

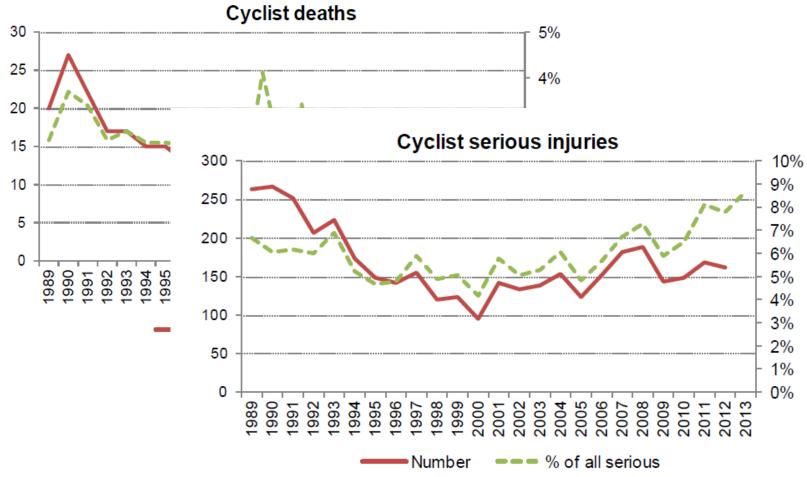


## Cycle conflict – can Computer Vision add to our analysis capability



### When is too much, not enough?









# The Theory of Swiss Cheese and a Pyramid











## Capturing everyday incidents















#### Manual coding



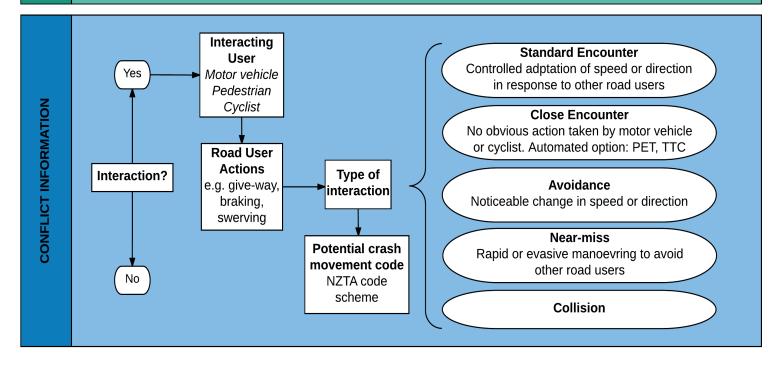
CYCLIST INFORMATION

Cyclist Type
Adult, child, elderly
Accompanied,
group, solo

Helmet Yes/ No/ Unsure Situational factors Weather, Traffic volume, Time

**Cyclist location**On road/ Footpath/
Cycling facility

Cyclist movement Zonal movement Cyclist behaviour Safe and compliant, informal, risky and reckless





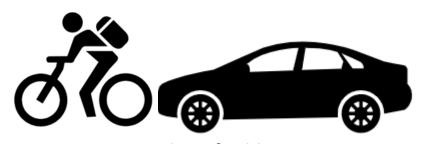


#### Does it work – technical results





CCTV quality is acceptable. Zoom is critical



87 events identified by computer 25 confirmed by manual review



79 – 83% accuracy identifying cycles





#### Does it work – time savings

Table 12: Comparison of manual and hybrid methods to manually analyse footage

Method	Estimated hours required to process 1 hour of automated footage (manual analyst time only)	Comments
Manual method	2-2.5 hours	<ul> <li>This will depend on:</li> <li>The number of variables coded,</li> <li>The type of variables (e.g. speed or distance judgements were not done here, as they require frame-by-frame analysis which slows coding significantly)</li> <li>Site conditions (e.g. higher cyclist rates and number of notable conflict events increase time)</li> </ul>
Hybrid method	o.5 hours	Running software to provide a library of time- stamped video segments showing each separate potential event (currently the time stamp of interesting events is provided)  Note: This does not include the time taken to calibrate and run the automated software.







#### Does it work – cost effectiveness?



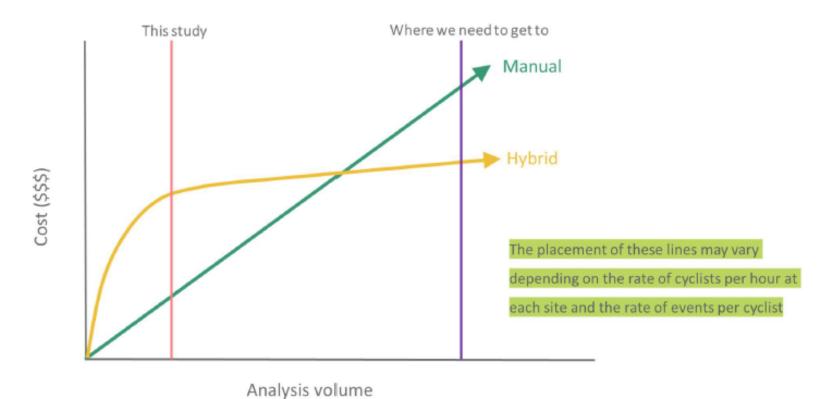


Figure 22: Cost-effectiveness and value of this data











