education and work, whereas POS is appreciated mainly for its recreation and leisure aspects. As such, it is not surprising that in the categories of *Target population*, *elderly people* are almost ignored in *cyberpark* (presumably because this group is expected to use ICT at a lesser degree than young people³) whereas in *Provision and maintenance*, the *private sector* is seen as a possible provider of *cyberpark* in a much higher percentage than the equivalent in POS. This is also verified in the category of *Cyberpark keywords* where *ICT*, *POS*, *interactive*, and *enhanced* were considered as better characterizing a *cyberpark*. As discussed above, all these belong to the categories of *technology*, and *space*, while the category of *people* gathered keywords with lower preferences of the former.

5 Conclusions

This chapter comes to provide, in a more systematic and organized way, a contextualization of the various dimensions of the *cyberpark* concept, which emerge due to different perspectives, disciplines, backgrounds, etc. of the 84 experts involved in the CyberParks COST Action. We believe that such analysis would enrich the ongoing dialogue within the respective scientific community, and facilitate interactions between relevant, yet fragmented, research in various scientific areas and countries. From the analysis we conducted, a number of points drawn should be highlighted.

First, *cyberpark* is perceived as a specific type of POS, characterised by enhanced provision of information technology that advance modern life. However, as any type of POS, *cyberpark* is a space aiming to serve the needs of real people, by combining recreation and leisure along with connectivity, interaction and community development. Second, although most POS areas are suitable for the deployment of a *cyberpark*, such spaces might be more relevant in specific sites and locations that best serve its purpose. Leftover spaces, bus and railway stops and stations, institutional public spaces and internalized 'public' spaces in downtown and city centres seem to be appropriate such locations. Third, *cyberpark*, though a bit costly in development and maintenance (due to the ICT element that it adds to the conventional POS), are appreciated for adding value to modern cities. On these grounds, local authorities should opt for their provision and should bear these costs as it is argued that these *cyberpark* spaces would increase citizens' welfare and the quality of urban life overall.

³ This might be due to lack of dexterity or need on the part of the elderly to use ICTs, at least as compared to the younger generations. Surely, it seems that technology, from computing to cell phones, is not designed having the elderly in mind.

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