



PEDESTRIAN & MICRO-MOBILITY MONITORING DEPLOYMENT IN NORTHLAND

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Smart Cities APAC | Adelaide | 6 August 2024

Summary | abstract

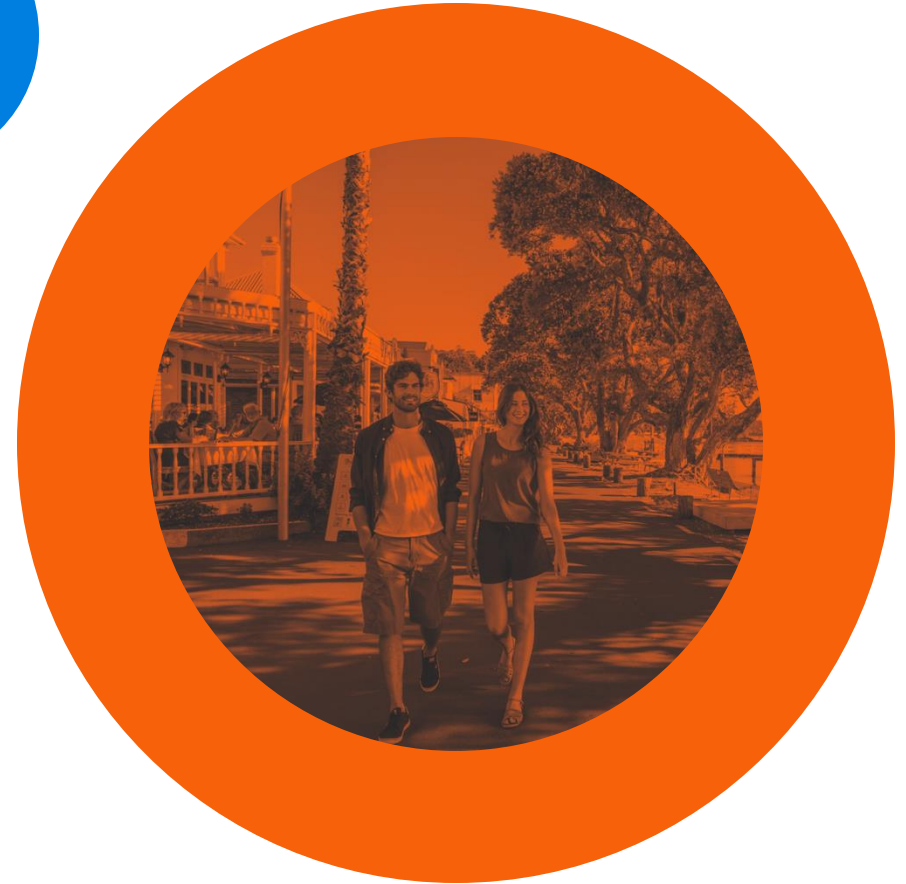
- Northland is building an urban and rural network of shared pathways for people walking, biking, and scooting.
- In the largest city, Whangārei, planners and engineers had collected uptake data using only a 2-hour annual “cordon count” and occasional intercept surveys.
- A more robust dataset on usage and emissions reduction estimates is required to support further investment in the transportation network.
- From the initial deployment of computer vision cameras at seven sites in October 2022, the city now has ten continuous count sites across various facility types (paths, on-road bike lanes and crossings) and geographies (central city and suburban).
- Four additional permanent sites are being added now, and new low-power solar Count Pods will be installed over the coming months.
- This presentation covers the technology, implementation strategies, dashboard capabilities, and use cases.

Agenda

- Why count & Northland use case
- Typical counting methods for active modes
- Automated count problems and solutions
- Northland system deployment



Why count? and Northland use case



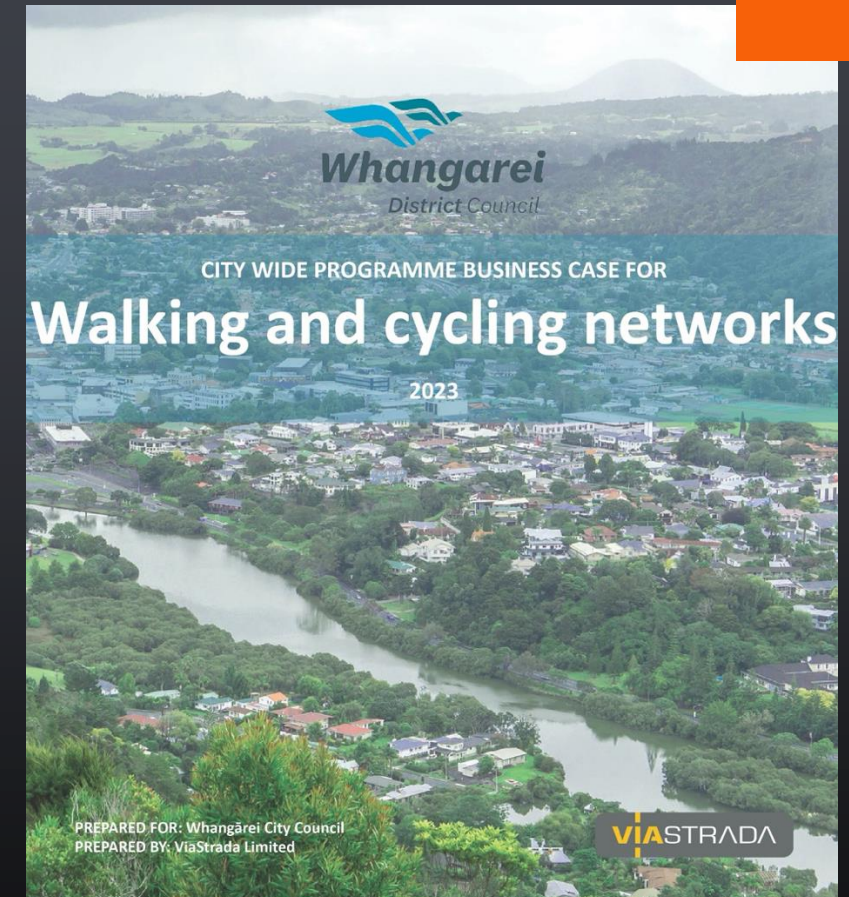
If we don't count,
it doesn't count.

or...

*what we count informs
what we build*

Benefit calculations require user estimates from models validated by existing counts

Benefits Source	Benefits (NPV)
Walking health benefits – new users	\$ 122,150,000
Cycling health benefits – new users	\$ 122,230,000
Total Benefits	\$ 244,380,000
Capital costs	\$ 32,140,000
Maintenance and operating costs	\$ 9,540,000
Community engagement and TDM	\$ 10,250,000
Total Costs	\$ 51,930,000
BCR (total costs)	4.7
BCR (capital & maintenance only)	5.9

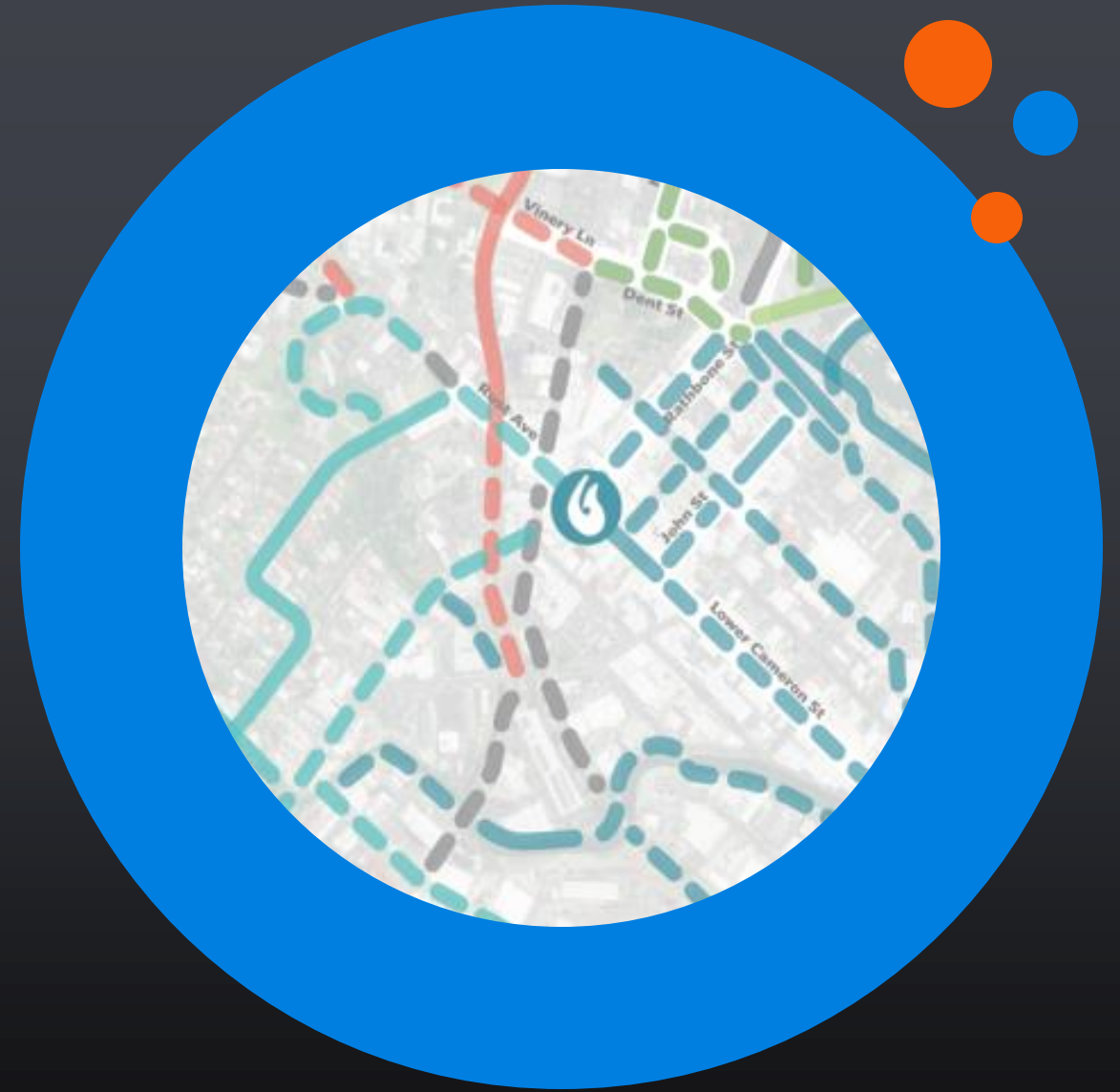


PBC existing count data used in validation of the model

Mode	6 mo.	ADT
Pedestrians	496,927	2,730
Micro-mobility	197,879	1,087



Count data shows
existing demand
as input to
route prioritisation



Count data informs design options

- E.g., relative use by pedestrians / cyclists currently up to 4:1
- But recognise suppressed demand especially for cycling

Proposed Layouts

Segregated path

Create a segregated path by extending existing footpath and relocating kerbs. Parking and vehicle lanes will be narrowed and build outs added.

Little impact on motorists, landscaping and trees creates traffic calming and achieve master plan objectives

Many driveways and buildings along edge of the path create hazards, pedestrian, cyclist and parking conflicts, costly kerb realignment

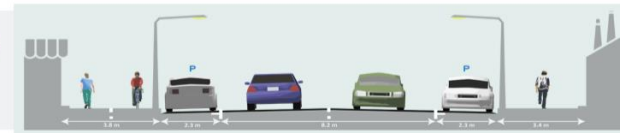


Shared path

Create a shared path using existing 3.8 m footpath. Kerbs, live lanes and parking will not be impacted.

Cost effective, easy to build and no impact on motorists experience

Many driveways and buildings along edge of the path create hazards pedestrian, cyclist and parking conflicts

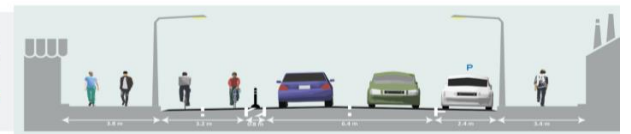


Two way cycleway

Create a two way cycleway by removing parking on one side and narrowing traffic lanes.

Maintains pedestrian level of service Traffic calming (narrow lanes) Separation between pedestrians and cyclists

Motorists may not expect contraflow cyclists Removal of parking on one side

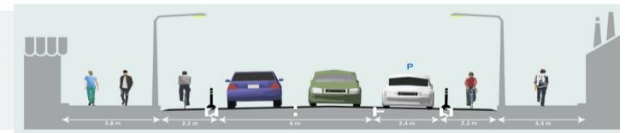


One way cycleway each side

Create separated cycleways on each side of the road by removing parking on one side and narrowing traffic lanes.

High pedestrian level of service Separation between pedestrians and cyclists Traffic calming (narrow lanes) Easy to connect with the network

Need to maintain driveway intervisibility means fewer carparks than other options

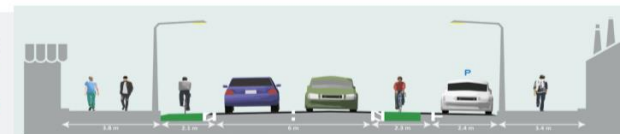


One way cycle lane each side

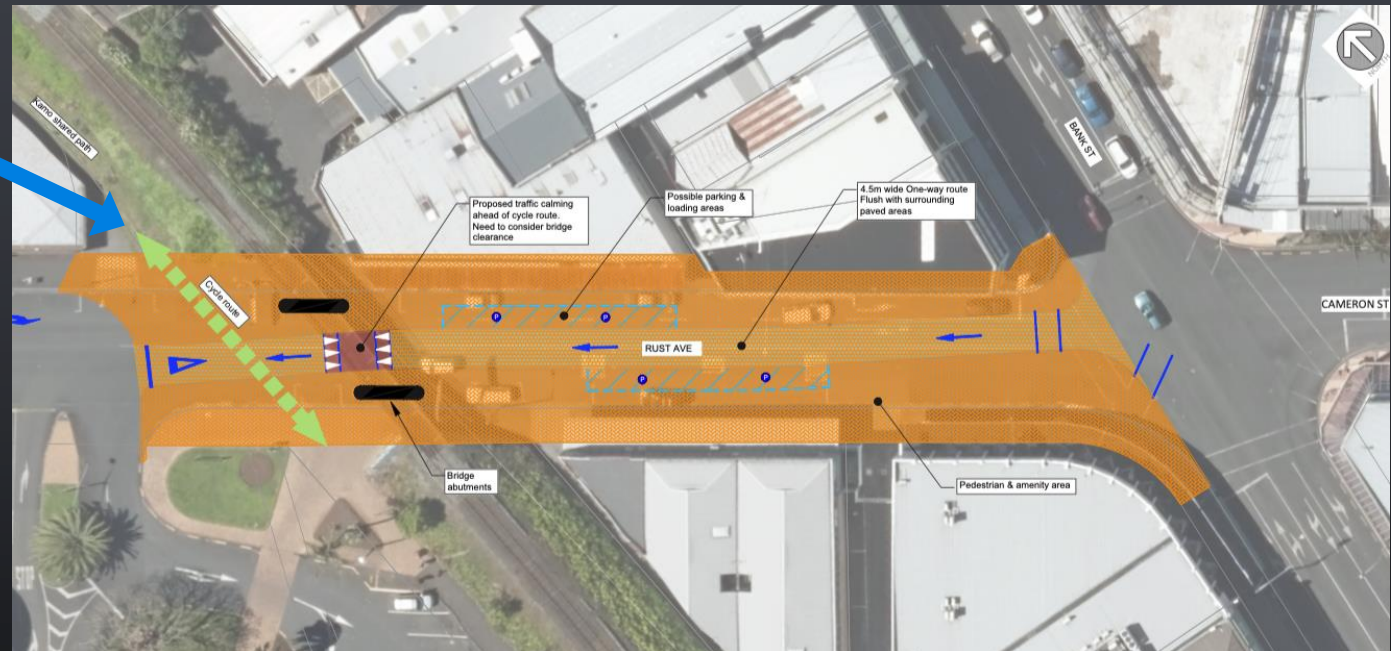
Create one way cycle lanes on each side of the road by removing parking on one side and narrowing traffic lanes.

Relatively cost effective, easy to build and connect with the network. Separation between pedestrians and cyclists

Many driveways (needing treatment). No physical separation (parking enforcement needed, less perceived safety) and removal of parking



...design options (2)



Counting methods

12.

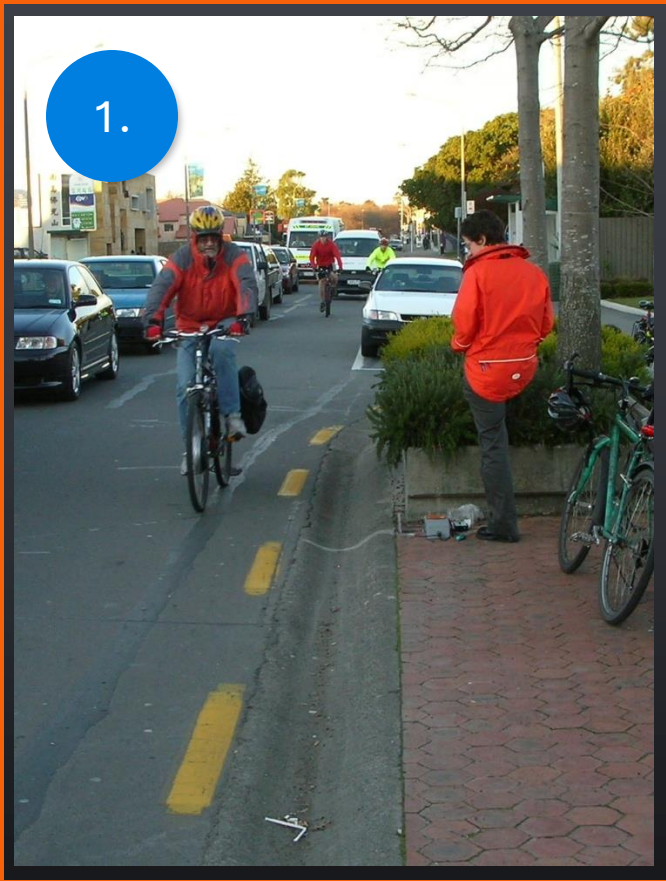
345.

74.

9.



Active mode monitoring technologies overview



Manual (human observer)
Duration: 2 hr



Portable machine
Duration: 24 hr – 2+ mo



Permanent machine
Duration: continuous

Types of automatic (machine) sensors

Code	Type of sensor	Code	Type of sensor
9	Multiple	S	Sonic/acoustic
H	Human observation	T	Tape switch
I	Passive infrared	3	Pressure sensor/mat
2	Active infrared	U	Ultrasonic
K	Laser/lidar	V	Video (automatic processing)
L	Inductive loop	1	Video (manual processing)
M	Magnetometer	W	Microwave (radar)
P	Piezoelectric	X	Radio wave (radar)
Q	Quartz piezoelectric	Z	Other
R	Pneumatic air tube		

Source: FHWA (2016) Coding Nonmotorized Station Location in the 2016 Traffic Monitoring Guide Format

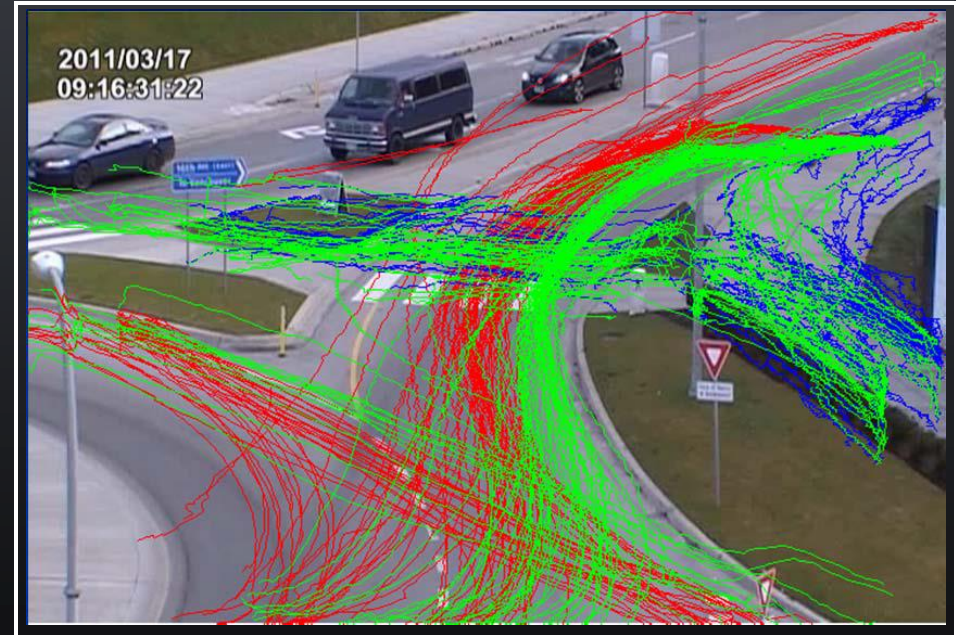
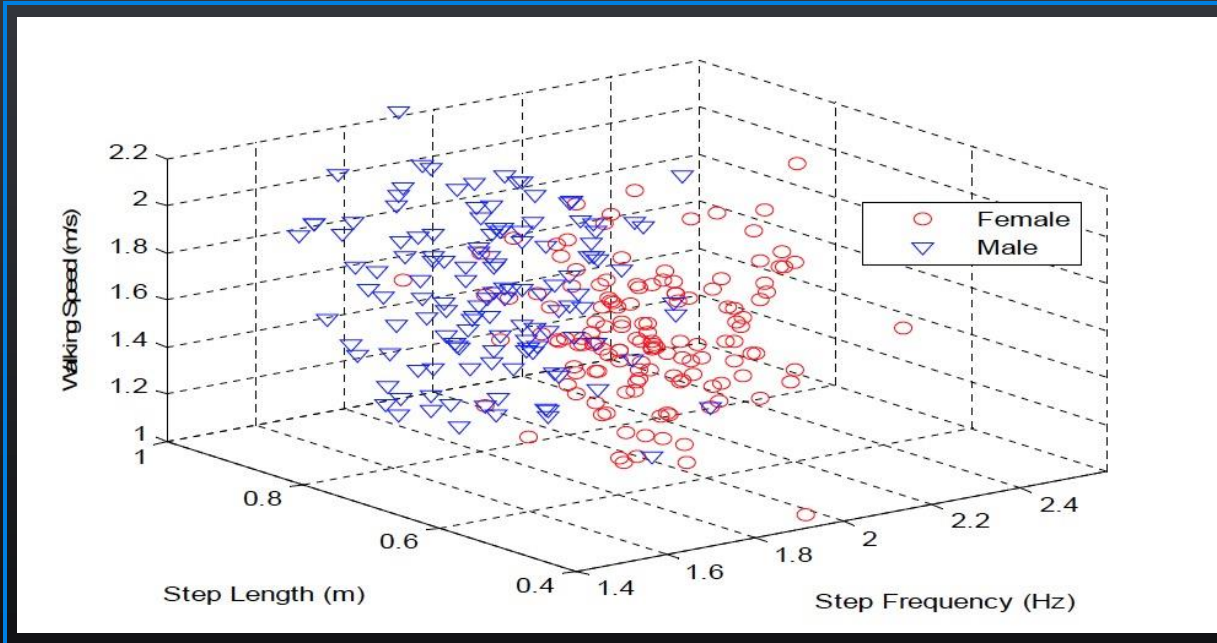
First developed in 2005...

Dynamic movement mechanisms



THE UNIVERSITY
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

- Pedestrians: ambulation (gait)
- Cyclists: pedalling
- Vehicles: linear movement



CCTV cameras have potential but also limitations



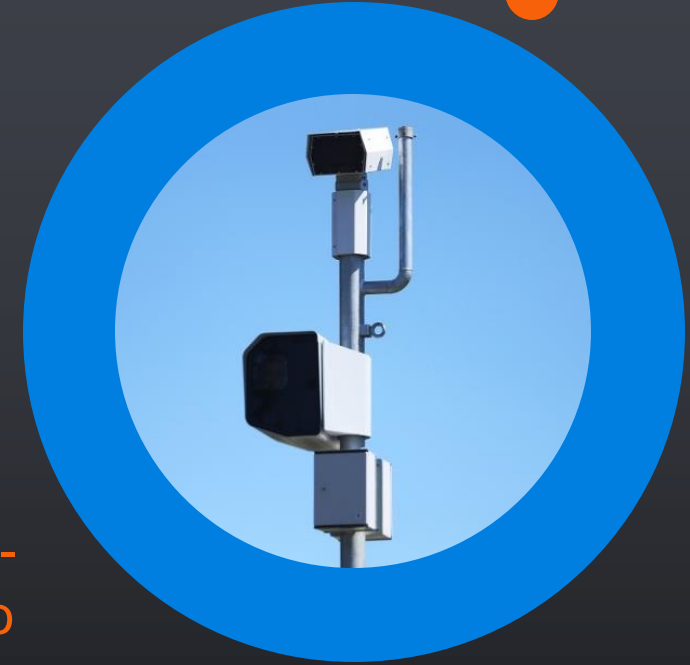
Traffic signal cameras also limited...

Cars and
Freight - good
data coverage

Buses -
good data
coverage

Pedestrians -
Limited or no
data coverage

Cyclists -
good data
coverage



Automated count problems and solutions





Problem

Insufficient demographic data

Power requirements increase deployment cost and limit where devices can go

Network issues can lead to data gaps

Inaccuracies due to sunlight, shadowing, and variable lighting conditions

Active modes heavily influenced by weather

Solution

Algorithms to classify age and gender of users

Low power device with solar option

Automated alarms and remote monitoring

Combined AI and background subtraction algorithms

Dashboard overlays of temperature and rainfall



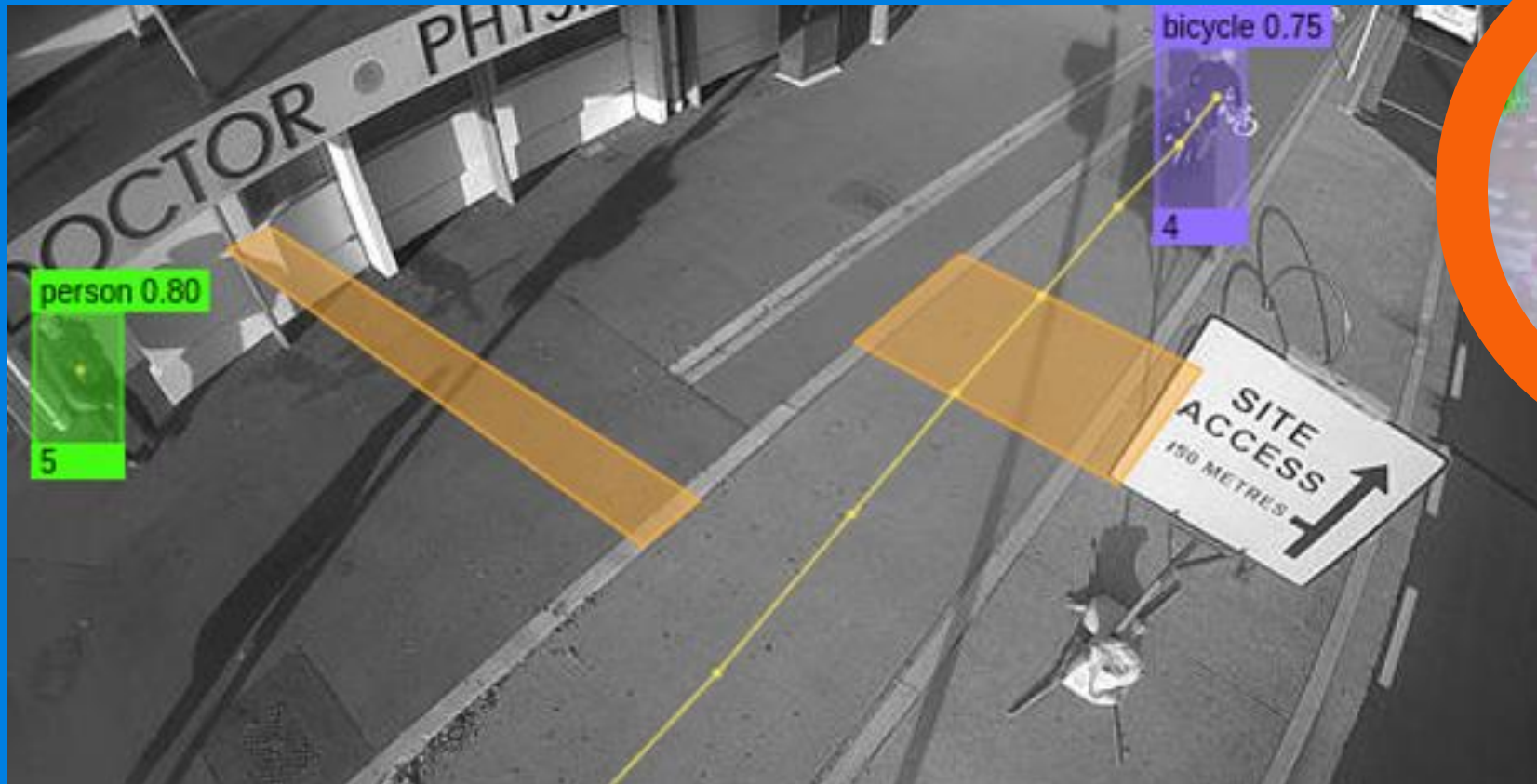
Camera and counter
mounted on a pole
(streetlight or
independent
dedicated pole)

Detection zones
illustrated in green



 **Count Pod**
by Countculture

Trajectory, detection zones and classification



Thank you to Northland Transportation Alliance



Installation

- Asset owners preferred electrical contractor
- Remote installation support
- Remote configuration, tuning, and accuracy report creation

Power options

- 24x7 Mains
- Pole Mount Solar Unit
- Recharge Off The Street Lighting Network



Emissions Calculations

By allowing some key variables to be configured at each sensor, Count Central can help estimate the amount of emissions savings each commute is contributing to.

Some of the variables which can be configured globally or per sensor are:

- Which time ranges do we consider counts to be commuters, e.g. 7-9 am and 4-6 pm, on all weekdays?
- How many kilometres does each commute roughly equate to?
- How many grams of CO2 per kilometre will be saved by each commute?



Count Central
by Countculture

Impact of temp, rainfall & day of week

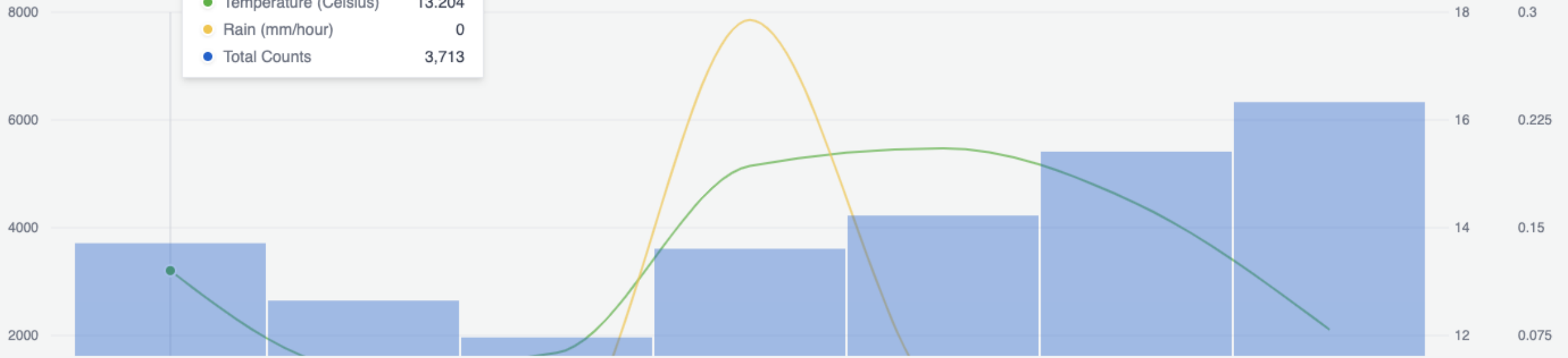


Chart Table Map Camera Details

Expand view

Fri, 17 May 2024	
● Temperature (Celsius)	13.204
● Rain (mm/hour)	0
● Total Counts	3,713

→ Temperature (Celsius) → Rain (mm/hour) ■ Total Counts





Displaying 4 weeks

and all cameras

Chart Table Map Camera Details

[Expand view](#)

Camera	Location
1-riverside-bike-lane	1 Riverside Drive, Whangarei
1-riverside-drive	1 Riverside Drive, Whangarei
13-manse-st	13 Manse Street, Whangarei
15-maunu-road	15 Maunu Road, Whangarei
151-riverside-drive	151 Riverside Drive, Whangarei
16-rust-ave	16 Rust Avenue, Whangarei
20-rust-ave	20 Rust Avenue, Whangarei
60-matipo-pl	60 Matipo Place, Whangarei
61-fisher-terrace	61 Fisher Terrace, Whangarei
63-jack-st	63 Jack Street, Whangarei
hatea-drive-reserve	Hatea Drive Reserve, Whangarei

Camera Site Details 1-riverside-drive



[Cancel](#)

Total Count **Actions**

2,030	Image Site Details
19,742	Image Site Details
48,466	Image
6,991	Image
4,547	Image Site Details
14,718	Image
6,606	Image
3,878	Image
3,977	Image
3,995	Image
725	Image

Conclusions

- Active mode user data is needed for
 - investment planning
 - design decisions
 - building social licence
- **Hardware advances**
 - more affordable for wide deployment
- **Software advances provide**
 - mode, age, gender
 - weather impact analysis
 - emissions reduction estimates



Tēna koutou katoa | Thank you



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VIASTRADA

TRANSPORT PLANNING AND DESIGN

Delivering safer and more innovative transport choices for everyone



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 **Countculture**

We use AI to deliver micro-mobility data to transport professionals