



ALKS technology may not detect a pedestrian encroaching onto a carriage way

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Government Urged to Revise Plans for Introduction of Automated Lane Keeping Systems to Ensure Road Safety, Thattham Research and Association of British Insurers warn

- Automated Driving could be a reality on UK motorways from Spring 2021
- Automated Lane Keeping System technology has significant performance limitations

- Thatcham Research has identified motoring scenarios in which lives will be put at risk
- Automated Lane Keeping Systems only meet 2 of 12 key principles to guarantee safety
- Automated Lane Keeping Systems should be classified as ‘Assisted Driving’ technology, or the Government should wait until the technology is fully ready to allow safe Automated Driving

Thatcham Research and the Association of British Insurers (ABI) are urging the Government to revise its plans to introduce Automated Lane Keeping Systems (ALKS) onto UK roads in early 2021 because it will put road users’ lives at risk.

The Government should undertake further work with insurers and the automotive industry to ensure road safety is fully considered before introducing Automated Lane Keeping Systems.

The concerns are raised as both the functionality of ALKS technology and the regulations under which they will operate will mean that they cannot replicate what a competent and engaged human driver can do and, in the opinion of Thatcham Research [and the ABI](#), are not safe enough to be classified as ‘Automated Driving’.

But the Government could still allow Automated Lane Keeping Systems to be the first Automated Driving technology on UK motorways up to speeds of 70 mph from the Spring – pending the results of a safety consultation that ends at 23.59 on 27 October 2020.

This is a significant step because it will mark the first time a driver can legally take their hands off the wheel and their eyes off the road and allow their vehicle to drive for them.

Thatcham Research has serious safety concerns about this plan because Automated Lane Keeping Systems are largely based on today’s [Assisted Driving technology](#).

“The Government’s plan threatens road safety,” Matthew Avery, Thatcham Research Director of Research explained. “Motorists could feasibly watch

television in their car from early next year because they believe their Automated Lane Keeping System can be completely trusted to do the job of a human driver.

“But that’s not the reality. The limitations of the technology mean it should be classified as ‘Assisted Driving’ because the driver must be engaged, ready to take over.”

James Dalton, ABI Director, General Insurance Policy, says, “The insurance industry is 100 percent committed to supporting the development of automated vehicles, which have the potential to dramatically improve road safety and revolutionise our transport systems. Vehicles equipped with an automated lane-keeping system are a great step towards developing automated vehicles.

“However, drivers must not be given unrealistic expectations about a system’s capability. Thatcham Research has identified some concerning scenarios where ALKS may not operate safely without the driver intervening. We strongly believe the timings for the introduction of ALKS should be revised to prevent lives being put at risk.”

The scenarios that Thatcham Research as identified, in which Automated Lane Keeping System technology will not respond in the same way as a competent driver on a UK motorway, are:

Debris in the carriageway

Debris caused 11 serious accidents on UK motorways in 2019. Automated Lane Keeping System technology may not see this type of hazard and will continue in lane at its set speed, potentially causing a serious collision. An attentive driver, however, should recognise debris and attempt to move around it by safely changing lanes.

Pedestrian carriageway encroachment

Pedestrian casualties are increasing on UK motorways and accounted for 23% of Killed and Seriously Injured (KSI) on those roads in 2019. If a pedestrian encroaches on the carriageway while emerging from a broken-down vehicle, a human driver would either slow to a safe speed or move out of lane to

avoid conflict. An Automated Lane Keeping System won't be allowed to do this because it's forced to stay in lane and so will continue at motorway speed towards the pedestrian, significantly reducing the ability to brake and avoid a collision.

Motorway lane closure

There were 70 accidents caused by cars driving along a closed lane – marked with a red 'X' – on smart motorways in 2019. Automated Lane Keeping Systems may not recognise a closed lane and break the law. If the vehicle does recognise the closed lane, it can only stop in lane under the red 'X', creating an additional hazard.

“Current technology requires an attentive driver to be engaged so they can re-take control of the vehicle when required. Automated Lane Keeping System technology would need a quantum leap in development to be able to cope with these very real scenarios safely,” Avery said.

“With today's radar sensors only able to monitor a relatively short distance up the carriageway and Automated Lane Keeping System-equipped cars bound by legislation that will not allow them to change lane autonomously, it's crucial that sensor performance moves on dramatically before a system can be classified as 'Automated'.”



[Watch video on YouTube here](#)

The sensors contained within today's Assisted Driving technology can only

interpret up to around 120 metres. At motorway speeds, that distance allows only 4 seconds to take back control and avoid an incident.

But current studies suggest a driver needs more than 15 seconds to properly engage and react appropriately to a hazard. That's 500 metres more required distance than today's technology provides.

Thatcham Research and the ABI passionately believe in the safe adoption of Automated Driving technology because it will ultimately reduce accidents.

To support the development of suitable technology, both bodies published a ['Defining Safe Automated Driving'](#) document in 2019 that clearly outlines the 12 key principles that must be met to ensure a safe transition towards an Automated Driving future for all road users.

But, crucially, the Automated Lane Keeping Systems the Government are proposing in 2021 only meet 2 of these 12 principles, thus failing to satisfy key safety criteria.

Avery said: "Our conclusion is Automated Lane Keeping System technology is not safe enough to be classified as Automated. We believe it should be regarded as Assisted technology because the driver needs to remain alert.

"The Government's proposed timeline for the introduction of Automated technology must be revised. It simply isn't safe enough and its introduction will put UK motorists' lives at risk."

Thatcham Research and the Association of British Insurers (ABI) will make a joint submission to the Government's Automated Lane Keeping System consultation before it closes to formally present their concerns around safety and liability.

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Reference

Scenario data: *STATS19 2019, published by the Road Safety Statistics Branch, Department for Transport.*

Thatcham Research is the independent voice of automotive safety, security & repair, advising motorists, insurers and vehicle manufacturers to help reduce accident frequency, severity and costs and to realise the vision of 'Safer cars, fewer crashes', while driving standards in vehicle security.

As well as its world leading crash and track research, Thatcham Research develops repair methods amongst a number of other products and services within the collision repair industry for insurers, motor manufacturers, equipment manufacturers and suppliers.

In addition, Thatcham Research has administered the Association of British Insurer's (ABI) Group Rating system for the past 50 years. Group Rating is an advisory system intended to provide insurers with the relative risk of private cars and light commercial vehicles.

A founder member of the international Research Council for Automobile Repairs (RCAR), Thatcham Research has also been a member of the European New Car Assessment Programme (Euro NCAP) since 2004.

Contacts



James Smith

Press Contact

Head Of Communications

james.smith@thatcham.org

01635 293101

07990 706146



Tom Flisher

Press Contact

PR Manager

tom.flisher@thatcham.org

01635868855

07876 755615