

the future of travel: travel journeys

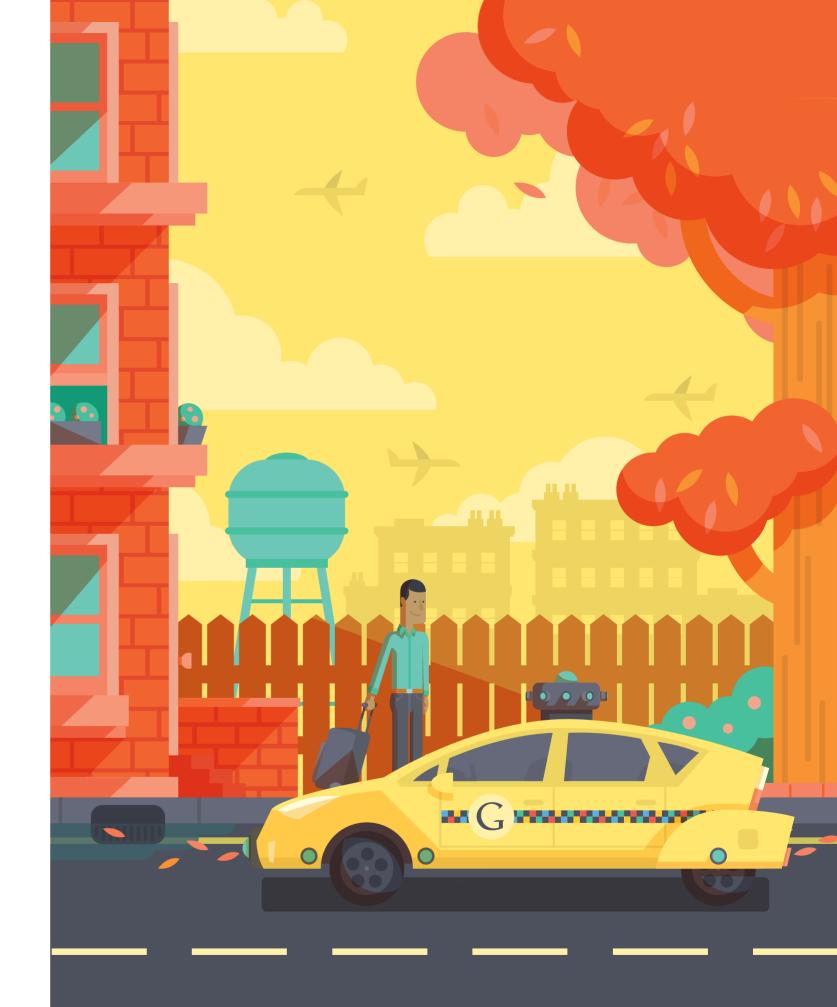
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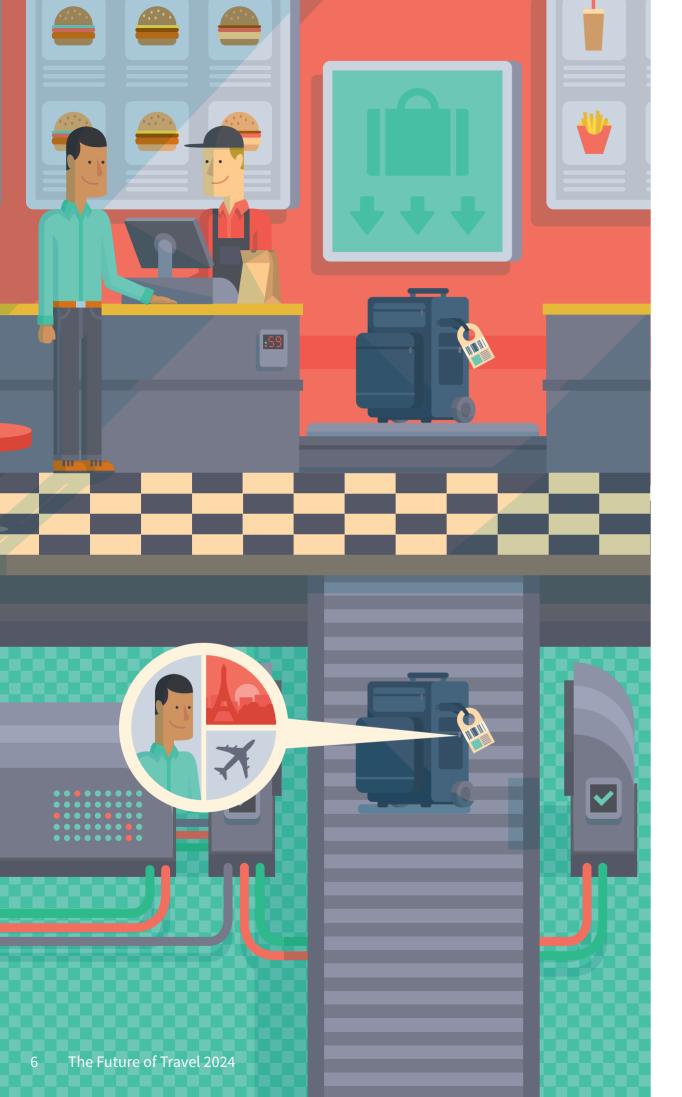
1. The airport of the future: landside and seamless departures

A Google cab is waiting for TOM (Traveller of the Millennium) outside his home. But it bears little resemblance to its taxi counterpart back in 2014.

It will feature gesture and voice-controlled internet access via a 3D screen, allowing him to Skype family and friends on the move. The 4pm trip to the airport will never have been so hassle-free.

At the airport, major technological advances have eliminated the check-in queues, and indeed the check-in desks themselves. TOM can drop his bag at automated points all over the terminal complex, and check-in with a voice command to his wearable AI (Artificial Intelligence) device.





Many leading air industry insiders see this as a scenario that is entirely possible. 'By 2025, automated self-service technologies, operated by smartphone, will let a traveller drop his bag at McDonald's, or check-in as he buys a coffee at Starbucks,' says Patrick Yeung, CEO of Dragonair.

In fact, the harbingers of this technology to come are being introduced in airports today.

British Airways and Microsoft are collaborating on tests of personalised, smartphone- activated digital bag tags that will eliminate paper tags, tickets and boarding cards entirely.

The digital tag can be pre-set with information about flight details and luggage destination information. Contactless wireless technology, known as Near Field Communications technology, allows it to be swiftly scanned and shipped.

The same technology will also enable TOM to track his own bags, pinpointing them on the luggage carousel, or offer him a bird's eye view of his suitcase on its journey from one part of the airport to the other.



Smart tagging is only the beginning of the journey, however. Smart tablets are already in use by All Nippon Airways' Fast Travel initiative, which provides travellers with tablets to check-in in seconds before guiding them through security and on to their departure gate.

'But this is just the tip of a very fascinating technological iceberg,' says The Future Laboratory Cofounder Martin Raymond. 'We are witnessing the birth of something that has been dubbed the Internet of Things, where more and more products over the coming decade – 50bn devices, according to Cisco – will be connected to the internet and to each other. By this I mean products such as clothes, accessories, fridges, even toothbrushes and suitcases.'

All of this, says Raymond, means tagging systems will link your phone, hotel, home or suitcase to the same device so that your hotel will know if you need more toiletries and your fridge will know if you need basic foodstuffs to be ordered in. Meanwhile, your washing machine will adjust its eco-load settings to account for the unusual number of sun-cream stained clothes you're bringing home.

At Heathrow and Frankfurt airports, iQueue, a Bluetooth-based product, has been installed to understand passenger behaviour and reduce bottlenecks. It monitors queues, dwell time, access controls and associated services.

In the future, say our experts, once systems like this have been tested, passengers will be able to access this data stored via an app and use the insights gleaned to speed up their own journeys.

At Incheon airport in Seoul, South Korea, a self-service kiosk allows a three-minute check-in with eight major airlines.

Departures will soon operate a biometric immigration system using facial recognition, and boarding passes will be scrapped in favour of machine-readable passports.

For many industry experts, these developments are simply the first steps in the process that will lead to the seamlessly automated airport infrastructure that will be enjoyed by TOM.

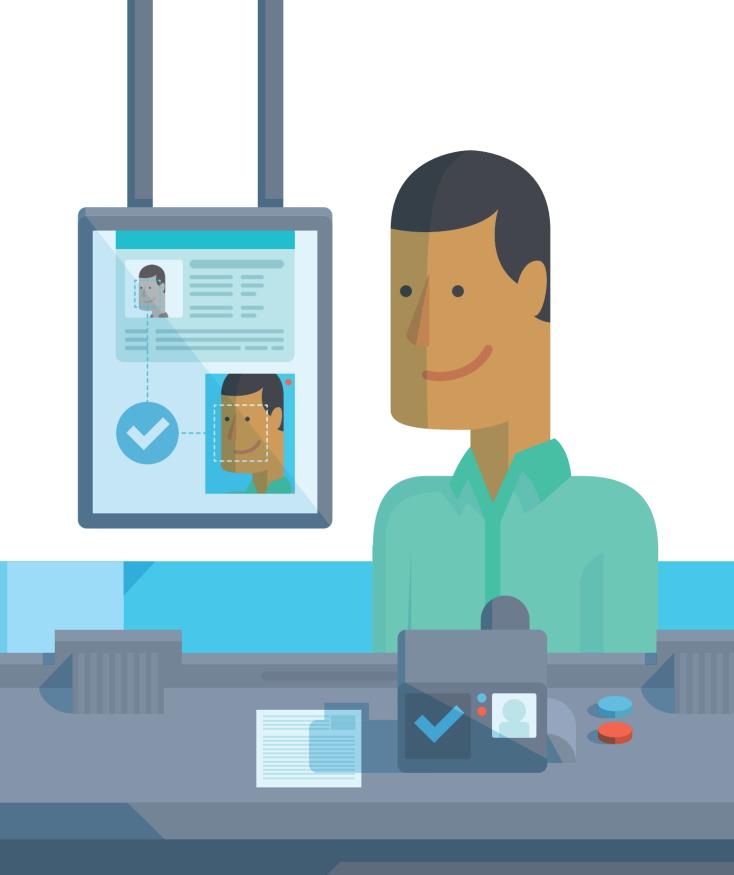
As Greg Fordham, Managing Director of Airbiz, says: 'In five years' time, there will be no need for a single human agent in the terminal.

'An entirely automated airport journey will see the passenger take complete control, while an optimised team of multi-lingual and multi-skilled airport staff will concentrate on assisting those who need it.

'Automated and self-service processes will virtually eliminate queues too, and with every traveller processing himself in one common-use area, the airport journey will take less time.'

Security gates will be where TOM will get back much of this precious time. The long queues and X-ray machines of 2014 will be part of a vanished and unlamented past.

Many of these technologies are already being slated for use in Singapore Changi Airport's T4, which is due to open in 2017. Biometric scanning, self-service check-ins and digital boarding via mobile are just a few of the standard innovations planned, along with virtual concierges and stores that showroom products that you scan to buy and have delivered to your home without having to carry them onto the plane.



'Biometric data cards will replace passports, identifying travellers as bona fide low security risks and allowing them to pass quickly through security and saving so much time in transit and boarding,' says Dr Ian Yeoman.

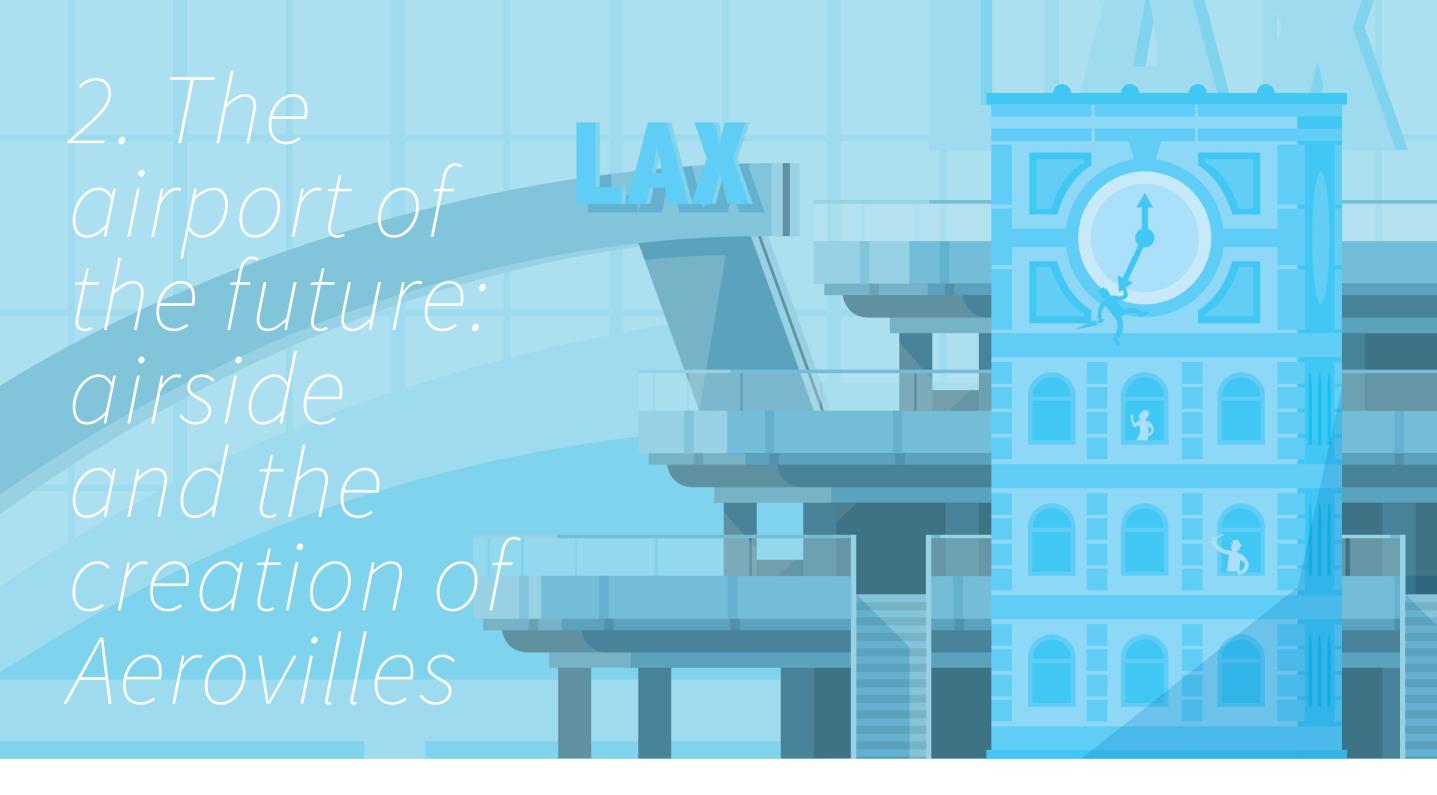
Similarly, facial recognition software will be used to flag up facial expressions or body movements that suggest passengers with children under extreme stress (for fast tracking), travellers who may be carrying contraband (for further questioning), or those likely to cause a security risk at the airport or on the plane.



Luggage will no longer need to be laboriously X-rayed. Instead, a new generation of laser molecular scanners will check both passengers and their bags in a fraction of a second as they pass unhindered through the security area.

Laser molecular body scanners from Genia Photonics, now being introduced by the US Department of Homeland Security, are 10 million times faster than conventional scanners and are capable of operating from a distance of 50 metres to scan all passengers, not just a selected sample.





After strolling through the stress-free 2024 version of check-in and security, TOM can luxuriate in departure hall surroundings that are intelligently designed to make transit a key and pleasurable part of the holiday experience.

As Melissa Weigel, Senior Multimedia Director at Moment Factory, the multimedia environment design studio that recently revamped the international terminal at Los Angeles Airport, says: 'At the moment, airports feel like the price we pay to travel, somewhere we are trapped and long to escape from.

'In the near future, airports will be an intrinsic part of the holiday experience, a place that we enjoy spending time in. Airports will be about giving people a better sense of wellbeing during travel. They will be uplifting and beautiful with intelligent architecture that influences the mood of the space.'

Moment Factory, best known for producing the video displays for Madonna's 2012 World Tour and Super Bowl show, provided multimedia and interactive content for seven giant LED screens built at strategic locations around the L.A. terminal.

The central feature is the four-sided, 72-feet Time Tower, wrapped around one of the terminal's main lifts. The trompe l'oeil feature slides slowly between videos inspired by old Hollywood films, among other things. 'We tried to think of it as telling the Los Angeles story,' says Weigel.

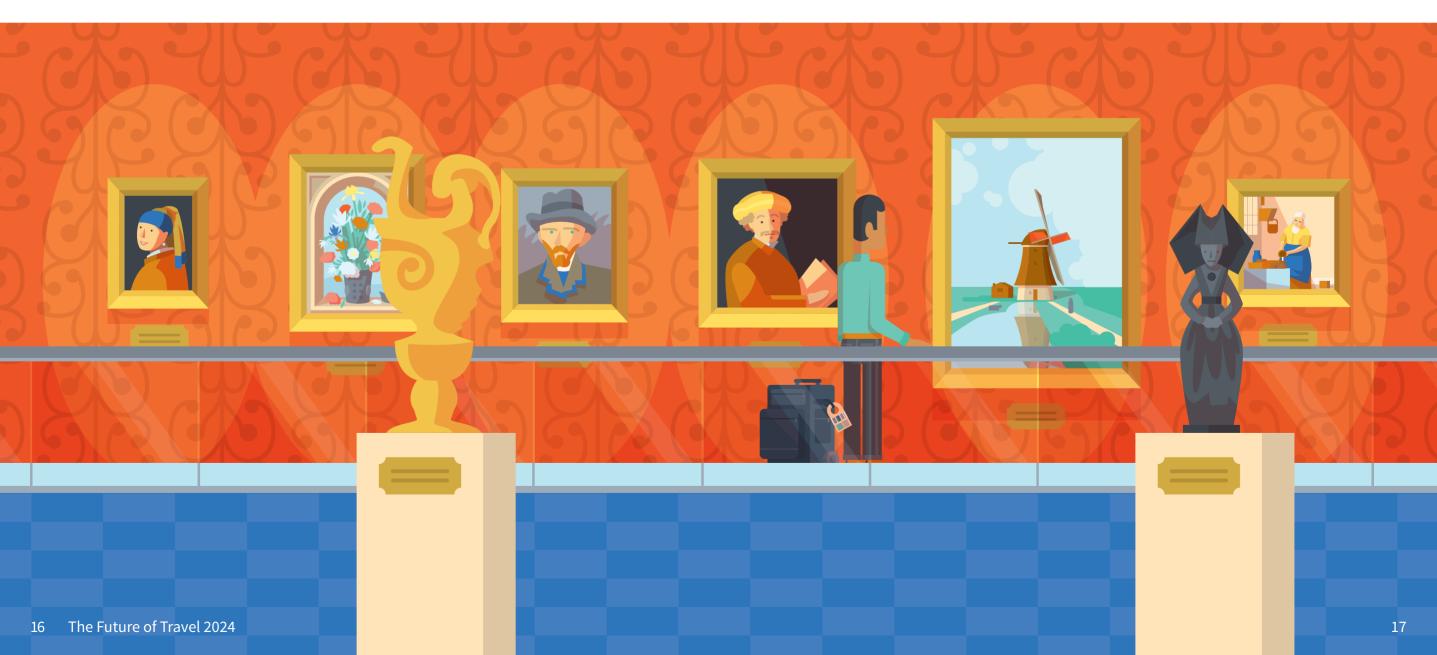
These billboards feature no ads. Rather than exciting consumers, the installations are deliberately soothing and peaceful.

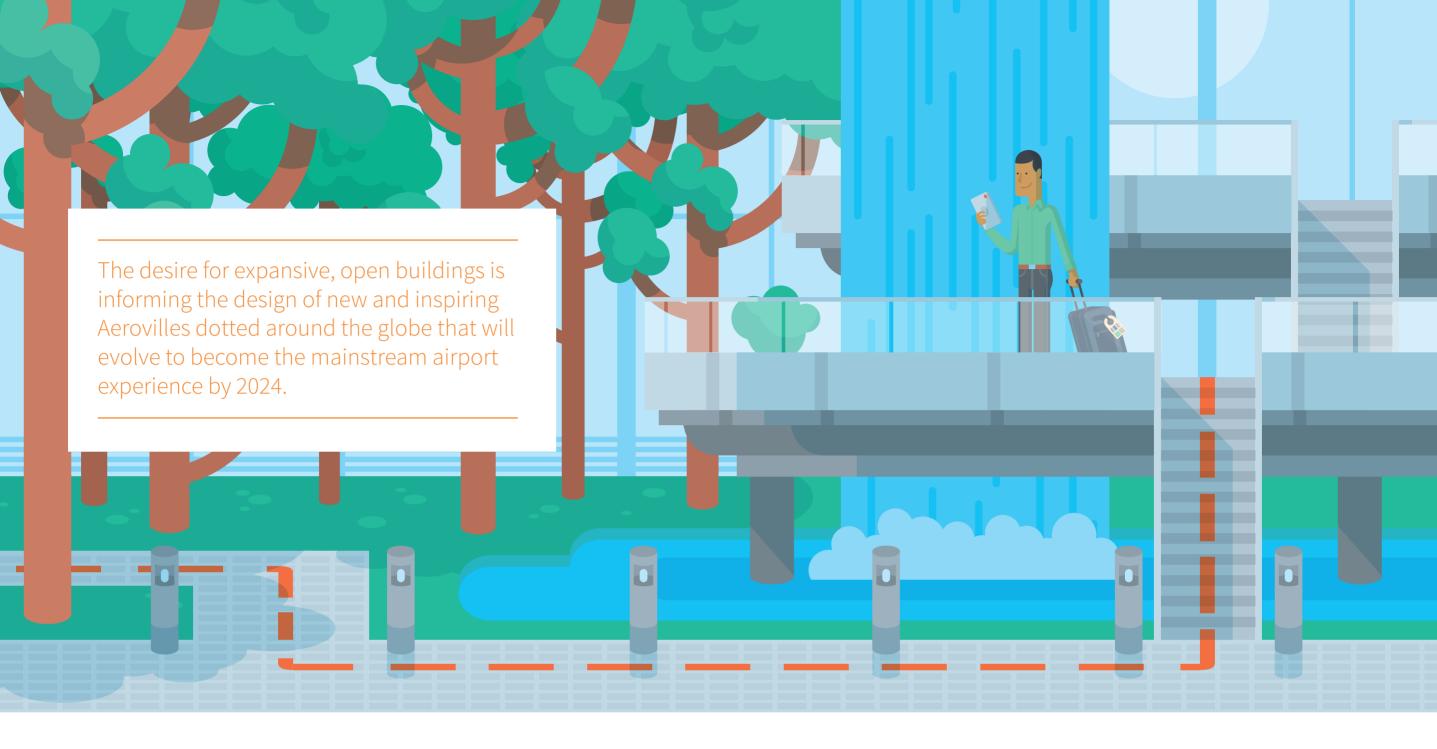
Long seen as nondescript transitional zones, airports have become some of the best places in the world to find art. Singapore's Changi Airport has the world's largest moving sculpture, Kinetic Rain.

Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport features Dutch masterpieces borrowed from the Rijksmuseum.

For Marion Witthøfft, Head of Commercial Excellence at Copenhagen Airports, the artistic turn by many airports is an inevitable consequence of passengers' rising expectations. 'They expect an airport to be efficient, but they want an airport to be more than efficient,' she says.

Witthøfft wants her airport to deliver 'magic moments' when passengers 'see something and enjoy something they didn't expect'. She speaks admiringly of Moment Factory's achievement at Los Angeles Airport. 'That's what I call a magic moment.'





Singapore's Changi Airport has a butterfly roof, a five-storey vertical garden, waterfalls, four cinemas and a rooftop swimming pool. More airports are now installing ventilation systems and outdoor terraces that allow travellers access to the open or fresh air, as a growing body of research indicates that this is a key focus of concern for our global traveller. A recent survey by Skyscanner suggests that 43% of passengers would love to see an open-air park or a beach as part of the airport experience.

The new Kuwait International Airport – due to open in 2016 – will be the world's first Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) gold certified passenger terminal, complete with cooling internal waterfalls and surrounded by landscaped oasis-style gardens.

'In our future airport,' says The Future Laboratory's Martin Raymond, 'interactive displays, immersive environments, the use of wayfinding projection systems or virtual reality overlays that allow each passenger to carve out their route through an airport terminal will become part of what experts are already calling 'experiums'. These are zones such as retail parks, public spaces and shopping malls where infographics, wayfinding technology, and geotagging are used collaboratively to turn mundane journeys or transit areas into imaginative, immersive and interactive narratives.'

Shopping and eating experiences will be transformed by 2024 by the convergence of Transtailing – a new format of Transit Retail – and a mixture of physical and digital retail techniques called Phygital.

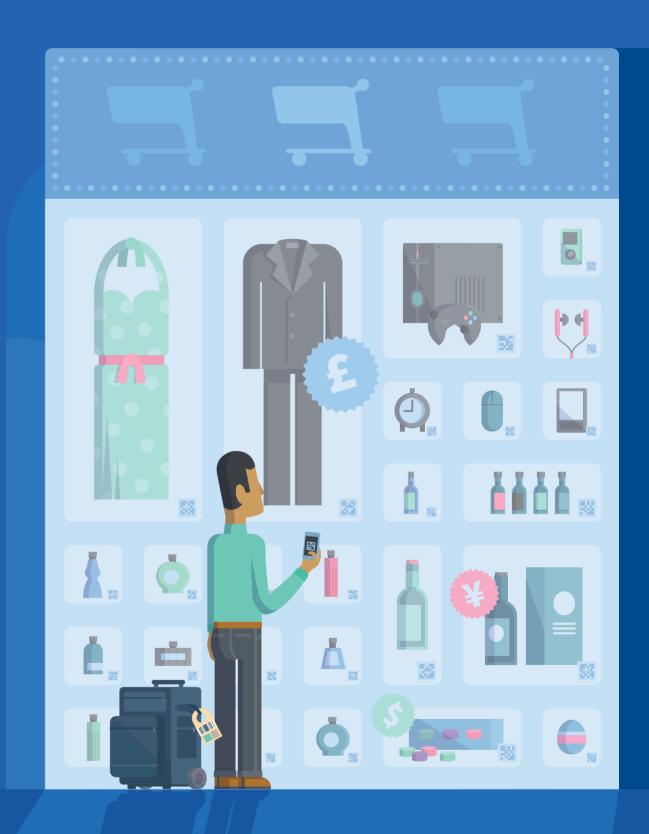
Recent window displays by sports retailer
Adidas and US fashion retailer Forever 21 that
enable customers to buy items simply by pointing
their smartphones at them show the shape of
things to come for airport food and retail. But
imagine displaying these objects virtually, or
adding haptic interfaces or haptic gloves to such
displays like those researchers are now using to
improve tactility in the world of gaming. Now
add technology that releases individual smells

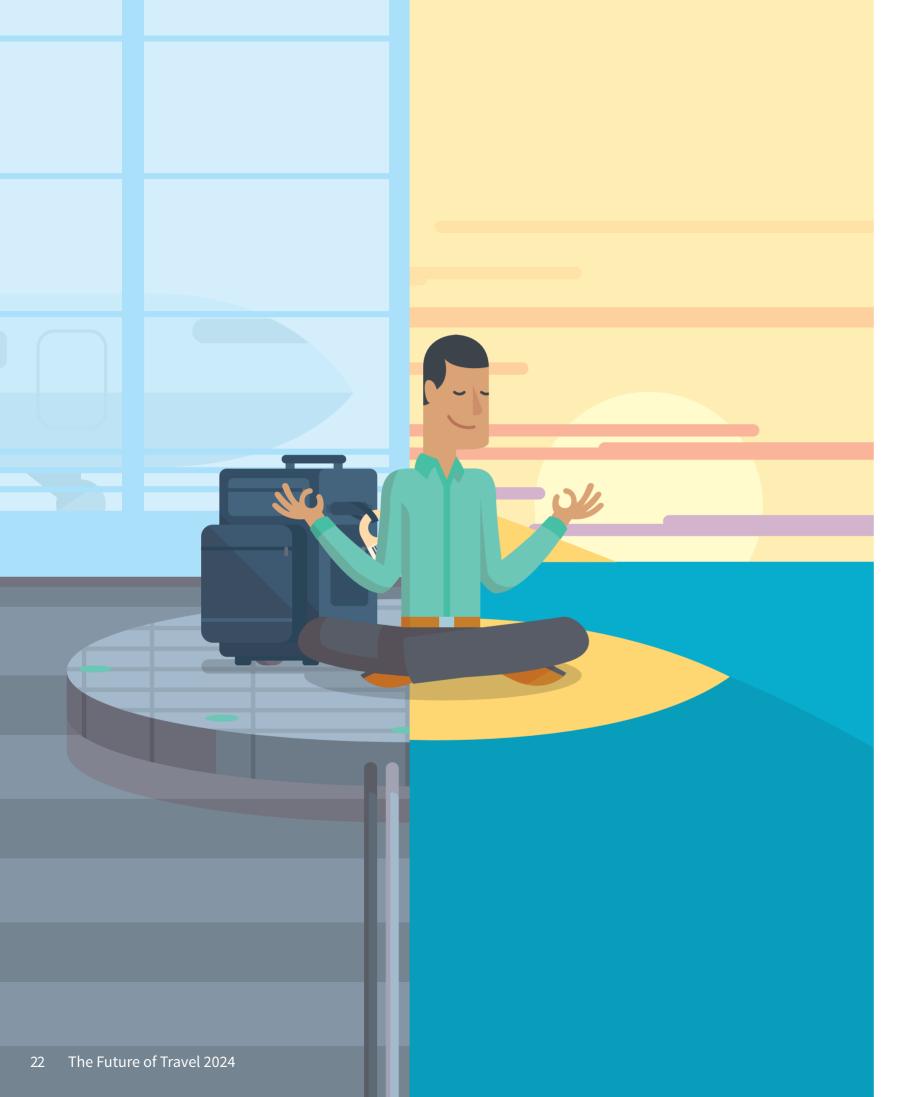
from the exact places within a product you would expect to find them, such as smell of leather from the in-step of a shoe, or the inside of a duty-free handbag, and you will begin to understand why obscure experiments into virtual scents at Tokyo's University of Agriculture and Technology are of interest to researchers looking to make tomorrow's virtual shopping experience more exciting and mind-blowing.

The team's Smelling Screen, which was presented at the IEEE Virtual Reality 2013 conference in Orlando, Florida, can produce odours that appear to emanate from specific areas of the screen. But in future, say researchers, this could work for a shop window or a digital shopping wall.

British supermarket Tesco's virtual grocery walls were first tested in subway stations and bus stations in South Korea before being introduced at Gatwick airport, and have inspired retailers at India's New Delhi airport to follow suit. Here, shoppers can scan QR codes on their smartphones to buy luxury goods, including perfume, jewellery, cameras and smartphones. Similar initiatives are being tested in Frankfurt, and in domestic departure lounges in many of China's second-tier city airports and terminals.

Multi-disciplinary studios such as Think Big Factory are proposing that in the near future entire large spaces, such as the walls and floors of an airport departure lounge, can also become entirely interactive.





TOM will move through an environment in which interactive software will allow him to order food or goods with a wave of his hand or by a simple verbal command, confident that it will be quickly delivered to him wherever he is in the terminal building.

'Every second of the airport journey will be valuable. Without spending their time in queues, passengers will truly be able to embrace ever-more enticing food and beverage and retail offers,' says Greg Fordham of Airbiz.

'Passenger spend will soar, and airport commercial areas will evolve to deliver experiences unmatched anywhere else.'

Relaxed after a short yoga workout in a virtual pavilion, and a swim in an infinity pool surrounded by his island view of choice, TOM instructs his wearable AI to order his usual groceries from a nearby virtual shopping wall. His order will be waiting for him when he gets home.

He tells his Digital Travel Buddy that he's feeling a little thirsty. The intelligent device orders his favourite smoothie to be delivered as our traveller lays back into a seat that moulds to his exact body shape. He is lulled by the sounds of a waterfall and birdsong in the midst of the terminal's atrium forest.

Now it's simply a matter of chilling out until the airport's software informs him that his flight is ready for boarding.

3. Flights of the future

TOM awakes from a refreshing doze to find a 3D hologram of a member of the airport's staff, projected by the terminal's embedded software, has appeared at his side to tell him that his flight is waiting for him.

Other holograms – individually keyed in to his travel plans through his wearable device – guide him from his seat in the forest, through the terminal and to his boarding gate.

It's a scenario for travel in 2024 that is firmly embedded in today's emerging airport technologies. Holographic security experts have been installed to guide people through real-time security restrictions in order to avoid the queues and delays caused by frequent stops and searches.

Personal guidance systems are already being introduced. At Copenhagen Airport, a wayfinder smartphone app guides each user on the fastest and easiest route from anywhere in the airport to their departure gate.

With the need for a boarding card and passport check eradicated by the airport's digital and biometric check-in software, TOM strolls on to his aircraft.

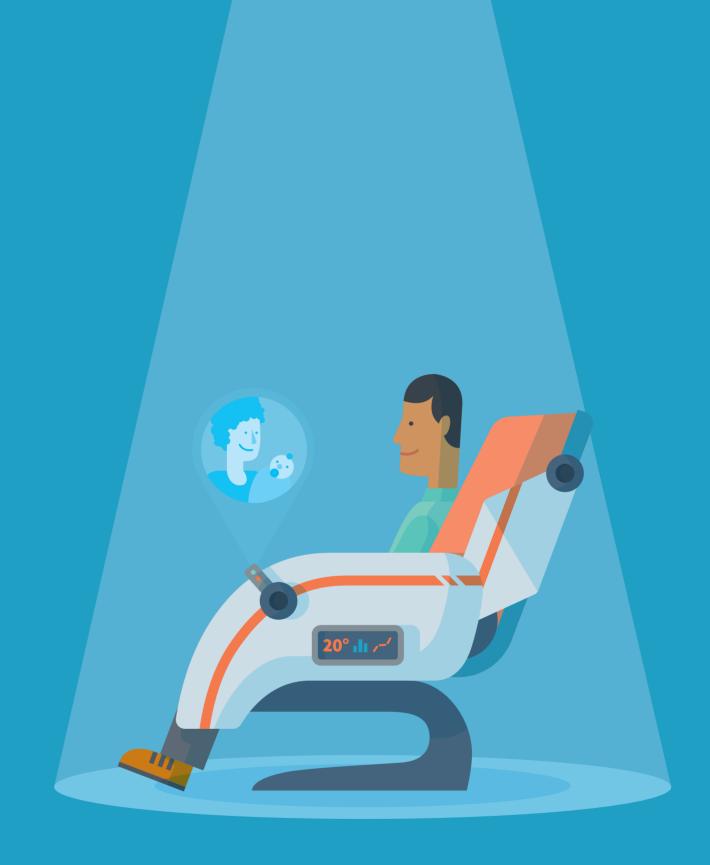
The cabin and seating that he finds waiting for him have changed beyond recognition over the past decade. His seat moulds memory foam-style to fit his body shape and cabin smart lighting is designed to eliminate the effects of jetlag, using lights that produce the sleep hormone melatonin, in the same way that the latest Withings Aura bedside device does.

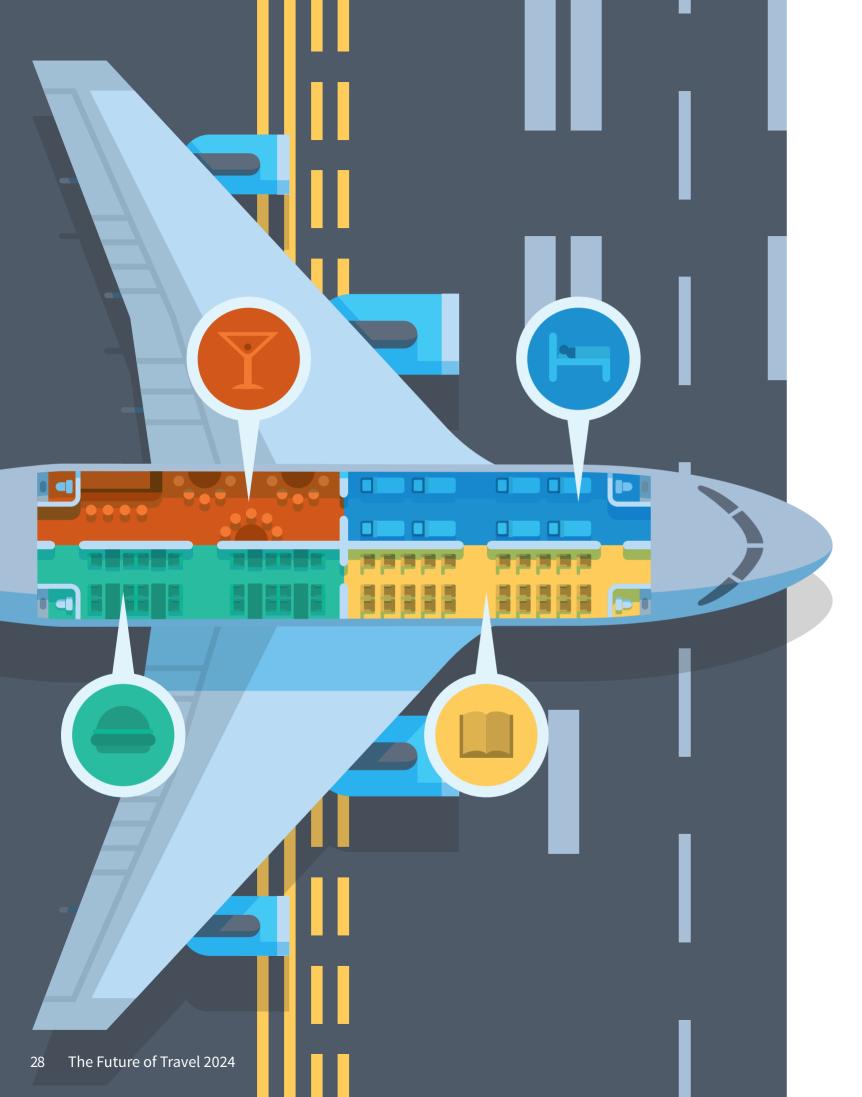
Built in to the seat is an individual climate control, and a holographic communications and entertainment hub that lets TOM hold 3D conversations with his friends and family at home and play the films and music of his choice.

Sonic disrupters embedded in his seat rest will prevent other passengers from hearing his conversation, while haptic gloves – in Business Class initially – will allow him to stroke his children, hug his wife or shake hands with a business colleague, feeling the pressure of the touch or the grip as it happens.

'Technology like this is already with us,' says Martin Raymond, 'and at events such as the Consumer Electronics Show 2014 in Las Vegas, you are seeing second- and third-generation versions of these devices – hugely expensive now, but expected to fall in price as they hit the mass market.

So within a decade, as more and more passengers provide their own in-flight entertainment, airlines will have to woo with even more novel and immersive 'distraction' technologies.





Similarly, cabins will be divided into different zones to cater for those who want to relax, mingle with other passengers, or eat food ordered from flight attendants equipped with intelligent mobile devices that are aware of travellers' particular preferences.

It is a startling transformation that has its roots in aircraft technology advances, and passenger desires that are evident today. Skyscanner consumer research reveals that capsule-style aircraft bedrooms are high on a passenger's wishlist, indicating huge demand for a radical rethink of aircraft design that makes getting a good night's sleep a part of the standard package.

It was this perceived demand that drove Airbus to design a Concept Cabin in which First, Business and Economy class had been eliminated in favour of different zones that allow travellers to relax, play games, interact with fellow passengers, and chat to friends, family and colleagues on the ground.

Stepping away from a one size fits all approach, morphing seats offer different levels of comfort and cater for an increasingly obese population, while German research organisation Fraunhofer has developed a seat with in-built climate control that can be regulated by the individual passenger.

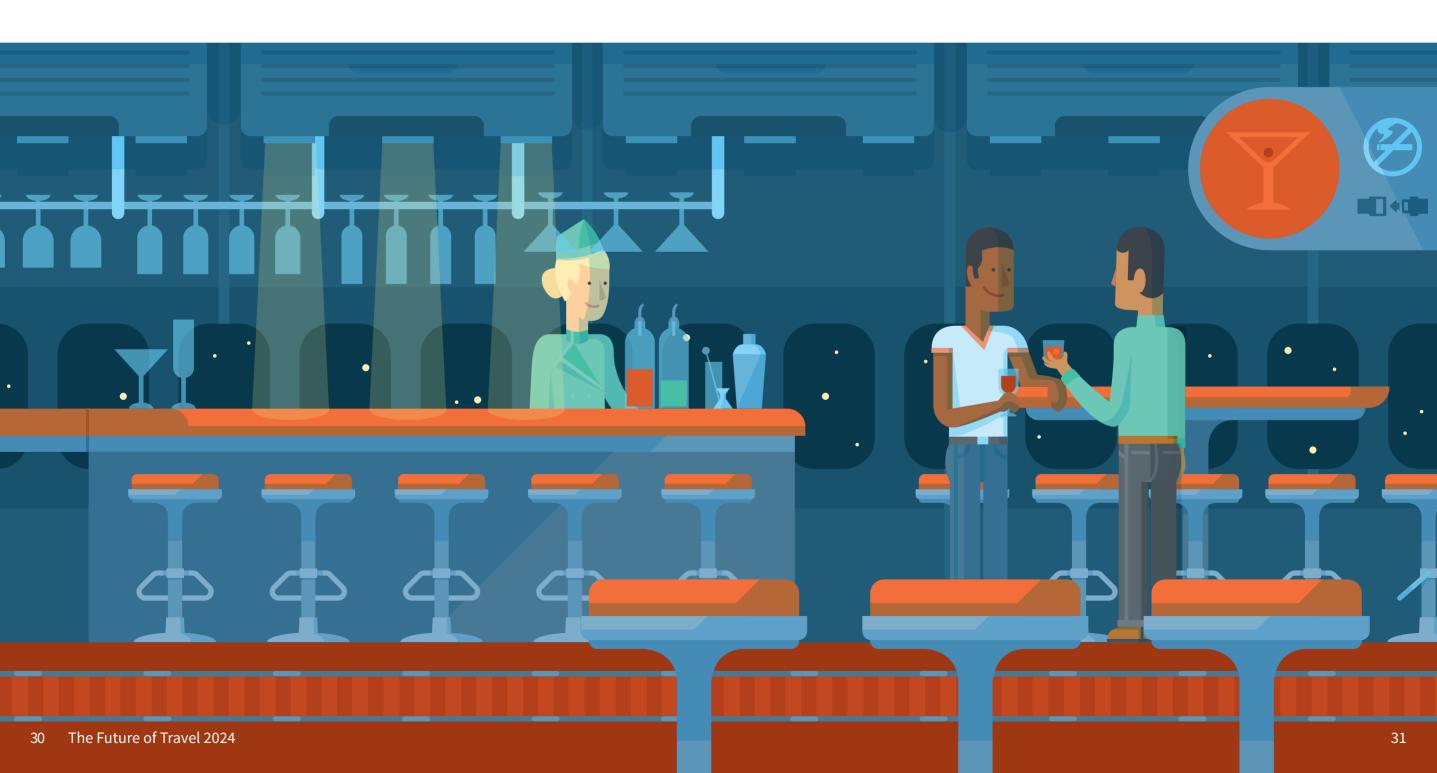
Aeronautical design consultant Catherine Barber predicts that in-cabin smart lighting will make jetlag a thing of the past in the 2020s. Plus, Airbus believes that furnishings and fixtures will take care of their own cleaning and repairs in the future, thanks to innovations inspired by nature, like dirt repellent coatings and self-healing covers.

On-board communications will change radically for passengers by the end of this decade.

Next-generation 5G connectivity will become available on aircraft in the future, making 100Mb/s downloads via advanced satellite broadband part of the standard package, according to the World Economic Forum's 2013 report Connected World Transforming Travel, Transportation and Supply Chains.

Consequently, each seat will become a combination of a mobile living room and virtual office, pre-loaded with personalised multimedia films, music and data. A Skype-style hologram system will allow real-time chats with TOM's nearest and dearest.

Cocooned in his hyper-connected, climate-controlled seat or strolling freely through the aircraft cabin's different zones, TOM will hardly notice the hours flying by as he travels towards one of the exciting and inspiring new destinations of 2024.



Conclusion

By the middle of the next decade, the travel journey from home to aircraft seat will be almost unrecognisable from the often time-consuming and stressful experience of 2014.

The trip to the airport will be positively pleasurable as our traveller spends his time surfing the web or chatting to friends and family in a taxi equipped with virtual reality and cyber-connected technology.

He will eagerly anticipate his arrival at an airport that has been transformed from the transit holding station of today into a luxury Aeroville, with body-morphing seats, shoppable virtual walls, 3D cinemas, rooftop swimming pools and yoga centres set amid atrium forests.

Molecular scanners, digital bag tags, and facial and retinal recognition technology will have eliminated queues at security and check-in. Holographic staff members will guide our traveller seamlessly to his seat that moulds to his body shape and comes with 3D multimedia and internet connection as standard.

Appendix 1:

A 2020s Travel Landscape

To understand our 2020s traveller's journey, we need to consider the technological, economic and social forces that will reshape the global travel industry over the next 10 years

Perhaps the most far-reaching factor at work is the growth towards digital maturity. In 2014, cyberspace and its associated technologies are no longer as novel and surprising. They are becoming the backdrop to all of our lives.

In China, 464m people, or 34.5% of the total population, now access the internet through smartphones or wireless mobile devices, according to the China Internet Network Information Center. Asia will see the biggest growth in the middle class – predicted to triple to 1.7bn by 2020, according to Brookings Institution – whose spending power will drive new global behaviour and attitudes to digital technology.

By 2024, internet connectivity – and the mobile devices that enable it – will be as unremarkable as electric lighting and central heating are today. The technology will be seamlessly enmeshed in the day-to-day world of travellers in both the developed and developing economies. According to Cisco Systems, there will be 50bn devices connected to the internet by 2020.

Simultaneously, there will be an explosion of travel from the blossoming markets of Asia, South America and Africa – the new emerging economies of each region – as their consumer spending power increases enormously.

By 2030, Asia, the world's largest and fastest-growing regional economy, will double its GDP to US\$67 trillion, outstripping GDP projections for Europe and the Americas combined, according to the Boston Consulting Group.

Travelling millions from the blossoming markets are ushering in an era of global mobility, with the global travel industry – and therefore demand for travel opportunities and experiences – expanding rapidly in the next decade.

The World Travel & Tourism Council forecast 3.2% growth in global travel in 2013, easily outstripping the predicted 2.4% growth in global GDP. The gap was even more pronounced in the emerging economies in 2012, where China and South Africa posted 7% annual travel growth and Indonesia reported a 6% rise.

The financial ebullience of the blossoming markets will be a necessary global antidote to the continuing economic turbulence that will shape the attitude of travellers in the pruned markets – the economies in Europe and the US whose growth has been cut back in the past five years by post crash debt and austerity.

As IPK International's Global Travel Trends report 2012/2013 says: 'An increasing number of these countries are not able to pay their debts, the debt crisis has not reached its end and the resulting negative impacts on travel behaviour – so-called 'downward mobility' – in Western Europe, the USA and Japan cannot be excluded.'

The final factor that will help to define the global travel industry of the 2020s is a social one A demographic timebomb is waiting in the wings as the world's population ages at an unprecedented rate.

The past century has witnessed the most rapid decline in mortality rates in human history with life expectancy for the world as a whole rising from 47 in 1950–1955 to 69 in 2005–2010, according to the UN

In 1950, there were twice as many children under 15 as adults over 60. By 2050, the 60+ group will outnumber children by two to one.

So, in 2024, our traveller will make his journey in a world in which blossoming market demand for new experiences is counter-balanced by the financial caution of the still-recovering pruned markets of Europe and the US.

And he will take it as a given that every aspect of travel, from discovery and booking to transit and flying, will incorporate the latest digital technology in the way that he does – seamlessly and unselfconsciously.

Appendix 2: Research methodology

This Skyscanner report is the work of a 56-strong team of editors, researchers and futures networkers in key international cities to build a detailed picture over the next 10 years of the breakthrough technologies and exciting new destinations that will shape the global travel industry in the 2020s.

The experts

We explored the travel technologies and behaviours to come next by plugging into the know-how of a range of world-renowned experts, including Futurist Daniel Burrus, author of Technotrends: How to Use Technology to Go Beyond Your Competition, and Travel Futurologist Dr Ian Yeoman.

We also drew on the background lessons provided by digital strategist Daljit Singh; Microsoft's UK Chief Envisioning Officer Dave Coplin; Google Creative Lab Executive Creative Director Steve Vranakis; Kevin Warwick, Professor of Cybernetics at Reading University; and Martin Raymond, Co-founder of The Future Laboratory and author of CreATE, The Tomorrow People, and The Trend Forecaster's Handbook.

From Skyscanner, the following experts were called on for their insights, expertise, and where possible, quoted directly in the report: Margaret Rice-Jones, Chairman; Gareth Williams, CEO and Co-Founder; Alistair Hann, CTO; Filip Filipov, Head of B2B; Nik Gupta, Director of Hotels; and Dug Campbell, Product Marketing Manager.

In tandem with the above, we used The Future Laboratory's online network, LS:N Global, to supplement research, as well as findings from The Future Laboratory's annual series of Futures reports on travel, technology, food and hospitality.



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