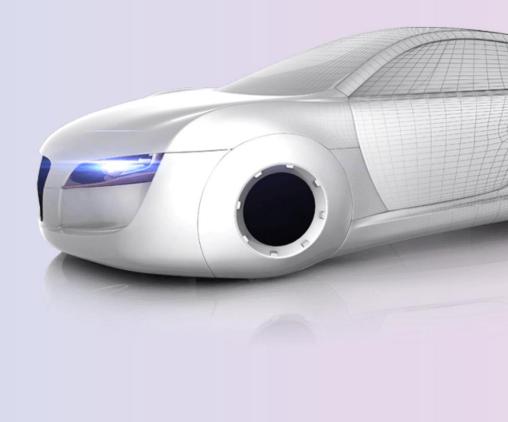


DUBAI WORLD CONGRESS FOR SELF-DRIVING TRANSPORT

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Lessons and Impact of UK Autodrive

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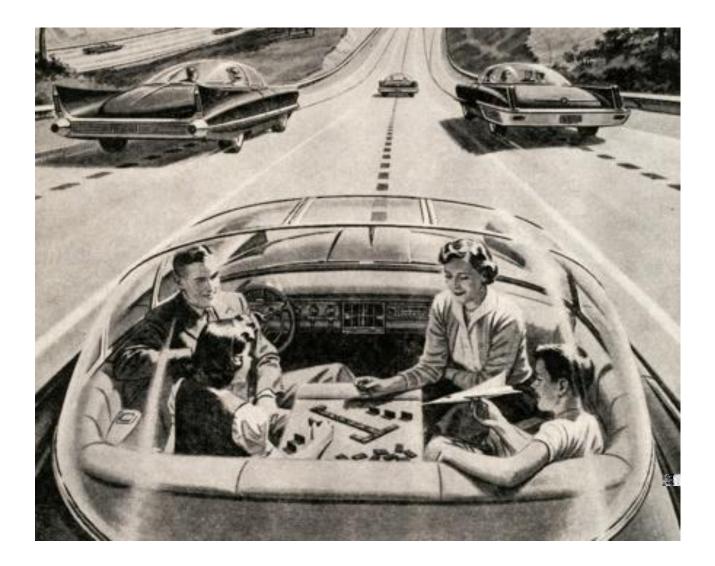
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Project Overview Project Impact Lessons Learnt New developments





Autonomous vehicles have been long purported to bring a myriad of benefits – *reducing congestion and emissions*, increasing *free time*, *improving mobility* for the elderly and disabled, allowing *cities to re-shape* more liveable spaces...

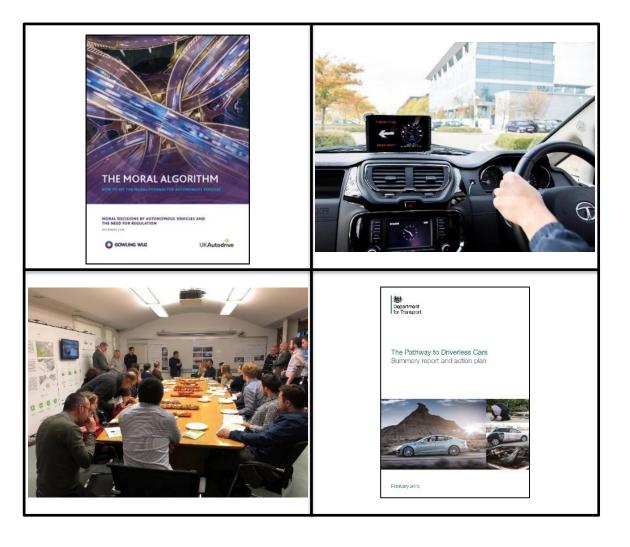


How do we get there?

What's the reality? It's more than just developing technology:

- *Social* user acceptance, ethics, ownership
- *Technical* technology robustness, security, interoperability, infrastructure...
- *Economic* cost, business models
- *Political* codes, standards, regulations

This approach requires collaboration between cities, tech providers, researchers, insurers, the public...



What is UK Autodrive?

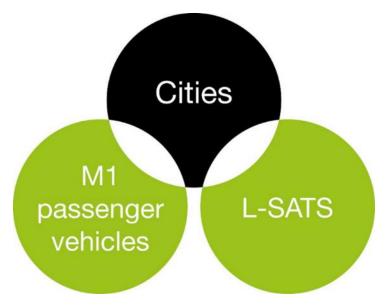
A response to these challenges - a UK Government supported, *collaborative research and development project* to explore the realities of putting connected and autonomous vehicle technology into our cities – through academic studies, technology development, public engagement and *real world demonstrations*



What did we do?









Delivered *inclusive design* with stakeholder groups



Got the *public talking* about their concerns, aspirations and ambitions



Successfully *navigated Coventry ring road* with autonomous technology!



Examined *interoperability challenges*, influencing European legislation



Engaged with the *emergency services* to explore impacts on them



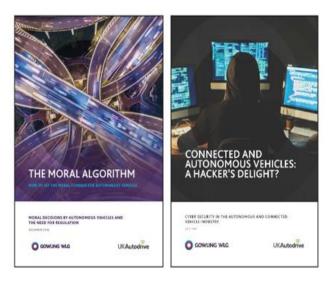
Demonstrated how CAVs can fit into a *broader mobility framework*



Modelled *impacts on emissions, congestion* and travel time



Demonstrated *thought leadership* on topics such as data, ethics and insurance



What did we learn?

City perspectives

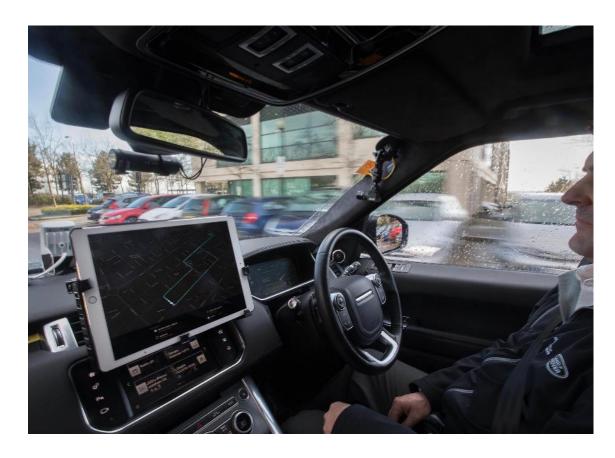
- Provided *two very different cities* Milton Keynes and Coventry - with a view of the possible
- Successful demonstrations of the technology have given the cities *confidence to move forward* with plans to enhance the public realm through the adoption of low-carbon autonomous public mobility services
- Modelling has identified that wide-spread changes to infrastructure will not be needed. Capacity gains up to 20% with *no big infrastructure spend*



What did we learn?

Technology perspective

- Provided a platform for companies to demonstrate that the *digital skills and desire* exist to rapidly develop autonomous technologies and apply them to *complex mobility problems*
- Highlighted the need for a *robust communications network* to operate connected and autonomous vehicles efficiently and effectively
- Unearthing big *challenges with respect to cyber* security – now front and centre with car manufacturers and the UK Government's National Cyber Security Centre



What did we **learn**?

User perspective

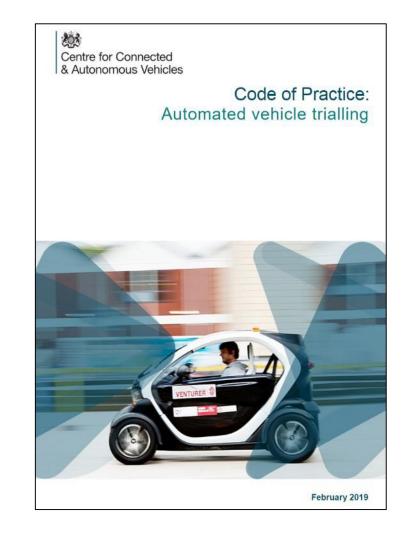
- UK Autodrive got public *thinking and talking* about how they would like to use future transport technologies to improve their daily lives:
 - Hospital trips
 - The school run / other trips with young children
 - Social shared mobility to address loneliness
 - Improved access to mobility services
- UK Autodrive has worked closely with the emergency services to enable them to respond to incidents and *provide help quicker*



What are we doing **now**?

Government activity

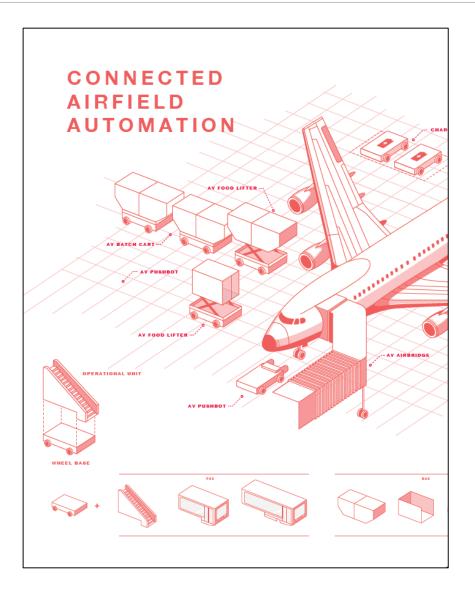
- UK Government continues to support the development of *automated mobility solutions*
- Code of Practice: *Automated vehicle trialling* has been revised and updated based on learnings from initial projects
- Centre for Connected and Autonomous vehicles *continues* to support collaborative research and development



What are we doing **now**?

Thought leadership

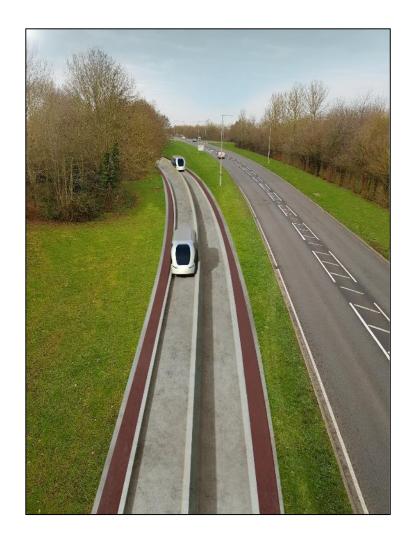
- Consideration about the application of *automated vehicles* in a airport environment
- Development of applications for both *landside and airside automation*
- Identification of *routes to implementation* in complex operational environments



What are we doing **now**?

Scheme feasibility studies

- Use of highly-automated buses, to *provide metrostyle services*
- *Affordable solutions* for applications where ridership levels would not support traditional solutions
- *Whole system design* matches vehicles to infrastructure to produce optimised solution which is *flexible and expandable*



Conclusions

- UK Autodrive has provided the confidence that highly-automated vehicles have a role in future mobility systems
- Development in these digital technologies is continuing with rapid innovation. Governments and cities need to decide how they want to adopt the technology.
- New business models will be enabled by the adoption on automated technologies and some existing business models will be come obsolete





SHAPING A BETTER WORLD

Thank you for listening

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