During last years, our cities have suffered the effects of an ascending use of cars and of their parking. This use has acquired an excessive importance inducing to forget all other possibilities of our streets. In this sense, use of cars has become the most important element in design and assignation of spaces in our streets.

In these cases were used existing models that allowed calculating streets capacities based on data token in roads or urban streets with a specific high speed. These models, even considering that were obtained with a high precision in a quantitative sense were not representative of urban traffic. Usual extrapolation of road results in urban streets, caused a descent of the quality, and time has proved that these models, useful with low densities, doesn’t represent a good solution to analyse urban streets.

Having knowledge of streets capacity appears as a basic argument to decide about future restructurations thought to assign new percentages of spaces dedicated to cars and pedestrians. Comparing car intensities that daily circulate on any street with its capacity is possible detecting which streets haven’t enough capacity to absorb them and which have an excessive capacity. In those last cases, are streets that during long periods of time doesn’t take profit of their possibilities and it’s allowed to say that percentage of car space is

Principal function of urban street is allowing car traffic. However, there are also other elements over the streets that cause reduction of their capacity. Car parking, loading/unloading of merchandises in reserved areas, bicycle lane, public transport and loading/unloading of merchandises out of reserved area are parameters that mean a capacity reduction.

Trough real streets intensity data registered in Barcelona and their densities, it is possible to determine the capacity of these streets. Knowing also the value of different street variables and analysing all data with statistic software it’s possible to determine the influence and of these parameters.