

Health in the streets

Objective To assess the impact of the superblocks on health

Superblocks

The Superblock model is a way of organising the city based on reversing the distribution of public space between vehicles and people, to prioritise all citizens in order to improve environmental conditions and people's quality of life

Let's fill the streets with life

Government policy approved in 2016 aimed at extending the Superblocks model in the city of Barcelona



■ To improve the habitability of public space



■ To make progress in

sustainable mobility

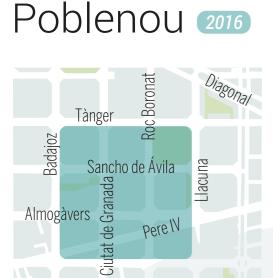
To increase and improve urban green spaces and diversity



 To encourage citizen participation and co-responsibility

Superblocks assessed

YEAR OF INAUGURATION



young people, older people,

QUALITATIVE QUANTITATIVE

workers and women

ACTIONS

- · Reduction of motor traffic and prioritisation of pedestrians and cycling in an area of 3x3 blocks. Creation of spaces in sections and junctions free from traffic:
- Two big squares Picnic tables
- Literary tours
- Space for temporary markets Sports and play areas

Sant Antoni 2018 Floridablanca



from the district

from ASPB

 Redevelopment of public space around the new Sant Antoni market:

• Creation of a big square New relaxation areas More green areas

ACTIONS

- Pacifying Comte Borrell street (between Floridablanca and Manso) and Tamarit (between Viladomat and Comte d'Urgell)

MEASURES

MAPS (Walkability

of environmental

promote or limit

physical activity

It shows a reduction

mainly noise pollution

in environmental pollution,

factors that

audit)



ACTIONS

- Redevelopment of: • Fulton and Horta streets (between plaça Eivissa and Baixada de la Combinació): Single platform and reduced speed
- Feliu i Codina (between Chapí and Eduard Toda) and Chapí (between Feliu Codina and del Vent street): single platform and reduced speed

Redevelopment of two corners

				55
STUDY	TIPE OF STUDY	AREAS OF STUDY	MEASU	RE:
	*	 General health and well-being Mental health Quantity and quality of sleep Physical activity Social context 	◄	>
		Air pollution (NO2 and particulates)	•	
(6)		Air pollution (Black Carbon)	•	
		• Walkability	•	
<i>P</i>	•	 Overall assessment of the superblock Use of the public space General health and well-being Suggested improvements 		>

METHODOLOGY USED STUDY TIPE OF STUDY AREAS OF STUDY **MEASURES** TIPE OF STUDY AREAS OF STUDY Physical activity Use of public space Mobility Air and noise pollution • Overall assessment of the superblock • General health and well-being Use of the public space Mental health • Generral health and well-being Social context Air pollution (NO₂ and particulates) Audit use Mobile Focus Survey of spaces ethnography groups (SOPARC) Combines ethnographic 6 discussions groups Survey to observation and semi with different profiles: Observation of levels 1200 randomly measurements selected people with the Mobile adults with and without children, of physical activity structured interviews

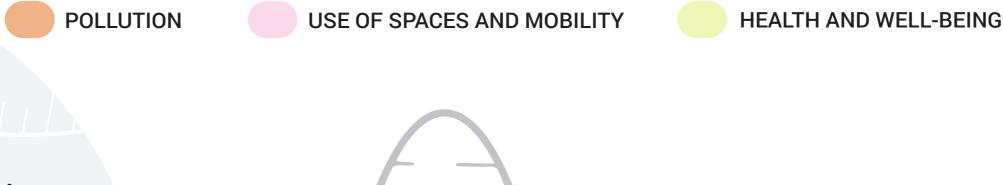
to individuals

or groups

Results

((o)) Sensors

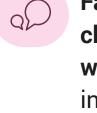
environmental







It shows an improvement in mobility due to a reduction in the number of motor vehicles



Families with children and working people in the area are the groups who use it the most

Young people DON'T think it is a place intended for them

effects on their mobility and access to some places

It is thought the superblock

has improved the interaction

encouraged social relationships

Older people state they

DO NOT use the superblock

Older people think it has negative

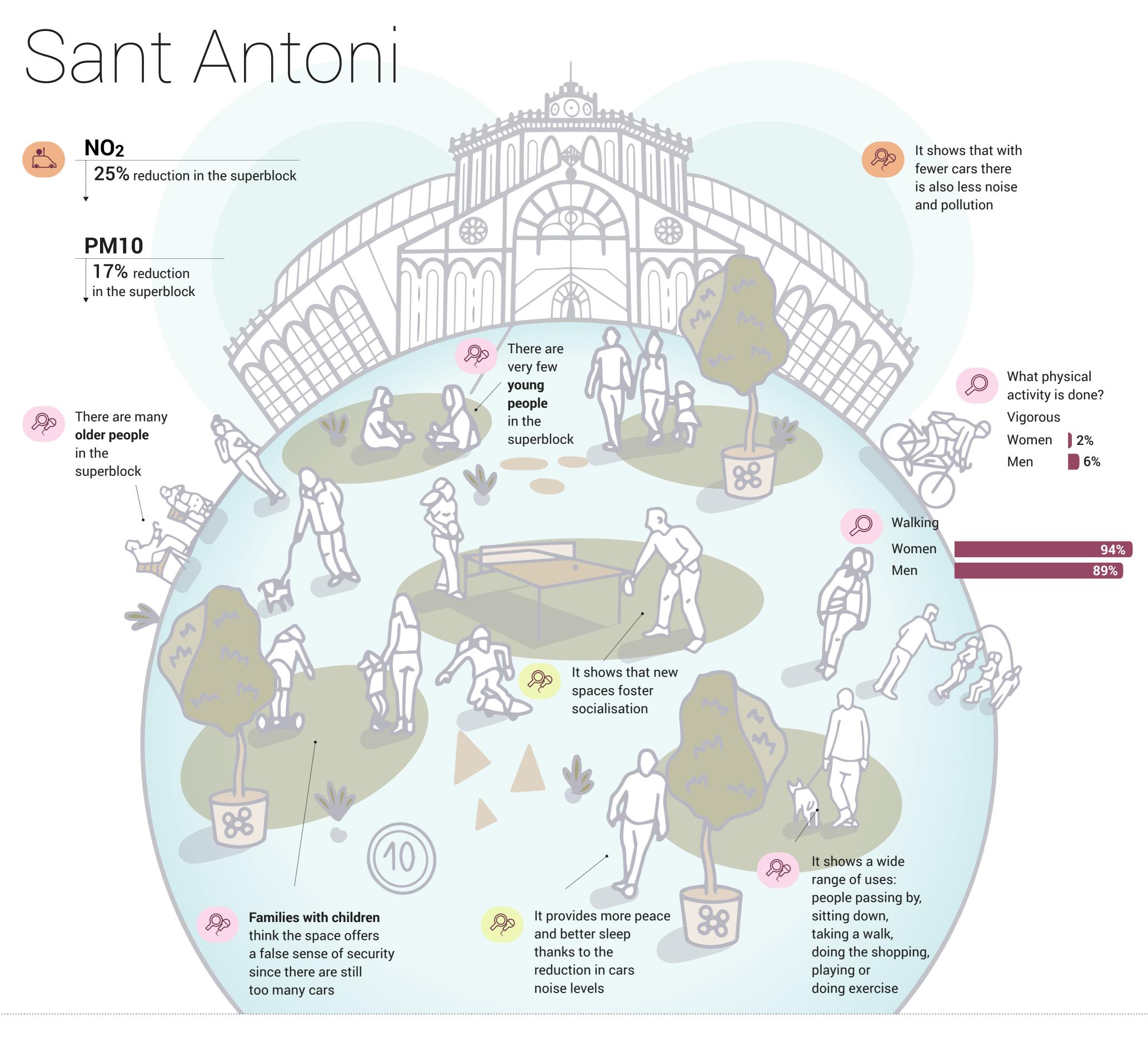
between neighbours and

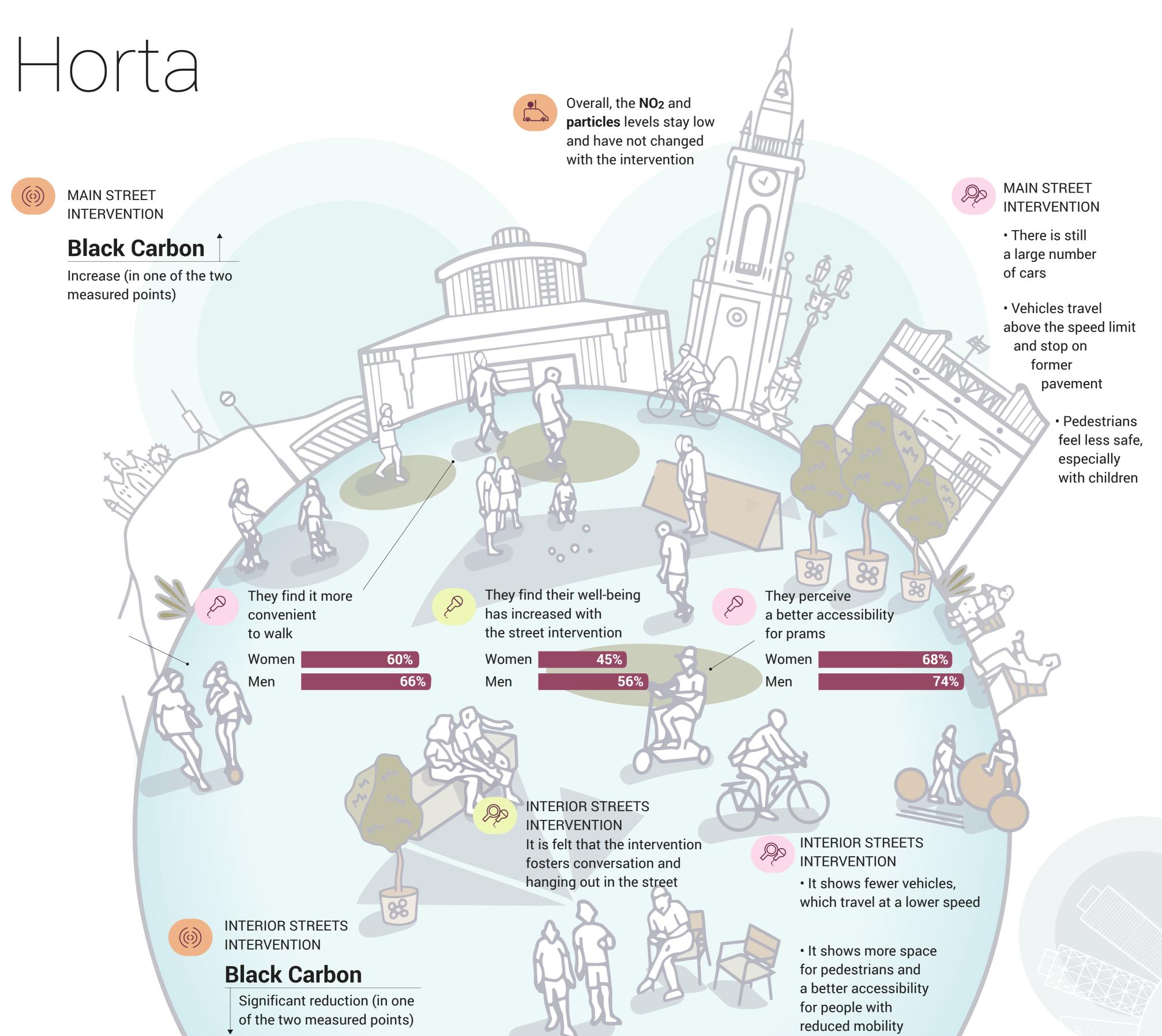
Working people state that the picnic tables encourage healthier eating habits

It shows a more relaxed atmosphere, reduced stress and an improvement in mental health

There is some tension between pedestrians and vehicles due to the lack of clear signage

It shows that traffic may have moved to the streets around it





www.aspb.cat/salutalscarrers











