

# TE ARA MUA FUTURE STREETS: Emerging impacts on road user behaviour

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#### **OUTLINE**

- Background to Te Ara Mua Future Streets
- Methods: road user interactions
- Emerging results and conclusions



#### TE ARA MUA - FUTURE STREETS

A project to demonstrate 'healthier' street and route design

A research project to measure safety, health, environmental, and social effects of improving suburban streets and routes

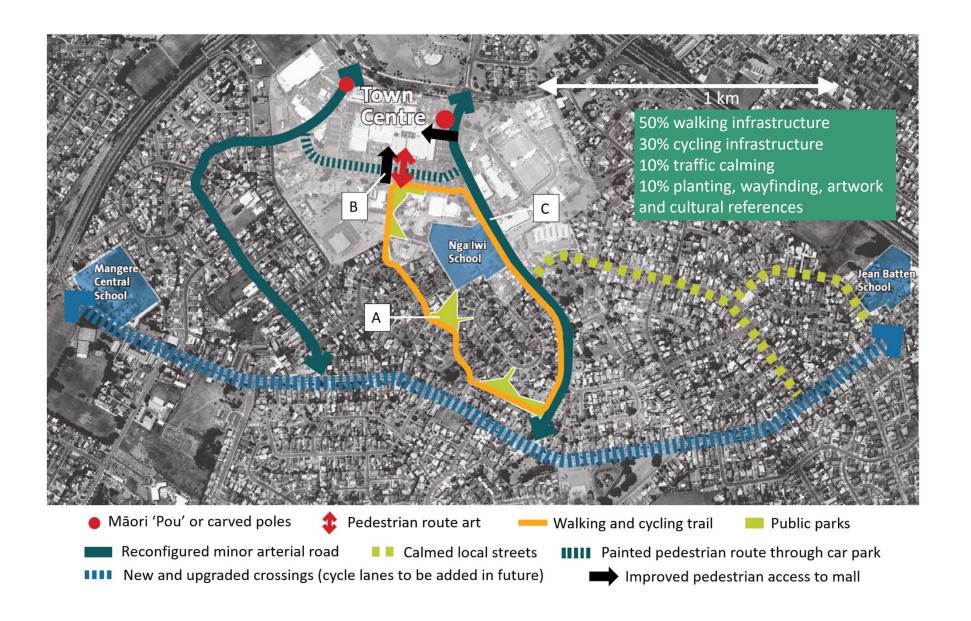


#### TE ARA MUA – FUTURE STREETS

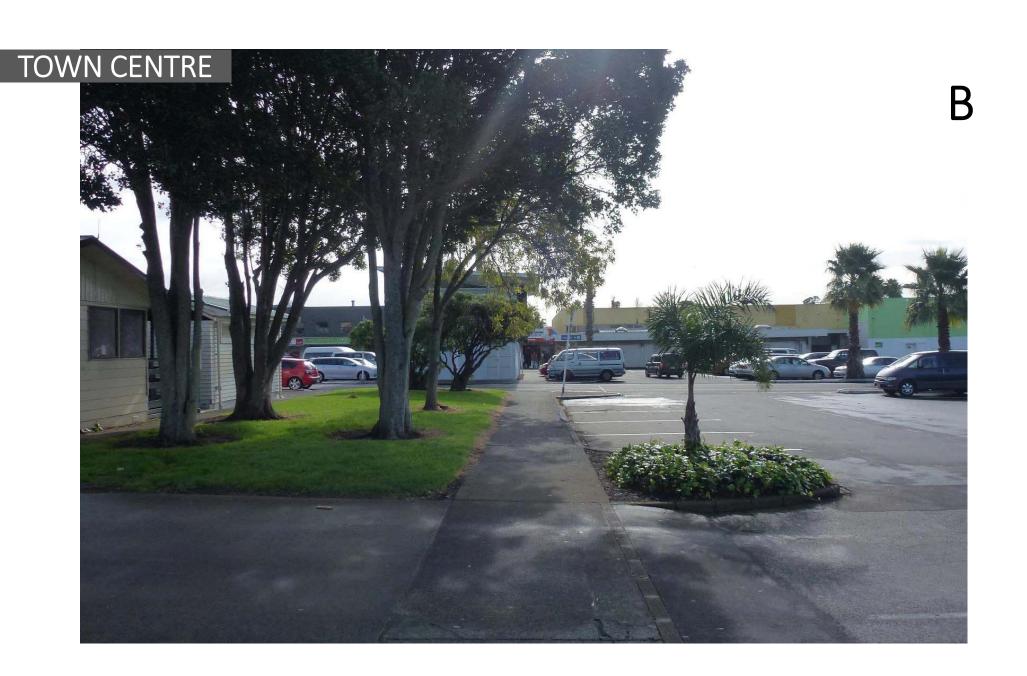


Making streets around Māngere Central *safer* and easier to travel around, especially by walking and cycling; and reflecting local identity

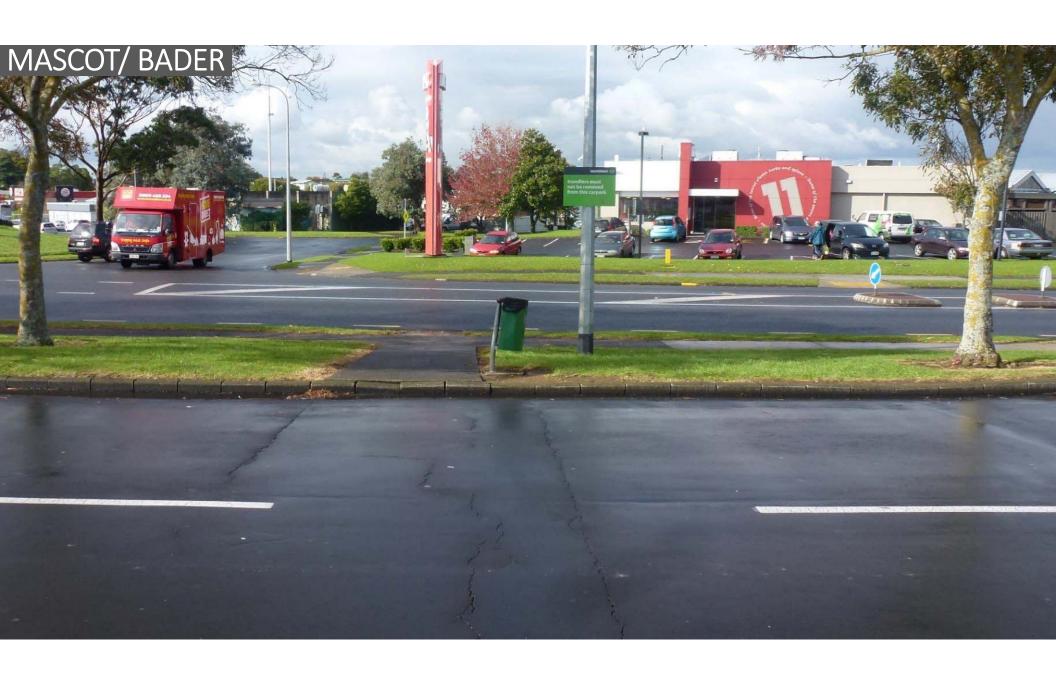




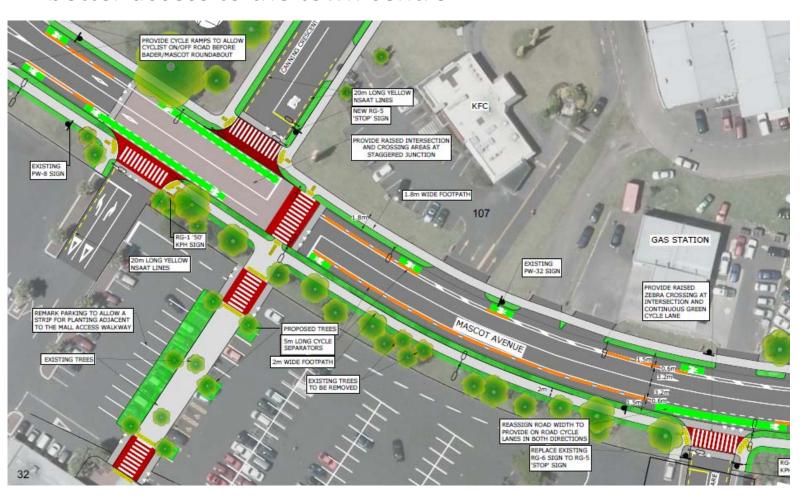








# Pedestrian priority where there are lots of pedestrians, better access to the town centre





	Intervention area Māngere Central	Control area Māngere East
Before	<ul> <li>Traffic behaviour</li> <li>Speed &amp; counts</li> <li>Video of behave</li> <li>Motorists, peds</li> <li>Footpaths &amp; ro</li> </ul>	s measures viour s & cyclists ads
After	<ul> <li>Residents surveys</li> <li>Mode use to local destinations</li> <li>Physical activity</li> <li>Neighbourhood perceptions</li> <li>Injuries (self report &amp; data linkage)</li> <li>Children &amp; adults</li> </ul>	



# Intervention and control areas were matched for:

- Access to amenity destinations
- Street layout and age of development
- Demographics

## Aim of road user interaction analysis

To understand the effects of Future Streets Treatments on:

Road user behaviour

Road user interactions

Hypothesis: Future Streets treatments will create a safer and more user-friendly road network that matches the intended road function.

## Video coding system method development

#### Previous Studies

Point England, Self-explaining Roads (Mackie, 2013)

Traffic Conflict Studies (St Aubin, 2015)

Naturalistic Cycling Studies (Johnson 2010)

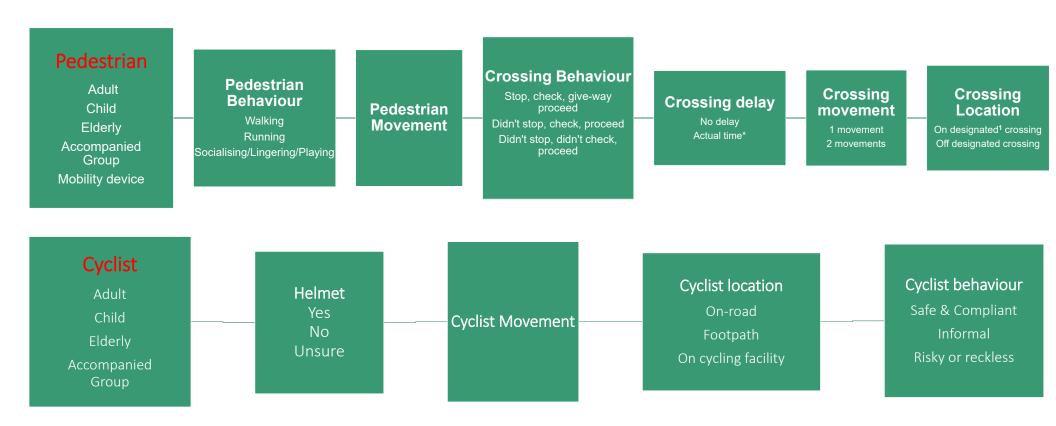
Before/After evaluation of infrastructure treatments (Hunter, 2012)

Hybrid automated/manual method – cyclists (Thomas, 2018)

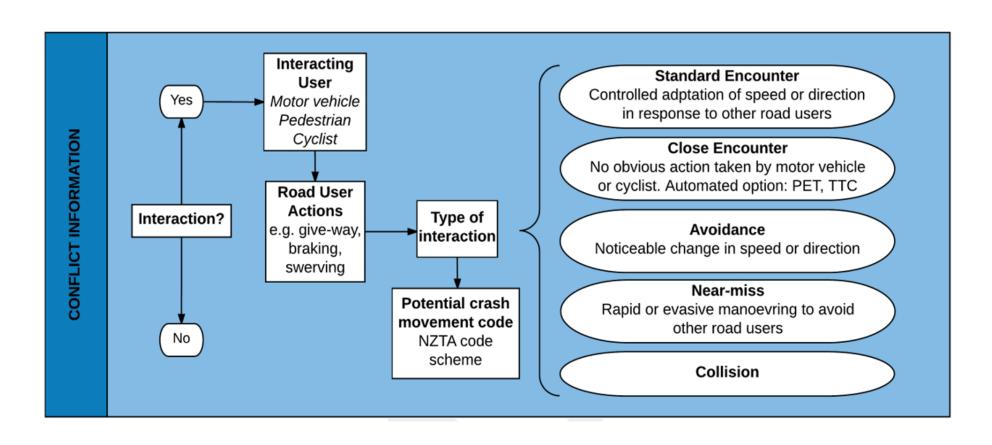


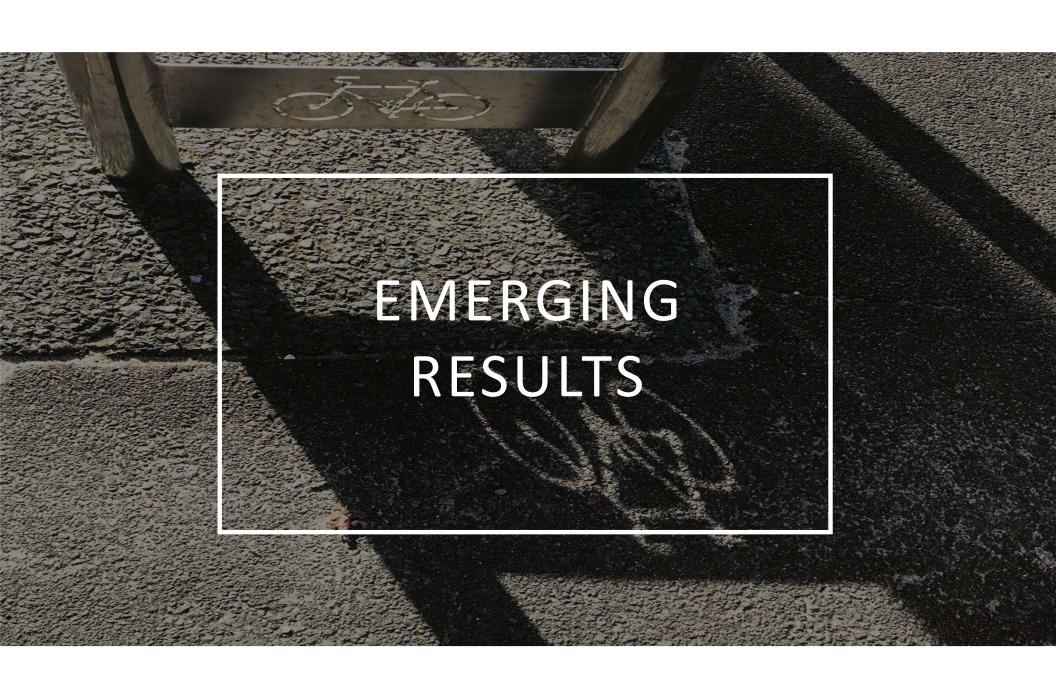
Hyden, 1987

#### Vulnerable road user behaviour

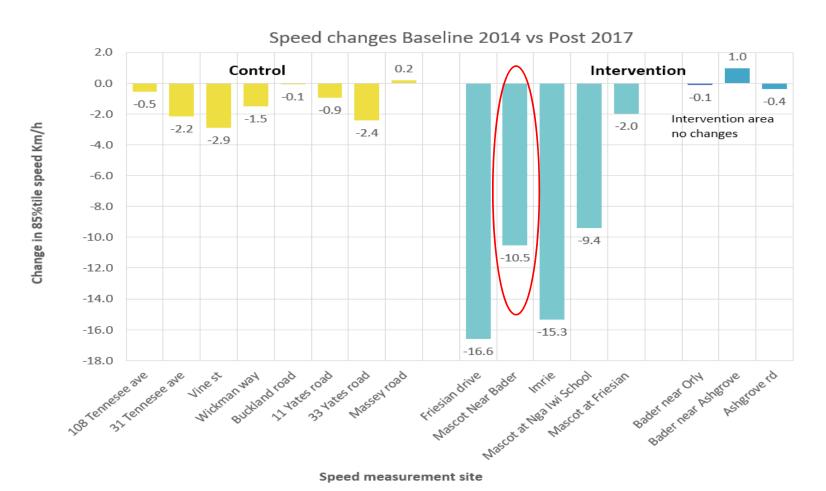


#### Road user interactions

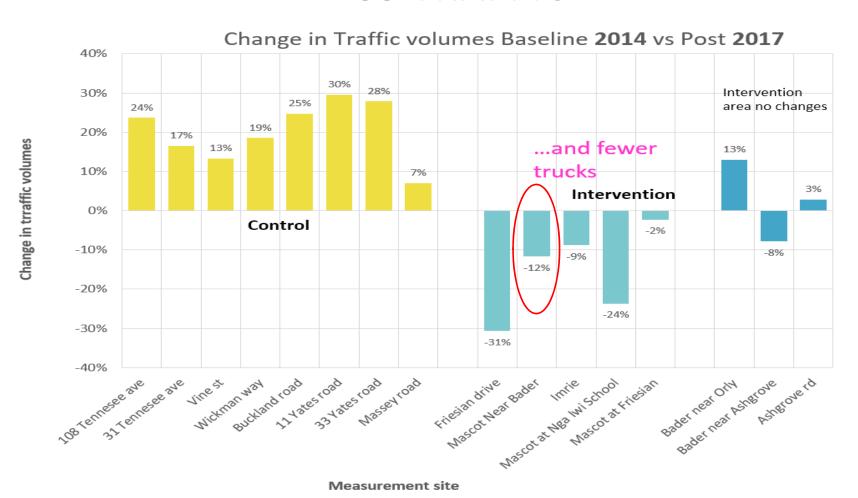




#### **SLOWER SPEEDS**

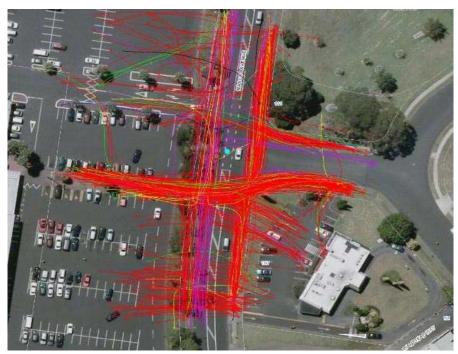


#### LESS TRAFFIC



## SAFER CROSSING BEHAVIOUR





2014 2017

#### CHANGES TO CROSSING MOVEMENTS

#### 'Wheeled' movement has increased:

- Mobility-assisted movement has increased from 0.3% to 1.9% of all pedestrians (from 2 pedestrians to 12)
- Pram movements  $12 \rightarrow 14$
- Scooting and skating  $0 \rightarrow 5$

Pedestrian crossing movements are safer, quicker, and more continuous:

- Crossing movements were continuous (pedestrians had to stop in the middle of the road); 51% → 97% are continuous
- Pedestrians had to wait more than 3 seconds to cross: 77% →16%
- Fewer running across road

#### FEWER INTERACTIONS

#### Pedestrian-car interactions

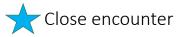




2018



Pre Events





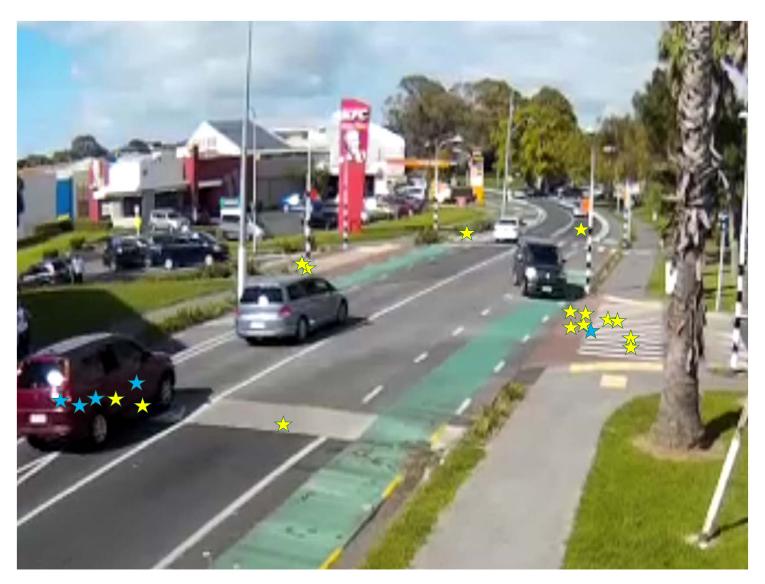




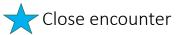








Post Events



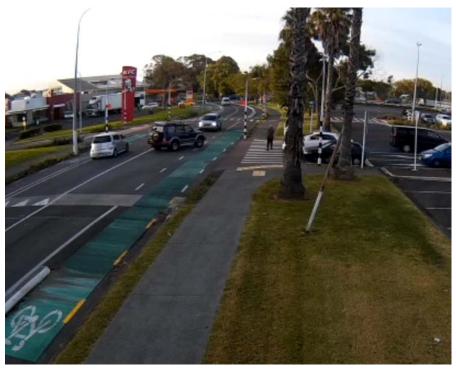


Avoidance

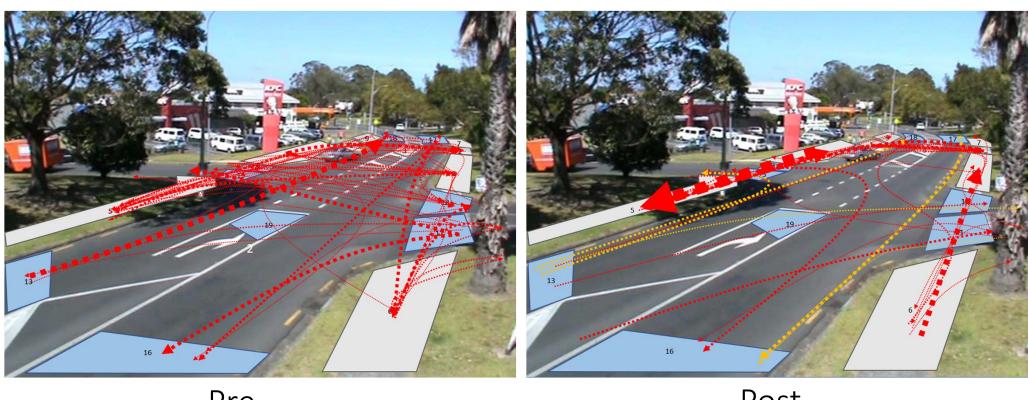


Near Miss





## Cyclists



Pre Post

#### BENEFITS FOR MOBILITY-ASSISTED MOVEMENT



"...I used to push from home to here [gym by the mall] every day and some of the roads were really bumpy, unsafe and even because you have done lots of good changes I feel independent and safe within myself — in my manual chair or in my power chair. All the local places I feel comfortable and it is freedom for me, so I don't have a bodyguard [someone to push her]."

36 year old woman with mobility impairment

1.9% of pedestrians crossing Mascot Ave used mobility aids at follow-up compared to 0.3% at baseline

#### **CONCLUSIONS**

Future Streets treatments at Mascot Ave have created a more user-friendly environment for pedestrians (and cyclists)

Particular benefits for those with mobility devices/prams/shopping trolleys

Road user interactions have migrated to safer locations

There are remaining design issues that could be resolved



