

# Long Term impact foresight

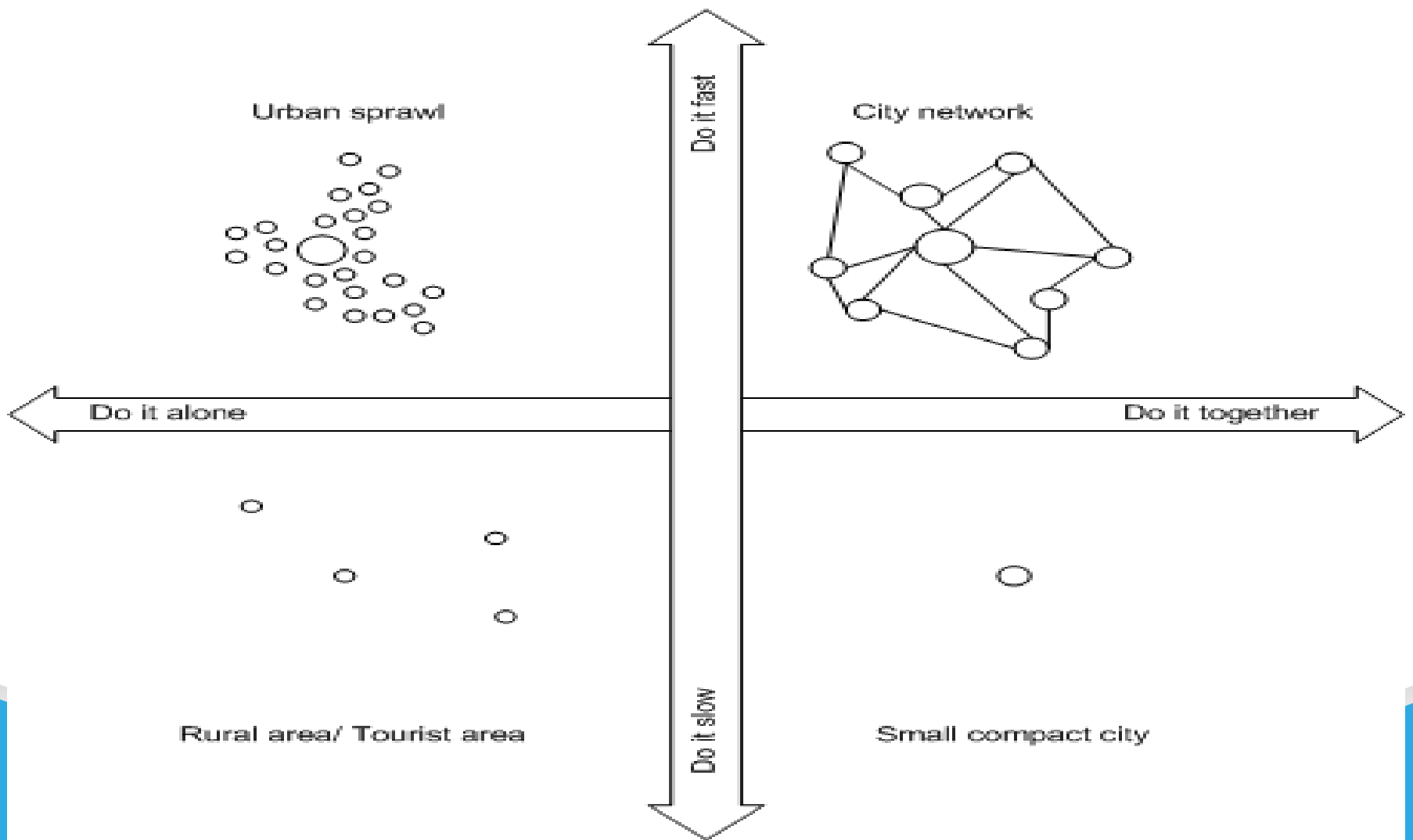
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# CityMobil2 – Impact scenarios framework



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## 2 impact scenarios in 4 urban contexts

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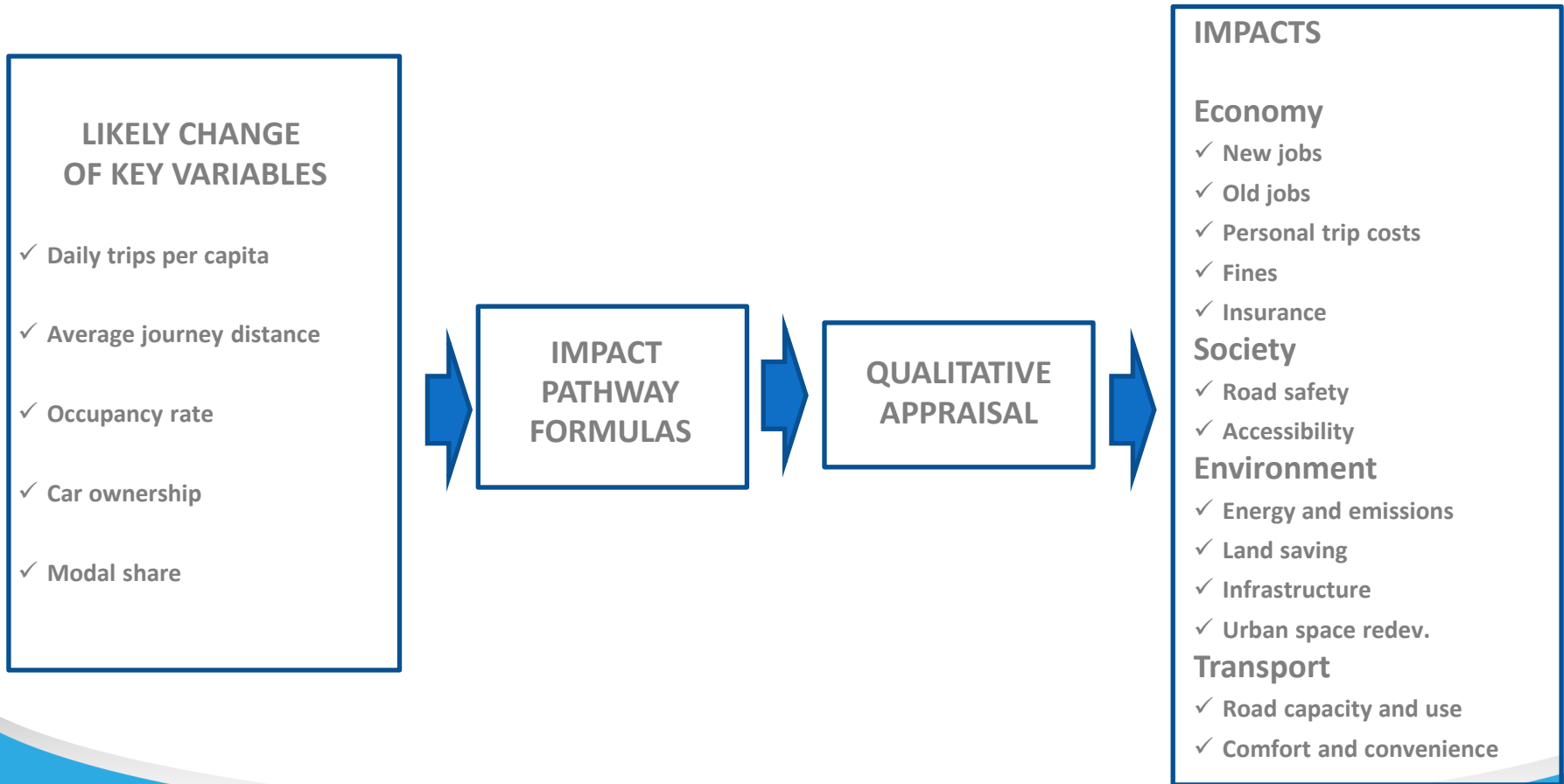
### **Scenario 1: Private self-driving cars (autonomous vehicles)**

Private automation may increase accessibility to remote areas and facilitate urban sprawl, increase the distance and also the number of trips

### **Scenario 2: Fleet of shared cyber-cars (automated urban environment)**

May increase deconcentrated urbanisation (poly-centricity) and nomadism by attracting citizens to live in places when and where flexible mobility options and living opportunities are available

# CityMobil2 – Impact scenarios methodology



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# Energy and emissions

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## Scenario 1

- ✓ Increased VKM could not be compensated by better vehicle performances, use of platoons and lower cruising speeds

## Scenario 2

- ✓ Waste from relocation of empty vehicles could be balanced by pervasive car/ride sharing which becomes a kind of flexible public transport system

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# Land use

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## Scenario 1

- ✓ Limited saving of parking space
- ✓ High demand on land use outside city areas
- ✓ Higher infrastructure and city running costs

## Scenario 2

- ✓ Very low need for car parks everywhere
- ✓ Easier to manage the interface with the public transport and car sharing fleets

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# Urban Requalification

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## Scenario 1

- ✓ Most of the urban infrastructure expenditure still goes to maintain a urban road network. Not much impact on urban requalification

## Scenario 2

- ✓ More liveable cities, thanks to the opportunity to use parking facilities for other purposes leading to new high quality urban fabric
- ✓ Opportunity to rethink and renovate the urban environment for pedestrians, automated vehicles and deliveries

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# Safety

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## Scenario 1

- ✓ Society will not allow a system on the road that is less safe than today. So, at worse, safety will be neutral

## Scenario 2

- ✓ Reduction in accidents caused by drinking-driving and fatigue
- ✓ On rural roads, the current main causes of accidents (overtaking & intersection crossing) will cease to exist



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# Accessibility

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## Scenario 1

- ✓ Accessibility for disabled & elderly people as well as ease of access to reach a destination will improve
- ✓ Forced relocation - accessible areas could push up property prices, thereby pushing poorer people out of the city
- ✓ One automated car can do the job of two conventional cars in remote locations

## Scenario 2

- ✓ Automated vehicles will improve significantly accessibility in rural areas. A shared service could involve placing a couple of vehicles at the disposal of village for different purposes: transport people, mail, groceries, etc.
- ✓ High seasonal demand in touristic areas = huge potential for automated shared transport to make areas accessible and manage visitors flows
- ✓ Accessibility enabling economic development of remote suburbs

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## Other impacts (common to both scenarios)

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- ✓ **Affordability** is a key issue: How much will the new vehicle cost? What business model for new collective fleets? If based on cost per minute, service could be unaffordable. Need to consider subsidies.
- ✓ **Health:** what impact will automated demand responsive vehicles have on our health? Will we cease to walk or ride a bike? Cities are promoting active travel today for first/last mile.
- ✓ **Personal security:** Interface will make a huge difference to acceptability and perception of personal security. Some feel safer in their own car rather than a 'sharing car' (comparison with the introduction of lifts).
- ✓ **Perception of travel time** will change – use travel as opportunity to work or sleep.



THANKS FOR LISTENING

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