



Connected & Autonomous Vehicles



- 1. Driving forces behind CAV
- 2. Trials in Greenwich GATEway project
- 3. Implications for public service provision

Driving forces behind CAV



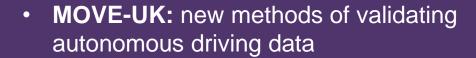
- Business & competitive advantage
 - Global market £907bn by 2035
 - New entrants, disruption
 - Other industries
 - National GDP
- Economic & societal benefits
 - Safety
 - Congestion
 - Efficiency of road space and land use
 - Productivity
 - Mobility & accessibility
- Jobs & skills



Five high-profile driverless pilots











• Atlas: mapping & navigation requirements

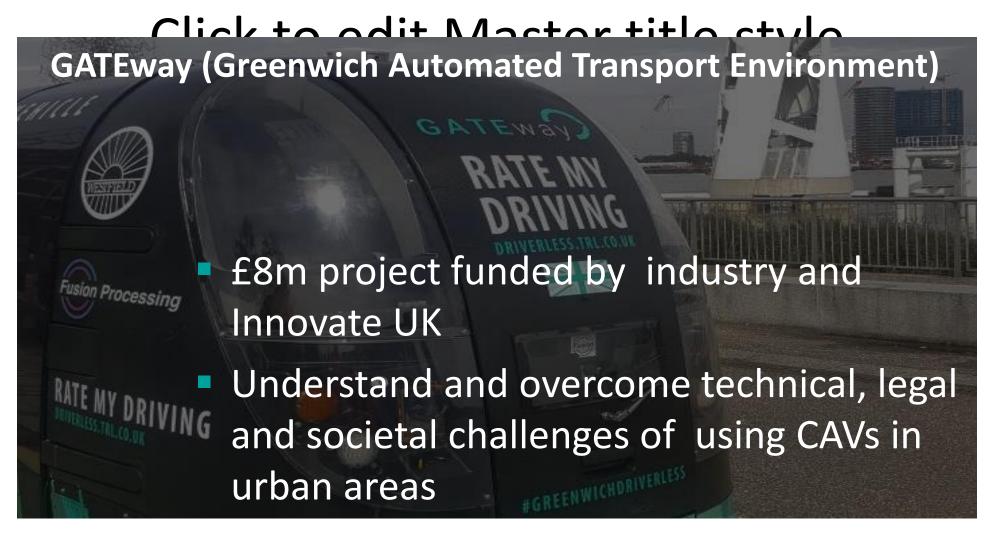
MAVEN: platooning

MergeGreenwich: ride share

Drivers: European test bed

• CAV Infrastructure: UK test bed





A team of experts





















Imperial College London









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Project summary









Trial 1: Micro-transit

Trial 2: Automated valet parking

Trial 3: Last mile delivery

- Legal and technical requirements to enable AVs to be used in the UK
- CAV perception/acceptance to pedestrians, passengers and other road users

Trial 1 – fully automated pods

- Demonstrate automated pods as a 'first/last mile' transport solution
- Provide links between:
 - Transport hubs
 - Businesses
 - Leisure facilities
 - Residences
- 'Smart Cities' concept









Trial 1 – Greenwich pod route





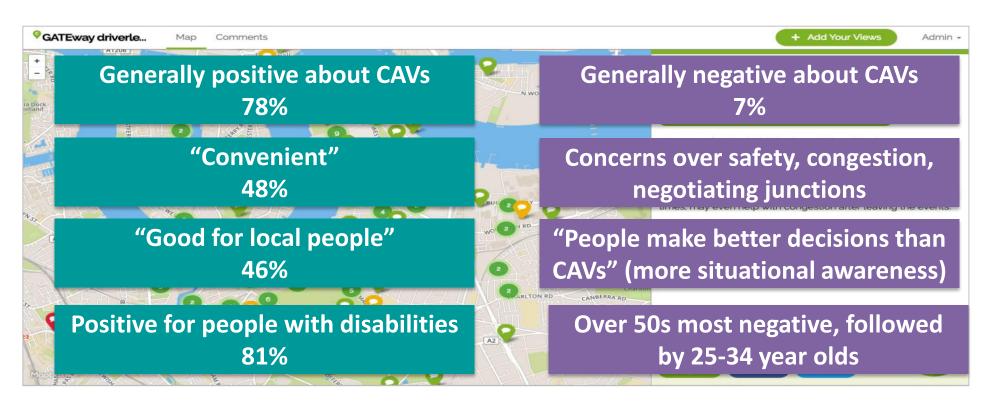
Dystopia – congestion, unemployment



Utopia – comfortable, multipurpose journeys



Sentiment maps (Commonplace)



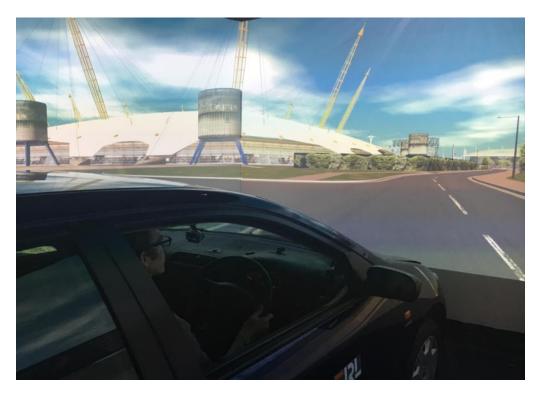


Simulator trial – research question

 Do human drivers adapt their behaviour when AVs are recognisable in the traffic?



Simulator trial – approach



- 60 participants
- Briefed on AVs
- 10 drives:
 - T-junctions (4)
 - Overtaking (6)
- Varied AV proportion and visibility

Simulator trial – findings

Junctions:

 Participants pulled into smaller gaps when there were more AVs in the traffic

Overtaking:

 Participants typically chose to wait until all approaching vehicles had passed

Simulator trial – conclusions

People do not 'bully' AVs – yet!



Male, 35

In hindsight, if I was in a rush and I had to pull out in front of somebody, I'd rather have done it in front of an automated one rather than a human one...I imagine it would have taken avoiding action better than a human can.

At the give way junction, which I found more frustrating, I was actively looking for self-driving vehicles as I felt I could pull out in a smaller gap than normal in front of them.



Female, 29

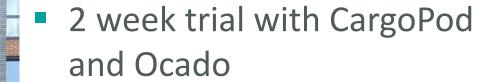


Female, 54

I felt that I would prefer to pull out in front of a self-driven car for the safety advantage that I assume it would react more quickly than a human-driven if necessary...I feel I would be more inclined to take risks.

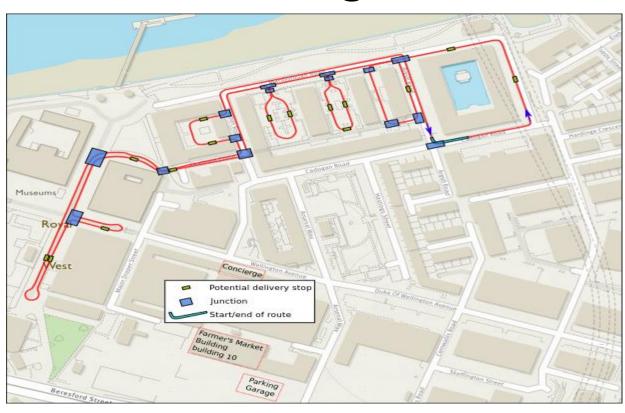
Trial 3: driverless last-mile

deliveries

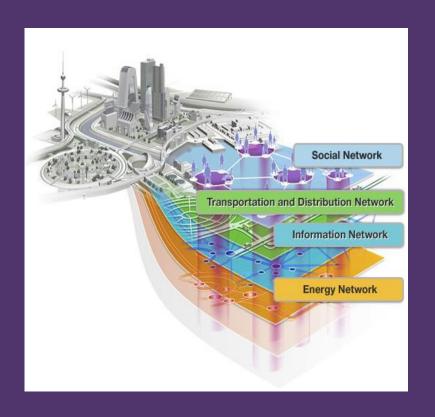


- Over 100 customers
- TRL surveyed recipients
- Commonplace local sentiment mapping

CargoPod route



3. Implications for Public Service Provision



- When?
- Trends: growth of Maas & ride sharing
- Cities:
 - Integration with public transport
 - Spatial planning and built environment
- Council services:
 - Impact across public sector fleet efficiency, safety, planning
 - Jobs & skills
 - Infrastructure
 - EV charging
 - V2V &V2X connectivity
 - Vehicle maintenance and property requirements
- Council influence



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'A local authority quietly leading the smart city revolution'

IDOX 2016

