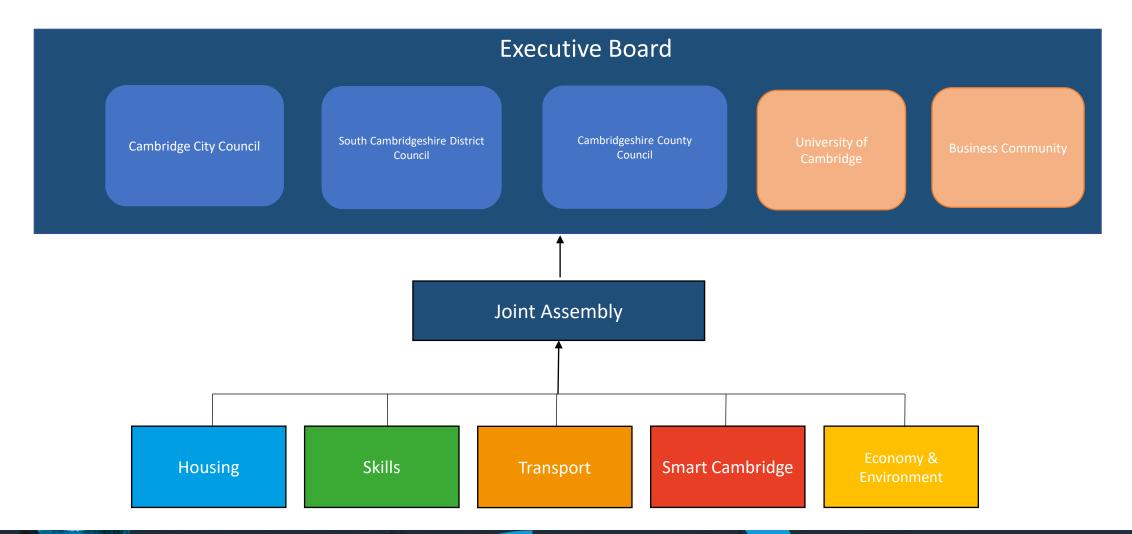
GREATER CAMBRIDGE PARTNERSHIP

-0

00

The GCP Structure





THE CHALLENGE - 8 KEY STATS



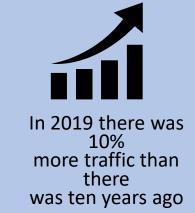
35,000 more residents in Greater Cambridge in 2021 than there were in 2011

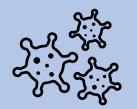


44,000 more jobs and 33,500 more homes expected by 2031



We need to reduce traffic by 25% to run better public transport and reduce emissions





Car use is at 92% of pre-covid levels yet bus use is only at 73%



Transport causes 35% of local carbon emissions



121 deaths in Greater Cambridge attributable to air pollution in 2020



Thousands of people living and working in Greater Cambridge have no alternative to traveling by car

Innovation Prospectus

Purpose:

- Set out how the market can engage with the GCP – testing and trialling new technologies
- Focus trials and pilots on challenges that the GCP are working on
- Create a framework for assessing which companies to allocate resource to
- Set out procurement approaches including innovation procurements
- Embed Innovation across all GCP workstreams
- Set out principles for trialling in the GCP area

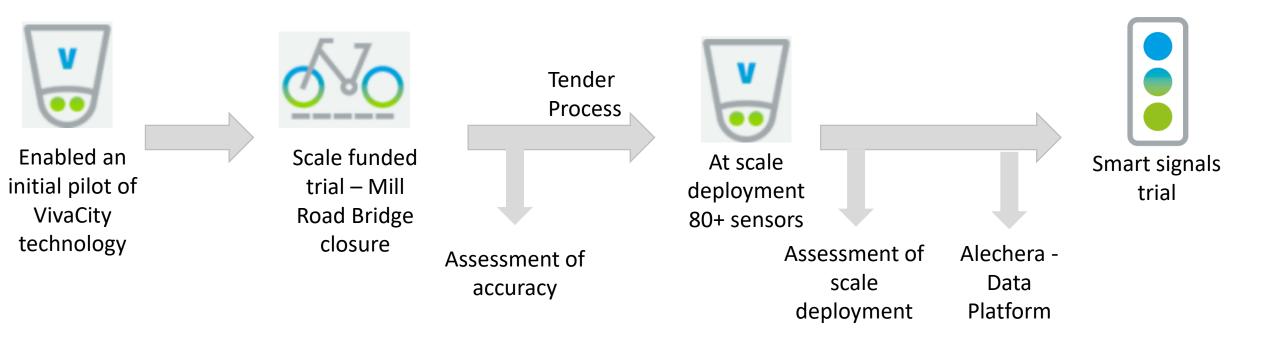






Data Collection – Collaborative Innovation

Issue: We don't have the granular data needed on movement in the city





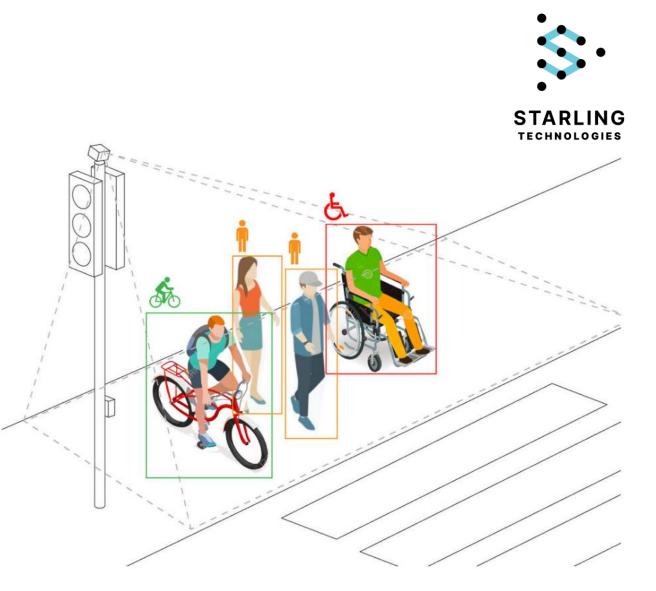
Starling Technologies

Starling's AI technology provides:

- Advanced counts and behavioural analyses at crossings, for example:
 - Pedestrians eg. confident, reluctant, running, waiting, near collisions
 - Vehicles eg. do and do not give-way, stopping distances, approach speeds
 - Predictive approaches to optimise crossings to reduce pedestrian waiting times without a commensurate delay to vehicles, and a better pedestrian experience

Sensors

- Starling standard or high-powered sensors
- Extra wide field of view reduces the overall number of sensors required
- Option to use existing client CCTV





Automated Transport– External Funding Bids

Issue: Need to improve public transport – how can we utilise new vehicle technologies

Expanded services: running on-demand services out of hours when traditional buses may not operate.

Improved first and last mile transport: Automated vehicles offer a cost-effective solution to closing the first/last mile gap, by bringing bus stops closer to places of work and homes.

Better accessibility for travellers with disabilities: provide a doorto-door service for passengers with disabilities. Any savings from not having a driver could be diverted into support staff to help with entering and exiting the vehicle.

Reduced operations costs:

- Potential to reduce both costs and human error.
 Risk reduction helps lower insurance and liability costs
 Reduce staff overheads.
- •Greater monitoring of vehicle reduces maintenance costs





Automated Transport– External Funding Bids

TIMELINE

2016	2017	2018	2018-21	2023-25
Initial	CCAV2	AV	CCAV3	CCAV5
Study	Busway	Strategy	AV pilot	Expanded
	and			AV pilot
	Wellcome			
	Trust			





Cambridge Connector



Lead Partner



Communication Partner -Deploy 5G



Autonomous Vehicle **Provider** -



Simulation Partner – Digital Twin.

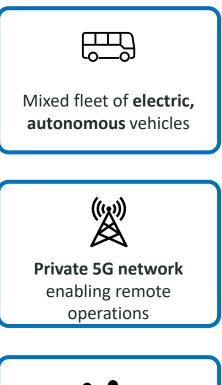
$$d(\texttt{risk})$$
 Testi

ing



Service Provider

Solving the Challenge

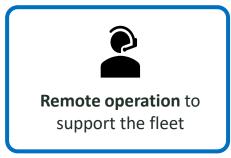






Biomedical Campus





\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$
Extensive field testing to

validate the system



Approach and Technology

Remote Operations Progression

