The introduction of technological innovation - arising mainly from the ICT sector - in the transport system will lead to a paradigm shift in current trends.

The opportunities offered by an increased connectivity are already evident in some behavioural changes in urban population: e-commerce has drastically changed the mobility of both users and freight; increased trip planning by public transport has led to reduced use of private cars; e-medicine, domotics and similar remote control technologies are leading to different mobility needs; fast growing application of 3D-printing will totally disrupt the traditional production plants planning and localization, allowing a largely decentralized, local manufacturing close to consumption locations.

It is predictable that present trend of increasing urbanization, urban sprawl and over-motorization will be fully reverted in the near future by the intelligent use of innovative systems.

Against high urbanization, a stronger "regionalization" could arise, where smaller autonomous, self-standing centers will be connected in the territory, allowing a much higher quality of life for the citizens, and contrasting the city sprawl with the creation of local communities.

Long-range freight transport could be significantly reduced, and urban goods distribution will face a completely new era, becoming lighter, decentralized, customized.

Such developments could benefit both the "new urban nomads" generation, and the growing population "keen on time refound". The new cities will be the place for both young productive generation, and the new actively ageing population.

In order to ensure this progress to happen, it will be paramount to have a strong collaboration between policy makers, technology providers and citizens. A strong public acceptance of innovative solutions can be ensured by highlighting the effective benefit brought to the population and an in-depth revision of the modern city planning must be implemented to properly put into effect the new life style induced by innovative technologies, in full respect of the emerging urban humanity, with diverse needs and aspiration for quality of life.

The physical infrastructure plays a fundamental role, and it must be recognized that the present structure doesn't any longer fulfill the requirements of future people and freight mobility.

A number of experimental developments can be analyzed to assess how the innovative city design has induced a change in behavioural aspects in the citizens.