

Report of results Qualitative Evaluation

día del
deporte
en la calle

2025

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Pza. del Pilar



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Results report of the qualitative evaluation of the Street Sport Day 2025 event: participatory session.

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1. Objectives

This section sets out the objectives that guided the evaluation workshop of the Street Sport Day 2025 and establishes the analytical framework that guided the collective work developed during the session. The workshop was attended by guests representing the different entities involved in the design, organisation and development of the event's activities, which enabled the incorporation of diverse and complementary views from institutional, technical and associative perspectives. Based on the direct experiences of these agents, the objectives combine a descriptive and evaluative approach with a clearly propositional focus. The aim was not only to review what happened, but also to identify shared learning, assess the impacts generated and detect opportunities for improvement for future editions, based on a logic of continuous improvement and co-responsibility.

1.1. General objective

- To obtain a comprehensive and shared vision of the functioning, impact and main areas for improvement of the Street Sports Day 2025, incorporating the experience of the different agents involved.

1.2. Specific objectives

1. To explore the meaning and value of the Street Sports Day, analysing how it is understood and experienced by the different participating actors (entities, people attending, organisation, collaborators).
2. To analyse the degree of satisfaction with the event as a whole, looking at the workshops, the general organisation, the complementary services and the user experience, identifying both the strong points and the aspects that could be improved.

3. Assess the impact of the event on different levels: sports participation in the city, the projection of Zaragoza as an active and healthy city, the visibility and strengthening of sports organisations, the incorporation of new participant profiles and the possible affiliation to clubs and associations.
4. Evaluate the inclusive nature of the event, paying specific attention to the participation of people over 64 years of age, migrants or refugees, people in situations of social vulnerability, people with disabilities and groups that experience discrimination due to gender, sexual orientation or origin.
5. Identify and systematise good practices developed during the event that can be consolidated or transferred to future editions.



Image 1. Preparation of the participatory workshop.

2. Methodology of the evaluation workshop

The evaluation workshop of the Street Sports Day 2025 was designed using a qualitative participatory methodology, aimed at systematically gathering the perceptions, assessments and proposals for improvement of the different agents involved in the event and invited to participate in the workshop. The methodological approach is based on principles of participatory evaluation and collective learning, prioritising the direct experience of the entities, participants and collaborating agents as the main source of analysis and continuous improvement.

The session was developed in a face-to-face format and structured in successive phases, combining moments of individual reflection, work in small groups and collective deliberation. After an initial welcoming and framing phase, in which the rules of the workshop and its practical orientation were shared, a first dynamic of collective perception mapping was activated. This tool made it possible to obtain a global and rapid reading of the event, identifying in a synthetic way what worked well, the main difficulties detected and the elements that were missing or could be incorporated, based on brief, concrete and localised contributions.

The work was then organised into rotating thematic stations focusing on three key areas of analysis: organisation, logistics and user experience; sport, social and community impact; and inclusion, accessibility and diverse participation. At each station, the groups worked with structured guides that facilitated the identification of problems, the exploration of the causes that generate them and the formulation of operational, realistic and executable improvement proposals. This design made it possible to go deeper into each dimension without losing coherence or comparability between contributions.

The workshop then incorporated a phase of sharing and deliberate prioritisation in plenary, in which the main ideas, key problems and main proposals for each station were shared. By means of a simple individual voting system, those actions considered most urgent or with the greatest capacity for

transformation were identified, favouring consensus building without the need for unanimity.

Finally, the process closed with a specific dynamic for identifying good practices, innovations and recommendations, aimed at gathering positive lessons and ensuring their transfer to future editions. The methodology applied allowed for open participation, rigorous analysis and proactive orientation, generating a shared qualitative diagnosis, useful and directly applicable to the improvement of the Street Sport Day (Figure 1).

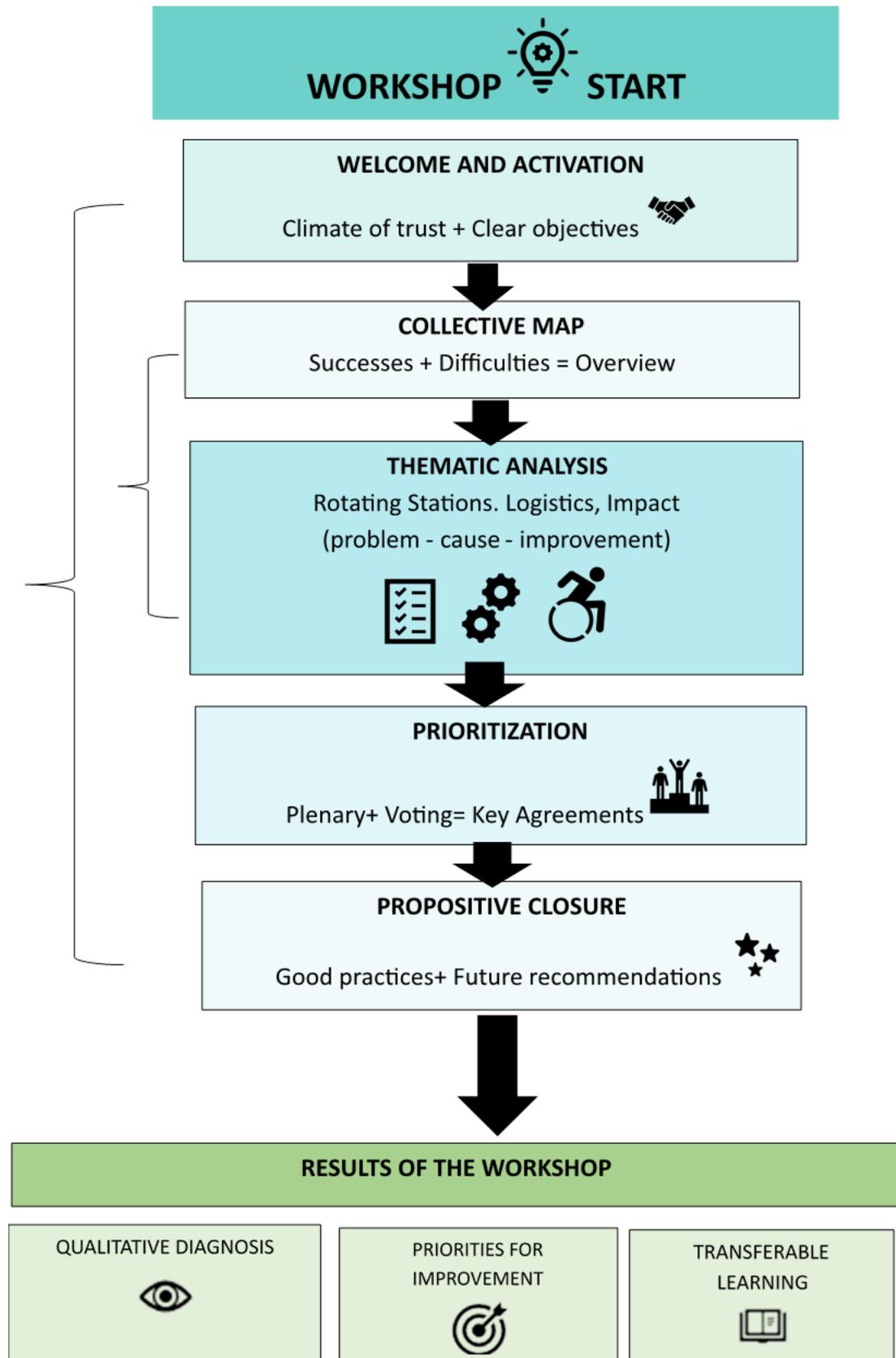


Figure 1. Methodological scheme of the participatory process and phases of the evaluation workshop. Source: Own elaboration.

3. Initial map of perceptions of the Street Sports Day of Zaragoza

This section presents a first collective reading of the Street Sports Day event, based on the perceptions and assessments expressed by the participants in the workshop. This participative dynamic aims to draw up an initial map of experiences that allows us to identify, in a synthetic way, the main successes of the event, the difficulties detected and a set of proposals aimed at its improvement. This approach is not intended to close the analysis, but rather to establish a common basis for learning from the shared experience of the entities and agents involved.

3.1. Successes of the event

- **Dissemination and communication**
 - Very good prior publication and dissemination of the event, with wide media coverage.
 - Clear and effective communication before and during the event, which facilitated attendance and participation.
 - High visibility of the event in the city, generating expectation and constant affluence.
- **General organisation and logistics**
 - Solid and well-coordinated organisation by Zaragoza Sports, with clear procedures and continuous support to the participating entities.
 - Logistics were well resolved: set-up, preparation of stages and distribution of materials worked without notable incidents.
 - Facilities offered to the entities for the installation and development of sports activities.
 - Numerous volunteer staff, well-disposed and attentive to the public and to the needs of each space.

- **Spaces, location and environment**
 - Excellent choice of space: the Plaza del Pilar as a central setting, with an accessible and very attractive location.
 - Balanced distribution of spaces and workshops, allowing fluid access to the activities.
 - Spacious, recognisable and pleasant urban environment, inviting visitors to stay and explore the different areas.

- **Participation and public**
 - Massive attendance during the two days of the event, with a high level of citizen participation.
 - Free and open participation, without access barriers, which favoured spontaneous involvement.
 - Presence of the public of all ages, consolidating the intergenerational character of the day.
 - Constant interaction between sports organisations, participants and the general public.

- **Sporting offer and diversity**
 - Wide variety of sports and activities, with special visibility of minority and lesser-known disciplines.
 - Protagonism of associations and NGOs, not only federations, enriches the community focus of the event.
 - Effective visibility of other sports organisations and projects with a lesser presence in the public arena.

- **Inclusion and accessibility**
 - 100% inclusive areas and workshops, with spaces adapted and designed for diverse participation.
 - Sport for all ages and abilities, with special visibility for the group of people with intellectual disabilities.

- Transversal inclusive approach, integrated in the general organisation and not treated as an isolated element.
- **Animation and experience**
 - Constant animation that energised the spaces and kept the public interested.
 - Good pace of the day, thanks to a balanced timetable and the two-day duration.
 - Positive experience for participants, organisations and volunteers.
- **Conditions and care**
 - Well-chosen date, coinciding with the start of the sports season and with favourable weather conditions.
 - Well-valued continuous hydration systems.
 - Free hydration tickets for participants and athletes, perceived as a concrete and very useful care.

The event was assessed as an organisational and above all participatory success, with a high citizen impact, a real inclusive approach and a diverse, accessible and well-cared-for sporting experience.

3.2. Difficulties identified

- **Timing and prior coordination**
 - Difficulties for prior contact with users and collaborators due to the coincidence with the start of the school year and the sports season.
 - Little time to activate and mobilise partner networks and volunteers at this time of the year.

- **Acoustic and sensory conditions**
 - Overlapping of music and sounds from different workshops, generating high noise levels.
 - Acoustic saturation at peak times is especially problematic for people with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) and other sensory sensitivities.
- **Administrative requirements and organisational burden**
 - Requirement to take out civil and collective liability insurance, perceived as an additional barrier for some entities.
 - High burden of prior documentation required (insurance, prevention, authorisations), with unequal impact depending on the organisational capacity of the organisations.
 - Significant effort associated with setting up and dismantling activities, with limited support resources to accompany the organisations.
- **Environmental and care conditions**
 - High temperatures during the event with direct impact on technicians and support staff.
 - Lack of systematic provision of water for technicians during the hottest hours.
 - Insufficient shaded areas in various parts of the venue.
- **Spaces, access and mobility**
 - Reduced space in certain areas, making it difficult to move between activities.
 - Narrow access and insufficient corridors, which led to constant crossing of the public through the workshop areas.
 - Limited accessibility for people with reduced mobility on some routes.

- Specific access and parking difficulties for vehicles for people with disabilities.
- Limitations to have a greater number of functional spaces.
- **Orientation and signposting**
 - Difficulties in locating some activities due to a lack of visible maps and location plans.
 - Insufficient signage and clear visibility of sporting activities, confusing participants.
 - Lack of cognitive accessibility at certain key points, such as access to toilets and some activities.
- **Temporal design of activities**
 - Tight time limits for the development of certain activities.
 - Excessive duration of some proposals and time slots not adapted to people with intellectual disabilities.
- **Basic infrastructure**
 - Scarcity of chairs available for participants, companions and people with rest needs.

This set of difficulties points both to structural tensions of the format in public spaces and to specific operational aspects that could be improved in future editions, especially in terms of accessibility, care, signposting and organisational sustainability (Image 2).

3.3. Proposals for improvement

The following are the contributions collected with regard to what was missing or what could be added to the Street Sports Day event, formulated as proposals and aimed at improving the event's operations and experience.

- **Information, orientation and communication**
 - Development of a mobile application or QR system to make it easier for young people to access information, the programme and the location of the activities.
 - Improvement of information posters aimed at older people, with more visible supports, legible typographies and simplified messages.
 - Creation of larger information posters to clearly identify each activity.
 - Incorporation of colour-coded signage in the corridors according to the type of activity.
 - Installation of arrows and orientation marks on the floor to facilitate routes and access to activities.
 - Use of numbered and homogeneous identification "pens" to facilitate the recognition of each entity, even when the responsible association changes.
- **Flow management and human support**
 - Improved management of public flows, especially in corridors and transit areas.
 - Widening the width of the corridors to reduce crossings and congestion.
 - Reinforcement of the role of volunteers as active support in orienting participants and providing information on available activities.
- **Event design and programming**
 - Extending the event to Friday, with a specific programme aimed at schools.
 - Adjustment of the spatial design to improve the coexistence of simultaneous activities.

- **Infrastructure and security**

- Increasing the height of the fences in certain activities, such as football, to prevent balls from flying out and improve the safety of the environment.

These proposals point to concrete improvements in accessibility, orientation, safety and user experience, with special attention to the diversity of audiences and space management in a high-traffic event.

Image 2 shows the complete dashboard with the sections "worked well", "difficulties" and "missing or could be added".



Figure 2. Final dashboard.

3.4. Final analysis of the initial perceptions map

The initial perceptions map allows to approach the Street Sport Day from the lived experience of those who made it possible and accompanied it closely. It is not only a technical assessment of the event, but a shared reading that combines assessment, practical memory and a critical view. From this point of view, the contributions collected offer qualitative information to understand how the event is felt, interpreted and evaluated by the different agents involved.

Quite consistently, the participants describe the Street Sports Day as a recognised and well-established event in the city, with a real capacity to activate the public space and attract different audiences. Good organisation, effective communication and the choice of the Plaza del Pilar appear as key elements that explain the high participation and the permanence of the public during the days. Beyond the operational aspects, the idea of a "friendly", accessible and open event emerges strongly, in which the diversity of activities and participant profiles is not perceived as a problem to be managed, but as part of its identity.

The inclusive approach occupies a central place in this narrative. It is not mentioned as an added layer, but as a way of doing that runs through the planning and development of the event. The presence of people of different ages, abilities and backgrounds, as well as the visibility of less common entities and disciplines, reinforces the perception that the Street Sport Day functions as a space for meeting and mutual recognition, beyond the practice of sport in the strict sense of the word.

The difficulties identified do not call into question this positive general framework, but they do bring to the table the limits of an event that is growing in participation and complexity. Noise, the saturation of certain areas, the lack of shade and difficulties in finding one's way around are linked to specific times of high attendance and affect different population profiles in different ways. At this point, the analysis becomes more refined and more human: there is talk of fatigue, of sensory overstimulation, of barriers that are not always visible at first glance, but which condition the experience of certain people. These observations reveal a growing sensitivity towards care and accessibility in a broad sense.

The proposals for improvement reflect this learning well. They do not propose major structural changes, but concrete adjustments that seek to facilitate the experience: better signposting, clearer orientation, more accompaniment, orderly flows, and protection from the heat. They are proposals born from practice, formulated from the "this would help" or "this would make it easier

for everyone", and show a shared will to continue improving without losing the open and participatory nature of the event.

Overall, this initial map of perceptions functions as an honest and useful starting point. It allows us to recognise what is already working, to name the tensions that arise when the public space comes alive, and to open up a realistic and shared field of improvement. From a social research perspective, its value lies precisely there: in offering a situated, rigorous but close reading that connects the technical dimension of the event with the concrete experiences of those who inhabit it and make it possible.

4. Organisation, logistics and experience of use

This section includes a specific analysis of the organisation, logistics and experience of use of the event, based on the contributions made in the evaluation workshop. Firstly, the main strengths identified are presented, ordered according to the proposed analytical axes, with the aim of making visible those organisational elements that contributed significantly to a positive experience for participants, organisations and the general public. The problems detected are then systematised, together with the factors that cause them, and proposals for operational improvement are formulated, , set out in concrete and executable terms, which allow realistic adjustments to be made for future editions.

4.1. Identified strengths

- **Management of activities**
 - Good overall management of activities throughout the event.
 - Adequate individual management of each activity by the responsible entities.
 - Efficient organisation that allowed the simultaneous development of multiple sporting proposals.

- **Timetables and timing**
 - Balanced time distribution of the activities during the event.
 - Adequate duration of the two-day format, which facilitated sustained participation.
 - Well-selected dates and times, favouring the attendance of different audiences.
- **Distribution of space and access**
 - Good location of the event in the urban environment, accessible and recognisable.
 - Adequate spatial organisation to accommodate a large number of activities.
 - Existence of multiple sports, including adapted sports, integrated in the same space.
- **Security**
 - Correctly dimensioned security arrangements.
 - Visible presence of health services and ambulances, providing confidence to participants and the public.
- **Human resources and experience of use**
 - Positive contribution of volunteers in the logistical running of the event and in attending to the public.
 - Overall satisfactory experience of use for participants and entities, derived from a clear and functional organisation.

4.2. Problems detected / Factors that cause them / Proposal for operational improvement, with concrete and executable measures.

1. Circulation and access between areas

- Problem detected: Difficulties in circulation between areas and saturated accesses.
- What causes it: Very large space and concentration of the public in the same time slots.
- Proposal for operational improvement: Reinforcement of the number of volunteers at critical points to organise flows and guide the public.

2. Signposting of activities

- Problem detected: Insufficient signposting of activities.
- What causes it: Low investment in signage and visual guidance elements.
- Proposal for operational improvement: Increase the budget allocated to clear, visible and homogeneous signage.

3. Separation between high-traffic activities

- Problem identified: Little physical separation between busy activities.
- What causes it: Overcrowding at certain times and spatial concentration of attractive proposals.
- Proposal for operational improvement: Improve the prior planning of influxes and redistribute the activities with the highest demand.

4. Previous bureaucratic burden for entities.

- Problem detected: Excessive bureaucracy and documentation required before the event.

- What causes it: Participation of small entities with limited administrative capacity.
- Proposal for operational improvement: Simplify procedures and facilitate paperwork, especially for smaller entities.

5. General orientation at times of high influx.

- Problem identified: Lack of sufficient signage to guide participants.
- What causes it: High concentration of people at certain times of the day.
- Proposal for operational improvement: Incorporate QR codes and visible signs with clear information and one-way arrows.

6. Access to basic activities and services

- Problem identified: Insufficient signage for access to activities and toilets.
- What causes it: Concentration of disoriented people at key points of the site.
- Proposal for operational improvement: Install signs and orientation pens, with special attention to accessibility for people with physical disabilities.

7. Complexity of routes and accesses

- Problem identified: Limited access and difficulty in understanding the circulation routes.
- Causes: Overcrowding and simultaneous attraction to the same activities.
- Proposal for operational improvement: Increase the number of volunteers dedicated to information and reinforce directional signage.

8. Interference between sporting activities

- Problem detected: Invasion of balls from other sections.
- What causes it: Excessive proximity between spaces and use of standard height fences.
- Proposed operational improvement: Increase the height of the fences and protective skirts.

9. Queues and waiting times

- Problem identified: High queues and waiting times for certain activities.
- What causes it: Concentration of the public at specific times of the day and for specific activities.
- Proposal for operational improvement: Establish preferential time slots for certain groups and create a simple participation control system to avoid repetition and over-concentration in the same activities.

4.3. Qualitative analysis of the organisation, logistics and user experience

The analysis of the organisation, logistics and experience of use of the Street Sports Day 2025 allows us to observe how the event is experienced from the inside, in very specific aspects such as timetables, routes, orientation or available support. The contributions received in the evaluation workshop coincide on a central idea: the event works well and is well organised, but its high participation generates some tensions that should be adjusted to improve the experience in future editions. Among the main strengths are the good management of the activities, the general coordination and the work of the responsible entities, which allowed many sporting proposals to be developed at the same time without generating disorder, the distribution of schedules and the duration of two days are positively valued, as they facilitate wider

participation and avoid excessive concentration at one time. The choice of dates and time slots also favoured the attendance of different audiences. The organisation of the space appears as another key element, the urban, accessible and recognisable location, together with an appropriate distribution of activities, made it possible to host a large number of sports, including adapted sports, in the same environment. This integration reinforces an inclusive experience and makes it easier for people to move freely between proposals. In terms of safety, the visible presence of health services and support devices generated confidence in participants, organisations and the general public alike. Volunteers played a fundamental role in the smooth running of the event, as they were available to guide, inform and resolve incidents, contributing directly to a generally satisfactory experience, even at the busiest times.

The difficulties detected were concentrated, above all, in the circulation and orientation of the public, mainly due to the large size of the space and the coincidence of many people in the same time slots caused saturated accesses, unclear routes and accumulations at certain points. These situations particularly affected people with reduced mobility, families with children or participants who do not know the event well. Insufficient signposting was one of the most frequently mentioned problems. The lack of visible signs, clear maps and homogeneous references made it difficult to locate activities and basic services, such as toilets, and generated unnecessary queues and waiting times. This was compounded by interference between busy activities, such as the movement of balls from one area to another, due to the proximity of play areas. Another difficulty identified is the prior administrative burden required of entities, especially for small organisations with less technical capacity; the procedures and documentation required represent an added effort that can limit their participation.

The proposals for improvement are concrete and realistic. It is proposed to reinforce volunteering at key points to organise flows, invest more in clear and accessible signage, redistribute the activities with the greatest demand to avoid concentrations, improve protection between sports venues and simplify

administrative procedures for smaller organisations. It is also suggested to incorporate simple tools, such as QR codes and basic participation control systems, to help guide the public and reduce queues.

In summary, this analysis shows that the organisation and logistics of the Street Sports Day start from a solid base; the main challenge is not to change the model, but to introduce adjustments to improve orientation, circulation and comfort, especially at peak times, to make the experience clearer, more accessible and comfortable for all participants.



Image 3. Group working on proposals for improvement.

5. Sport, social and community impact

This section analyses the sporting, social and community impact of the Street Sports Day based on the evaluations gathered in the evaluation workshop. The contributions have been systematised following a logic of applied social analysis, differentiating between expected and perceived impacts, levels of assessment and concrete examples observed during the event. The aim is to understand the extent to which the initiative has contributed to activating new sporting practices, reinforcing links between citizens and organisations,

making minority disciplines visible and strengthening the sense of community and an active city, identifying both the achievements and the areas where there is room for improvement.

5.1. Were new sport practices motivated?

- **Expected impact**
 - Encourage the knowledge and practice of new sports disciplines, especially those less known or unconventional.
 - To facilitate the first contact with alternative and adapted sports, promoting inclusion and continuity of practice.
- **Perceived impact**
 - An increase in the knowledge of new sports modalities.
 - Effective visibility of less common disciplines, such as Olympic wrestling or grappling.
 - Generation of initial interest and registrations in some entities.
 - Active participation of sportspeople and volunteers from the entities themselves, generating an effect of proximity and direct knowledge of the different activities.
- **Average score**
 - Between 4 and 5 out of 5, depending on the group, highlighting the exploratory and discovery value of the event.
- **Examples observed**
 - Children trying new sports for the first time.
 - Direct knowledge of new sports modalities such as Olympic wrestling and grappling.
 - Involvement of sportsmen and sportswomen from the same entity in the dynamisation of the activities.

5.2. Were the links between citizens and sports entities strengthened?

- **Expected impact**
 - To bring sports entities, citizens and administration closer together.
 - Facilitate relationships of trust and mutual knowledge that favour future participation.
- **Perceived impact**
 - Improvement of mutual knowledge between citizens and sport entities.
 - Strengthening of the link in those activities with greater direct interaction.
 - Unequal impact depending on the type of activity, with less immediate translation into new registrations in some cases.
 - High family participation and repeat attendance during the two days of the event.
- **Average score**
 - Between 3 and 5 out of 5, reflecting a moderate but positive impact.
- **Examples observed**
 - Children discovering other sports disciplines such as hockey, wrestling or baseball.
 - Joint participation of people with and without disabilities.
 - Families attending both days of the event.

5.3. Was it helped to make minority disciplines more visible?

- **Expected impact**
 - To give visibility to non-hegemonic sports and broaden the sporting imaginary of citizens.
 - To reduce the exclusive predominance of mainstream sports.
- **Perceived impact**
 - High visibility of minority disciplines.
 - Participation of groups that do not usually take part in certain sports.
 - Inclusive approach and not exclusively focused on competitive or federated elite sport.
- **Average score**
 - 5 out of 5 in the three groups, with high consensus.
- **Examples observed**
 - Clubs reaching out to new groups.
 - Participation for the first time in activities such as sports orienteering.
 - Shared practices under the logic of "playing together", beyond competitive performance.

5.4. Improved sense of community, neighbourhood and active city?

- **Expected impact**
 - Strengthen the sense of community and the use of public space as an active meeting place.
 - Promote an image of an inclusive, participatory and healthy city.
- **Perceived impact**
 - Very high citizen participation.

- Intensive and positive use of public space for sporting and social purposes.
 - Effective inclusion of people of all abilities.
 - Presence of people from different neighbourhoods and rural areas.
 - Generation of new informal dynamics of sports practice among friends and families.
- **Average score**
 - Between 4.9 and 5 out of 5, with a very high score.
 - **Examples observed**
 - Plaza del Pilar full on both days of the event.
 - Families participating repeatedly.
 - Sport accessible to all tastes, ages and abilities.



Image 4. Working group discussing the impacts of the event.

5.5. Qualitative analysis of sporting, social and community impact

The analysis of the sporting, social and community impact of the Street Sports Day shows, quite consistently, that the event fulfils a function that goes beyond the occasional promotion of physical activity. From the evaluations gathered in the evaluation workshop, it can be seen that the initiative acts as a social activation device that facilitates the discovery of new sporting practices, strengthens links between citizens and organisations and contributes to building a shared experience of an active and inclusive city.

In relation to the motivation of new sporting practices, the perceptions collected point to a clearly positive impact; the event acts as a gateway to lesser-known disciplines, allowing a first contact without barriers or prior demands, facilitating the possibility of trying alternative and adapted sports, accompanied by sportspeople and volunteers from the entities themselves, generating closeness and trust. This approach encourages initial interest and, in some cases, leads to subsequent registrations or contacts. The high evaluation expressed by the groups shows that the event is perceived as a good opportunity to discover new sporting practices, especially for children, who are identified as one of the groups that most benefit from this experience of testing and exploration.

The reinforcement of the links between citizens and sports organisations has a positive impact, albeit more unevenly. The contributions show that the event facilitates mutual knowledge and direct interaction, especially in those activities that allow for longer contact or joint active participation. The high presence of families and repeat attendance over the two days of the event indicates a sustained interest and a progressive appropriation of the proposal. However, it is also noted that this rapprochement does not always translate immediately into formal continuity, such as enrolment in clubs, suggesting that the relational impact is gradual and depends to a large extent on the type of activity and subsequent follow-up.

One of the clearest results of the analysis is related to the visibility of minority disciplines; there is a broad consensus in recognising that the Street Sport Day

broadens the sporting imaginary of citizens, breaking with the exclusive predominance of the best-known sports. The high value given to this aspect reflects the fact that the event offers a real space for clubs and entities to approach new audiences and for participants to get closer to practices that, in other contexts, are not usually within their reach. The inclusive approach not only focuses on competitive performance but also reinforces this perception and encourages a more diverse and relaxed participation.

As for the impact on the sense of community and active city, the assessments are particularly high, the intensive and positive occupation of public space, the presence of people of different ages, abilities and territorial origins, as well as the generation of informal dynamics of sports practice among families and groups of friends, point to a clear strengthening of the link between sport, urban space and community life, the image of the Plaza del Pilar full on both days functions, in this sense, as a shared symbol of a lively, accessible and participatory city.

Overall, this qualitative analysis shows that the impact of the Street Sports Day is broad and multidimensional, as the event not only facilitates access to sport, but also contributes to building relationships, broadening references and reinforcing the use of public space as a meeting place. At the same time, the analysis suggests that it is advisable to continue working on strategies for continuity and follow-up to consolidate, beyond the event, the links and practices that are activated during these days.

6. Inclusion, accessibility and diverse participation

This section deals specifically with issues related to inclusion, accessibility and diverse participation in the Street Sport Day, based on the contributions gathered in the evaluation workshop. The analysis is structured from a logic of identification of barriers, attending to physical, communicative, social, cultural and economic dimensions that condition participation in the event. Based on this diagnosis, proposals for immediate action are differentiated, aimed at

resolving specific operational obstacles, and measures of a structural nature, aimed at consolidating a more accessible, equitable and sustainable event model over time.

6.1. Physical barriers: *Mobility, distances, access and material conditions of the space.*

- **Barriers identified**

- Difficulties associated with transport and parking costs for organisations and participants.
- Dependence on the organisations' own transport, with an impact on personnel, logistics and material transport costs.
- Problems in locating areas and routes within the venue.
- Insufficient number of accessible parking spaces.
- Difficulties in accessing the toilets for people with reduced mobility.
- Shortage of adapted toilets.
- Lack of chairs and rest areas.
- Lack of shaded areas during the event.

- **Quick solutions (immediate implementation)**

- Provide parking tickets to entities and participants.
- Provide transport in vans for groups with greater support needs.
- Incorporate maps, identification pens and clear signage for orientation in the space.
- Install accessible portable toilets.
- Reserve certain toilets for people with disabilities by means of control systems or tickets.
- Increase the number of chairs and provide basic rest areas.
- Create shaded areas with tents or other temporary elements.

- **Structural solutions**

- Establish sponsorship or partnership agreements to fund transport and parking.
- Increase the budget allocated to organisations to cover logistical costs and guarantee their continuity.
- Increase investment in accessible infrastructures (adapted toilets, rest areas, shade).
- Structurally plan the accessibility of the venue from the design of the event.

6.2. **Communication barriers: *Information, language and dissemination channels.***

- **Barriers identified**

- Limitation of the communication channels used.
- Lack of clear and accessible information for orientation within the event space.

- **Quick solutions (immediate implementation)**

- Reinforcement of information signage in the days before and during the event.
- Distribution of visible physical maps at strategic points in the venue.

- **Structural solutions**

- Development of a mobile application with information about the event, location of activities and services.
- Implementation of QR codes linked to interactive maps and accessible content.
- Increase of the budget allocated to accessible and multi-channel communication.

6.3. Social or cultural barriers: *Timetables, implicit norms and representation of groups.*

- **Barriers identified**
 - Workshops and activities are poorly adapted to people with specific needs, especially in contexts of high sensory stimulation.
- **Quick solutions (immediate implementation)**
 - Creation of inclusive time slots, with noise reduction and priority access.
- **Structural solutions**
 - Specific training for participating entities in inclusion, accessibility and design of adapted activities.
 - Incorporation of social and sensory accessibility criteria in event programming.

6.4. Economic barriers. *Indirect costs and material requirements*

- **Barriers identified**
 - Cost of civil liability insurance as an entry barrier for some entities.
- **Quick solutions (immediate implementation)**
 - Assumption or co-financing of liability insurance by the organisation.
- **Structural solutions**
 - Specific budget allocation to cover collective liability insurance from the event organisation.
 - Revision of the participation model to reduce economic barriers for small or community entities.

These contributions highlight the need to move towards a comprehensive accessibility approach, combining immediate adjustments with structural

decisions that consolidate a truly inclusive and sustainable event model over time.

6.5. Qualitative analysis of inclusion, accessibility and diverse participation

The analysis of inclusion, accessibility and diverse participation in the Street Sports Day makes it possible to clearly identify that the event is based on an inclusive will recognised by the participating agents, but that it still faces specific barriers that condition the experience of certain groups. The contributions gathered in the evaluation workshop do not question the general approach of the event, but help to pinpoint where and how inequalities of access appear when the public space is filled with activity and influx. The physical barriers are the most visible and the ones that generate the greatest consensus, especially mobility difficulties, the costs associated with transport and parking, the complexity of finding one's way around the site or the lack of basic infrastructures, such as adapted toilets, rest areas or shaded areas, especially affecting people with disabilities, the elderly, families with children and organisations with fewer logistical resources. These limitations are not interpreted as one-off failures, but as foreseeable effects of a massive event that requires more careful planning from the perspective of universal accessibility. The identification of quick and structural solutions reflects a shared understanding that some adjustments can be implemented immediately, while others require medium-term budgetary and design decisions.

In the area of communication, the contributions point out that the information available is insufficient to guarantee a clear and autonomous orientation within the event, the reliance on a few channels and the absence of visible maps or accessible references hinder the experience of those who do not know the space or have greater support needs. The proposal to reinforce signage and combine physical supports with digital tools points to the need to think of

communication as a key element of accessibility, not only as an information resource.

Social and cultural barriers appear in a more subtle but no less relevant way, and the adaptation of schedules, rhythms and levels of sensory stimulation is identified as a pending challenge, especially for people with autistic spectrum disorders or other profiles sensitive to noise and environmental overload. The demand for inclusive time slots and specific training for organisations reflects a growing concern to move towards a model of participation that takes into account not only physical presence, but also the conditions in which people participate.

Finally, financial barriers highlight the difficulties faced by small or community-based organisations in taking on indirect costs such as liability insurance. These requirements, although understandable from an organisational point of view, may limit the diversity of participating organisations if they are not accompanied by support mechanisms. The proposal to assume or centralise these costs from the organisation points to a clear strategy to reduce inequalities and favour a more equitable participation.

This qualitative analysis shows that inclusion and accessibility do not depend on a single measure, but on a set of coordinated decisions that affect the design of the space, communication, programming and available resources. The contributions collected show a shared diagnosis and a clear willingness to move towards a more accessible event model, combining immediate solutions with structural changes that allow consolidating, edition after edition, a truly diverse and sustainable participation over time.

7. Collective prioritisation, good practices and guidelines for improvement

This section integrates the results of the pooling and deliberate prioritisation carried out by the working groups with the identification of good practices and the propositional closure of the evaluation process. The joint systematisation

makes it possible to link the main ideas, key problems and proposals formulated at each station with those elements of the event that are considered to be consolidated, the innovations that have contributed value and the strategic recommendations for future editions. The aim is to offer a synthetic and operational reading that facilitates decision-making, differentiating priorities for improvement, transferable learning and lines of action that reinforce the quality, inclusion and sustainability of the Street Sport Day.

7.1. Deliberate prioritisation by areas of analysis

1. Organisation, logistics and experience of use

- Key idea: Potential of the sporting use of public space as a device for citizen activation and encounter.
- Key problem: Deficiencies in signage and access management, which hinder the orientation and the experience of using the event.
- Priority proposal: Strengthen and diversify communication and orientation channels (signage, directional signage, information before and during the event) to improve circulation and access to activities.

2. Sport, social and community impact

- Driving idea: Need for greater familiarisation and operational relationship between public administration, sports clubs and collaborating companies.
- Key problem: Excessive bureaucracy in participation processes, which limits the involvement of entities and hinders the sustainability of their collaboration.
- Priority proposal: Increase the budget allocated to the event, focusing it on simplifying processes, supporting participating entities and strengthening institutional cooperation.

3. Inclusion, accessibility and diverse participation

- Key idea: Positive value of coexistence and shared practice between people with and without disabilities.
- Key problem: Long waiting times for certain activities, with a negative impact on the participation experience of some groups.
- Priority proposal: Guarantee the continuity of the event and the associated investments, allowing structural improvements to be planned that reduce waiting times and reinforce accessibility and inclusion.

7.2. Good practices, innovations and directions for improvement

1. Good practices to maintain.

- ✓ Coordination and overall management of the event, assessed as effective and well articulated between the different agents involved.
- ✓ Choice of date, considered appropriate to encourage citizen participation.
- ✓ Location of the event in Plaza del Pilar, perceived as a strategic, accessible and highly visible enclave.
- ✓ Diversity of sporting activities, which made it possible to attract heterogeneous audiences and offer a plural and inclusive experience.

2. Innovations that have added value

- ✓ Significant increase in citizen participation compared to previous editions.
- ✓ Opening of the event to new entities, expanding the sports and social ecosystem involved.
- ✓ Doubling the number of participating organisations, strengthening the community dimension of the event.

- ✓ Extending the duration of the event to two days, facilitating a more distributed and less concentrated participation.

3. Wishes and recommendations for future editions

- ✓ Reinforcement of the hydration systems, guaranteeing greater availability of water for participants, volunteers and technical staff.
- ✓ Incorporation of complementary recreational elements, such as children's areas, to enrich the family experience (e.g., the "*tragachicos*").
- ✓ Integration of the river environment and development of activities linked to it within the programme.
- ✓ Increasing the overall budget, aimed at improving accessibility, logistics and quality of the experience.
- ✓ Creation of friendly spaces and time slots, with lower noise levels, aimed at people with disabilities.
- ✓ Implementation of gamification systems to encourage participation in various activities.
- ✓ Development of a QR system for mapping the event to provide information and orientation in situ.
- ✓ Improved access to adapted toilets and parking facilities for organisers and technical staff.
- ✓ Design of educational workshops aimed at raising awareness and understanding of the different disabilities.

This integration makes it possible to close the evaluation process with a coherent vision of priorities, learning and lines of improvement, aligning the practical experience of the event with clear guidelines for its future evolution.

7.3. Qualitative analysis of collective prioritisation, good practices and directions for improvement

The section on collective prioritisation and propositional closure makes it possible to clearly identify which aspects of the Street Sports Day are working adequately and which require adjustments for future editions, combining the assessment of the experience with a view to improvement. The pooling carried out by the working groups offers a practical and shared vision that facilitates decision-making by linking the main ideas, the problems detected and the proposals formulated with criteria of priority and viability.

In the area of organisation, logistics and the experience of use, there is a broad consensus in recognising the potential of the public space as a place for meeting and citizen activation, highlighting the fact that the general model of the event is adequate and well valued. The main difficulties are not in the approach of the Street Sports Day, but in operational aspects that affect the experience of those attending, especially signposting and access management at times of high influx, which explains why the improvement of information and orientation systems appears as a clear and shared priority.

In relation to the sporting, social and community impact, the contributions emphasise the need to strengthen relations between the administration, sports entities and collaborating companies, pointing out that the bureaucratic burden in some cases hinders the sustained involvement of the entities and limits the stability of the collaboration. From this perspective, the increase in the budget allocation is seen as an instrument to simplify procedures, to offer greater support to the participating entities and to strengthen a more fluid and effective framework for cooperation.

In the field of inclusion, accessibility and diverse participation, the value of coexistence and shared practice between people with and without disabilities, identified as one of the most significant elements of the event, is positively underlined. At the same time, it is recognised that long waiting times for certain activities affect some groups unequally, which reinforces the idea that guaranteeing the continuity of the event and the associated investments is key

to be able to plan structural improvements that reduce these barriers and reinforce accessibility in a broad sense.

The identification of good practices confirms that the Street Sports Day has a solid organisational basis, highlighting the general coordination between the different agents involved, the choice of the date, the location in Plaza del Pilar and the diversity of sporting activities as consolidated elements that contribute decisively to the success of the event and that should be preserved in future editions in order to maintain its identity and attractiveness.

The innovations introduced in this edition are also positively assessed, especially the increase in citizen participation, the incorporation of new entities to the event, the doubling of the number of organisations involved and the extension of the duration to two days, aspects that have allowed a more spread-out participation over time and have reinforced the community dimension of the Street Sports Day without altering its open nature.

Finally, the recommendations made for future editions focus on improving specific aspects of the event experience, such as reinforcing the hydration systems, creating friendlier and more accessible spaces, improving information and orientation on the site, increasing the budget to better meet logistical needs and developing educational activities aimed at making diversity visible and understandable, proposals that reflect a growing attention to care, comfort and the participation of diverse audiences.

This qualitative analysis allows us to close the evaluation process with a clear and operational vision, in which the priorities, good practices and directions for improvement are presented in a coherent way and aligned with the experience lived, offering a solid basis for further strengthening the Street Sport Day as an accessible, well-organised and sustainable event over time.



APPENDIX: Design of the profile of the participants in the session.

COLLECTIVE		
1	Zaragoza Municipal Sport	Male
2	Representative of the recreation and leisure axis	Female
3	Representative of the education axis	Woman
4	Representative of the federated/basic sport axis	Male
5	Representative of the federated/basic sport axis	Woman
6	Representative of the inclusive axis	Male
7	Representative of the intergenerational axis	Male
8	Participant with disability	Male
9	Participant with disability	Female
10	Participant over 64 years old	Male
11	Migrant/refugee participant	Male
12	Participant from groups suffering discrimination	Female
13	Participants from groups that suffer discrimination	Male
14	Representative of "staging" entities (e.g. speaker).	Male
15	Representative of the press, media, social networks...	Male
16	Representative of the Zaragoza Volunteers	Woman