

# **The Lake Lothing (Lowestoft) Third Crossing Order 201[\*]**

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Lake Lothing  
**THIRD  
CROSSING**

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**Document 7.2: Transport Assessment**

**Appendix E (Part 1)  
Highway LMVR and DMVR**

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Suffolk County Council

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# LOWESTOFT DCO MODELLING

Highway Model Local Validation and Forecasting  
Report





**Suffolk County Council**

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# **LOWESTOFT DCO MODELLING**

Highway Model Local Validation and Forecasting Report

**TYPE OF DOCUMENT (VERSION) CONFIDENTIAL**

**PROJECT NO. 70016133**

**OUR REF. NO. 70016133**

**DATE: NOVEMBER 2017**

WSP  
WSP House  
70 Chancery Lane  
London  
WC2A 1AF  
Phone: +44 20 7314 5000  
Fax: +44 20 7314 5111  
WSP.com

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# QUALITY CONTROL

Issue/revision	First issue	Revision 1	Revision 2	Revision 3
Remarks	Draft			
Date	1 <sup>st</sup> November 2017			
Prepared by	Krissel Alcaraz Michael Johns Sayijan Verlkumar			
Signature				
Checked by	Michael Johns			
Signature				
Authorised by	Matthew Chilvers			
Signature				
Project number	70016133			
Report number	LW3			
File reference	171101 Lowestoft LMVR - DRAFT_final.docx			



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# 1 INTRODUCTION

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## 1.1 BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1. WSP has been commissioned by Suffolk County Council (SCC) to upgrade the existing transport modelling tools available to SCC and develop an integrated county-wide multi-modal model known as the Suffolk County Transport Model (SCTM). WSP is working in partnership with Kier under the Suffolk County Council Professional Services Framework.
- 1.1.2. The SCTM has been developed to an extent that it is able to serve as a high-level strategic assessment tool for all such applications. However, no strategic model is capable of representing a whole county in fine detail, so the level of detail required for each application should be reviewed prior to testing. It may be necessary to enhance a particular local area for a specific testing purpose.
- 1.1.3. In particular the model was developed to enable the testing of The Upper Orwell Crossings (TUOC) in Ipswich and the Lake Lothing Third Crossing in Lowestoft. As a result the level of detail of coding in Ipswich and Lowestoft is in significantly greater detail and based upon the modelling used for the business case submissions in December of 2015.
- 1.1.4. The SCTM highway assignment model therefore incorporates the model networks used within the Ipswich Transport Model (ITM) and Lowestoft Traffic Model (LTM) which were previously used to inform the Outline Business Cases (OBCs) for the Ipswich Wet Dock Crossing and Lake Lothing Third Crossing.
- 1.1.5. Details upon the full county model development, methodologies and performance are set out within the D3 SCTM LMVR (November 2017) and should be read in conjunction with this report.

## 1.2 MODEL PURPOSE

- 1.2.1. The SCTM is a substantial improvement to previous transport modelling tools within Suffolk and allows for a greater range of behavioural responses to be tested. The SCTM provides a robust evidence base for a range of possible applications.
- 1.2.2. In this application and local validation, the model is being used solely to test the impact of the Lowestoft third crossing and support the scheme through the DCO process and subsequent final business case application to the Department for Transport (DfT).

## 1.3 PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

- 1.3.1. The SCTM model is currently validated at a county level, and to support the Lake Lothing Third Crossing through the DCO process a local model validation of Lowestoft is required. The local validation process ensures that more detailed local congestion is better represented in the model and that local validation issues are not lost in the scale of the countywide model.
- 1.3.2. The aim of this local validation report is therefore to demonstrate the SCTM highway model is fit for purpose particularly in Lowestoft and is developed following the principles set out within WebTAG guidance to ensure the model can provide an improved appraisal of the proposed scheme stand up to scrutiny as part of the DCO process.
- 1.3.3. In addition this report sets out the forecast model development methodologies to demonstrate the suitability of the model results for inclusion within the transport assessment and business case appraisal.

## 1.4 PREVIOUS MODELS

- 1.4.1. The Lowestoft Traffic Model (LTM) was a highway assignment model using SATURN validated to a 2015 base with Variable Demand Modelling (VDM) carried out using DIADEM. This was updated as part of the Lake Lothing Third Crossing Transport Business Case, with demand matrices developed based on ANPR data and traffic survey data collected in 2015.
- 1.4.2. The networks and zone system for LTM were incorporated into the SCTM and used to form the basis of the simulation network for Lowestoft.

## 1.5 PLANNED BASE YEAR MODELLING

- 1.5.1. The SCTM has a base year of 2016 based on an average Monday to Thursday for neutral months.
- 1.5.2. The main matrix demand for the 2016 base year uses Mobile Network Data (MND) from Telefonica, which is considered to be accurate at MSOA level. A detailed review of the mobile network data is set out in the WSP document entitled 'Mobile Network Data Verification Report' dated October 2017.
- 1.5.3. The following three time periods have been modelled:
  - AM peak hour (0800-0900)
  - Inter peak average hour (1000-1600)
  - PM peak hour (1700-1800)

## 1.6 REPORT STRUCTURE

- 1.6.1. This Local Model Validation Report (LMVR) sets out information relating to the development, calibration and validation of the updated highway assignment model. It is structured as follows:
  - Section 2 – Lake Lothing Third Crossing
  - Section 3 – Local Model Detail
  - Section 4 – Calibration and Validation Data
  - Section 5 – Network Development
  - Section 6 – Trip Matrix Development
  - Section 7 – Assignment Calibration and Validation
  - Section 8 – Forecasting Methodology
  - Section 9 – Summary

## 2 LAKE LOTHING THIRD CROSSING

### 2.1 SCENARIOS TO BE FORECAST AND INTERVENTIONS TO BE TESTED

- 2.1.1. The base year validation update to the SCTM has been carried out in order to be able to test the latest central design for the Lake Lothing Third Crossing.
- 2.1.2. The town centre in Lowestoft currently has two river crossings shown in Figure 1 below.

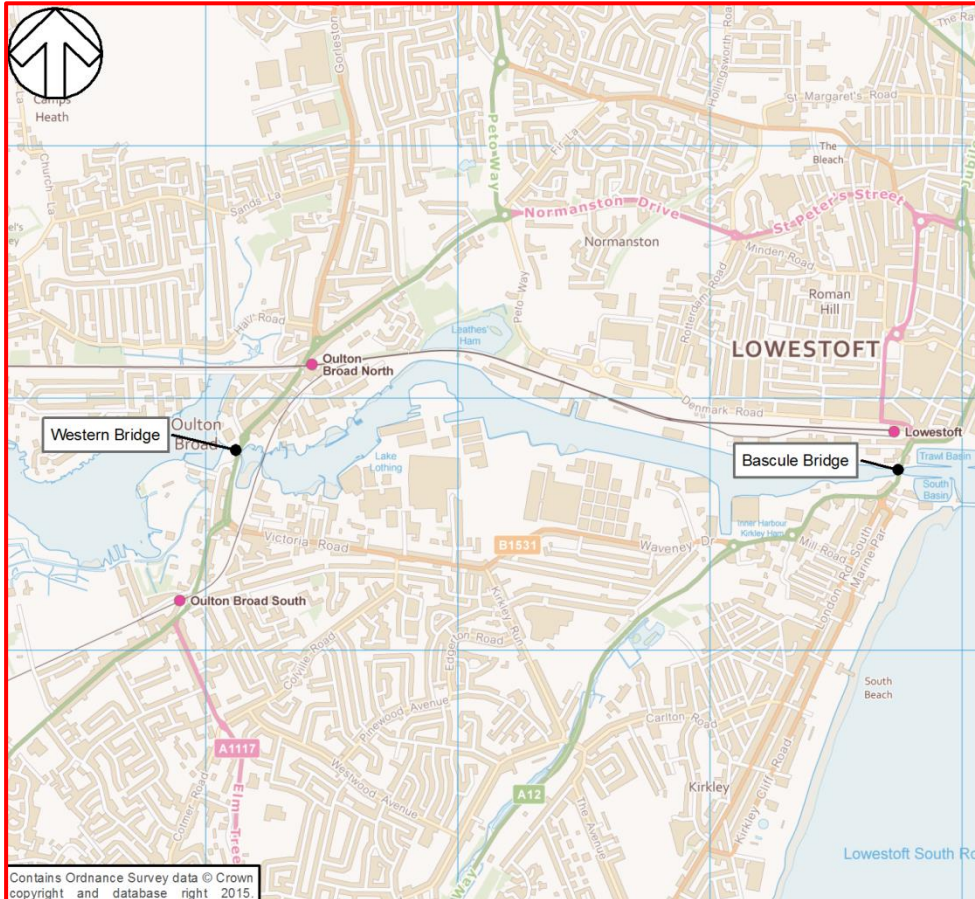


Figure 1 - Bridge locations

2.1.3. The scheme which will be tested involves a third central bridge crossing between Peto Way / Denmark Road to the north and Waveney Drive to the south. The latest central crossing design, Option C18, is shown in Figure 2.

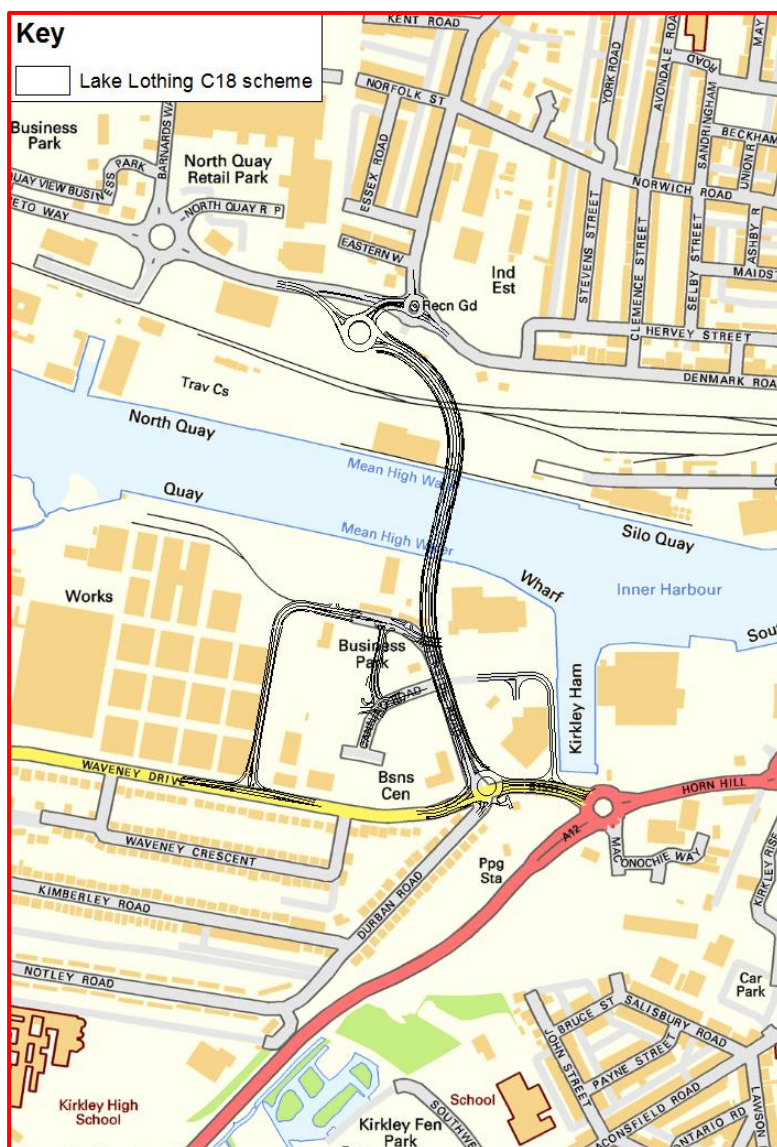


Figure 2 - Lake Lothing Third Crossing – Option C18

## 2.2 SCENARIOS TO BE TESTED

2.2.1. The following forecast years have been used to test the Lake Lothing Third Crossing:

- 2022; scheme opening year;
- 2037; scheme opening year + 15 years

2.2.2. The forecast year models have been developed on an uncertainty based approach for Waveney District which the scheme is located within. Forecasts have been developed for a core scenario only based on residential developments which are considered to be “Near Certain” or “More Than Likely”.

2.2.3. Information relating to the development forecast model is reported in section 8 of this report.

### 3 LOCAL MODEL DETAIL

#### 3.1 AREA OF INFLUENCE

3.1.1. The area of influence for the Lake Lothing Third Crossing scheme has been determined by comparing previous 2036 SCTM forecasts with and without the scheme to determine the extent of the significant flow changes which occur. Figure 3 shows the extent of the area of influence for the Lake Lothing Third Crossing.

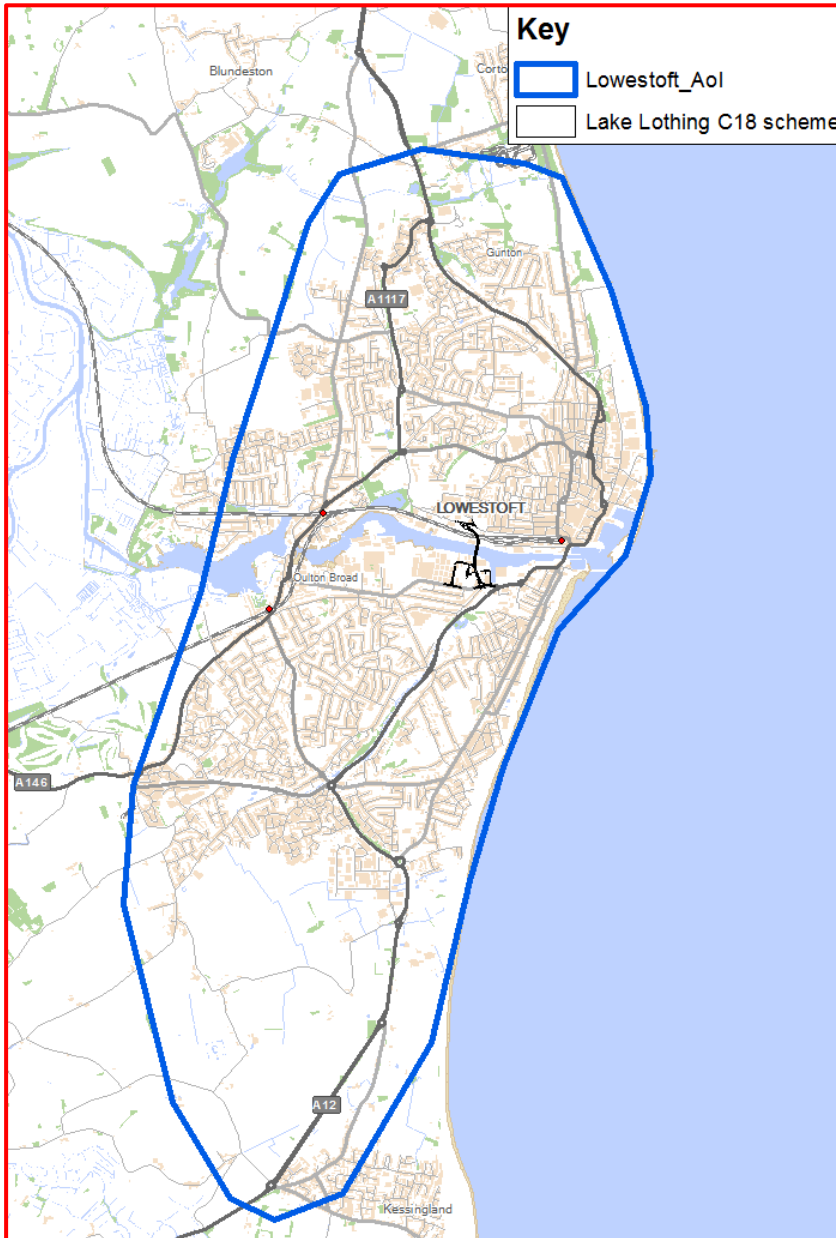


Figure 3 - Modelled Area

## 3.2 ZONING SYSTEM

3.2.1. The zoning system within the SCTM was based initially on 2011 Census boundaries:

- Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level across Suffolk
- Combinations of MSOAs within districts adjacent to Suffolk
- District level in other adjacent counties within the East of England (Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire)
- County and regional level in remainder of UK outside of the East of England

3.2.2. Some zones when the further disaggregated where LSOA areas remained too large. The final model zone system contains 893 zones.

3.2.3. Figure 4 shows the detail of the model zones adjacent to the scheme and existing swing bridges in north and south Lowestoft.

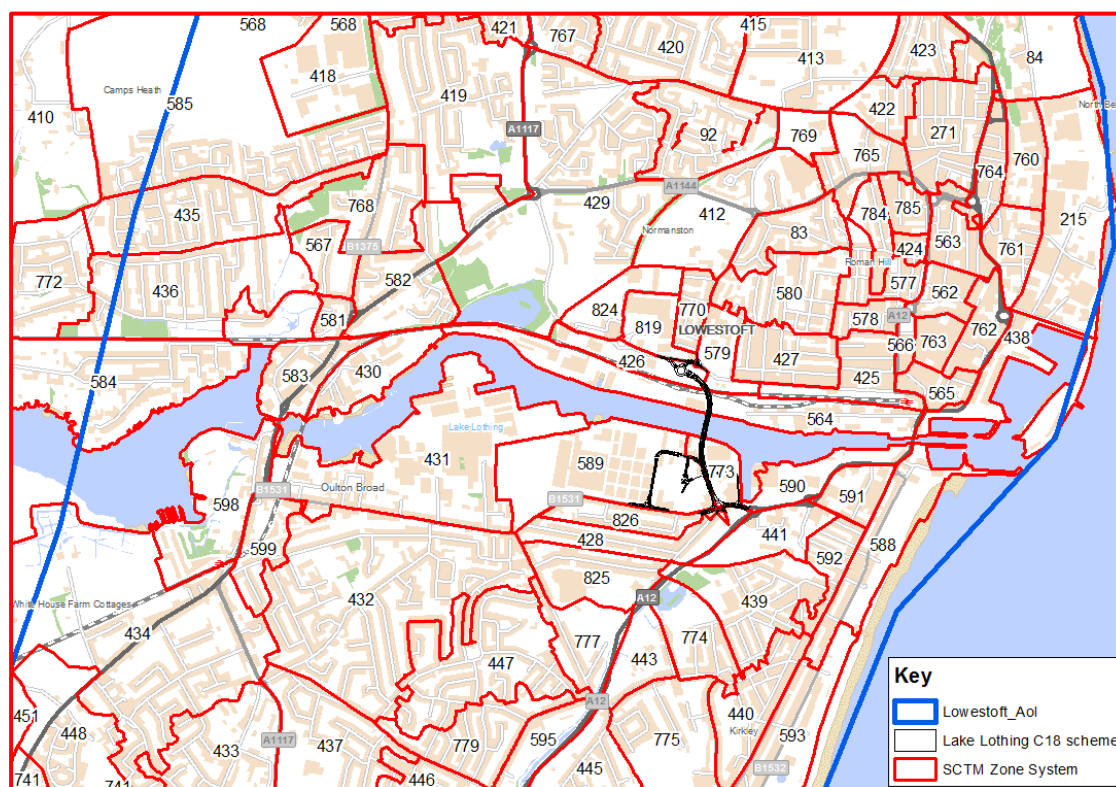


Figure 4 - Zoning in vicinity of Lake Lothing Third Crossing

3.2.4. Figure 5 shows the detail of the model zones within the area of influence for the scheme.

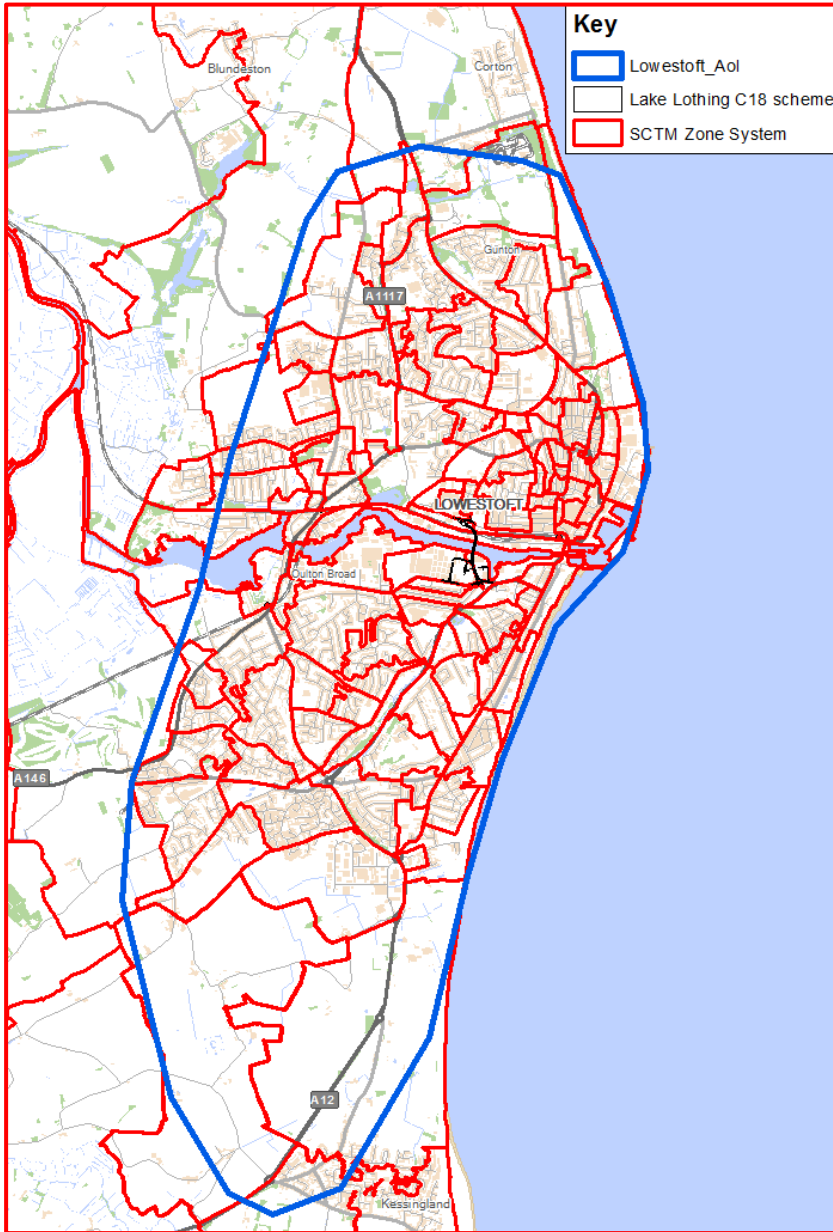
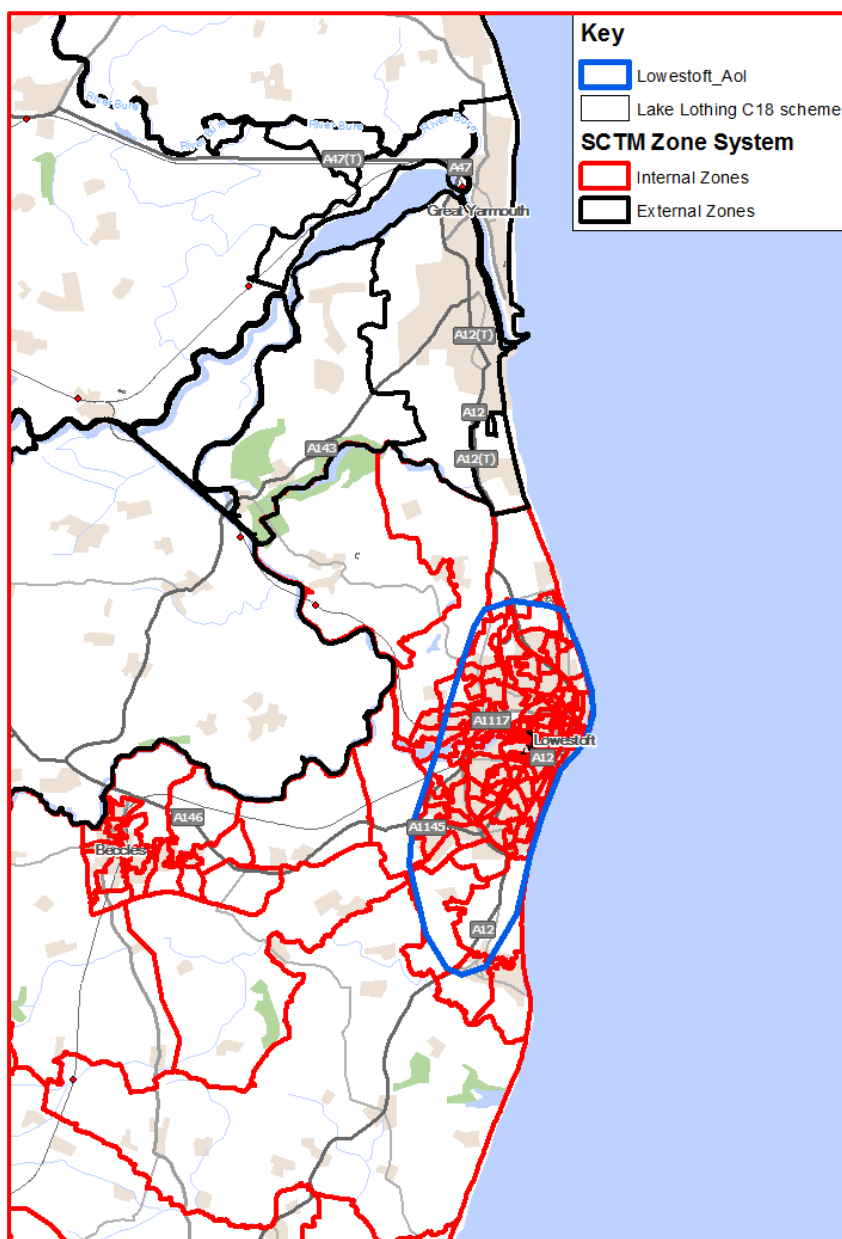


Figure 5 - Zoning within Area of Influence



3.2.5. Figure 6 highlights the internal zones within Lowestoft and the surrounding area within Suffolk, as well as highlighting the external zones adjacent to Lowestoft covering Great Yarmouth and other locations in Norfolk.

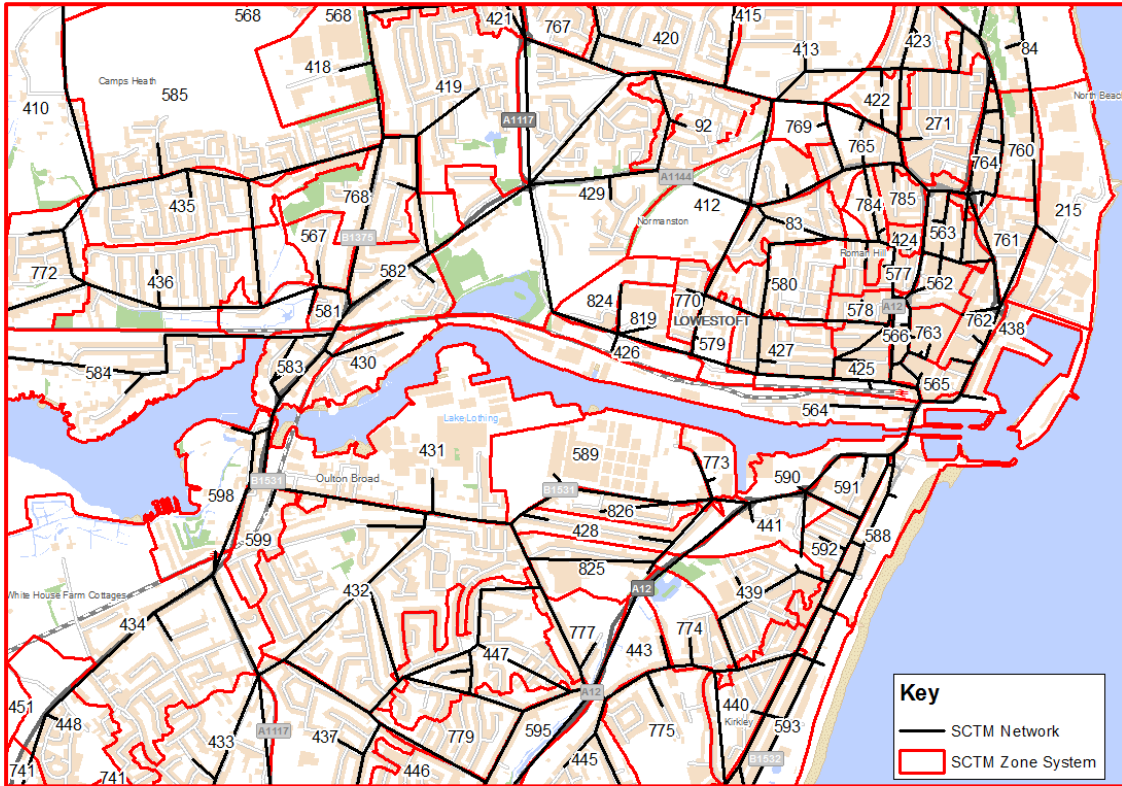


**Figure 6 - Zoning in external area**

3.2.6. The level of detail shown for the zoning within Lowestoft and the surrounding area is considered to be sufficiently detailed to capture the key local land uses and provide a suitable basis for base year model validation and calibration.

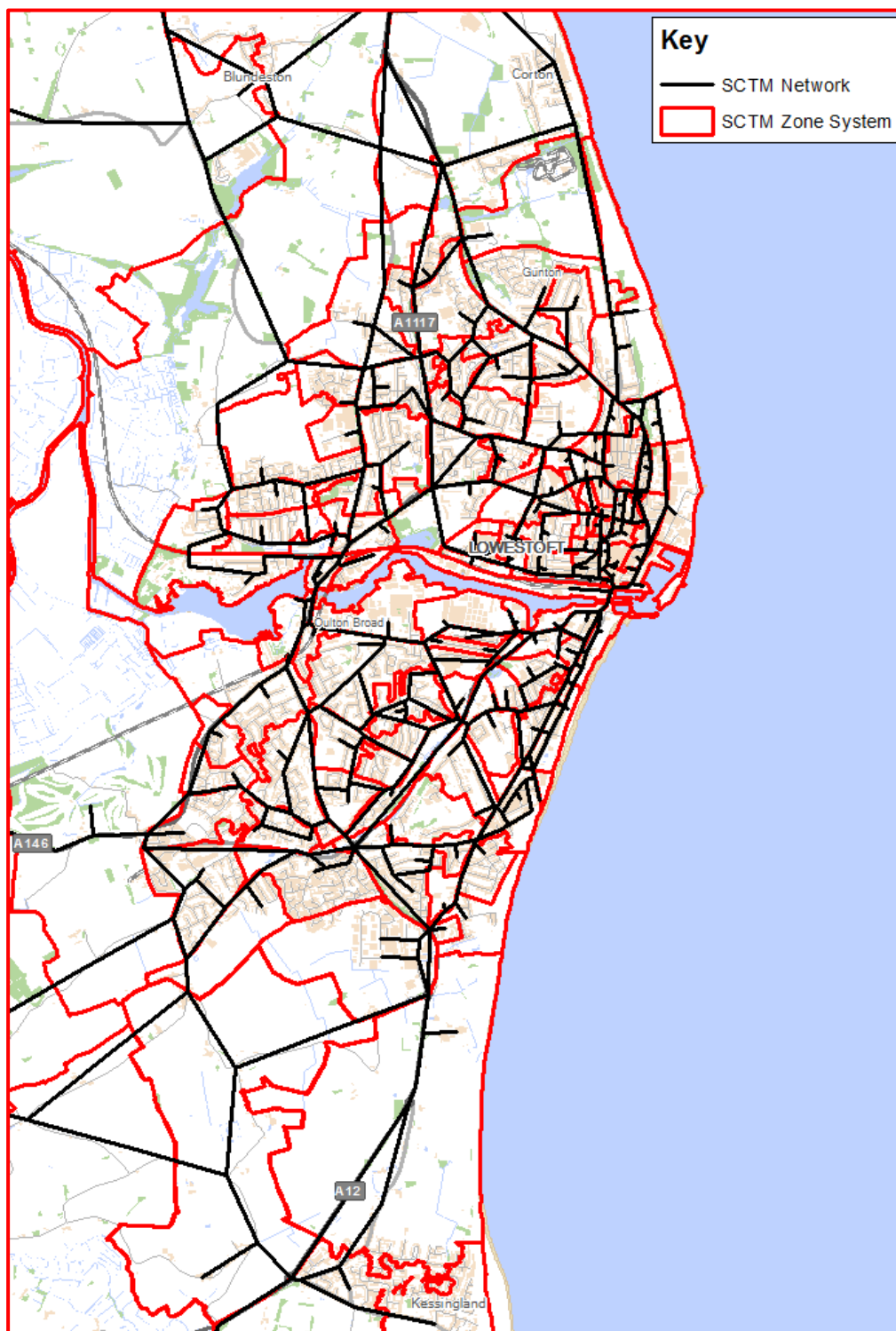
### 3.3 NETWORK STRUCTURE

3.3.1. The key strategic roads within Lowestoft are included within the SCTM. The network structure in close proximity to the bridge crossings is shown in Figure 7.



**Figure 7 - Local network structure**

3.3.2. Figure 8 presents the network structure for Lowestoft and the surrounding area.



**Figure 8 - Wider network structure**

3.3.3. It is considered the SCTM network is sufficiently detailed in Lowestoft for the purposes of base year validation and calibration, and provides a sufficient basis from which to build forecasts to appraise the Lake Lothing Third Crossing scheme.

## 3.4 CENTROID CONNECTORS

- 3.4.1. Centroid connectors connect the zoning system to the model network, allowing trips to load onto the network for assignment. It is critical that centroid connectors represent realistic loading points, particularly in the fully modelled area. Centroid connectors have been designed to represent actual loading points to specific residential and commercial areas, generally via a spur link to represent the actual access point. In this way, turns into and out of zones can be clearly understood.
- 3.4.2. The number of centroid connectors has been minimised, with most zones having a single centroid connector except in cases where a zone has clear multiple points of access, and sub-dividing the zone would not be realistic.
- 3.4.3. Centroid connectors have been designed so that they do not cross the network, further ensuring that loading is realistic. Connectors for different zones are loaded at different points in the majority of cases, to ensure trips between adjacent zones are loaded on to the network. Centroid connectors are also loaded away from count locations, to avoid inconsistencies between the counted flow and loaded trips.
- 3.4.4. In the internal simulation network covered by Suffolk, zones are sufficiently small such that average costs to access the model are sufficiently represented by the spur access links, so centroids themselves do not have costs associated with them.
- 3.4.5. In the external area, centroid connectors are linked to the network with appropriate parameters for distance and average speed to represent the average cost of accessing the network.

## 3.5 USER CLASSES

- 3.5.1. The following user classes are modelled within the SCTM:
- UC1: Car – Home Based Work (Inbound)
  - UC2: Car – Home Based Work (Outbound)
  - UC3: Car – Home Based Employers Business (Inbound)
  - UC4: Car – Home Based Employers Business (Outbound)
  - UC5: Car – Non Home Based Employers Business
  - UC6: Car – Home Based Other (Inbound)
  - UC7: Car – Home Based Other (Outbound)
  - UC8: Car – Non Home Based Other
  - UC9: LGV
  - UC10: HGV
- 3.5.2. These car user classes are consistent with those presented in the D3 SCTM LMVR (November 2017). This detail in terms of model user classes is used to aid the conversion of highway assignment matrices in Origin-Destination format into Production-Attraction matrices in the SCTM Variable Demand Model (VDM). The SCTM VDM needs to be able to distinguish which part of a trip is home-based, inbound; meaning an individual is heading towards their place of residence, and outbound; an individual is leaving their home at the start of the trip. This directionality of trips is available in the Mobile Network Data (MND) which was used to build the matrices and therefore this information was utilised rather than the SCTM Demand Model having to infer directionality of home-based trips artificially from user classes which combine the inbound and outbound direction of home-based trips.

## 3.6 ASSIGNMENT METHODOLOGY

- 3.6.1. Model assignment of trips to the highway network was undertaken using a standard approach based on a 'Wardrop User Equilibrium', which seeks to minimise travel costs for all vehicles in the network. The Wardrop User Equilibrium is based on the following proposition:
- 3.6.2. "Traffic arranges itself on congested networks such that the cost of travel on all routes used between each origin-destination pair is equal to the minimum cost of travel and unused routes have equal or greater costs."
- 3.6.3. The Wardrop User Equilibrium as implemented in SATURN is based on the 'Frank-Wolfe Algorithm', which employs an iterative process. This process is based on successive 'All or Nothing' iterations, which are combined to minimise an 'Objective Function'. The travel costs are recalculated after each iteration and compared to those from the previous iteration. The process is terminated once successive iteration costs have not changed significantly. This process enables multi-routing between any origin-destination pair.

## **3.7 RELATIONSHIP WITH DEMAND MODELS AND PUBLIC TRANSPORT ASSIGNMENT MODELS**

- 3.7.1. The SCTM Public Transport assignment model utilises the same MND provided by Telefonica as the basis for the matrices. As discussed in D3 SCTM LMVR (November 2017), movements designated as “Road” in the MND are separated into Cars / LGVs and Bus movements, with the latter matrix then used in the public transport model.
- 3.7.2. The SCTM VDM utilises time and distance skim matrices from the SCTM Highway Model, as well as skims from the public transport model in order to determine costs and the propensity for modal shift between different motorised modes. The SCTM Demand Model will be capable of taking into account trips which involve car usage at the start of a journey to then access the rail network and therefore create a composite cost for full park and ride trips, and therefore the potential for transport users to switch between modes taking into account congestion will occur on the highway network in the future.
- 3.7.3. The Suffolk VDM is described in greater detail in the D5 SCTM Demand Model Validation Report (DMVR; November 2017).

## 4 CALIBRATION AND VALIDATION DATA

### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1. This section of the report details the sources of the traffic data in Lowestoft which was used for traffic flow and journey time calibration and validation. It also provides details of the screenlines which have been used to assess the ability of the SCTM highway model within Lowestoft to match to observed data across several sites representing key strategic movements within the county.

### 4.2 LOWESTOFT TRAFFIC SURVEY DATA

4.2.1. The main source of traffic data available in Lowestoft was collected in July 2015 and was used to support the Lake Lothing Third Crossing OBC.

4.2.2. WSP subsequently commissioned a range of surveys which are detailed in the D2 SCTM Data Collection Report (November 2017) these were used to calibrate and validate the SCTM at a county-wide level which include survey locations in Waveney District. The Data Collection Report also details the 2015 which has been utilised within the modelling outlined in this report.

4.2.3. Additional traffic survey data was collected in 2016 at the locations listed in Table 1 below, these counts were fully classified turning counts carried out on a single day.

**Table 1 – 2016 MCC Locations**

Count Number	Location
1	London Road / Arbor Lane / A12 / Tower Road
2	Tom Crisp Way / Stradbroke Road / Elm Tree Road
3	Somerleyton Road / Oulton Street / Hall Lane / Gorleston Road
4	Yarmouth Road / Gorleston Road
5	Yarmouth Road / Leisure Way / Foxburrow Hill / Bentley Drive
6	Yarmouth Road / Corton Road
7	Millennium Way / Oulton Road / Peto Way
8	Horn Hill / Maconochie Way / A12 / Waveney Drive
9	A12 / Corton Long Lane / A12 / Unnamed Road

4.2.4. The base year of the SCTM is 2016; therefore traffic surveys conducted in 2015 were adjusted using a combination of NTEM 7.2 factors for observed car values and the National Transport Model (NTM) for observed LGV and HGV values. These factors are summarised in Table 2.

**Table 2 - Factors applied to 2015 counts**

Peak	Car	LGV	HGV
AM Peak	0.986	1.028	1.028
Inter Peak	0.999	1.028	1.028
PM Peak	0.989	1.007	1.007

4.2.5. It is considered that the combination of traffic data sources provide a sufficient level of coverage to enable calibration and validation of the SCTM in the Lowestoft area. The sources of the various traffic data surveys is summarised in Table 3.

**Table 3 - Lowestoft traffic survey data**

Data Source	Time Period	Number Of Surveys
TRADS	April 2016	2
LTM ATCs	July 2015	30
SCC ATCs	April / May / June 2016	12
LTM MCTCs	July 2015	9
SCTM MCTCs	July 2016	6
Total	Combined	59

## 4.3 LOWESTOFT SCREENLINES

4.3.1. Figure 9 details the traffic counts and screenlines which have been used for validation and calibration within Lowestoft. In total there are 4 calibration screenlines and 3 validation screenlines which have been used specifically within Lowestoft.



Figure 9 - Lowestoft Screenlines and Count Data

## 4.4 JOURNEY TIME SURVEYS FOR CALIBRATION AND VALIDATION

- 4.4.1. The SCTM was validated and calibrated using a range of journey time routes covering key strategic routes across the county. The journey time routes are presented in the D3 SCTM LMVR (February 2017) and utilised 2015/2016 Trafficmaster GPS data. This included four journey time routes in Lowestoft, namely routes 14, 15, 60 and 64.
- 4.4.2. Additional journey time routes have been derived for Lowestoft to improve the local validation. All existing and new journey time routes were updated using 2015/2016 Trafficmaster GPS data.
- 4.4.3. Table 4 describes the journey time routes which were used for calibrating and validating the SCTM within Lowestoft. Following the guidance in WebTAG unit M1.2 it has been ensured the journey time routes were kept between 3km and 15km.



**Table 4 - Lowestoft Journey time routes**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Length</b>
14	A12 Wangford to Pakefield	14.3km
15	A134 Long Melford to Stanningfield	4.5km
60	A1145 through Lowestoft	9km
64	A145 Beccles to Lowestoft	7.5km
101	B1375 Gorleston Road	4.5km
102	A12 Yarmouth Road / Katwijk Way	8.5km
103	A1117 Normanston Drive / A1144 St Peter's Street	3.3km
104	A12 London Road / B1532 London Road South	3.3km
105	B1074 / A1117 Millennium Way / Oulton Road	3.9km
106	A146 Beccles Road / A146 Waveney Drive	4.8km

4.4.4. The 2015/2016 Trafficmaster GPS data was filtered to only include data from the following neutral months:

- September 2016
- October 2016
- November 2016
- March 2017
- April 2017
- May 2017

4.4.5. The data was processed to provide an average weekday (Monday to Thursday) travel time by direction for each peak hour modelled within the SCTM. Suffolk school holidays and bank holidays were excluded from the data used to derive the average travel times.

4.4.6. The journey time routes used for model calibration and validation are shown in Figure 10.

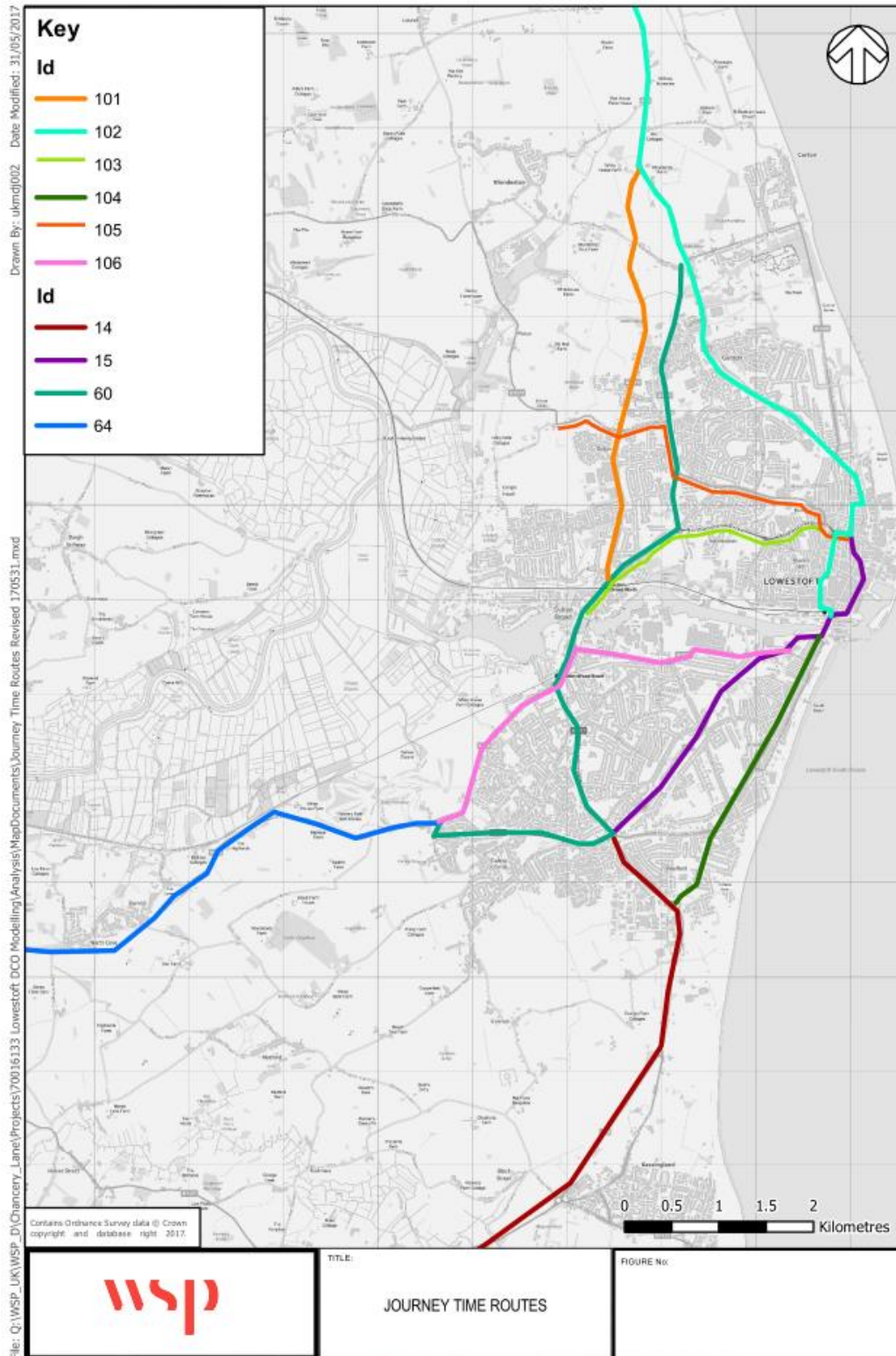


Figure 10 - Journey Time Routes

## 5 NETWORK DEVELOPMENT

### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1. While the SCTM provides a sound basis for countywide scheme appraisal, the suitability of the model within the vicinity of any scheme intervention needs to be reviewed. With regard to the Lake Lothing Third Crossing it was considered additional local coding was required to achieve better calibration and validation results in Lowestoft.
- 5.1.2. As part of the local validation the model was calibrated to better reflect the 2016 base year conditions, including updating the speed flow curves assigned to links, zone connectors, lane capacities and free flow speeds.

### 5.2 FLOW / DELAY RELATIONSHIPS

- 5.2.1. Table 5 shows the timings input into the model for the eastern Bascule Bridge. The delay was coded as a signalised node with a single stage, the red time representing when the swing bridge was lifted and with overall cycle time adding up to 3,600 seconds (1 hour). No swing bridge delay was coded for the western Mutford Bridge as observations showed the bridge rarely opens to maritime traffic.

**Table 5 - Eastern Bascule Bridge timings input into model**

Peak Hour	Green Time (Seconds)	Red Time (Seconds)
AM peak	3,373	227
Inter peak	3,344	256
PM peak	3,300	300

- 5.2.2. There are two level crossings in the immediate vicinity of the western Mutford Bridge on Bridge Road and Victoria Road. These were represented in the model as a signalised node with a single stage using the timings detailed in Table 6 and Table 7.

**Table 6 - Bridge Road level crossing timings input into the model**

Peak Hour	Green Time (Seconds)	Red Time (Seconds)
AM peak	950	250
Inter peak	1017	183
PM peak	980	220

**Table 7 - Victoria Road level crossing timings input into the model**

Peak Hour	Green Time (Seconds)	Red Time (Seconds)
AM peak	1693	107
Inter peak	1693	107
PM peak	1593	207

- 5.2.3. The delays generated by the swing bridges and level crossings were compared to journey time route graphs combined with a comparison of modelled to observed flow to ensure an appropriate level of delay was applied.

### 5.3 TIDAL FLOW LANE

- 5.3.1. Between the A12 Belvedere Road / London Road S and A12 Station Square / Commercial Road the direction of travel for the central lane changes by time of day. In the AM peak this was coded with the central lane allowing northbound movements. In the inter peak and PM the central lane was coded to allow southbound movements.

### 5.4 DETAILED SATURATION FLOWS CALCULATIONS

- 5.4.1. The SCTM uses default measurements for junction saturation flows based upon typical junction layouts and these are set out within D3 SCTM LMVR (November 2017). In addition a number of junctions within the Lowestoft model area have individually calculated saturation flows from the coding of the original Lowestoft Transport model.
- 5.4.2. As part of this model update additional measurements were carried out using to derive saturation flows for the following local key junctions in Lowestoft:
- Normanston Drive / Peto Way
  - Normanston Drive / Bridge Road / B1375
  - Bridge Road / A146
  - A12 / A146
  - A12 / Mill Road
  - A12 / A1145

### 5.5 SUMMARY

- 5.5.1. The inclusion of delays associated with swing bridges and level crossings, directionality of the tidal flow lane and specifically measured saturation flows at key junctions ensures the SCTM better replicates the local highway network within Lowestoft for the purposes of calibration and validation in the local area.
- 5.5.2. The Changes made as part of this local model validation have been incorporated into the wider county mode validation that are set out within D3 SCTM LMVR (November 2017).

## 6 TRIP MATRIX DEVELOPMENT

### 6.1 INTRODUCTION

- 6.1.1. The main source of the demand from which matrices have been derived within the SCTM is from Mobile Network Data (MND) provided by Telefonica. This data has been combined with a synthetic matrix derived from 2011 Census Journey to Work data and the National Travel Survey (NTS) which infills the MND for short distance trips (0-2km) which are not present in the MND.
- 6.1.2. The D3 SCTM LMVR (November 2017) provides details of the verification which has been undertaken for the MND and the methodology which has been undertaken to derive the matrices.

### 6.2 TRIP MATRIX ESTIMATION

- 6.2.1. Matrix estimation was carried on the prior matrix during the calibration and validation process. Table 8 compares the prior matrix totals to the post matrix-estimation totals.

**Table 8 - Prior and Post ME Matrix Totals**

User Class	AM Peak Hour (0800-0900)		Inter Peak Avg Hour (1000-1600)		PM Peak Hour (1700-1800)	
	Prior	Post ME	Prior	Post ME	Prior	Post ME
UC1 – Car HBW IB	3,046	3,719	7,557	7,899	61,232	53,969
UC2 – Car HBW OB	64,460	56,289	6,322	6,562	1,315	1,485
UC3 – Car HEB IB	302	316	956	1,036	4,041	4,031
UC4 – Car HEB OB	4,433	4,207	853	892	958	967
UC5 – Car NHEB	7,588	8,186	6,209	6,846	7,165	7,662
UC6 – Car HBO IB	4,928	5,510	26,251	28,444	40,921	37,366
UC7 – Car HBO OB	37,957	34,885	26,809	28,389	16,164	16,567
UC8 – Car NHBO	6,298	6,037	13,800	15,004	12,191	11,579
UC9 – LGV	14,806	12,629	11,563	10,611	11,689	10,292
UC10 – HGV	4,458	8,810	4,631	9,070	4,988	6,085
<b>Total</b>	<b>148,275</b>	<b>140,587</b>	<b>104,951</b>	<b>114,752</b>	<b>160,665</b>	<b>150,004</b>

## 7 ASSIGNMENT CALIBRATION AND VALIDATION

### 7.1 INTRODUCTION

7.1.1. This section presents the local model validation statistics for the Lowestoft study area. In general, the criteria detailed in this section of the report have been drawn from DfT TAG Unit M3.1, section 3.2 (January 2014). All the models reported on in this report are results from assignments in SATURN version 11.3.12w.

### 7.2 CONVERGENCE

7.2.1. An element of calibrating the model is ensuring that a satisfactory convergence is achieved. Model convergence is needed to ensure results remain stable between successive iterations of the model assignments. This is particularly important when model outputs are used to inform the economic benefits of scheme appraisal, as it is critical that calculated benefits arise from the impact of the scheme and not as a result of difference in convergence.

7.2.2. In accordance with criteria set out in TAG Unit M3.1 (January 2014), the parameters %Flow, %GAP and Delta ( $\delta$ ) have been monitored to determine the level of convergence. %Flow measures the proportion of links in the network with flows changing by less than 1% from the previous iteration.  $\delta$  is the difference between costs on chosen routes and costs on minimum cost paths. %GAP is a generalisation of the  $\delta$  function to include the interaction effects within the simulation.

7.2.3. The convergence criteria used to assess when a model is considered to have converged is shown in Table 9.

**Table 9 - Convergence criteria**

Measure of Convergence	Acceptable Value
'Delta' and %GAP	Less than 0.1% or at least stable with convergence fully documented and all other criteria met
Percentage of links with flow change < 1%	Four consecutive iterations greater than 98%
Percentage of links with cost change < 1%	Four consecutive iterations greater than 98%
Percentage change in total user costs	Four consecutive iterations less than 0.1%

7.2.4. TAG Unit M3.1 (January 2014) indicates that delta ( $\delta$ ) and %GAP values of less than 0.1% is the most fundamental indicator of model convergence and should be achieved as a minimum

7.2.5. Table 10, Table 11 and Table 12 show the convergence results against WebTAG criteria for each peak hour modelled.

**Table 10 - AM peak convergence results**

Iteration	Delta	%Flow	%Gap
18	0.0179	98	0.014
19	0.0161	98.4	0.012
20	0.0147	98.7	0.011
21	0.0139	99	0.0093

**Table 11 - Inter peak convergence results**

Iteration	Delta	%Flow	%Gap
16	0.0062	98.4	0.023
17	0.0063	98.8	0.01
18	0.0064	98.7	0.0065
19	0.0044	98.4	0.0056

**Table 12 - PM peak convergence results**

Iteration	Delta	%Flow	%Gap
20	0.0182	98.1	0.034
21	0.0206	98.5	0.035
22	0.0263	98.2	0.034
23	0.0196	98.5	0.03

7.2.6. The model convergence results show the SCTM successfully converges to the WebTAG requirements in all three peaks.

## 7.3 SCREENLINE VALIDATION CRITERIA

7.3.1. Screenline validation is undertaken as a check on the trip matrix, and is assessed in terms of the percentage difference between observed and modelled flows as shown in Table 13.

**Table 13 - Screenline acceptability**

Criteria	Description of Criteria	Acceptability Guideline
1	Differences between modelled flows and counts should be less than 5% of counts	All or nearly all screenlines

7.3.2. Screenlines are presented for each time period, for all vehicle user classes, namely Cars, LGVs and HGVs. The main body of this report provides screenline analysis in terms of the total overall flow including all vehicle types. Breakdown of screenline performance by vehicle type is detailed in Appendix D for the final model assignment.

## 7.4 SCREENLINE VALIDATION PERFORMANCE

7.4.1. This section presents screenline calibration and validation by route and direction for each time period and an overall summary of model performance.

### AM PEAK SCREENLINE PERFORMANCE

7.4.2. Table 14 shows the performance in terms of percentage difference between modelled and observed flow for calibration and validation screenlines in the AM peak.

**Table 14 - AM peak screenline performance**

ID	Description	Dir	Type	Obs	Mod	Diff
1	South Lowestoft	Inbound	Calibration	1421	1452	2%
2	South Lowestoft	Outbound	Calibration	1330	1364	3%
3	Lowestoft Screenline 1 - NB	Northbound	Calibration	2207	2207	0%
4	Lowestoft Screenline 1 - SB	Southbound	Calibration	1685	1693	0%
5	Lowestoft Screenline 2 - NB	Northbound	Calibration	2866	2872	0%
6	Lowestoft Screenline 2 - SB	Southbound	Calibration	2095	2114	1%
7	North Lowestoft	Inbound	Calibration	1194	1191	0%
8	North Lowestoft	Outbound	Calibration	1454	1452	0%
9	Lowestoft Screenline 3 - EB	Eastbound	Validation	1747	1626	-7%
10	Lowestoft Screenline 3 - WB	Westbound	Validation	1741	1541	-11%
11	Lowestoft Screenline 4 - NB	Northbound	Validation	2419	2308	-5%
12	Lowestoft Screenline 4 - SB	Southbound	Validation	1732	1883	9%
13	Lowestoft Screenline 5 - NB	Northbound	Validation	1359	1344	-1%
14	Lowestoft Screenline 5 - SB	Southbound	Validation	1024	1052	3%

7.4.3. Table 14 shows all but 3 of the screenlines pass WebTAG guidance criteria. Of those that fail, validation screenline 3 eastbound shows a modelled flow difference of -7%, Validation screenline 3 westbound shows a modelled flow difference of -11% and Validation screenline 4 southbound shows a modelled flow difference of 9%.

### INTER PEAK SCREENLINE PERFORMANCE

7.4.4. Table 15 shows the performance of the calibration and validation screenlines in the inter-peak.



**Table 15 - Inter peak screenline performance**

ID	Description	Dir	Type	Obs	Mod	Diff
1	South Lowestoft	Inbound	Calibration	1326	1339	1%
2	South Lowestoft	Outbound	Calibration	1347	1361	1%
3	Lowestoft Screenline 1 - NB	Northbound	Calibration	1826	1828	0%
4	Lowestoft Screenline 1 - SB	Southbound	Calibration	1873	1876	0%
5	Lowestoft Screenline 2 - NB	Northbound	Calibration	2473	2481	0%
6	Lowestoft Screenline 2 - SB	Southbound	Calibration	2635	2628	0%
7	North Lowestoft	Inbound	Calibration	1052	1030	-2%
8	North Lowestoft	Outbound	Calibration	1027	1009	-2%
9	Lowestoft Screenline 3 - EB	Eastbound	Validation	1665	1587	-5%
10	Lowestoft Screenline 3 - WB	Westbound	Validation	1662	1595	-4%
11	Lowestoft Screenline 4 - NB	Northbound	Validation	1857	2036	10%
12	Lowestoft Screenline 4 - SB	Southbound	Validation	2013	2188	9%
13	Lowestoft Screenline 5 - NB	Northbound	Validation	940	936	-1%
14	Lowestoft Screenline 5 - SB	Southbound	Validation	905	936	3%

7.4.5. Table 15 shows for nearly all screenlines, modelled flows are within 5% of observed flows. The exception to this is Validation Screenline 4 northbound with modelled flow 10% higher compared to observed flow and Validation Screenline 4 southbound with a modelled flow 9% higher than observed.

### **PM PEAK SCREENLINE PERFORMANCE**

7.4.6. Table 16 details the performance of the screenlines in the PM peak.

**Table 16 - PM peak screenline performance**

ID	Description	Dir	Type	Obs	Mod	Diff
1	South Lowestoft	Inbound	Calibration	1792	1801	1%
2	South Lowestoft	Outbound	Calibration	1517	1536	1%
3	Lowestoft Screenline 1 - NB	Northbound	Calibration	2145	2145	0%
4	Lowestoft Screenline 1 - SB	Southbound	Calibration	2284	2292	0%
5	Lowestoft Screenline 2 - NB	Northbound	Calibration	2471	2473	0%
6	Lowestoft Screenline 2 - SB	Southbound	Calibration	3219	3228	0%
7	North Lowestoft	Inbound	Calibration	1851	1829	-1%
8	North Lowestoft	Outbound	Calibration	1211	1207	0%
9	Lowestoft Screenline 3 - EB	Eastbound	Validation	2021	1899	-6%
10	Lowestoft Screenline 4 - WB	Westbound	Validation	1725	1784	3%
11	Lowestoft Screenline 4 - NB	Northbound	Validation	2041	2113	4%
12	Lowestoft Screenline 4 - SB	Southbound	Validation	2528	3001	19%
13	Lowestoft Screenline 5 - NB	Northbound	Validation	1129	1116	-1%
14	Lowestoft Screenline 5 - SB	Southbound	Validation	1598	1699	6%

7.4.7. Table 16 shows for the majority of screenlines there minimal differences between the observed and modelled flow. Validation Screenline 3 east bound has a modelled flow 6% less than observed while Validation Screenline 4 southbound is 19% higher compared to the modelled flow.

**SCREENLINE SUMMARY PERFORMANCE**

7.4.8. Table 17 shows the overall screenline performance by modelled time period.

**Table 17 - Overall Screenline Performance**

Time Period	Total Screenlines	Modelled Flow On Screenlines Within 5% of Observed	Modelled (s)
AM Peak	14	11	79%
Inter Peak	14	12	86%
PM Peak	14	11	79%

- 7.4.9. Table 17 shows in the inter peak and PM peak, nearly all screenlines (86%) have modelled flow within 5% of the observed flow. In the AM peak, there are three screenlines which show a difference of greater than 5%, meaning 79% of screenlines pass the threshold.
- 7.4.10. Appendix A provides further detail of the performance of the individual counts which comprise the Lowestoft screenlines.

## 7.5 ASSIGNMENT VALIDATION CRITERIA

- 7.5.1. This section presentation the link flow and turning movement validation statistics for the Lowestoft study area and is in line with TAG Unit M3.1 (January 2014).
- 7.5.2. Measures used for link validation are:
- Absolute and percentage differences between absolute and modelled flows
  - GEH statistic
- 7.5.3. The GEH statistic is a modified Chi-squared statistic incorporating both relative and absolute errors, defined as follows:

$$GEH = \sqrt{\frac{(M - C)^2}{(M + C)/2}}$$

- 7.5.4. The link flow and turning movement validation criteria are shown in Table 18.

**Table 18 - Link acceptability**

Criteria	Description of Criteria	Acceptability Guideline
1	Individual flows within 100 veh/hr of counts for flows less than 700 veh/hr	> 85% of cases
	Individual flows within 15% of counts for flows from 700 veh/hr to 2,700 veh/hr	> 85% of cases
	Individual flows within 400 veh/hr of counts for flows more than 2,700 veh/hr	> 85% of cases
2	GEH < 5 for individual flows	> 85% of cases

- 7.5.5. Both link flows and turning movements are presented using the above criteria, although turning movements are not generally expected to fully meet the criteria.

## 7.6 LOWESTOFT ASSIGNMENT VALIDATION PERFORMANCE

- 7.6.1. The calibration and validation performance for Lowestoft is presented in this section. The performance of the full county model is provided in section 7.5.

7.6.2. The calibration and validation results for all user classes in the AM peak are shown in Table 19.

**Table 19 - AM Peak – All User Classes – Flow Test Calibration and Validation - Lowestoft**

Criteria and Measure		Acceptability Guideline	Calibration			Validation		
			Total Counts	Meet Criteria	%	Total Counts	Meet Criteria	%
< 700 vph	±100 vph	> 85 % of links	149	138	93%	11	10	91%
700 - 2,700 vph	±15%	> 85 % of links	9	9	100%	7	7	100%
> 2,700 vph	±400 vph	> 85 % of links	0	0	0%	0	0	0%

7.6.3. Table 19 shows that the model exceeds WebTAG guidance with a minimum of 91% of counts achieving criteria in all categories. Table 20 shows the breakdown of calibration and validation count performance by GEH band for the AM peak.

**Table 20 - AM Peak – All User Classes – GEH Test Calibration and Validation - Lowestoft**

GEH Range	Calibration		Validation		Combined	
GEH < 2	120	76%	11	61%	131	74%
GEH < 4	136	86%	15	83%	151	86%
GEH < 6	147	93%	17	94%	164	93%
GEH < 8	150	95%	17	94%	167	95%
GEH < 10	156	99%	17	94%	173	98%
GEH <5	142	90%	16	89%	158	90%

7.6.4. Table 20 shows that calibration, validation and combined count performance exceeds the WebTAG guidance with a minimum of 89% of counts achieving criteria in all categories This rises to 93% for a GEH below 6, and 95% for a GEH below 8, this implies there are a number of counts falling marginally outside the WebTAG requirement of a GEH below 5.

7.6.5. The calibration and validation results for all user classes in the Inter peak are shown in Table 21.

**Table 21 - Inter Peak – All User Classes – Flow Test Calibration and Validation - Lowestoft**

Criteria and Measure		Acceptability Guideline	Calibration			Validation		
			Total Counts	Meet Criteria	%	Total Counts	Meet Criteria	%
< 700 vph	±100 vph	> 85 % of links	154	146	95%	12	12	100%
700 - 2,700 vph	±15%	> 85 % of links	4	4	100%	6	5	83%
> 2,700 vph	±400 vph	> 85 % of links	0	0	0%	0	0	0%

7.6.6. Table 21 shows that the model exceeds WebTAG guidance for calibration with a minimum of 95% of links meeting criteria but is marginally lower for validation with a minimum of 83% achieving criteria in all categories.

7.6.7. Table 22 details the performance of the calibration and validation counts in the inter peak by GEH band.

**Table 22 - Inter Peak – All User Classes – GEH Test Calibration and Validation - Lowestoft**

GEH Range	Calibration		Validation		Combined	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
GEH < 2	120	76%	5	28%	125	71%
GEH < 4	136	86%	15	83%	151	86%
GEH < 6	147	93%	15	83%	162	92%
GEH < 8	151	96%	18	100%	169	96%
GEH < 10	154	97%	18	100%	172	98%
GEH <5	142	90%	15	83%	157	89%

7.6.8. Table 22 shows that calibration and combined count performance exceeds the WebTAG guidance with a minimum of 89% of counts achieving criteria but is marginally lower for validation with 83% achieving criteria. This rises to 100% for a GEH below 8, which demonstrates there are a number of validation counts falling close to the WebTAG guidance for a GEH below 5.

7.6.9. The calibration and validation results for all user classes in the PM peak are shown in Table 23.

**Table 23 - PM Peak – All User Classes – Flow Test Calibration and Validation - Lowestoft**

Criteria and Measure		Acceptability Guideline	Calibration			Validation		
			Total Counts	Meet Criteria	%	Total Counts	Meet Criteria	%
< 700 vph	±100 vph	> 85 % of links	140	130	93%	10	7	70%
700 - 2,700 vph	±15%	> 85 % of links	18	15	83%	8	6	75%
> 2,700 vph	±400 vph	> 85 % of links	0	0	0%	0	0	0%

- 7.6.10. Table 23 shows that the model is close to WebTAG guidance for calibration with a minimum of 83% of links meeting criteria but is lower for validation with a minimum of 70% achieving criteria in all categories. The validation would need 2 additional links with flow under 700 and 1 link over 700 to pass criteria in order to fully meet the guidance.
- 7.6.11. Table 24 shows the GEH performance by band for the calibration and validation counts in the PM peak.

**Table 24 - PM Peak – All User Classes – GEH Test Calibration and Validation - GEH**

GEH Range	Calibration		Validation		Combined	
GEH < 2	113	72%	8	44%	121	69%
GEH < 4	138	87%	11	61%	149	85%
GEH < 6	145	92%	16	89%	161	91%
GEH < 8	151	96%	17	94%	168	95%
GEH < 10	155	98%	18	100%	173	98%
GEH <5	141	89%	14	78%	155	88%

- 7.6.12. Table 24 shows that calibration and combined count performance exceeds the WebTAG guidance with a minimum of 88% of counts achieving criteria but is lower for validation with 78% achieving criteria. This rises to 89% for a GEH below 6, which demonstrates there are a number of validation counts falling marginally outside the WebTAG guidance of a GEH below 5.
- 7.6.13. Appendix B contains details of the performance for each individual link count used in validation or calibration in terms of GEH and flow by peak hour modelled. Overall it is consider the mode provides a good calibration and validation across all time periods within the Lowestoft model area.

## 7.7 COUNTYWIDE ASSIGNMENT VALIDATION PERFORMANCE

7.7.1. The calibration and validation results for all user classes in the AM peak are shown in Table 25.

**Table 25 - AM Peak – All User Classes – Flow Test Calibration and Validation – Overall County Level**

Criteria and Measure		Acceptability Guideline	Calibration			Validation		
			Total Counts	Meet Criteria	%	Total Counts	Meet Criteria	%
< 700 vph	±100 vph	> 85 % of links	1022	884	86%	200	140	70%
700 - 2,700 vph	±15%	> 85 % of links	195	173	89%	54	38	70%
> 2,700 vph	±400 vph	> 85 % of links	7	7	100%	0	0	0%

7.7.2. Table 25 shows that the model meets WebTAG guidance for calibration with a minimum of 86% of links meeting criteria but is lower for validation with a minimum of 70% meeting criteria. Given the analysis provided in section 7.4, it has been demonstrated the majority of links which fail criteria are located outside of the area of interest and are not significant on the assessment of this scheme.

7.7.3. Table 26 shows the breakdown of calibration and validation count performance by GEH band for the AM peak.

**Table 26 - AM Peak – All User Classes – GEH Test Calibration and Validation – Overall County Level**

GEH Range	Calibration		Validation		Combined	
GEH < 2	780	64%	11	4%	791	54%
GEH < 4	943	77%	138	54%	1081	73%
GEH < 6	1059	87%	186	73%	1245	84%
GEH < 8	1113	91%	209	82%	1322	89%
GEH < 10	1157	95%	223	88%	1380	93%
GEH <5	1011	83%	166	65%	1177	80%

7.7.4. Table 26 shows that calibration and combined count performance are close to WebTAG guidance with a minimum of 80% of counts achieving criteria but is lower for validation with 65% achieving criteria. Combined 84% have a GEH less than 6 showing a number of counts marginally miss the criteria.

7.7.5. The calibration and validation results for all user classes in the Inter peak are shown in Table 27.

**Table 27 - Inter Peak – All User Classes – Flow Test Calibration and Validation – Overall County Level**

Criteria and Measure		Acceptability Guideline	Calibration			Validation		
			Total Counts	Meet Criteria	%	Total Counts	Meet Criteria	%
< 700 vph	±100 vph	> 85 % of links	1085	1007	93%	228	177	78%
700 - 2,700 vph	±15%	> 85 % of links	139	129	93%	26	21	81%
> 2,700 vph	±400 vph	> 85 % of links	0	0	0%	0	0	0%

7.7.6. Table 27 shows that the model meets WebTAG guidance for calibration with a minimum of 93% of links meeting criteria but is lower for validation with a minimum of 78% achieving criteria. Given the analysis provided in section 7.4, it has been demonstrated the majority of links which fail criteria are located outside of the area of interest and are not significant on the assessment of this scheme.

7.7.7. Table 28 details the performance of the calibration and validation counts in the inter peak by GEH band.

**Table 28 – Inter Peak – All User Classes – GEH Test Calibration and Validation – Overall County Level**

GEH Range	Calibration		Validation		Combined	
	Counts	%	Counts	%	Counts	%
GEH < 2	846	69%	5	2%	851	58%
GEH < 4	999	82%	164	65%	1163	79%
GEH < 6	1099	90%	196	77%	1295	88%
GEH < 8	1159	95%	220	87%	1379	93%
GEH < 10	1195	98%	234	92%	1429	97%
GEH <5	1053	86%	181	71%	1234	83%

7.7.8. Table 28 shows that calibration meets WebTAG guidance with 86% of counts achieving criteria but is lower for combined at 83% and validation 71% achieving criteria. Combined 88% have a GEH less than 6 showing a number of counts marginally miss the criteria and validation has 87% with a GEH of less than 8.

7.7.9. The calibration and validation results for all user classes in the PM peak are shown in Table 29.



**Table 29 - PM Peak – All User Classes – Flow Test Calibration and Validation – Overall County Level**

Criteria and Measure		Acceptability Guideline	Calibration			Validation		
			Total Counts	Meet Criteria	%	Total Counts	Meet Criteria	%
< 700 vph	±100 vph	> 85 % of links	985	859	87%	190	125	66%
700 - 2,700 vph	±15%	> 85 % of links	230	200	87%	64	45	70%
> 2,700 vph	±400 vph	> 85 % of links	9	9	100%	0	0	0%

7.7.10. Table 29 shows that the model meets WebTAG guidance for calibration with 87% of links meeting criteria. It is lower for validation with 66% achieving criteria. Given the analysis provided in section 7.4, it has been demonstrated the majority of links which fail criteria are located outside of the area of interest and are not significant on the assessment of this scheme.

7.7.11. Table 30 details the performance of the calibration and validation counts in the PM peak by GEH band.

**Table 30 - PM Peak – All User Classes – GEH Test Calibration and Validation – Overall County Level**

GEH Range	Calibration		Validation		Combined	
	Counts	%	Counts	%	Counts	%
GEH < 2	773	63%	8	3%	781	53%
GEH < 4	949	78%	142	56%	1091	74%
GEH < 6	1051	86%	187	74%	1238	84%
GEH < 8	1109	91%	216	85%	1325	90%
GEH < 10	1152	94%	225	89%	1377	93%
GEH <5	1007	82%	162	64%	1169	79%

7.7.12. Table 30 shows that calibration is close to WebTAG guidance with 82% of counts achieving criteria but is lower for combined at 79% and validation 64% achieving criteria. Combined 84% have a GEH less than 6 showing a number of counts marginally miss the criteria and validation has 85% with a GEH of less than 8.

## 7.8 MANUAL CLASSIFIED TURNING COUNTS

7.8.1. Further validation of the Lowestoft modelled area was carried out by comparing the GEH for all turns at the junctions for which Manual Classified Turning Counts were commissioned for the 2015 LTM. WebTAG guidance indicates that GEH and flow should match minimum requirements at a link based level, rather than at the level of individual turns, therefore the analysis in this section is a general indicator only of how well the SCTM matches to turning movements at the surveyed junctions.

7.8.2. Table 31 provides a summary of the GEH performance of the turns at the manual classified turning count locations in the AM peak.

**Table 31 - : AM peak manual classified turning count performance**

ID	Description	GEH < 5	GEH < 7.5	GEH < 10
1	London Road/Arbor Lane/A12/Tower Road	92%	100%	100%
2	Tom Crisp Way/Stadbroke Road/Elm Tree Road	97%	97%	100%
3	Somerleyton Road/Oulton Street/Hall Lane/Gorleston Road	88%	94%	100%
4	Yarmouth Road/Gorleston Road	100%	100%	100%
5	Yarmouth Road/Leisure Way/Foxburrow Hill/Bentley Drive	63%	100%	100%
6	Yarmouth Road/Corton Road	89%	100%	100%
7	Millennium Way/Oulton Road/Peto Way	75%	88%	94%
8	Horn Hill/Maconochie Way/A12/Waveney Drive	100%	100%	100%
9	A12/Corton Long Lane/A12/Unnamed Road	92%	100%	100%

7.8.3. Table 31 shows the majority of junctions achieve 100% of turns with a GEH below 10 and 78% have a GEH below 5.

7.8.4. Table 32 provides a summary of the GEH performance of the turns at the manual classified turning count locations in the inter peak.

**Table 32 - Inter peak manual classified turning count performance**

ID	Description	GEH < 5	GEH < 7.5	GEH < 10
1	London Road/Arbor Lane/A12/Tower Road	96%	100%	100%
2	Tom Crisp Way/Stadbroke Road/Elm Tree Road	97%	100%	100%
3	Somerleyton Road/Oulton Street/Hall Lane/Gorleston Road	100%	100%	100%
4	Yarmouth Road/Gorleston Road	100%	100%	100%
5	Yarmouth Road/Leisure Way/Foxburrow Hill/Bentley Drive	81%	100%	100%
6	Yarmouth Road/Corton Road	100%	100%	100%
7	Millennium Way/Oulton Road/Peto Way	81%	94%	100%
8	Horn Hill/Maconochie Way/A12/Waveney Drive	100%	100%	100%
9	A12/Corton Long Lane/A12/Unnamed Road	100%	100%	100%

7.8.5. Table 32 shows all junctions achieve 100% of turns with a GEH below 10 and 81% have a GEH below 5.

7.8.6. Table 33 provides a summary of the GEH performance of the turns at the manual classified turning count locations in the PM peak.

**Table 33 - PM peak manual classified turning count performance**

ID	Description	GEH < 5	GEH < 7.5	GEH < 10
1	London Road/Arbor Lane/A12/Tower Road	92%	100%	100%
2	Tom Crisp Way/Stadbroke Road/Elm Tree Road	86%	94%	100%
3	Somerleyton Road/Oulton Street/Hall Lane/Gorleston Road	81%	100%	100%
4	Yarmouth Road/Gorleston Road	100%	100%	100%
5	Yarmouth Road/Leisure Way/Foxburrow Hill/Bentley Drive	81%	94%	100%
6	Yarmouth Road/Corton Road	100%	100%	100%
7	Millennium Way/Oulton Road/Peto Way	69%	81%	94%
8	Horn Hill/Maconochie Way/A12/Waveney Drive	94%	100%	100%
9	A12/Corton Long Lane/A12/Unnamed Road	100%	100%	100%

7.8.7. Table 33 shows the majority of junctions achieve 100% of turns with a GEH below 10 and 69% have a GEH below 5.

## 7.9 JOURNEY TIME VALIDATION CRITERIA

7.9.1. The criteria for journey time validation is stipulated within WebTAG and presented in Table 34.

**Table 34 - Journey time acceptability**

Criteria	Description of Criteria	Acceptability Guideline
1	Modelled times along routes should be within 15% of surveyed times (or one minute, if higher than 15%)	> 85% of routes

7.9.2. The model does not feature different speed/flow relationships or link speeds for different vehicle types with the comparisons being presented for all vehicles combined. Comparisons are presented separately for all modelled time periods.

## 7.10 JOURNEY TIME VALIDATION PERFORMANCE

7.10.1. This section presents journey time validation by route and direction for each time period and an overall summary of model performance.

### AM PEAK JOURNEY TIME PERFORMANCE

7.10.2. Table 35 provides a summary of the performance by each journey time route and direction in the AM peak.

**Table 35 - AM peak journey time route performance**

ID	Name	Observed (s)	Modelled (s)	Diff	%	Pass?
1	14 - Northbound	766	760	-6	-1%	Yes
2	14 - Southbound	782	751	-31	-4%	Yes
3	15 - Northbound	544	538	-6	-1%	Yes
4	15 - Southbound	479	479	0	0%	Yes
5	60 - Northbound	1025	894	-131	-13%	Yes
6	60 - Southbound	956	889	-67	-7%	Yes
7	64 - Eastbound	316	306	-10	-3%	Yes
8	64 - Westbound	311	317	6	2%	Yes
9	101 - Northbound	356	412	56	16%	Yes
10	101 - Southbound	412	361	-51	-12%	Yes
11	102 - Northbound	701	662	-39	-6%	Yes
12	102 - Southbound	753	668	-85	-11%	Yes
13	103 - Eastbound	383	375	-8	-2%	Yes
14	103 - Westbound	372	428	56	15%	Yes
15	104 - Northbound	543	518	-25	-5%	Yes
16	104 - Southbound	390	401	11	3%	Yes
17	105 - Eastbound	505	462	-43	-8%	Yes
18	105 - Westbound	447	365	-82	-18%	No
19	106 - Eastbound	620	480	-140	-23%	No
20	106 - Westbound	515	502	-13	-3%	Yes

7.10.3. Table 35 shows all but 2 routes pass WebTAG guidance criteria. Of the two routes that fail, Route 105 Westbound falls marginally outside of the minimum criteria of 15% with a modelled journey time 18% slower than the observed and Route 106 Eastbound has a modelled journey time 23% faster than the observed.

## INTER PEAK JOURNEY TIME PERFORMANCE

7.10.4. Table 36 provides a summary of the performance by each journey time route and direction in the Inter peak.

**Table 36 - Inter peak journey time route comparison**

ID	Name	Observed (s)	Modelled (s)	Diff	%	Pass?
1	14 - Northbound	814	753	-61	-7%	Yes
2	14 - Southbound	787	746	-41	-5%	Yes
3	15 - Northbound	560	622	62	11%	Yes
4	15 - Southbound	514	438	-76	-15%	Yes
5	60 - Northbound	873	958	85	10%	Yes
6	60 - Southbound	887	954	67	8%	Yes
7	64 - Eastbound	311	299	-12	-4%	Yes
8	64 - Westbound	311	302	-9	-3%	Yes
9	101 - Northbound	344	368	24	7%	Yes
10	101 - Southbound	387	358	-29	-7%	Yes
11	102 - Northbound	723	632	-91	-13%	Yes
12	102 - Southbound	868	690	-178	-20%	No
13	103 - Eastbound	359	388	29	8%	Yes
14	103 - Westbound	401	474	73	18%	No
15	104 - Northbound	641	516	-125	-20%	No
16	104 - Southbound	401	395	-6	-1%	Yes
17	105 - Eastbound	464	446	-18	-4%	Yes
18	105 - Westbound	423	426	3	1%	Yes
19	106 - Eastbound	532	481	-51	-10%	Yes
20	106 - Westbound	483	515	32	7%	Yes

7.10.5. Table 36 shows all but 3 routes pass WebTAG guidance criteria. Of the 3 routes that fail, Route 102 Southbound has a modelled journey time 20% faster than the observed, Route 103 Westbound has a modelled journey time 18% slower than the observed and Route 104 northbound is 20% faster than the observed journey time.

## PM PEAK JOURNEY TIME PERFORMANCE

7.10.6. Table 37 provides a summary of the performance by each journey time route and direction in the PM peak

**Table 37 - PM peak journey time route comparison**

ID	Name	Observed (s)	Modelled (s)	Diff	%	Pass?
1	14 - Northbound	882	775	-107	-12%	Yes
2	14 - Southbound	743	746	3	0%	Yes
3	15 - Northbound	584	521	-63	-11%	Yes
4	15 - Southbound	499	541	42	8%	Yes
5	60 - Northbound	958	958	0	0%	Yes
6	60 - Southbound	941	1005	64	7%	Yes
7	64 - Eastbound	323	344	21	7%	Yes
8	64 - Westbound	312	314	2	1%	Yes
9	101 - Northbound	341	376	35	10%	Yes
10	101 - Southbound	467	432	-35	-8%	Yes
11	102 - Northbound	683	630	-53	-8%	Yes
12	102 - Southbound	760	708	-52	-7%	Yes
13	103 - Eastbound	352	369	17	5%	Yes
14	103 - Westbound	468	488	20	4%	Yes
15	104 - Northbound	655	546	-109	-17%	No
16	104 - Southbound	359	399	40	11%	Yes
17	105 - Eastbound	462	444	-18	-4%	Yes
18	105 - Westbound	412	440	28	7%	Yes
19	106 - Eastbound	677	483	-194	-29%	No
20	106 - Westbound	570	548	-22	-4%	Yes

7.10.7. Table 37 shows all but 2 routes pass WebTAG guidance criteria. Of the 3 routes that fail, Route 104 northbound is modelled 17% faster than the observed journey time and Route 106 eastbound is modelled 29% faster than the observed journey time.

## 7.11 JOURNEY TIME PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

7.11.1. The overall performance of journey time routes by peak hour modelled is presented in Table 38.

**Table 38 - Overall journey time route performance**

ID	Total Observed Journey Time Routes	Modelled Journey Time Routes Within 15% of Observed	Modelled (s)
AM Peak	20	18	90%
Inter Peak	20	17	85%
PM Peak	20	18	90%

7.11.2. Table 38 demonstrates that across all three time periods the minimum criteria of 85% of modelled routes return travel times within 15% of the observed journey time has been achieved. The modelled is therefore considered to have excellent journey time validation.

7.11.3. Appendix C contains graphs for each journey time route by direction and for each time period modelled.

## 7.12 ROUTE VALIDATION

7.12.1. The routes chosen to validate the route choice were based on the criteria set out in TAG Unit M3.1 (January 2014)

7.12.2. Routes were plotted for all user classes. Guidance presented in section 7.3 of TAG Unit M3.1 (January 2014), with the number of OD pairs determines as follows:

$$\text{Number of OD pairs} = (\text{number of zones})^{0.25} \times \text{number of user classes}$$

7.12.3. Based on the 116 SCTM zones which are within the area of influence for the Lake Lothing Third Crossing, this equates to 36 routes. The origin / destination zone pairs and descriptions used for the route validation are described in Table 39.

**Table 39 – Origin-destination route checks**

ID	Origin Zone	Origin Description	Destination Zone	Destination Description
1	408	Stirrups Lane	465	A12 Near the Hollies Camping 7 Leisure Resort
2	465	A12 Near the Hollies Camping 7 Leisure Resort	408	Stirrups Lane
3	84	395 Whapload Road	593	43 Kirkley Cliff Road
4	593	43 Kirkley Cliff Road	84	395 Whapload Road
5	767	5 Lulworth Park	434	17 Smith's Walk
6	434	17 Smith's Walk	767	5 Lulworth Park
7	84	395 Whapload Road	782	40-50 Rectory Road
8	782	40-50 Rectory Road	84	395 Whapload Road
9	586	2 The Lease	781	Hadenham Road (Near Adventure Island Park Play)
10	781	Hadenham Road (Near Adventure Island Park Play)	586	2 The Lease

11	408	Stirrups Lane	582	270 Normanston Drive
12	582	270 Normanston Drive	408	Stirrups Lane
13	427	Harvey Street (Denmark Road)	781	Hadenham Road (Screwfix)
14	781	Hadenham Road (Screwfix)	427	Harvey Street (Denmark Road)
15	639	1 Spinney Gardens	463	Coopers Lane
16	463	Coopers Lane	639	1 Spinney Gardens
17	409	5 Lowry Way	584	51-55 Borrow Road
18	584	51-55 Borrow Road	409	5 Lowry Way
19	586	2 The Leas	762	10 Gordon Road
20	762	10 Gordon Road	586	2 The Leas
21	432	5 Highland Way	761	6 Spurgeon Score
22	761	6 Spurgeon Score	432	5 Highland Way
23	416	39 Blyford Road	588	46 Marine Parade
24	588	46 Marine Parade	416	39 Blyford Road
25	593	43 Kirkley Cliff Road	598	2 John Lang Court
26	598	2 John Lang Court	593	43 Kirkley Cliff Road
27	773	Riverside Road	782	48-50 Rectory Road
28	782	48-50 Rectory Road	773	Riverside Road
29	409	5 Lowry Way	589	138 Waveney Drive
30	589	138 Waveney Drive	409	5 Lowry Way
31	587	Woodland Path	779	15 Briarwood Road
32	779	15 Briarwood Road	587	Woodland Path
33	766	15 Leonard Drive	427	Maidstone Road (North Sea Charters)
34	427	Maidstone Road (North Sea Charters)	766	15 Leonard Drive
35	819	20 North Quay Retail Park	588	46 Marine Parade
36	588	46 Marine Parade	819	20 North Quay Retail Park

7.12.4. Appendix D contains “forests” which plot the lowest cost routes in the SATURN for each of the origin-destination pairs. These plots have been produced for the car user class with the highest proportion of traffic for the peak hour modelled and for HGVs. Checks of these routes show they are appropriate and provide further evidence the SATURN model provides sensible and predictable routes for vehicles on key routes within the area of influence of the Lake Lothing Third Crossing.



## 8 FORECASTING METHODOLOGY

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- 8.1.1. In order to assess the scheme, it was necessary to build demand trip matrices in relation to the forecast years 2022 (scheme opening year) and 2037 (scheme opening year + 15 years).
- 8.1.2. The methodology in deriving the aforementioned trip matrices is set out in the following 8 distinct steps:
- **Step 1** - Establishing site specific developments within Waveney, whereby the term development refers to either residential or commercial site use. Categorising these developments in relation to 'Uncertainty' definitions as defined from Table A in TAG Unit M4 – Forecasting & Uncertainty;
  - **Step 2** - Of these development sites, determine a quantum to be applied in the trip generation process. For example, defining the number of dwellings for residential units;
  - **Step 3** - Allocate these site specific developments a corresponding SATURN zone;
  - **Step 4** - Calculation of trip rates to convert the number of dwellings in to peak hour trips in relation to the forecast years via TEMPRO;
  - **Step 5** - Proportioning out these development trips across the 8 car based user classes.
  - **Step 6** - Determining growth factors for the surrounding districts via the application of alternative planning assumptions in TEMPRO (dataset version 7.2) to remove the number of household units used in the site specific development trip generation process;
  - **Step 7** - Applying NRTF (National Road Traffic Forecast) factors to account for UC9 (LGV) and UC10 (HGV) growth in a respective forecast year model; and
  - **Step 8** - Applying a combination of the above components and matrix furnishing to produce a set of forecast year matrices for the respective model years and peak periods.

### 8.2 STEP 1 – SITE SPECIFIC DEVELOPMENTS (CORE SCENARIO)

- 8.2.1. Appendix E outlines each of the individual site specific developments that were utilised in the trip generation process and how these site specific developments align with TAG Unit M4 definitions of 'Uncertainty'. For the forecast matrix development, only developments defined as 'Near Certain' or 'More than likely' have been taken in to account and are combined to reflect what is henceforth known as the 'Core' scenario.

### 8.3 STEP 2 – PHASED DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS

- 8.3.1. Of the policies defined in the 'Core' scenario, there was an associated value outlining the sum total of dwellings related to the site. However, not all these dwellings are in operation in the year construction begins and in some cases can cross over between the forecast years being modelled. As such, a phased approach for the sum total of dwellings is applied using housing projections defined via these policies. For example, developments such as the Kirkley Waterfront and Woods Meadow developments adopt this phased approach and can be seen via the columns labelled as "Dwelling Projections" for 2022 and 2037 in Appendix E.

### 8.4 STEP 3 – HIGHWAY ASSIGNMENT MODEL ZONES

- 8.4.1. All of the developments specified in the 'Core' scenario were allocated a specific zone in relation to the highway assignment model in SATURN. Some developments have been split across multiple zones to account for the size and manner in which they connect with the network; Kirkley Waterfront and Woods Meadow are examples of such developments.

## 8.5 STEP 4 – TRIP RATES

- 8.5.1. Trip rates were derived using a combination of TEMPRO growth rates in Waveney and local count data. Changes in origin and destination growth rates were used as a proxy to derive the equivalent data covering the AM, IP and PM peak periods. Following this, local ATC data was used to represent peak hour equivalents for the AM and PM peak and average hour for the IP. A summary of these trip rates in relation to the Waveney site specific developments is presented in Table 40.

**Table 40 – Forecast Model Trip Rates for Site Specific Developments (Waveney)**

Forecast Year	AM Origin	AM Destination	IP Origin	IP Destination	PM Origin	PM Destination
2022	0.182	0.255	0.242	0.240	0.258	0.202
2037	0.147	0.213	0.210	0.209	0.221	0.172

## 8.6 STEP 5 – DISTRIBUTION OF TRIPS AMONGST USER CLASSES

- 8.6.1. As the trips generated are not assigned to a specific user class in line with the base year model, all the development trips are then distributed via user class proportions for the 3 peaks in relation to the 8 car specific user classes. These are based on the user class proportions in the equivalent time periods modelled in the 2016 base year.

## 8.7 STEP 6 – BACKGROUND GROWTH IN SURROUNDING DISTRICTS

- 8.7.1. Upon determining the quantum of development trips in the Waveney district, it was necessary to derive growth factors in the surrounding districts to account for background growth and thereby constraining the total trip matrix to TEMPRO origin and destination growth factors. An illustration of the different planning assumptions applied to the Waveney district is presented in Appendix F, which outlines the different growth factors with and without alternative planning assumptions applied.

## 8.8 STEP 7 – LGV & HGV GROWTH FACTORS

- 8.8.1. NRTF factors were applied to UC9 (LGV) and UC10 (HGV) to account for background growth respective to these user classes.

## 8.9 STEP 8 – MATRIX FURNESSING

- 8.9.1. The above calculations and factors were then applied to generate forecast matrices for 2022 and 2037 by using the matrix furnessing capability within SATURN. The 2016 base year matrix was used as the pivot for the furnessing process, the final forecast model trip matrix totals are presented via Table 41 in PCU's (Passenger Car Units).

**Table 41 – Forecast Trip Matrix Totals (PCU Units)**

User Class	2016	2022	2037
<b>AM</b>			
UC1: Car – Home Based Work (Inbound)	3,719	3,960	4,385
UC2: Car – Home Based Work (Outbound)	56,288	59,778	65,970
UC3: Car – Home Based Employers Business (Inbound)	316	335	369
UC4: Car – Home Based Employers Business (Outbound)	4,207	4,469	4,931
UC5: Car – Non Home Based Employers Business	8,186	8,708	9,628
UC6: Car – Home Based Other (Inbound)	5,510	5,858	6,472
UC7: Car – Home Based Other (Outbound)	34,885	37,043	40,864
UC8: Car – Non Home Based Other	6,037	6,416	7,084
UC9: LGV	12,629	14,866	20,084
UC10: HGV	8,810	9,466	11,171
<b>Total</b>	<b>140,587</b>	<b>150,897</b>	<b>170,959</b>
<b>% Change relative to 2016</b>	-	7%	22%
<b>IP</b>			
UC1: Car – Home Based Work (Inbound)	7,899	8,553	9,847
UC2: Car – Home Based Work (Outbound)	6,562	7,103	8,174
UC3: Car – Home Based Employers Business (Inbound)	1,036	1,121	1,290
UC4: Car – Home Based Employers Business (Outbound)	892	966	1,111
UC5: Car – Non Home Based Employers Business	6,846	7,416	8,541
UC6: Car – Home Based Other (Inbound)	28,444	30,796	35,441
UC7: Car – Home Based Other (Outbound)	28,389	30,734	35,368
UC8: Car – Non Home Based Other	15,004	16,249	18,713
UC9: LGV	10,611	12,491	16,875
UC10: HGV	9,070	9,745	11,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>114,752</b>	<b>125,173</b>	<b>146,859</b>
<b>% Change relative to 2016</b>	-	9%	28%
<b>PM</b>			
UC1: Car – Home Based Work (Inbound)	53,969	57,262	63,401
UC2: Car – Home Based Work (Outbound)	1,485	1,579	1,752
UC3: Car – Home Based Employers Business (Inbound)	4,031	4,280	4,741
UC4: Car – Home Based Employers Business (Outbound)	967	1,027	1,137
UC5: Car – Non Home Based Employers Business	7,662	8,141	9,030
UC6: Car – Home Based Other (Inbound)	37,366	39,635	43,859
UC7: Car – Home Based Other (Outbound)	16,567	17,591	19,496
UC8: Car – Non Home Based Other	11,579	12,294	13,624
UC9: LGV	10,292	12,116	16,369
UC10: HGV	6,085	6,538	7,715
<b>Total</b>	<b>150,004</b>	<b>160,463</b>	<b>181,124</b>
<b>% Change relative to 2016</b>	-	7%	21%

## 9 SUMMARY

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- 9.1.1. This Local Model Validation Report (LMVR) details the fitness for purpose of the SCTM in Lowestoft. This highway model will be used in conjunction with a public transport and demand model which have been developed in VISUM.
- 9.1.2. The SCTM highway model represents a base year of 2016, and incorporated the networks previously developed in the Ipswich Transport Model (ITM) and Lowestoft Transport Model (LTM) which were used in 2015 for the Outline Business Cases for the Upper Orwell Crossing in Ipswich and Third Crossing in Lowestoft.
- 9.1.3. The SCTM highway model can be used as a stand-alone highway model from which to build forecast highway assessments, but also in conjunction with the public transport model and demand model to test the impacts of multi-modal changes and interventions. The SCTM will be used during the DCO process for the Upper Orwell Crossing in Ipswich and Lowestoft Third Crossing.
- 9.1.4. The validation and calibration has referenced the latest guidelines stipulated in WebTAG as the basis for determining the fitness for purpose of the SCTM highway model.
- 9.1.5. An extensive data collection exercise was carried out in Lowestoft in 2015 to inform the OBC. This has been supplemented by additional count data collected in 2016 and 2017. The range of traffic data available within Lowestoft is considered appropriate and sufficient to create a strategic highway assignment. Further data collection will have to be considered going forward for any local testing of schemes and developments which need to be carried out.
- 9.1.6. The trip matrices used for both the highway model and public transport model have been derived predominantly from Mobile Network Data (MND) supplied by Telefonica, supplemented with a synthetic matrix based upon a gravity model. Extensive verification of the MND has been carried out.
- 9.1.7. Screenlines have been presented in this report, covering key movements in Lowestoft. The final matrix assignment is shown to match well across the array of screenlines, achieving a flow difference within 5% in the majority of cases.
- 9.1.8. The model is shown to converge satisfactorily across all three peaks. In terms of combined calibration and validation counts, the model is shown to achieve 85% of counts with a GEH of below 5 across all three peaks.
- 9.1.9. A comprehensive coverage of journey time routes have been included in the SCTM highway model, taking into account directionality of routes there are 125 routes which have been used to analyse journey time route performance across the key strategic routes within the county. In terms of the WebTAG requirement of observed modelled journey times being within 15% of the modelled journey times, this has been achieved for 90% of routes in the AM peak, 85% in the inter peak and 90% in the PM peak. This is significantly above the 85% threshold stipulated in WebTAG. Routes which do not meet the requirement within WebTAG are detailed in Section 11 of this report and highlight issues where the SCTM highway model has not been able to emulate significant increases in the observed delay present in the AM and PM peak.
- 9.1.10. The SCTM highway model has been validated to link based traffic data, however when compared to the commissioned Manual Classified Turning Count data, the model is shown to match well at these key junctions in terms of GEH when comparing modelled and observed turn flows in the majority of cases.
- 9.1.11. The forecast matrices have been built in accordance with TAG Unit M4 definitions of modelling assumptions to be considered in a 'Core' scenario for 2022 and 2037. These trip matrices have been built with the latest TEMPRO data set available as of November 2017 with site specific development taken in to account within the district of Waveney.
- 9.1.12. It is considered the SCTM highway model has shown to provide a sufficient match to observed traffic count and journey time data within Lowestoft. The SCTM highway model provides a robust basis from which to create forecast assignments for future scheme and development testing.



# Appendix A

## SCREENLINE PERFORMANCE



Screenline		
ID	Name	Type
1	Screenline 18 South - Inbound	Calibration
2	Screenline 18 South - Outbound	Calibration
3	Lowestoft Screenline 1 - NB	Calibration
4	Lowestoft Screenline 1 - SB	Calibration
5	Lowestoft Screenline 2 - NB	Calibration
6	Lowestoft Screenline 2 - SB	Calibration
7	Screenline 18 North - Inbound	Calibration
8	Screenline 18 North - Outbound	Calibration
9	Lowestoft Screenline 4 - EB	Validation
10	Lowestoft Screenline 4 - WB	Validation
11	Lowestoft Screenline 5 - NB	Validation
12	Lowestoft Screenline 5 - SB	Validation
13	Lowestoft Screenline 6 - NB	Validation
14	Lowestoft Screenline 6 - SB	Validation

AM Peak															
All				Car				LGV				HGV			
Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH	Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH	Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH	Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH
1421	1452	2%	0.824	1191	1191	0%	0.007	194	195	0%	0.065	36	66	83%	4.203
1330	1364	3%	0.941	1115	1117	0%	0.080	182	182	0%	0.058	34	65	92%	4.421
2207	2207	0%	0.015	1846	1845	0%	0.009	301	301	0%	0.027	60	60	0%	0.019
1685	1693	0%	0.190	1408	1413	0%	0.134	230	230	0%	0.010	47	50	6%	0.422
2866	2872	0%	0.114	2402	2408	0%	0.128	391	391	0%	0.019	73	73	0%	0.023
2095	2114	1%	0.413	1755	1768	1%	0.291	286	286	0%	0.012	53	60	13%	0.921
1194	1191	0%	0.094	978	979	0%	0.035	179	175	-2%	0.305	37	37	-1%	0.045
1454	1452	0%	0.050	1251	1253	0%	0.075	165	160	-3%	0.404	38	39	2%	0.099
1747	1626	-7%	2.947	1376	1276	-7%	2.745	297	277	-7%	1.185	74	73	-1%	0.118
1741	1541	-11%	4.927	1394	1201	-14%	5.355	266	273	3%	0.430	80	67	-17%	1.605
2419	2308	-5%	2.288	2038	1963	-4%	1.679	280	283	1%	0.152	101	62	-38%	4.284
1732	1883	9%	3.551	1400	1562	12%	4.201	247	270	9%	1.426	85	51	-40%	4.070
1359	1344	-1%	0.408	1155	1164	1%	0.265	164	146	-11%	1.460	40	35	-15%	0.962
1024	1052	3%	0.846	844	861	2%	0.588	151	155	3%	0.388	30	35	18%	0.923

ID	Name	Link ID	Status	Site Location	Direction	A-Node	B-Node	ID Rep	AM Peak			
									AM Peak	PM Peak	Off Peak	
1	Screenline 18 South - Inbound	548	Calibration	Mutfordw Rushmere Road	EB	4567	5070					
		550	Calibration	Gisleham A146	EB	4566	5000					
		552	Calibration	Beccles Road A12	NB	9600	5010					
		554	Calibration	London Road	EB	4512	2000					
		558	Calibration		NB	5390	1000					
		<b>TOTAL</b>						Calibration		Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Screenline 18 South - Outbound	549	Calibration	Mutfordw Rushmere Road	WB	5070	4567					
		551	Calibration	Gisleham A146	WB	5000	4566					
		553	Calibration	Beccles Road A12	SB	5010	9600					
		555	Calibration	London Road	WB	2000	4512					
		559	Calibration		SB	1000	5390					
		<b>TOTAL</b>						Calibration		Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Lowestoft Screenline 1 NB	560	Calibration	London	NEB	9606	1040					
		562	Calibration	A12 Tom Crisp Way	NEB	3000	6314					
		564	Calibration	A1117 A146	NB	3030	3040					
		566	Calibration	Beccles Road Long Road	NEB	6406	6404					
		1618	Calibration		NB	3010	5180					
		<b>TOTAL</b>						Calibration		Yes	Yes	Yes
4	Lowestoft Screenline 1 SB	561	Calibration	London	SWB	1040	9606					
		563	Calibration	A12 Tom Crisp Way	SWB	6314	3000					
		565	Calibration	A1117 A146	SB	3040	3030					
		567	Calibration	Beccles Road Long Road	SWB	6404	6406					
		1617	Calibration		SB	5180	3010					
		<b>TOTAL</b>						Calibration		Yes	Yes	Yes
5	Lowestoft Screenline 2 - NB	574	Calibration	Katwijk A12	NB	6040	6431					
		576	Calibration	Betterly Green Road	NB	6160	6150					
		584	Calibration	Rotterdam	NEB	7210	9130					
		586	Calibration	Peto Way	NB	10190	7060					
		588	Calibration	A1117 Normanst on Drive B1375	NEB	7050	7060					
		594	Calibration	Gorleston Road	NB	8030	8040					
		<b>TOTAL</b>						Calibration		Yes	Yes	Yes
		575	Calibration	Katwijk	SB	6431	6040					

AM Peak																
All				Car				LGV				HGV				
Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH	Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH	Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH	Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH	
19	48	156%	5.075	16	42	164%	4.820	3	7	158%	1.886	0	0	-100%	0.978	
34	0	-100%	8.271	29	0	-100%	7.572	5	0	-100%	3.056	1	0	-100%	1.320	
20	19	-8%	0.352	17	17	0%	0.003	3	1	-49%	0.952	1	0	-32%	0.255	
634	751	18%	4.449	531	610	15%	3.293	87	105	22%	1.921	16	36	121%	3.849	
713	634	-11%	3.061	598	522	-13%	3.191	97	81	-16%	1.682	18	30	66%	2.439	
1421	1452	2%	0.824	1191	1191	0%	0.007	194	195	0%	0.065	36	66	83%	4.203	
14	22	56%	1.832	12	19	65%	1.923	2	2	20%	0.267	0	0	-60%	0.430	
44	0	-100%	9.366	37	0	-100%	8.574	6	0	-100%	3.460	1	0	-100%	1.495	
17	22	26%	1.032	15	20	40%	1.395	2	1	-62%	1.147	0	1	48%	0.285	
665	812	22%	5.418	557	668	20%	4.467	91	107	18%	1.645	17	37	120%	3.905	
590	509	-14%	3.461	494	410	-17%	3.974	81	72	-11%	0.975	15	27	79%	2.593	
1330	1364	3%	0.941	1115	1117	0%	0.080	182	182	0%	0.058	34	65	92%	4.421	
449	420	-6%	1.357	376	369	-2%	0.359	61	48	-22%	1.862	11	4	-67%	2.762	
817	909	11%	3.143	685	761	11%	2.860	111	114	2%	0.244	21	34	62%	2.461	
307	454	48%	7.528	258	380	47%	6.851	42	68	61%	3.458	8	7	-13%	0.364	
475	370	-22%	5.127	398	294	-26%	5.609	65	63	-4%	0.294	12	13	11%	0.362	
159	53	-67%	10.337	129	41	-68%	9.577	22	9	-58%	3.220	8	3	-67%	2.316	
2207	2207	0%	0.015	1846	1845	0%	0.009	301	301	0%	0.027	60	60	0%	0.019	
354	459	30%	5.214	296	381	29%	4.609	48	75	55%	3.363	9	3	-68%	2.508	
378	400	6%	1.122	317	330	4%	0.761	52	58	12%	0.865	10	12	21%	0.623	
356	438	23%	4.134	298	347	16%	2.695	49	68	39%	2.490	9	24	165%	3.686	
432	309	-29%	6.399	362	274	-24%	4.946	59	24	-59%	5.419	11	11	0%	0.015	
165	87	-48%	7.005	135	81	-40%	5.178	22	5	-76%	4.552	8	0	-94%	3.756	
1685	1693	0%	0.190	1408	1413	0%	0.134	230	230	0%	0.010	47	50	6%	0.422	
408	302	-26%	5.600	342	256	-25%	4.980	56	34	-39%	3.249	10	13	22%	0.676	
670	587	-12%	3.298	561	511	-9%	2.193	91	62	-32%	3.322	17	14	-16%	0.702	
135	117	-13%	1.625	113	90	-20%	2.300	18	24	30%	1.205	3	3	-17%	0.338	
393	326	-17%	3.530	329	258	-22%	4.135	54	62	15%	1.076	10	6	-42%	1.503	
681	945	39%	9.254	571	783	37%	8.161	93	135	45%	3.896	17	27	58%	2.116	
579	595	3%	0.640	485	510	5%	1.111	79	74	-6%	0.545	15	10	-31%	1.273	
2866	2872	0%	0.114	2402	2408	0%	0.128	391	391	0%	0.019	73	73	0%	0.023	
133	266	100%	9.445	111	223	101%	8.657	18	35	93%	3.285	3	8	133%	1.892	



ID	Name	Link ID	Status	Site Location	Direction	A-Node	B-Node	ID Rep	AM Peak		
									AM Peak	PM Peak	Off Peak
6	Lowestoft Screenline 2 - SB	577	Calibration	A12 Battery Green Road	SB	6150	6160				
		585	Calibration	Rotterdam	SWB	9130	7210				
		587	Calibration	Peto Way	SB	7060	10190				
		589	Calibration	A1117 Normanst on Drive B1375	SWB	7060	7050				
		595	Calibration	Gorleston Road	SB	8040	8030				
		TOTAL			Calibration				Yes	Yes	Yes
7	Screenline 18 North - Inbound	606	Calibration	B1074 Fixton Road	NB	6324	9440				
		609	Calibration	Coast	SB	5656	4563				
		611	Calibration	Coast	SB	6326	9510				
		1464	Calibration	JTC 4_A-In	0	6280	6270				
		TOTAL			Calibration				Yes	Yes	Yes
8	Screenline 18 North - Outbound	607	Calibration	B1074 Fixton Road	SB	9440	6324				
		608	Calibration	Coast	NB	4563	5656				
		610	Calibration	Coast	NB	9510	6326				
		1465	Calibration	JTC 4_A-Out	0	6270	6280				
		TOTAL			Calibration				Yes	Yes	Yes
9	Lowestoft Screenline 4 - EB	556	Validation	A1145 Lowestoft Road	EB	5110	5060				
		1633	Validation	Carlton Colville	EB	6335	9604				
		1724	Validation	London	NB	6345	1025				
		1443	Validation	JTC 1_E-Out	0	1020	10258				
		TOTAL			Validation				Yes	Yes	Yes
10	Lowestoft Screenline 4 - WB	557	Validation	A1145 Lowestoft Road	WB	5060	5110				
		1634	Validation	Carlton Colville	WB	9604	6335				
		1723	Validation	London	SB	1025	6345				
		1442	Validation	JTC 1_E-In	0	10258	1020				
		TOTAL			Validation				Yes	Yes	Yes
11	Lowestoft Screenline 5 -	1769	Validation	0	NB	2070	7000				
		1787	Validation	0	NB	1260	6322				
		TOTAL			Validation				Yes	Yes	Yes
12	Lowestoft Screenline 5 -	1770	Validation	0	SB	7000	2070				
		1788	Validation	0	SB	6322	1260				
		TOTAL			Validation				Yes	Yes	Yes
13	Lowestoft Screenline 6 - NB	600	Validation	B1385 B1375 Parkhill	NB	9460	9480				
		604	Validation	Parkhill	NB	6300	8070				
		1501	Validation	JTC 9_A-	0	6250	6260				
		TOTAL			Validation				Yes	Yes	Yes
14	Lowestoft Screenline 6 - SB	601	Validation	B1385 B1375 Parkhill	SB	9480	9460				
		605	Validation	Parkhill	SB	8070	6300				
		1500	Validation	JTC 9_A-	0	6260	6250				

AM Peak																
All				Car				LGV				HGV				
Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH	Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH	Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH	Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH	
566	338	-40%	10.767	475	284	-40%	9.767	77	48	-37%	3.636	14	5	-68%	3.165	
98	86	-13%	1.318	82	66	-19%	1.851	13	14	7%	0.241	2	5	97%	1.259	
315	393	25%	4.152	264	341	29%	4.440	43	41	-5%	0.303	8	11	36%	0.928	
503	542	8%	1.723	421	438	4%	0.820	69	83	21%	1.633	13	21	64%	1.988	
480	490	2%	0.433	402	415	3%	0.605	66	64	-2%	0.182	12	11	-10%	0.358	
2095	2114	1%	0.413	1755	1768	1%	0.291	286	286	0%	0.012	53	60	13%	0.921	
178	230	29%	3.651	149	192	29%	3.288	24	34	42%	1.872	5	4	-21%	0.470	
83	23	-72%	8.259	70	21	-69%	7.176	11	2	-85%	3.779	2	0	-100%	2.061	
50	0	-100%	9.939	42	0	-100%	9.098	7	0	-100%	3.672	1	0	-100%	1.590	
883	938	6%	1.810	717	765	7%	1.776	137	139	2%	0.189	29	33	14%	0.724	
1194	1191	0%	0.094	978	979	0%	0.035	179	175	-2%	0.305	37	37	-1%	0.045	
112	142	27%	2.635	94	117	25%	2.242	15	19	24%	0.873	3	6	107%	1.460	
51	23	-55%	4.617	43	16	-62%	4.839	7	7	-7%	0.175	1	0	-100%	1.611	
61	51	-16%	1.313	51	51	-1%	0.070	8	0	-94%	3.725	2	0	-100%	1.754	
1230	1236	1%	0.180	1063	1069	1%	0.197	135	134	0%	0.046	32	33	1%	0.069	
1454	1452	0%	0.050	1251	1253	0%	0.075	165	160	-3%	0.404	38	39	2%	0.099	
437	439	0%	0.060	367	367	0%	0.013	60	50	-17%	1.359	11	22	99%	2.711	
233	151	-35%	5.948	190	140	-26%	3.873	32	11	-66%	4.520	12	0	-100%	4.874	
346	299	-14%	2.636	282	263	-7%	1.119	47	33	-30%	2.254	18	3	-83%	4.568	
729	737	1%	0.279	537	505	-6%	1.399	158	183	16%	1.916	33	48	43%	2.268	
1747	1626	-7%	2.947	1376	1276	-7%	2.745	297	277	-7%	1.185	74	73	-1%	0.118	
341	399	17%	3.029	285	297	4%	0.670	46	77	66%	3.908	9	25	185%	3.931	
231	55	-76%	14.762	188	48	-74%	12.865	31	6	-80%	5.766	12	0	-99%	4.768	
381	352	-8%	1.533	310	280	-10%	1.740	52	68	32%	2.156	19	3	-83%	4.805	
788	736	-7%	1.879	610	576	-6%	1.416	137	121	-11%	1.349	41	38	-5%	0.323	
1741	1541	-11%	4.927	1394	1201	-14%	5.355	266	273	3%	0.430	80	67	-17%	1.605	
1007	1069	6%	1.934	833	895	7%	2.098	118	149	26%	2.663	56	26	-54%	4.707	
1412	1238	-12%	4.767	1205	1068	-11%	4.056	162	134	-17%	2.320	45	36	-19%	1.347	
2419	2308	-5%	2.288	2038	1963	-4%	1.679	280	283	1%	0.152	101	62	-38%	4.284	
921	1038	13%	3.728	742	869	17%	4.476	130	135	4%	0.440	49	34	-31%	2.402	
811	845	4%	1.192	658	693	5%	1.332	117	135	15%	1.592	36	18	-51%	3.505	
1732	1883	9%	3.551	1400	1562	12%	4.201	247	270	9%	1.426	85	51	-40%	4.070	
95	98	2%	0.229	80	87	9%	0.808	13	10	-23%	0.871	2	0	-90%	1.886	
458	454	-1%	0.183	384	396	3%	0.617	62	50	-19%	1.596	12	8	-35%	1.319	
806	793	-2%	0.473	691	681	-2%	0.402	88	85	-4%	0.345	26	27	1%	0.075	
1359	1344	-1%	0.408	1155	1164	1%	0.265	164	146	-11%	1.460	40	35	-15%	0.962	
101	72	-29%	3.152	85	59	-31%	3.075	14	11	-18%	0.708	3	2	-29%	0.511	
249	276	11%	1.657	209	228	9%	1.319	34	41	19%	1.074	6	7	13%	0.306	
674	704	4%	1.130	550	574	4%	0.998	103	104	1%	0.073	21	27	25%	1.074	

ID	Name	Link ID	Status	Site Location	Direction	A-Node	B-Node	ID Rep	AM Peak	PM Peak	Off Peak
			<b>TOTAL</b>			Validation			Yes	Yes	Yes

AM Peak															
All				Car				LGV				HGV			
Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH	Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH	Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH	Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH
1024	1052	3%	0.846	844	861	2%	0.588	151	155	3%	0.388	30	35	18%	0.923

Screenline		
ID	Name	Type
1	Screenline 18 South - Inbound	Calibration
2	Screenline 18 South - Outbound	Calibration
3	Lowestoft Screenline 1 - NB	Calibration
4	Lowestoft Screenline 1 - SB	Calibration
5	Lowestoft Screenline 2 - NB	Calibration
6	Lowestoft Screenline 2 - SB	Calibration
7	Screenline 18 North - Inbound	Calibration
8	Screenline 18 North - Outbound	Calibration
9	Lowestoft Screenline 4 - EB	Validation
10	Lowestoft Screenline 4 - WB	Validation
11	Lowestoft Screenline 5 - NB	Validation
12	Lowestoft Screenline 5 - SB	Validation
13	Lowestoft Screenline 6 - NB	Validation
14	Lowestoft Screenline 6 - SB	Validation

Interpeak															
All				Car				LGV				HGV			
Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH	Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH	Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH	Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH
1326	1339	1%	0.369	1116	1115	0%	0.024	174	175	0%	0.048	36	49	38%	2.096
1347	1361	1%	0.369	1134	1135	0%	0.032	177	176	-1%	0.100	36	50	38%	2.110
1826	1828	0%	0.046	1528	1530	0%	0.049	243	243	0%	0.005	54	55	0%	0.020
1873	1876	0%	0.058	1567	1570	0%	0.063	250	250	0%	0.004	56	56	0%	0.012
2473	2481	0%	0.164	2082	2089	0%	0.173	325	325	0%	0.009	66	67	1%	0.054
2635	2628	0%	0.135	2218	2213	0%	0.110	346	344	-1%	0.112	71	71	1%	0.042
1052	1030	-2%	0.689	871	851	-2%	0.704	148	147	-1%	0.149	32	32	1%	0.042
1027	1009	-2%	0.557	855	838	-2%	0.560	143	141	-1%	0.123	30	30	0%	0.004
1665	1587	-5%	1.939	1336	1281	-4%	1.498	252	249	-1%	0.177	77	56	-27%	2.597
1662	1595	-4%	1.662	1326	1282	-3%	1.220	252	247	-2%	0.316	84	66	-21%	2.078
1857	2036	10%	4.047	1592	1724	8%	3.231	197	259	31%	4.085	68	53	-22%	1.898
2013	2188	9%	3.810	1728	1831	6%	2.447	208	294	42%	5.461	77	62	-20%	1.809
940	936	-1%	0.157	789	781	-1%	0.306	127	129	2%	0.193	25	26	6%	0.312
905	936	3%	1.020	754	776	3%	0.795	123	132	8%	0.846	28	28	-2%	0.112

ID	Name	Link ID	Status	Site Location	Direction	A-Node	B-Node	ID Rep	Interpeak	Off Peak
1	Screenline 18 South - Inbound	548	Calibration	Mutfordw	EB	4567	5070			
		550	Calibration	Rushmere Road	EB	4566	5000			
		552	Calibration	Gisleham A146	NB	9600	5010			
		554	Calibration	Beccles Road A12	EB	4512	2000			
		558	Calibration	London Road	NB	5390	1000			
<b>TOTAL</b>						Calibration		Yes	Yes	
2	Screenline 18 South - Outbound	549	Calibration	Mutfordw	WB	5070	4567			
		551	Calibration	Rushmere Road	WB	5000	4566			
		553	Calibration	Gisleham A146	SB	5010	9600			
		555	Calibration	Beccles Road A12	WB	2000	4512			
		559	Calibration	London Road	SB	1000	5390			
<b>TOTAL</b>						Calibration		Yes	Yes	
3	Lowestoft Screenline 1 NB	560	Calibration	London	NEB	9606	1040			
		562	Calibration	A12 Tom Crisp Way	NEB	3000	6314			
		564	Calibration	A1117 A146	NB	3030	3040			
		566	Calibration	Beccles Road Long Road	NEB	6406	6404			
		1618	Calibration		NB	3010	5180			
<b>TOTAL</b>						Calibration		Yes	Yes	
4	Lowestoft Screenline 1 SB	561	Calibration	London	SWB	1040	9606			
		563	Calibration	A12 Tom Crisp Way	SWB	6314	3000			
		565	Calibration	A1117 A146	SB	3040	3030			
		567	Calibration	Beccles Road Long Road	SWB	6404	6406			
		1617	Calibration		SB	5180	3010			
<b>TOTAL</b>						Calibration		Yes	Yes	
5	Lowestoft Screenline 2 - NB	574	Calibration	Katwijk A12	NB	6040	6431			
		576	Calibration	Battery Green Road	NB	6160	6150			
		584	Calibration	Rotterdam	NEB	7210	9130			
		586	Calibration	Peto Way	NB	10190	7060			
		588	Calibration	A1117 Normanst on Drive B1375	NEB	7050	7060			
		594	Calibration	Gorleston Road	NB	8030	8040			
<b>TOTAL</b>						Calibration		Yes	Yes	
		575	Calibration	Katwijk	SB	6431	6040			

Interpeak																
All				Car				LGV				HGV				
Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH	Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH	Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH	Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH	
20	42	105%	3.830	17	38	121%	3.947	3	4	41%	0.612	1	0	-85%	0.823	
50	0	-100%	10.037	42	0	-100%	9.209	7	0	-100%	3.638	1	0	-100%	1.643	
20	59	200%	6.298	17	58	248%	6.756	3	1	-61%	1.174	1	0	-7%	0.054	
591	695	18%	4.123	497	573	15%	3.291	78	96	24%	1.963	16	26	64%	2.215	
645	543	-16%	4.171	543	446	-18%	4.337	85	74	-12%	1.184	17	23	31%	1.201	
1326	1339	1%	0.369	1116	1115	0%	0.024	174	175	0%	0.048	36	49	38%	2.096	
18	49	180%	5.459	15	45	208%	5.597	2	3	49%	0.664	0	0	-73%	0.630	
52	0	-100%	10.183	44	0	-100%	9.343	7	0	-100%	3.691	1	0	-100%	1.667	
23	33	44%	1.909	19	32	67%	2.542	3	0	-85%	1.933	1	0	-44%	0.386	
590	706	20%	4.573	496	585	18%	3.825	77	97	25%	2.056	16	24	52%	1.850	
666	573	-14%	3.715	561	473	-16%	3.861	87	75	-14%	1.364	18	25	42%	1.630	
1347	1361	1%	0.369	1134	1135	0%	0.032	177	176	-1%	0.100	36	50	38%	2.110	
386	341	-12%	2.361	325	291	-10%	1.945	51	45	-11%	0.793	10	5	-52%	1.951	
491	552	12%	2.651	413	446	8%	1.583	65	83	29%	2.173	13	22	69%	2.152	
384	474	24%	4.377	323	389	20%	3.505	50	70	38%	2.472	10	16	52%	1.491	
418	409	-2%	0.434	352	355	1%	0.184	55	42	-23%	1.832	11	12	4%	0.139	
147	52	-65%	9.572	115	49	-58%	7.341	23	3	-87%	5.509	9	0	-99%	4.268	
1826	1828	0%	0.046	1528	1530	0%	0.049	243	243	0%	0.005	54	55	0%	0.020	
409	449	10%	1.933	345	385	12%	2.115	54	57	7%	0.472	11	7	-35%	1.281	
493	539	9%	2.001	415	433	4%	0.859	65	77	19%	1.480	13	29	116%	3.348	
406	446	10%	1.924	342	351	3%	0.483	53	79	48%	3.167	11	16	45%	1.351	
400	361	-10%	2.037	337	322	-4%	0.804	53	33	-37%	2.940	11	5	-55%	2.105	
164	81	-50%	7.481	129	79	-39%	4.911	25	3	-89%	6.039	11	0	-98%	4.489	
1873	1876	0%	0.058	1567	1570	0%	0.063	250	250	0%	0.004	56	56	0%	0.012	
324	193	-41%	8.169	273	167	-39%	7.155	43	22	-49%	3.675	9	4	-51%	1.731	
467	388	-17%	3.788	393	315	-20%	4.114	61	61	0%	0.006	13	12	-8%	0.275	
146	125	-15%	1.836	123	97	-21%	2.514	19	22	13%	0.562	4	6	62%	1.077	
447	528	18%	3.689	376	475	26%	4.809	59	43	-26%	2.150	12	10	-20%	0.737	
643	795	24%	5.684	541	662	22%	4.922	84	111	32%	2.721	17	22	28%	1.077	
447	452	1%	0.250	376	374	-1%	0.114	59	65	11%	0.826	12	13	8%	0.285	
2473	2481	0%	0.164	2082	2089	0%	0.173	325	325	0%	0.009	66	67	1%	0.054	
205	325	59%	7.380	173	263	53%	6.150	27	52	93%	3.975	5	10	80%	1.587	

ID	Name	Link ID	Status	Site Location	Direction	A-Node	B-Node	ID Rep	Interpeak	Off Peak
6	Lowestoft Screenline 2 - SB	577	Calibration	A12 Battery Green Road	SB	6150	6160			
		585	Calibration	Rotterdam	SWB	9130	7210			
		587	Calibration	Peto Way	SB	7060	10190			
		589	Calibration	A1117 Normanst on Drive	SWB	7060	7050			
		595	Calibration	B1375 Gorleston Road	SB	8040	8030			
		TOTAL		Calibration						Yes
7	Screenline 18 North - Inbound	606	Calibration	B1074 Fixton Road	NB	6324	9440			
		609	Calibration	Coast	SB	5656	4563			
		611	Calibration	Coast	SB	6326	9510			
		1464	Calibration	JTC 4_A-In	0	6280	6270			
		TOTAL		Calibration						Yes
8	Screenline 18 North - Outbound	607	Calibration	B1074 Fixton Road	SB	9440	6324			
		608	Calibration	Coast	NB	4563	5656			
		610	Calibration	Coast	NB	9510	6326			
		1465	Calibration	JTC 4_A-Out	0	6270	6280			
		TOTAL		Calibration						Yes
9	Lowestoft Screenline 4 - EB	556	Validation	A1145 Lowestoft Road	EB	5110	5060			
		1633	Validation	Carlton Colville	EB	6335	9604			
		1724	Validation	London	NB	6345	1025			
		1443	Validation	JTC 1_E-Out	0	1020	10258			
		TOTAL		Validation						Yes
10	Lowestoft Screenline 4 - WB	557	Validation	A1145 Lowestoft Road	WB	5060	5110			
		1634	Validation	Carlton Colville	WB	9604	6335			
		1723	Validation	London	SB	1025	6345			
		1442	Validation	JTC 1_E-In	0	10258	1020			
		TOTAL		Validation						Yes
11	Lowestoft Screenline 5	1769	Validation	0	NB	2070	7000			
		1787	Validation	0	NB	1260	6322			
		TOTAL		Validation						Yes
12	Lowestoft Screenline 5	1770	Validation	0	SB	7000	2070			
		1788	Validation	0	SB	6322	1260			
		TOTAL		Validation						Yes
13	Lowestoft Screenline 6 - NB	600	Validation	B1385 Parkhill	NB	9460	9480			
		604	Validation	B1375 Parkhill	NB	6300	8070			
		1501	Validation	JTC 9_A	0	6250	6260			
		TOTAL		Validation						Yes
14	Lowestoft Screenline 6 - SB	601	Validation	B1385 Parkhill	SB	9480	9460			
		605	Validation	B1375 Parkhill	SB	8070	6300			
		1500	Validation	JTC 9_A	0	6260	6250			

Interpeak															
All				Car				LGV				HGV			
Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH	Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH	Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH	Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH
612	527	-14%	3.548	515	443	-14%	3.286	80	67	-17%	1.556	16	17	4%	0.149
141	113	-20%	2.443	118	88	-25%	2.945	18	20	10%	0.409	4	4	17%	0.314
551	412	-25%	6.334	464	370	-20%	4.592	72	32	-55%	5.528	15	10	-35%	1.498
652	775	19%	4.593	549	649	18%	4.089	86	106	24%	2.113	17	19	11%	0.444
474	476	0%	0.065	399	399	0%	0.023	62	66	6%	0.479	13	11	-16%	0.576
2635	2628	0%	0.135	2218	2213	0%	0.110	346	344	-1%	0.112	71	71	1%	0.042
117	186	60%	5.649	98	155	58%	5.025	15	26	73%	2.432	3	5	60%	0.934
71	18	-75%	8.086	60	16	-73%	7.130	9	1	-88%	3.625	2	0	-84%	1.518
60	0	-99%	10.855	51	0	-99%	9.942	8	0	-100%	3.973	2	0	-100%	1.794
804	825	3%	0.765	662	679	3%	0.657	116	119	3%	0.301	25	27	6%	0.305
1052	1030	-2%	0.689	871	851	-2%	0.704	148	147	-1%	0.149	32	32	1%	0.042
102	160	58%	5.124	85	133	55%	4.517	13	23	73%	2.288	3	4	62%	0.888
49	16	-67%	5.769	41	13	-68%	5.399	6	3	-53%	1.588	1	0	-100%	1.624
63	1	-98%	10.897	53	1	-99%	10.116	8	0	-98%	3.942	2	0	-74%	1.217
814	832	2%	0.633	675	692	3%	0.650	115	115	0%	0.029	24	25	4%	0.177
1027	1009	-2%	0.557	855	838	-2%	0.560	143	141	-1%	0.123	30	30	0%	0.004
307	343	12%	2.003	259	270	4%	0.681	40	58	44%	2.534	8	16	88%	2.111
205	114	-45%	7.240	160	105	-35%	4.839	31	8	-74%	5.204	13	1	-95%	4.733
351	287	-18%	3.573	275	242	-12%	2.066	54	42	-23%	1.773	23	4	-81%	5.027
801	842	5%	1.429	642	665	4%	0.926	127	141	12%	1.284	33	36	7%	0.415
1665	1587	-5%	1.939	1336	1281	-4%	1.498	252	249	-1%	0.177	77	56	-27%	2.597
323	368	14%	2.414	272	283	4%	0.680	42	64	50%	2.924	9	21	141%	3.185
197	102	-48%	7.736	154	95	-38%	5.303	30	6	-80%	5.689	13	1	-89%	4.240
372	322	-13%	2.688	291	269	-7%	1.271	57	46	-19%	1.526	24	6	-74%	4.597
770	803	4%	1.169	609	634	4%	1.006	122	131	7%	0.790	39	38	-3%	0.193
1662	1595	-4%	1.662	1326	1282	-3%	1.220	252	247	-2%	0.316	84	66	-21%	2.078
947	1187	25%	7.352	811	1000	23%	6.293	100	155	55%	4.891	37	32	-12%	0.755
911	849	-7%	2.077	782	724	-7%	2.105	98	104	7%	0.647	31	21	-33%	2.023
1857	2036	10%	4.047	1592	1724	8%	3.231	197	259	31%	4.085	68	53	-22%	1.898
964	1063	10%	3.120	824	892	8%	2.321	99	145	46%	4.119	40	26	-35%	2.458
1049	1125	7%	2.284	904	939	4%	1.160	109	150	38%	3.612	37	36	-3%	0.158
2013	2188	9%	3.810	1728	1831	6%	2.447	208	294	42%	5.461	77	62	-20%	1.809
88	66	-25%	2.544	74	55	-26%	2.419	12	10	-13%	0.465	2	1	-58%	1.052
264	278	5%	0.833	223	229	3%	0.415	35	40	14%	0.803	7	10	37%	0.898
588	592	1%	0.155	493	497	1%	0.207	80	79	-1%	0.133	15	16	2%	0.087
940	936	-1%	0.157	789	781	-1%	0.306	127	129	2%	0.193	25	26	6%	0.312
99	69	-30%	3.283	83	59	-29%	2.837	13	9	-30%	1.186	3	0	-82%	1.742
194	250	29%	3.757	163	205	25%	3.059	25	38	51%	2.283	5	7	30%	0.646
612	617	1%	0.204	507	512	1%	0.197	84	85	1%	0.064	20	20	0%	0.001

ID	Name	Link ID	Status	Site Location	Direction	A-Node	B-Node	ID Rep	Interpeak	Off Peak
			<b>TOTAL</b>			Validation			Yes	Yes

Interpeak															
All				Car				LGV				HGV			
Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH	Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH	Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH	Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH
905	936	3%	1.020	754	776	3%	0.795	123	132	8%	0.846	28	28	-2%	0.112

Screenline		
ID	Name	Type
1	Screenline 18 South - Inbound	Calibration
2	Screenline 18 South - Outbound	Calibration
3	Lowestoft Screenline 1 - NB	Calibration
4	Lowestoft Screenline 1 - SB	Calibration
5	Lowestoft Screenline 2 - NB	Calibration
6	Lowestoft Screenline 2 - SB	Calibration
7	Screenline 18 North - Inbound	Calibration
8	Screenline 18 North - Outbound	Calibration
9	Lowestoft Screenline 4 - EB	Validation
10	Lowestoft Screenline 4 - WB	Validation
11	Lowestoft Screenline 5 - NB	Validation
12	Lowestoft Screenline 5 - SB	Validation
13	Lowestoft Screenline 6 - NB	Validation
14	Lowestoft Screenline 6 - SB	Validation

PM Peak															
All				Car				LGV				HGV			
Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH	Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH	Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH	Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH
1792	1801	1%	0.225	1592	1593	0%	0.033	189	188	-1%	0.088	11	20	90%	2.416
1517	1536	1%	0.482	1348	1354	0%	0.162	160	161	0%	0.044	9	21	138%	3.172
2145	2145	0%	0.007	1902	1902	0%	0.010	227	227	0%	0.025	16	17	2%	0.067
2284	2292	0%	0.163	2025	2032	0%	0.146	242	243	0%	0.059	17	18	2%	0.066
2471	2473	0%	0.036	2195	2197	0%	0.039	261	261	0%	0.015	15	15	1%	0.044
3219	3228	0%	0.157	2860	2869	0%	0.174	340	341	0%	0.033	19	18	-5%	0.242
1851	1829	-1%	0.512	1631	1608	-1%	0.576	209	209	0%	0.015	10	12	14%	0.437
1211	1207	0%	0.112	1080	1077	0%	0.095	122	121	-1%	0.084	9	9	2%	0.052
2021	1899	-6%	2.763	1761	1652	-6%	2.641	234	232	-1%	0.128	27	15	-42%	2.467
1725	1784	3%	1.404	1505	1579	5%	1.886	195	183	-6%	0.858	26	22	-13%	0.704
2041	2113	4%	1.570	1775	1887	6%	2.621	237	208	-12%	1.929	29	17	-41%	2.463
2528	3001	19%	8.992	2279	2706	19%	8.558	222	280	26%	3.673	27	14	-47%	2.793
1129	1116	-1%	0.389	1021	996	-2%	0.784	101	113	12%	1.182	8	7	-4%	0.123
1598	1699	6%	2.492	1412	1506	7%	2.464	178	183	3%	0.363	8	11	26%	0.713

ID	Name	Link ID	Status	Site Location	Direction	A-Node	B-Node	ID Rep	AM Peak	PM Peak	Off Peak
1	Screenline 18 South - Inbound	548	Calibration	Mutfordw	EB	4567	5070				
		550	Calibration	Rushmere Road	EB	4566	5000				
		552	Calibration	Gisleham A146	NB	9600	5010				
		554	Calibration	Beccles Road A12	EB	4512	2000				
		558	Calibration	London Road	NB	5390	1000				
<b>TOTAL</b>						Calibration		Yes	Yes	Yes	
2	Screenline 18 South - Outbound	549	Calibration	Mutfordw	WB	5070	4567				
		551	Calibration	Rushmere Road	WB	5000	4566				
		553	Calibration	Gisleham A146	SB	5010	9600				
		555	Calibration	Beccles Road A12	WB	2000	4512				
		559	Calibration	London Road	SB	1000	5390				
<b>TOTAL</b>						Calibration		Yes	Yes	Yes	
3	Lowestoft Screenline 1 NB	560	Calibration	London	NEB	9606	1040				
		562	Calibration	A12 Tom Crisp Way	NEB	3000	6314				
		564	Calibration	A1117 A146	NB	3030	3040				
		566	Calibration	Beccles Road Long Road	NEB	6406	6404				
		1618	Calibration		NB	3010	5180				
<b>TOTAL</b>						Calibration		Yes	Yes	Yes	
4	Lowestoft Screenline 1 SB	561	Calibration	London	SWB	1040	9606				
		563	Calibration	A12 Tom Crisp Way	SWB	6314	3000				
		565	Calibration	A1117 A146	SB	3040	3030				
		567	Calibration	Beccles Road Long Road	SWB	6404	6406				
		1617	Calibration		SB	5180	3010				
<b>TOTAL</b>						Calibration		Yes	Yes	Yes	
5	Lowestoft Screenline 2 - NB	574	Calibration	Katwijk A12	NB	6040	6431				
		576	Calibration	Bettery Green Road	NB	6160	6150				
		584	Calibration	Rotterdam	NEB	7210	9130				
		586	Calibration	Peto Way	NB	10190	7060				
		588	Calibration	A1117 Normanst on Drive B1375	NEB	7050	7060				
		594	Calibration	Gorleston Road	NB	8030	8040				
		<b>TOTAL</b>						Calibration		Yes	Yes
		575	Calibration	Katwijk	SB	6431	6040				

PM Peak																
All				Car				LGV				HGV				
Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH	Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH	Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH	Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH	
29	47	60%	2.838	26	44	69%	3.011	3	3	-4%	0.078	0	0	-90%	0.500	
77	0	-100%	12.431	69	0	-100%	11.718	8	0	-100%	4.043	0	0	-99%	0.939	
42	56	32%	1.938	37	55	46%	2.548	4	1	-79%	2.134	0	0	-96%	0.666	
890	1058	19%	5.395	791	938	19%	5.015	94	108	15%	1.396	5	12	132%	2.346	
754	641	-15%	4.263	669	557	-17%	4.542	80	76	-4%	0.389	4	8	76%	1.359	
1792	1801	1%	0.225	1592	1593	0%	0.033	189	188	-1%	0.088	11	20	90%	2.416	
21	52	146%	5.082	19	45	143%	4.712	2	6	184%	1.983	0	0	-100%	0.497	
41	0	-100%	9.011	36	0	-100%	8.493	4	0	-100%	2.930	0	0	-100%	0.690	
26	29	12%	0.583	23	27	17%	0.794	3	1	-56%	1.103	0	1	413%	0.926	
659	833	26%	6.368	586	739	26%	5.943	70	84	21%	1.631	4	11	174%	2.500	
770	621	-19%	5.623	684	542	-21%	5.720	81	69	-15%	1.381	5	10	118%	1.983	
1517	1536	1%	0.482	1348	1354	0%	0.162	160	161	0%	0.044	9	21	138%	3.172	
517	580	12%	2.718	459	520	13%	2.769	55	59	8%	0.545	3	1	-57%	1.178	
499	550	10%	2.225	443	481	9%	1.787	53	63	19%	1.315	3	5	87%	1.237	
418	495	19%	3.635	371	434	17%	3.138	44	58	32%	1.986	2	3	20%	0.304	
532	446	-16%	3.874	472	401	-15%	3.414	56	38	-32%	2.619	3	7	118%	1.656	
180	74	-59%	9.428	156	65	-58%	8.636	19	9	-55%	2.866	5	0	-98%	3.024	
2145	2145	0%	0.007	1902	1902	0%	0.010	227	227	0%	0.025	16	17	2%	0.067	
496	587	18%	3.919	440	528	20%	3.961	52	56	7%	0.504	3	3	12%	0.192	
703	825	17%	4.440	624	751	20%	4.834	74	67	-9%	0.836	4	7	73%	1.265	
414	469	13%	2.597	368	395	7%	1.382	44	70	60%	3.482	2	4	54%	0.744	
487	336	-31%	7.456	433	291	-33%	7.460	52	43	-17%	1.285	3	2	-19%	0.329	
184	75	-59%	9.615	160	67	-58%	8.673	20	7	-67%	3.651	5	1	-78%	2.226	
2284	2292	0%	0.163	2025	2032	0%	0.146	242	243	0%	0.059	17	18	2%	0.066	
305	183	-40%	7.830	271	170	-37%	6.841	32	12	-62%	4.250	2	1	-40%	0.596	
454	376	-17%	3.806	403	328	-19%	3.909	48	45	-6%	0.398	3	3	-2%	0.031	
149	118	-21%	2.764	133	107	-19%	2.361	16	11	-34%	1.463	1	0	-89%	1.121	
420	587	40%	7.457	373	529	42%	7.341	44	58	30%	1.841	2	1	-70%	1.351	
604	697	15%	3.665	536	623	16%	3.589	64	68	7%	0.519	4	6	81%	1.287	
539	512	-5%	1.190	479	441	-8%	1.787	57	68	18%	1.329	3	4	18%	0.300	
2471	2473	0%	0.036	2195	2197	0%	0.039	261	261	0%	0.015	15	15	1%	0.044	
223	407	82%	10.331	199	367	85%	10.033	24	39	66%	2.787	1	0	-75%	1.083	



ID	Name	Link ID	Status	Site Location	Direction	A-Node	B-Node	ID Rep	AM Peak	PM Peak	Off Peak
6	Lowestoft Screenline 2 - SB	577	Calibration	A12 Battery Green Road	SB	6150	6160				
		585	Calibration	Rotterdam	SWB	9130	7210				
		587	Calibration	Peto Way	SB	7060	10190				
		589	Calibration	A1117 Normanst on Drive	SWB	7060	7050				
		595	Calibration	B1375 Gorleston Road	SB	8040	8030				
		TOTAL		Calibration		Yes	Yes	Yes			
7	Screenline 18 North - Inbound	606	Calibration	B1074 Fixton Road	NB	6324	9440				
		609	Calibration	Coast	SB	5656	4563				
		611	Calibration	Coast	SB	6326	9510				
		1464	Calibration	JTC 4_A-In	0	6280	6270				
		TOTAL		Calibration		Yes	Yes	Yes			
8	Screenline 18 North - Outbound	607	Calibration	B1074 Fixton Road	SB	9440	6324				
		608	Calibration	Coast	NB	4563	5656				
		610	Calibration	Coast	NB	9510	6326				
		1465	Calibration	JTC 4_A-Out	0	6270	6280				
		TOTAL		Calibration		Yes	Yes	Yes			
9	Lowestoft Screenline 4 - EB	556	Validation	A1145 Lowestoft Road	EB	5110	5060				
		1633	Validation	Carlton Colville	EB	6335	9604				
		1724	Validation	London	NB	6345	1025				
		1443	Validation	JTC 1_E-Out	0	1020	10258				
		TOTAL		Validation		Yes	Yes	Yes			
10	Lowestoft Screenline 4 - WB	557	Validation	A1145 Lowestoft Road	WB	5060	5110				
		1634	Validation	Carlton Colville	WB	9604	6335				
		1723	Validation	London	SB	1025	6345				
		1442	Validation	JTC 1_E-In	0	10258	1020				
		TOTAL		Validation		Yes	Yes	Yes			
11	Lowestoft Screenline 5 -	1769	Validation	0	NB	2070	7000				
		1787	Validation	0	NB	1260	6322				
TOTAL		Validation		Yes	Yes	Yes					
12	Lowestoft Screenline 5 -	1770	Validation	0	SB	7000	2070				
		1788	Validation	0	SB	6322	1260				
TOTAL		Validation		Yes	Yes	Yes					
13	Lowestoft Screenline 6 - NB	600	Validation	B1385 B1375 Parkhill	NB	9460	9480				
		604	Validation	JTC 9_A-	NB	6300	8070				
		1501	Validation	JTC 9_A-	0	6250	6260				
		TOTAL		Validation		Yes	Yes	Yes			
14	Lowestoft Screenline 6 - SB	601	Validation	B1385 B1375 Parkhill	SB	9480	9460				
		605	Validation	JTC 9_A-	SB	8070	6300				
		1500	Validation	JTC 9_A-	0	6260	6250				

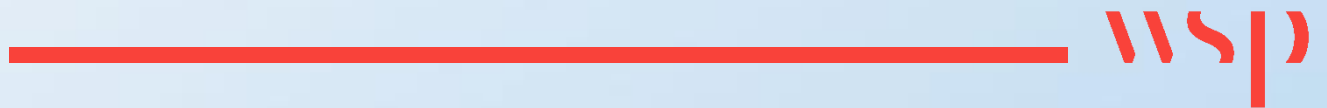
PM Peak																
All				Car				LGV				HGV				
Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH	Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH	Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH	Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH	
905	791	-13%	3.919	804	722	-10%	2.977	96	66	-31%	3.265	5	3	-47%	1.243	
145	124	-15%	1.872	129	110	-15%	1.727	15	13	-17%	0.685	1	1	-29%	0.286	
605	398	-34%	9.242	537	362	-33%	8.256	64	31	-52%	4.852	4	5	43%	0.732	
644	843	31%	7.309	572	749	31%	6.865	68	91	34%	2.586	4	4	-4%	0.081	
697	666	-4%	1.191	619	560	-10%	2.457	74	101	37%	2.913	4	5	32%	0.609	
3219	3228	0%	0.157	2860	2869	0%	0.174	340	341	0%	0.033	19	18	-5%	0.242	
217	215	-1%	0.144	193	179	-7%	1.012	23	34	49%	2.100	1	2	36%	0.377	
75	45	-40%	3.916	67	40	-41%	3.734	8	5	-33%	1.037	0	0	-100%	0.942	
68	1	-99%	11.508	61	1	-99%	10.831	7	0	-100%	3.785	0	0	-100%	0.894	
1489	1568	5%	2.001	1310	1388	6%	2.124	171	169	-1%	0.122	8	10	23%	0.608	
1851	1829	-1%	0.512	1631	1608	-1%	0.576	209	209	0%	0.015	10	12	14%	0.437	
142	181	28%	3.098	126	158	26%	2.736	15	21	40%	1.420	1	2	84%	0.644	
56	18	-68%	6.267	49	16	-69%	5.948	6	2	-63%	1.856	0	0	-100%	0.808	
51	27	-48%	3.922	46	27	-41%	3.144	5	0	-98%	3.204	0	0	-100%	0.774	
962	981	2%	0.616	859	877	2%	0.579	96	98	2%	0.211	7	7	1%	0.030	
1211	1207	0%	0.112	1080	1077	0%	0.095	122	121	-1%	0.084	9	9	2%	0.052	
456	495	8%	1.754	405	422	4%	0.823	48	65	35%	2.265	3	7	166%	2.007	
219	101	-54%	9.286	190	94	-50%	8.014	23	7	-70%	4.221	6	0	-96%	3.210	
566	446	-21%	5.325	490	398	-19%	4.350	61	46	-25%	2.039	15	2	-88%	4.552	
780	857	10%	2.681	675	737	9%	2.308	102	114	12%	1.184	3	6	101%	1.434	
2021	1899	-6%	2.763	1761	1652	-6%	2.641	234	232	-1%	0.128	27	15	-42%	2.467	
444	525	18%	3.662	395	469	19%	3.581	47	48	1%	0.075	3	8	217%	2.427	
207	149	-28%	4.278	179	140	-22%	3.084	22	9	-57%	3.182	5	0	-100%	3.313	
355	360	2%	0.288	307	324	6%	0.954	38	34	-11%	0.706	9	2	-77%	3.026	
720	749	4%	1.101	624	646	3%	0.857	87	92	5%	0.483	8	12	45%	1.163	
1725	1784	3%	1.404	1505	1579	5%	1.886	195	183	-6%	0.858	26	22	-13%	0.704	
1055	1243	18%	5.536	892	1104	24%	6.698	144	128	-11%	1.394	19	11	-40%	1.968	
986	870	-12%	3.811	883	784	-11%	3.443	93	80	-13%	1.345	10	6	-42%	1.482	
2041	2113	4%	1.570	1775	1887	6%	2.621	237	208	-12%	1.929	29	17	-41%	2.463	
1092	1248	14%	4.547	975	1100	13%	3.868	105	141	35%	3.281	12	6	-46%	1.810	
1436	1753	22%	7.945	1304	1607	23%	7.934	117	139	19%	1.926	15	8	48%	2.128	
2528	3001	19%	8.992	2279	2706	19%	8.558	222	280	26%	3.673	27	14	-47%	2.793	
103	85	-18%	1.880	92	76	-17%	1.664	11	9	-22%	0.763	1	0	-100%	1.100	
312	310	-1%	0.148	277	261	-6%	0.989	33	45	38%	1.981	2	3	66%	0.774	
713	721	1%	0.291	652	658	1%	0.257	57	59	4%	0.286	5	4	-19%	0.437	
1129	1116	-1%	0.389	1021	996	-2%	0.784	101	113	12%	1.182	8	7	-4%	0.123	
92	84	-8%	0.828	82	76	-7%	0.685	10	9	-12%	0.385	1	0	-98%	1.004	
482	587	22%	4.558	428	518	21%	4.140	51	65	27%	1.785	3	5	63%	0.923	
1024	1028	0%	0.112	902	912	1%	0.338	117	110	-6%	0.706	5	6	19%	0.404	

ID	Name	Link ID	Status	Site Location	Direction	A-Node	B-Node	ID Rep	AM Peak	PM Peak	Off Peak
			<b>TOTAL</b>			Validation			Yes	Yes	Yes

PM Peak															
All				Car				LGV				HGV			
Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH	Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH	Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH	Observed	Modelled	Difference	GEH
1598	1699	6%	2.492	1412	1506	7%	2.464	178	183	3%	0.363	8	11	26%	0.713

# Appendix B

## LINK COUNT PERFORMANCE



Add Single Count

Add Multiple Counts

Export Link Views

Import Link Views

ID	Calibration/Validation	Area	Ref	Site Location	Dir	Date	Data Type	Duplicate?	Ref	A-Node	B-Node	Factor	AM Peak	PM Peak	Off Peak	Check
544	Calibration	Lowestoff	0	ite 6339/1 on link A12 southbound between B1375	SB	Jan-16	TRADS	No	10257-6230	10257	6230		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
545	Calibration	Lowestoff	0	ite 6339/2 on link A12 northbound between B1117	NB	Jan-16	TRADS	No	5230-1025	6230	10257		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
548	Calibration	Lowestoff	1	Mulfordwood Lane	EB	Jan-15	ATC	No	4567-5070	4567	5070		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
549	Calibration	Lowestoff	1	Mulfordwood Lane	WB	Jan-15	ATC	No	4567-5070	4567	5070		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
550	Calibration	Lowestoff	2	Rushmere Road	EB	Jan-15	ATC	No	4566-5000	4566	5000		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
551	Calibration	Lowestoff	2	Rushmere Road	WB	Jan-15	ATC	No	5000-4566	5000	4566		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
552	Calibration	Lowestoff	3	Gislahem Road	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	9600-5010	9600	5010		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
553	Calibration	Lowestoff	3	Gislahem Road	SB	Jan-15	ATC	No	5010-9600	5010	9600		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
554	Calibration	Lowestoff	4	A146 Beccles Road	EB	Jan-15	ATC	No	4512-2000	4512	2000		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
555	Calibration	Lowestoff	4	A146 Beccles Road	WB	Jan-15	ATC	No	2000-4512	2000	4512		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
556	Validation	Lowestoff	5	A1145 Castleton Avenue	EB	Jan-15	ATC	No	5110-5060	5110	5060		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
557	Validation	Lowestoff	5	A1145 Castleton Avenue	WB	Jan-15	ATC	No	5060-5110	5060	5110		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
558	Calibration	Lowestoff	6	A12 London Road	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	5390-1000	5390	1000		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
559	Calibration	Lowestoff	6	A12 London Road	SB	Jan-15	ATC	No	1000-5390	1000	5390		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
560	Calibration	Lowestoff	7	London Road South	NEB	Jan-15	ATC	No	9606-1040	9606	1040		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
561	Calibration	Lowestoff	7	London Road South	SWB	Jan-15	ATC	No	1040-9606	1040	9606		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
562	Calibration	Lowestoff	8	London Road South	NEB	Jan-15	ATC	No	3030-6314	3030	6314		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
563	Calibration	Lowestoff	8	A12 Tom Crisp Way	SWB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6314-3000	6314	3000		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
564	Calibration	Lowestoff	9	A1117 Elm Tree Road	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	3030-3040	3030	3040		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
565	Calibration	Lowestoff	9	A1117 Elm Tree Road	SB	Jan-15	ATC	No	3040-3030	3040	3030		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
566	Calibration	Lowestoff	10	A146 Beccles Road	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6406-6404	6406	6404		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
567	Calibration	Lowestoff	10	A146 Beccles Road	SWB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6404-6406	6404	6406		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
568	Calibration	Lowestoff	11	Kirkley Run	NWB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6398-5270	6398	5270		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
569	Calibration	Lowestoff	11	Kirkley Run	SEB	Jan-15	ATC	No	5270-6398	5270	6398		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
570	Calibration	Lowestoff	12	A146 Waveney Drive	WB	Jan-15	ATC	No	4615-4010	4615	4010		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
571	Calibration	Lowestoff	12	A146 Waveney Drive	WB	Jan-15	ATC	No	4010-4615	4010	4615		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
574	Calibration	Lowestoff	15	Katwijk Way	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6040-6431	6040	6431		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
575	Calibration	Lowestoff	15	Katwijk Way	SB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6431-6040	6431	6040		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
576	Calibration	Lowestoff	16	A12 Battery Green Road	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6160-6150	6160	6150		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
577	Calibration	Lowestoff	16	A12 Battery Green Road	SB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6150-6160	6150	6160		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
578	Calibration	Lowestoff	17	A12 Old Nelson Street	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6140-6130	6140	6130		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
579	Calibration	Lowestoff	17	A12 Old Nelson Street	SB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6130-6140	6130	6140		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
580	Calibration	Lowestoff	18	St Peter's Street	EB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6070-6075	6070	6075		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
581	Calibration	Lowestoff	18	St Peter's Street	WB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6075-6070	6075	6070		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
582	Calibration	Lowestoff	19	Denmark Road	EB	Jan-15	ATC	No	200-10138	200	10139		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
583	Calibration	Lowestoff	19	Denmark Road	WB	Jan-15	ATC	No	10139-200	10139	200		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
584	Calibration	Lowestoff	20	Rotterdam Road	NEB	Jan-15	ATC	No	7210-9130	7210	9130		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
585	Calibration	Lowestoff	20	Rotterdam Road	SWB	Jan-15	ATC	No	9130-7210	9130	7210		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
586	Calibration	Lowestoff	21	Peto Way	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	10190-7060	10190	7060		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
587	Calibration	Lowestoff	21	Peto Way	SB	Jan-15	ATC	No	7060-10190	7060	10190		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
588	Calibration	Lowestoff	22	A1117 Normanston Drive	NEB	Jan-15	ATC	No	7050-7060	7050	7060		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
589	Calibration	Lowestoff	22	A1117 Normanston Drive	SWB	Jan-15	ATC	No	7060-7050	7060	7050		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
590	Calibration	Lowestoff	23	A1144 Normanston Drive	EB	Jan-15	ATC	No	9140-9140	9140	9140		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
591	Calibration	Lowestoff	23	A1144 Normanston Drive	WB	Jan-15	ATC	No	9130-9240	9130	9240		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
592	Calibration	Lowestoff	24	Oulton Road	EB	Jan-15	ATC	No	9270-6309	9270	6309		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
593	Calibration	Lowestoff	24	Oulton Road	WB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6309-9270	6309	9270		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
594	Calibration	Lowestoff	25	B1376 Gorseston Road	WB	Jan-15	ATC	No	8040-8030	8040	8030		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
595	Calibration	Lowestoff	25	B1376 Gorseston Road	SB	Jan-15	ATC	No	8040-8030	8040	8030		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
596	Calibration	Lowestoff	26	A1117 Millennium Way	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	7070-7080	7070	7080		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
597	Calibration	Lowestoff	26	A1117 Millennium Way	SB	Jan-15	ATC	No	7080-7070	7080	7070		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
598	Calibration	Lowestoff	27	A12 Yarmouth Road	NEB	Jan-15	ATC	No	10248-10248	10248	10248		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
599	Calibration	Lowestoff	27	A12 Yarmouth Road	SEB	Jan-15	ATC	No	10248-10248	10248	10248		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
600	Validation	Lowestoff	28	B1385 Corton Road	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	9460-9480	9460	9480		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
601	Validation	Lowestoff	28	B1385 Corton Road	SB	Jan-15	ATC	No	9480-9460	9480	9460		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
604	Calibration	Lowestoff	30	B1376 Parkhill	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6300-8070	6300	8070		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
605	Validation	Lowestoff	30	B1376 Parkhill	SB	Jan-15	ATC	No	8070-6300	8070	6300		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
606	Calibration	Lowestoff	31	B1074 Bluderton Road	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6324-9440	6324	9440		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
607	Calibration	Lowestoff	31	B1074 Bluderton Road	SB	Jan-15	ATC	No	9440-6324	9440	6324		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
608	Calibration	Lowestoff	32	Fixton Road	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	4563-5656	4563	5656		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
609	Calibration	Lowestoff	32	Fixton Road	SB	Jan-15	ATC	No	5656-4563	5656	4563		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
610	Calibration	Lowestoff	33	Coast Road	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	9510-6326	9510	6326		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
611	Calibration	Lowestoff	33	Coast Road	SB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6326-9510	6326	9510		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
621	Calibration	Lowestoff	29	Asda Car Park	Entry	Jan-15	ANPR	No	4000-6381	4000	6381		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
621	Calibration	Lowestoff	29	Asda Car Park	Exit	Jan-15	ANPR	No	6381-4000	6381	4000		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1434	Calibration	Lowestoff	1	JTC 1 A-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6345-1026	6345	1026		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1435	Calibration	Lowestoff	1	JTC 1 A-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	1026-6345	1026	6345		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1436	Calibration	Lowestoff	1	JTC 1 B-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	5370-1020	5370	1020		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1437	Calibration	Lowestoff	1	JTC 1 B-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	1020-5370	1020	5370		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1438	Calibration	Lowestoff	1	JTC 1 C-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	1010-1020	1010	1020		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1439	Calibration	Lowestoff	1	JTC 1 C-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	1020-1010	1020	1010		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1440	Calibration	Lowestoff	1	JTC 1 D-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	5340-1020	5340	1020		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1441	Calibration	Lowestoff	1	JTC 1 D-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	1020-5340	1020	5340		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1442	Calibration	Lowestoff	1	JTC 1 E-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	1026-1020	1026	1020		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1443	Validation	Lowestoff	1	JTC 1 E-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	1020-1026	1020	1026		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1446	Calibration	Lowestoff	2	JTC 2 B-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6341-3000	6341	3000		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1447	Calibration	Lowestoff	2	JTC 2 B-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	3000-6341	3000	6341		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1450	Calibration	Lowestoff	2	JTC 2 D-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6340-3000	6340	3000		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1451	Calibration	Lowestoff	2	JTC 2 D-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	3000-6340	3000	6340		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1452	Calibration	Lowestoff	2	JTC 2 E-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6337-3000	6337	3000		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1453	Calibration	Lowestoff	2	JTC 2 E-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	3000-6337	3000	6337		Yes</			

Add Single Count

Add Multiple Counts

Export Link Flows

Import Link Flows

ID	Calibration/Validation	Area	Ref	Site Location	Dir	Date	Data Type	Duplicate?	Ref	A-Node	B-Node	Factor	AM Peak	PM Peak	Off Peak	Check
1476	Calibration	Lowestoft	5	JTC 5_D-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	10220-6223	10220	6230		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1477	Calibration	Lowestoft	5	JTC 5_D-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	5230-10222	6230	10220		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1478	Calibration	Lowestoft	6	JTC 6_A-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	9991-6200	9991	6200		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1479	Calibration	Lowestoft	6	JTC 6_A-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6200-9991	6200	9991		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1480	Calibration	Lowestoft	6	JTC 6_B-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6190-6200	6190	6200		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1481	Calibration	Lowestoft	6	JTC 6_B-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6200-6190	6200	6190		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1482	Calibration	Lowestoft	6	JTC 6_C-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6210-6200	6210	6200		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1483	Calibration	Lowestoft	6	JTC 6_C-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6200-6210	6200	6210		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1488	Calibration	Lowestoft	7	JTC 7_C-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	7060-7070	7060	7070		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1489	Calibration	Lowestoft	7	JTC 7_C-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	7070-7060	7070	7060		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1490	Calibration	Lowestoft	7	JTC 7_D-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6305-7070	6305	7070		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1491	Calibration	Lowestoft	7	JTC 7_D-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	7070-6305	7070	6305		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1500	Validation	Lowestoft	9	JTC 9_A-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6260-6250	6260	6250		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1501	Validation	Lowestoft	9	JTC 9_A-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6250-6260	6250	6260		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1502	Calibration	Lowestoft	9	JTC 9_B-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	9990-6250	9990	6250		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1503	Calibration	Lowestoft	9	JTC 9_B-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6250-9990	6250	9990		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1504	Calibration	Lowestoft	9	JTC 9_C-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	10257-6250	10257	6250		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1505	Calibration	Lowestoft	9	JTC 9_C-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6250-10257	6250	10257		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1506	Calibration	Lowestoft	9	JTC 9_D-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	7090-6250	7090	6250		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1507	Calibration	Lowestoft	9	JTC 9_D-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6250-7090	6250	7090		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1613	Calibration	Lowestoft	P103	Oulton Road	EB	Jan-16	ATC	No	7070-9310	7070	9310		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1616	Calibration	Lowestoft	P103	Oulton Road	WB	Jan-16	ATC	No	9310-7070	9310	7070		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1617	Calibration	Lowestoft	P105	Long Road	SB	Jan-16	ATC	No	5180-3010	5180	3010		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1618	Calibration	Lowestoft	P105	Long Road	NB	Jan-16	ATC	No	3010-5180	3010	5180		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1619	Calibration	Lowestoft	P106	Victoria Road	EB	Jan-16	ATC	No	9617-4020	9617	4020		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1620	Calibration	Lowestoft	P106	Victoria Road	WB	Jan-16	ATC	No	4020-9617	4020	9617		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1623	Calibration	Lowestoft	P108	Cresview Drive	SB	Jan-16	ATC	No	10228-9300	10228	9300		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1624	Calibration	Lowestoft	P108	Cresview Drive	NB	Jan-16	ATC	No	9300-10228	9300	10228		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1625	Calibration	Lowestoft	P109	Millennium Way	SB	Jan-16	ATC	No	7090-7090	7090	7090		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1626	Calibration	Lowestoft	P109	Millennium Way	WB	Jan-16	ATC	No	7090-7090	7090	7090		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1627	Calibration	Lowestoft	P110	St.Peters Street	EB	Jan-16	ATC	No	10171-9170	10171	9170		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1628	Calibration	Lowestoft	P110	St.Peters Street	WB	Jan-16	ATC	No	9170-10171	9170	10171		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1629	Calibration	Lowestoft	P111	Colmer Road Oulton Broad	SB	Jan-16	ATC	No	2030-3040	2030	3040		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1630	Calibration	Lowestoft	P111	Colmer Road Oulton Broad	WB	Jan-16	ATC	No	3040-2030	3040	2030		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1631	Calibration	Lowestoft	P112	Ashburnham Way Carlton Colville	EB	Jan-16	ATC	No	6355-6355	6355	6355		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1632	Calibration	Lowestoft	P112	Ashburnham Way Carlton Colville	WB	Jan-16	ATC	No	6355-6355	6355	6355		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1633	Validation	Lowestoft	P113	Lowestoft Road Carlton Colville	EB	Jan-16	ATC	No	6335-9604	6335	9604		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1634	Validation	Lowestoft	P113	Lowestoft Road Carlton Colville	WB	Jan-16	ATC	No	9604-6335	9604	6335		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1635	Calibration	Lowestoft	P116	Tom Crisp Way	SB	Jan-16	ATC	No	6315-6413	6315	6413		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1636	Calibration	Lowestoft	P116	Tom Crisp Way	NB	Jan-16	ATC	No	6413-6315	6413	6315		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1679	Calibration	Lowestoft	M043	Kessingland Bypass	SB	Jan-16	ATC	No	4501-4502	4501	4502		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1680	Calibration	Lowestoft	M043	Kessingland Bypass	NB	Jan-16	ATC	No	4502-4501	4502	4501		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1723	Validation	Lowestoft	Y159	London Road Pakelieto	SB	Jan-16	ATC	No	1025-6345	1025	6345		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1724	Validation	Lowestoft	Y159	London Road Pakelieto	NB	Jan-16	ATC	No	6345-1025	6345	1025		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1757	Calibration	Lowestoft	9	JTC 9_E-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	8070-6250	8070	6250		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1758	Calibration	Lowestoft	9	JTC 9_E-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6250-8070	6250	8070		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1769	Validation	Lowestoft	1	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	2070-7000	2070	7000		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1770	Validation	Lowestoft	1	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	7000-2070	7000	2070		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1771	Calibration	Lowestoft	3	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	9220-4612	9220	4612		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1772	Calibration	Lowestoft	3	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	4612-9220	4612	9220		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1773	Calibration	Lowestoft	3	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	9220-9220	9220	9220		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1774	Calibration	Lowestoft	3	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	9220-9220	9220	9220		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1777	Calibration	Lowestoft	3	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	9220-4603	9220	4603		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1778	Calibration	Lowestoft	3	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	4603-9220	4603	9220		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1779	Calibration	Lowestoft	3	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	9220-10190	9220	10190		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1780	Calibration	Lowestoft	3	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	10190-9220	10190	9220		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1781	Calibration	Lowestoft	4	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	9120-10185	9120	10185		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1782	Calibration	Lowestoft	4	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	10185-9120	10185	9120		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1783	Calibration	Lowestoft	4	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	9120-7200	9120	7200		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1784	Calibration	Lowestoft	4	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	7200-9120	7200	9120		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1787	Validation	Lowestoft	5	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	1260-6322	1260	6322		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1788	Validation	Lowestoft	5	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	6322-1260	6322	1260		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1791	Calibration	Lowestoft	6	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	6315-4000	6315	4000		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1792	Calibration	Lowestoft	6	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	4000-6315	4000	6315		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1793	Calibration	Lowestoft	6	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	6315-6382	6315	6382		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1794	Calibration	Lowestoft	6	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	6382-6315	6382	6315		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1797	Calibration	Lowestoft	6	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	6315-4010	6315	4010		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1798	Calibration	Lowestoft	6	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	4010-6315	4010	6315		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1801	Calibration	Lowestoft	7	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	4613-4614	4613	4614		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1802	Calibration	Lowestoft	7	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	4614-4613	4614	4613		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1803	Calibration	Lowestoft	7	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	4613-6384	4613	6384		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1804	Calibration	Lowestoft	7	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	6384-4613	6384	4613		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
2331	Calibration	Lowestoft	0	Vavney Drive / Riverside Road / Durban Road - Riversapproac	Jul-17	MCC	No	10259-4010	10259	4010		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK	
2332	Calibration	Lowestoft	0	Vavney Drive / Riverside Road / Durban Road - Rivers, Exit	Jul-17	MCC	No	4010-10259	4010	10259		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK	
2335	Calibration	Lowestoft	0	Vavney Drive / Riverside Road / Durban Road - Durbari	Jul-17	MCC	No	6402-4010	6402	4010		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK	
2336	Calibration	Lowestoft	0	Vavney Drive / Riverside Road / Durban Road - Durbari, Exit	Jul-17	MCC	No	4010-6402	4010	6402		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK	

ALL VEHICLES										AM Peak								
										CAR			LGV			HGV		
Observed	Modelled	GEH	GEH Pass?	Flow Pass?	Observed	Modelled	GEH	GEH Pass?	Flow Pass?	Observed	Modelled	GEH	Observed	Modelled	GEH			
224	222	0.143	Yes	Yes	202.1505	199	0.201	Yes	Yes	20.57298	21	0.189	1.012658	1	0.152			
129	128	0.120	Yes	Yes	108.471	106	0.072	Yes	Yes	19.54433	20	0.091	1.012658	0	1.423			
145	146	0.098	Yes	Yes	125.2347	126	0.026	Yes	Yes	19.54433	20	0.183	0	0.361				
145	146	0.098	Yes	Yes	130.1652	131	0.059	Yes	Yes	14.40109	14	0.088	0	0.781				
652	605	1.859	Yes	Yes	557.1465	517	1.749	Yes	Yes	77.14868	75	0.226	17.21518	13	1.052			
768	716	1.911	Yes	Yes	652.7982	601	2.071	Yes	Yes	105.9509	106	0.028	9.113921	9	0.030			
662	646	0.612	Yes	Yes	560.1048	544	0.706	Yes	Yes	92.57841	93	0.095	9.113921	9	0.008			
546	536	0.435	Yes	Yes	459.5226	453	0.265	Yes	Yes	68.91949	69	0.047	17.21518	13	1.139			
346	373	1.416	Yes	Yes	300.7659	321	1.126	Yes	Yes	36.00272	43	1.101	9.113921	9	0.028			
410	394	0.804	Yes	Yes	357.9543	337	1.097	Yes	Yes	41.14596	44	0.392	11.3924	13	0.518			
140	137	0.234	Yes	Yes	125.2347	124	0.122	Yes	Yes	13.37244	13	0.103	1.012658	0	1.423			
194	173	0.846	Yes	Yes	170.5953	160	0.850	Yes	Yes	13.37244	13	0.103	0	0.000				
674	704	1.130	Yes	Yes	550.2438	574	0.938	Yes	Yes	102.8649	104	0.073	21.26582	0	2.071			

Add Single Count

Add Multiple Counts

Export Link Views

Import Link Views

ID	Calibration/Validation	Area	Ref	Site Location	Dir	Date	Data Type	Duplicate?	Ref	A-Node	B-Node	Factor	Interpeak	Off Peak	Check
544	Calibration	Lowestof	0	ite 6339/1 on link A12 southbound between B1375	SB	Jan-16	TRADS	No	10257-6230	10257	6230		Yes	Yes	OK
545	Calibration	Lowestof	0	ite 6339/2 on link A12 northbound between B1117	NB	Jan-16	TRADS	No	5230-10225	6230	10257		Yes	Yes	OK
548	Calibration	Lowestof	1	Mulfordwood Lane	EB	Jan-15	ATC	No	4567-5070	4567	5070		Yes	Yes	OK
549	Calibration	Lowestof	1	A12	WB	Jan-15	ATC	No	4570-4517	4517	4570		Yes	Yes	OK
550	Calibration	Lowestof	2	Rushmere Road	EB	Jan-15	ATC	No	4566-5000	4566	5000		Yes	Yes	OK
551	Calibration	Lowestof	2	Rushmere Road	WB	Jan-15	ATC	No	5000-4566	5000	4566		Yes	Yes	OK
552	Calibration	Lowestof	3	Gislesham Road	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	9600-5010	9600	5010		Yes	Yes	OK
553	Calibration	Lowestof	3	Gislesham Road	SB	Jan-15	ATC	No	5010-9600	5010	9600		Yes	Yes	OK
554	Calibration	Lowestof	3	A146 Beccles Road	EB	Jan-15	ATC	No	4512-2000	4512	2000		Yes	Yes	OK
555	Calibration	Lowestof	4	A146 Beccles Road	WB	Jan-15	ATC	No	2000-4512	2000	4512		Yes	Yes	OK
556	Validation	Lowestof	5	A1145 Castleton Avenue	EB	Jan-15	ATC	No	5110-5060	5110	5060		Yes	Yes	OK
557	Validation	Lowestof	5	A1145 Castleton Avenue	WB	Jan-15	ATC	No	5060-5110	5060	5110		Yes	Yes	OK
563	Calibration	Lowestof	6	A12 London Road	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	5390-1000	5390	1000		Yes	Yes	OK
560	Calibration	Lowestof	7	A12 London Road	SB	Jan-15	ATC	No	1000-5390	1000	5390		Yes	Yes	OK
559	Calibration	Lowestof	7	London Road South	NEB	Jan-15	ATC	No	9606-1040	9606	1040		Yes	Yes	OK
561	Calibration	Lowestof	7	London Road South	SWB	Jan-15	ATC	No	1040-9606	1040	9606		Yes	Yes	OK
565	Calibration	Lowestof	8	A12 Tom Crisp Way	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	3030-6314	3030	6314		Yes	Yes	OK
563	Calibration	Lowestof	8	A12 Tom Crisp Way	SWB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6314-3030	6314	3030		Yes	Yes	OK
564	Calibration	Lowestof	9	A1117 Elm Tree Road	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	3030-3040	3030	3040		Yes	Yes	OK
565	Calibration	Lowestof	9	A1117 Elm Tree Road	SB	Jan-15	ATC	No	3040-3030	3040	3030		Yes	Yes	OK
566	Calibration	Lowestof	10	A146 Beccles Road	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6406-6404	6406	6404		Yes	Yes	OK
567	Calibration	Lowestof	10	A146 Beccles Road	SWB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6404-6406	6404	6406		Yes	Yes	OK
568	Calibration	Lowestof	11	Kirkley Run	NWB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6398-5270	6398	5270		Yes	Yes	OK
569	Calibration	Lowestof	11	Kirkley Run	SEB	Jan-15	ATC	No	5270-6398	5270	6398		Yes	Yes	OK
570	Calibration	Lowestof	12	A146 Waveney Drive	EB	Jan-15	ATC	No	4613-4010	4613	4010		Yes	Yes	OK
571	Calibration	Lowestof	12	A146 Waveney Drive	WB	Jan-15	ATC	No	4010-4613	4010	4613		Yes	Yes	OK
574	Calibration	Lowestof	15	Katwijk Way	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6040-6431	6040	6431		Yes	Yes	OK
575	Calibration	Lowestof	15	Katwijk Way	SB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6431-6040	6431	6040		Yes	Yes	OK
576	Calibration	Lowestof	16	A12 Battery Green Road	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6160-6150	6160	6150		Yes	Yes	OK
577	Calibration	Lowestof	16	A12 Battery Green Road	SB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6150-6160	6150	6160		Yes	Yes	OK
578	Calibration	Lowestof	17	A12 Old Nelson Street	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6140-6130	6140	6130		Yes	Yes	OK
579	Calibration	Lowestof	17	A12 Old Nelson Street	SB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6130-6140	6130	6140		Yes	Yes	OK
580	Calibration	Lowestof	18	St Peter's Street	EB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6070-6075	6070	6075		Yes	Yes	OK
581	Calibration	Lowestof	19	Denmark Road	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6176-6174	6176	6174		Yes	Yes	OK
582	Calibration	Lowestof	19	Denmark Road	EB	Jan-15	ATC	No	200-10138	7200	10139		Yes	Yes	OK
583	Calibration	Lowestof	19	Denmark Road	WB	Jan-15	ATC	No	10139-7200	10139	7200		Yes	Yes	OK
584	Calibration	Lowestof	20	Rotterdam Road	NEB	Jan-15	ATC	No	7210-9130	7210	9130		Yes	Yes	OK
585	Calibration	Lowestof	20	Rotterdam Road	SWB	Jan-15	ATC	No	9130-7210	9130	7210		Yes	Yes	OK
586	Calibration	Lowestof	21	Peto Way	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	10190-7060	10190	7060		Yes	Yes	OK
587	Calibration	Lowestof	21	Peto Way	SB	Jan-15	ATC	No	7060-10190	7060	10190		Yes	Yes	OK
588	Calibration	Lowestof	22	A1117 Normanston Drive	NEB	Jan-15	ATC	No	7050-7060	7050	7060		Yes	Yes	OK
589	Calibration	Lowestof	22	A1117 Normanston Drive	SWB	Jan-15	ATC	No	7060-7050	7060	7050		Yes	Yes	OK
591	Calibration	Lowestof	23	A1144 Normanston Drive	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	9130-9240	9130	9240		Yes	Yes	OK
591	Calibration	Lowestof	23	A1144 Normanston Drive	WB	Jan-15	ATC	No	9130-9240	9130	9240		Yes	Yes	OK
592	Calibration	Lowestof	24	Oulton Road	EB	Jan-15	ATC	No	9270-6309	9270	6309		Yes	Yes	OK
593	Calibration	Lowestof	24	Oulton Road	WB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6309-9270	6309	9270		Yes	Yes	OK
594	Calibration	Lowestof	25	B1376 Gorleston Road	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	8030-8030	8030	8030		Yes	Yes	OK
595	Calibration	Lowestof	25	B1376 Gorleston Road	SB	Jan-15	ATC	No	8040-8030	8040	8030		Yes	Yes	OK
596	Calibration	Lowestof	26	A1117 Millennium Way	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	7070-7080	7070	7080		Yes	Yes	OK
597	Calibration	Lowestof	26	A1117 Millennium Way	SB	Jan-15	ATC	No	7080-7070	7080	7070		Yes	Yes	OK
598	Calibration	Lowestof	27	A12 Yarmouth Road	NWB	Jan-15	ATC	No	10242-10242	10242	10242		Yes	Yes	OK
599	Calibration	Lowestof	27	A12 Yarmouth Road	SEB	Jan-15	ATC	No	10242-10242	10242	10242		Yes	Yes	OK
600	Validation	Lowestof	28	B1385 Corton Road	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	9460-9480	9460	9480		Yes	Yes	OK
601	Validation	Lowestof	28	B1385 Corton Road	SB	Jan-15	ATC	No	9480-9460	9480	9460		Yes	Yes	OK
604	Validation	Lowestof	30	B1375 Parkhill	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6300-8070	6300	8070		Yes	Yes	OK
605	Validation	Lowestof	30	B1375 Parkhill	SB	Jan-15	ATC	No	8070-6300	8070	6300		Yes	Yes	OK
606	Calibration	Lowestof	31	B1074 Bluderton Road	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6324-9440	6324	9440		Yes	Yes	OK
607	Calibration	Lowestof	31	B1074 Bluderton Road	SB	Jan-15	ATC	No	9440-6324	9440	6324		Yes	Yes	OK
608	Calibration	Lowestof	32	Fixton Road	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	4563-5656	4563	5656		Yes	Yes	OK
609	Calibration	Lowestof	32	Fixton Road	SB	Jan-15	ATC	No	5656-4563	5656	4563		Yes	Yes	OK
610	Calibration	Lowestof	33	Coast Road	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	9510-6326	9510	6326		Yes	Yes	OK
611	Calibration	Lowestof	33	Coast Road	SB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6326-9510	6326	9510		Yes	Yes	OK
620	Calibration	Lowestof	29	Asdi Car Park	Entry	Jan-15	ANPR	No	4000-6381	4000	6381		Yes	Yes	OK
621	Calibration	Lowestof	29	Asdi Car Park	Exit	Jan-15	ANPR	No	6381-4000	6381	4000		Yes	Yes	OK
1434	Calibration	Lowestof	1	JTC 1 A-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6345-1026	6345	1026		Yes	Yes	OK
1435	Calibration	Lowestof	1	JTC 1 A-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	1026-6345	1026	6345		Yes	Yes	OK
1436	Calibration	Lowestof	1	JTC 1 B-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	5370-1020	5370	1020		Yes	Yes	OK
1437	Calibration	Lowestof	1	JTC 1 B-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	1020-5370	1020	5370		Yes	Yes	OK
1438	Calibration	Lowestof	1	JTC 1 C-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	1010-1020	1010	1020		Yes	Yes	OK
1439	Calibration	Lowestof	1	JTC 1 C-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	1020-1010	1020	1010		Yes	Yes	OK
1440	Calibration	Lowestof	1	JTC 1 D-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	5340-1020	5340	1020		Yes	Yes	OK
1441	Calibration	Lowestof	1	JTC 1 D-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	1020-5340	1020	5340		Yes	Yes	OK
1442	Calibration	Lowestof	1	JTC 1 E-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	1026-1020	1026	1020		Yes	Yes	OK
1443	Validation	Lowestof	1	JTC 1 E-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	1020-1026	1020	1026		Yes	Yes	OK
1446	Calibration	Lowestof	2	JTC 2 B-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6341-3000	6341	3000		Yes	Yes	OK
1447	Calibration	Lowestof	2	JTC 2 B-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	3000-6341	3000	6341		Yes	Yes	OK
1448	Calibration	Lowestof	2	JTC 2 D-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6340-3000	6340	3000		Yes	Yes	OK
1451	Calibration	Lowestof	2	JTC 2 D-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	3000-6340	3000	6340		Yes	Yes	OK
1452	Calibration	Lowestof	2	JTC 2 E-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6337-3000	6337	3000		Yes	Yes	OK
1453	Calibration	Lowestof	2	JTC 2 E-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	3000-6337	3000	6337		Yes	Yes	OK
1454	Calibration	Lowestof	2	JTC 2 F-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6310-3010	6310	3010		Yes	Yes	OK
1455	Calibration	Lowestof	2	JTC 2 F-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	3010-6310	3010	6310		Yes	Yes	OK
1456	Calibration	Lowestof	3	JTC 3 A-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6306-8050	6306	8050		Yes	Yes	OK
1457	Calibration	Lowestof	3	JTC 3 A-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	8050-6306	8050	6306				

Add Single Count

Add Multiple Counts

Export Link Flows

Import Link Flows

ID	Calibration/Validation	Area	Ref	Site Location	Dir	Date	Data Type	Duplicate?	Ref	A-Node	B-Node	Factor	Interpeak	Off Peak	Check
1476	Calibration	Lowestoft	5	JTC 5 D-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	10220-6223	10220	6230		Yes	Yes	OK
1477	Calibration	Lowestoft	5	JTC 5 D-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	5230-10220	6230	10220		Yes	Yes	OK
1478	Calibration	Lowestoft	6	JTC 6 A-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	9991-6200	9991	6200		Yes	Yes	OK
1479	Calibration	Lowestoft	6	JTC 6 A-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6200-9991	6200	9991		Yes	Yes	OK
1480	Calibration	Lowestoft	6	JTC 6 B-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6190-6200	6190	6200		Yes	Yes	OK
1481	Calibration	Lowestoft	6	JTC 6 B-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6200-6190	6200	6190		Yes	Yes	OK
1482	Calibration	Lowestoft	6	JTC 6 C-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6210-6200	6210	6200		Yes	Yes	OK
1483	Calibration	Lowestoft	6	JTC 6 C-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6200-6210	6200	6210		Yes	Yes	OK
1488	Calibration	Lowestoft	7	JTC 7 C-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	7060-7070	7060	7070		Yes	Yes	OK
1489	Calibration	Lowestoft	7	JTC 7 C-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	7070-7060	7070	7060		Yes	Yes	OK
1490	Calibration	Lowestoft	7	JTC 7 D-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6305-7070	6305	7070		Yes	Yes	OK
1491	Calibration	Lowestoft	7	JTC 7 D-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	7070-6305	7070	6305		Yes	Yes	OK
1500	Validation	Lowestoft	9	JTC 9 A-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6260-6260	6260	6260		Yes	Yes	OK
1501	Validation	Lowestoft	9	JTC 9 A-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6250-6260	6250	6260		Yes	Yes	OK
1502	Validation	Lowestoft	9	JTC 9 B-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	9990-6250	9990	6250		Yes	Yes	OK
1503	Calibration	Lowestoft	9	JTC 9 B-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6250-9990	6250	9990		Yes	Yes	OK
1504	Calibration	Lowestoft	9	JTC 9 C-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	10257-6250	10257	6250		Yes	Yes	OK
1505	Calibration	Lowestoft	9	JTC 9 C-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6250-10257	6250	10257		Yes	Yes	OK
1506	Calibration	Lowestoft	9	JTC 9 D-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	7090-6250	7090	6250		Yes	Yes	OK
1507	Calibration	Lowestoft	9	JTC 9 D-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6250-7090	6250	7090		Yes	Yes	OK
1615	Calibration	Lowestoft	P103	Oulton Road	EB	Jan-16	ATC	No	7070-9310	7070	9310		Yes	Yes	OK
1616	Calibration	Lowestoft	P103	Oulton Road	WB	Jan-16	ATC	No	9310-7070	9310	7070		Yes	Yes	OK
1617	Calibration	Lowestoft	P105	Long Road	SB	Jan-16	ATC	No	5180-3010	5180	3010		Yes	Yes	OK
1618	Calibration	Lowestoft	P105	Long Road	NB	Jan-16	ATC	No	3010-5180	3010	5180		Yes	Yes	OK
1619	Calibration	Lowestoft	P106	Victoria Road	EB	Jan-16	ATC	No	9617-4020	9617	4020		Yes	Yes	OK
1620	Calibration	Lowestoft	P106	Victoria Road	WB	Jan-16	ATC	No	4020-9617	4020	9617		Yes	Yes	OK
1621	Calibration	Lowestoft	P108	Cresview Drive	SB	Jan-16	ATC	No	10228-9300	10228	9300		Yes	Yes	OK
1622	Calibration	Lowestoft	P108	Cresview Drive	NB	Jan-16	ATC	No	9300-10228	9300	10228		Yes	Yes	OK
1623	Calibration	Lowestoft	P109	Millennium Way	SB	Jan-16	ATC	No	7090-7090	7090	7090		Yes	Yes	OK
1624	Calibration	Lowestoft	P110	St.Peters Street	EB	Jan-16	ATC	No	10171-9171	10171	9171		Yes	Yes	OK
1625	Calibration	Lowestoft	P110	St.Peters Street	WB	Jan-16	ATC	No	9171-10171	9171	10171		Yes	Yes	OK
1626	Calibration	Lowestoft	P111	Colmer Road	SB	Jan-16	ATC	No	2030-3040	2030	3040		Yes	Yes	OK
1627	Calibration	Lowestoft	P111	Colmer Road	NB	Jan-16	ATC	No	3040-2030	3040	2030		Yes	Yes	OK
1631	Calibration	Lowestoft	P112	Ashburnham Way	EB	Jan-16	ATC	No	6355-6355	6355	6355		Yes	Yes	OK
1632	Calibration	Lowestoft	P112	Ashburnham Way	WB	Jan-16	ATC	No	6355-5105	6355	5105		Yes	Yes	OK
1633	Validation	Lowestoft	P113	Lowestoft Road	EB	Jan-16	ATC	No	6335-9604	6335	9604		Yes	Yes	OK
1634	Calibration	Lowestoft	P113	Lowestoft Road	WB	Jan-16	ATC	No	9604-6335	9604	6335		Yes	Yes	OK
1635	Calibration	Lowestoft	P116	Tom Crisp Way	SB	Jan-16	ATC	No	6315-6413	6315	6413		Yes	Yes	OK
1636	Calibration	Lowestoft	P116	Tom Crisp Way	NB	Jan-16	ATC	No	6413-6315	6413	6315		Yes	Yes	OK
1679	Calibration	Lowestoft	M043	Kessingland Bypass	SB	Jan-16	ATC	No	4501-4502	4501	4502		Yes	Yes	OK
1680	Calibration	Lowestoft	M043	Kessingland Bypass	NB	Jan-16	ATC	No	4502-4501	4502	4501		Yes	Yes	OK
1723	Validation	Lowestoft	V159	London Road	SB	Jan-16	ATC	No	1025-6345	1025	6345		Yes	Yes	OK
1724	Validation	Lowestoft	V159	London Road	NB	Jan-16	ATC	No	6345-1025	6345	1025		Yes	Yes	OK
1757	Calibration	Lowestoft	9	JTC 9 E-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	8070-6250	8070	6250		Yes	Yes	OK
1758	Calibration	Lowestoft	9	JTC 9 E-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6250-8070	6250	8070		Yes	Yes	OK
1769	Validation	Lowestoft	1	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	2070-7000	2070	7000		Yes	Yes	OK
1770	Validation	Lowestoft	1	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	7000-2070	7000	2070		Yes	Yes	OK
1771	Calibration	Lowestoft	3	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	9220-4612	9220	4612		Yes	Yes	OK
1772	Calibration	Lowestoft	3	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	4612-9220	4612	9220		Yes	Yes	OK
1773	Calibration	Lowestoft	3	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	9220-9220	9220	9220		Yes	Yes	OK
1774	Calibration	Lowestoft	3	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	9220-9220	9220	9220		Yes	Yes	OK
1777	Calibration	Lowestoft	3	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	9220-4603	9220	4603		Yes	Yes	OK
1778	Calibration	Lowestoft	3	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	4603-9220	4603	9220		Yes	Yes	OK
1779	Calibration	Lowestoft	3	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	9220-10190	9220	10190		Yes	Yes	OK
1780	Calibration	Lowestoft	3	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	10190-9220	10190	9220		Yes	Yes	OK
1781	Calibration	Lowestoft	4	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	9120-10185	9120	10185		Yes	Yes	OK
1782	Calibration	Lowestoft	4	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	10185-9120	10185	9120		Yes	Yes	OK
1783	Calibration	Lowestoft	4	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	9120-7200	9120	7200		Yes	Yes	OK
1784	Calibration	Lowestoft	4	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	7200-9120	7200	9120		Yes	Yes	OK
1787	Validation	Lowestoft	5	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	1260-6322	1260	6322		Yes	Yes	OK
1788	Validation	Lowestoft	5	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	6322-1260	6322	1260		Yes	Yes	OK
1791	Calibration	Lowestoft	6	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	6315-4000	6315	4000		Yes	Yes	OK
1792	Calibration	Lowestoft	6	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	4000-6315	4000	6315		Yes	Yes	OK
1793	Calibration	Lowestoft	6	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	6315-6382	6315	6382		Yes	Yes	OK
1794	Calibration	Lowestoft	6	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	6382-6315	6382	6315		Yes	Yes	OK
1797	Calibration	Lowestoft	6	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	6315-4010	6315	4010		Yes	Yes	OK
1798	Calibration	Lowestoft	6	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	4010-6315	4010	6315		Yes	Yes	OK
1801	Calibration	Lowestoft	7	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	4613-4614	4613	4614		Yes	Yes	OK
1802	Calibration	Lowestoft	7	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	4614-4613	4614	4613		Yes	Yes	OK
1803	Calibration	Lowestoft	7	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	4613-6384	4613	6384		Yes	Yes	OK
1804	Calibration	Lowestoft	7	0	0	Jan-16	MCC	No	6384-4613	6384	4613		Yes	Yes	OK
2331	Calibration	Lowestoft	0	0	0	Jul-17	MCC	No	10259-4010	10259	4010		Yes	Yes	OK
2332	Calibration	Lowestoft	0	0	0	Jul-17	MCC	No	4010-10259	4010	10259		Yes	Yes	OK
2335	Calibration	Lowestoft	0	0	0	Jul-17	MCC	No	6402-4010	6402	4010		Yes	Yes	OK
2336	Calibration	Lowestoft	0	0	0	Jul-17	MCC	No	4010-6402	4010	6402		Yes	Yes	OK

ALL VEHICLES										Interpeak						LGV			HGV		
Observed	Modelled	GEH	GEH Pass?	Flow Pass?	Observed	Modelled	GEH	GEH Pass?	Flow Pass?	Observed	Modelled	GEH	Observed	Modelled	GEH	Observed	Modelled	GEH			
181	180	0.103	Yes	Yes	159.5655	158	0.105	Yes	Yes	20.40154	20	0.103	1.181434	1	0.125						
207	209	0.142	Yes	Yes	184.8335	187	0.129	Yes	Yes	19.88721	20	0.050	2.531645	3	0.048						
123	123	0.024	Yes	Yes	107.5698	108	0.044	Yes	Yes	14.22965	14	0.058	0.843882	1	0.023						
119	123	0.312	Yes	Yes	452.5233	458	0.241	Yes	Yes	12.68111	10	0.182	1.181434	1	0.174						
611	591	0.830	Yes	Yes	525.1396	506	0.852	Yes	Yes	75.94859	75	0.130	0.789027	10	0.048						
625	600	1.038	Yes	Yes	527.1918	503	1.076	Yes	Yes	82.29192	81	0.106	18.86497	16	0.076						
541	544	0.145	Yes	Yes	452.4258	454	0.091	Yes	Yes	73.20562	75	0.181	15.36865	15	0.029						
530	535	0.243	Yes	Yes	452.5233	458	0.231	Yes	Yes	68.23372	69	0.062	8.945145	9	0.054						
419	419	0.024	Yes	Yes	366.1702	364	0.124	Yes	Yes	43.11758	47	0.426	9.11392	9	0.007						
342	344	0.080	Yes	Yes	292.3683	294	0.063	Yes	Yes	40.11731	41	0.065	9.282698	9	0.000						
103	103	0.000	Yes	Yes	92.41675	92	0.025	Yes	Yes	10.45793	10	0.143	0	1	1.180						
131	131	0.031	Yes	Yes	119.569	120	0.006	Yes	Yes	11.48658	11	0.154	0.337553	0	0.150						
612	617	0.204	Yes	Yes	507.2098	512	0.197	Yes	Yes	84.34922	85	0.064	20.42133	20	0.001						
588	592	0.155	Yes	Yes	492.5563	497	0.207	Yes	Yes	80.23463	79	0.133	15.35865	16	0.087						
151	143	0.666	Yes	Yes	132.8083	133	0.053	Yes	Yes	15.60118	9	2.046	2.362868	1	1.508						
141	133	0.736	Yes	Yes	123.0558	121	0.203	Yes	Yes	16.28694	10	1.709	2.025316	2	0.118						

Add Single Count

Add Multiple Counts

Export Link Views

Import Link Views

ID	Calibration/Validation	Area	Ref	Site Location	Dir	Date	Data Type	Duplicate?	Ref	A-Node	B-Node	Factor	AM Peak	PM Peak	Off Peak	Check
544	Calibration	Lowestoff	0	ite 6339/1 on link A12 southbound between B1375	NB	Jan-16	TRADS	No	10257-6230	10257	6230		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
545	Calibration	Lowestoff	0	ite 6339/2 on link A12 northbound between B1117	SB	Jan-16	TRADS	No	5230-10255	6230	10257		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
548	Calibration	Lowestoff	1	Mulfordwood Lane	EB	Jan-15	ATC	No	4567-5070	4567	5070		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
549	Calibration	Lowestoff	1	Mulfordwood Lane	WB	Jan-15	ATC	No	5070-4567	4567	5070		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
550	Calibration	Lowestoff	2	Rushmere Road	EB	Jan-15	ATC	No	4566-5000	4566	5000		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
551	Calibration	Lowestoff	2	Rushmere Road	WB	Jan-15	ATC	No	5000-4566	5000	4566		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
552	Calibration	Lowestoff	3	Gislesham Road	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	9600-5010	9600	5010		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
553	Calibration	Lowestoff	3	Gislesham Road	SB	Jan-15	ATC	No	5010-9600	5010	9600		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
554	Calibration	Lowestoff	4	A146 Beccles Road	EB	Jan-15	ATC	No	4512-2000	4512	2000		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
555	Calibration	Lowestoff	4	A146 Beccles Road	WB	Jan-15	ATC	No	2000-4512	2000	4512		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
556	Validation	Lowestoff	5	A1145 Castleton Avenue	EB	Jan-15	ATC	No	5110-5060	5110	5060		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
557	Validation	Lowestoff	5	A1145 Castleton Avenue	WB	Jan-15	ATC	No	5060-5110	5060	5110		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
558	Calibration	Lowestoff	6	A12 London Road	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	5390-1000	5390	1000		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
559	Calibration	Lowestoff	6	A12 London Road	SB	Jan-15	ATC	No	1000-5390	1000	5390		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
560	Calibration	Lowestoff	7	London Road South	NEB	Jan-15	ATC	No	9606-1040	9606	1040		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
561	Calibration	Lowestoff	7	London Road South	SWB	Jan-15	ATC	No	1040-9606	1040	9606		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
562	Calibration	Lowestoff	8	A12 Tom Crisp Way	NEB	Jan-15	ATC	No	3030-6314	3030	6314		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
563	Calibration	Lowestoff	8	A12 Tom Crisp Way	SWB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6314-3030	6314	3030		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
564	Calibration	Lowestoff	9	A1117 Elm Tree Road	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	3030-3040	3030	3040		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
565	Calibration	Lowestoff	9	A1117 Elm Tree Road	SB	Jan-15	ATC	No	3040-3030	3040	3030		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
566	Calibration	Lowestoff	10	A146 Beccles Road	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6406-6404	6406	6404		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
567	Calibration	Lowestoff	10	A146 Beccles Road	SWB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6404-6406	6404	6406		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
568	Calibration	Lowestoff	11	Kirkley Run	NWB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6398-5270	6398	5270		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
569	Calibration	Lowestoff	11	Kirkley Run	SEB	Jan-15	ATC	No	5270-6398	5270	6398		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
570	Calibration	Lowestoff	12	A146 Wavney Drive	ATC	Jan-15	ATC	No	4613-4010	4613	4010		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
571	Calibration	Lowestoff	12	A146 Wavney Drive	WB	Jan-15	ATC	No	4010-4613	4010	4613		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
574	Calibration	Lowestoff	15	Katwijk Way	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6040-6431	6040	6431		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
575	Calibration	Lowestoff	15	Katwijk Way	SB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6431-6040	6431	6040		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
576	Calibration	Lowestoff	16	A12 Battery Green Road	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6160-6150	6160	6150		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
577	Calibration	Lowestoff	16	A12 Battery Green Road	SB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6150-6160	6150	6160		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
578	Calibration	Lowestoff	17	A12 Old Nelson Street	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6140-6130	6140	6130		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
579	Calibration	Lowestoff	17	A12 Old Nelson Street	SB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6130-6140	6130	6140		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
580	Calibration	Lowestoff	18	St Peter's Street	EB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6070-6075	6070	6075		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
581	Calibration	Lowestoff	18	St Peter's Street	WB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6075-6070	6075	6070		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
582	Calibration	Lowestoff	19	Denmark Road	EB	Jan-15	ATC	No	200-10138	200	10138		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
583	Calibration	Lowestoff	19	Denmark Road	WB	Jan-15	ATC	No	10138-200	10138	200		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
584	Calibration	Lowestoff	20	Rotterdam Road	NEB	Jan-15	ATC	No	7210-9130	7210	9130		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
585	Calibration	Lowestoff	20	Rotterdam Road	SWB	Jan-15	ATC	No	9130-7210	9130	7210		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
586	Calibration	Lowestoff	21	Peto Way	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	10190-7060	10190	7060		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
587	Calibration	Lowestoff	21	Peto Way	SB	Jan-15	ATC	No	7060-10190	7060	10190		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
588	Calibration	Lowestoff	22	A1117 Normanston Drive	NEB	Jan-15	ATC	No	7050-7060	7050	7060		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
589	Calibration	Lowestoff	22	A1117 Normanston Drive	SWB	Jan-15	ATC	No	7060-7050	7060	7050		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
591	Calibration	Lowestoff	23	A1144 Normanston Drive	EB	Jan-15	ATC	No	9140-9130	9140	9130		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
591	Calibration	Lowestoff	23	A1144 Normanston Drive	WB	Jan-15	ATC	No	9130-9140	9130	9140		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
592	Calibration	Lowestoff	24	Oulton Road	EB	Jan-15	ATC	No	9270-6309	9270	6309		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
593	Calibration	Lowestoff	24	Oulton Road	WB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6309-9270	6309	9270		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
594	Calibration	Lowestoff	25	B1376 Gorseston Road	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	8040-8030	8040	8030		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
595	Calibration	Lowestoff	25	B1376 Gorseston Road	SB	Jan-15	ATC	No	8030-8040	8030	8040		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
596	Calibration	Lowestoff	26	A1117 Millennium Way	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	7070-7080	7070	7080		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
597	Calibration	Lowestoff	26	A1117 Millennium Way	SB	Jan-15	ATC	No	7080-7070	7080	7070		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
598	Calibration	Lowestoff	27	A12 Yarmouth Road	NWB	Jan-15	ATC	No	10248-10242	10248	10242		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
599	Calibration	Lowestoff	27	A12 Yarmouth Road	SEB	Jan-15	ATC	No	10242-10248	10242	10248		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
600	Validation	Lowestoff	28	B1385 Corton Road	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	9460-9480	9460	9480		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
601	Validation	Lowestoff	28	B1385 Corton Road	SB	Jan-15	ATC	No	9480-9460	9480	9460		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
604	Calibration	Lowestoff	30	B1375 Parkhill	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6300-8070	6300	8070		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
605	Validation	Lowestoff	30	B1375 Parkhill	SB	Jan-15	ATC	No	8070-6300	8070	6300		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
606	Calibration	Lowestoff	31	B1074 Bluderton Road	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6324-9440	6324	9440		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
607	Calibration	Lowestoff	31	B1074 Bluderton Road	SB	Jan-15	ATC	No	9440-6324	9440	6324		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
608	Calibration	Lowestoff	32	Fixton Road	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	4563-5656	4563	5656		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
609	Calibration	Lowestoff	32	Fixton Road	SB	Jan-15	ATC	No	5656-4563	5656	4563		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
610	Calibration	Lowestoff	33	Coast Road	NB	Jan-15	ATC	No	9510-6326	9510	6326		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
611	Calibration	Lowestoff	33	Coast Road	SB	Jan-15	ATC	No	6326-9510	6326	9510		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
620	Calibration	Lowestoff	29	Asda Car Park	Entry	Jan-15	ANPR	No	4000-6381	4000	6381		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
621	Calibration	Lowestoff	29	Asda Car Park	Exit	Jan-15	ANPR	No	6381-4000	6381	4000		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1434	Calibration	Lowestoff	1	JTC 1 A-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6345-1020	6345	1020		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1435	Calibration	Lowestoff	1	JTC 1 A-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	1020-6345	1020	6345		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1436	Calibration	Lowestoff	1	JTC 1 B-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	5370-1020	5370	1020		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1437	Calibration	Lowestoff	1	JTC 1 B-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	1020-5370	1020	5370		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1438	Calibration	Lowestoff	1	JTC 1 C-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	1010-1020	1010	1020		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1439	Calibration	Lowestoff	1	JTC 1 C-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	1020-1010	1020	1010		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1440	Calibration	Lowestoff	1	JTC 1 D-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	5340-1020	5340	1020		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1441	Calibration	Lowestoff	1	JTC 1 D-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	1020-5340	1020	5340		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1442	Calibration	Lowestoff	1	JTC 1 E-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	1020-1028	1020	1028		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1443	Validation	Lowestoff	1	JTC 1 E-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	1028-1020	1028	1020		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1446	Calibration	Lowestoff	2	JTC 2 B-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6341-3000	6341	3000		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1447	Calibration	Lowestoff	2	JTC 2 B-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	3000-6341	3000	6341		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1448	Calibration	Lowestoff	2	JTC 2 D-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6340-3000	6340	3000		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1451	Calibration	Lowestoff	2	JTC 2 D-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	3000-6340	3000	6340		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1452	Calibration	Lowestoff	2	JTC 2 E-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6337-3000	6337	3000		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1453	Calibration	Lowestoff	2	JTC 2 E-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	3000-6337	3000	6337					



Add Single Count

Add Multiple Counts

Export Link Flows

Import Link Flows

ID	Calibration/Validation	Area	Ref	Site Location	Dir	Date	Data Type	Duplicate?	Ref	A-Node	B-Node	Factor	AM Peak	PM Peak	Off Peak	Check
1476	Calibration	Lowestoft	5	JTC 5_D-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	10220-6220	10220	6230		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1477	Calibration	Lowestoft	5	JTC 5_D-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	5230-10222	6230	10220		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1478	Calibration	Lowestoft	6	JTC 6_A-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	9991-6200	9991	6200		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1479	Calibration	Lowestoft	6	JTC 6_A-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6200-9991	6200	9991		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1480	Calibration	Lowestoft	6	JTC 6_B-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6190-6200	6190	6200		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1481	Calibration	Lowestoft	6	JTC 6_B-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6200-6190	6200	6190		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1482	Calibration	Lowestoft	6	JTC 6_C-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6210-6200	6210	6200		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1483	Calibration	Lowestoft	6	JTC 6_C-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6200-6210	6200	6210		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1488	Calibration	Lowestoft	7	JTC 7_C-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	7060-7070	7060	7070		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1489	Calibration	Lowestoft	7	JTC 7_C-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	7070-7060	7070	7060		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1490	Calibration	Lowestoft	7	JTC 7_D-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6305-7070	6305	7070		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1491	Calibration	Lowestoft	7	JTC 7_D-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	7070-6305	7070	6305		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1500	Validation	Lowestoft	9	JTC 9_A-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6260-6260	6260	6260		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1501	Validation	Lowestoft	9	JTC 9_A-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6260-6260	6260	6260		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1502	Calibration	Lowestoft	9	JTC 9_B-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	9990-6250	9990	6250		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1503	Calibration	Lowestoft	9	JTC 9_B-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6250-9990	6250	9990		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1504	Calibration	Lowestoft	9	JTC 9_C-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	10257-6250	10257	6250		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1505	Calibration	Lowestoft	9	JTC 9_C-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6250-10257	6250	10257		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1506	Calibration	Lowestoft	9	JTC 9_D-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	7090-6250	7090	6250		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1507	Calibration	Lowestoft	9	JTC 9_D-Out	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	6250-7090	6250	7090		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1613	Calibration	Lowestoft	P103	Outon Road	WB	Jan-16	ATC	No	7070-9310	7070	9310		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1616	Calibration	Lowestoft	P103	Outon Road	WB	Jan-16	ATC	No	9310-7070	9310	7070		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1617	Calibration	Lowestoft	P105	Long Road	SB	Jan-16	ATC	No	5180-3010	5180	3010		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1618	Calibration	Lowestoft	P105	Long Road	NB	Jan-16	ATC	No	3010-5180	3010	5180		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1619	Calibration	Lowestoft	P106	Victoria Road	EB	Jan-16	ATC	No	9617-4020	9617	4020		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1620	Calibration	Lowestoft	P106	Victoria Road	WB	Jan-16	ATC	No	4020-9617	4020	9617		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1623	Calibration	Lowestoft	P108	Cresview Drive	SB	Jan-16	ATC	No	10228-9300	10228	9300		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1624	Calibration	Lowestoft	P108	Cresview Drive	NB	Jan-16	ATC	No	9300-10228	9300	10228		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1625	Calibration	Lowestoft	P109	Millenium Way	SB	Jan-16	ATC	No	7090-7090	7090	7090		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1626	Calibration	Lowestoft	P109	Millenium Way	WB	Jan-16	ATC	No	7090-7090	7090	7090		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1627	Calibration	Lowestoft	P110	St.Peters Street	EB	Jan-16	ATC	No	10171-9170	10171	9170		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1628	Calibration	Lowestoft	P110	St.Peters Street	WB	Jan-16	ATC	No	9170-10171	9170	10171		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1629	Calibration	Lowestoft	P111	Colmer Road	SB	Jan-16	ATC	No	2030-3040	2030	3040		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1630	Calibration	Lowestoft	P111	Colmer Road	NB	Jan-16	ATC	No	3040-2030	3040	2030		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1631	Calibration	Lowestoft	P112	Ashburnham Way	EB	Jan-16	ATC	No	6355-6355	6355	6355		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1632	Calibration	Lowestoft	P112	Ashburnham Way	WB	Jan-16	ATC	No	6355-6355	6355	6355		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1633	Validation	Lowestoft	P113	Lowestoft Road	EB	Jan-16	ATC	No	6335-9604	6335	9604		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1634	Calibration	Lowestoft	P113	Lowestoft Road	WB	Jan-16	ATC	No	9604-6335	9604	6335		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1635	Calibration	Lowestoft	P116	Tom Crisp Way	SB	Jan-16	ATC	No	6315-6413	6315	6413		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1636	Calibration	Lowestoft	P116	Tom Crisp Way	NB	Jan-16	ATC	No	6413-6315	6413	6315		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1679	Calibration	Lowestoft	M043	Kessingland Bypass	SB	Jan-16	ATC	No	4501-4502	4501	4502		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1680	Calibration	Lowestoft	M043	Kessingland Bypass	NB	Jan-16	ATC	No	4502-4501	4502	4501		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1723	Validation	Lowestoft	Y159	London Road	SB	Jan-16	ATC	No	1025-6345	1025	6345		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1724	Validation	Lowestoft	Y159	London Road	NB	Jan-16	ATC	No	6345-1025	6345	1025		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1757	Calibration	Lowestoft	9	JTC 9_E-In	0	Jan-15	MCC	No	8070-6250	8070	6250		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
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1772	Calibration	Lowestoft	3	0	SB	Jan-16	MCC	No	4612-9220	4612	9220		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1773	Calibration	Lowestoft	3	0	NE	Jan-16	MCC	No	9220-9220	9220	9220		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1774	Calibration	Lowestoft	3	0	SW	Jan-16	MCC	No	9220-9220	9220	9220		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
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1791	Calibration	Lowestoft	6	0	EB	Jan-16	MCC	No	6315-4000	6315	4000		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
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1794	Calibration	Lowestoft	6	0	NW	Jan-16	MCC	No	6382-6315	6382	6315		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
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1798	Calibration	Lowestoft	6	0	EB	Jan-16	MCC	No	4010-6315	4010	6315		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
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1803	Calibration	Lowestoft	7	0	WB	Jan-16	MCC	No	4613-6384	4613	6384		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
1804	Calibration	Lowestoft	7	0	EB	Jan-16	MCC	No	6384-4613	6384	4613		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK
2331	Calibration	Lowestoft	0	Vavney Drive / Riverside Road / Durban Road - Riversapproac	Jul-17	MCC	No	10259-4010	10259	4010		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK	
2332	Calibration	Lowestoft	0	Vavney Drive / Riverside Road / Durban Road - Rivers, Exit	Jul-17	MCC	No	4010-10259	4010	10259		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK	
2335	Calibration	Lowestoft	0	Vavney Drive / Riverside Road / Durban Road - Durbarproac	Jul-17	MCC	No	6402-4010	6402	4010		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK	
2336	Calibration	Lowestoft	0	Vavney Drive / Riverside Road / Durban Road - Durbar, Exit	Jul-17	MCC	No	4010-6402	4010	6402		Yes	Yes	Yes	OK	

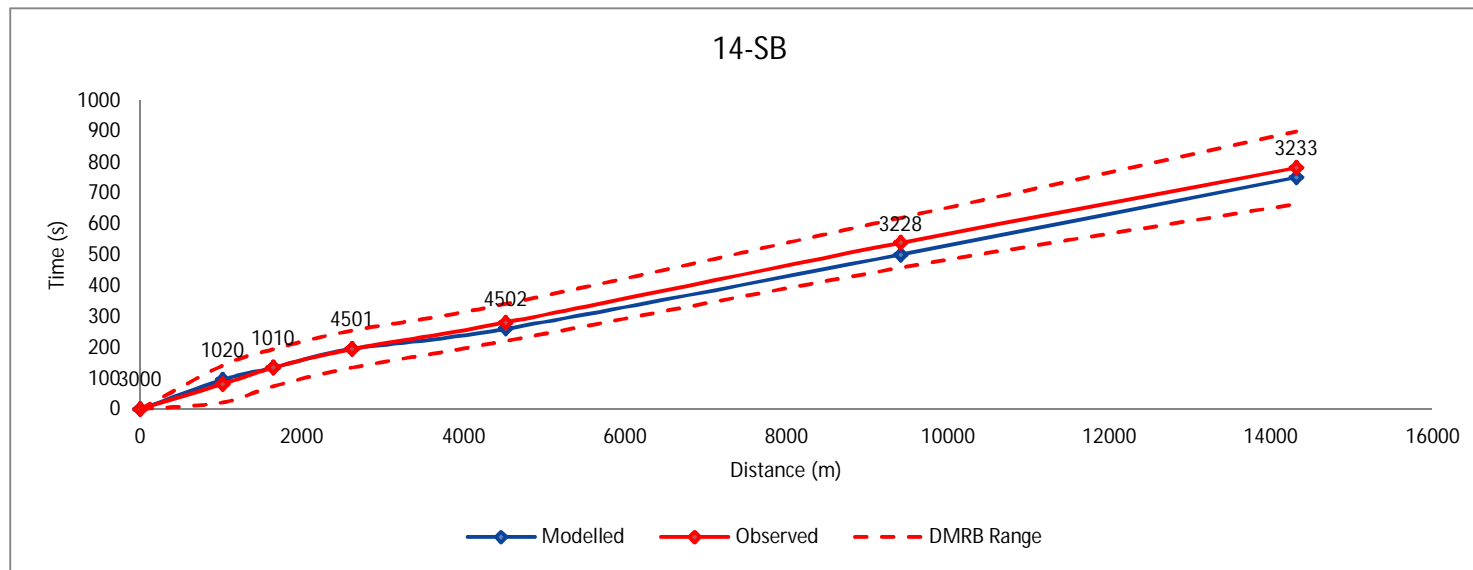
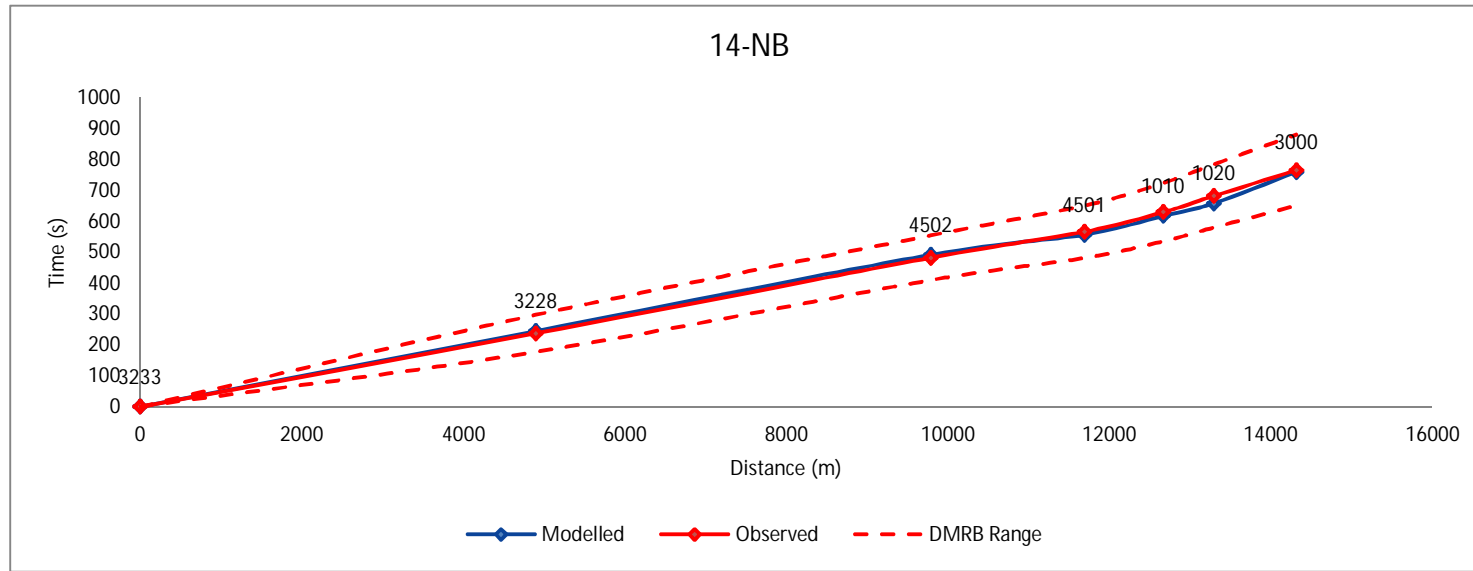
ALL VEHICLES										PM Peak					LGV			HGV		
Observed	Modelled	GEH	GEH Pass?	Flow Pass?	Observed	Modelled	GEH	GEH Pass?	Flow Pass?	Observed	Modelled	GEH	Observed	Modelled	GEH					
184	192	0.959	Yes	Yes	176.042	177	0.076	Yes	Yes	8.229192	15	1.934	0	0	0.447					
261	249	0.766	Yes	Yes	236.371	230	0.427	Yes	Yes	24.68758	19	1.233	0	0	0.295					
96	96	0.041	Yes	Yes	85.054	85	0.012	Yes	Yes	11.31514	11	0.100	0	0	0.295					
153	152	0.987	Yes	Yes	139.449	139	0.041	Yes	Yes	13.07244	13	0.094	0	0	0.300					
869	849	0.673	Yes	Yes	794.167	776	0.654	Yes	Yes	72.00543	72	0.012	0.037974	2	1.008					
659	652	0.281	Yes	Yes	573.62	566	0.336	Yes	Yes	80.23463	82	0.187	5.06329	4	0.397					
597	612	0.615	Yes	Yes	518.236	532	0.620	Yes	Yes	74.06273	76	0.209	5.06329	4	0.418					
751	754	1.110	Yes	Yes	684.388	689	0.163	Yes	Yes	63.77624	64	0.030	3.037974	2	1.038					
488	548	2.834	Yes	Yes	442.083	495	2.454	Yes	Yes	42.17461	49	1.093	4.050632	3	0.464					
405	445	1.943	Yes	Yes	364.941	398	1.680	Yes	Yes	38.06001	45	1.138	2.025316	2	0.067					
117	126	0.799	Yes	Yes	104.834	114	0.920	Yes	Yes	12.34379	11	0.280	0	0	0.493					
178	178	0.042	Yes	Yes	156.262	156	0.002	Yes	Yes	21.60163	22	0.067	0	0	0.502					
1024	1028	0.112	Yes	Yes	931.868	912	0.338	Yes	Yes	117.286	110	0.708	5.06329	6	0.404					
713	721	0.291	Yes	Yes	651.751	658	0.257	Yes</												

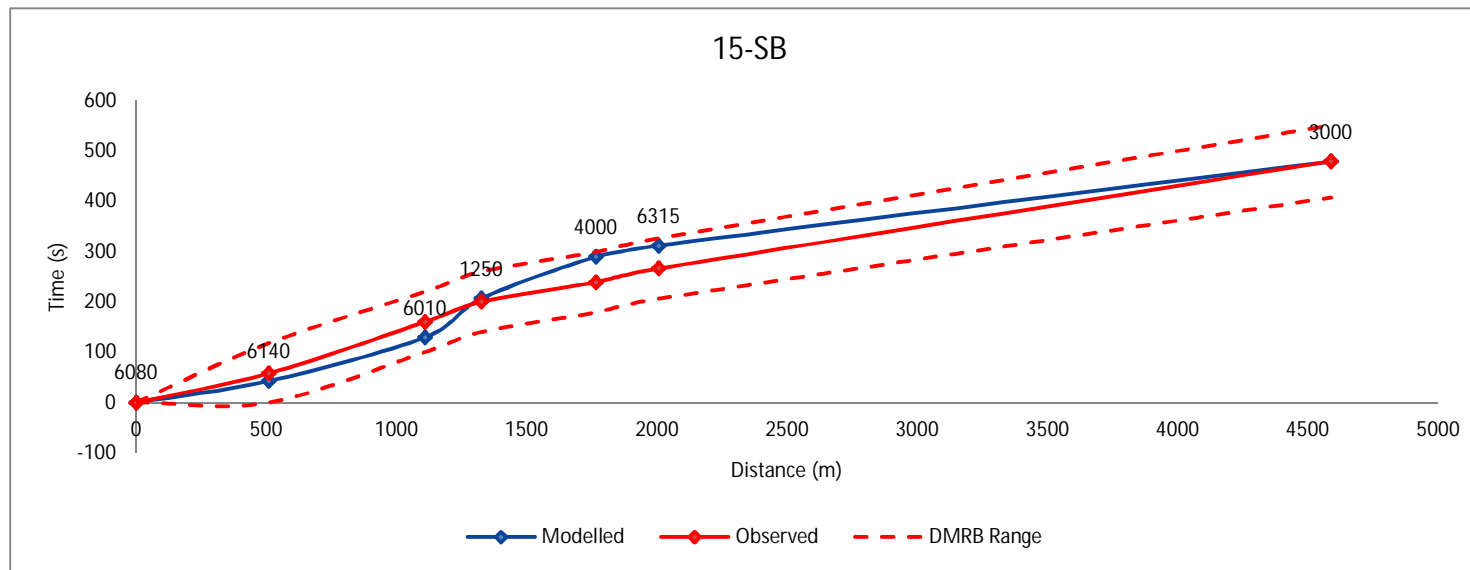
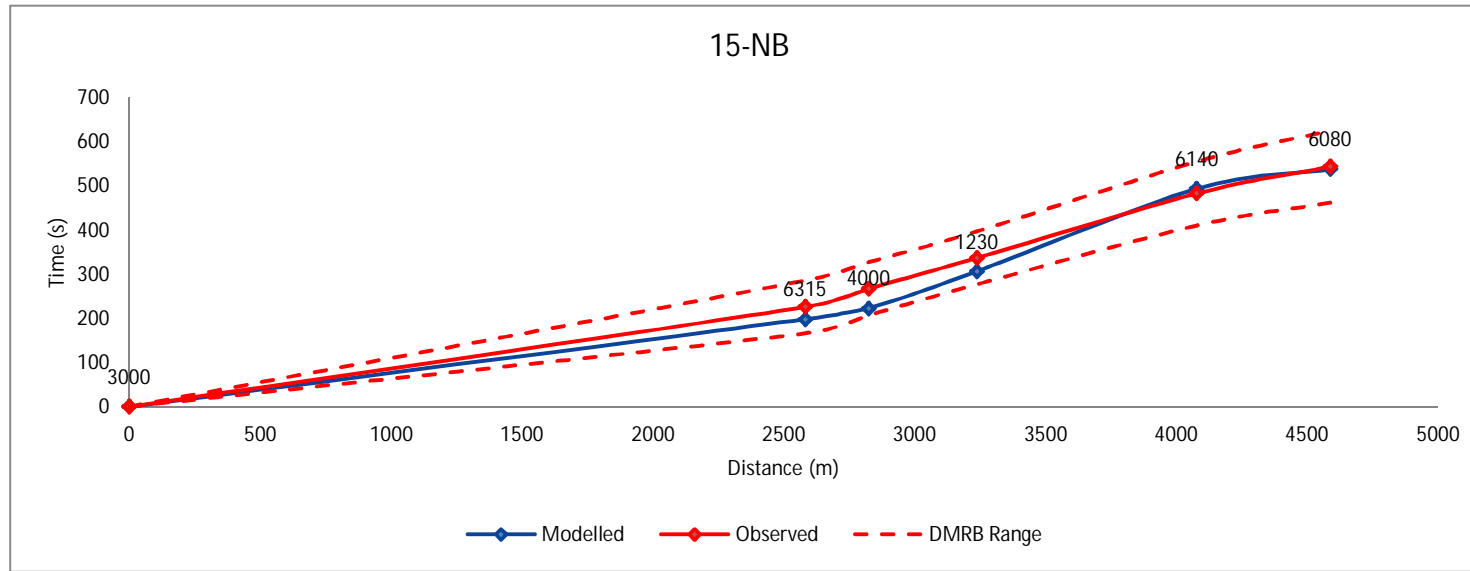
# Appendix C

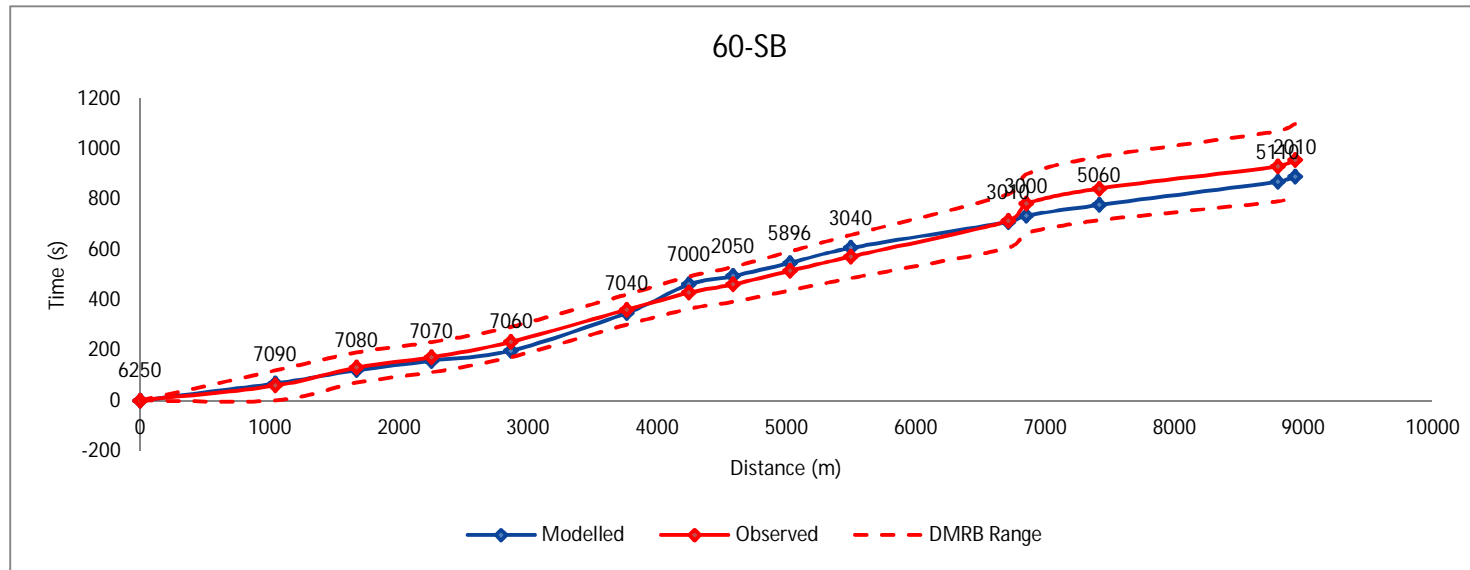
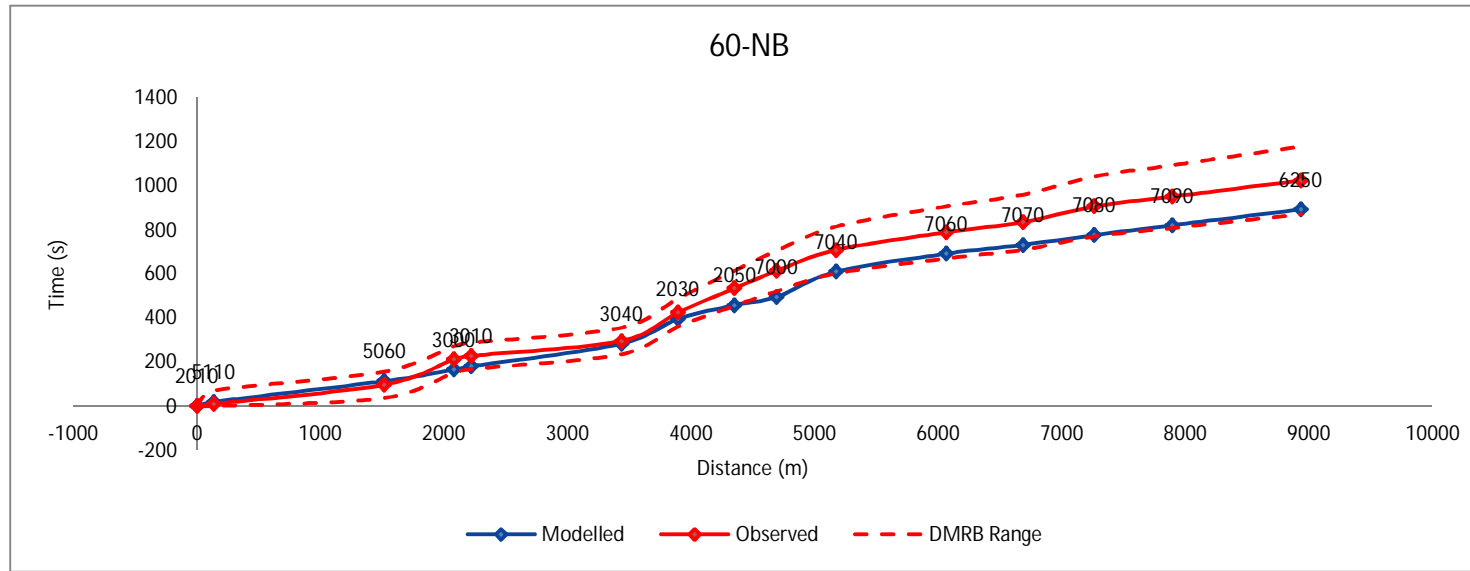
## JOURNEY TIME GRAPHS

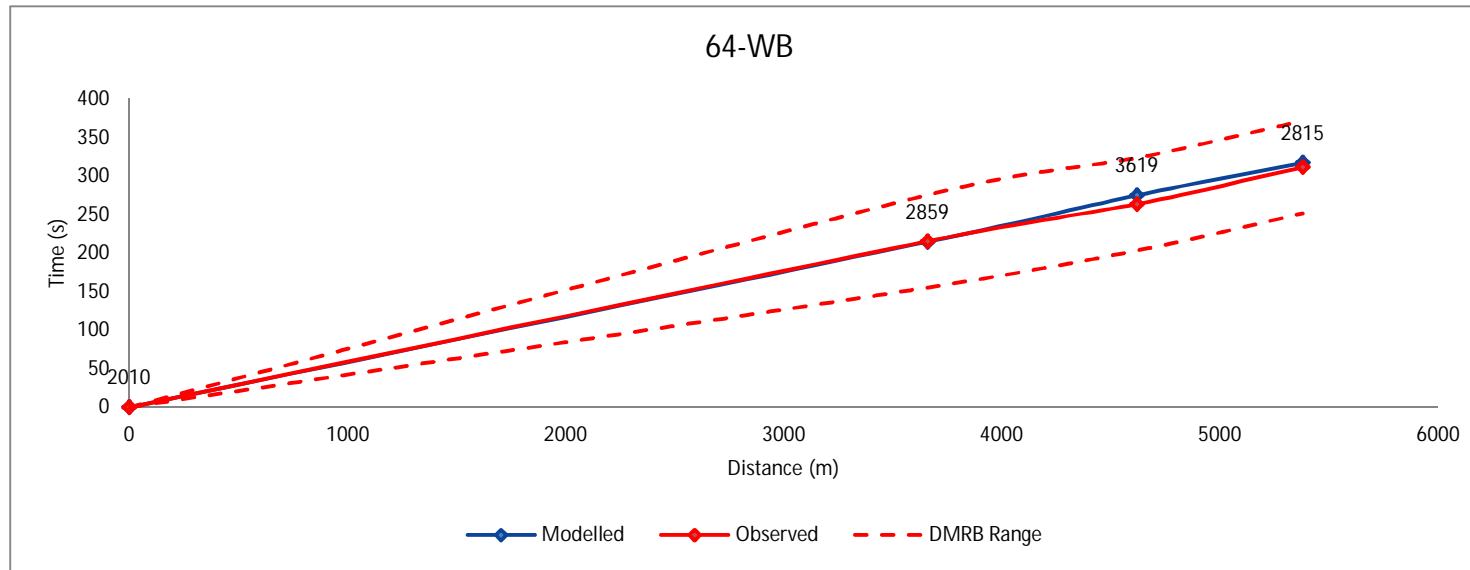
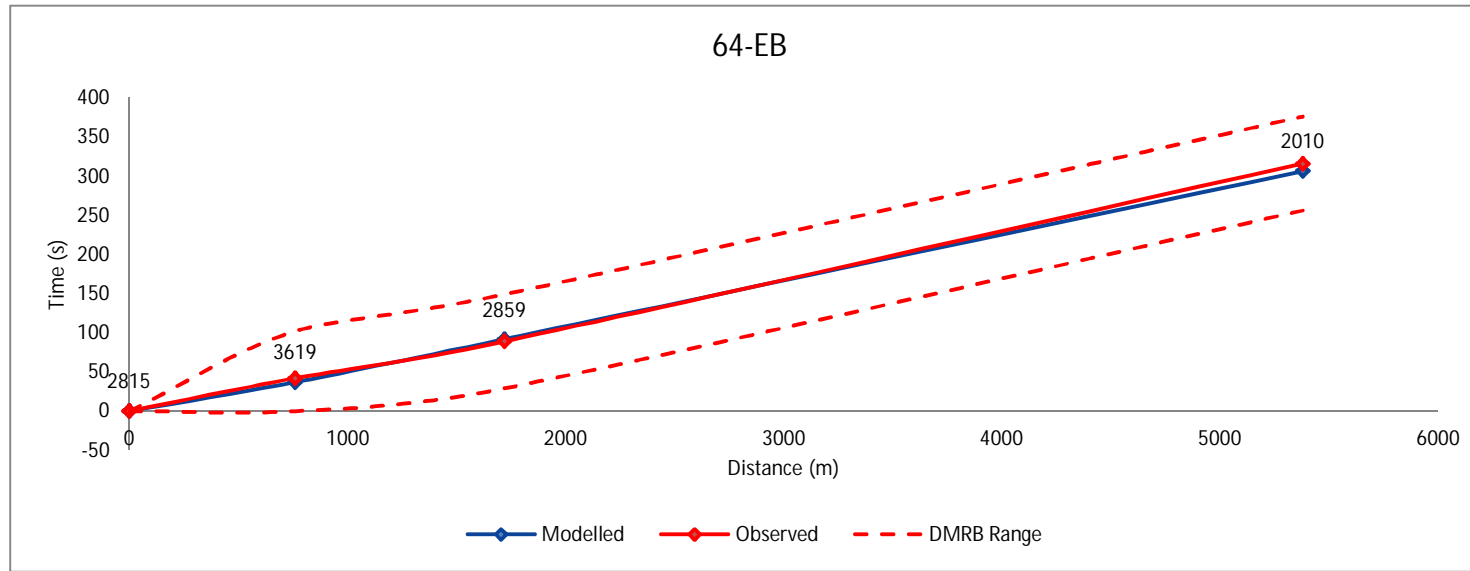


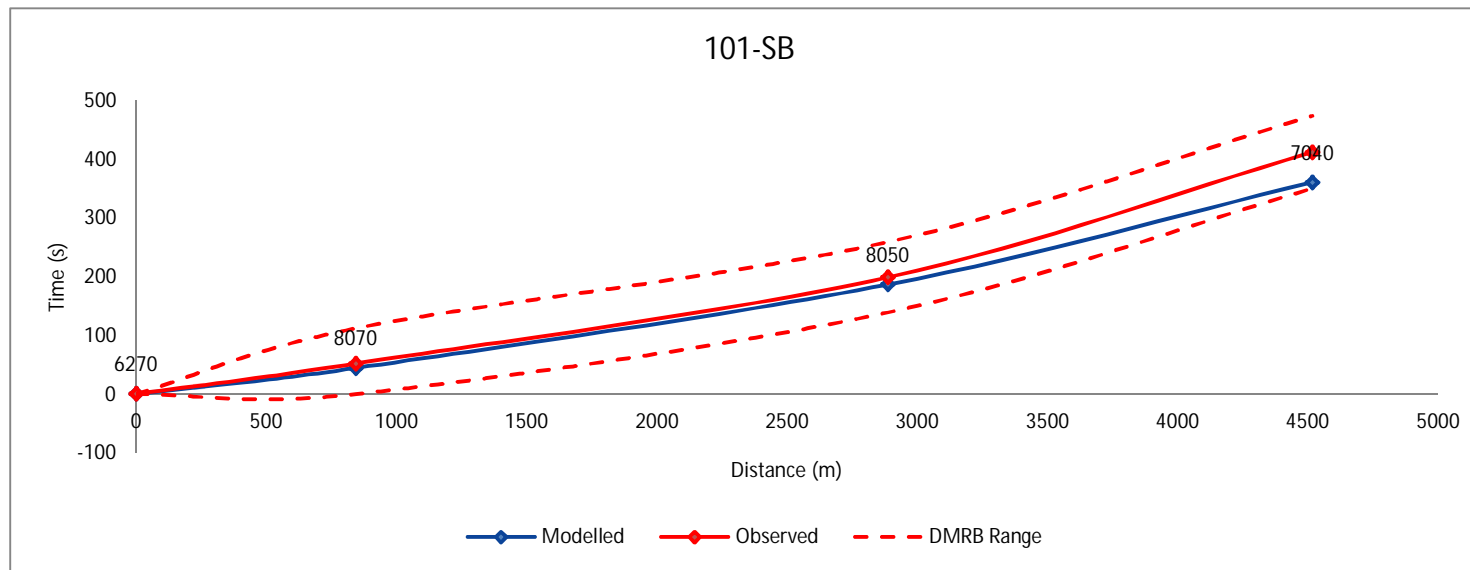
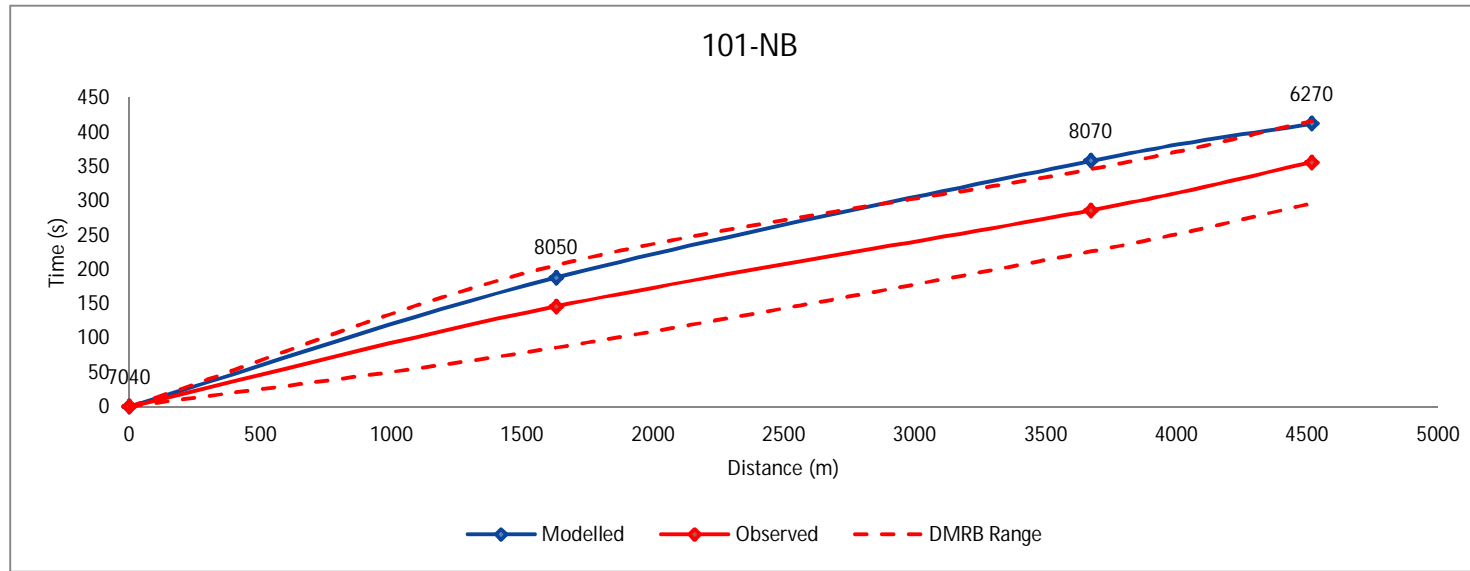
# AM Peak

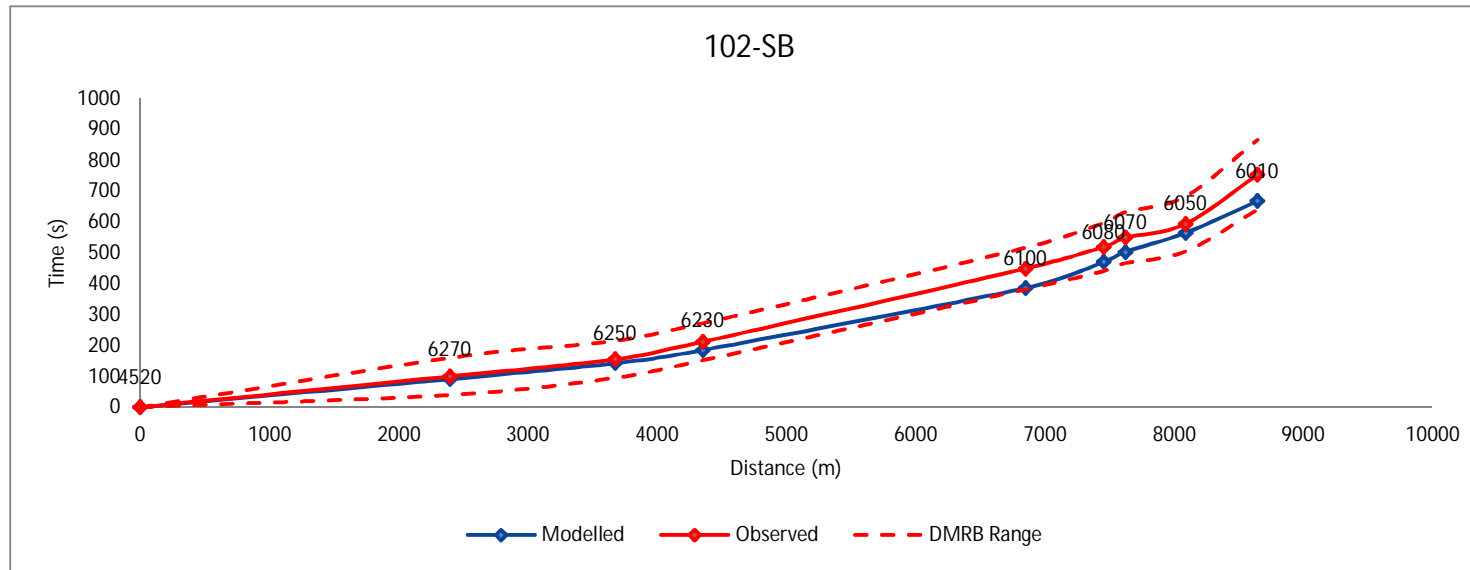
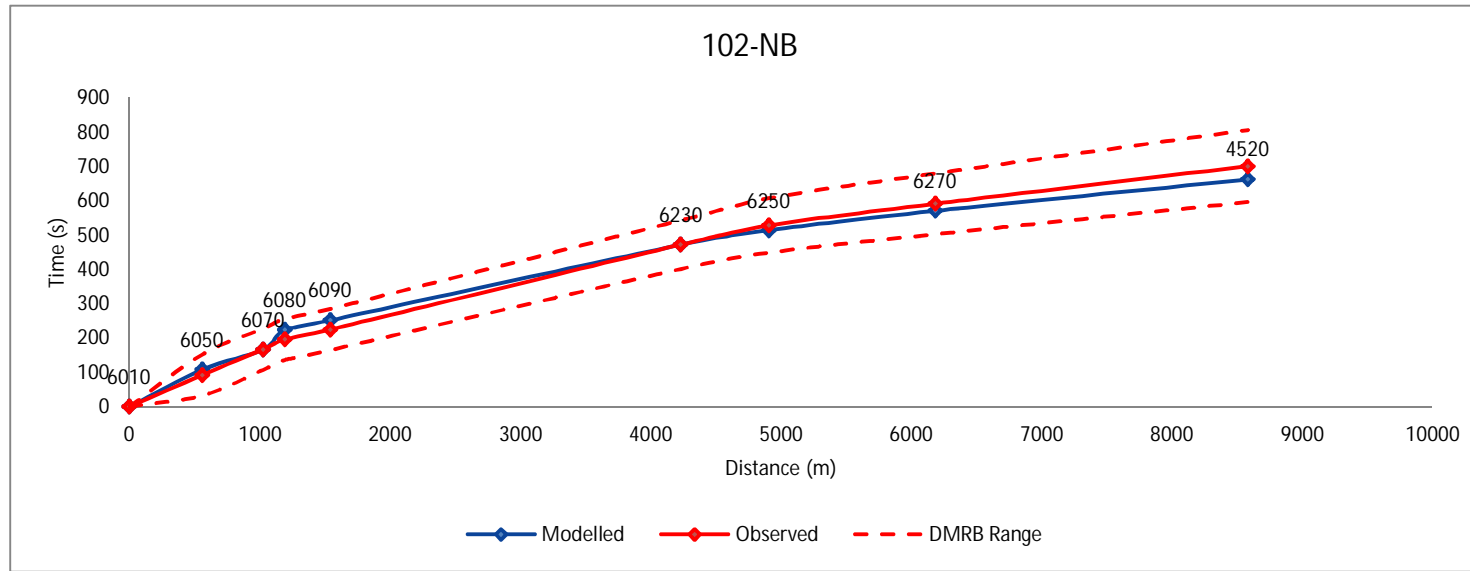




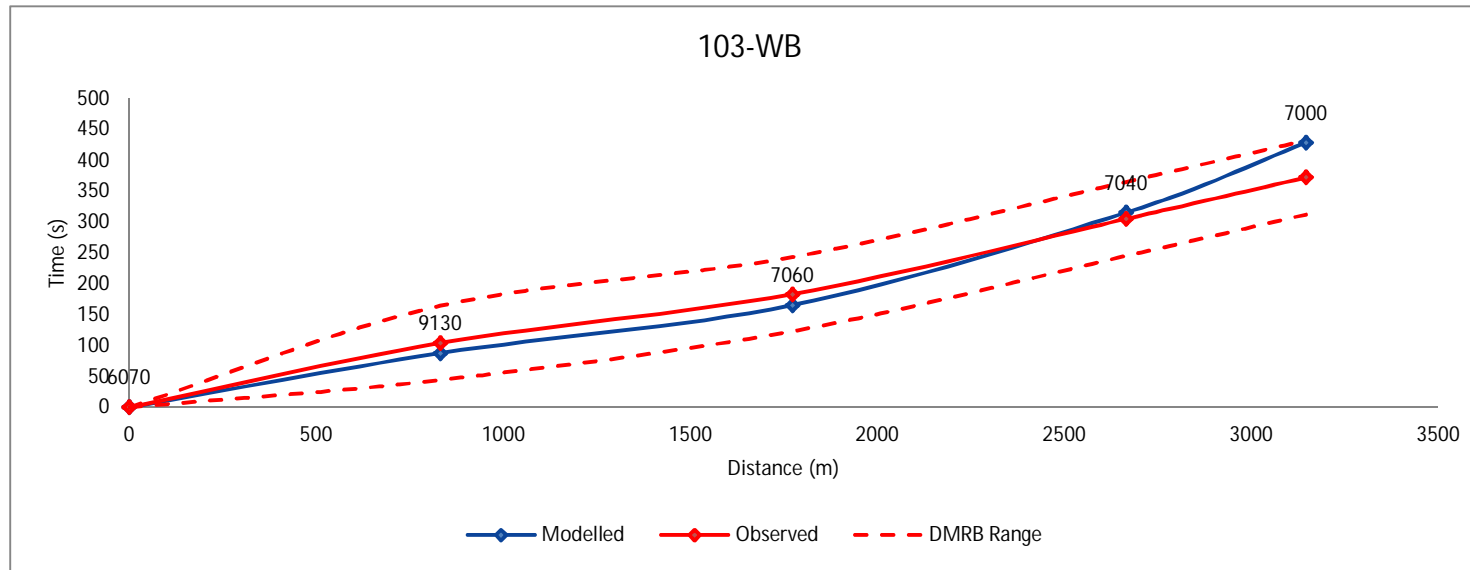
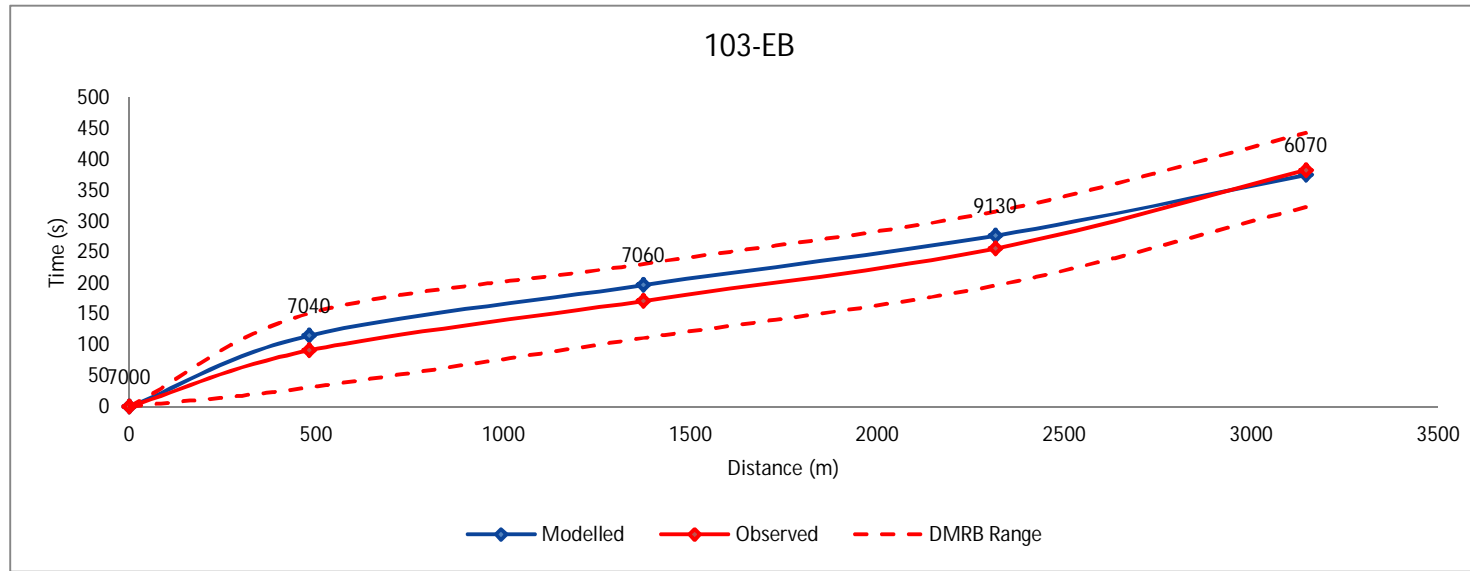


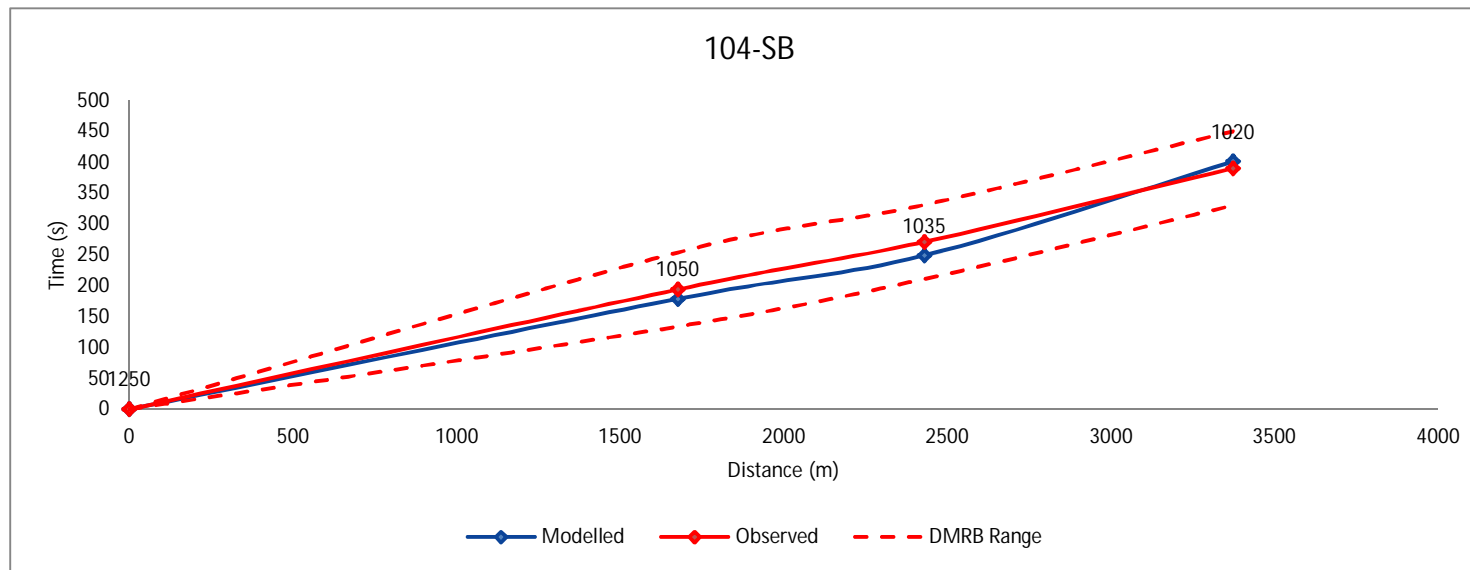
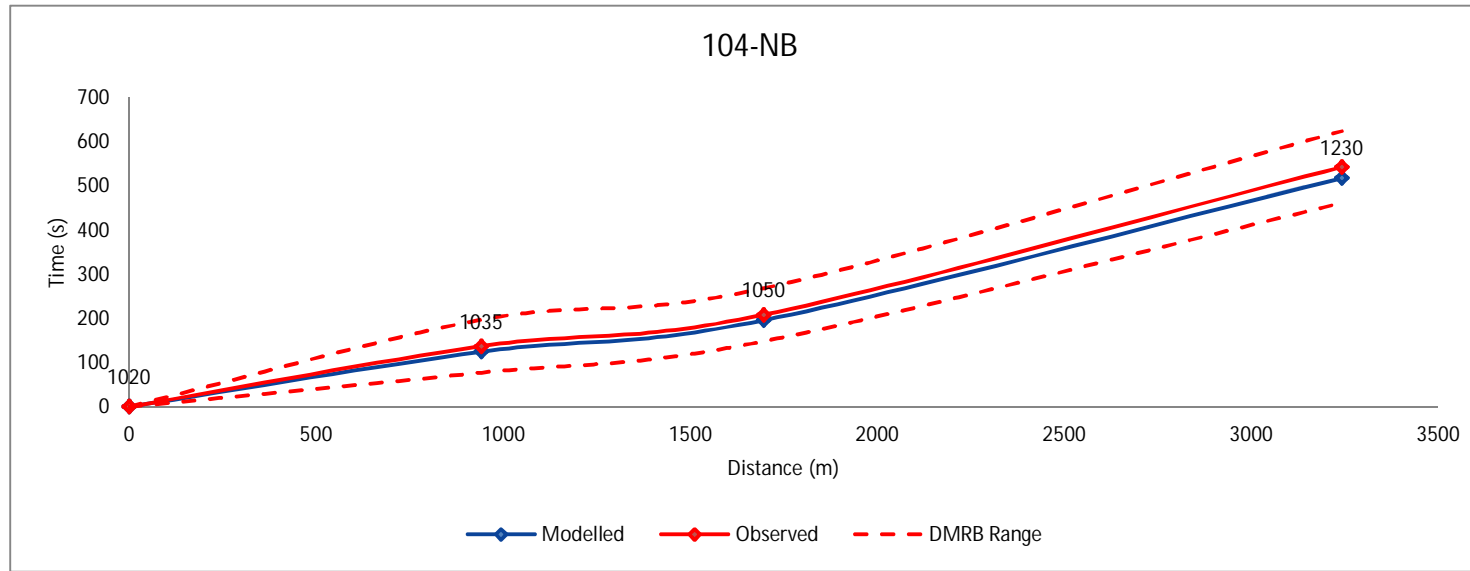


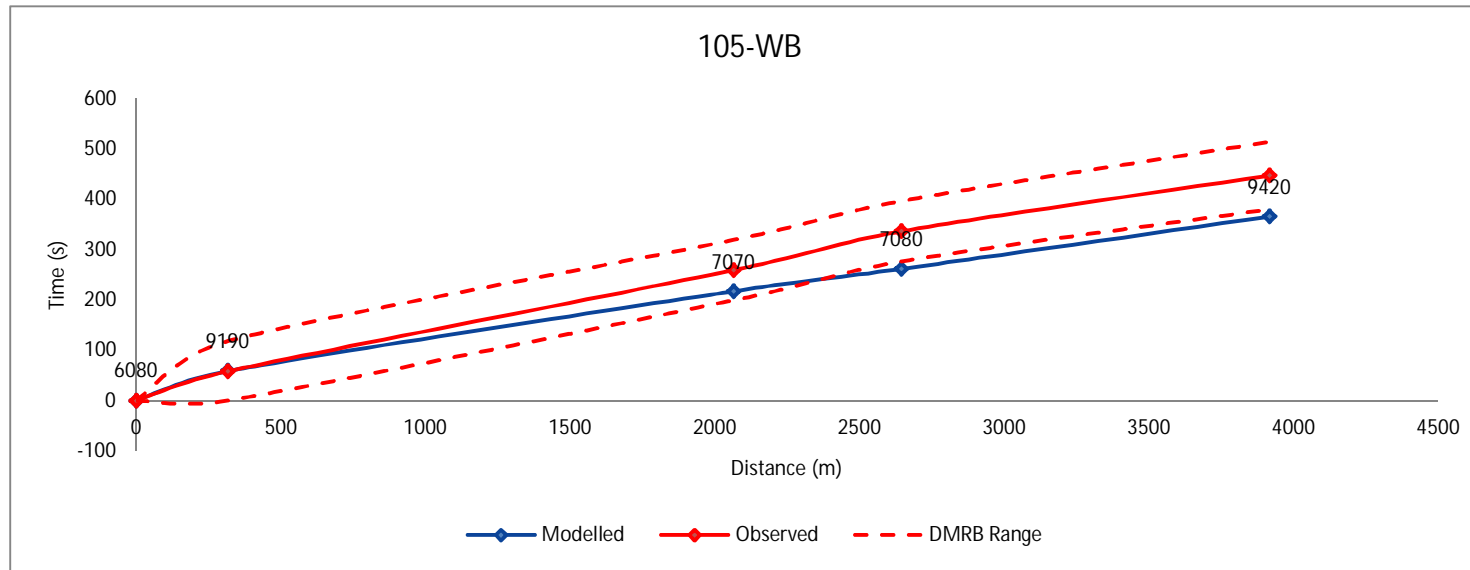
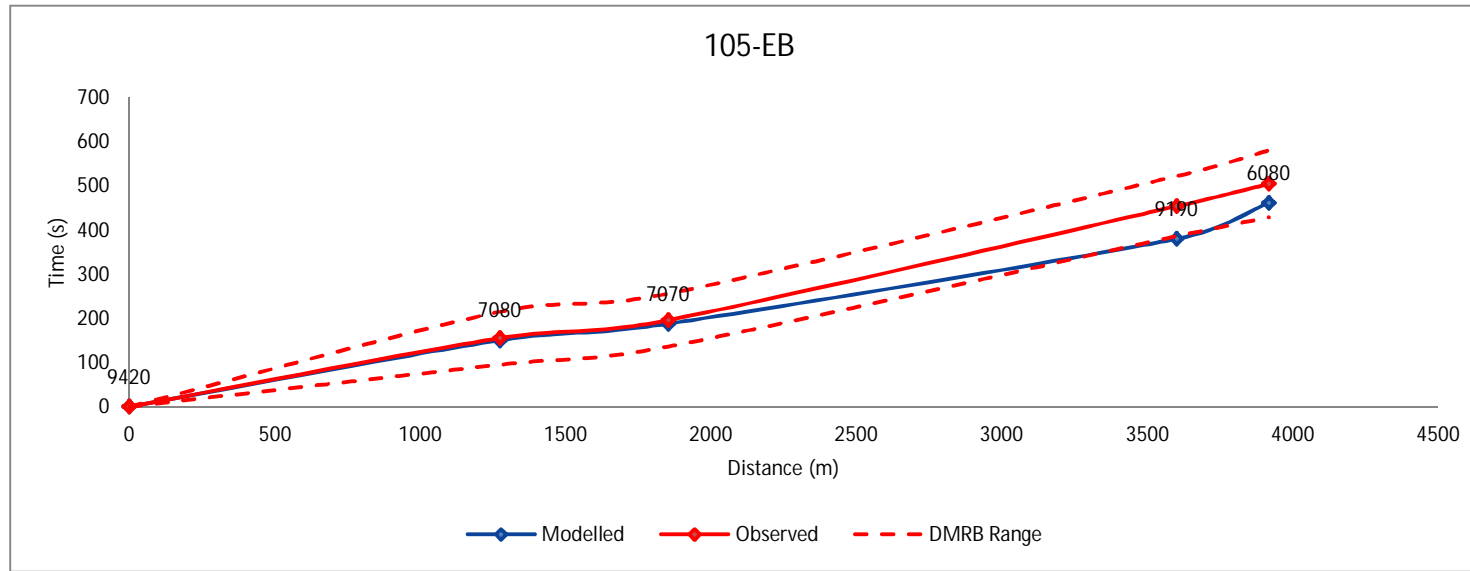


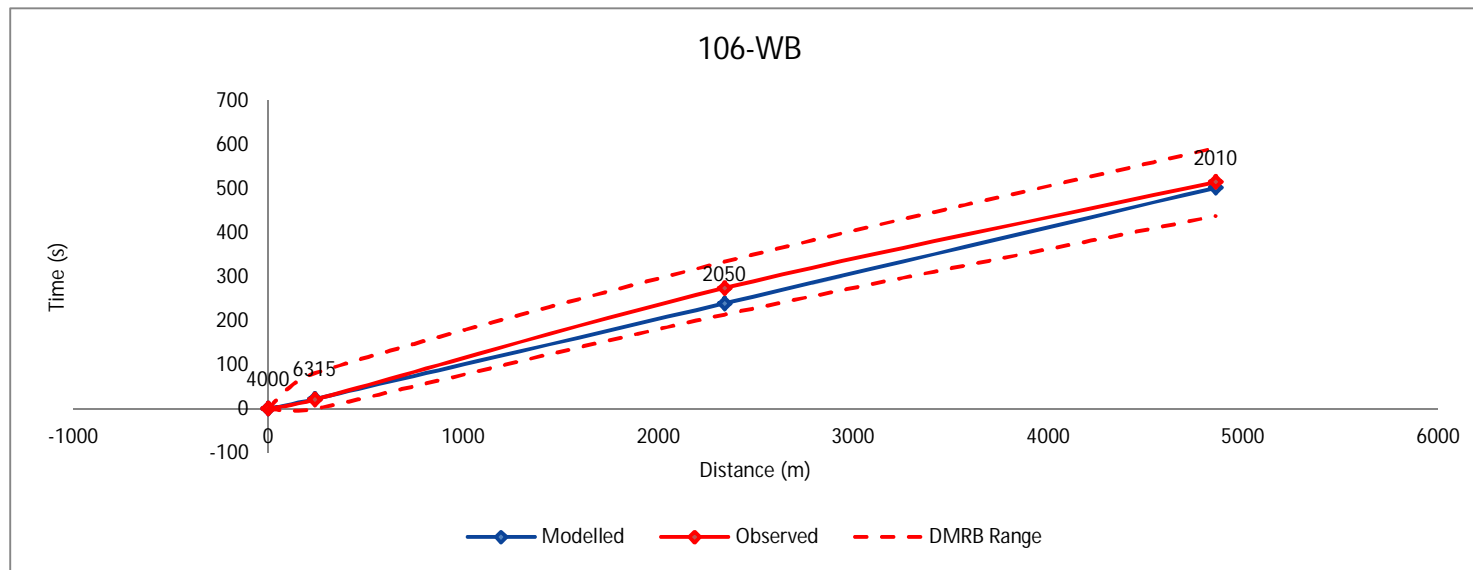
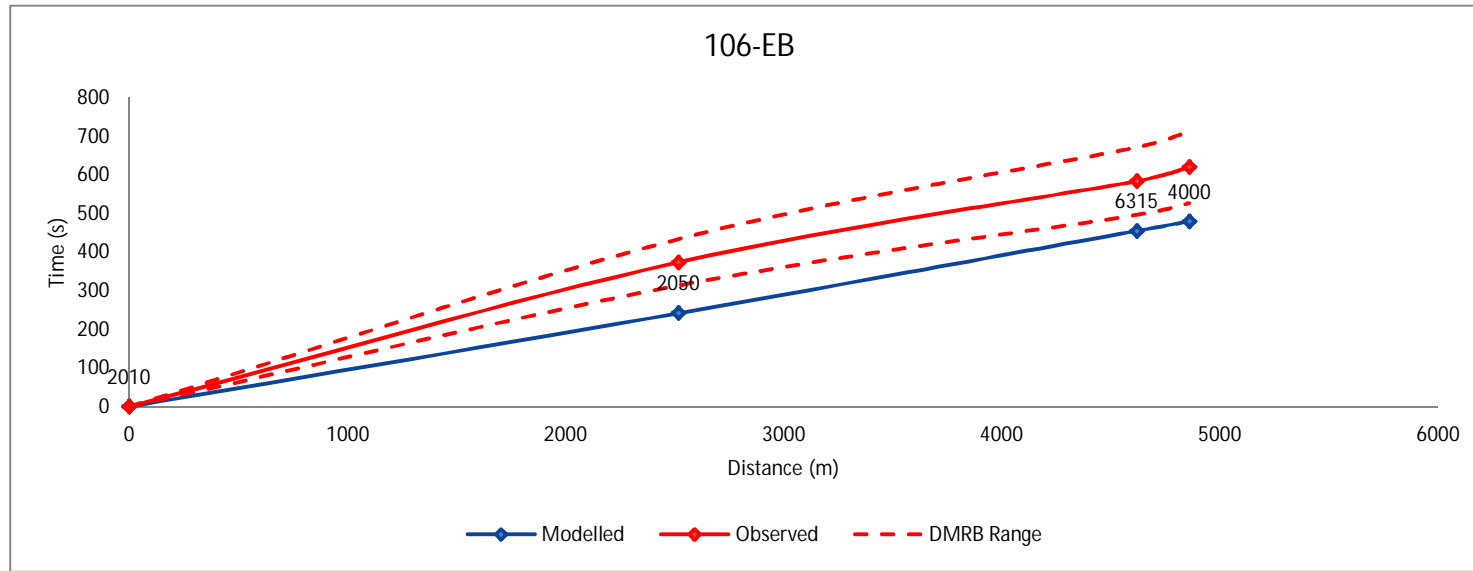




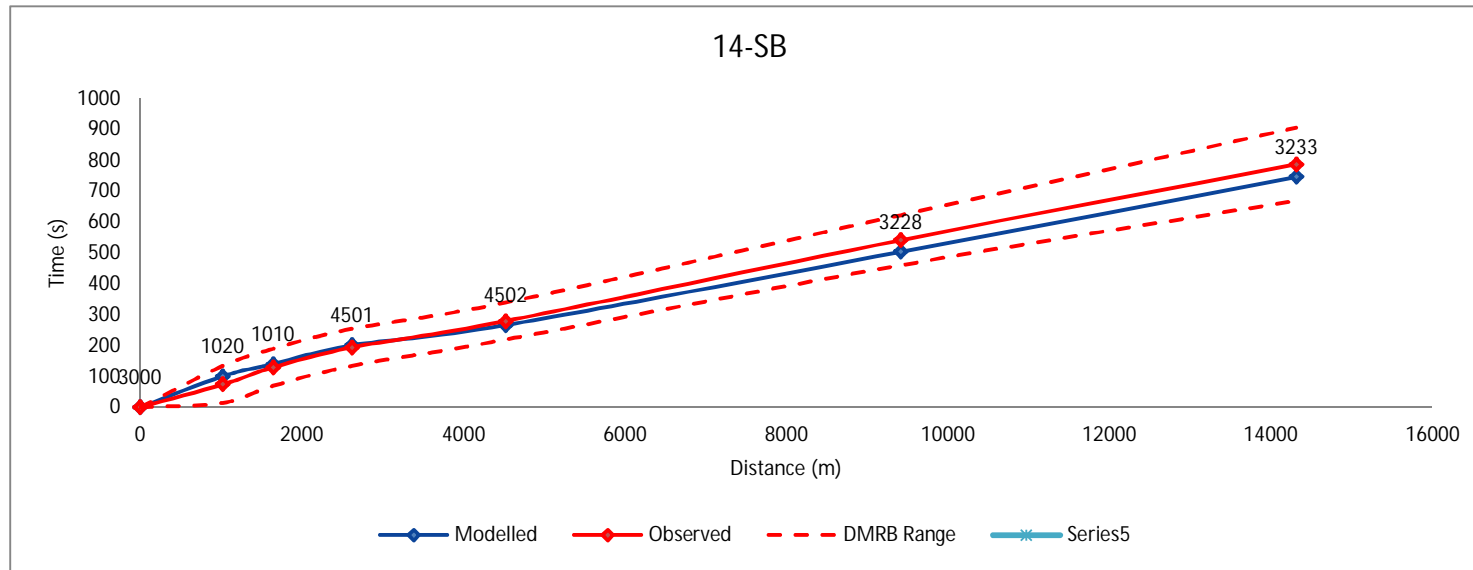
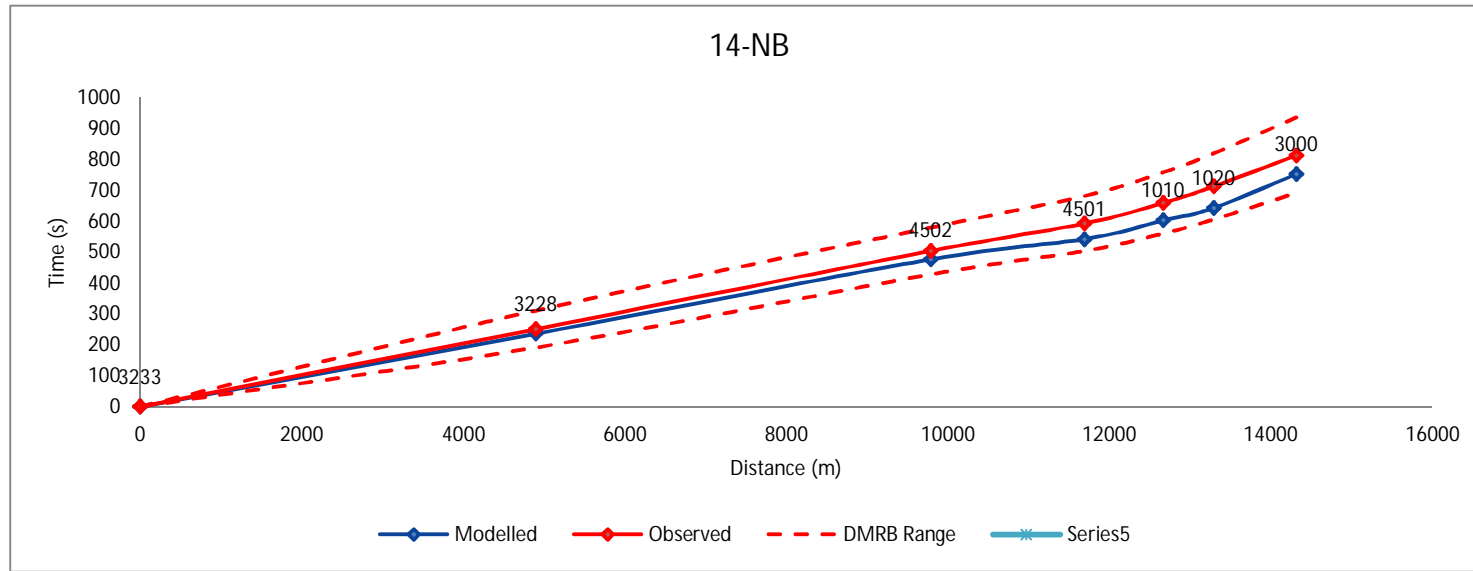


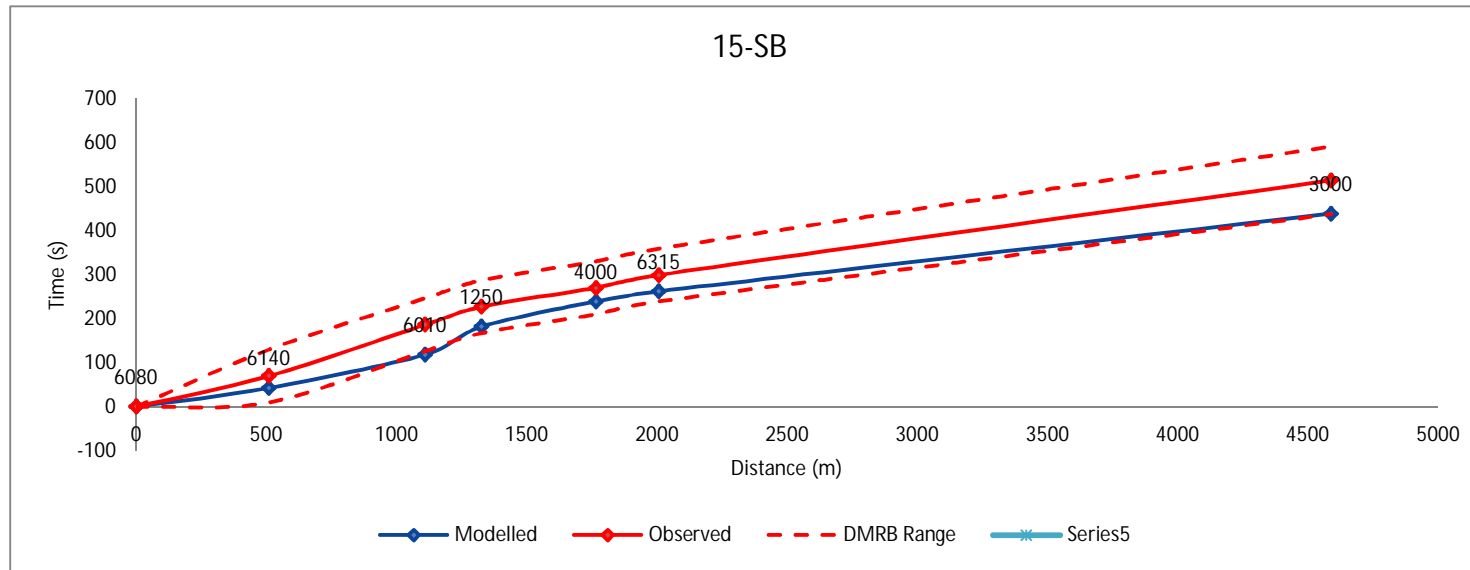
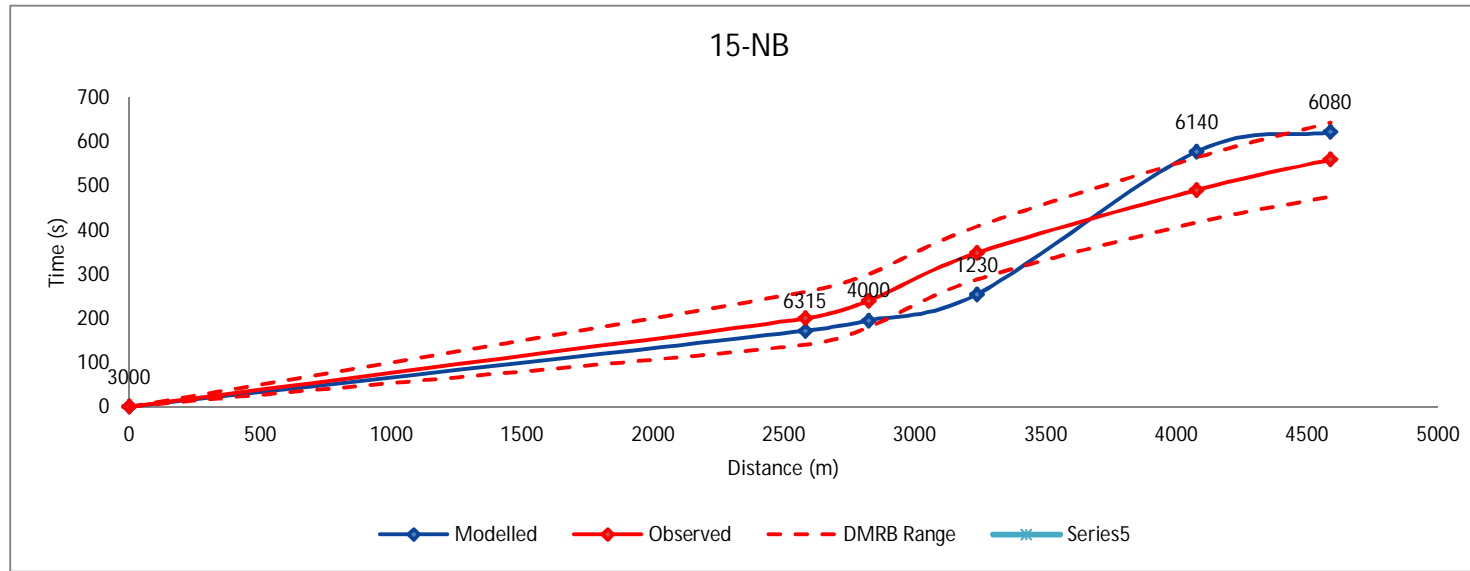


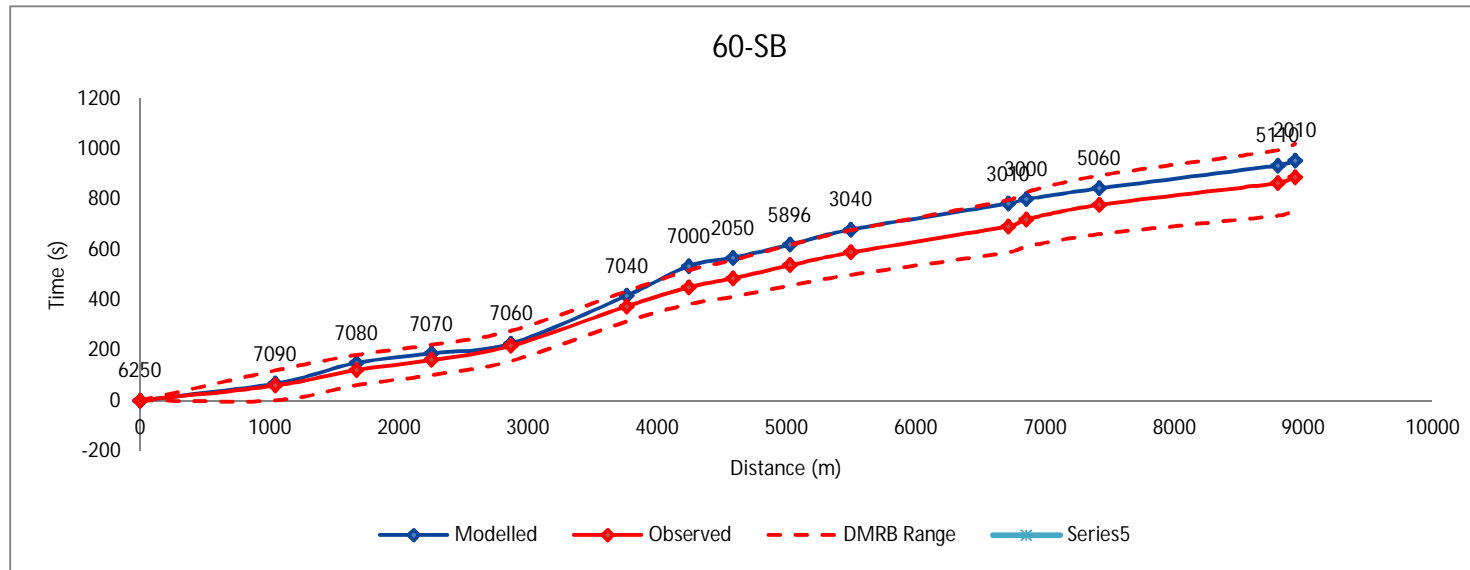
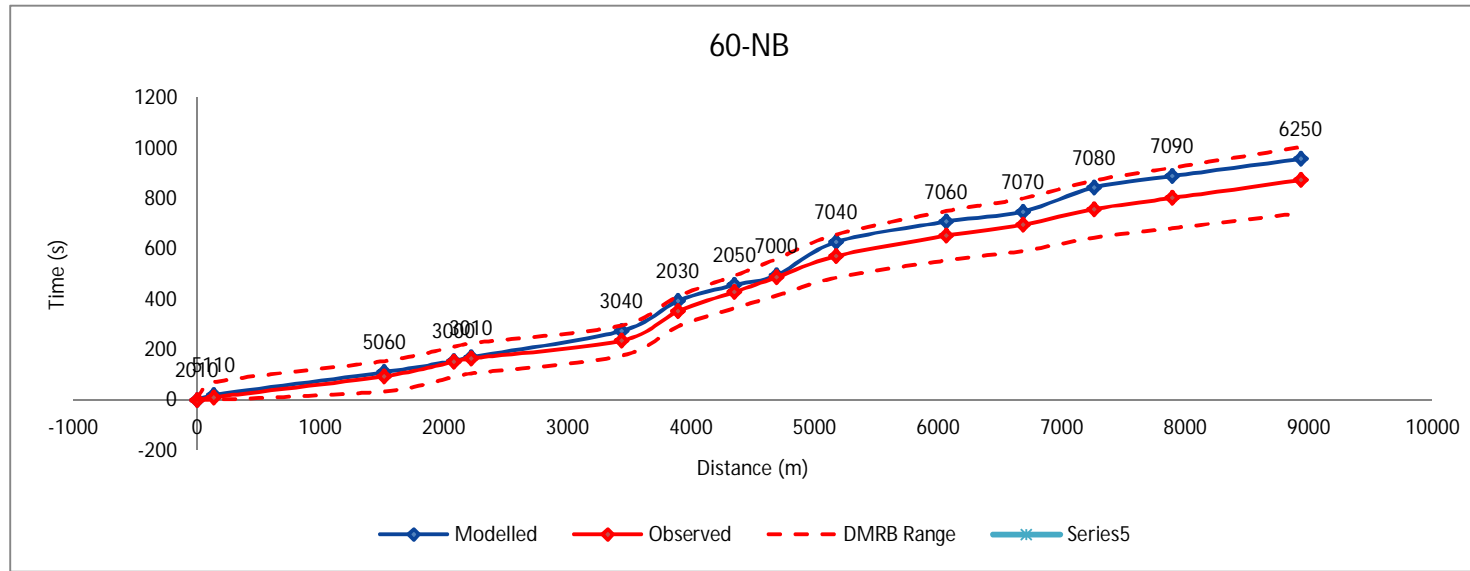


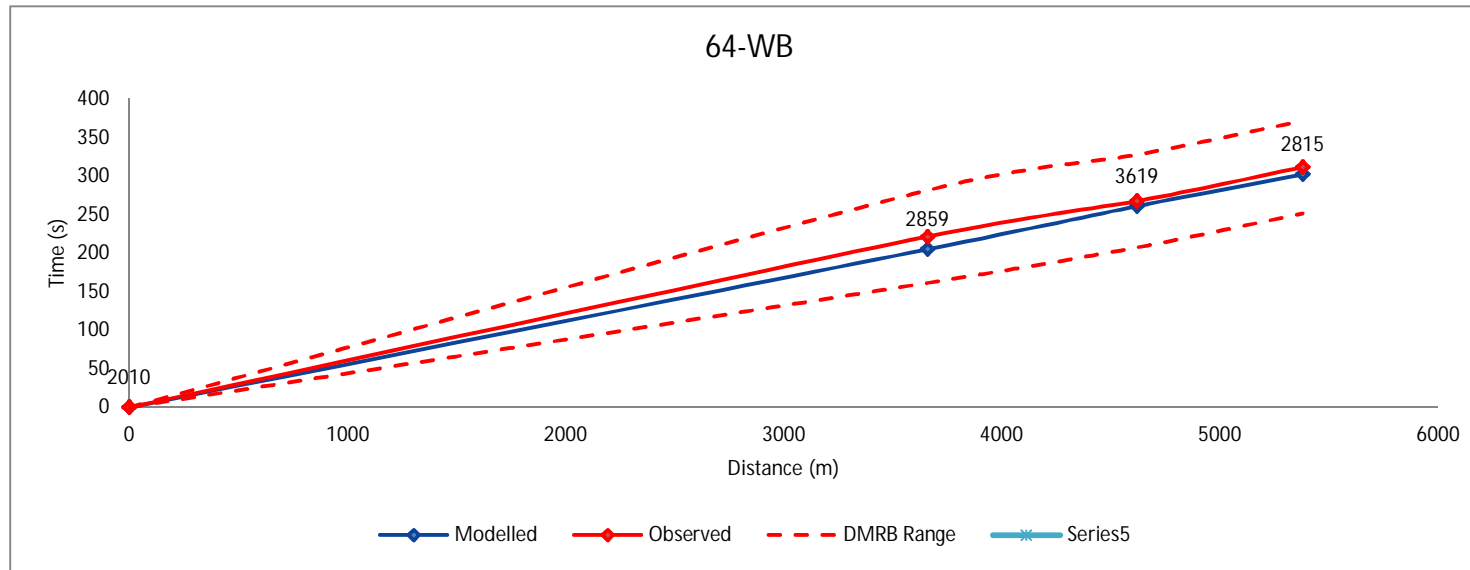
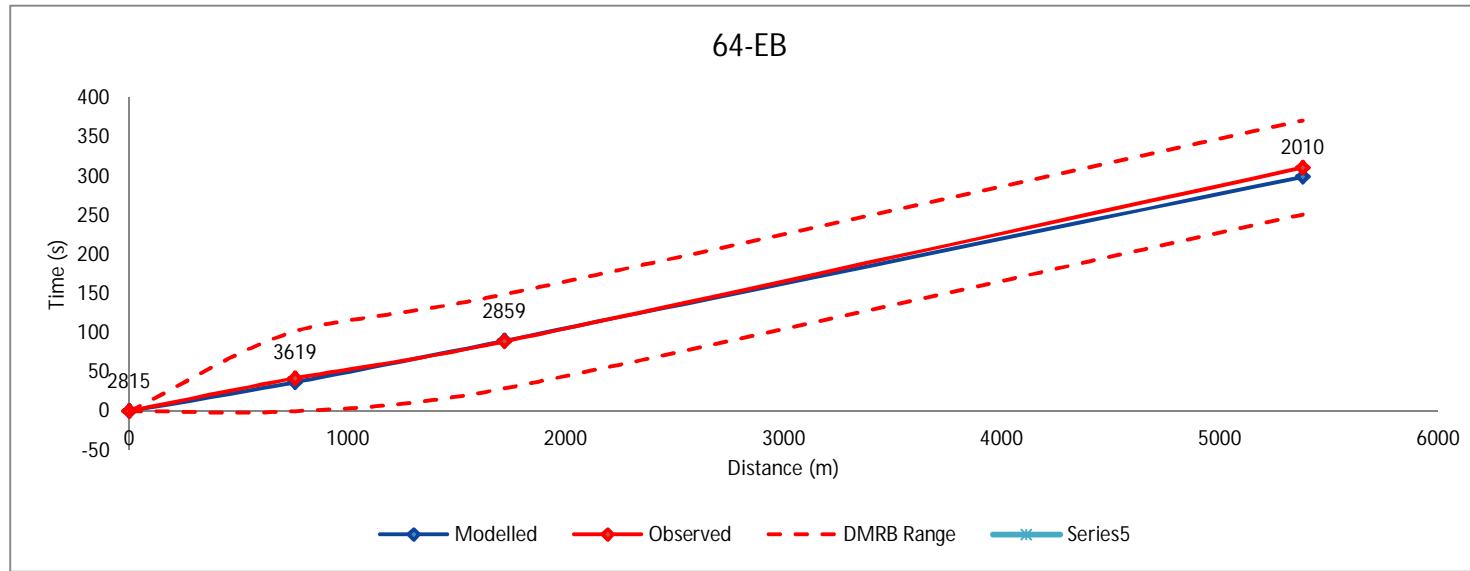


# Inter Peak

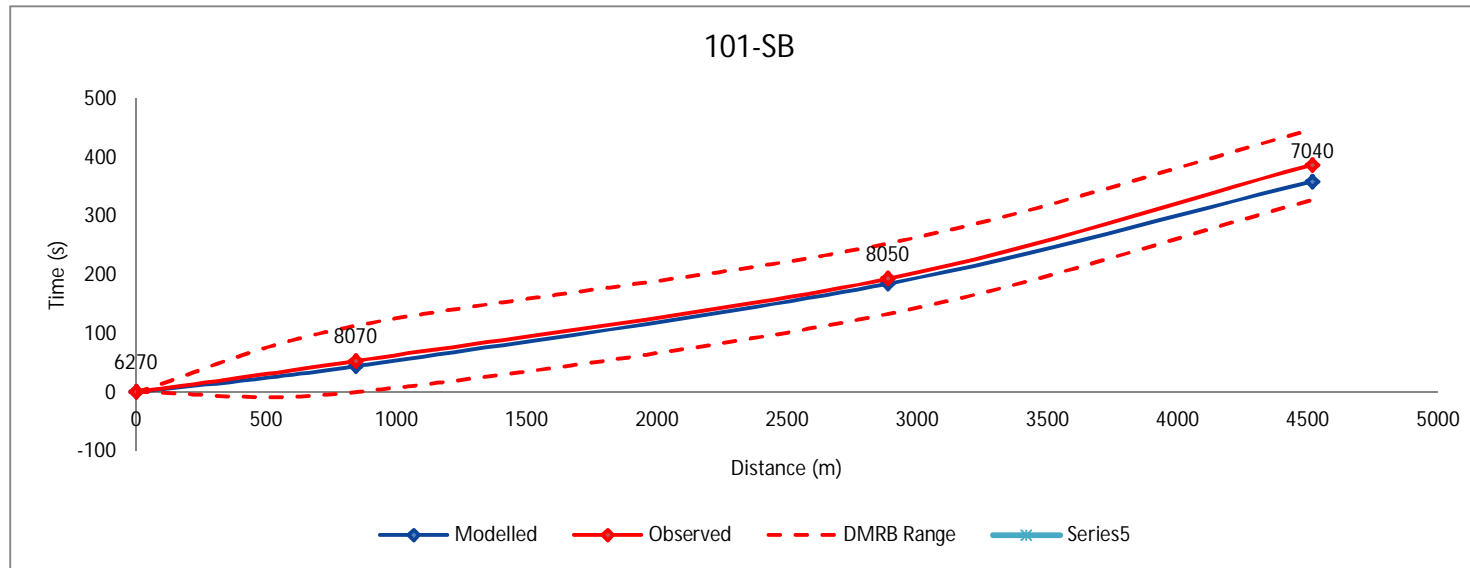
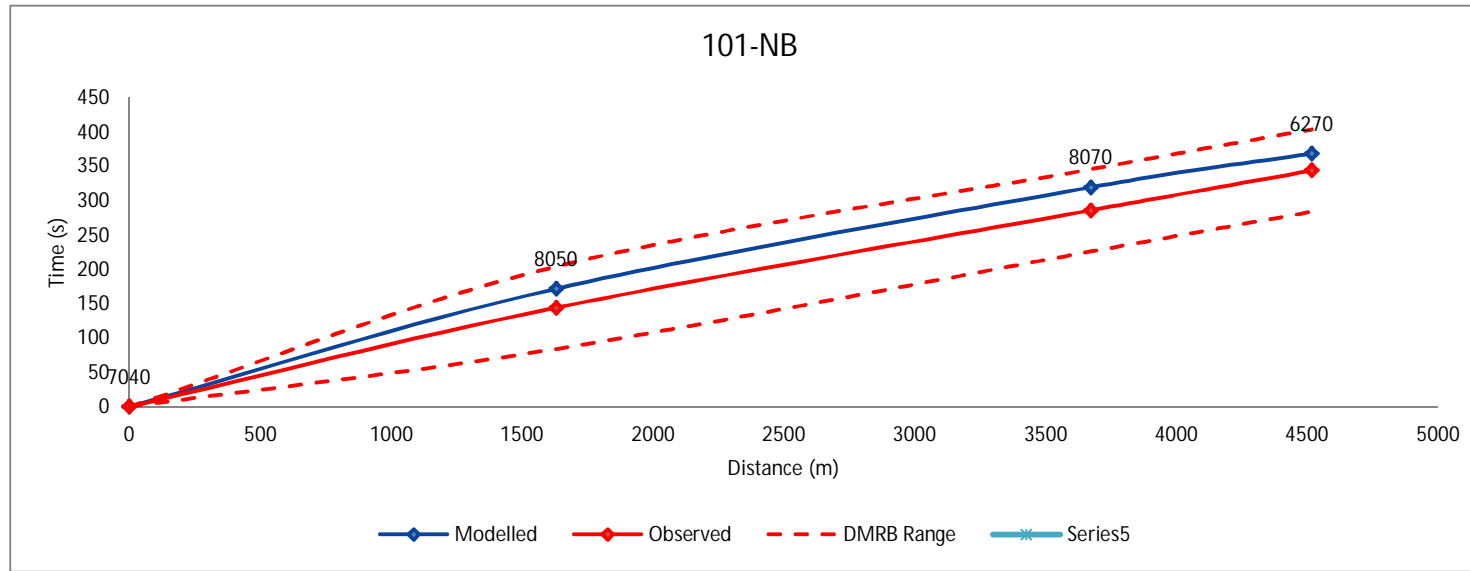


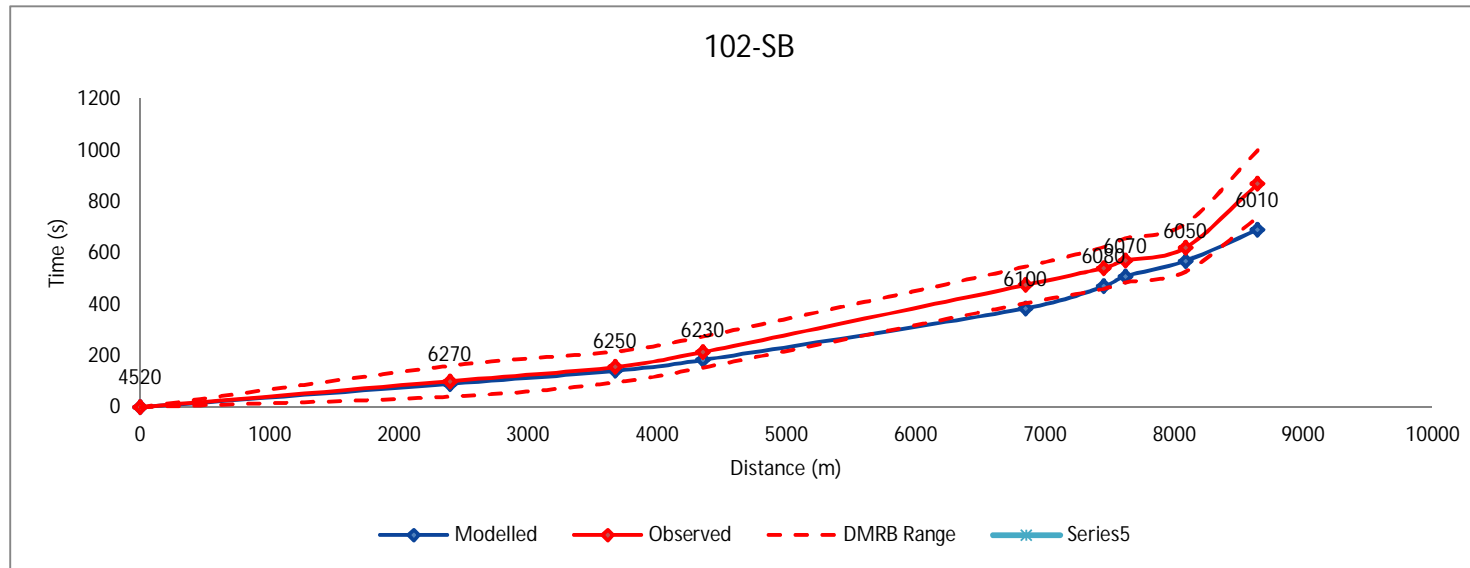
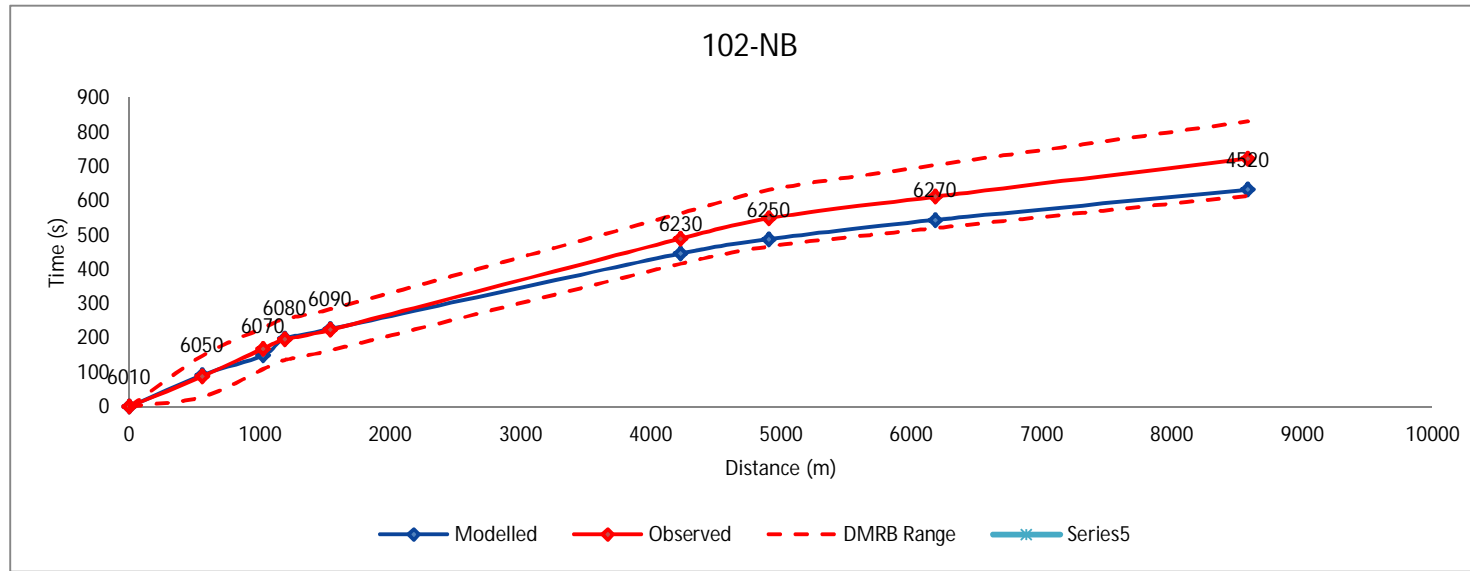


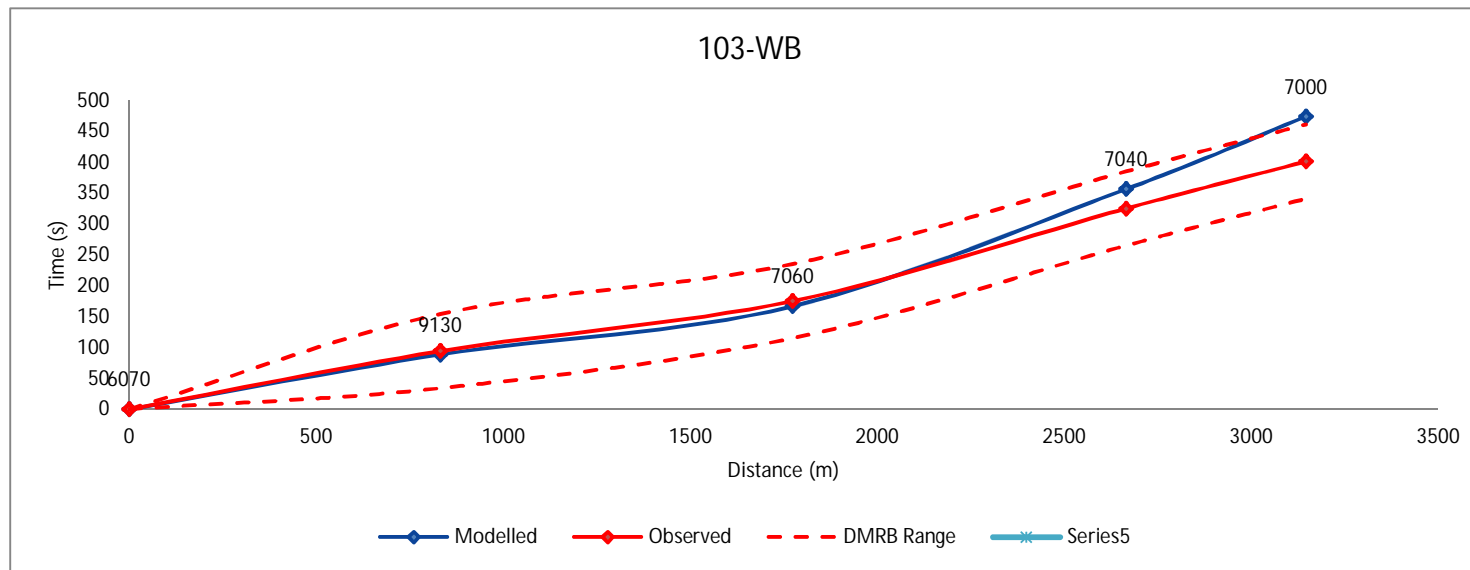
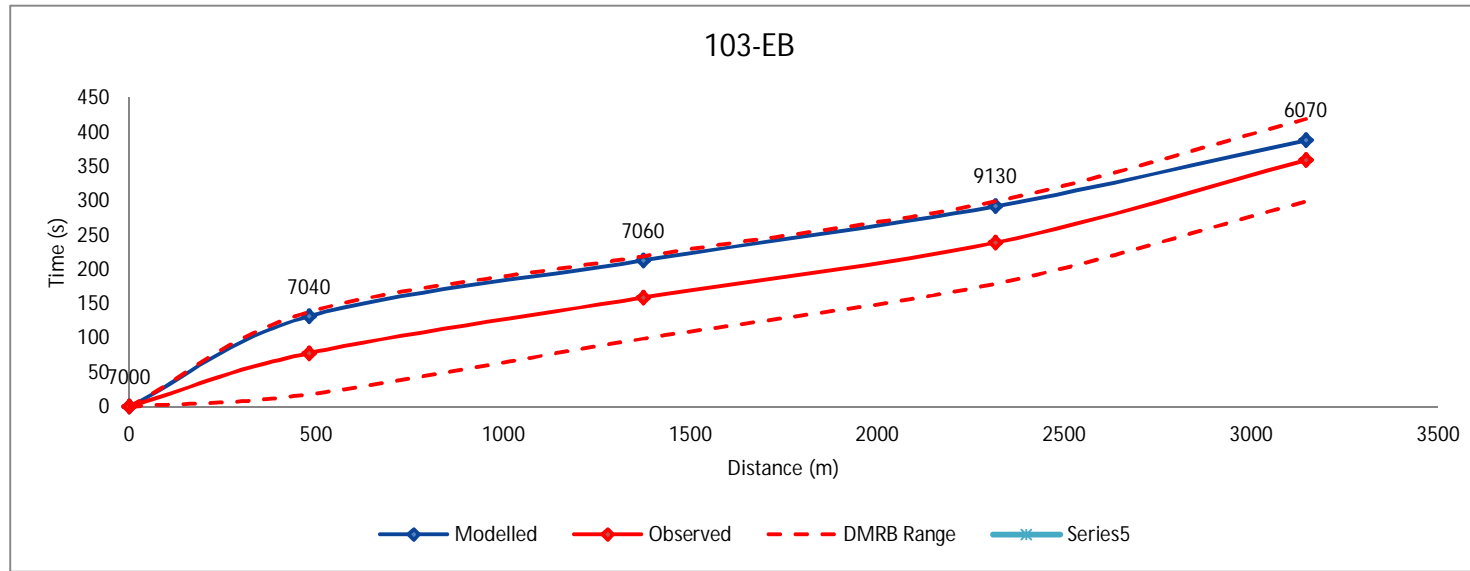


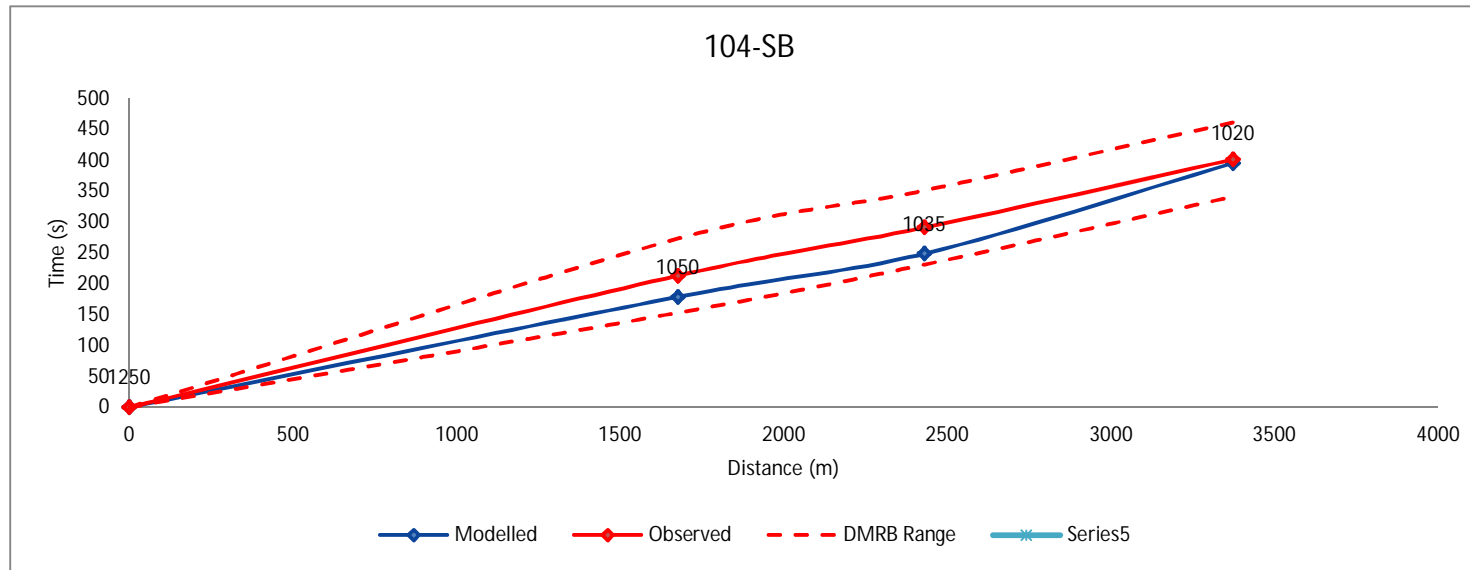
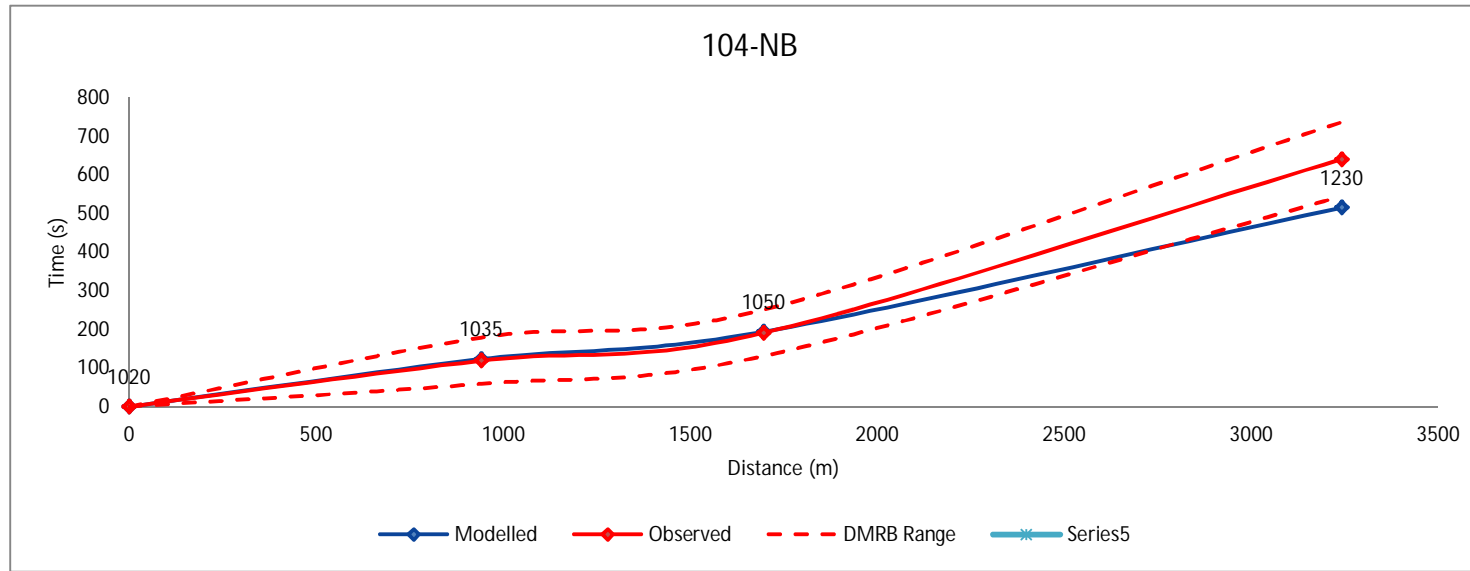


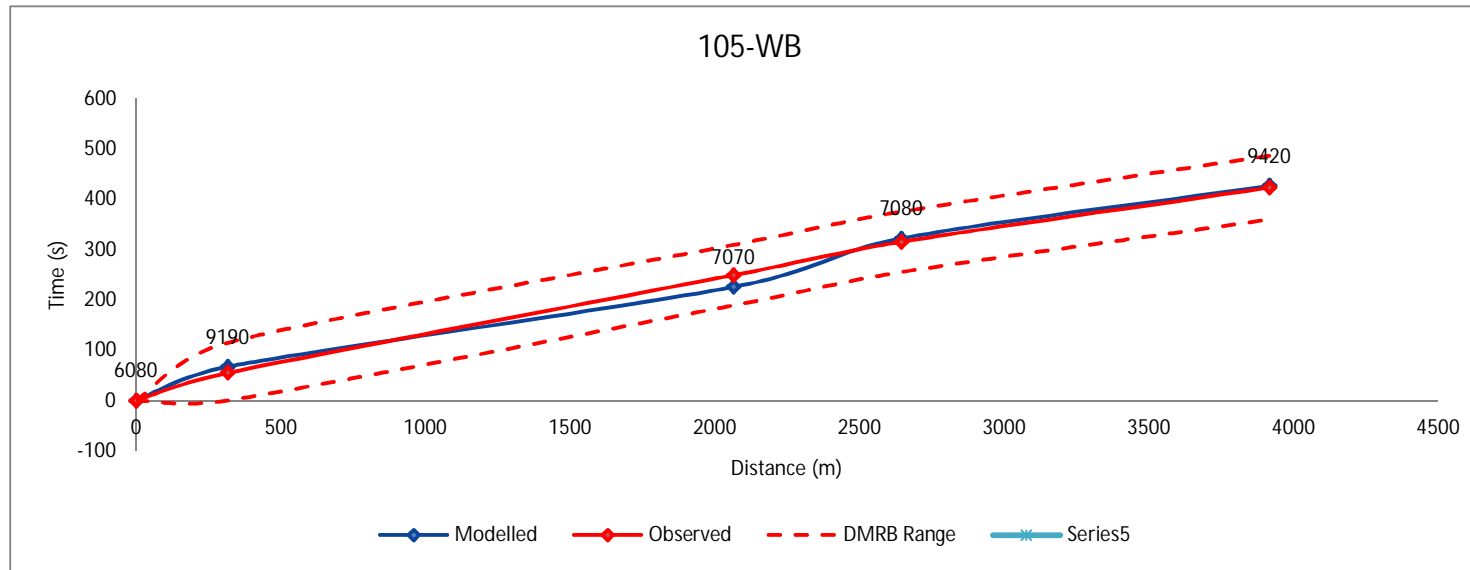
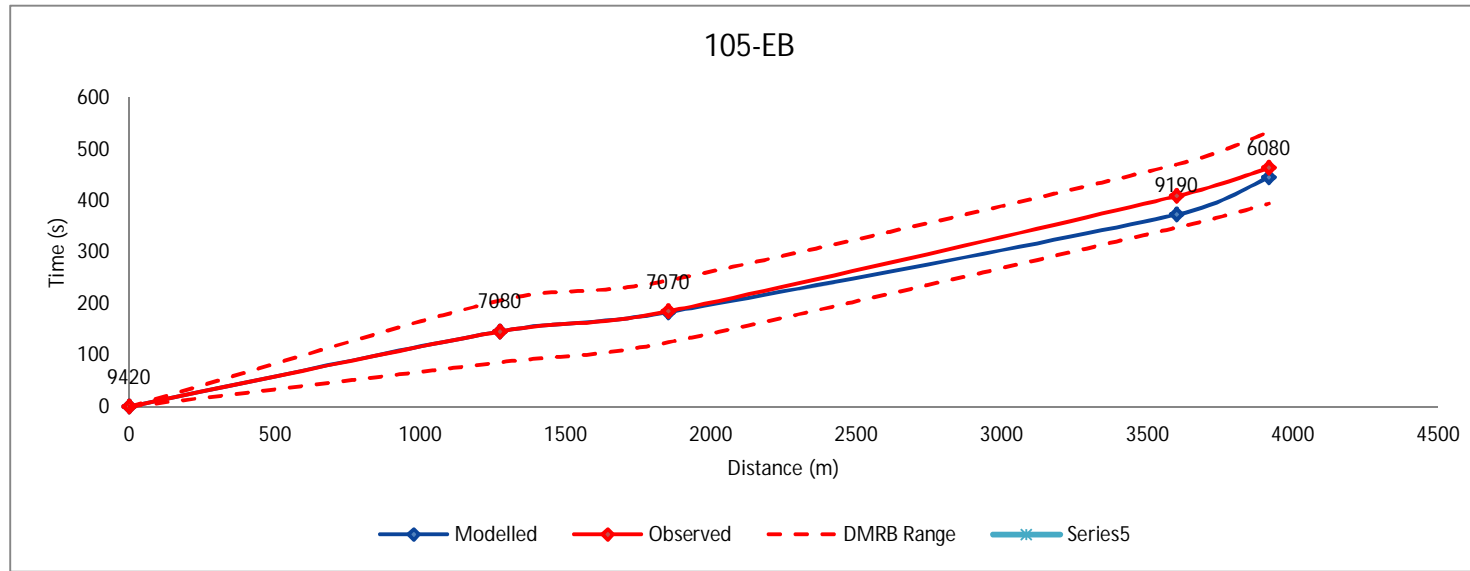


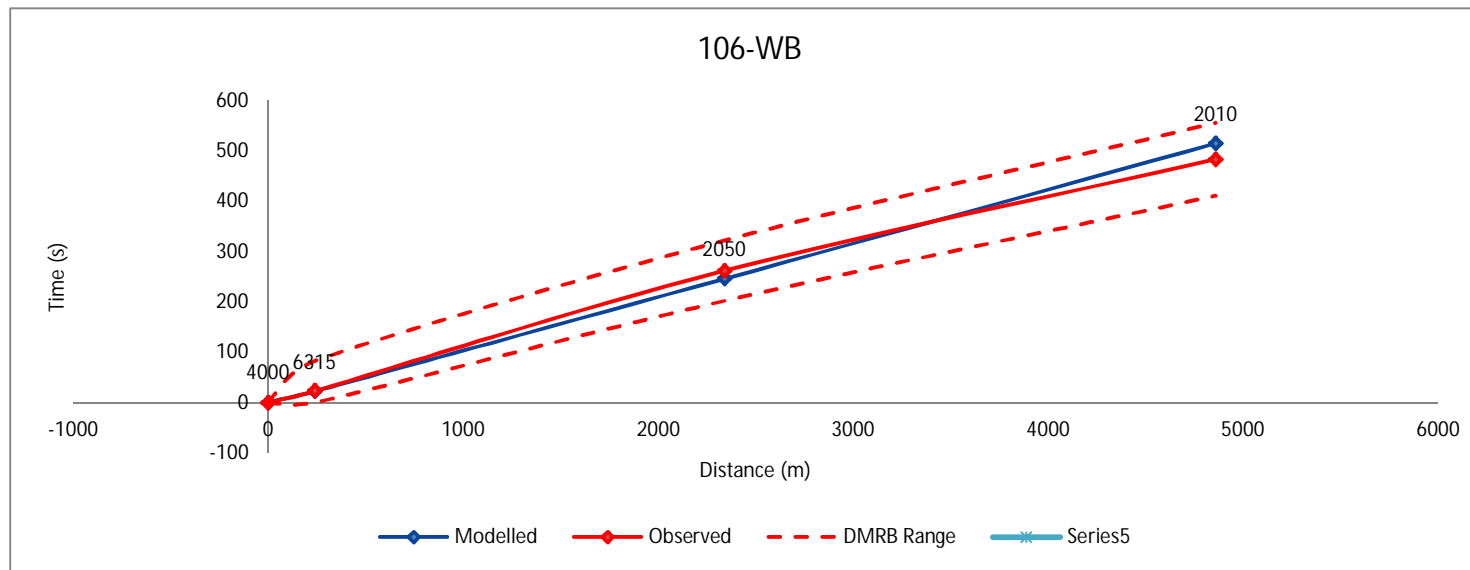
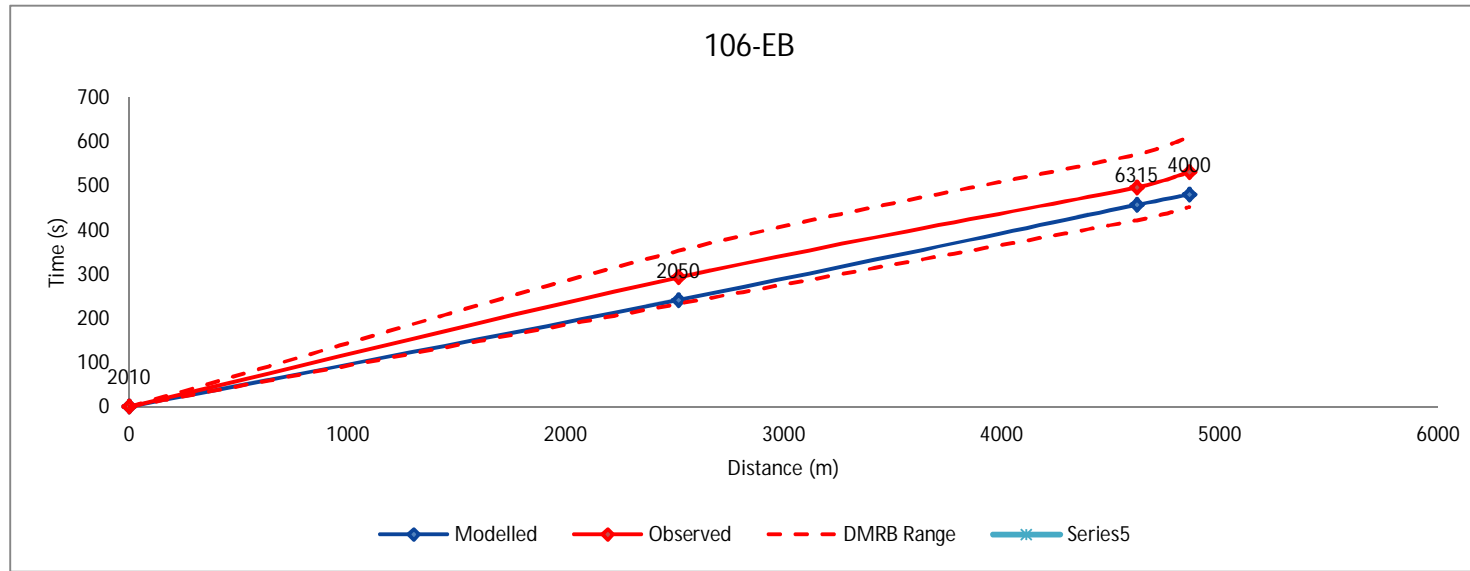




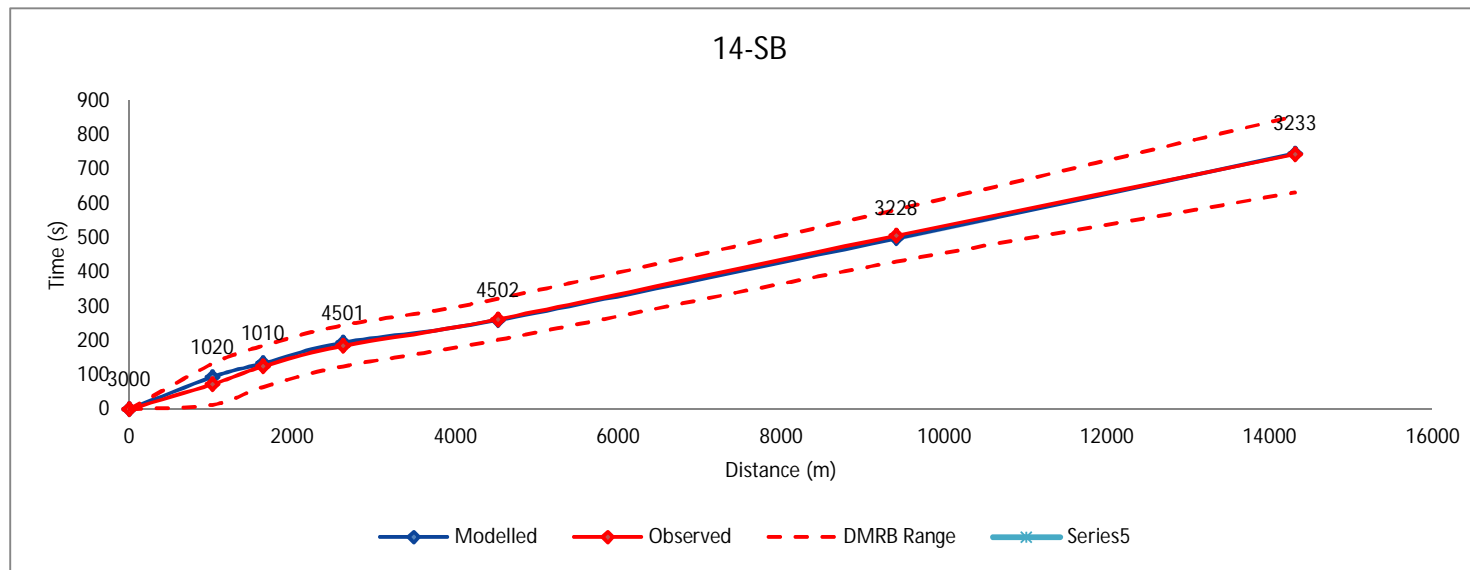
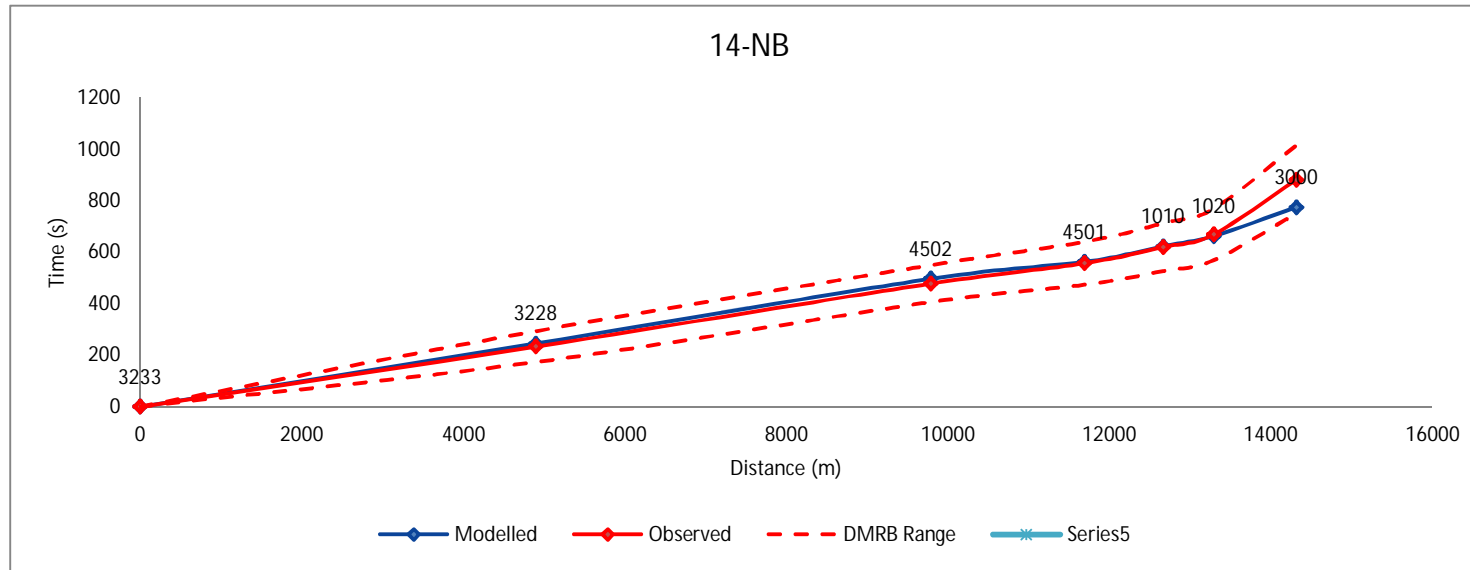


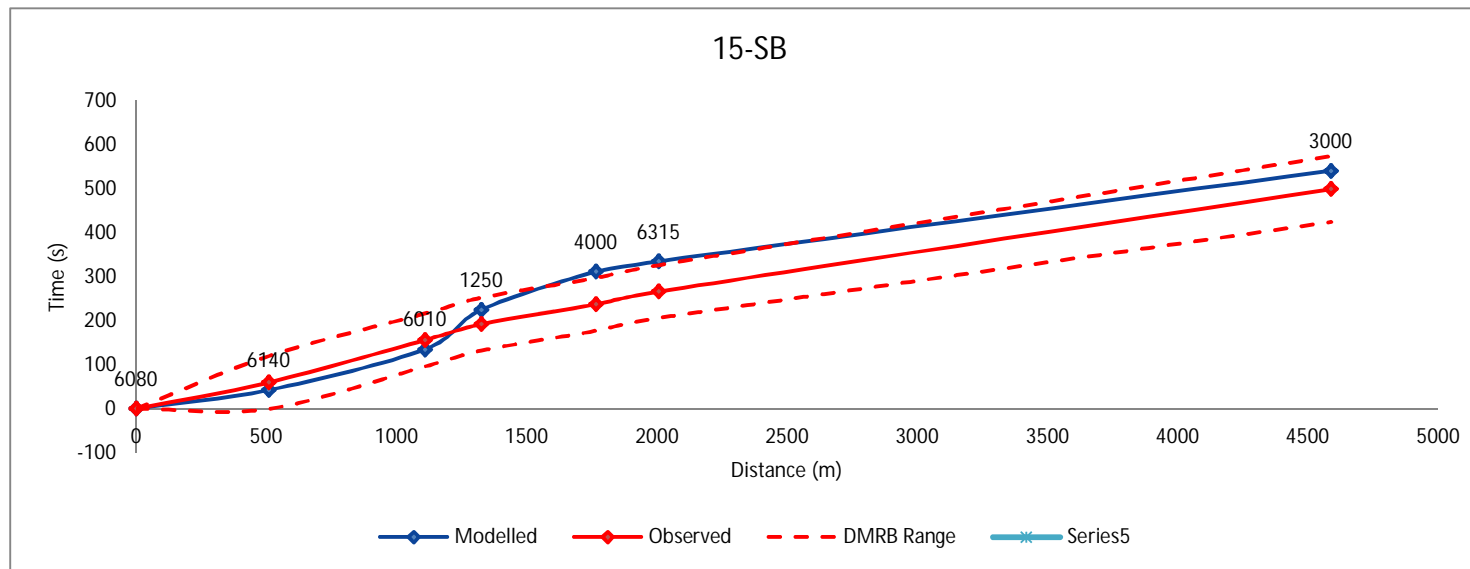
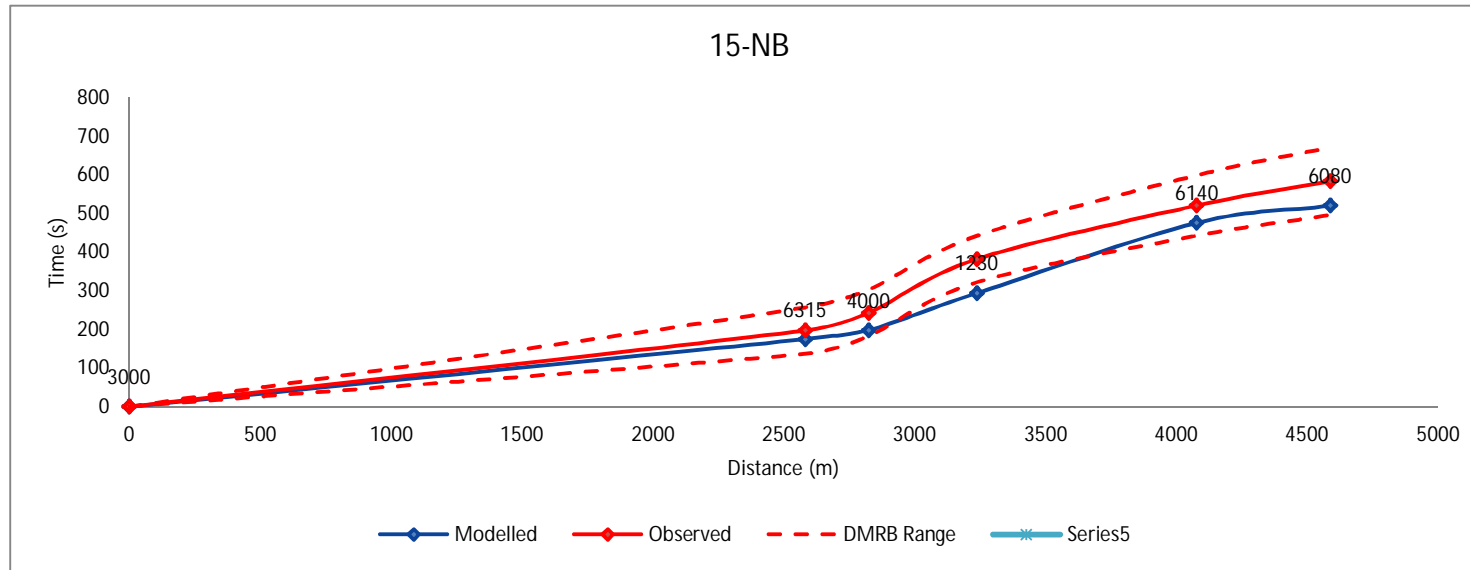




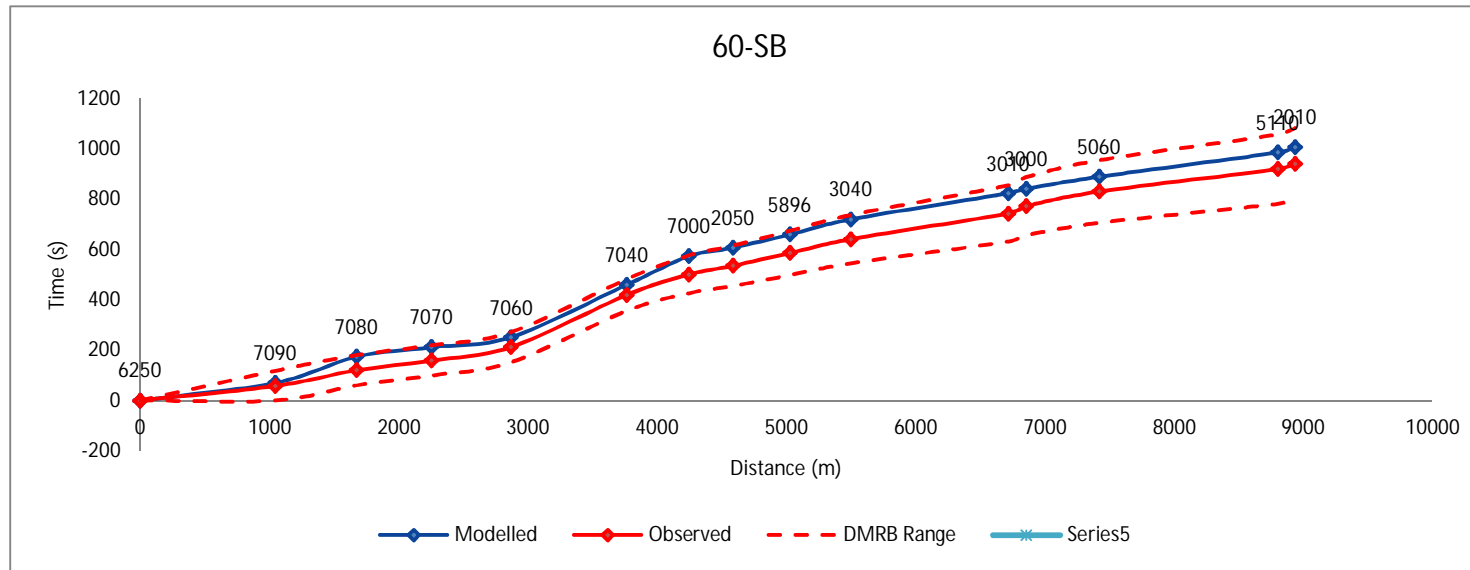
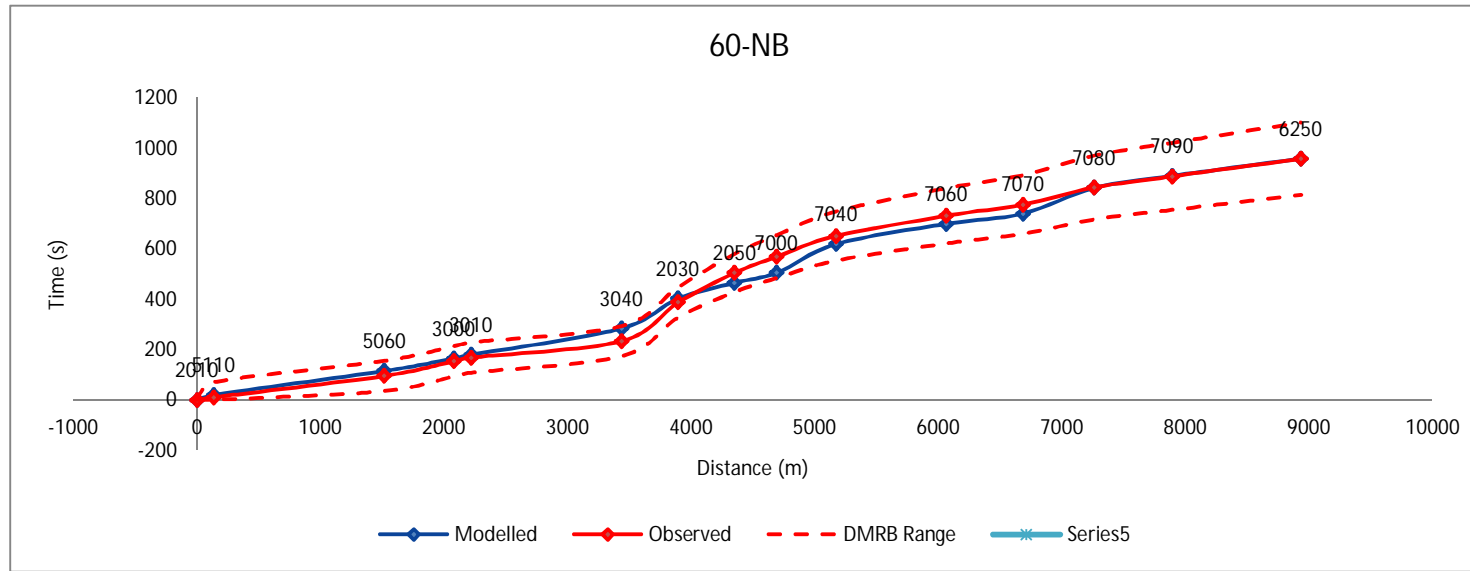


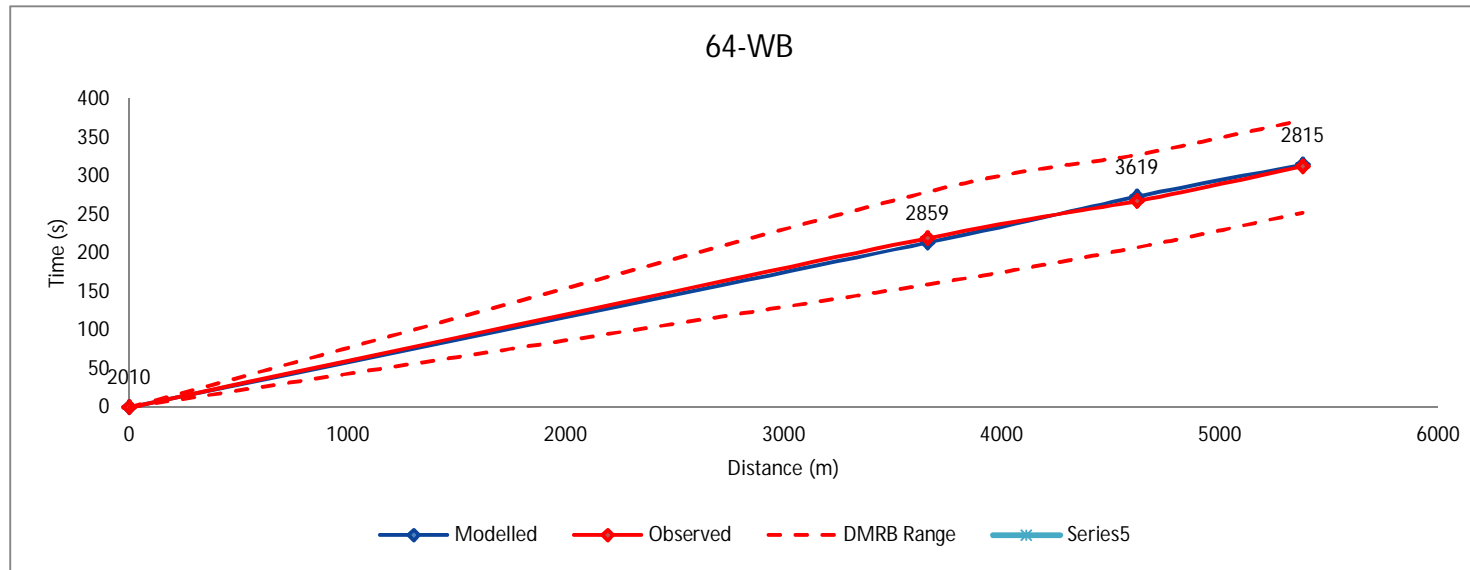
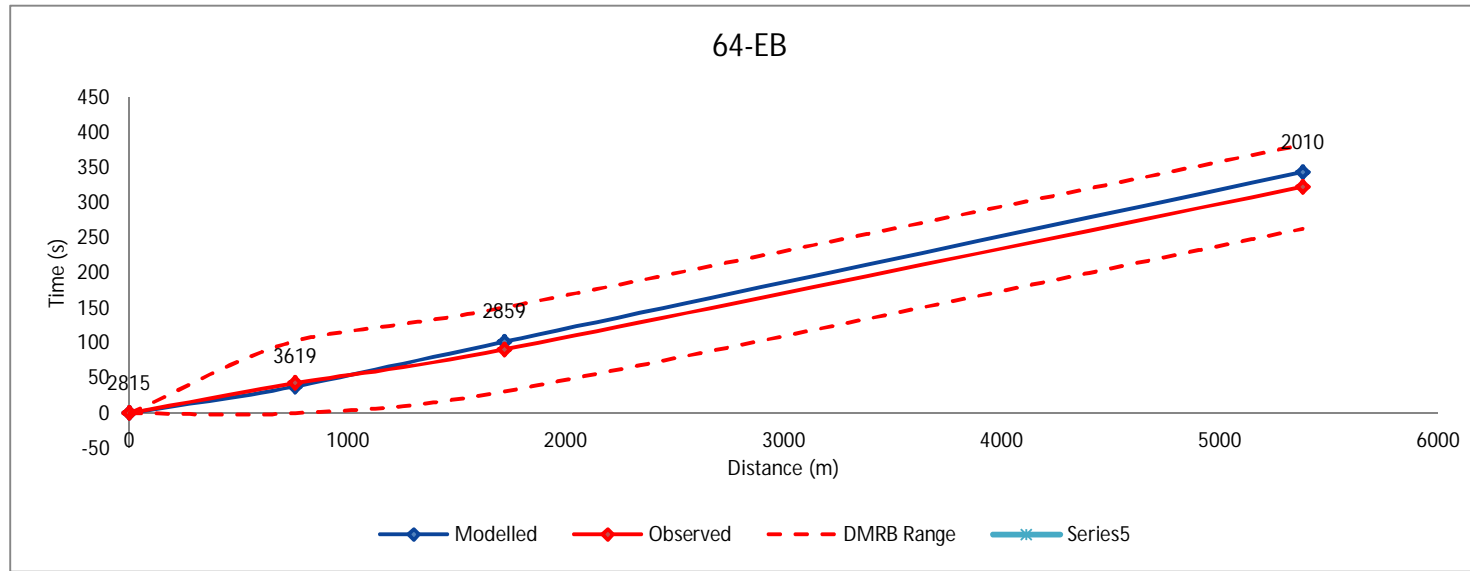
# PM Peak

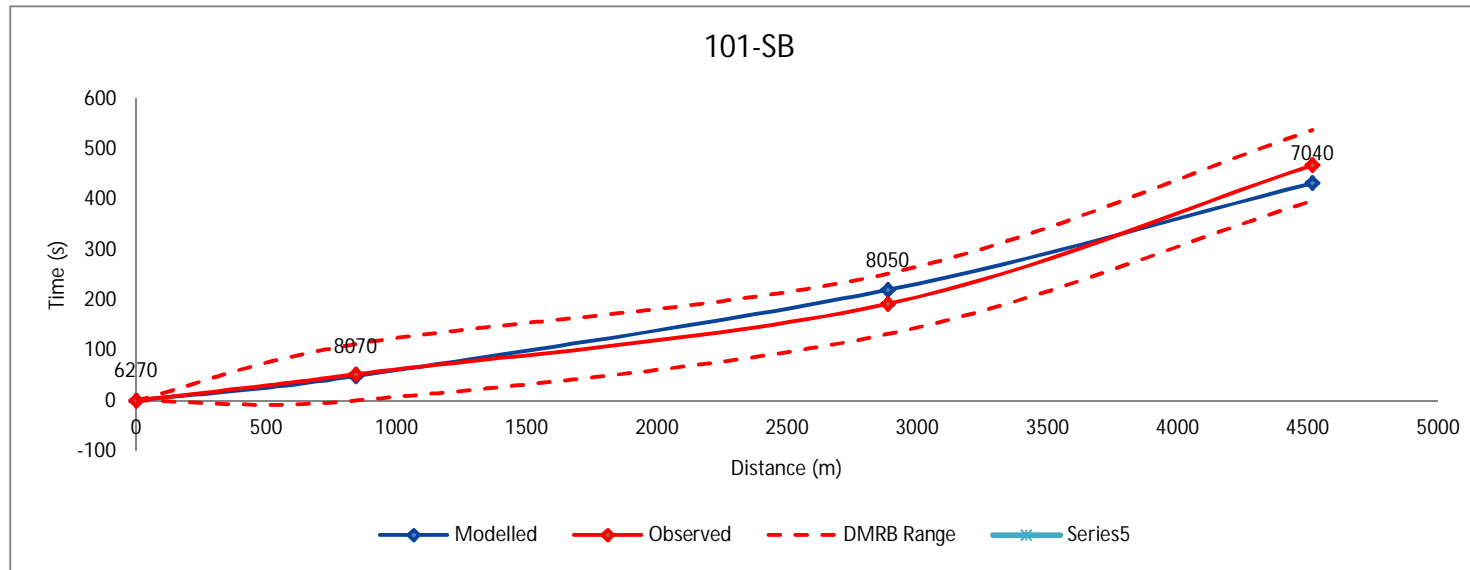
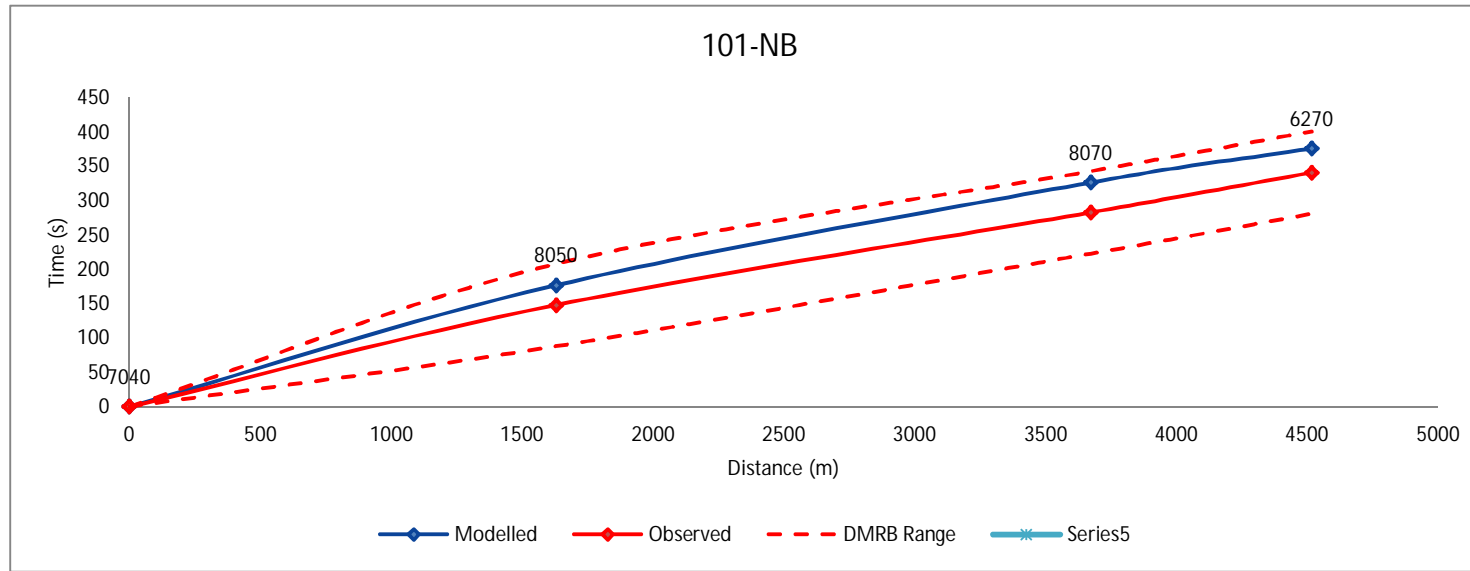


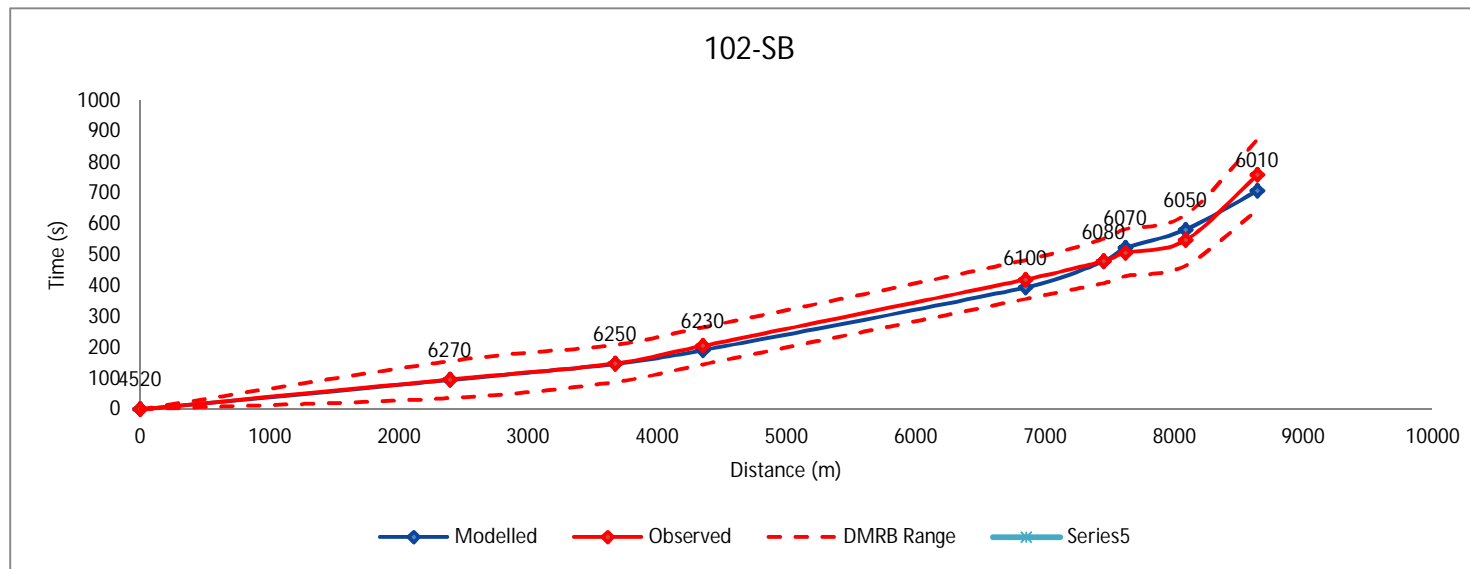
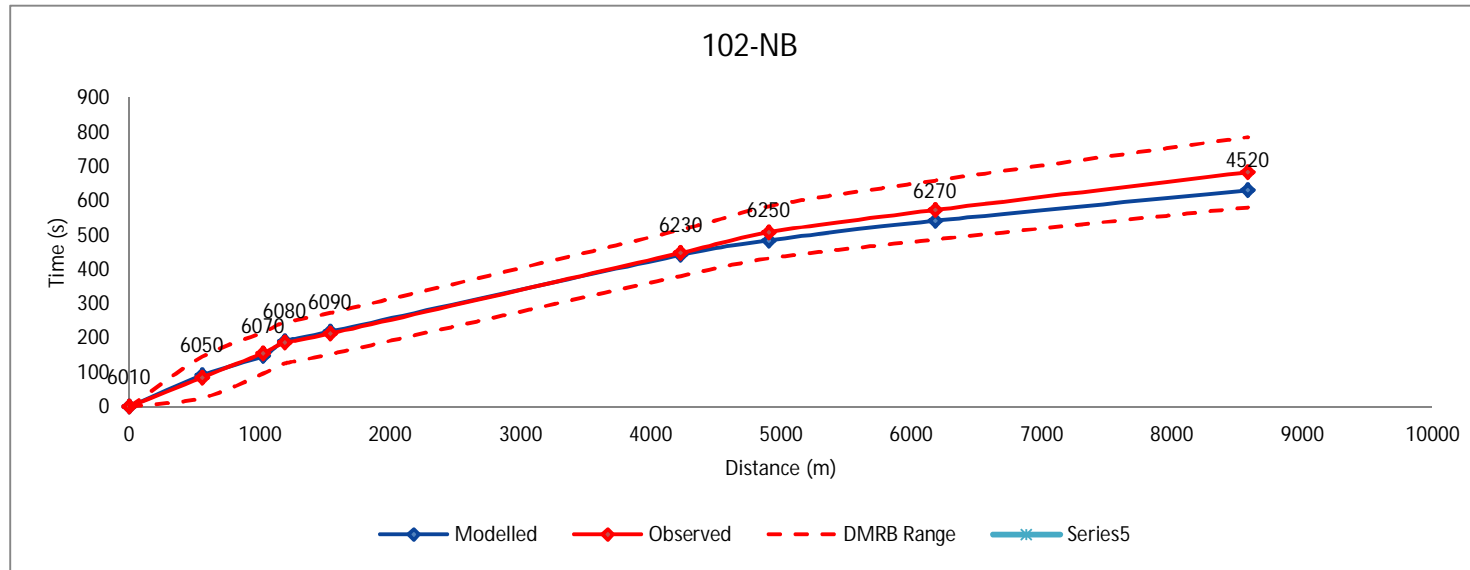


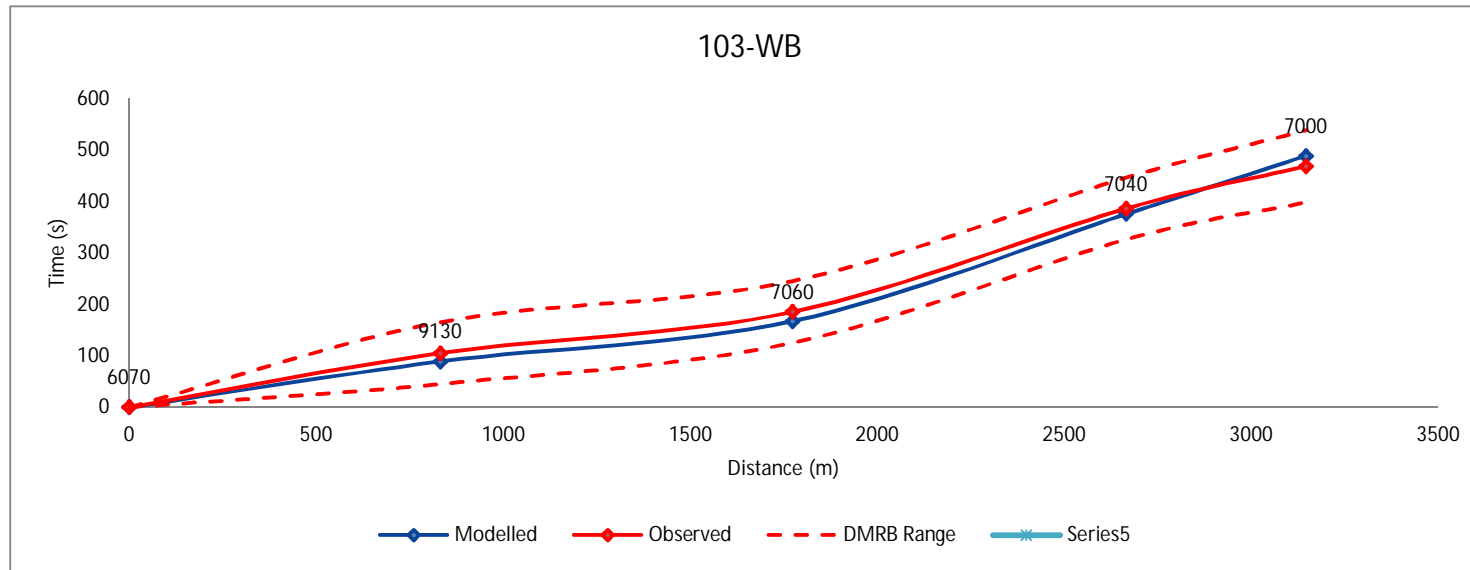
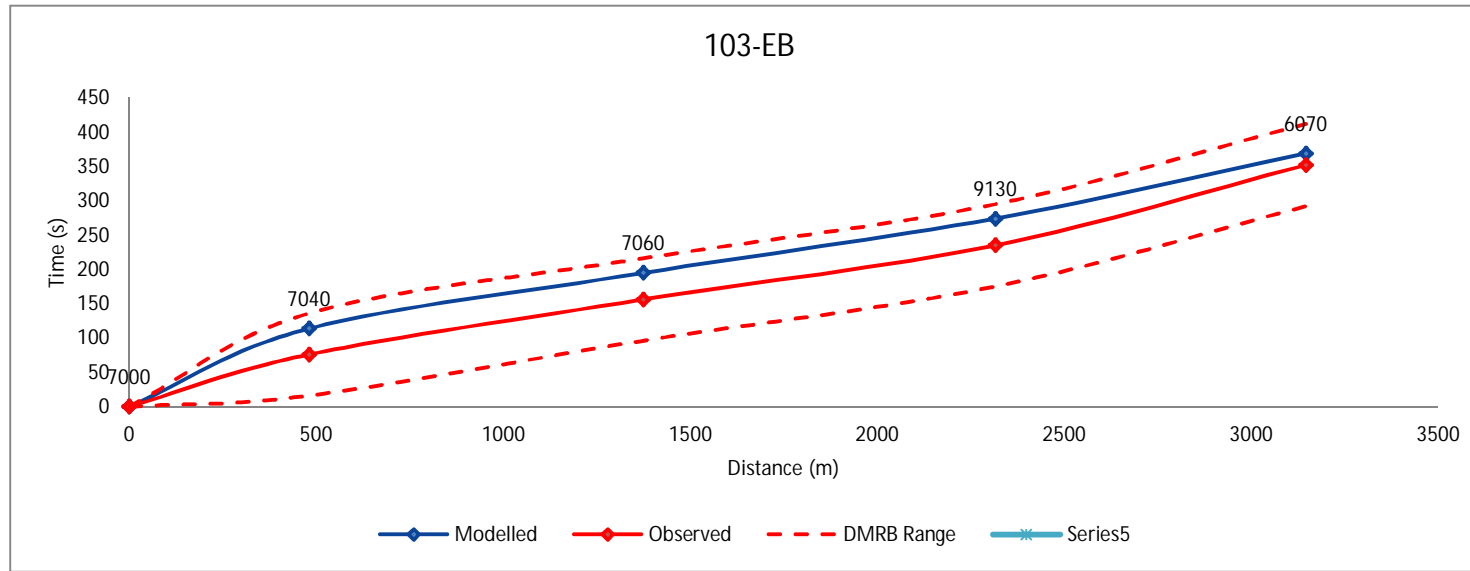


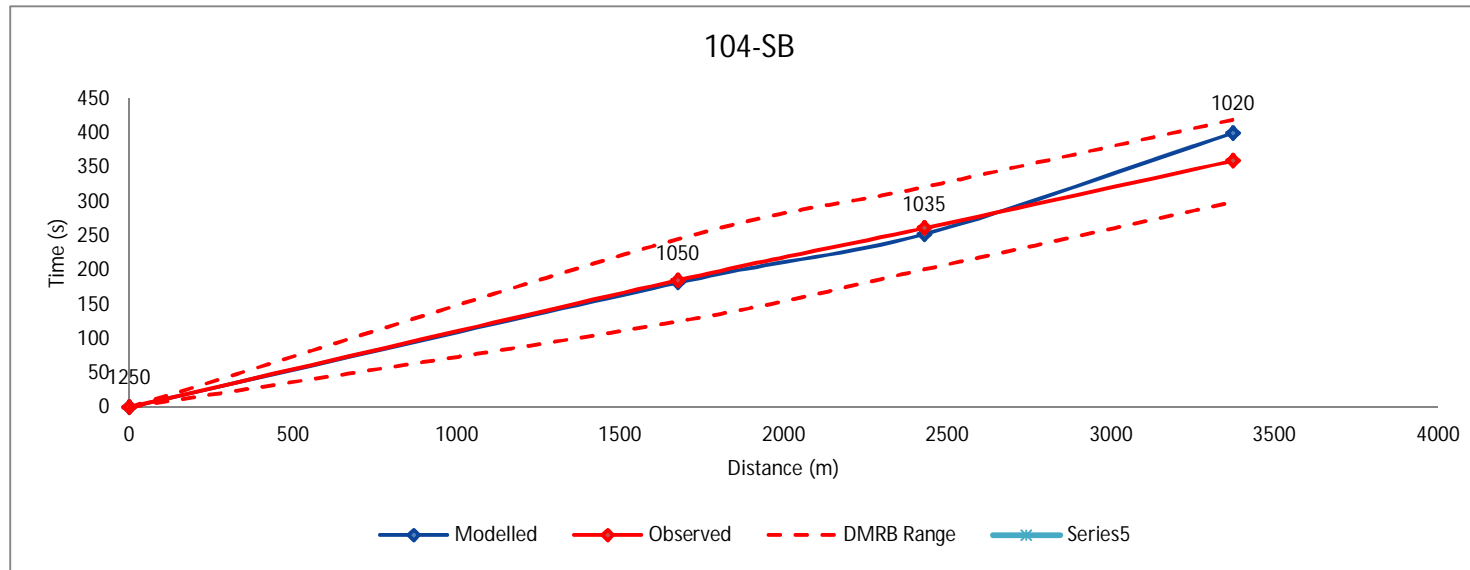
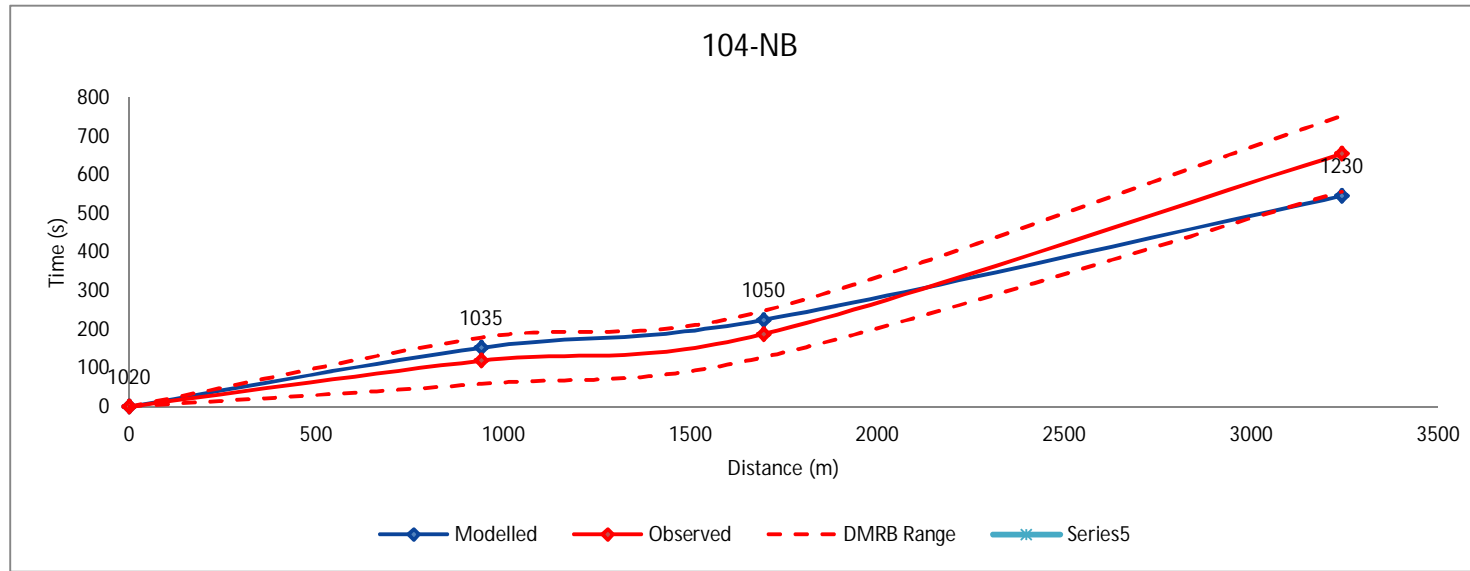


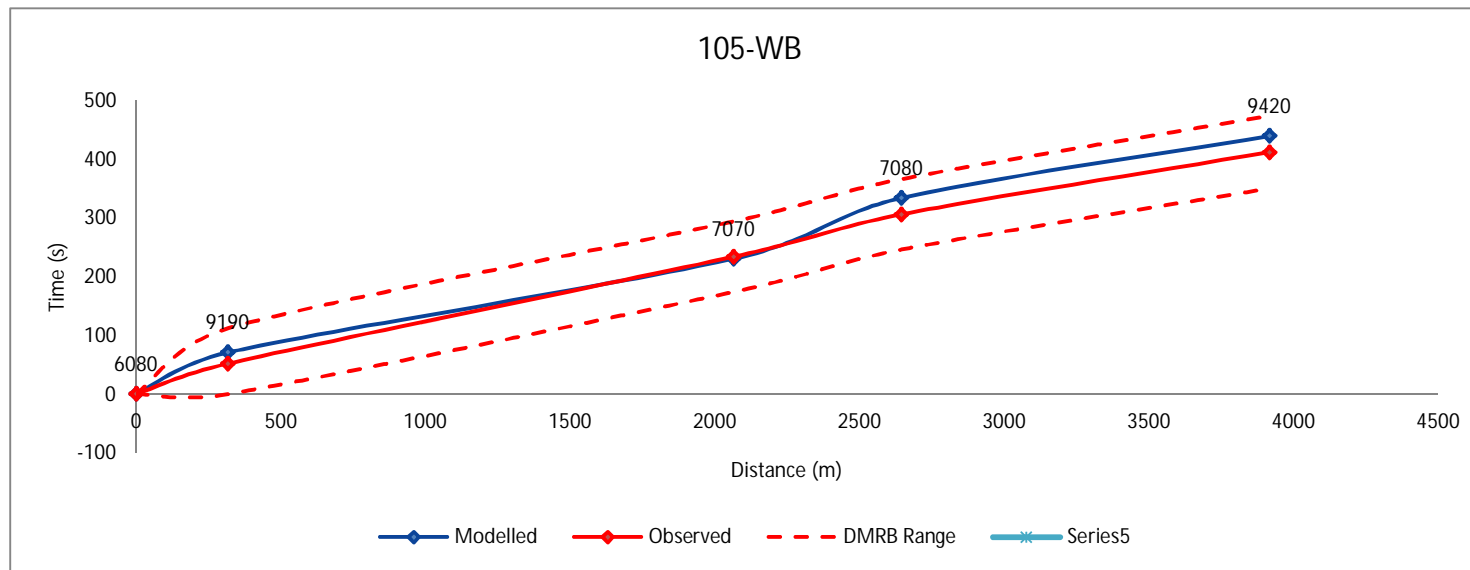
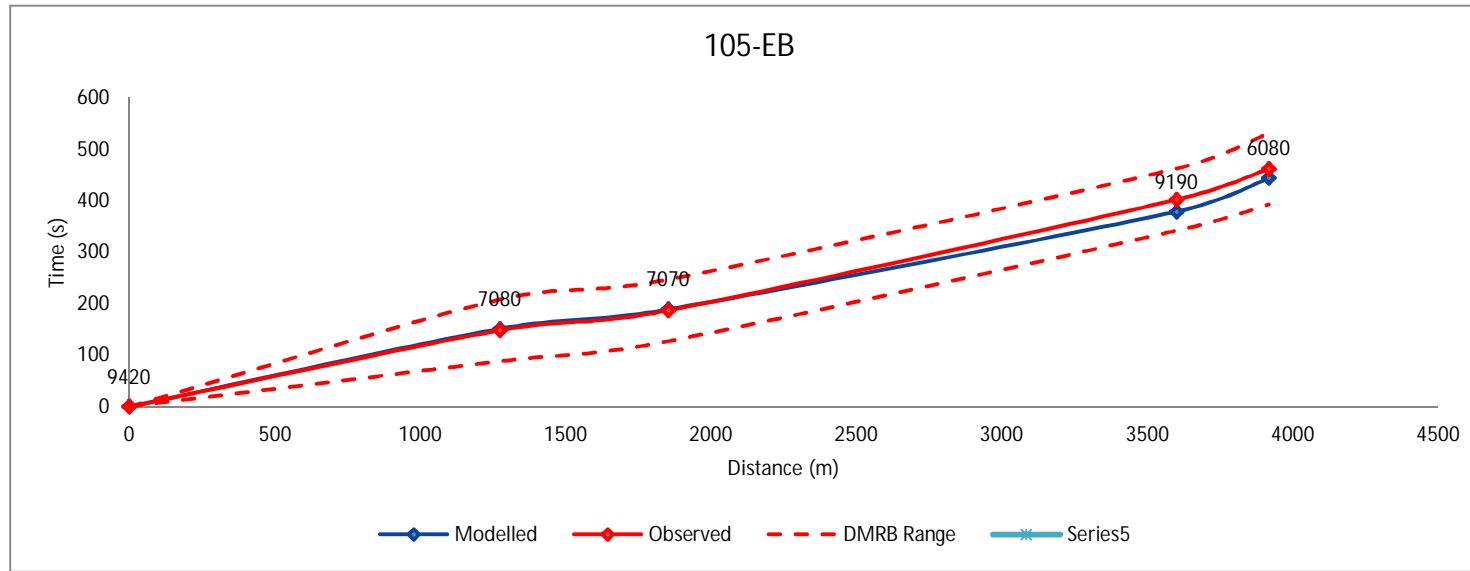


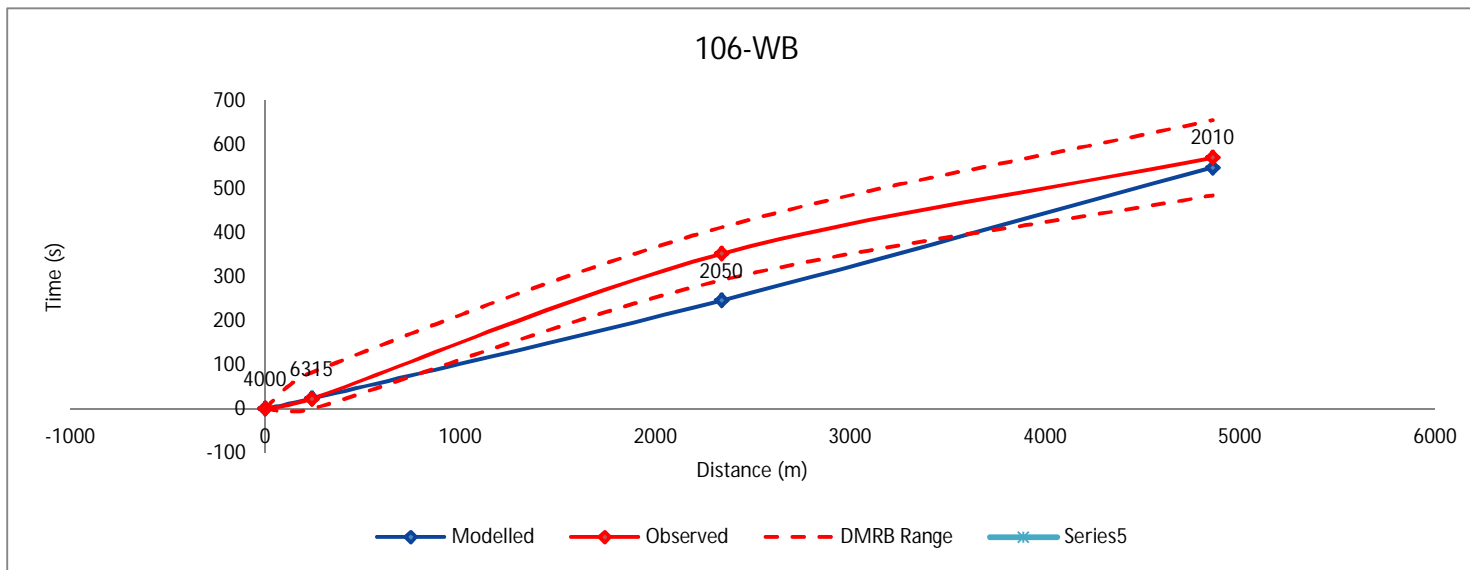
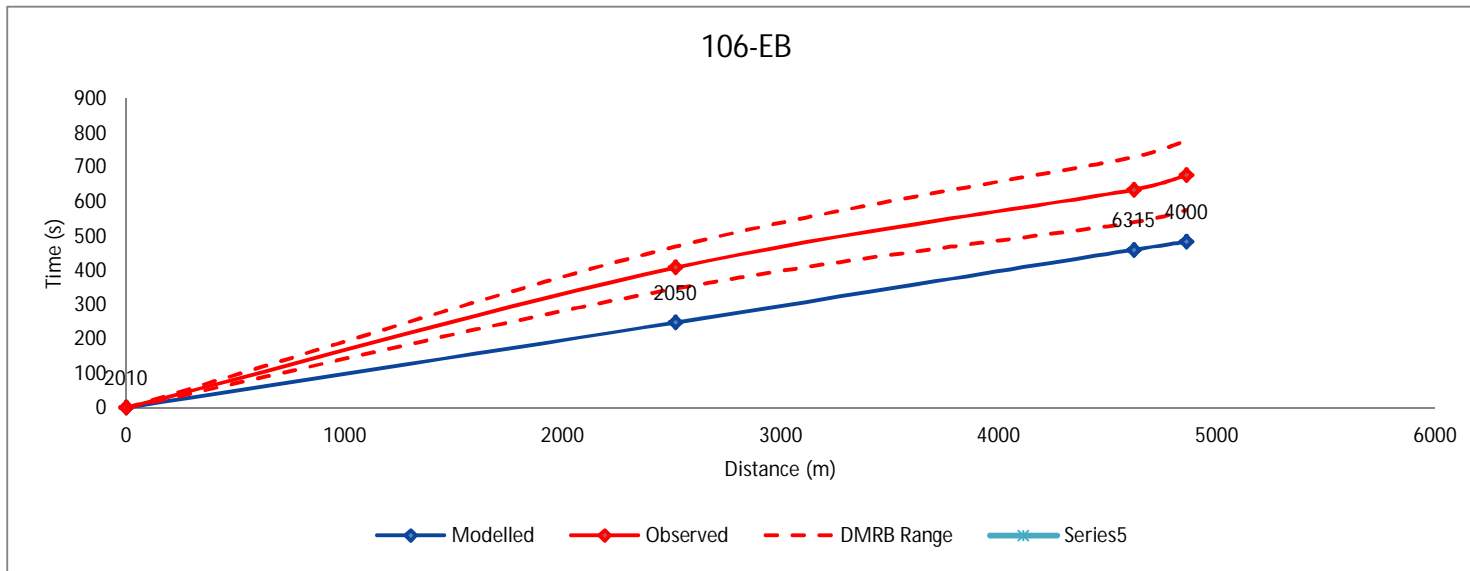














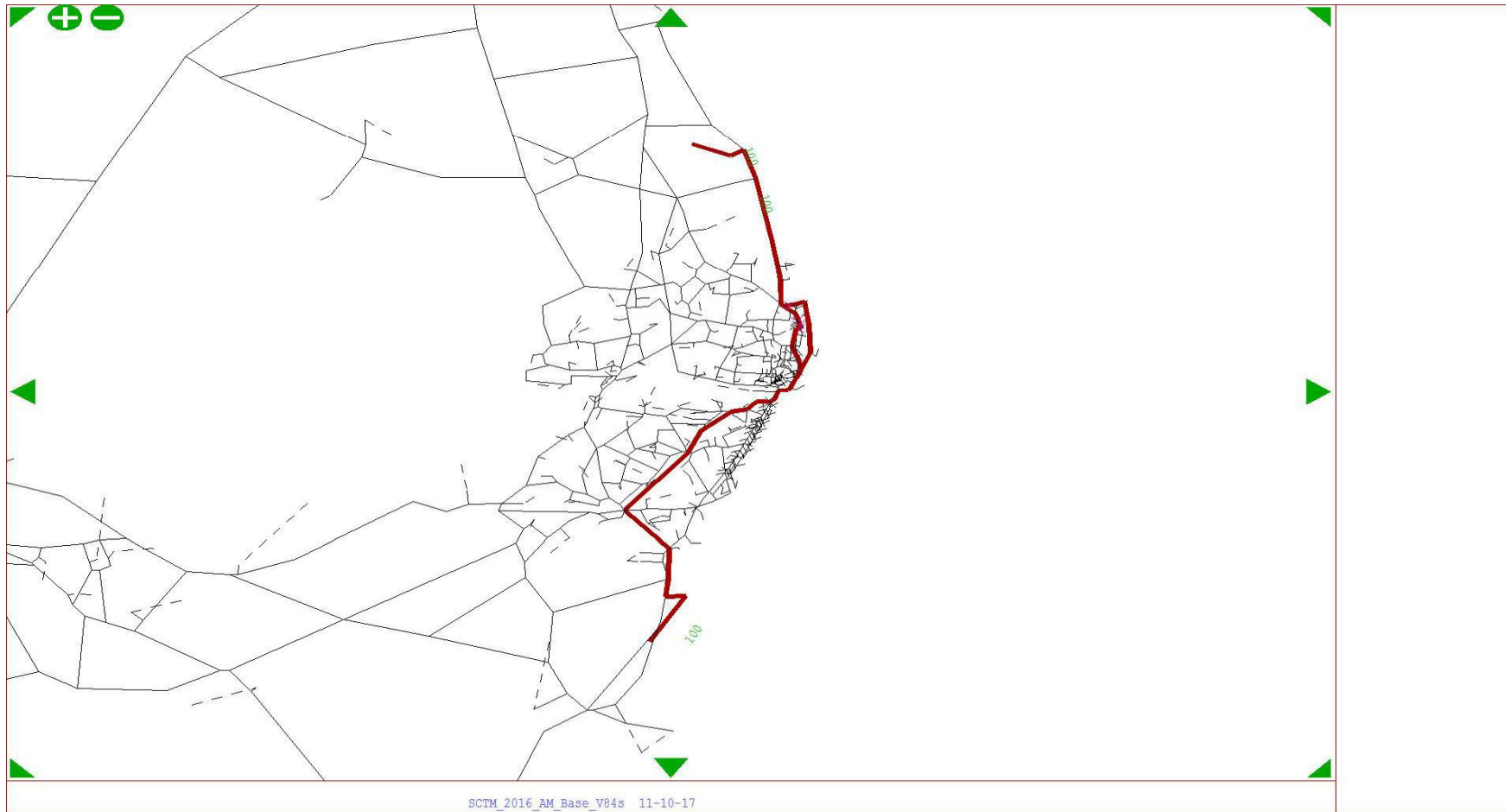
# Appendix D

## ROUTE CHOICE VALIDATION

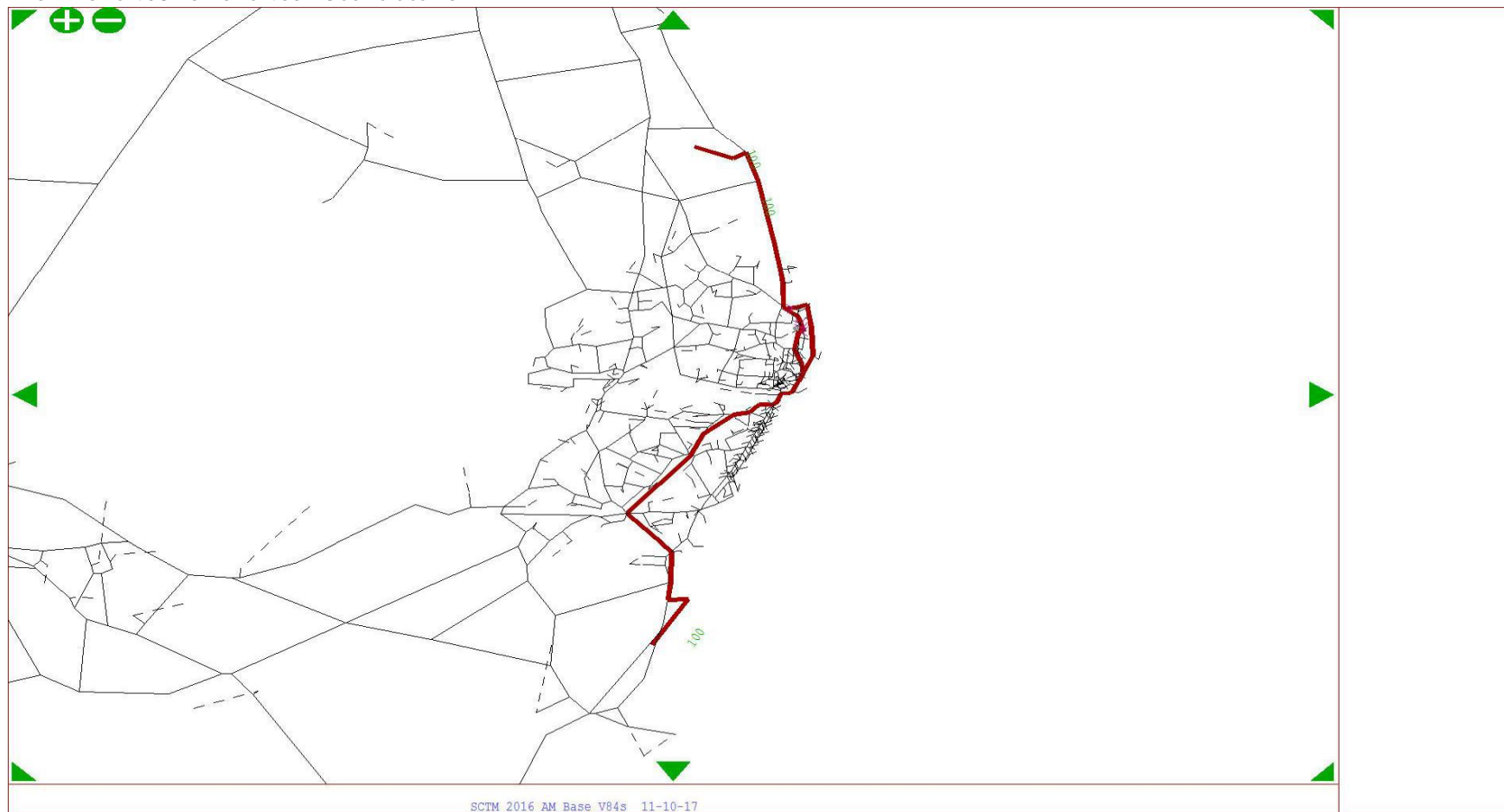


# AM Peak

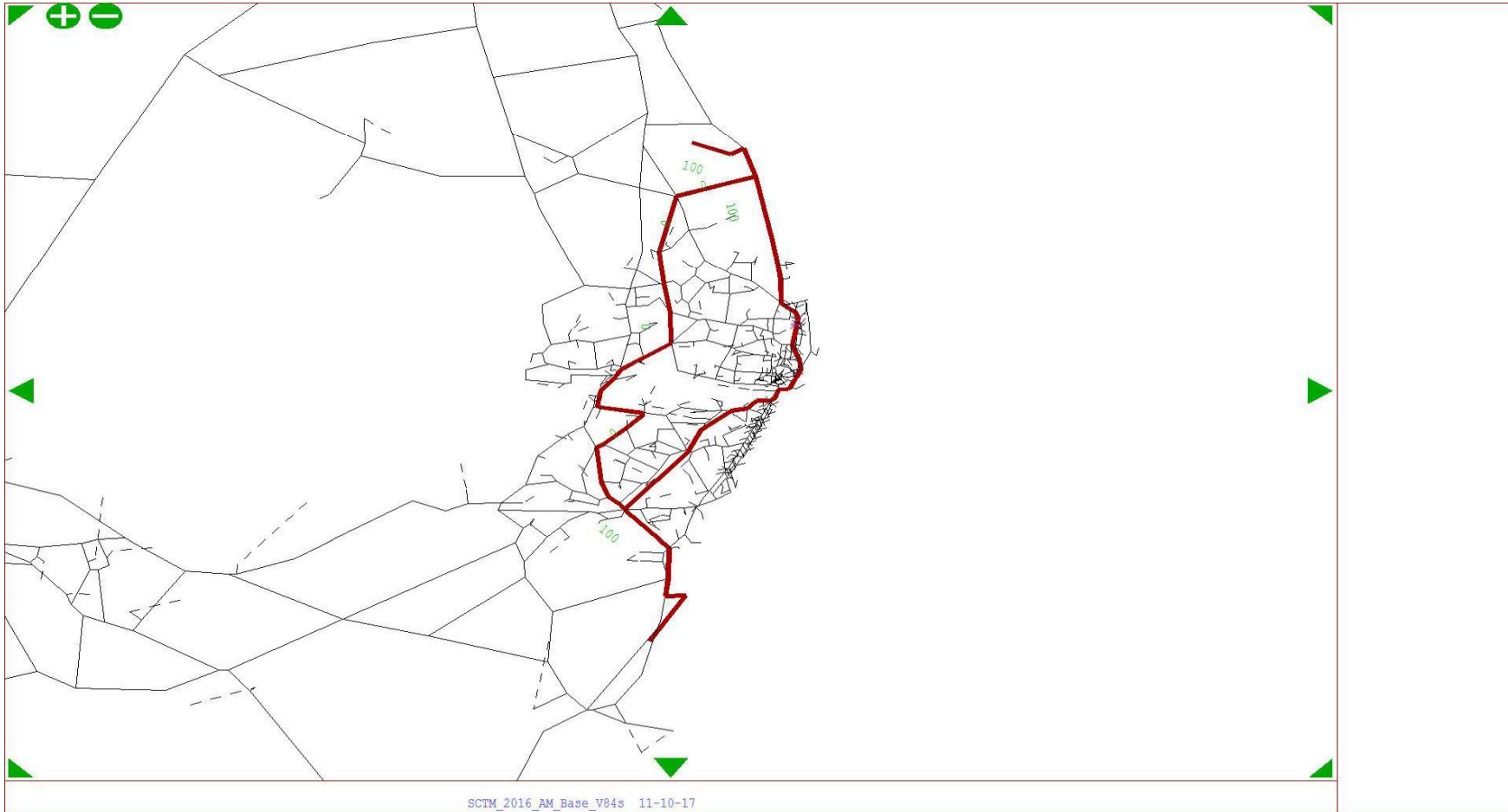
From Zone 408 To Zone 465 - User Class 2



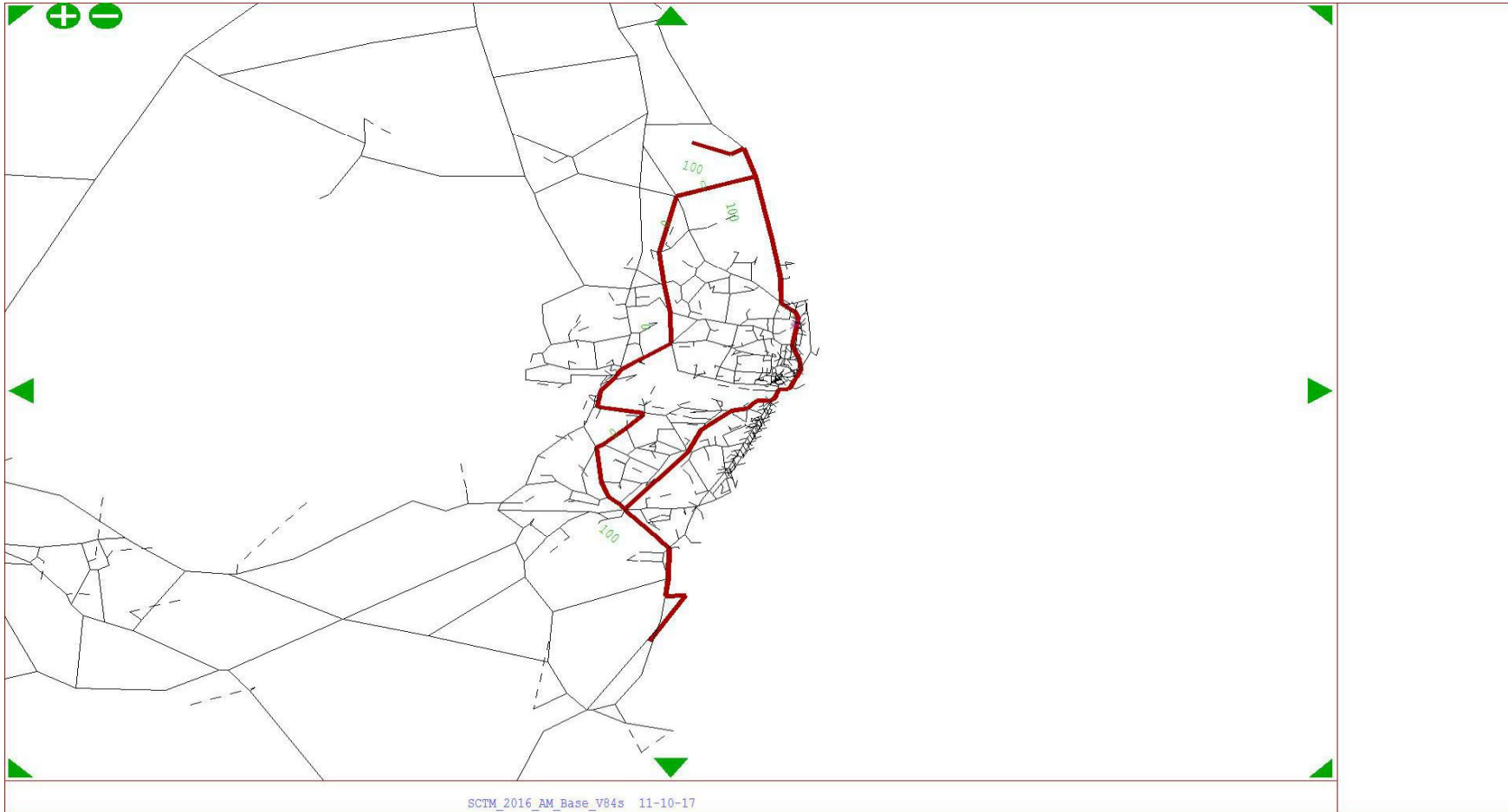
From Zone 408 To Zone 465 - User Class 10



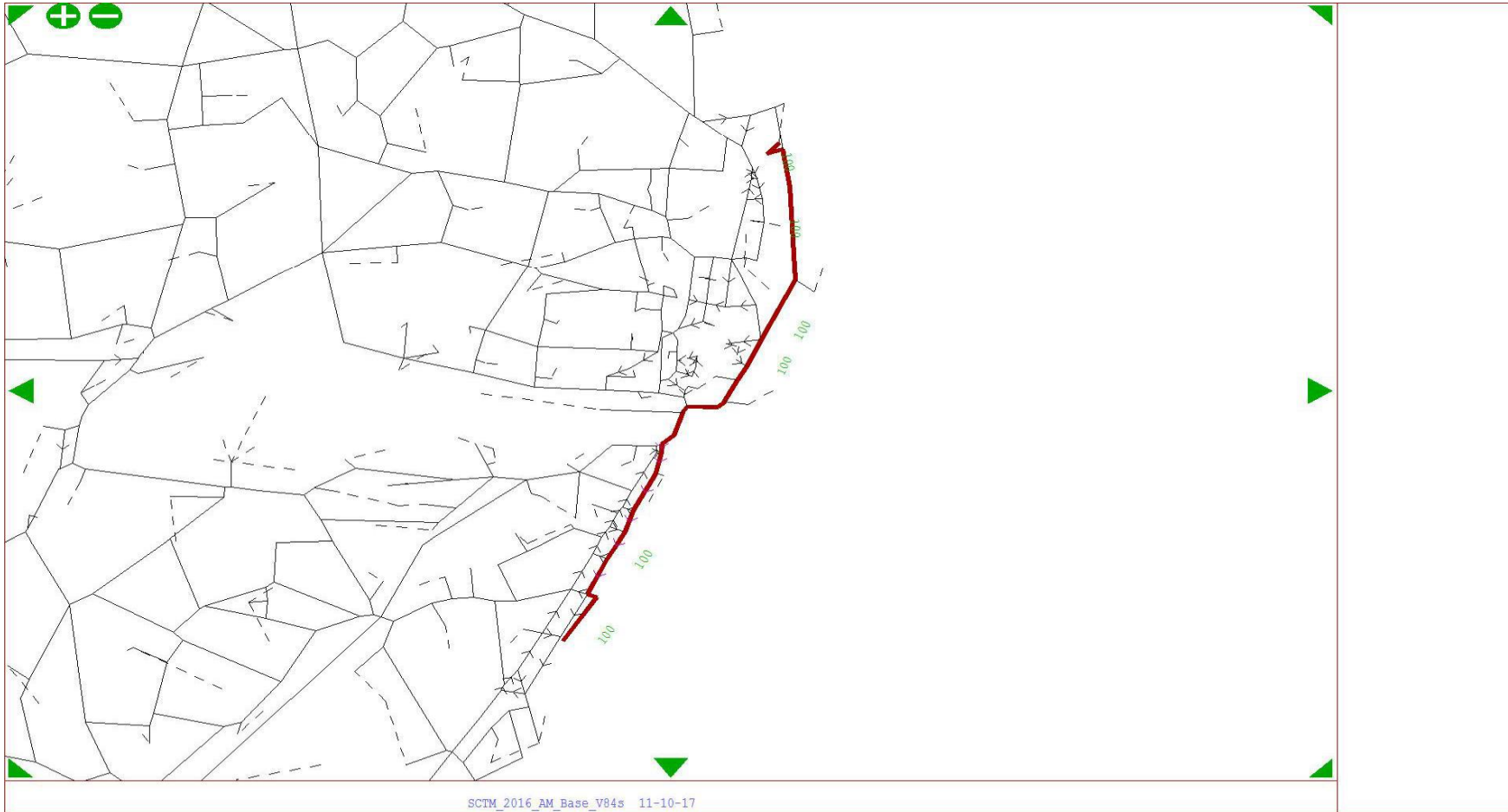
From Zone 465 To Zone 408 - User Class 2



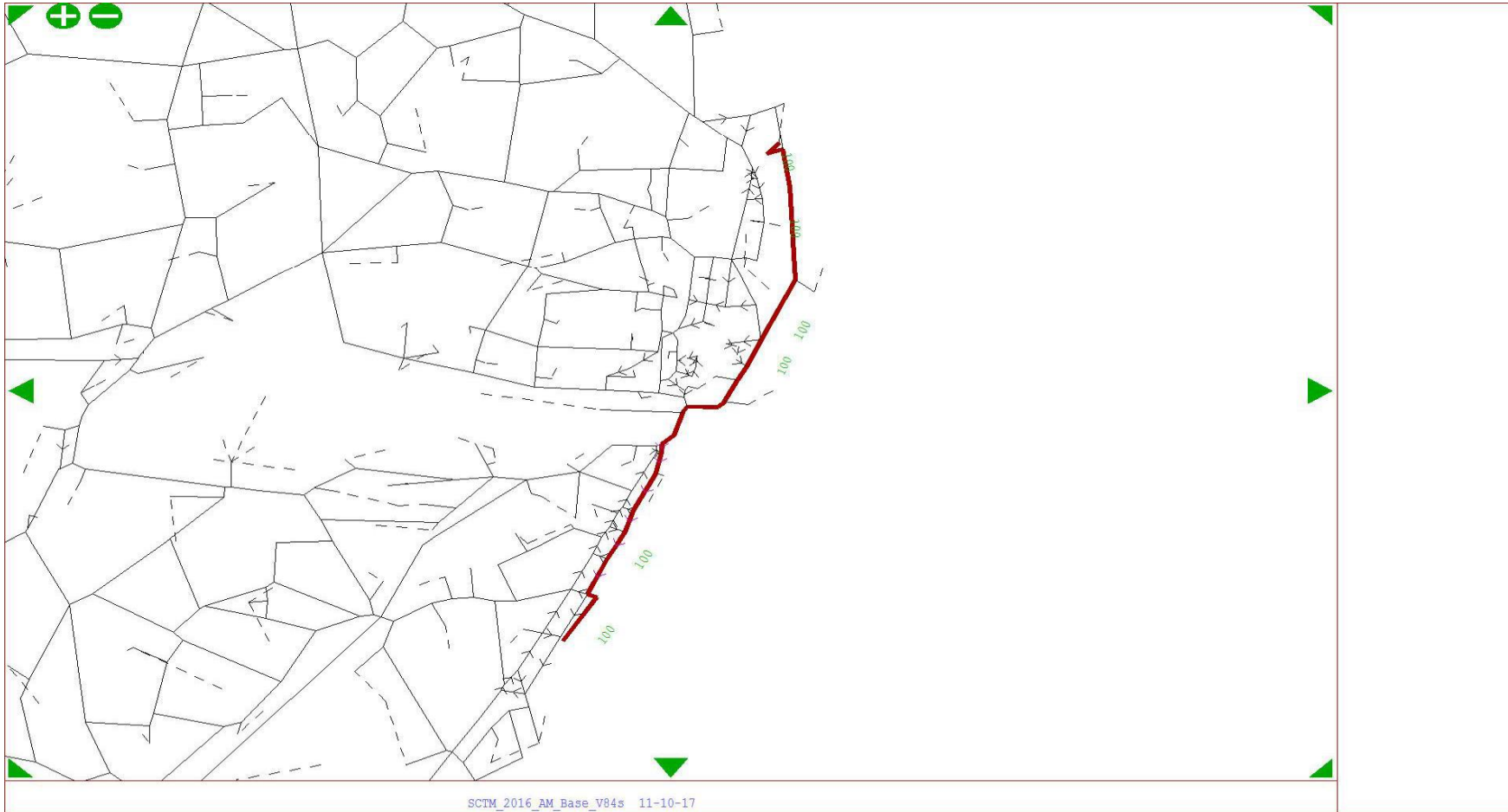
From Zone 465 To Zone 408 - User Class 10



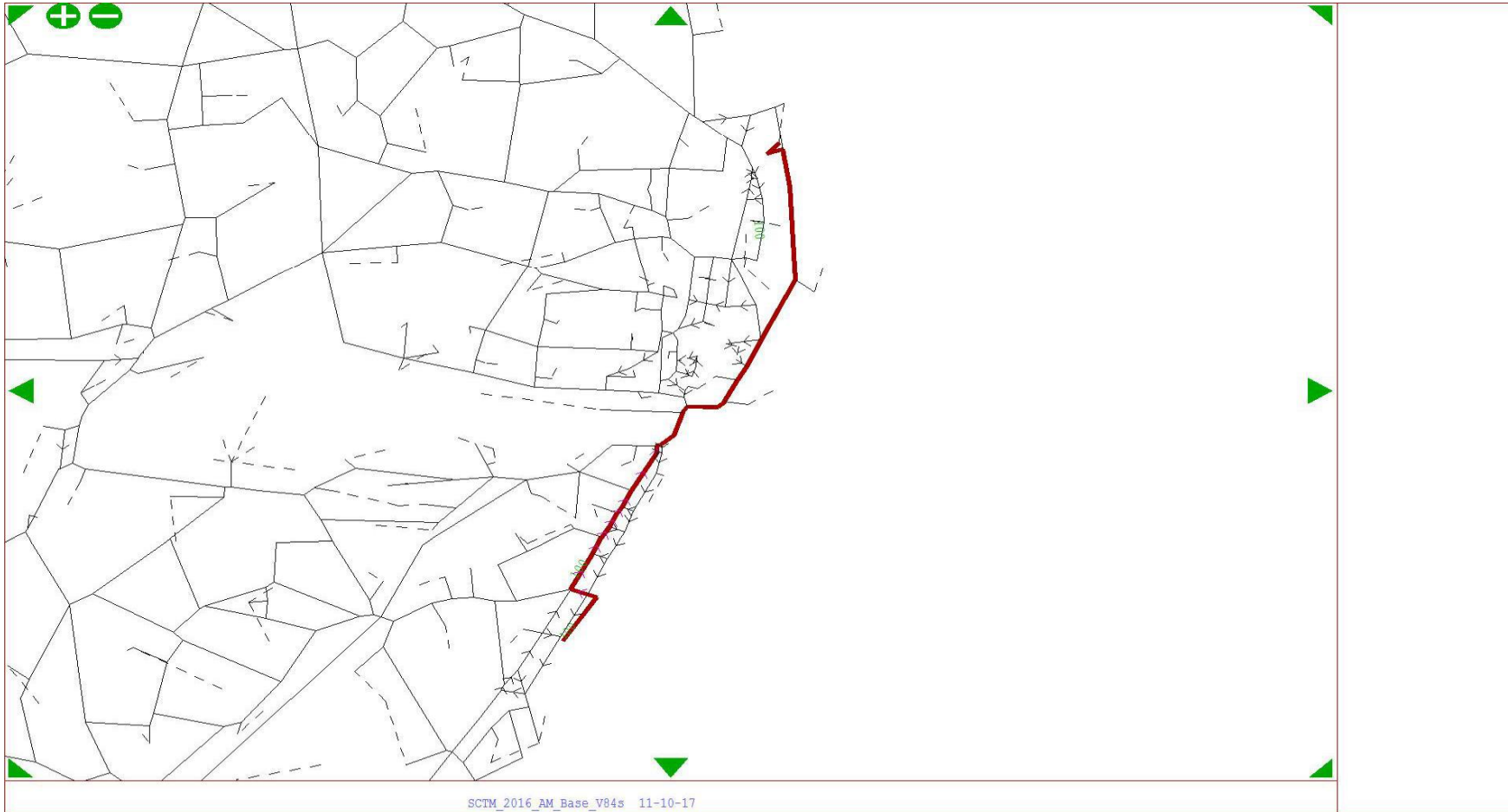
From Zone 84 To Zone 593 - User Class 2



From Zone 84 To Zone 593 - User Class 10

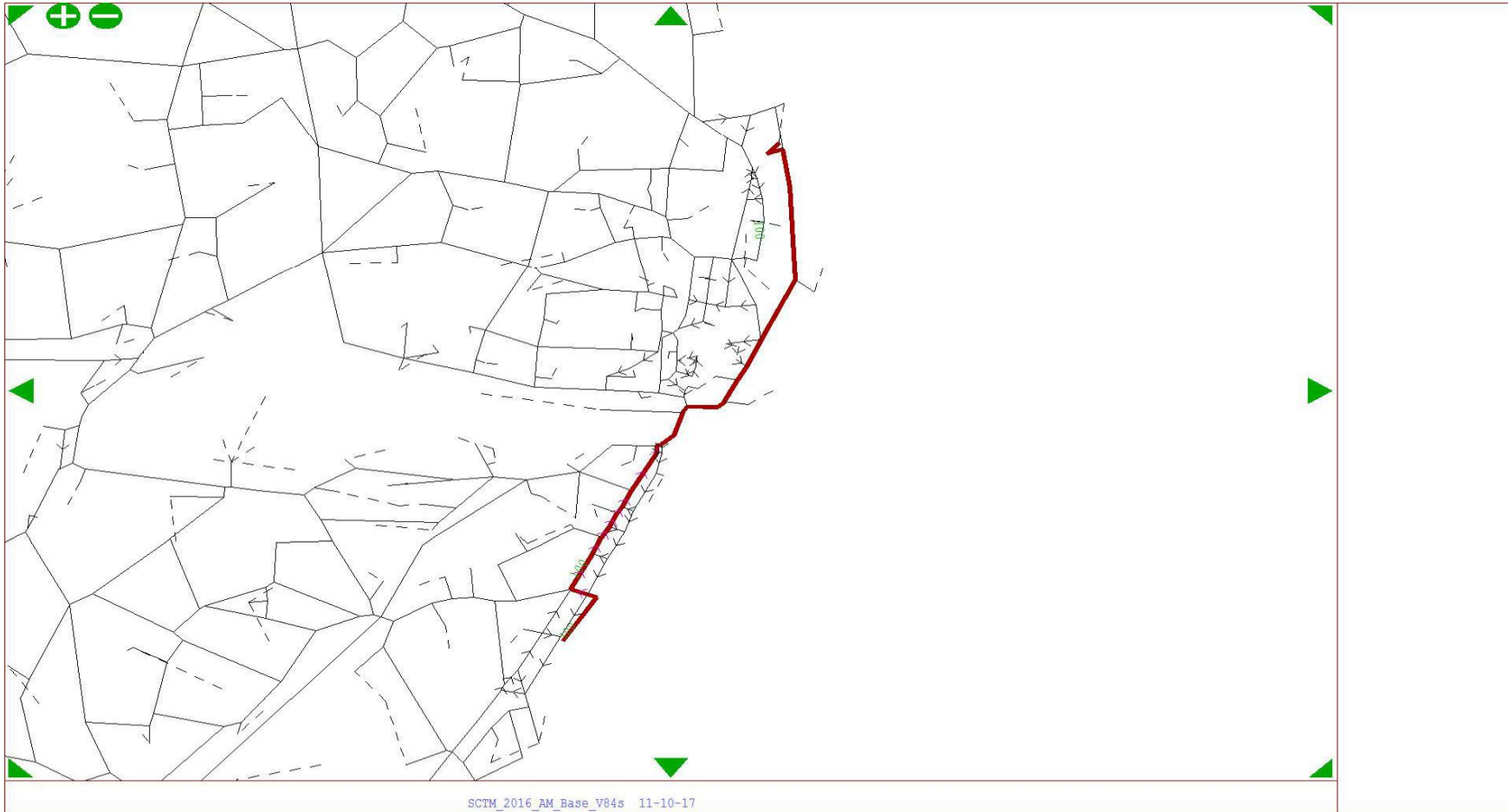


From Zone 593 To Zone 84 - User Class 2



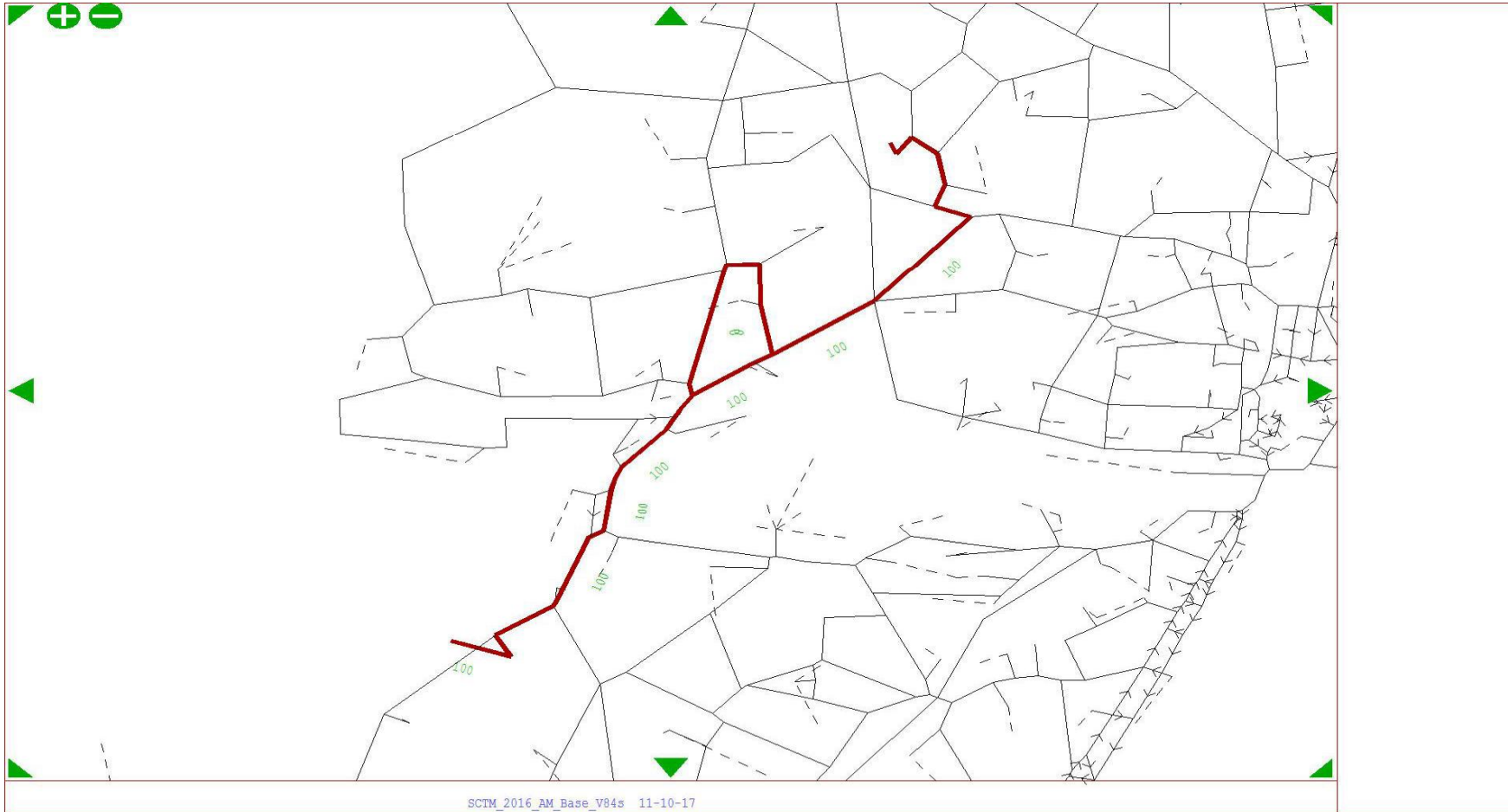


From Zone 593 To Zone 84 - User Class 10

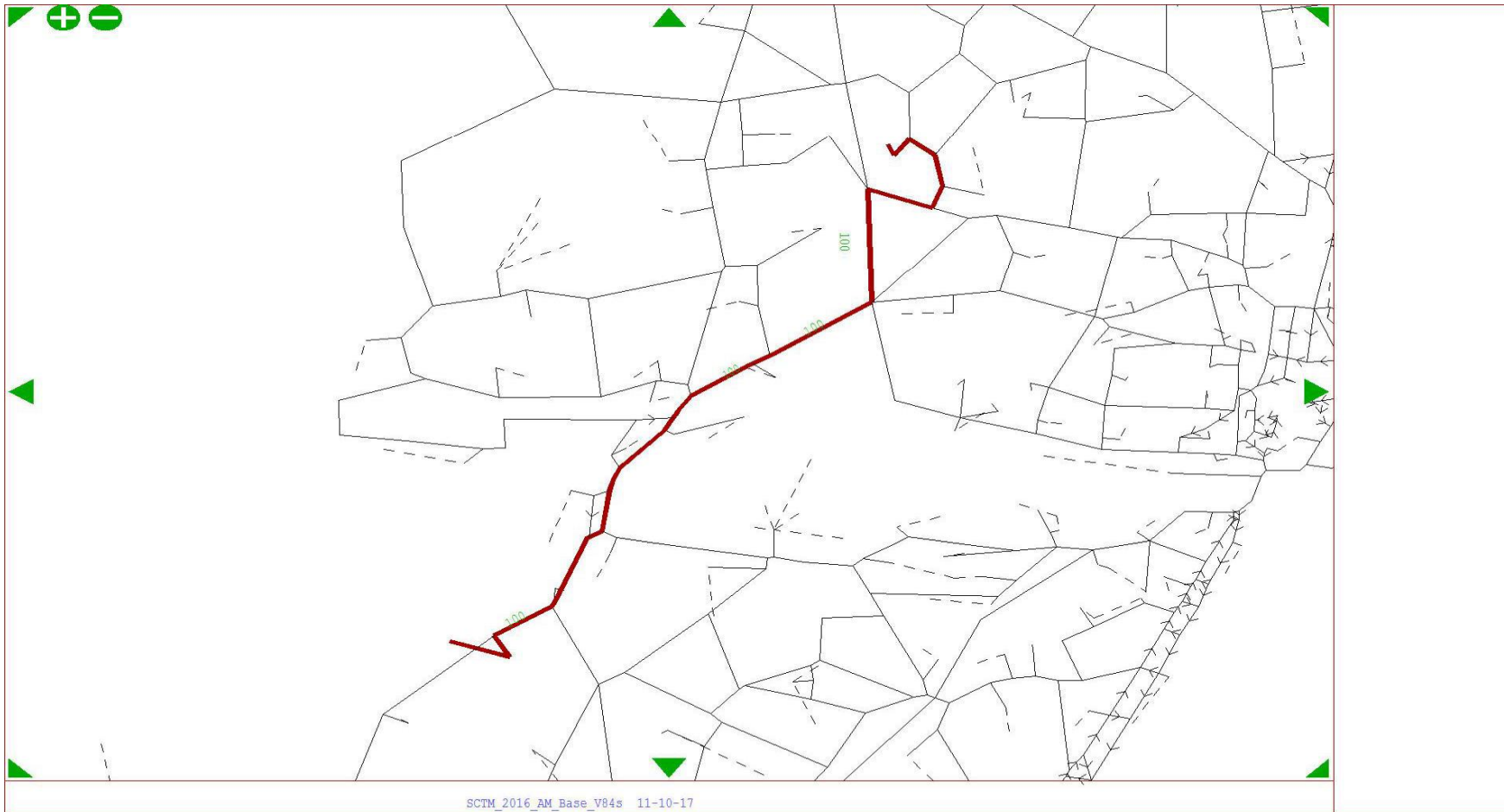




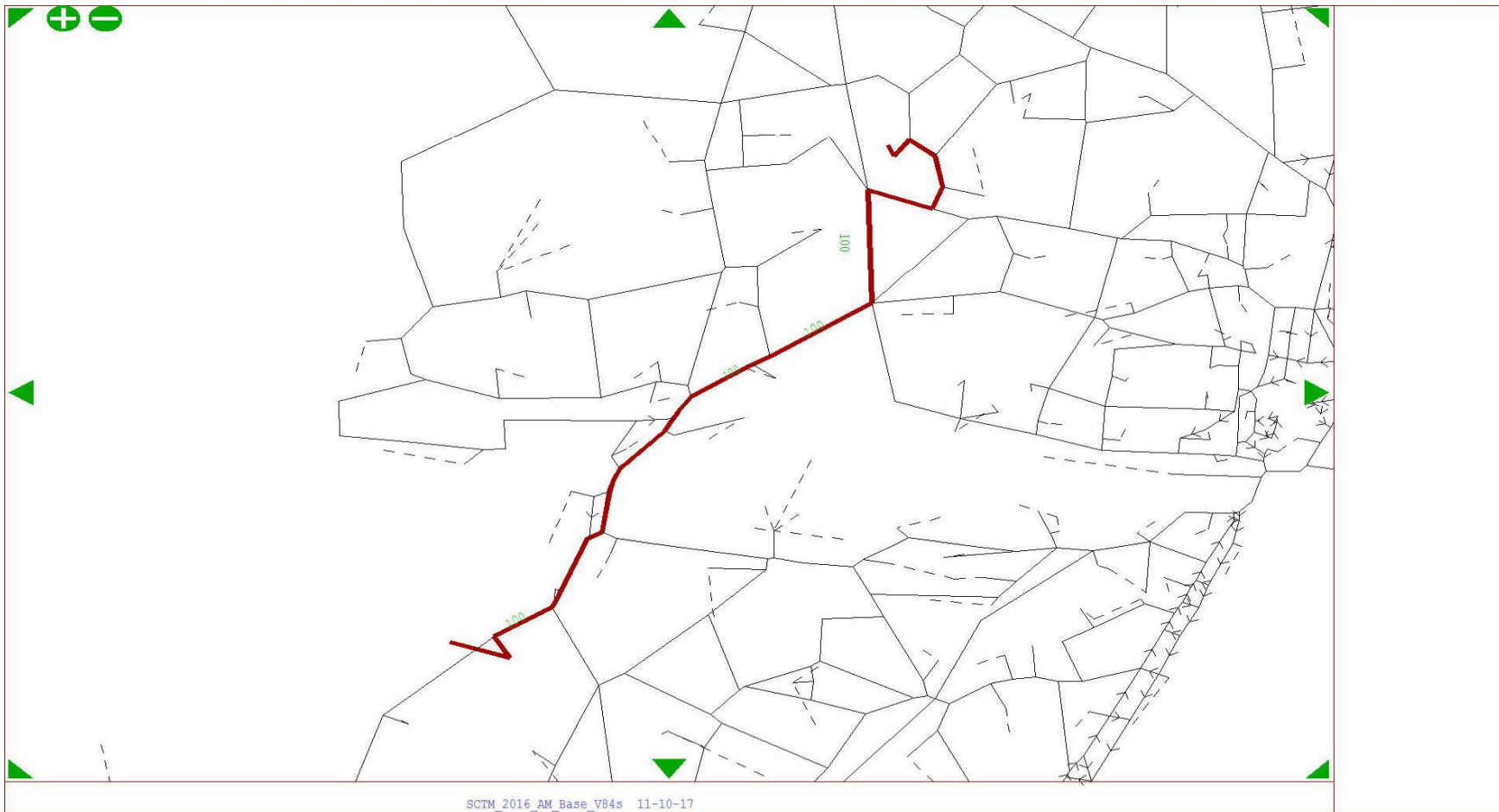
From Zone 767 To Zone 434 - User Class 10



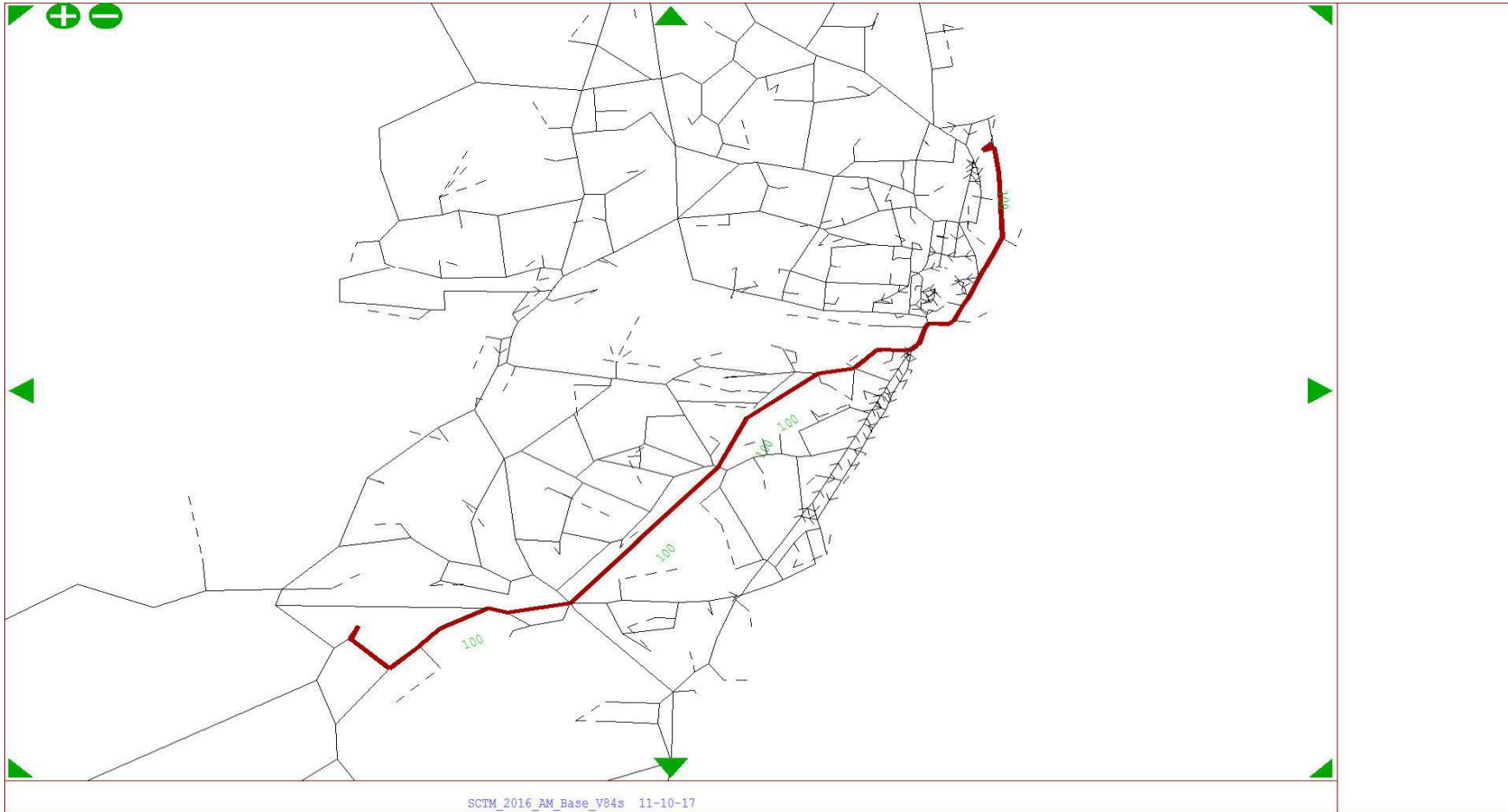
From Zone 434 To Zone 767 - User Class 2



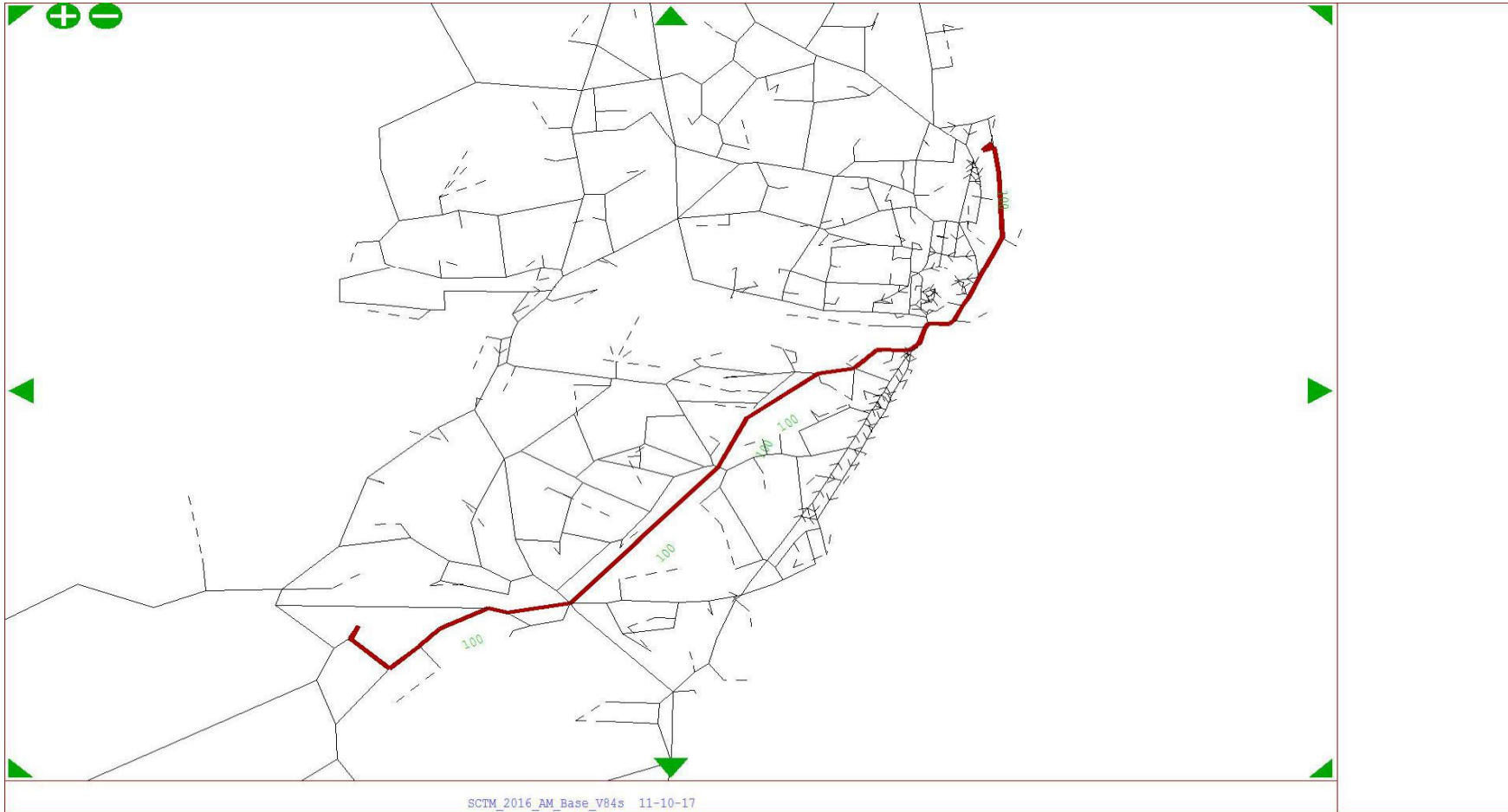
From Zone 434 To Zone 767 - User Class 10



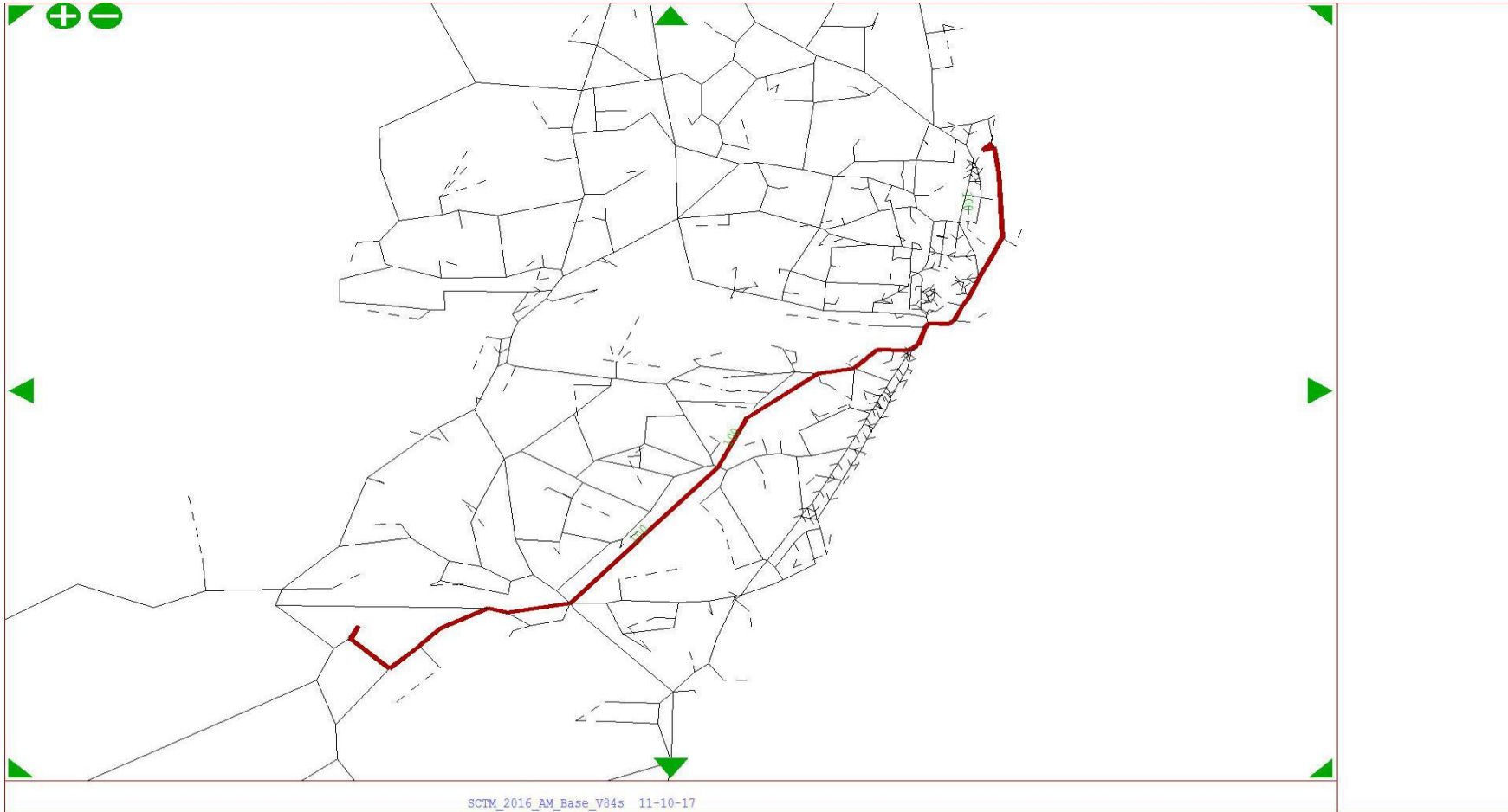
From Zone 84 To Zone 782 - User Class 2



From Zone 84 To Zone 782 - User Class 10

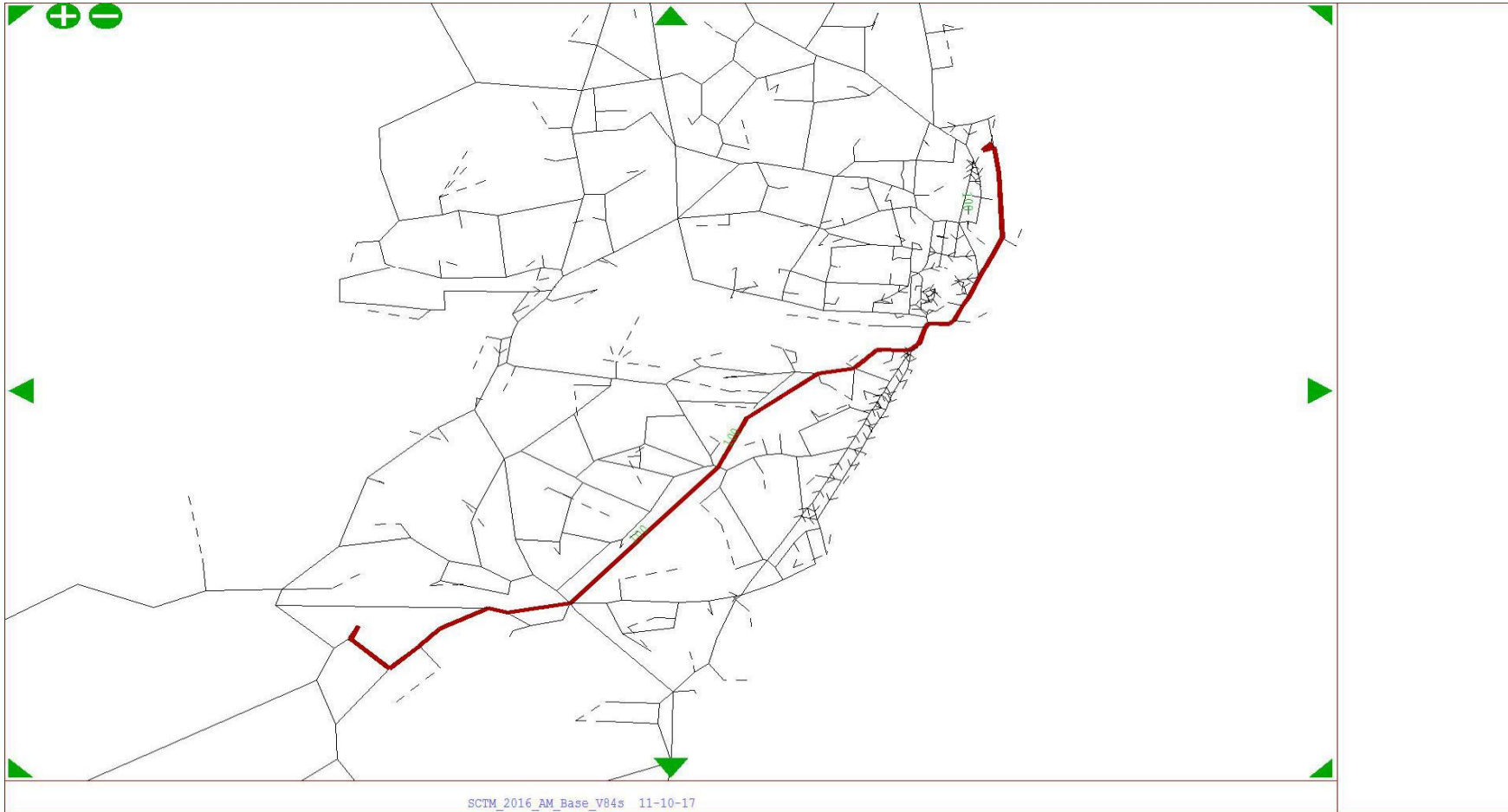


From Zone 782 To Zone 84 - User Class 2

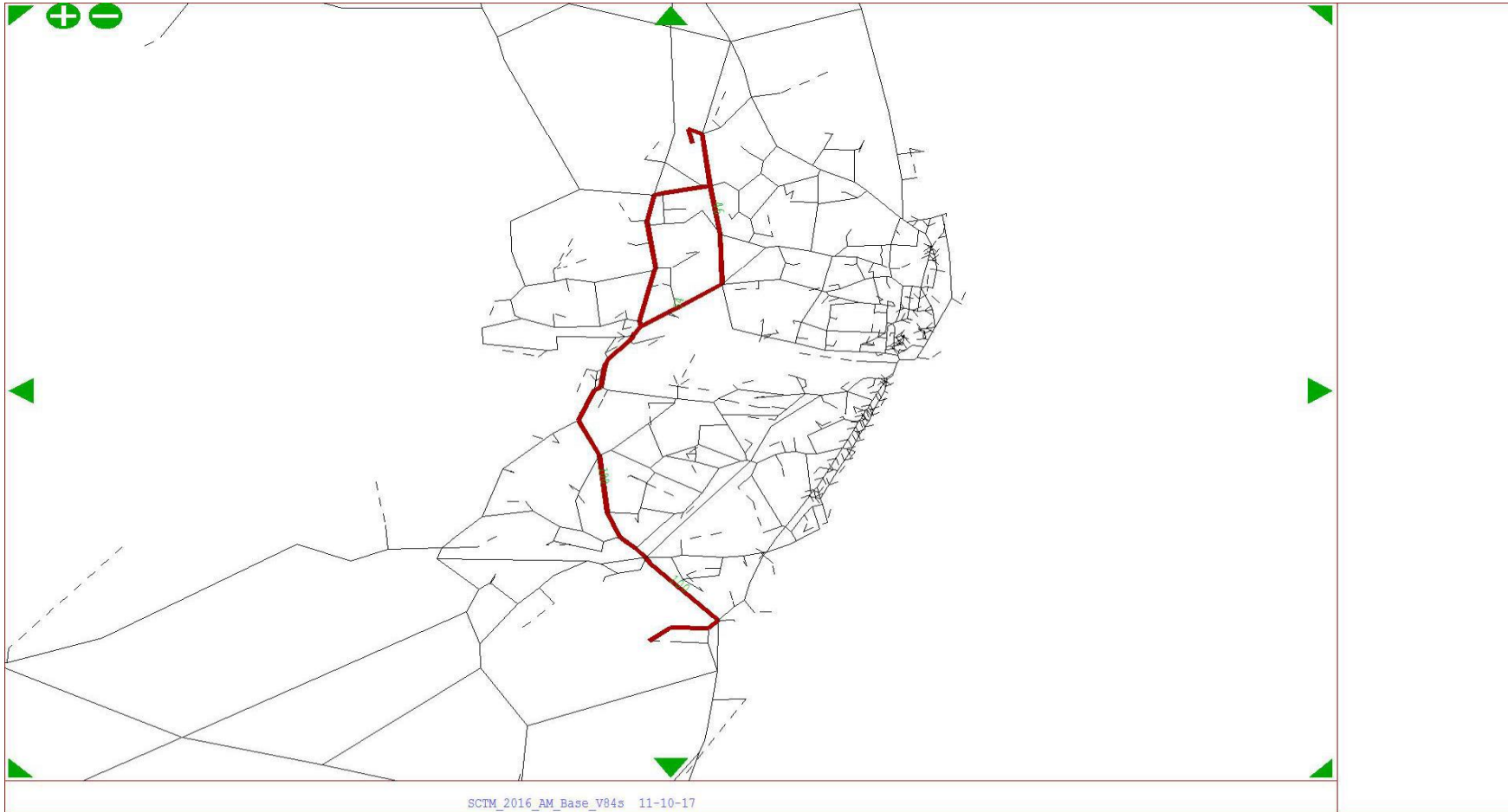




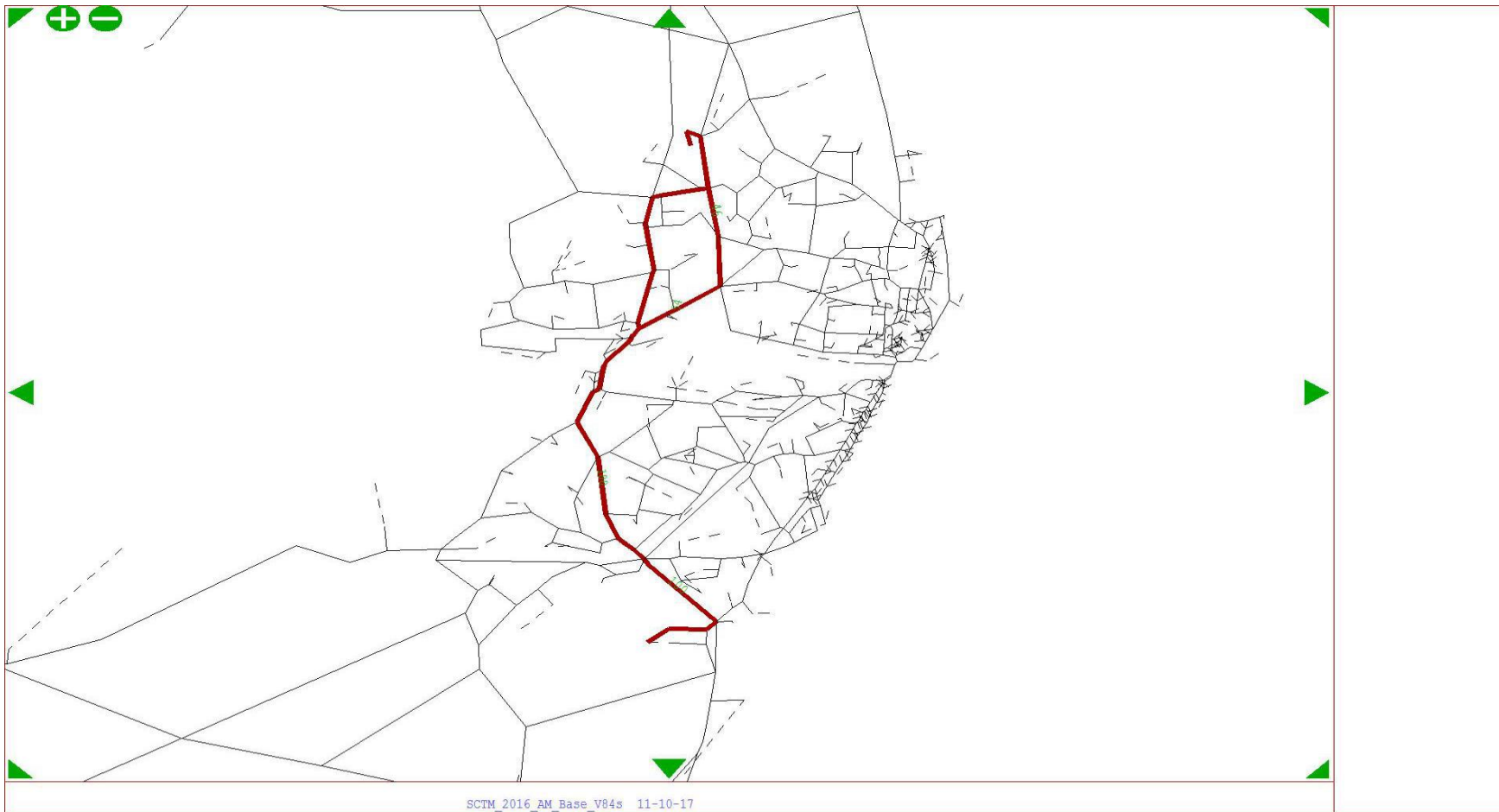
From Zone 782 To Zone 84 - User Class 10



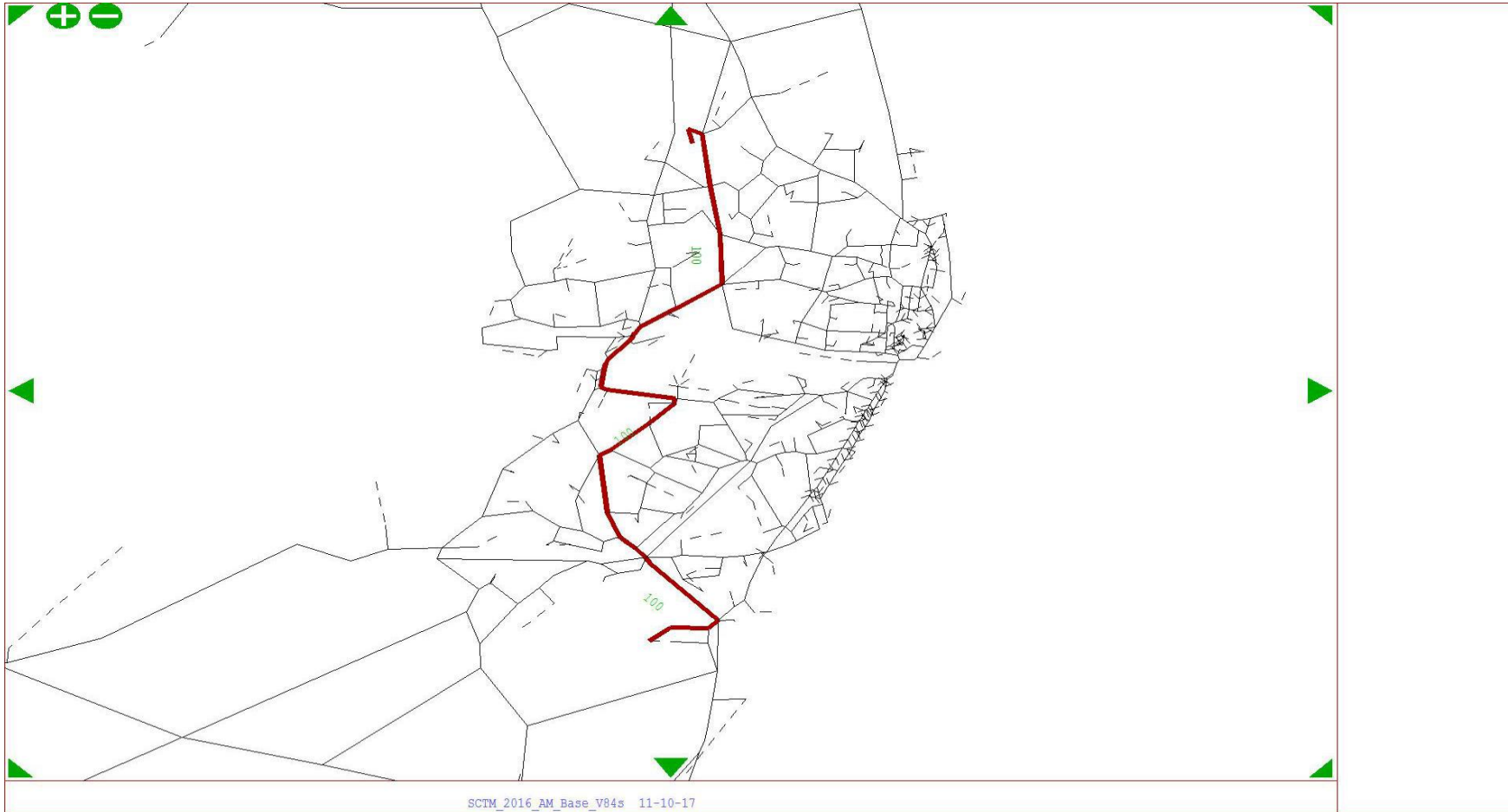
From Zone 586 To Zone 781 - User Class 2



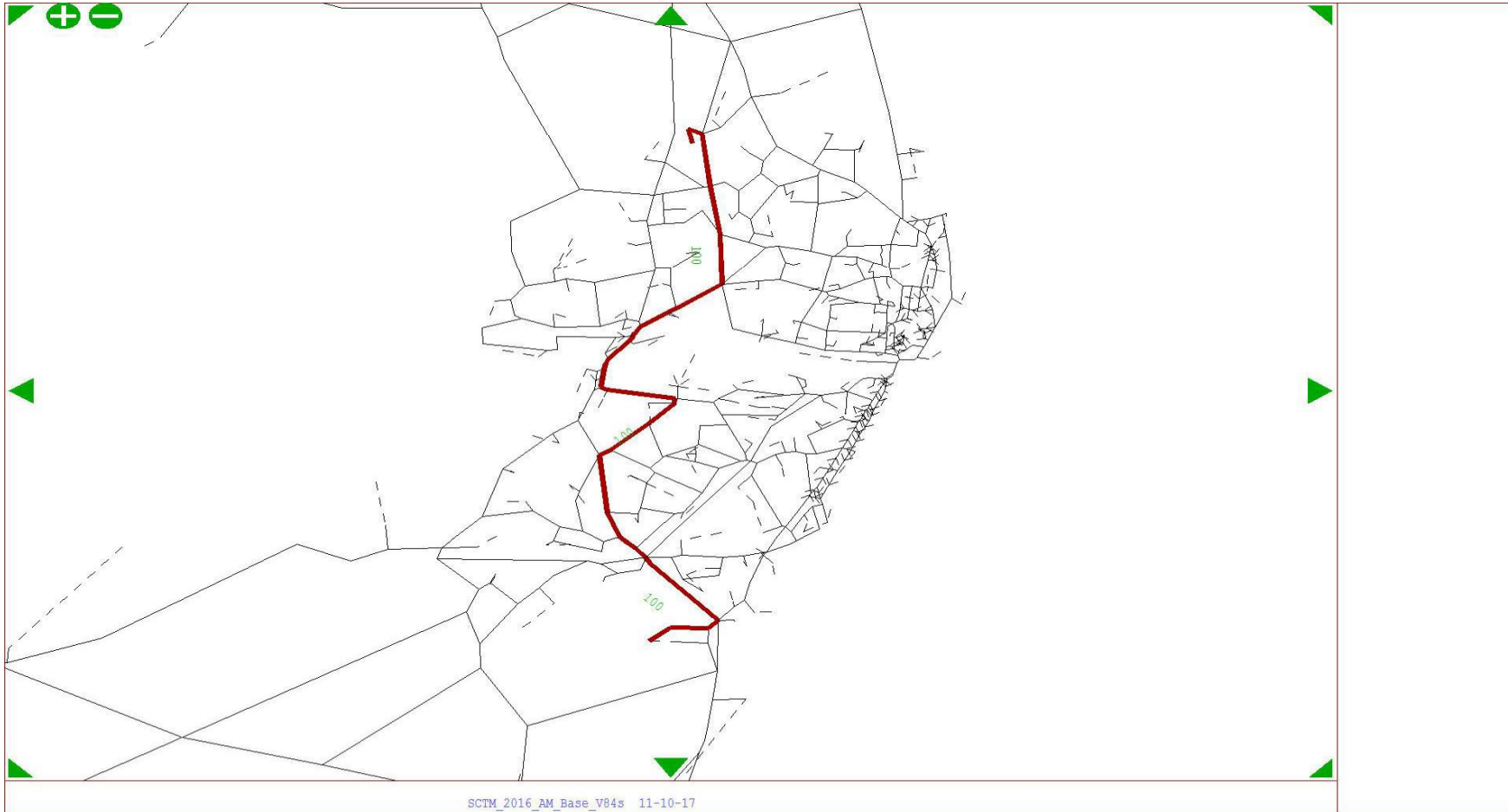
From Zone 586 To Zone 781 - User Class 10



From Zone 781 To Zone 586 - User Class 2

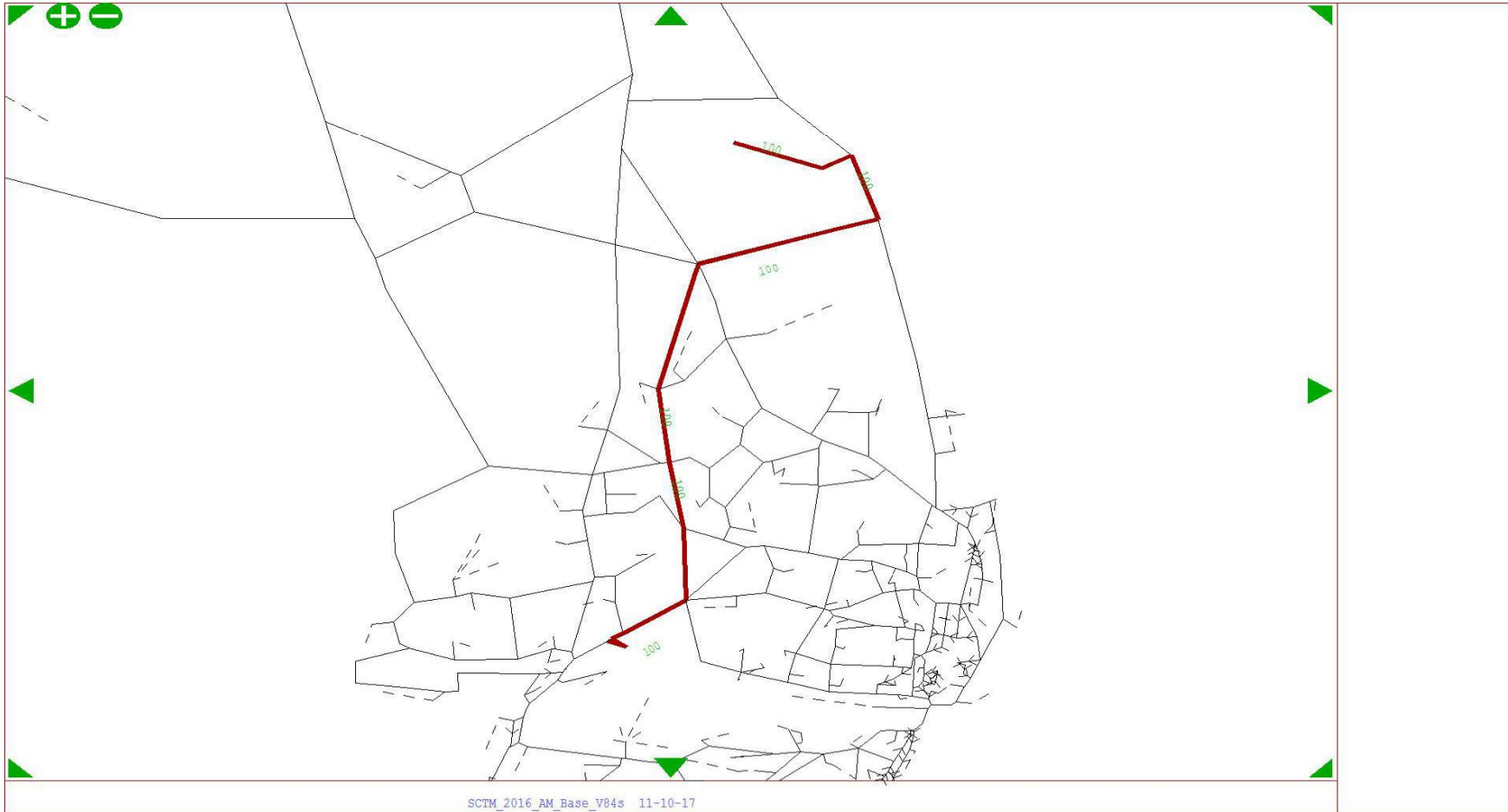


From Zone 781 To Zone 586 - User Class 10

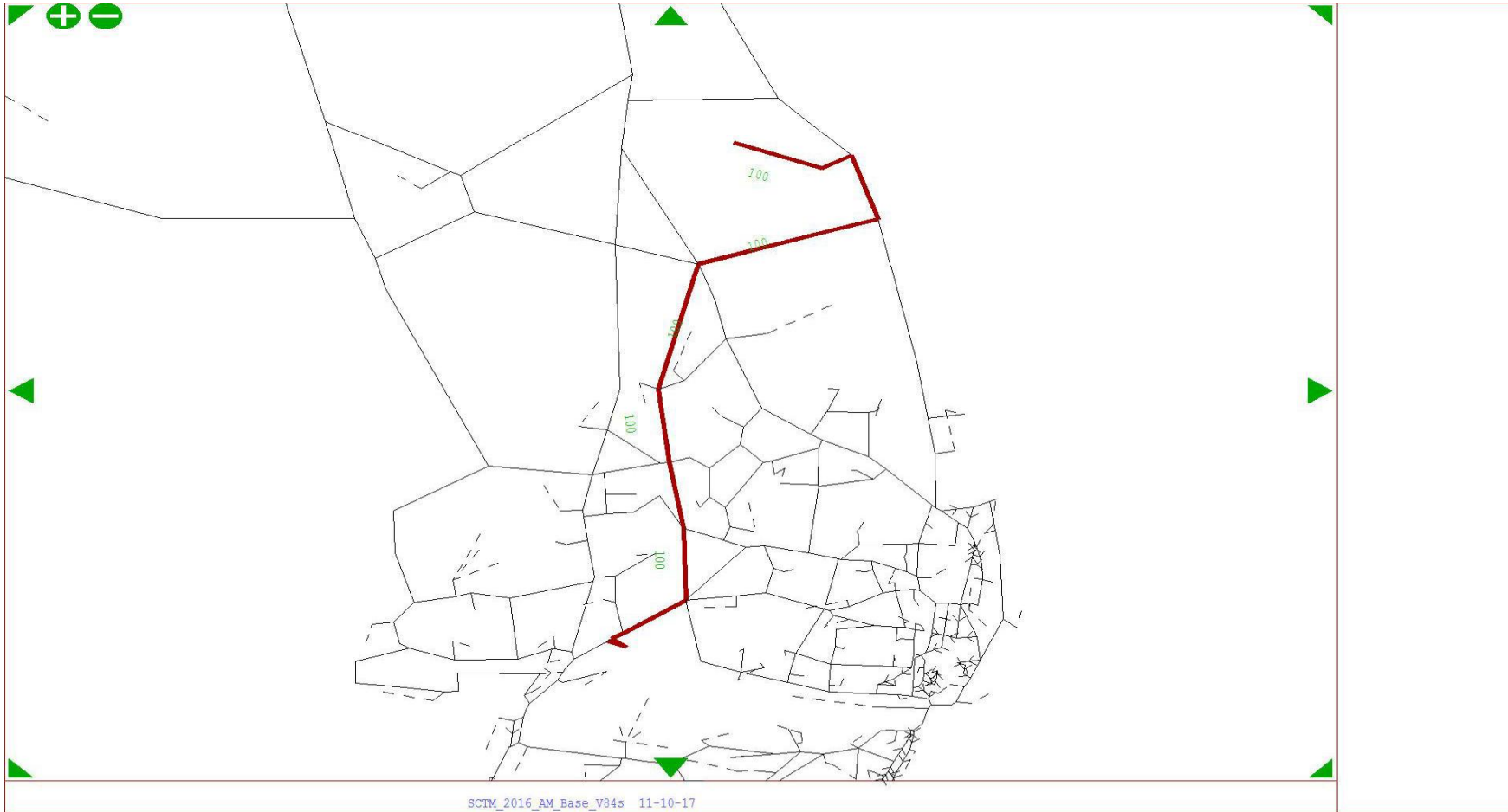




From Zone 408 To Zone 582 - User Class 10

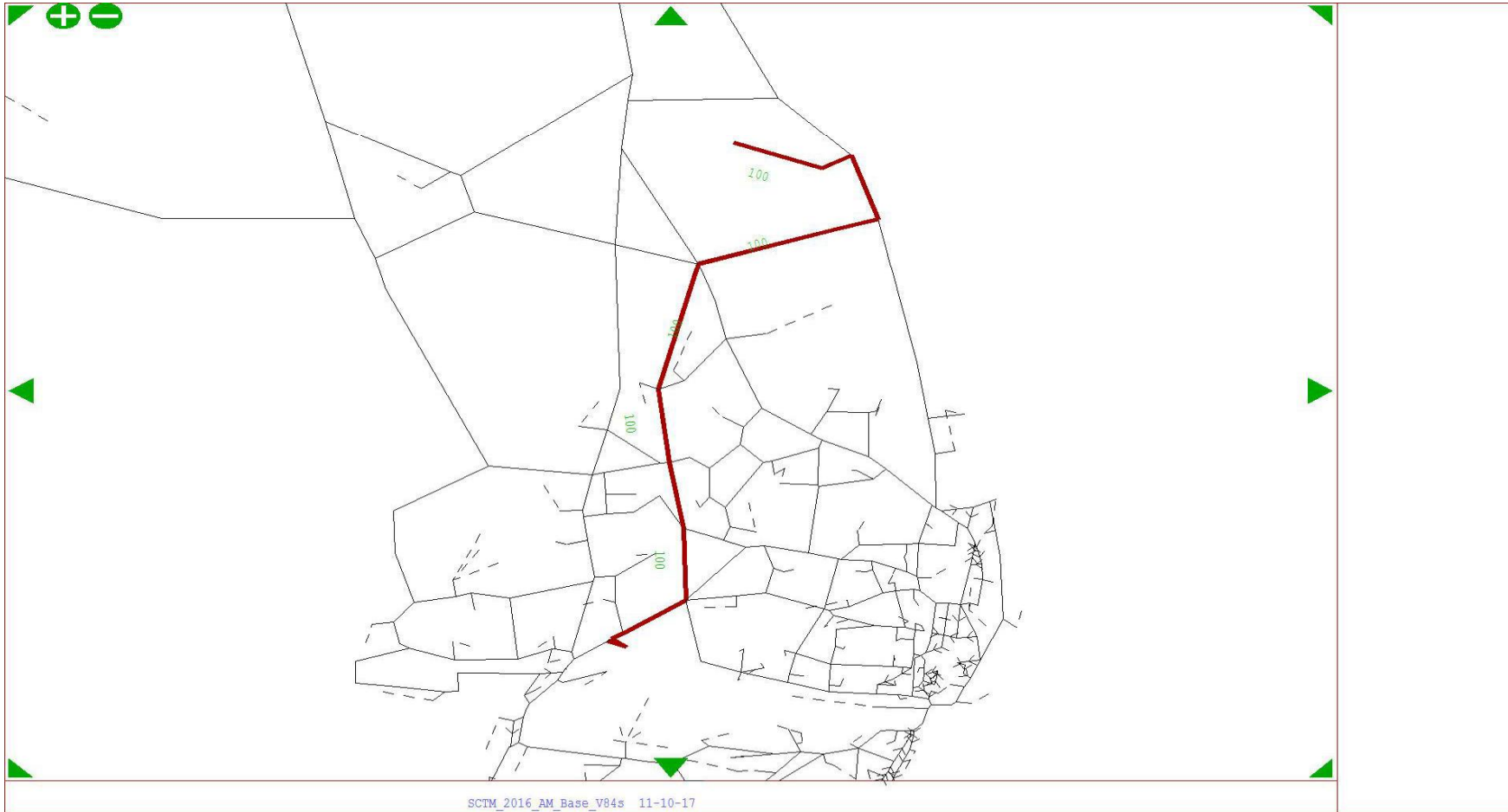


From Zone 582 To Zone 408 - User Class 2

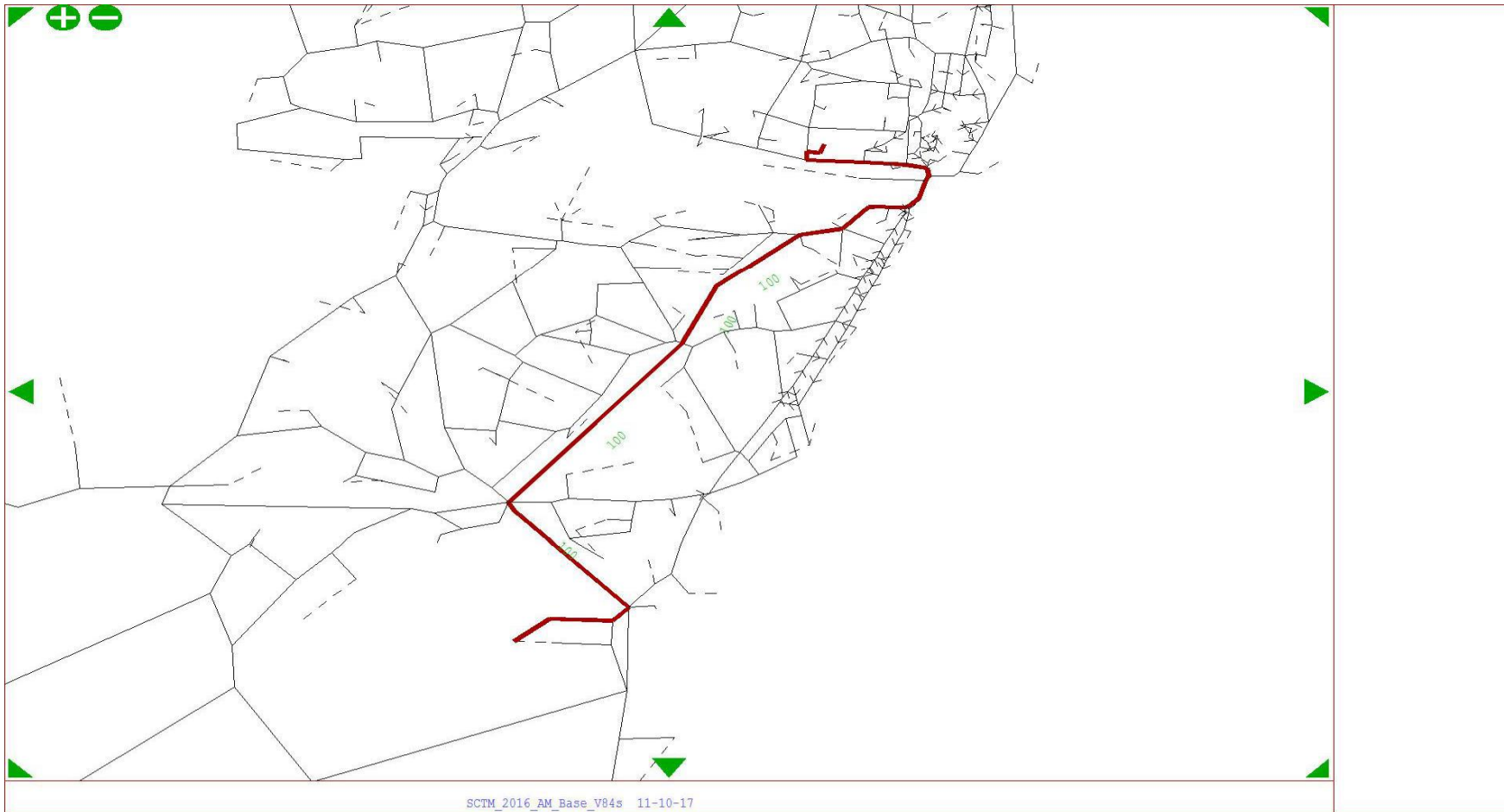




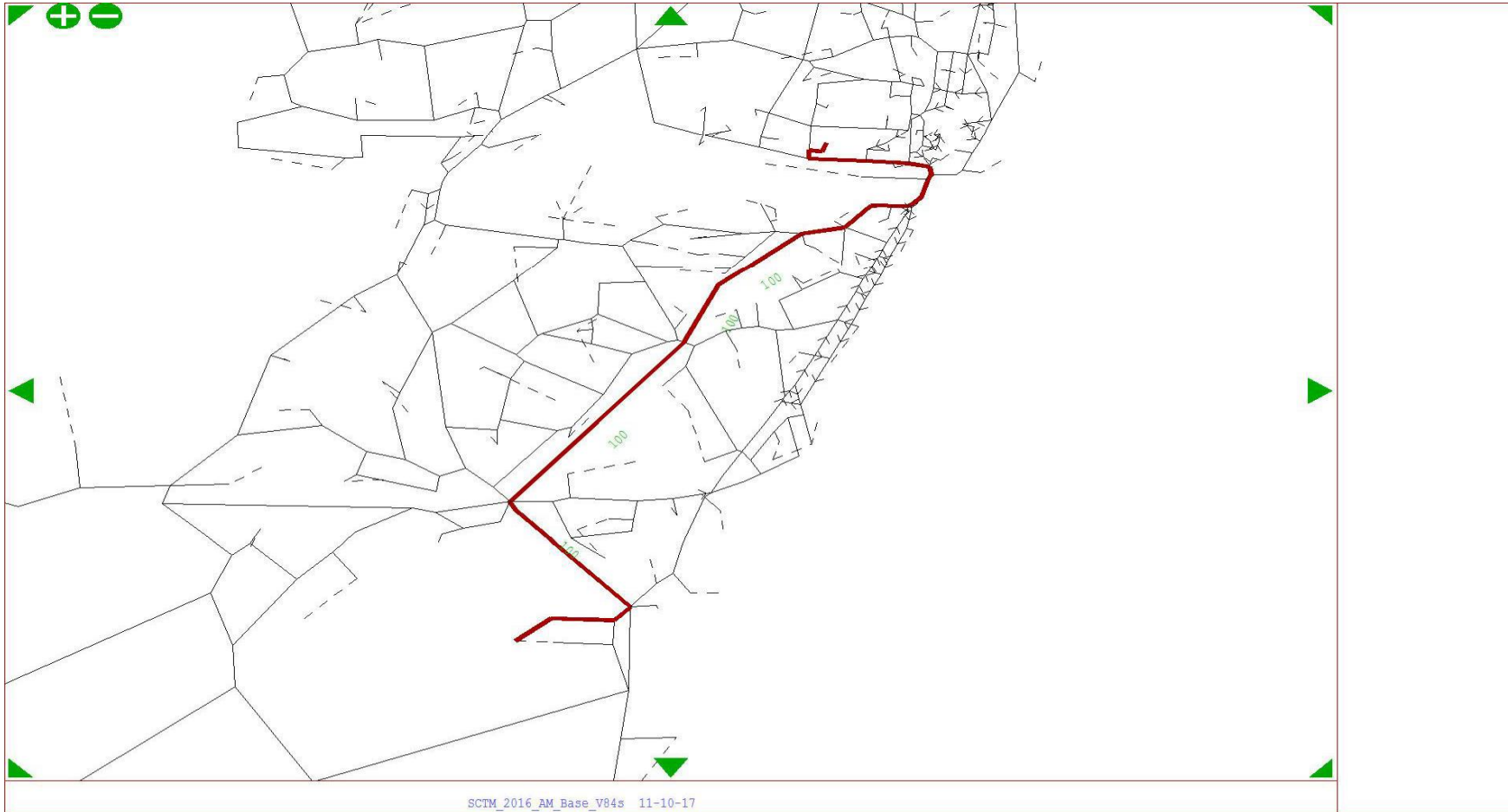
From Zone 582 To Zone 408 - User Class 10



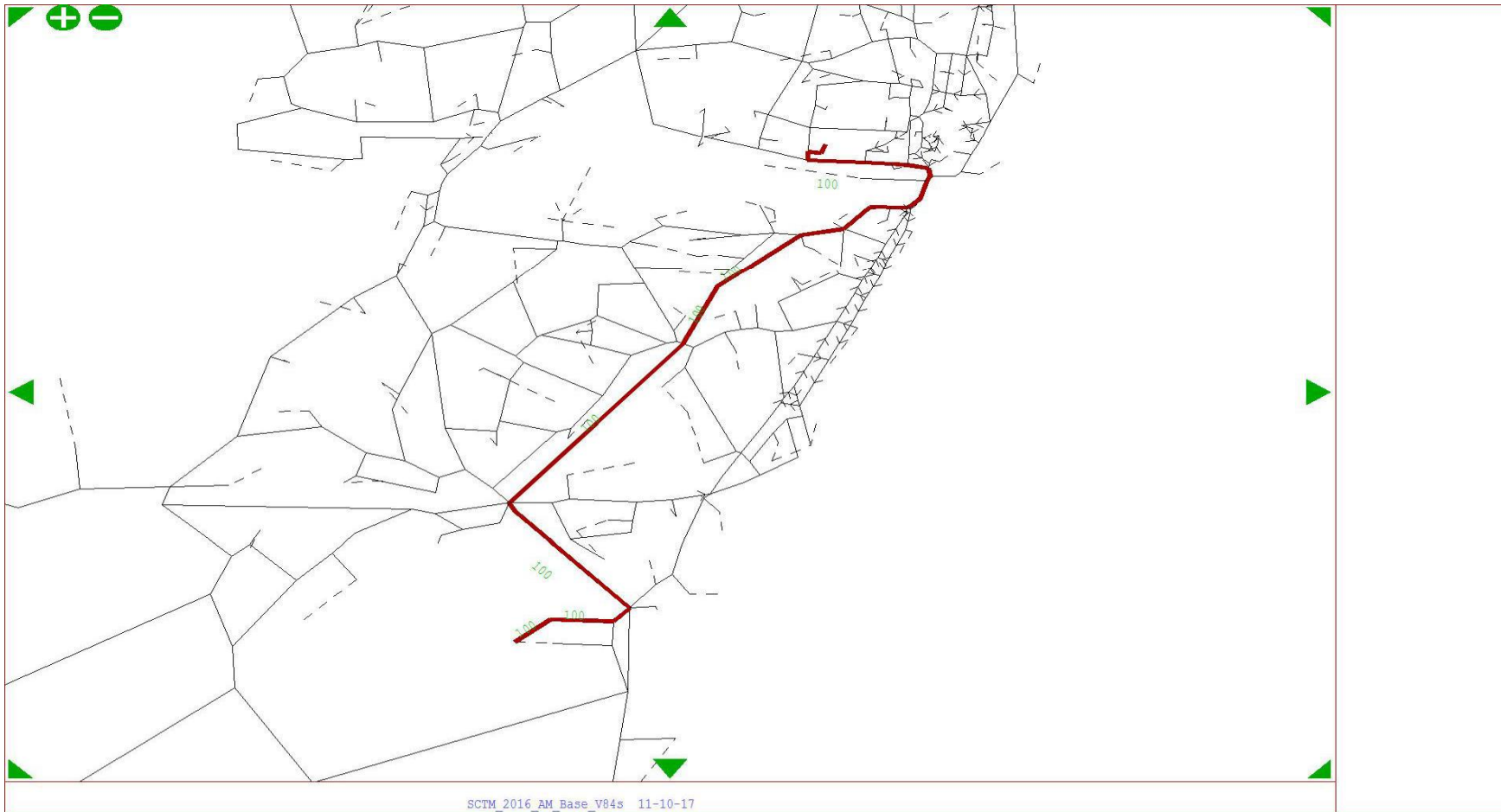
From Zone 427 To Zone 781 - User Class 2



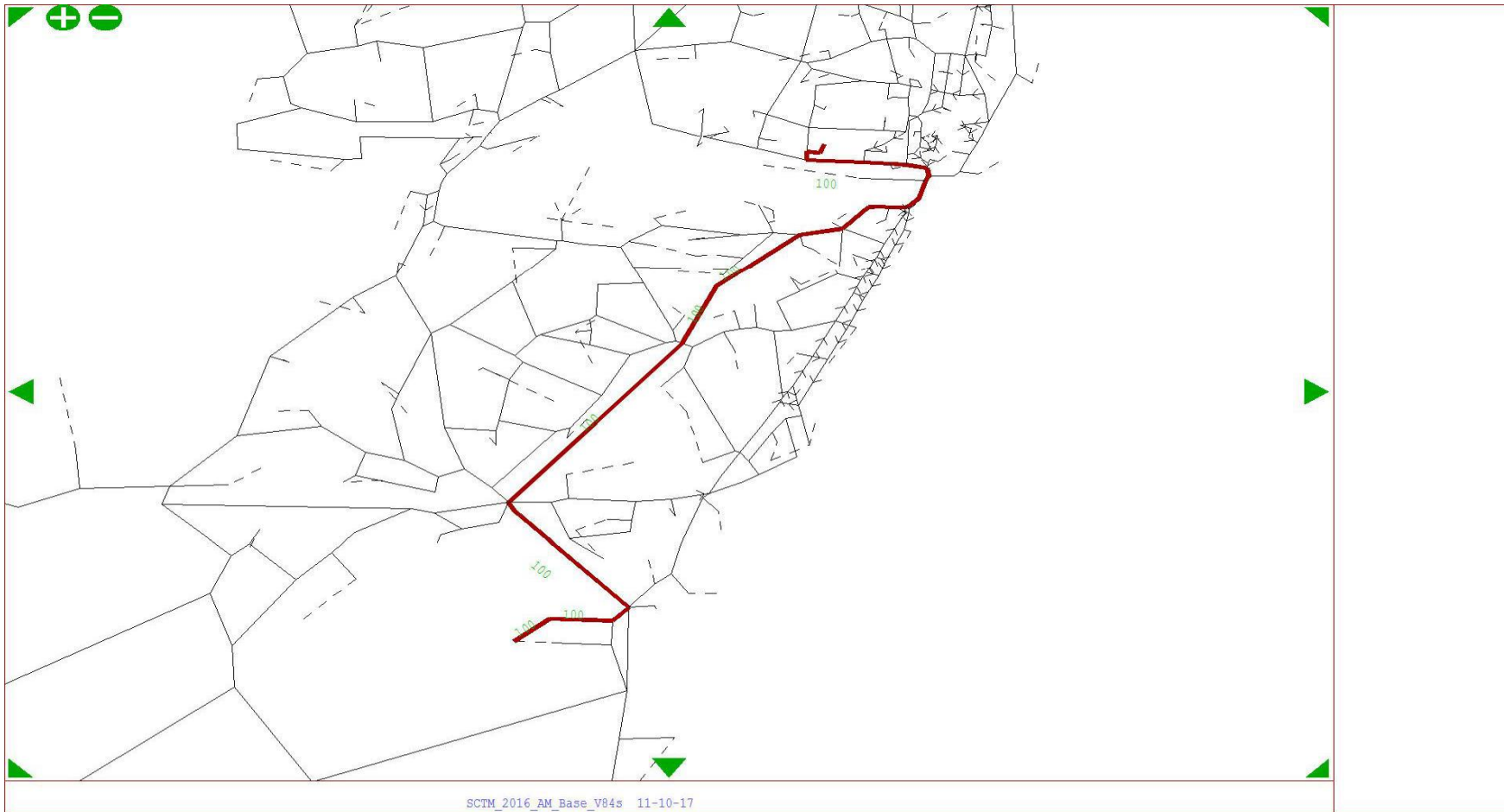
From Zone 427 To Zone 781 - User Class 10



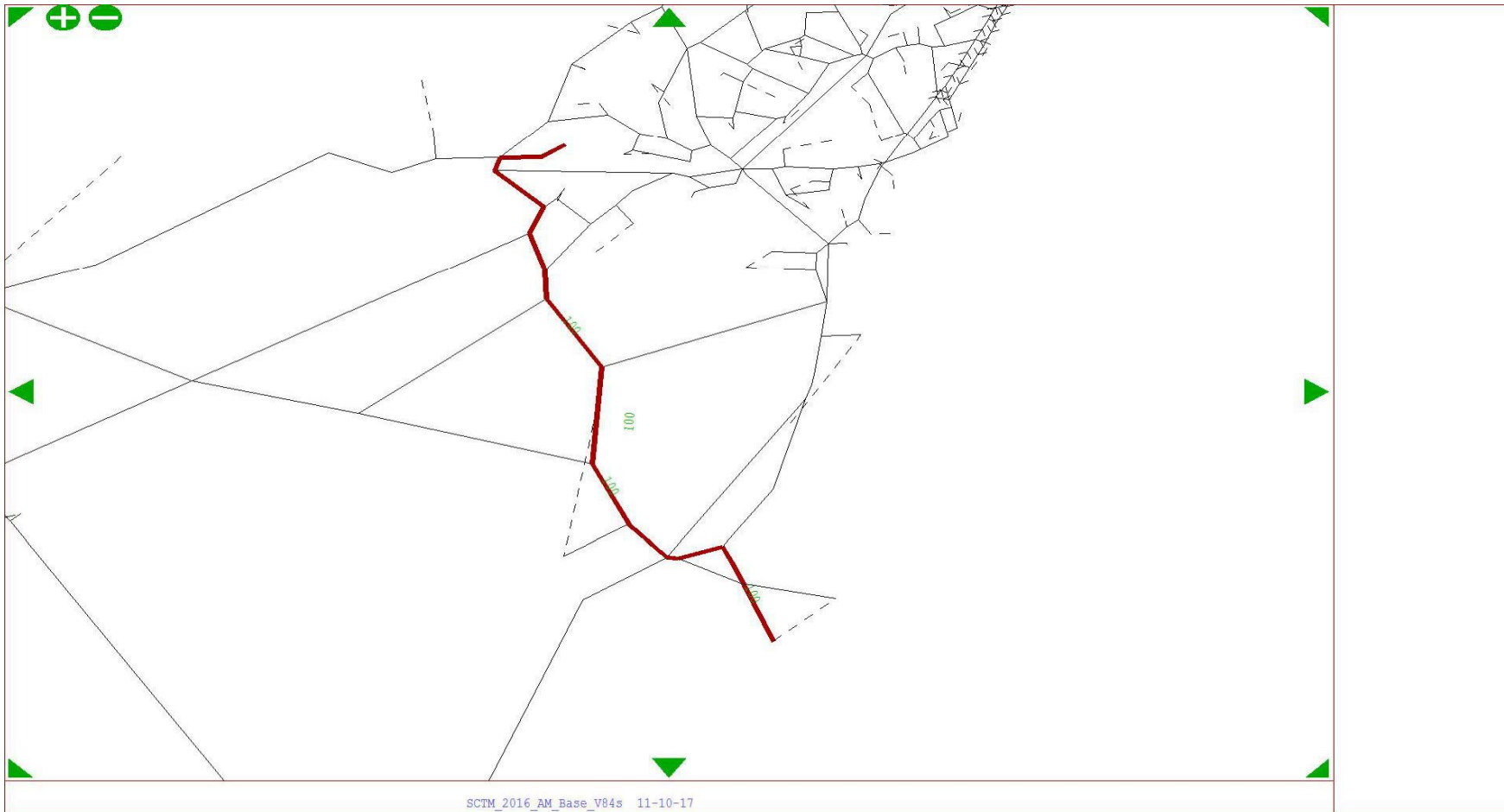
From Zone 781 To Zone 427 - User Class 2



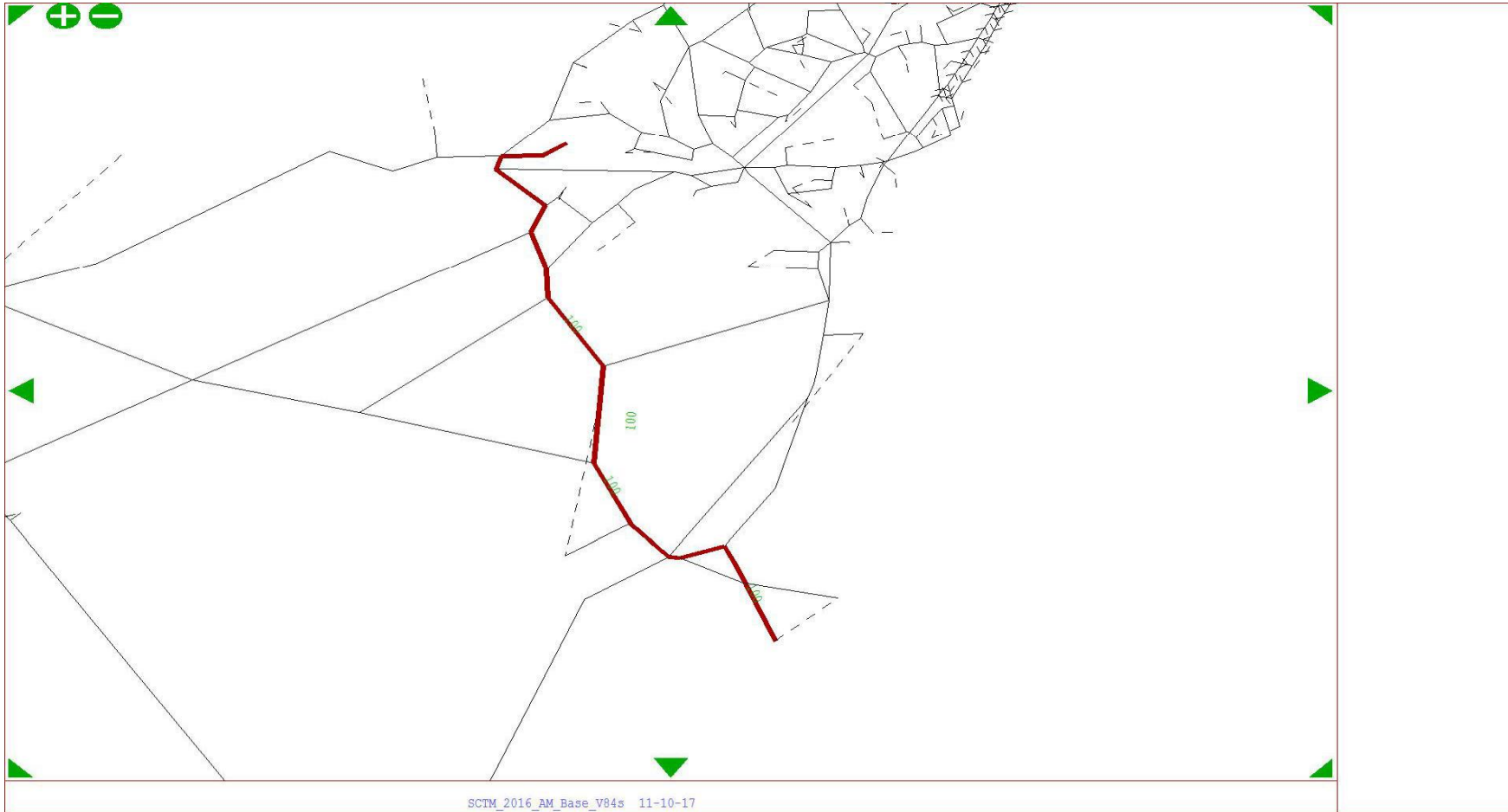
From Zone 781 To Zone 427 - User Class 10



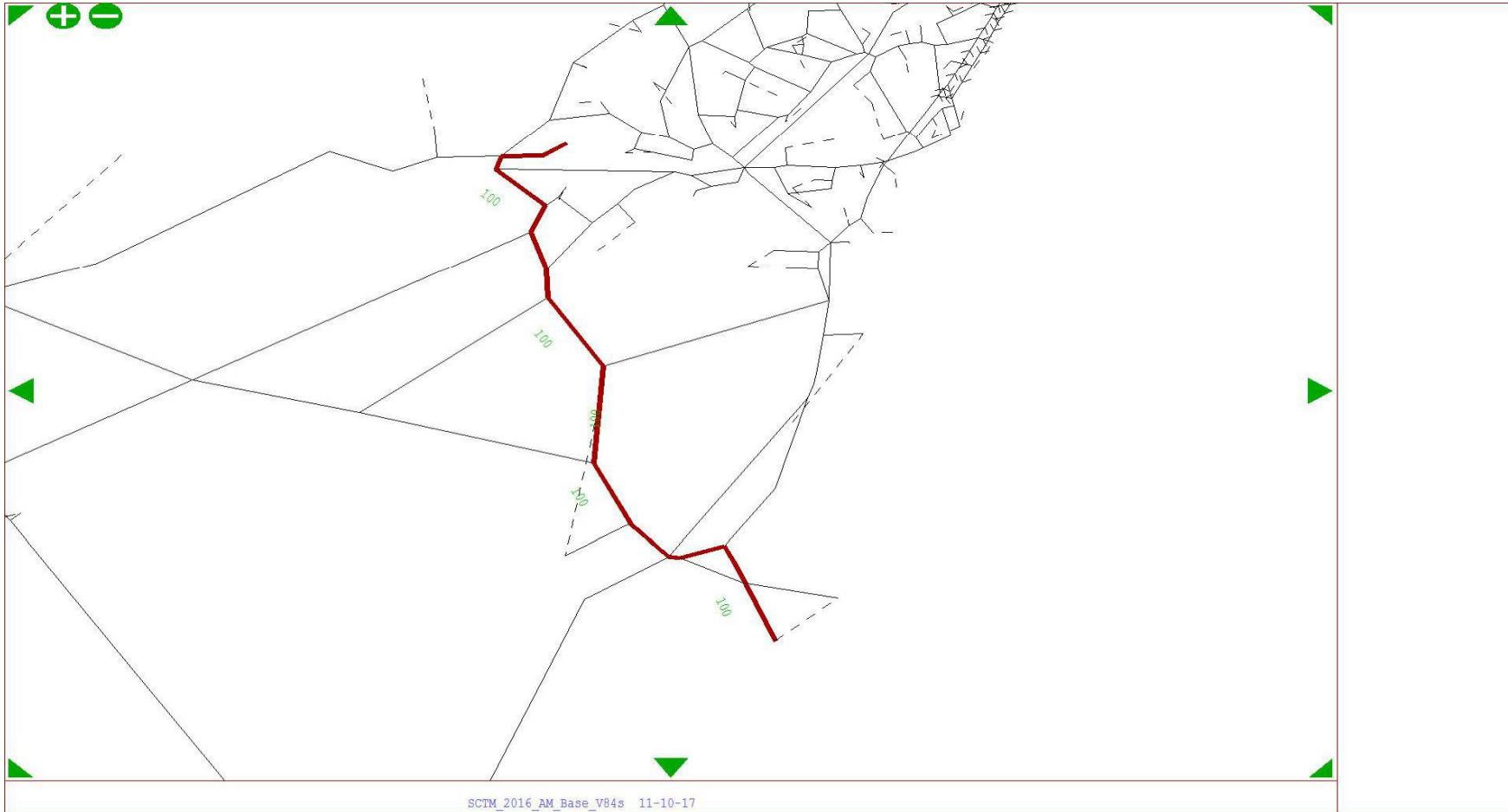
From Zone 639 To Zone 463 - User Class 2



From Zone 639 To Zone 463 - User Class 10

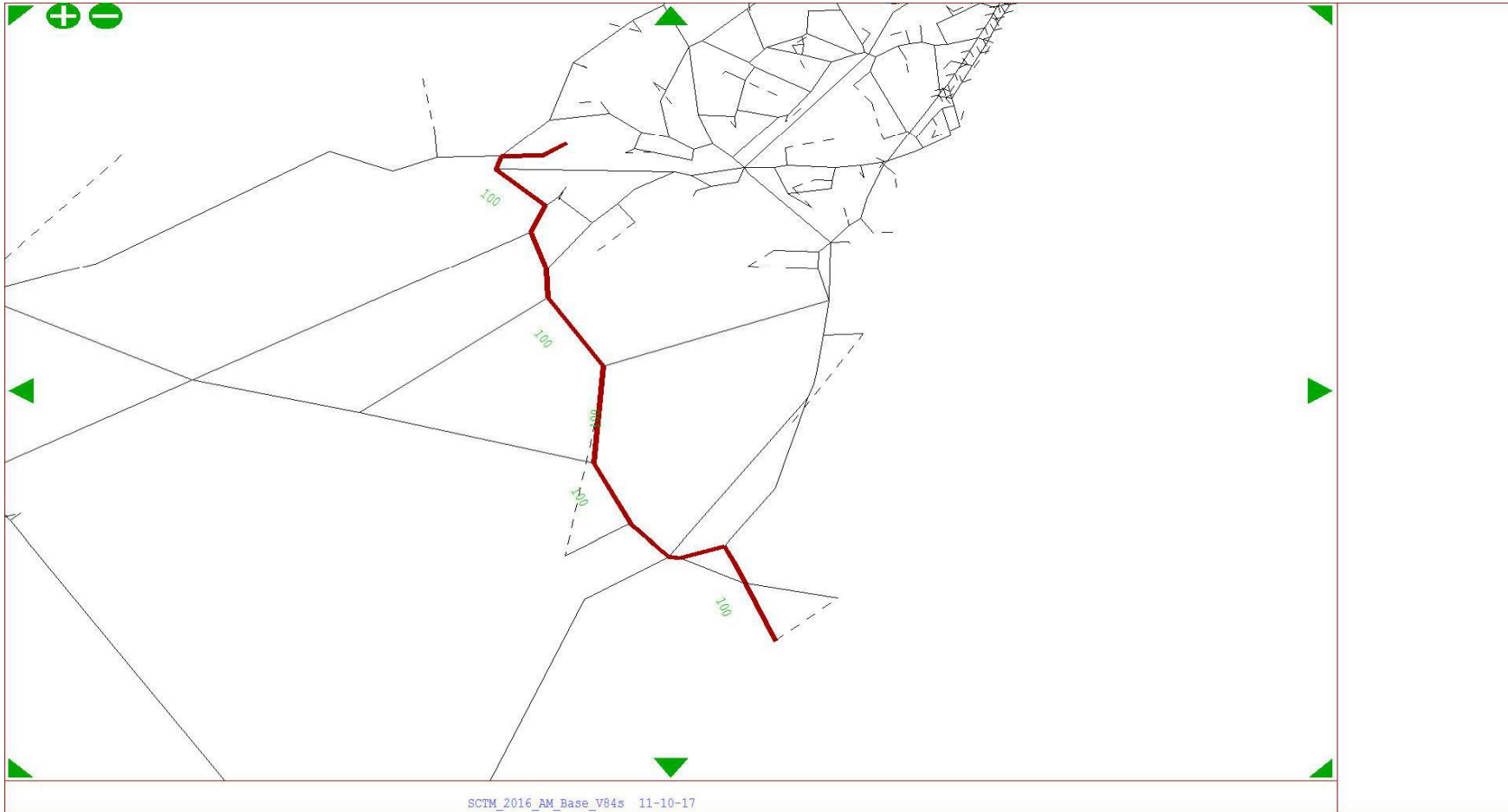


From Zone 463 To Zone 639 - User Class 2

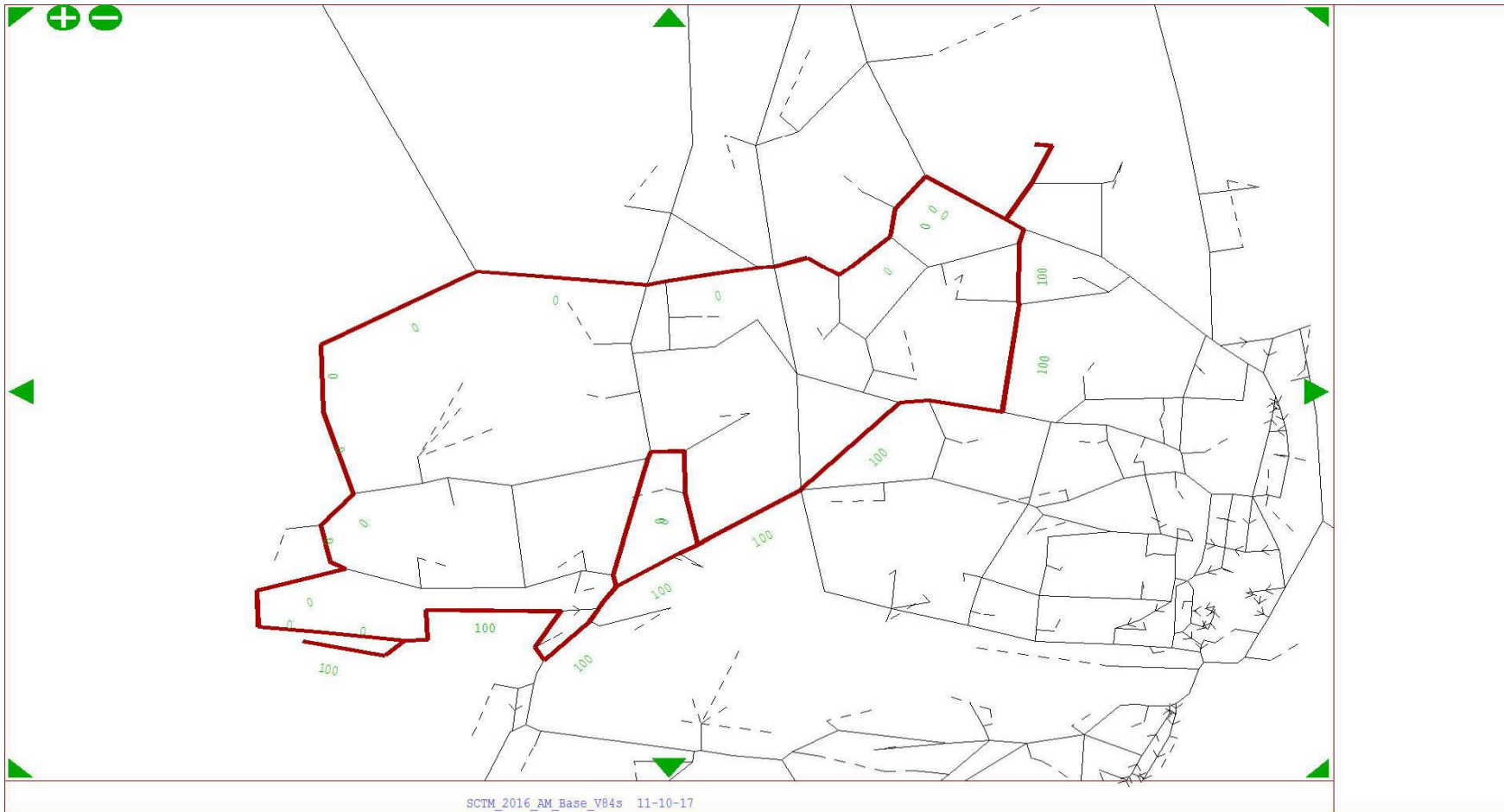




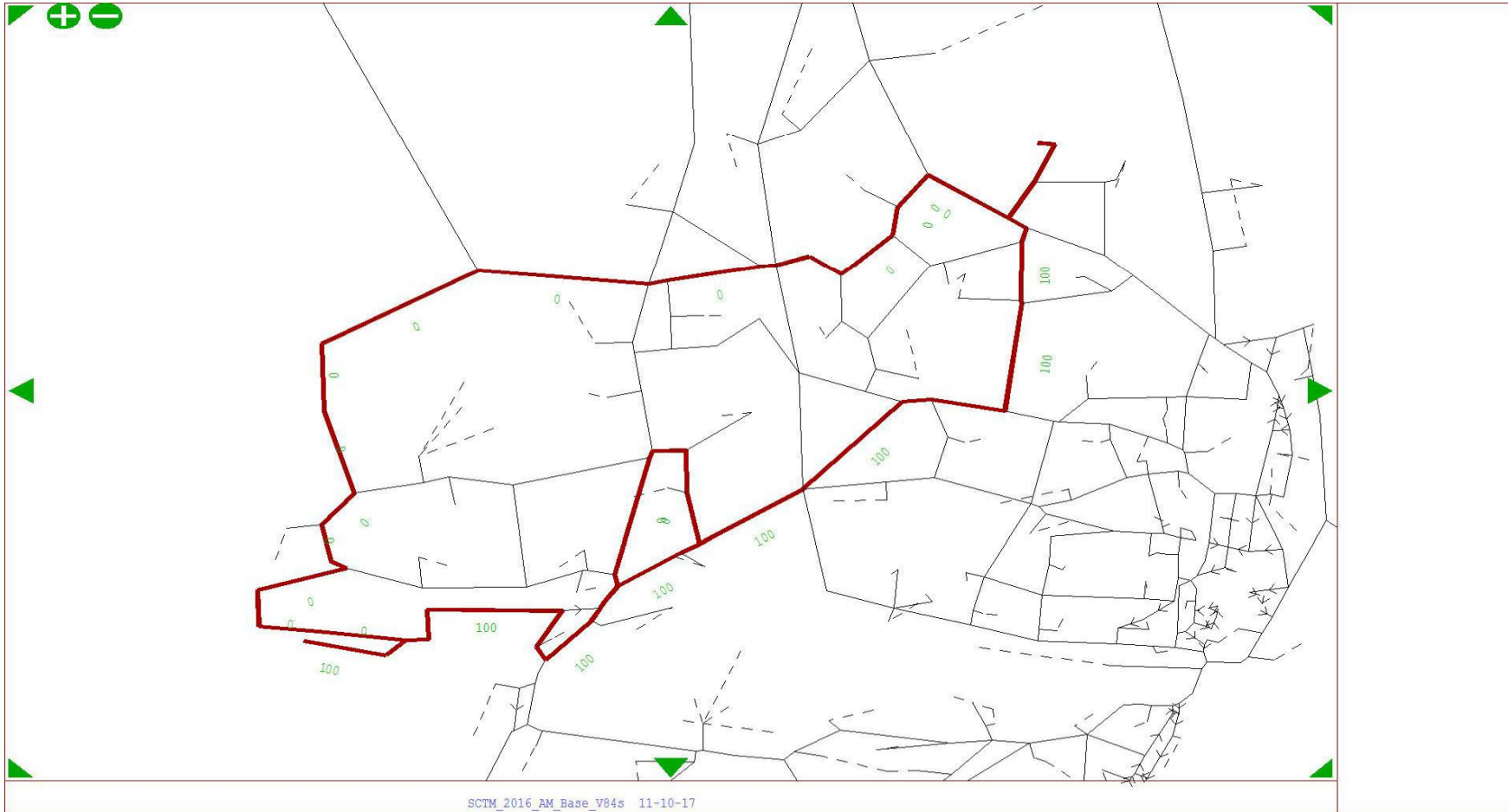
From Zone 463 To Zone 639 - User Class 10



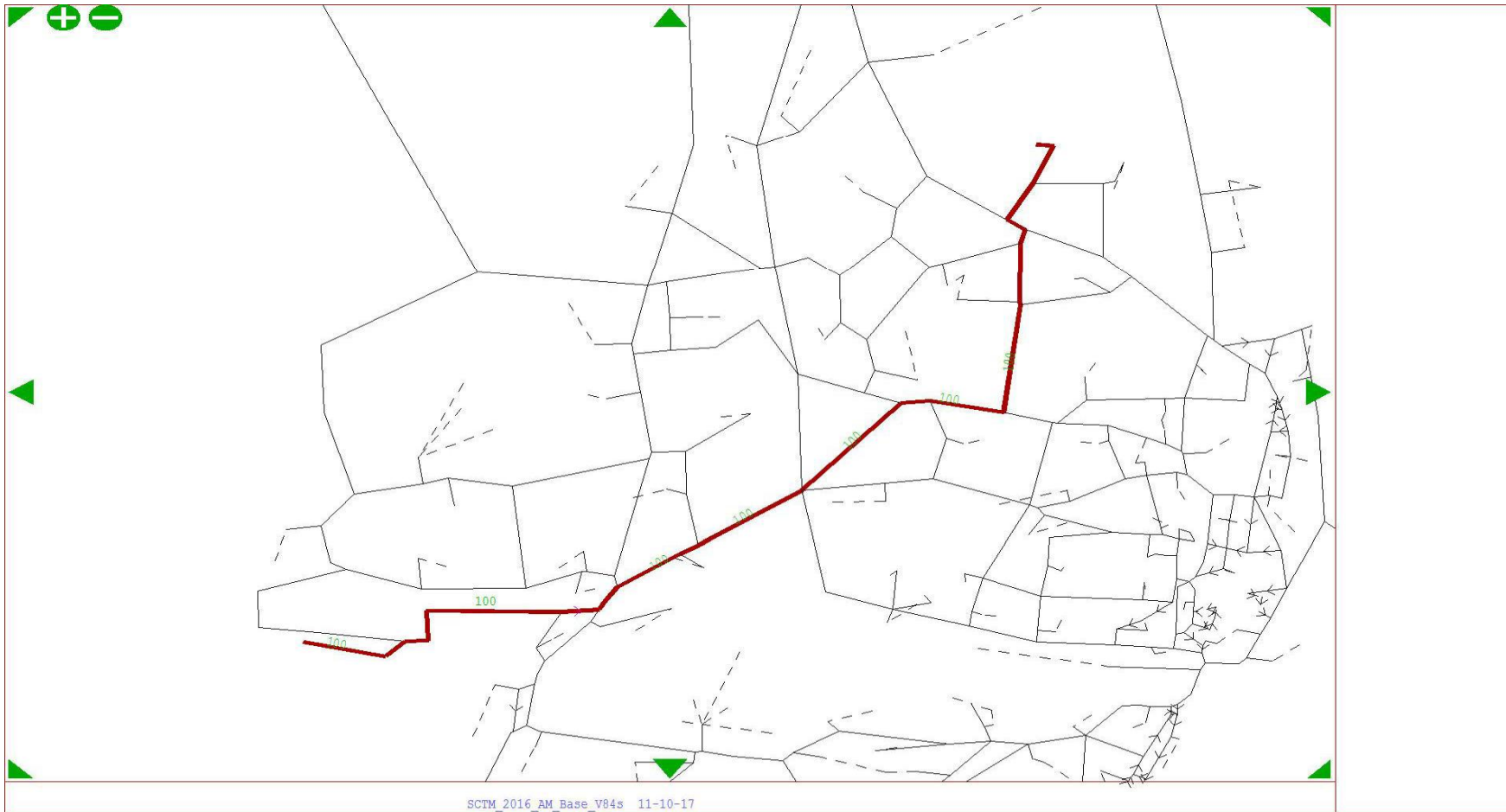
From Zone 409 To Zone 584 - User Class 2



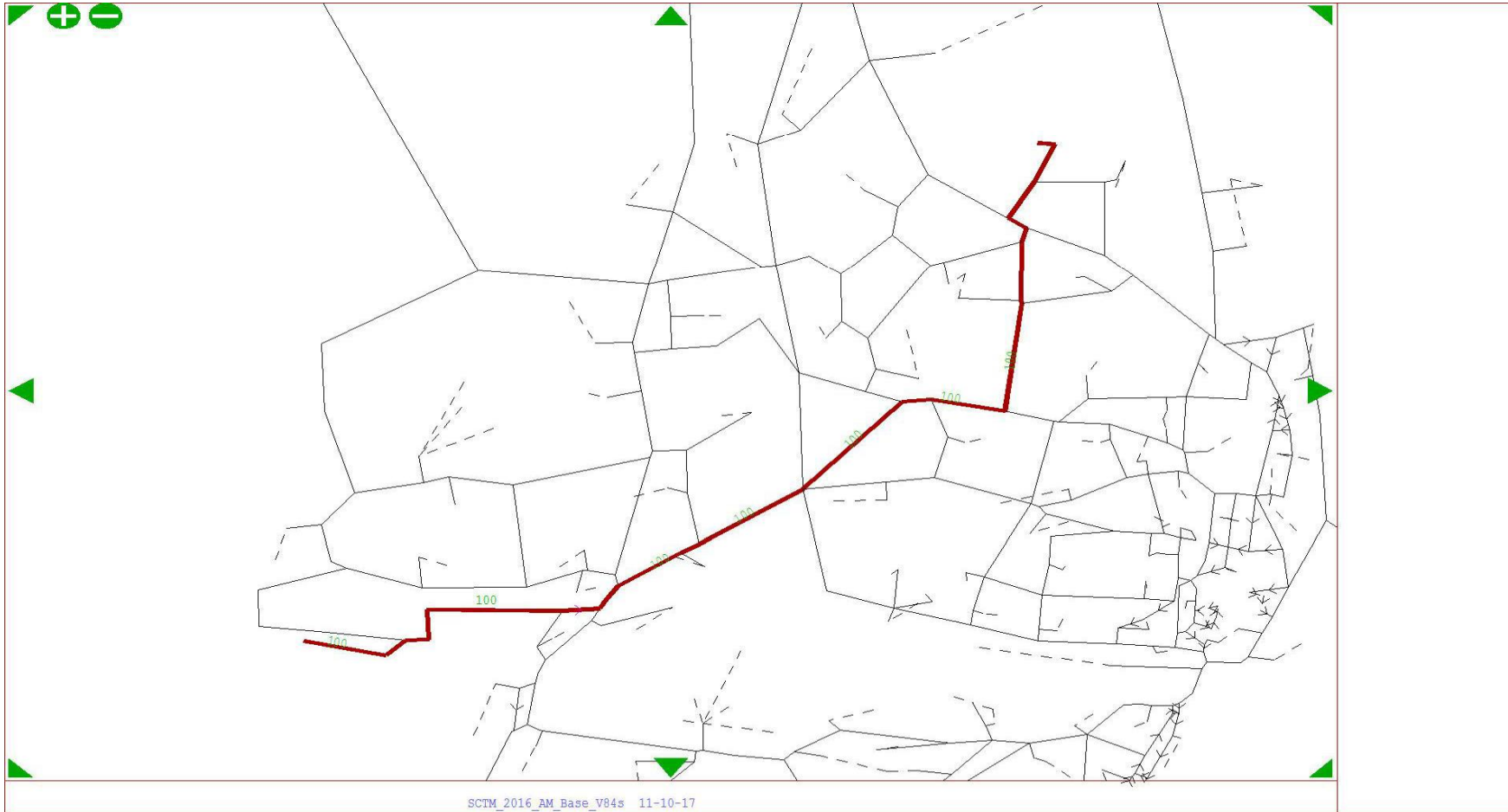
From Zone 409 To Zone 584 - User Class 10



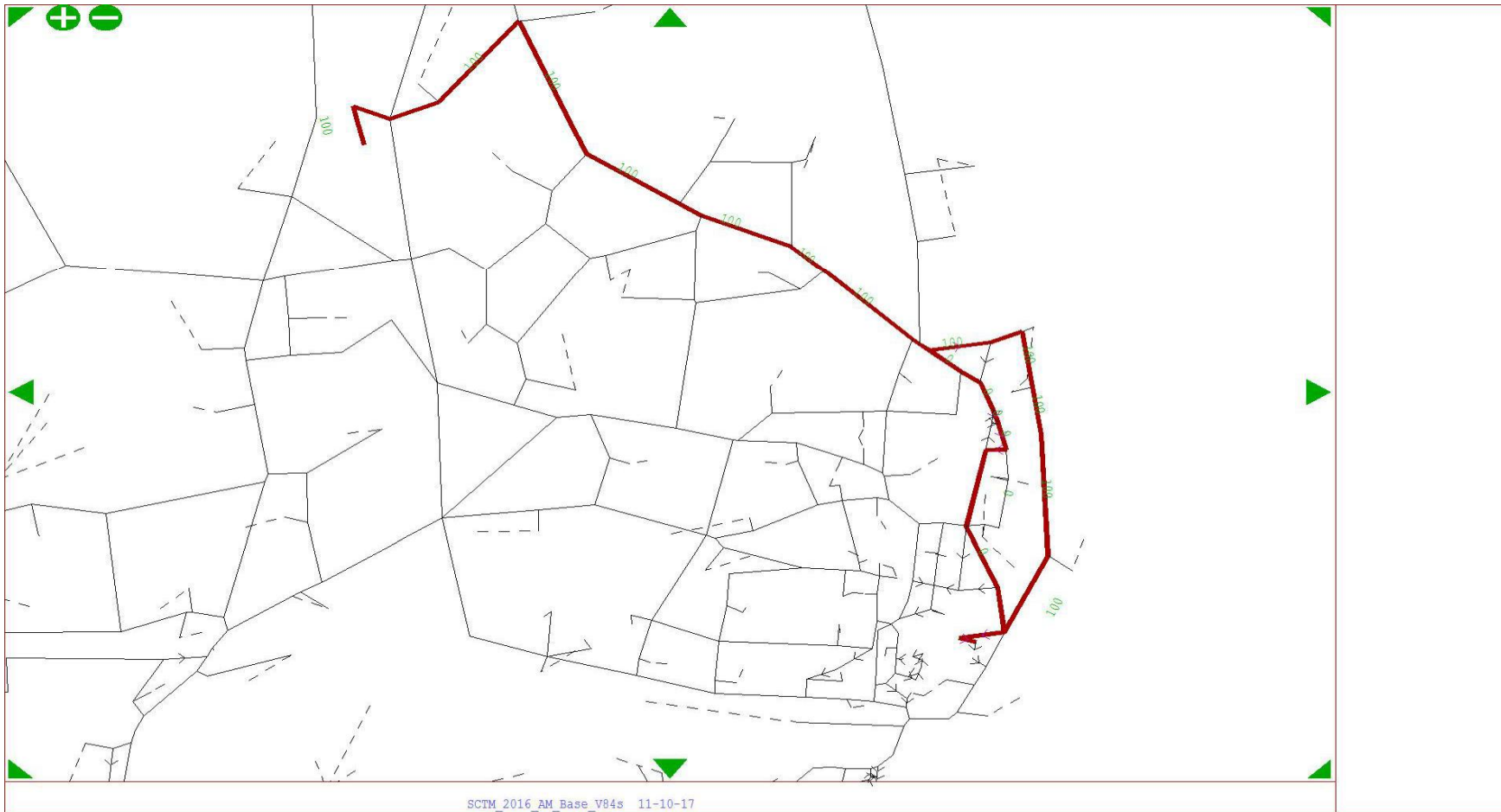
From Zone 584 To Zone 409 - User Class 2



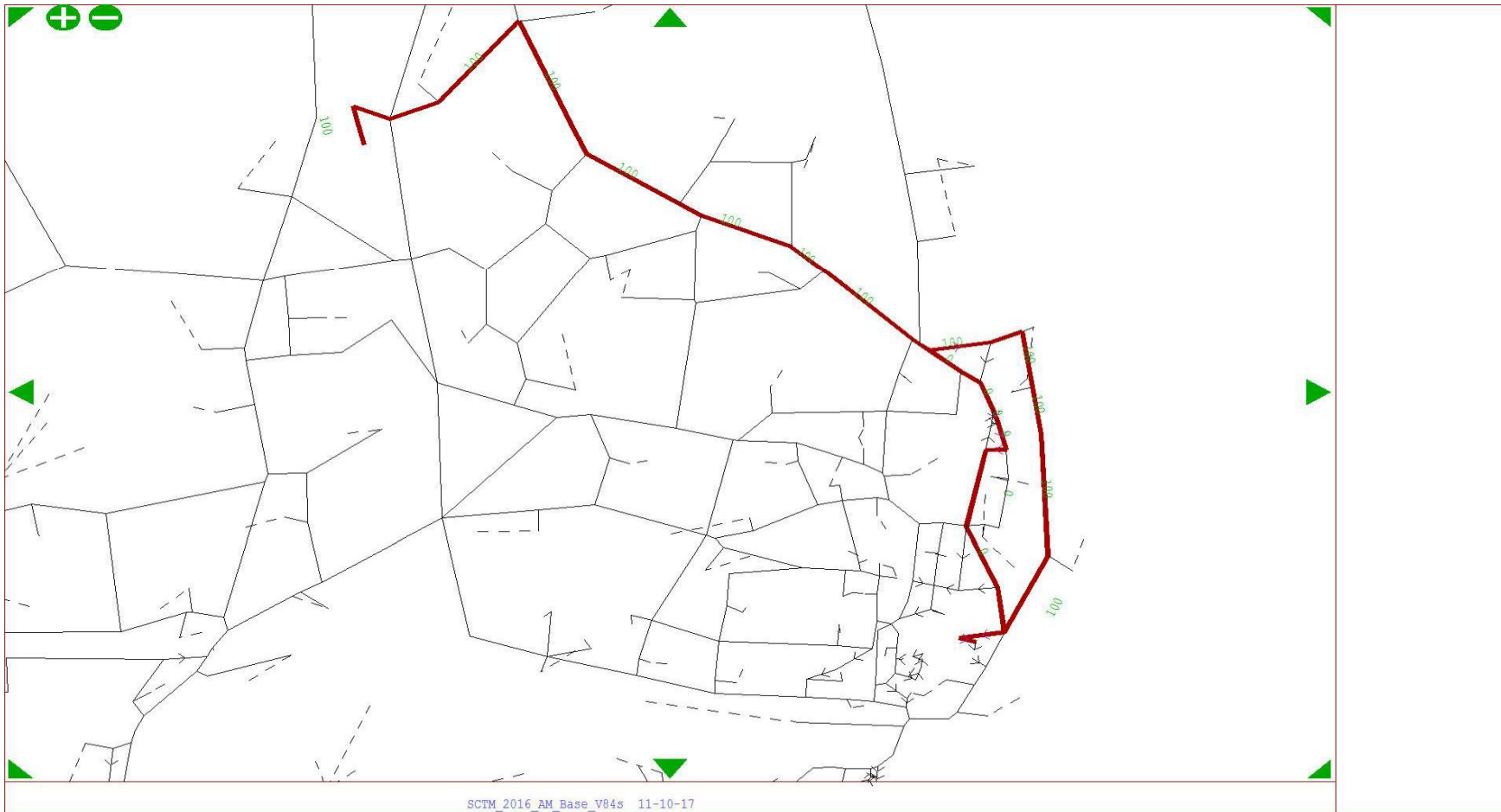
From Zone 584 To Zone 409 - User Class 10



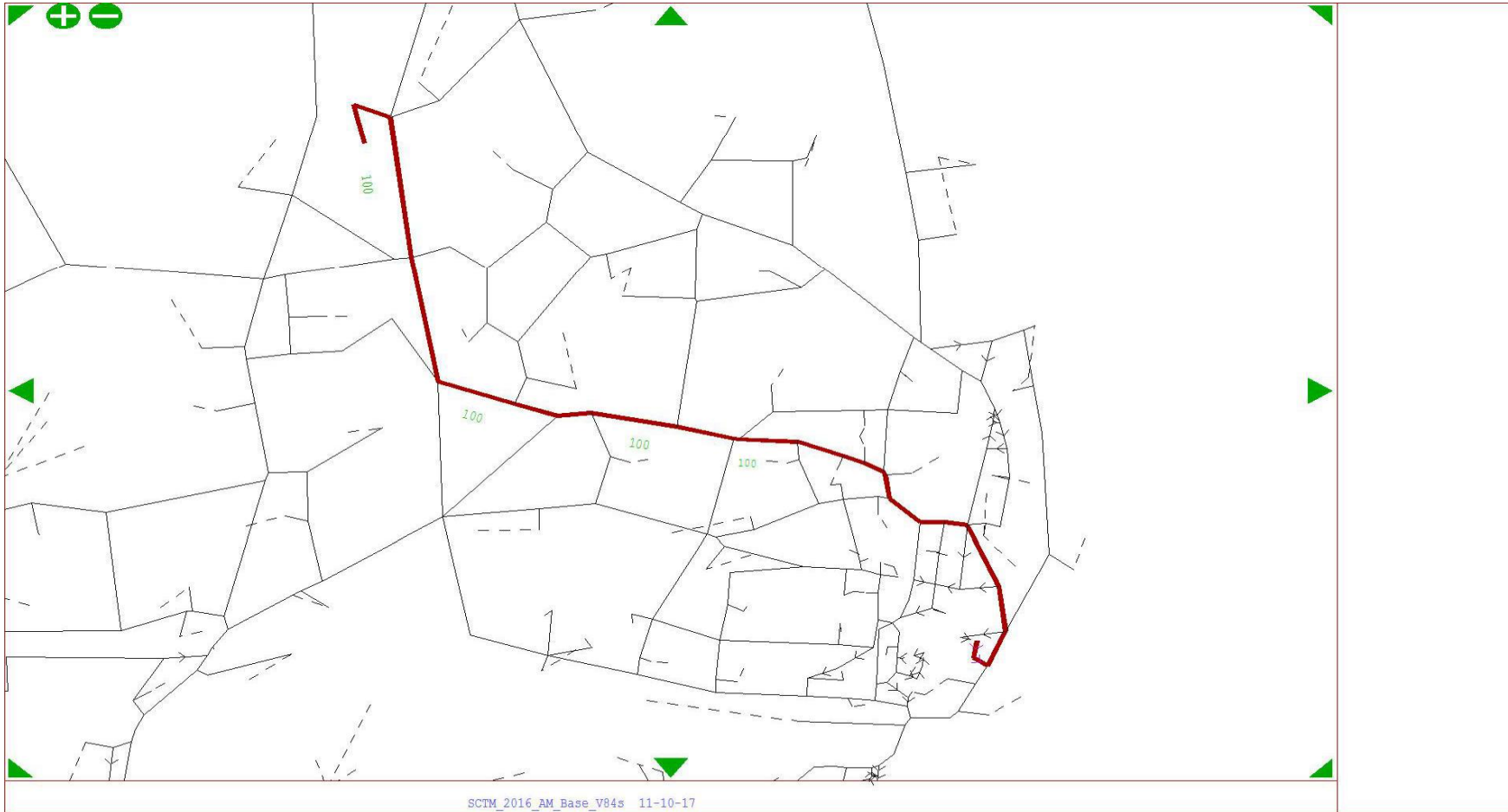
From Zone 586 To Zone 762 - User Class 2



From Zone 586 To Zone 762 - User Class 10

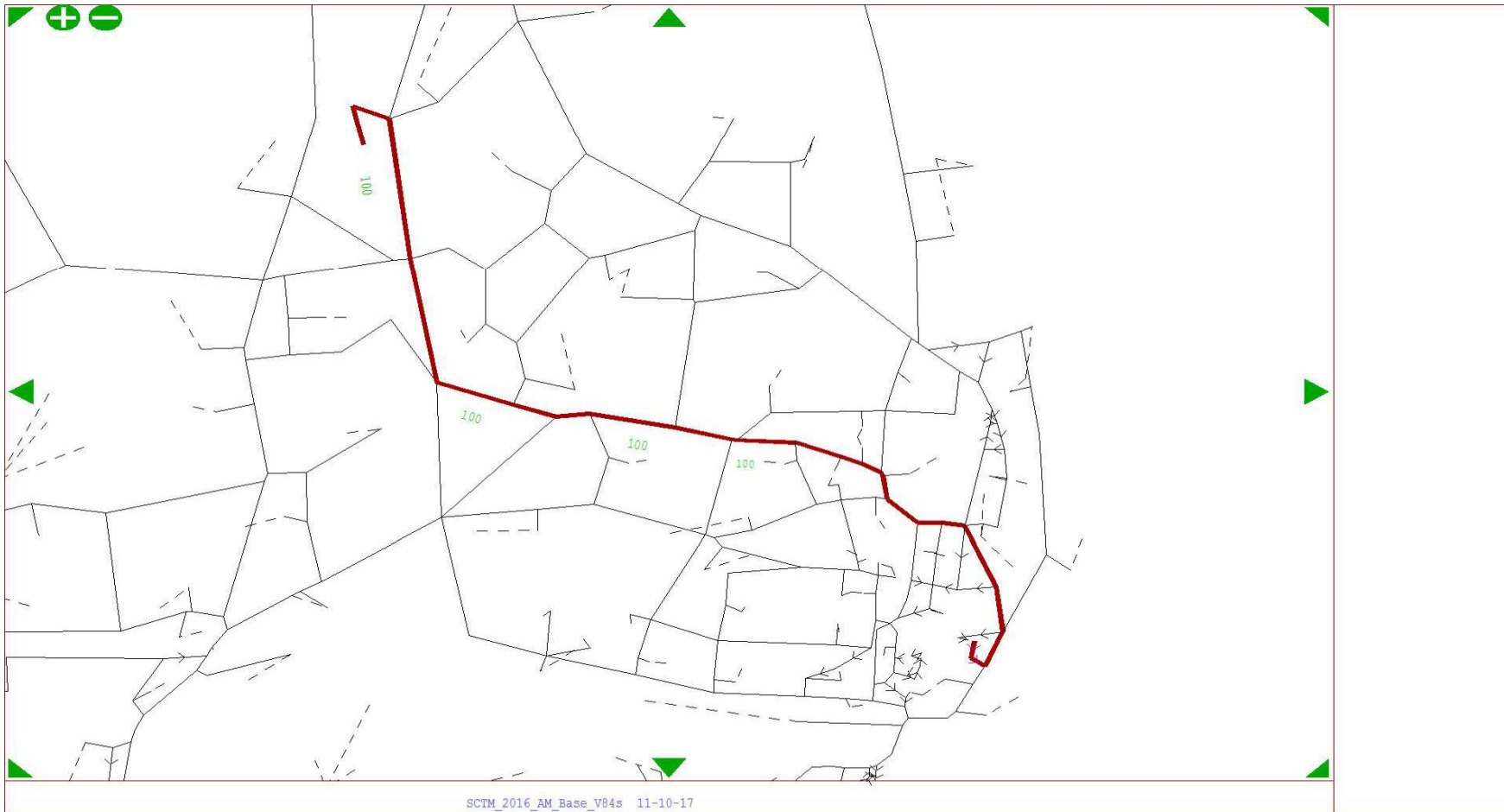


From Zone 762 To Zone 586 - User Class 2

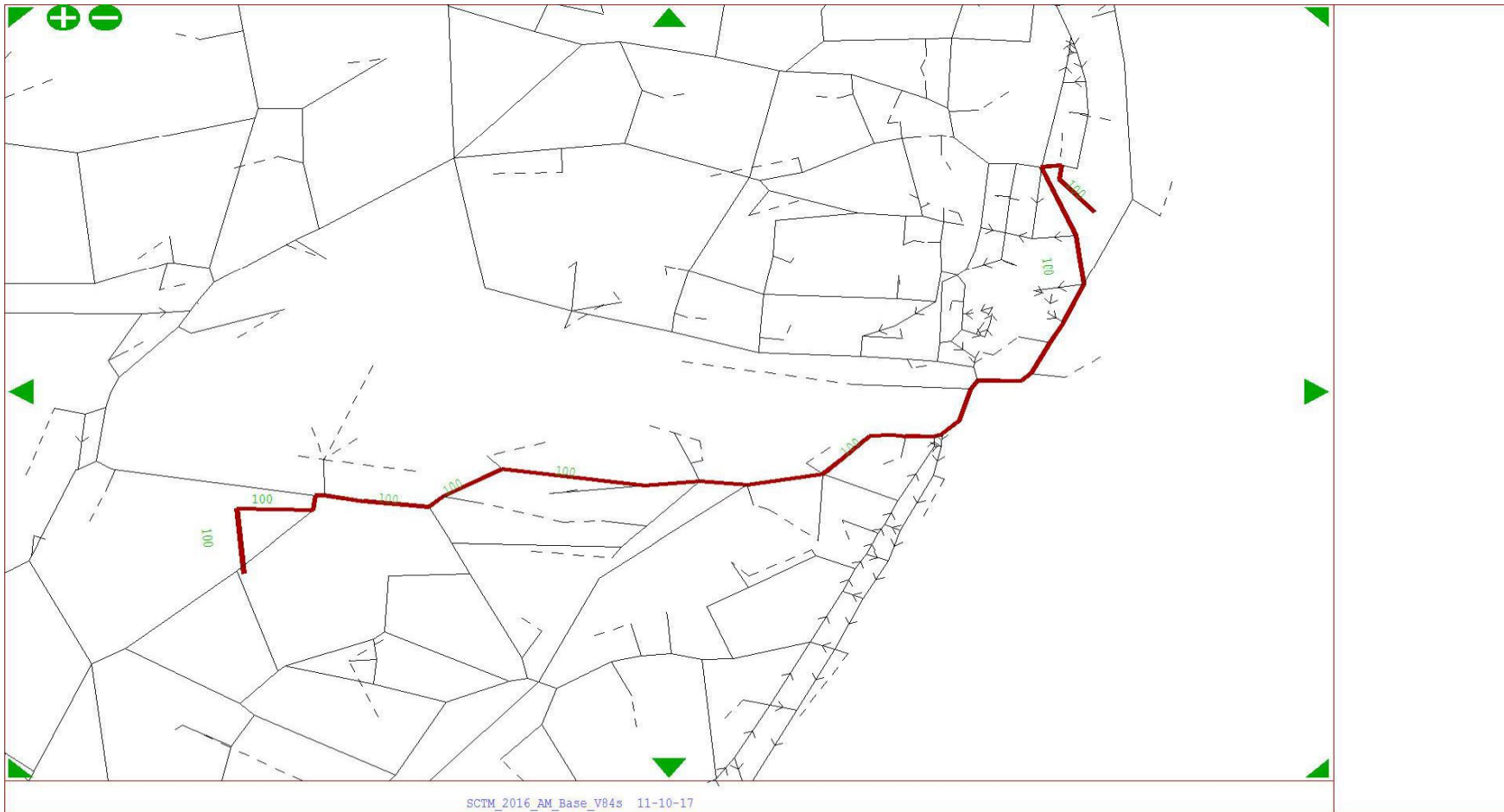




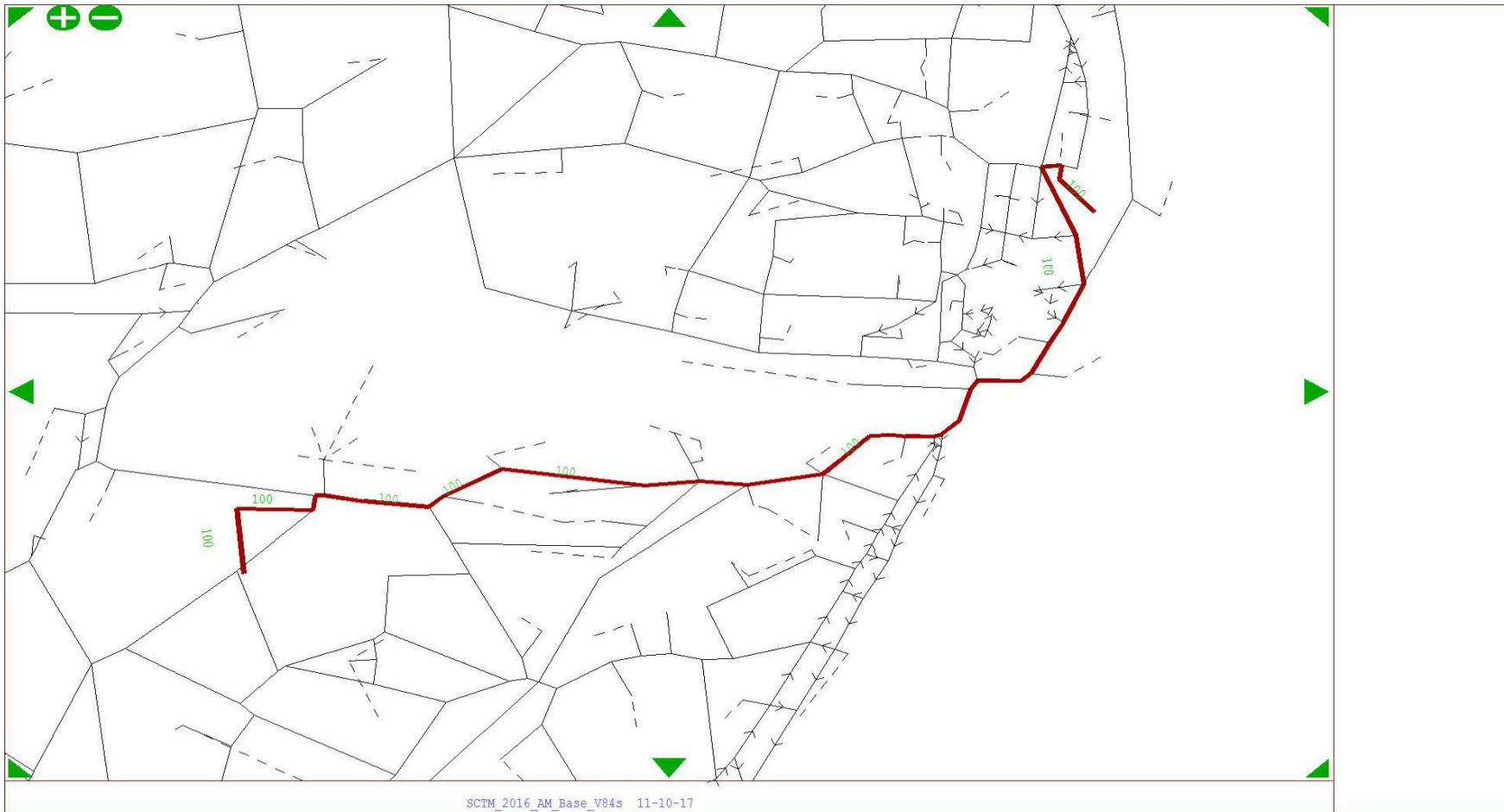
From Zone 762 To Zone 586 - User Class 10



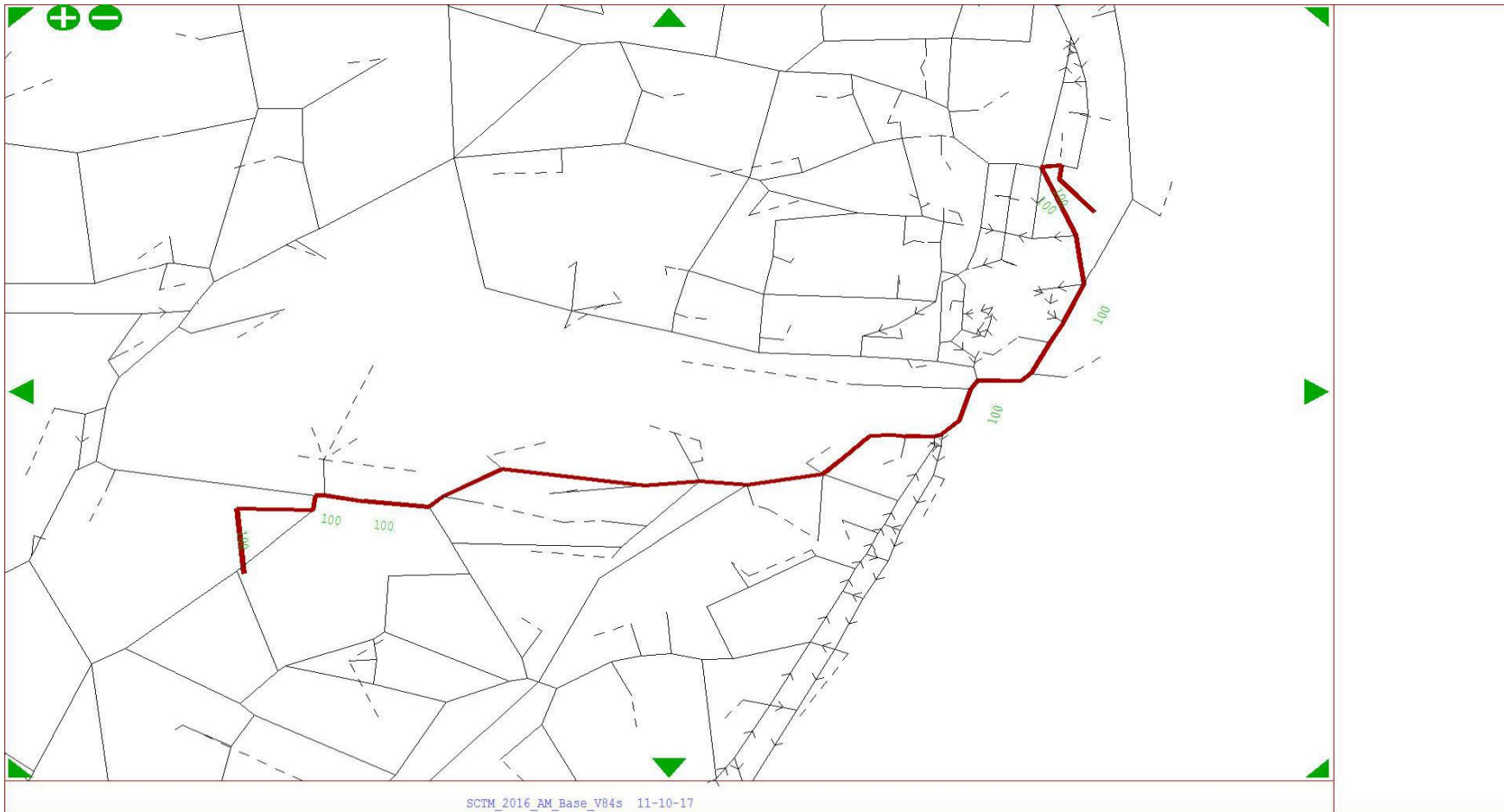
From Zone 432 To Zone 761 - User Class 2



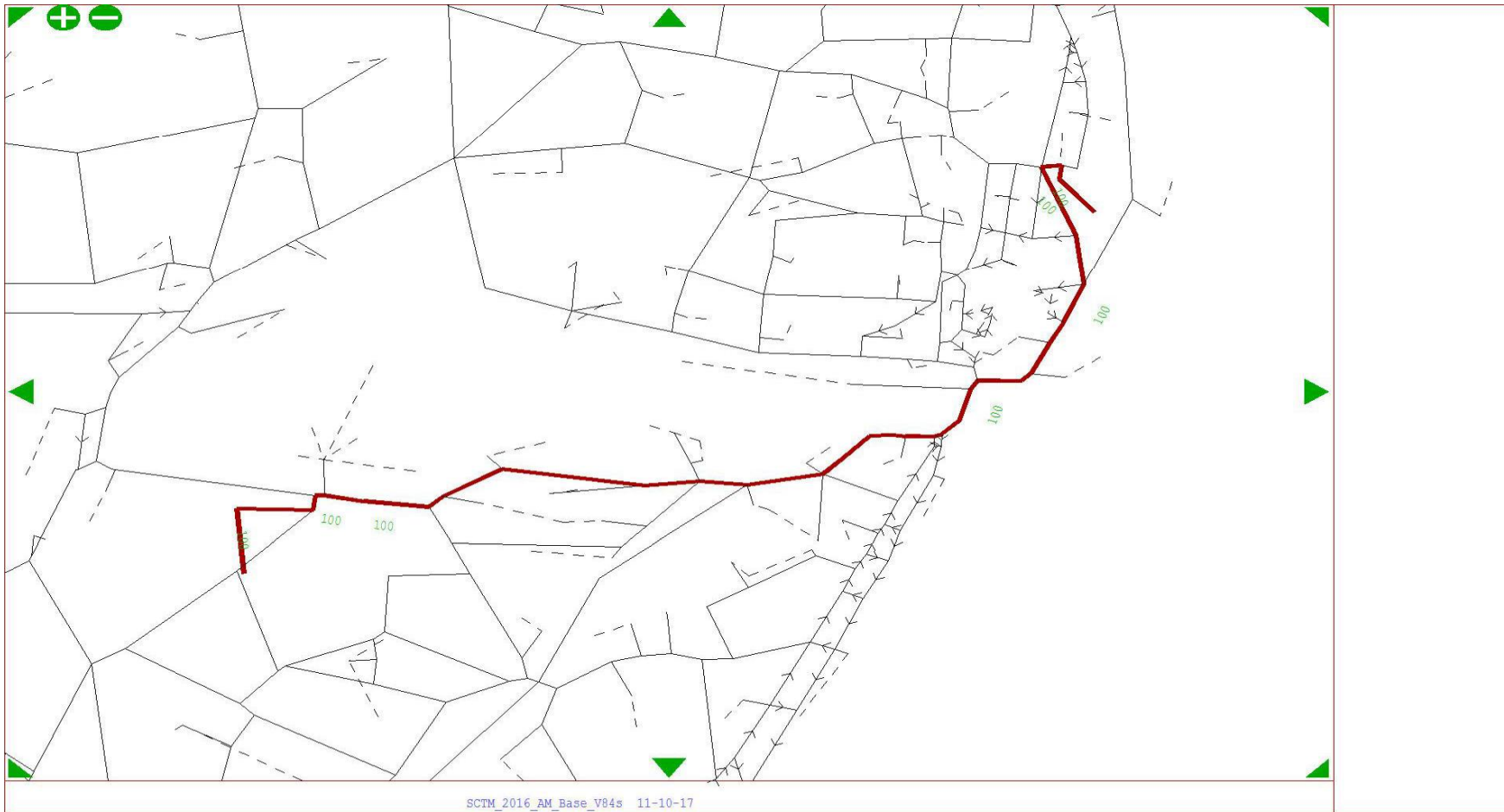
From Zone 432 To Zone 761 - User Class 10



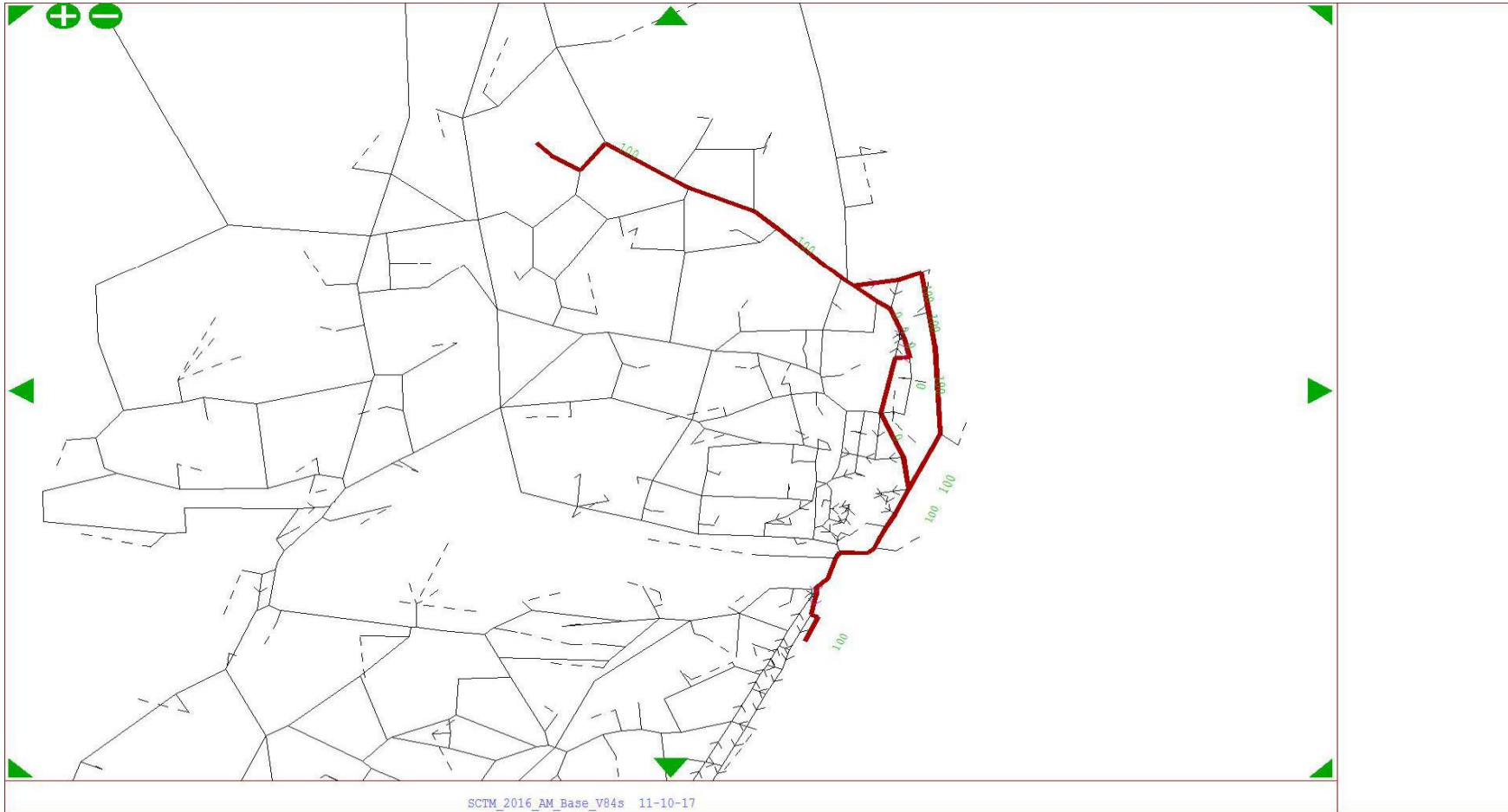
From Zone 761 To Zone 432 - User Class 2



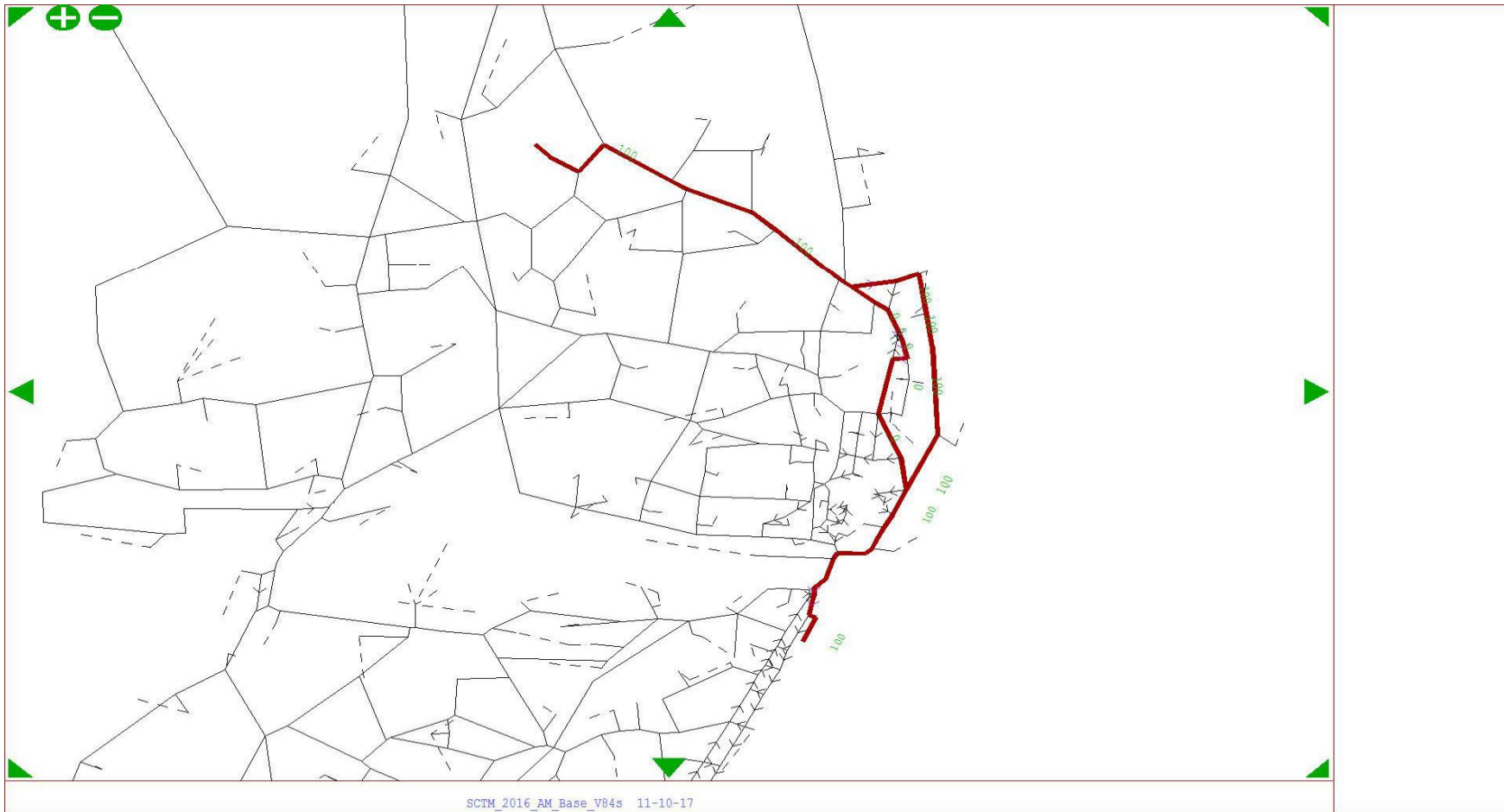
From Zone 761 To Zone 432 - User Class 10



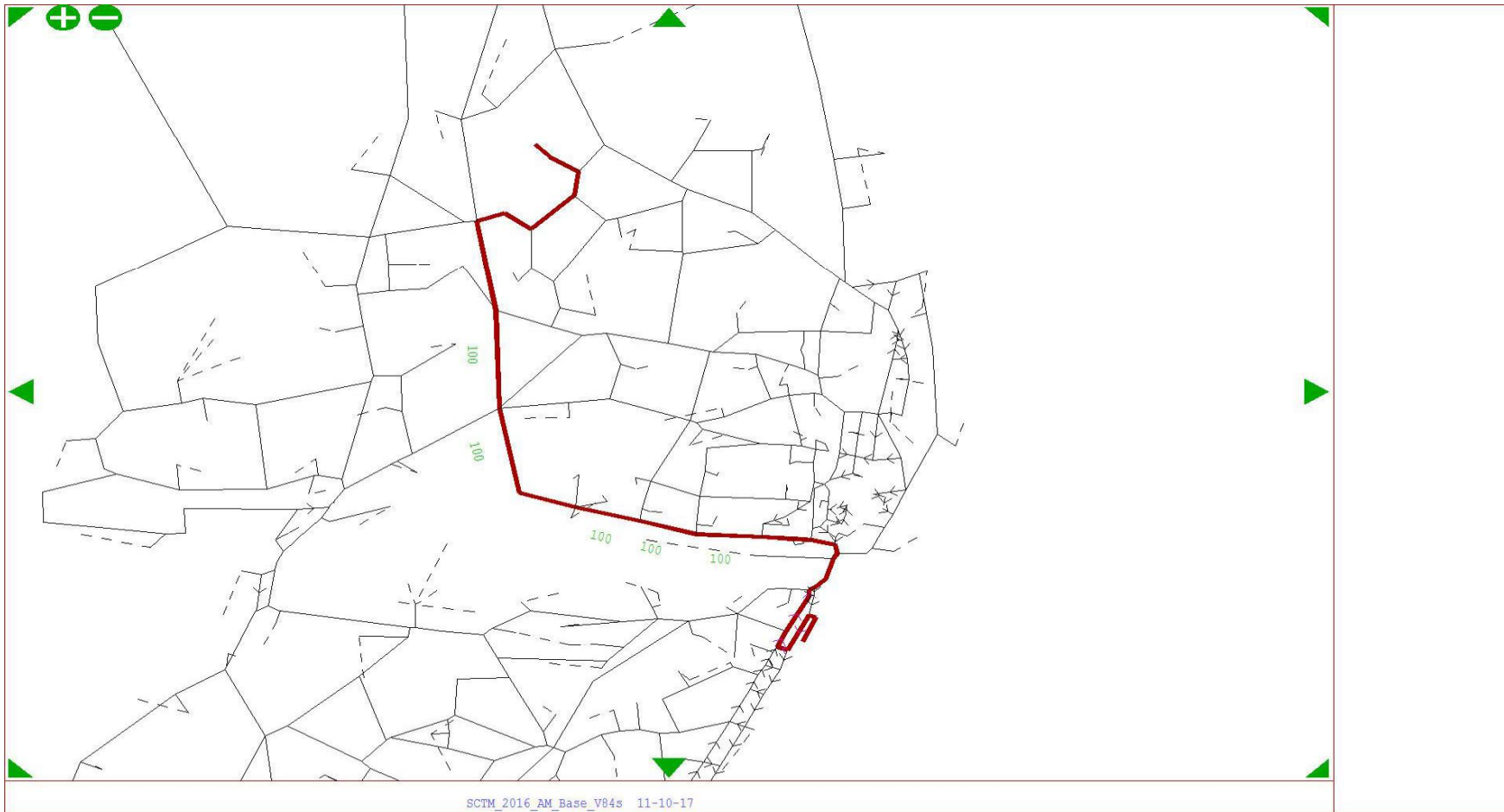
From Zone 416 To Zone 588 - User Class 2



From Zone 416 To Zone 588 - User Class 10

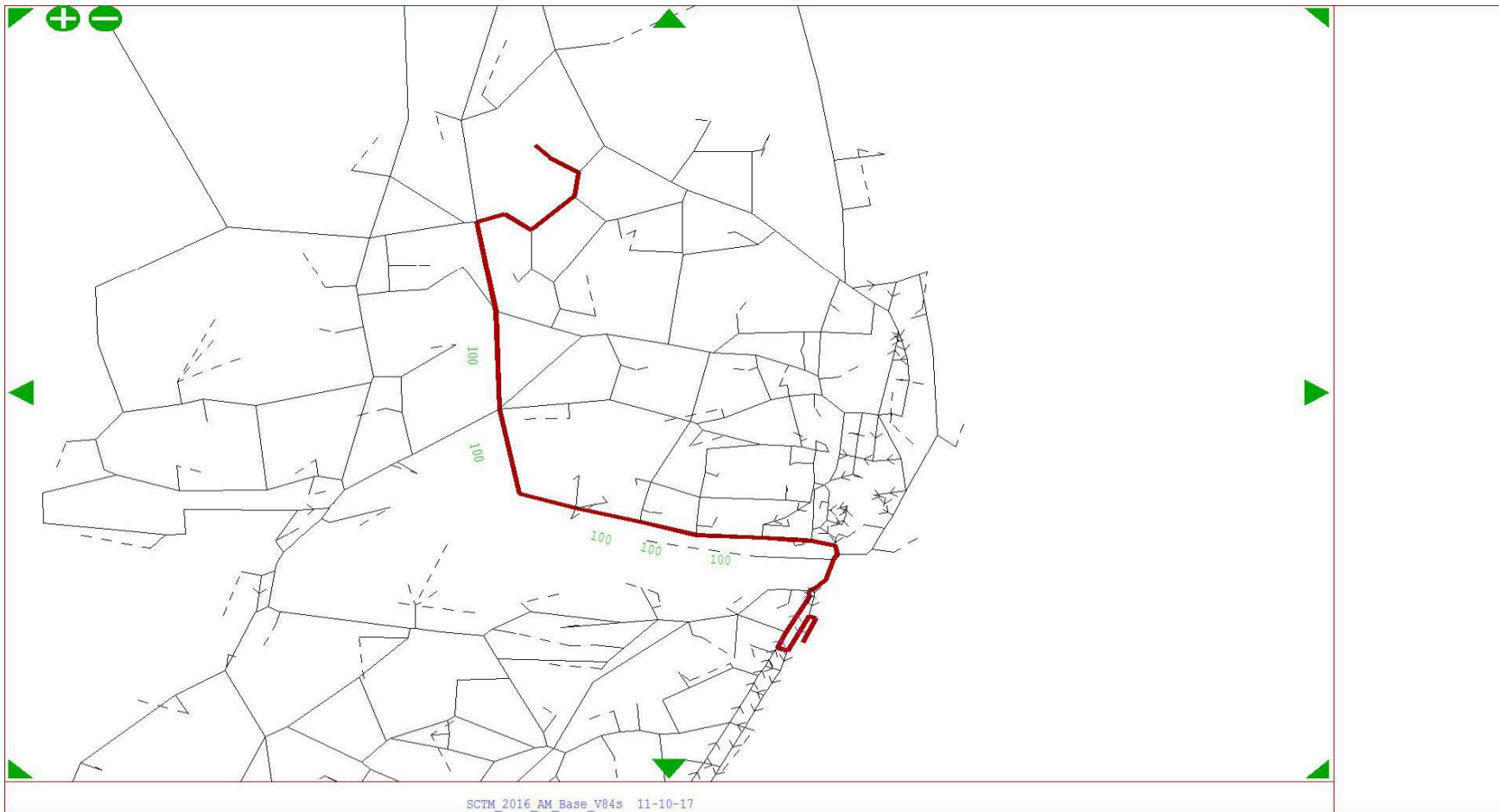


From Zone 588 To Zone 416 - User Class 2

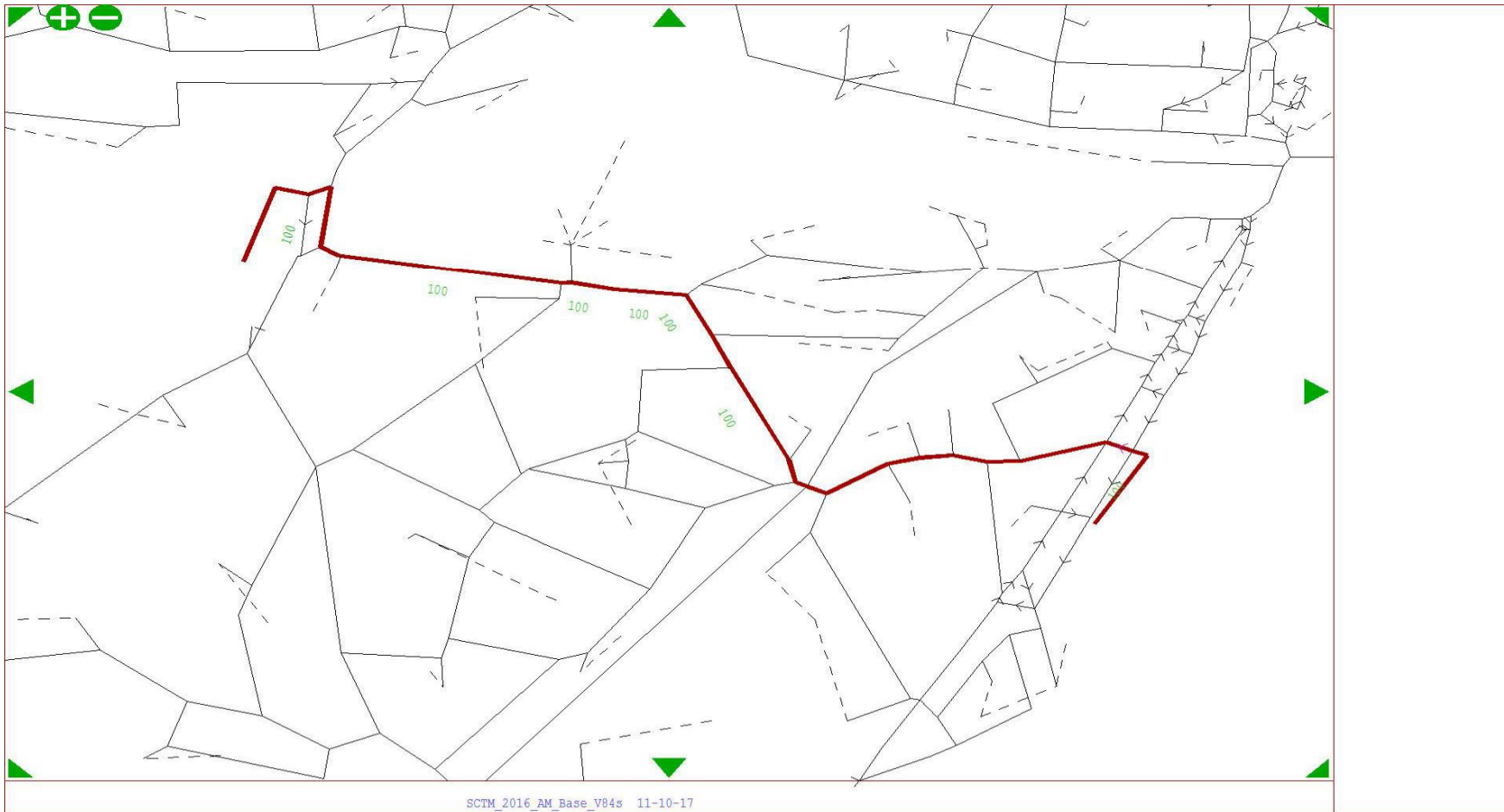




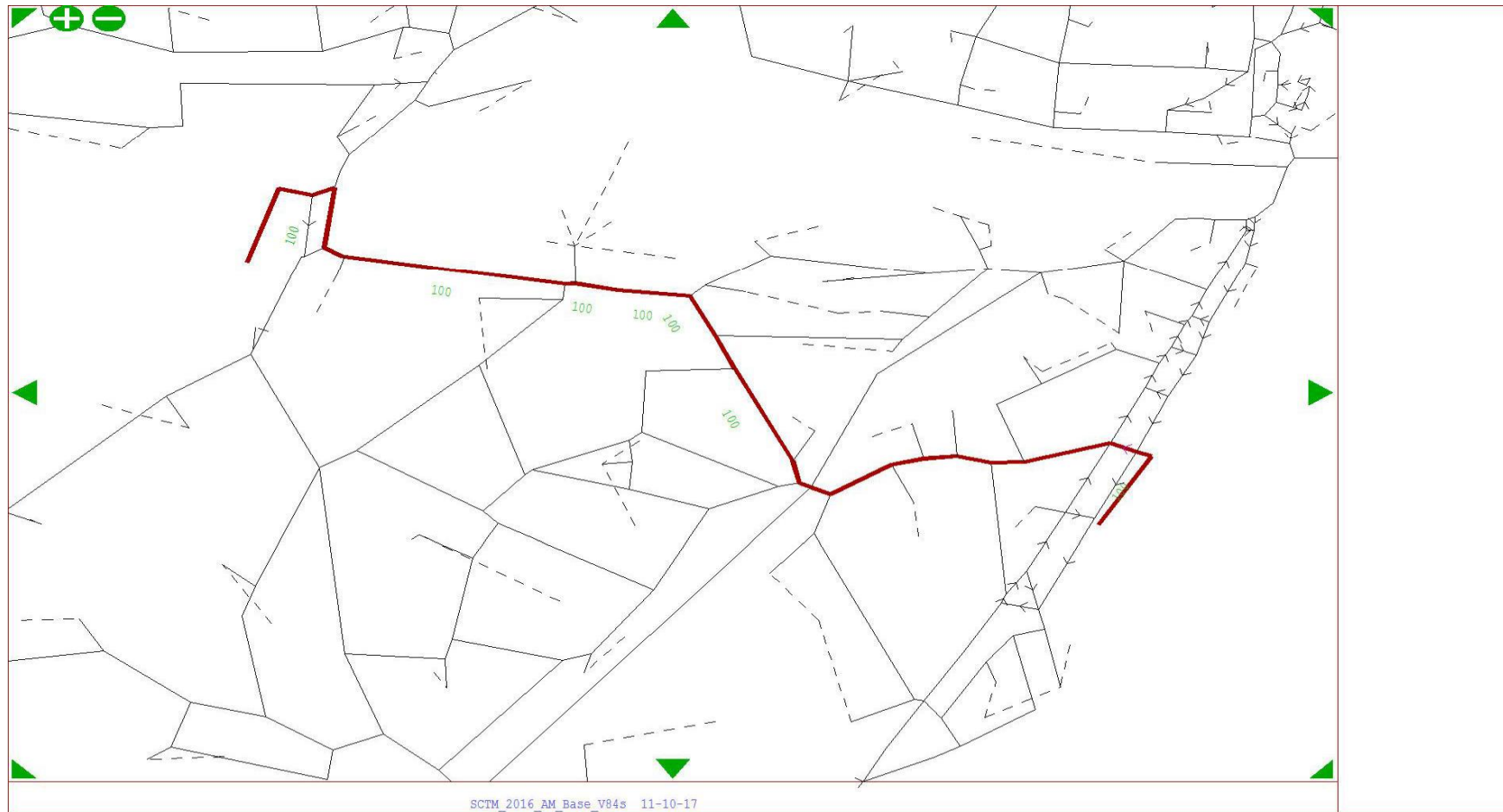
From Zone 588 To Zone 416 - User Class 10



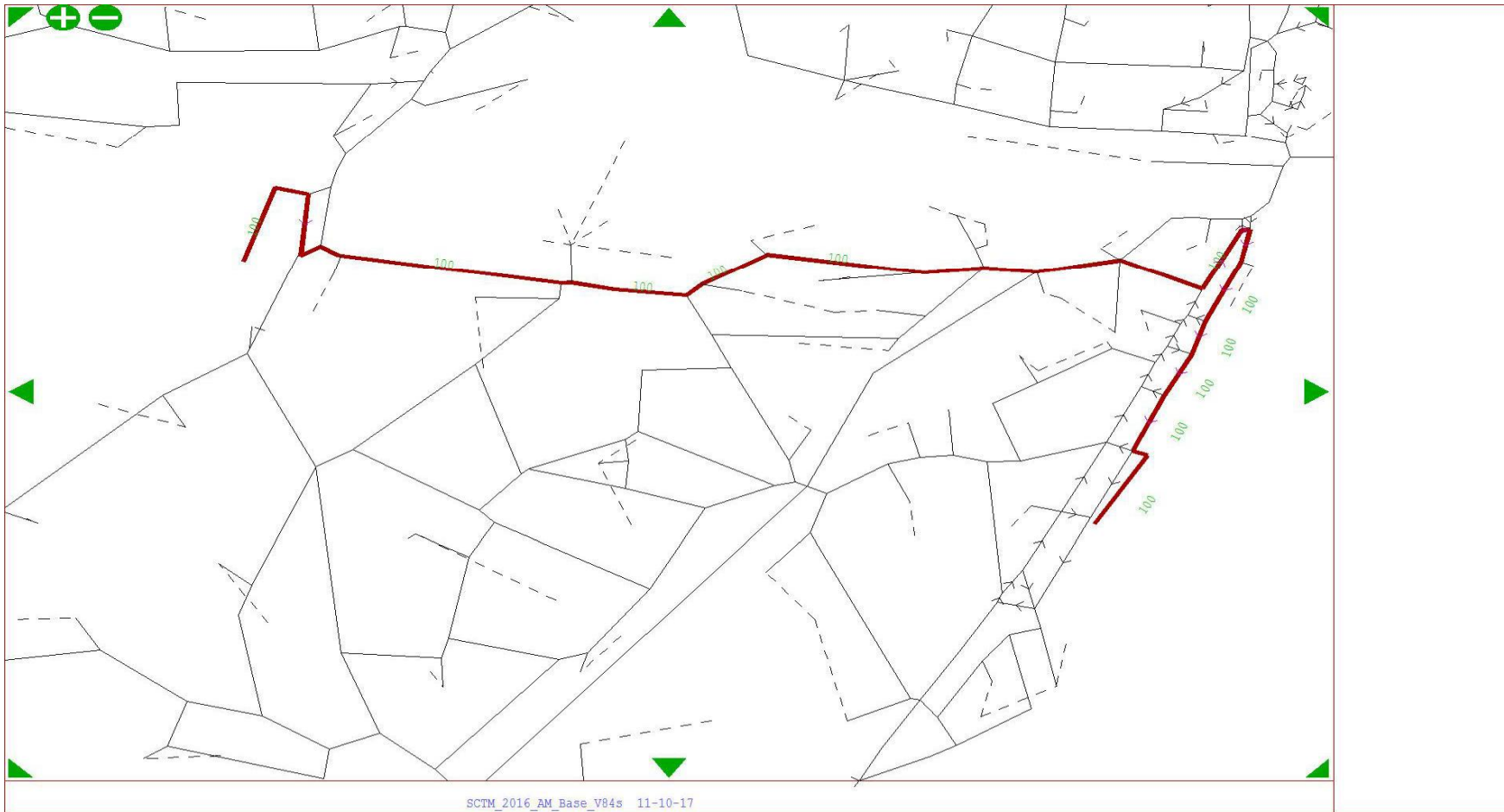
From Zone 593 To Zone 598 - User Class 2



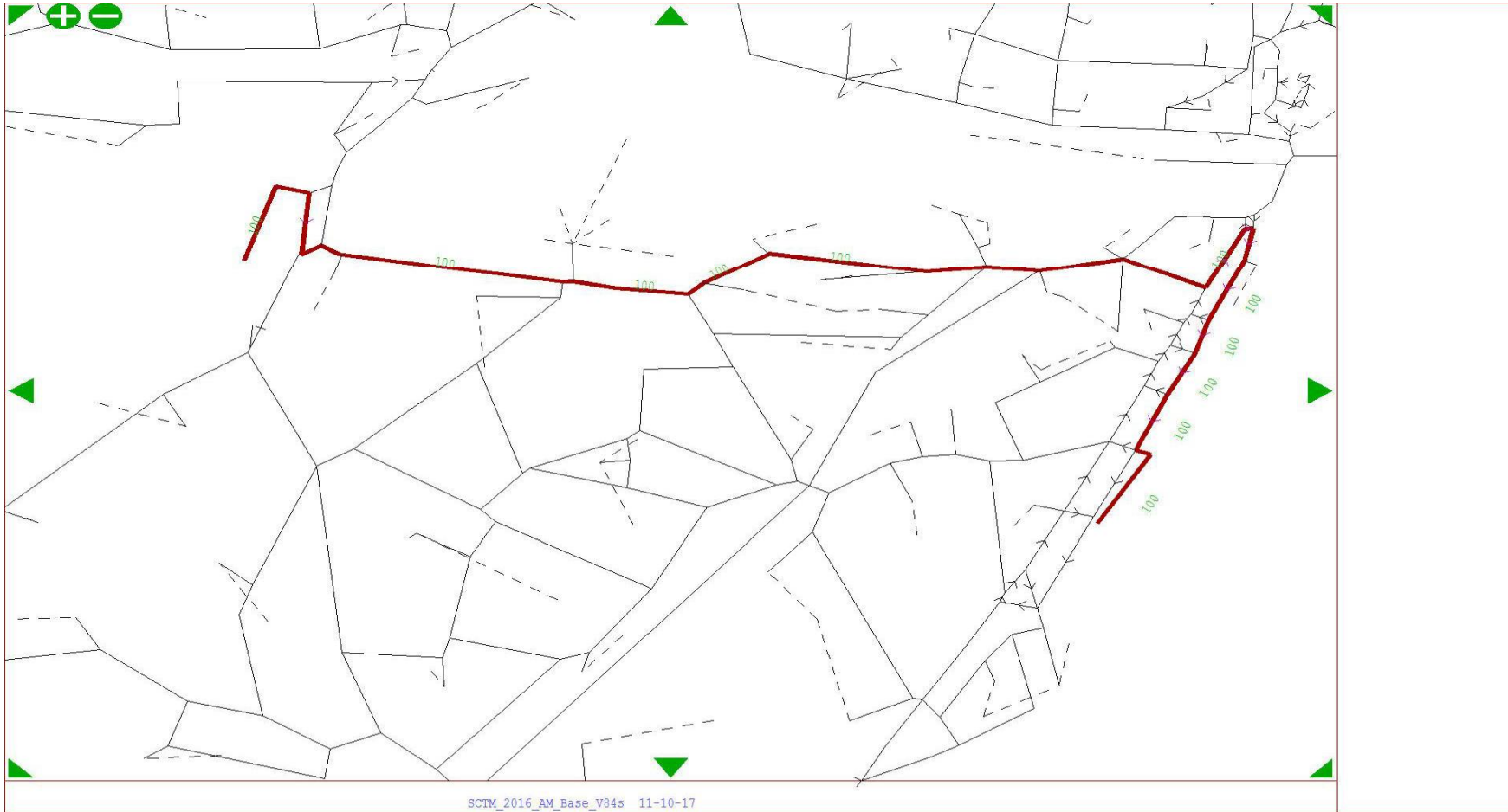
From Zone 593 To Zone 598 - User Class 10



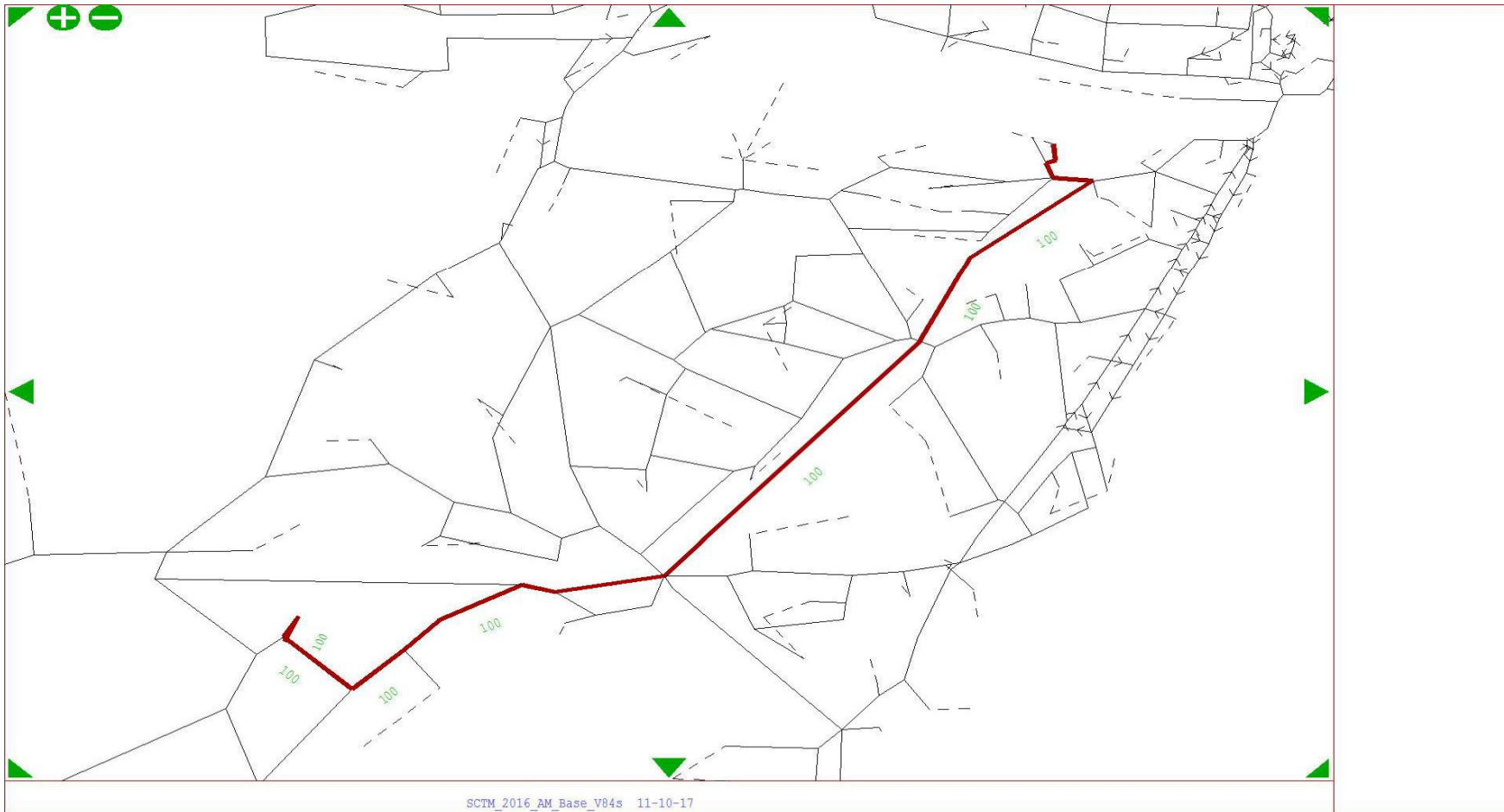
From Zone 598 To Zone 593 - User Class 2



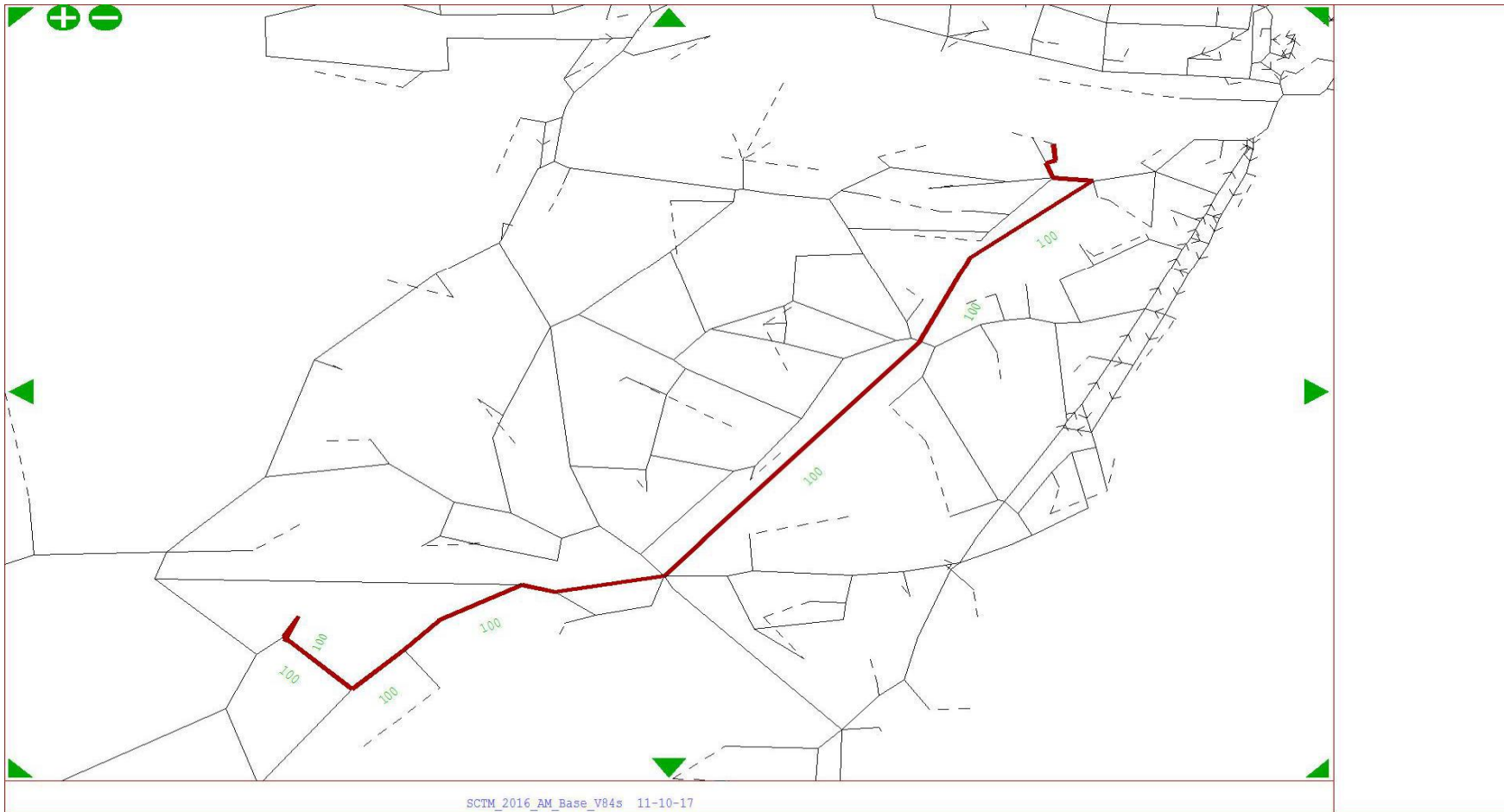
From Zone 598 To Zone 593 - User Class 10



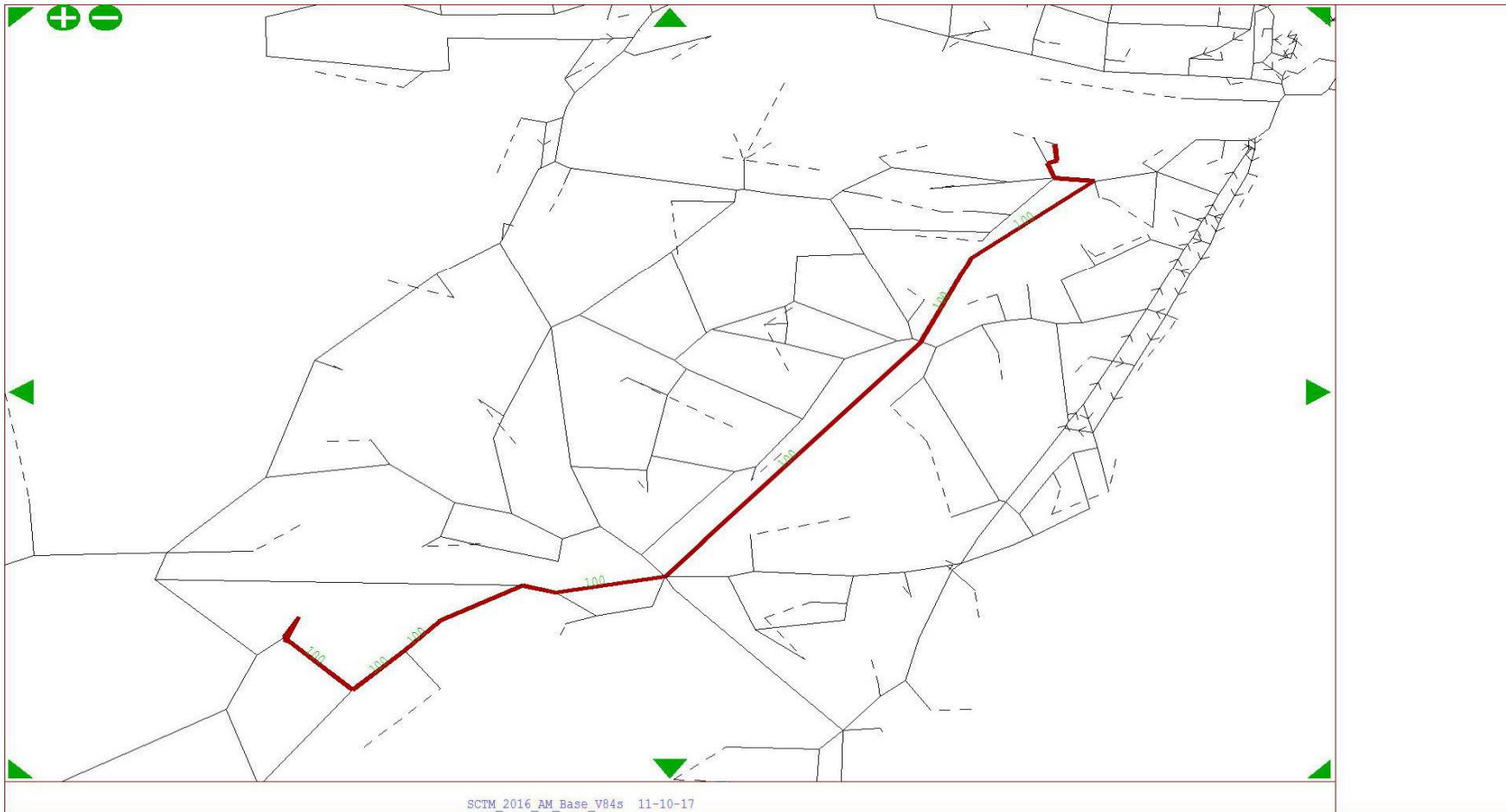
From Zone 773 To Zone 782 - User Class 2



From Zone 773 To Zone 782 - User Class 10

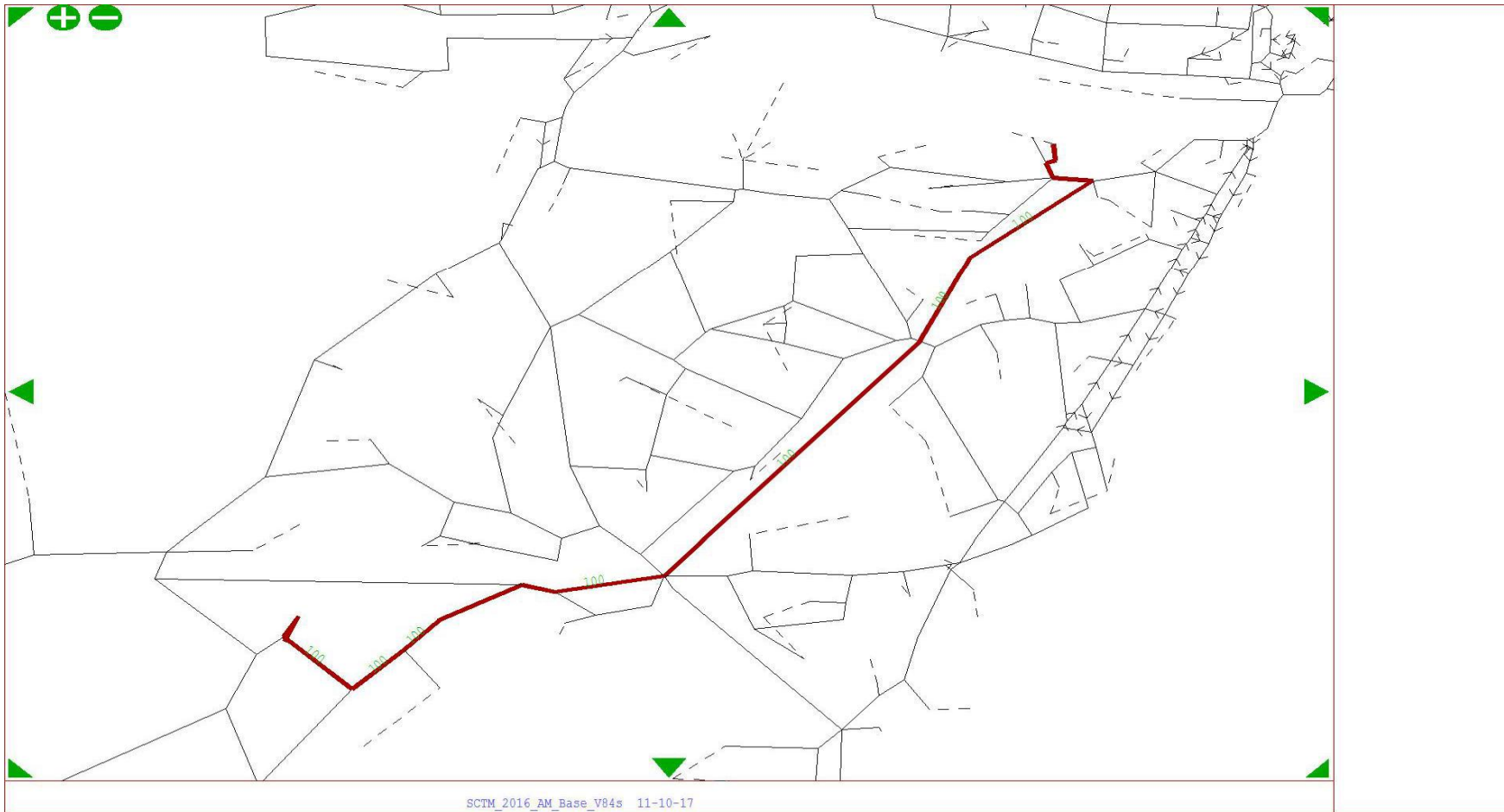


From Zone 782 To Zone 773 - User Class 2

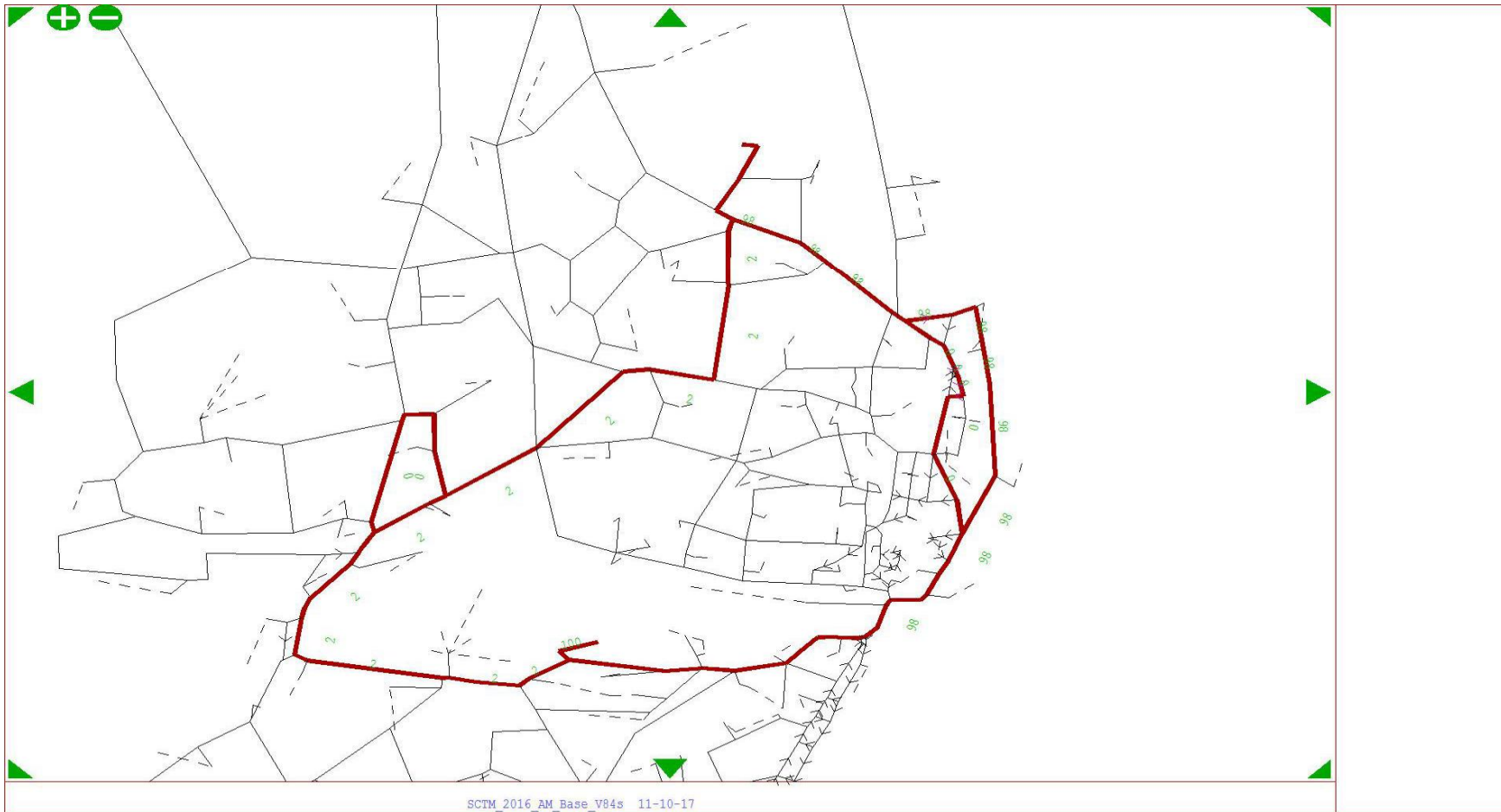




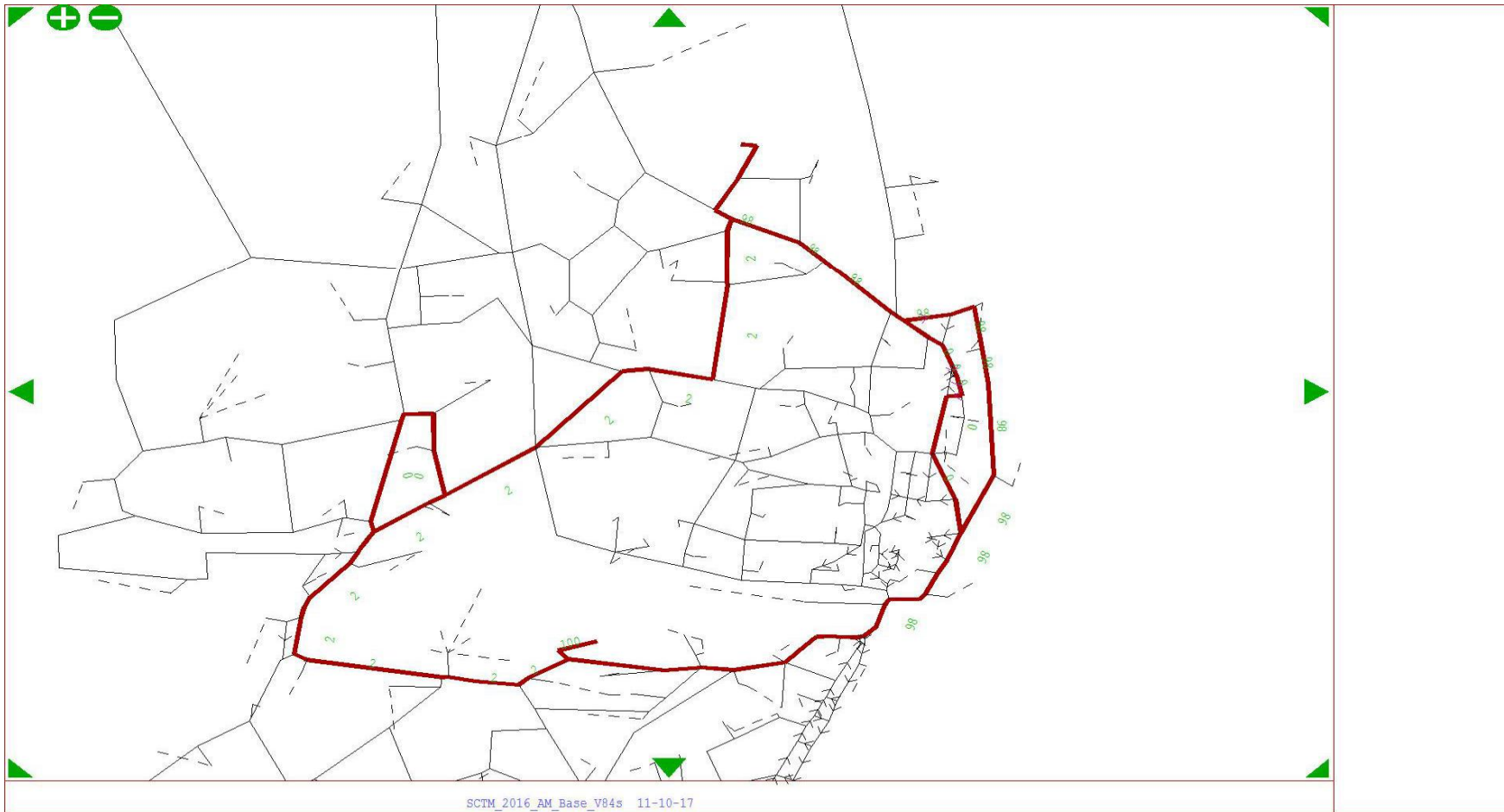
From Zone 782 To Zone 773 - User Class 10



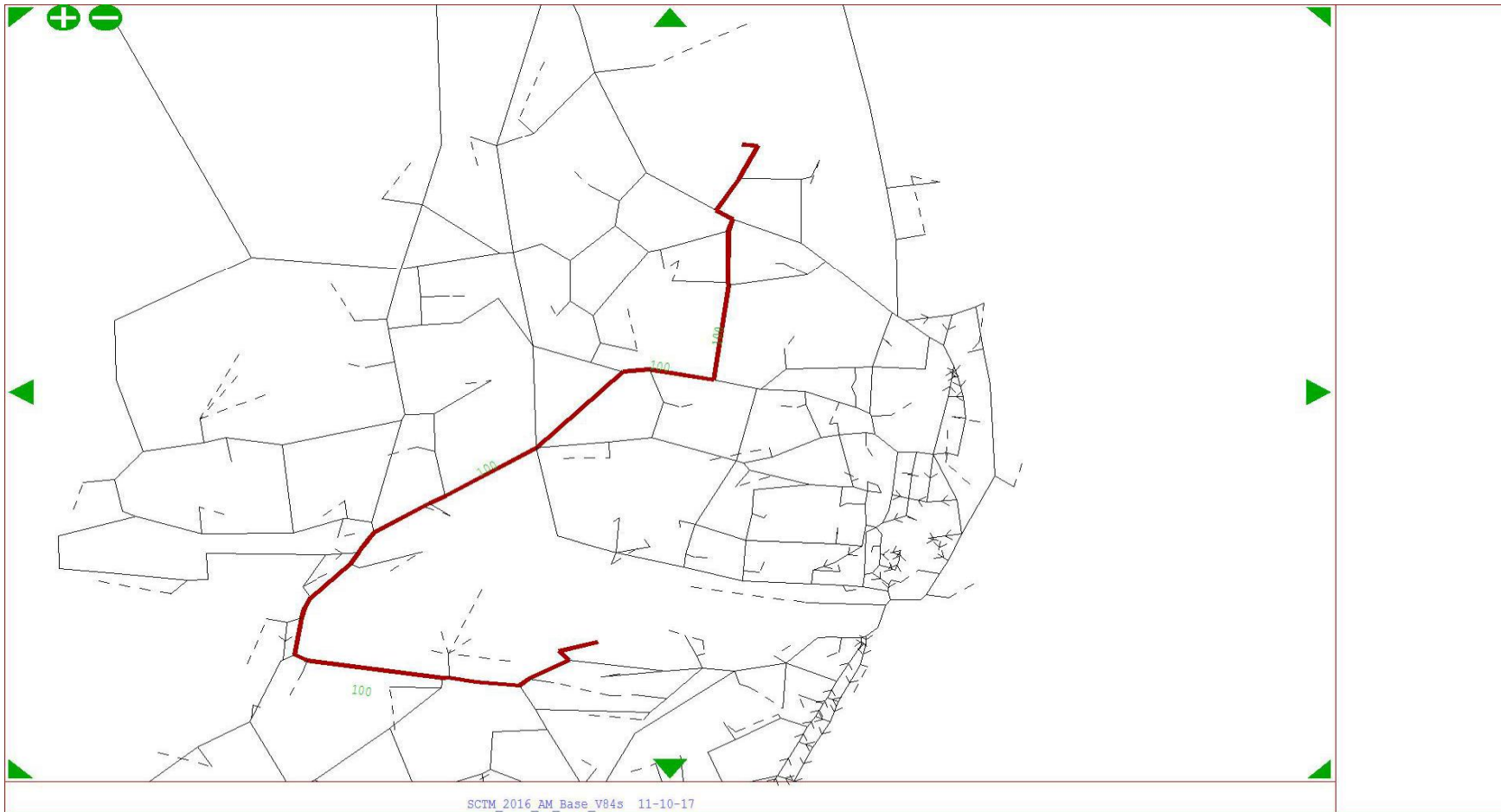
From Zone 409 To Zone 589 - User Class 2



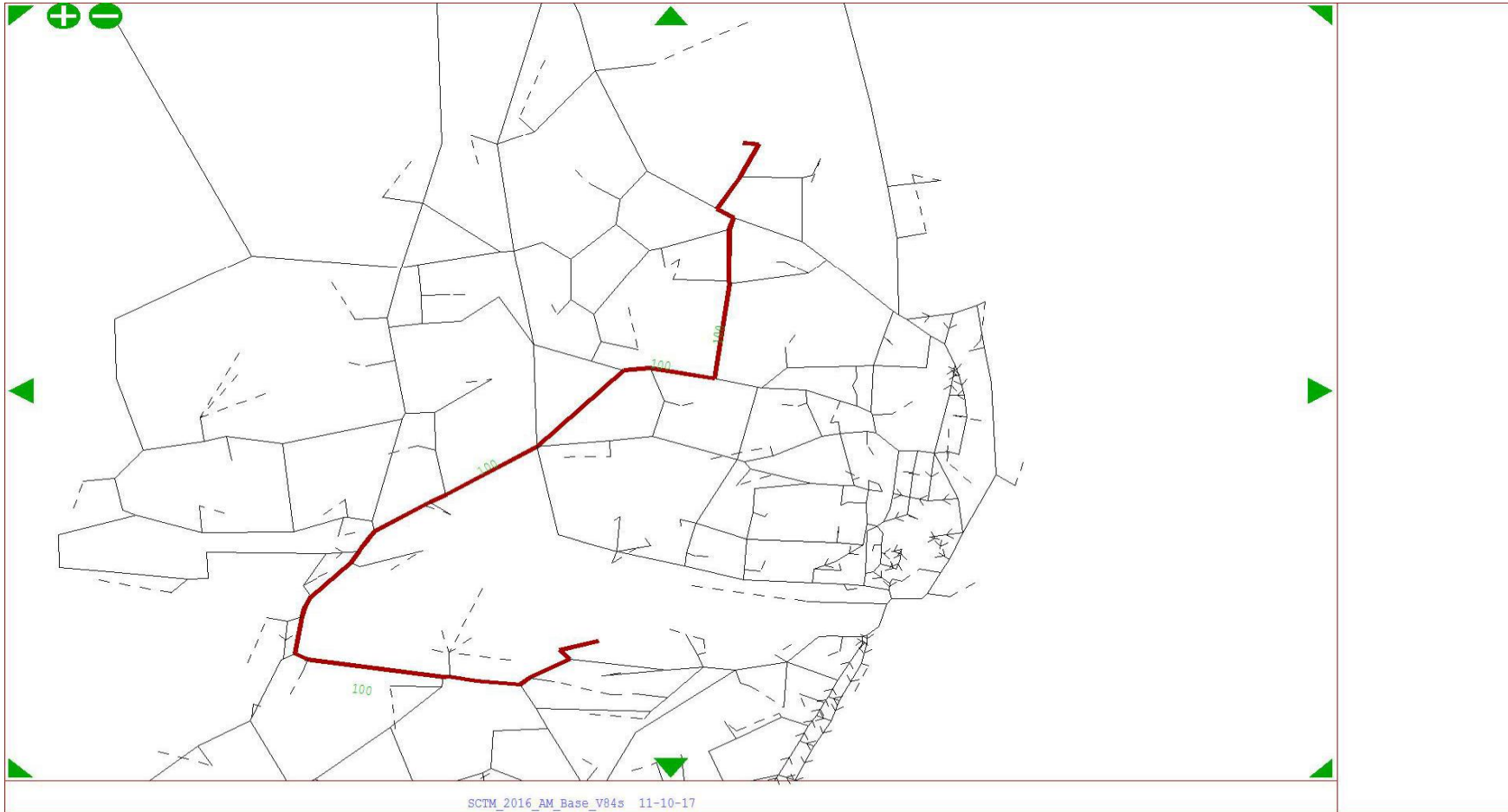
From Zone 409 To Zone 589 - User Class 10



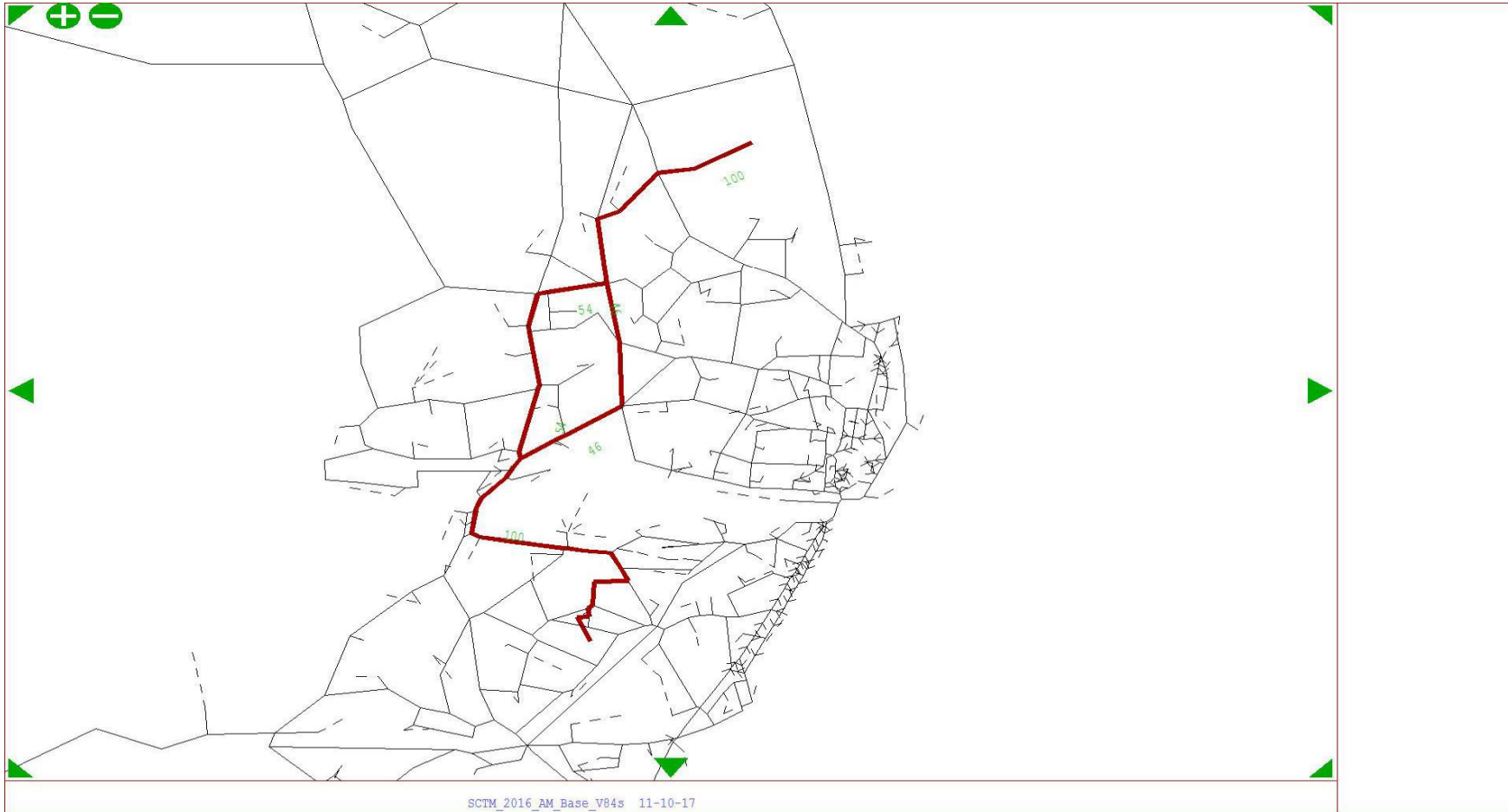
From Zone 589 To Zone 409 - User Class 2



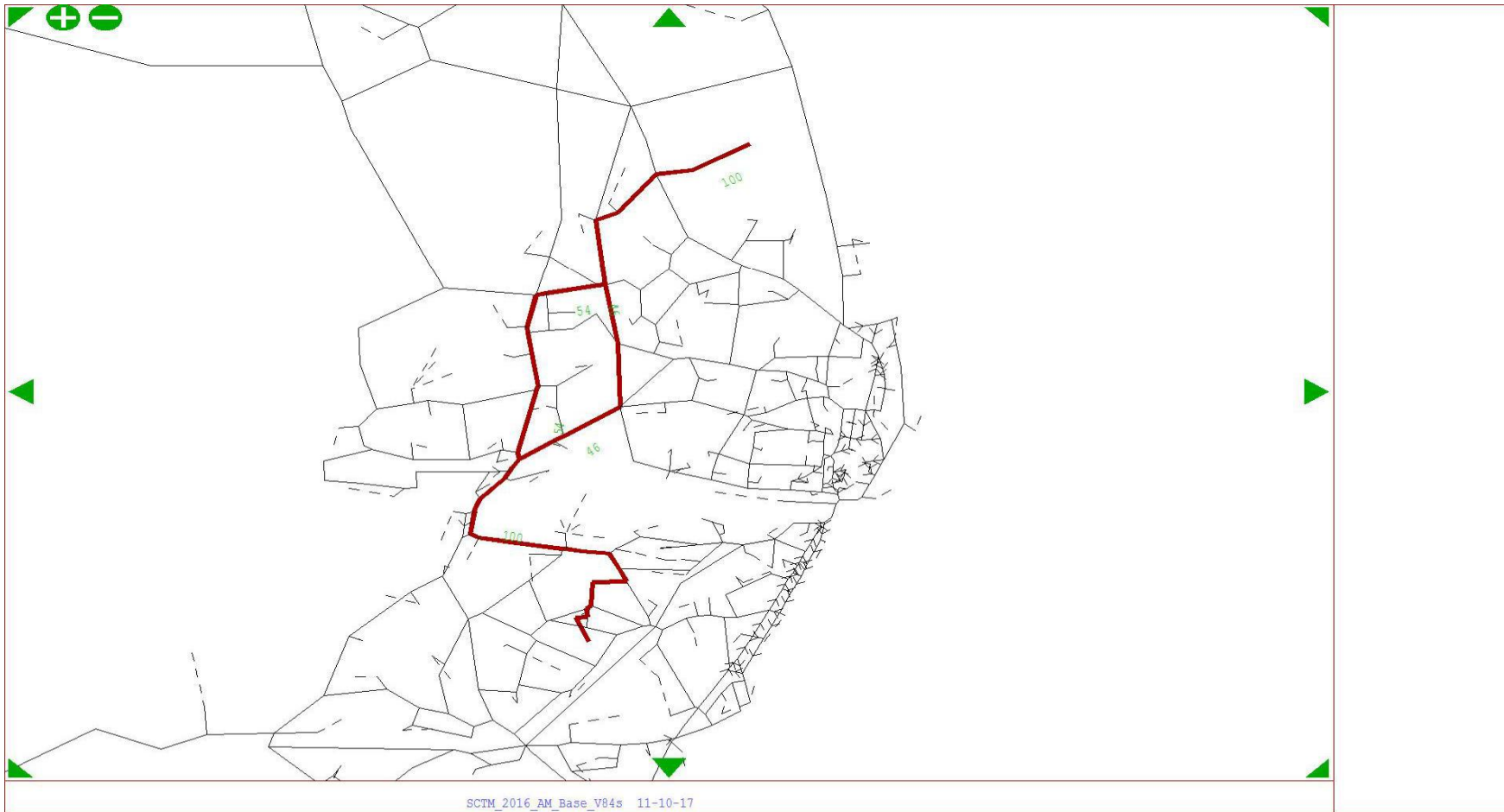
From Zone 589 To Zone 409 - User Class 10



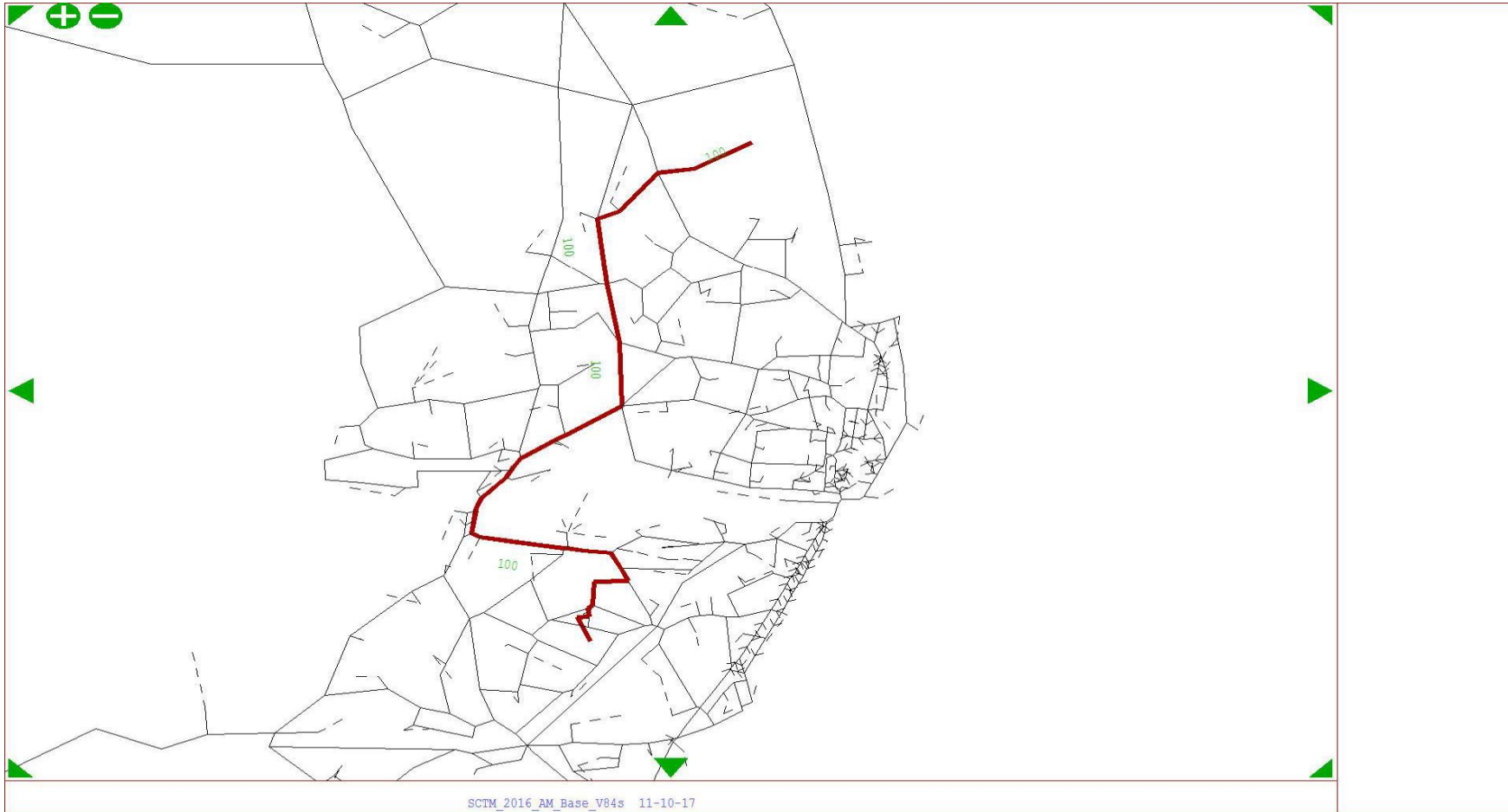
From Zone 587 To Zone 779 - User Class 2



From Zone 587 To Zone 779 - User Class 10

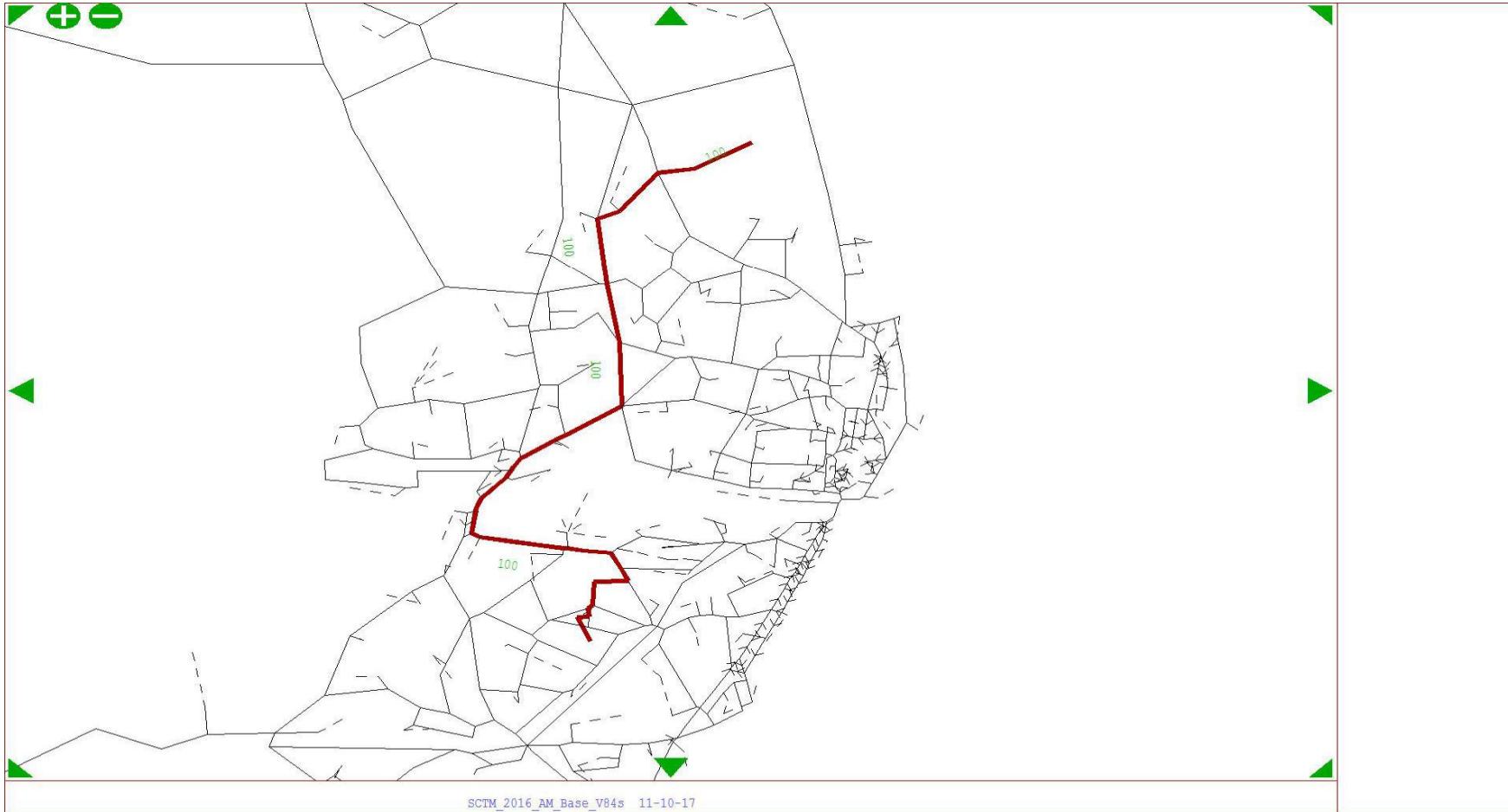


From Zone 779 To Zone 587 - User Class 2

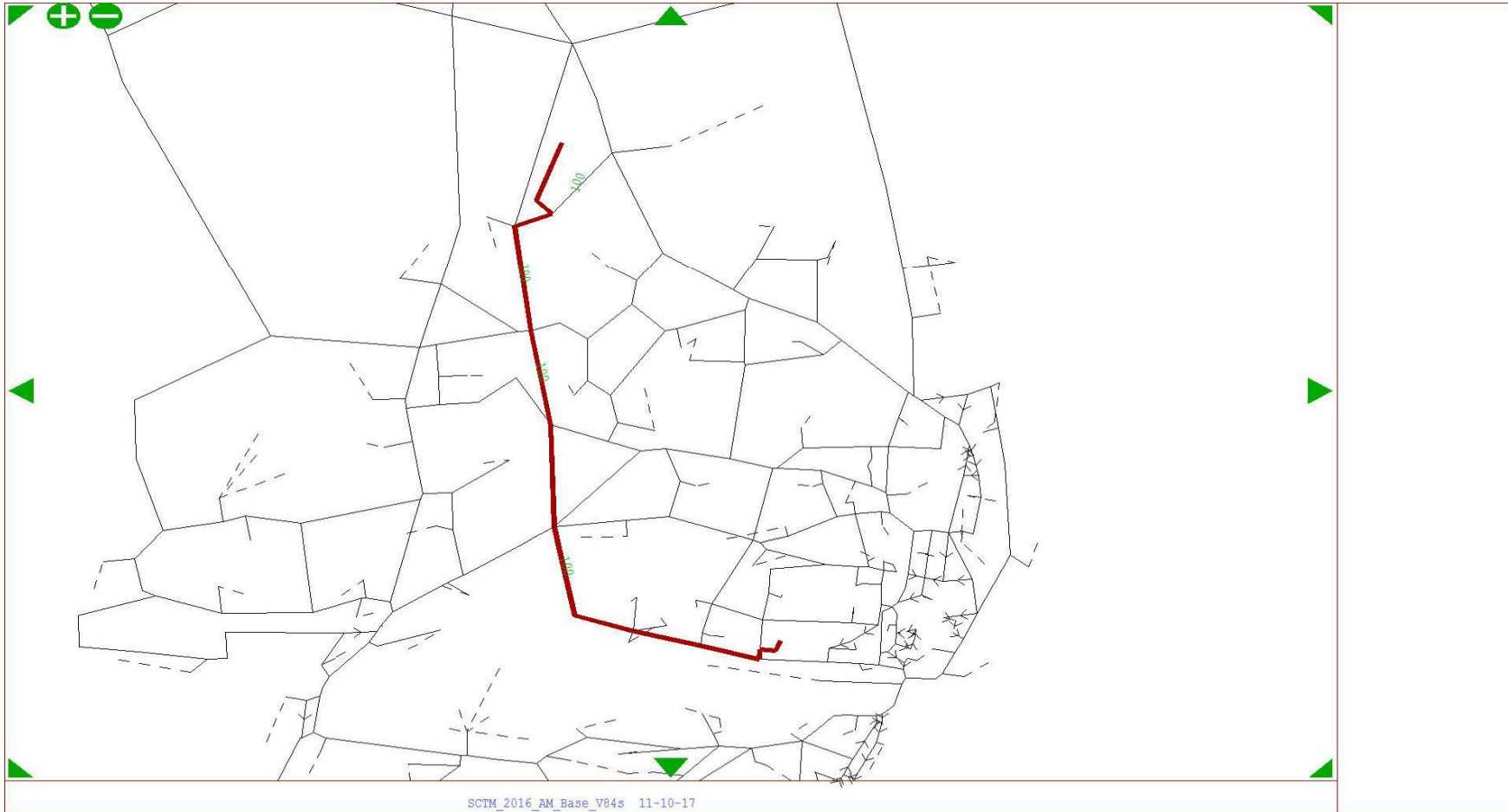




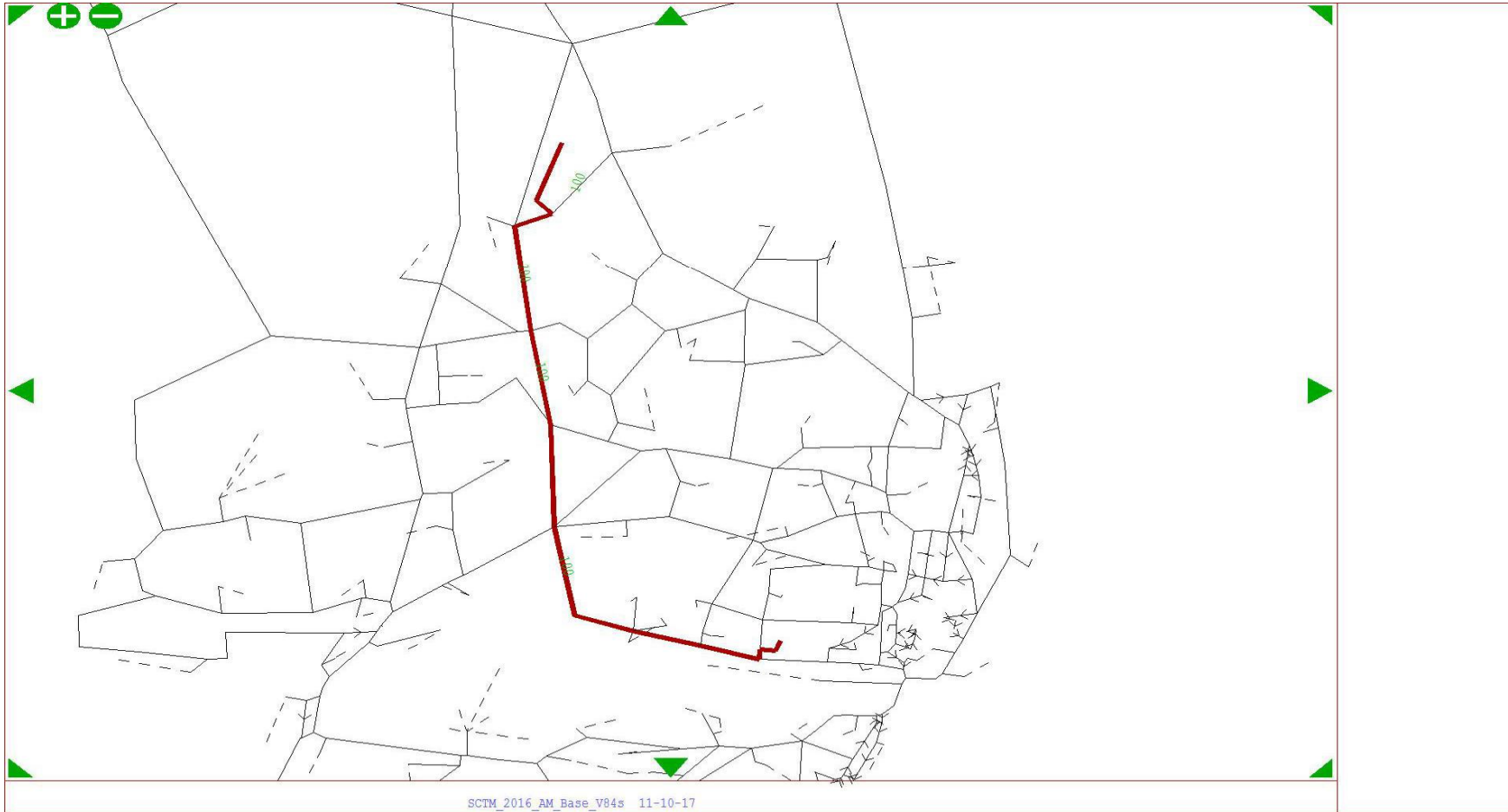
From Zone 779 To Zone 587 - User Class 10



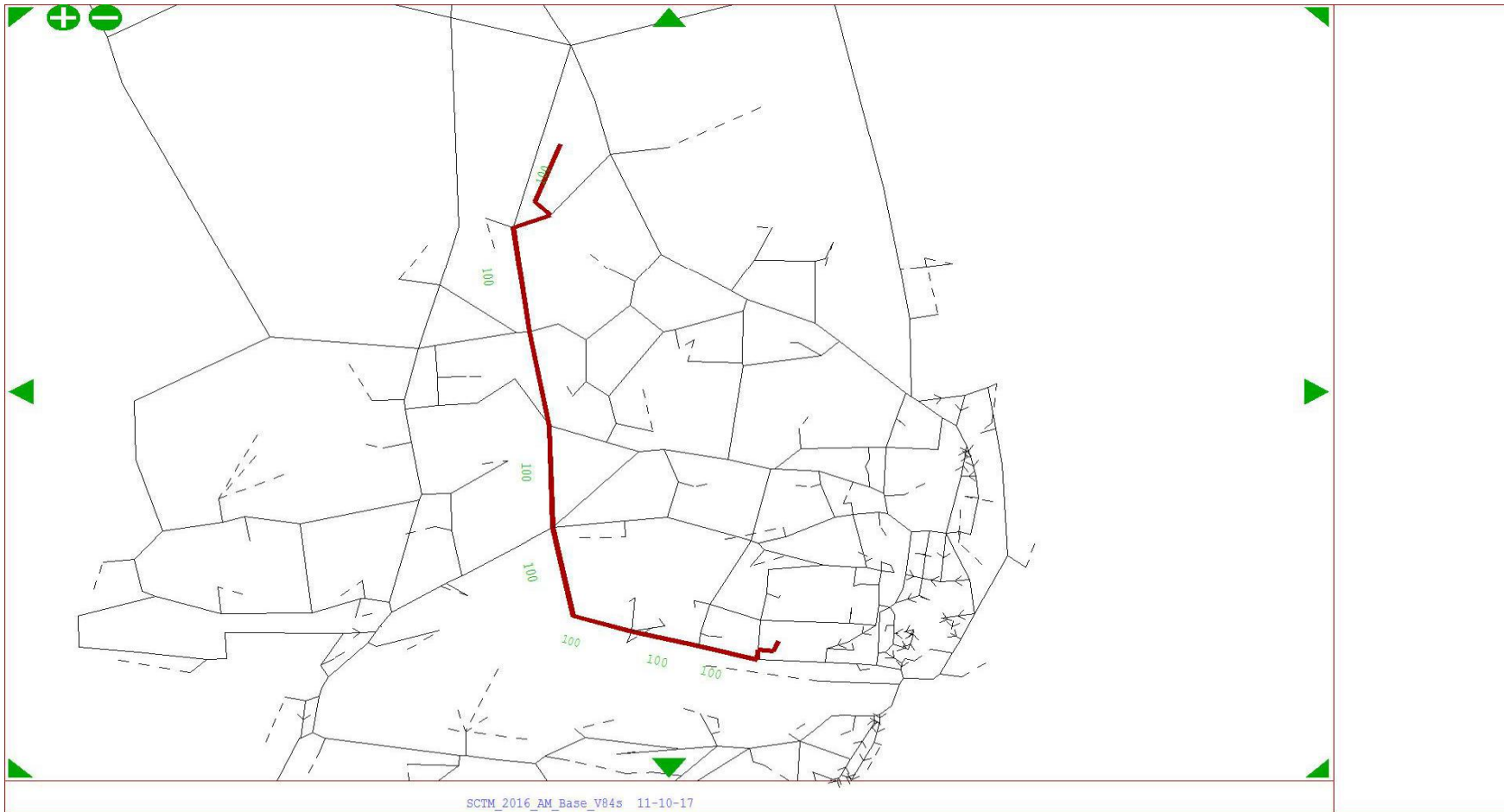
From Zone 766 To Zone 427 - User Class 2



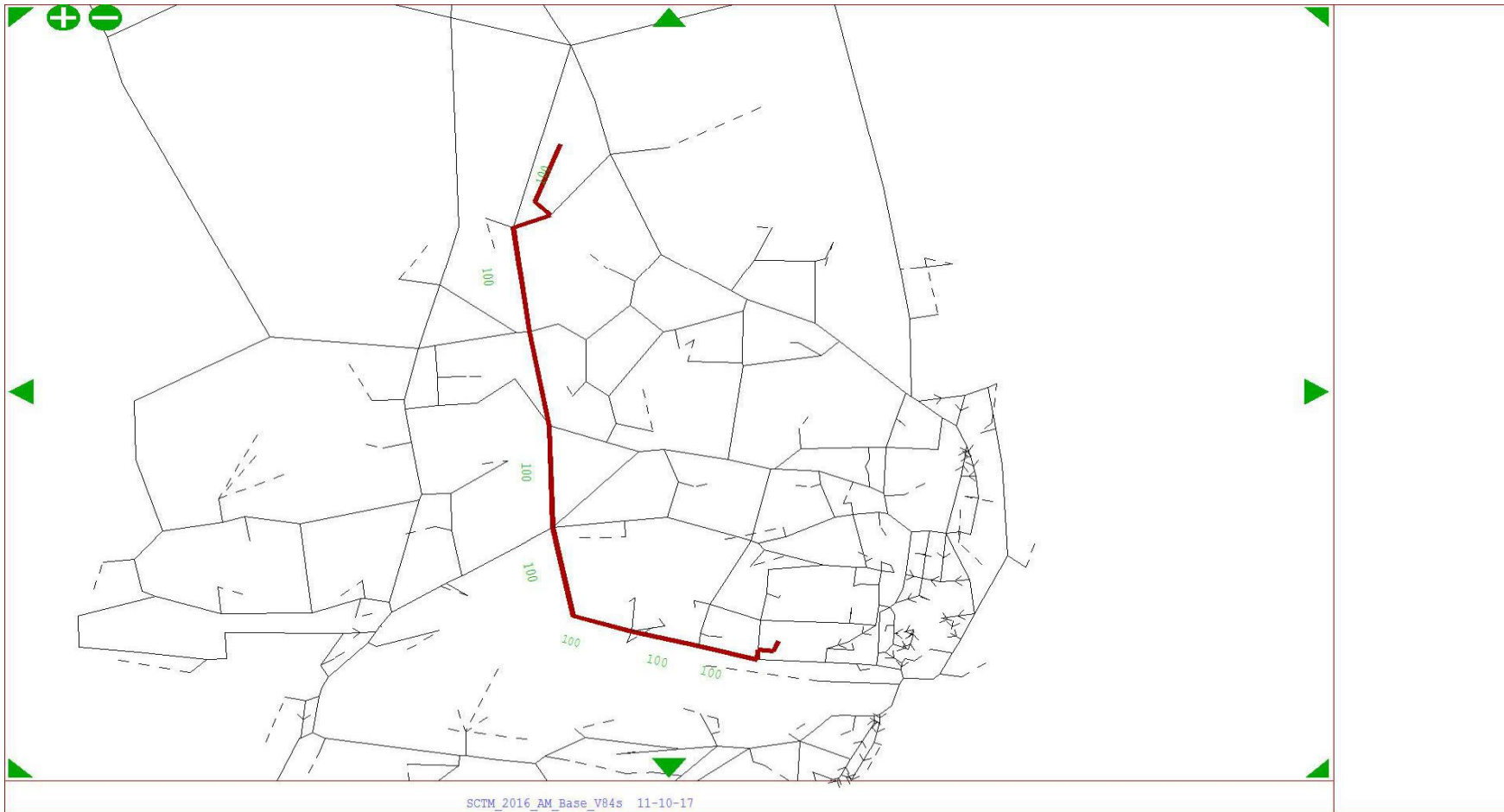
From Zone 766 To Zone 427 - User Class 10



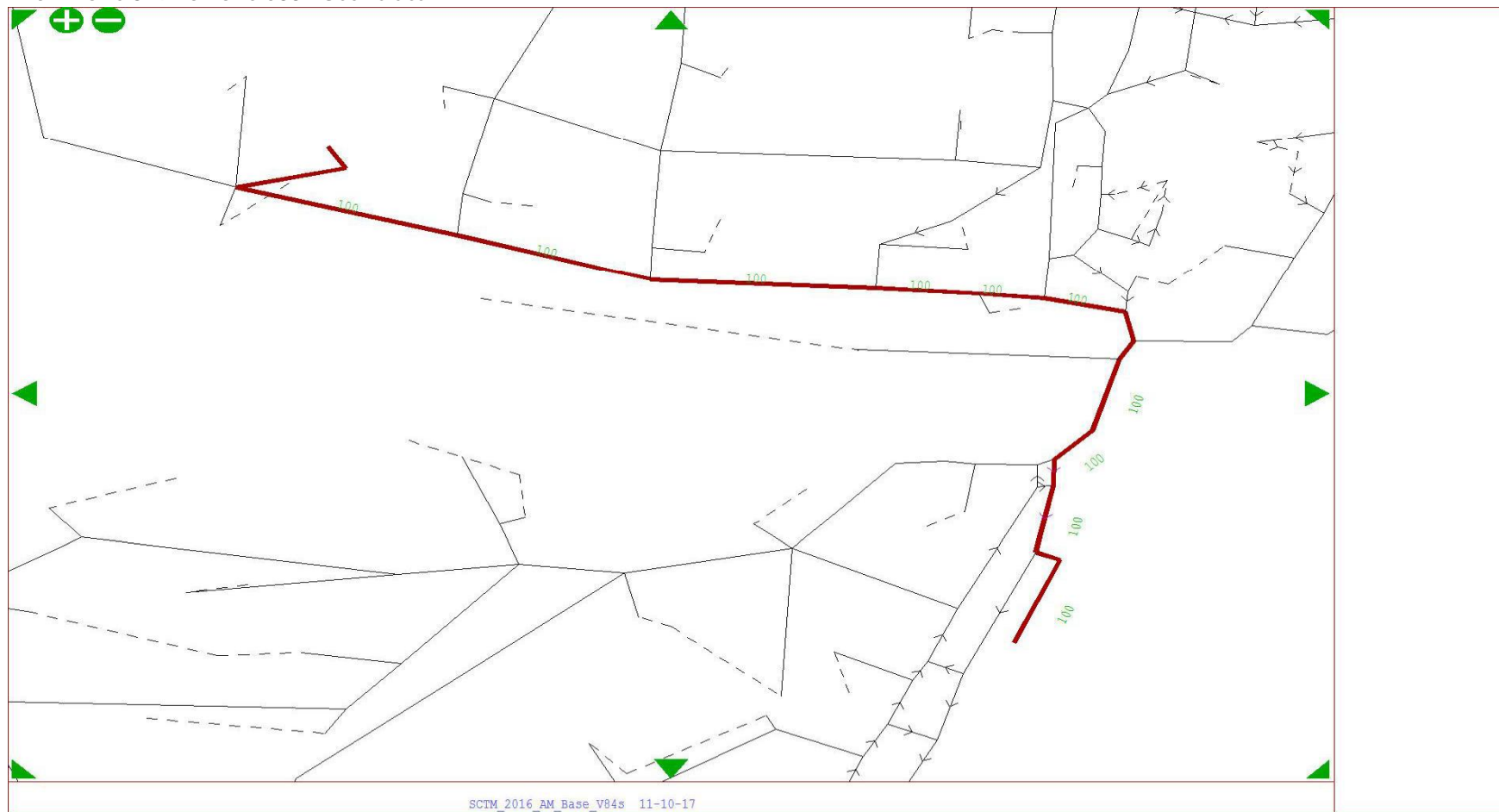
From Zone 427 To Zone 766 - User Class 2



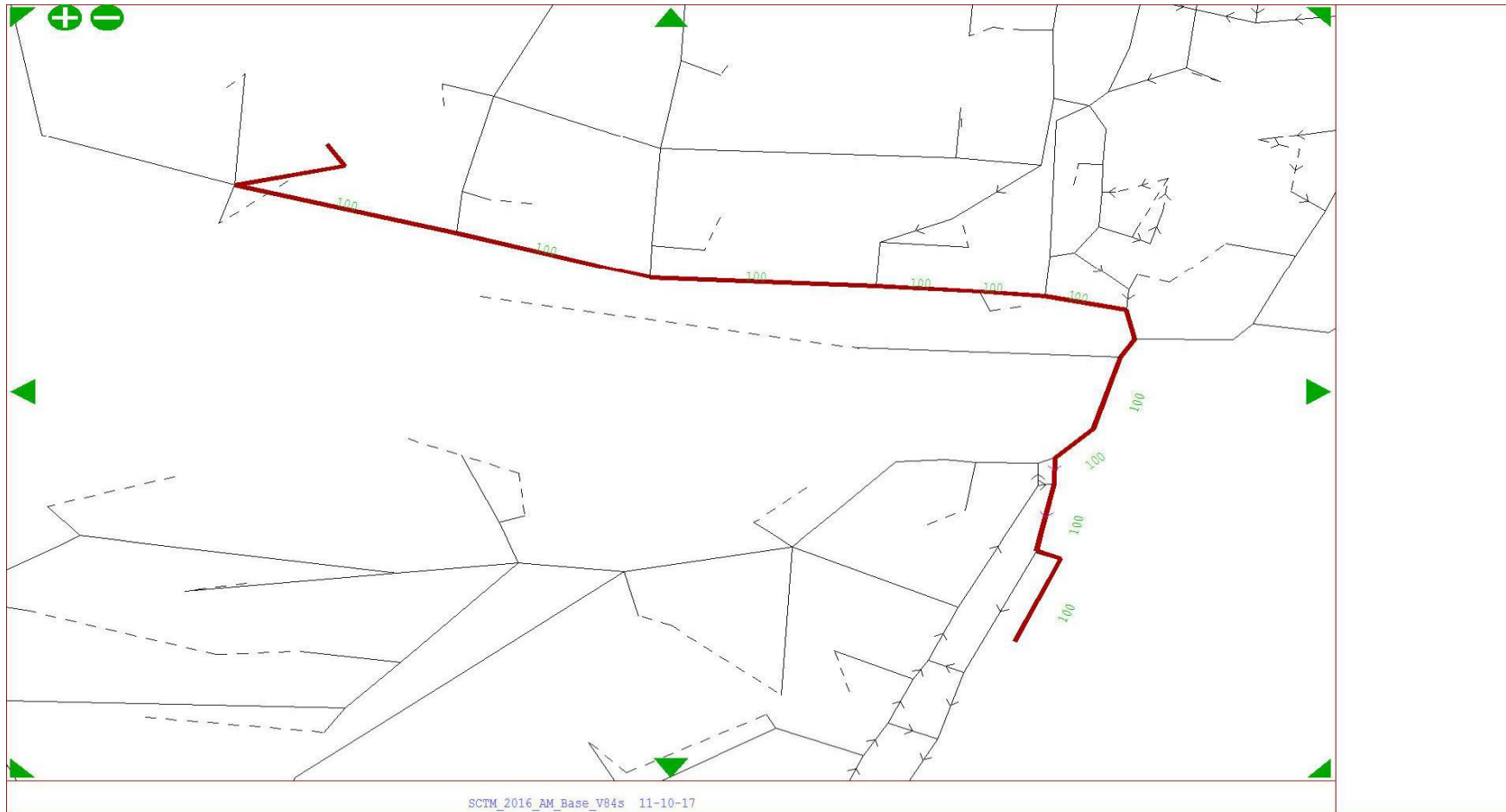
From Zone 427 To Zone 766 - User Class 10



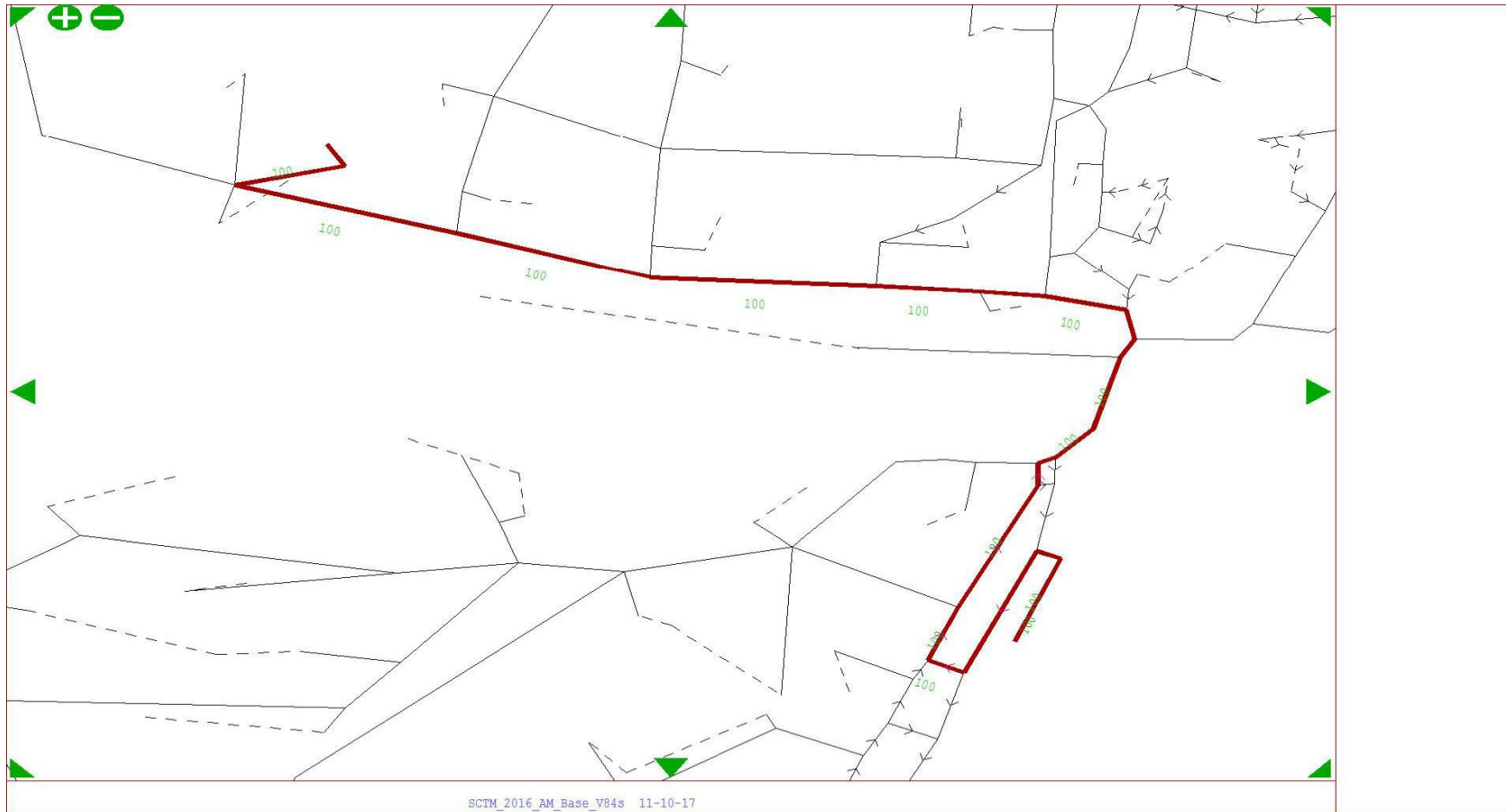
From Zone 819 To Zone 588 - User Class 2



From Zone 819 To Zone 588 - User Class 10

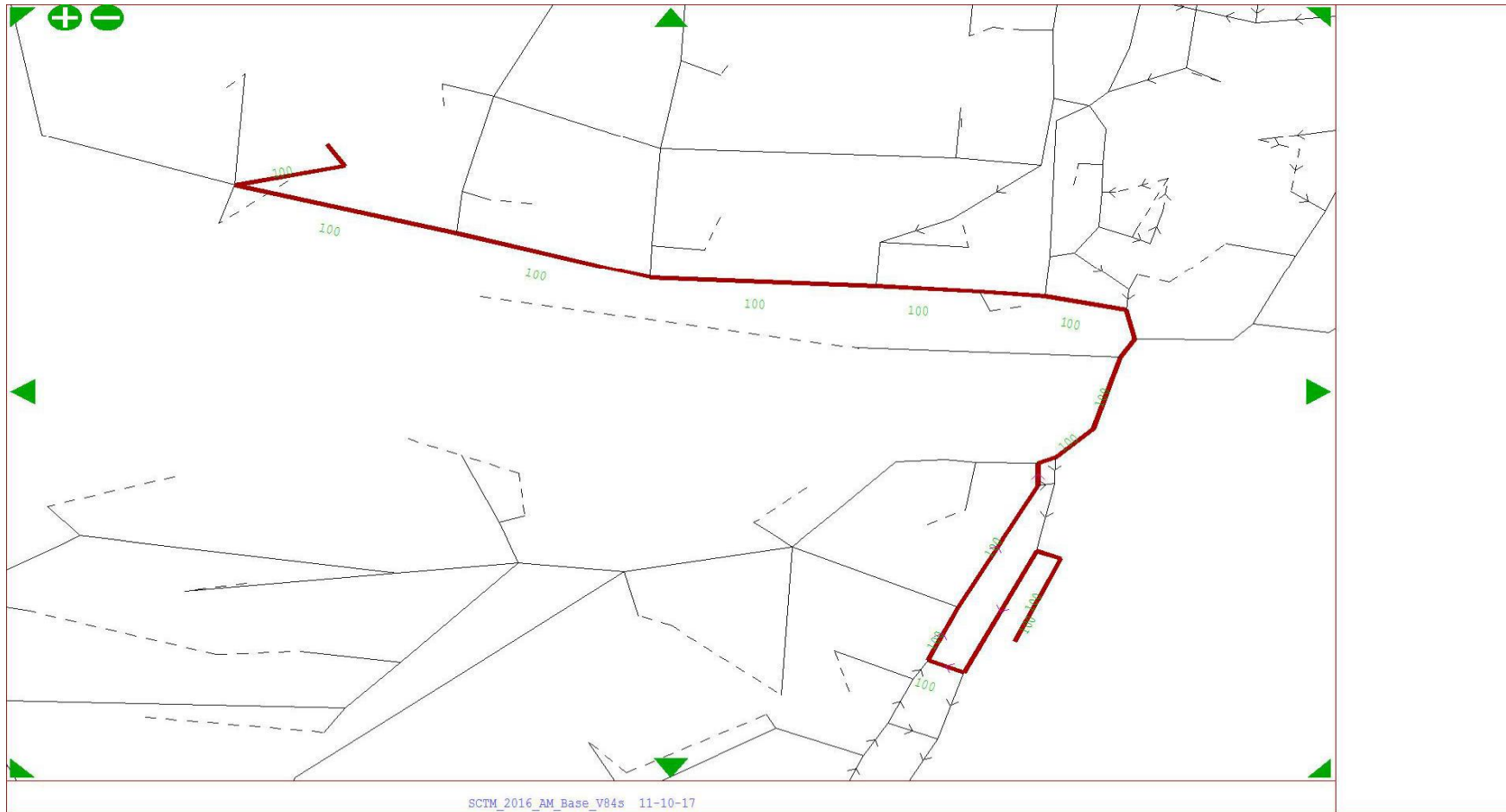


From Zone 588 To Zone 819 - User Class 2



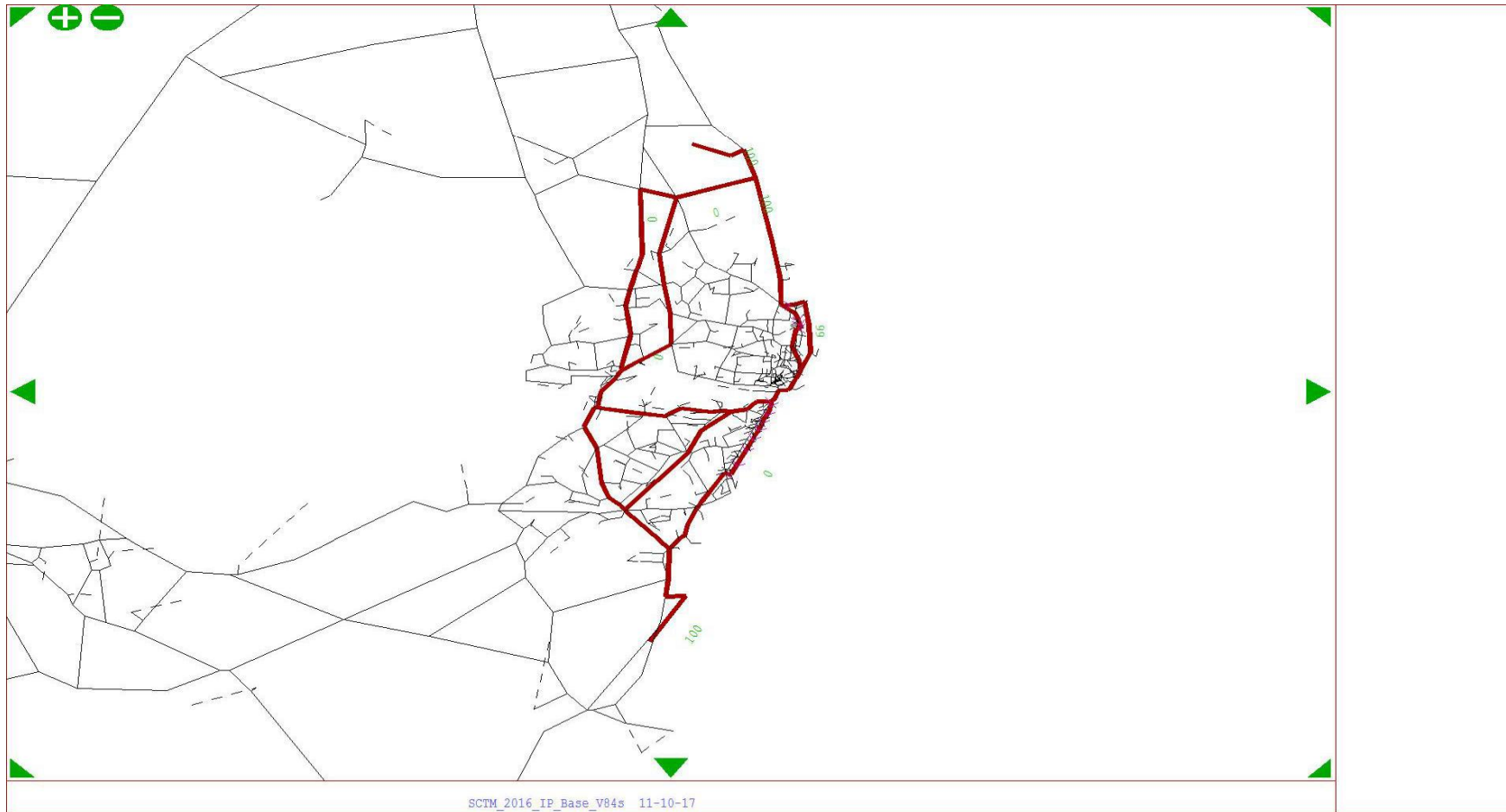


From Zone 588 To Zone 819 - User Class 10

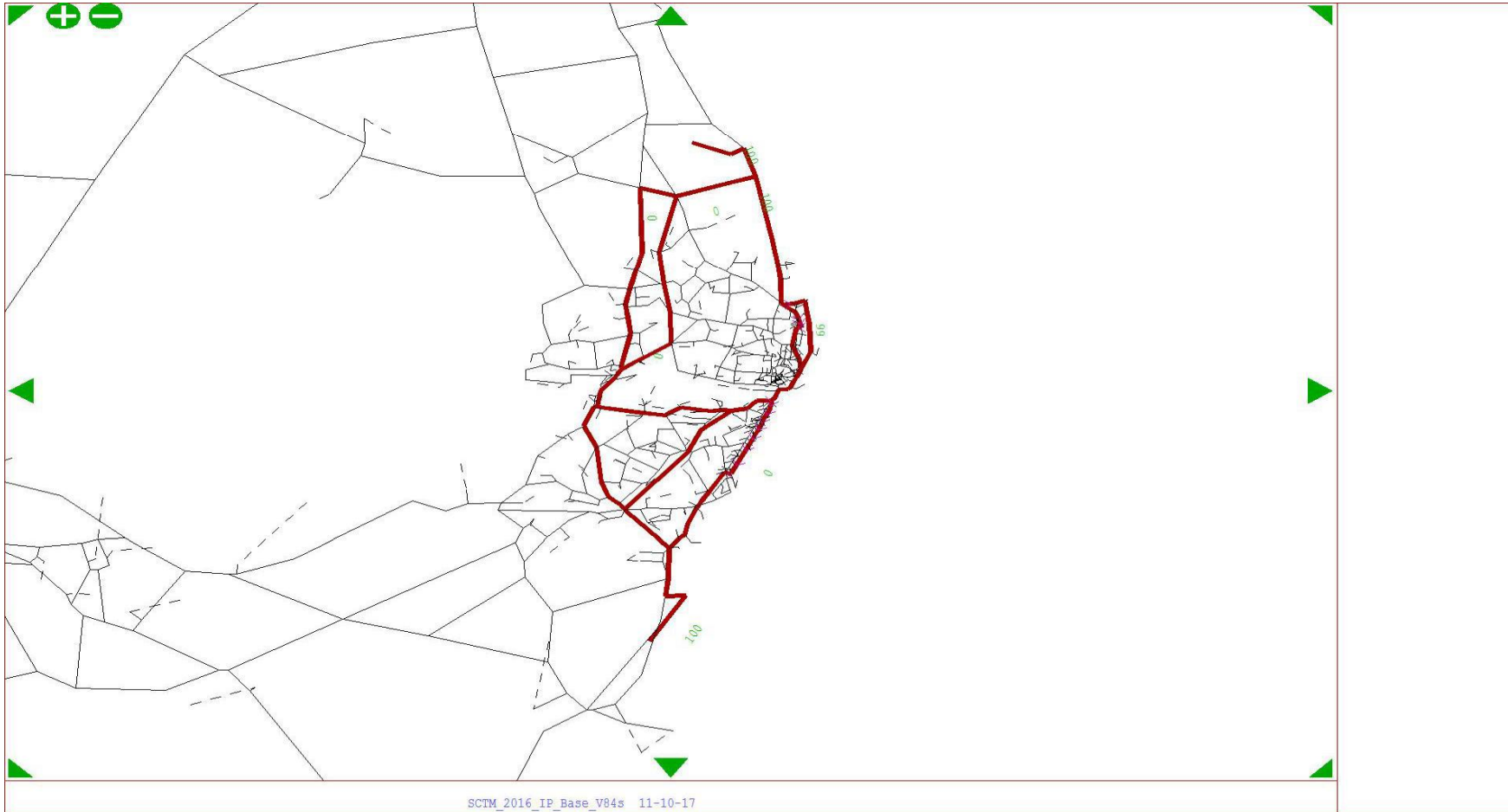


# Inter Peak

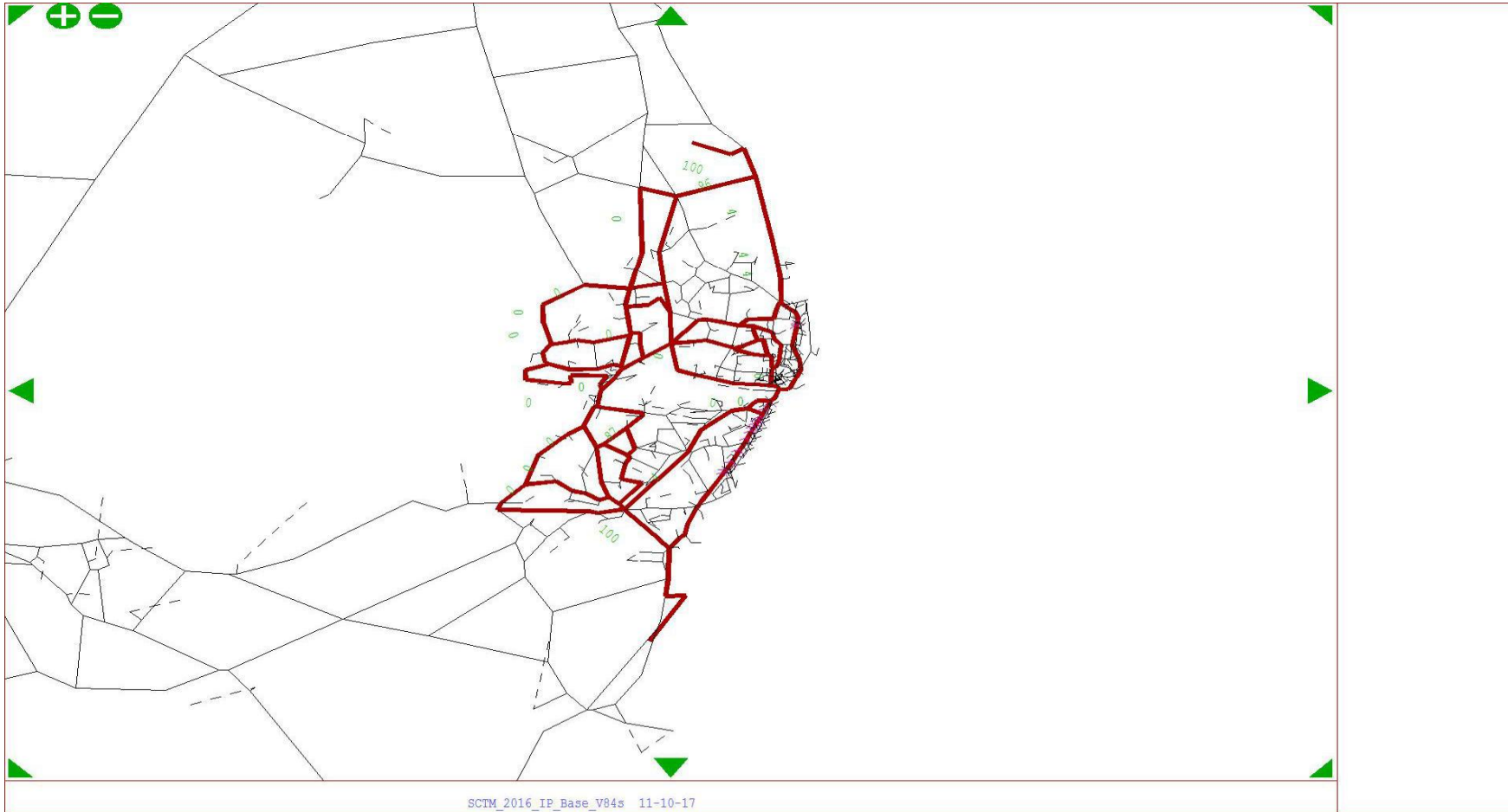
From Zone 408 To Zone 465 - User Class 6



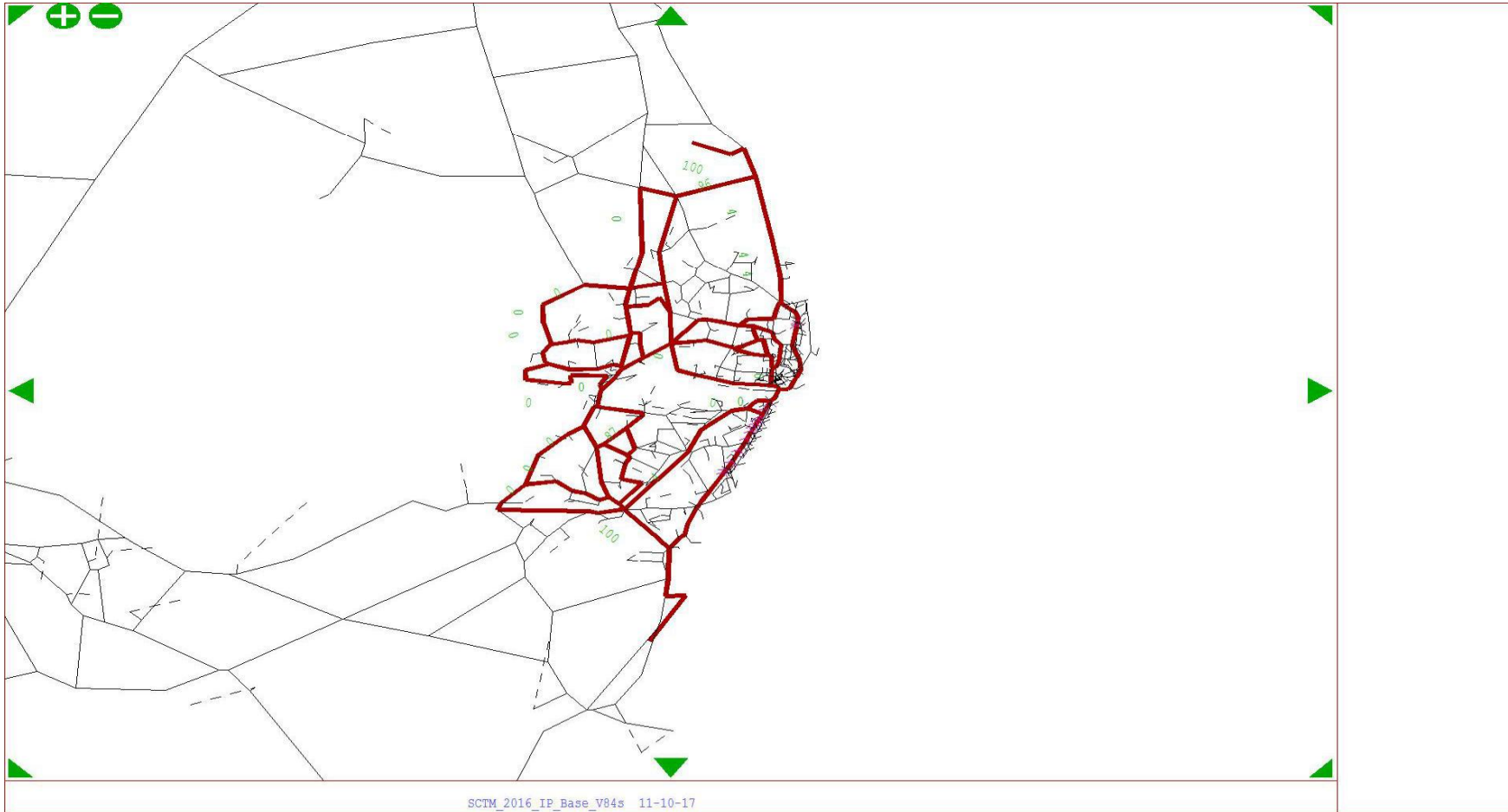
From Zone 408 To Zone 465 - User Class 10



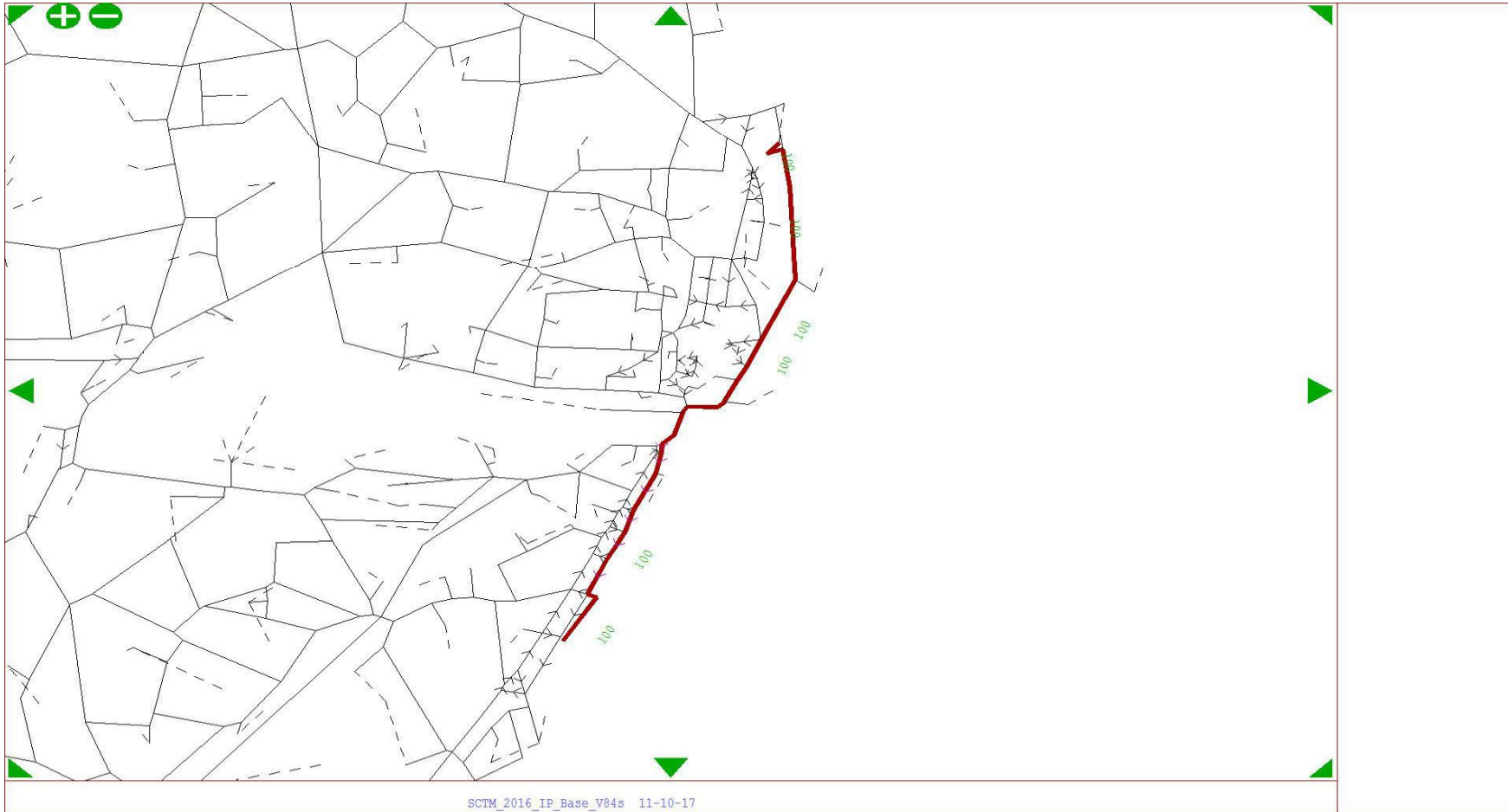
From Zone 465 To Zone 408 - User Class 6



From Zone 465 To Zone 408 - User Class 10

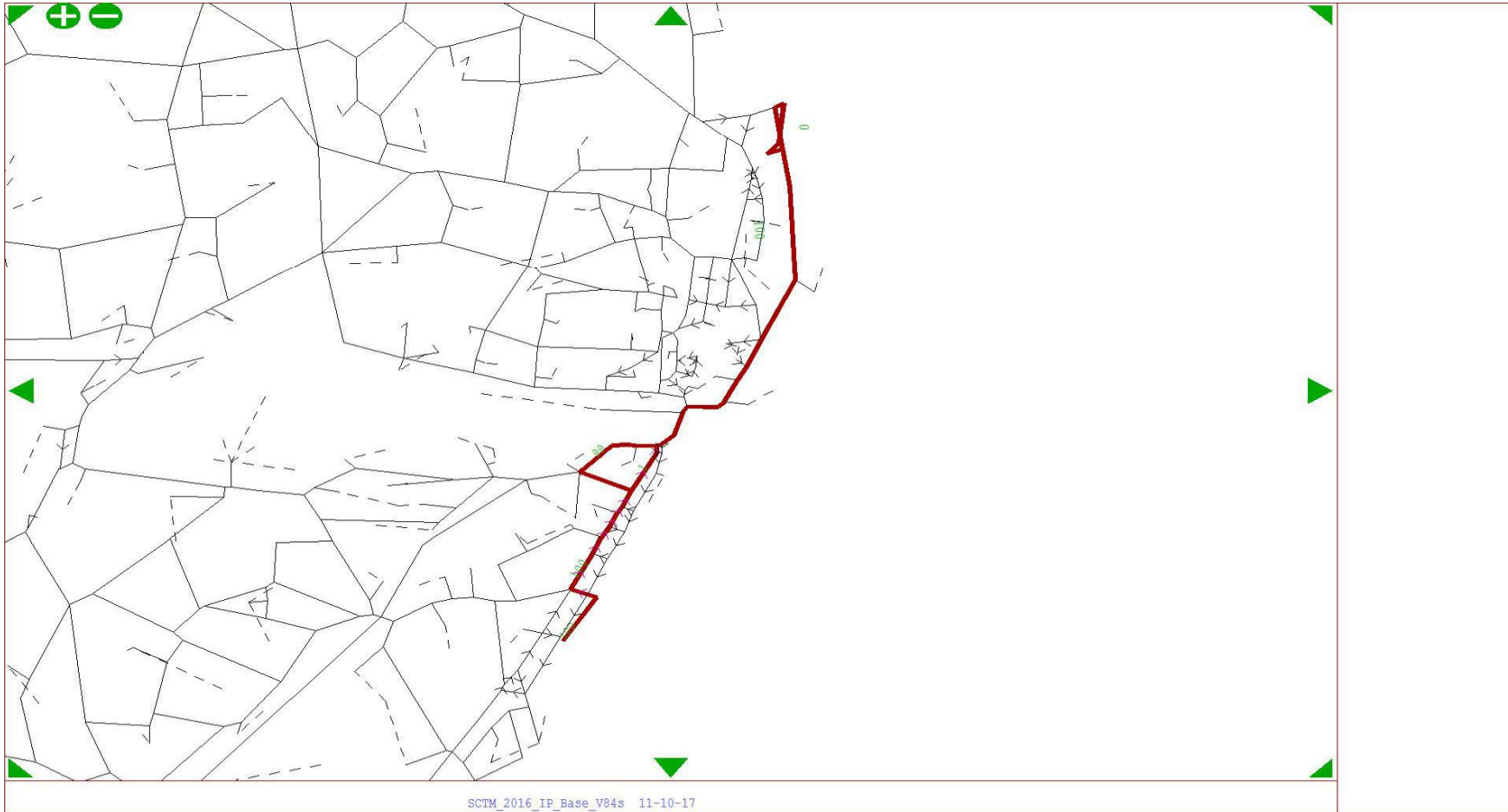


From Zone 84 To Zone 593 - User Class 6





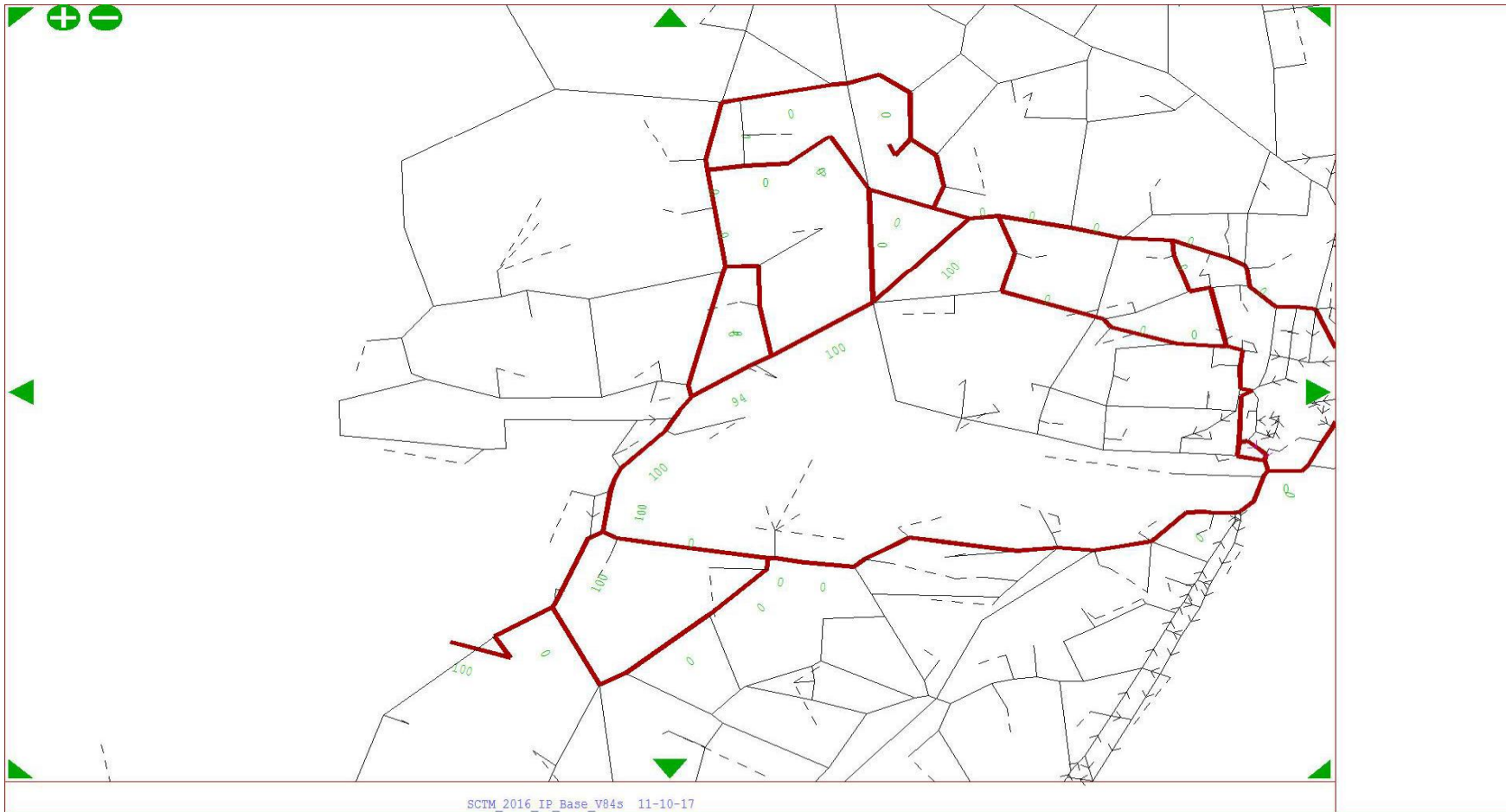
From Zone 593 To Zone 84 - User Class 6



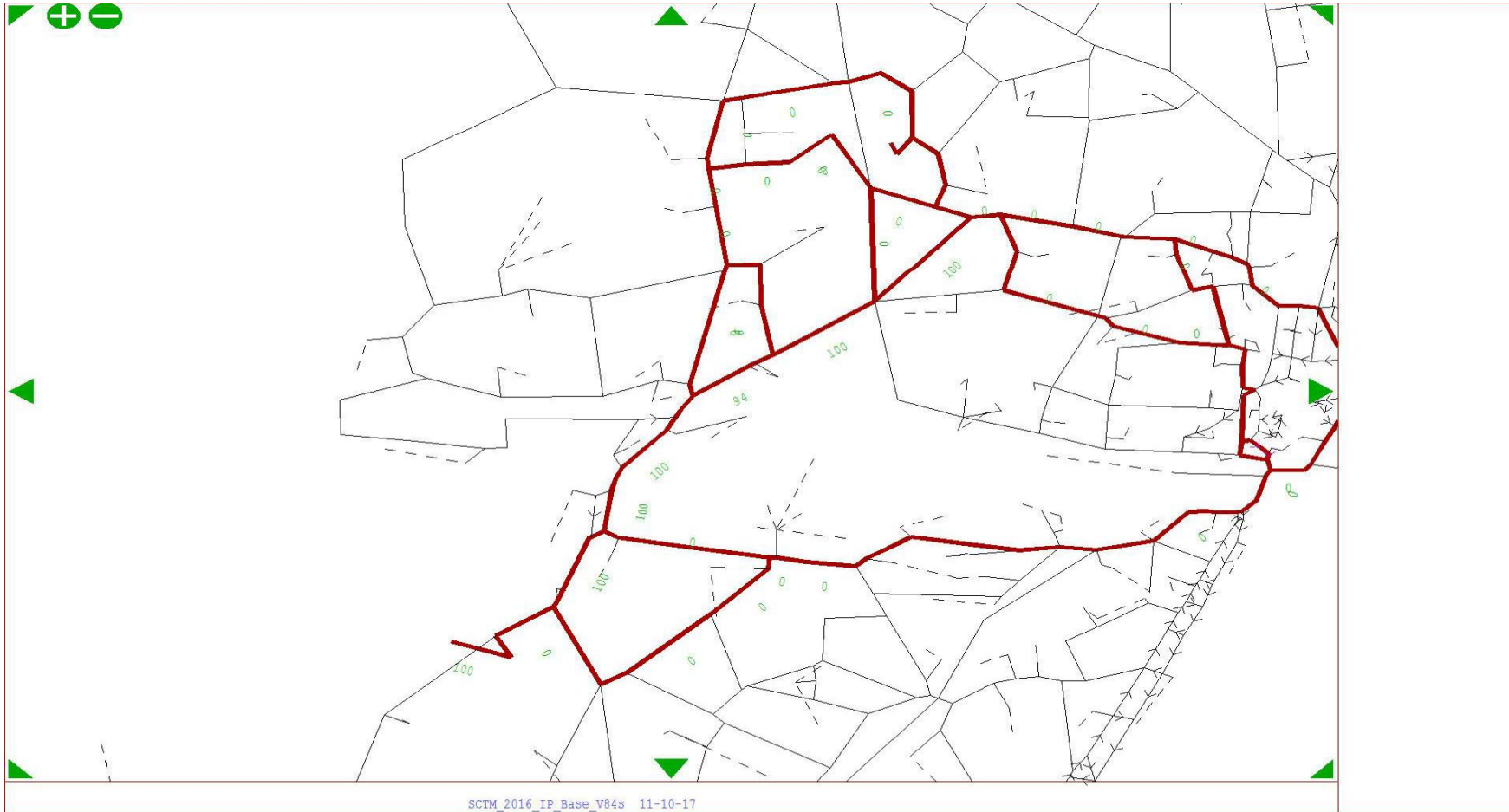




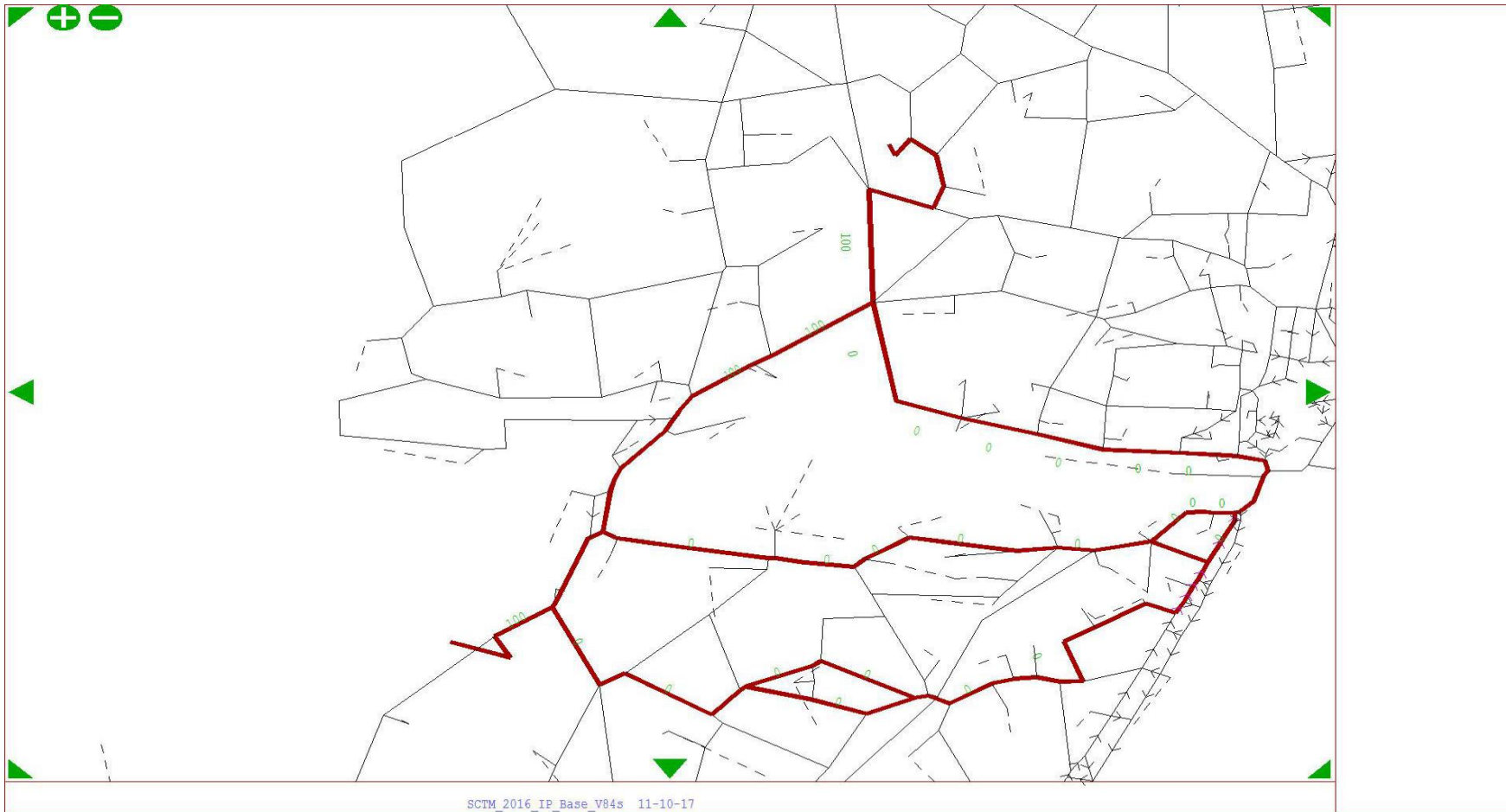
From Zone 767 To Zone 434 - User Class 6



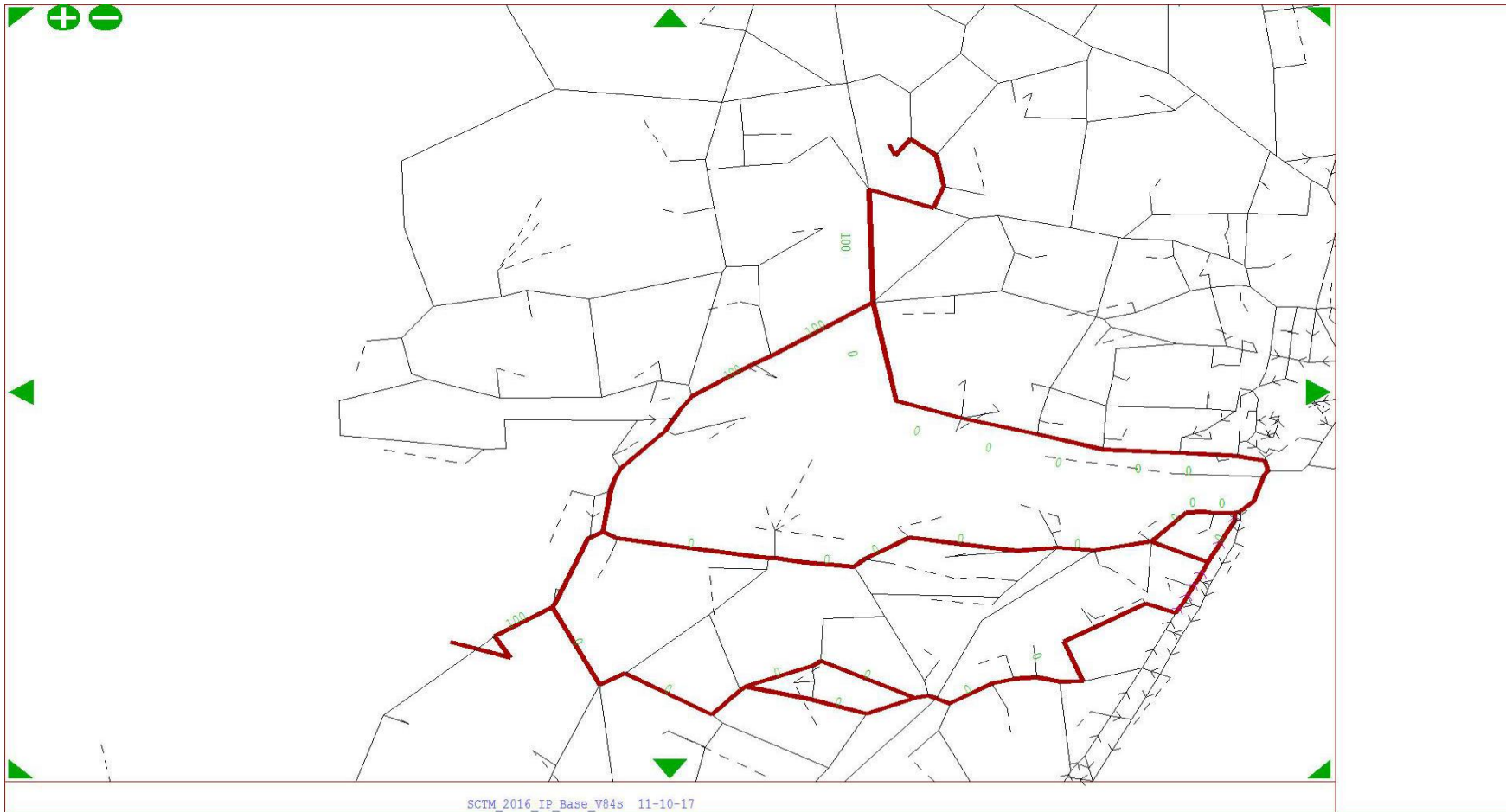
From Zone 767 To Zone 434 - User Class 10



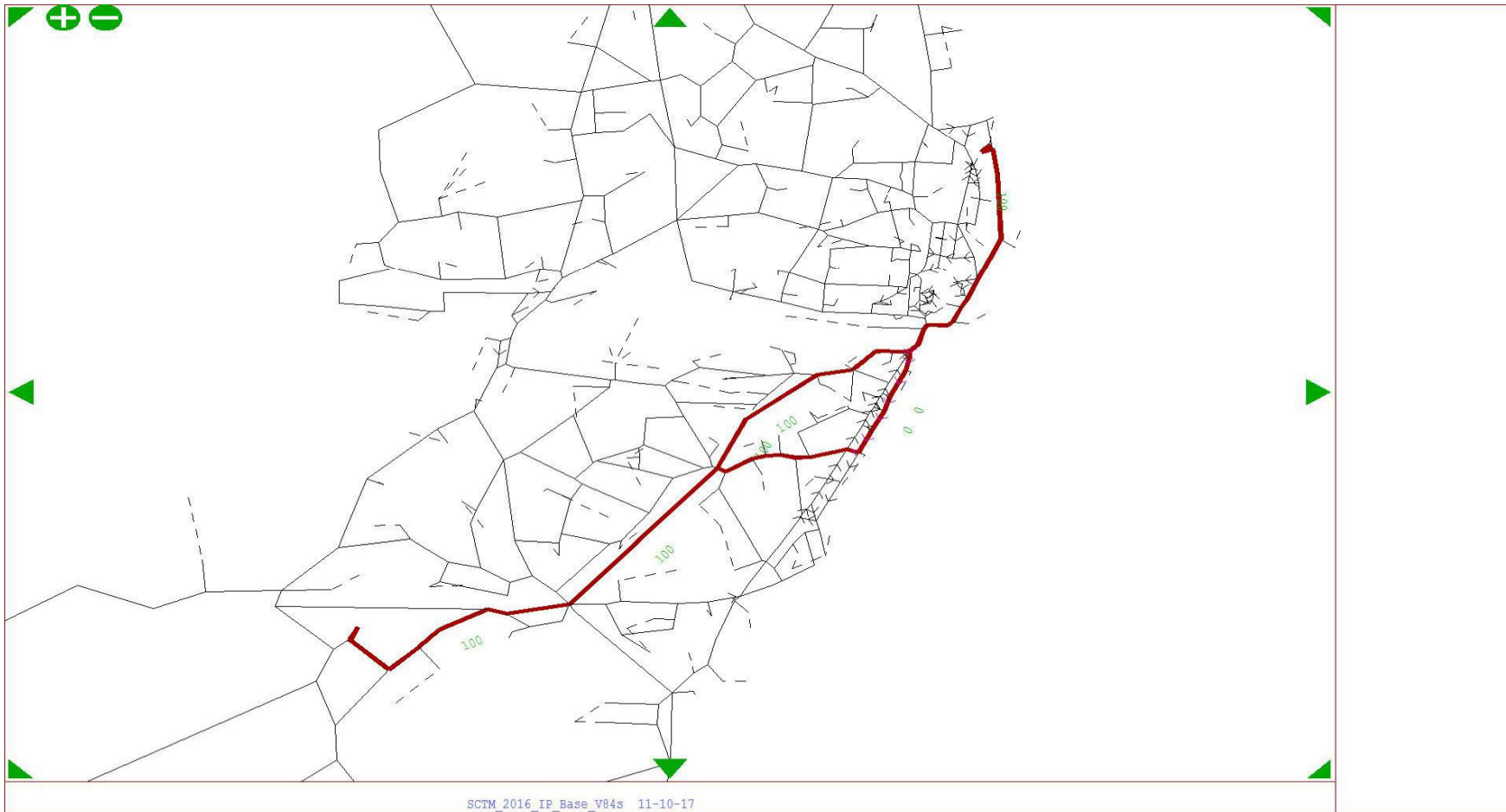
From Zone 434 To Zone 767 - User Class 6



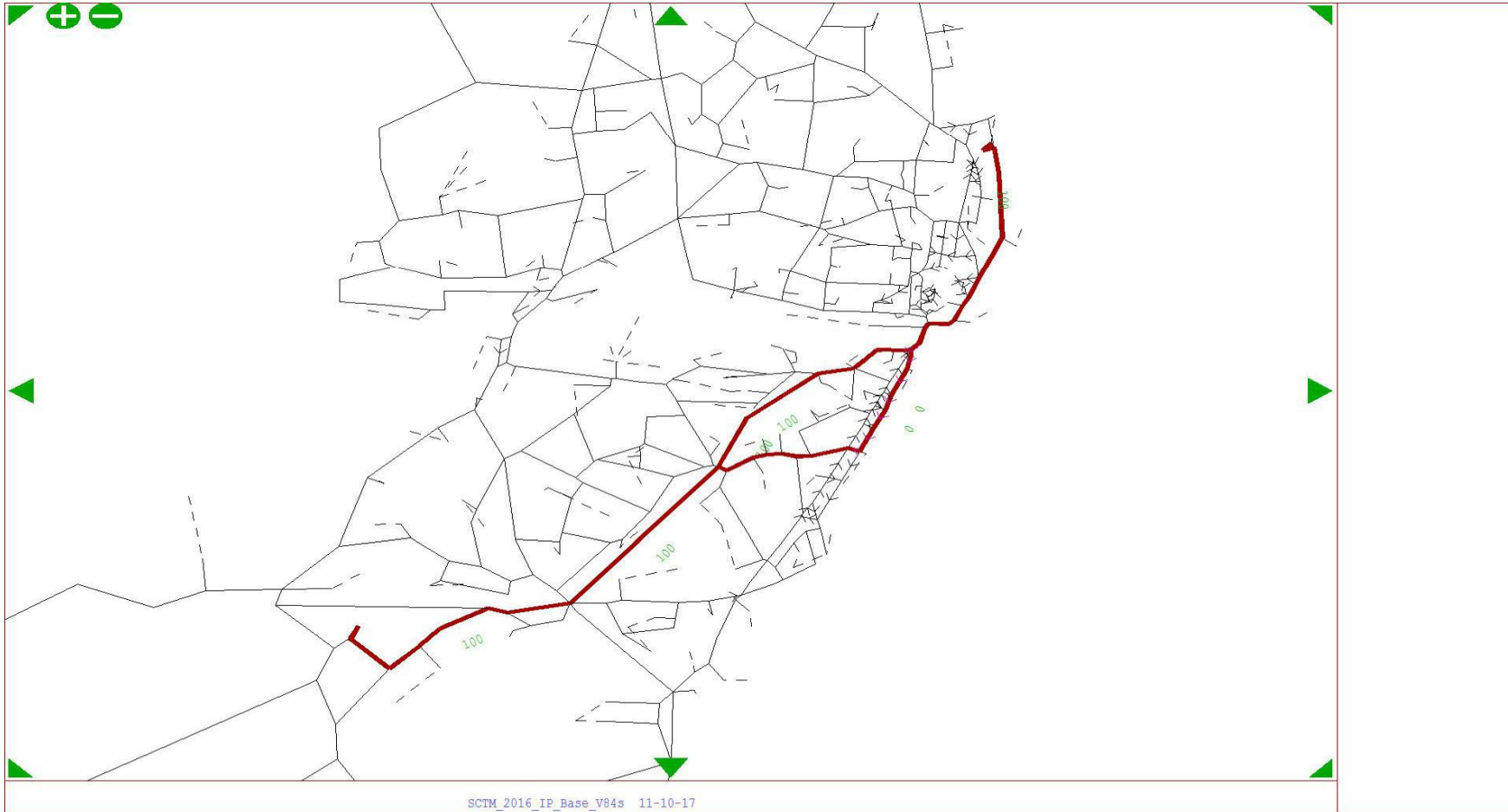
From Zone 434 To Zone 767 - User Class 10



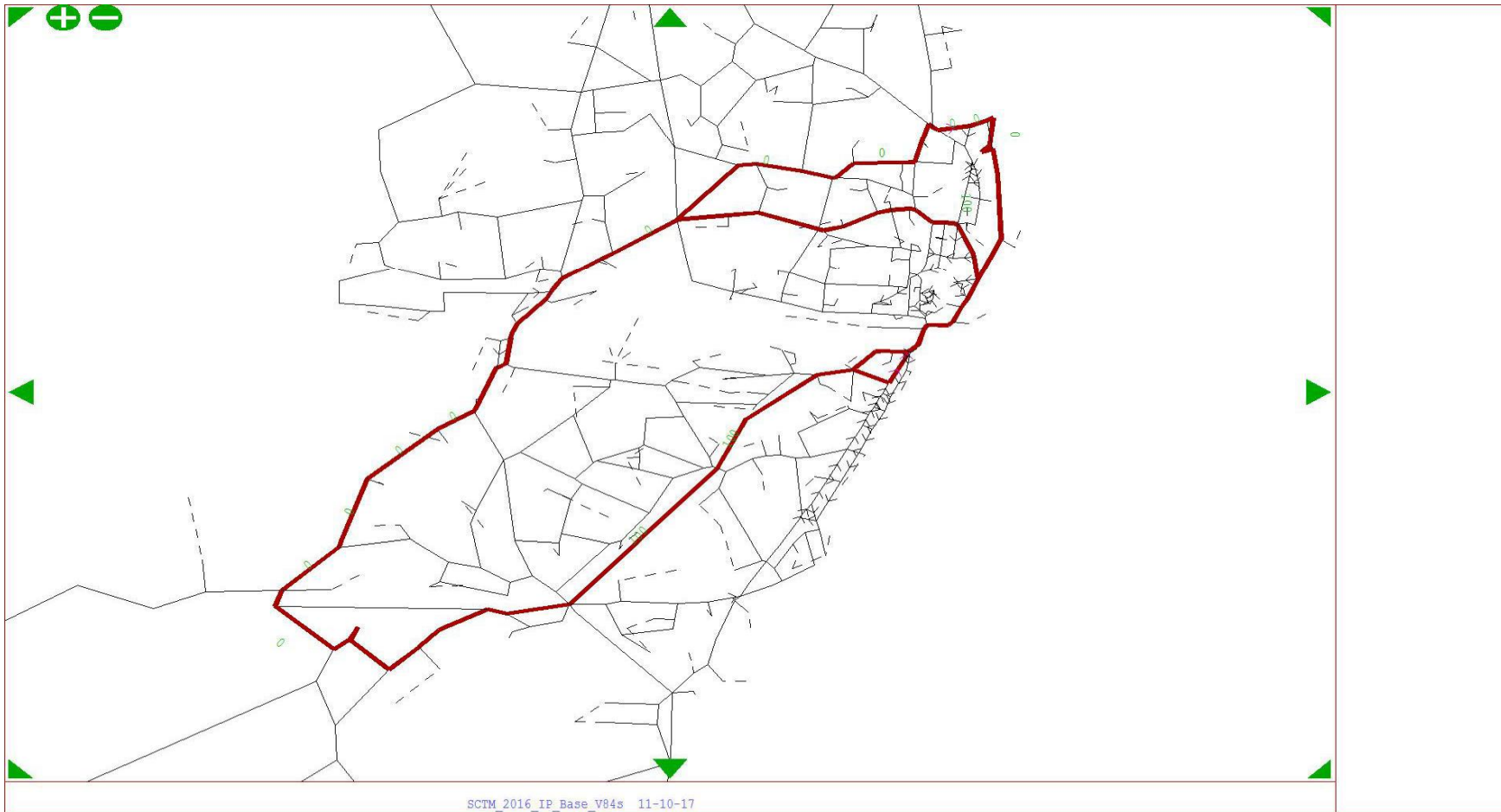
From Zone 84 To Zone 782 - User Class 6



From Zone 84 To Zone 782 - User Class 10



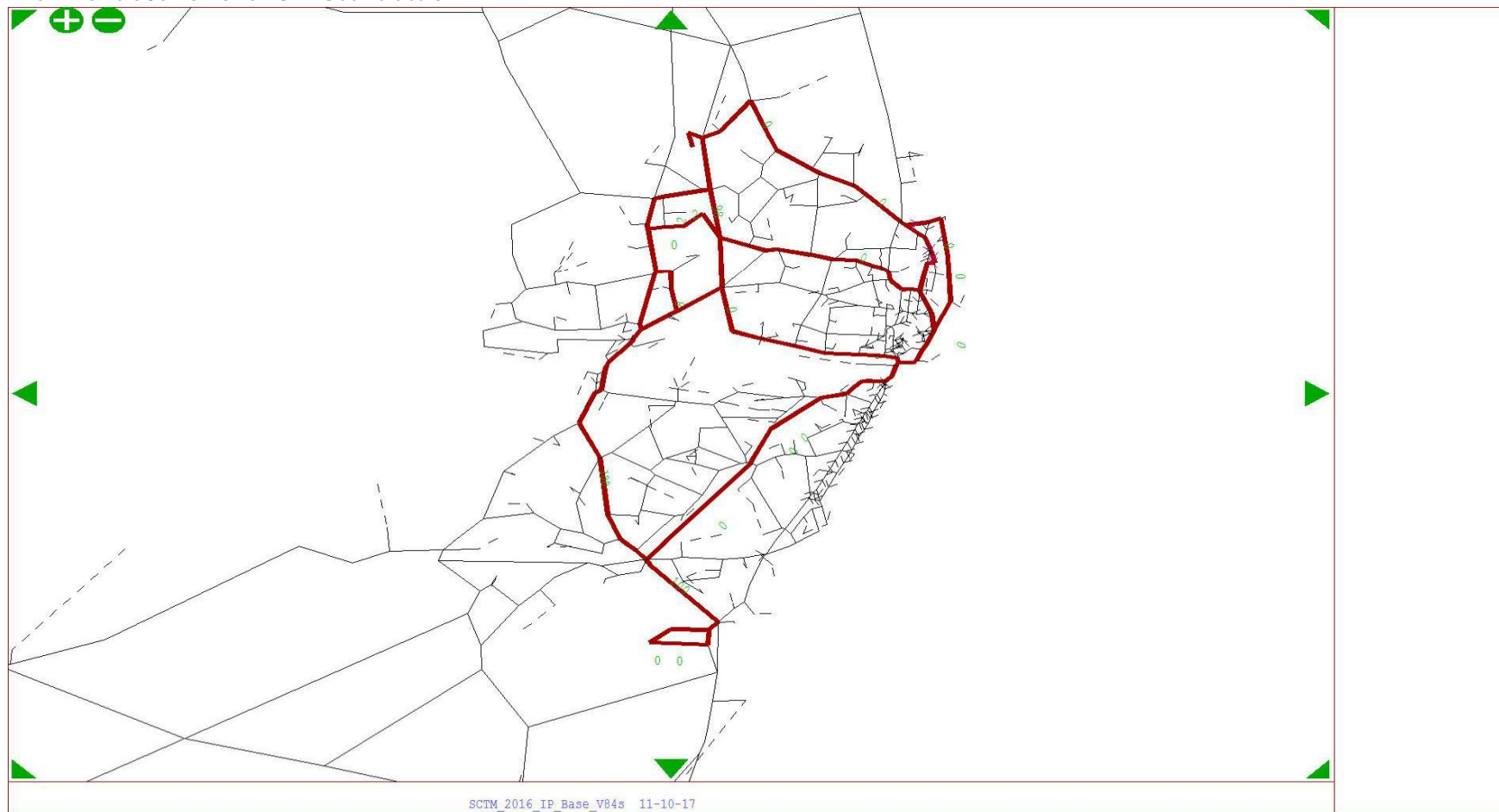
From Zone 782 To Zone 84 - User Class 6



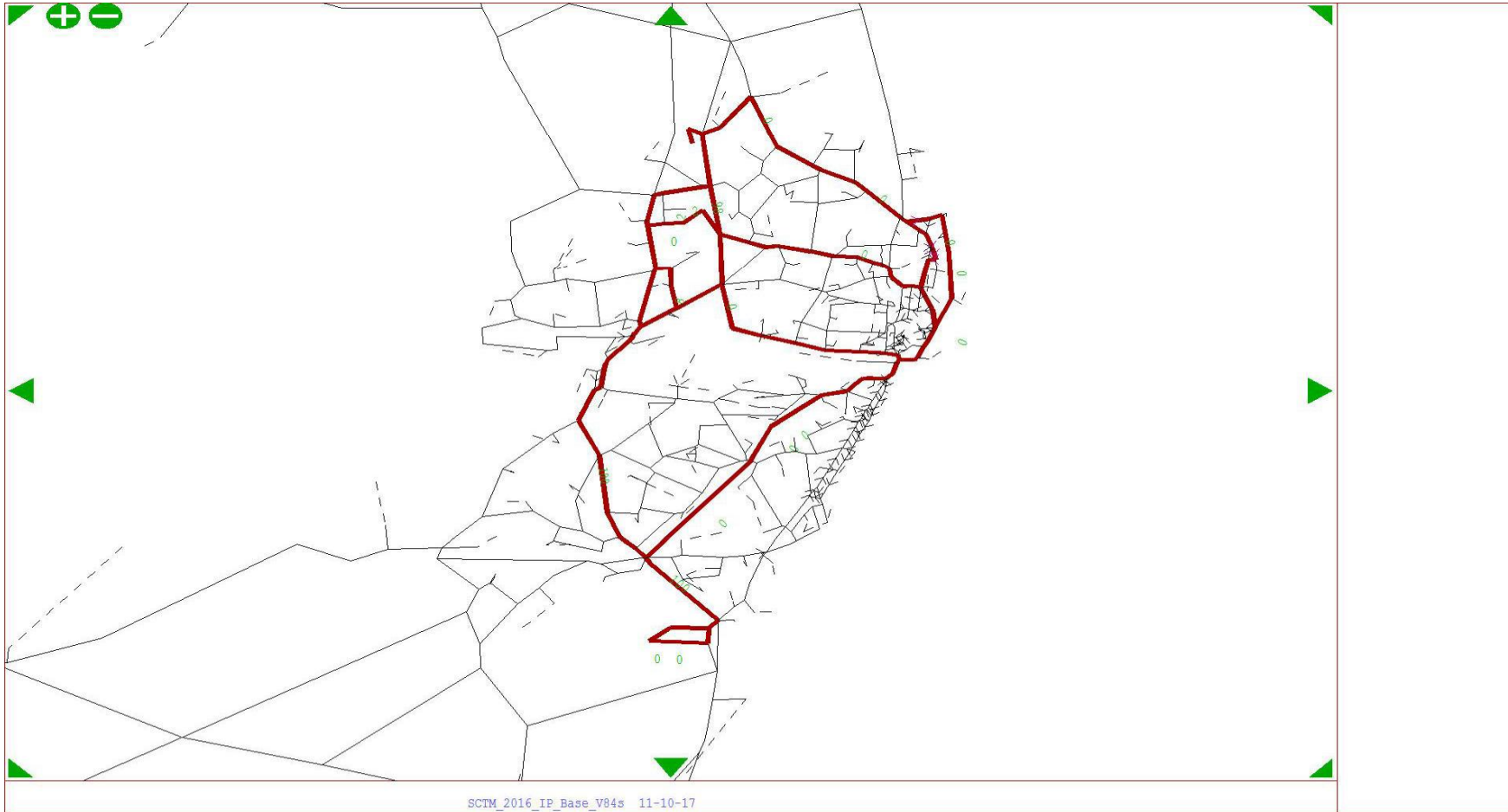




From Zone 586 To Zone 781 - User Class 6

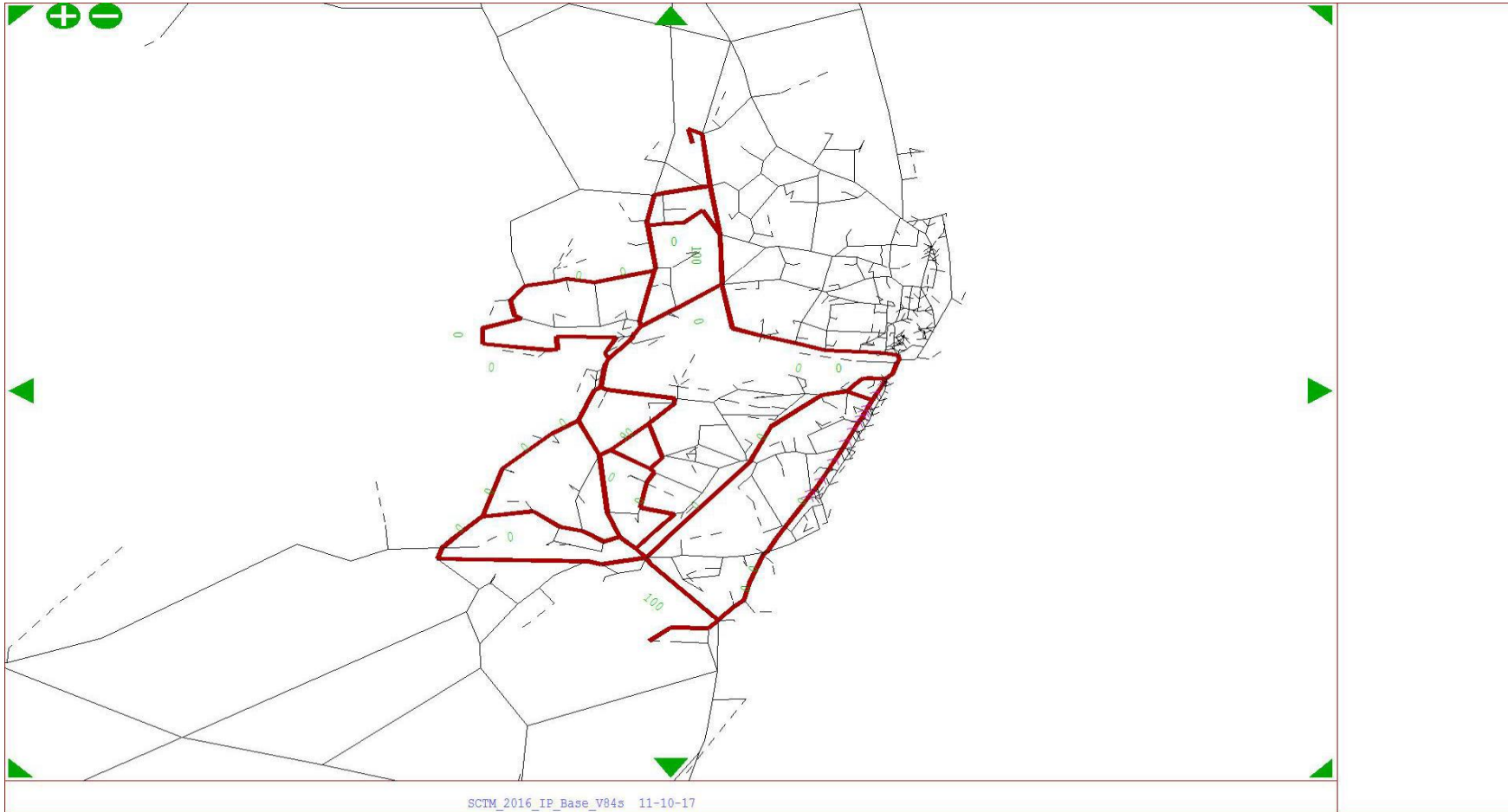


From Zone 586 To Zone 781 - User Class 10

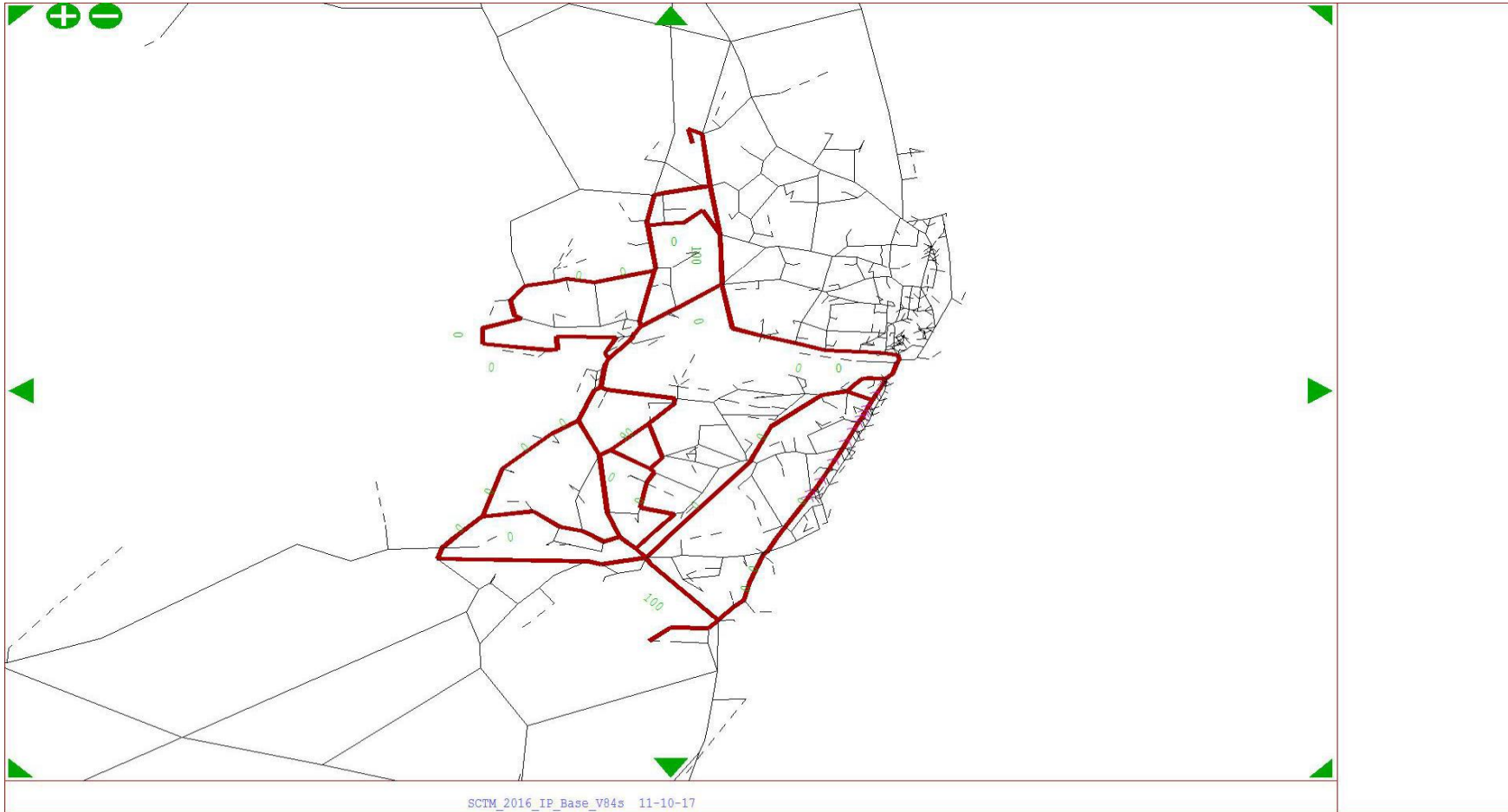


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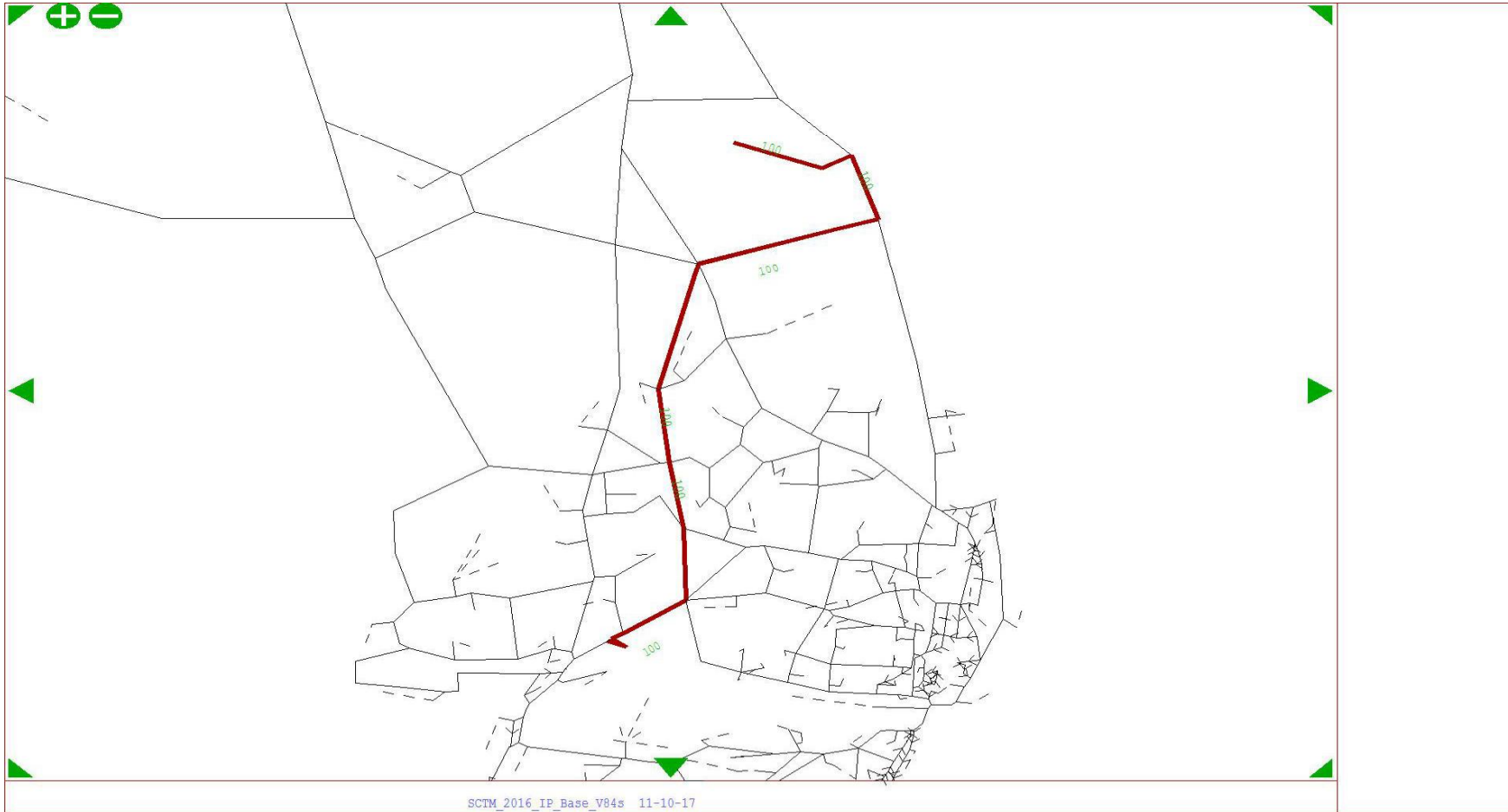
From Zone 781 To Zone 586 - User Class 6



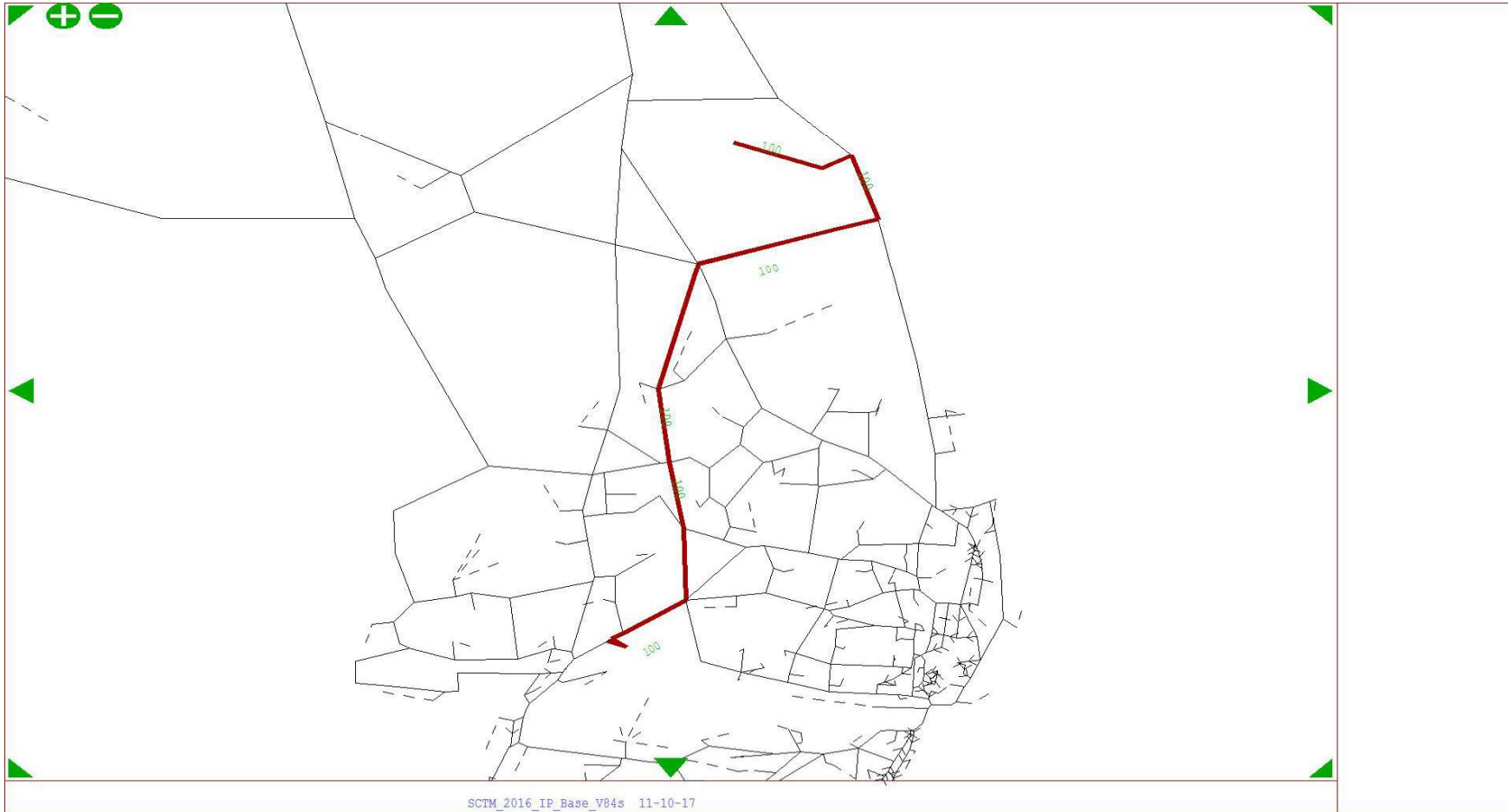
From Zone 781 To Zone 586 - User Class 10



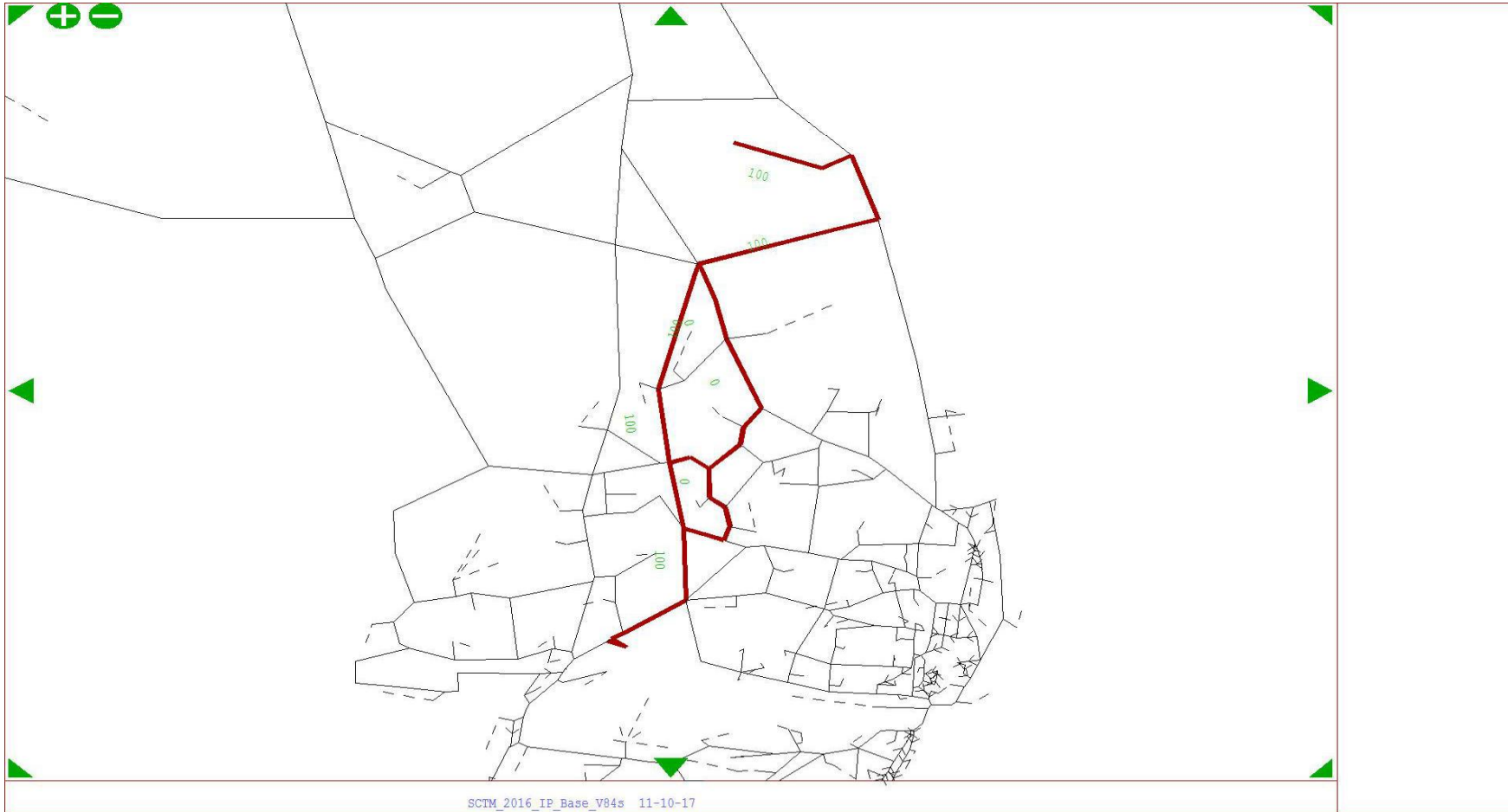
From Zone 408 To Zone 582 - User Class 6



From Zone 408 To Zone 582 - User Class 10

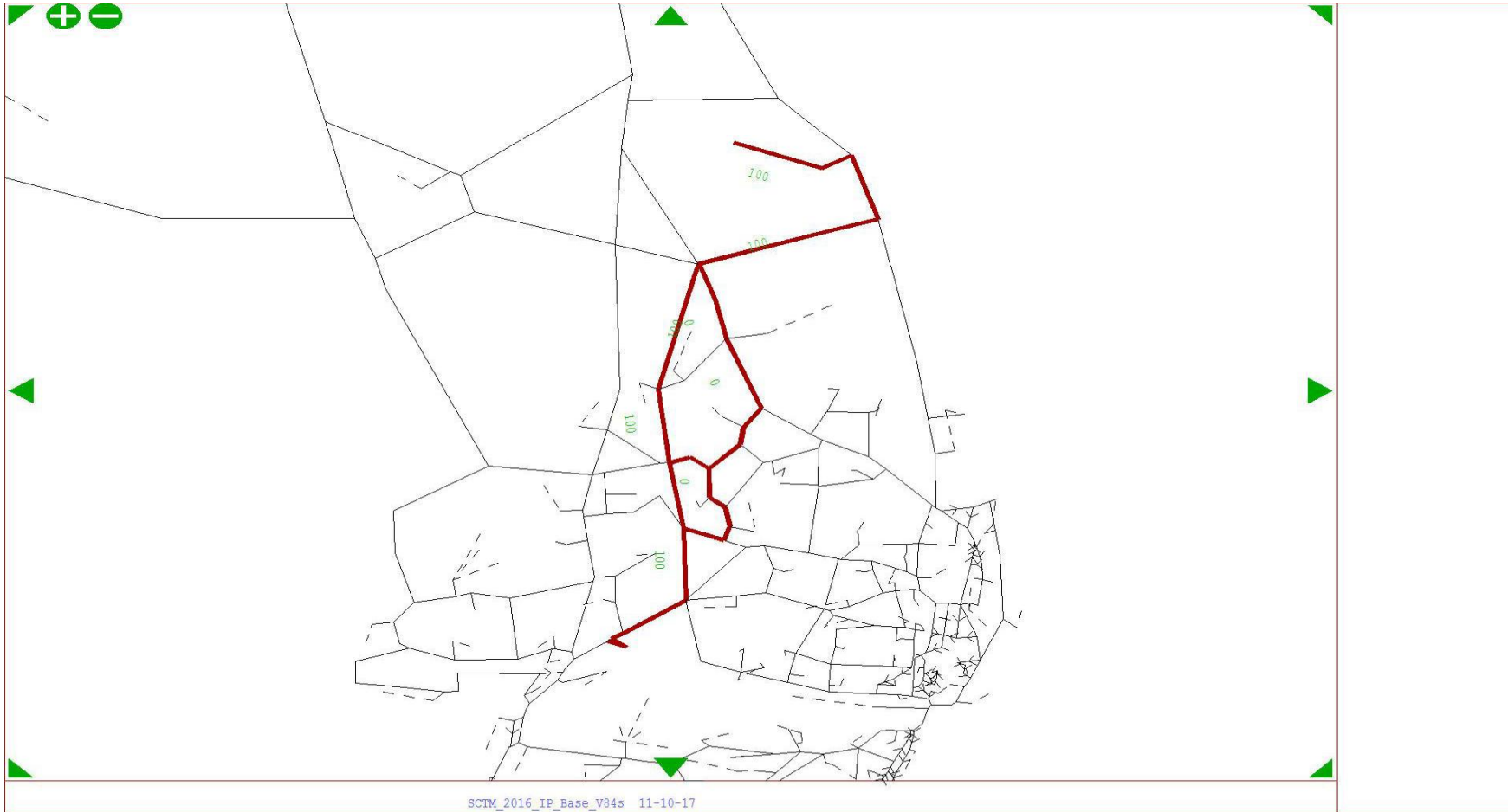


From Zone 582 To Zone 408 - User Class 6

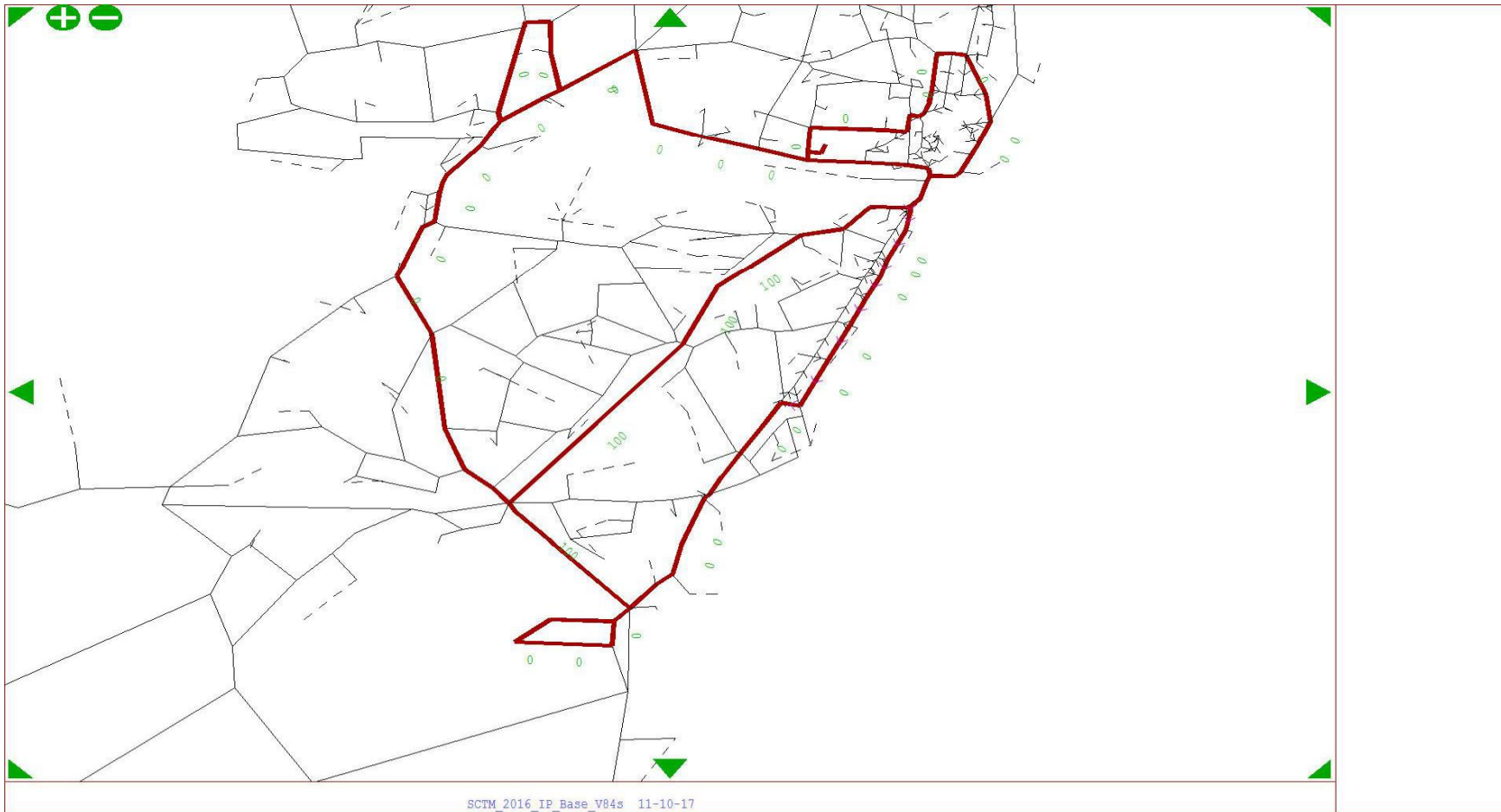




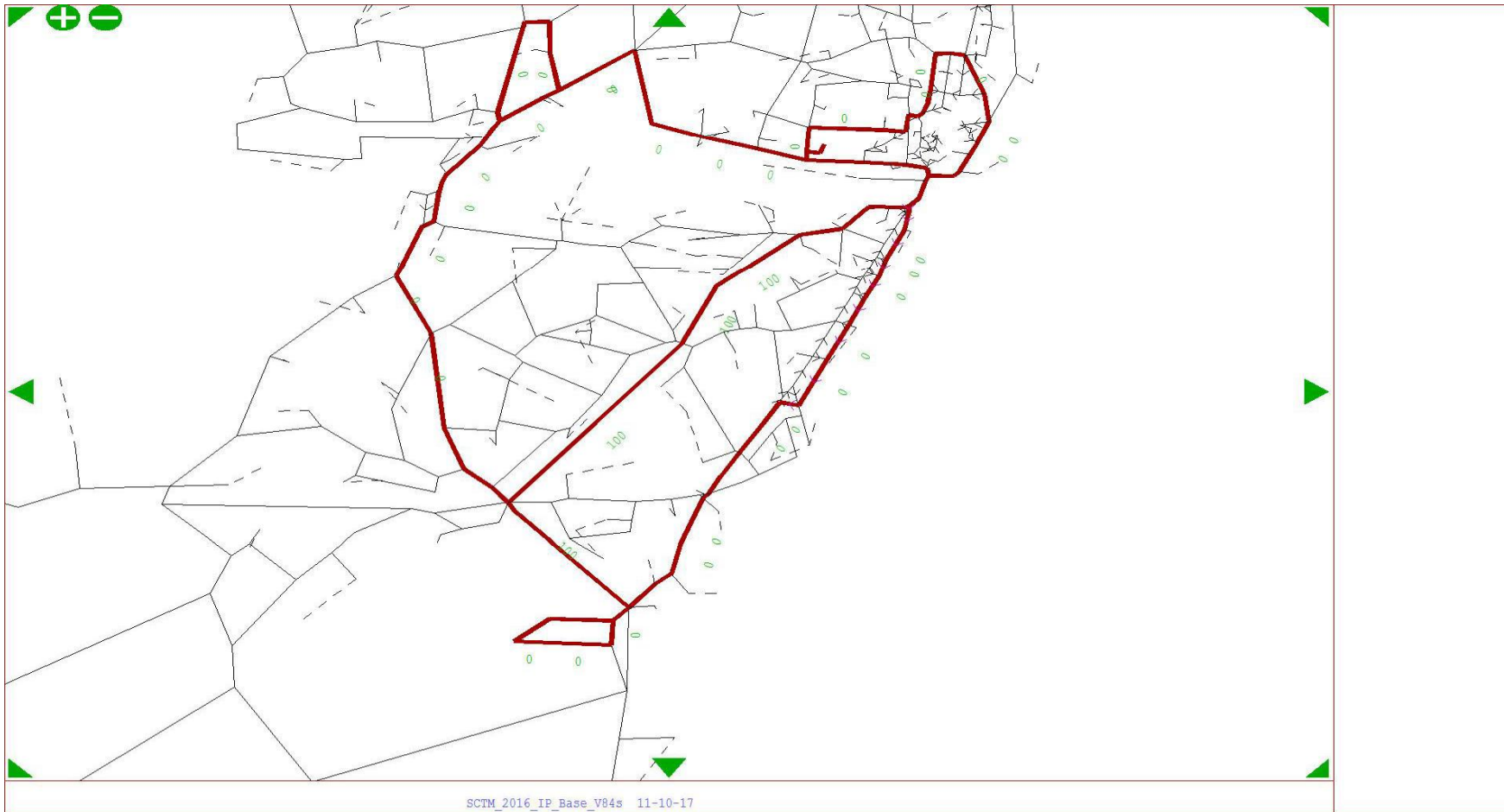
From Zone 582 To Zone 408 - User Class 10



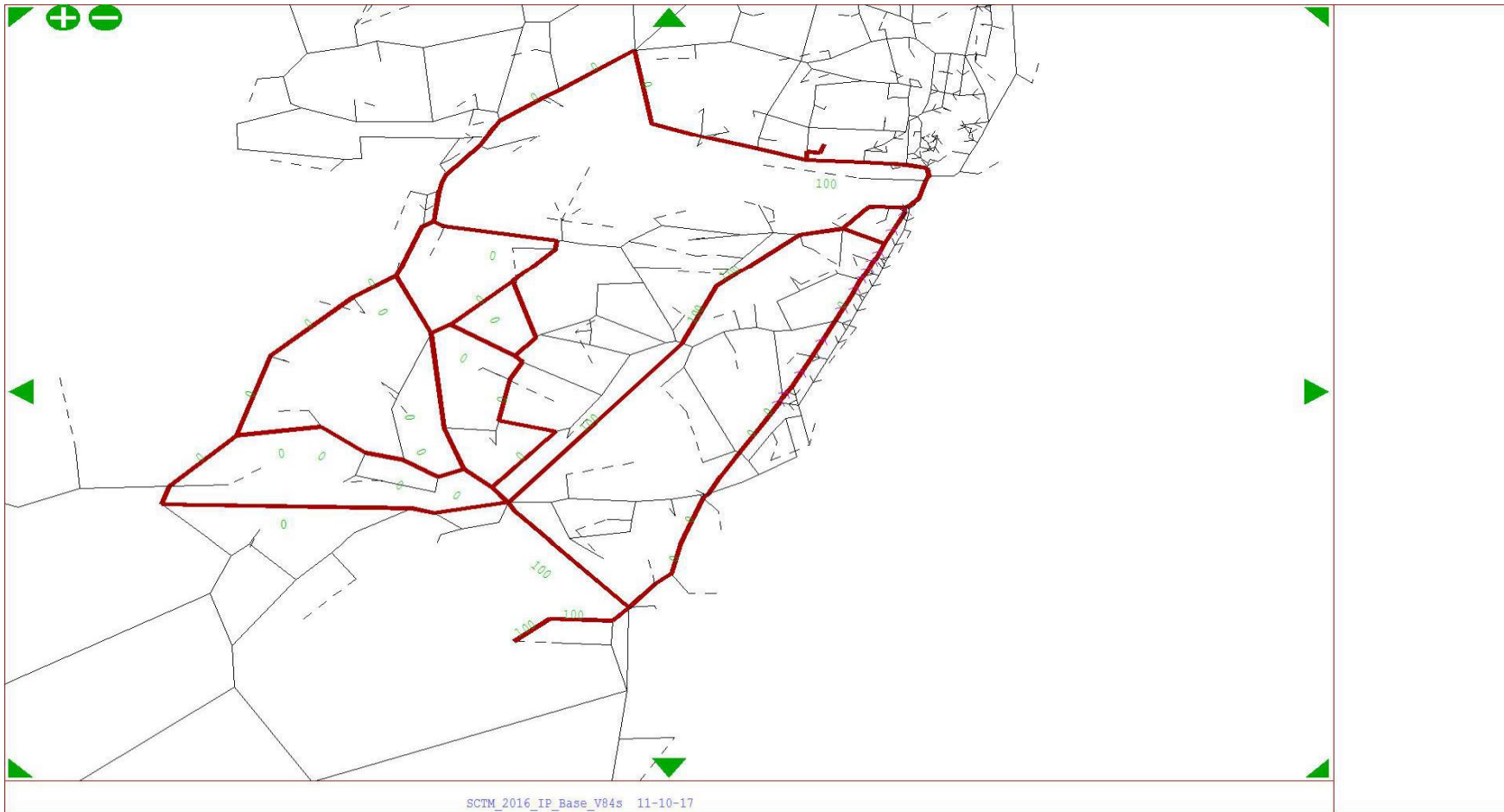
From Zone 427 To Zone 781 - User Class 6



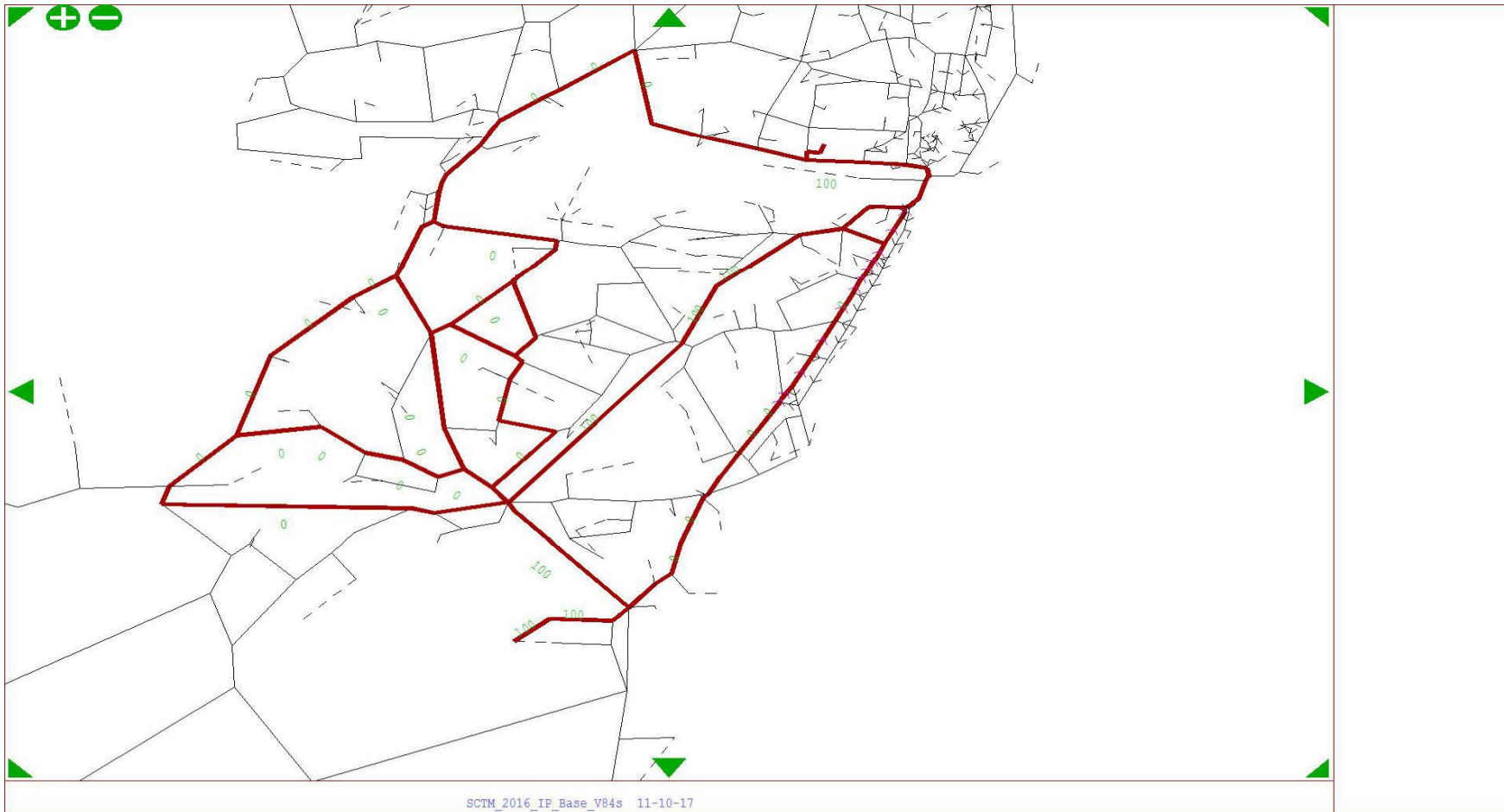
From Zone 427 To Zone 781 - User Class 10



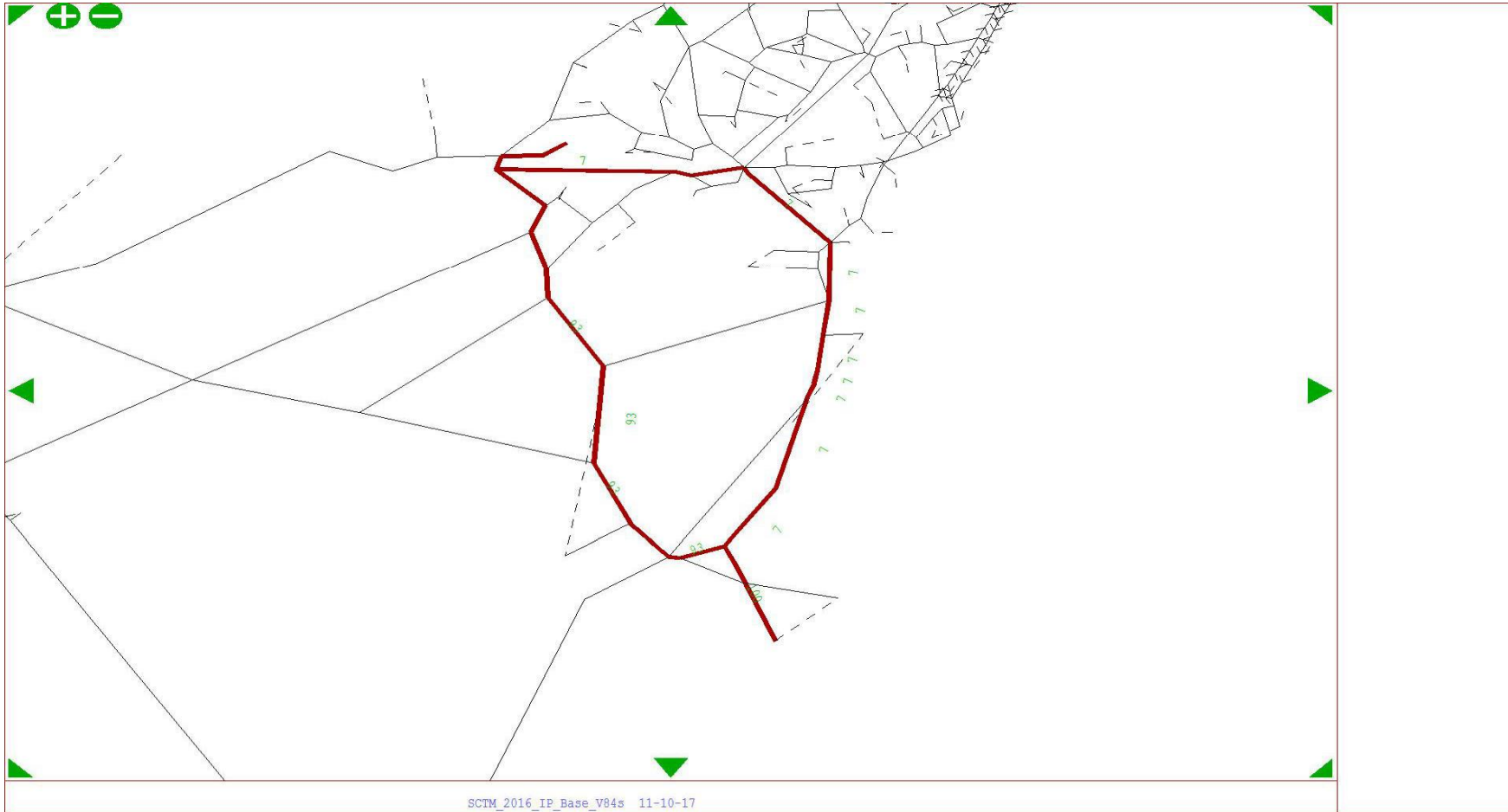
From Zone 781 To Zone 427 - User Class 6



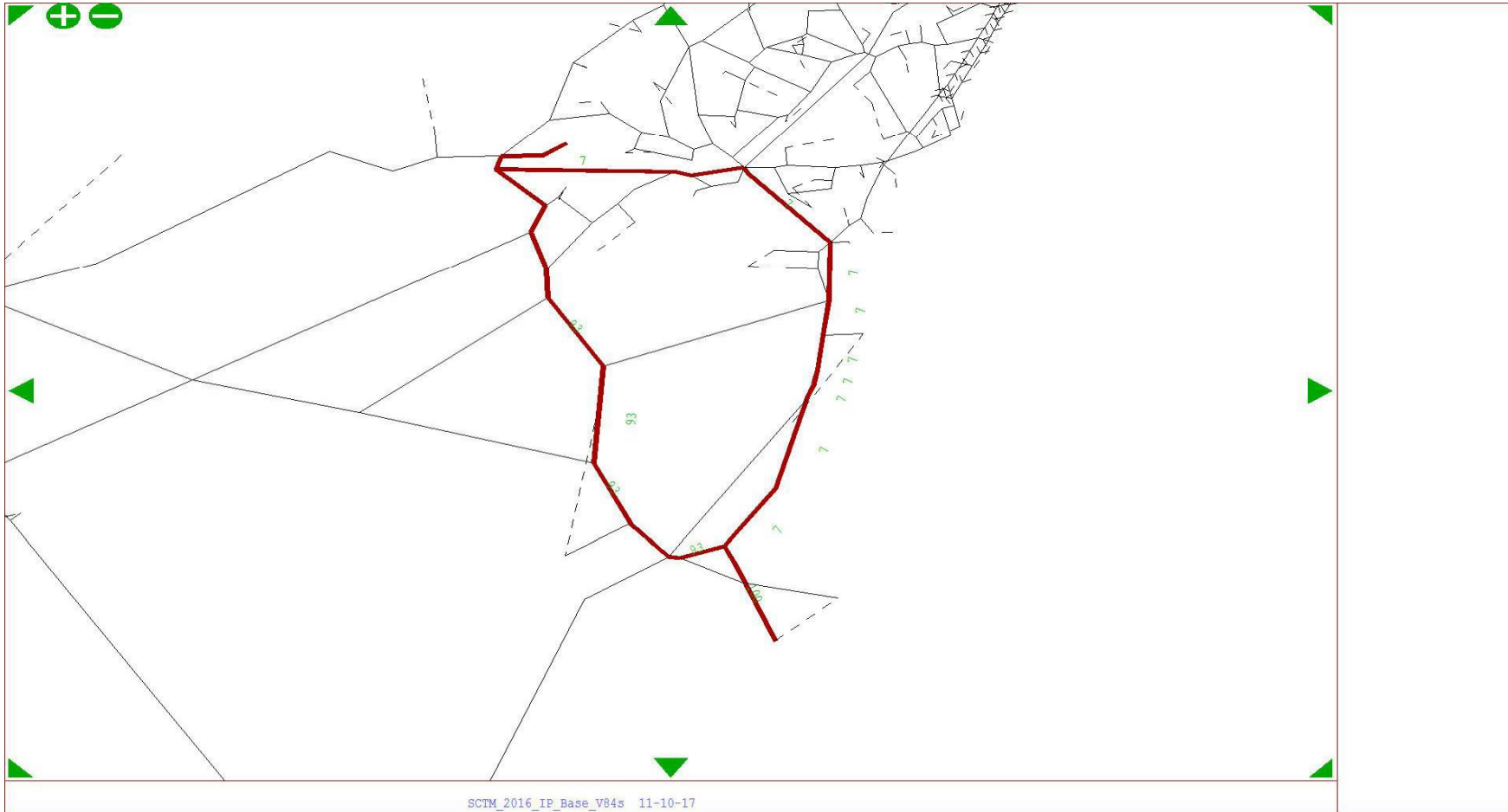
From Zone 781 To Zone 427 - User Class 10



From Zone 639 To Zone 463 - User Class 6



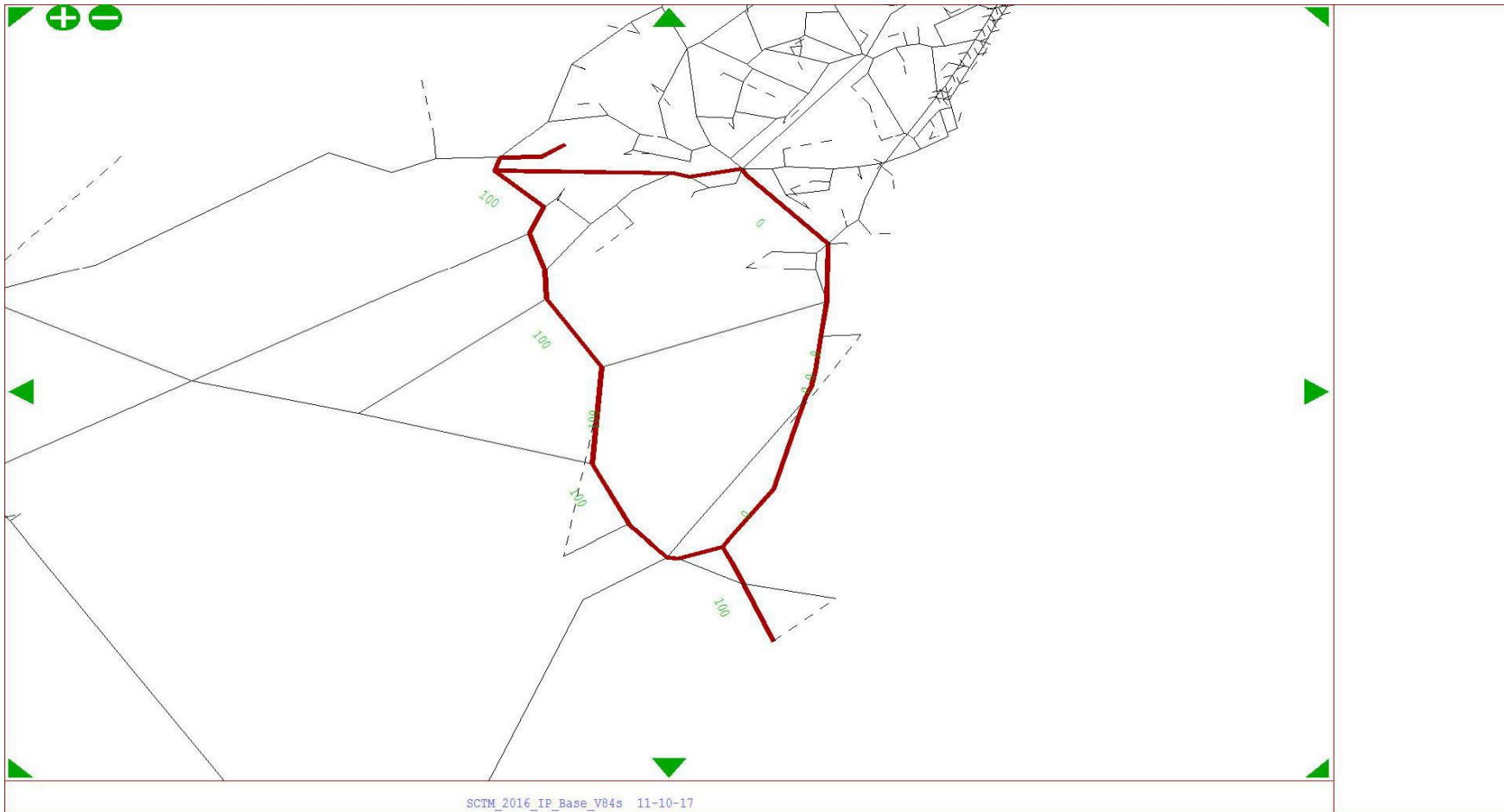
From Zone 639 To Zone 463 - User Class 10



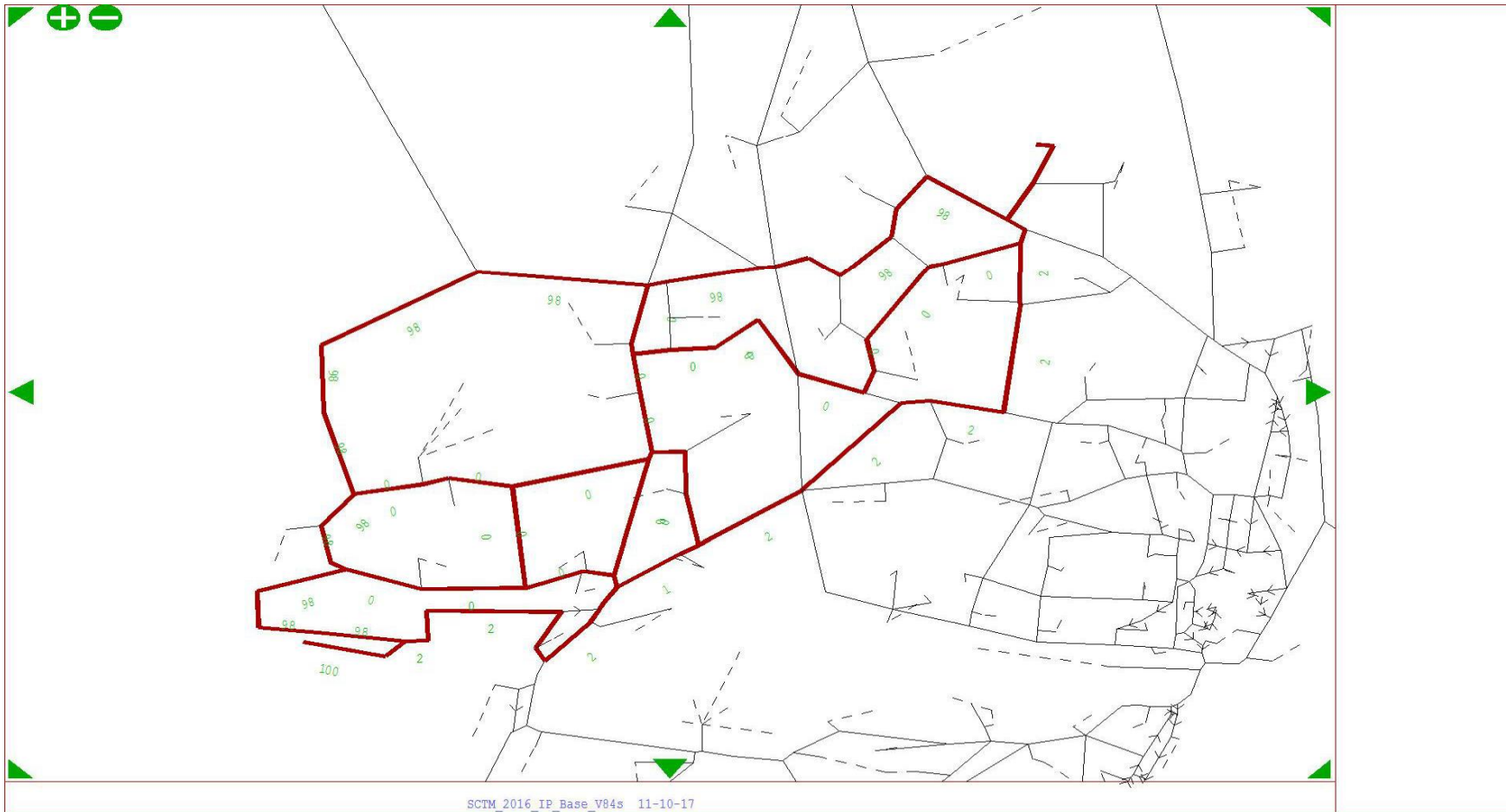




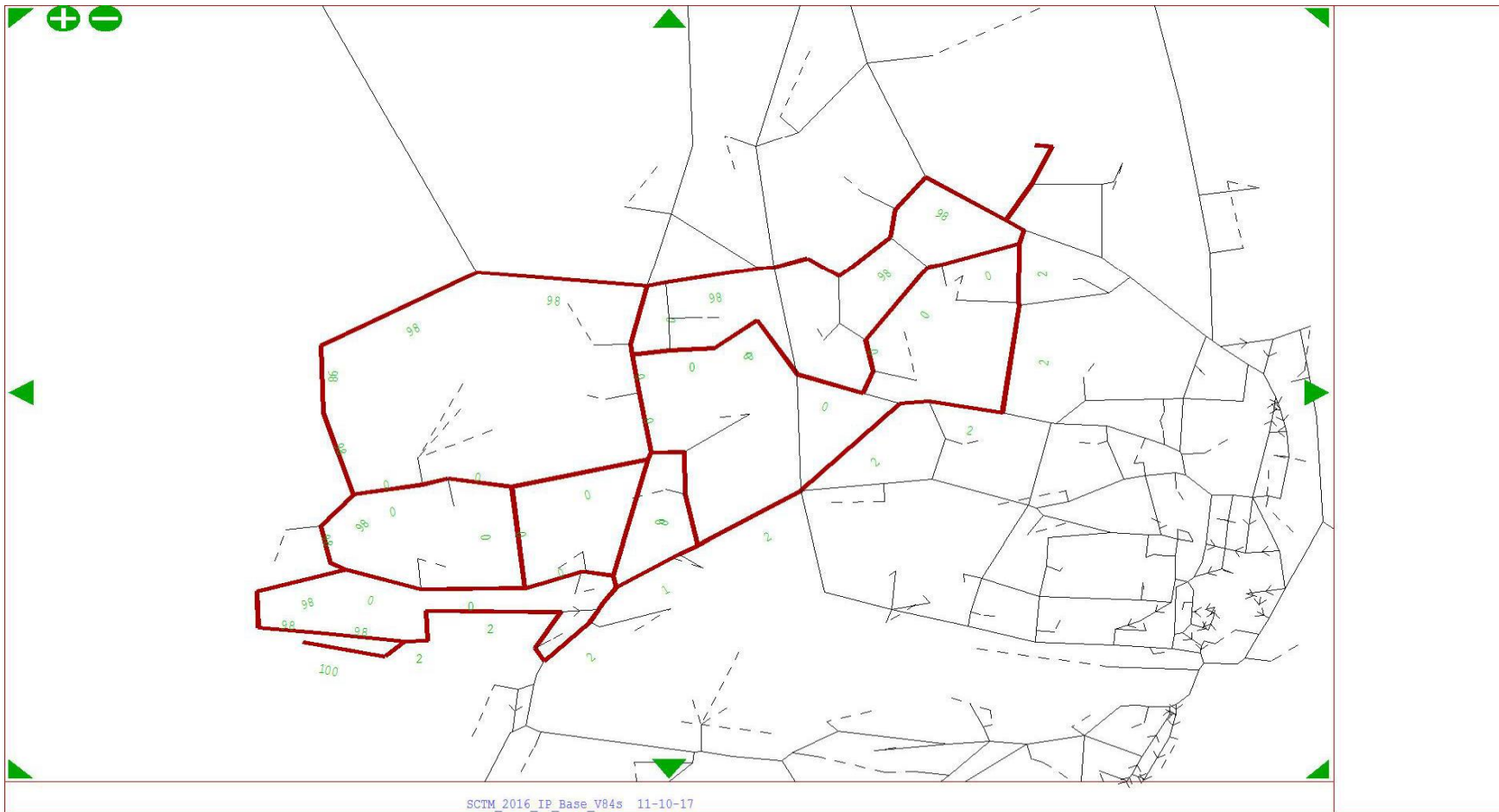
From Zone 463 To Zone 639 - User Class 10



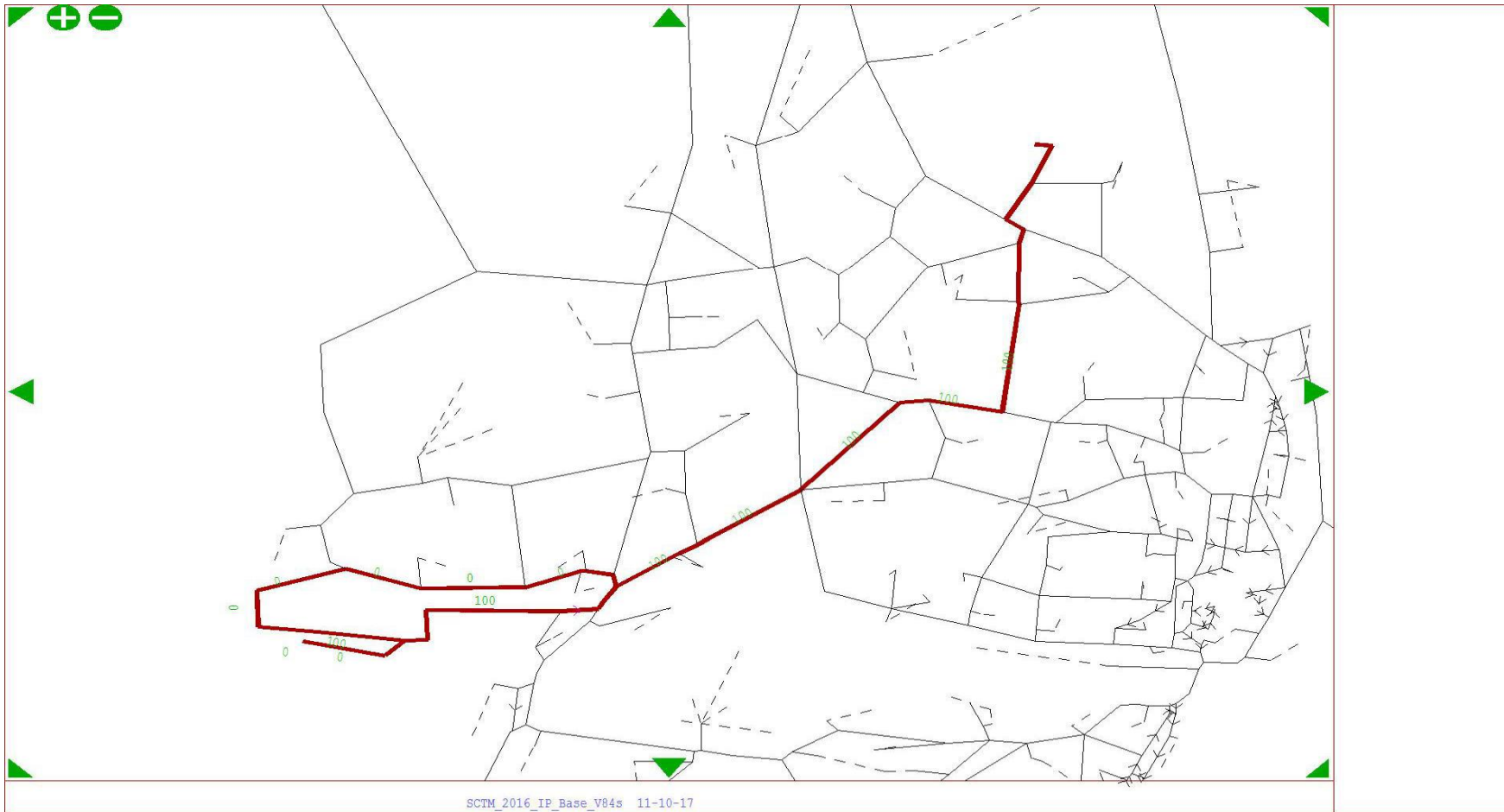
From Zone 409 To Zone 584 - User Class 6



From Zone 409 To Zone 584 - User Class 10

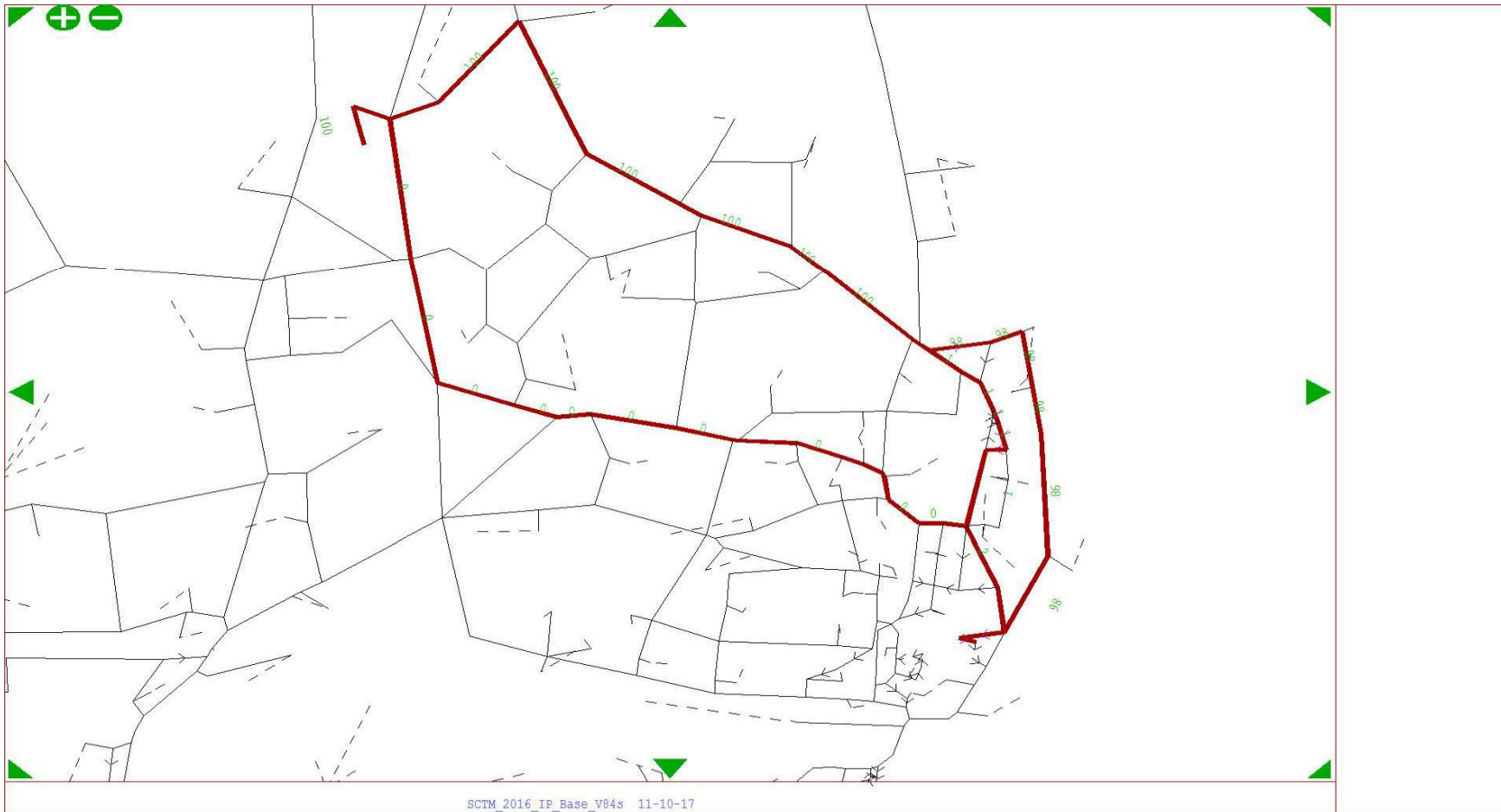


From Zone 584 To Zone 409 - User Class 6

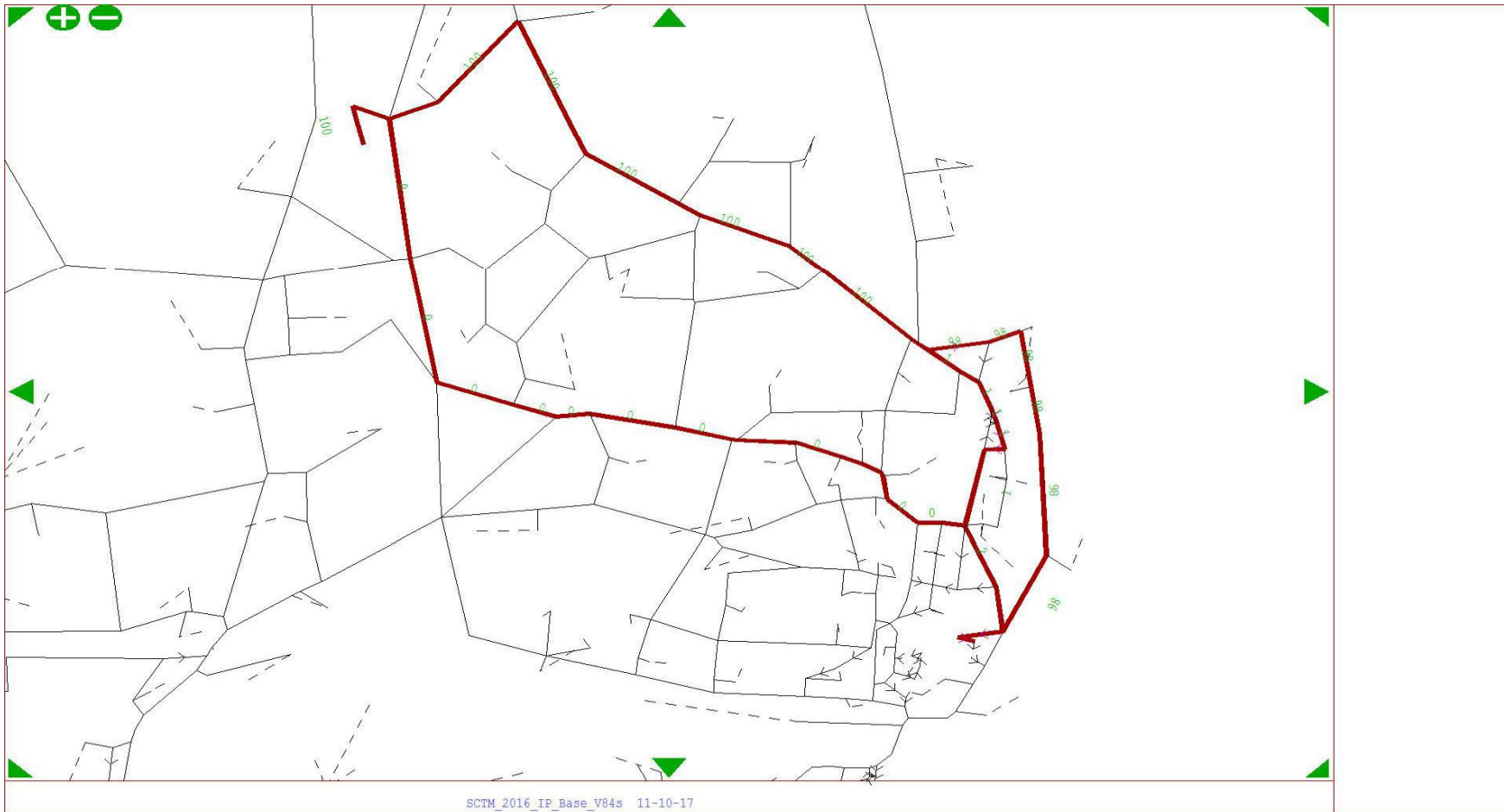




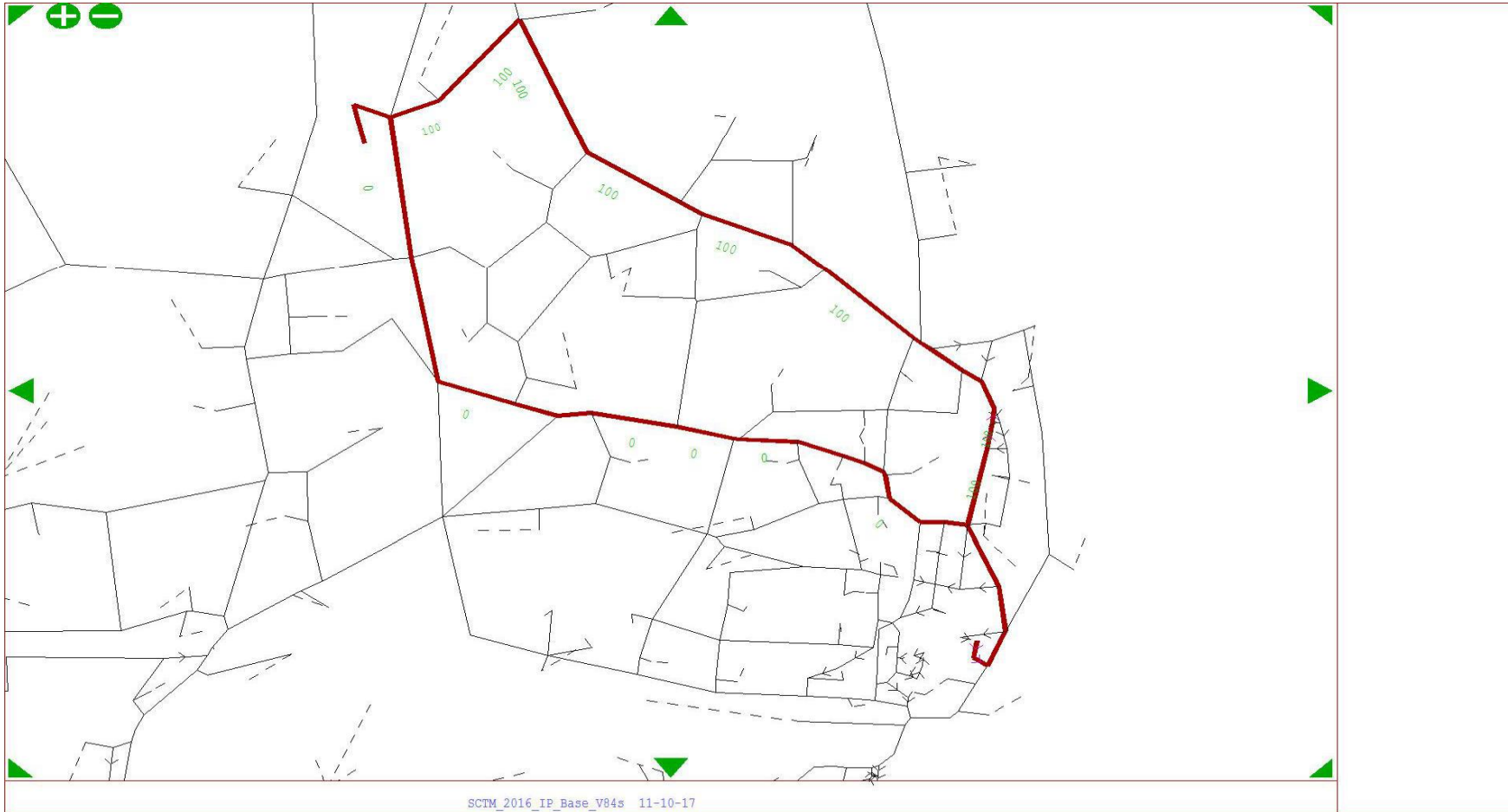
From Zone 586 To Zone 762 - User Class 6



From Zone 586 To Zone 762 - User Class 10

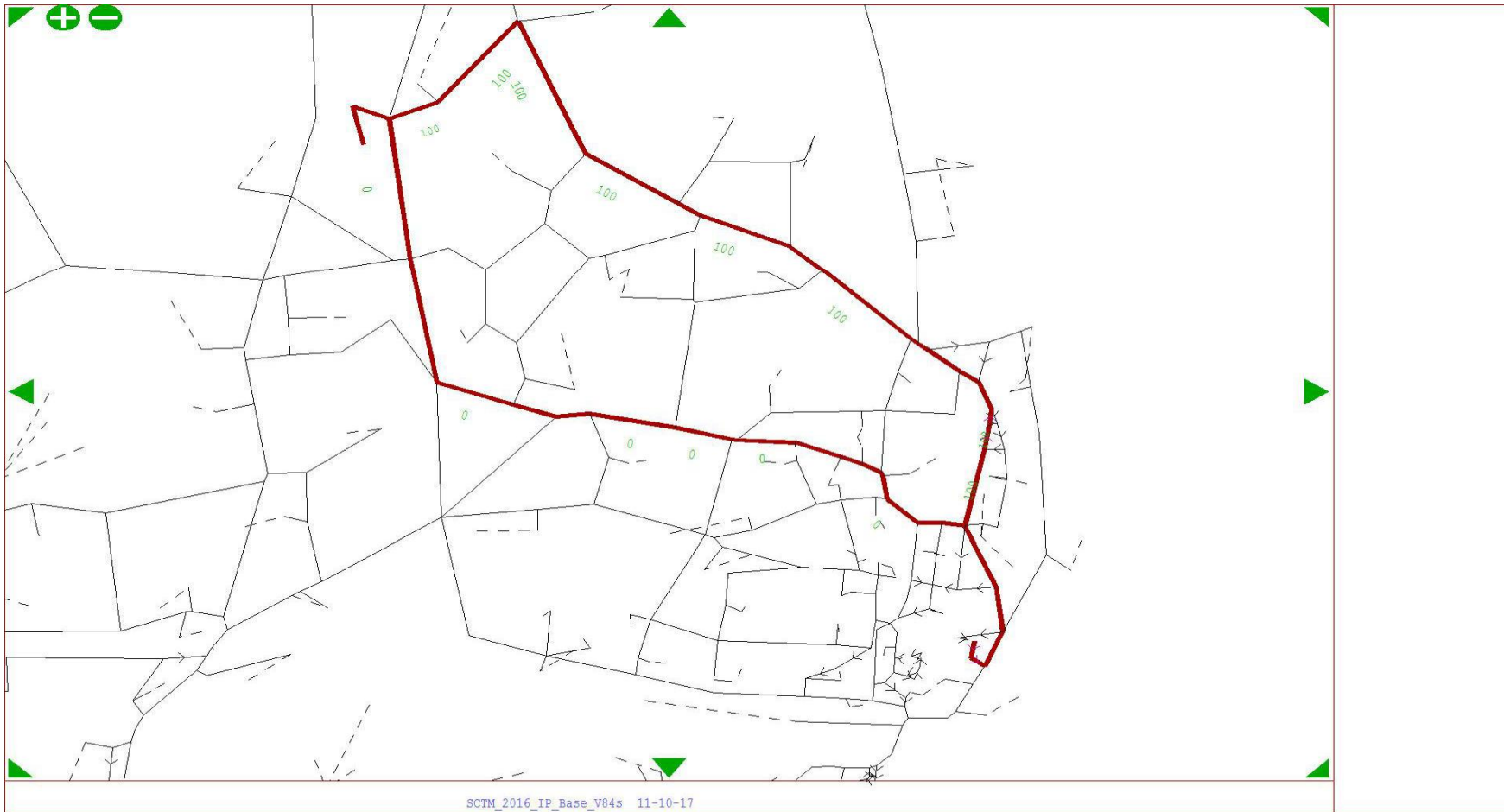


From Zone 762 To Zone 586 - User Class 6

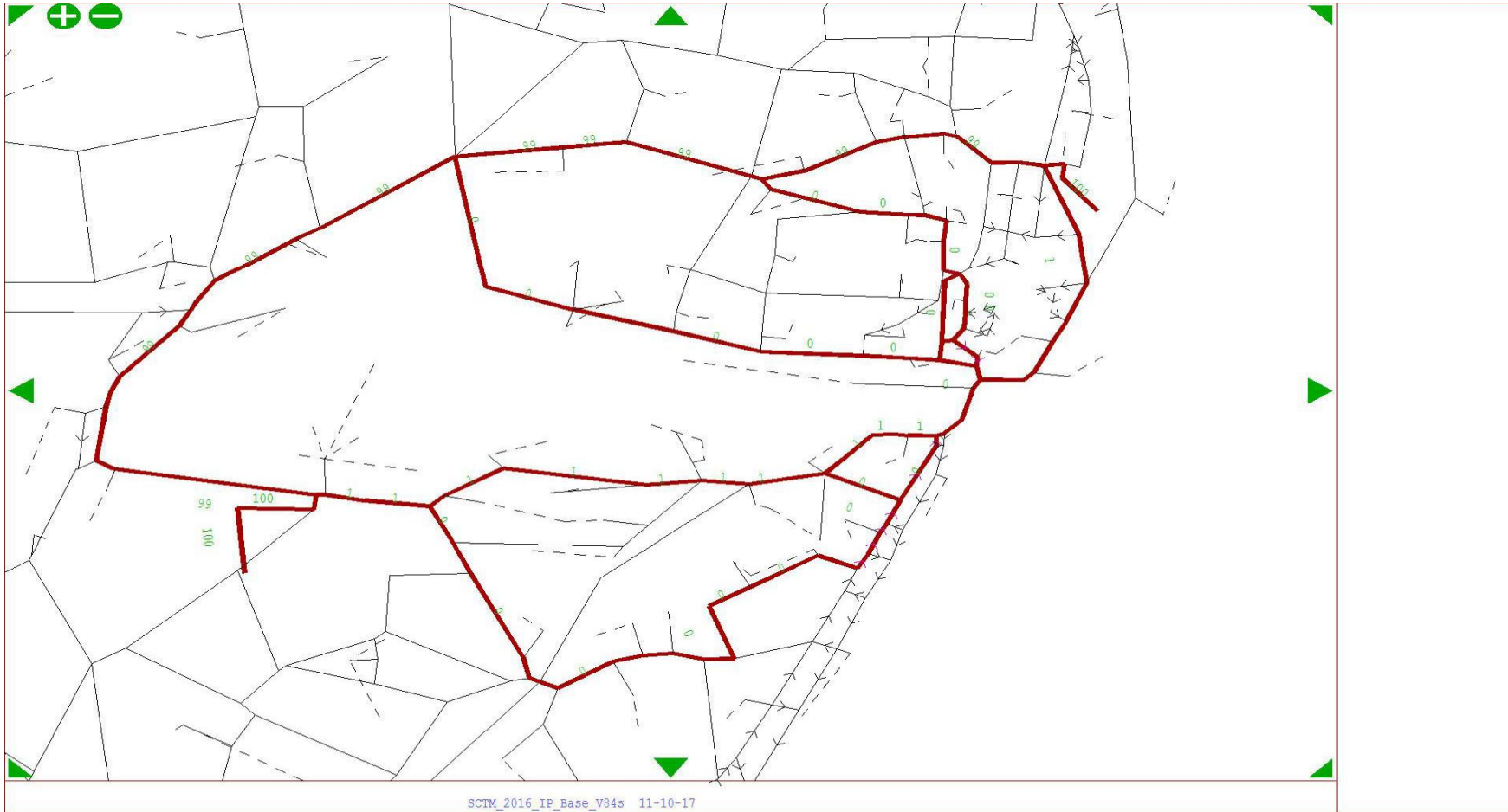




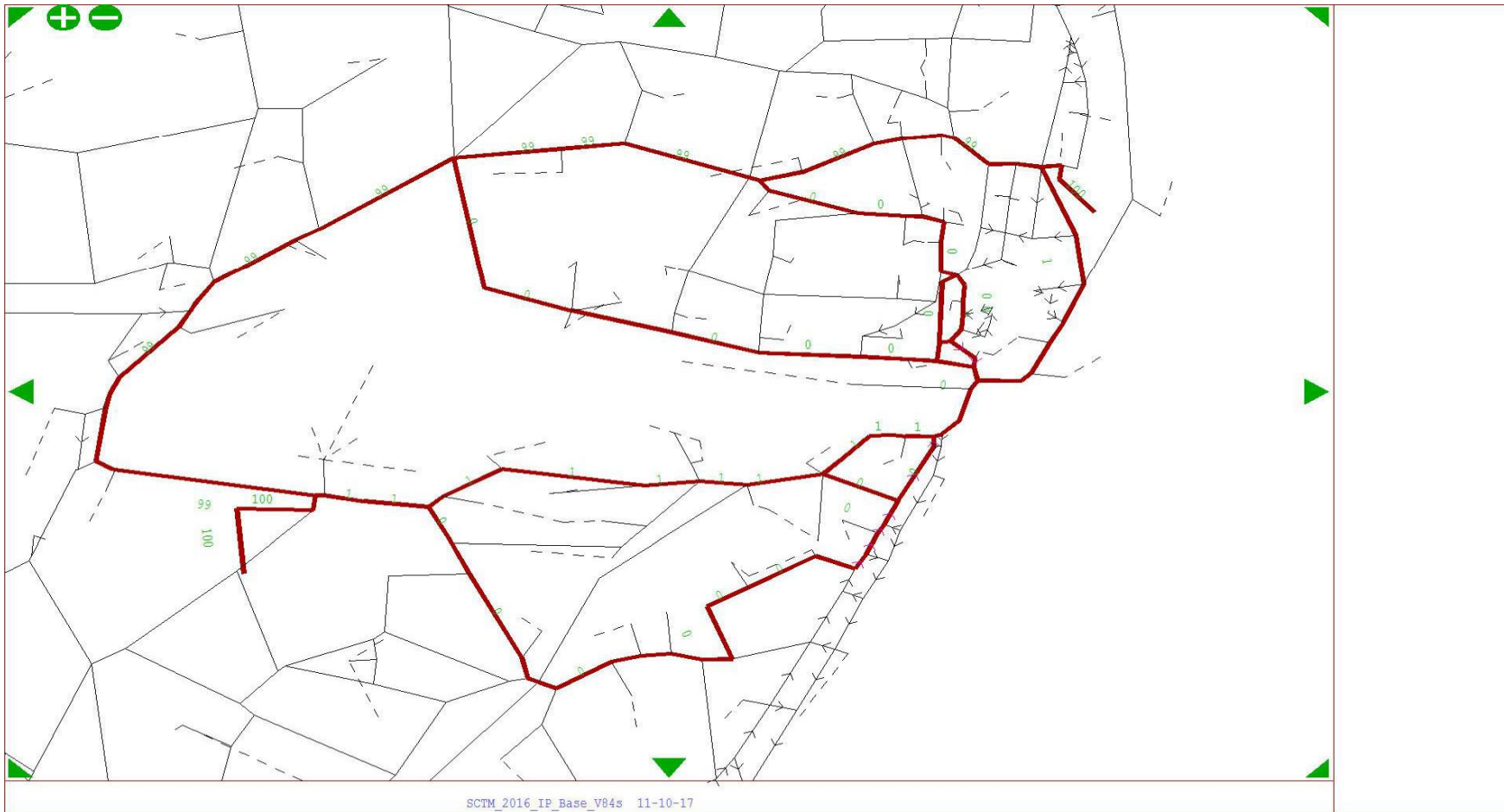
From Zone 762 To Zone 586 - User Class 10



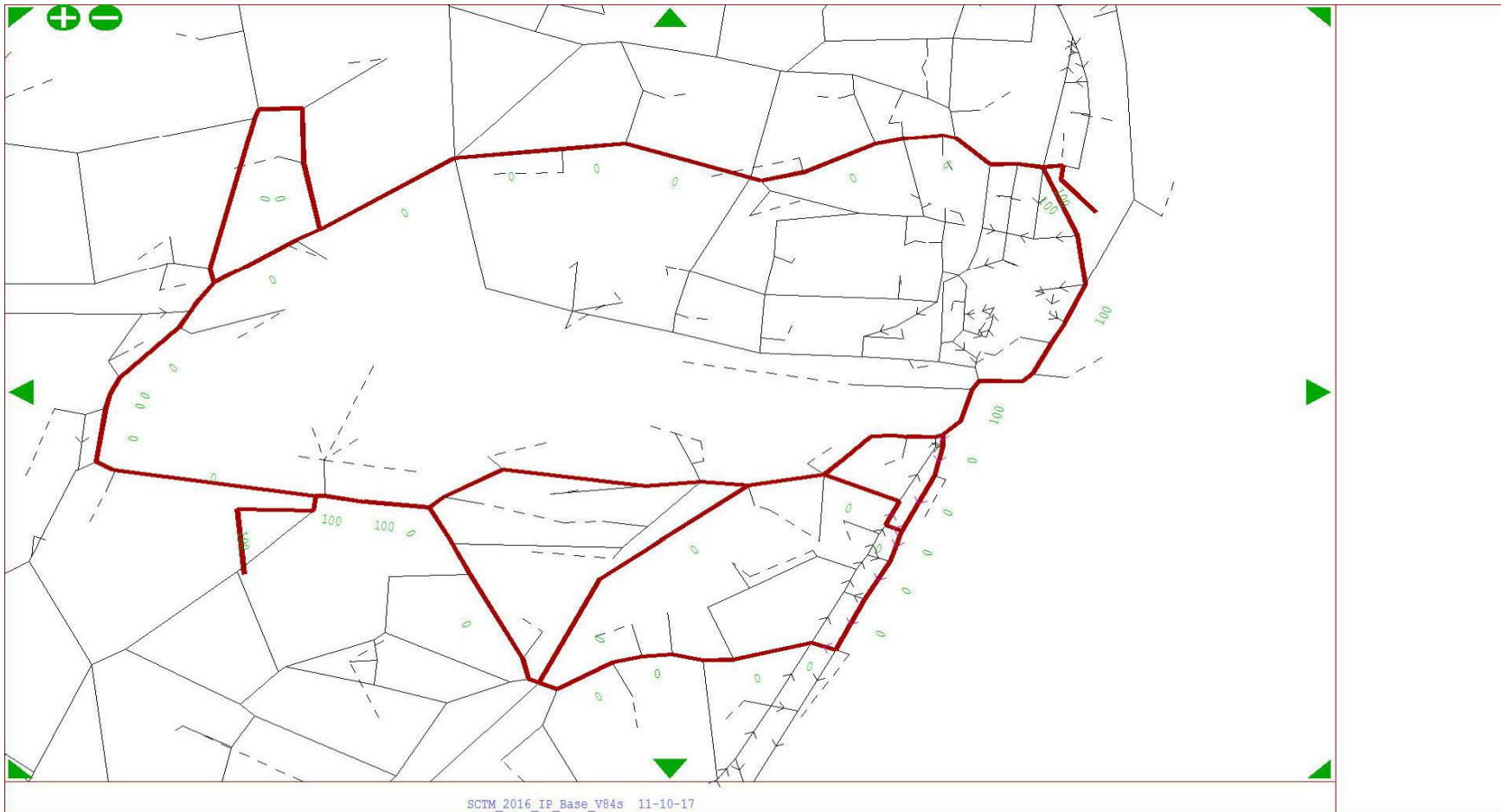
From Zone 432 To Zone 761 - User Class 6



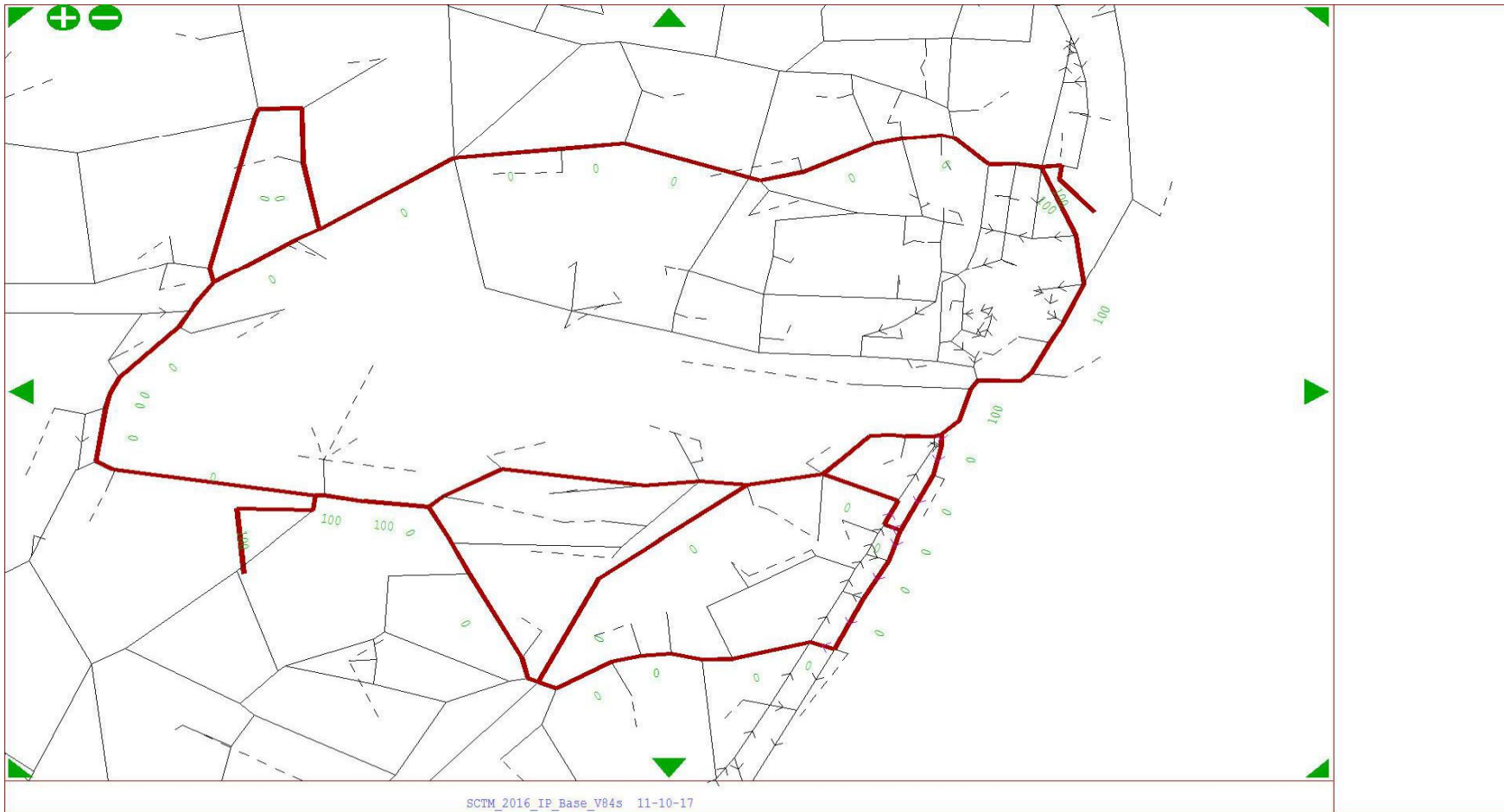
From Zone 432 To Zone 761 - User Class 10



From Zone 761 To Zone 432 - User Class 6



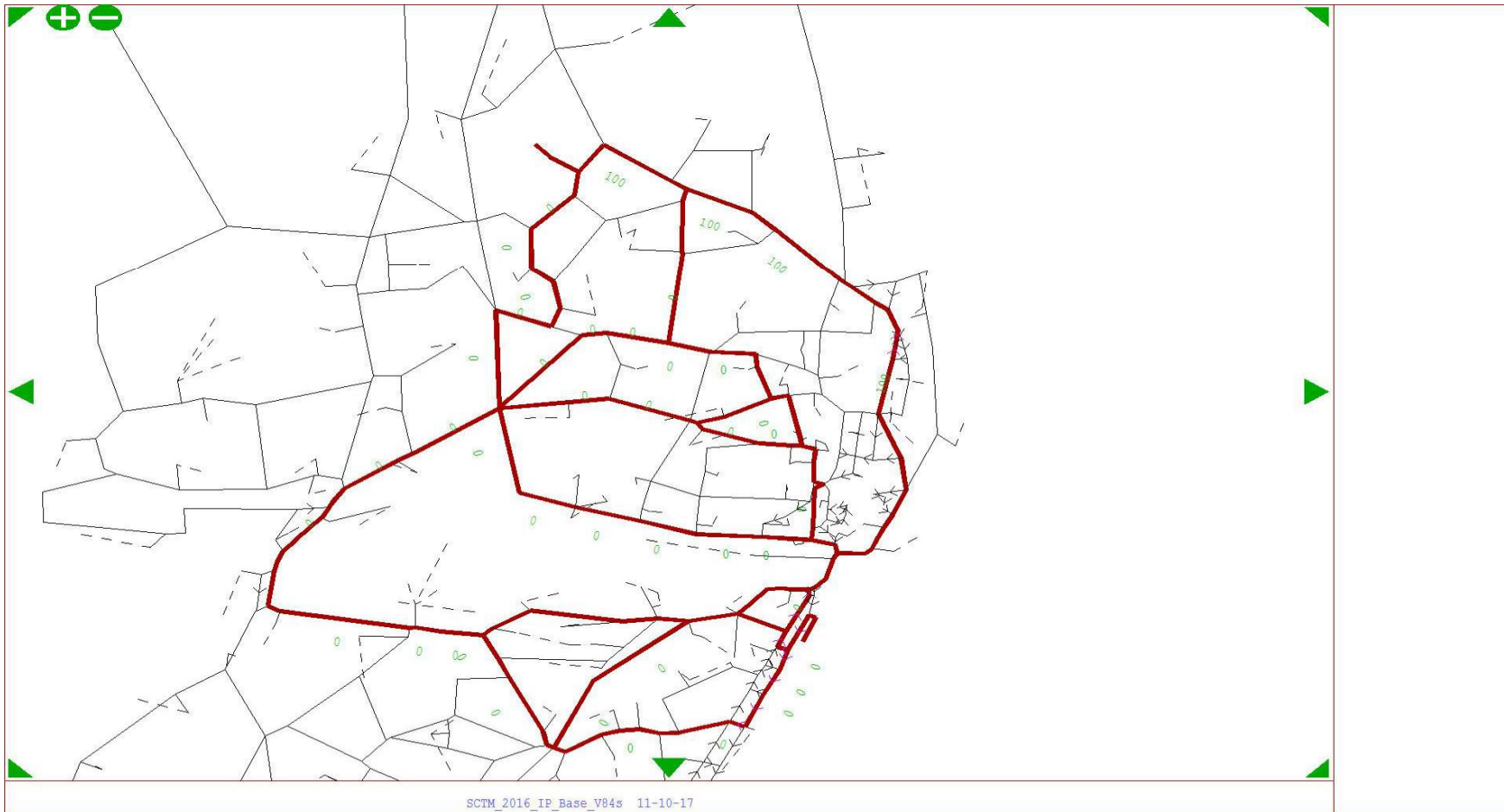
From Zone 761 To Zone 432 - User Class 10





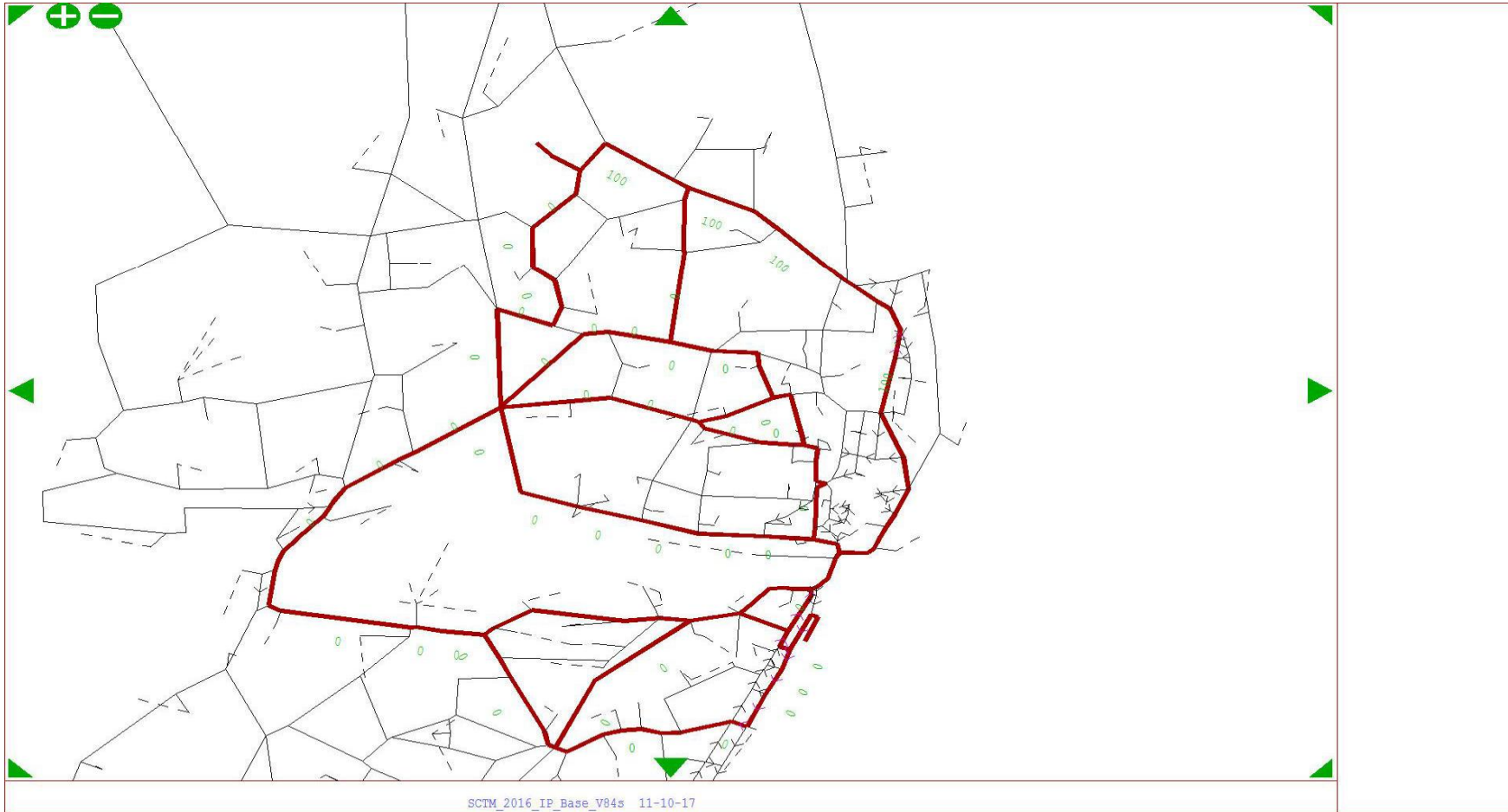


From Zone 588 To Zone 416 - User Class 6

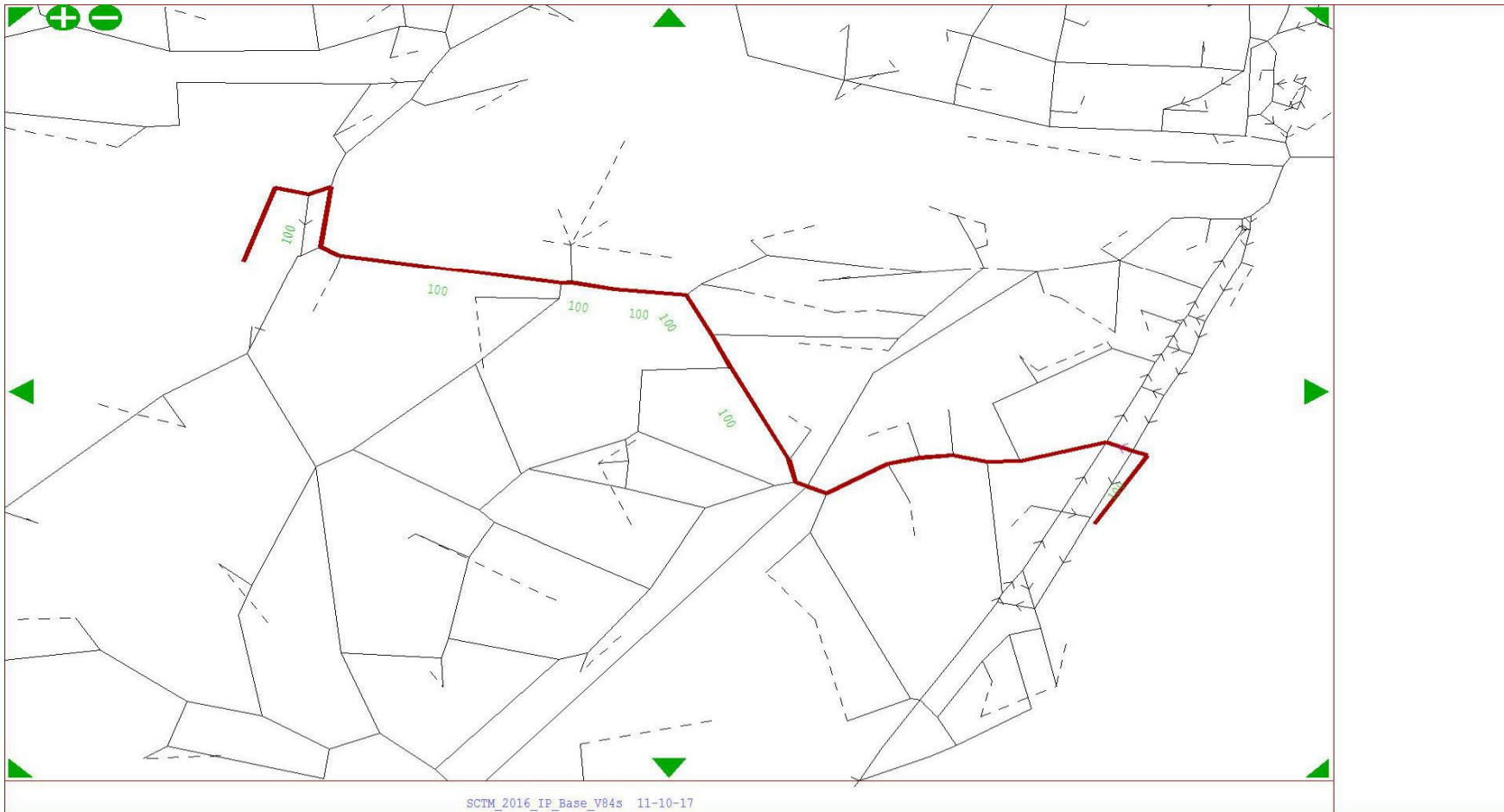




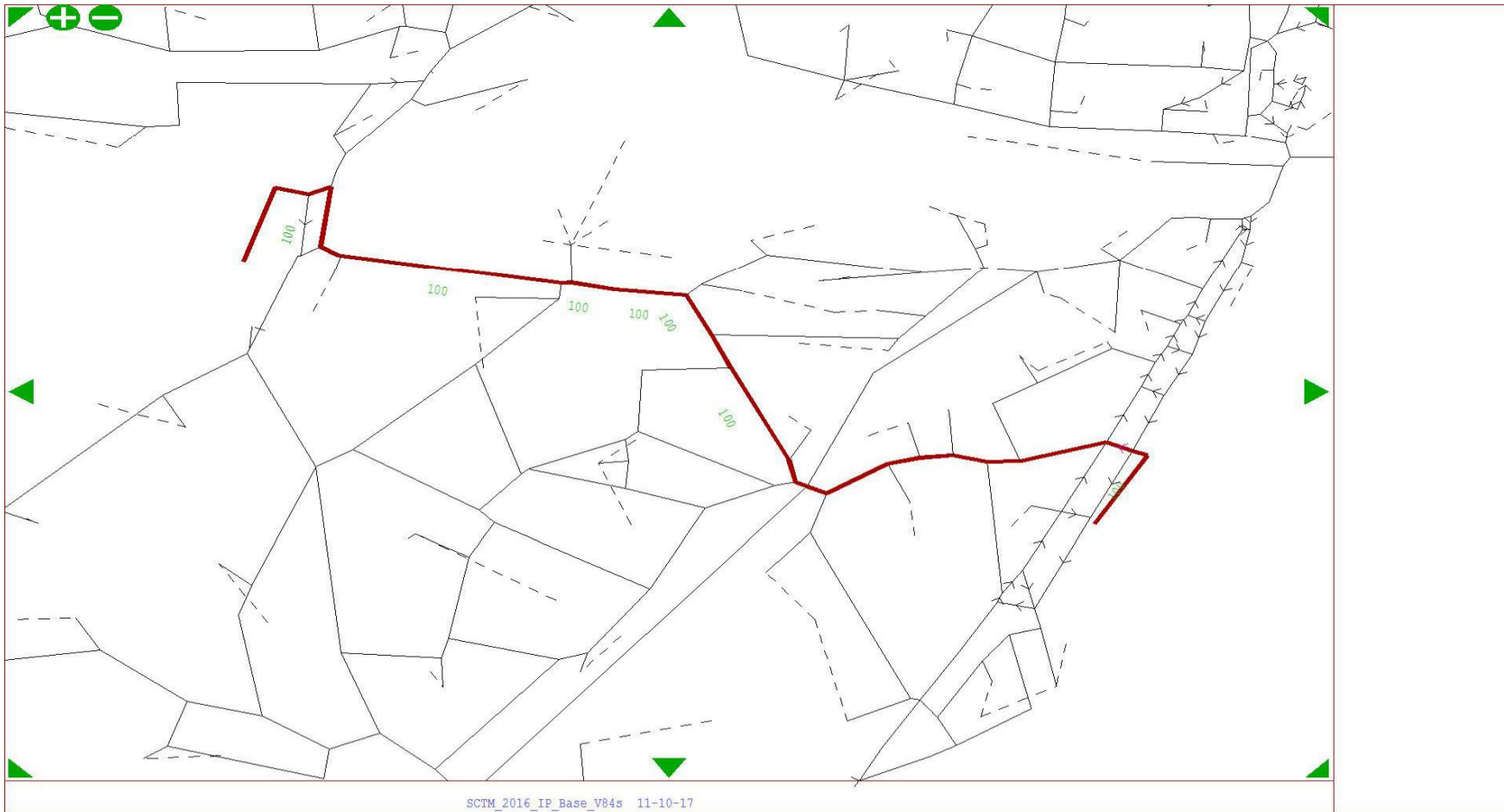
From Zone 588 To Zone 416 - User Class 10



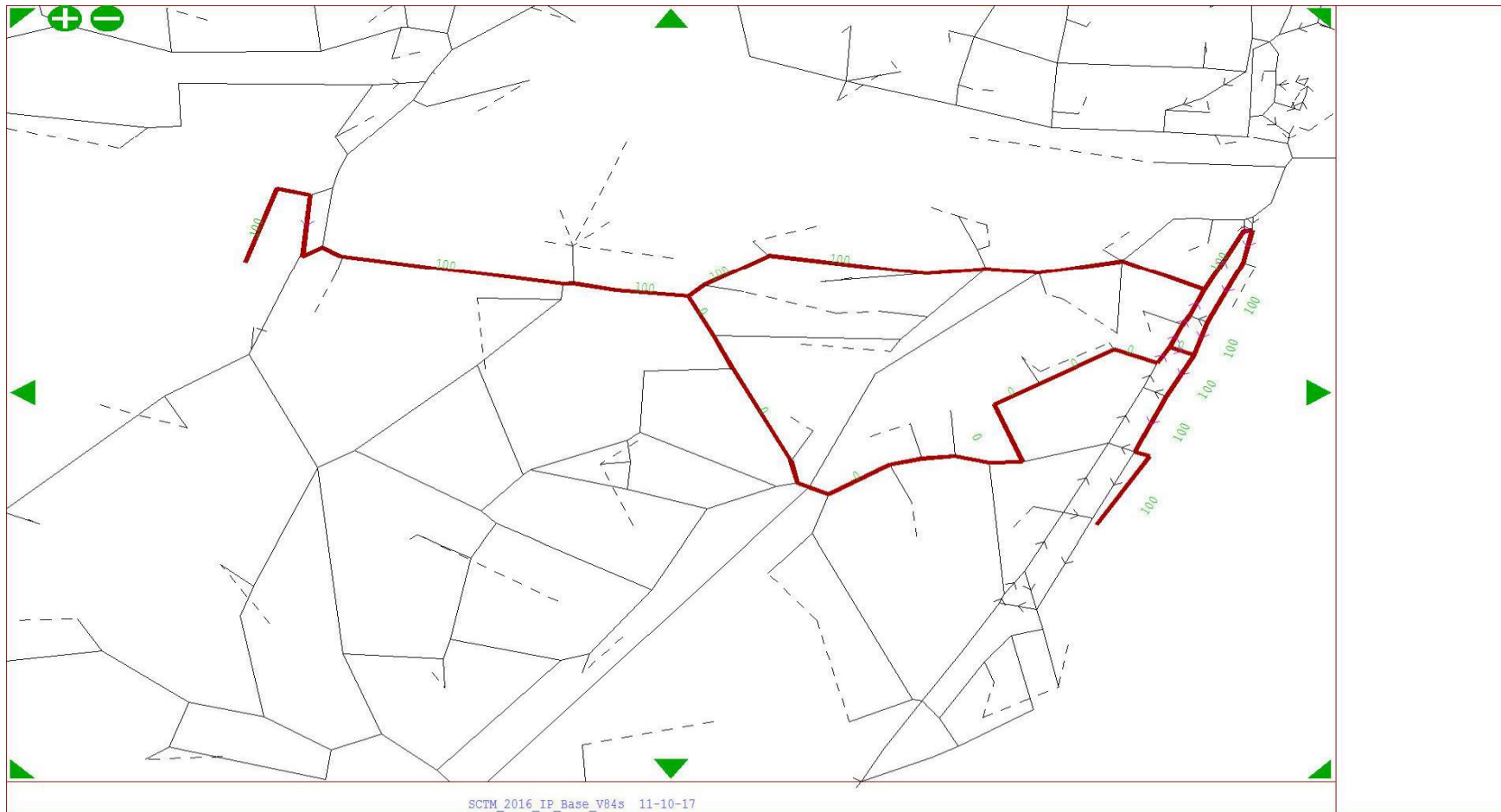
From Zone 593 To Zone 598 - User Class 6



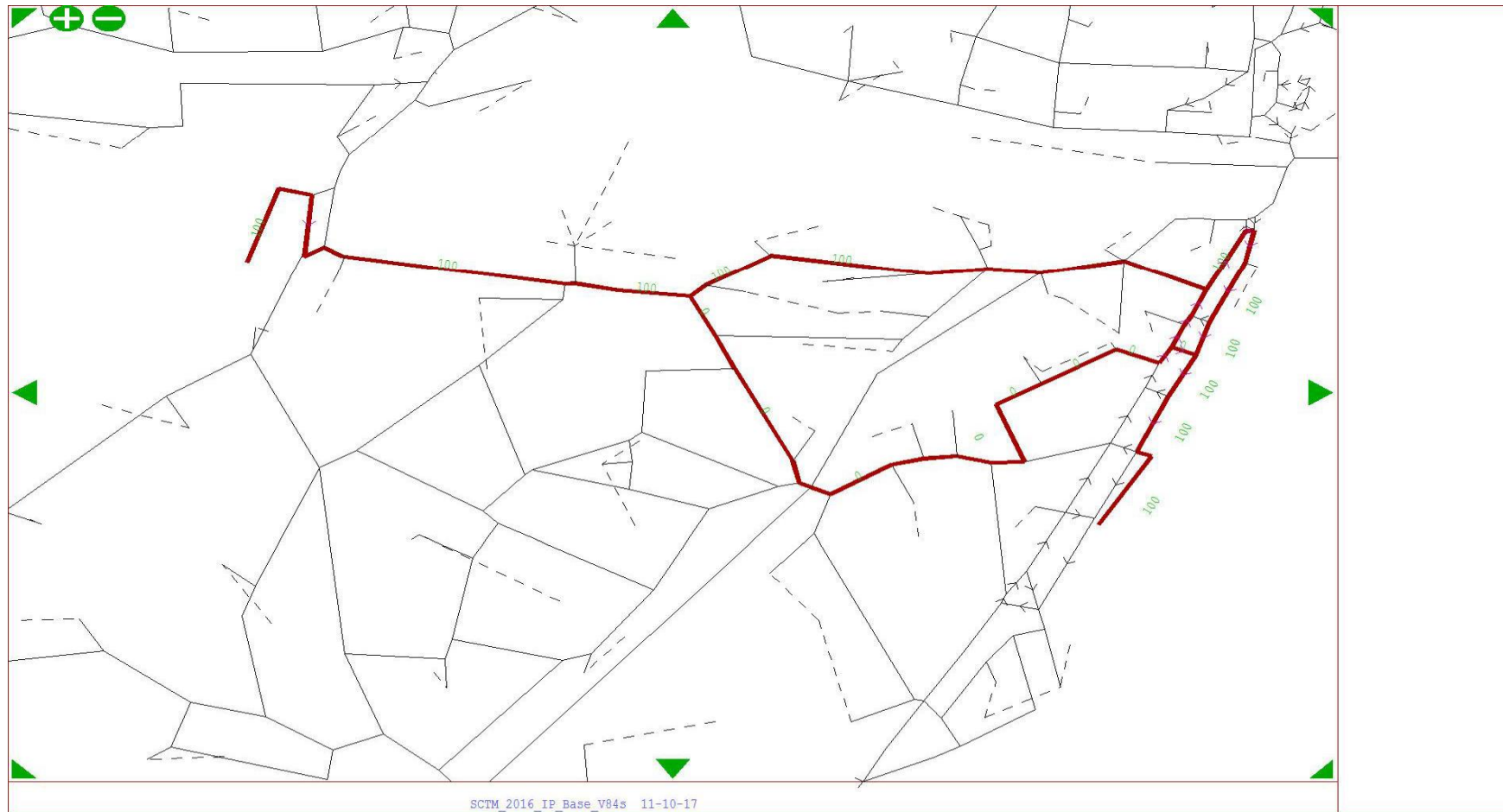
From Zone 593 To Zone 598 - User Class 10



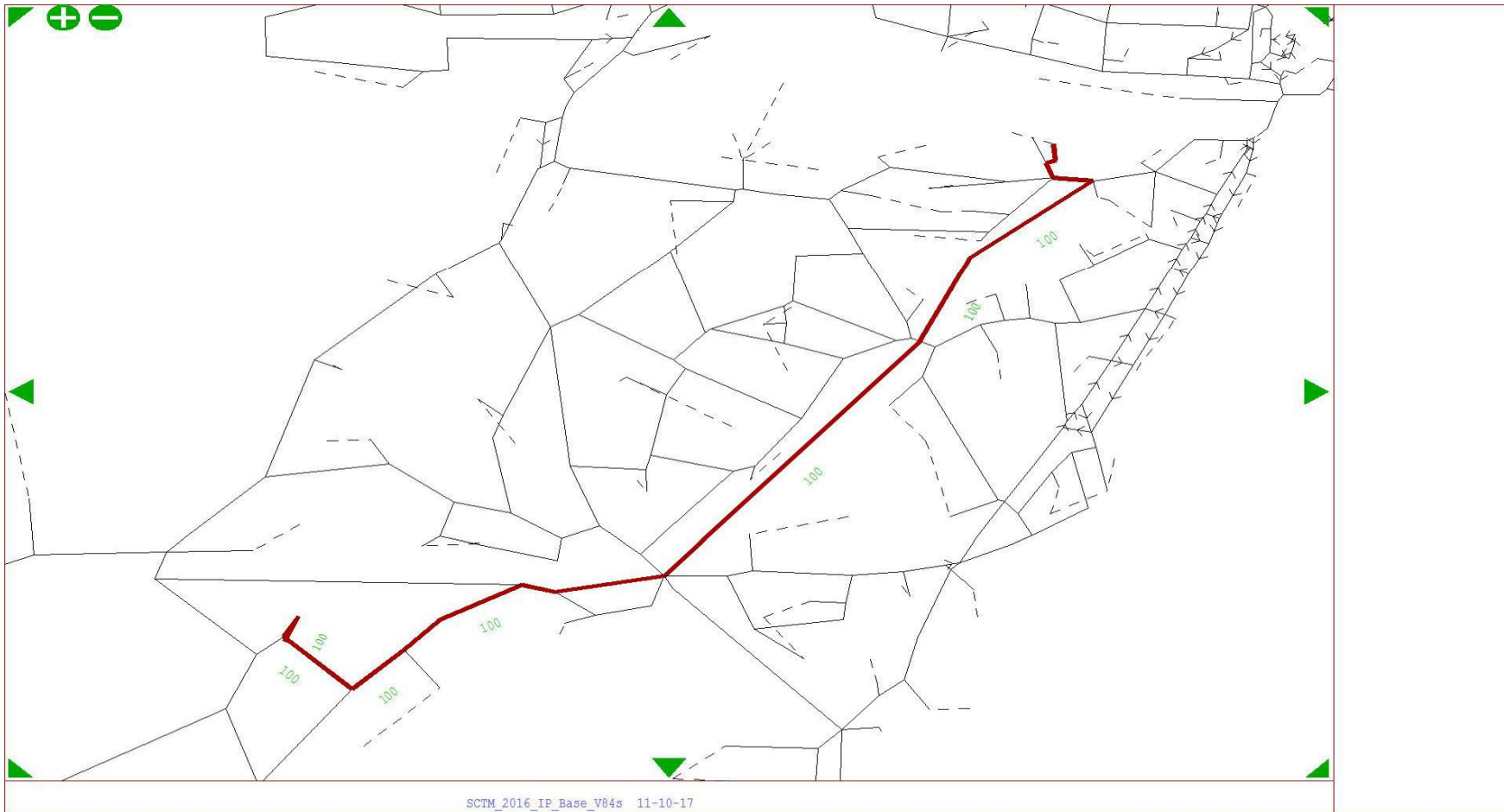
From Zone 598 To Zone 593 - User Class 6



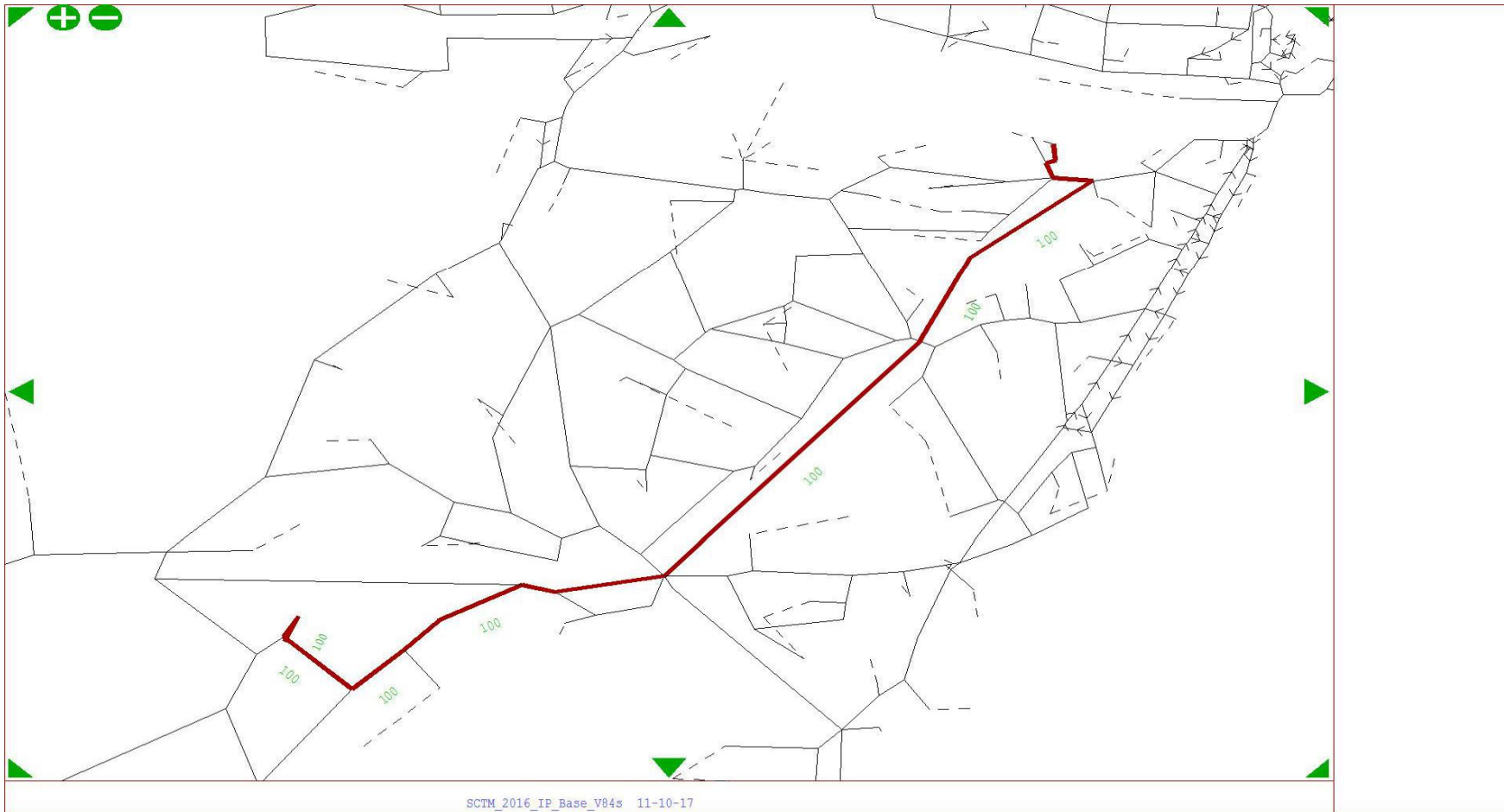
From Zone 598 To Zone 593 - User Class 10



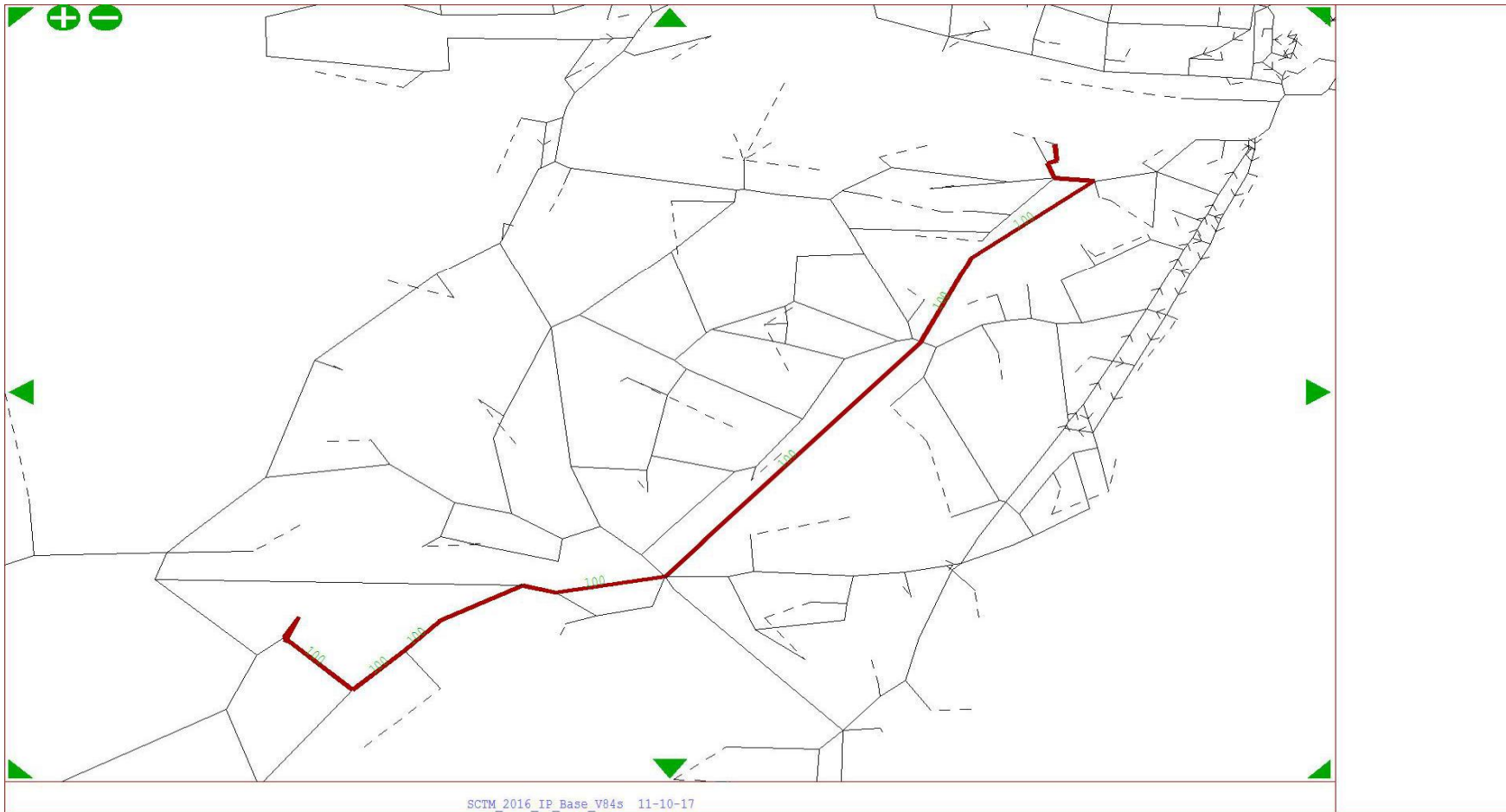
From Zone 773 To Zone 782 - User Class 6



From Zone 773 To Zone 782 - User Class 10

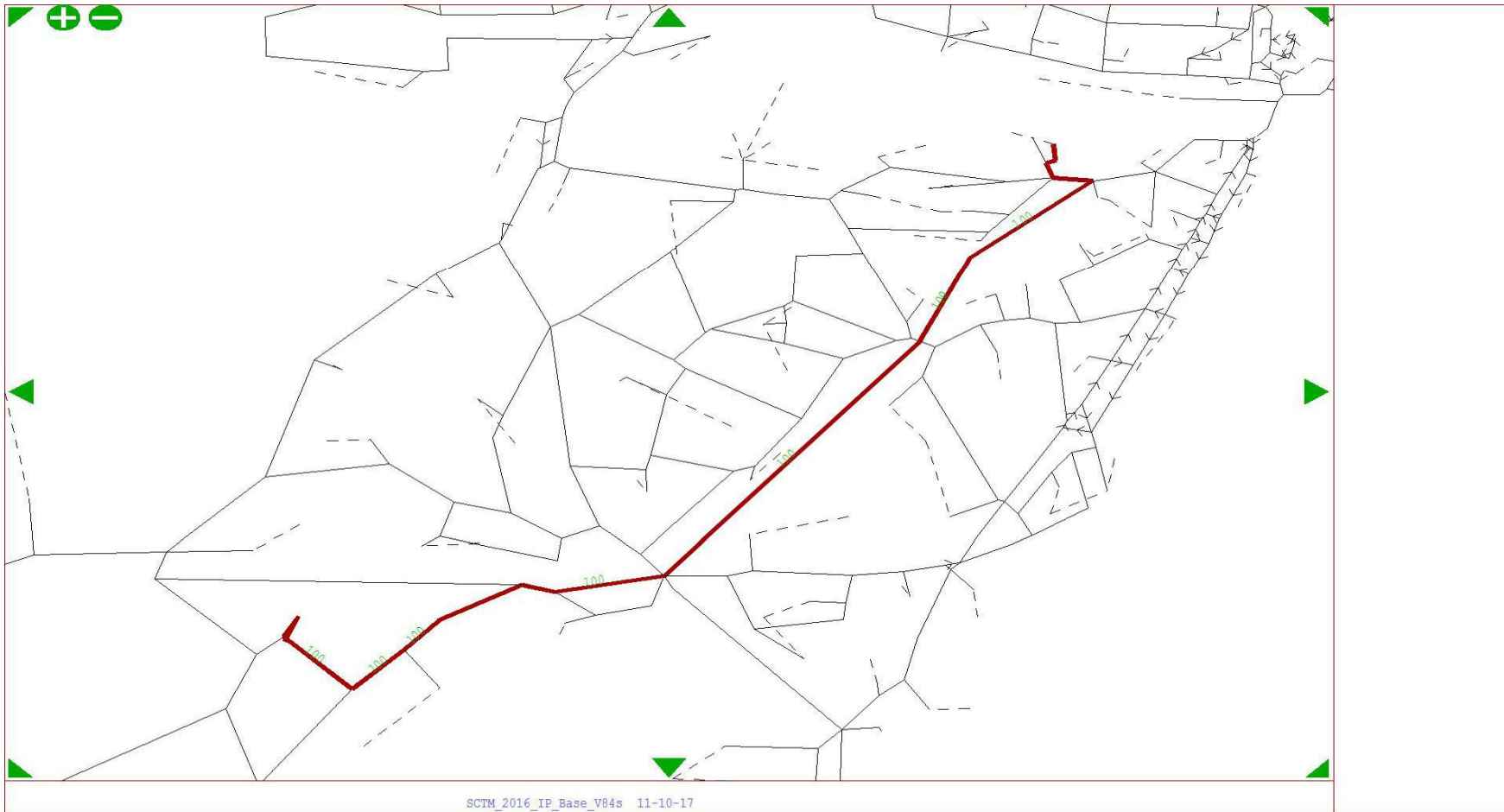


From Zone 782 To Zone 773 - User Class 6

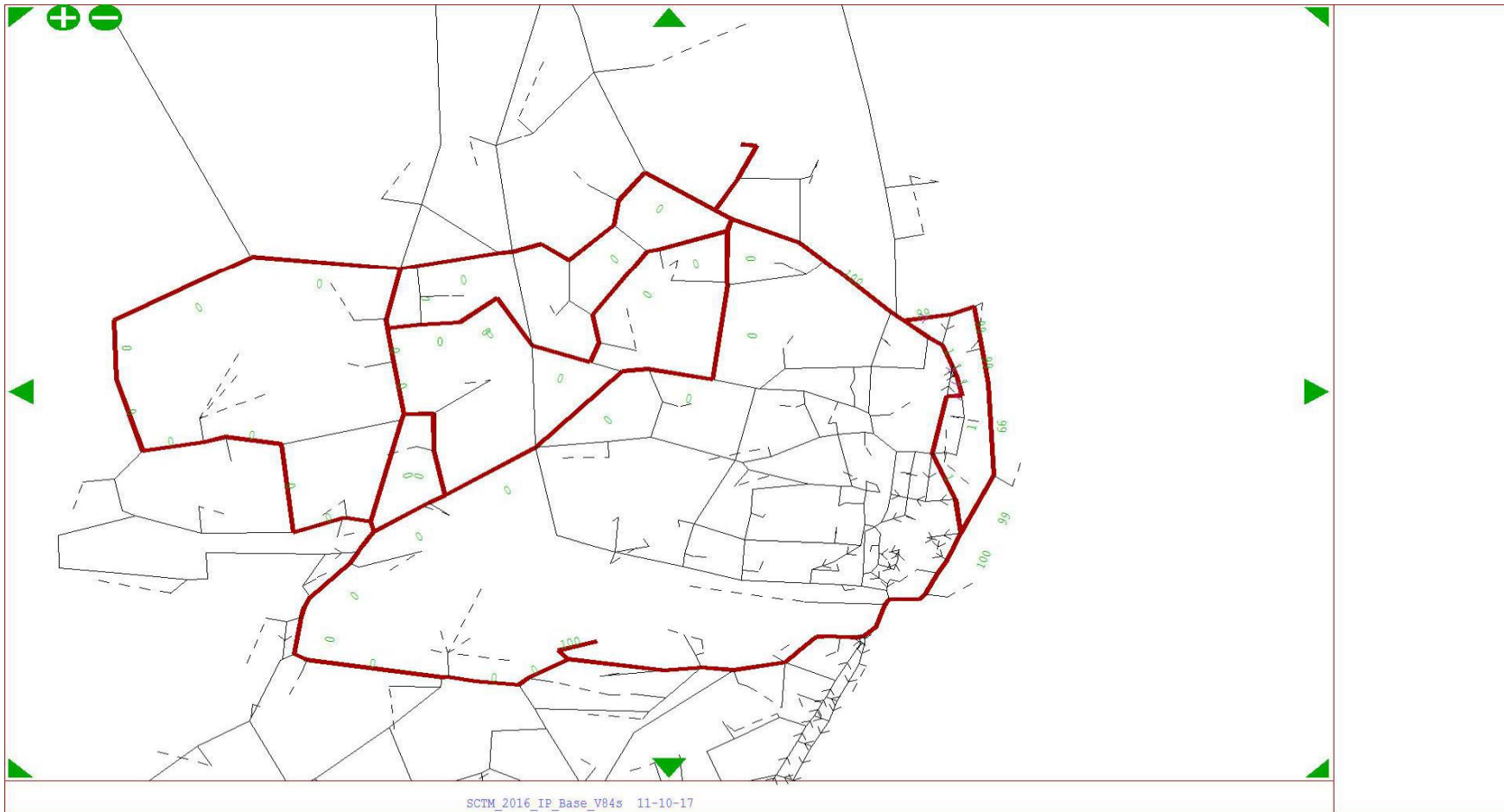




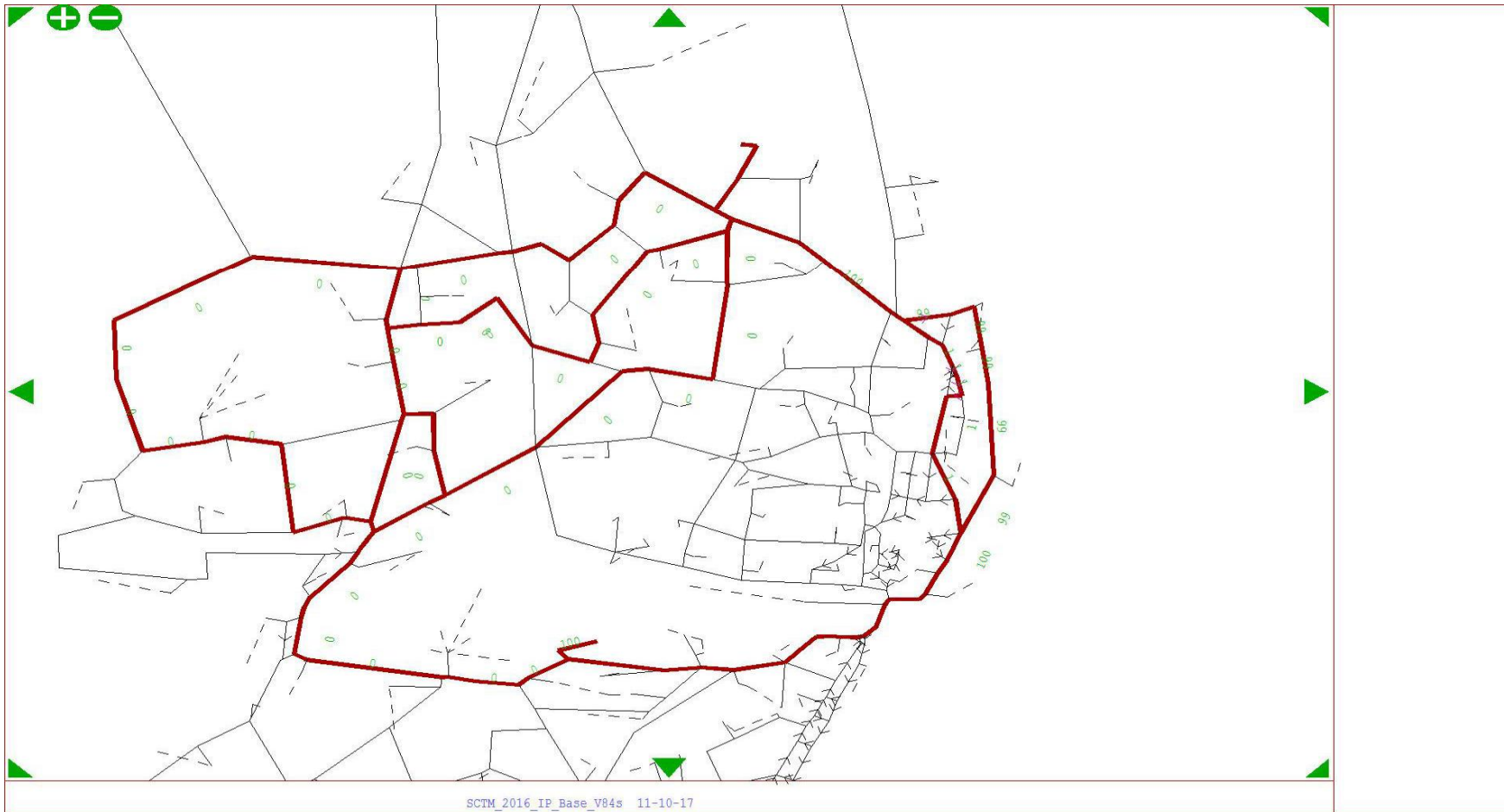
From Zone 782 To Zone 773 - User Class 10



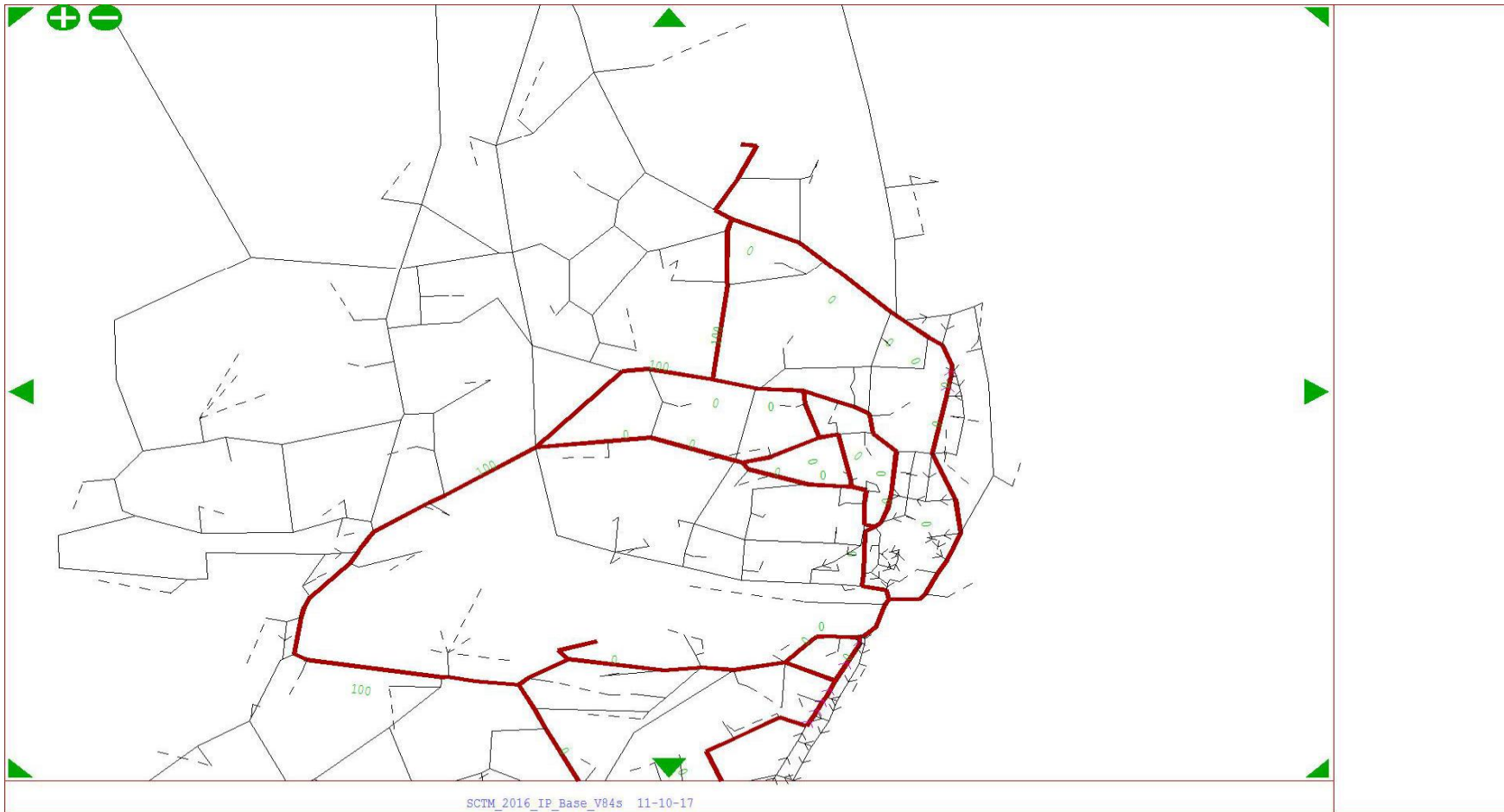
From Zone 409 To Zone 589 - User Class 6



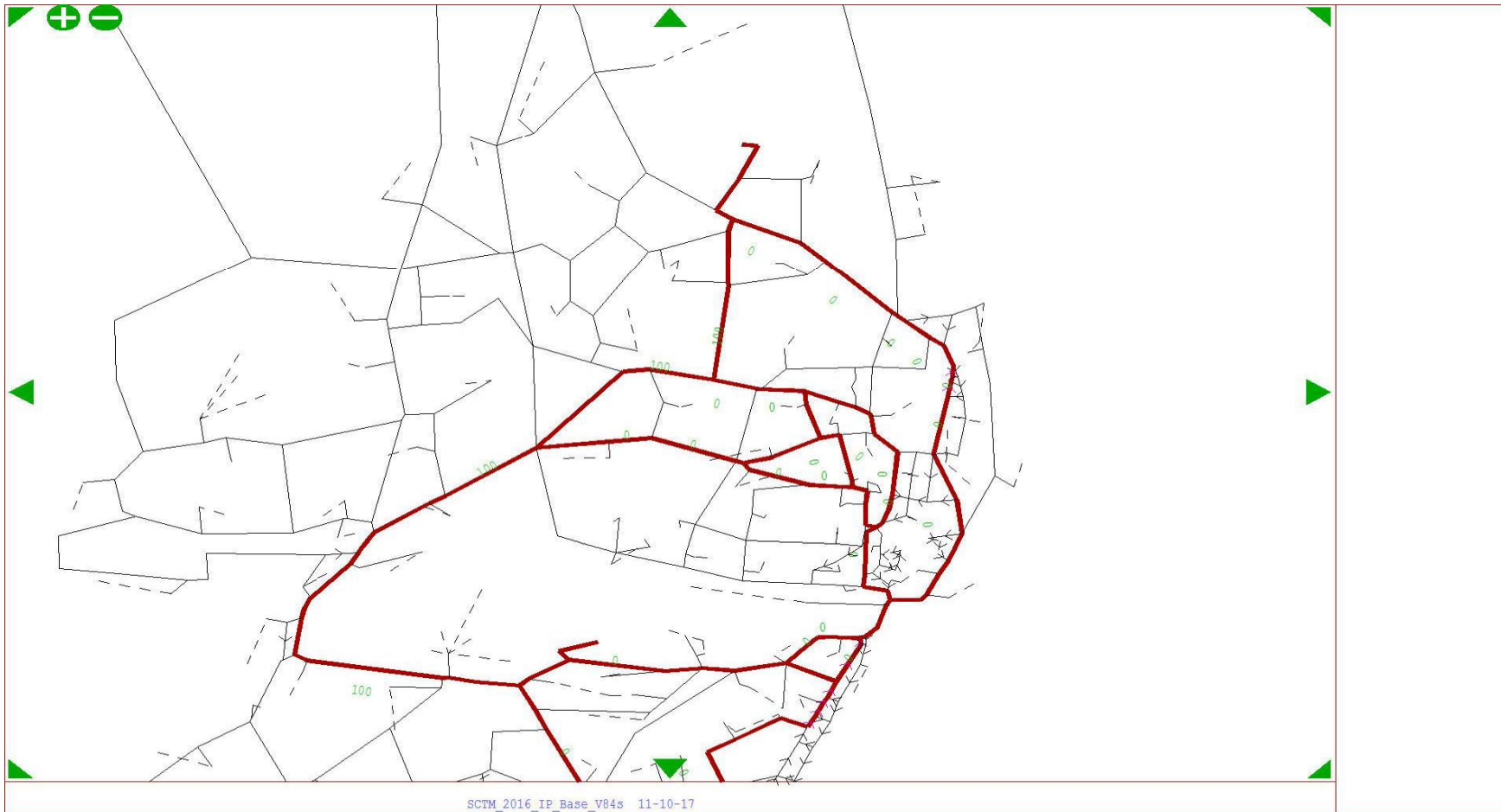
From Zone 409 To Zone 589 - User Class 10



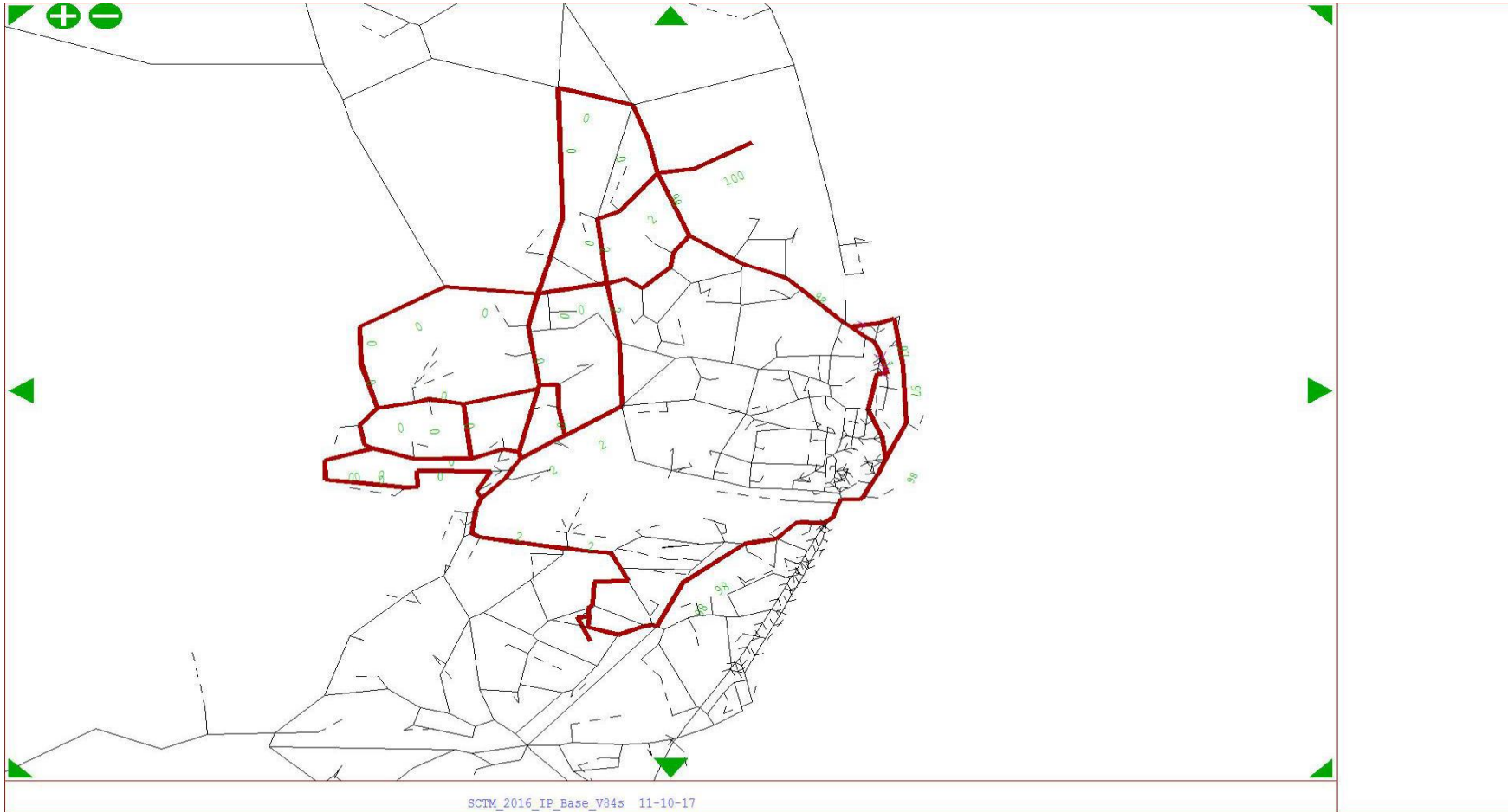
From Zone 589 To Zone 409 - User Class 6



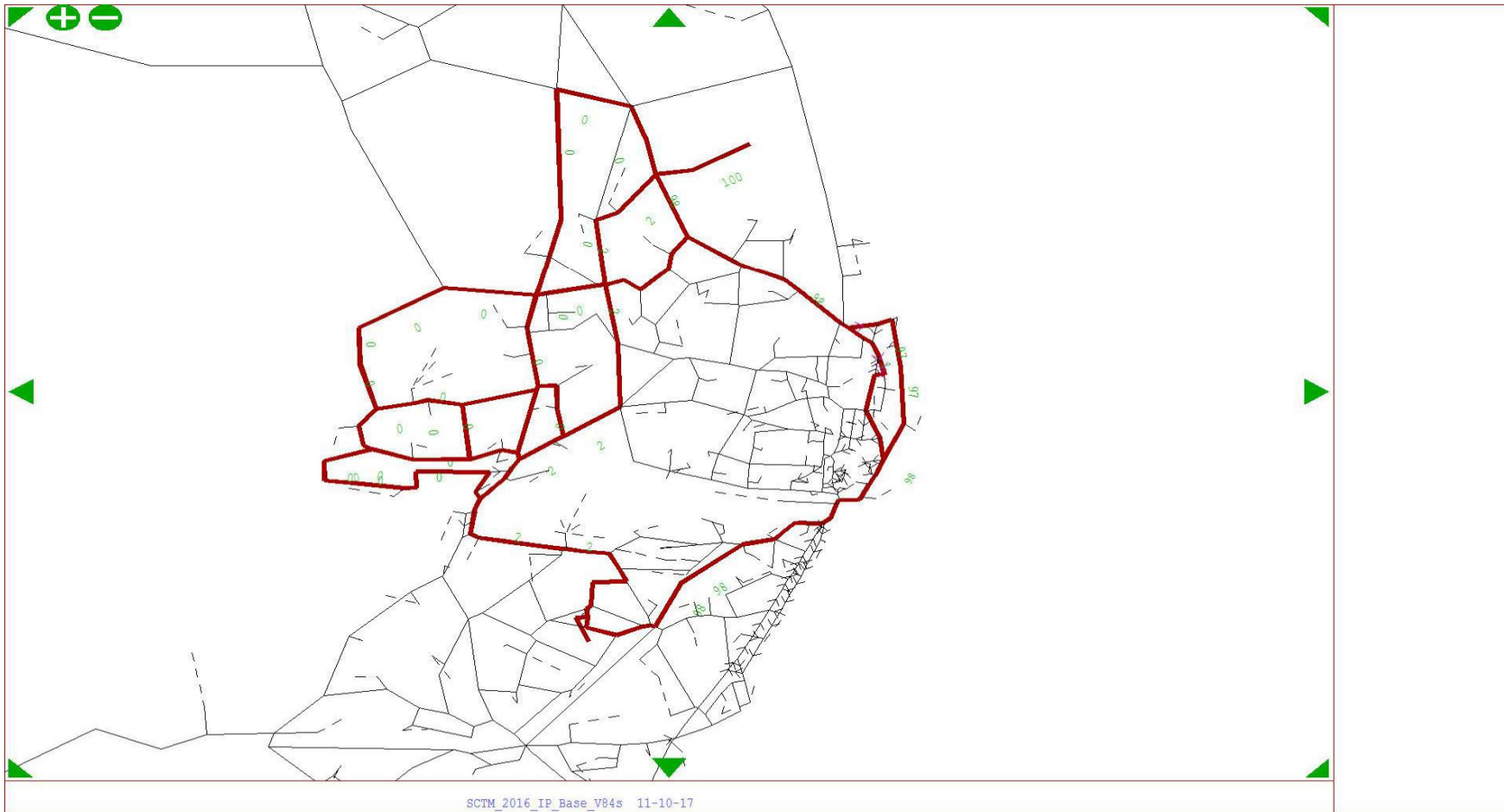
From Zone 589 To Zone 409 - User Class 10



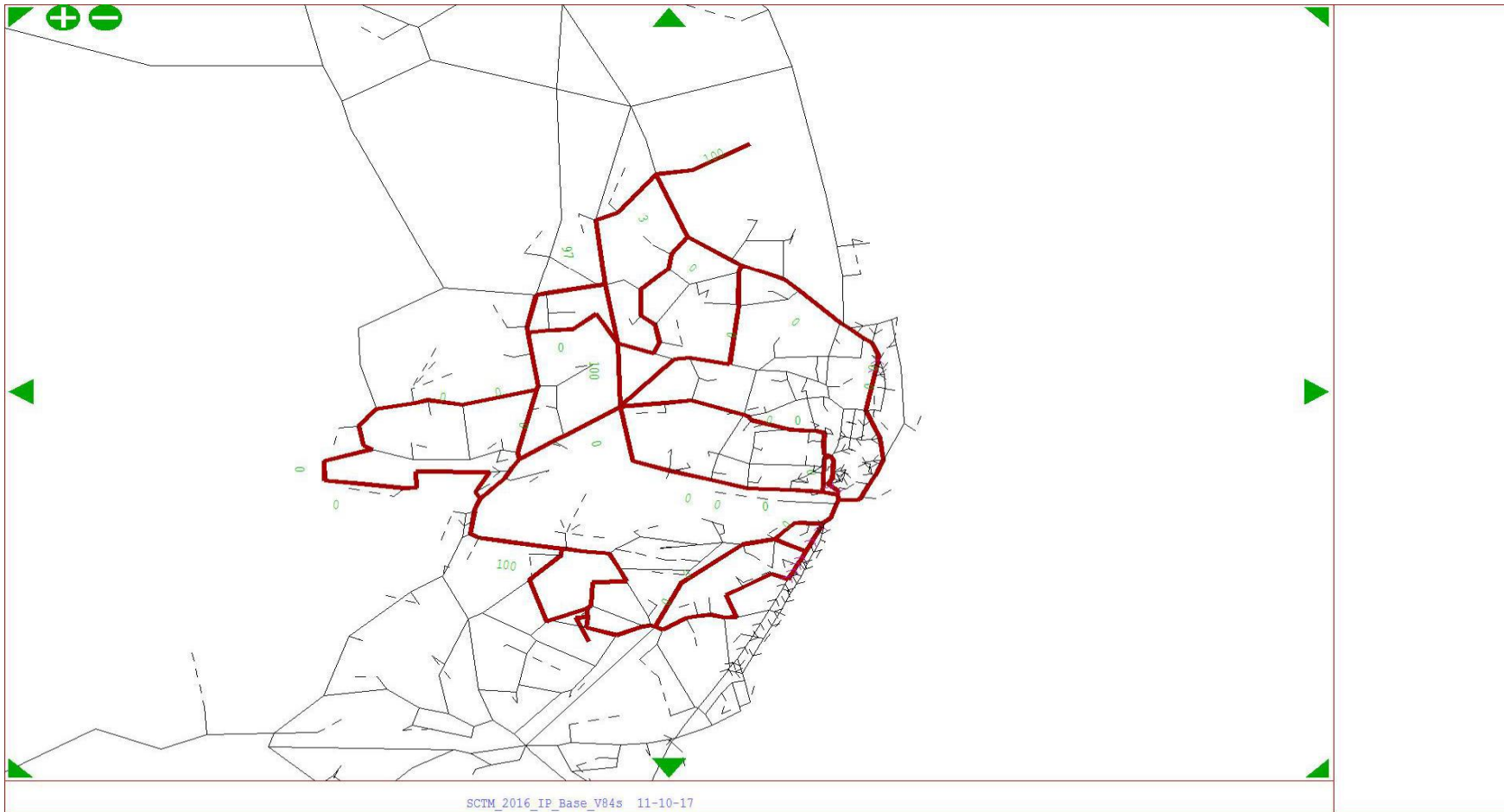
From Zone 587 To Zone 779 - User Class 6



From Zone 587 To Zone 779 - User Class 10

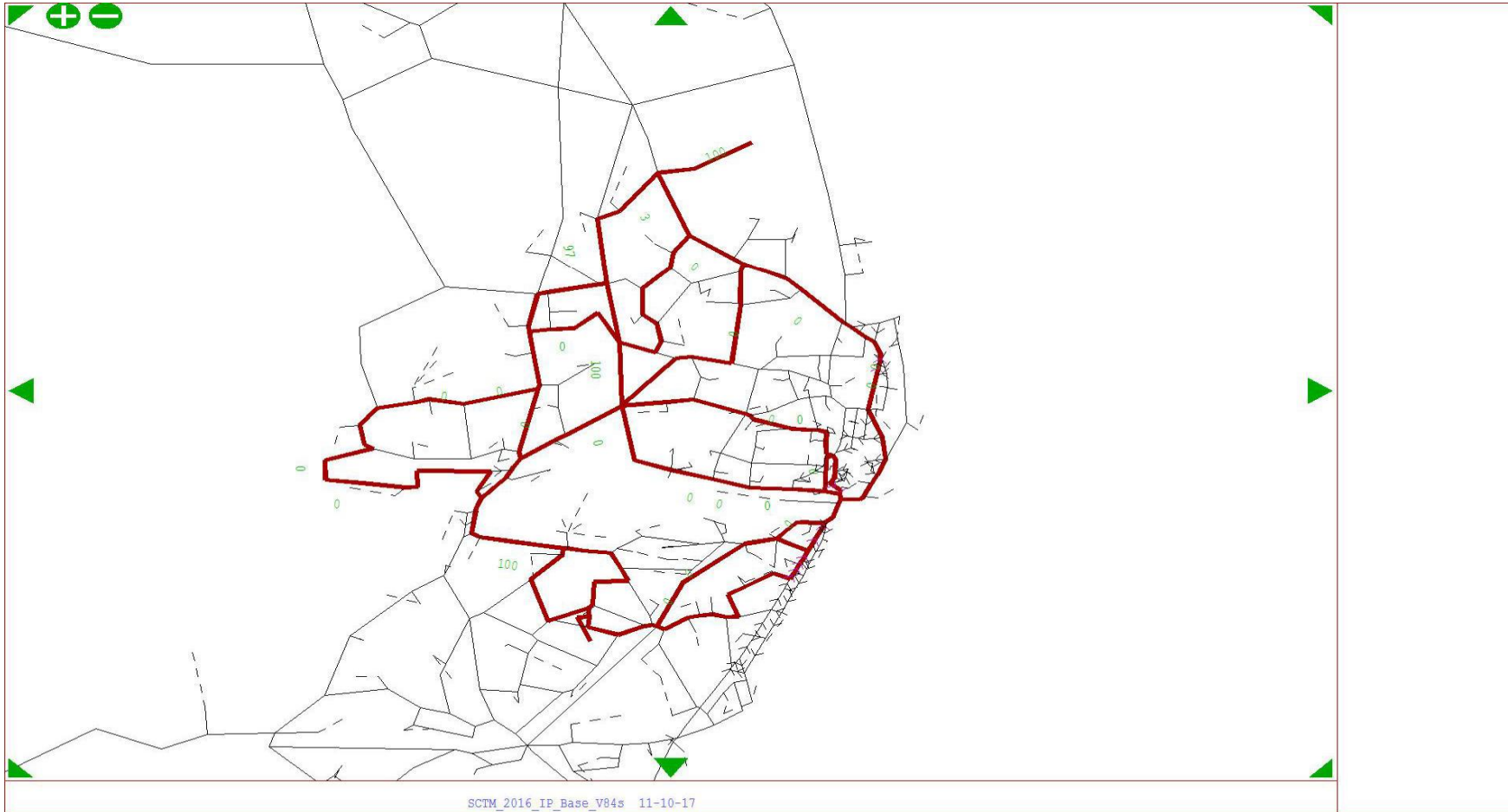


From Zone 779 To Zone 587 - User Class 6

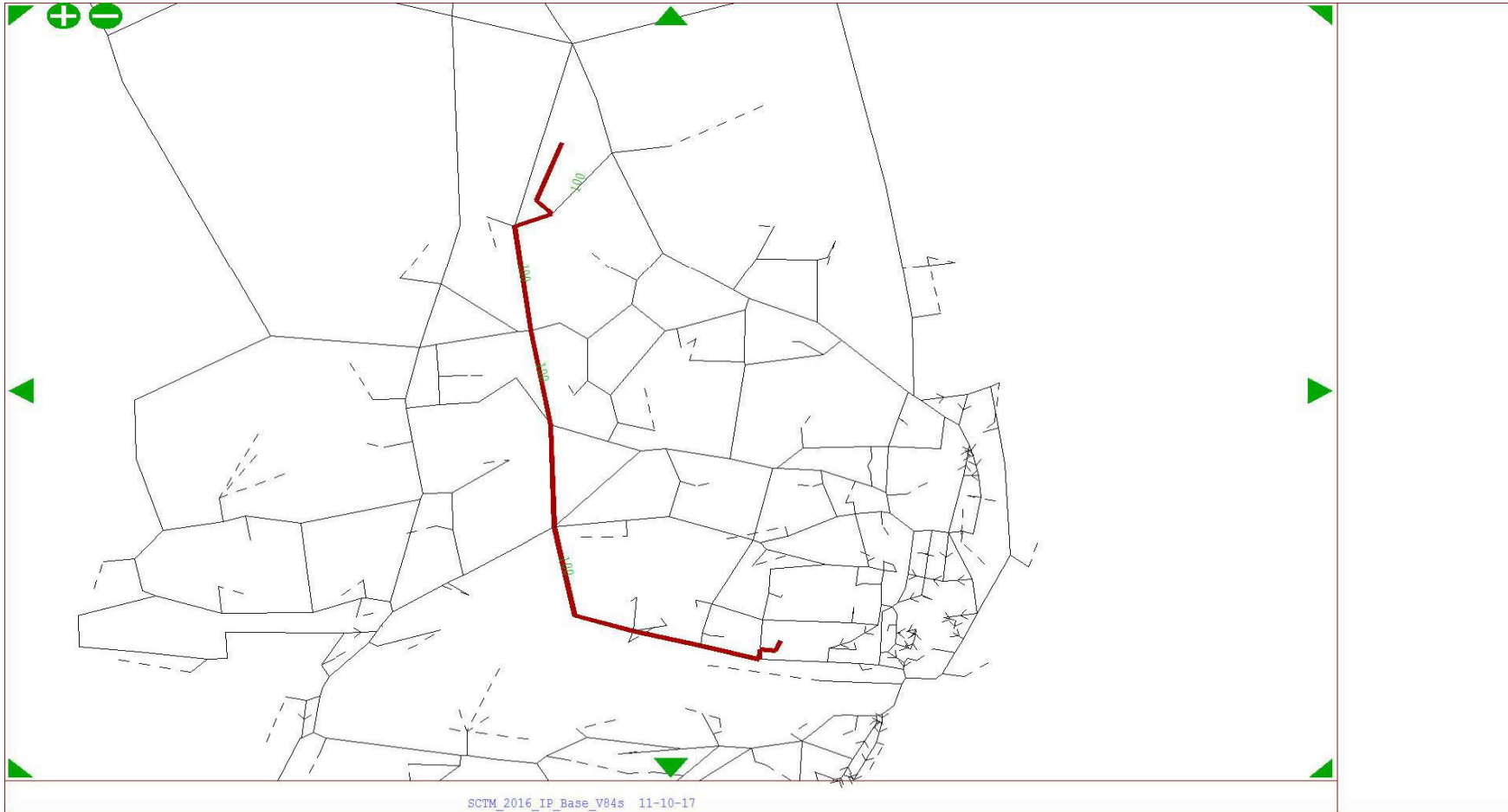




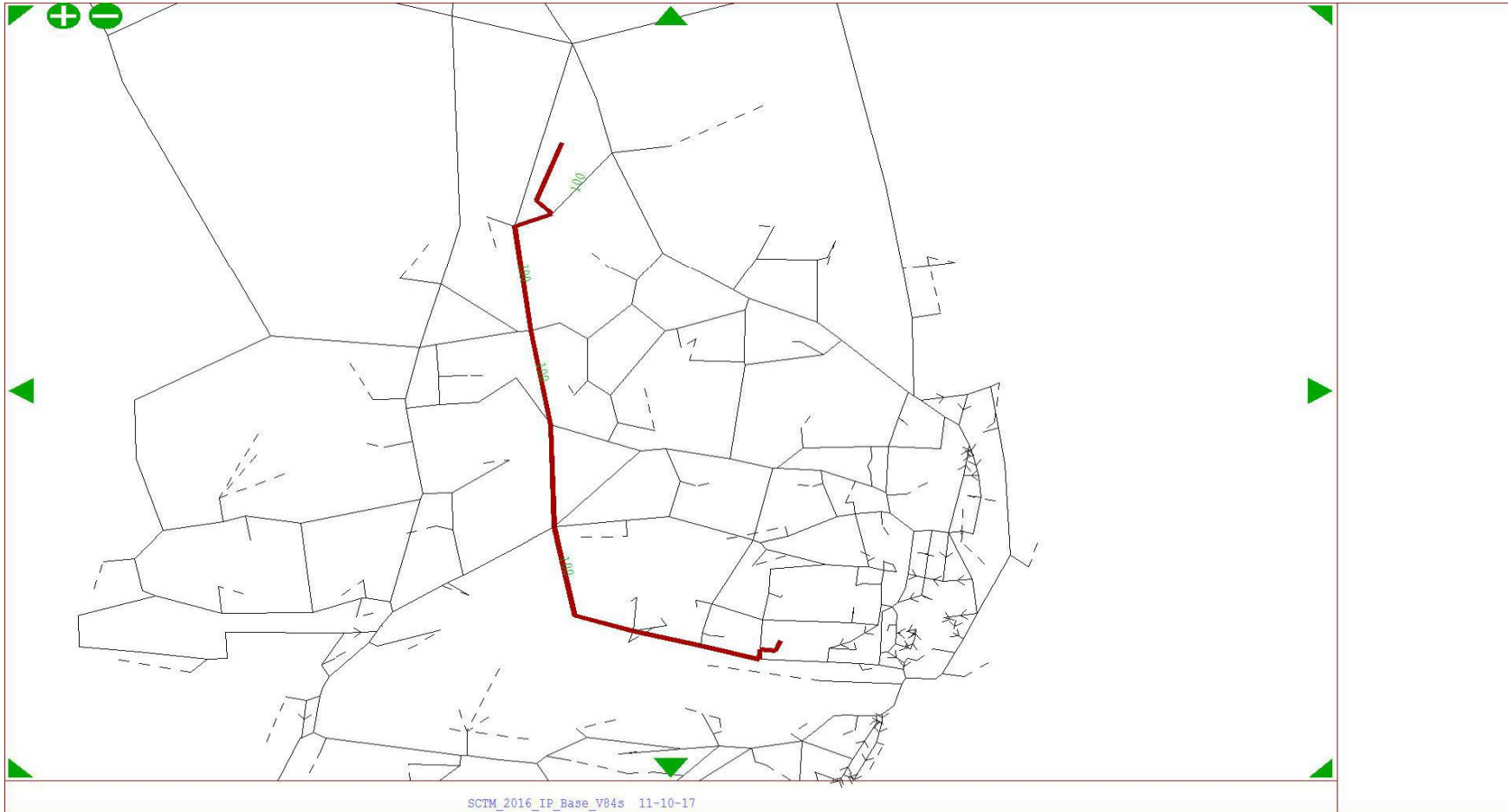
From Zone 779 To Zone 587 - User Class 10



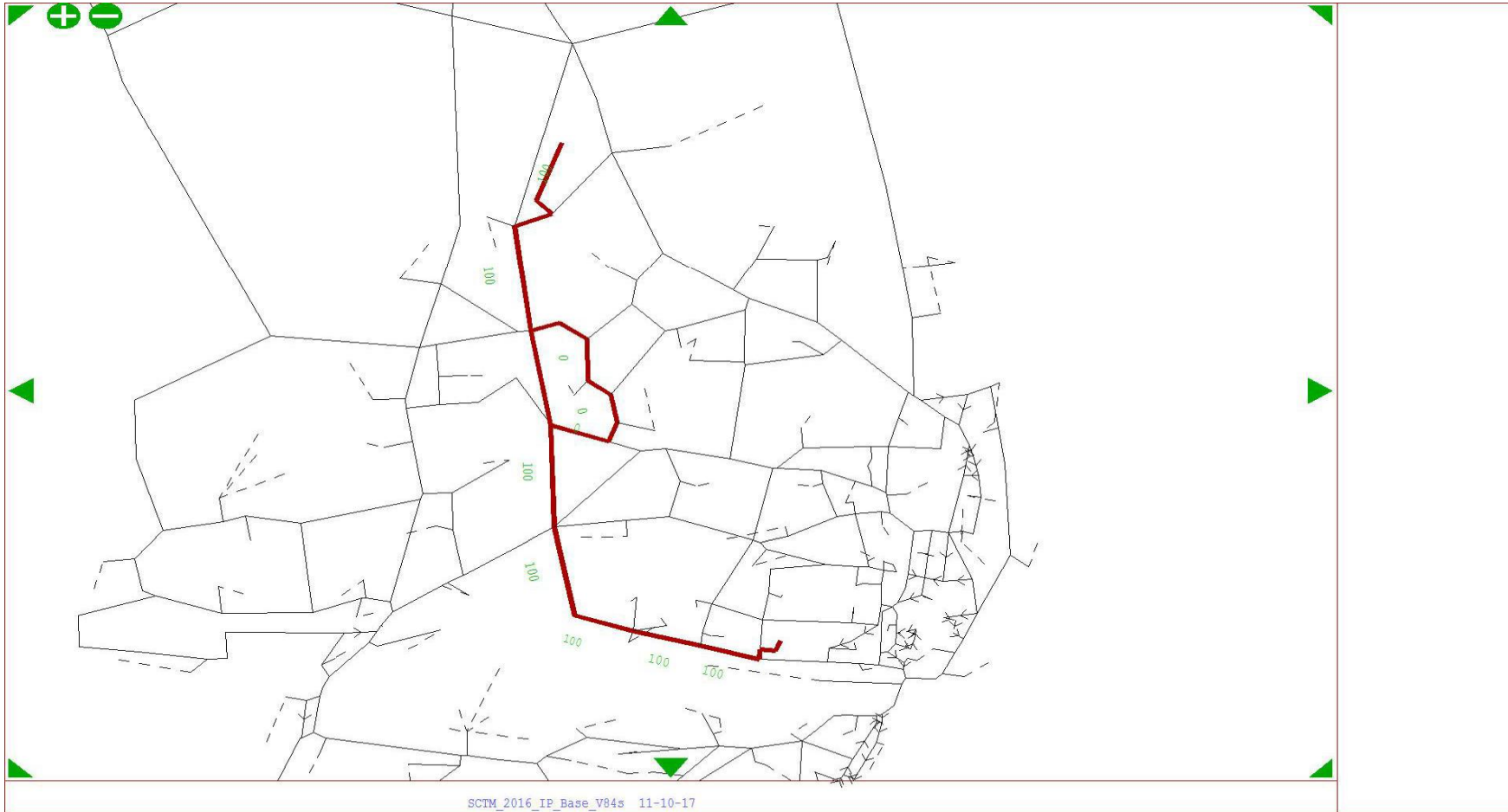
From Zone 766 To Zone 427 - User Class 6



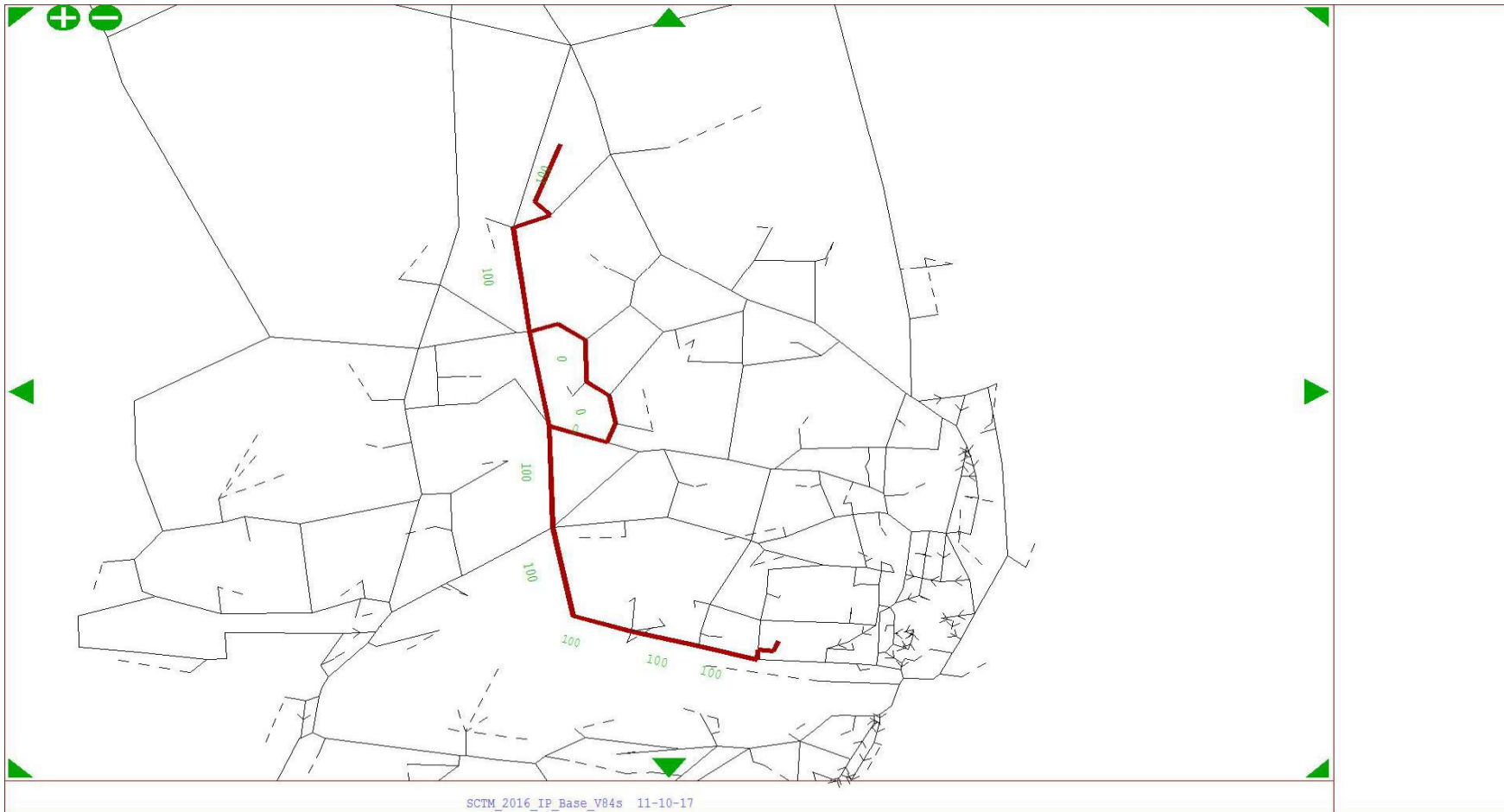
From Zone 766 To Zone 427 - User Class 10



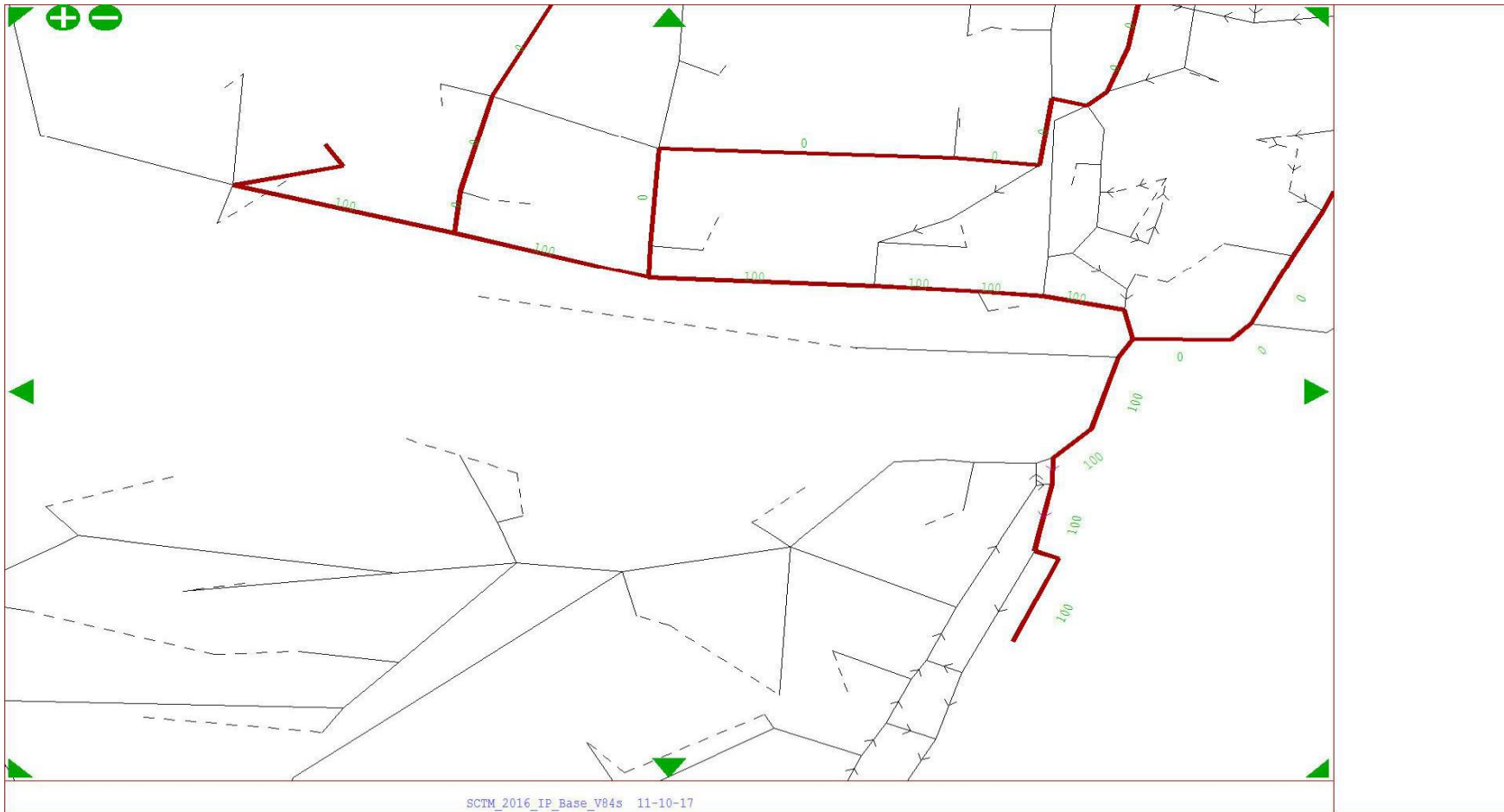
From Zone 427 To Zone 766 - User Class 6



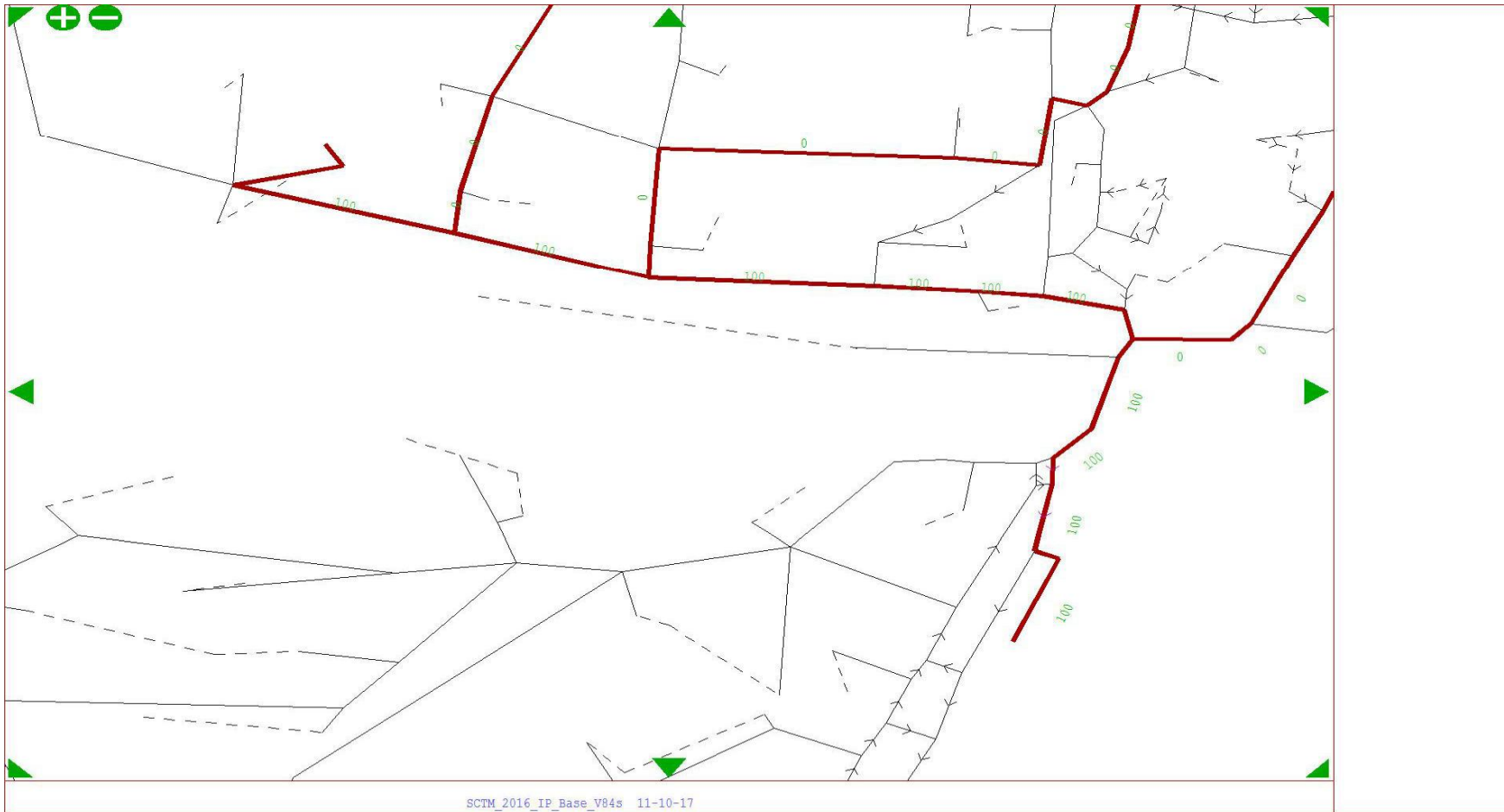
From Zone 427 To Zone 766 - User Class 10



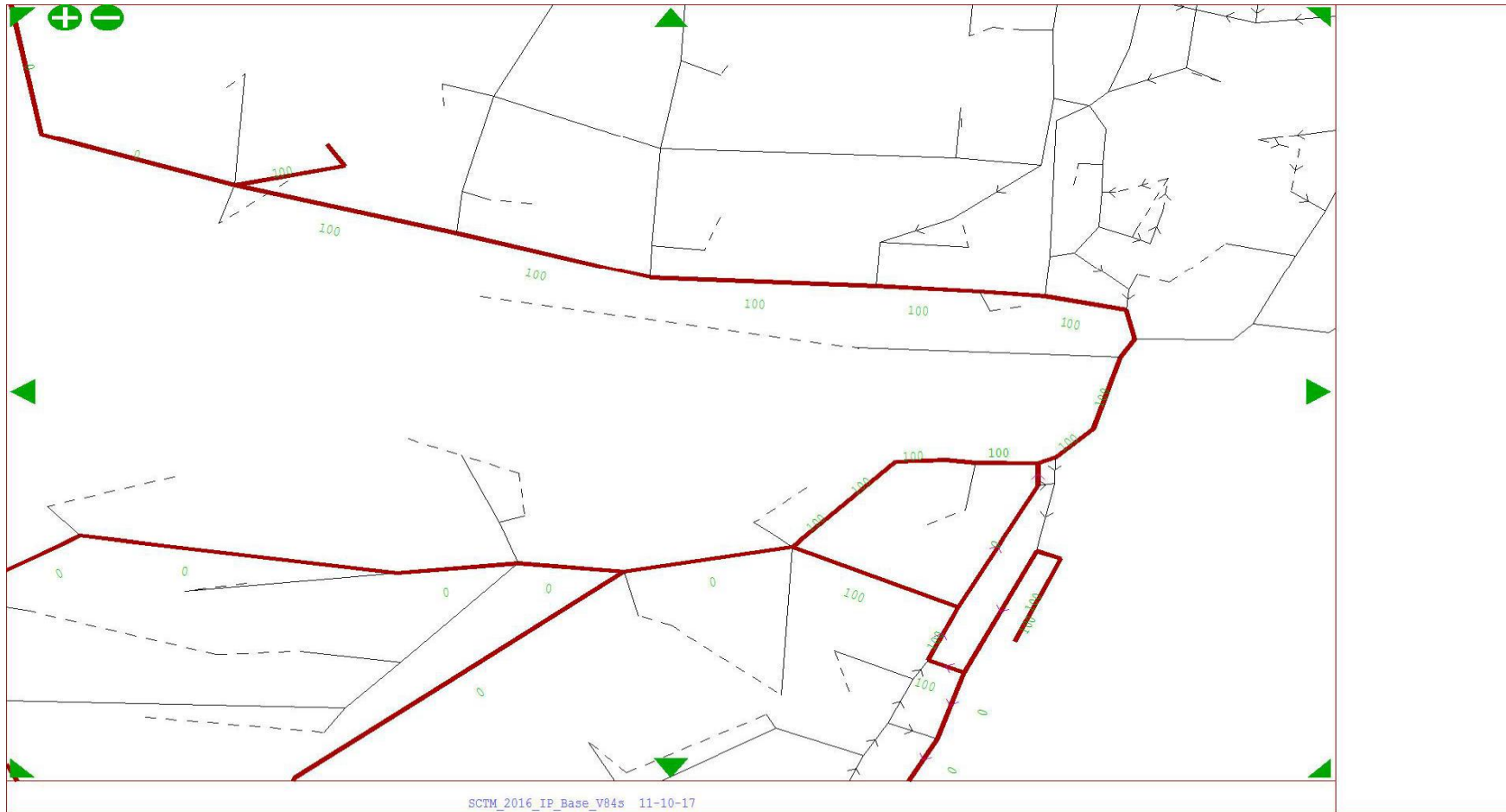
From Zone 819 To Zone 588 - User Class 6



From Zone 819 To Zone 588 - User Class 10

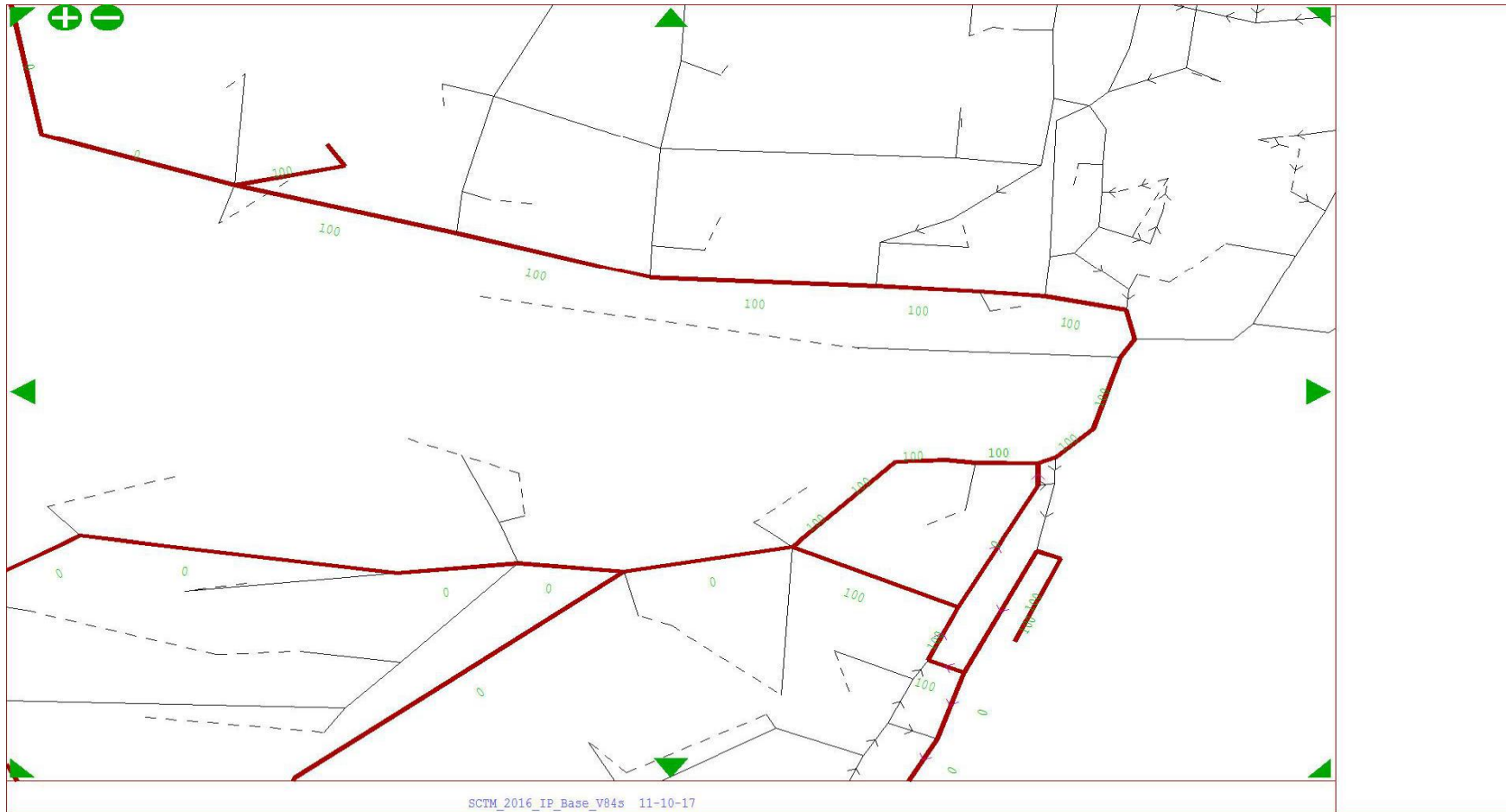


From Zone 588 To Zone 819 - User Class 6





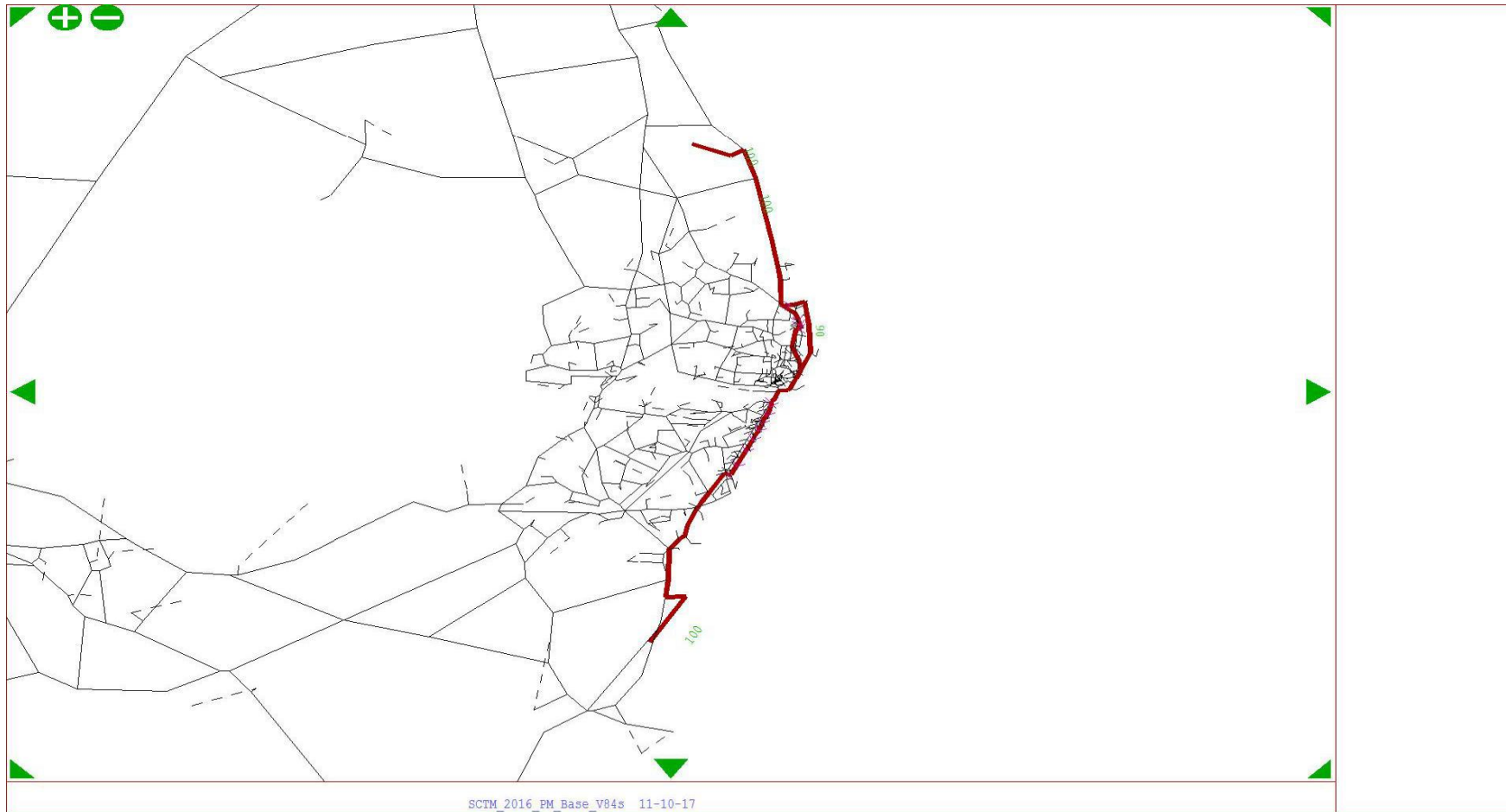
From Zone 588 To Zone 819 - User Class 10



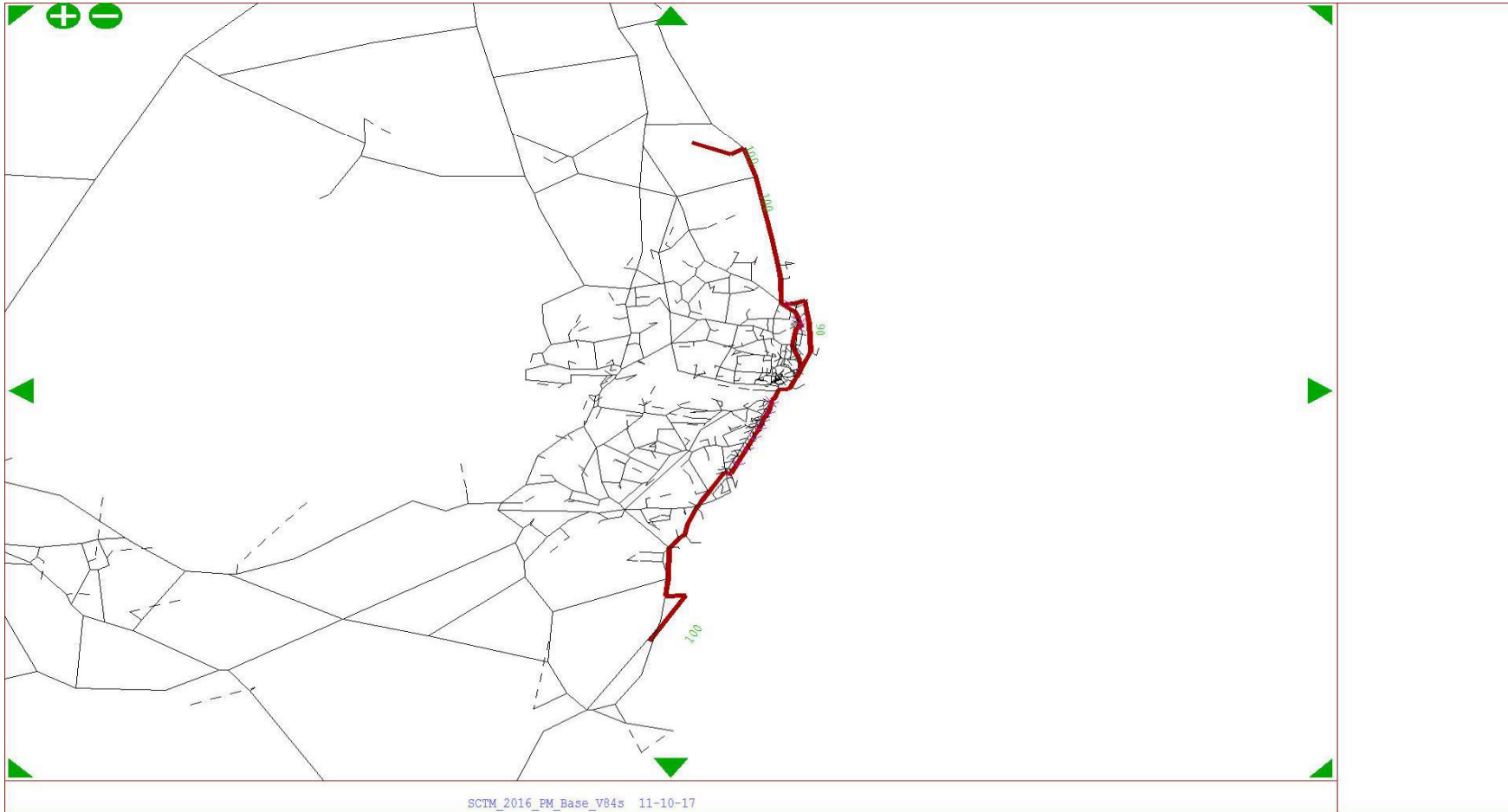
# PM Peak

Project Name: OD Tree Plots -

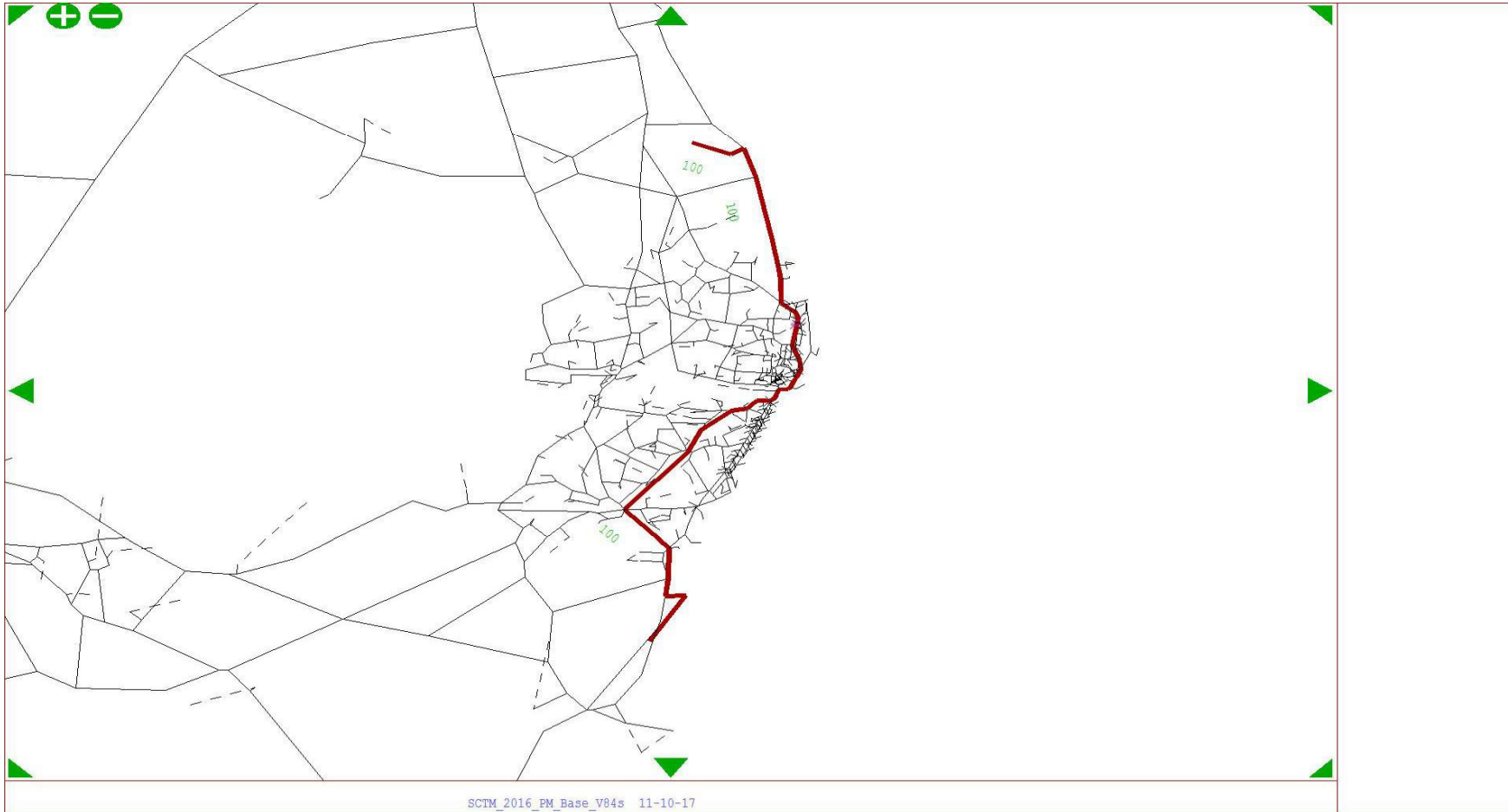
From Zone 408 To Zone 465 - User Class 1



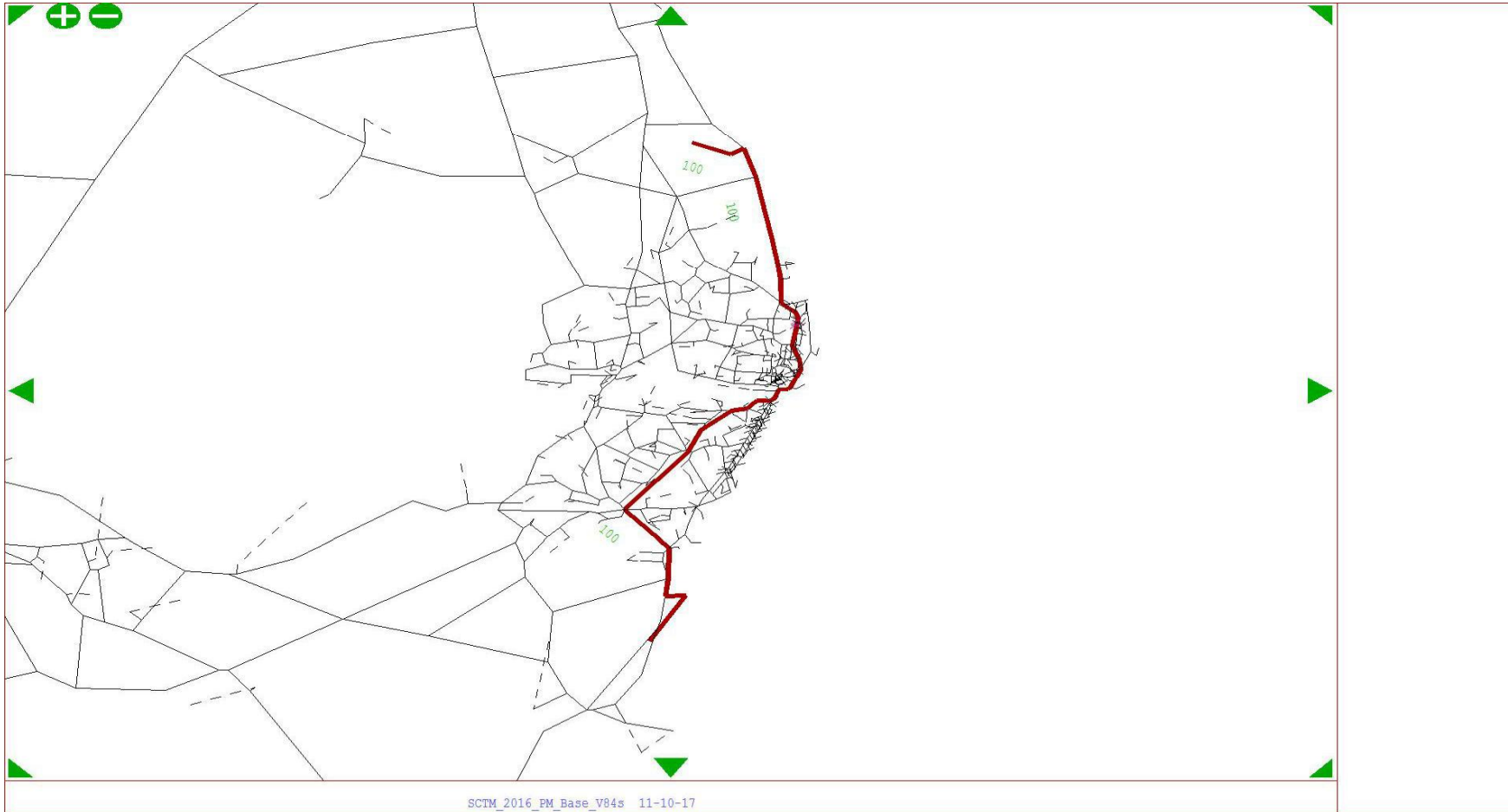
From Zone 408 To Zone 465 - User Class 10



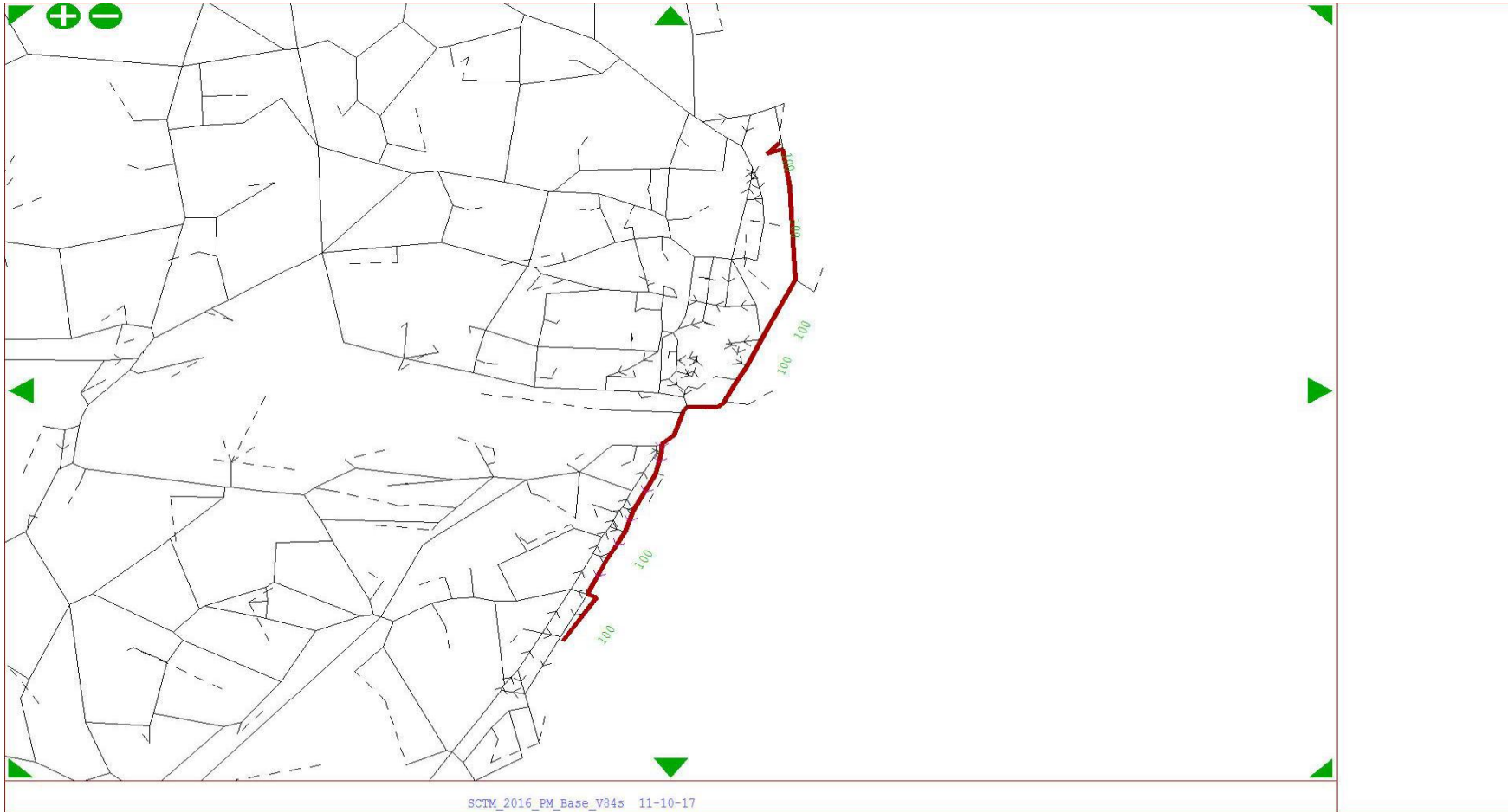
From Zone 465 To Zone 408 - User Class 1



From Zone 465 To Zone 408 - User Class 10

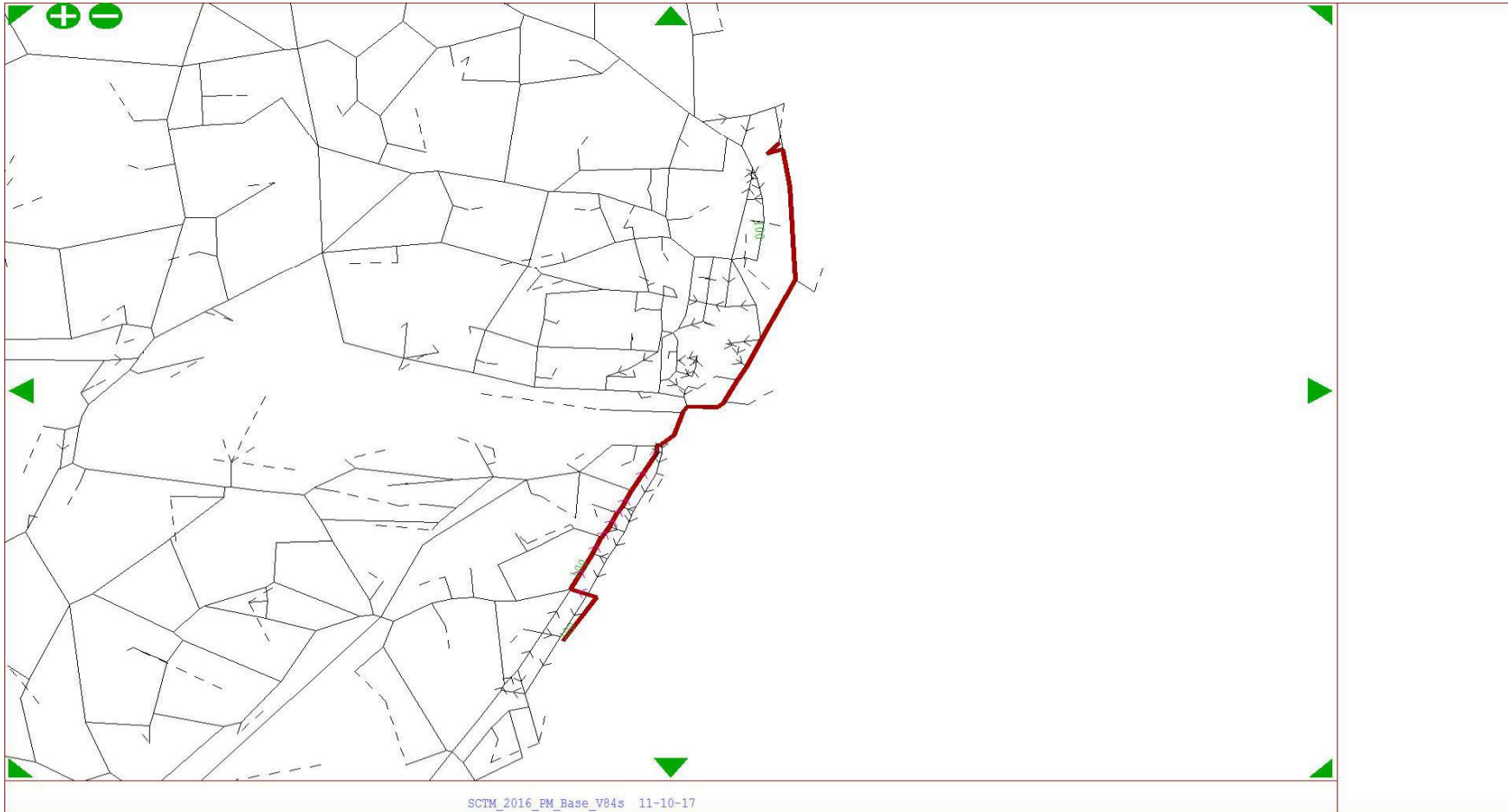


From Zone 84 To Zone 593 - User Class 1



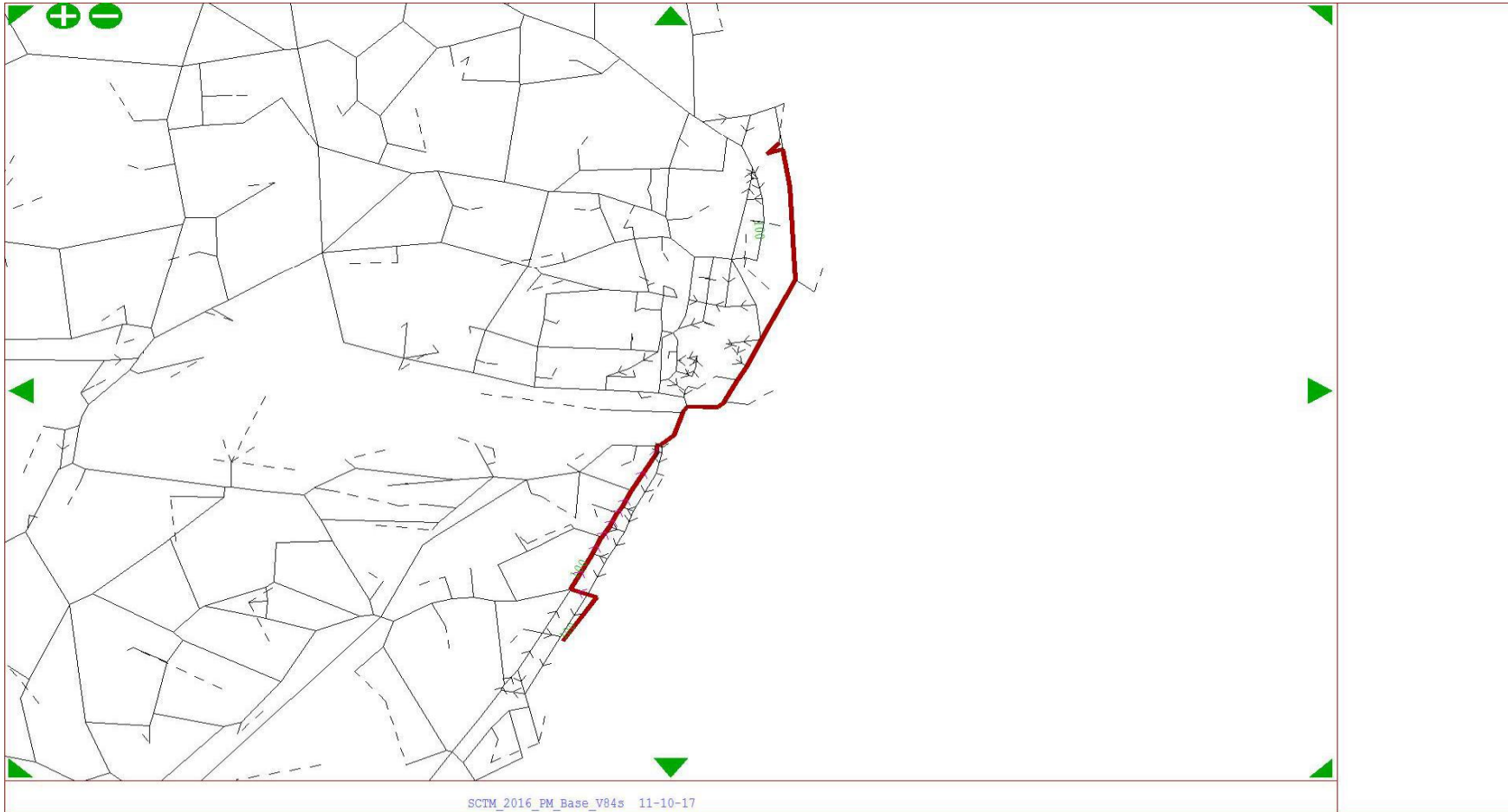


From Zone 593 To Zone 84 - User Class 1

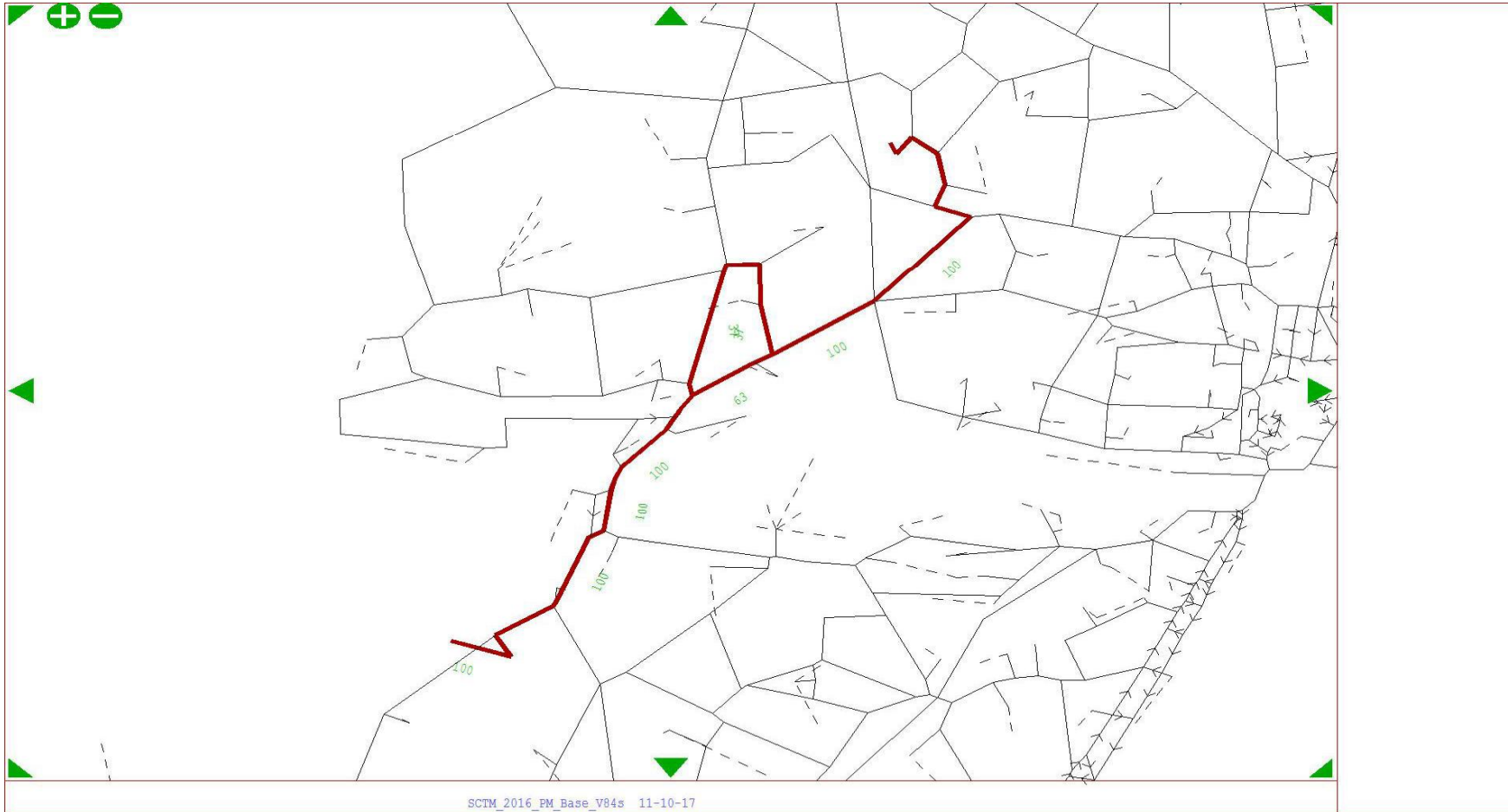




From Zone 593 To Zone 84 - User Class 10

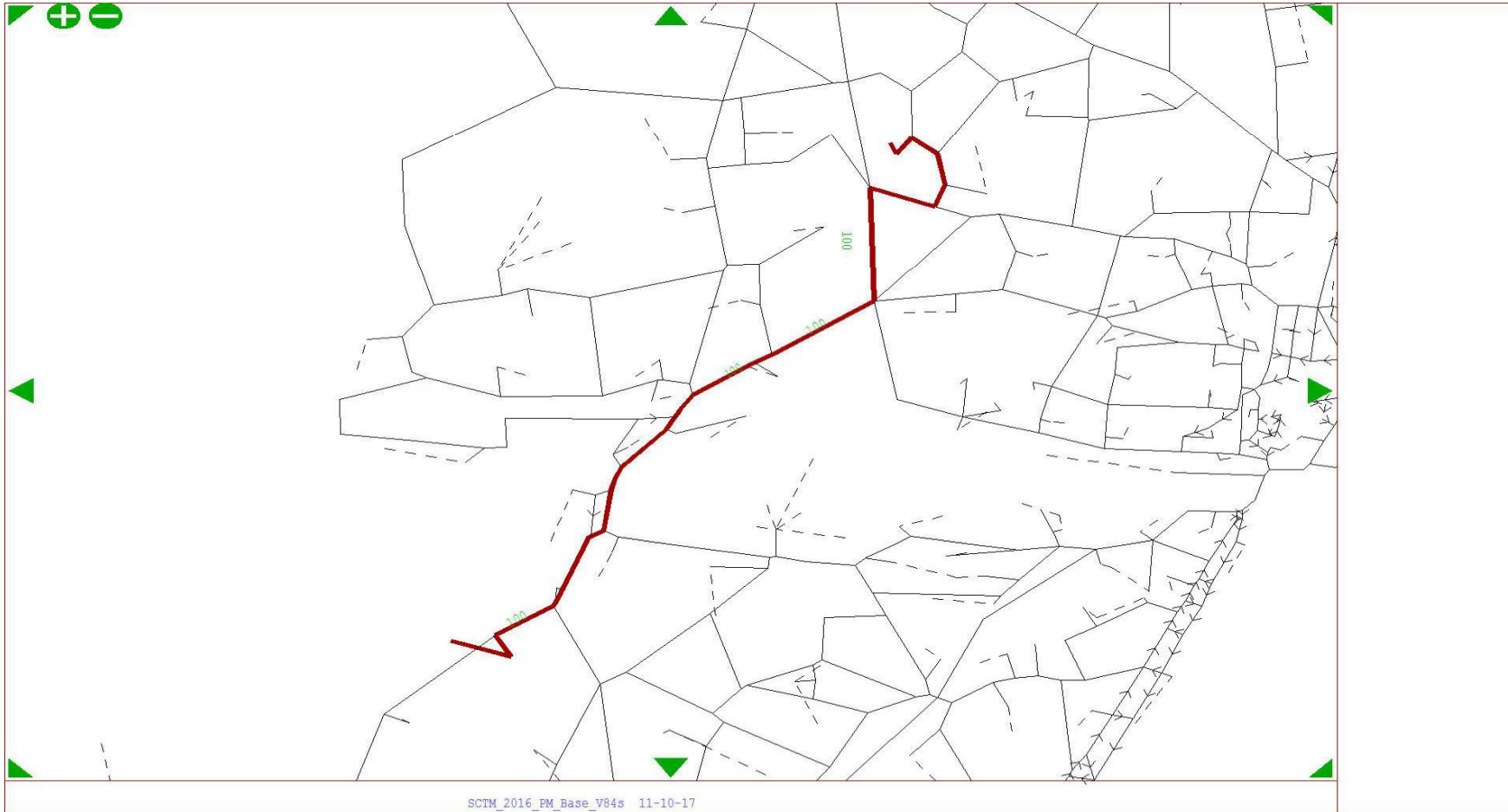


From Zone 767 To Zone 434 - User Class 1

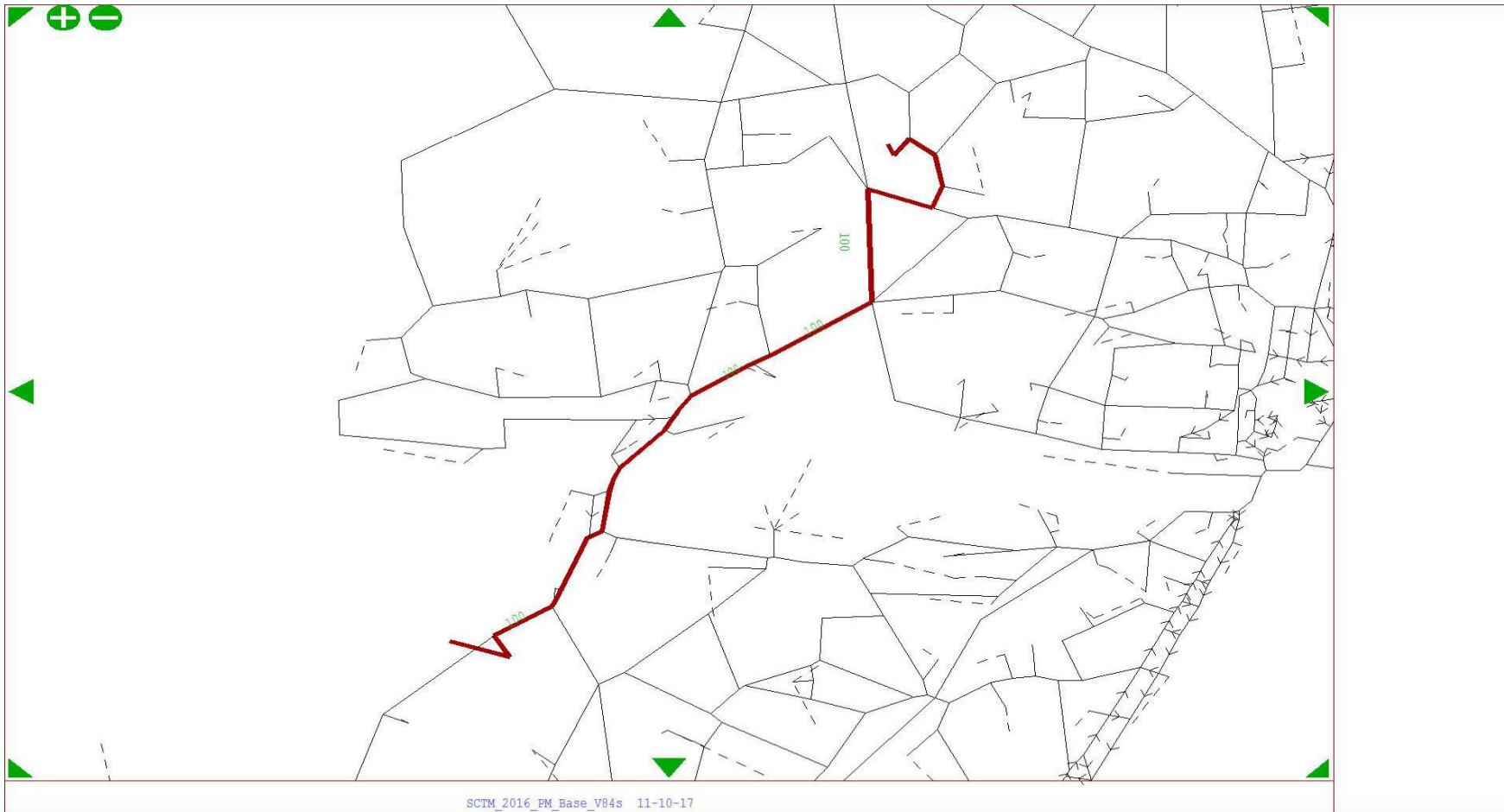




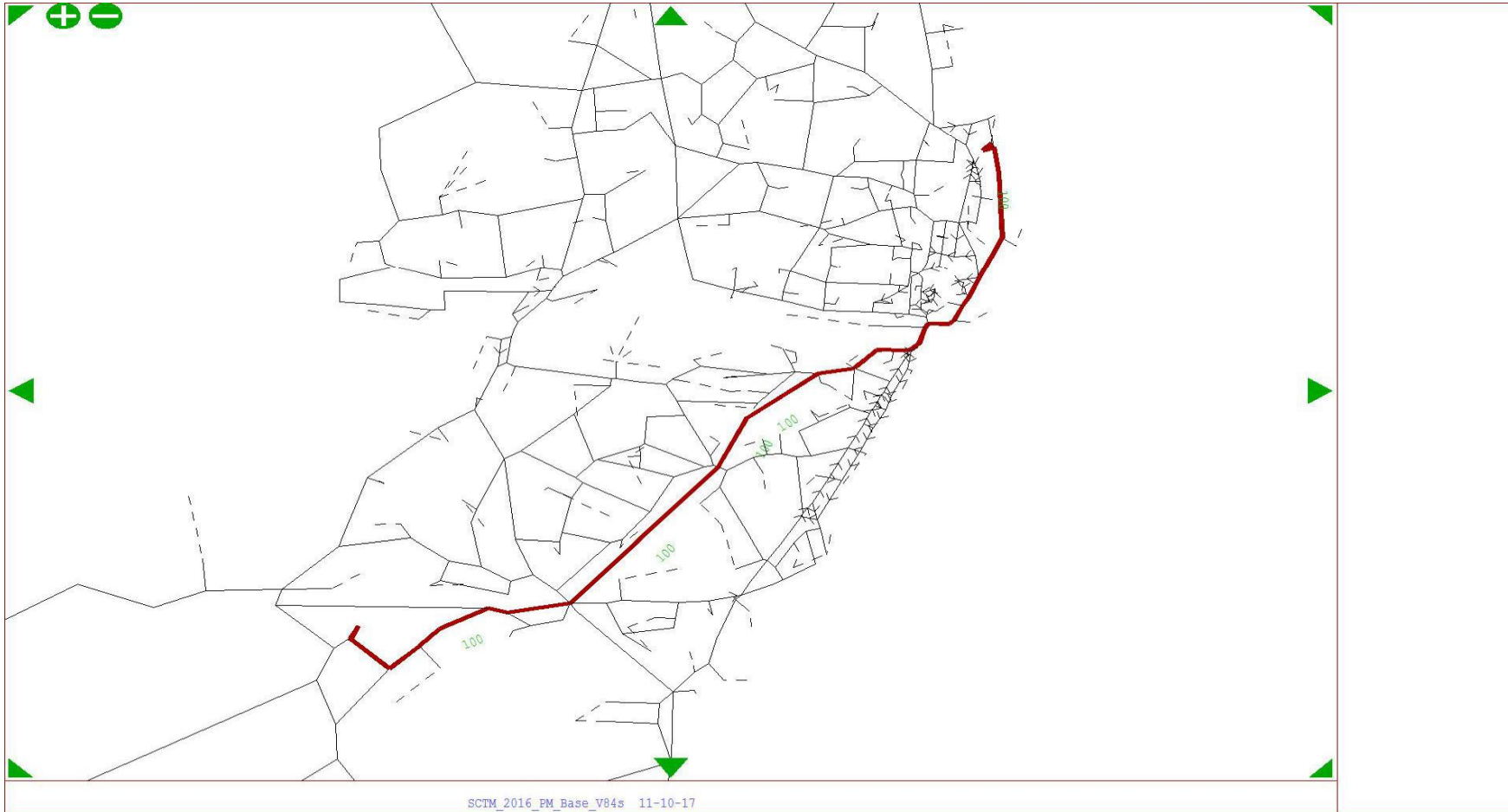
From Zone 434 To Zone 767 - User Class 1



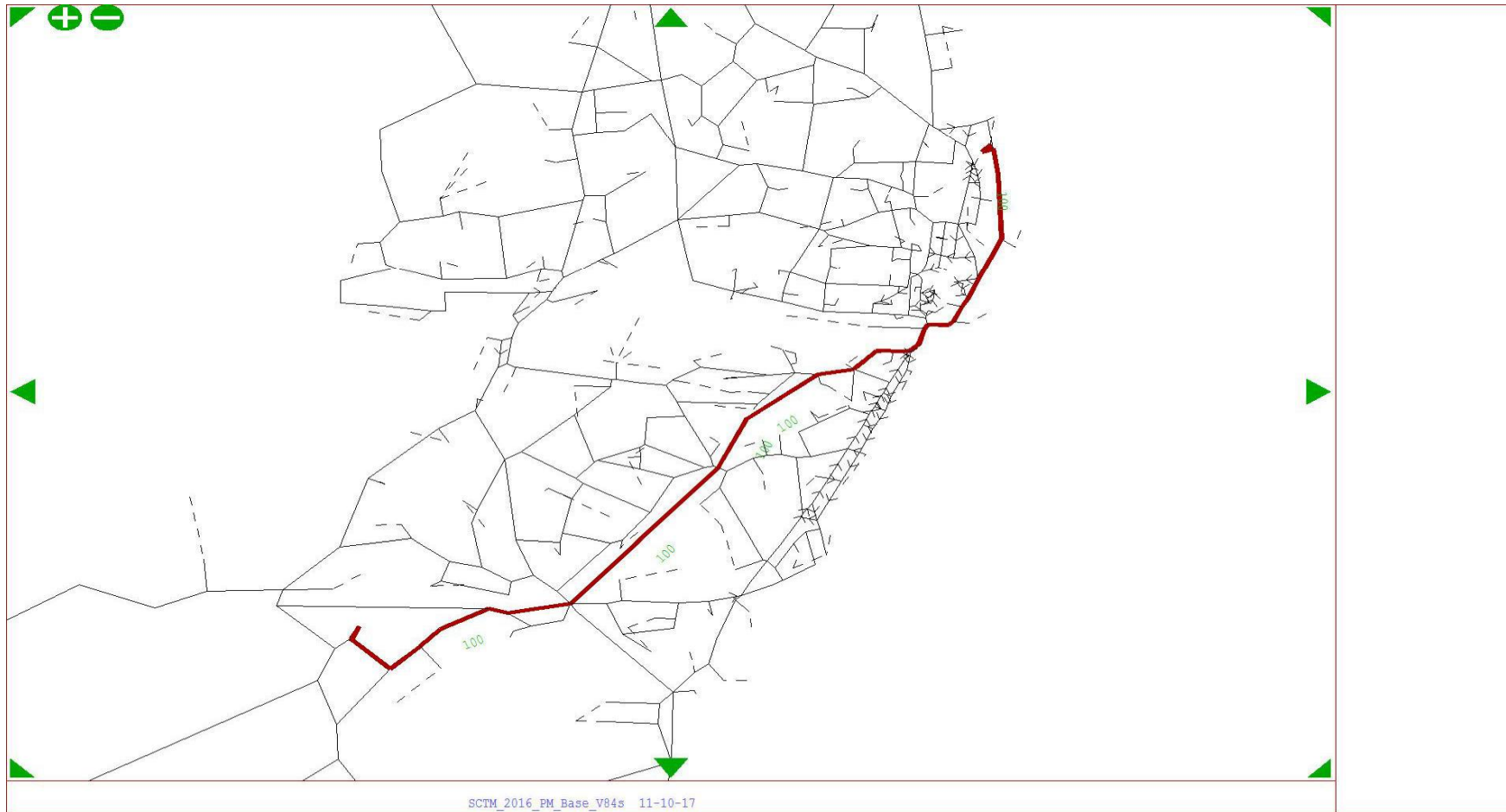
From Zone 434 To Zone 767 - User Class 10



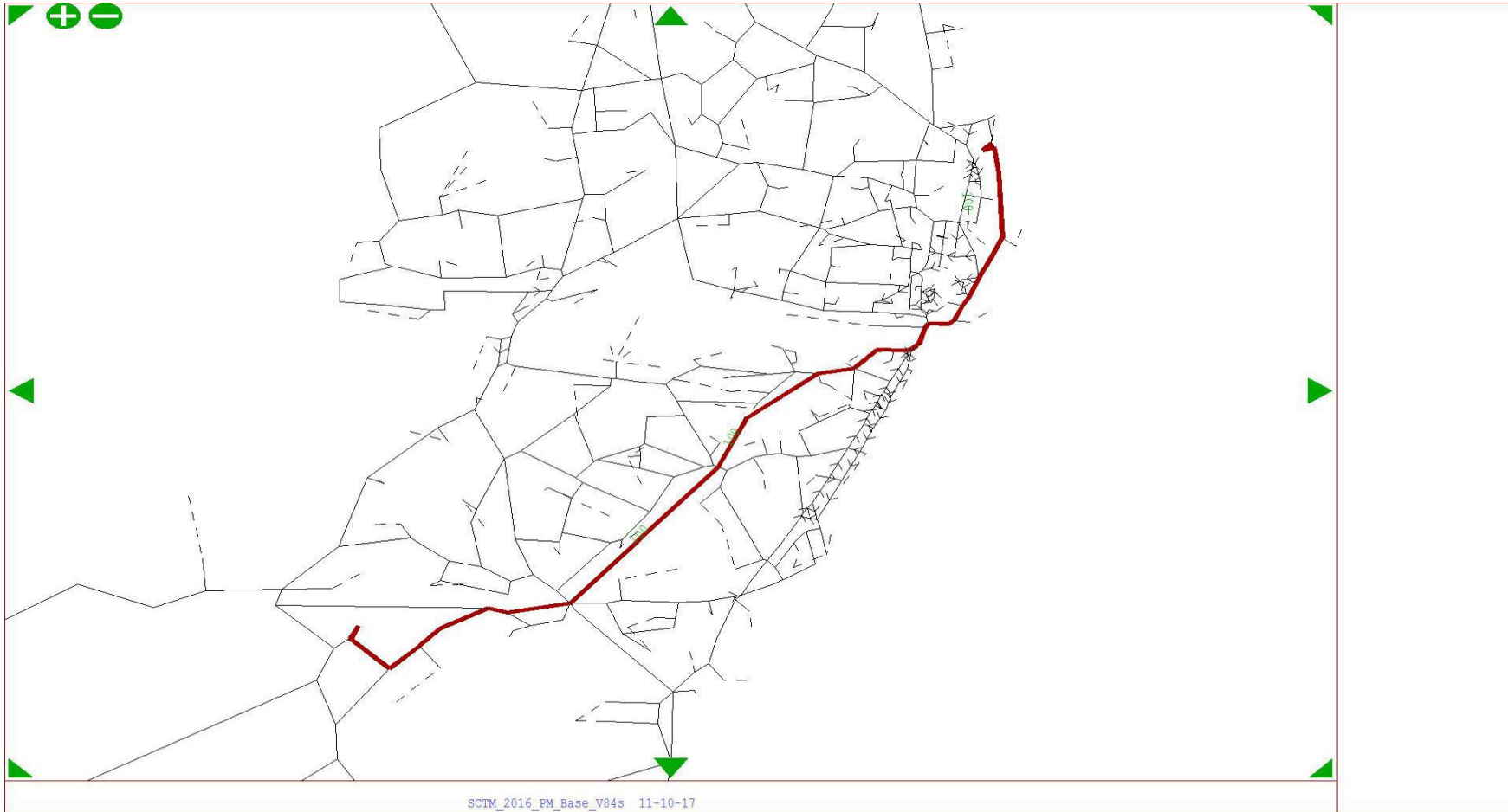
From Zone 84 To Zone 782 - User Class 1



From Zone 84 To Zone 782 - User Class 10

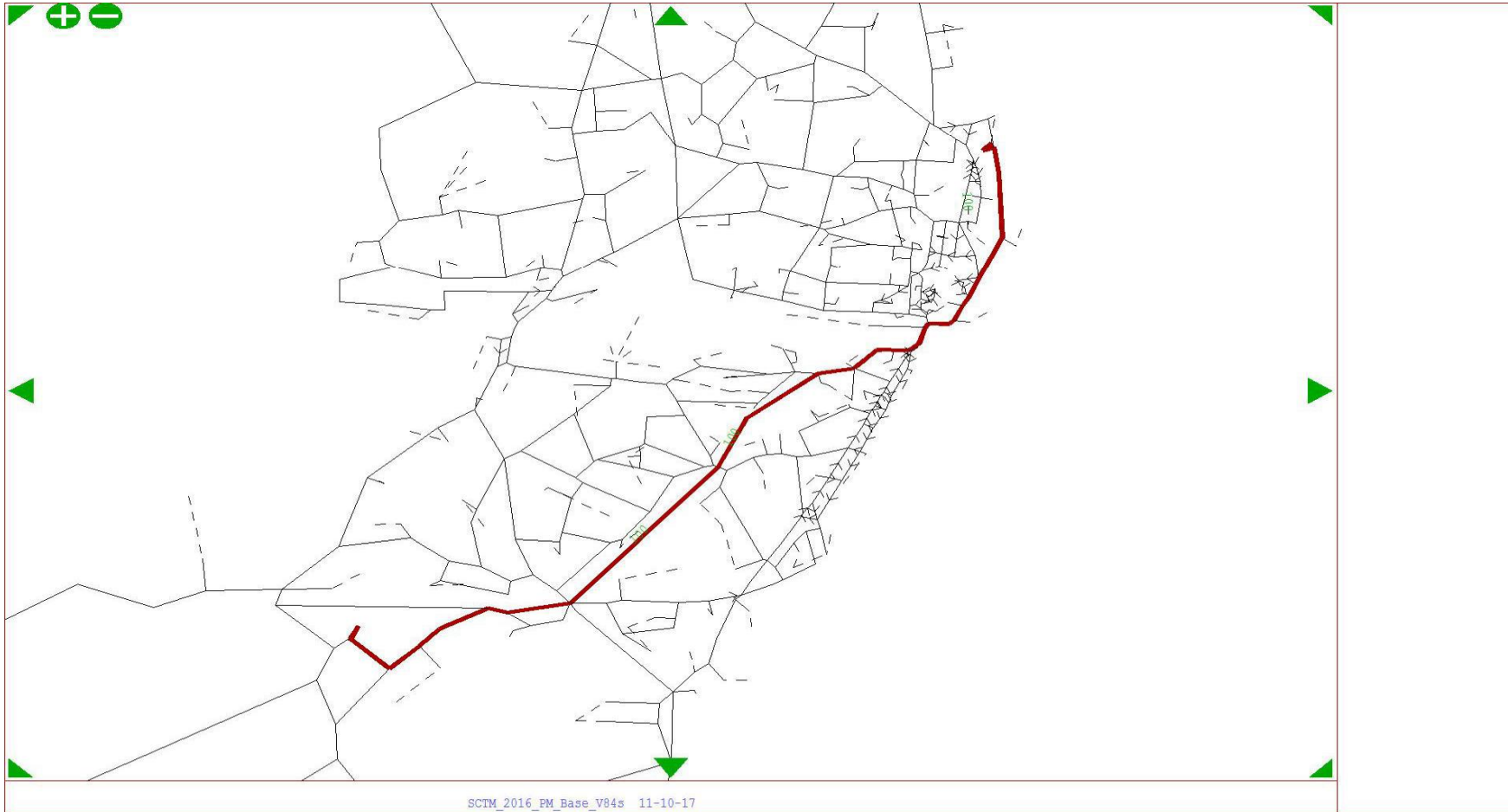


From Zone 782 To Zone 84 - User Class 1

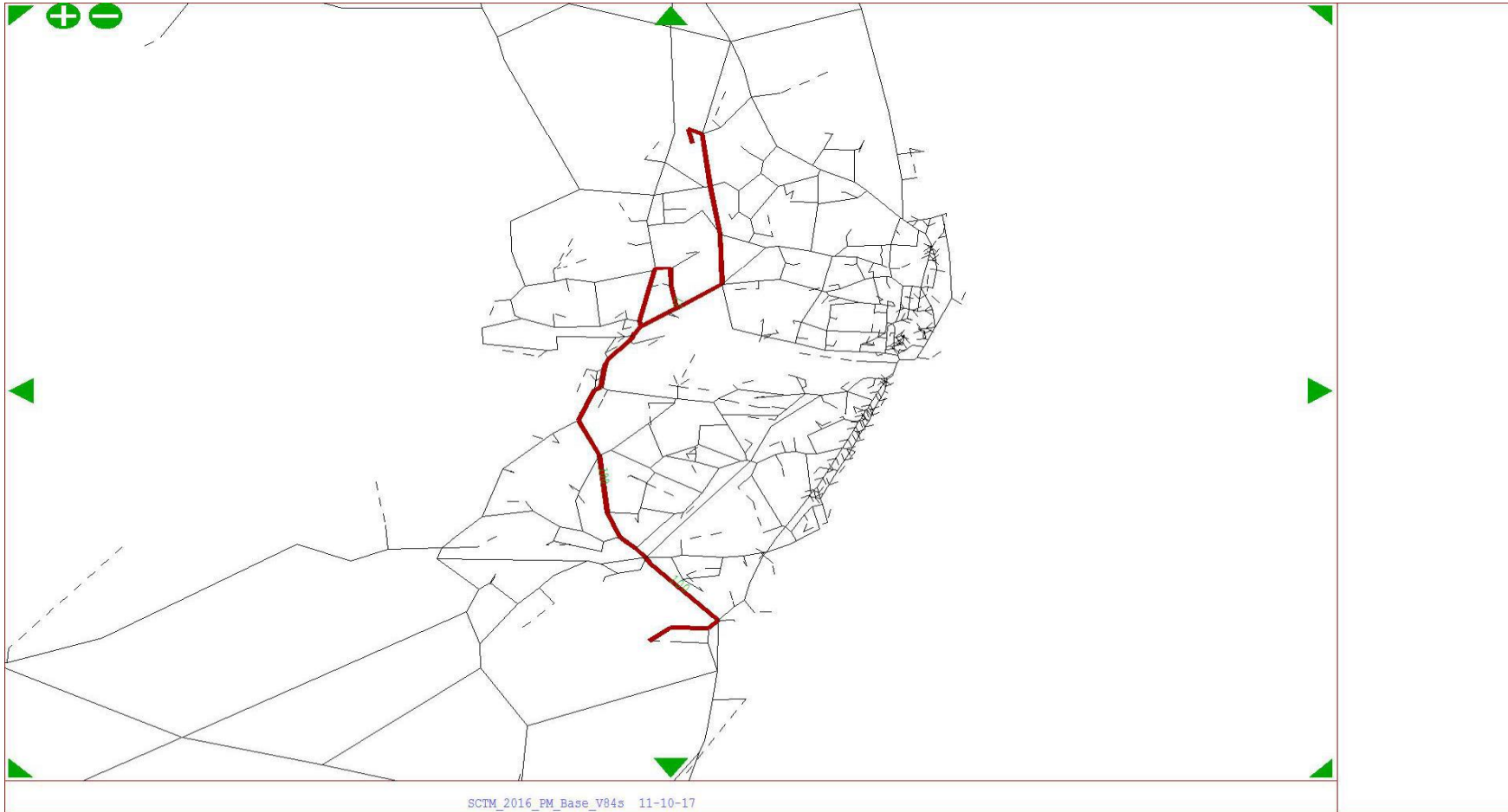




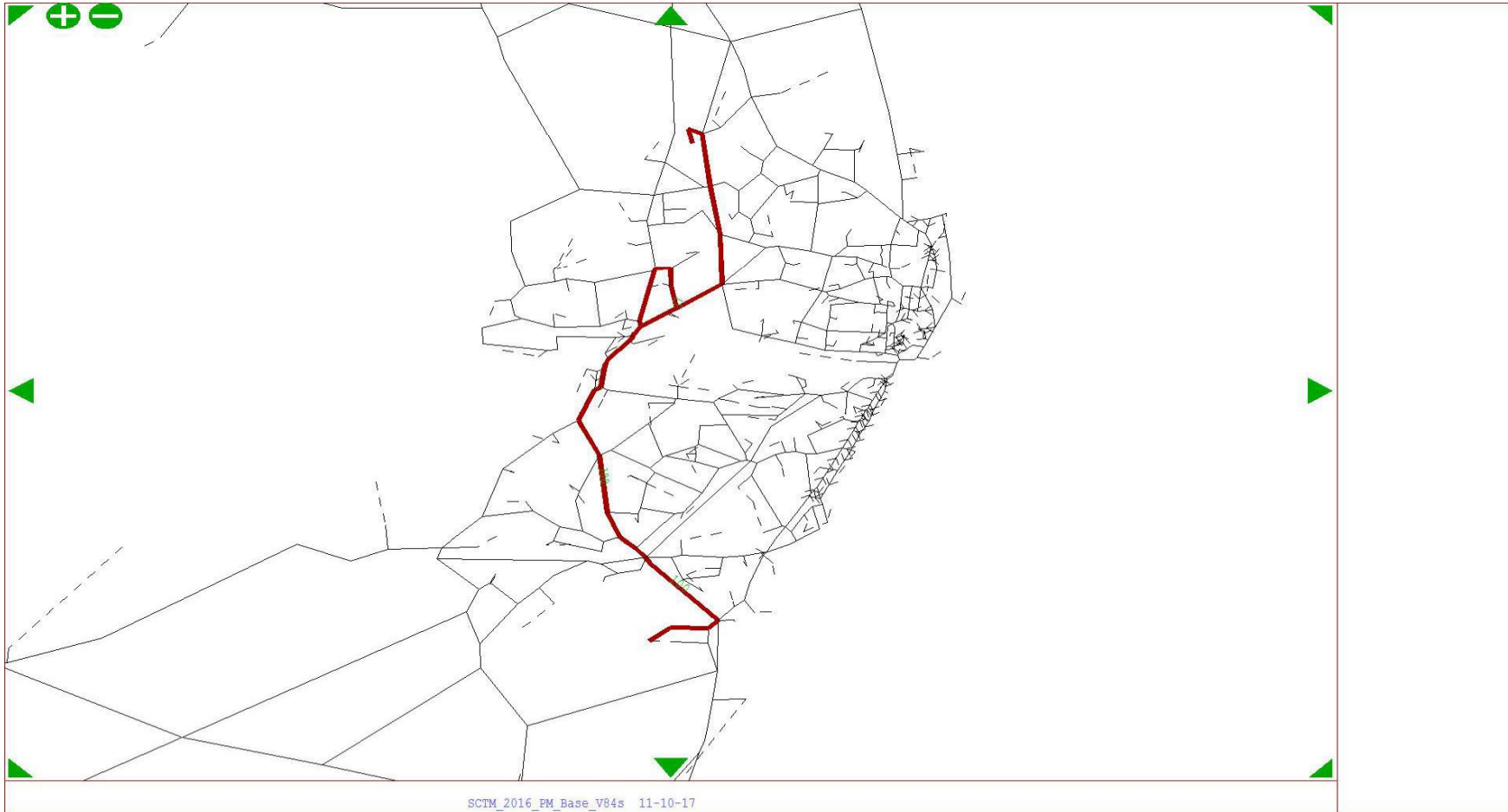
From Zone 782 To Zone 84 - User Class 10



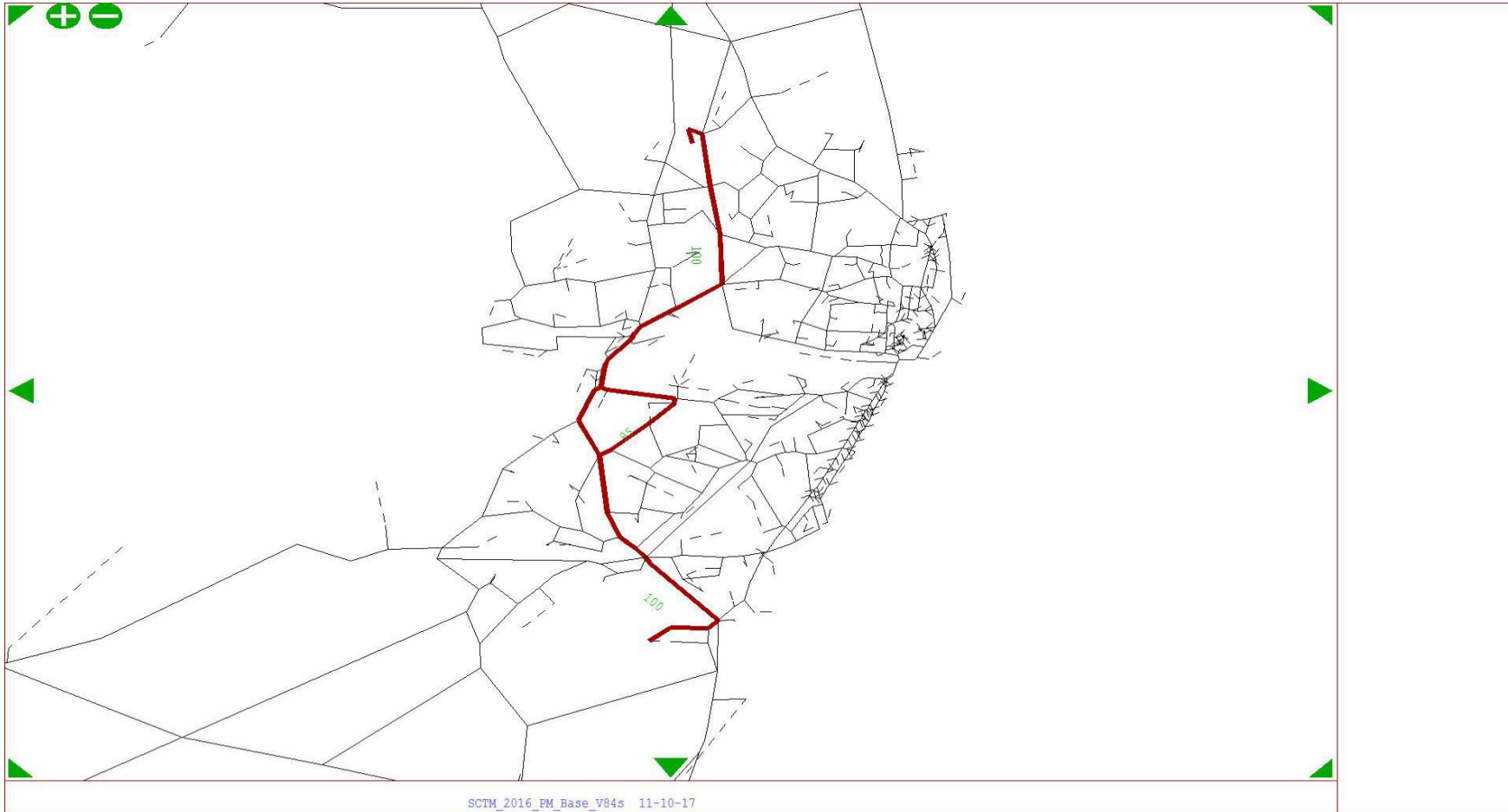
From Zone 586 To Zone 781 - User Class 1



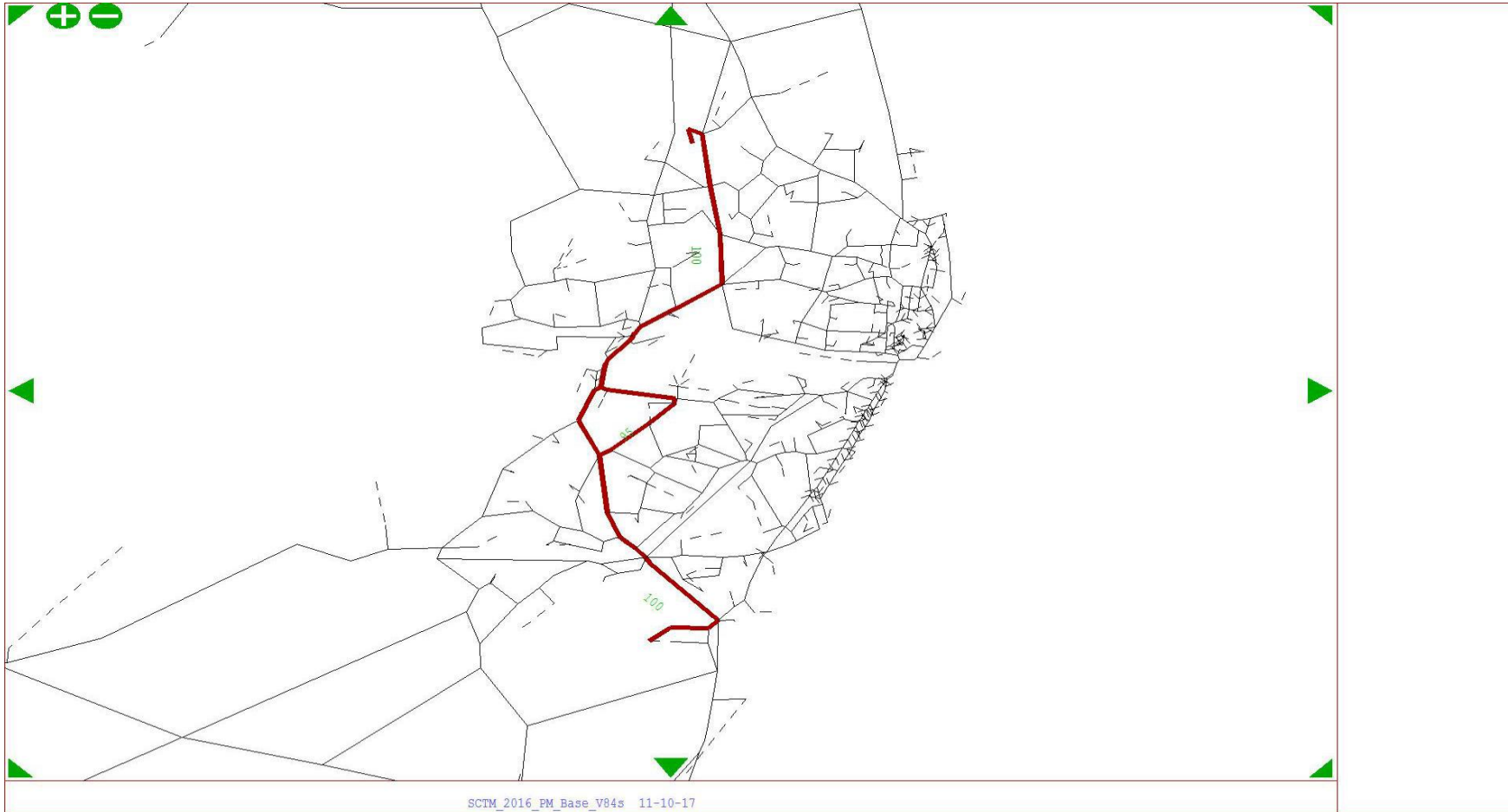
From Zone 586 To Zone 781 - User Class 10



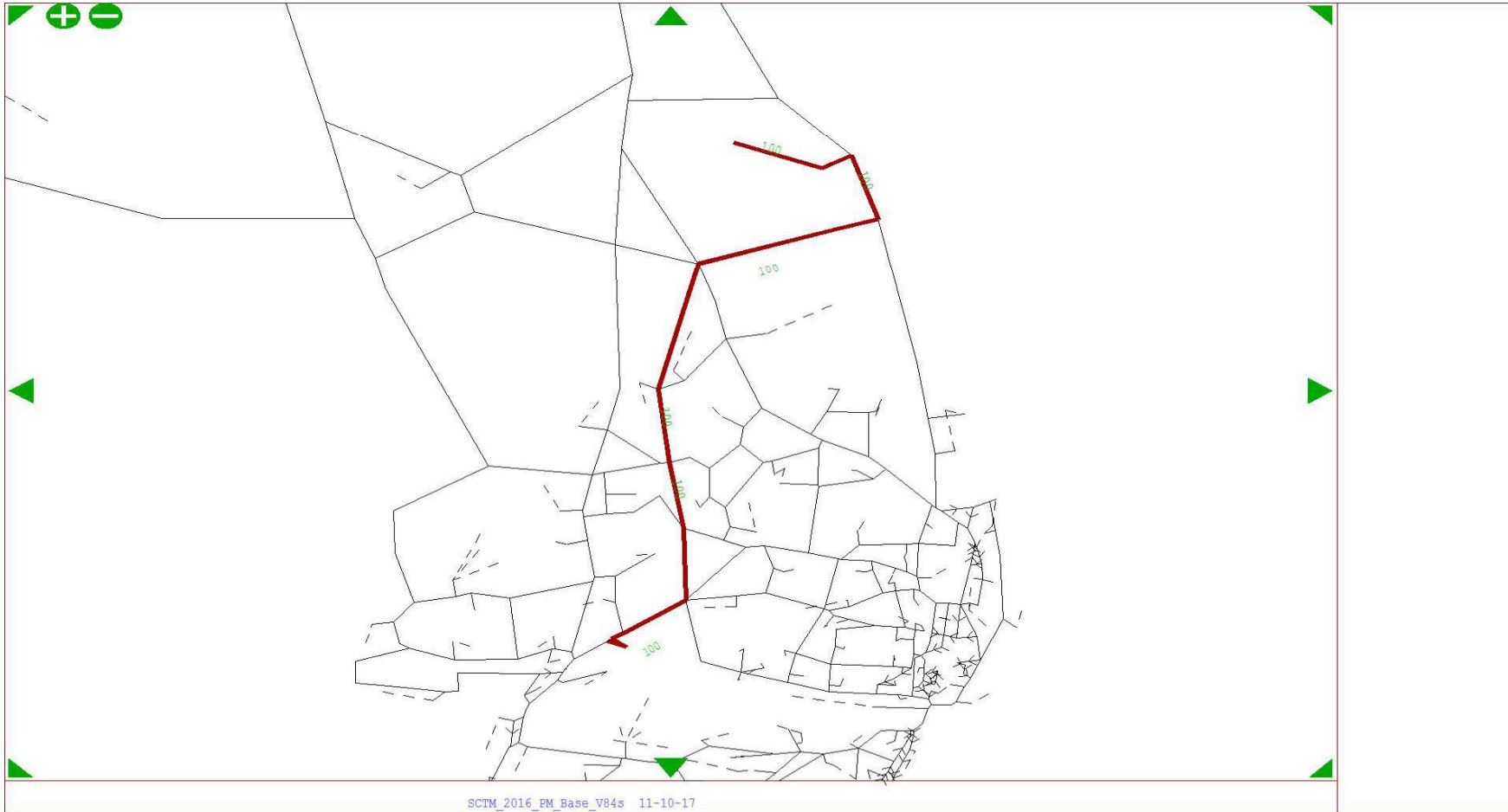
From Zone 781 To Zone 586 - User Class 1



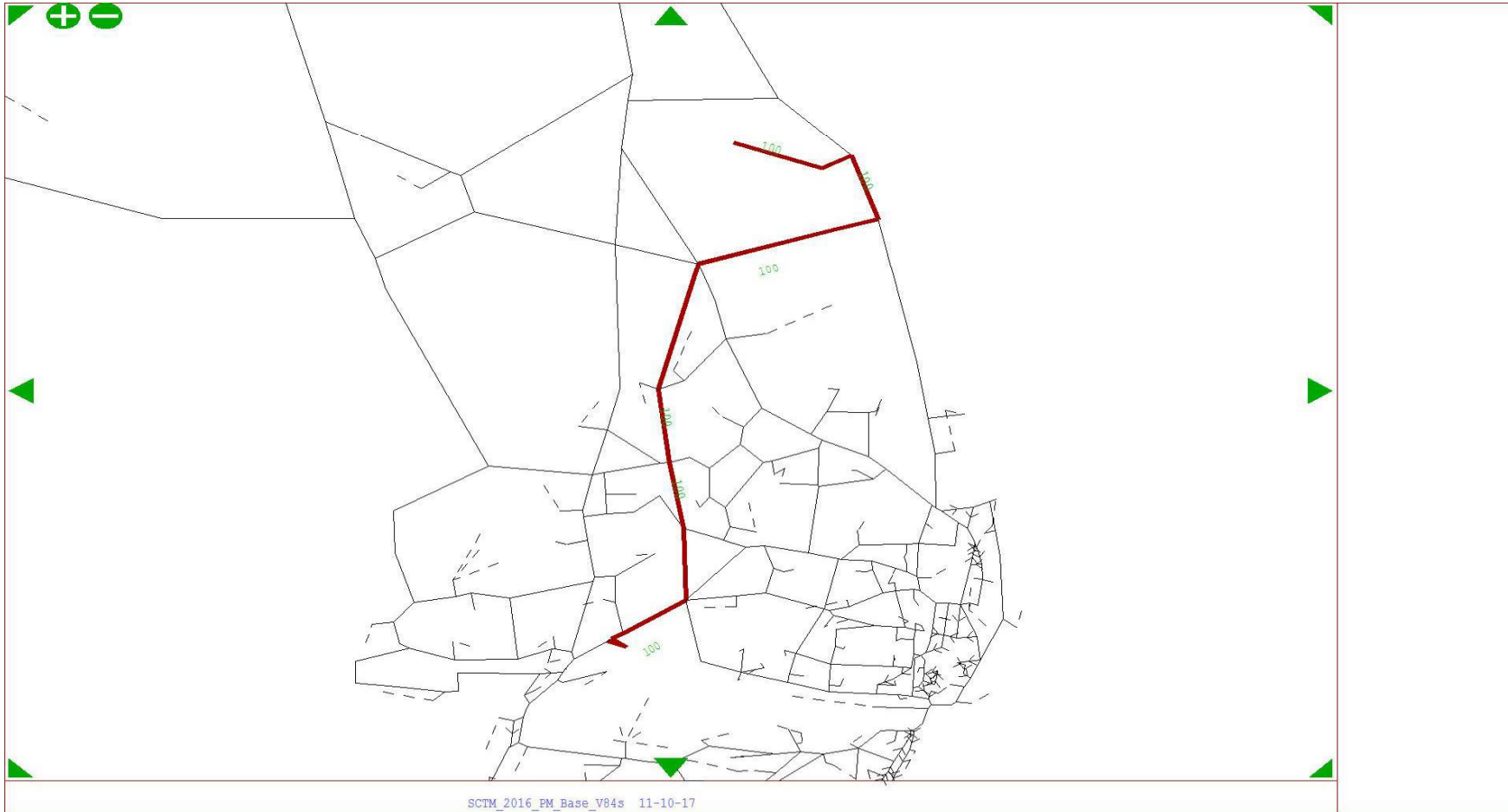
From Zone 781 To Zone 586 - User Class 10



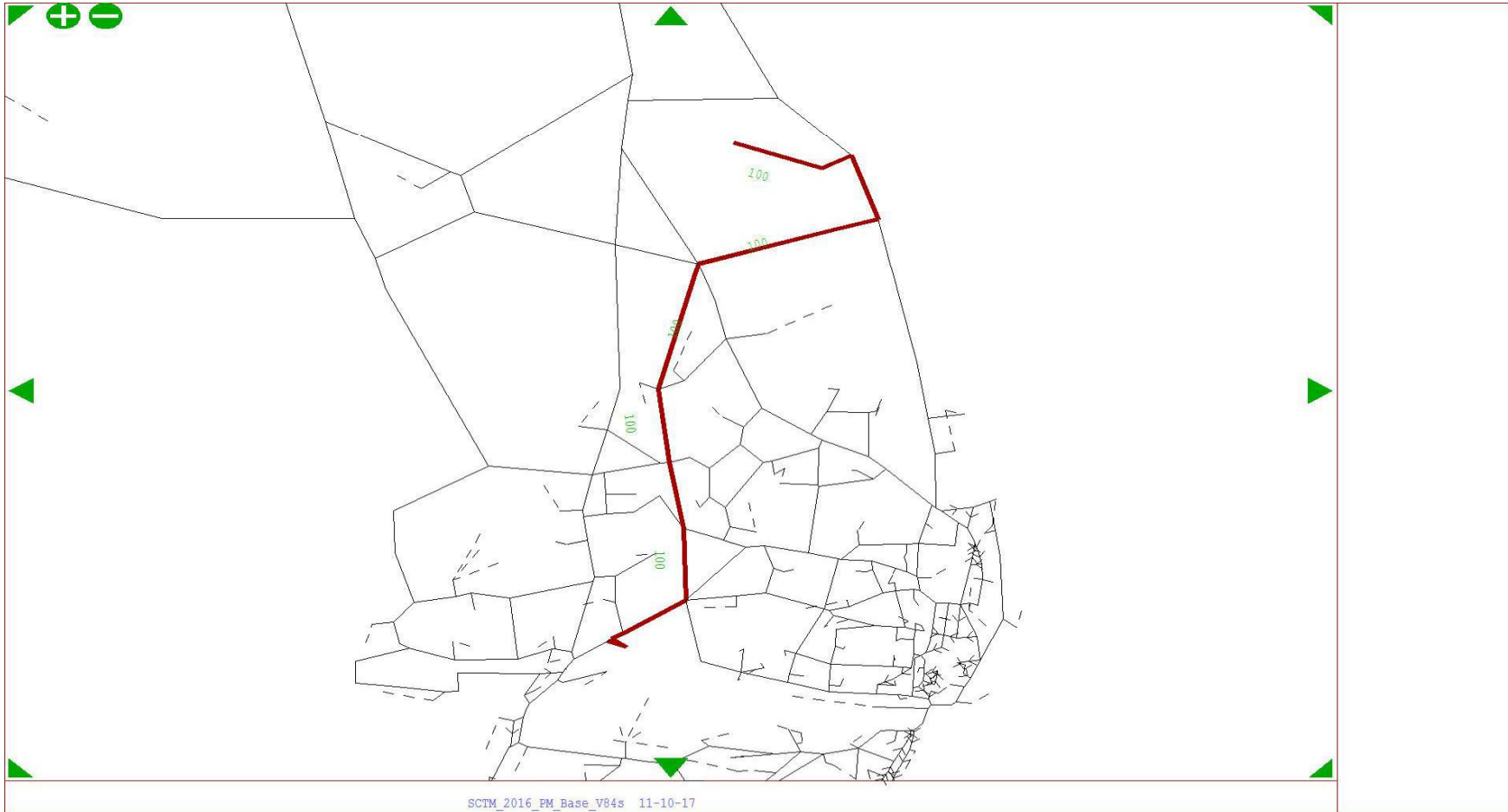
From Zone 408 To Zone 582 - User Class 1



From Zone 408 To Zone 582 - User Class 10

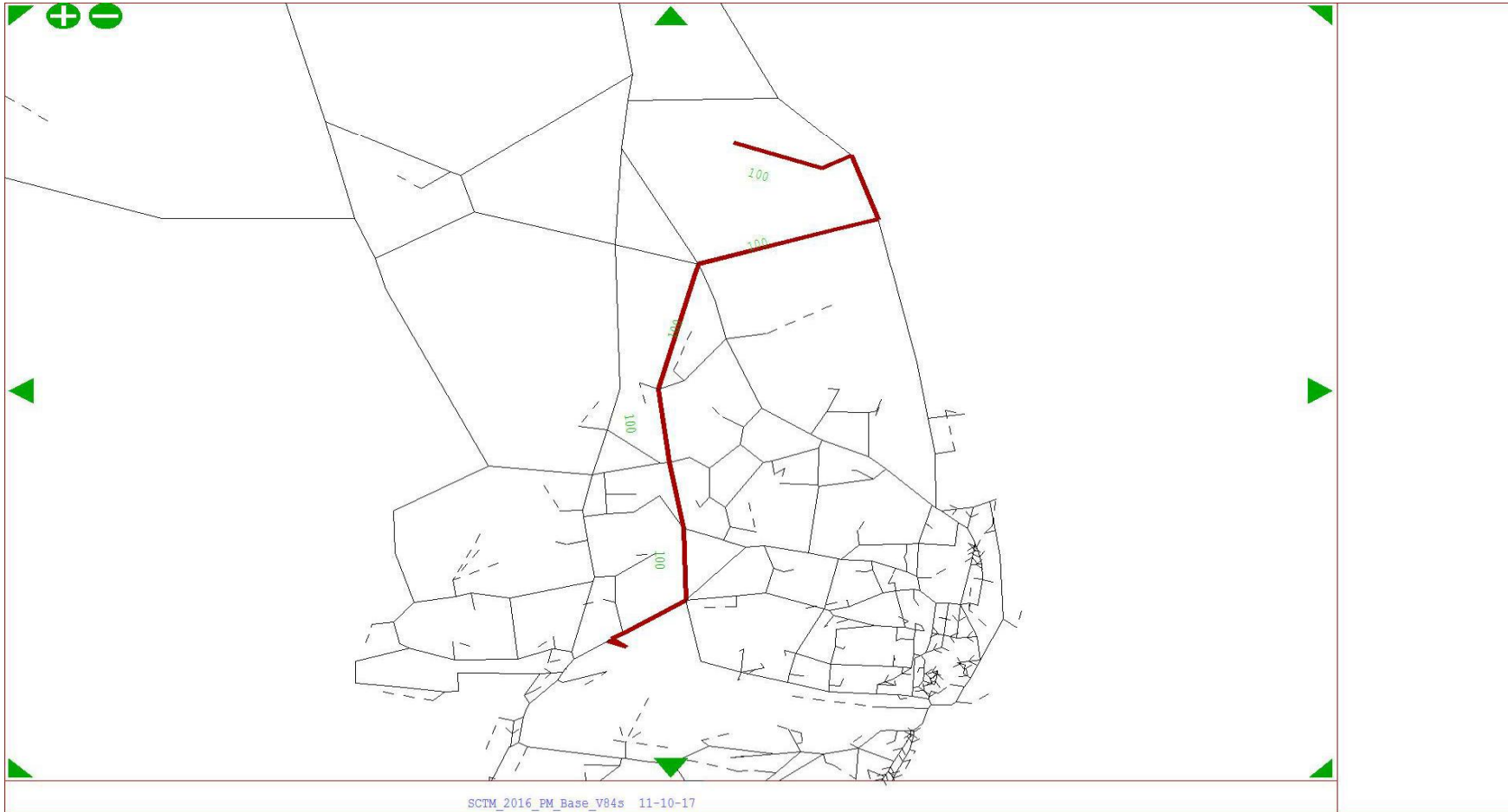


From Zone 582 To Zone 408 - User Class 1

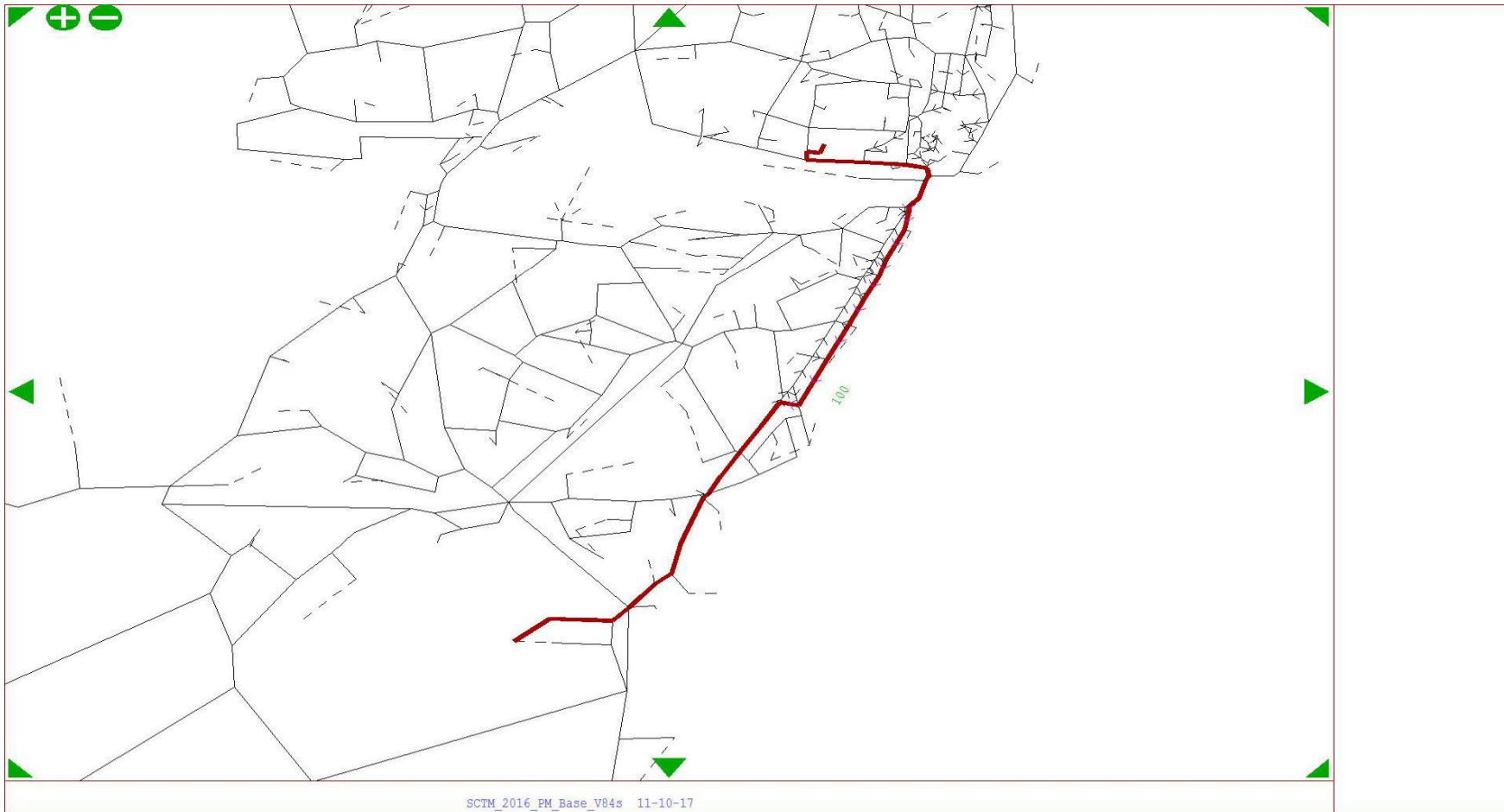




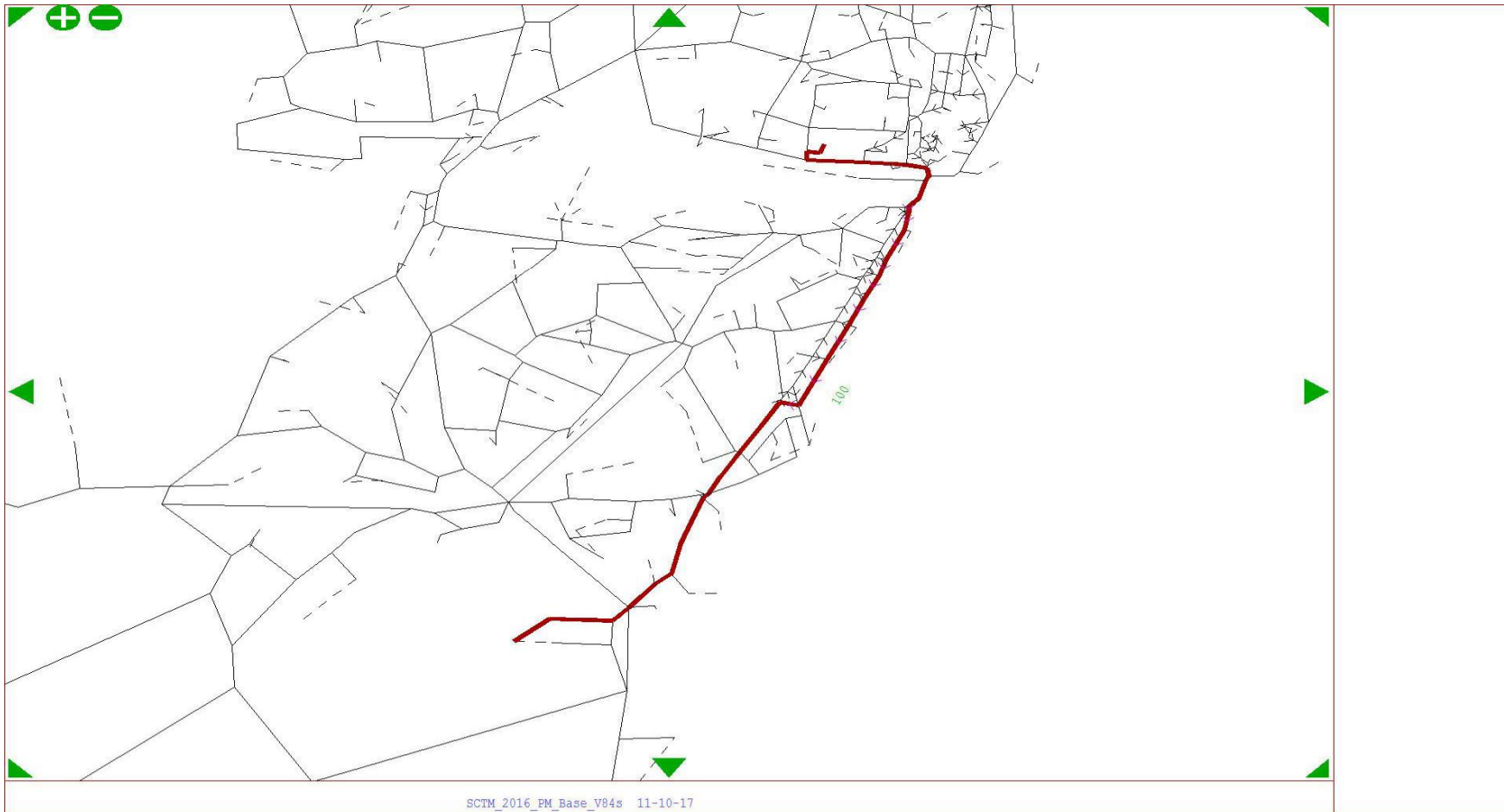
From Zone 582 To Zone 408 - User Class 10



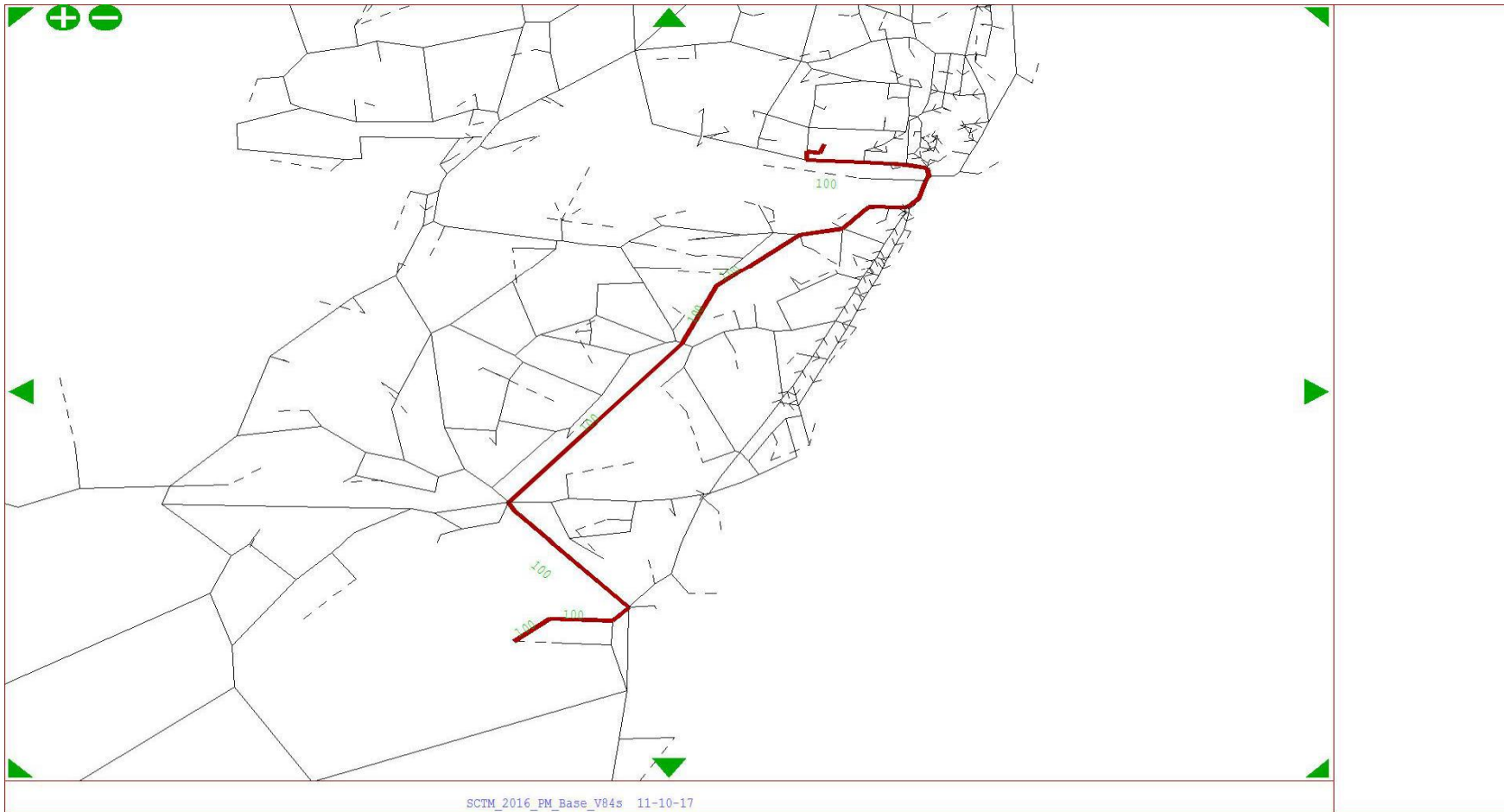
From Zone 427 To Zone 781 - User Class 1



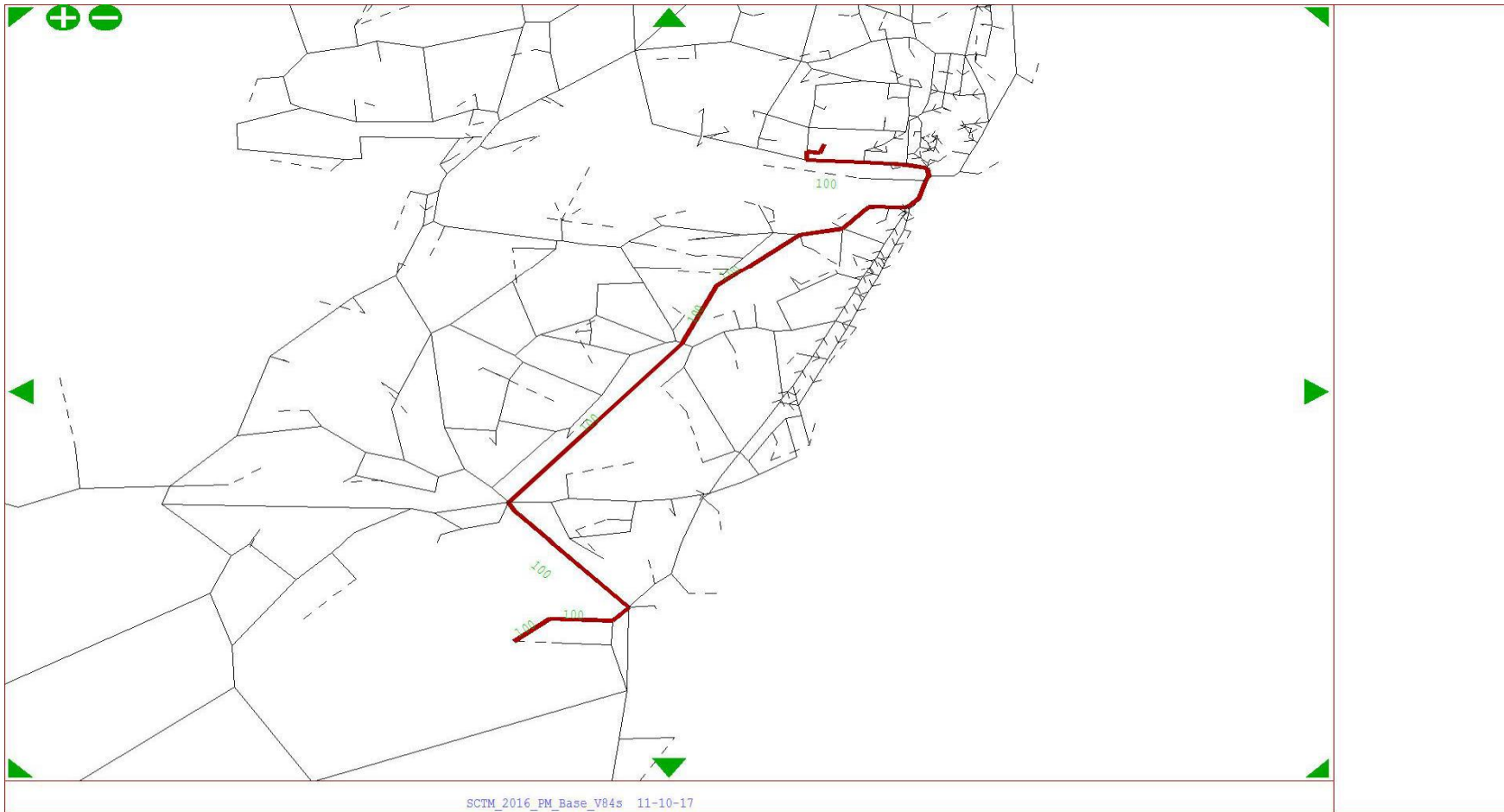
From Zone 427 To Zone 781 - User Class 10



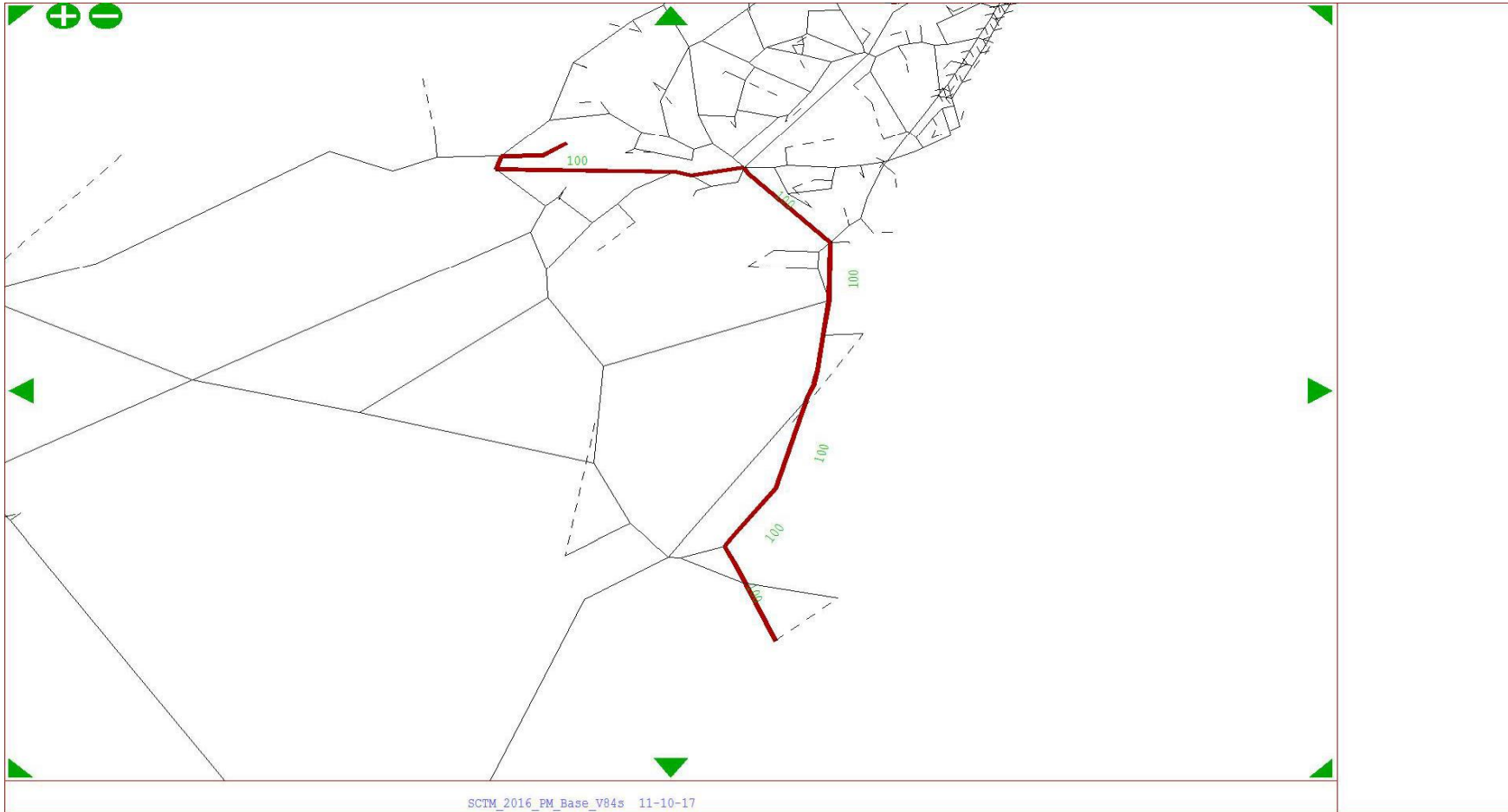
From Zone 781 To Zone 427 - User Class 1



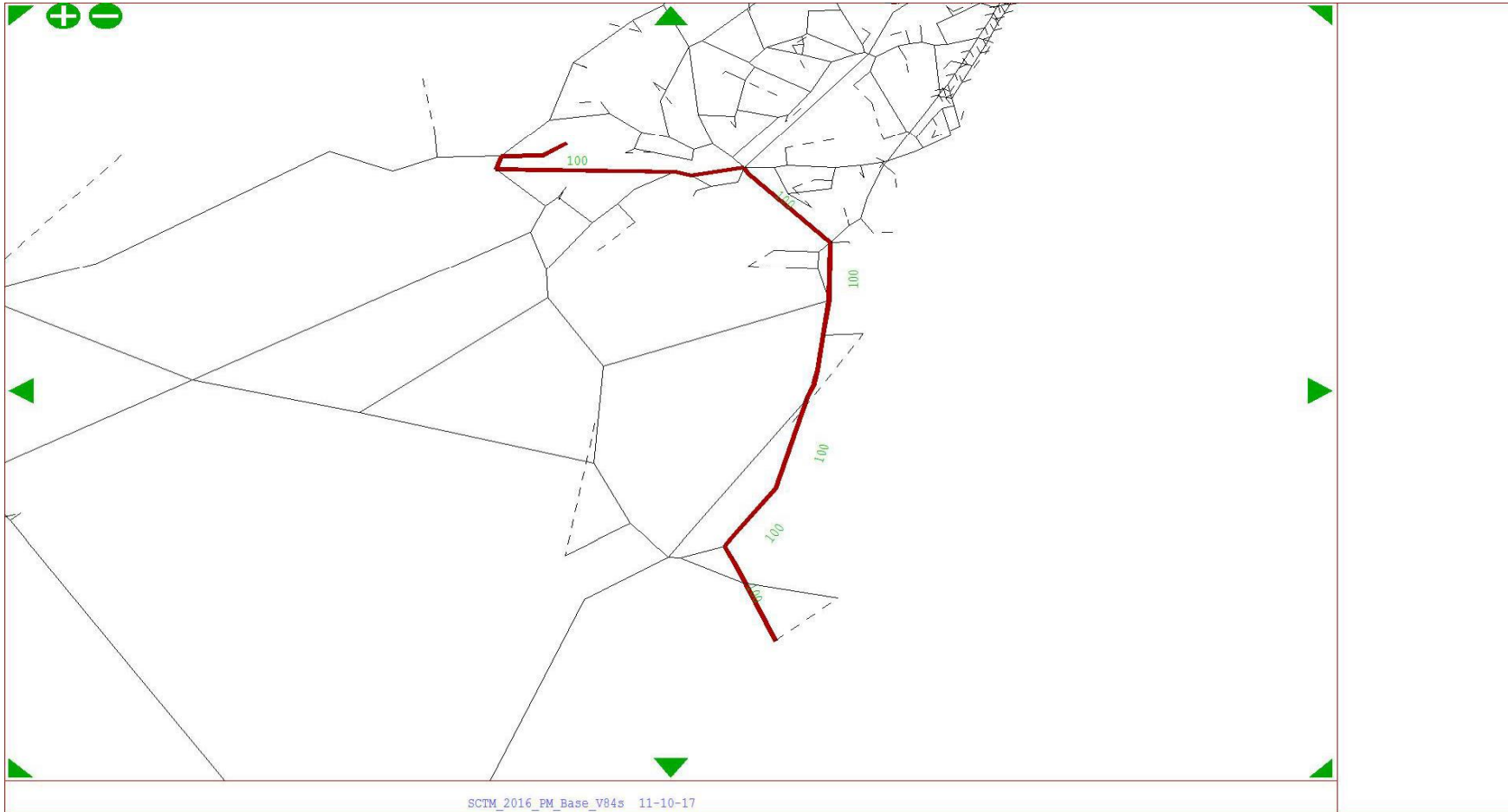
From Zone 781 To Zone 427 - User Class 10



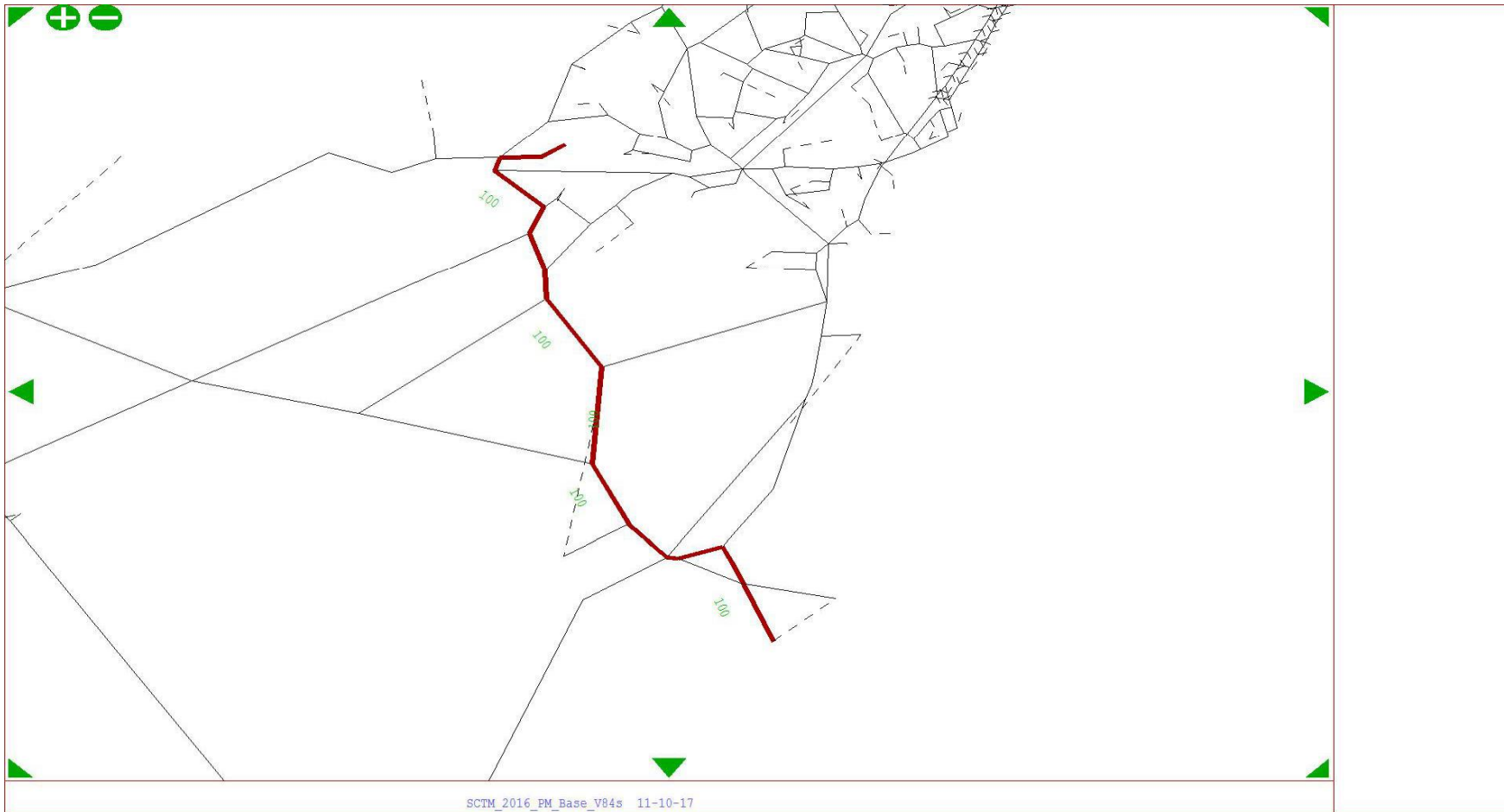
From Zone 639 To Zone 463 - User Class 1



From Zone 639 To Zone 463 - User Class 10

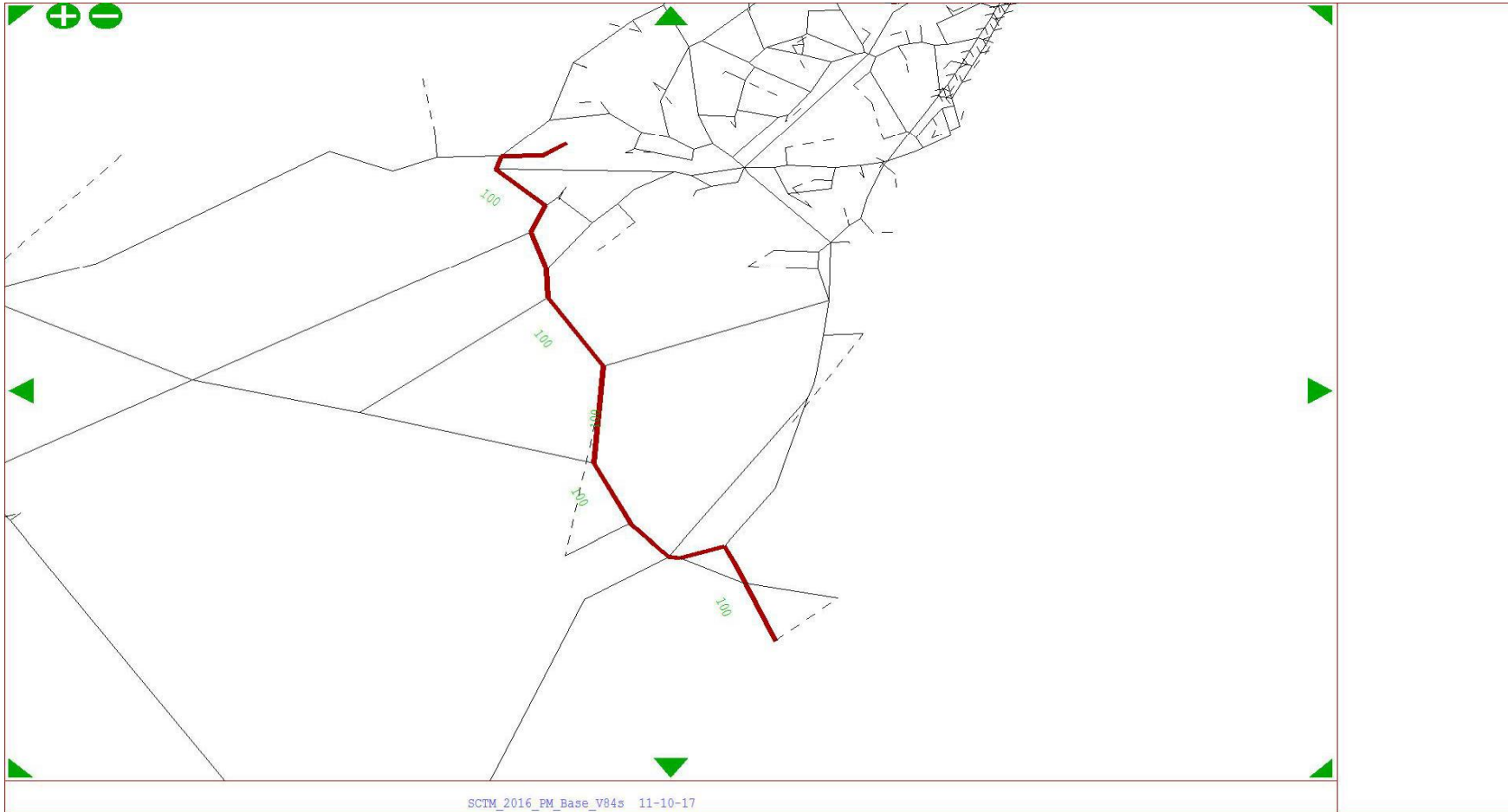


From Zone 463 To Zone 639 - User Class 1

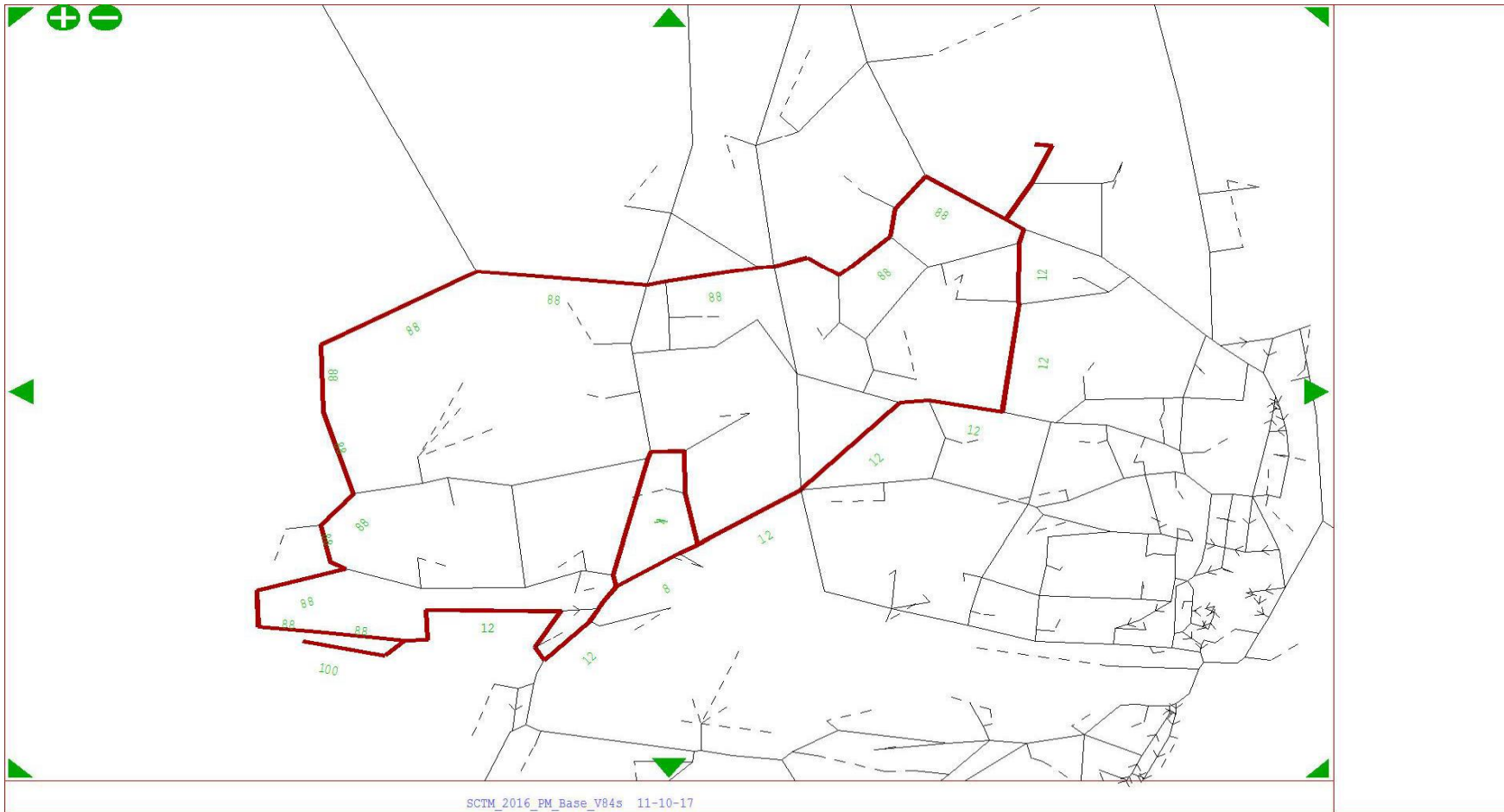




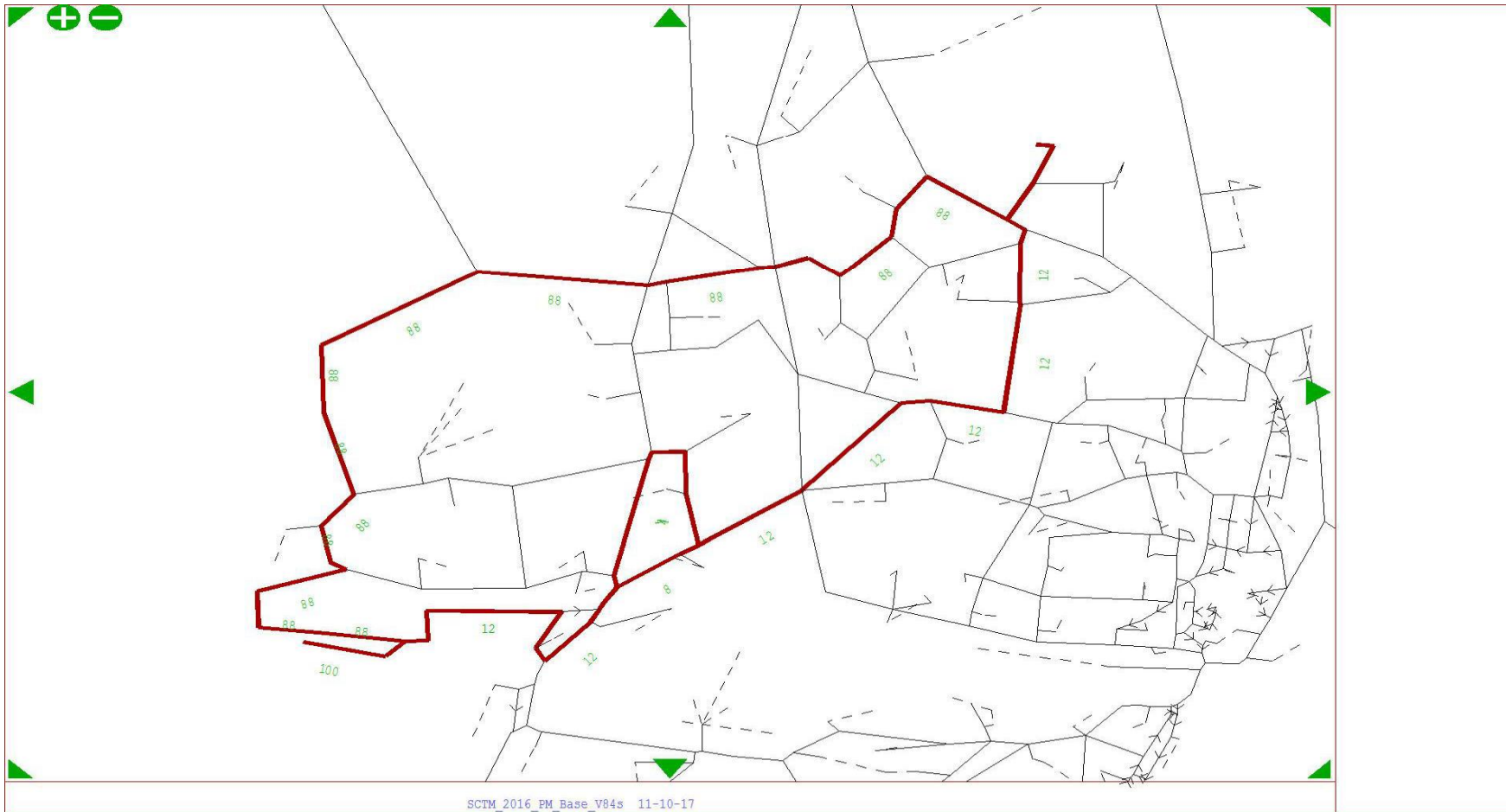
From Zone 463 To Zone 639 - User Class 10



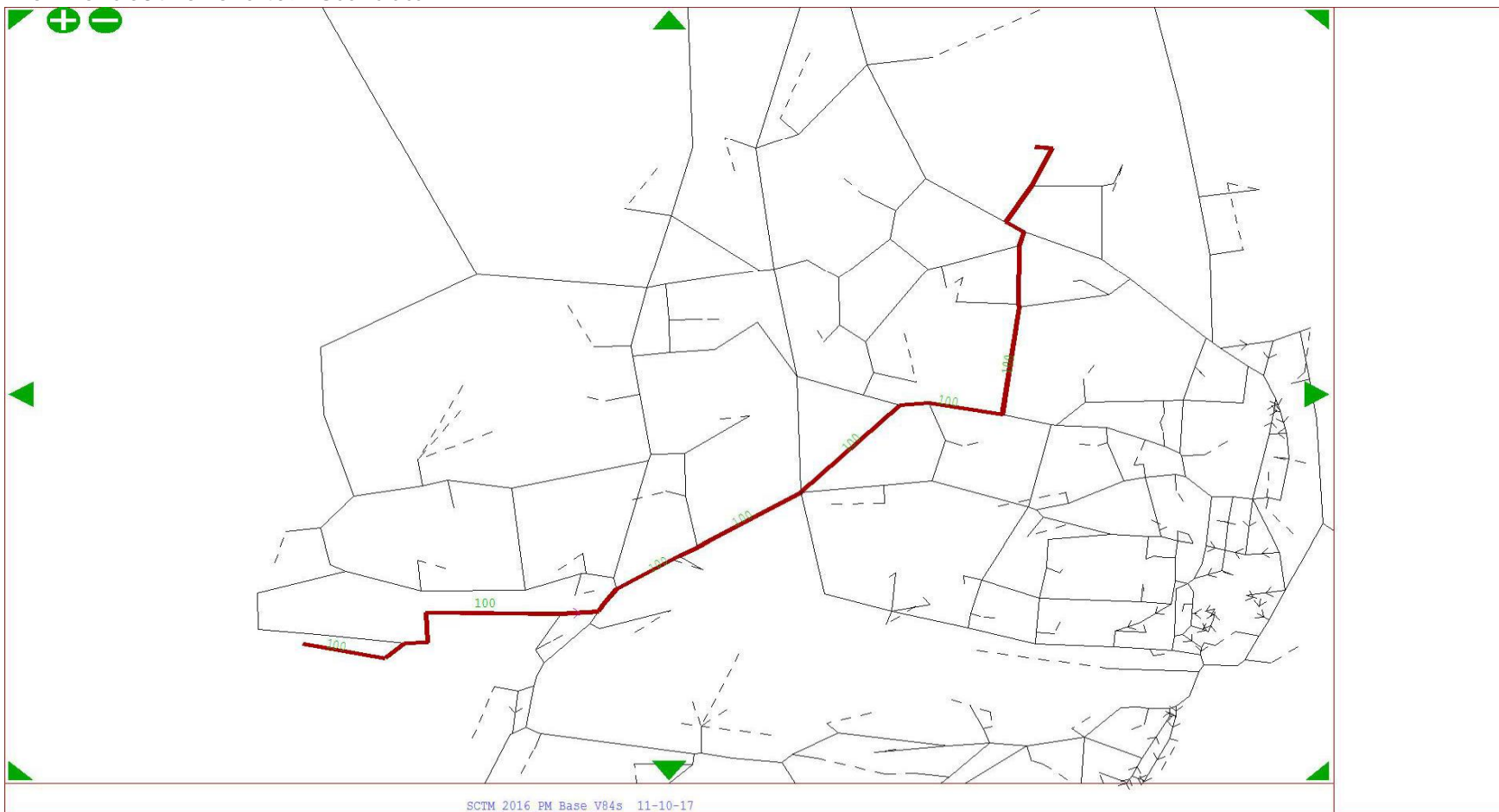
From Zone 409 To Zone 584 - User Class 1



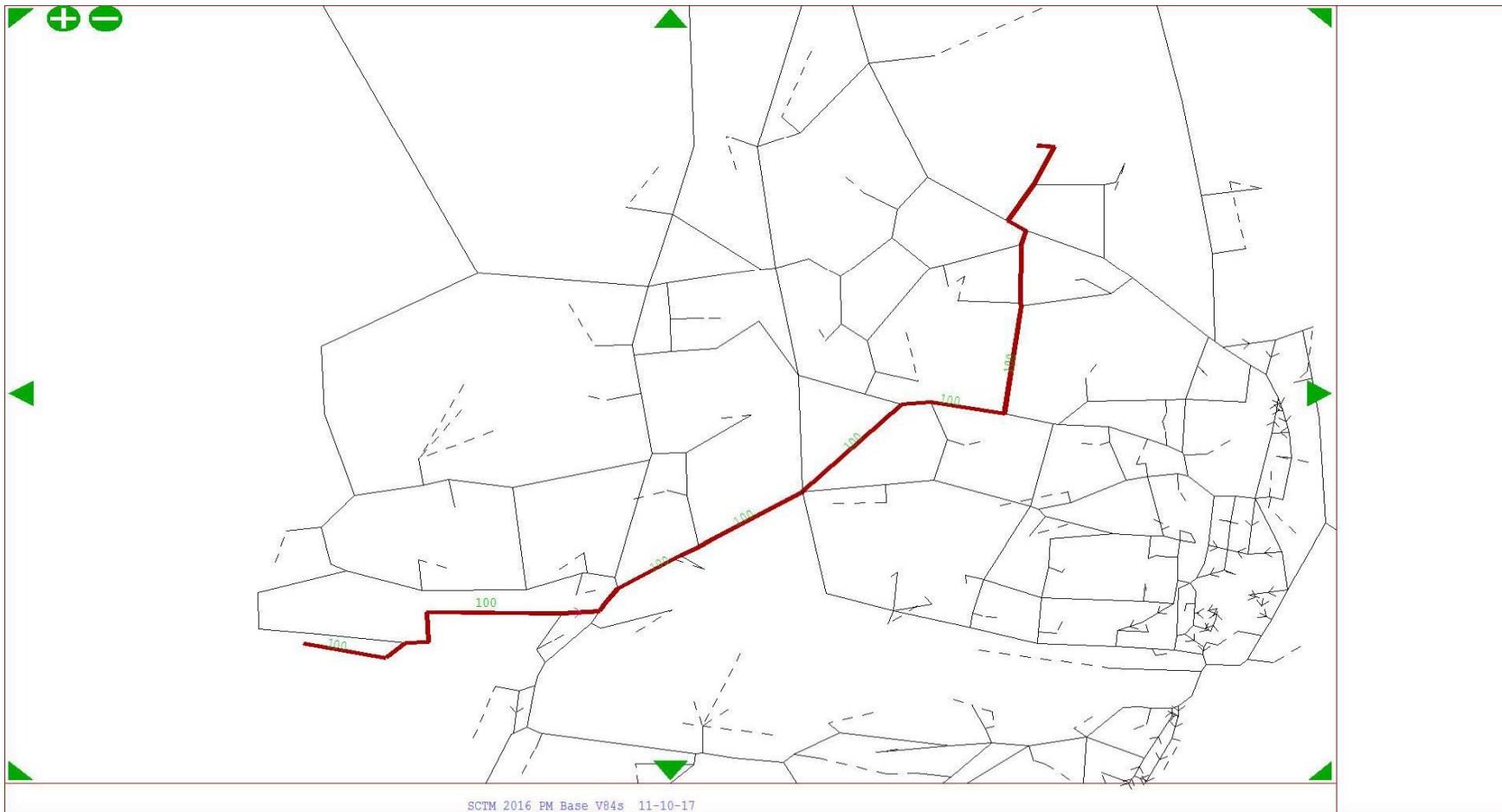
From Zone 409 To Zone 584 - User Class 10



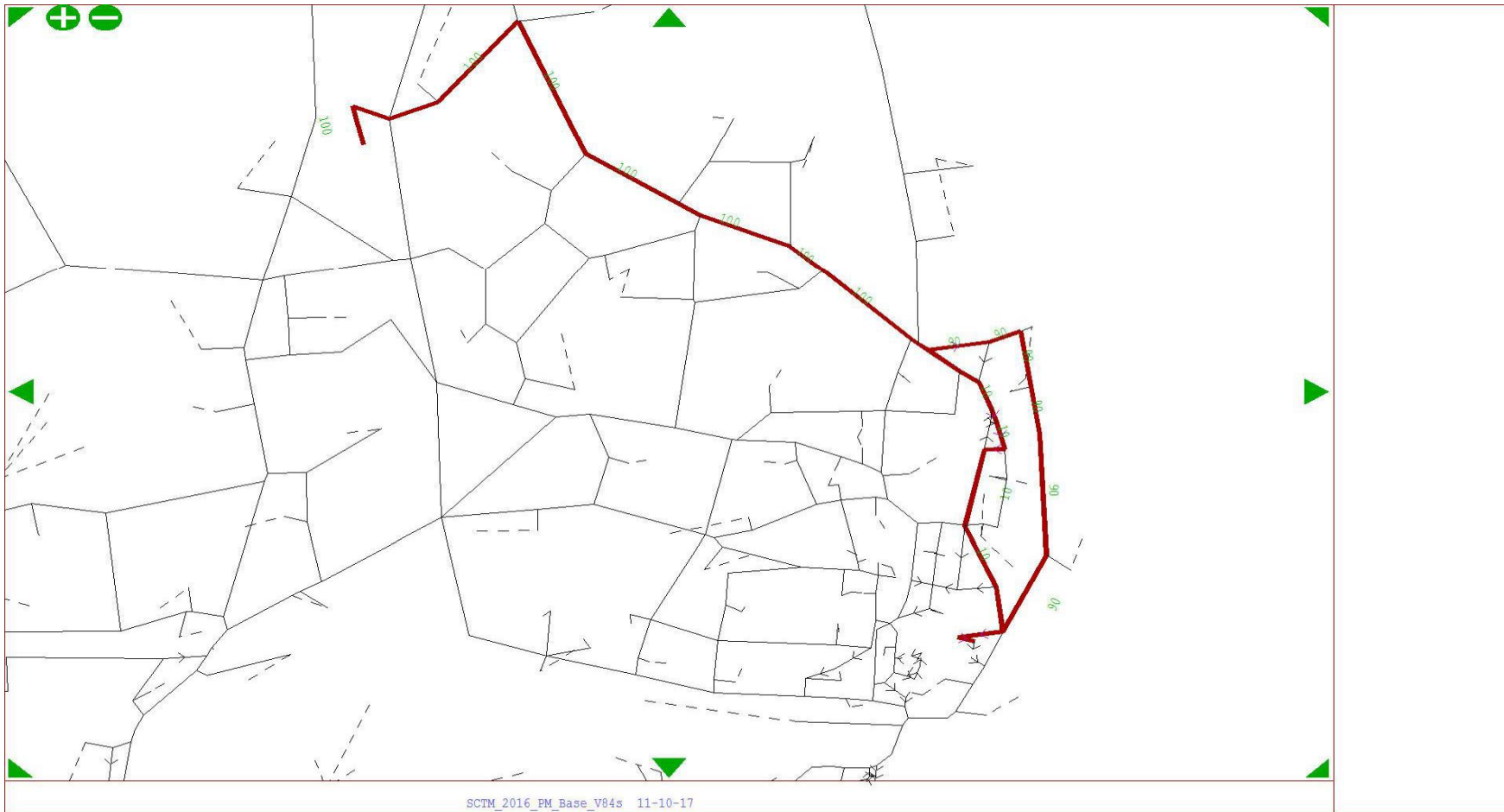
From Zone 584 To Zone 409 - User Class 1



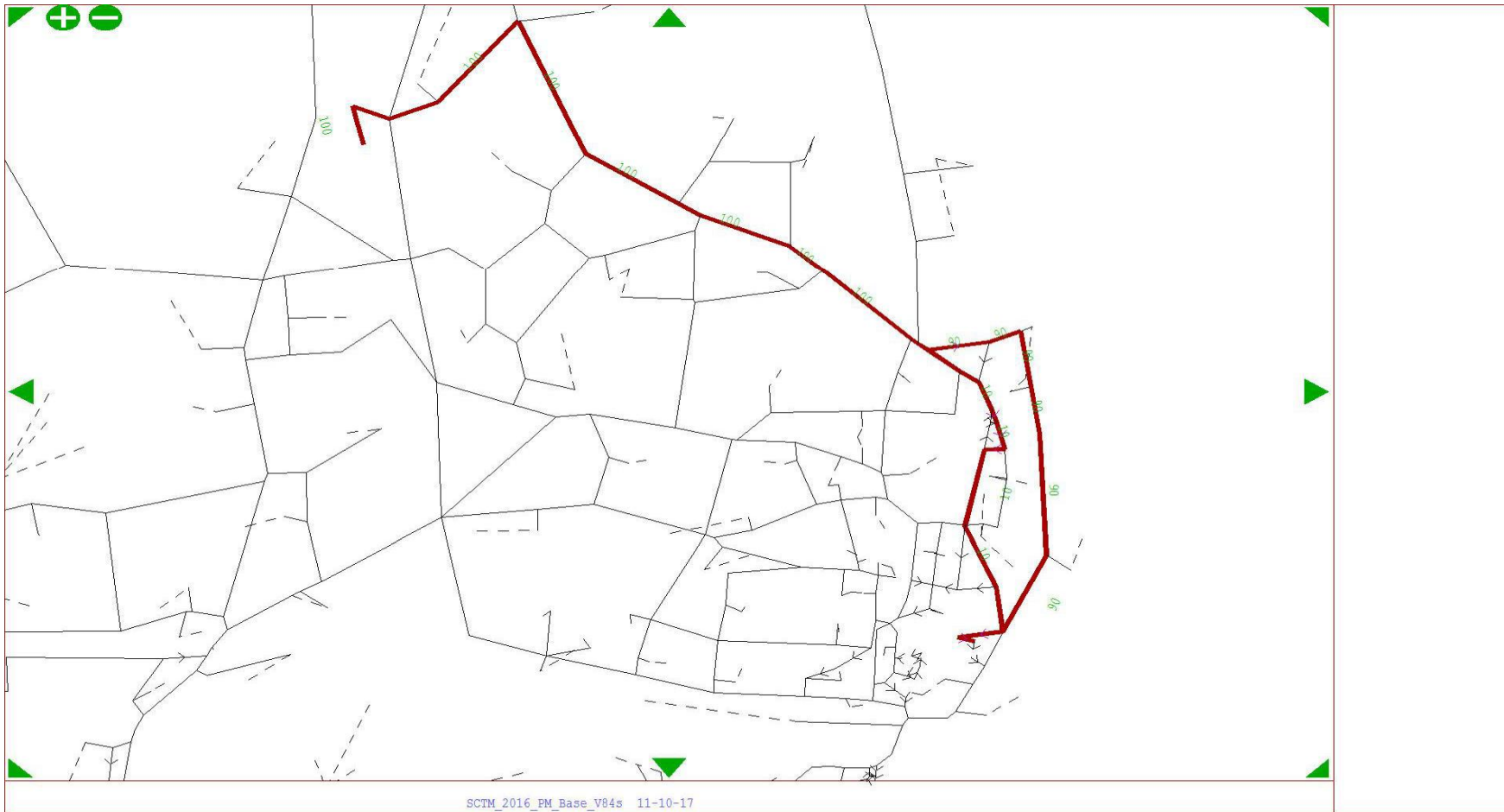
From Zone 584 To Zone 409 - User Class 10



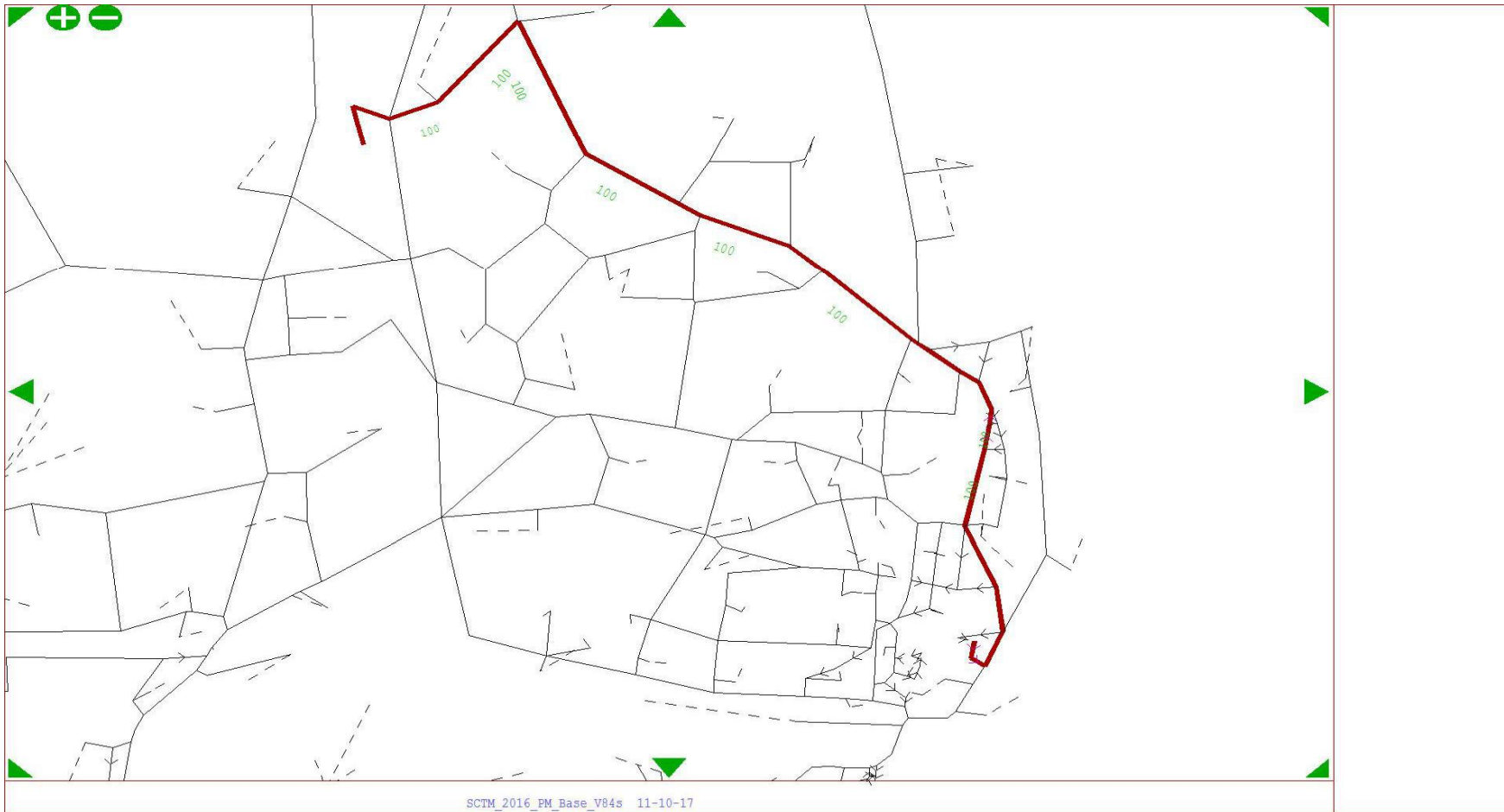
From Zone 586 To Zone 762 - User Class 1



From Zone 586 To Zone 762 - User Class 10



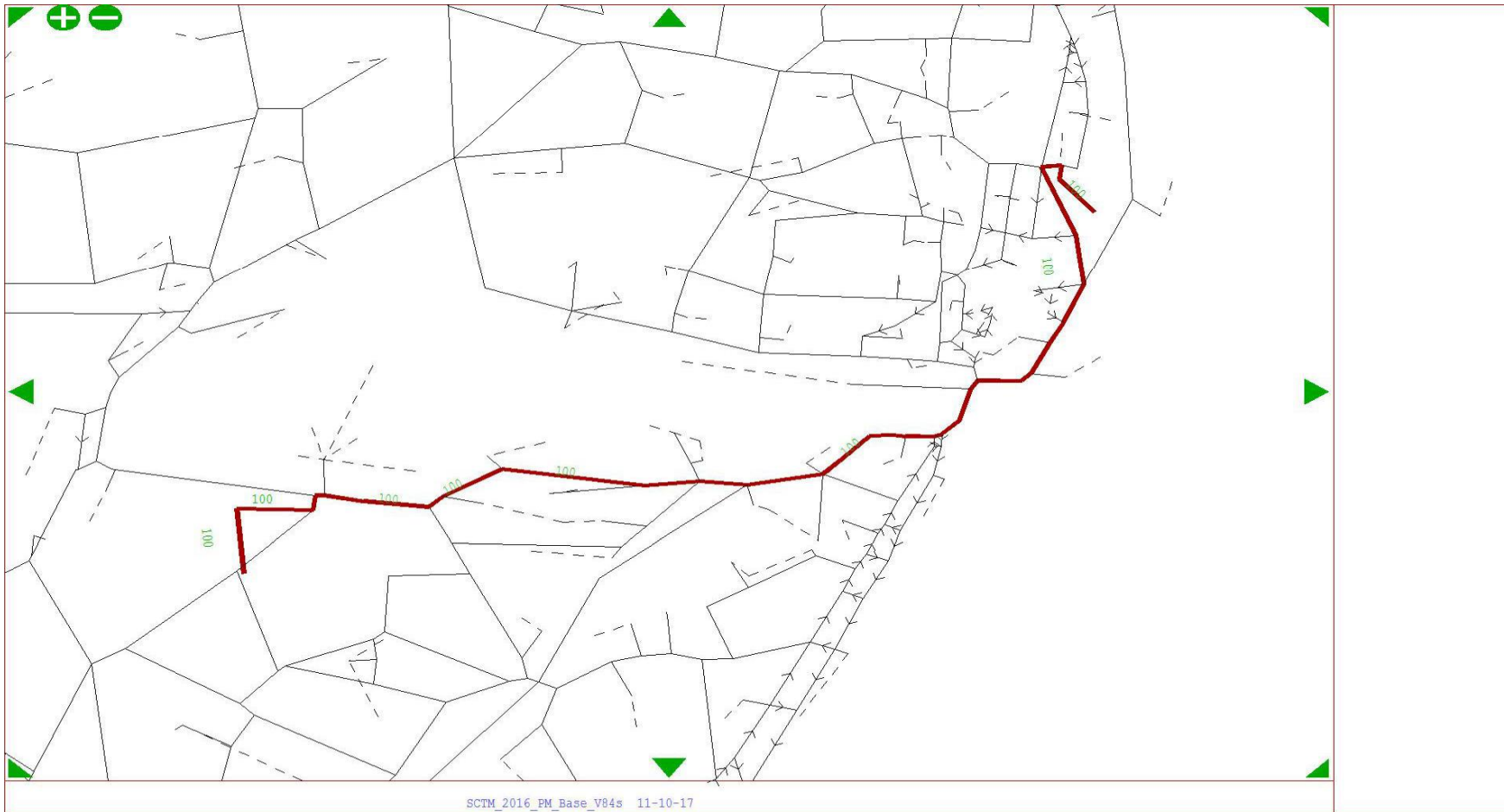
From Zone 762 To Zone 586 - User Class 1



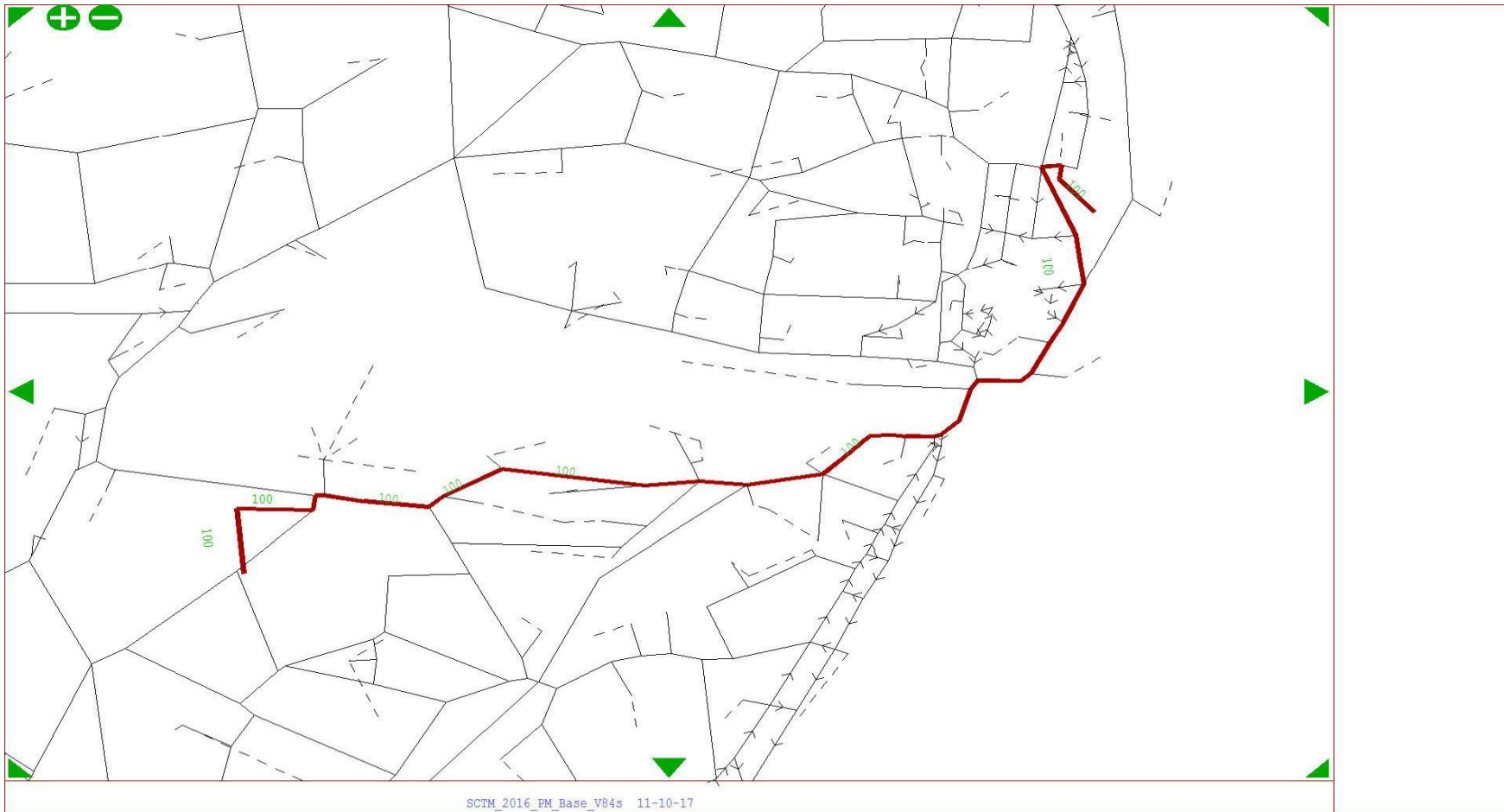




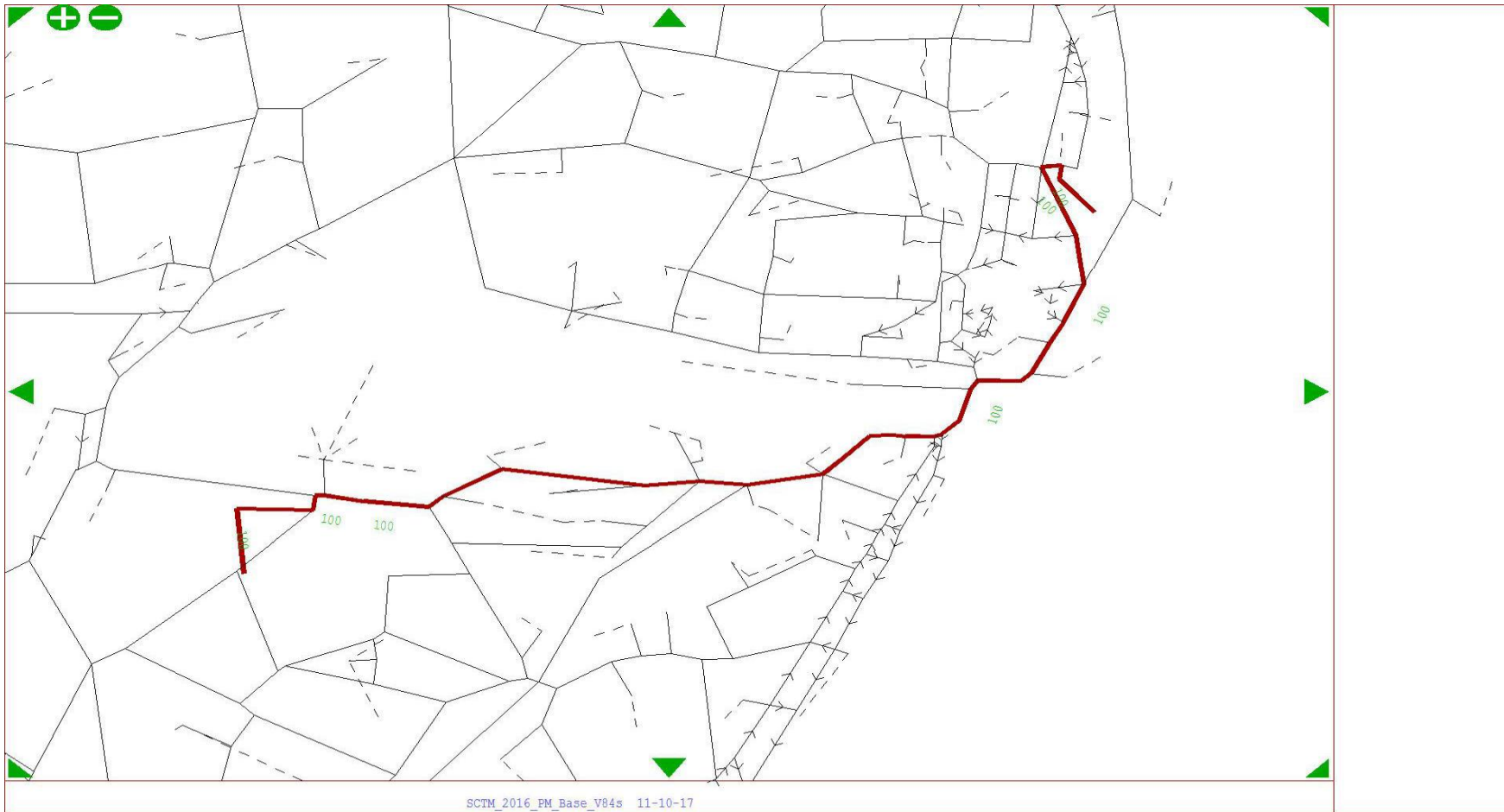
From Zone 432 To Zone 761 - User Class 1



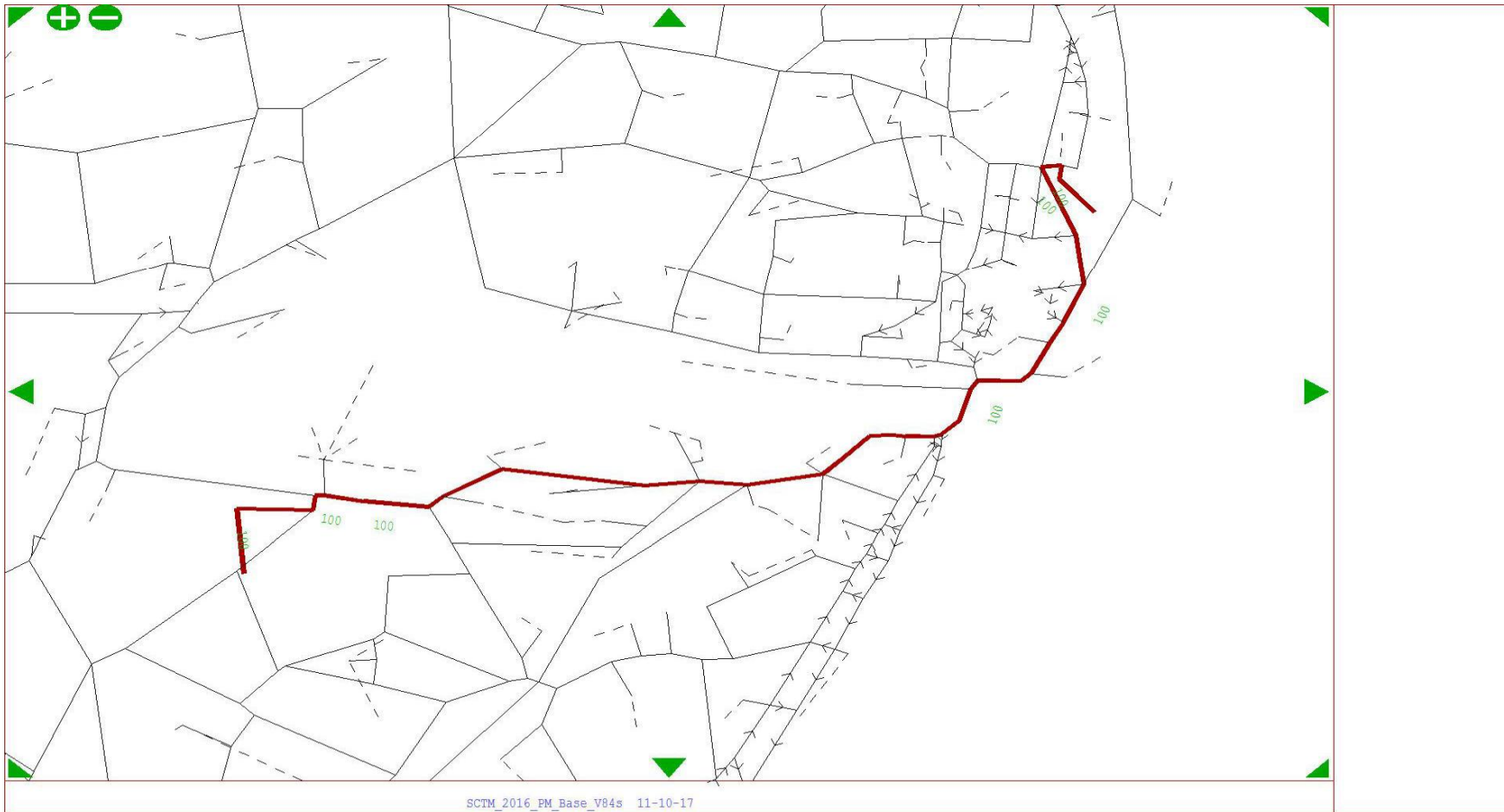
From Zone 432 To Zone 761 - User Class 10



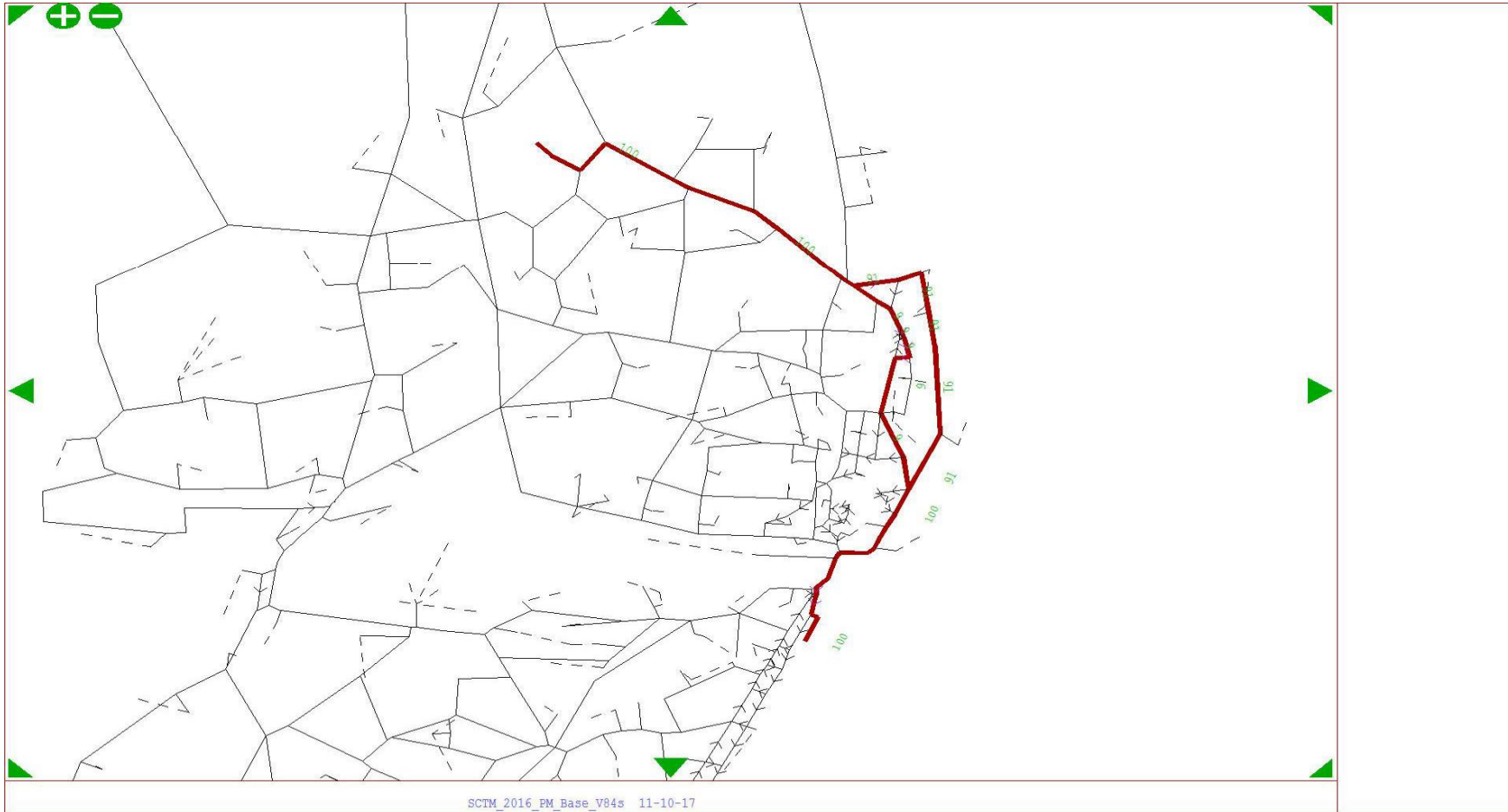
From Zone 761 To Zone 432 - User Class 1



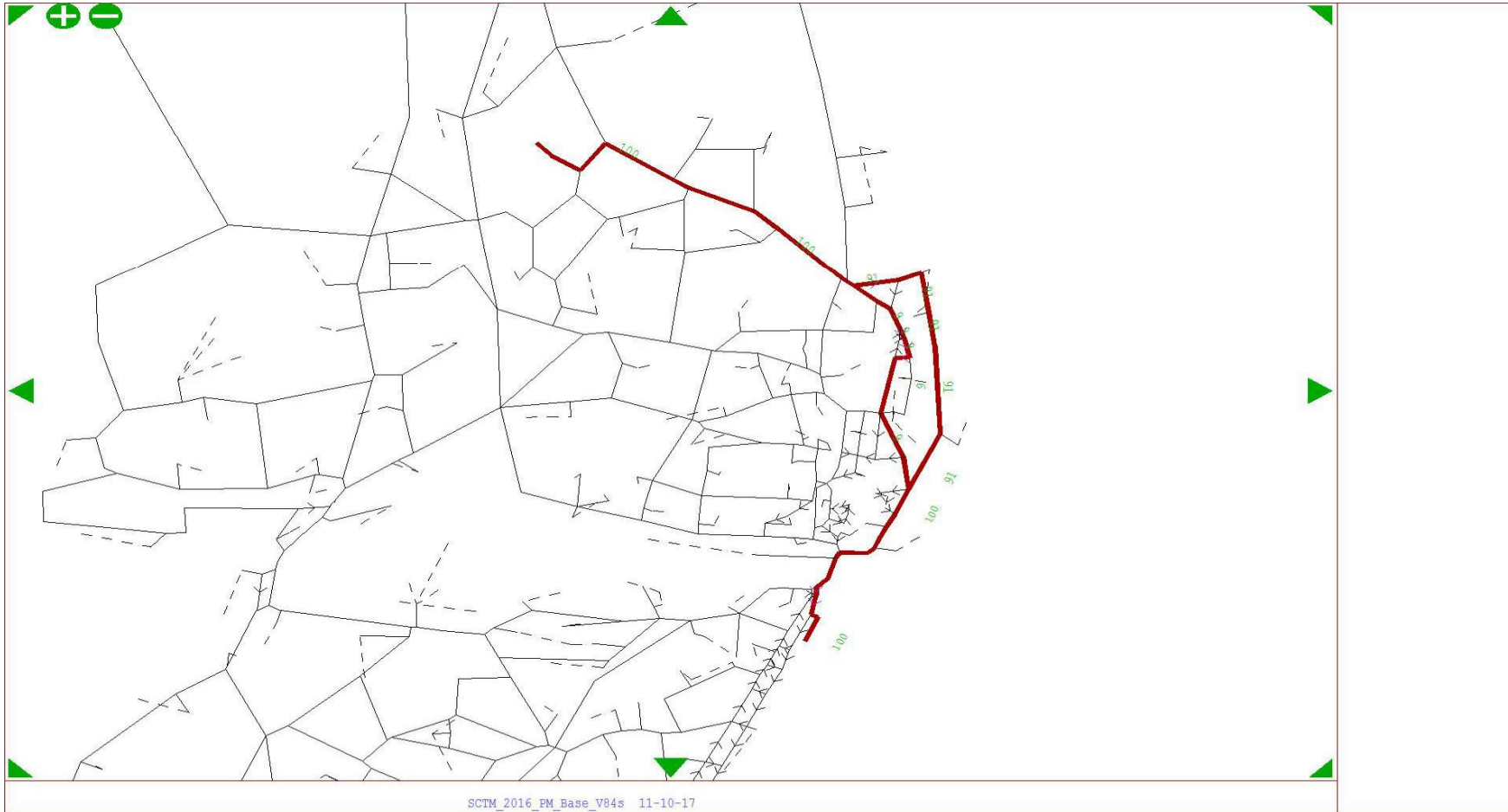
From Zone 761 To Zone 432 - User Class 10



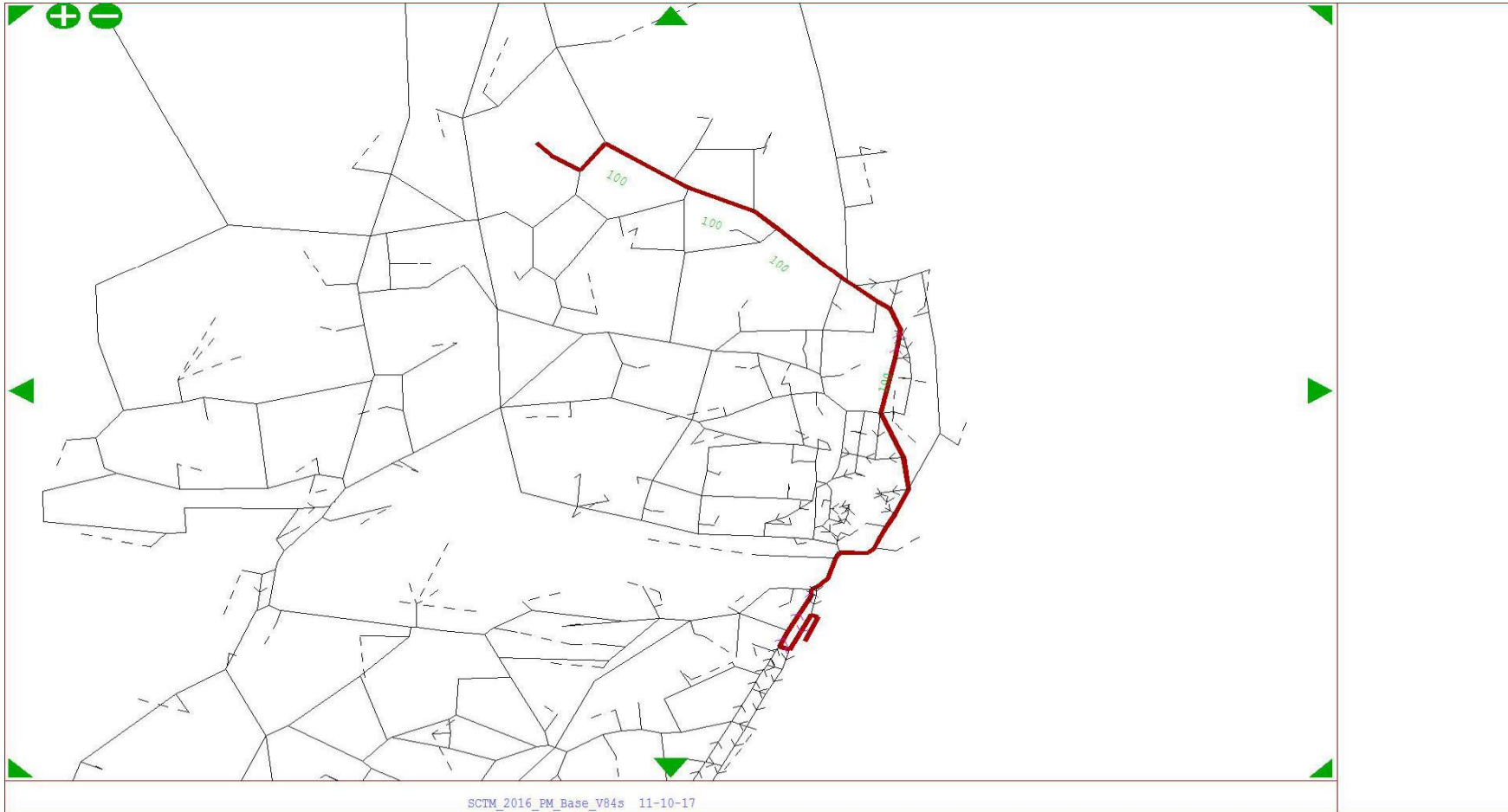
From Zone 416 To Zone 588 - User Class 1



From Zone 416 To Zone 588 - User Class 10



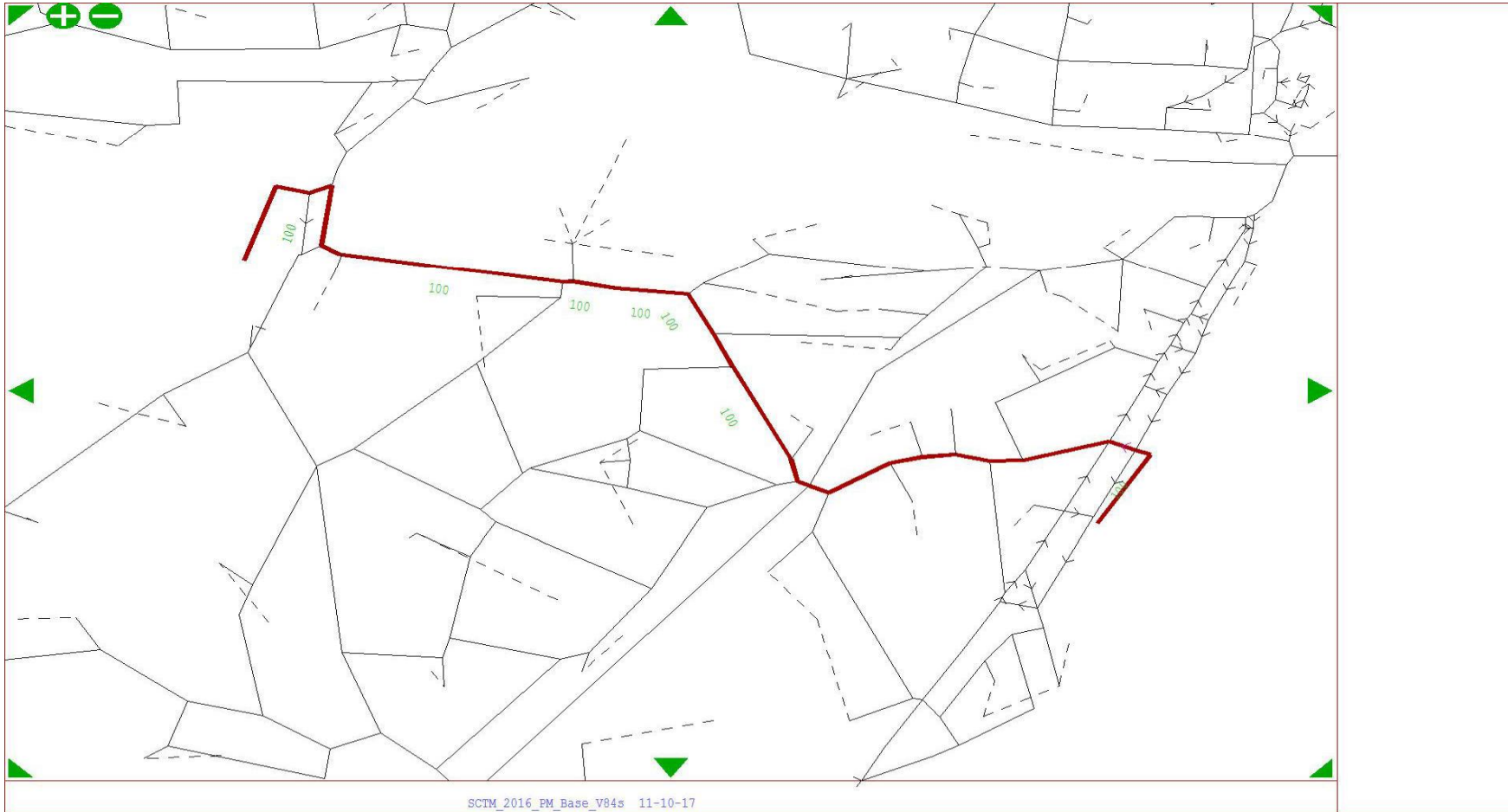
From Zone 588 To Zone 416 - User Class 1



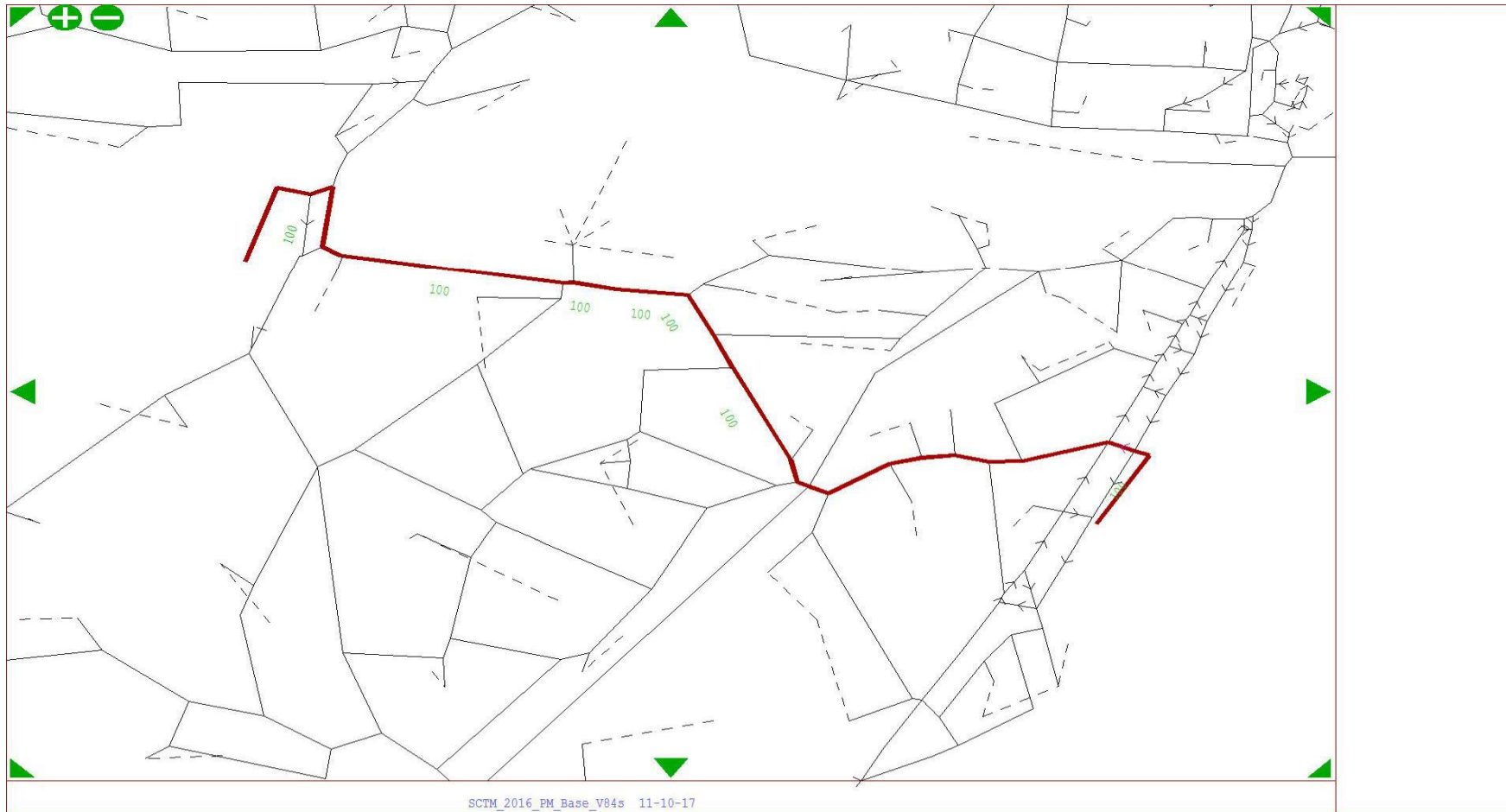




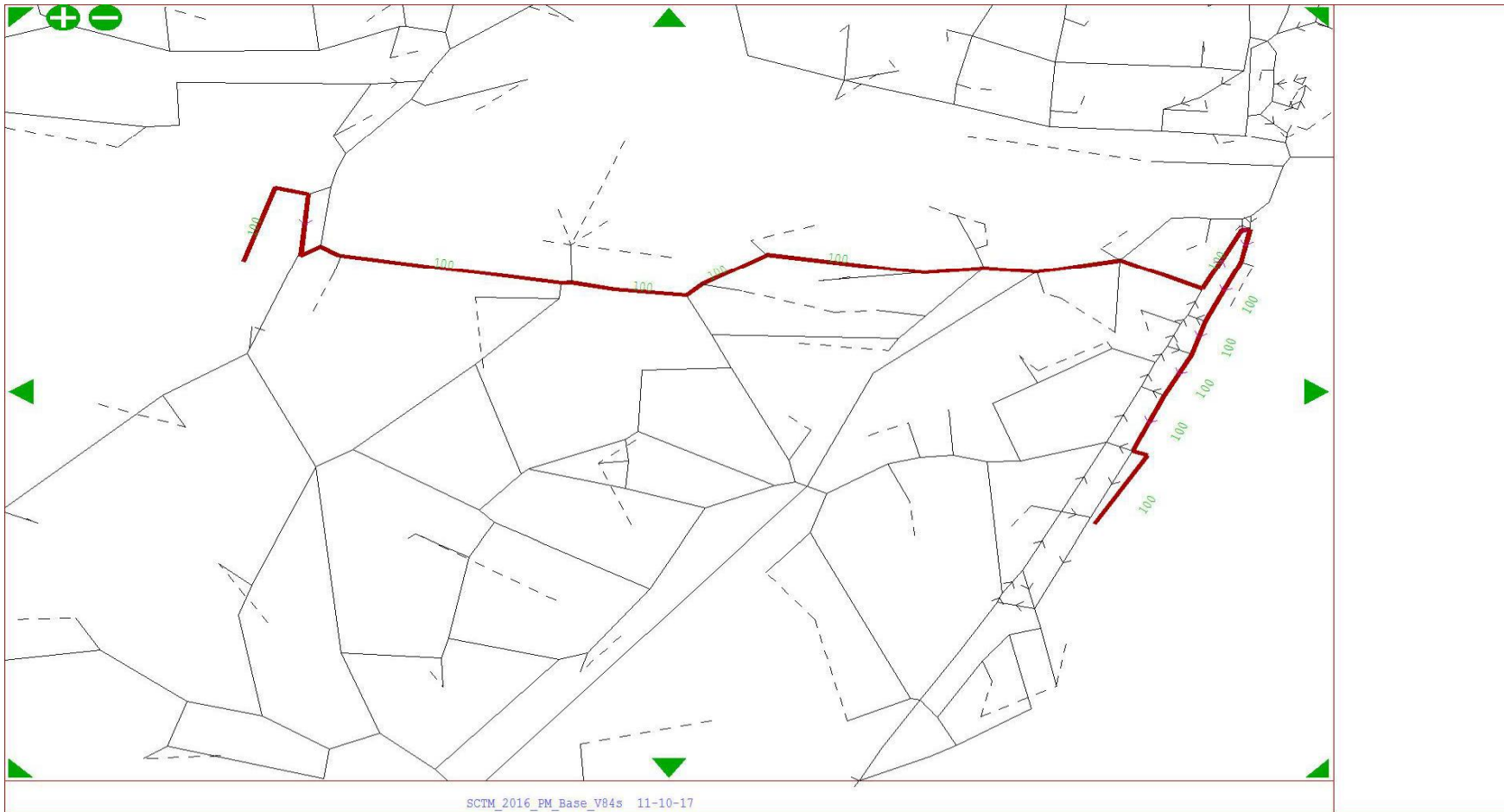
From Zone 593 To Zone 598 - User Class 1



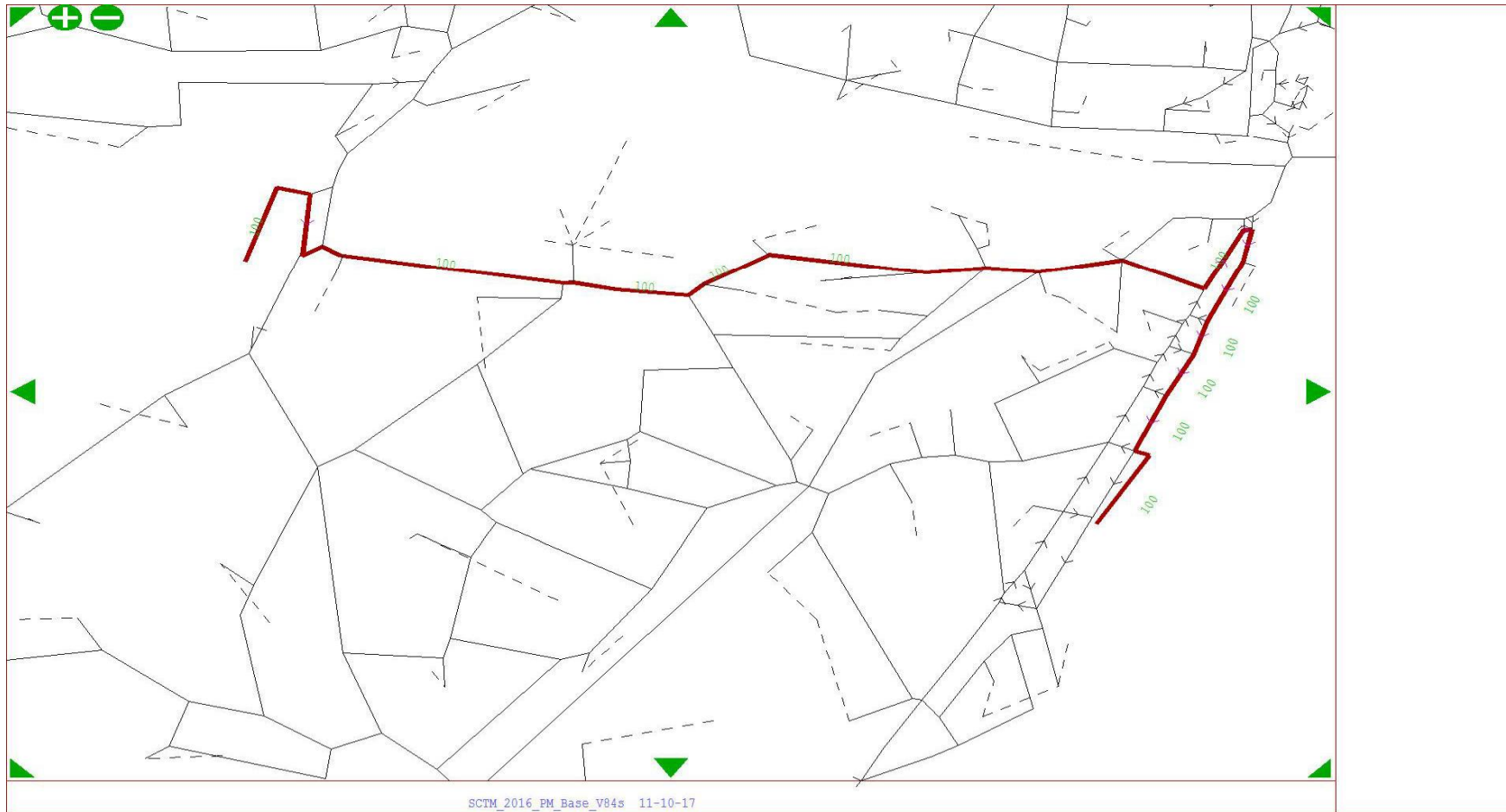
From Zone 593 To Zone 598 - User Class 10



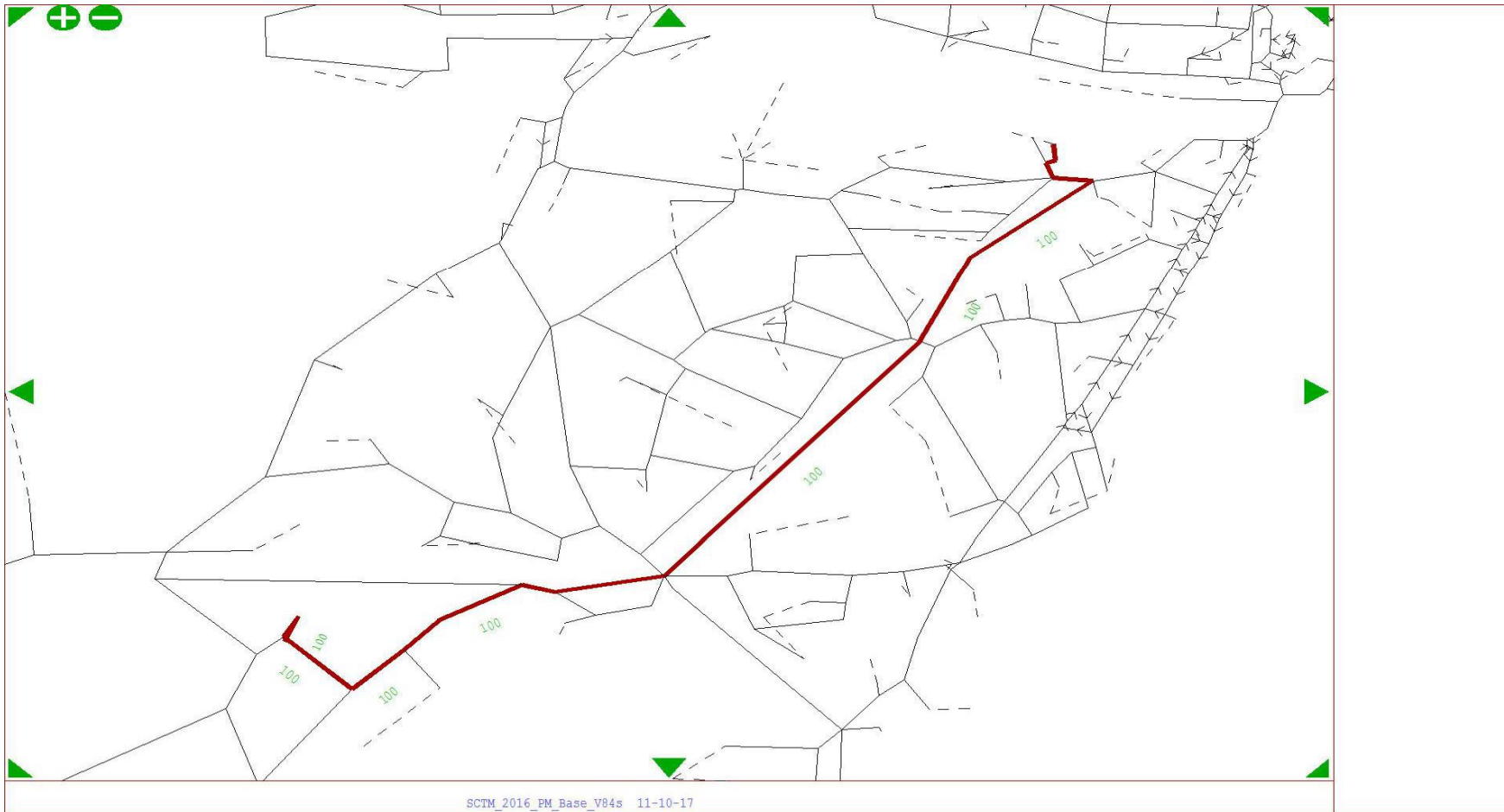
From Zone 598 To Zone 593 - User Class 1



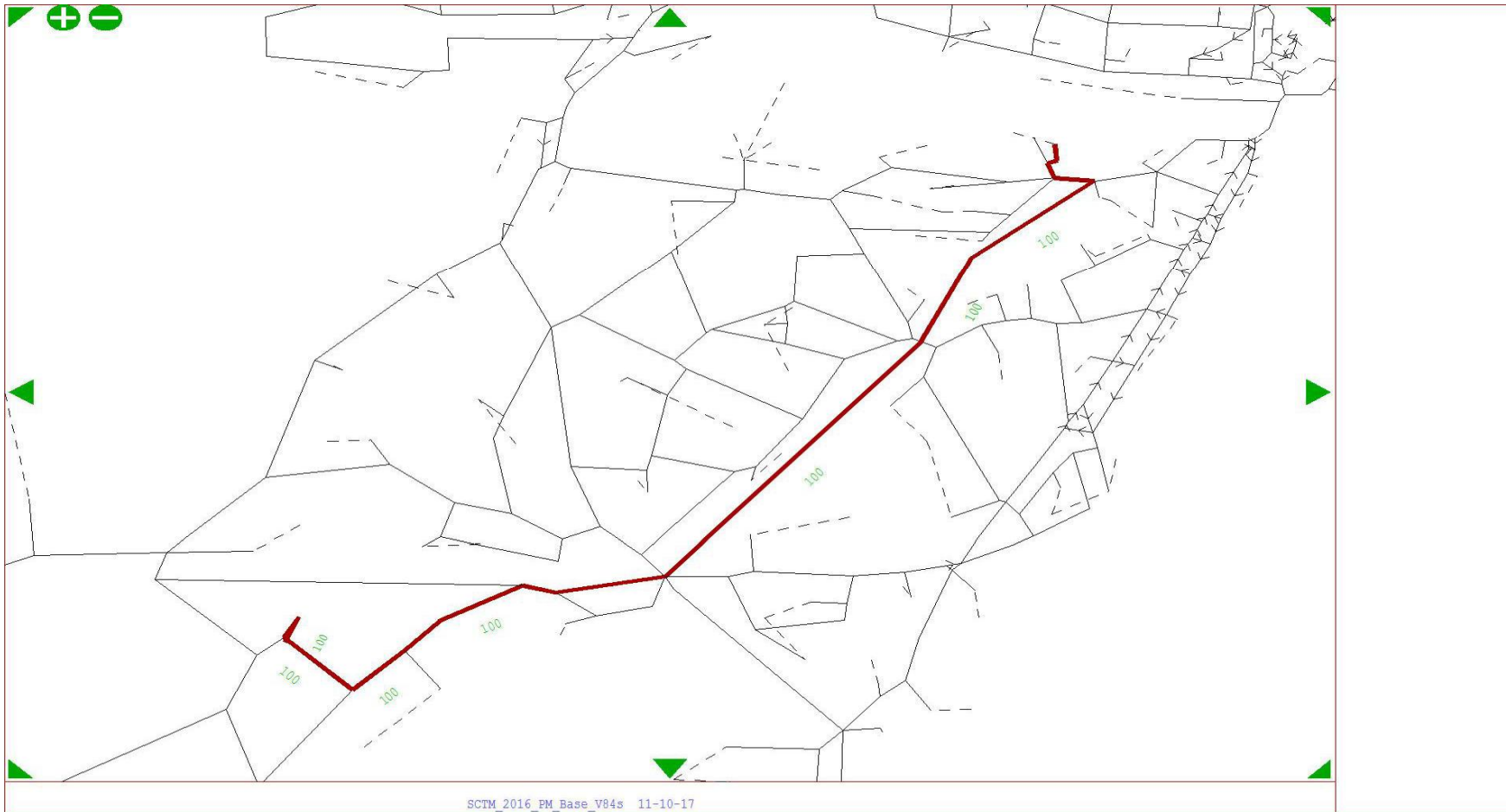
From Zone 598 To Zone 593 - User Class 10



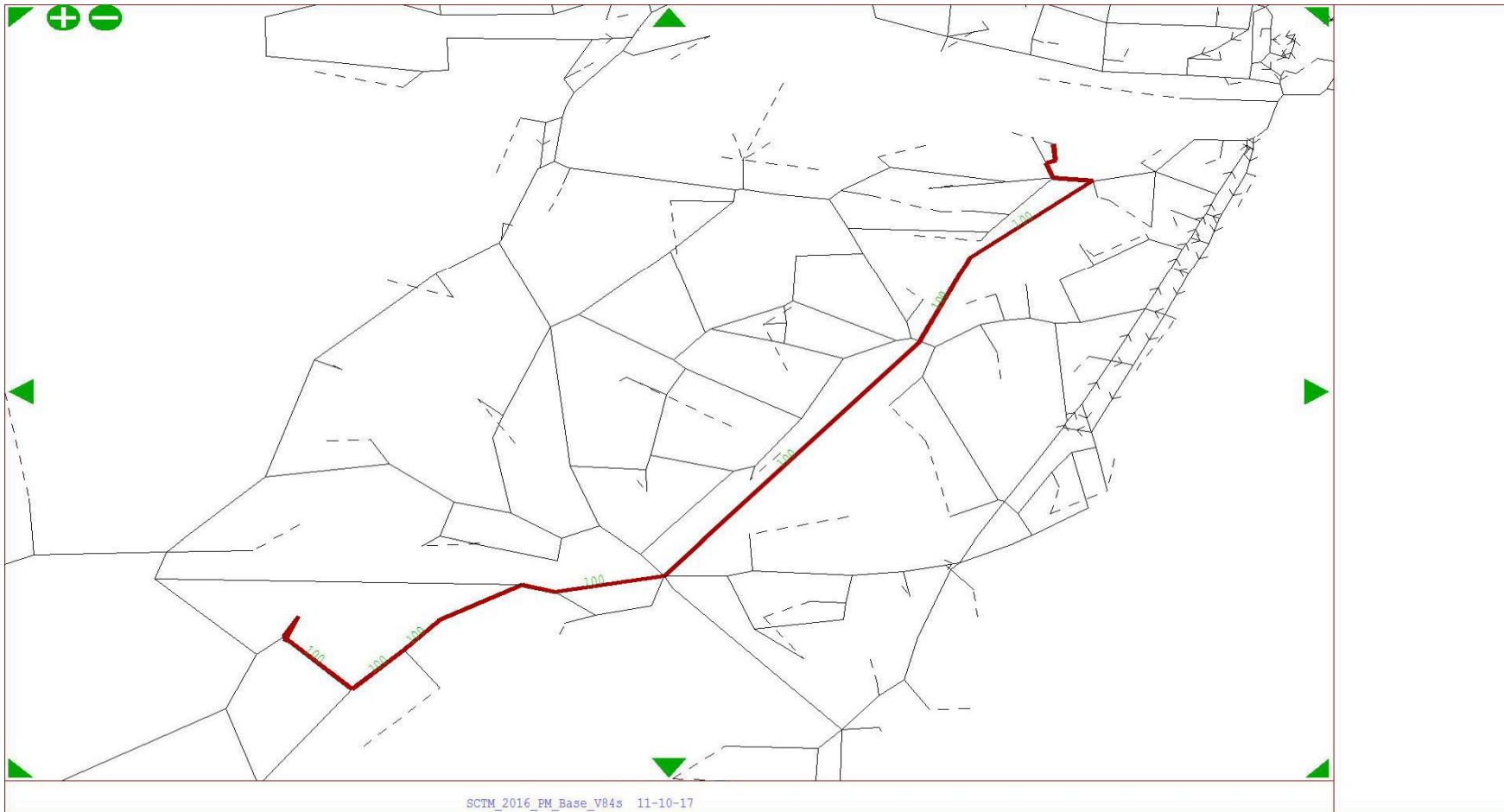
From Zone 773 To Zone 782 - User Class 1



From Zone 773 To Zone 782 - User Class 10

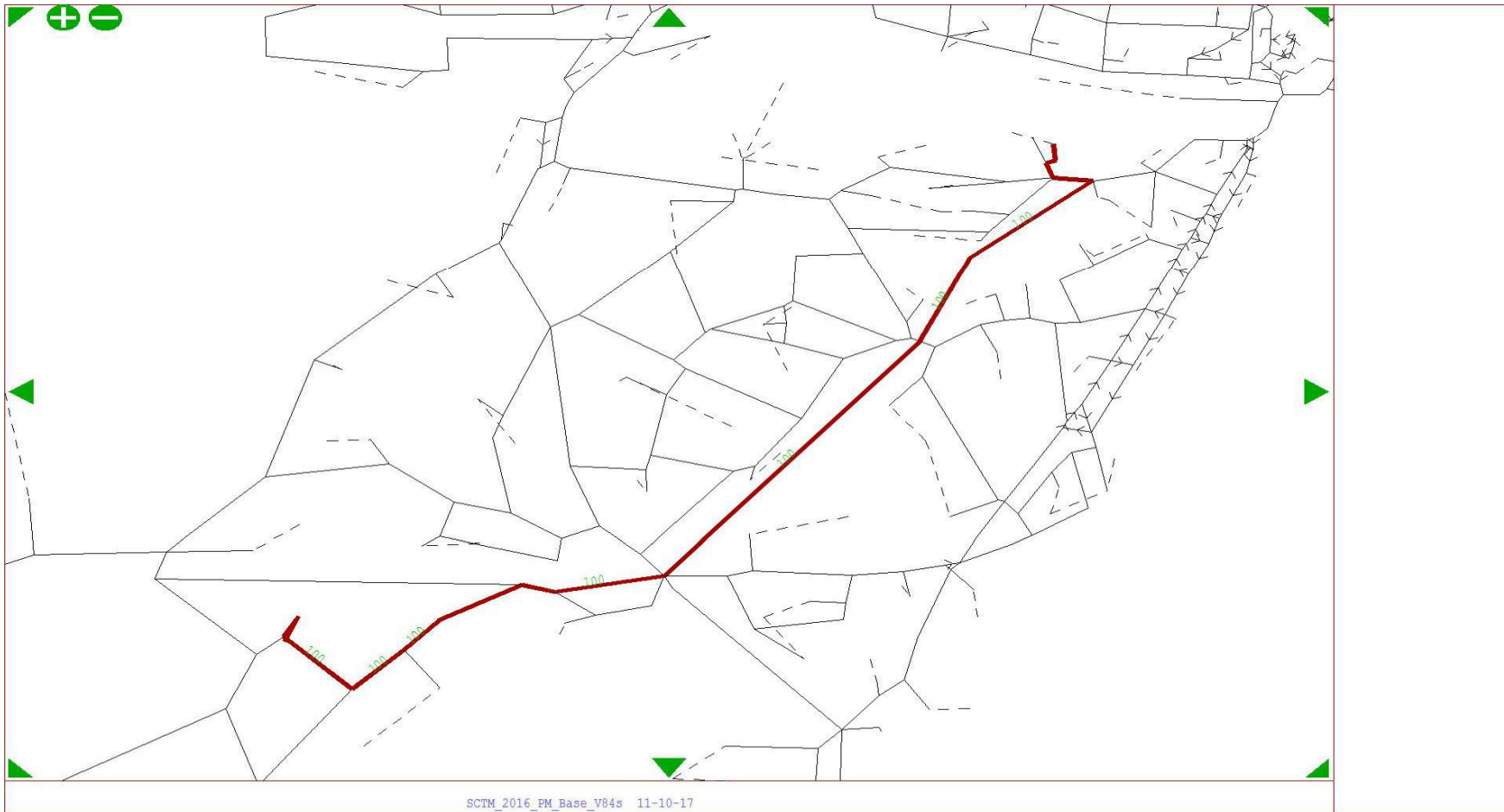


From Zone 782 To Zone 773 - User Class 1



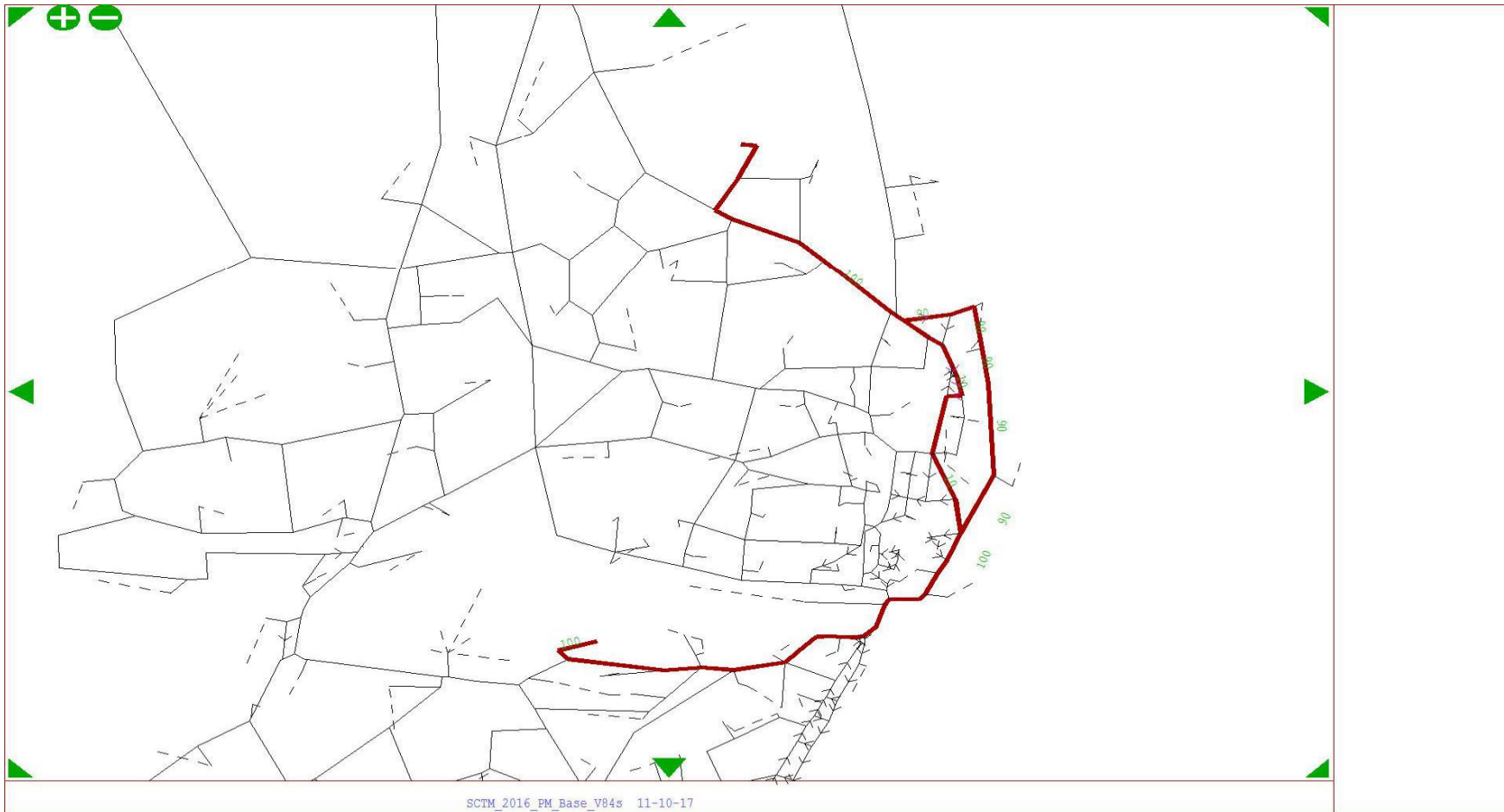


From Zone 782 To Zone 773 - User Class 10

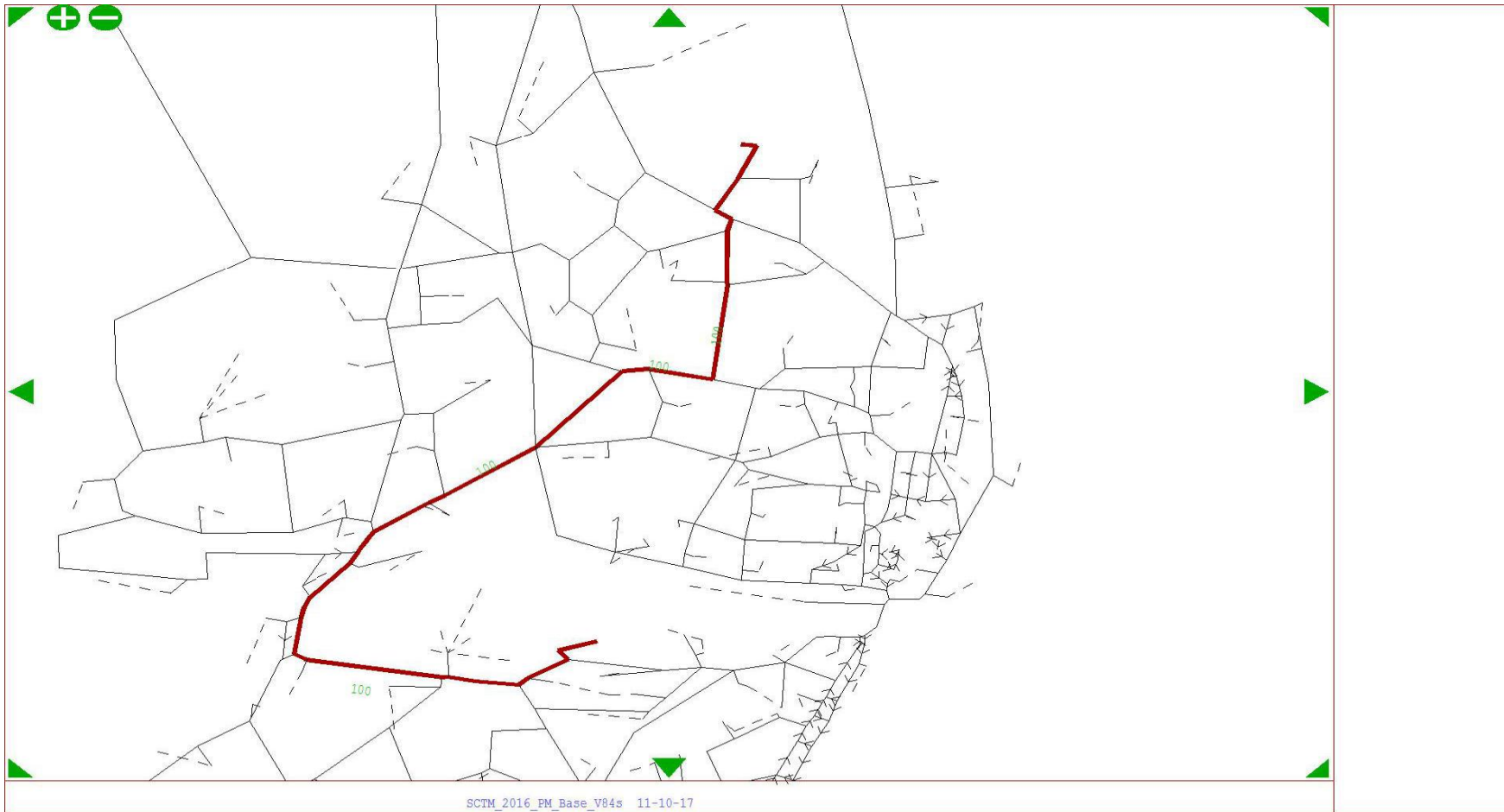




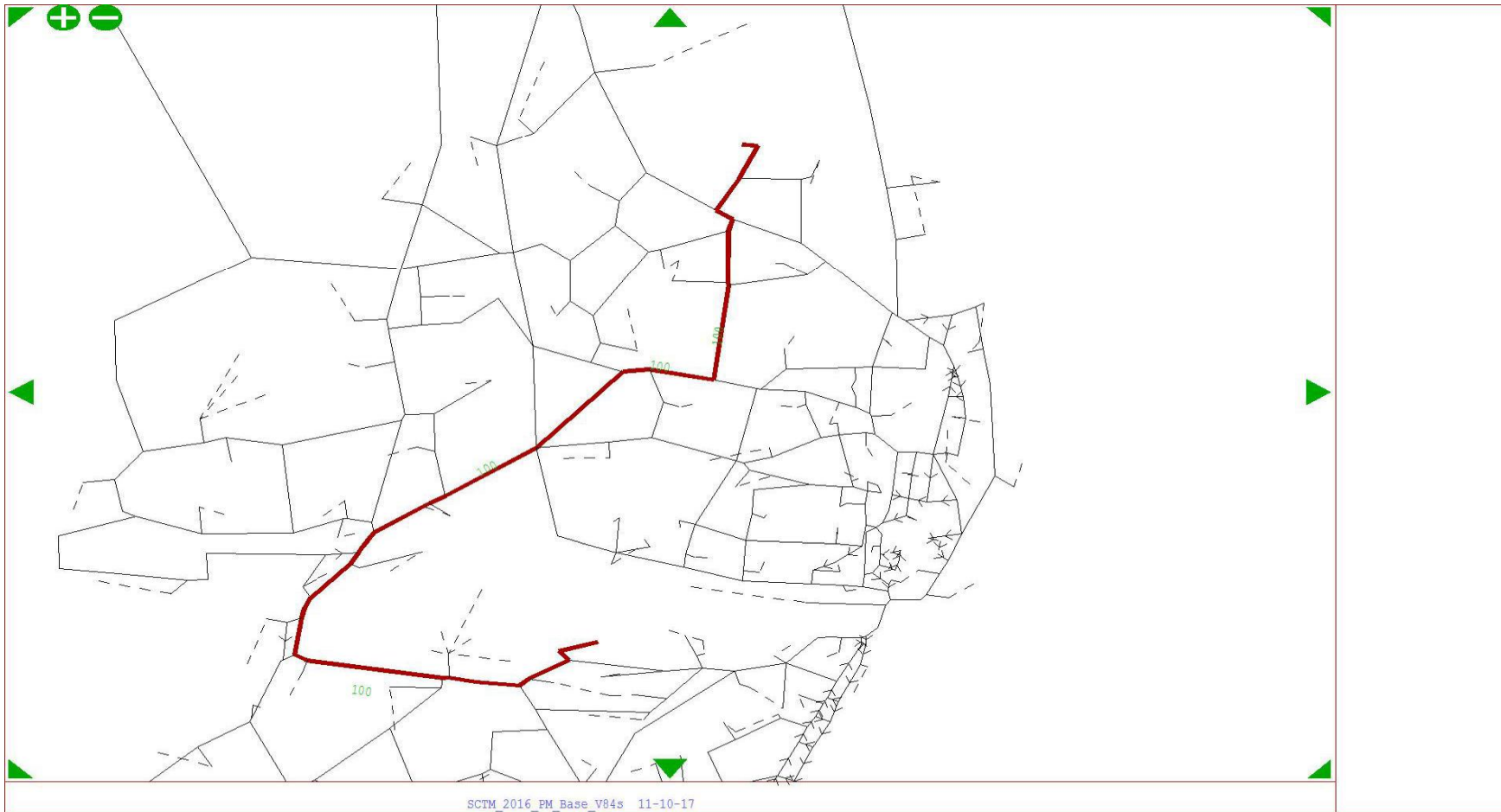
From Zone 409 To Zone 589 - User Class 10



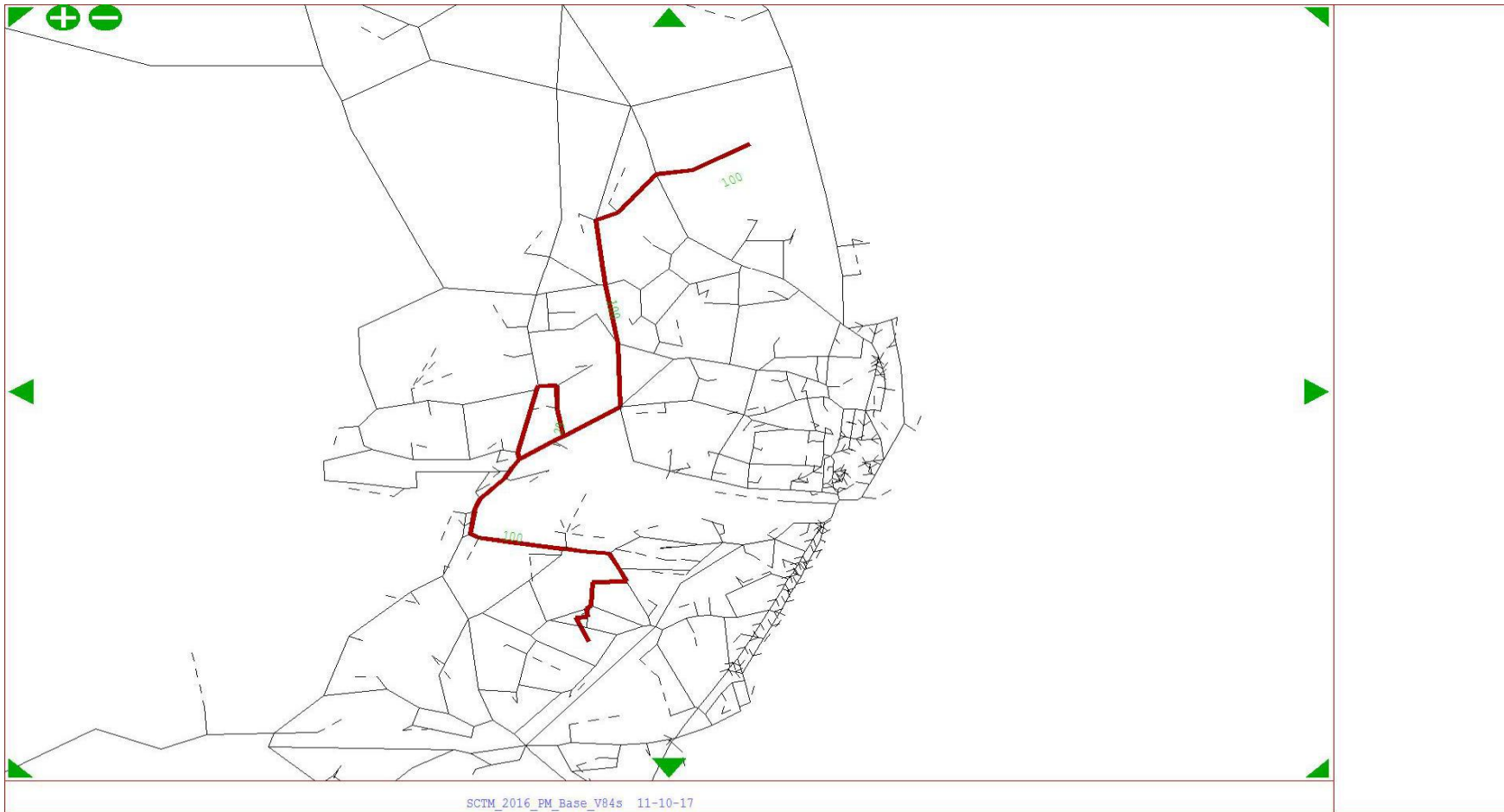
From Zone 589 To Zone 409 - User Class 1



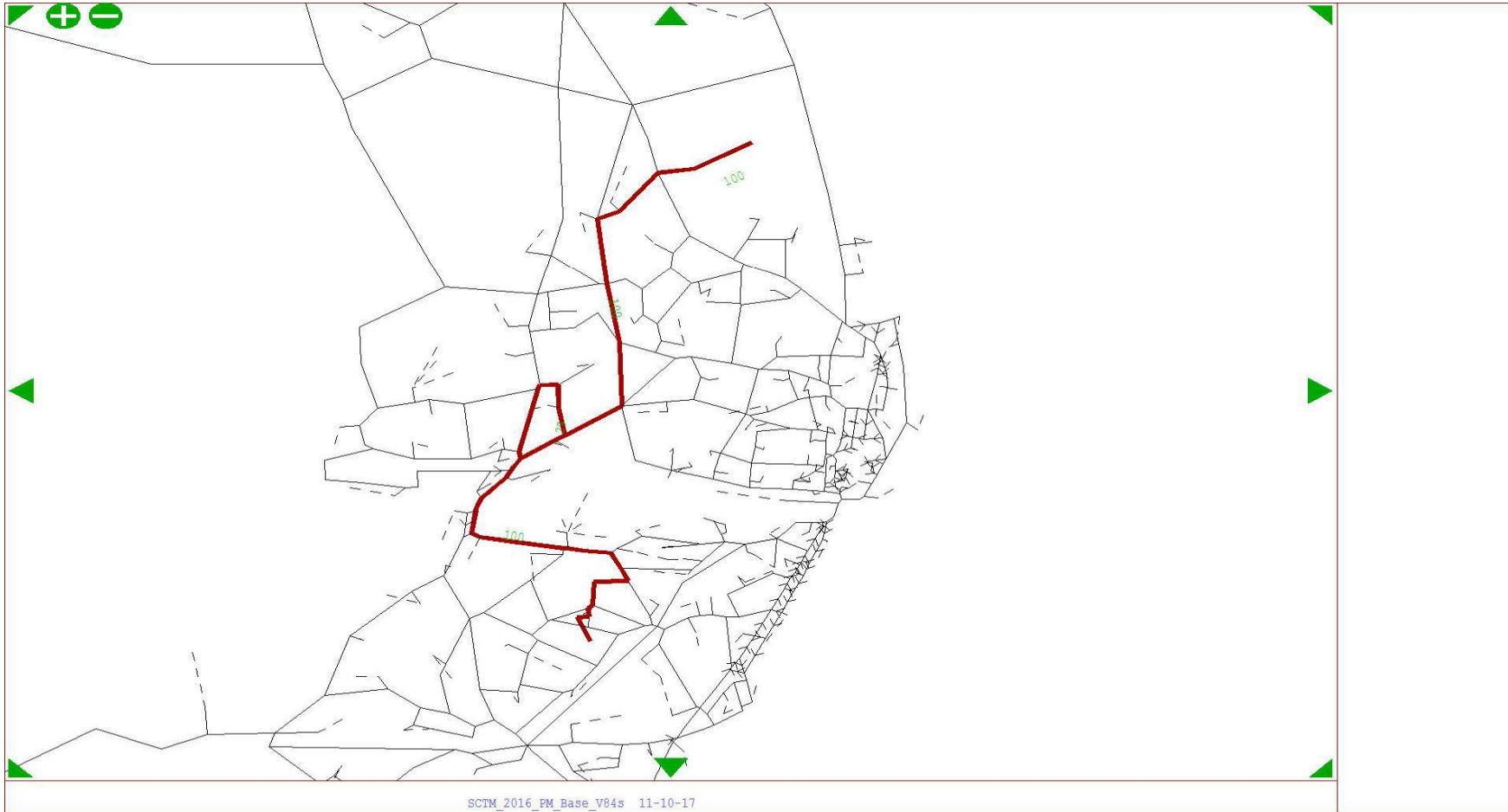
From Zone 589 To Zone 409 - User Class 10



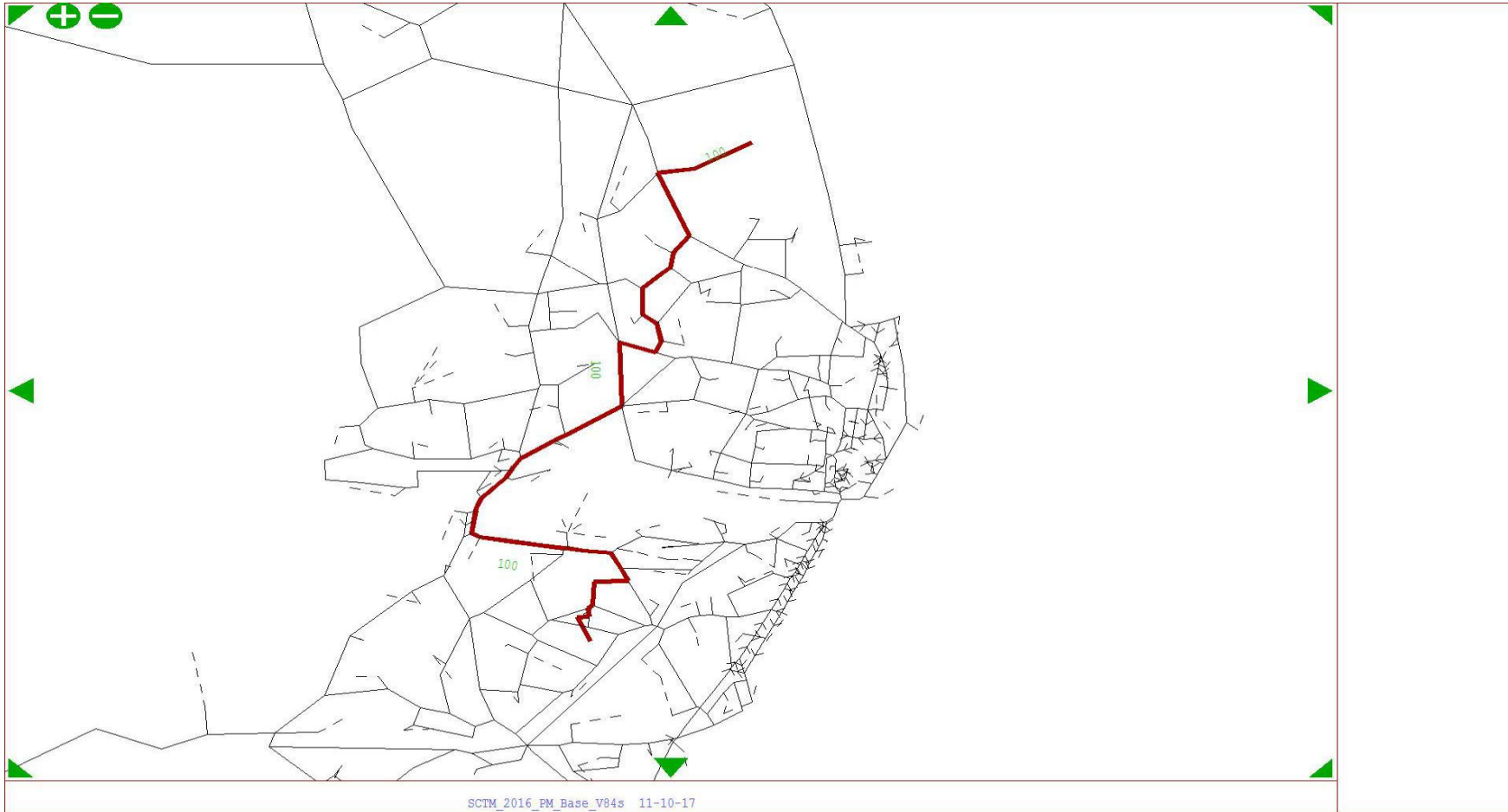
From Zone 587 To Zone 779 - User Class 1



From Zone 587 To Zone 779 - User Class 10

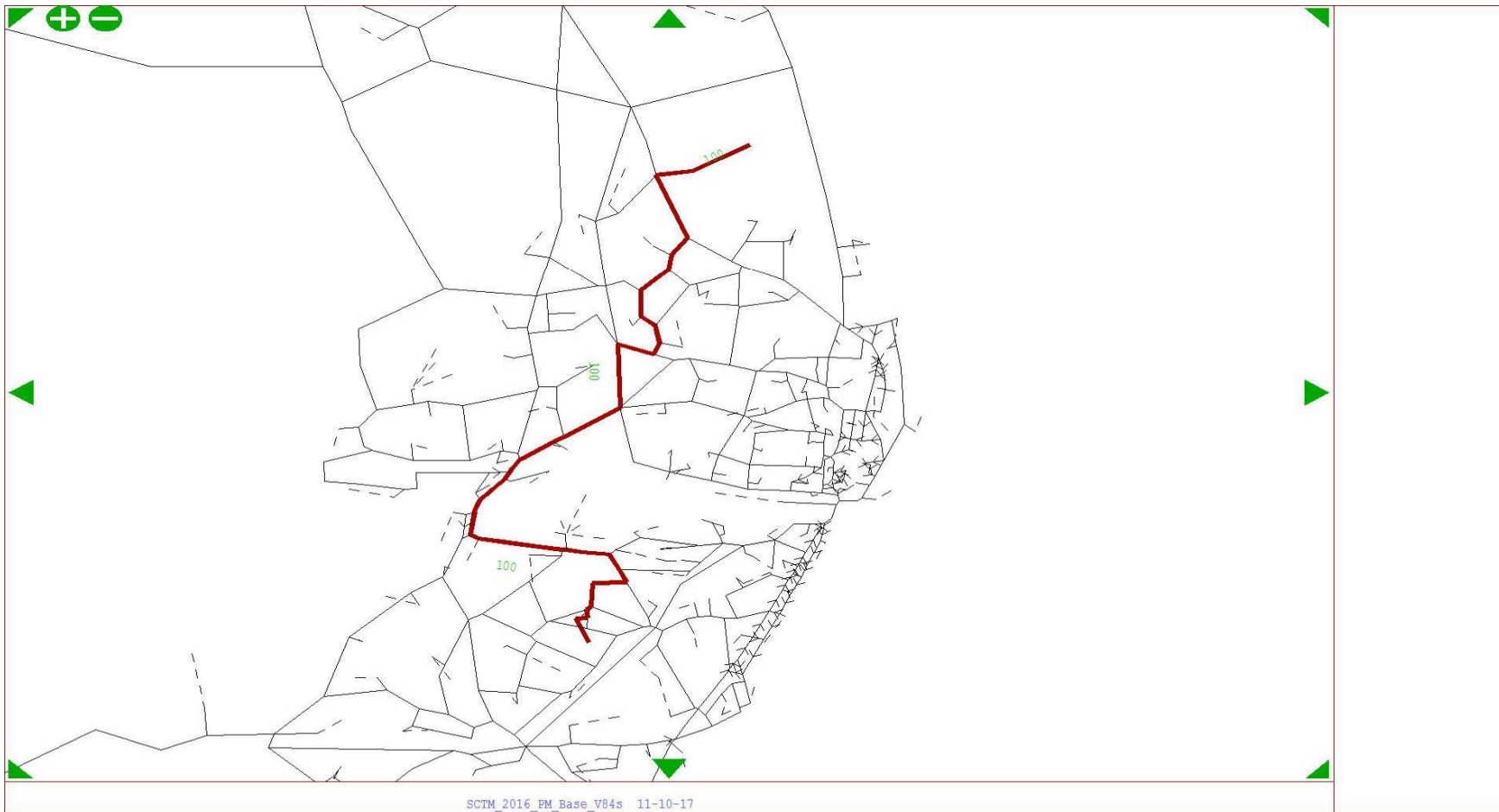


From Zone 779 To Zone 587 - User Class 1

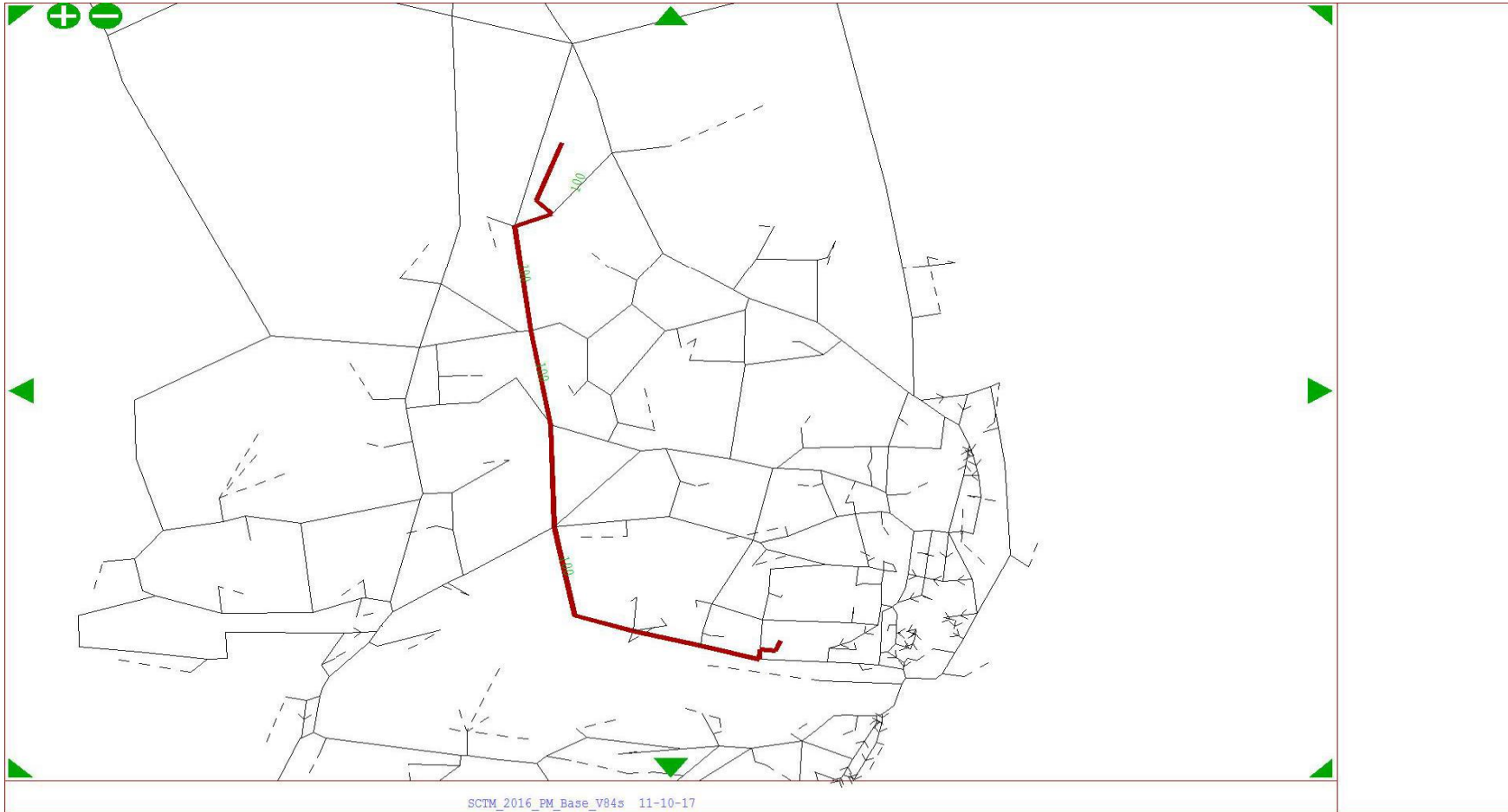




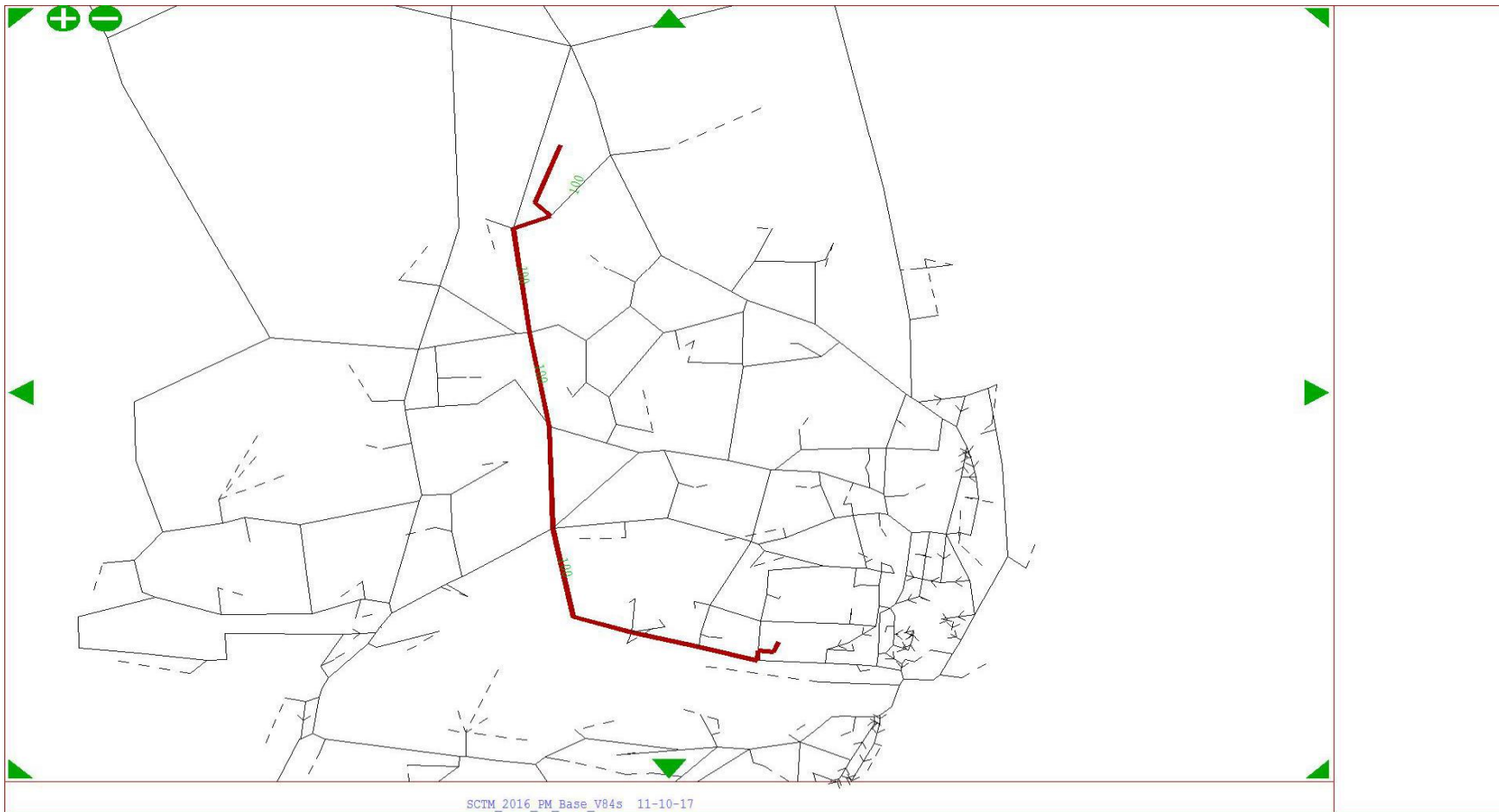
From Zone 779 To Zone 587 - User Class 10



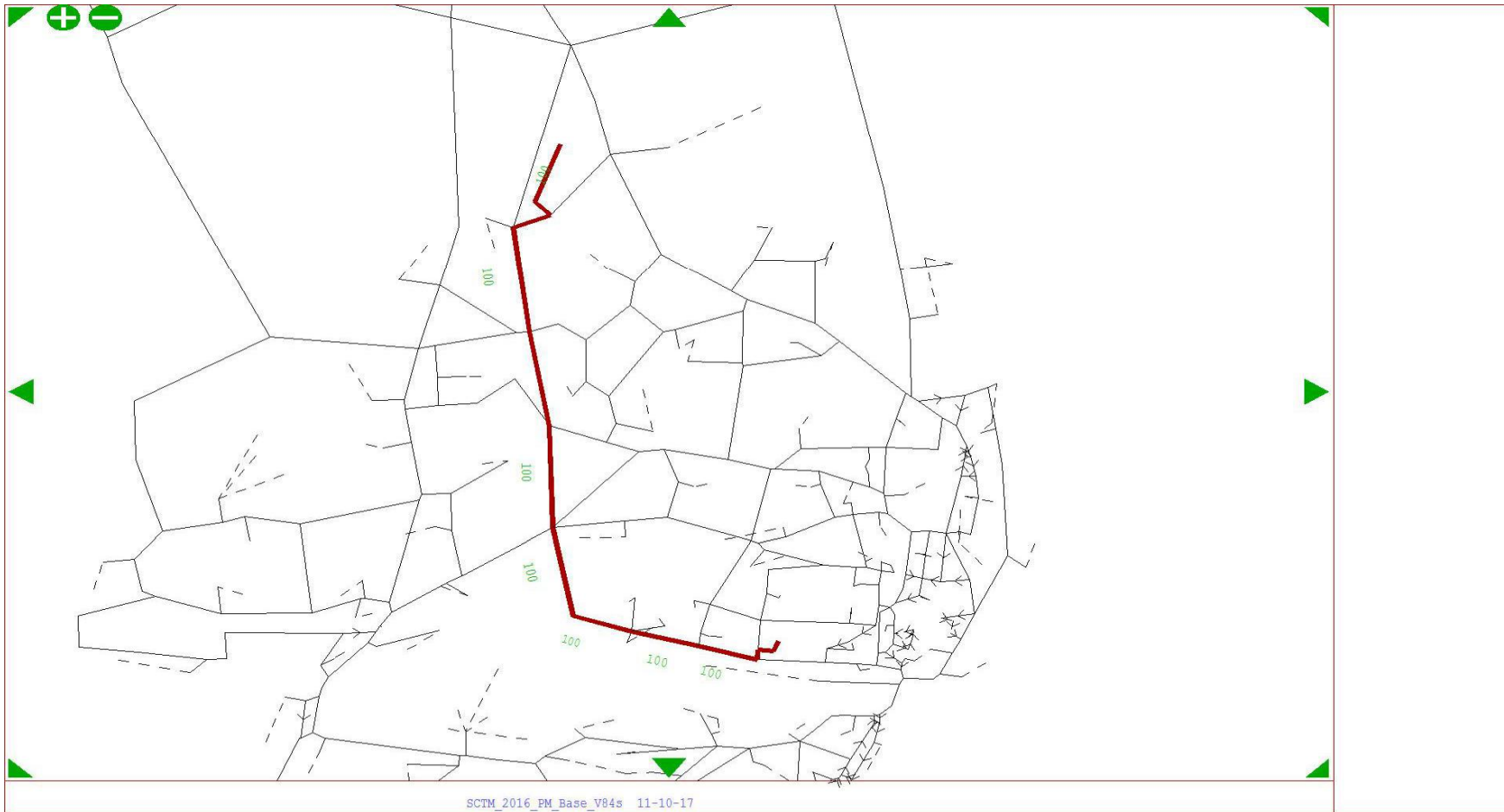
From Zone 766 To Zone 427 - User Class 1



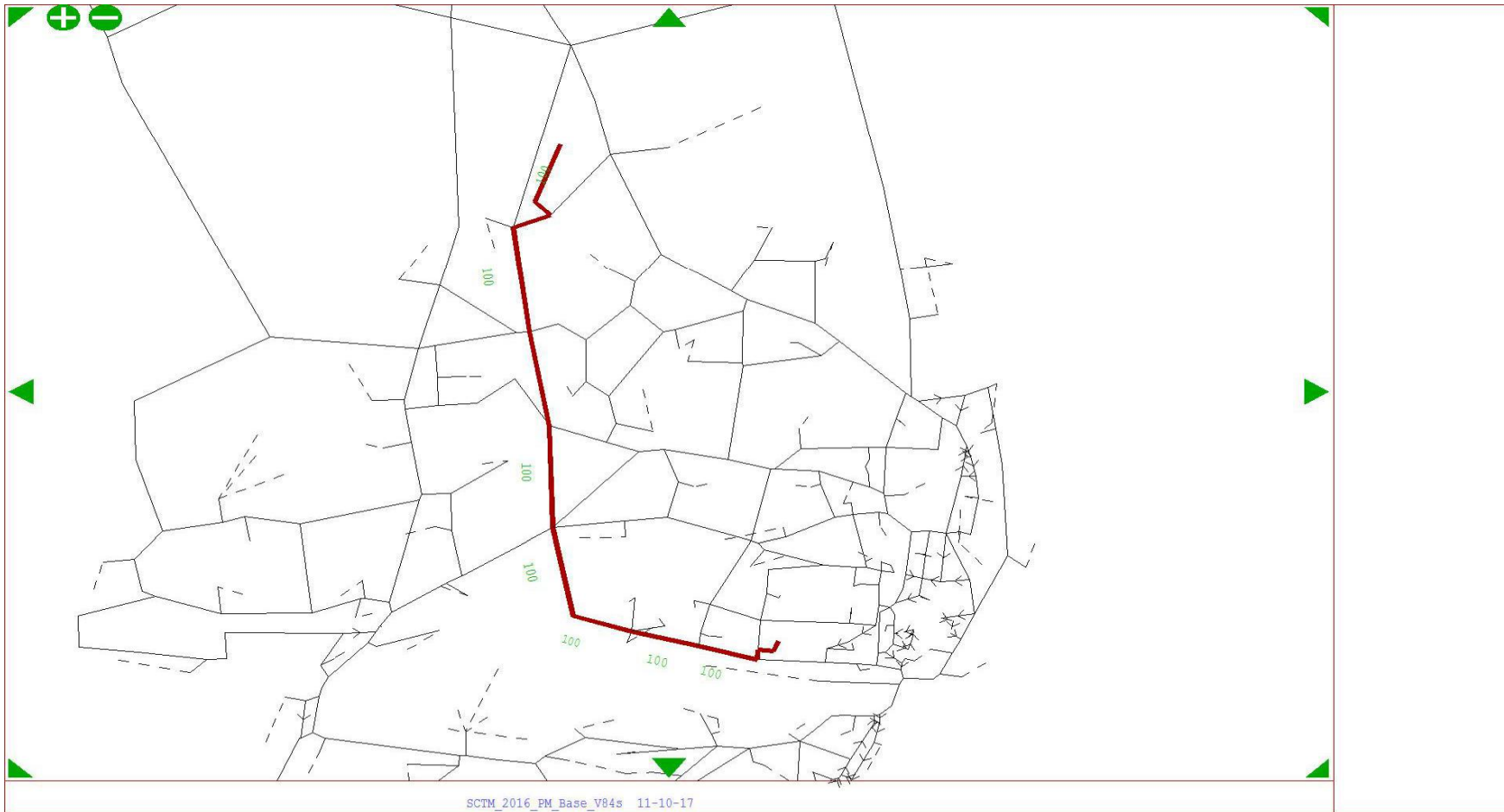
From Zone 766 To Zone 427 - User Class 10



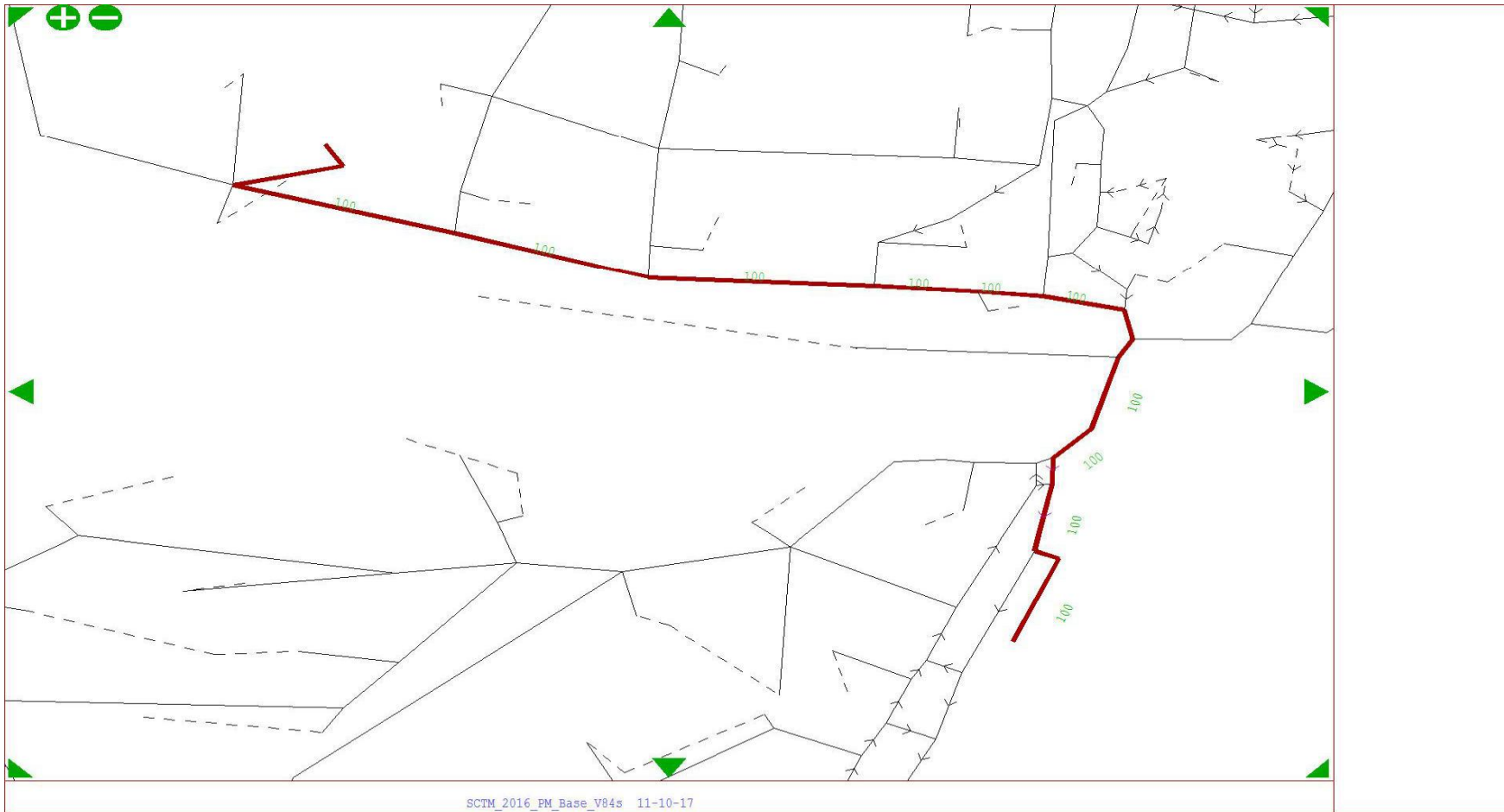
From Zone 427 To Zone 766 - User Class 1



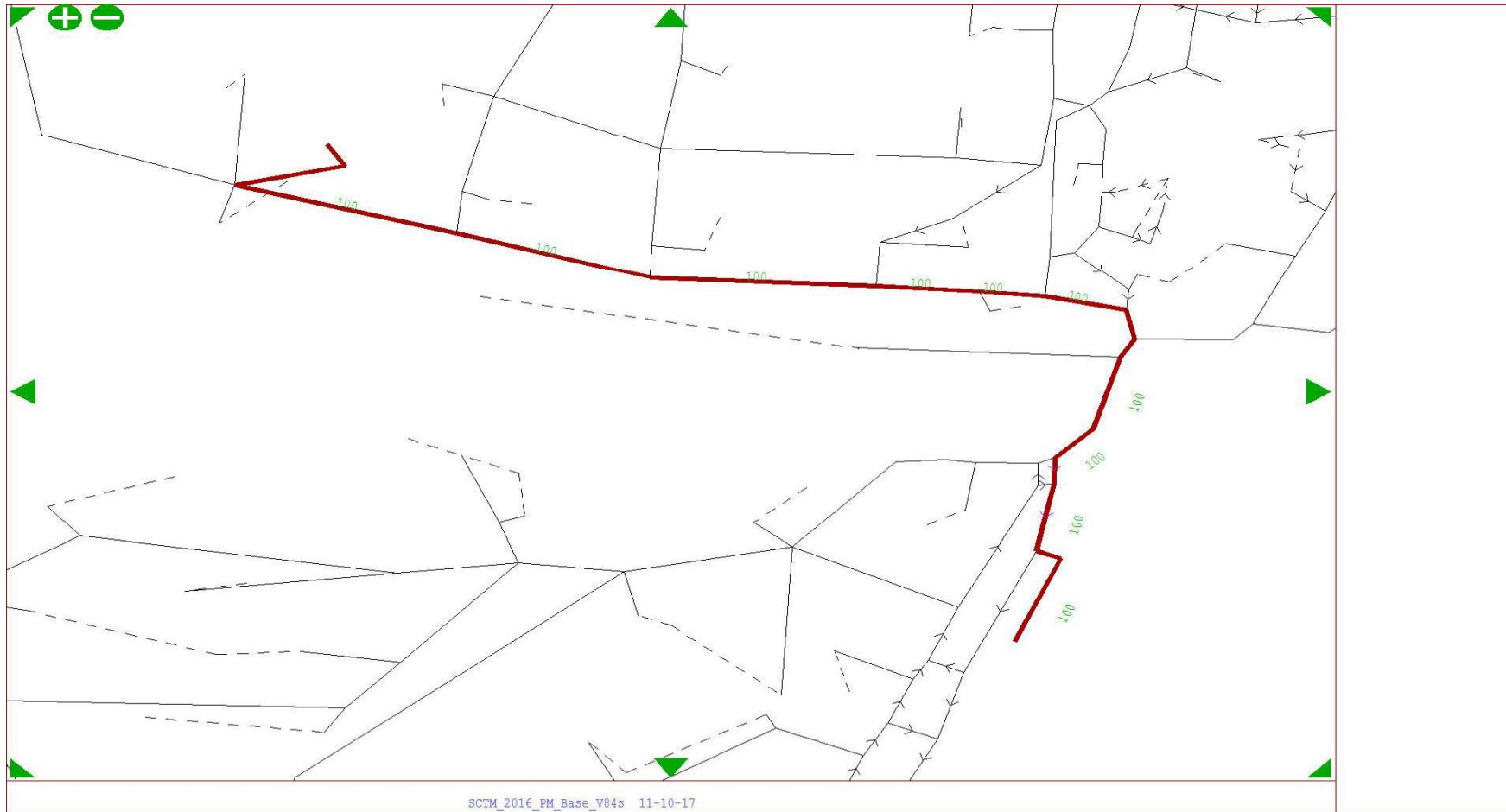
From Zone 427 To Zone 766 - User Class 10



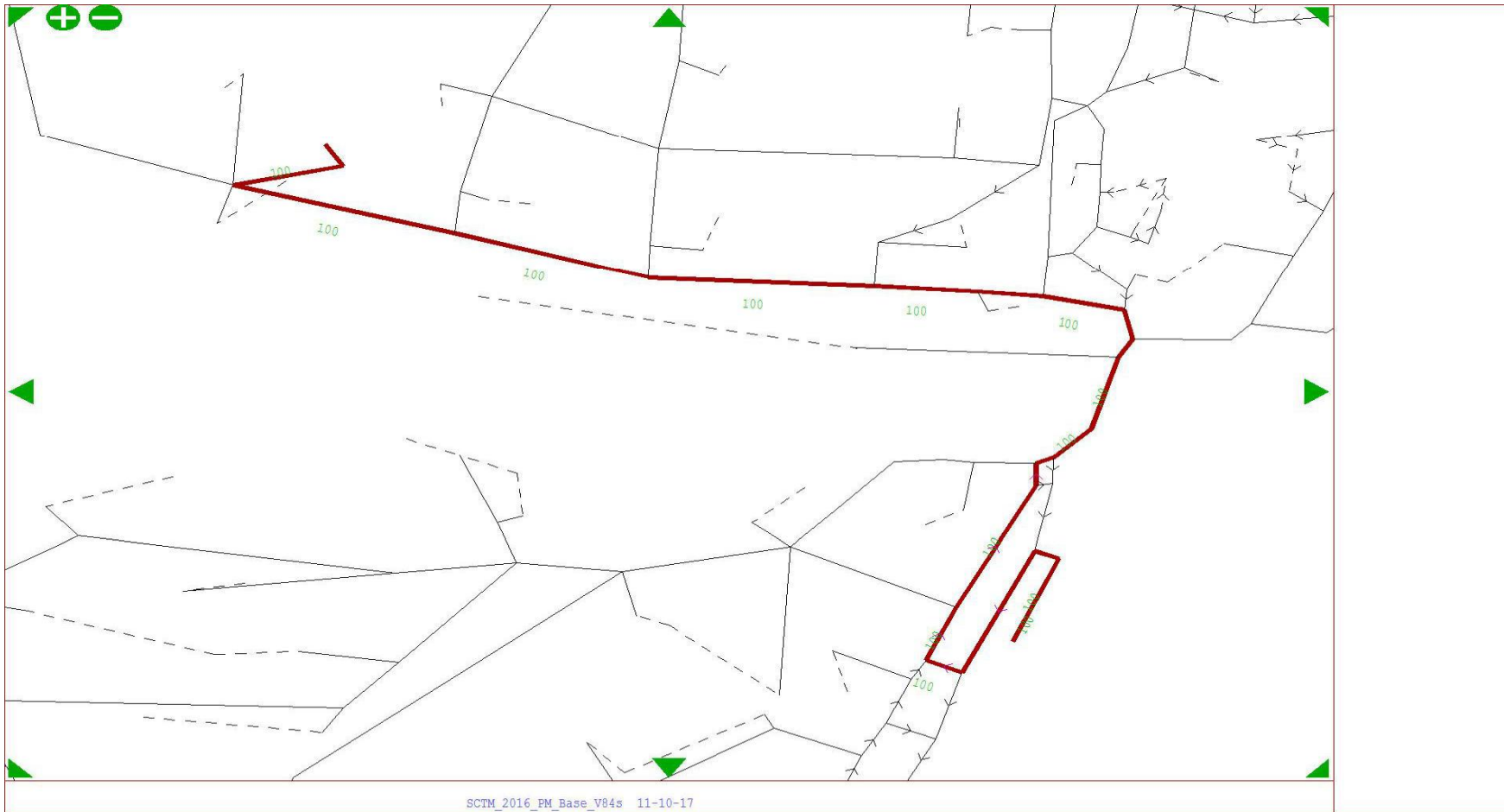
From Zone 819 To Zone 588 - User Class 1



From Zone 819 To Zone 588 - User Class 10



From Zone 588 To Zone 819 - User Class 1

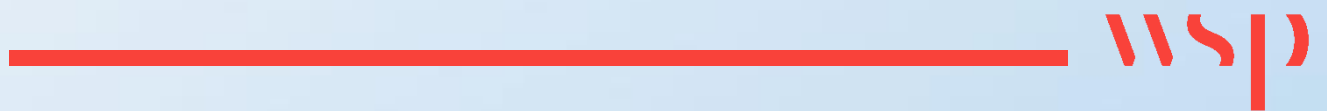






# Appendix E

## **SITE SPECIFIC DEVELOPMENTS**



District	Site Code	Dev Type	LPA	Location	Easting (X)	Northing (Y)	Primary Source	Policy	Description (All major land uses)	Floor space (split if multiple land uses)	(1) - Floor space Type (N/A / GEA / ...)	(3) - Dwelling Total	Forecast Year (Full completion)	(4) - Uncertainty Assumption	SATURN Zone	Dwelling Split	Dwelling Projections	
																	2022	2037
Waveney	LOW3 DC/15/4547/FUL	Housing	Waveney	Town Hall, offices and car parks, Mariners Street, Lowestoft	655074	293881	SSA	LOW3		N/A	N/A	8	2017/18	Near certain	764		8	8
Waveney	LOW4 DC/14/2322/FUL	Housing	Waveney	Council offices, Clapham Road, Lowestoft	654799	293246	SSA	LOW4		N/A	N/A	9	2016/17	Near certain	562		9	9
Waveney	LOW6	Housing	Waveney	Neeses Pit, Normanston Drive, Lowestoft	652823	293643	SSA	LOW6	Housing (retirement lodges)	N/A	N/A	49	2021/22	Near certain	582		49	49
Waveney	LOW7	Housing	Waveney	Gunton Park, off Old Lane, Lowestoft	653527	296466	SSA	LOW7	Housing	N/A	N/A	60	2021/22	More than likely	408		60	60
Waveney	LOW9	Housing	Waveney	Monckton Avenue Nursery, Lowestoft	653030	293819	SSA	LOW9	Housing	N/A	N/A	45	2022/23	Near certain	419		45	45
Waveney	BEC3	Housing	Waveney	Land at Cucumber Lane / Oak Lane, Beccles	643028	288809	SSA	BEC3	Housing	N/A	N/A	20	2017/18	Near certain	457		20	20
Waveney	BUN1 DC/14/4193/OUT	Housing	Waveney	Land west of A144, St John's Road, Bungay	634403	288607	SSA	BUN1	Outline Application with all matters reserved	16300		150	2020/21	More than likely	470		150	150
Waveney	BUN3	Housing	Waveney	Community Centre, Upper Olland Street, Bungay	633769	289321	SSA	BUN3	Housing	N/A	N/A	8	2019/20	More than likely	818		8	8
Waveney	HAL4	Housing	Waveney	Dairy Farm, Saxons Way, Halesworth	638766	277278	SSA	HAL4		N/A	N/A	40	2019/20	Near certain	809		40	40
Waveney	SSP3_WAV	Housing	Waveney	Kirkley Waterfront and Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood, Lowestoft	653233	292651	AAP	SSP3	Approx 9.8ha remaining of 12 ha of reserved	39200		157	start date 2020	Near certain	589	1440	80	157
Waveney	SSP3_WAV	Housing	Waveney	Kirkley Waterfront and Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood, Lowestoft	653233	292651	AAP	SSP3	Approx 9.8ha remaining of 12 ha of reserved	39200		83	start date 2020	Near certain	431	1440	42	83
Waveney	SSP3_WAV	Housing	Waveney	Kirkley Waterfront and Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood, Lowestoft	653233	292651	AAP	SSP3	Approx 9.8ha remaining of 12 ha of reserved	39200		365	start date 2020	Near certain	856	1440	185	365
Waveney	SSP3_WAV	Housing	Waveney	Kirkley Waterfront and Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood, Lowestoft	653233	292651	AAP	SSP3	Approx 9.8ha remaining of 12 ha of reserved	39200		522	start date 2020	Near certain	857	1440	265	522
Waveney	SSP3_WAV	Housing	Waveney	Kirkley Waterfront and Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood, Lowestoft	653233	292651	AAP	SSP3	Approx 9.8ha remaining of 12 ha of reserved	39200		209	start date 2020	Near certain	858	1440	106	209
Waveney	SSP3_WAV	Housing	Waveney	Kirkley Waterfront and Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood, Lowestoft	653233	292651	AAP	SSP3	Approx 9.8ha remaining of 12 ha of reserved	39200		104	start date 2020	Near certain	859	1440	53	104
Waveney	SSP6_WAV	Housing	Waveney	Western End of Lake Lothing, Lowestoft	652280	292586	AAP	SSP6	Waterfront tourism; Small-scale residential development of 57	57		57	Start Date: by 202	Near certain	431		0	57
Waveney	SSP7 DC/15/3748/FUL	Housing	Waveney	Oswald's Boatyard, Lowestoft	652206	292826	AAP	SSP7	80 flats; replacement library; A3 coffee	N/A	N/A	80	Start Date: by 202	Near certain	583		80	80
Waveney	SSP8 DC/15/4311/FUL	Housing	Waveney	The Scores, Lowestoft	655217	293816	AAP	SSP8	Small scale residential and employment development will be s	N/A	N/A	30	Start Date: by 202	Near certain	760		30	30
Waveney	DC/01/0977/OUT DC/14/1755/ARM DC/14/2	Housing	Waveney	Woods Meadow, Oulton	652555	294796	PP	toric alloca	Historic allocation - mixed use develop	N/A	N/A	556	Start Date: by 202	Near certain	865	800	335	556
Waveney	DC/01/0977/OUT DC/14/1755/ARM DC/14/2	Housing	Waveney	Woods Meadow, Oulton	652555	294796	PP	toric alloca	Historic allocation - mixed use develop	N/A	N/A	244	Start Date: by 202	Near certain	866	800	147	244
Waveney	DC/06/0517/OUT	Housing	Waveney	Dunston, Oulton	652173	294874	PP	toric alloca	Historic allocation - approximately 50 d	N/A	N/A	50	2028/29	Near certain	568		0	50
Waveney	DC/06/0058/OUT	Housing	Waveney	Carlton Hall Farm, Carlton Colville	651077	290719	PP	toric alloca	Historic allocation - approximately 124	N/A	N/A	124	2034/35	Near certain	639		0	124
Waveney	DC/05/0540/FUL	Housing	Waveney	Hillside Garage Hillside Road East Bungay NR35 1RX	634356	289064	PP	Windfall	Housing	N/A	N/A	10	2019/20	Near certain	468		10	10
Waveney	DC/14/2252/FUL	Housing	Waveney	Carlton Hall Chapel Road Carlton Colville NR33 8AT	650943	290294	PP	Windfall	Housing (sheltered housing)	N/A	N/A	33	2021/22	Near certain	782		33	33
Waveney	DC/14/2046/OUT	Housing	Waveney	Land at Fairview Road and Norwich Road Halesworth	639219	278526	PP	Windfall	Demolition of Existing Workshop and C	700	700	22	2018/19	Near certain	477		22	22
Waveney	DC/13/0383/FUL	Housing	Waveney	Land at Lodge Road Holton [P19 8RZ]	640107	277905	PP	Windfall	Housing	N/A	N/A	11	2016/17	Near certain	812		11	11
Waveney	DC/12/1105/FUL	Housing	Waveney	Land off Heritage Green Kessingland NR33 7UP	652229	286964	PP	Windfall	Housing	N/A	N/A	30	2018/19	Near certain	463		30	30
Waveney	DC/13/2169/FUL	Housing	Waveney	Land adjacent The Nordalls Kessingland	652998	286393	PP	Windfall	Housing	N/A	N/A	23	2017/18	Near certain	463		23	23
Waveney	DC/02/0878/FUL	Housing	Waveney	Oulton Broad Caravan Site Saltwater Way Lowestoft	652131	292582	PP	toric alloca	Highways works keep planning permes	N/A	N/A	56	2024/25	More than likely	431		25	56
Waveney	DC/11/0264/FUL	Housing	Waveney	Plots 1-11 Rodber Way Lowestoft	653366	295684	PP	Windfall	Housing	N/A	N/A	11	2016/17	Near certain	416		11	11
Waveney	DC/13/0649/OUT	Housing	Waveney	Land off Foxborough Road Lowestoft	653339	294844	PP	toric alloca	Housing	N/A	N/A	50	2024/25	Near certain	420		30	50
Waveney	DC/13/0638/FUL	Housing	Waveney	Longs Dairy St Margarets Road Lowestoft NR32 4HU	654365	294130	PP	Windfall	Housing (sheltered housing)	N/A	N/A	17	2016/17	Near certain	413		17	17
Waveney	DC/14/2524/ARM	Housing	Waveney	Phase 4 land at Foxborough Road Lowestoft	653383	295009	PP	Windfall	Housing	N/A	N/A	10	2019/20	Near certain	420		10	10
Waveney	DC/15/0417/FUL	Housing	Waveney	Tyndale Press, Wollaston Road Lowestoft	654591	293263	PP	Windfall	Housing	N/A	N/A	15	2016/17	Near certain	578		15	15
Waveney	DC/03/0366/ARM	Housing	Waveney	Phase 3 Park Meadows Oulton	652935	295209	PP	toric alloca	Housing	N/A	N/A	119	2016/17	Near certain	586		119	119
Waveney	DC/06/0271/FUL	Housing	Waveney	Service Station Site Mights Road Southwold	650499	276728	PP	Windfall	Housing	N/A	N/A	13	2018/19	Near certain	814		13	13
Waveney	DC/15/0213/FUL	Housing	Waveney	Former Worlingham Primary School, Rectory Road Worlingham	644564	289784	PP	Windfall	15 dwellings and community centre (at	N/A	N/A	15	2017/18	Near certain	549		15	15
Waveney	DC/15/0712/FUL	Housing	Waveney	Former Meadowlands, Walker Gardens Wrentham	649685	282575	PP	Windfall	Housing	N/A	N/A	24	2018/19	Near certain	475		24	24
Waveney	DC/15/3221/OUT	Housing	Waveney	Land near of 34-48 Old Station Road Halesworth	638469	278323	PP	Windfall	Housing	N/A	N/A	15	2020/21	Near certain	809		15	15

Core	1
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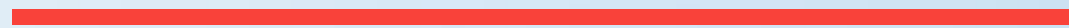
Initial FY	2017
------------	------

2022_AM_Orig	2022_AM_Dest	2022_IP_Orig	2022_IP_Dest	2022_PM_Orig	2022_PM_Dest
1.45	2.04	1.93	1.92	2.06	1.61
1.63	2.30	2.17	2.16	2.32	1.81
8.89	12.51	11.83	11.78	12.63	9.88
10.89	15.32	14.49	14.42	15.47	12.10
8.17	11.49	10.87	10.82	11.60	9.07
3.63	5.11	4.83	4.81	5.16	4.03
27.23	38.31	36.23	36.06	38.67	30.24
1.45	2.04	1.93	1.92	2.06	1.61
7.26	10.22	9.66	9.62	10.31	8.06
14.45	20.33	19.22	19.13	20.52	16.05
7.64	10.75	10.16	10.11	10.85	8.48
33.59	47.25	44.69	44.48	47.71	37.30
48.04	67.58	63.91	63.61	68.23	53.35
19.23	27.06	25.59	25.47	27.32	21.36
9.57	13.46	12.73	12.67	13.59	10.63
14.52	20.43	19.32	19.23	20.63	16.13
5.45	7.66	7.25	7.21	7.73	6.05
60.81	85.55	80.90	80.53	86.37	67.54
26.69	37.54	35.50	35.34	37.90	29.64
1.82	2.55	2.42	2.40	2.58	2.02
5.99	8.43	7.97	7.93	8.51	6.65
3.99	5.62	5.31	5.29	5.67	4.44
2.00	2.81	2.66	2.64	2.84	2.22
5.45	7.66	7.25	7.21	7.73	6.05
4.18	5.87	5.55	5.53	5.93	4.64
4.54	6.38	6.04	6.01	6.45	5.04
2.00	2.81	2.66	2.64	2.84	2.22
5.45	7.66	7.25	7.21	7.73	6.05
3.09	4.34	4.11	4.09	4.38	3.43
1.82	2.55	2.42	2.40	2.58	2.02
2.72	3.83	3.62	3.61	3.87	3.02
21.60	30.39	28.74	28.61	30.68	23.99
2.36	3.32	3.14	3.13	3.35	2.62
2.72	3.83	3.62	3.61	3.87	3.02
4.36	6.13	5.80	5.77	6.19	4.84
2.72	3.83	3.62	3.61	3.87	3.02

2037_AM_Orig	2037_AM_Dest	2037_IP_Orig	2037_IP_Dest	2037_PM_Orig	2037_PM_Dest
1.17	1.71	1.68	1.67	1.77	1.37
1.32	1.92	1.89	1.88	1.99	1.54
7.19	10.46	10.28	10.22	10.82	8.41
8.80	12.81	12.58	12.51	13.25	10.29
6.60	9.61	9.44	9.39	9.94	7.72
2.93	4.27	4.19	4.17	4.42	3.43
22.01	32.02	31.46	31.28	33.13	25.74
1.17	1.71	1.68	1.67	1.77	1.37
5.87	8.54	8.39	8.34	8.84	6.86
23.03	33.52	32.93	32.74	34.68	26.94
12.18	17.72	17.41	17.31	18.33	14.24
53.55	77.92	76.55	76.12	80.63	62.62
76.58	111.44	109.48	108.87	115.31	89.56
30.66	44.62	43.83	43.59	46.17	35.86
15.26	22.20	21.81	21.69	22.97	17.84
8.36	12.17	11.95	11.89	12.59	9.78
11.74	17.08	16.78	16.68	17.67	13.73
4.40	6.40	6.29	6.26	6.63	5.15
81.57	118.70	116.61	115.96	122.82	95.39
35.80	52.09	51.17	50.89	53.90	41.86
7.34	10.67	10.49	10.43	11.04	8.58
18.19	26.47	26.01	25.86	27.39	21.28
1.47	2.13	2.10	2.09	2.21	1.72

# Appendix F

**TEMPRO ALTERNATIVE PLANNING**



**ASSUMPTIONS**

**Comparison between Core Scenario Development & Tempo 7.2 for Waveney**

Years	Core Scenario Committed Dev (HH)	Core Scenario Committed Dev (Jobs)	Tempo 7.2 (HH)	Tempo 7.2 (Jobs)	HH Diff	Jobs Diff
2016 - 2022	2,233	1,776	2,559	1,776	-326	0
2016 - 2037	3,604	3,996	8,952	3,996	-5348	0

**Future Year - Base Year (2016 - 2022) - Derivation of Alternate Planning Assumptions**

Area Description	Name	< 16	16 to 74	75+	Total	HHs	Jobs	Workers
Study Area	Babergh	-80	-413	3,008	2,515	1,841	1,310	-622
Study Area	Forest He	1,533	1,941	1,233	4,708	2,560	1,286	831
Study Area	Ipswich	2,550	4,306	1,599	8,455	4,709	2,740	2,348
Study Area	Mid Suffo	-28	-198	2,953	2,727	2,063	1,498	-766
Study Area	St Edmun	1,763	4,439	3,453	9,655	5,023	2,523	2,262
Study Area	Suffolk Cd	287	1,047	3,981	5,314	3,378	1,906	-41
Study Area	Waveney	712	-114	3,056	3,654	2,559	1,776	190

Original HHS	Original jobs
41,655	41,027
30,156	37,424
64,519	82,009
45,323	47,880
53,483	68,031
60,185	61,760
55,628	51,610

Alternative Assumptions input	
HHs	Jobs
41655	41027
30156	37424
64519	82009
45323	47880
53483	68031
60185	61760
53395	51610

AM Growth Factor with AA	
Origin	Destination
1.023	1.0584
1.0723	1.0744
1.0816	1.0674
1.0192	1.0552
1.0782	1.0737
1.0341	1.0592
1.0134	1.0599
1.0713	1.073

IP Growth Factor with AA	
Origin	Destination
1.0649	1.0629
1.0968	1.0971
1.0891	1.0898
1.0608	1.0584
1.0971	1.0968
1.0702	1.0691
1.0544	1.0531
1.0916	1.0915

PM Growth Factor with AA	
Origin	Destination
1.0503	1.0283
1.0744	1.0722
1.0672	1.0745
1.0469	1.0243
1.0736	1.076
1.0549	1.0398
1.047	1.0173
1.0714	1.0704

AM Growth Factor WITHOUT AA	
Origin	Destination
1.023	1.0584
1.0723	1.0744
1.0815	1.0673
1.0191	1.0551
1.0782	1.0736
1.0341	1.0592
1.046	1.0648
1.0712	1.0729

IP Growth Factor WITHOUT AA	
Origin	Destination
1.0649	1.0628
1.0968	1.0971
1.0891	1.0898
1.0607	1.0583
1.097	1.0967
1.0702	1.069
1.0731	1.0725
1.0915	1.0914

PM Growth Factor WITHOUT AA	
Origin	Destination
1.0503	1.0282
1.0744	1.0722
1.0672	1.0745
1.0469	1.0242
1.0735	1.076
1.0548	1.0397
1.0587	1.0464
1.0714	1.0704

**Future Year - Base Year (2016 - 2037) - Derivation of Alternate Planning Assumptions**

Area Description	Name	< 16	16 to 74	75+	Total	HHs	Jobs	Workers
Study Area	Babergh	-1,117	-2,977	8,324	4,230	4,887	3,073	-3,912
Study Area	Forest He	2,447	8,344	4,371	15,161	8,341	2,895	2,893
Study Area	Ipswich	3,213	12,386	7,101	22,700	13,834	6,266	3,869
Study Area	Mid Suffo	-1,057	-1,327	9,188	6,804	5,961	3,558	-3,819
Study Area	St Edmun	2,643	10,634	9,596	22,872	14,320	5,449	2,852
Study Area	Suffolk Cd	905	5,145	12,872	18,921	13,061	4,563	85
Study Area	Waveney	638	1,400	8,703	10,740	8,952	3,996	-803

Original HHS	Original jobs
44,701	42,790
35,937	39,033
73,644	85,535
49,221	49,940
62,780	70,957
69,868	64,417
62,021	53,830

Alternative Assumptions input	
HHs	Jobs
44701	42790
35937	39033
73644	85535
49221	49940
62780	70957
69868	64417
58417	53830

AM Growth Factor with AA	
Origin	Destination
1.0382	1.1704
1.2238	1.212
1.2116	1.1966
1.0425	1.1638
1.1861	1.2035
1.127	1.1825
1.0799	1.1816
1.1898	1.1963

IP Growth Factor with AA	
Origin	Destination
1.1803	1.174
1.2955	1.2967
1.267	1.2665
1.1791	1.1721
1.2725	1.2709
1.2278	1.2258
1.1919	1.1888
1.2699	1.2697

PM Growth Factor with AA	
Origin	Destination
1.145	1.0615
1.2208	1.227
1.1965	1.2048
1.1415	1.0636
1.2025	1.191
1.1765	1.1431
1.1577	1.093
1.1987	1.1955

AM Growth Factor WITHOUT AA	
Origin	Destination
1.0381	1.1704
1.2237	1.2119
1.2116	1.1965
1.0425	1.1638
1.1861	1.2034
1.127	1.1825
1.1301	1.1894
1.1898	1.1962

IP Growth Factor WITHOUT AA	
Origin	Destination
1.1802	1.1739
1.2955	1.2966
1.2669	1.2665
1.1791	1.172
1.2724	1.2708
1.2278	1.2258
1.2222	1.22
1.2699	1.2696

PM Growth Factor WITHOUT AA	
Origin	Destination
1.1449	1.0614
1.2207	1.2269
1.1965	1.2047
1.1414	1.0636
1.2024	1.1909
1.1764	1.1431
1.1761	1.138
1.1987	1.1954



WSP House  
70 Chancery Lane  
London  
WC2A 1AF

[wsp.com](http://wsp.com)



Suffolk County Council

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# DEMAND MODEL VALIDATION REPORT

Suffolk County Transport Model









Suffolk County Council

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# DEMAND MODEL VALIDATION REPORT

Suffolk County Transport Model

**TYPE OF DOCUMENT (VERSION) CONFIDENTIAL**

**PROJECT NO. 70016133**

**OUR REF. NO. SCTM – DEMAND MODEL VALIDATION REPORT**

**DATE: NOVEMBER 2017**

WSP  
WSP House  
70 Chancery Lane  
London  
WC2A 1AF  
Phone: +44 20 7314 5000  
Fax: +44 20 7314 5111  
WSP.com

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# QUALITY CONTROL

Issue/revision	First issue	Revision 1	Revision 2
Remarks	Draft	Draft	
Date	18th April 2017	27th October 2017	
Prepared by	Gaelle Samaha	Gaelle Samaha	
Signature			
Checked by	John Collins	John Collins	
Signature			
Authorised by		John Collins	
Signature			
Project number	70016133	70016133	
Report number	D5	D5	
File reference	170415 SCTM DMVR.docx	171101 SCTM DMVR_Lowestoft_New Template.docx	



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# 1 INTRODUCTION

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## 1.1 MODEL OVERVIEW

- 1.1.1. Suffolk County Council (SCC) has commissioned WSP to fully upgrade the existing modelling tools available to SCC and develop an integrated county-wide multi-modal model known as the Suffolk County Transport Model (SCTM).
- 1.1.2. The SCTM comprises a full Transport Demand Model (TDM), with a separate Highway Assignment Model (HAM) and Public Transport Assignment Model (PTAM).
- 1.1.3. The aim of the SCTM is to provide a multi-purpose transport modelling tool for SCC to test a range of potential transport schemes and policies. These may include:
- Major highway scheme appraisal
  - Major public transport scheme appraisal
  - Inputs for transport business cases and funding applications
  - Inputs for environmental appraisal
  - Local plan / core strategy assessment
  - Development impact assessment
- 1.1.4. The SCTM has been developed to the extent that it is able to serve as a high-level strategic assessment tool for all such applications; however, the level of detail required for any specific application should be reviewed prior to testing. It may be necessary to enhance a particular local area for a specific testing purpose.

## 1.2 ABOUT THIS REPORT

- 1.2.1. The purpose of this report is to document the development, assumptions and calibration of the SCTM TDM. It presents the results of the realism tests which have been undertaken to demonstrate that the model aligns well with Department for Transport (DfT) Transport Analysis Guidance (TAG) and is fit for the purposes outlined above.
- 1.2.2. This report is structured into the following chapters:
- Chapter 2: Model overview
  - Chapter 3: Generalised cost calculations
  - Chapter 4: Derivation of travel demand
  - Chapter 5: Iteration and demand/supply convergence
  - Chapter 6: Realism testing
  - Chapter 7: Summary of model development

## 2 MODEL OVERVIEW

---

- 2.1.1. This chapter is an overview of the SCTM TDM. It mainly covers the model structure, the zoning system, the modes and submodes modelled, the time periods, demand segments, and the modelling of park-and-ride.

### 2.2 MODEL STRUCTURE

- 2.2.1. The SCTM TDM models behavioural responses relating to trip frequency, time period choice, main mode choice, trip distribution, and submode choice (i.e. the choice between park-and-ride and pure public transport). It also interacts with highway and public transport assignment models, allowing schemes such as bus priority measures that impact the highway and public transport assignments to be tested.
- 2.2.2. The hierarchy of the TDM is shown in Figure 1. The approach is a fairly conventional incremental model, with a nested hierarchy which is in line with DfT's TAG Unit M2 section 4.5 (Variable Demand Modelling, March 2017).
- 2.2.3. In the absence of local evidence, park-and-ride (submode) choice has been positioned below destination choice, as suggested in section 3.2.3 in TAG Unit M5.1 (Modelling of Parking and Park-and-ride, January 2014).
- 2.2.4. The two assignment models sit at the bottom of the hierarchy, with skim matrices extracted from the assignments and used within the demand model to calculate the generalised costs of travel and derive the corresponding demand responses.
- 2.2.5. The skims extracted from the SCTM HAM are listed below:
- Distance
  - Time
- 2.2.6. The skims extracted from the SCTM PTAM are listed below:
- Distance
  - In-vehicle time
  - Origin wait time
  - Transfer wait time
  - Walk time
  - Access time
  - Egress time
  - Number of transfers
  - Fares

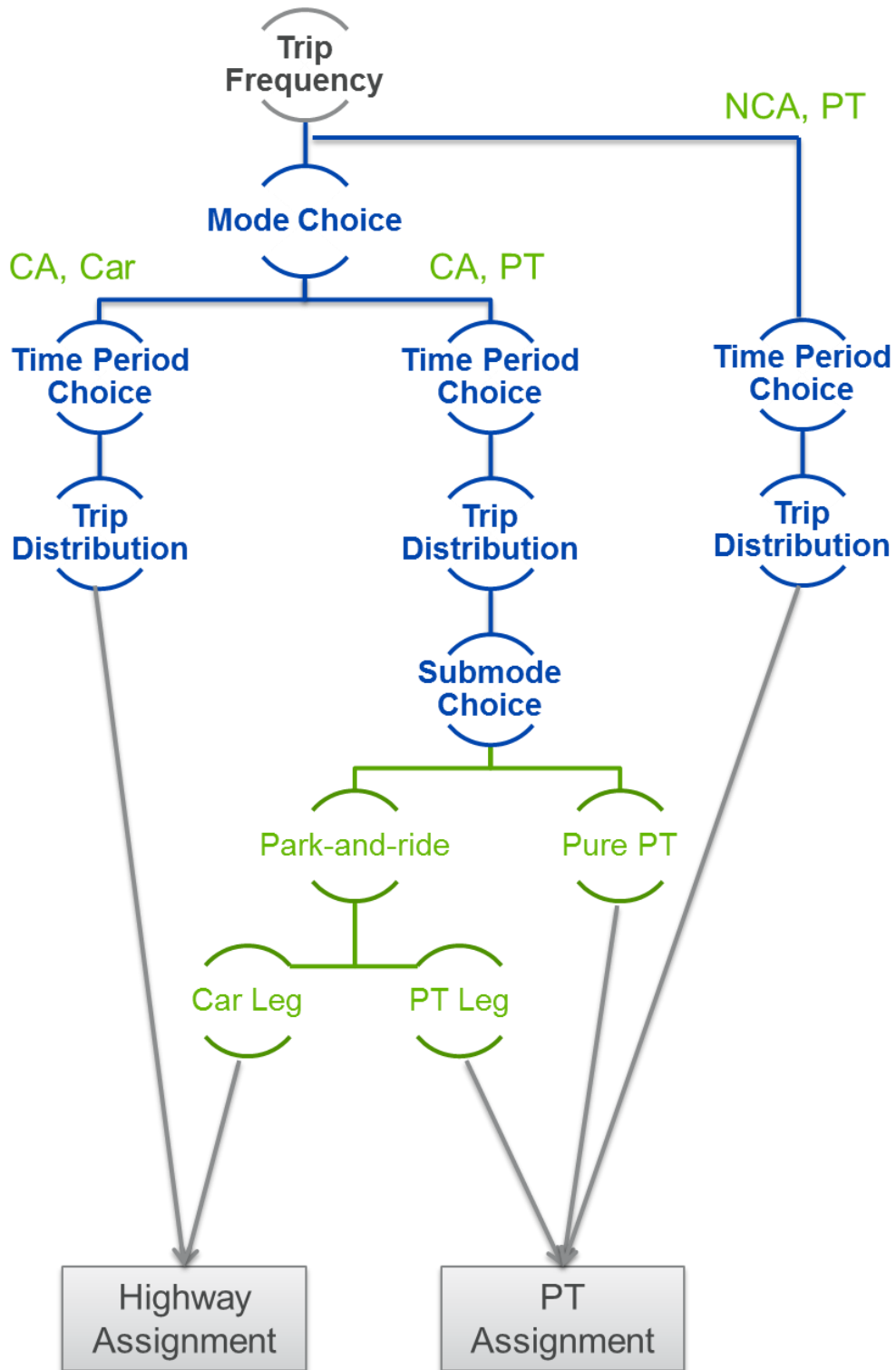
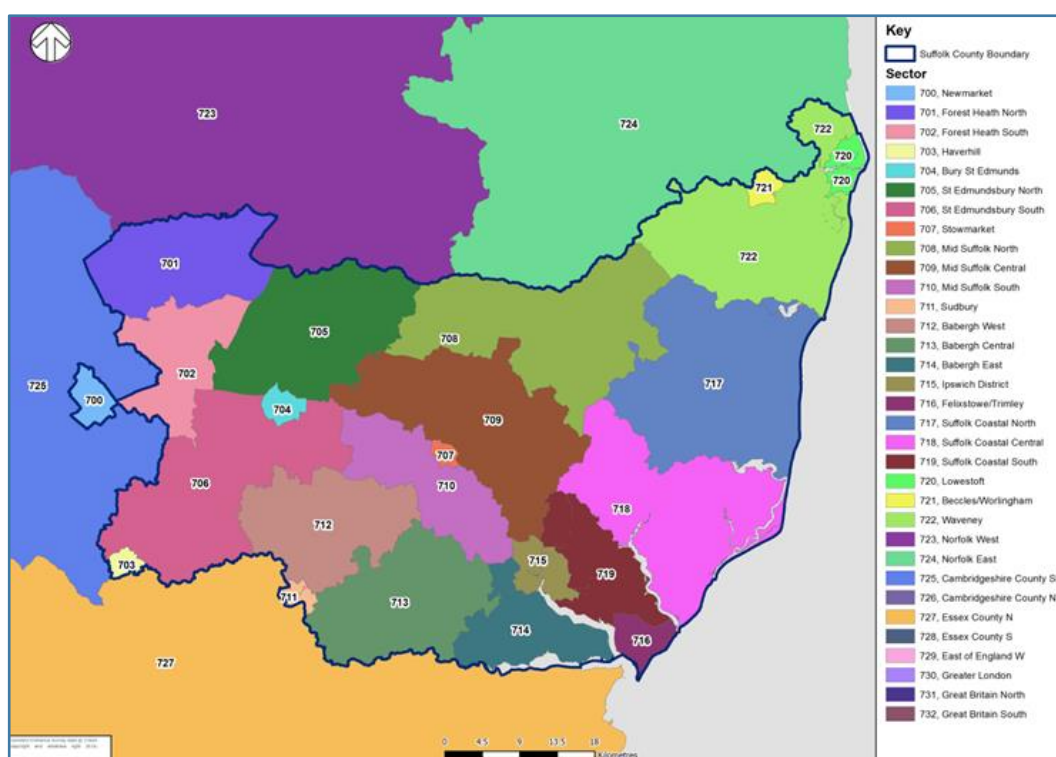


Figure 1 SCTM TDM Choice Hierarchy

## 2.3 STUDY AREA AND ZONING SYSTEM

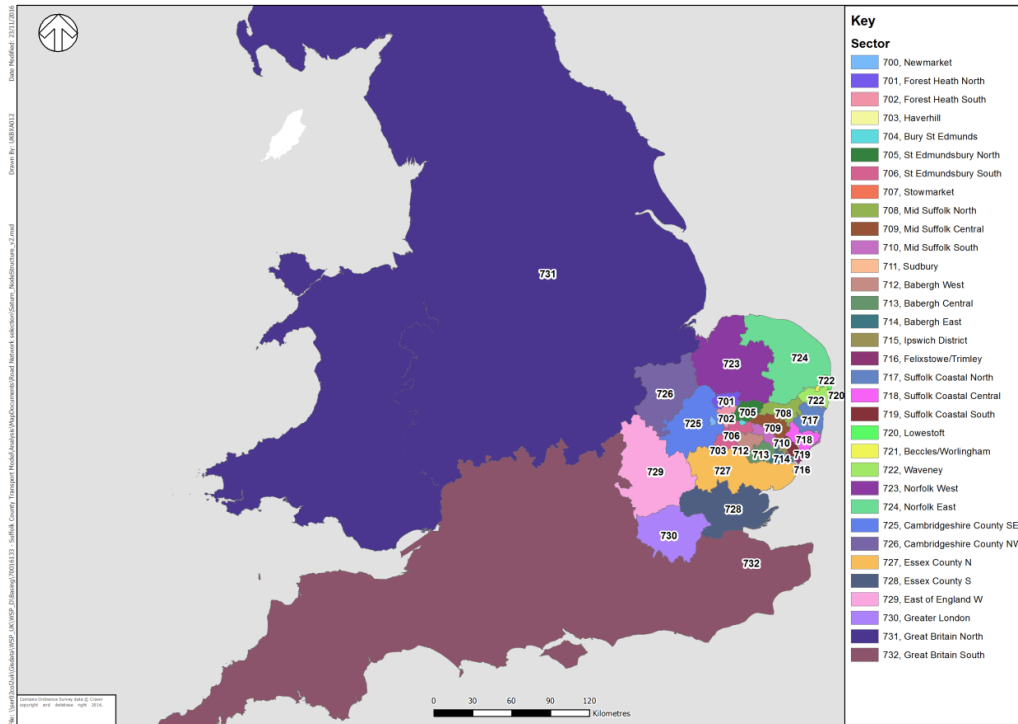
- 2.3.1. The TDM zoning system is consistent with the HAM's and PTAM's and comprises 1200 zones. Suffolk County has been modelled in detail and has therefore been divided into relatively small zones; and larger zones have been used in adjacent counties within the East of England (Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, and Bedfordshire) and in the remainder of the UK.
- 2.3.2. 307 zones in the zone system do not represent any geographical area in the base year assignment models; they have been included to facilitate the forecasting process and help maintain the same zone structure in both the base year and forecasting models.
- 2.3.3. Rail station car parks and park-and-ride locations within Ipswich have been modelled as separate zones to allow the modelling of park-and-ride; these account for 26 zones in total. This approach facilitates the process of combining costs from the highway and public transport assignment models and the process of splitting park-and-ride trips into individual car and public transport legs prior to assignment.
- 2.3.4. The zones are grouped to create 33 sectors. The sectors are used in the process of converting demand matrices from peak hours to peak periods, as explained in section 2.7.
- 2.3.5. The sectoring system focusing on Suffolk can be seen in Figure 2. These sectors are defined by a combination of district boundaries and the major towns within the county.



**Figure 2 Internal Sectors Plan**

2.3.6 Figure 3 shows the remainder of the sectoring system outside of Suffolk which was based on county and government office region boundaries.

2.3.7 More information on the zoning and sectoring systems can be found in the SCTM LMVR (November 2017).



**Figure 3 External Sectors**

## 2.4 SOFTWARE PLATFORM

- 2.4.1. The SCTM TDM and PTAM are run in PTV Visum 15.00-15 and the HAM is run in SATURN (version 11.3.12 U).
- 2.4.2. The HAM and PTAM interact under the control of the demand model using the COM interface in PTV Visum which provides a convenient method of applying Visual Basic scripts to customise the operation of the demand model.

## 2.5 MODE AND SUBMODE CHOICES

- 2.5.1. The SCTM TDM models the following main modes:
  - Car
  - Public Transport (PT)
- 2.5.2. In the absence of local evidence and as outlined in the Model Specification Report (February 2016), park-and-ride has been positioned as a submode of public transport as car has been assumed to act like an access mode for relatively long public transport legs.
- 2.5.3. The SCTM TDM models the following submodes as part of the incremental model:
  - Park-and-ride
  - PT modes only
- 2.5.4. The SCTM TDM does not model walk and cycle as separate main modes. This reflects the expected usage of the model and the need to be proportionate, given the extra resource that would be required to obtain and analyse appropriate data and the likely limited impact of any further functionality. To model the transfer between active and mechanised modes, trip frequency has been modelled, as suggested in section 4.6.3 in DfT’s TAG Unit M2 (Variable Demand Modelling, March 2017).

## 2.6 PARK-AND-RIDE

2.6.1. The SCTM TDM covers rail-based park-and-ride using rail station car parks and available parking facilities in the areas surrounding rail stations. As mentioned in section 2.3, these car parks are modelled as separate zones in the model. Table 1 shows the list of car parks that have been included along with their respective total capacities and parking charges.

**Table 1 Modelled Car Parks and Characteristics**

Zone	Station Name	Road Name	Capacity (spaces)	Charges for Commuters (in pence)	Charges for Non-Commuters (in pence)
739	Ipswich	Ipswich Station	444	731	610
771	Lowestoft	Lowestoft Station	112	324	340
787	Stowmarket	Stowmarket Station	382	430	320
788	Sudbury	Sudbury Station	140	106	0
789	Newmarket	Newmarket Station	12	0	0
790	Bury St Edmunds	Bury St Edmunds Station	23	350	350
791	Thurston	Station Hill	12	0	0
792	Brandon	Brandon Station	5	0	0
793	Needham Market	Station Yard	22	0	0
794	Manningtree	Station Rd	570	578	450
795	Woodbridge	Woodbridge Station	72	85	0
796	Melton	Wilford Bridge Rd	27	0	0
797	Wickham Market	Wickham Market Station	48	0	0
798	Saxmundham	Station Approach	18	0	0
799	Darsham	Darsham Station	22	0	0
800	Halesworth	Station Rd	15	0	0
801	Beccles	Beccles Station	10	0	0
802	Oulton Broad South	Oulton Broad South Station	6	0	0
803	Oulton Broad North	Oulton Broad North Station	4	0	0
804	Somerleyton	Station Rd	8	0	0
805	Diss	Station Rd	326	394	360
806	Trimley	Trimley Station	6	0	0
807	Bures	Station Hill	20	0	0

2.6.2. Total car park capacities have been collected from National Rail Enquiries website. Parking costs have also been derived from information on the same website: for non-commuters (employers' business and other trips) the parking charge has been set to the off-peak rate, whereas for commuters it was assumed to be the annual rate divided by 235 working days. More information on the need for capacities and parking charges in the model can be found in section 0.

2.6.3. The SCTM TDM does not explicitly model residential, workplace, on-street, or informal parking.

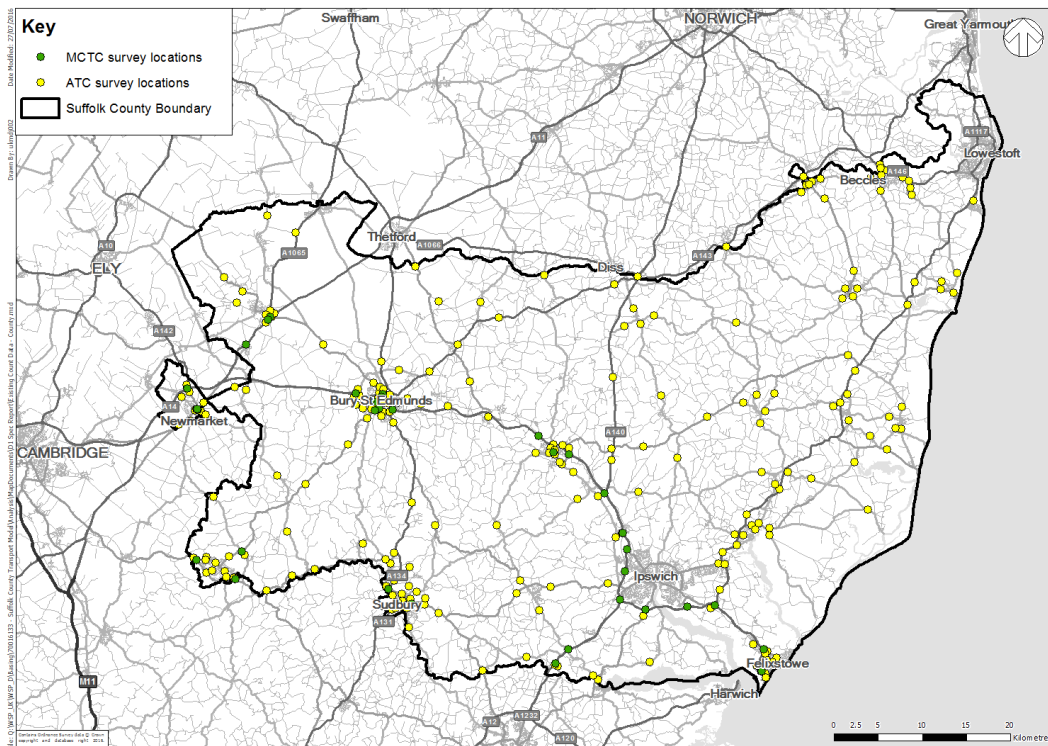
## 2.7 TIME PERIODS

2.7.1. There are differences in the time periods which the SCTM models represent, as shown in Table 2.

**Table 2 SCTM Model Time Periods**

Time Periods	AM Peak	Inter Peak	PM Peak	Off-Peak
TDM	07:00-10:00	10:00-16:00	16:00-19:00	19:00-07:00
HAM	08:00-09:00	Average hour 10:00-16:00	17:00-18:00	n/a
PTAM	08:00-09:00	11:00-12:00	17:00-18:00	n/a

- 2.7.2. As outlined in section 2.5.6 in DfT’s TAG Unit M2 (Variable Demand Modelling, March 2017), the demand model is expected to operate at a 24-hour level in Production-Attraction (PA) format, so it is necessary to represent costs in the off peak period. However, validated base assignment models of the off-peak period have not been built for SCTM, as available data is much more restricted in this time period, and they are unlikely to provide significant benefits for any scheme assessment. Instead, the off peak models have been estimated based on the validated interpeak models and a simple factor has been applied to the validated interpeak matrix by sector to estimate the off peak demand. The estimated off peak models are run to produce skim matrices which are then used to calculate off peak costs.
- 2.7.3. To convert TDM outputs to HAM time periods, the ATC counts have been summed over the TDM and HAM time periods and the ratio of the sums taken for each time period and each site. The ratios have then been averaged across directions for each site, then across sites for each sector. For the sectors with no traffic count data available, the average factors have been applied. The ATC locations are illustrated in Figure 4.



**Figure 4 Commissioned Traffic Survey Locations**

- 2.7.4. To convert TDM outputs to PTAM time periods, the onboard bus passenger counts have been summed over the TDM and PTAM time periods, and the ratio of the sums taken for each time period and each site in Ipswich. The ratios have then been averaged across sites. The Ipswich bus data has been used rather than Bury’s or Lowestoft’s as it has the largest flows and therefore the most robust. Bus counts have also been used in favour of rail given the vast majority of PT trips are by bus and bus is the only PT mode for which passenger flows are available - boarding and alighting data is available at rail stations but this informs trips ends, not flows.
- 2.7.5. HAM to TDM and PTAM to TDM conversion factors are shown in Table 3, along with IP to OP conversion factors. PT count data is only available from 0700 to 1900, therefore IP to OP conversion factors for the PTAM were assumed to be the same as for the HAM.

**Table 3 Peak Hour to Peak Period and IP to OP Conversion Factors for the HAM**

Sector Name	Sector Number	HAM			PTAM		
		Number of Counts	AM Peak Hour to Peak Period	PM Peak Hour to Peak Period	IP to OP period	AM Peak Hour to Peak Period	PM Peak Hour to Peak Period
Waveney	722	21	2.57	2.62	0.36	2.74	2.72
Suffolk Coastal North	717	20	2.55	2.68	0.34	2.74	2.72
St Edmundsbury South	706	19	2.54	2.60	0.45	2.74	2.72
Suffolk Coastal Central	718	16	2.52	2.62	0.33	2.74	2.72
Bury St Edmunds	704	15	2.46	2.70	0.38	2.74	2.72
Babergh West	712	13	2.61	2.59	0.41	2.74	2.72
Sudbury	711	12	2.62	2.58	0.41	2.74	2.72
Mid Suffolk Central	709	12	2.41	2.55	0.43	2.74	2.72
St Edmundsbury North	705	12	2.64	2.55	0.45	2.74	2.72
Babergh Central	713	9	2.63	2.53	0.39	2.74	2.72
Felixstowe/Trimley	716	10	2.29	2.62	0.49	2.74	2.72
Mid Suffolk North	708	9	2.47	2.56	0.43	2.74	2.72
Newmarket	700	8	2.62	2.53	0.45	2.74	2.72
Forest Heath South	702	7	2.72	2.67	0.51	2.74	2.72
Stowmarket	707	7	2.49	2.60	0.43	2.74	2.72
Mid Suffolk South	710	6	2.38	2.62	0.37	2.74	2.72
Haverhill	703	6	2.73	2.75	0.50	2.74	2.72
Beccles/Worlingham	721	3	2.87	2.67	0.39	2.74	2.72
Babergh East	714	5	2.65	2.66	0.50	2.74	2.72
Forest Heath North	701	5	2.75	2.56	0.51	2.74	2.72
Suffolk Coastal South	719	5	2.66	2.63	0.42	2.74	2.72
Essex County_N	727	1	2.69	2.36	0.46	2.74	2.72
Cambridgeshire County_SE	725	1	2.71	2.86	0.42	2.74	2.72
<b>Average</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>2.59</b>	<b>2.61</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>2.74</b>	<b>2.72</b>

Sector Name	Sector Number	HAM			PTAM		
		Number of Counts	AM Peak Hour to Peak Period	PM Peak Hour to Peak Period	IP to OP period	AM Peak Hour to Peak Period	PM Peak Hour to Peak Period
Essex County_S	728	0	2.59	2.61	0.43	2.74	2.72
East of England_W	729	0	2.59	2.61	0.43	2.74	2.72
Norfolk West	723	0	2.59	2.61	0.43	2.74	2.72
Norfolk East	724	0	2.59	2.61	0.43	2.74	2.72
Cambridgeshire County_NW	726	0	2.59	2.61	0.43	2.74	2.72
Great Britain North	731	0	2.59	2.61	0.43	2.74	2.72
Greater London	730	0	2.59	2.61	0.43	2.74	2.72
Ipswich District	715	0	2.59	2.61	0.43	2.74	2.72
Great Britain South	732	0	2.59	2.61	0.43	2.74	2.72
Lowestoft	720	0	2.59	2.61	0.43	2.74	2.72



## 2.8 DEMAND SEGMENTATION AND USER CLASSES

2.8.1. Traffic demand is split into the following two car availability segments in order to generate the correct responses in the demand model:

- Car Available (CA)
- No Car Available (NCA)

2.8.2. Demand is also segmented into the following journey purposes:

- Home-based work (HBW)
- Home-based employer's business (HBEB)
- Home-based other (HBO)
- Non-home-based employer's business (NHBEB)
- Non-home-based other (NHBO)

2.8.3. Table 4 shows the combinations of trip purpose and car availability that make trips within the SCTM TDM.

**Table 4 SCTM TDM Demand Strata**

Stratum	Description	Constraint Type	Demand Form
1	HBEB_CA	Singly	PA
2	HBEB_NCA	Singly	PA
3	HBO_CA	Singly	PA
4	HBO_NCA	Singly	PA
5	HBW_CA	Doubly	PA
6	HBW_NCA	Doubly	PA
7	NHBEB_CA	Singly	OD
8	NHBEB_NCA	Singly	OD
9	NHBO_CA	Singly	OD
10	NHBO_NCA	Singly	OD

2.8.4. All demand strata are singly (production-end) constrained, except HBW-CA and HBW-NCA, as suggested in DfT's TAG Unit M2 section 4.9.10 (Variable Demand Modelling, March 2017).

2.8.5. All home-based demand strata in the SCTM TDM are treated at tour or Production/Attraction (P/A) level and all non-home-based demand strata are treated at individual trip or Origin/Destination (O/D) level, as no overall tour assumptions can be incorporated without considerably more information and complexity. With tour modelling, demand responses are modelled on the basis of the total cost of travel for the outbound and return journeys combined, while with trip-based modelling the cost of travel for each individual trip is used separately.

## 2.9 REFERENCE DEMAND

- 2.9.1. All home-based and non-home-based reference demand matrices that are input into the TDM are derived from the validated assignment matrices using a series of conversion procedures.
- 2.9.2. The validated assignment matrices are first converted from HAM and PTAM time periods to TDM time periods using the conversion factors described in section 2.7.
- 2.9.3. All car reference demand matrices are then converted from PCUs to person units using the relevant base year occupancy rates for each demand strata and each time period. The occupancy factors used are outlined in Table 12. At this point, non-home-based matrices are ready to use in the TDM; however home-based matrices still need to be converted from O/D to P/A level.
- 2.9.4. To allow the conversion from O/D to P/A, outbound and inbound home-based matrices are aggregated across time periods then averaged to derive total daily home-based demand by mode and demand stratum. Tour proportions are then used to split these daily demand matrices into time period combinations. The tour proportions used are taken from the DIADEM 5.0 (SATURN) user manual (Appendix C).
- 2.9.5. The default tour proportions in DIADEM 5.0 are available for car, bus and rail, and have been derived from National Travel Survey data. As the bus and rail matrices are combined into one main mode in the SCTM TDM, a weighted average of the bus and rail tour proportions has been taken, using bus and rail patronages derived from observed data (82% for bus and 18% for rail). The car and combined PT tour proportions have then been furnished to validated trip ends for application in the SCTM TDM. The furnished proportions are shown in Table 5, Table 6, and Table 7, for car and public transport (CA and NCA), respectively.

**Table 5 Tour Proportions for Car**

Car	AM-AM	AM-IP	AM-PM	AM-OP	IP-IP	IP-PM	IP-OP	PM-PM	PM-OP	OP-OP
Employer's Business	0%	15.85%	49.83%	2.32%	6.28%	10.17%	0.56%	6.08%	1.91%	4.20%
Other	4.45%	14.85%	4.63%	0.11%	31.23%	12.35%	0.49%	10.8%	2.15%	17.24%
Commuting	2.06%	13.38%	52.16%	3.70%	5.00%	10.85%	2.97%	1.17%	0.73%	1.70%

**Table 6 Tour Proportions for Public Transport (CA segments)**

PT	AM-AM	AM-IP	AM-PM	AM-OP	IP-IP	IP-PM	IP-OP	PM-PM	PM-OP	OP-OP
Employer's Business	0%	16.79%	52.96%	3.25%	5.47%	8.89%	0.64%	3.53%	1.46%	4.64%
Other	3.82%	19.30%	10.82%	0.13%	25.28%	14.02%	0.77%	6.96%	2.01%	16.09%
Commuting	2.37%	11.42%	66.00%	3.38%	2.26%	7.19%	1.44%	0.66%	0.30%	0.95%

**Table 7 Tour Proportions for Public Transport (NCA segments)**

PT	AM-AM	AM-IP	AM-PM	AM-OP	IP-IP	IP-PM	IP-OP	PM-PM	PM-OP	OP-OP
Employer's Business	0%	16.96%	53.44%	3.62%	5.45%	8.85%	0.71%	3.43%	1.57%	4.11%
Other	4.77%	18.53%	10.63%	0.13%	25.05%	14.22%	0.79%	6.95%	2.02%	16.06%
Commuting	2.36%	12.12%	64.59%	3.94%	2.38%	6.96%	1.66%	0.63%	0.34%	1.07%

- 2.9.6. The furnished tour proportions in the tables above are used to split the total daily home-based demand into P/A combinations.
- 2.9.7. The resulting split matrices are aggregated by outbound and inbound time periods and subtracted from the initial matrices on a cell by cell basis to calculate fitting-on factors. These factors help ensure that the O/D to P/A conversion process is reversible and also address the inaccuracies resulting from the use of national datasets and the omission of trips that occur in time period combinations that are not modelled in the SCTM TDM (IP-AM, PM-AM, PM-IP, OP-AM, OP-IP, and OP-PM).

## 2.10 DIMENSIONS AND UNITS

2.10.1. The dimensions and units used in the SCTM TDM are outlined in Table 8.

**Table 8 Dimensions and Units of Input**

Skims	Units
Time skims	Minutes (min)
Distance skims	Kilometres (km)
All Public Transport time skims (in-vehicle time, origin wait time, transfer wait time, walk time, access time and egress time)	Minutes (min)
Public Transport fare skims	Pence (p)
Public Transport number of interchange skims	Number of interchanges

Input Parameters	Units
Value of Time	Pence/minute (p/min)
Weight applied to time spent walking	n/a
Weight applied to time spent waiting	n/a
Occupancy rates	People/car
Value of Operating Cost (VOC)	Pence/Kilometre (p/km)

## 3 GENERALISED COSTS

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3.1.1. This chapter outlines how the generalised costs have been calculated in the SCTM TDM and the equations and parameters used.

### 3.2 GENERALISED COST COMPONENTS

3.2.1. People's travel choices depend on both the monetary and time costs of the alternatives available to them. In the SCTM TDM, the generalised costs associated with each mode are all formulated as recommended in section 3 of DfT's TAG Unit M2 (Variable Demand Modelling, March 2017).

3.2.2. The generalised costs of travel in the TDM are expressed in units of time (in minutes) and include both the times and monetary costs associated with each trip.

3.2.3. The generalised costs have been derived using variables relating to the trips under consideration and others relating to the choice-making individuals. The variables relating to the trips (like ride time or trip distance) have been exported as skim matrices from the HAM and PTAM; and the variables relating to the choice-making individuals (like their values of time) have been extracted from the DfT's TAG data book (July 2017, release v1.8).

### 3.3 CAR GENERALISED COST FORMULATION

3.3.1. The car generalised costs for a specific OD pair, time of day and demand stratum are calculated in the SCTM TDM as follows:

$$G_{car} = t_{ride} + \frac{d * VOC}{occ * VOT}$$

Where:

- $G_{car}$  is the car generalised cost (in min);
- $t_{ride}$  is the journey time spent in the car (in min);
- $d$  is the journey distance travelled by car (in km);
- $VOC$  is the vehicle operating cost per km for the trip purpose (in p/km);
- $occ$  is the number of people in the car (who are assumed to share the cost); and
- $VOT$  is the value of time for the demand stratum (in p/min).

3.3.2.  $t_{ride}$  and  $d$  are exported as skim matrices from the calibrated base year HAM for each time period and each assigned user class. More details on these can be found in the SCTM LMVR (November 2017).

3.3.3. The walk time and parking cost components of the equation in section 3.1.6 in DfT's TAG Unit M2 (Variable Demand Modelling, March 2017) are not used in SCTM due to the lack of information on residential, on-street, and workplace car parks and on walking trips to and from car parks within the fully modelled (internal) area. Parking charges at the modelled park-and-ride sites have been included in the park-and-ride generalised cost formulation.

#### Intra-zonal Distances and Times

3.3.4. Intra-zonal costs are required in order to represent trips within a zone and must be realistic to allow the choice between intra-zonal and inter-zonal trips in the distribution model. DfT's TAG M2 A.1.17 (Variable Demand Modelling, March 2017) states:

*Care should be taken when dealing with intra-zonal trips. Because most assignment models do not output intra-zonal costs (since intra-zonal trips are not assigned) there may be problems with using incremental models where there are observed intra-zonal trips in the base year trip matrix. It is desirable that robust estimates of intra-zonal costs should be estimated in these instances. These could be some function of the inter-zonal costs, for example half the minimum inter-zonal costs for that zone (of course factors such as the nature of juxtaposition of other zones and the size of the*

zone itself are considerations). Power function elasticity models will be particularly sensitive to very small intra-zonal costs, and this is one reason why they should be avoided when this is the case.

- 3.3.5. In line with this advice, intra-zonal distances and times have been derived by finding the minimum value for journeys to/from all other zones (i.e. the row and column minimum) and halving this. This calculation is updated at each iteration of the model.

## 3.4 PUBLIC TRANSPORT GENERALISED COST FORMULATION

- 3.4.1. The public transport generalised cost for a specific OD pair, time of day and demand stratum is the sum of the costs of the individual stages of the journey, such as accessing and waiting for public transport, riding on public transport, and egressing at the destination. It is calculated as follows:

$$G_{PT} = t_{walk} * v_{walktime} + t_{wait} * v_{waittime} + t_{ride} + \frac{c_{fare}}{VOT} + c_{interchange}$$

Where:

- $G_{PT}$  is the public transport generalised cost (in min);
- $t_{walk}$  is the total walking time to and from the PT service (in min);
- $t_{wait}$  is the total waiting time for all PT services used on the journey (in min);
- $v_{walktime}$  and  $v_{waittime}$  are the weights applied to time spent walking and waiting, respectively, to reflect increases in perceived time when walking and waiting for public transport;
- $t_{ride}$  is the total in-vehicle journey time (in min);
- $VOT$  is the value of time for the demand stratum (in p/min);
- $c_{fare}$  is the fare (in pence); and
- $c_{interchange}$  is the interchange penalty if the journey involves transferring from one PT service to another (in min). It is calculated as a time penalty multiplied by the number of transfers.

- 3.4.2.  $t_{walk}$  consists of:

- Access time (from real origin to PT stop);
- Egress time (from PT stop to real destination); and
- Transfer time (between PT stops).

- 3.4.3.  $t_{wait}$  consists of:

- Origin wait time (time spent waiting for the first service on path); and
- Transfer wait time (time spent waiting for subsequent services).

- 3.4.4. The number of transfers, access time, egress time, transfer time, origin wait time, transfer wait time, and in-vehicle time attributes are exported as skim matrices from the calibrated base year PTAMs for each time period and user class. Passenger fares are not included in the PTAM; the section below outlines how they have been derived.

### Intra-zonal Distances and Times

- 3.4.5. Given the size of the internal zones, it is assumed that no intra-zonal trips are made by public transport. The generalised costs on all intra-zonal OD pairs are set to a very large value, which prevents the TDM from allocating any trips to them.

### Derivation of Public Transport Fares

- 3.4.6. Bus and rail fare structures vary considerably from one operator to another, which makes them challenging to model. Following an analysis of the fares across the boroughs of Suffolk County, the following assumptions have been made:

- Bus fares are fixed fares applied per boarding
- Rail fares are distance-based

3.4.7. Table 9 outlines some sample bus fares in the study area, showing that there is no strong correlation between distance and fare.

**Table 9 Sample Bus Fares in the Study Area**

From	To	Distance (km)	Day Ticket (£)
Ipswich	Stowmarket	28	£1.65
Ipswich	Felixstowe	24	£1.83
Ipswich	Aldeburgh	45	£1.93
Ipswich	Melton	16	£1.83
Southwold	Lowestoft	22	£1.75
Ipswich	Ipswich	4	£1.20
Ipswich	Ipswich	9	£1.20
Mildenhall	Thetford	40	£2.70
Bury St. Edmunds	Thetford	24	£1.98
Bury St. Edmunds	Bury St. Edmunds	15	£0.68
Sudbury	Colchester	33	£3.50
Bury St. Edmunds	Stowmarket	25	£2.90

3.4.8. Bus fares are assumed to be fixed and the same across all bus lines and operators within the study area. They have been set to £2.00 for commuters and £3.00 for others and have also been assumed not to vary by time period.

3.4.9. Rail fares per kilometre have been interpolated in PTV Visum based on the actual fares on selected flows with high passenger volumes. Distances on trips to and from London have been increased by 50km to reflect the higher fares on the corresponding services. A minimum fare of £3.00 has been set for commuters and £4.00 for others

3.4.10. Table 10 shows some sample rail fares in the study area.

**Table 10 Sample Rail Fares in the Study Area**

From	To	Distance (km)	Daily Equivalent of Season Ticket (1 - 6 months)	Any Time (Single)	Off Peak (Single)
Ipswich	Colchester	25	£4.39	£7.60	£7.60
Ipswich	Chelmsford	60	£8.18	£14.10	£14.10
Ipswich	Stratford (London)	101	£14.93	£49.20	£39.40
Ipswich	London Liverpool Street	107	£15.81	£49.20	£39.80
Ipswich	Norwich	71	£8.25	£15.20	£15.20
Stowmarket	Norwich	53	£6.96	£13.00	£13.00
Cambridge	Norwich	104	£10.88	£24.80	£17.60

3.4.11. In the SCTM, there is only one ticket type available for each demand segment. For employer's business and other purposes, anytime single ticket fares have been used for the AM peak, and off-peak fares for the other time periods. For commuting purposes, a daily equivalent fare has been derived from weekly / monthly / season tickets.

### 3.5 PARK-AND-RIDE GENERALISED COST FORMULATION

- 3.5.1. In the SCTM TDM, park-and-ride is modelled as a submode of public transport. Modelled park-and-ride trips involve people driving from their real origins to their respective train stations, parking their cars at the station car parks or nearby parking facilities, then using public transport services to reach their final destinations. In this model, people are assumed to use soft modes at the destination end of their trips i.e. from their last train stops to their real destinations (where they undertake their activity) - this part of their journeys is not modelled in the SCTM TDM. Walk movements between car parks and train stations have also been ignored for simplicity.
- 3.5.2. Additional procedure steps have been coded into the model in which parking sites are selected for each OD pair with park-and-ride demand. These steps make use of the in-built 'P+R Lot Choice' procedure in PTV Visum as described below.

#### PTV Visum 'P+R Lot Choice' Procedure

- 3.5.3. The objective of the 'P+R Lot Choice' procedure is to find the optimum park-and-ride sites for each OD pair and distribute the park-and-ride demand across them while accounting for the total park-and-ride capacity. Once a balanced distribution is reached, the procedure also determines the combined utility of travel using park-and-ride for each real origin to real destination pair.
- 3.5.4. For each zone where parking supply is represented, definitions of capacity and price are required. More information on modelled car park capacities and prices can be found in Table 1. Additional input parameters include generalised utilities of travel on the inbound (car) and outbound (public transport) legs, and a volume-delay function to account for capacity-dependent costs. Restrictions on parking durations and enforcement penalties are not covered.
- 3.5.5. As suggested in section 2.3.30 in DfT's TAG Unit M5.1 (Modelling Parking and Park-and-ride, January 2014), an iterative process is built into the procedure, during which the proportionate demand per demand stratum, OD pair and park-and-ride site is a variable that undergoes continuous adjustment throughout subsequent iterations.
- 3.5.6. The following section in the PTV Visum 15 manual provides more information on the iteration process:

*At the beginning of each iteration, a shortest path search is performed for each OD pair and its total demand is distributed across the park-and-ride site found. This normally does not represent optimum distribution. The demand distributed across a single path is then scaled with the factor  $\lambda$  and added to the formula for distribution of the previous iteration step as follows:*

$$R' = (1 - \lambda)R + \lambda\Gamma$$

*Where:*

*R' is the new distribution calculated with this iteration step*

*R is the distribution according to the previous iteration step*

*$\Gamma$  is the distribution of total demand according to shortest path search*

*$\lambda$  is a scaling factor between 0 and 1*

*The scaling factor  $\lambda$  is first adjusted to reduce the gap. The gap expresses the ratio of a) the actual utilities, taking into account the distribution of demand across all parking lots in reach, and b) the utilities arising from distribution of the total demand across the shortest path found. Gap utility calculation is performed across all OD pairs and demand strata.*

*The procedure is finished when either the maximum number of iterations has been reached or the gap value defined is undershot.*

- 3.5.7. The maximum number of iterations for the 'P+R Lot Choice' procedure has been set to 100 and the maximum gap to 0.01.

## 3.6 GENERALISED COST PARAMETERS

3.6.1. The value of time (VOT) is used to represent the relative importance of cost versus time for different trip purposes and demand strata. In the SCTM TDM, separate values have been used for:

- Business travel (travel in work time)
- Journeys to work (commuting)
- Other personal travel (recreation, shopping, etc).

3.6.2. As recommended in DfT's TAG Unit M2 (Variable Demand Modelling, March 2017) section 3.3.6, the values of time used in the generalised cost calculations have been assumed to vary with distance as follows:

$$VOT_d = VOT \cdot \left(\frac{d}{d_0}\right)^{n_c}$$

Where:

- $d$  is the skimmed trip length (in kilometres)
- $d_0$  is the distance (in kilometres) underpinning the national average values of time. These distances have been taken from Table C1 in DfT's TAG Unit M2 (Variable Demand Modelling, March 2017)
- $VOT$  is the average value of time listed in Table 11
- $n_c$  is the distance elasticity assumed to be 0.248 for commuting, 0.315 for other, 0.387 for employers' business and 0.435 for rail employers' business

3.6.3. The average values of time in the equation above are listed in Table 11 by TAG trip purpose. They have been derived from the July 2017 version of the DfT's TAG data book (release v1.8) using Table A1.3.2 and 2016 perceived cost values. They are expressed in pence / minute.

**Table 11 Average Values of Time (pence / min) per TAG Trip Purpose**

TAG Trip Purpose	Value of Time (p/min)
Work	28.99
Other	8.14
Commuting	17.82

3.6.4. The vehicle occupancy rates per trip have been derived from Table A1.3.3 in the DfT's TAG data book (July 2017, release v1.8). They are listed in Table 12 by time period and TAG trip purpose.

**Table 12 Occupancy Rates per TAG Trip Purpose**

TAG Trip Purpose	AM Peak	Interpeak	PM Peak	Off-peak
Work	1.20	1.19	1.17	1.18
Other	1.68	1.65	1.71	1.66
Commuting	1.17	1.15	1.16	1.18

3.6.5. Vehicle operating costs (VOCs) have been implemented in the SCTM TDM to reconstruct the monetary cost of car journeys. They represent the monetary cost to users of running a specific type of vehicle over a certain distance. This cost consists of both fuel costs and non-fuel costs (e.g. oil, tyres, maintenance and depreciation). Table 13 summarises the VOC values (in pence / kilometre) used in the SCTM TDM by TAG trip purpose. They have been calculated using an average network speed of 57.3 kph in the AM peak, 60.7 kph in the IP and the OP, and 56.5 kph in the PM peak.

**Table 13 Vehicle Operating Costs per TAG Trip Purpose**

TAG Trip Purpose	AM Peak VOC (p/km)	Interpeak VOC (p/km)	PM Peak VOC (p/km)	Off-peak VOC (p/km)
Work	12.15	11.97	12.19	11.97
Other	5.79	5.74	5.80	5.74
Commuting	5.79	5.74	5.80	5.74



3.6.6. The correspondence between TAG and SCTM trip purposes is outlined in Table 14.

**Table 14 Correspondence between SCTM Trip Purposes and DfT’s TAG Trip Purposes**

SCTM Trip Purpose	TAG Trip Purpose
HBEB	Work
HBO	Other
HBW	Commuting
NHBEB	Work
NHBO	Other

3.6.7. Weights are applied to the time spent walking and waiting for public transport to reflect increases in perceived time when walking to and from stops and waiting for services. They are taken as the midpoint values of the ranges in section 3.1.5 of DfT’s TAG Unit M3.2 (Public Transport Assignment Modelling, January 2014) and are assumed to be 1.75 and 2 times in-vehicle time, respectively.

3.6.8. The public transport transfer time penalty is assumed to be 7.5 minutes of in-vehicle time per interchange, which is also the midpoint of the range recommended in section 3.1.5 of DfT’s TAG Unit M3.2 (Public Transport Assignment Modelling, January 2014).

3.6.9. Table 15 summarises the TAG-recommended ranges as well as the values chosen in SCTM for the interchange penalty and the walk time and wait time weightings. These are consistent with the values used within the SCTM PTAM.

**Table 15 TAG-Recommended Ranges and SCTM Values for the Interchange Penalty, Value of Walk Time, and Value of Wait Time**

GC Component	Minimum Recommended	Maximum Recommended	Chosen Value
Value of walk time (factor of in-vehicle time)	1.5	2	1.75
Value of wait time (factor of in-vehicle time)	1.5	2.5	2
Interchange penalty (in minutes of in-vehicle time per interchange)	5	10	7.5

### 3.7 COST DAMPING

3.7.1. In most models, using generalised costs directly as calculated above results in the model's elastic response to car fuel price changes being dominated by very long trips in a way that does not seem to accord with actual experience. According to Section 3.3 of DfT's TAG Unit M2 (Variable Demand Modelling, March 2017), there is also evidence that the impact of changes in generalised costs on demand responses reduces with increasing trip length. It is therefore common practice to apply some form of cost damping to long distance trips in order to reduce the elasticity of response and get satisfactory realism test results.

3.7.2. The SCTM TDM applies the damping function below to car and public transport generalised costs and to all purposes:

$$G' = AG^\gamma$$

Where:

- $G'$  is the damped generalised cost (in min);
- $G$  is the generalised cost calculated as described in sections 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 (in min)
- $A$  and  $\gamma$  are positive cost damping coefficients determined by trial and error to meet the requirements of realism tests. They vary by mode and trip purpose, as shown in Table 16. These variations were essential to achieve acceptable realism test results.

**Table 16 Cost Damping Parameters**

Demand Stratum	$A_{Car}$	$A_{PT}$	$\gamma_{Car}$	$\gamma_{PT}$
HBEB_CA	4.79	2.08	0.65	0.85
HBEB_NCA	4.79	4.33	0.65	0.70
HBO_CA	3.82	2.15	0.70	0.85
HBO_NCA	3.82	4.62	0.70	0.70
HBW_CA	3.77	2.09	0.70	0.85
HBW_NCA	3.77	4.37	0.70	0.70
NHBEB_CA	4.79	3.39	0.65	0.75
NHBEB_NCA	4.79	5.53	0.65	0.65
NHBO_CA	4.78	2.15	0.65	0.85
NHBO_NCA	4.78	4.62	0.65	0.70

3.7.3. For public transport travel, the damping is set at  $\gamma = 0.70$  for most NCA strata and at  $\gamma = 0.85$  for the corresponding CA strata on the assumption that CA segments are more sensitive to changes in PT costs. For car travel, a milder damping is applied to most purposes ( $\gamma = 0.65$ ), except HBO and HBW which use  $\gamma = 0.7$ .

## 4 DERIVATION OF TRAVEL DEMAND

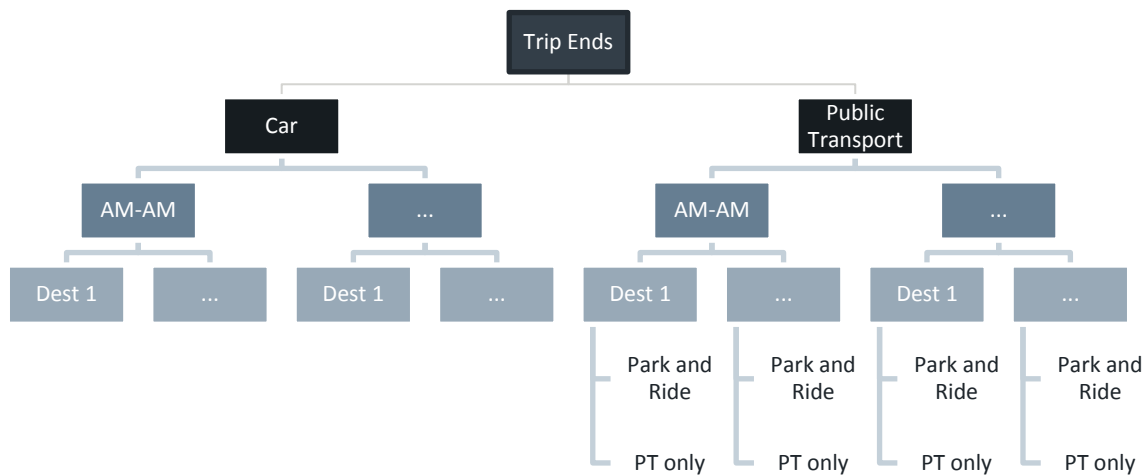
4.1.1. This chapter outlines how the travel demand has been derived in the SCTM TDM and the equations and parameters used in the modelling process.

### 4.2 MODEL STRUCTURE

4.2.1. As outlined in section 2.2, the SCTM TDM is an incremental model, where the following choice levels have been considered in the order outlined below:

- Trip frequency;
- Main mode choice;
- Macro time of day choice;
- Trip distribution; and
- Submode choice.

4.2.2. This hierarchy is shown in Figure 5.



**Figure 5 SCTM TDM Hierarchy**

4.2.3. Appendix E in DfT’s TAG Unit M2 (Variable Demand Modelling, March 2017) outlines the equations to use in incremental models that include mode choice, time period choice and trip distribution choice; however it does not explicitly cover cases where submode choice is also modelled. The general methodology in section E.1 has therefore been applied to understand the formulation to use in the SCTM TDM.

4.2.4. This section explains how the (composite) utility of travel, conditional probabilities, and updated trip matrices are derived for each level of the choice structure.

4.2.5. In the figures and equations in this section, the following notations are used for the indices:

- *p* refers to trip purposes
- *c* refers to person types
- *i* refers to trip origins
- *j* refers to trip destinations
- *m* refers to trip modes: *C* refers to car, and *P* refers to public transport
- *t* refers to trip time periods
- *s* refers to trip submodes

4.2.6. To avoid confusion, composite utilities are labelled as  $\Delta U^*$  and changes in utility are labelled as  $\Delta U$ .

4.2.7. In the SCTM TDM, the TAG-compliant composite utility and conditional probability calculations are derived using PTV's Nested Demand Model add-in. The formulae in the add-in have been revised so that a TAG-compliant choice formula with both lambda and theta parameters varying by mode could be used.

## 4.3 COMPOSITE UTILITIES

4.3.1. The base utility  $\Delta U_{ijmtspc}$  determines choices at the lowest level of the hierarchy (assignment). It is derived from the cost in the relevant assignment model of a journey between two zones ( $i, j$ ) in a specific time period  $t$ .

4.3.2. At higher stages in the hierarchy, costs across the more sensitive choices are combined for use in calculating the less sensitive choices. This is called "composite utility". The composite utilities at each of the higher levels of the choice model are derived by successively aggregating utilities from the lower levels. Table 17 shows how the composite utilities relate to the overall model hierarchy.

4.3.3. Sensitivity parameters are introduced at each stage of the hierarchy to reflect reducing sensitivity moving up the hierarchy. By convention, the sensitivity parameter at the level above assignment is denoted by  $\lambda$ . At higher levels, it is represented by  $\theta$ , a scaling parameter which reflects the sensitivity of a choice level relative to another. At the bottom level of the hierarchy,  $\lambda$  is treated as a negative, to reflect the fact that cost is a disincentive to travel. At higher levels, this negative term is already incorporated into the formulation, so  $\theta$  is positive. Both values are less than or equal to 1, in absolute terms, with smaller values reflecting lower levels of sensitivity.

### Submode Choice

4.3.4. The submode choice model allows for the interaction between the highway and public transport networks, and is needed to accurately model specific park-and-ride services. It is only applied to car available (CA) person types.

4.3.5. The change in utility for the lowest level of the hierarchy is calculated using the equation below:

$$\Delta U_{ijPtspc} = -\lambda_{submode}(C_{ijPtspc} - C_{ijPtspc}^0)$$

Where:

$\Delta U_{ijPtspc}$  refers to the change in the utility of travel by public transport for zone origin  $i$ , zone destination  $j$ , time of day  $t$ , and submode  $s$

$C_{ijPtspc}^0$  is the corresponding reference generalised cost calculated from the base year calibrated and validated highway and public transport assignment models (in minutes)

$C_{ijPtspc}$  is the corresponding forecast generalised cost (in minutes)

$\lambda_{submode}$  is the sensitivity parameter for the submode choice stage

4.3.6. For home-based purposes, the generalised costs in the equation above refer to the total costs on tours. This combination of outbound and inbound costs is calculated internally as part of the in-built calculations in PTV Visum. As outlined in section 2.8.5, this is done by using the cost of travel from the origin zone to the destination zone in the outbound time period and the cost of travel from the destination zone back to the origin zone in the inbound time period (the input utility matrices always refer to a single macro time period). While this methodology is reasonable for the calculation of car OR public transport (single-mode) return costs, it causes two main issues when calculating park-and-ride return costs:

- For a specific OD pair, the origin and destination zones may not be associated with the same park-and-ride site.
- For a specific OD pair, the first leg of the inbound and outbound journey is always made by car and the second leg is always made by public transport.

This is a limitation in the software which PTV is aware of and has registered as a task for software development.

## Trip Distribution

4.3.7. When calculating trip distribution, trips may be considered as either singly-constrained, where constraints apply only at the production end of the trip, or doubly-constrained, where constraints apply at both production and attraction ends. In the SCTM TDM, commuting and education trips are doubly-constrained, with other purposes being singly-constrained.

4.3.8. Trip distribution is at the bottom of the hierarchy under the car branch; the change in the utility of travel at this level is therefore calculated as follows:

$$\Delta U_{ijctpc} = -\lambda_{dest}(C_{ijctpc} - C_{ijctpc}^0)$$

Where:

$\Delta U_{ijctpc}$  refers to the change in the utility of travel by car for zone origin  $i$ , zone destination  $j$ , and time of day  $t$

$C_{ijctpc}^0$  is the corresponding reference generalised cost calculated from the base year calibrated and validated highway assignment models (in minutes)

$C_{ijctpc}$  is the corresponding forecast generalised cost (in minutes)

$\lambda_{dest}$  is the sensitivity parameter for the trip distribution stage

4.3.9. Under the public transport nest, trip distribution is not the lowest level in the hierarchy; therefore the change in utility at this level is the composite change over the submode choice alternatives, as shown below:

$$\Delta U^*_{ijptpc} = \ln \sum_s p_{s|ijptpc}^0 \exp(\Delta U_{ijptpc})$$

Where  $\Delta U_{ijptpc}$  is calculated as above and  $p_{s|ijptpc}^0$  is the reference case probability calculated from the input reference demand for public transport  $T_{ijptpc}^0$  as follows:

$$p_{s|ijptpc}^0 = \frac{T_{ijptpc}^0}{\sum_s T_{ijptpc}^0} = \frac{T_{ijptpc}^0}{T_{ijptpc}^0}$$

## Time Period Choice

4.3.10. The change in the composite utility at the time period choice level under the car nest is calculated using the equation below:

$$\Delta U^*_{ictpc} = \ln \sum_j B_{jp} p_{j|ictpc}^0 \exp(\Delta U_{ijctpc})$$

Where :

$B_{jp}$  is the balancing factor for doubly constrained purposes

$\Delta U_{ijctpc}$  is calculated as above, and

$p_{j|ictpc}^0$  is the reference case probability calculated from the input reference demand for car  $T_{ictpc}^0$  as follows:

$$p_{j|ictpc}^0 = \frac{T_{ijctpc}^0}{\sum_j T_{ijctpc}^0} = \frac{T_{ijctpc}^0}{T_{ictpc}^0}$$

4.3.11. The change in the composite utility at the time period choice level under the public transport nest is calculated using the equation below:

$$\Delta U^*_{iptpc} = \ln \sum_j B_{jp} p_{j|iptpc}^0 \exp(\theta_{dest} \Delta U^*_{ijptpc})$$

Where:

$\theta_{dest}$  is the scaling parameter for the destination choice stage

$\Delta U^*_{ijPtpc}$  is calculated as above, and

$p_{j|iPtpc}^0$  is the reference case probability calculated from the input reference demand for public transport  $T_{ijPtpc}^0$  as follows:

$$p_{j|iPtpc}^0 = \frac{\sum_s T_{ijPtpc}^0}{\sum_{sj} T_{ijPtpc}^0} = \frac{T_{ijPtpc}^0}{T_{iPtpc}^0}$$

## Main Mode Choice

4.3.12. The main mode choice model is only applied to car available (CA) person types.

4.3.13. The change in the composite utility at the main mode choice level is calculated using the equation below:

$$\Delta U^*_{impc} = \ln \sum_t p_{t|impc}^0 \exp(\theta_{time} \Delta U^*_{imtpc})$$

Where:

$\theta_{time}$  is the scaling parameter for the time period choice stage

$\Delta U^*_{imtpc}$  is calculated for car and public transport as outlined above, and

$p_{t|impc}^0$  is the reference case probability calculated from the input reference demand  $T_{ijmtpc}^0$  as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Car: } p_{t|impc}^0 &= \frac{\sum_j T_{ijCtpc}^0}{\sum_{jt} T_{ijCtpc}^0} = \frac{T_{iCtpc}^0}{T_{iCpc}^0} \\ \text{PT: } p_{t|impc}^0 &= \frac{\sum_{sj} T_{ijPtpc}^0}{\sum_{sjt} T_{ijPtpc}^0} = \frac{T_{iPtpc}^0}{T_{iPpc}^0} \end{aligned}$$

## Trip Frequency

4.3.14. Trip frequency is included as a trip response since the slow modes are not explicitly modelled in the SCTM TDM, so trip frequency acts as a proxy for this choice. It has been applied to all modelled demand strata (purposes and car availability characteristics).

4.3.15. Trip frequency is invariably the least sensitive response in the hierarchy. The composite cost at this level is calculated using the equation below:

$$\Delta U^*_{ipc} = \ln \sum_m p_{m|ipc}^0 \exp(\theta_{mode} \Delta U^*_{impc})$$

Where  $\theta_{mode}$  is the scaling parameter for the main mode choice stage

$\Delta U^*_{impc}$  is calculated as above, and

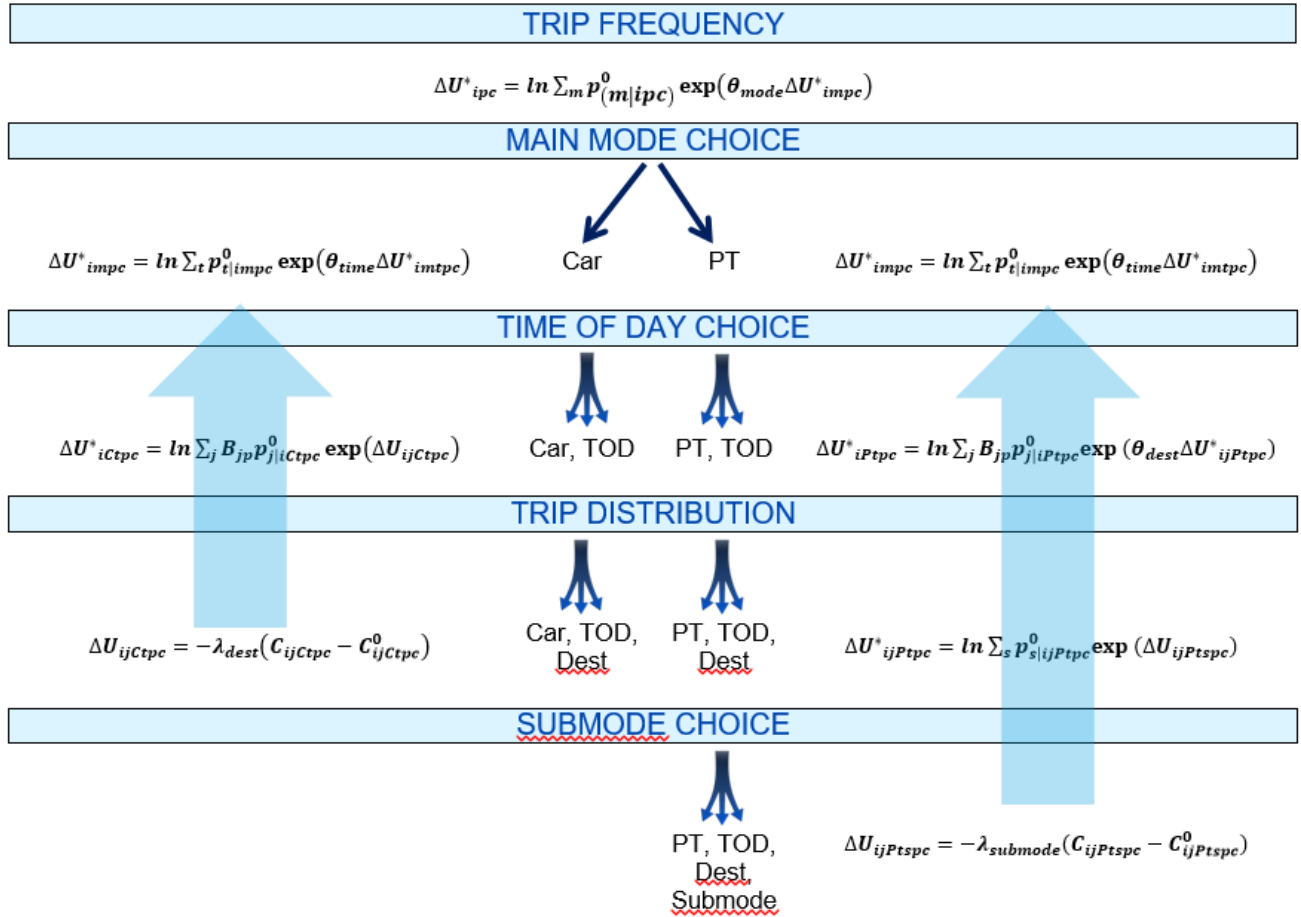
$p_{m|ipc}^0$  is the reference case probability calculated from the input reference demand  $T_{ijmtpc}^0$  as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Car: } p_{m|ipc}^0 &= \frac{\sum_{jt} T_{ijCtpc}^0}{\sum_{jtm} T_{ijmtpc}^0} = \frac{T_{iCpc}^0}{T_{ipc}^0} \\ \text{PT: } p_{m|ipc}^0 &= \frac{\sum_{sjt} T_{ijPtpc}^0}{\sum_{sjtm} T_{ijmtpc}^0} = \frac{T_{iPpc}^0}{T_{ipc}^0} \end{aligned}$$

### Summary of Utility Equations

4.3.16. Table 17 shows how the composite costs relate to the overall model hierarchy. At each of the higher levels of the choice model, they are derived by successively aggregating costs from the lower levels.

**Table 17 Composite Utility Equations**



## 4.4 CONDITIONAL PROBABILITIES

4.4.1. In order to update the trip matrix, conditional probabilities need to be calculated for each level using the composite utilities and reference case probabilities outlined above.

### Main Mode Choice

4.4.2. The conditional probability at the main mode choice level is calculated as follows:

$$p_{m|ipc} = \frac{p_{m|ipc}^0 \exp(\theta_{mode} \Delta U^*_{impc})}{\sum_k p_{k|ipc}^0 \exp(\theta_{mode} \Delta U^*_{ikpc})}$$

Where:

$\theta_{mode}$  is the scaling parameter for the main mode choice stage, and

$p_{m|ipc}^0$  is the reference case probability calculated from the input reference demand  $T_{ijmtpc}^0$  as follows:

$$Car: p_{C|ipc}^0 = \frac{\sum_{jt} T_{ijCtpc}^0}{\sum_{jtm} T_{ijCtpc}^0} = \frac{T_{iCpc}^0}{T_{ipc}^0}$$

$$PT: p_{P|ipc}^0 = \frac{\sum_{s jt} T_{ijPtspc}^0}{\sum_{s jtm} T_{ijPtspc}^0} = \frac{T_{iPpc}^0}{T_{ipc}^0}$$

### Time Period Choice

4.4.3. The conditional probability at the time period choice level is calculated as follows:

$$p_{t|impc} = \frac{p_{t|impc}^0 \exp(\theta_{time} \Delta U^*_{imtpc})}{\sum_k p_{k|impc}^0 \exp(\theta_{time} \Delta U^*_{imkpc})}$$

Where:

$p_{t|impc}^0$  for car and public transport are  $p_{t|iCpc}^0$  and  $p_{t|iPpc}^0$  respectively, and

$\Delta U^*_{imtpc}$  for car and public transport are  $\Delta U^*_{iCtpc}$  and  $\Delta U^*_{iPtpc}$ , respectively.

### Trip Distribution

4.4.4. The conditional probabilities at the trip distribution choice level for the car and public transport modes are respectively calculated as follows:

$$p_{j|iCtpc} = \frac{B_{jp} p_{j|iCtpc}^0 \exp(\Delta U_{ijCtpc})}{\sum_k B_{kp} p_{k|iCtpc}^0 \exp(\Delta U_{ikCtpc})}$$

$$p_{j|iPtpc} = \frac{B_{jp} p_{j|iPtpc}^0 \exp(\theta_{dest} \Delta U^*_{ijPtpc})}{\sum_k B_{kp} p_{k|iPtpc}^0 \exp(\theta_{dest} \Delta U^*_{ikPtpc})}$$

### Submode Choice

4.4.5. The conditional probability at the submode choice level is calculated as follows:

$$p_{s|ijPtpc} = \frac{p_{sijPtpc}^0 \exp(\Delta U_{ijPtpc})}{\sum_k p_{sijPtpc}^0 \exp(\Delta U_{ijPtkpc})}$$



## 4.5 UPDATED TRIP MATRIX

4.5.1. Having derived the conditional probabilities, the updated trip matrix can then be calculated for car and public transport using the formulae below, respectively:

$$T_{ijCtpc} = T_{ipc}^0 \mathcal{P}_{C|ipc} \mathcal{P}_{t|iCpc} \mathcal{P}_{j|iCtpc}$$

$$T_{sijPtpc} = T_{ipc}^0 \mathcal{P}_{P|ipc} \mathcal{P}_{t|iPpc} \mathcal{P}_{j|iPtpc} \mathcal{P}_{s|ijPtpc}$$

## 4.6 APPLICATION OF TRIP FREQUENCY

4.6.1. As suggested in section E.8 of DfT's TAG Unit M2 (Variable Demand Modelling, March 2017), the trip frequency model is only applied after the above process has converged. It is applied at each demand/supply iteration using the equation below:

$$T'_{ijCtpc} = \exp(\theta_{freq} \Delta U^*_{ipc}) T_{ijCtpc}$$

$$T'_{sijPtpc} = \exp(\theta_{freq} \Delta U^*_{ipc}) T_{sijPtpc}$$

4.6.2. This gives the final trip and tour matrices for each demand/supply iteration.

## 4.7 PARAMETERS

4.7.1. Sensitivity parameters are introduced at each stage of the hierarchy to reflect reducing sensitivity moving up the hierarchy. They have been calibrated to achieve acceptable realism test results.

### Mode Choice Scaling Parameters

4.7.2. As suggested in DfT's TAG Unit M2 section 5.6.17 (Variable Demand Modelling, March 2017), the mode choice and time of day sensitivity parameters ( $\lambda_{mode}$  and  $\lambda_{time}$ , respectively) have been assumed to be equal in all cases in the SCTM TDM. The mode choice scaling parameter  $\theta_{mode}$ , defined as the ratio of  $\lambda_{mode}$  to  $\lambda_{time}$ , has thus been set to 1.

### Time of Day Choice Scaling Parameters

4.7.3. Table 5.2 in DfT's TAG Unit M2 (Variable Demand Modelling, March 2017) lists illustrative values for the sensitivity of mode choice relative to destination choice ( $\lambda_{mode} / \lambda_{dist}$ ). However, the sensitivity parameter of mode choice ( $\lambda_{mode}$ ) has been assumed to be equal to that of time of day choice ( $\lambda_{time}$ ), see section above. Therefore, the values in DfT's TAG also represent the ratio of  $\lambda_{time}$  to  $\lambda_{dist}$  i.e.  $\theta_{time}$ .

4.7.4. The time of day scaling parameters used in SCTM for car and public transport are outlined in Table 18, along with the illustrative ranges listed in DfT's TAG, for comparison.

4.7.5. All  $\theta_{time}$  values are less than or equal to one, which is consistent with the hierarchy adopted where destination choice follows time of day choice.

**Table 18 Time of Day Choice Scaling Parameters**

Trip Purpose	SCTM		Tag Illustrative Values			Cost Units
	$\theta_{time,Car}$	$\theta_{time,PT}$	Minimum	Median	Maximum	
HBW	0.51	0.68	0.50	0.68	0.83	Two-way
HBEB	0.36	0.45	0.26	0.45	0.65	Two-way
HBO	0.40	0.53	0.27	0.53	1.00	Two-way
NHBEB	0.55	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	One-way
NHBO	0.65	0.81	0.62	0.81	1.00	One-way

### Trip Distribution and Submode choice Sensitivity Parameters

- 4.7.6. The trip distribution sensitivity parameters adopted in SCTM are outlined in Table 19 and Table 20 for car and public transport, respectively. These tables also show the illustrative ranges listed in DfT's TAG Unit M2 Table 5.1 (Variable Demand Modelling, March 2017), for comparison. As stated in paragraph 5.6.6 in DfT's TAG Unit M2, the illustrative sensitivity parameters relate to trip-based models and one-way generalised costs; they have thus been halved for home-based purposes in Table 19 and Table 20 for comparison with the values in SCTM.
- 4.7.7.  $\lambda_{dist,m}$  tends to be numerically larger where there is more freedom to choose. Thus more optional travel, such as HBO trips, tends to be more elastic and has a numerically larger lambda value than, say, travel to work.

**Table 19 Destination Choice Sensitivity Parameters for Car ( $\lambda_{dest,car}$ )**

Trip Purpose	SCTM	Tag Illustrative Values			Cost Units
		Minimum	Median	Maximum	
HBW	0.024	0.027	0.033	0.057	Two-way
HBEB	0.027	0.019	0.034	0.053	Two-way
HBO	0.034	0.037	0.045	0.080	Two-way
NHBEB	0.061	0.069	0.081	0.107	One-way
NHBO	0.058	0.073	0.077	0.105	One-way

**Table 20 Destination Choice Scaling Parameters for Public Transport ( $\theta_{dest,PT}$ ) and Submode Choice Sensitivity Parameters  $\lambda_{submode}$**

Trip Purpose	SCTM		Tag Illustrative Values			Cost Units
	$\theta_{dest,PT}$	$\lambda_{submode}$	Minimum	Median	Maximum	
HBW	1.000	0.021	0.012	0.017	0.022	Two-way
HBEB	0.800	0.018	0.015	0.018	0.022	Two-way
HBO	1.000	0.018	0.017	0.018	0.031	Two-way
NHBEB	0.750	0.038	0.038	0.042	0.045	One-way
NHBO	0.800	0.033	0.032	0.033	0.035	One-way

- 4.7.8. To improve calibration and realism test results, some lambdas and thetas for car have been refined, but nevertheless remain within  $\pm 25\%$  of the DfT's TAG medians. This is in line with TAG's advice in Unit M2 section 5.6.14 (Variable Demand Modelling, March 2017).

## 5 ITERATION AND DEMAND/SUPPLY CONVERGENCE

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5.1.1. This chapter outlines the iteration process and the demand/supply convergence.

### 5.2 DEMAND/SUPPLY CONVERGENCE

5.2.1. It is critical that the entire model system converges to a satisfactory level to ensure that derived forecasts are free from model noise. In line with DfT's TAG M2 Section 6.3 (Variable Demand Modelling, March 2017), the recommended criterion for measuring convergence between demand and supply models is the demand/supply gap.

5.2.2. The demand/supply gap is calculated using the in-built 'Nested Demand Model Gap' procedure in PTV Visum where the gap is defined by the following formula:

$$\frac{\sum_a U_a \times (|D_a - PD_a|)}{\sum_a U_a \times PD_a} \times 100$$

Where:

$PD_a$  is cell  $a$  in the demand matrices of the previous iteration

$U_a$  is cell  $a$  in the generalised costs resulting from assigning  $PD_a$

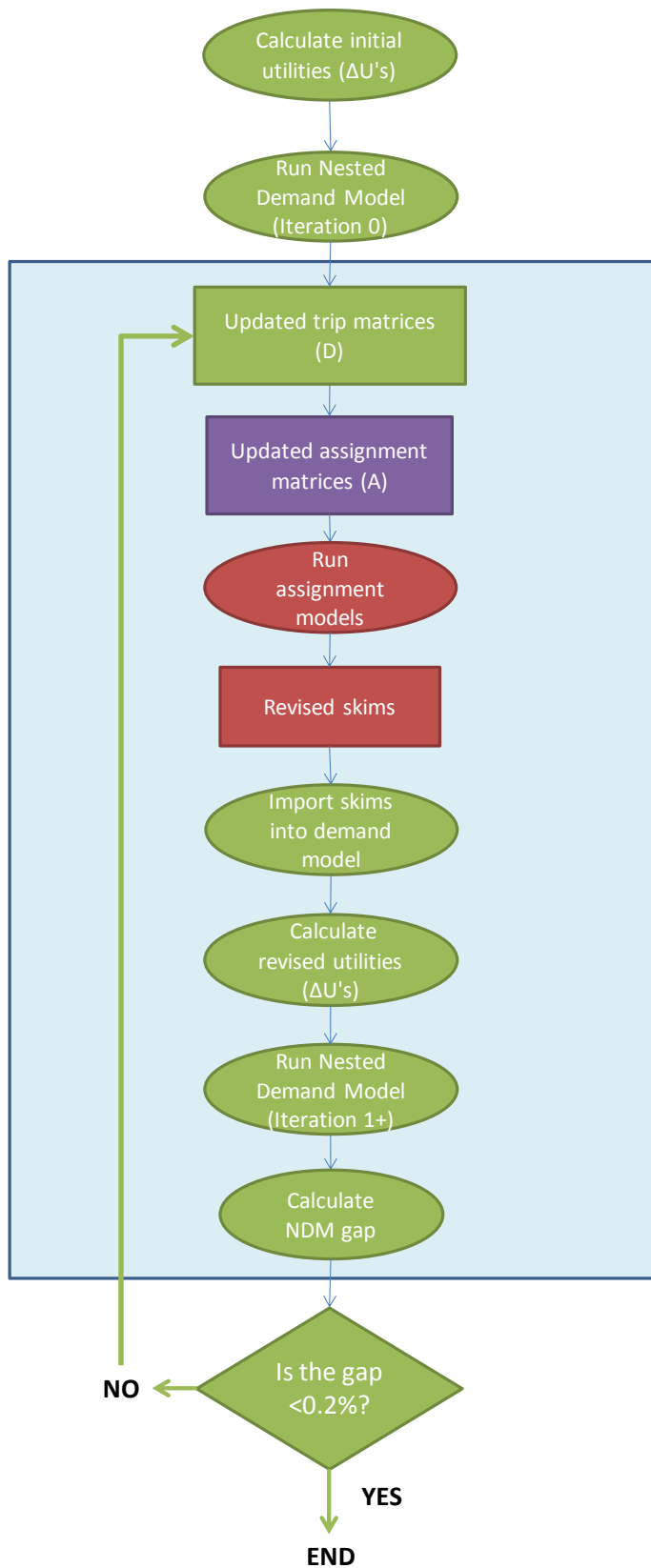
$D_a$  is cell  $a$  in the demand matrices of the current iteration

$a$  represents every combination of origin, destination, demand segment, time period, mode, and submode.

5.2.3. According to DfT's TAG, 'tests indicate that gap values of less than 0.1% can be achieved in many cases, although in more problematic systems this may be nearer to 0.2%'. The iteration process for the SCTM TDM is set up so that when a demand/supply gap of 0.2% is achieved, the model stops iterating - there may be a need to review this as part of the forecasting process for specific applications.

### 5.3 ITERATION PROCESS

5.3.1. The iteration process is illustrated in Figure 6.



**Figure 6** Iteration Process

- 5.3.2. Skims from the SCTM HAM and PTAM are imported and generalised costs calculated prior to every demand model run. The demand model procedure is run once before the iteration loop is initiated (iteration 0) and then once at every iteration within the iteration loop. For iteration 0, car and PT skims are taken from the calibrated base year HAM and PTAM.
- 5.3.3. All the parameters needed for each demand model run (lambdas, thetas, cost damping parameters) are kept the same at every iteration. The outputs from each demand model run are P/A demand matrices (D matrices) by demand segment, mode, time period, and submode.
- 5.3.4. For each iteration  $i$  within the loop:
- The demand matrices produced in iteration  $i - 1$  are converted into a form directly comparable to the assignment matrices. This means:
    - Converting car person trips to car vehicle trips using the relevant base year occupancy rates for each demand stratum and each time period
    - Converting from P/A to O/D (except for NHB trips that are modelled as one-way trips) by summing all outbound and return trips in each time period
    - Converting from TDM time periods to HAM and PTAM time periods using the conversion factors described in section 2.7.
  - The ratio of calculated and reference park-and-ride demand matrices is also derived for each time period and demand stratum. These factors are used to scale the reference demand for car legs of park-and-ride trips. This scaled demand is added to the converted car demand, resulting in  $A_i$  matrices that are passed on to the HAM at each iteration  $i$ , one for each assignment time period and user class.
  - The AM peak, Interpeak, PM peak, and Off-peak base year HAMs are then assigned with the corresponding assignment matrices ( $A_i$  matrices) derived from the demand model run in iteration  $i - 1$ . Skims are then exported from these assignments and used for the demand model run in iteration  $i$ .
  - All PT skim matrices remain the same as in iteration 0. The PT models do not need to be assigned at each iteration as they do not account for crowding and would thus not produce skims that are different to the ones in iteration 0.
  - Once the demand model procedure has been run for iteration  $i$ , the demand/supply gap is calculated and compared to the target gap of 0.2%. Unless the calculated gap is less than the target or the maximum number of iterations (50) is reached, the loop is restarted.

## 6 REALISM TESTING

6.1.1. This chapter outlines the realism tests that have been carried out and the resulting elasticities.

### 6.2 REALISM TESTS

6.2.1. To validate the sensitivity of the SCTM base year TDM to changes in input values, a number of realism tests have been performed in line with DfT's TAG. This part of the process is ensuring the SCTM TDM validates to DfT's TAG criteria in its responses to changes in generalised costs via the elasticity (realism) tests.

6.2.2. The realism tests performed are the following:

- Test 1: 10% increase in car fuel cost
- Test 2: 10% increase in public transport fares
- Test 3: 10% increase in car journey time

6.2.3. All realism tests calculate an elasticity which is defined in DfT's TAG Unit M2 section 6.4.5 (Variable Demand Modelling, March 2017) as a measure of the proportionate change in travel in response to a proportionate change in cost. It is calculated as follows:

$$e = \frac{\log(T_1) - \log(T_0)}{\log(C_1) - \log(C_0)}$$

Where:

$C_0$  and  $C_1$  are the costs before and after the change, respectively

$T_0$  and  $T_1$  are the travel demands before and after the change in costs, respectively.  $T_0$  and  $T_1$  are expressed in vehicle-kms for Test 1, and person trips for Tests 2 and 3.

6.2.4. Table 21 summarises the elasticity ranges recommended by DfT's TAG for each of the realism tests.

**Table 21 TAG-Recommended Elasticity Ranges**

Elasticity Test	TAG Recommended Range	
	High	Low
Car Fuel Cost (veh-kms)	-0.35	-0.25
Public Transport Fare (person trips)	-0.9	-0.2
Car Journey Time (car trips)	No stronger than -2.0	

6.2.5. To account for congestion and crowding, the car fuel cost and PT fare elasticities have been calculated from converged runs of the demand/supply loop using the iteration procedure outlined in section 5.3. The car journey time test was not iterated because the TAG-recommended target values were derived from stated preference surveys.

### 6.3 CAR FUEL COST ELASTICITY

6.3.1. The car fuel cost elasticity is the percentage change in car vehicle-kms with respect to the percentage change in car fuel cost. It has been calculated for all purposes and time periods both on a matrix and network basis with a fully-converged run of the demand model. The change in car fuel cost has been applied to the car fuel cost component of the VOCs.

6.3.2. As per DfT's TAG Unit M2 section 6.4 (Variable Demand Modelling, March 2017), the combined average fuel cost elasticity should lie within the range of -0.25 to -0.35 across all journey purposes, with:

- Values for employers' business trips being nearer to -0.1
- Values for discretionary trips being nearer to -0.4
- Values for commuting being near the average
- Peak period values being generally lower than Inter-peak ones

### Matrix-based Method

- 6.3.3. In the matrix-based method, the change in car vehicle-kms is calculated from the skimmed distance matrices and the car trip matrices which relate to the before and after fuel cost change model runs.
- 6.3.4. The calculations have been carried out on an OD basis, by time period and demand stratum. They have then been aggregated over time periods and demand strata to produce elasticities by trip purpose and an overall average elasticity.
- 6.3.5. As external to external trips are treated as fixed in the SCTM TDM, matrix-based calculations only use internal-internal, internal-external, and external-internal movements.
- 6.3.6. It is important to note that elasticity figures quoted are for changes in the demand matrices output from the TDM and have been calculated from a converged run of the demand/supply loop where the demand model reached an acceptable gap 0.06%.
- 6.3.7. Table 22 presents the car fuel cost realism results from an iterated run of the SCTM TDM. It shows the elasticity by trip purpose and the overall elasticity. Values by time period are shown in Table 23.

**Table 22 Matrix-Based Car Fuel Cost Realism Results by Trip Purpose from Iterated Run**

Trip Purpose	Matrix-Based Elasticity
HBEB	-0.10
HBO	-0.43
HBW	-0.24
NHBEB	-0.12
NHBO	-0.39
<b>Overall</b>	<b>-0.349</b>

**Table 23 Matrix-Based Car Fuel Cost Realism Results by Peak Period from Iterated Run**

Time Period	Matrix-Based Elasticity
AM	-0.30
IP	-0.39
PM	-0.31
OP	-0.42

- 6.3.8. The results show that for all purposes and time periods an acceptable level of elasticity is met. There is lower than average elasticities for HBEB and NHBEB, higher elasticities for HBO and NHBO, and lower elasticities in the peaks compared to the interpeak and the off-peak. This shows a good fit to DfT's TAG advice.

### Network-based Method

- 6.3.9. In the network-based method, the car-kms are accumulated over converged runs of the HAM network before and after the cost change, and compared. The HAM network used for the calculations only covers the internal area over which the HAM has been validated.
- 6.3.10. The calculations have been carried out by time period and the results are shown in Table 24.

**Table 24 Network-Based Car Fuel Cost Realism Results by Time Period**

Time Period	Network-Based Elasticity
AM	-0.21
IP	-0.32
PM	-0.17

- 6.3.11. Table 24 shows that the car fuel cost elasticities are higher in the interpeak period, which is to be expected.
- 6.3.12. The elasticities in the AM and PM peaks are slightly below the DfT's TAG-recommended range. This occurs because the change in car-kms includes the fixed external-external trips that are passing through the internal area, therefore underestimating the model's responsiveness.

## 6.4 PUBLIC TRANSPORT FARE ELASTICITY

- 6.4.1. The public transport fare elasticity is the percentage change in public transport trips by all public transport modes with respect to the percentage change in public transport fares.
- 6.4.2. DfT's TAG recommends the use of separate elasticities for each PT submode (bus and rail), where possible. Since PT submode choice is handled at the assignment stage, it is not possible to calculate PT submode fare elasticities for the SCTM.
- 6.4.3. The calculations have been carried out on a matrix basis, by time period and demand stratum. They have then been aggregated over time periods and demand strata to produce elasticities by trip purpose and an overall average elasticity.
- 6.4.4. As external to external trips are treated as fixed in the SCTM TDM, matrix-based calculations have only used internal-internal, internal-external, and external-internal movements.
- 6.4.5. It is important to note that the elasticity figures quoted are for changes in the demand matrices output from the TDM and have been calculated from a converged run of the demand/supply loop where the demand model reached an acceptable gap of 0.01%.
- 6.4.6. Table 25 presents the public transport fare realism results by purpose from an iterated run of the SCTM TDM. Results by time period and car availability are shown in Table 26 and Table 27, respectively.

**Table 25 Public Transport Fare Realism Results by Trip Purpose from Iterated Run**

Trip Purpose	Matrix-Based Elasticity
HBEB	-0.12
HBO	-0.39
HBW	-0.26
NHBEB	-0.17
NHBO	-0.45
<b>Overall</b>	<b>-0.329</b>

**Table 26 Public Transport Fare Realism Results by Time Period from Iterated Run**

Time Period	Matrix-Based Elasticity
AM	-0.29
IP	-0.37
PM	-0.30
OP	-0.37

**Table 27 Public Transport Fare Realism Results by Car Availability from Iterated Run**

Car Availability	Matrix-Based Elasticity
CA	-0.32
NCA	-0.35

- 6.4.7. As advised in sections 6.4.21 and 6.4.22 of DfT's TAG Unit M2 (Variable Demand Modelling, March 2017), the public transport fare elasticity should lie in the range of -0.2 to -0.9 for all journey purposes, with values for non-discretionary purposes being lower than those for discretionary trips and values in the peak periods being lower than values in the interpeak. The results show that for all purposes an acceptable level of realism is



met. There is lower than average elasticity for HBEB and higher elasticity for discretionary purposes, with NHBO trips having the greatest elasticity.

## 6.5 CAR JOURNEY TIME ELASTICITY

- 6.5.1. The car journey time elasticity is the percentage change in car trips with respect to the change in journey time. Unlike the fuel cost elasticity, it is calculated from a single run of the demand model using complete trips, from real origin to real destination.
- 6.5.2. Table 28 presents the car journey time realism results.

**Table 28 Car Journey Time Realism (Single Run)**

Trip Purpose	Matrix-Based Elasticity
Overall	-0.52

- 6.5.3. The results show that the overall car journey time elasticities is no stronger than -2.0, which is in line with DfT's TAG.

## 7 SUMMARY OF MODEL DEVELOPMENT

- 7.1.1. The SCTM comprises a full Transport Demand Model (TDM), with separate Highway Assignment Model (HAM) and Public Transport Assignment Model (PTAM) that interact under the control of the demand model, allowing schemes that impact both the highway and public transport networks to be tested. The SCTM TDM and PTAM are run in PTV Visum 15.00-15 and the HAM is run in SATURN 11.3.12 U.
- 7.1.2. This Demand Model Validation Report documents the development, assumptions and calibration of the SCTM TDM. It also presents the results of the realism tests which have been undertaken to help demonstrate that the model aligns well with Department for Transport (DfT) Transport Analysis Guidance (TAG).
- 7.1.3. The SCTM TDM is a fairly conventional incremental model, with a nested hierarchy which is in line with DfT's TAG Unit M2 section 4.5 (Variable Demand Modelling, March 2017). It represents travellers' responses in the order outlined below:
- Trip frequency
  - Main mode choice (car vs. public transport)
  - Macro time of day choice (AM peak: 0700-1000; Interpeak: 1000-1600, PM peak: 1600-1900, Off-peak: 1900-0700)
  - Trip distribution among destinations
  - Submode choice (park-and-ride vs. pure public transport)
- 7.1.4. Travellers are segmented by trip purpose, person type, and car availability. The SCTM TDM represents personal trips including commuting to work and employer's business trips. However it does not deal with demand responses for Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGV) and Light Goods Vehicles (LGV) (e.g. supermarket delivery trips). The SCTM LMVR provides more detail on the representation of HGVs and LGVs.
- 7.1.5. The two assignment models sit at the bottom of the hierarchy, with skim matrices extracted from the assignments and used within the demand model to calculate the generalised costs of travel and derive the demand responses.
- 7.1.6. In the SCTM TDM, park-and-ride is modelled as a submode of public transport. Modelled park-and-ride trips involve people driving from their real origins to their respective train stations, parking their cars at the station car parks or nearby parking facilities, then using public transport services to reach their final destinations. In this model, people are assumed to use soft modes at the destination end of their trips i.e. from their last train stops to their real destinations (where they undertake their activity) - this part of their journeys is not modelled in the TDM. Walk movements between car parks and train stations are also ignored for simplicity.
- 7.1.7. To validate the sensitivity of the SCTM Base Year TDM to changes in input values, a number of realism tests have been performed in line with DfT's guidance. This part of the process is ensuring the SCTM TDM validates to TAG criteria in its responses to changes in generalised costs via the elasticity (realism) tests. Table 29 summarises the results of the realism tests carried out.

**Table 29 TAG-Recommended Elasticity Ranges**

Elasticity Test	Overall Elasticity (SCTM)	TAG Recommended Range	
		High	Low
Car Fuel Cost (veh-kms)	-0.349	-0.35	-0.25
Public Transport Fare (person trips)	-0.329	-0.9	-0.2
Car Journey Time (car trips)	-0.52	No stronger than -2.0	

- 7.1.8. The realism tests show that an acceptable level of elasticity is met using parameters that align with DfT's TAG Unit M2 (Variable Demand Modelling, March 2017). The appropriateness of the model responses (as demonstrated in this report) shows that the SCTM TDM can be used with confidence to test a range of potential transport schemes and policies, including major highway scheme appraisals.
- 7.1.9. The SCTM has been developed to an extent that it is able to serve as a high-level strategic assessment tool. However, no strategic model is capable of representing a whole county in fine detail, so the level of detail required for each application should be reviewed prior to testing as it may be necessary to enhance a particular local area for a specific testing purpose.





WSP House  
70 Chancery Lane  
London  
WC2A 1AF

[wsp.com](http://wsp.com)



Suffolk County Council

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# SUFFOLK COUNTY TRANSPORT MODEL (SCTM)

Highway Model Local Model Validation Report





**Suffolk County Council**

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# **SUFFOLK COUNTY TRANSPORT MODEL (SCTM)**

Highway Model Local Model Validation Report

**TYPE OF DOCUMENT (VERSION) CONFIDENTIAL**

**PROJECT NO. 70016133**

**OUR REF. NO. 70016133**




**DATE: DECEMBER 2017**

WSP  
Unit 9, The Chase  
John Tate Road, Foxholes Business Park  
Hertford  
SG13 7NN  
Phone: +44 1992 526 000  
Fax: +44 1992 526 001  
WSP.com

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# QUALITY CONTROL

Issue/revision	First issue	Revision 1	Revision 2	Revision 3
Remarks	Draft	Version 2		
Date	February 2017	December 2017		
Prepared by	Michael Johns	Michael Johns		
Signature		 Chilvers, Matthew I am signing on behalf of Michael Johns 2017.12.18 15:58:21 Z		
Checked by	Matthew Chilvers	Matthew Chilvers		
Signature		 Chilvers, Matthew I have reviewed this document 2017.12.18 15:58:58 Z		
Authorised by	Matthew Chilvers	Matthew Chilvers		
Signature		 Chilvers, Matthew I am approving this document 2017.12.18 15:59:30 Z		
Project number	70016133	70016133		
Report number	v1.0	V2.0		
File reference	170215 D3 SCTM Highway LMVR - DRAFT.docx	170218 D3 SCTM Highway LMVR v2.0.docx		



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# 1 INTRODUCTION

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## 1.1 BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1. WSP has been commissioned by Suffolk County Council (SCC) to upgrade the existing transport modelling tools available to SCC and develop an integrated county-wide multi-modal model known as the Suffolk County Transport Model (SCTM). WSP is working in partnership with Kier under the Suffolk County Council Professional Services Framework.
- 1.1.2. The SCTM comprises a highway assignment model built in SATURN, as well as a public transport and demand model based in VISUM.
- 1.1.3. The SCTM highway assignment model incorporates the model networks used within the Ipswich Transport Model (ITM) and Lowestoft Traffic Model (LTM) which were previously used to inform the Outline Business Cases (OBCs) for The Upper Orwell Crossings (TUOC - formerly referred to as Wet Dock) and Lake Lothing Third Crossing.

## 1.2 MODEL PURPOSES

- 1.2.1. The SCTM will represent a substantial improvement to existing transport modelling tools within Suffolk and allow for a greater range of behavioural responses to be tested than at present. The SCTM will provide a robust evidence base for a range of possible applications.
- 1.2.2. The aim of the SCTM is that it will become a multi-purpose transport modelling tool for SCC to test a range of potential transport schemes and policies. These may include:
  - i Highway scheme appraisal
  - i Major public transport scheme appraisal
  - i Inputs for transport business cases and funding applications
  - i Inputs for environmental appraisals
  - i Local plan / core strategy assessment
  - i Development impact assessment.
- 1.2.3. The SCTM has been developed to an extent that it is able to serve as a high-level strategic assessment tool for all such applications. However, no strategic model is capable of representing a whole county in fine detail, so the level of detail required for each application should be reviewed prior to testing. It may be necessary to enhance a particular local area for a specific testing purpose

## 1.3 PURPOSE OF THE HIGHWAY LOCAL MODEL VALIDATION REPORT

- 1.3.1. The aim of the highway Local Model Validation Report (LMVR) is to demonstrate the SCTM highway model is fit for purpose and has been developed in accordance with WebTAG guidance.

## 1.4 EXISTING MODELS

- 1.4.1. There are two previously existing traffic models in Suffolk produced for SCC:
  - i Ipswich Traffic Model (ITM) – Created by AECOM. Validated to a 2008 base year, and recently partially updated to 2015 as part of the Upper Orwell Crossing Transport Business Case work. The model consists of a SATURN highway model and EMME public transport and demand model.
  - i Lowestoft Traffic Model (LTM) – Previously created by WSP. A highway assignment model using SATURN validated to a 2015 base with Variable Demand Modelling (VDM) carried out using DIADEM. This was recently updated as part of the Lake Lothing Third Crossing Transport Business Case, with demand matrices developed based on ANPR data and traffic survey data collected in 2015.
- 1.4.2. The networks and zone system for the ITM and LTM were incorporated into the SCTM and used to form the basis of the simulation network for Ipswich and Lowestoft. Road speeds were found to be considerably lower in the ITM compared to the WSP-produced LTM and were updated in order to be consistent with the rest of the SCTM. The network coding in terms of saturation flows and speed flow curves in the ITM and LTM were updated to be made consistent with the rest of the SCTM as per the conventions described in Section 5

## 1.5 PLANNED BASE YEAR MODELLING

- 1.5.1. Both Ipswich and Lowestoft Traffic Models have been updated substantially to ensure they are well aligned with the Department for Transport's (DfT) Transport Appraisal Guidance (TAG). Then they are then combined together and expanded to cover the entire county.
- 1.5.2. The SCTM has a base year of 2016 based on an average Monday to Thursday for neutral months.
- 1.5.3. The following three time periods have been modelled:
  - i AM peak hour (0800-0900)
  - i Inter peak average hour (1000-1600)
  - i PM peak hour (1700-1800)
- 1.5.4. Justification for the time periods modelled is based on extensive county-wide coverage of ATC, described in Section 3.6 and in the D2 SCTM Data Collection Report (December 2017).

## 1.6 REPORT STRUCTURE

- 1.6.1. This Local Model Validation Report (LMVR) sets out information relating to the development, calibration and validation of the updated highway assignment model. It is structured as follows:
  - i Section 2 – Proposed uses of the model and key design considerations
  - i Section 3 – Model standards
  - i Section 4 – Key features of the model
  - i Section 5 – Calibration and validation data
  - i Section 6 – Network development
  - i Section 7 – Trip matrix development
  - i Section 8 – Network calibration and validation
  - i Section 9 – Route choice calibration and validation
  - i Section 10 – Trip matrix calibration and validation
  - i Section 11 – Assignment calibration and validation
  - i Section 12 – Summary of model development, standards achieved and fitness for purpose
- 1.6.2. DfT TAG document “Guidance for the Technical Project Manager” (January 2014) details the required content within modelling reports. Section C.1.3 details what is required for an assignment model validation report. This guidance has been input into Table 1 as a checklist which provides details of which sections of the report contain the information required

**Table 1 - DfT TAG Content Requirement Checklist for Assignment Model Validation Report**

Requirement	Section of report
Description of the road traffic and public transport passenger assignment model development, including model network and zone plans, details of treatment of congestion on the road system and crowding on the public transport system.	Section 3
Description of the data used in model building and validation with a clear distinction made for any independent validation data.	Section 4
Evidence of the validity of the networks employed, including range checks, link length checks, and route choice evidence.	Section 5 Section 7
Details of the segmentation used, including the rationale for that chosen.	Section 2 Section 6
Validation of the trip matrices, including estimation of measurement and sample errors.	Section 6
Details of any 'matrix estimation' techniques used and evidence of the effect of the estimation process on the scale and pattern of the base travel matrices.	Section 8





Validation of the trip assignment, including comparisons of flows (on links and across screen-lines/cordons) and, for road traffic models, turning movements at key junctions.	Section 9
Journey time validation, including, for road traffic models, checks on queue pattern and magnitudes of delays/queues.	Section 9.3 Appendix D
Detail of the assignment convergence.	Section 9.1
Present year validation if the model is more than 5 years old.	N/A
A diagram of modelled traffic flows, both in the immediate corridor and other relevant corridors.	Appendix J

## 2 PROPOSED USES OF THE MODEL

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### 2.1 INTERVENTIONS TO BE TESTED

2.1.1. It is intended the SCTM will be used to appraise a range of schemes including the following listed below. This is not an exhaustive list of schemes for which the SCTM will be used as more schemes may come forward for testing in the future.

- i The Upper Orwell Crossing, Ipswich
- i Lake Lothing Third Crossing, Lowestoft
- i Suffolk Energy Gateway, Suffolk Coastal District
- i Beccles Southern Relief Road
- i Bury St. Edmunds Relief Road
- i Sudbury Western Bypass
- i Local Plan Assessments

### 2.2 SCENARIOS TO BE TESTED

2.2.1. Currently the SCTM highway model has various forecast models based on NTEM 7.2 growth in car traffic and National Road Traffic Forecast 2015 (NRTF15) growth from the National Transport Model (NTM) for LGV and HGV traffic.

2.2.2. The following forecast years have been developed for testing of the Lake Lothing Third Crossing to support the Development Consent Order process:

- i 2022
  - Lake Lothing Third Crossing scheme opening year
  - Uncertainty log based on developments agreed with Waveney District Council
  - NTEM 7.2 / NRTF15 growth for other Suffolk districts and external zones
- i 2037
  - Lake Lothing Third Crossing scheme opening year + 15 years
  - Uncertainty log based on developments agreed with Waveney District Council
  - NTEM 7.2 / NRTF15 growth for other Suffolk districts and external zones

2.2.3. The following forecast years have been developed for testing of the Suffolk Energy Gateway scheme to support the Outline Business Case:

- i 2023
  - Suffolk Energy Gateway scheme opening year
  - Uncertainty log based on developments agreed with Waveney District Council and Suffolk Coastal District Council
  - NTEM 7.2 / NRTF15 growth for other Suffolk districts and external zones
- i 2037
  - Suffolk Energy Gateway scheme opening year + 15 years
  - Uncertainty log based on developments agreed with Waveney District Council and Suffolk Coastal District Council
  - NTEM 7.2 / NRTF15 growth for other Suffolk districts and external zones

2.2.4. Further forecast year models will be developed going forward depending on the requirements of SCC.

2.2.5. It is envisaged the SCTM will be used for a range of different studies and local developer tests in the future which could require additional forecast years and growth assumptions to be considered

### 3 KEY FEATURES OF THE MODEL

#### 3.1 STUDY AREA

3.1.1. The study area is set out in terms of a three-tier hierarchy as specified in WebTAG Unit M3.1, Section 2.2, comprising:

- i Area of Detailed Modelling – covers all roads with significant traffic volumes and all realistic route choices available to drivers, with all major junctions modelled
- i Rest of Fully Modelled Area – reduced level of detail, with principal strategic routes modelled and capacity restraint through the use of speed/flow curves and strategically important junctions
- i External Area – simplified network allowing traffic to enter the Fully Modelled Area at the correct location, without capacity restraint. Skeletal network with approximate distances to allow demand model to capture full trip length.

3.1.2. The Area of Detailed Modelling (ADM) and Rest of the Fully Modelled Area (RoFMA) form the Fully Modelled Area (FMA) in which all modelled links are included as part of the simulation network. The locations designated as part of the ADM are the main urban areas within Suffolk and the local study area specified for the Suffolk Energy Gateway scheme appraisal. The External Area comprises locations outside of Suffolk County and contains the buffer network.

3.1.3. The hierarchy of the model area is shown in Figure 1



Figure 1 - Modelled Area

## 3.2 ZONING SYSTEM

3.2.1. The zoning system for the Mobile Network Data which underpins the traffic demand within the SCTM is based on 2011 Census boundaries:

- ┆ Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level across Suffolk and locations west / north-west of Suffolk
- ┆ Middle Super Output Area (MSOA) within the remainder of the cordon used for the MND
- ┆ District level in other adjacent counties within the East of England (Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire)
- ┆ Regional level in remainder of UK outside of the East of England

3.2.2. The MND zoning system comprises 755 zones and was provided to Telefonica for processing the Mobile Network Data which has been used as the basis of the matrices for the SCTM.

Figure 2 shows the zone system at LSOA, MSOA and district level for Suffolk and the surrounding area.

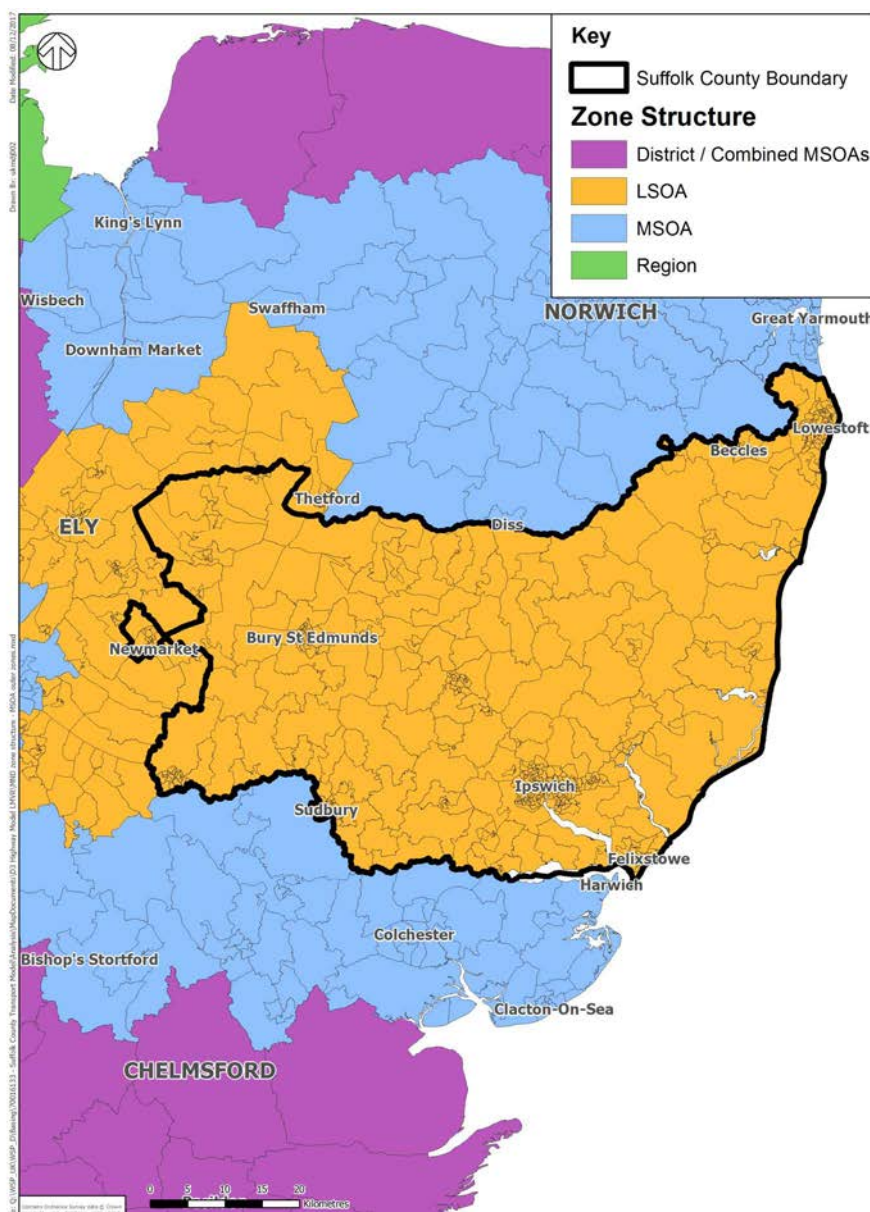


Figure 2 – Mobile Network Data Zone System

3.2.3. Figure 3 shows the full UK extent of the model zone system.

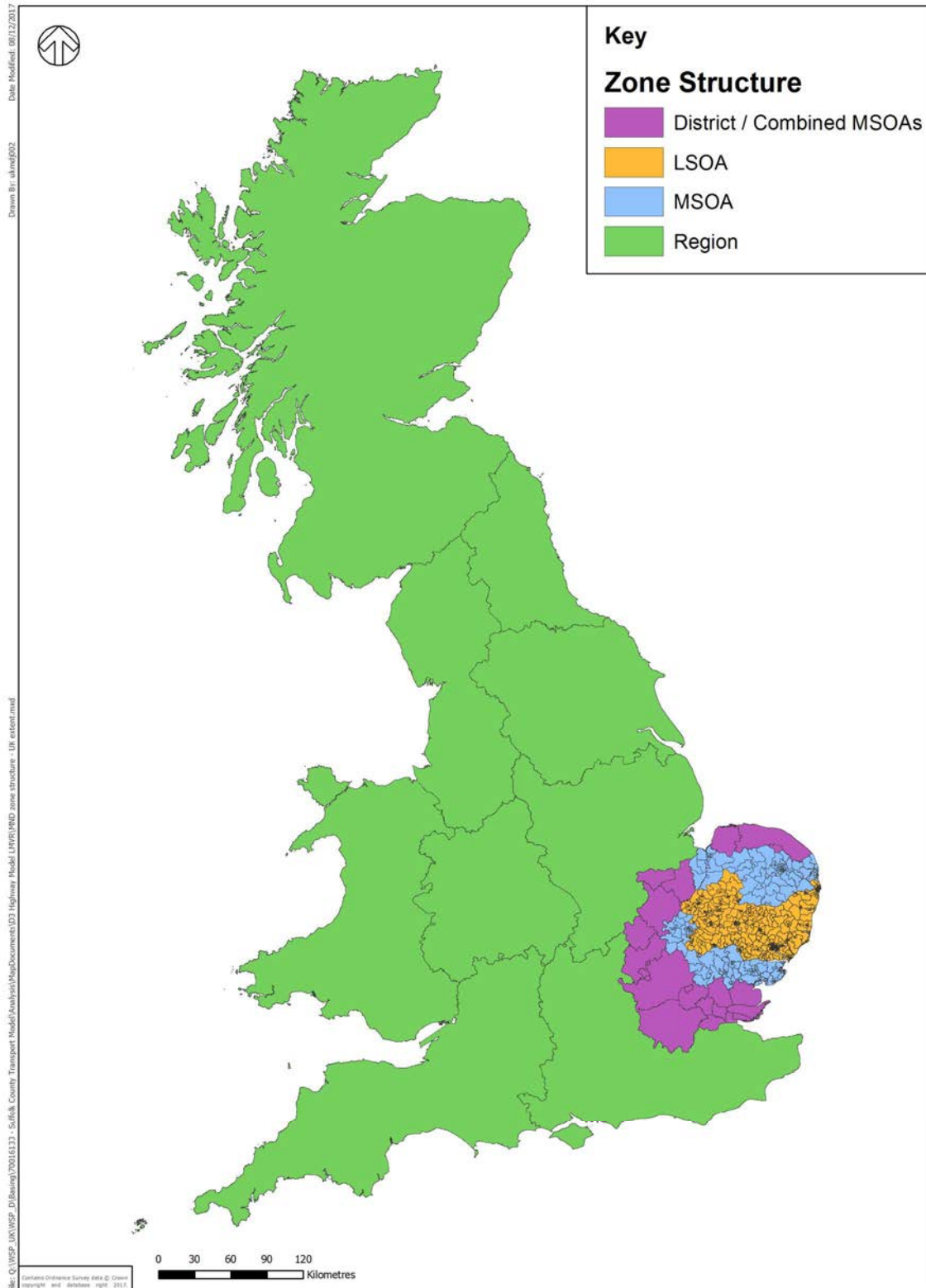
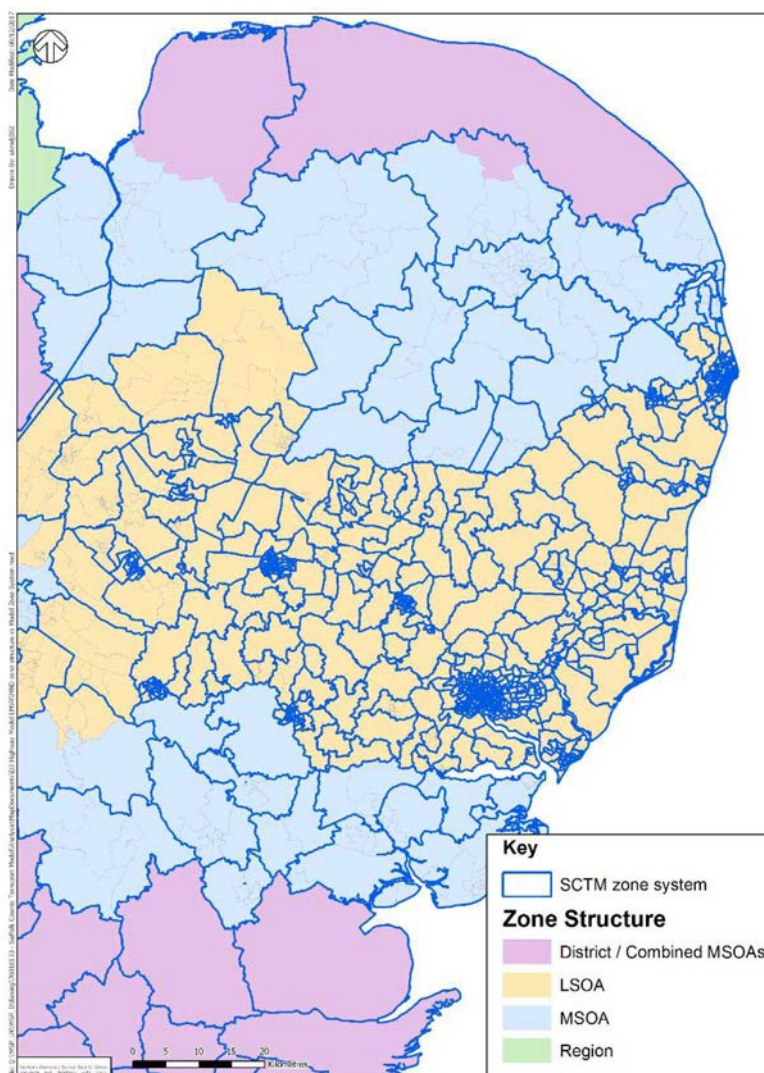


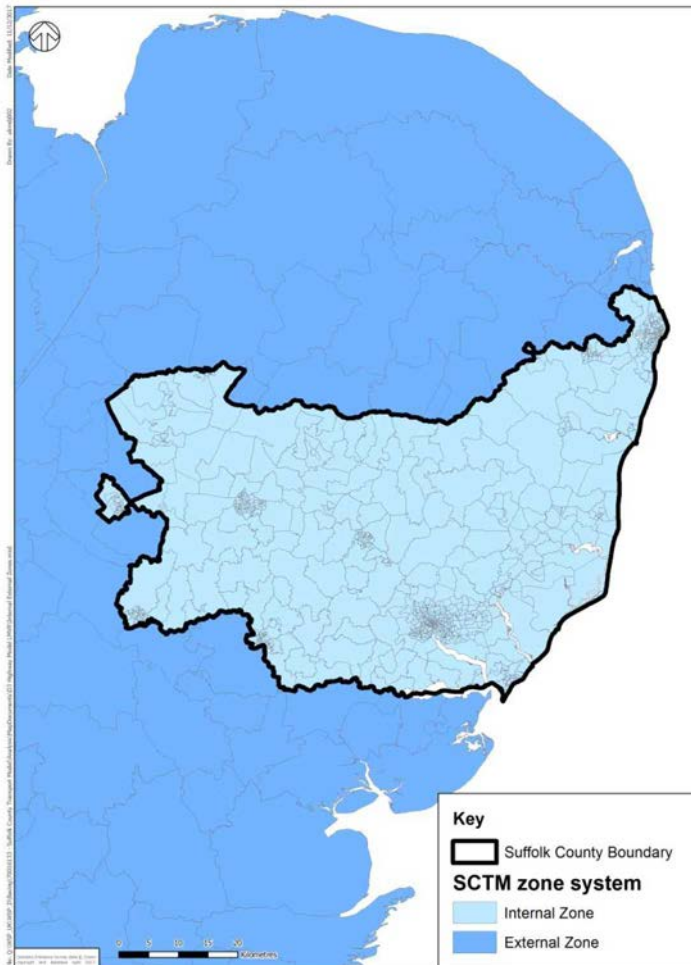
Figure 3 - Mobile Network Data Zone System – UK Extent

- 3.2.4. Additional detail was added to the MND zone system within Suffolk to create the assignment model zone system. Zones were split to better fit realistic zoning points and land uses, therefore the zone system is more detailed than LSOA level in the simulation network. Outside of Suffolk, the detail in the MND zone system was aggregated as MSOA / LSOA level of detail in external areas is currently not required in the assignment models. The detail for the MND zone system in these areas is such that it allows the opportunity to expand the detail of the simulation network beyond the edges of the Suffolk county boundary if required.
- 3.2.5. Following the disaggregation and aggregation of the MND zone system, the base year assignment model zone system comprises 857 polygon zones.
- 3.2.6. An additional 26 zones were created to represent rail station car parks and park & ride locations within Ipswich.
- 3.2.7. Figure 4 provides a comparison of the assignment model zone system (blue boundaries) compared to the MND zone system.



**Figure 4 – Assignment Model Zone System Compared to Mobile Network Data Zone System**

- 3.2.8. Following disaggregation of the MND zone system and zones related to park & ride, 883 zones are now present within the base year SCTM highway assignment model, with this zone system also utilised in the associated SCTM Public Transport Model and Demand Model.
- 3.2.9. Figure 5 details the breakdown of which zones within the assignment model are internal and external to the model.



**Figure 5 – Assignment Model Zone System – Internal / External**

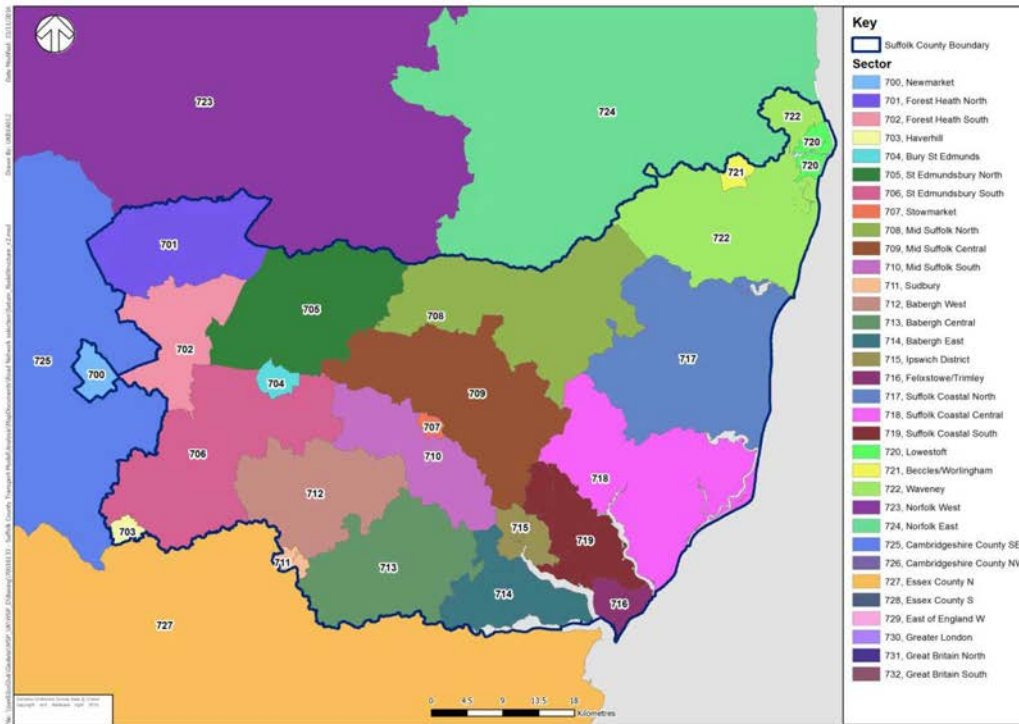
3.2.10. Appendix A-1 contains plots of the detail of the zone system for each of the Areas of Detailed Modelling specified in Figure 1, namely the following locations:

- | Beccles
- | Bury St. Edmunds
- | Felixstowe
- | Haverhill
- | Ipswich
- | Lowestoft
- | Newmarket
- | Suffolk Energy Gateway
- | Stowmarket
- | Sudbury

### 3.3 SECTOR SYSTEM

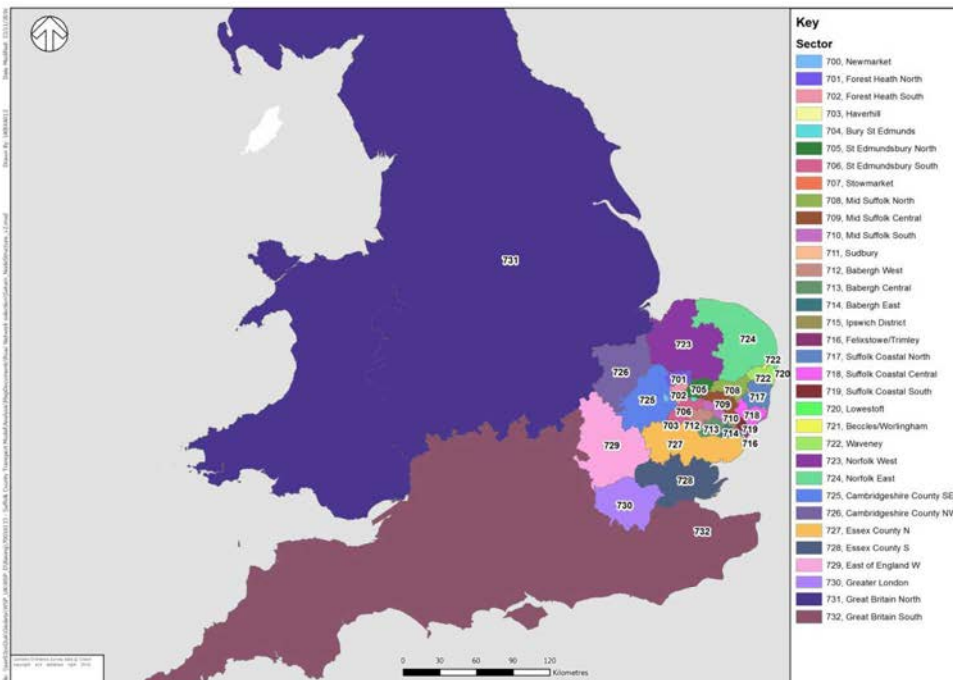
3.3.1. The MND and assignment model zone systems have been grouped to create 32 sectors, within Suffolk these were defined by a combination of district boundaries and the major towns within the county. The sectoring system has been used as part of the verification of the MND, detailed in Appendix F-2.

3.3.2. The sectoring system focusing on Suffolk can be seen in Figure 6.



**Figure 6 - Internal Sectors Plan**

3.3.3. Figure 7 shows the remainder of the sectoring system outside of Suffolk which was based on county and government office region boundaries.



**Figure 7 - External Sectors**

### 3.4 NETWORK STRUCTURE

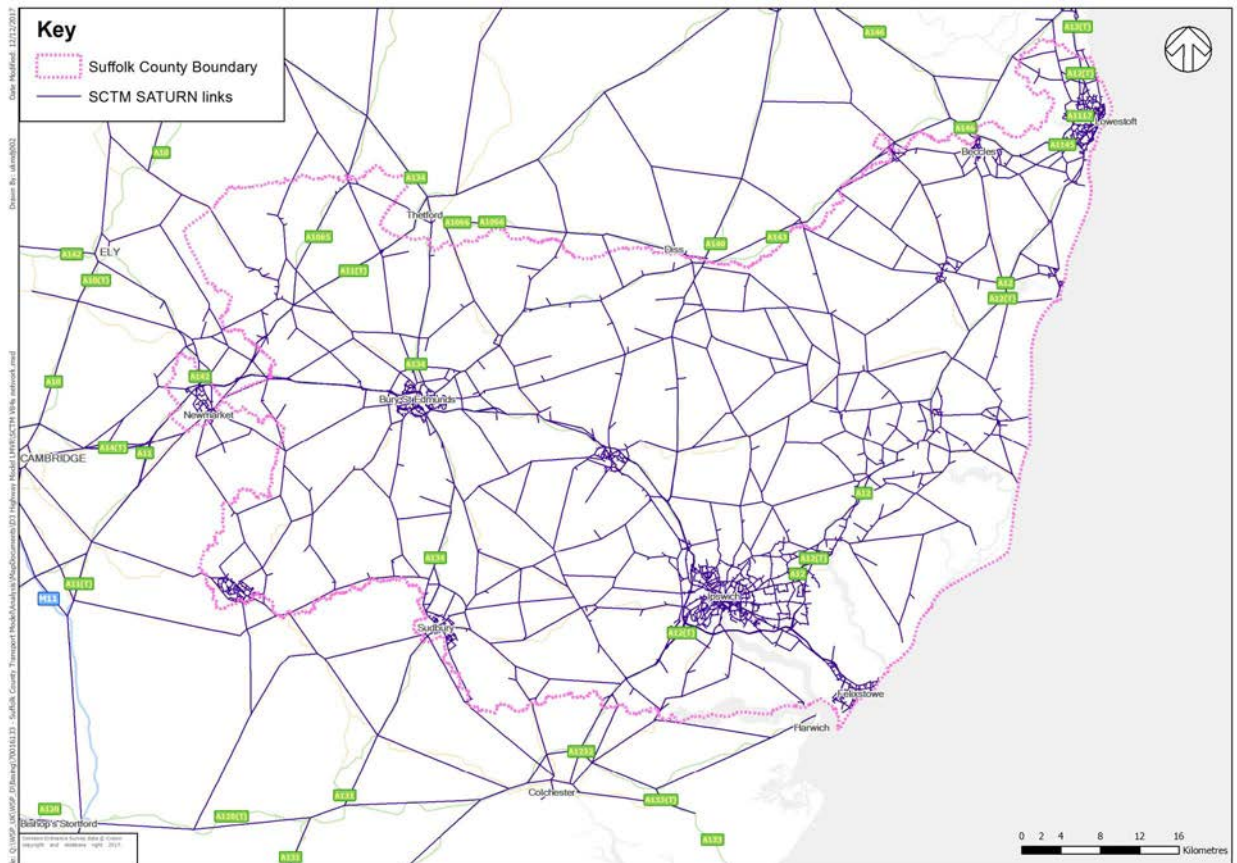
3.4.1. The area of detailed modelling covers the towns of Bury St Edmunds, Newmarket, Stowmarket, Ipswich, Felixstowe, Beccles, Lowestoft, Haverhill, and Sudbury. In this area, the extent of the network is sufficient to



cover all roads with significant traffic volumes and all realistic route choice available to drivers. All major junctions are modelled. In the rest of the Fully Modelled Area, detail is reduced, with all principal strategic routes modelled and capacity restraint characterised through the use of speed/flow relationships as well as strategically important junctions.

3.4.2. In the External Area, the network is simplified to the extent that traffic is able to enter the Fully Modelled Area at the correct locations constrained by speed flow curves but without delays associated within detailed junction design.

3.4.3. The network structure is shown in Figure 8

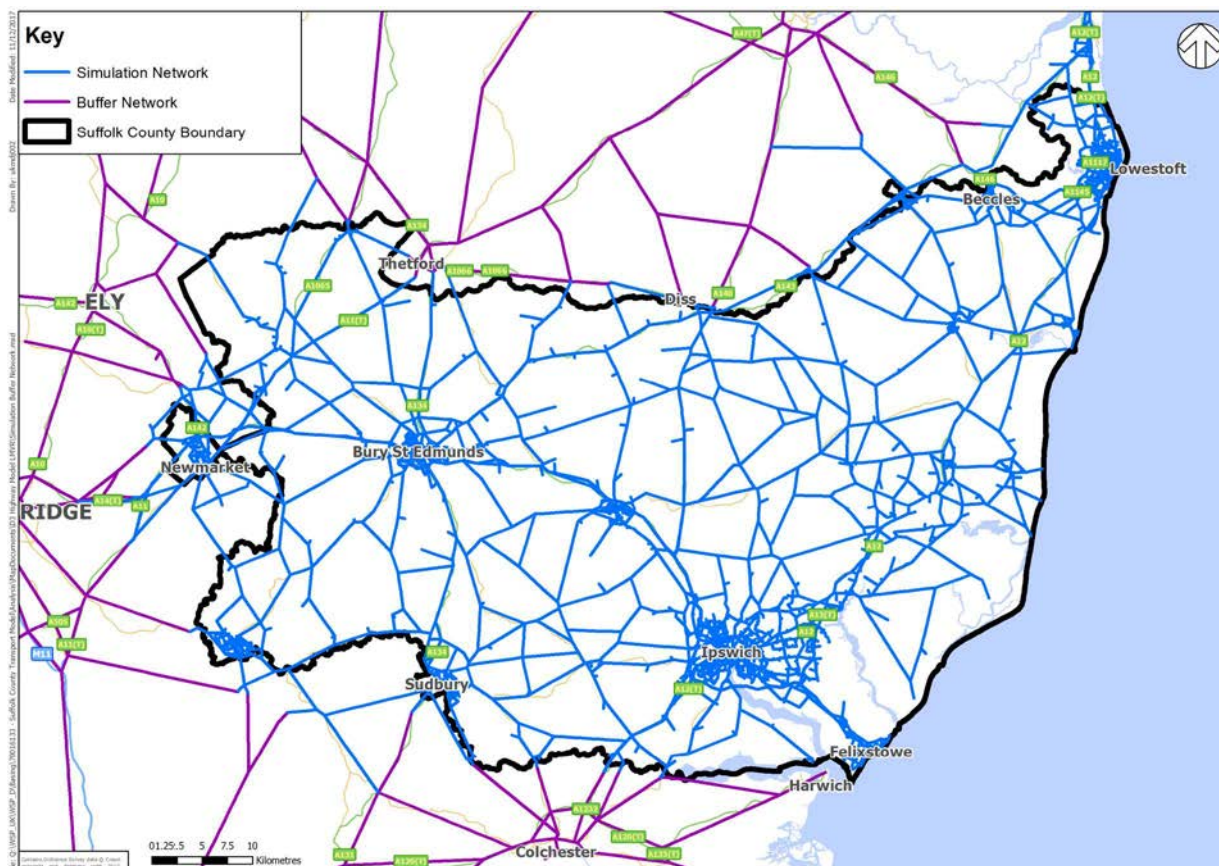


**Figure 8 - Network Structure**

3.4.4. Appendix A-2 contains plots of the detail of the network and junction type coding for each of the Areas of Detailed Modelling specified in Figure 1, namely the following locations:

- █ Beccles
- █ Bury St. Edmunds
- █ Felixstowe
- █ Haverhill
- █ Ipswich
- █ Lowestoft
- █ Newmarket
- █ Suffolk Energy Gateway
- █ Stowmarket
- █ Sudbury

3.4.5. Figure 9 details the extent of the simulation network which covers all of Suffolk including locations adjacent to Newmarket within Cambridgeshire due to geography of the county boundary. The buffer network is also shown and begins with the counties adjacent to Suffolk.



**Figure 9– - Simulation and Buffer Network**

### 3.5 CENTROID CONNECTORS

- 3.5.1. Centroid connectors connect the zoning system to the model network, allowing trips to load onto the network for assignment. It is critical that centroid connectors represent realistic loading points, particularly in the fully modelled area. Centroid connectors in the fully modelled area have been designed to represent actual loading points to specific residential and commercial areas, generally via a spur link to represent the actual access point. In this way, turns into and out of zones can be clearly understood.
- 3.5.2. The number of centroid connectors has been minimised, with most zones having a single centroid connector except in cases where a zone has clear multiple points of access, and sub-dividing the zone would not be realistic. In total, 807 zones load onto a single connector location. 75 zones are loaded onto the network using two centroid connector locations, 1 zone loads onto three centroid connector locations.
- 3.5.3. Centroid connectors have been designed so that they do not cross the network, further ensuring that loading is realistic. Connectors for different zones are loaded at different points in the majority of cases, to ensure trips between adjacent zones are loaded on to the network. Centroid connectors are also loaded away from count locations, to avoid inconsistencies between the counted flow and loaded trips.
- 3.5.4. In the fully modelled area, zones are sufficiently small such that average costs to access the model are sufficiently represented by the spur access links, so centroids themselves do not have costs associated with them.
- 3.5.5. In the external area, centroid connectors are linked to the network with appropriate parameters for distance and average speed to represent the average cost of accessing the network.

## 3.6 TIME PERIODS

3.6.1. The SCTM highway model comprises the following modelled time periods

- i AM peak hour (08:00 – 09:00)
- i Average interpeak hour (10:00 – 16:00)
- i PM peak hour (17:00 – 18:00)

3.6.2. The appropriateness of these peak hours is detailed in the D2 SCTM Data Collection Report (December 2017). Analysis was conducted to identify the peak hours at each of the sites, and to confirm that the time periods set out in the D1 SCTM Model Specification Report (February 2016) have correctly been identified as the morning and evening peak hours. Analysis of peak hours is required in section 5 of WebTAG unit M3.1 (January 2014). This analysis considers the peak hours across Monday to Thursday.

3.6.3. Analysis of peak hours was carried out against the 225 ATCs specifically commissioned for the SCTM highway model. Table 2 shows which hour within the AM peak period (07:00-10:00) at each ATC site shows the highest average flow.

3.6.4. Table 2 shows the peak hour during the AM peak period is 08:00-09:00 for Cars and LGVs which make up the bulk of the road traffic modelled.

**Table 2 – AM Peak Hour Analysis**

TIME PERIOD STARTING	CAR	LGV	HGV
07:00	28	67	16
08:00	189	141	83
09:00	8	17	126
Total	225	225	225

3.6.5. Table 3 compares the average traffic flow by hour in the inter peak period (10:00-16:00), counting which hour across the ATC sites shows the highest flow. The analysis shows there is a clear peak between 15:00 and 16:00 for both Cars and LGVs. For HGVs there is not a definitive peak hour across the inter peak period.

**Table 3 - Inter Peak Hour Analysis**

TIME PERIOD STARTING	CAR	LGV	HGV
10:00	2	5	53
11:00	1	5	48
12:00	5	1	15
13:00	9	4	18
14:00	6	10	43
15:00	202	200	48
Total	225	225	225

3.6.6. Further analysis was carried out by determining the standard deviation based on the average flow for each inter peak hour. Upper and lower limits were calculated based on one and two standard deviations, with this value added and subtracted respectively from the overall inter peak period average hourly flow. It was found that across all 225 ATC sites, the average hourly flow between 10:00 and 15:00 (therefore excluding the 15:00 to 16:00) was within one standard deviations of the mean for the inter peak period in all cases in both directions. This analysis shows that despite the 15:00 to 16:00 hour clearly being the peak for Cars and LGVs,

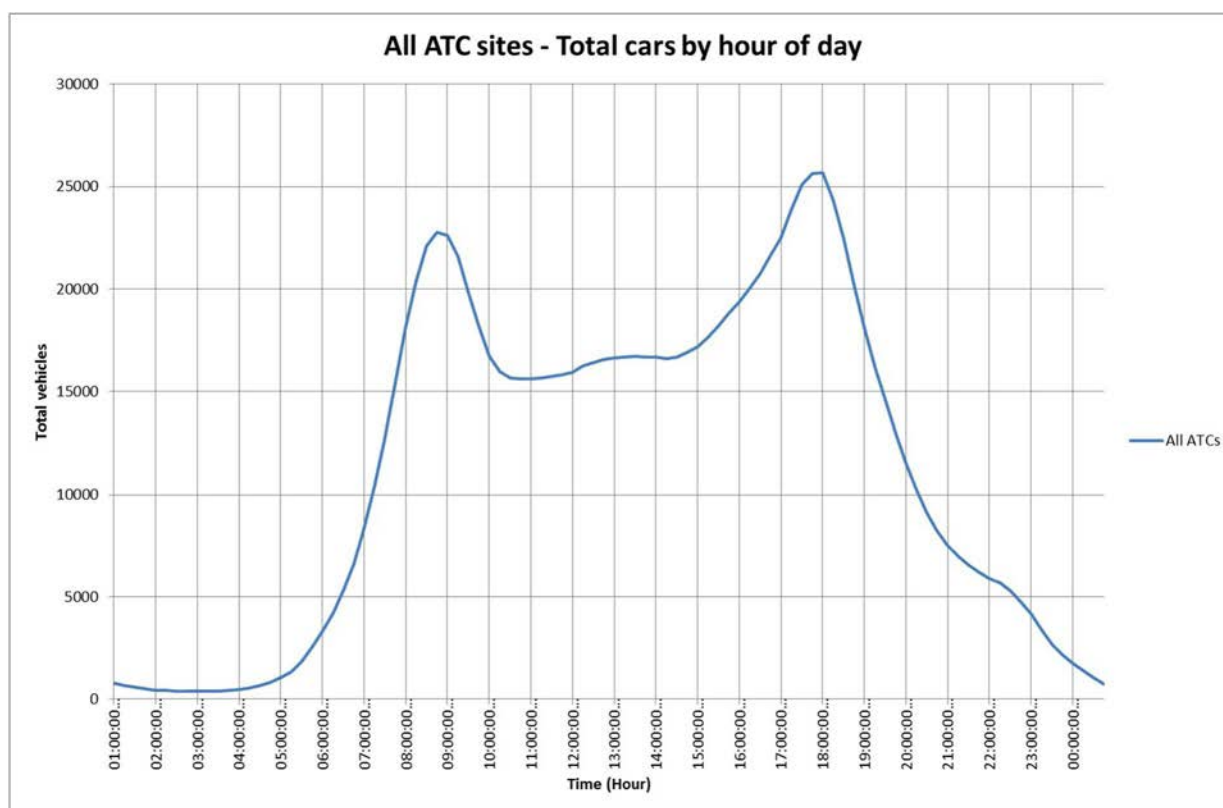
it is not significantly greater than the other inter peak hours. Therefore it is appropriate to use an average inter peak hour for the SCTM highway model.

- 3.6.7. Table 4 shows which hour within the PM peak period (16:00-19:00) has the highest flow at each ATC site. This comparison shows for cars the peak hour is between 17:00 and 18:00. For LGVs and HGVs, 16:00 to 17:00 is the peak hour.

**Table 4 - PM Peak Hour Analysis**

TIME PERIOD STARTING	CAR	LGV	HGV
16:00	23	143	218
17:00	200	81	7
18:00	2	1	0
Total	225	225	225

- 3.6.8. Figure 10 show the variation in the total car traffic across all 225 ATC sites by hour for an average weekday (Monday to Thursday). This further highlights the appropriateness of modelling 08:00-09:00 as the AM peak hour and 17:00-18:00 as the PM peak hour.



**Figure 10 – Car Traffic Across All ATC Sites by Time of Day**

- 3.6.9. It was determined that “pre-load” assignments representing shoulder (“pre”) peaks prior to the time periods modelled were not required in the highway assignment model. Delay leftover from time periods prior to the modelled time periods can have an impact on congestion and routing in the main modelled time periods if it reaches a significant level. Using only the modelled time periods without a pre-load assumes there is no congestion/delay at the start of assignment. Demand for the shoulder peak time periods was determined by deriving factors from the 225 ATCs across Suffolk to convert from the peak hour assignments to the pre peak hours, shown in Table 5.

**Table 5 – Shoulder Peak ATC Conversion Factors**

Modelled Time Period	Shoulder (Pre) Peak Time Period	ATC factor
08:00-09:00	07:00-08:00	0.826
17:00-18:00	16:00-17:00	0.931

3.6.10. The pre peak matrices were then assigned in the highway model with the queued flow at the end of the modelled time period determined. Appendix B contains plots of queued flow at the end of the modelled time period at the following extents:

- ┆ County wide
- ┆ Ipswich
- ┆ Lowestoft
- ┆ Suffolk Energy Gateway

3.6.11. The plots in Appendix B show the level of queued flow at the end of the shoulder peak assignments is not significant. There is no queued flow at the end of the time period in the area of detailed modelling for the Suffolk Energy Gateway scheme. Within Lowestoft, there is a small amount of queued traffic (18 pcus) left over on Normanston Drive during the PM pre-peak hour. In Ipswich there are various locations which highlight leftover queues, the highest value reaching 50 pcus, County wide there are other locations such as Sudbury and Bury St. Edmunds which have leftover queues of between 35-50 pcus.

## 3.7 USER CLASSES

3.7.1. The following user classes are modelled within the SCTM:

- ┆ UC1: Car – Home Based Work (Inbound)
- ┆ UC2: Car – Home Based Work (Outbound)
- ┆ UC3: Car – Home Based Employers Business (Inbound)
- ┆ UC4: Car – Home Based Employers Business (Outbound)
- ┆ UC5: Car – Non Home Based Employers Business
- ┆ UC6: Car – Home Based Other (Inbound)
- ┆ UC7: Car – Home Based Other (Outbound)
- ┆ UC8: Car – Non Home Based Other
- ┆ UC9: LGV
- ┆ UC10: HGV

3.7.2. The car user classes have changed from those specified in the D1 MSR (February 2016) which specified three car user classes: Commuting, Employers Business and Other. This change was made during the matrix building process to aid the conversion of highway assignment matrices in Origin-Destination format into Production-Attraction matrices in the SCTM Demand Model. The SCTM Demand Model needs to be able to distinguish which part of a trip is home-based, inbound; meaning an individual is heading towards their place of residence, and outbound; an individual is leaving their home at the start of the trip. This directionality of trips is available in the Mobile Network Data (MND) which was used to build the matrices and therefore this information was utilised rather than the SCTM Demand Model having to infer directionality of home-based trips artificially from user classes which combine the inbound and outbound direction of home-based trips.

## 3.8 ASSIGNMENT METHODOLOGY

3.8.1. Model assignment of trips to the highway network was undertaken using a standard approach based on a 'Wardrop User Equilibrium', which seeks to minimise travel costs for all vehicles in the network. The Wardrop User Equilibrium is based on the following proposition:

3.8.2. "Traffic arranges itself on congested networks such that the cost of travel on all routes used between each origin-destination pair is equal to the minimum cost of travel and unused routes have equal or greater costs."

3.8.3. The Wardrop User Equilibrium as implemented in SATURN is based on the 'Frank-Wolfe Algorithm', which employs an iterative process. This process is based on successive 'All or Nothing' iterations, which are combined to minimise an 'Objective Function'. The travel costs are recalculated after each iteration and

compared to those from the previous iteration. The process is terminated once successive iteration costs have not changed significantly. This process enables multi-routing between any origin-destination pair.

### 3.9 GENERALISED COST FORMULATIONS AND PARAMETER VALUES

3.9.1. Generalised cost is defined in keeping with the guidance in section 2.8 of TAG Unit M3.1 (January 2014), and is as follows:

$$Generalised\ cost = Time + \left( \frac{Vehicle\ operating\ cost}{Value\ of\ time} \right) Distance$$

3.9.2. Value of time is calculated in pence per minute (PPM) and vehicle operating cost is calculated in pence per kilometre (PPK). The adopted parameters were calculated from the TAG data book (July 2017). The value of time (PPM) for the HGVs was doubled from the value provided in the TAG data book. This is in line with TAG Unit A1.3 which advises for HGV that the driver's time does not take account of the influence of owners on the routing of these vehicles.

3.9.3. The parameters adopted for a 2016 base year are shown in Table 6. For the HGV class, local ATC data was used to determine the split of vehicles which could be classified as OGV1 and OGV2 by peak hour. This split was used to calculate average generalised cost parameters for HGVs. Average simulation network speeds were also used to derive the generalised cost parameters.

**Table 6 - 2016 Generalised Cost Parameters**

User Class	AM		IP		PM	
	PPM	PPK	PPM	PPK	PPM	PPK
Car Home Based Work	20.18	5.79	20.51	5.74	20.25	5.80
Car Employers Business	30.10	12.15	30.84	11.97	30.53	12.19
Car Other	13.92	5.79	14.83	5.74	14.58	5.80
LGV	21.27	13.31	21.27	13.35	21.27	13.30
HGV	43.19	45.72	43.19	45.88	43.19	49.15

### 3.10 RELATIONSHIP WITH DEMAND MODELS AND PUBLIC TRANSPORT ASSIGNMENT MODELS

3.10.1. The SCTM Public Transport assignment model utilises the same MND provided by Telefonica as the basis for the matrices. As discussed in Section 7 of this report, movements designated as “Road” in the MND are separated into Cars / LGVs and Bus movements, with the latter matrix then used in the public transport model.

3.10.2. The SCTM Demand Model will utilise time and distance skim matrices from the SCTM Highway Model, as well as skims from the public transport model in order to determine costs and the propensity for modal shift between different motorised modes. The SCTM Demand Model will be capable of taking into account trips which involve car usage at the start of a journey to then access the rail network and therefore create a composite cost for full park and ride trips, and therefore the potential for transport users to switch between modes taking into account congestion will occur on the highway network in the future

## 4 CALIBRATION AND VALIDATION DATA

### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1. This section of the report details the sources of the traffic data which was used for traffic flow and journey time calibration and validation. It also provides details of the screenlines which have been used to assess the ability of the SCTM highway model to match to observed data across several sites representing key strategic movements within the county.

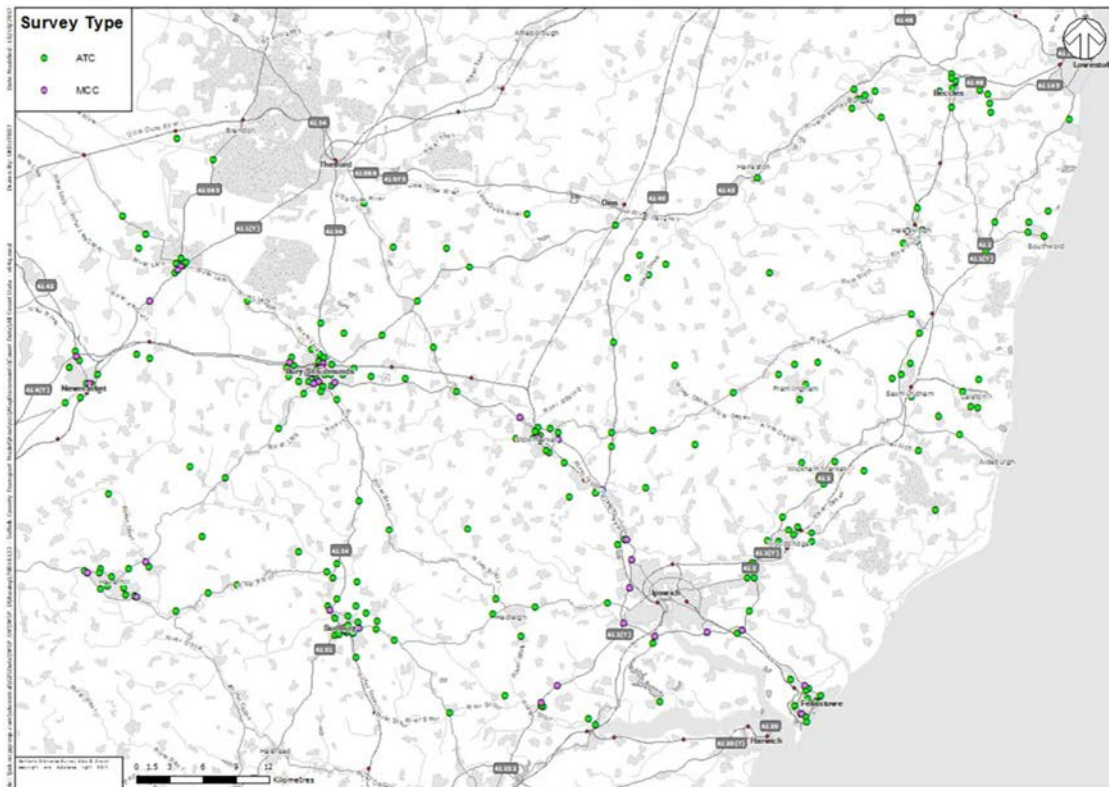
### 4.2 COMMISSIONED SURVEY DATA – 2016 DATA COLLECTION

4.2.1. WSP commissioned Intelligent Data to carry out traffic surveys across Suffolk during April 2016. These surveys were specifically commissioned for the purposes of building, validating and calibrating the county model. The survey data provides a suitable coverage of data across the county outside of Lowestoft and Ipswich. Section 5 of the D2 Traffic Data Collection Report (December 2017) provides greater detail on this data and how it has been processed. Table 7 summarises the data which was collected across the county.

**Table 7 - Commissioned Survey Data**

Survey Type	Number of Surveys	Survey Period	Time
Automatic Traffic Counts (ATC) - Links	227	7th to 25th April, 2016	All day
Manual Classified Turning Counts (MCTC)	34	12th April, 2016	All day
Classified Turning Count using ANPR	1	12th April, 2016	07:00–19:00

4.2.2. Figure 11 shows the coverage of the traffic surveys specifically commissioned for the SCTM.



**Figure 11 - Commissioned Traffic Survey Locations**

- 4.2.3. Following consolidation of the commissioned survey data with existing data detailed in section 5.3, a total of 211 ATCs and 31 MCCs were used for validation and calibration of the SCTM highway model. This is due to duplication between data sources and issues affecting the data collection along the A14 around Ipswich between Junctions 57 and 58.
- 4.2.4. During the data collection period there was a road closure in Ipswich affecting southbound traffic on Nacton Road in Ipswich and subsequently the MCC at Junction 57. It is understood this road closure led to re-routing of traffic on Felixstowe Road, therefore affecting the MCC carried out at Junction 58. For the Nacton Road Junction 57, the 2015 surveys carried out for the Upper Orwell Crossing Outline Business Case were therefore utilised for the calibration of the SCTM.
- 4.2.5. A new survey was carried out at the A14 Junction 58 on 13th October 2016 and has been used for calibration of the SCTM at this location. This new count demonstrated that the impact of the closure on the A14 was limited (apart from junction 57) as the impact on the J58 was relatively small.
- 4.2.6. To support the modelling required for Lake Lothing Third Crossing, 6 Manual Classified Turning Counts were undertaken on the 14<sup>th</sup> July 2016, the locations of which are described in Table 8

**Table 8 – 2016 Lowestoft MCTCs**

Ref	Site Location
1	A1117 Bridge Road
3	Denmark Road / Peto Way - Barnards Way
4	Denmark Road / Rotterdam Road - Rotterdam Road
5	A12 Pier Terrace
6	A12 Horn Hill / A12 Tom Crips Way / Waveney Drive
7	B1531 Waveney Drive / Waveney Crescent - Waveney Drive

### 4.3 COMMISSIONED SURVEY DATA – 2017 DATA COLLECTION

- 4.3.1. Additional traffic data was collected in 2017 in the following locations to support the following scheme appraisals:

- ┆ Ipswich - The Upper Orwell Crossing, Development Consent Order modelling
- ┆ East Suffolk - Suffolk Energy Gateway, Outline Business Case (OBC) modelling
- ┆ Lowestoft - Lake Lothing Third Crossing, Development Consent Order modelling

#### IPSWICH

- 4.3.2. Table 9 describes the locations of the 2017 traffic survey locations undertaken to support the appraisal of the Upper Orwell Crossings. Processing of this data is discussed in Section 8 of the D2 Traffic Data Collection Report (December 2017).

**Table 9 – Ipswich 2017 Traffic Surveys**

Survey Type	Total number of sites	Date undertaken
Automatic Traffic Counts (ATCs)	138	Main survey period: 10 <sup>th</sup> May 2017 to 25 <sup>th</sup> May 2017
1 day Manual Classified Turning Counts (MCTCs)	4	23 <sup>rd</sup> May 2017
7 day Manual Classified Turning Counts (MCTCs)	1	5 <sup>th</sup> to 12 <sup>th</sup> December 2016



## EAST SUFFOLK, SUFFOLK ENERGY GATEWAY

- 4.3.3. Table 10 describes the locations of the 2017 traffic survey locations undertaken to support the appraisal of the Suffolk Energy Gateways scheme. Processing of this data is discussed in Section 7 of the D2 Traffic Data Collection Report (December 2017).

**Table 10 – Suffolk Energy Gateway 2017 Traffic Surveys**

Survey Type	Total number of sites	Date undertaken
Automatic Traffic Counts (ATCs)	36	Main survey period: 9 <sup>th</sup> May to 22 <sup>nd</sup> May 2017 / June 2017
Manual Classified Turning Count	3	18 <sup>th</sup> May 2017 0700-1900

## LOWESTOFT

- 4.3.4. An additional MCTC was undertaken at Waveney Drive / Riverside Road / Durban Road on 5<sup>th</sup> July 2017. This is discussed in Section 6 of the D2 Traffic Data Collection Report (December 2017).

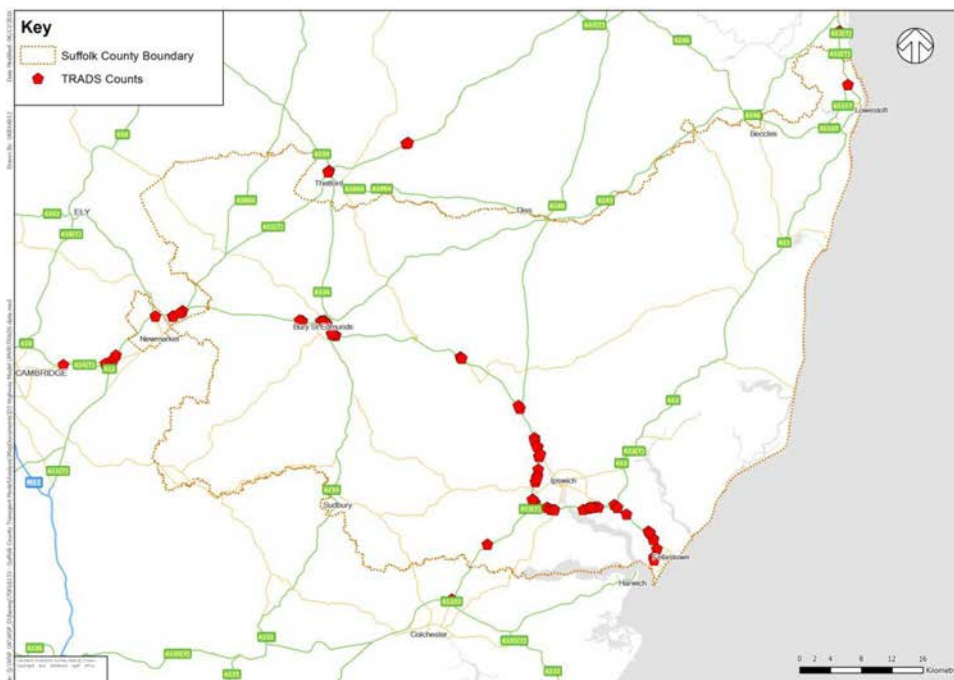
## 4.4 EXISTING SURVEY DATA

- 4.4.1. Existing ATC, MCC, ANPR and TRADS data was also obtained from other various sources as detailed in Table 11 below. Section 4 of the D2 Traffic Data Collection Report (December 2017) discusses in detail the sources and processing of the traffic data readily available from external sources which has not been specifically commissioned for the SCTM highway assignment model. In summary the additional sources of traffic survey data in Suffolk were as follows:
- i 2015 traffic data collection to support Outline Business Case (OBC) submissions for the following schemes:
 
    - The Upper Orwell Crossings
    - Lake Lothing Third Crossing
  - i Suffolk County Council permanent ATC sites
  - i Highways England (HE) data from TRADS / WebTRIS
- 4.4.2. The ATC data provided by SCC was volumetric only, requiring the data to be split into the Car, LGV and HGV user classes used within the SCTM. Vehicle class factors were therefore derived from the ATC data commissioned for the SCTM and applied against the overall traffic volumes in the SCC ATC data,

**Table 11 - External Survey Data**

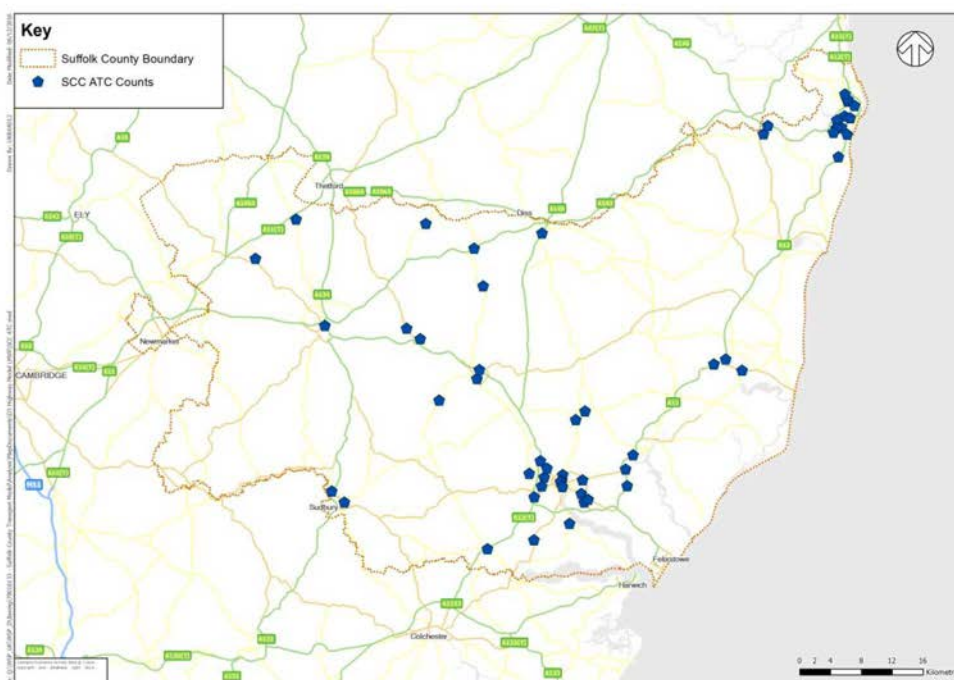
Survey Type	Source	Number of Surveys	Survey Period	Time
Automatic Traffic Counts (ATC) - Links	Suffolk County Council	96	2015 & 2016	All day
Manual Classified Counts (MCC)	2015 data collection from ITM & LTM	61	July 2015 & Oct 2016	All day
Classified Turning Count using ANPR	2015 data collection for LTM	3	July 2015	07:00-19:00
TRADS	HATRIS / Data.gov.uk / WebTRIS	82	April and May 2016, March and April 2015	All day

Figure 12 shows the locations of the TRADS counts which have been used for model calibration.



**Figure 12 - TRADS Counts**

4.4.3. Figure 13 shows the locations of the SCC ATC counts which have been used for model calibration and validation



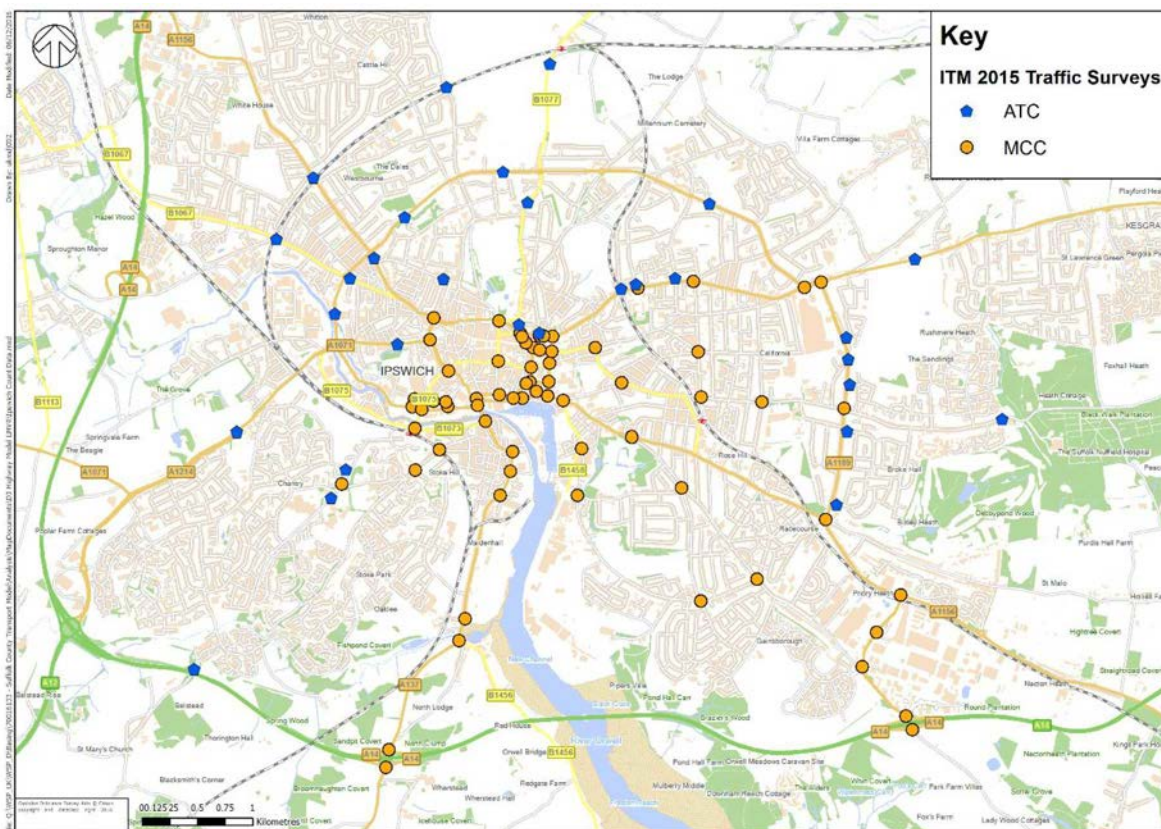
**Figure 13 - SCC ATC Counts**

4.4.4. Figure 14 shows the traffic surveys originally commissioned for the 2015 update of the LTM which were used for calibration and validation of the SCTM.



**Figure 14 - Lowestoft Traffic Survey Data**

- 4.4.5. Figure 15 details the location of the 2015 traffic surveys within Ipswich utilised for the Upper Orwell Crossing OBC. The majority of this data has been superseded by the 2017 traffic collection undertaken in Ipswich. However, 2015 data has been retained in some instances in order to provide suitable coverage of data and complete screenlines.



**Figure 15 - Ipswich Traffic Survey Data**

4.4.6. In combination with the commissioned surveys it is considered there is extensive coverage of traffic data which will provide a suitable basis for development of Suffolk County Transport Model (SCTM).

## 4.5 COUNT DATA CORRECTION TO 2016 BASE YEAR

4.5.1. Given the majority of the traffic data used within the SCTM highway assignment model was collected in 2016, this year is specified as the base year for the model.

4.5.2. As outlined above data from 2015 and 2017 has been used within the model. It has therefore been necessary to adjust this data in line with 2016 values. TEMPro factors at a district level have been used to factor the car trips, whilst NRTF factors have been used to adjust LGV and HGV observed values. For cars the conversion factors are time period specific, whilst for LGVs and HGVs the conversion factor for all peaks is the same. These factors are detailed in Section 3 of the D2 Traffic Data Collection Report (December 2017)

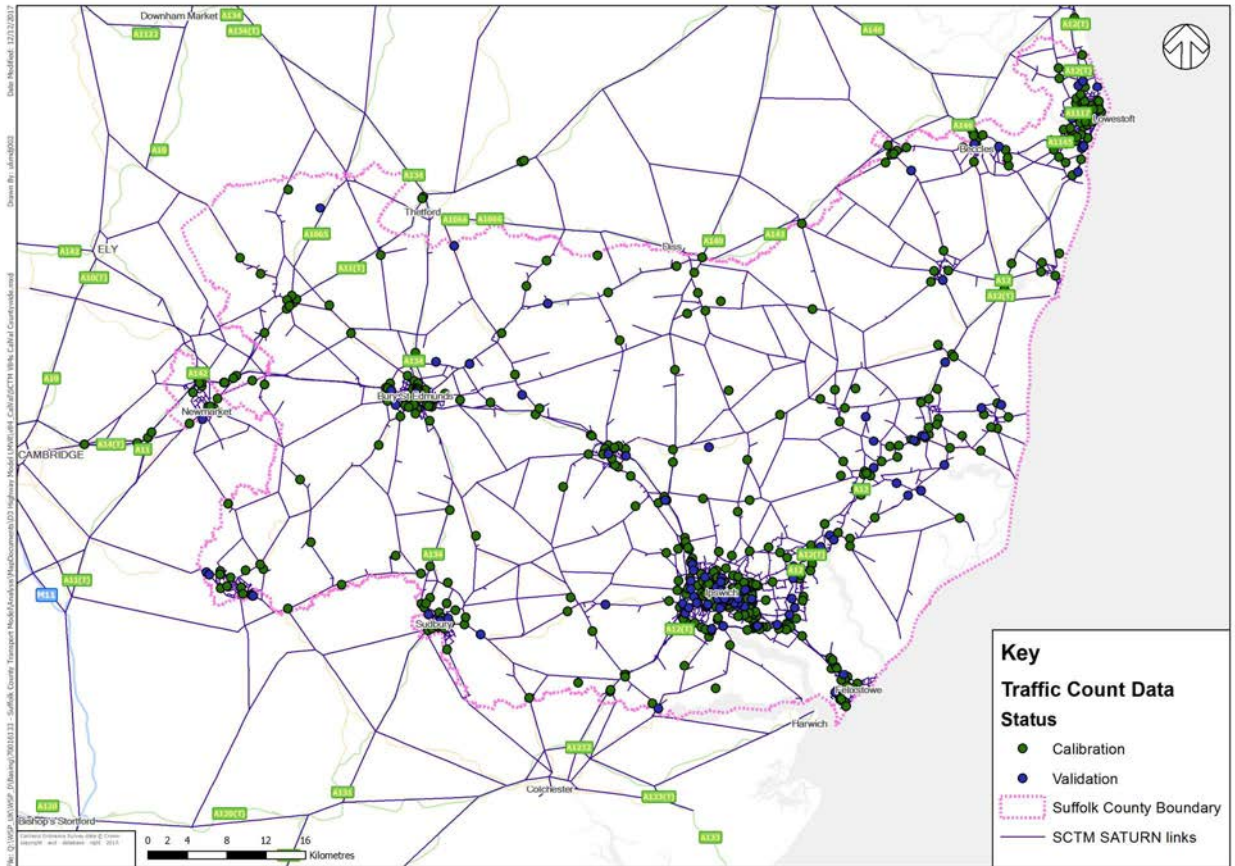
## 4.6 CALIBRATION AND VALIDATION COUNT DATA

4.6.1. Counts were split into calibration counts which were used for matrix estimation and validation counts which are independent of the matrix estimation process. The balance in terms of calibration and validation for the traffic counts is detailed in Table 12. It was ensured any counts used for matrix estimation or validation were designated in the same way in both directions.

**Table 12 – Split of Counts in Calibration and Validation**

Traffic count data type	Number of link counts
Calibration	1224
Validation	254
<b>Total</b>	<b>1478</b>

4.6.2. Figure 16 shows the coverage of traffic count data used for calibration and validation at a county wide level.



**Figure 16 – County Wide Count Data in Calibration and Validation**

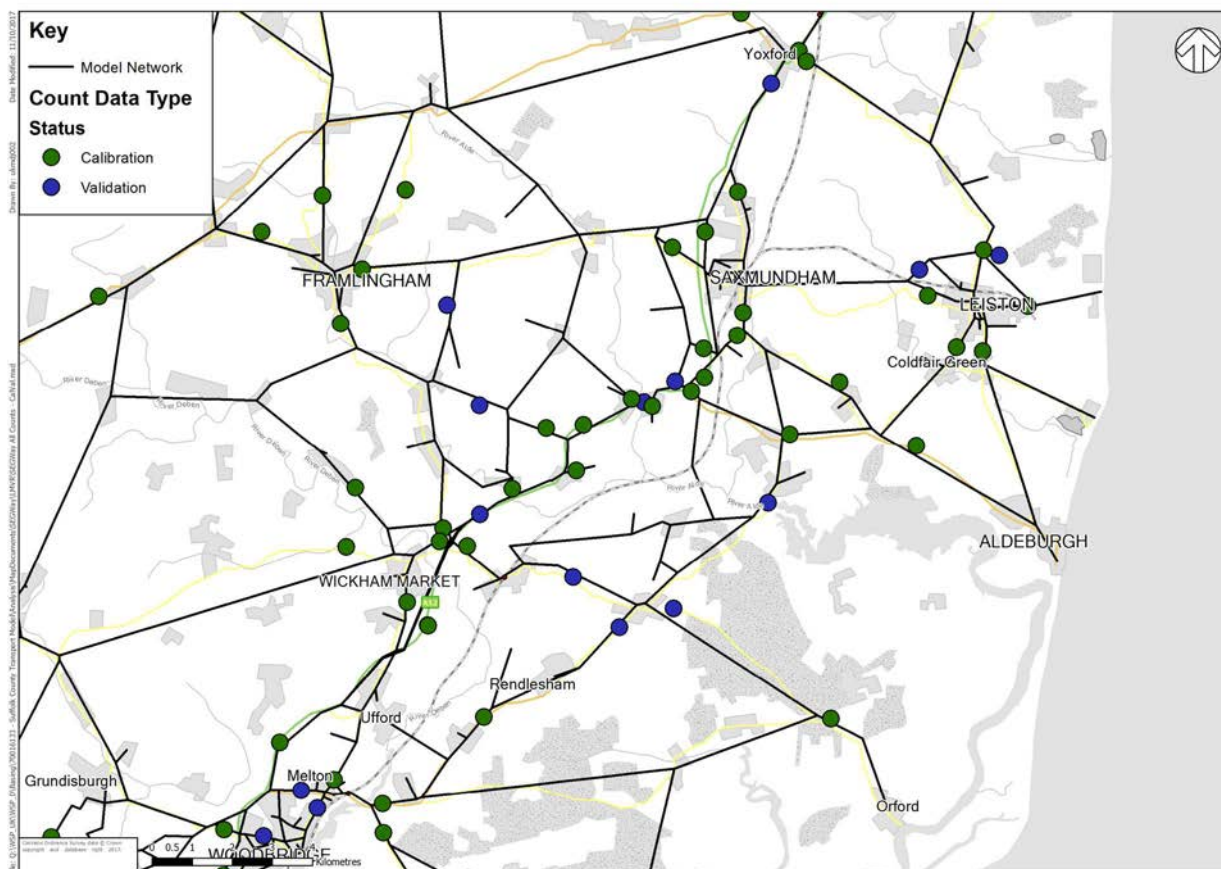


4.6.4. Figure 18 shows the coverage of traffic count data used for calibration and validation within Lowestoft.



**Figure 18 – Lowestoft Count Data in Calibration and Validation**

4.6.5. Figure 19 shows the coverage of traffic count data used for calibration and validation for the area of detailed modelling relevant to the Suffolk Energy Gateway appraisal.

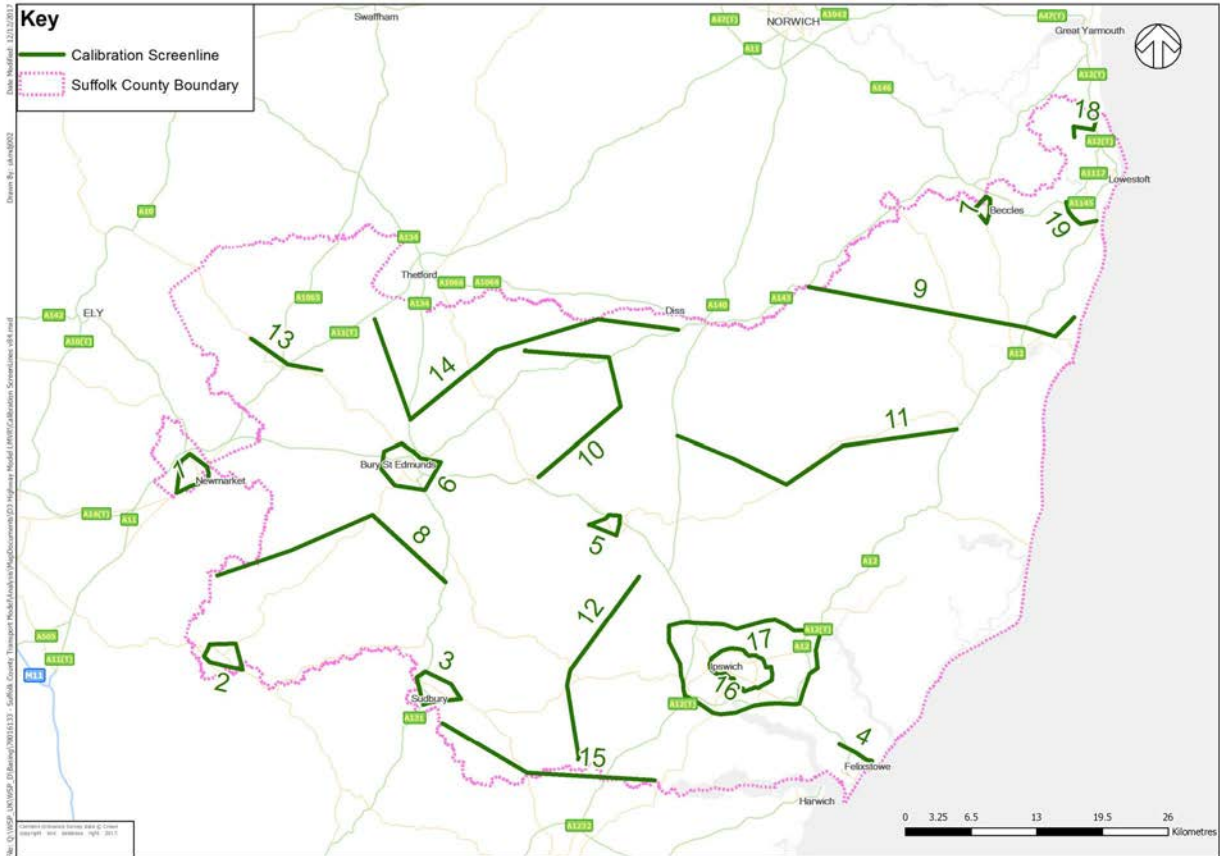


**Figure 19 – Suffolk Energy Gateway Count Data in Calibration and Validation**

## 4.7 COUNTY WIDE CALIBRATION SCREENLINES

- 4.7.1. Calibration screenlines were defined at a county wide level linking series of counts corresponding to similar strategic movements within the county. The calibration screenlines were run through the matrix estimation process.
- 4.7.2. Figure 20 shows the calibration screenlines which have been used within Suffolk outside of the local study areas relevant to scheme appraisal. 19 screenlines have been specified at a county level.





**Figure 20 - Calibration Screenlines**

4.7.3. Table 13 describes the calibration screenlines and the directional split used for each screenline for county wide model calibration outside of the local validation carried out for scheme appraisal.

**Table 13 - Description of Calibration Screenlines**

ID	Description	Direction
1	Newmarket	Inbound/ Outbound
2	Haverhill	Inbound/ Outbound
3	Sudbury	Inbound/ Outbound
4	Felixstowe	Inbound/ Outbound
5	Stowmarket	Inbound/ Outbound
6	Bury St. Edmunds	Inbound/ Outbound
7	Beccles	Inbound/ Outbound
8	South of Bury St. Edmunds	Northbound / Southbound
9	Waveney	Northbound / Southbound
10	East of Bury St. Edmunds	Eastbound / Westbound
11	Mid Suffolk / Suffolk Coastal	Northbound / Southbound
12	Babergh / Mid Suffolk	Eastbound / Westbound
13	Forest Heath	Northbound/ Southbound
14	North of Bury St. Edmunds	Northbound/ Southbound

15	South Babergh	Northbound/ Southbound
16	Ipswich (Inner)	Inbound/ Outbound
17	Ipswich (Outer)	Inbound/ Outbound
18	North Lowestoft	Inbound / Outbound
19	South Lowestoft	Inbound / Outbound

## LOCAL CALIBRATION AND VALIDATION SCREENLINES

4.7.4. Detailed calibration and validation screenlines were specified for the local validation of the following locations:

- Ipswich
- Lowestoft
- East Suffolk; Suffolk Energy Gateway

4.7.5. Figure 21 shows the location of the validation and calibration screenlines within Ipswich

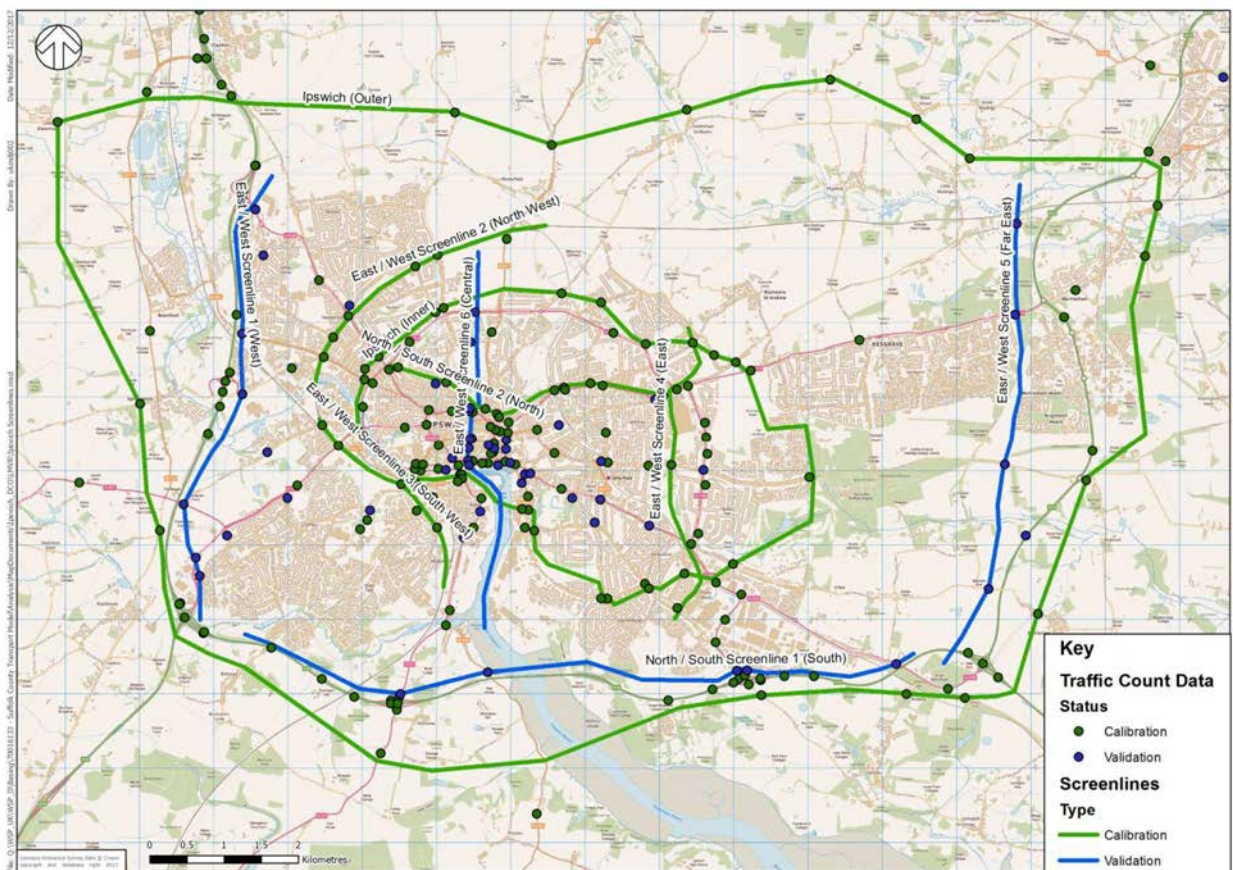


Figure 21 - Ipswich Screenlines

4.7.6. Table 14 describes the validation and calibration screenlines specific to Ipswich, including the Inner and Outer county wide screenlines.

**Table 14 – Ipswich Screenlines**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Direction</b>	<b>Type</b>
1	East / West Screenline 1 (West)	East / West	Validation
2	East / West Screenline 2 (North West)	East / West	Calibration
3	East / West Screenline 3 (South West)	East / West	Calibration
4	East / West Screenline 4 (East)	East / West	Calibration
5	East / West Screenline 5 (Far East)	East / West	Validation
6	East / West Screenline 6 (Central)	East / West	Validation
7	North / South Screenline 1 (South)	North / South	Validation
8	North / South Screenline 2 (North)	North / South	Calibration
16	Ipswich (Inner)	Inbound/ Outbound	Calibration
17	Ipswich (Outer)	Inbound/ Outbound	Calibration

4.7.7. Figure 22 details the location of the local validation and calibrations screenlines within Lowestoft



**Figure 22 - Lowestoft Screenlines**

4.7.8. Table 15 describes the locations of the Lowestoft screenlines. The performance of the local Lowestoft screenlines is outlined in the local Lowestoft SCTM LMVR (November 2017).

**Table 15 – Lowestoft Screenlines**

ID	Description	Direction	Type
1	Lowestoft Screenline 1	North / South	Calibration
2	Lowestoft Screenline 2	North / South	Calibration
3	Lowestoft Screenline 3	East / West	Validation
4	Lowestoft Screenline 4	North / South	Validation
5	Lowestoft Screenline 5	North / South	Validation
18	North Lowestoft	Inbound / Outbound	Calibration
19	South Lowestoft	Inbound / Outbound	Calibration

4.7.9. Figure 23 shows the location of the validation and calibration screenlines within the area of detailed modelling for the Suffolk Energy Gateway scheme.



**Figure 23 – Suffolk Energy Gateway Screenlines**

4.7.10. Table 16 describes the locations of the screenlines for the Suffolk Energy Gateway scheme. The performance of the screenlines in the area of detailed modelling for the Suffolk Energy Gateway scheme is discussed in the local SEGWay LMVR (December 2017).

**Table 16 – Suffolk Energy Gateway screenlines**

Screenline ID	Type	Description
1	Calibration	Leiston
2	Calibration	North / West of A12
3	Calibration	South / East of A12
4	Calibration	Saxmundham
5	Calibration	Framlingham
6	Calibration	Woodbridge
7	Calibration	North / South screenline
8	Calibration	East / West screenline
9	Validation	NW / SW screenline
10	Validation	North / South screenline

## 4.8 A14 CORRIDOR TRAFFIC COUNT ADJUSTMENTS

- 4.8.1. Due to the density of the count data available along the A14 corridor around Ipswich between Junction 52 at Claydon and Junction 58 (A12 / Felixstowe Road) a systematic check was carried out to ensure the main carriageway and slip road flows balanced along each junction in order to reduce any issues of inconsistent count data and the impacts this could have on matrix estimation. Where the data was available, TRADS traffic volumes were generally relied upon over MCTCs, however in instances where both TRADS data and MCTCs were available, the TRADS traffic volume was used but with the MCTC vehicle split.
- 4.8.2. Tables in Appendix C provide details of the original survey data available along the specific sections of the A14, and the adjusted data used as calibration counts for matrix estimation. Instances where there was no change made to the original survey data have greyed out boxes in the 'Adjusted Survey Data' columns.

## 4.9 JOURNEY TIME SURVEYS FOR CALIBRATION AND VALIDATION

- 4.9.1. Trafficmaster GPS data was obtained from Suffolk County Council covering a period between September 2015 and August 2016. The data was filtered to only include data from the following neutral months:
- i September 2015
  - i October 2015
  - i November 2015
  - i March 2016
  - i April 2016
  - i May 2016
- 4.9.2. The data was processed to provide an average weekday (Monday to Thursday) travel time by direction for each peak hour being modelled within the SCTM. Suffolk school holidays and bank holidays were excluded from the data used to derive the average travel times.
- 4.9.3. Travel time data was processed for a total of 78 routes across Suffolk in both directions. Following the guidance in WebTAG unit M1.2 it has been ensured the journey time routes were kept between 3km and 15km.
- 4.9.4. Analysis of the number of observations available for the Trafficmaster GPS data was carried out and is detailed in the D2 SCTM Highway Data Collection Report (December 2017). This led to route 25 being excluded from the list of journey time routes due to an inadequate number of observations being available. Analysis was also carried out in terms of the average speed along links, this information was used to assist in the calibration and validation of the SCTM journey time performance.
- 4.9.5. The journey time routes used for model calibration and validation are shown in Figure 24

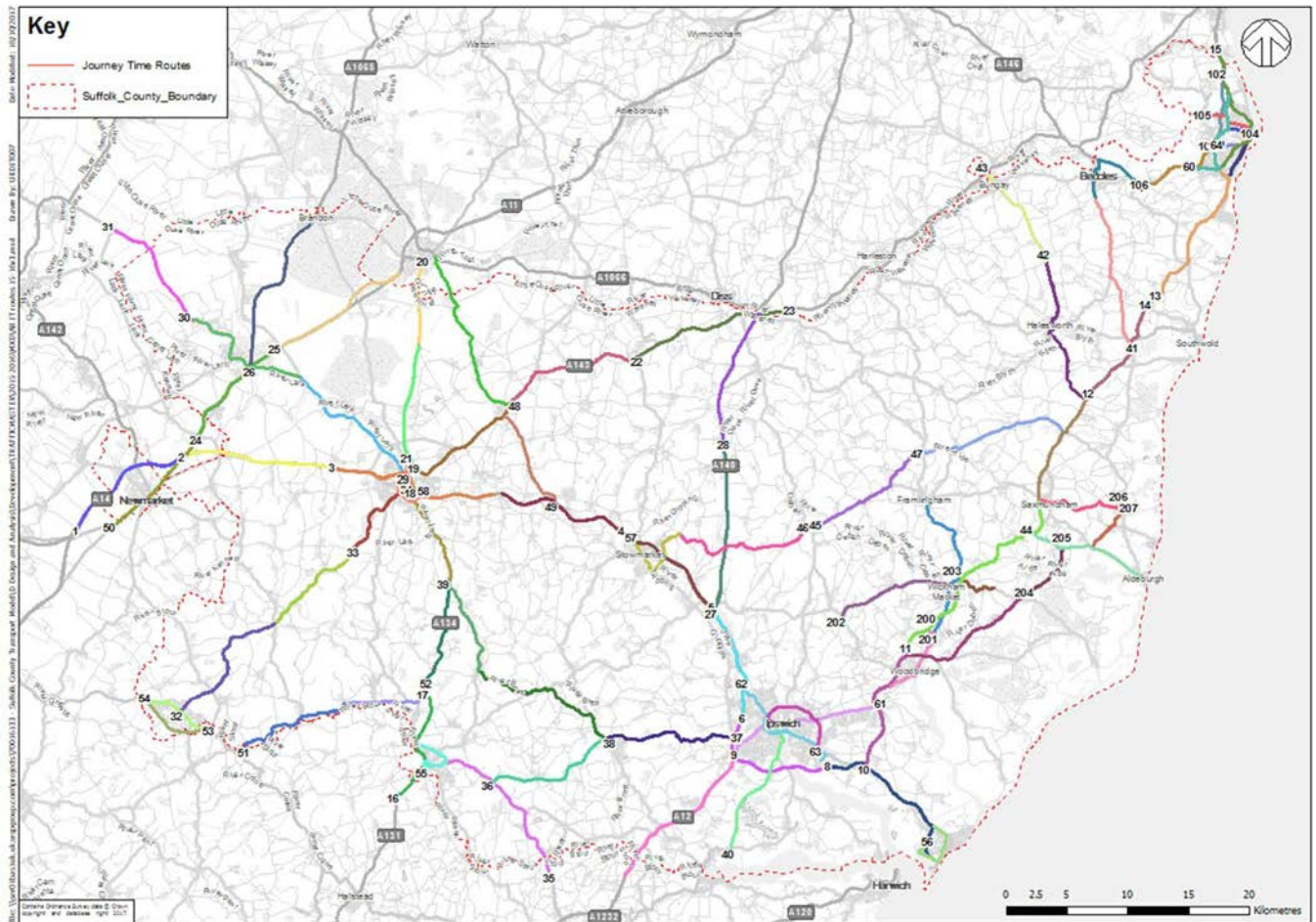


Figure 24 - Journey Time Routes

4.9.6. Appendix D-1 provides a description of the journey time routes used for calibration and validation.

## 5 NETWORK DEVELOPMENT

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### 5.1 NETWORK DATA, CODING AND CHECKING

- 5.1.1. Network coverage was based on the hierarchy set out in section 3.1.
- 5.1.2. The network was verified through the use of ArcGIS and aerial photography. In particular, checks were carried out to verify:
- i Node co-ordinates
  - i Link length check against measured GIS distance
  - i Speed/flow relationship
  - i Link type
  - i Link capacity
  - i One way/two way operation
  - i Number of (effective) lanes
  - i Length and position of flares
  - i Any observed turn delays/penalties
  - i Location of public transport routes
  - i Access points.
- 5.1.3. The network errors and warnings generated by SATURN were checked to ensure the model network is free of coding errors. A key check which was undertaken was to ensure road speeds and link lengths were consistent on both sides of the highway, these appear as “Warning 32” errors within SATURN and were systematically checked for across the model network.
- 5.1.4. Traffic loads onto the model network from zones in the form of centroid connectors. The centroid zone connectors in the SCTM were designed to realistically represent the way in which traffic joins the road network. In the Fully Modelled Area, where the zoning system is fine, specific access roads from residential and commercial areas was used as a basis for connecting zones to the network via centroid connectors.
- 5.1.5. Zones in the External Area, which have a large geographical coverage and significant demand associated with them, was generally be connected to major routes to enter the network.
- 5.1.6. Separate zones were specified for any interchanges between car and public transport, such as railway stations with significant parking or park and ride sites. This is to allow car and public transport legs of a journey to be separated and assigned using the correct assignment model.
- 5.1.7. Major car parks in the town centres were modelled as separate zones so that correct vehicular origins and destinations are modelled, but these were not capacity constrained.

### 5.2 JUNCTIONS

- 5.2.1. Each junction included in the area of detailed modelling network required several parameters as detailed below:
- i Lane allocations
  - i Junction type
  - i Saturation flows at signal-controlled and priority-controlled junctions
  - i Signal times, stages and phases
  - i Saturation flows at roundabouts
  - i Gap times.

#### LANE ALLOCATIONS

- 5.2.2. Lane allocations were checked using satellite and street level imagery to ensure the correct number of lanes and allowed turning movements (where lane markings and/or signage was apparent) were coded for the approaches at each junction in the model.

#### JUNCTION TYPE

- 5.2.3. Checks were carried out for junction type using satellite imagery and street level data, with junctions split into the following types:



- i Priority controlled junctions
- i Signal controlled junctions
- i Roundabouts (no u-turns allowed)
- i Roundabouts (u-turns allowed)

5.2.4. Only mini roundabouts were coded to not allow u-turns. For all other roundabouts coded as a single node, the junction type was coded as a roundabout which allows u-turns.

5.2.5. For roundabouts which had a mixture of priority controlled and signalised approaches, or where the junction was complex e.g. major 'A' road junction with slip roads, the junction was coded as an "exploded" roundabout. This means multiple nodes were used to code the junction in detail, with each approach separately modelled.

### SATURATION FLOWS AT SIGNAL CONTROLLED & PRIORITY CONTROLLED JUNCTIONS

5.2.6. Default saturation flows were used for all junctions within the model. The default saturation flows per lane for priority junctions are:

- i Major straight ahead movement (unopposed) – 1,980 pcu/hr
- i Major left turn movement (unopposed) – 1,500 pcu/hr
- i Major right turn movement (opposed) - 745 pcu/hr
- i Minor left turn movement (opposed) – 700 pcu/hr
- i Minor right turn movement (opposed) - 600 pcu/hr
- i Minor straight ahead movement (opposed) – 600 pcu/hr

5.2.7. Default saturation flows at signalised junctions are set to:

- i Straight ahead movement – 1,980 pcu/hr
- i Left or right turn movement – 1,740 pcu/hr

5.2.8. By default, SATURN assumes that opposing right turns at signalised junctions are "hooked" i.e. they interfere with each other. At larger junctions where there is sufficient space for traffic to turn right without being affected by the opposing right turn, it is possible to code these turns in the model so they do not interfere with each other. This was implemented at relevant junctions.

### SIGNAL TIMES, STAGES AND PHASES

5.2.9. Signal timings, staging and phases were extracted from controller specifications provided by Dynniq who manage the maintenance of numerous signalised junctions across Suffolk. The list of the signalised junctions for which controller IDs have been obtained are listed in Appendix E.

5.2.10. Rail level crossings were included in the model as signalised nodes, with a single stage. Generic timings were assumed at these locations, based on a total cycle time of 30 minutes (1800 seconds) as shown in Table 17

**Table 17 - Level Crossing Signal Staging**

Peak Hour	Total Cycle Time (Seconds)	Green Time (Seconds)	Red Time (Seconds)
Level Crossing Signal Staging	1800	1600	200

5.2.11. Within Lowestoft, the impact of the tidal flow section and eastern Bascule Bridge was also coded within the model. The tidal flow section was handled by use of a SATURN "\$ Include" file which ensured two lanes eastbound / northbound in the AM peak; and two lanes westbound / southbound in the inter peak and PM peak on the A12 Belvedere Road.

### SATURATION FLOWS AT ROUNDABOUTS

5.2.12. Roundabouts require special consideration. Unlike with other junction types, each turn needs to be given the total saturation flow for the approach e.g. if a roundabout has a two-lane approach, with one lane to turn left and one to turn right, each turn should be coded with a saturation flow of 2,200. Default saturation flows (pcu/hr) adopted for roundabouts are given in Table 18. These values have been adopted to replicate typical ARCADY capacity estimates and have previously been utilised in a range of other models.

**Table 18 - Roundabout Entry Capacity Saturation Flows**

Approach lanes	Number of entry lanes			
	1	2	3	4
Single (3.5m)	1,130	1,670	2,030	
Single (5.0m)	1,510	1,940	2,250	2,450
Dual 2 lane		2,200	2,780	3,190
Dual 3 lane			3,330	3,940

- 5.2.13. For roundabouts coded as a single node, the overall circulatory saturation flow was set to be the same as the highest saturation flow on the approach arms of the roundabout.
- 5.2.14. For “exploded” roundabouts coded in detail with multiple nodes, the saturation flow for circulatory movements on the roundabout was assumed to be 1,600 pcus per hour per lane. The saturation flows for the give-way approaches were coded using values in Table 18. Large gyratory systems were also coded as a series of priority junctions for a better representation of journey times through the junction.

### GAP TIMES

- 5.2.15. Gap acceptance parameters in seconds applied to individual roundabouts are provided in Table 19.

**Table 19 - Roundabout Gap Acceptance Parameters (seconds)**

Approach lanes	Number of entry lanes			
	1	2	3	4
Single (3.5m)	1.8	1.3	1.2	
Single (5.0m)	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1
Dual 2 lane		1.1	1.0	0.9
Dual 3 lane			0.9	0.8

- 5.2.16. Global gap parameters were also defined as shown in Table 20 and were used in the absence of values being explicitly coded at junctions

**Table 20 - Global Gap Acceptance Parameters**

SATURN Parameter	Junction Type	Gap Acceptance (Seconds)
GAP	Priority / Signalised	1.5
GAPM	Merge	1.0

- 5.2.17. During calibration, junction capacities and gap times were altered from the default values listed above where appropriate. This occurred in instances where the modelled flows were found to match well in comparison to the observed flows, however the level of delay present in the Trafficmaster GPS data was not being emulated.

## 5.3 LINKS

- 5.3.1. Each link included in the area of detailed modelling network required several parameters as detailed below:

- i Distance
- i Speed
- i Speed flow curves
- i Number of lanes
- i Penalties/bans.

## DISTANCE

- 5.3.2. Distances in both the simulation and buffer network take into account the actual alignment of modelled road. Distances were measured using GIS incorporated detailed mapping and satellite imagery. Distances were also applied to zone connectors in the buffer network to better represent the travel time into the simulation network from the external zones.

## SPEED

- 5.3.3. Within the urban area for links below 1km the use of the model speed flow curves were deemed not to be necessary due to capacity restraints from the junctions at either end of the link.
- 5.3.4. These links were given fixed speeds based on their individual speed limit as obtained from imagery and GIS data. Fixed speeds were generally adjusted below the speed limit to allow for the impact of relief, road curvature, reduced capacity due to parked vehicles or other obstructions and distance of link between junctions. Fixed speeds limits were kept consistent between all time periods modelled.
- 5.3.5. These speeds will reflect the free flow speed whilst the delay at junctions will reflect the conditions in busier periods. During the validation process link speeds were revised in certain instances in order to ensure travel time and modelled flow matched the observed journey times and traffic survey data.

## SPEED/FLOW CURVES

- 5.3.6. Highway capacity is restrained by junctions and by the speed-flow curves allocated to links in the study area. Speed flow curves are based on standard COBA 10 values and allocated to specific links based on assessment of the road speed, width and capacity. Speed-flow curves have generally only been used on rural or inter-urban links where the characteristics of the link itself, rather than junction capacity, have an impact on traffic speed. It has been necessary in some circumstances to use speed-flow curves in suburban areas to replicate the impacts of un-modelled minor junctions.
- 5.3.7. The speed flow curves that were used are shown in Table 21. Following a substantial increase in the network coverage in the highway model compared to what is outlined in the D1 SCTM Model Specification Report (February 2016) which was deemed to be required during model validation, an additional speed flow curve has been utilised for represent country lanes (ID 60) to represent additional routes of local significance. Speed flow curves were updated since the version of the SCTM reported in the D3 SCTM LMVR (February 2017) to better reflect COBA 10 speed-flow relationships.

**Table 21 - Model Speed Flow Curves**

Description	ID	Free flow speed	Speed at capacity	Capacity	Power value
Rural - D4M Motorway - 4 lanes	1	116	45	9999	3.8
Rural - D3M Motorway - 3 lanes	2	116	45	7560	3.8
Rural - D2M Motorway - 2 lanes	3	112	45	4860	3.9
Rural - D3AP All-purpose - 3 lanes	4	109	45	6780	3.7
Rural – D2AP All-purpose - 2 lanes	5	105	45	4360	3.7
Rural – S2 Good	6	87	45	3280	2.2
Rural – S1 Good	7	87	45	1640	2.2
Rural – S2 Average	12	78	45	2760	2.1
Rural – S1 Average	13	78	45	1380	2.1
Rural – S2 Poor	14	67	45	2020	1.8
Rural – S1 Poor	15	67	45	1010	1.8

Suburban - Dual(Slight development)	16	78	35	3460	3.3
Suburban - Single(Slight development)	19	68	25	3460	3.7
Suburban - Single(Slight development)	20	68	25	1730	3.7
Suburban - Dual(Typical development)	21	61	25	2540	2.3
Suburban - Dual(Typical development)	22	61	25	1570	2.3
Suburban - Dual(Heavy development)	23	48	25	1000	1.6
Suburban - Dual(Heavy development)	24	48	25	500	1.6
Urban - Non-central(Good) - 2 lanes	25	54	25	1960	1.7
Urban - Non-central(Good) - 1 lane	26	54	25	980	1.7
Urban - Non-central(Typical) - 2 lanes	27	49	25	1560	1.6
Urban - Non-central(Typical) - 1 lane	28	49	25	780	1.6
Urban - Non-central(Poor) - 2 lanes	29	45	25	1300	1.5
Urban - Non-central(Poor) - 1 lane	30	45	25	650	1.5
Urban - Central(Good) - 2 lanes	31	37	15	1480	1.8
Urban - Central(Good) - 1 lane	32	37	15	740	1.8
Urban - Central(Typical) - 2 lanes	33	34	15	1260	1.7
Urban - Central(Typical) - 1 lane	34	34	15	630	1.7
Urban - Central(Poor) - 2 lanes	35	29	15	900	1.6
Urban - Central(Poor) - 1 lane	36	29	15	450	1.6
Small Town - Light development - 2 lanes	37	66	30	2600	3.0
Small Town - Light development - 1 lane	38	66	30	1300	3.0
Small Town - Typical development - 2 lanes	39	57	30	2000	3.4
Small Town - Typical development - 1 lane	40	57	30	1000	3.4
Small Town - Heavy development - 2 lanes	41	47	30	1760	2.5
Small Town - Heavy development - 1 lane	42	47	30	880	2.5
Suburban - Single(Slight development)	43	78	35	1730	3.7
Centroid Connector - Internal	50	87	87	9999	3.3
Country Lane	60	50	21	1200	2.15

## NUMBER OF LANES

- 5.3.8. Checks were made to ensure the correct number of lanes were allocated to links in the model, It was ensured the coding of the number of lanes for a link matched the speed flow curve for instances where these capacity restraints were applied.



## **PENALTIES / BANS**

- 5.3.9. During auditing and building of the network, instances where there were restrictions in terms of the vehicle types allowed along links were taken into account. Height and weight restrictions on roads were taken into account by banning the HGV user class in the matrix from using these links.

## 6 TRIP MATRIX DEVELOPMENT

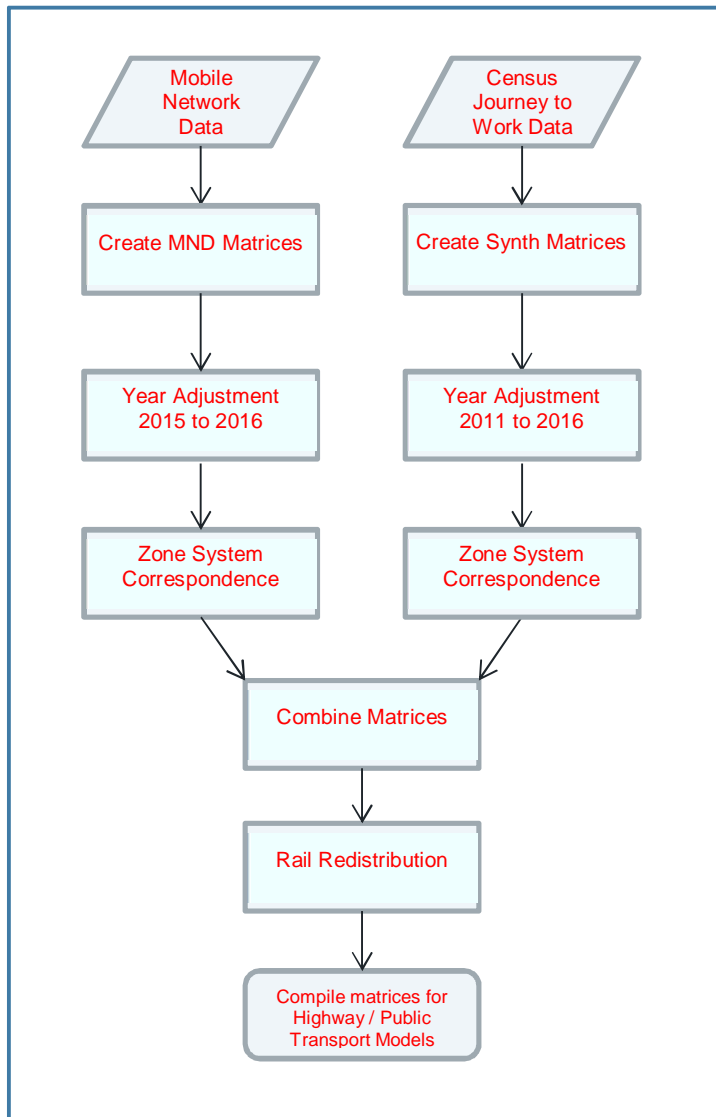
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### 6.1 INTRODUCTION

- 6.1.1. The trip matrix has been built directly from a combination of mobile network data and 2011 Census journey to work data and then factored using a number of other data sources to generate the journey purposes and vehicle classes required for the modelling work.
- 6.1.2. The matrices require the use of both mobile phone network data and a synthetic matrix generated from 2011 Census journey to work data to form the initial matrix for the model. This uses a synthetic trip matrix for short distance trips in conjunction with longer-range mobile network data trips. This is primarily to overcome a shortfall in shorter distance trips that the mobile network data has inherent to the data collection as a result of the size of mobile network 'cells' / tower ranges.
- 6.1.3. The mobile network data has been processed from a dataset provided by Telefonica into the format that is required for the modelling work; the process splits out vehicle types required and purposes required from the original data. The synthetic matrix has been generated using the Census data for one journey purpose, with the other journey purposes built up from this matrix using factors from the National Travel Survey.
- 6.1.4. Details on the processing for both the mobile network data and synthetic data are provided later in this section of this report. In summary, the following process has been undertaken to reach the prior matrices for the highway and public transport models:
- i Create matrices from the mobile network data:
  - i Aggregate the data from an LSOA level to an MSOA level;
  - i Split out bus trips from the 'road' data into a bus matrix;
  - i Convert remaining 'road' data from person trips to vehicle trips;
  - i Split out LGV trips from the vehicle-based 'road' data into an LGV matrix;
  - i Split out additional purposes not included in the mobile network data;
  - i Disaggregate from MSOA level to model zone level;
  - i Create Synthetic matrices from Census journey to work data;
  - i Scale each of the matrices to the base year for the model;
  - i Combine the mobile network data matrices and synthetic matrices based on a distance threshold; and
  - i Redistribute rail trips into different legs due to trips otherwise representing full origin-destination trips as a pure-rail mode, while trips actually represent access legs as well as the rail trip(s).
- 6.1.5. Matrix estimation has then been used to determine final matrices for the highway and public transport models. These matrices have been used in the demand model, although some additional work has been carried out to split out some of the particular trip elements required for that model and is set out within the demand model LMVR.

### 6.2 WORKFLOW

- 6.2.1. Figure 25 contains a simplified overview of the process carried out to generate the initial matrices. Each of the sections in this chapter then describes the elements of the process.



**Figure 25 - Initial Matrix Development Process Overview**

## 6.3 MATRIX LEVELS

6.3.1. The matrix build process has used a number of matrix 'levels' to make up the matrix. Each level represents a trip purpose (some per direction) or vehicle type.

### HIGHWAY MATRIX LEVELS

6.3.2. There are 10 matrix levels in the highway matrix, where each level of the matrix is normally referred to as a user class for SATURN models.

1. [HBW IB]: Car home-based work (inbound);
2. [HBW OB]: Car home-based work (outbound);
3. [HBEmp IB]: Car home-based employers business (inbound);
4. [HBEmp OB]: Car home-based employers business (outbound);
5. [NHBEmp]: Car non-home-based employers business (both directions);
6. [HBO IB]: Car home-based other (inbound);
7. [HBO OB]: Car home-based other (outbound);

8. [NHBO]: Car non-home-based other (both directions);
9. Light Goods Vehicle (LGV) trips; and
10. Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV) trips.

## **PUBLIC TRANSPORT MATRIX LEVELS**

- 6.3.3. There are 8 matrix levels in the public transport matrix, which represent public transport users (rail and bus modes of transport) for each of the journey purposes listed as matrix levels 1-8 in the highway matrix levels above. These matrices have then been subdivided into two further matrices each, where one matrix represents the 'Car Available' (CA) travellers, and one matrix represents the 'No Car Available' (NCA) travellers. This split has been carried out to assist the demand model mode assignment.
- 6.3.4. The 'Car Available' matrix has been further subdivided into two modes of travel; those who travel by car and those who do not. Those who do not travel by car are full origin-destination trips, as their access legs to the rail station is assumed to be using sustainable modes, while those who do use car have been assigned directly as rail station to destination (with the access leg moved into the highway matrix). This process is detailed later in this section.

## **6.4 DATA SOURCES**

- 6.4.1. The matrix development process has been informed by a number of data sources. Each data source has been carefully considered to make the matrix development process robust as far as possible. The data sources used include the following:
  - i Mobile network data (MND) provided by Telefonica for April 2015;
  - i National Travel Survey (NTS) 2015 for the East of England;
  - i National Trip End Model (NTEM) 7.2;
  - i Census 2011 data including the following elements:
    - Proportion of bus users compared to all road users from Journey to Work data;
    - Journey to Work data for car / bus / rail users;
    - Adults and Employed Persons numbers (Census Output Area basis)
    - Workplace population (Workplace Zones basis); and
    - Car ownership data.
  - i Values for vehicle occupancy from the WebTAG databook (July 2017 edition); and
  - i Land area per zone.
- 6.4.2. The data sources used have been detailed further throughout this section.

## **6.5 MOBILE NETWORK DATA MATRIX PROCESSING**

- 6.5.1. A simplified overview of the Mobile Network Data processing is provided as Figure 26. Figure 27 is provided to expand on the LGV process, as this process is significantly more involved than is able to be shown in Figure 26.



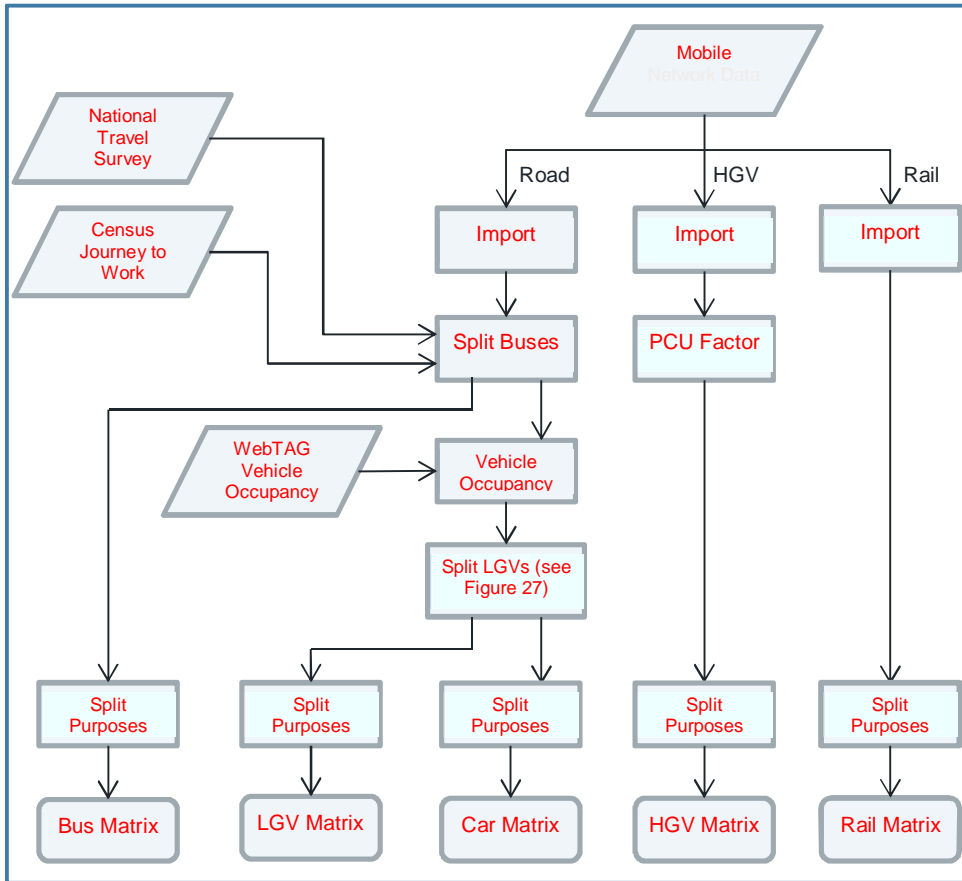


Figure 26 - Mobile Network Data Processing Overview

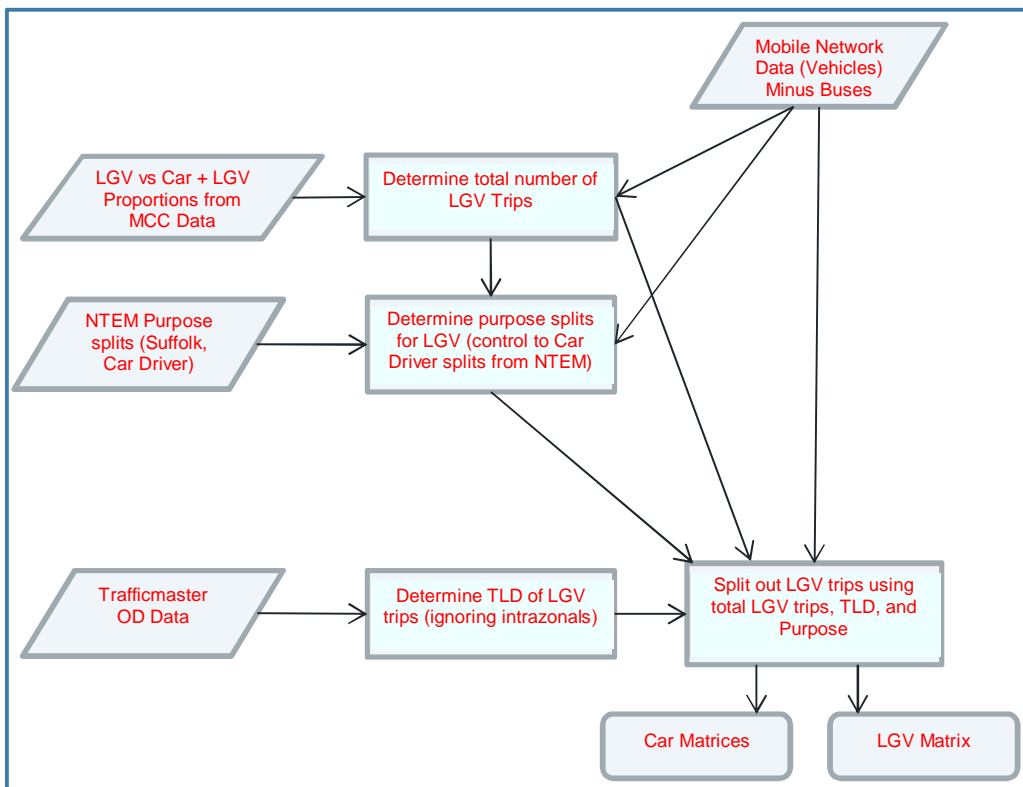


Figure 27 - LGV Split Process Overview

- 6.5.2. Telefonica were commissioned to provide mobile network data covering Suffolk and surrounding areas. The data collection period was set as April 13 to May 21 2015, for Mondays to Thursdays, excluding bank holidays and school holidays, resulting in 23 days of data. This complies with WebTAG unit M1.2 which defines the neutral periods of time for data collection throughout the year.
- 6.5.3. The mobile network data covers trips that start or end within the defined cordon area given to Telefonica. For the study area this covers all trips that might be expected to be made within the study area, as it is unlikely that there would be any trips made that would pass through the primary area of study without having an origin or destination within the area. MND was provided at an LSOA level within Suffolk. This data has been aggregated to MSOA level as the data provided by Telefonica indicated a lower level of accuracy at LSOA level.
- 6.5.4. The mobile network data has been provided for a full 24 hour period, split into the following time periods by Telefonica:
- i Early Off Peak (00:00 to 07:00);
  - i AM Peak Period (07:00 to 10:00);
  - i AM Peak Hour (08:00 to 09:00);
  - i Inter Peak Period (10:00 to 16:00);
  - i PM Peak Period (16:00 to 19:00);
  - i PM Peak Hour (17:00 to 18:00); and
  - i Late Off Peak (19:00 to 00:00).
- 6.5.5. The AM Peak Hour (APH), Inter Peak Period (IP), and PM Peak Hour (PPH) have been used for the generation of the transport model matrices, with the IP factored by 1/6th to represent an average hour of this period for modelling purposes.
- 6.5.6. The mobile network data that was provided by Telefonica was provided as three matrices:
- i 'Road' person matrix, representing all highway person trips other than HGV trips;
  - i 'HGV' person matrix, representing HGV person trips; and
  - i 'Rail' person matrix, representing all rail person trips.
- 6.5.7. The mobile network data trips were provided with road and rail trips split in to 5 purposes:
- i Home-based work (inbound);
  - i Home-based work (outbound);
  - i Home-based other (inbound);
  - i Home-based other (outbound); and
  - i Non-home-based other (both directions).
- 6.5.8. Appendix F-1 contains the mobile network data technical note that Telefonica provided with the data, explaining how this trip data was generated.
- 6.5.9. This data has been put through a number of processes to split out the trips into the trip types required for the different transport models involved in this work.
- 6.5.10. A detailed verification of the mobile network data has been carried out to assess fitness for purpose for the transport modelling work. Initial checks of the data had been carried out by Telefonica; however these have been regarded as high level checks with more detailed analysis required. The verification has been carried out through comparison to the National Travel Survey, National Trip-End Model version 6.2, and 2011 Census Journey to Work data at Output area to Work Place Zone level.
- 6.5.11. Appendix F-2 contains a report which details the extensive verification of the MND which has been carried out by WSP.

## **INITIAL ROAD PERSON MATRIX PROCESSING**

- 6.5.12. The road person matrix has been processed through the following major steps to get relevant matrices for this modelling work in terms of car vehicle trips, LGV vehicle trips, and person bus trips:
- i Split bus person trips into a separate matrix;
  - i Convert the remaining person trips into vehicle trips; and
  - i Split LGV trips into a separate matrix.

- 6.5.13. Bus trips were split off from the provided road matrices through factors calculated from National Travel Survey (NTS) data combined with Census Journey to Work data. The Census Journey to Work data was used to work out the proportion of bus users per zone-to-zone movement for outbound home-based work trips, with the NTS data then used to determine proportion matrices for the other purposes.
- 6.5.14. The conversion of trips from person trips to vehicle trips has been carried out using the WebTAG databook July 2017 edition, which contains vehicle occupancy values for the year 2000 along with adjustments per year. Vehicle occupancies have been applied on both a purpose and time period basis, calculated from the relevant WebTAG values, with an allowance for a proportion of LGVs.
- 6.5.15. The LGV split has been calculated using:
- MCC Data to work out the proportion of LGVs compared to Cars & LGVs as a whole;
  - Trafficmaster OD Data to work out a trip length distribution for the LGV trips; and
  - NTEM Purpose Split information for Car Drivers, which has been used to control the resulting car driver proportions once LGVs are removed.
- 6.5.16. The total number of LGVs based upon the MCC data are then proportioned across purposes to give the total number of LGVs being split out of each purpose, then this is split into trip length bands and removed from those elements of the matrix to give an LGV matrix of the correct size.
- 6.5.17. The car and LGV trips are required in passenger car units (PCUs) for the highway model rather than vehicles, but it has been assumed for this work that both car and LGV vehicles are equivalent to a single PCU and therefore no change has been made to these matrices to account for this.
- 6.5.18. Table 22 shows the matrix changes as these processes are applied.

**Table 22 - MND Initial Road Matrix Totals**

Time Period	Purpose	Raw MND	Post-Bus	Vehicle Occupancy	Post-LGV
AM	HBW Inbound	267	254	216	203
	HBW Outbound	228,023	213,268	181,721	170,268
	HBO Inbound	22,586	21,218	14,963	14,041
	HBO Outbound	190,562	178,704	126,025	117,775
	NHB	97,242	92,887	68,602	43,377
IP	HBW Inbound	24,848	23,033	20,029	20,029
	HBW Outbound	22,863	20,813	18,098	18,098
	HBO Inbound	108,470	100,875	65,080	65,080
	HBO Outbound	117,359	108,191	69,801	69,801
	NHB	128,423	121,792	86,426	50,407
PM	HBW Inbound	210,456	197,187	169,784	165,984
	HBW Outbound	1,322	1,216	1,047	1,025
	HBO Inbound	209,104	194,217	131,673	128,821
	HBO Outbound	72,999	67,687	45,889	44,919
	NHB	124,036	117,744	85,014	54,438

- 6.5.19. The total matrix changes are summarised in Table 23. These percentages are shown as the total matrix change, however the factors are different per purpose within the matrix.

**Table 23 - Changes in Matrix Proportions as a Result of Processes**

Time Period	Proportion of Bus Trips	Vehicle Occupancy Reduction	Proportion of LGV Trips
AM	6.0%	22.7%	11.7%
IP	6.8%	30.8%	13.9%
PM	6.5%	25.0%	8.8%

### INITIAL HGV PERSON MATRIX PROCESSING

- 6.5.20. The highway matrices are required as passenger car units (PCUs), with HGV trips being factored by 2.3 to provide the relevant PCU equivalent. HGVs have been assumed to be one person per vehicle so no occupancy factor has been applied.

### INITIAL RAIL PERSON MATRIX PROCESSING

- 6.5.21. The rail matrices are required as person trips and therefore no processing has been carried out on the rail matrices at this stage.

### PURPOSE SPLITTING

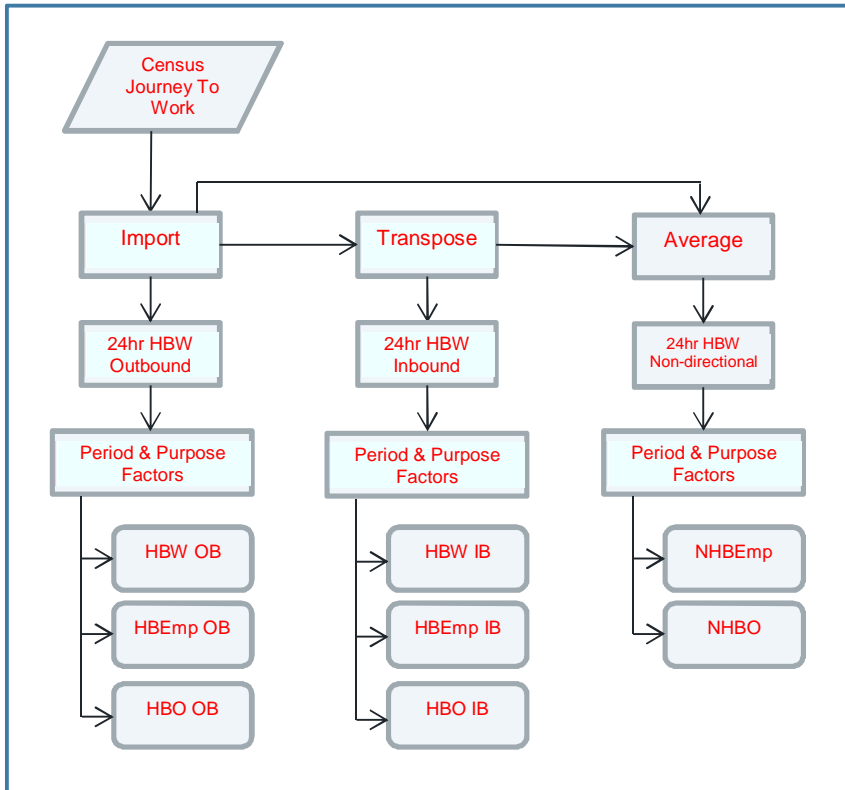
- 6.5.22. All of the matrices from the mobile network data have had a further split applied to the 'other' trips (purposes 6, 7, and 8) to determine the employers business trips (purposes 3, 4, and 5). This split has been carried out using NTEM data, calculated individually for each of car, rail and bus trips. Car trips use data at an MSOA level, while rail and bus trips use data at a district level.
- 6.5.23. Table 24 shows the proportions applied to split out the Employers Business trips.

**Table 24 - Employers Business Purpose Split Proportions**

Time Period	Original Purpose	Car / LGV / HGV		Public Transport	
		Original Purpose Proportion	Employers Business Purpose Proportion	Original Purpose Proportion	Employers Business Purpose Proportion
AM	HBO Inbound	91.3%	8.7%	67.9%	32.1%
	HBO Outbound	91.3%	8.7%	67.8%	32.2%
	NHB	69.8%	30.2%	32.8%	67.2%
IP	HBO Inbound	96.5%	3.5%	87.3%	12.7%
	HBO Outbound	96.6%	3.4%	87.3%	12.7%
	NHB	78.8%	21.2%	61.5%	38.5%
PM	HBO Inbound	93.4%	6.6%	79.3%	20.7%
	HBO Outbound	93.3%	6.7%	79.3%	20.7%
	NHB	82.0%	18.0%	80.4%	19.6%

## 6.6 SYNTHETIC MATRIX CREATION

- 6.6.1. A simplified overview of the synthetic matrix generation process is provided as Figure 28.



**Figure 28 - Synthetic Matrix Creation Process**

- 6.6.2. Synthetic matrices have been generated from Census Journey to Work 2011 data. This data has been used to form a synthetic matrix of trips that represents a 24 hour period for home-based work (outbound) trip purpose for car, rail, and bus trips. This base matrix has been used to create the remaining trip purposes. An initial 24 hour home-based work trips (inbound) matrix has been generated from the transpose of the outbound matrix. These matrices have been created for each of car, rail, and bus modes, as the census data does not cover LGV and HGV data. The inbound and outbound matrices have then been averaged to generate a non-directional matrix for use when estimating the purposes that have no direction.
- 6.6.3. National Travel Survey data has then been used to generate an ‘all-modes’ factor for each journey purpose for each time period, as the survey data for the East of England has too low a sample rate to be able to get specific factors for each mode of travel in this manner. The resulting factored matrices have a distribution of trips that is the same as the journey to work data, but the total number of trips is representative of the purpose required.
- 6.6.4. The synthetic matrices have then been scaled to include education trips for relevant purposes (home-based work trips) as Census journey to work does not include education trip purposes.

## 6.7 MATRIX SCALING TO BASE YEAR

- 6.7.1. The mobile network dataset and synthetic matrices have a different year of origin than the base year of the transport models. Scaling factors have been calculated from the National Trip End Model 7.2 dataset, using the software TEMPro 7, to scale each of these matrices so that the data is more representative of the target base year. The factors calculated have been determined for car-driver (applied to Car, LGV, and HGV trips), rail users, and bus users.
- 6.7.2. The mobile network data matrix has had a scaling factor from 2015 to 2016 calculated and applied as the mobile network data has been taken from April 2015 data, with the synthetic matrix having a 2011 to 2016 scaling factor applied as it is based on 2011 Census data.
- 6.7.3. Scaling factors have been determined for each district within Suffolk and for the East of England region, with zones scaled depending on what area they fall within. Scaling factor application has been carried out using an average of the origin and destination scaling factors.

6.7.4. Table 25 shows how the final matrix totals have been adjusted based on the scaling factors applied. The proportions shown are the changes in total numbers of trips that result from the district-level scaling factors applied.

**Table 25 - Proportional Difference When Applying Yearly Factors**

Time Period	MND					Synthetic		
	Car	LGV	HGV	Rail	Bus	Car	Rail	Bus
AM	99.2%	102.9%	100.6%	99.4%	99.7%	96.3%	96.5%	98.5%
IP	99.9%	102.9%	100.6%	104.7%	99.9%	99.4%	99.8%	99.9%
PM	99.4%	102.9%	100.6%	163.4%	99.6%	97.1%	97.7%	98.3%

## 6.8 ZONE SYSTEMS AND CORRESPONDENCE

6.8.1. The transport models have a zone system of 883 zones (numbered up to 906, with a gap between 854 and 878). All of the transport model elements (the highway model, public transport model, and demand model) use the same zone system for ease of data transfer.

6.8.2. The initial zone system used by the mobile network data and used for generating the synthetic matrix data is at a Lower Super Output Area level within Suffolk, with external areas using MSOA, District, or regional areas to represent the zones, with 755 zones in total. The mismatch in the number of zones between this initial system and the transport model system means that a correspondence process has been carried out in order to assign each of the initial zones into the transport model zones within it.

6.8.3. The correspondence process has been applied to the matrices using a number of datasets. These datasets are:

- i Number of Adults from Census 2011;
- i Number of Employed People from Census 2011;
- i Workplace Population from Census 2011;
- i Land area per zone information from GIS.

6.8.4. The Census 2011 data has been proportioned out to the relevant zones that intersect the Census features. In some cases, the Census data has been manually adjusted after this intersect process to ensure that populations are in the correct places e.g. the workplace population associated with Ipswich Hospital would have been assigned to the transport network in the wrong place if it had been left in the original assignment position from the intersect, so this workplace population has been moved to an adjacent zone to correct this.

6.8.5. Each trip purpose has been disaggregated using a different combination of datasets, applying the disaggregation as set out in Table 26.

**Table 26 - Matrix Disaggregation Datasets by Trip Purpose**

Matrix Level	Purpose	Origin	Destination
1	Home-based work (inbound)	Workplace Pop.	Employed People
2	Home-based work (outbound)	Employed People	Workplace Pop.
3	Home-based employers business (inbound)	Workplace Pop.	Employed People
4	Home-based employers business (outbound)	Employed People	Workplace Pop.
5	Non-home-based employers business	Workplace Pop.	Workplace Pop.
6	Home-based other (inbound)	Workplace Pop	Adults

7	Home-based other (outbound)	Adults	Workplace Pop
8	Non-home-based other	Workplace Pop	Workplace Pop
9	LGV	Workplace Pop.	Workplace Pop.
10	HGV	Workplace Pop.	Workplace Pop.

6.8.6. The correspondence process determines how many trips would be expected to come out of any specific area within these initial zones based on a relevant dataset. For example, home-based work trips for the outbound direction should have origins of homes, and destinations of workplaces (which in this case include places of education). This enables an initial zone that contains say a large residential area, and a large employment area, but where the final zones have these two areas as separate zones, to be split in a way that means the final trip matrices better represent the individual purposes of trips compared to just splitting proportionally by area (or using some other dataset or combination of datasets proportionally) in all cases.

## 6.9 COMBINATION OF MATRICES

6.9.1. The mobile network data and synthetic matrices have been combined to create the final set of matrices. All of the trip pairs in the matrix have had distances determined. These distances have been used to carry out the following:

- ❑ Remove all trip pairs with a distance of less than two kilometres for the mobile network data matrices;
- ❑ Remove all trip pairs with a distance of equal to or more than two kilometres for the synthetic matrices;
- ❑ Combine the two sets of matrices which will now have no zone pairs that overlap.

6.9.2. These combined matrices have been created for each of car, rail, and bus trips. Table 27 shows the matrix totals for each of the matrices for each period. LGV and HGV trips have not been combined as no synthetic matrix has been created for them. The table shows that in general the resulting combined totals are between the MND and synthetic matrix totals. The trip totals exclude intrazonal trips (trips from a zone to itself) as these are not included in the transport modelling process. Trip totals are for the sum of all purpose levels.

**Table 27 - Matrix Totals (vehicles) for Combination Process**

Vehicle Type	Matrix Type	AM	IP	PM
Car	MND	343,036	223,116	392,837
	Synthetic	472,530	527,654	628,577
	Combined	412,096	298,514	458,034
Bus	MND	32,231	27,221	39,720
	Synthetic	30,163	33,797	40,733
	Combined	31,940	26,544	36,475
Rail	MND	29,834	13,551	30,218
	Synthetic	32,932	37,623	45,109
	Combined	29,899	14,243	30,579

6.9.3. Car availability has been applied to the combined matrices for bus and rail modes to split these into two separate sets of matrices that represent the 'car available' and 'no car available' matrices. The car availability data has come from Census household data on car ownership levels, looking at the percentage of households with zero cars versus total households, on a zone-zone basis.

## 6.10 RAIL REDISTRIBUTION

6.10.1. The rail trip matrices are generated from origin to destination data, where the primary trip is a rail trip but the origin and destination represent the actual origin and destination of the trip rather than the station to station movement. These trips are in actuality made up of (at least) three legs:

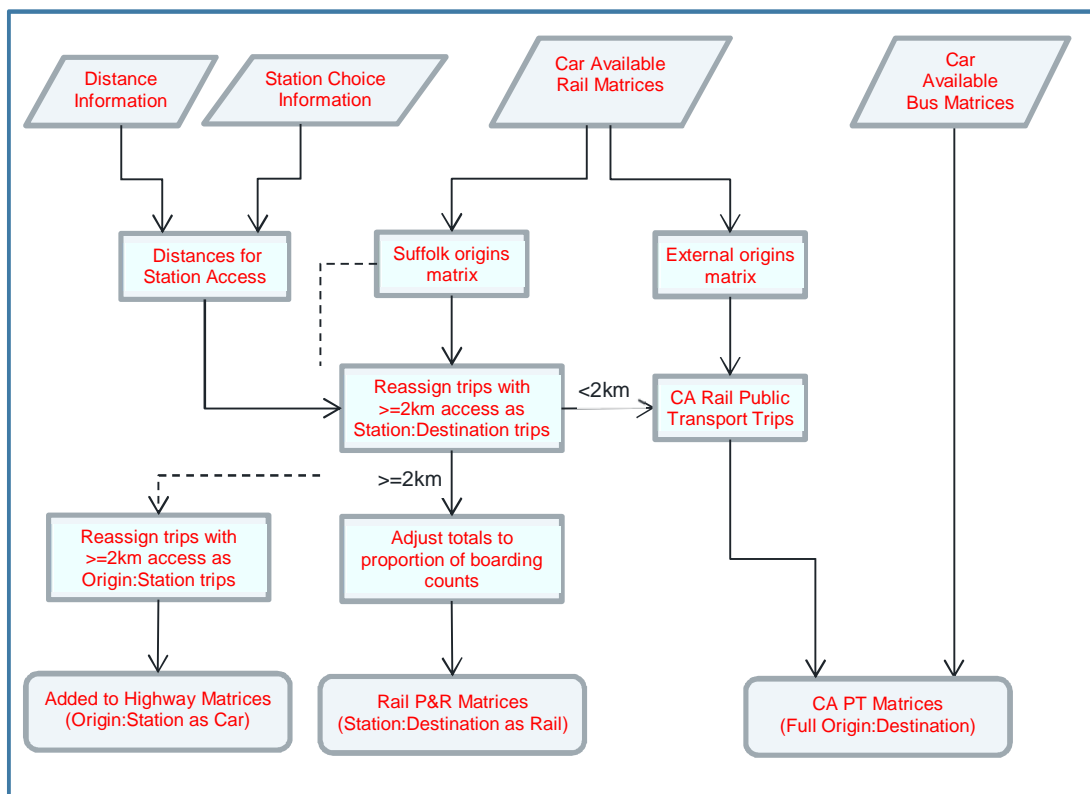
- i An initial access leg for travel from the origin to the station (which could itself be made up of multiple parts, such as driving to a park and ride site before taking a bus to the station);
- i A rail trip that goes from one station to another station (this may have multiple parts, changing at stations in between or even with other modes such as an underground or bus trip in the middle); and
- i A final egress leg for travel from the station to the destination (again could be made up of multiple parts).

6.10.2. In essence, this means that the 'rail' trip is only part of the total trip in the matrix. The following assumptions have been made in order to turn this rail trip in to what is modelled in the transport models:

- i The initial leg of the trip is made by car if more than two kilometres in length or sustainable modes if less than two kilometres in length;
- i The weighting of which station a traveller will use to determine the destination of the initial leg is based on a gravity model depending on their origin zone;
- i Zones external to Suffolk are large enough and provide enough choice of station that travellers from within one of these zones do not need to travel in to another zone in order to get to a station, and therefore their trips are representative of the rail leg entirely;
- i The rail trip is the dominant element of the trip with intermediate trips being insignificant; and
- i The final leg is a minor element of the trip, and most likely to be made by a sustainable mode and be of a relatively short distance from the end station and therefore negligible in terms of the modelling work being carried out.

6.10.3. These assumptions result in a process that splits the rail trips into two forms; those that access by car and carry out a 'park and ride' trip, and those that do not access by car. The park and ride trips are split up, so that the car elements can be put into the highway matrices and the rail elements can be put into the public transport matrices as a separate type of trip, while those that do not access by car are left as full origin-destination trips for the public transport matrices. The non-car-available trips are assumed to be entirely non-car access trips (due to not having a car available), while the car-available trips have gone through a process to get a 'park and ride' public transport matrix and a number of trips to add to the highway matrix.

6.10.4. The full redistribution process is summarised in Figure 29. The non-car-available (NCA) matrices are not shown, but the process is simple for these matrices as the NCA rail and bus matrices are added directly together to form a NCA public transport set of matrices



**Figure 29 - Rail Redistribution Process**





- 6.10.5. The gravity model that has been used to work out the split per origin zone for park and ride type trips uses travel time from the origin zone to the station, station parking availability, and rail service frequency to determine a ranking of the 5 most popular stations. The trips from that origin zone have then been split based on the weighting for these stations.
- 6.10.6. The resulting car matrix that has come out of the initial trip leg has been added to the highway car matrices. Table 28 shows the additional car trips added to the highway matrices.

**Table 28 - Additional Car Trips as a Result of the Rail Redistribution Process**

	<b>AM</b>	<b>IP</b>	<b>PM</b>
Total	1,620	637	941

## 7 ROUTE CHOICE CALIBRATION AND VALIDATION

### 7.1 ROUTE CHOICE CALIBRATION

- 7.1.1. The generalised costs have an effect on the route choice made by different user class and trip purposes.
- 7.1.2. Generalised costs were calculated using values of time, GDP growth rates, purpose splits and vehicle operating costs recommended by the DfT for use in economic appraisal of transport projects in England. These values are present in the July 2016 TAG data book and follow the guidance within the latest version of TAG Unit A1.3 (November 2016). The values calculated for the base year model in terms of Pence per Minute (PPM) and Price per Kilometre (PPK) are shown in Table 6.

### 7.2 ROUTE CHOICE VALIDATION

- 7.2.1. The routes chosen to validate the route choice were based on the criteria set out in TAG Unit M3.1 (January 2014) and have the following attributes:
- i Relate to significant number of trips
  - i Are of significant length or cost
  - i Pass through areas of interest
  - i Include both directions of travel
  - i Link different compass areas
  - i Coincide with journey time routes as appropriate
  - i Study areas for specific scheme appraisals
- 7.2.2. Routes were plotted for all user classes. Guidance presented in section 7.3 of TAG Unit M3.1 (January 2014), with the number of OD pairs determines as follows:
- 7.2.3. Number of OD pairs = (number of zones)<sup>0.25</sup> x number of user classes
- 7.2.4. Based on the assignment model zoning system, this equates to 54 routes. The routes that were chosen in the D1 Model Specification Report (February 2016) are described in Table 29 with additional routes related to local study areas for specific scheme appraisals added. These routes were used to validate route choice within the model.

**Table 29 – County-Wide Origin-Destination Route Checks**

Route	Origin Zone	Origin Description	Destination Zone	Destination Description	Type
1	391	Felixstowe	412	Lowestoft	County wide
2	238	Stowmarket	455	Beccles	County wide
3	287	Bury St. Edmunds	391	Felixstowe	County wide
4	316	Haverhill	412	Lowestoft	County wide
5	455	Beccles	95	Newmarket	County wide
6	146	Ipswich	33	Sudbury	County wide
7	412	Lowestoft	238	Stowmarket	County wide
8	33	Sudbury	95	Newmarket	County wide
9	391	Felixstowe	95	Newmarket	County wide
10	238	Stowmarket	391	Felixstowe	County wide
11	316	Haverhill	238	Stowmarket	County wide
12	412	Lowestoft	287	Bury St. Edmunds	County wide

13	287	Bury St. Edmunds	316	Haverhill	County wide
14	95	Newmarket	455	Beccles	County wide
15	33	Sudbury	146	Ipswich	County wide
16	287	Bury St. Edmunds	412	Lowestoft	County wide
17	455	Beccles	33	Sudbury	County wide
18	146	Ipswich	412	Lowestoft	County wide
19	412	Lowestoft	146	Ipswich	County wide
20	287	Bury St. Edmunds	412	Lowestoft	County wide
21	412	Lowestoft	287	Bury St. Edmunds	County wide
22	146	Ipswich	287	Bury St. Edmunds	County wide
23	391	Felixstowe	412	Lowestoft	County wide
24	455	Beccles	238	Stowmarket	County wide
25	332	A12 Near Yoxford	259	Woodbridge Road Near	Suffolk Energy
26	359	Woodbridge Road	332	A12 Near Yoxford	Suffolk Energy
27	348	Yarmouth road near	897	B119 Near Saxmundham	Suffolk Energy
28	897	B119 Near	348	Yarmouth road near	Suffolk Energy
29	902	167 Carr Avenue	895	7 Woodbridge Road near	Suffolk Energy
30	895	7 Woodbridge Road	902	167 Carr Avenue near	Suffolk Energy
31	896	A12 near	356	School Lane, Bromeswell	Suffolk Energy
32	356	School Lane,	896	A12 near Saxmundham	Suffolk Energy
33	362	A12, Woodbridge,	572	Dunwich Rd,	Suffolk Energy
34	572	Dunwich Rd,	362	A12, Woodbridge, Melton	Suffolk Energy
35	408	Stirrups Lane	465	A12 Near the Hollies	Lowestoft
36	465	A12 Near the Hollies	408	Stirrups Lane	Lowestoft
37	84	395 Whapload Road	782	40-50 Rectory Road	Lowestoft
38	782	40-50 Rectory Road	84	395 Whapload Road	Lowestoft
39	409	5 Lowry Way	584	51-55 Borrow Road	Lowestoft
40	584	51-55 Borrow Road	409	5 Lowry Way	Lowestoft
41	409	5 Lowry Way	589	138 Waveney Drive	Lowestoft
42	589	138 Waveney Drive	409	5 Lowry Way	Lowestoft
43	767	5 Lulworth Park	434	17 Smith's Walk	Lowestoft
44	434	17 Smith's Walk	767	5 Lulworth Park	Lowestoft
45	586	2 The Lease	781	Hadenham Road (Near	Lowestoft

46	781	Hadenham Road	586	2 The Lease	Lowestoft
47	673	Martlesham	482	Copdock Interchange	Ipswich
48	482	Copdock Interchange	673	Martlesham	Ipswich
49	253	Claydon	676	Brightwell	Ipswich
50	676	Brightwell	253	Claydon	Ipswich
51	114	Castle Hill	185	Chantry	Ipswich
52	185	Chantry	114	Castle Hill	Ipswich
53	735	Hadleigh Road	194	Nacton Road	Ipswich
54	194	Nacton Road	735	Hadleigh Road Industrial	Ipswich

- 7.2.5. The results of the route choice validation can be in seen in Appendix G.
- 7.2.6. The routes generated were based on Origin-Destination forests as well as showing the lowest cost route, also show other potential routes which are considered by SATURN during assignment.
- 7.2.7. The figures in Appendix G show the routing between the O-D pairs is consistent across all three peaks and logical, following expecting routes through the simulation network

## 8 TRIP MATRIX CALIBRATION AND VALIDATION

### 8.1 TRIP MATRIX VALIDATION

- 8.1.1. The initial prior matrix was created as described in Section 7 of this report. The initial prior matrix was assigned within the model and the screenline performance analysed.
- 8.1.2. The observed data was split into calibration and validation counts, the validation counts were not used in any matrix adjustment or matrix estimation.
- 8.1.3. Section 3.2 of TAG Unit M3.1 (January 2014) stipulates modelled flows across screenlines for each vehicle type should be within 5% of observed flows. TAG recommends that this should apply to “all, or nearly all” screenlines.
- 8.1.4. It is considered a GEH across the screenline of 4.0 or below is acceptable and has been considered in this report when looking at screenline performance. This approach is well aligned with previous versions of WebTAG.
- 8.1.5. This section provides a discussion of the performance of two different assignments of the SCTM highway model:
- i Prior matrix assignment: assignment of matrix which has been unaffected by matrix scaling or matrix estimation
  - i Post matrix-estimation assignment: the final assignment which is based on the prior matrix being run through matrix estimation
- 8.1.6. The performance of these two assignments will be discussed in terms of screenline performance.

### 8.2 PRIOR MATRIX ASSIGNMENT

- 8.2.1. Table 30 to Table 32 show the performance of the prior assignment in terms of the county screenlines. These tables show that the prior matrix has a significantly higher level of traffic compared to the observed traffic across all screenlines. This is because the main data source for the prior matrix is the MND which provides total demand within the study area, whereas the SCTM network represents a simplification of the road network, only including key strategic routes outside of the main towns. This means the total traffic demand where it is represented by zone to zone movements is forced to use the major routes in the model network whereas in reality traffic uses local routes which it would not be feasible to include within a strategic county model.
- 8.2.2. Table 30 show the performance of the prior matrix against the calibration screenlines in the AM peak

**Table 30 - Prior Matrix: Calibration Screenlines – AM peak**

ID	Description	Dir	Obs	Mod	Diff	Dir	Obs	Mod	Diff
1	Newmarket	IB	2380	2631	10.6%	OB	2671	3005	12.5%
2	Haverhill	IB	1538	1409	-8.4%	OB	1747	2003	14.7%
3	Sudbury	IB	3162	3521	11.4%	OB	2730	3673	34.5%
4	Felixstowe	IB	1552	1801	16.1%	OB	1559	1576	1.1%
5	Stowmarket	IB	2149	2409	12.1%	OB	1733	2210	27.5%
6	Bury St. Edmunds	IB	4406	6340	43.9%	OB	4335	4011	-7.5%
7	Beccles	IB	1144	1130	-1.3%	OB	1037	1102	6.3%
8	South of Bury St. Edmunds	NB	811	1357	67.3%	OB	1315	2321	76.5%
9	Waveney	NB	1268	1776	40.1%	SB	1069	2143	100.3%
10	East of Bury St. Edmunds	EB	1244	1584	27.4%	WB	690	1101	59.5%
11	Mid Suffolk / Suffolk Coastal	NB	879	1550	76.3%	SB	1046	1682	60.8%

12	Babergh / Mid Suffolk	EB	961	1827	90.1%	WB	941	1555	65.2%
13	Forest Heath	NB	1467	2492	69.9%	SB	2380	3476	46.1%
14	North of Bury St. Edmunds	NB	1251	1942	55.2%	SB	1134	1914	68.8%
15	South Babergh	NB	818	952	16.4%	SB	980	1422	45.1%
16	Ipswich (Inner)	IB	10385	12902	24.2%	OB	8923	8980	0.6%
17	Ipswich (Outer)	IB	10796	15426	42.9%	OB	10548	12925	22.5%
18	North Lowestoft	IB	1194	1624	36.0%	OB	1454	2226	53.1%
19	South Lowestoft	IB	1747	2289	31.1%	OB	1741	2131	22.4%

8.2.3. Table 30 shows the following screenlines have modelled flow within 5% of observed flow in the AM peak prior assignment:

- i Felixstowe Inbound
- i Beccles Inbound
- i Ipswich Inner Outbound

8.2.4. Table 31 details the performance of the county wide screenlines for the inter peak prior assignment.

**Table 31 - Prior Matrix: Calibration Screenlines – Inter peak**

ID	Description	Dir	Obs	Mod	Diff	Dir	Obs	Mod	Diff
1	Newmarket	IB	1818	1631	-10.3%	OB	1873	1518	-18.9%
2	Haverhill	IB	1289	1066	-17.3%	OB	1249	1083	-13.3%
3	Sudbury	IB	2345	2453	4.6%	OB	2565	2576	0.4%
4	Felixstowe	IB	1152	1021	-11.4%	OB	1143	1073	-6.1%
5	Stowmarket	IB	1465	1370	-6.5%	OB	1387	1154	-16.8%
6	Bury St. Edmunds	IB	2907	3149	8.3%	OB	2945	3202	8.7%
7	Beccles	IB	1050	752	-28.4%	OB	1087	726	-33.2%
8	South of Bury St. Edmunds	NB	645	1124	74.1%	OB	659	1273	93.1%
9	Waveney	NB	961	1307	35.9%	SB	957	1259	31.6%
10	East of Bury St. Edmunds	EB	663	783	18.1%	WB	646	771	19.3%
11	Mid Suffolk / Suffolk Coastal	NB	604	1036	71.4%	SB	618	1018	64.6%
12	Babergh / Mid Suffolk	EB	642	1017	58.4%	WB	645	927	43.6%
13	Forest Heath	NB	1569	1991	26.9%	SB	1751	1978	13.0%
14	North of Bury St. Edmunds	NB	789	1073	36.0%	SB	828	1191	43.8%
15	South Babergh	NB	574	748	30.4%	SB	561	740	31.8%
16	Ipswich (Inner)	IB	7895	7911	0.2%	OB	7993	7612	-4.8%
17	Ipswich (Outer)	IB	6823	9135	33.9%	OB	7672	9038	17.8%
18	North Lowestoft	IB	1052	1148	9.2%	OB	1027	1132	10.2%

8.2.5. Table 31 shows the following screenlines show modelled flow within 5% of observed flow in the inter peak prior assignment:

- i Sudbury Inbound & Outbound
- i Ipswich Inner Inbound & Outbound

8.2.6. Table 32 details the performance of the county wide screenlines in the PM peak prior assignment.

**Table 32 - Prior Matrix: Calibration Screenlines – PM peak**

ID	Description	Dir	Obs	Mod	Diff	Dir	Obs	Mod	Diff
1	Newmarket	IB	2941	2969	0.9%	OB	2872	2813	-2.1%
2	Haverhill	IB	2068	2164	4.6%	OB	1712	1580	-7.7%
3	Sudbury	IB	3091	3537	14.4%	OB	3586	4121	14.9%
4	Felixstowe	IB	1517	1735	14.4%	OB	1512	1818	20.2%
5	Stowmarket	IB	2036	2820	38.5%	OB	2075	2271	9.4%
6	Bury St. Edmunds	IB	4599	4437	-3.5%	OB	4348	6617	52.2%
7	Beccles	IB	1323	1389	5.0%	OB	1286	1133	-11.9%
8	South of Bury St. Edmunds	NB	1211	1986	64.0%	OB	903	1857	105.8%
9	Waveney	NB	1109	2038	83.8%	SB	1378	2004	45.5%
10	East of Bury St. Edmunds	EB	827	1128	36.4%	WB	1286	1763	37.1%
11	Mid Suffolk / Suffolk Coastal	NB	971	1492	53.7%	SB	872	1573	80.3%
12	Babergh / Mid Suffolk	EB	982	1828	86.1%	WB	1052	1701	61.7%
13	Forest Heath	NB	2534	3845	51.7%	SB	2109	2251	6.7%
14	North of Bury St. Edmunds	NB	1194	2029	69.9%	SB	1314	1925	46.6%
15	South Babergh	NB	1009	1443	43.0%	SB	787	1075	36.6%
16	Ipswich (Inner)	IB	9633	10365	7.6%	OB	9900	12439	25.6%
17	Ipswich (Outer)	IB	9953	14673	47.4%	OB	12100	14888	23.0%
18	North Lowestoft	IB	1851	2251	21.6%	OB	1211	1661	37.2%

8.2.7. Table 32 shows the following screenlines show modelled flow within 5% of observed flow in the inter peak prior assignment:

- i Haverhill Inbound
- i Bury St. Edmunds Inbound
- i Beccles Inbound

8.2.8. In summary, the results of the screenlines suggest the prior matrix over-estimates the modelled traffic compared the observed flows for key strategic movements covered by the screenlines. This is again deemed to be due to the issue of the MND representing total travel demand being assigned to a simplified highway network.

## 8.3 PRIOR MATRIX SCALING

8.3.1. In order to improve the performance of the model validation and calibration in Lowestoft, scaling was undertaken in instances of observed data being available for zone connector links related to land uses such as retail parks and supermarkets where there was a single point of access. These adjustments lead to a net increase in the size of the final matrix of 0.1% in the AM peak, 0.1% in the inter peak and 0.2% in the PM peak.

8.3.2. The final assignments detailed in this report are consistent with those reported in the local Lowestoft SCTM LMVR (November 2017). The assignment differs from that reported in the local SEGWay SCTM LMVR (December 2017) due to the Lowestoft prior matrix adjustments. These differences did not lead to significant changes in flow in the area of detailed modelling for the Suffolk Energy Gateway scheme appraisal.

## 8.4 POST MATRIX-ESTIMATION MATRIX ASSIGNMENT

8.4.1. Following analysis of the screenline performance of the prior matrix assignment, matrix estimation was used to provide a final adjustment to the matrix. The post matrix-estimation matrix forms the final assignment of the SCTM highway model.

8.4.2. Table 33 compares the scaled prior matrix totals to the post matrix-estimation totals.

**Table 33 - Scaled Prior and Post ME Matrix Totals**

User Class	AM Peak Hour (0800-0900)		Inter Peak Avg Hour (1000-1600)		PM Peak Hour (1700-1800)	
	Adj Prior	Post ME	Adj Prior	Post ME	Adj Prior	Post ME
UC1 – Car HBW IB	3046	3719	7557	7899	61232	53969
UC2 – Car HBW OB	64460	56288	6322	6562	1315	1485
UC3 – Car HEB IB	302	316	956	1036	4041	4031
UC4 – Car HEB OB	4433	4207	853	892	958	967
UC5 – Car NHEB	7588	8186	6209	6846	7165	7662
UC6 – Car HBO IB	4928	5510	26251	28444	40921	37366
UC7 – Car HBO OB	37957	34885	26809	28389	16164	16567
UC8 – Car NHBO	6298	6037	13800	15004	12191	11579
UC9 – LGV	14806	12629	11563	10611	11689	10292
UC10 – HGV	4458	8810	4631	9070	4988	6085
Total	148275	140587	104951	114752	160665	150004

8.4.3. Table 33 shows that in the AM peak, matrix estimation leads to a decrease in the size of the matrix of -5%, in the inter-peak there is an increase of 9%, whilst in the PM peak there is a decrease of -7%.



## COUNTYWIDE CALIBRATION SCREENLINES

8.4.4. Table 34 to Table 36 details the calibration screenline performance for the post matrix estimation assignments in all peak hours modelled.

**Table 34 - Post ME Matrix: Calibration Screenlines – AM peak**

ID	Description	Dir	Obs	Mod	Diff	Dir	Obs	Mod	Diff
1	Newmarket - Inbound	IB	2380	2364	-0.7%	OB	2671	2664	-0.3%
2	Haverhill - Inbound	IB	1538	1538	0.0%	OB	1747	1746	0.0%
3	Sudbury - Inbound	IB	3162	3213	1.6%	OB	2730	2834	3.8%
4	Felixstowe - Inbound	IB	1552	1546	-0.3%	OB	1559	1570	0.7%
5	Stowmarket - Inbound	IB	2149	2126	-1.1%	OB	1733	1732	-0.1%
6	Bury St. Edmunds – Inbound	IB	4406	4468	1.4%	OB	4335	4349	0.3%
7	Beccles – Inbound	IB	1144	1141	-0.3%	OB	1037	1030	-0.6%
8	South of Bury St. Edmunds	NB	811	868	7.0%	OB	1315	1316	0.1%
9	Waveney	NB	1268	1259	-0.7%	SB	1069	1063	-0.6%
10	East of Bury St. Edmunds	EB	1244	1245	0.1%	WB	690	696	0.9%
11	Mid Suffolk / Suffolk Coastal	NB	879	897	2.1%	SB	1046	1048	0.2%
12	Babergh / Mid Suffolk - Eastbound	EB	961	960	-0.1%	WB	941	945	0.4%
13	Forest Heath - Northbound	NB	1467	1472	0.3%	SB	2380	2393	0.6%
14	North of Bury St. Edmunds	NB	1251	1258	0.6%	SB	1134	1130	-0.3%
15	South Babergh	NB	818	815	-0.4%	SB	980	982	0.2%
16	Ipswich (Inner)	IB	10385	10516	1.3%	OB	8923	9090	1.9%
17	Ipswich (Outer)	IB	10796	10852	0.5%	OB	10548	10561	0.1%
18	North Lowestoft	IB	1194	1191	-0.3%	OB	1454	1452	-0.1%
19	South Lowestoft	IB	1747	1626	-6.9%	OB	1741	1541	-11.5%

8.4.5. Table 34 shows 35 of the 38 screenlines (92%) shows a flow difference between modelled and observed of less than 5%.

8.4.6. Table 35 shows the performance of the county wide screenlines in the inter peak.

**Table 35 - Post ME Matrix: Calibration Screenlines – Inter peak**

ID	Description	Dir	Obs	Mod	Diff	Dir	Obs	Mod	Diff
1	Newmarket	IB	1818	1819	0.1%	OB	1873	1870	-0.2%
2	Haverhill	IB	1289	1286	-0.2%	OB	1249	1249	0.0%
3	Sudbury	IB	2345	2367	0.9%	OB	2565	2588	0.9%
4	Felixstowe	IB	1152	1145	-0.6%	OB	1143	1198	4.8%
5	Stowmarket	IB	1465	1465	0.0%	OB	1387	1386	-0.1%
6	Bury St. Edmunds	IB	2907	2922	0.5%	OB	2945	2956	0.4%
7	Beccles	IB	1050	1043	-0.7%	OB	1087	1086	-0.1%
8	South of Bury St. Edmunds	NB	645	705	9.2%	OB	659	660	0.2%
9	Waveney	NB	961	962	0.0%	SB	957	957	0.0%
10	East of Bury St. Edmunds	EB	663	664	0.2%	WB	646	648	0.3%
11	Mid Suffolk / Suffolk Coastal	NB	604	602	-0.4%	SB	618	617	-0.2%
12	Babergh / Mid Suffolk - Eastbound	EB	642	643	0.1%	WB	645	647	0.2%
13	Forest Heath	NB	1569	1565	-0.3%	SB	1751	1753	0.1%
14	North of Bury St. Edmunds	NB	789	790	0.1%	SB	828	829	0.2%
15	South Babergh	NB	574	574	0.0%	SB	561	561	0.0%
16	Ipswich (Inner)	IB	7895	7907	0.1%	OB	7993	7994	0.0%
17	Ipswich (Outer)	IB	6823	6819	-0.1%	OB	7672	7678	0.1%
18	North Lowestoft	IB	1052	1030	-2.1%	OB	1027	1009	-1.7%
19	South Lowestoft	IB	1665	1587	-4.7%	OB	1662	1595	-4.0%

8.4.7. Table 35 shows 37 of the 38 screenlines (97%) return a difference between modelled and observed flow of less than 5%.

8.4.8. Table 36 outlines the performance of the calibration screenlines in the PM peak.

**Table 36 - Post ME Matrix: Calibration Screenlines – PM peak**

ID	Description	Dir	Obs	Mod	Diff	Dir	Obs	Mod	Diff
1	Newmarket - Inbound	IB	2941	2978	1.2%	OB	2872	2911	1.3%
2	Haverhill - Inbound	IB	2068	2071	0.1%	OB	1712	1716	0.2%
3	Sudbury - Inbound	IB	3091	3120	1.0%	OB	3586	3662	2.1%
4	Felixstowe - Inbound	IB	1517	1512	-0.3%	OB	1512	1565	3.5%
5	Stowmarket - Inbound	IB	2036	2031	-0.2%	OB	2075	2065	-0.5%
6	Bury St. Edmunds – Inbound	IB	4599	4662	1.4%	OB	4348	4357	0.2%
7	Beccles – Inbound	IB	1323	1318	-0.3%	OB	1286	1283	-0.3%
8	South of Bury St. Edmunds	NB	1211	1205	-0.5%	OB	903	906	0.4%
9	Waveney	NB	1109	1112	0.2%	SB	1378	1371	-0.5%
10	East of Bury St. Edmunds	EB	827	832	0.6%	WB	1286	1300	1.1%
11	Mid Suffolk / Suffolk Coastal	NB	971	974	0.3%	SB	872	875	0.3%
12	Babergh / Mid Suffolk - Eastbound	EB	982	984	0.2%	WB	1052	1056	0.4%
13	Forest Heath - Northbound	NB	2534	2540	0.2%	SB	2109	2133	1.1%
14	North of Bury St. Edmunds	NB	1194	1199	0.5%	SB	1314	1305	-0.6%
15	South Babergh	NB	1009	1006	-0.3%	SB	787	789	0.3%
16	Ipswich (Inner)	IB	9633	9784	1.6%	OB	9900	10034	1.4%
17	Ipswich (Outer)	IB	9953	9998	0.5%	OB	12100	12126	0.2%
18	North Lowestoft	IB	1851	1829	-1.2%	OB	1211	1207	-0.3%
19	South Lowestoft	IB	2021	1899	-6.1%	OB	1725	1784	3.4%

8.4.9. Table 36 shows 37 of the 38 calibration screenlines (97%) achieve a difference between modelled and observed flow of less than 5%.

8.4.10. Analysis of the screenline performance for the county wide screenlines shows a high level of performance in terms of the model being able to replicate observed flows, particularly for the calibration screenlines. The majority of screenlines show a flow difference within 5% between modelled and observed flow. This gives confidence the SCTM shows a close match between the observed and modelled flow for the key strategic movements within the county.

8.4.11. Appendix H provides details of GEH and flow performance of counts within the county wide screenlines.

## IPSWICH LOCAL SCREENLINES

8.4.12. Table 37 shows the performance of the screenlines within Ipswich.

**Table 37 - Post ME Matrix: Ipswich Screenlines – AM peak**

ID	Description	Dir	Type	Obs	Mod	Diff	Dir	Obs	Mod	Diff
1	East / West Screenline 1 (western)	EB	Val	4423	3574	-19.2%	WB	4073	3396	-16.6%
2	East / West Screenline 2 (North West)	EB	Cal	2578	2655	3.0%	WB	1862	1919	3.1%
3	East / West Screenline 3 (South West)	EB	Cal	2694	2707	0.5%	WB	1674	1704	1.8%
4	East / West Screenline 4 (East)	EB	Cal	3588	3643	1.5%	WB	3397	3418	0.6%
5	East / West Screenline 5 (Far East)	EB	Val	2062	1796	-12.9%	WB	1206	880	-27.1%
6	East / West Screenline 6 (Central)	EB	Val	2428	2814	15.9%	WB	3235	3302	2.1%
7	North / south Screenline 1 (Northern)	NB	Cal	1212	1215	0.2%	SB	2088	2044	-2.1%
8	North / south Screenline 2 (Southern)	NB	Val	4297	4274	-0.5%	SB	3368	3121	-7.3%
16	Ipswich (Inner)	IB	Cal	10385	10516	1.3%	OB	8923	9090	1.9%
17	Ipswich (Outer)	IB	Cal	10796	10852	0.5%	OB	10548	10561	0.1%

8.4.13. Table 37 shows all calibration screenlines show differences between modelled and observed flow of less than 5%. Validation screenlines are shown to generally show differences of greater than 5%.

8.4.14. Table 38 details the performance of the local Ipswich screenlines in the inter peak.

**Table 38 - Post ME Matrix: Ipswich Screenlines – Inter peak**

ID	Description	Dir	Type	Obs	Mod	Diff	Dir	Obs	Mod	Diff
1	East / West Screenline 1 (western)	EB	Val	3101	2826	-8.9%	WB	3342	2929	-12.4%
2	East / West Screenline 2 (North West)	EB	Cal	1745	1745	0.0%	WB	1743	1723	-1.2%
3	East / West Screenline 3 (South West)	EB	Cal	1714	1718	0.2%	WB	1647	1660	0.8%
4	East / West Screenline 4 (East)	EB	Cal	2913	2916	0.1%	WB	3105	3093	-0.4%
5	East / West Screenline 5 (Far East)	EB	Val	1156	921	-20.3%	WB	1224	926	-24.3%
6	East / West Screenline 6 (Central)	EB	Val	2334	2296	-1.7%	WB	2486	2659	7.0%
7	North / south Screenline 1 (Northern)	NB	Cal	985	989	0.5%	SB	988	990	0.2%
8	North / south Screenline 2 (Southern)	NB	Val	2628	2714	3.3%	SB	2655	2685	1.1%
16	Ipswich (Inner)	IB	Cal	7895	7907	0.1%	OB	7993	7994	0.0%
17	Ipswich (Outer)	IB	Cal	6823	6819	-0.1%	OB	7672	7678	0.1%

8.4.15. Table 38 shows all calibration screenlines show modelled flows within 5% of observed flows in the inter peak. Validation screenlines are shown to generally show differences of greater than 5%.

8.4.16. Table 39 details the performance of the local Ipswich screenlines in the PM peak.

**Table 39 - Post ME Matrix: Ipswich Screenlines – PM peak**

ID	Description	Dir	Type	Obs	Mod	Diff	Dir	Obs	Mod	Diff
1	East / West Screenline 1 (western)	EB	Val	4293	3891	-9.4%	WB	4744	3875	-18.3%
2	East / West Screenline 2 (North West)	EB	Cal	2205	2281	3.5%	WB	2320	2328	0.3%
3	East / West Screenline 3 (South West)	EB	Cal	2108	2096	-0.6%	WB	2380	2448	2.9%
4	East / West Screenline 4 (East)	EB	Cal	3295	3364	2.1%	WB	4076	4089	0.3%
5	East / West Screenline 5 (Far East)	EB	Val	1374	976	-29.0%	WB	2322	1801	-22.5%
6	East / West Screenline 6 (Central)	EB	Val	2849	2940	3.2%	WB	2544	2757	8.4%
7	North / south Screenline 1 (Northern)	NB	Cal	1909	1910	0.1%	SB	1255	1255	0.0%
8	North / south Screenline 2 (Southern)	NB	Val	3456	3333	-3.6%	SB	3885	4397	13.2%
16	Ipswich (Inner)	IB	Cal	9633	9784	1.6%	OB	9900	10034	1.4%
17	Ipswich (Outer)	IB	Cal	9953	9998	0.5%	OB	12100	12126	0.2%

8.4.17. Table 39 shows all calibration screenlines show modelled flows within 5% of observed flows in the PM peak. Validation screenlines are shown to generally show differences of greater than 5%

8.4.18. In summary, the local screenlines show the calibration screenlines match well in terms of modelled flow compared to observed flow. The validation screenlines indicate further improvements are required to the model within Ipswich.



## LOWESTOFT LOCAL SCREENLINES

8.4.19. Table 40 describes the performance of the local Lowestoft screenlines within the AM peak.

**Table 40 - Post ME Matrix: Lowestoft Screenlines – AM peak**

ID	Description	Dir	Type	Obs	Mod	Diff	Dir	Obs	Mod	Diff
1	Lowestoft Screenline 1	NB	Cal	2207	2207	0.0%	SB	1685	1693	0.5%
2	Lowestoft Screenline 2	NB	Cal	2866	2872	0.2%	SB	2095	2114	0.9%
3	Lowestoft Screenline 3	EB	Val	1747	1626	-6.9%	WB	1741	1541	-11.5%
4	Lowestoft Screenline 4	NB	Val	2419	2308	-4.6%	SB	1732	1883	8.7%
5	Lowestoft Screenline 5	NB	Val	1359	1344	-1.1%	SB	1024	1052	2.7%
18	North Lowestoft	IB	Cal	1194	1191	-0.3%	OB	1454	1452	-0.1%
19	South Lowestoft	IB	Cal	1421	1452	2.2%	OB	1330	1364	2.6%

8.4.20. Table 40 shows all calibration screenlines show modelled flows within 5% of observed flows in the AM peak within Lowestoft.

8.4.21. Table 41 describes the performance of the local Lowestoft screenlines within the inter peak.

**Table 41 - Post ME Matrix: Lowestoft Screenlines – Inter peak**

ID	Description	Dir	Type	Obs	Mod	Diff	Dir	Obs	Mod	Diff
1	Lowestoft Screenline 1	NB	Cal	1826	1828	0.1%	SB	1873	1876	0.1%
2	Lowestoft Screenline 2	NB	Cal	2473	2481	0.3%	SB	2635	2628	-0.3%
3	Lowestoft Screenline 3	EB	Val	1665	1587	-4.7%	WB	1662	1595	-4.0%
4	Lowestoft Screenline 4	NB	Val	1857	2036	9.6%	SB	2013	2188	8.7%
5	Lowestoft Screenline 5	NB	Val	940	936	-0.5%	SB	905	936	3.4%
18	North Lowestoft	IB	Cal	1052	1030	-2.1%	OB	1027	1009	-1.7%
19	South Lowestoft	IB	Cal	1326	1339	1.0%	OB	1347	1361	1.0%

8.4.22. Table 41 shows all calibration screenlines show modelled flows within 5% of observed flows in the inter peak within Lowestoft. Validation screenlines are shown to have differences of within 5% in the majority of cases.

8.4.23. Table 42 describes the performance of the local Lowestoft screenlines within the PM peak

**Table 42 - Post ME Matrix: Lowestoft Screenlines – PM peak**

ID	Description	Dir	Type	Obs	Mod	Diff	Dir	Obs	Mod	Diff
1	Lowestoft Screenline 1	NB	Cal	2145	2145	0.0%	SB	2284	2292	0.3%
2	Lowestoft Screenline 2	NB	Cal	2471	2473	0.1%	SB	3219	3228	0.3%
3	Lowestoft Screenline 3	EB	Val	2021	1899	-6.1%	WB	1725	1784	3.4%
4	Lowestoft Screenline 4	NB	Val	2041	2113	3.5%	SB	2528	3001	18.7%
5	Lowestoft Screenline 5	NB	Val	1129	1116	-1.2%	SB	1598	1699	6.3%
18	North Lowestoft	IB	Cal	1851	1829	-1.2%	OB	1211	1207	-0.3%
19	South Lowestoft	IB	Cal	1792	1801	0.5%	OB	1517	1536	1.2%

8.4.24. Table 42 shows all calibration screenlines show modelled flows within 5% of observed flows in the PM peak within Lowestoft.

8.4.25. In summary the screenlines within Lowestoft show the model is able to replicate key strategic movements within this locality.

### SUFFOLK ENERGY GATEWAY LOCAL SCREENLINES

8.4.26. The values in this report related to the local Suffolk Energy Gateway screenlines differ to those presented in the local LMVR for this scheme appraisal due to the adjustments undertaken to the prior matrix in Lowestoft. The modelled flows are based on the post matrix estimation based on this updated prior matrix.

8.4.27. Table 43 describes the performance of the local Suffolk Energy Gateway screenlines within the AM peak.

**Table 43 - Post ME Matrix: Suffolk Energy Gateway Screenlines – AM peak**

ID	Description	Dir	Type	Obs	Mod	Diff	Dir	Obs	Mod	Diff
1	Leiston	IB	Cal	755	764	1.2%	OB	912	910	-0.3%
2	North / West of A12	NB	Cal	588	584	-0.7%	SB	693	688	-0.8%
3	South / East of A12	NB	Cal	1051	1078	2.6%	SB	1010	1003	-0.7%
4	Saxmundham	IB	Cal	1018	1021	0.3%	OB	915	920	0.6%
5	Framlingham	IB	Cal	941	934	-0.7%	OB	678	678	0.0%
6	Woodbridge	IB	Cal	2536	2535	0.0%	OB	1987	1986	-0.1%
7	North / South screenline	NB	Cal	1276	1277	0.1%	SB	1804	1806	0.1%
8	East / West screenline	EB	Cal	1069	1071	0.2%	WB	1105	1107	0.2%
9	NE / SW screenline	NEB	Val	815	898	10.3%	SWB	1095	1074	-1.9%
10	North / South screenline	EB	Val	933	919	-1.6%	WB	1072	1167	9.0%



8.4.28. Table 43 shows all of the calibration screenlines are within 5% in the AM peak, whilst this is the case for half of the validation screenlines.

8.4.29. Table 44 describes the performance of the local Suffolk Energy Gateway screenlines within the inter peak.

**Table 44 - Post ME Matrix: Suffolk Energy Gateway Screenlines – Inter peak**

ID	Description	Dir	Type	Obs	Mod	Diff	Dir	Obs	Mod	Diff
1	Leiston	IB	Cal	704	714	1.3%	SB	703	704	0.1%
2	North / West of A12	NB	Cal	435	435	-0.1%	SB	458	459	0.2%
3	South / East of A12	NB	Cal	872	873	0.1%	SB	869	869	0.1%
4	Saxmundham	IB	Cal	818	819	0.1%	SB	828	832	0.5%
5	Framlingham	IB	Cal	509	508	-0.2%	SB	503	503	-0.1%
6	Woodbridge	IB	Cal	1606	1608	0.1%	SB	1636	1633	-0.2%
7	North / South screenline	NB	Cal	1125	1125	0.0%	SB	1144	1146	0.2%
8	East / West screenline	EB	Cal	958	958	-0.1%	SB	968	969	0.1%
9	NE / SW screenline	NEB	Val	754	801	6.2%	SB	761	792	4.1%
10	North / South screenline	EB	Val	967	915	-5.3%	SB	922	901	-2.3%

8.4.30. Table 44 shows all calibration screenlines in the inter peak return a very close match between modelled and observed flow. All validation screenlines show differences within 5% when comparing modelled and observed flow.

8.4.31. Table 45 describes the performance of the local Suffolk Energy Gateway screenlines within the PM peak.

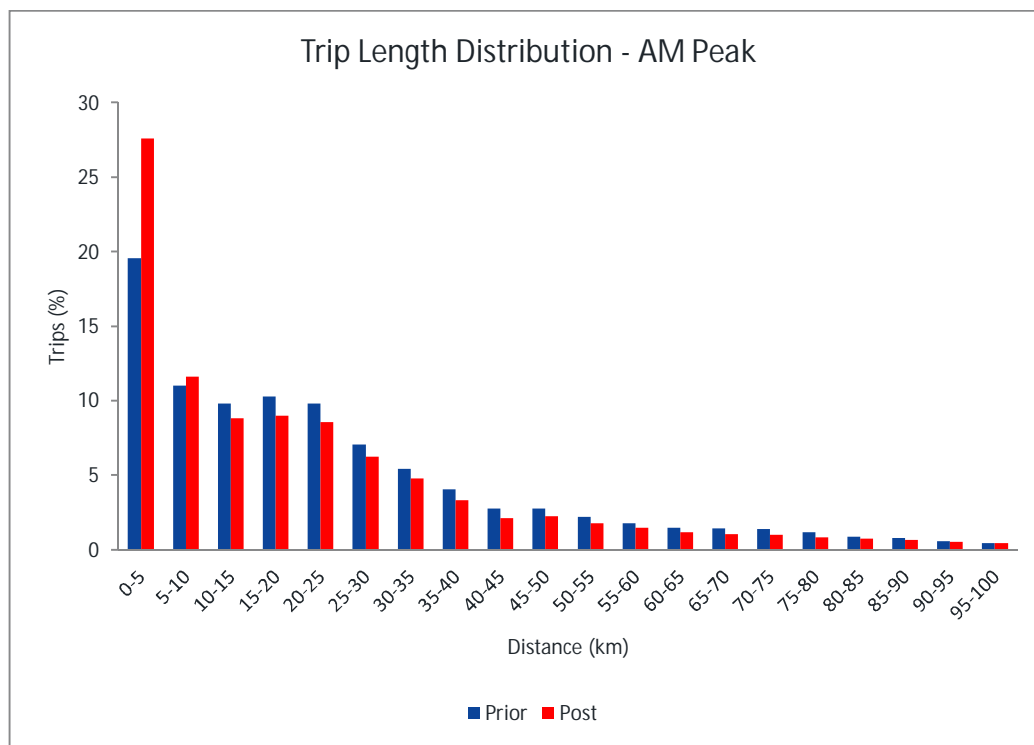
**Table 45 - Post ME Matrix: Suffolk Energy Gateway Screenlines – PM peak**

ID	Description	Dir	Type	Obs	Mod	Diff	Dir	Obs	Mod	Diff
1	Leiston	IB	Cal	912	920	0.9%	SB	920	920	0.0%
2	North / West of A12	NB	Cal	620	618	-0.4%	SB	598	592	-1.0%
3	South / East of A12	NB	Cal	949	954	0.6%	SB	1107	1103	-0.3%
4	Saxmundham	IB	Cal	901	905	0.5%	SB	1009	1013	0.4%
5	Framlingham	IB	Cal	626	624	-0.2%	SB	744	744	0.0%
6	Woodbridge	IB	Cal	1902	1917	0.8%	SB	2565	2568	0.1%
7	North / South screenline	NB	Cal	1637	1631	-0.4%	SB	1449	1453	0.2%
8	East / West screenline	EB	Cal	1139	1136	-0.3%	SB	1045	1048	0.3%
9	NE / SW screenline	NEB	Val	1045	1083	3.5%	SB	903	894	-1.1%
10	North / South screenline	EB	Val	1235	1211	-1.9%	SB	892	834	-6.4%

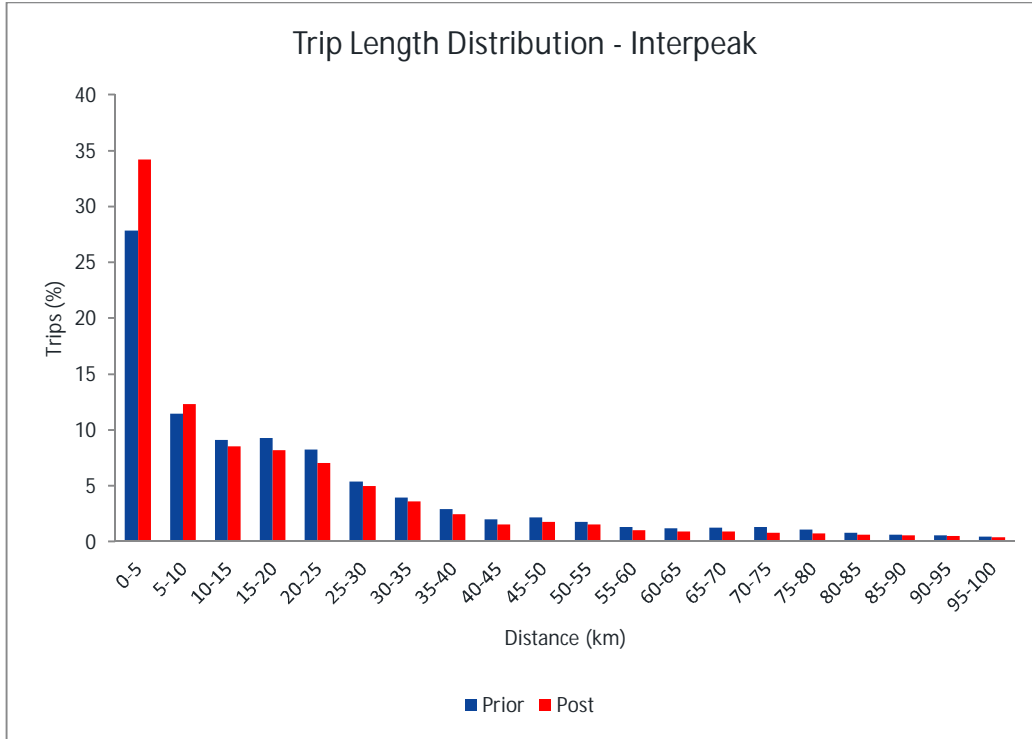
- 8.4.32. Table 45 shows all calibration screenlines in the PM peak show a very close match between modelled and observed flow. All validation screenlines show differences within or close to 5% when comparing modelled and observed flow.
- 8.4.33. In summary, the screenlines within the area of detailed modelling for the Suffolk Energy Gateway show key strategic movements are matched well between observed and modelled flows. This forms a suitable basis from which to undertake scheme appraisal.

### IMPACT OF MATRIX ESTIMATION

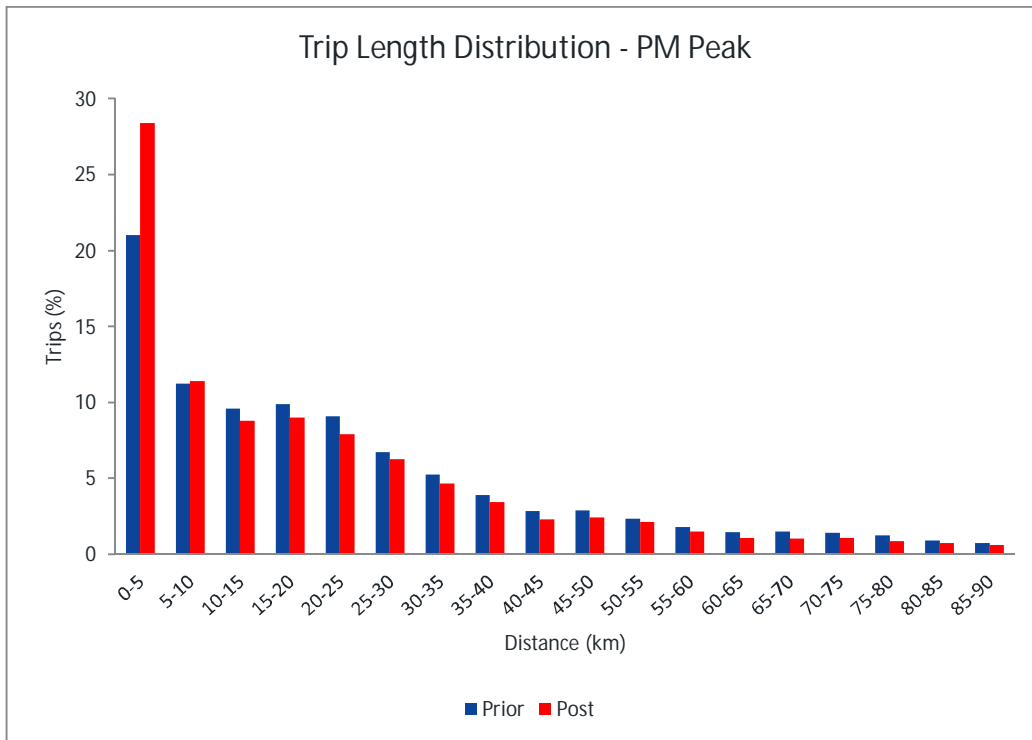
- 8.4.34. Figure 30 to Figure 32 shows graphs which compared the proportion of trips in the scaled prior assignment and post matrix-estimation assignment by trip length band in kilometres. This analysis provides a check that matrix estimation is not fundamentally changing the distribution of the prior matrix.



**Figure 30 - AM Peak Trip Length Distribution**



**Figure 31 - Inter peak Trip Length Distribution**



**Figure 32 - PM Peak Trip Length Distribution**

8.4.35. The graphs across all three peaks show similar proportions between the prior matrix and final matrix in terms of proportions of trips longer than 5km. Matrix estimation is shown to most significantly increase the proportion of trips below 5km, by between 5-8% across all three peaks.

8.4.36. Table 46 to Table 48 provide details of the regression statistics which looks at the changes occurring in the matrix as a result of matrix estimation.

**Table 46 - Regression Statistics AM Peak**

Measurement		Requirement	Value	Pass?
Cells	Slope	Within 0.98 and 1.02	0.99	Yes
	Intercept	Near 0	-0.01	Yes
	R-Sq	> 0.95	0.98	Yes
Rows	Slope	Within 0.99 and 1.01	0.92	No
	Intercept	Near 0	3.90	Yes
	R-Sq	> 0.98	0.95	No
Columns	Slope	Within 0.99 and 1.01	0.87	No
	Intercept	Near 0	10.0	Yes
	R-Sq	> 0.98	0.94	No
Mean	Prior	Within 5%	26.95	No
	Post		24.90	
	Diff		8%	
SD	Prior	Within 5%	95.95	Yes
	Post		96.18	
	Diff		1%	

8.4.37. Table 46 shows that in the AM peak, the changes to the matrix following matrix estimation pass the criteria in terms of cells. For all other criteria the model is either close to or meets criteria.



**Table 47 - Regression Statistics Inter Peak**

Measurement		Requirement	Value	Pass?
Cells	Slope	Within 0.98 and 1.02	1	Yes
	Intercept	Near 0	0.007	Yes
	R-Sq	> 0.95	0.99	Yes
Rows	Slope	Within 0.99 and 1.01	0.99	Yes
	Intercept	Near 0	9.21	Yes
	R-Sq	> 0.98	0.95	No
Columns	Slope	Within 0.99 and 1.01	0.99	No
	Intercept	Near 0	9.39	Yes
	R-Sq	> 0.98	0.95	No
Mean	Prior	Within 5%	25.37	No
	Post		23.45	
	Diff		7.6%	
SD	Prior	Within 5%	130.78	Yes
	Post		124.78	
	Diff		4.6%	

8.4.38. Table 47 shows that in the inter peak, the changes to the matrix following matrix estimation pass the criteria in terms of cells. For all other criteria the model is either close to or meets criteria.

**Table 48 - Regression Statistics PM Peak**

Measurement		Requirement	Value	Pass?
Cells	Slope	Within 0.98 and 1.02	1.00	Yes
	Intercept	Near 0	-0.01	Yes
	R-Sq	> 0.95	0.00	Yes
Rows	Slope	Within 0.99 and 1.01	0.99	No
	Intercept	Near 0	0.90	Yes
	R-Sq	> 0.98	4.54	No
Columns	Slope	Within 0.99 and 1.01	0.07	No
	Intercept	Near 0	0.94	Yes
	R-Sq	> 0.98	0.92	No
Mean	Prior	Within 5%	26.53	No
	Post		23.91	
	Diff		10%	
SD	Prior	Within 5%	91.73	Yes
	Post		92.27	
	Diff		1%	

8.4.39. Table 48 shows that in the PM peak, the changes to the matrix following matrix estimation pass the criteria in terms of cells. For all other criteria the model is either close to or meets criteria.

8.4.40. The results for all three peaks show that at an individual cell level the impacts of matrix estimation are all within the criteria stipulated within WebTAG.

## 9 ASSIGNMENT CALIBRATION AND VALIDATION

### 9.1 MODEL CONVERGENCE

9.1.1. Table 49 to Table 51 shows the convergence results against WebTAG criteria for each peak hour modelled.

**Table 49 - AM peak Convergence Results**

Iteration	Delta	%Flow	%Gap
18	0.0179	98	0.014
19	0.0161	98.4	0.012
20	0.0147	98.7	0.011
21	0.0139	99	0.0093

**Table 50 - Inter peak Convergence Results**

Iteration	Delta	%Flow	%Gap
16	0.0062	98.4	0.023
17	0.0063	98.8	0.01
18	0.0064	98.7	0.0065
19	0.0044	98.4	0.0056

**Table 51 - PM peak Convergence Results**

Iteration	Delta	%Flow	%Gap
20	0.0182	98.1	0.034
21	0.0206	98.5	0.035
22	0.0263	98.2	0.034
23	0.0196	98.5	0.03

9.1.2. The model convergence results show the SCTM successfully converges to the WebTAG requirements in all three peaks.

### 9.2 ASSIGNMENT CALIBRATION

9.2.1. Assignment calibration involved steps to identify any issues that prevented an acceptable level of calibration of the network, route choice and trip matrix. This includes:

- i Checking appropriateness of centroid connectors
- i Production of forests to understand nature of competing routes between OD pairs
- i Checking representation of queues on surveyed journey time routes.

### 9.3 ASSIGNMENT VALIDATION

9.3.1. Link flow validation and calibration results for the final post matrix estimation shown an improved situation compared to the scaled matrix. Section 10 details the final assignment and shows a close match between modelled and observed flows across an array of screenlines.

#### VALIDATION AND CALIBRATION – INDIVIDUAL COUNT PERFORMANCE

9.3.2. The calibration and validation results for all user classes in the AM peak are shown in Table 52. This shows in terms of calibration counts, 82% achieve a GEH below 5 which is marginally outside the target specified in WebTAG.

**Table 52 – AM Peak - All User Classes – Calibration and Validation results**

Criteria and Measure		Acceptability Guideline	Calibration			Validation		
			Total Counts	Meet Criteria	%	Total Counts	Meet Criteria	%
<b>Flow Criteria</b>								
< 700 vph	±100 vph	> 85 % of links	1022	884	86%	200	140	70%
700 - 2,700 vph	±15%	> 85 % of links	195	173	89%	54	38	70%
> 2,700 vph	±400 vph	> 85 % of links	7	7	100%	0	0	0%
<b>GEH Criteria</b>								
GEH Statistic for individual links < 5		> 85 % of links	1224	1011	83%	254	166	65%

9.3.3. Table 53 shows the breakdown of calibration and validation count performance by GEH band for the AM peak. This shows that when calibration and validation count performance is combined, 80% achieve a GEH of 5 or less which achieves the target outlined in WebTAG. This rises to 84% for a GEH below 6, and 89% for a GEH below 8, this implies there are a number of counts falling marginally outside the WebTAG target for a GEH below 5. For all flow criteria categories, the requirement of 85% or greater is achieved for calibration counts in the AM peak.

**Table 53 - AM Peak – All User Classes – Calibration and Validation results**

<b>GEH Range</b>	<b>Calibration</b>		<b>Validation</b>		<b>Combined</b>	
GEH < 2	780	64%	11	4%	791	54%
GEH < 4	943	77%	138	54%	1081	73%
GEH < 6	1059	87%	186	73%	1245	84%
GEH < 8	1113	91%	209	82%	1322	89%
GEH < 10	1157	95%	223	88%	1380	93%
GEH <5	1011	83%	166	65%	1177	80%

9.3.4. The calibration and validation results for all user classes in the Inter peak are shown in Table 54. This shows 86% of calibration counts achieve a GEH of 5 or less which is above the target of 85% stipulated in WebTAG. In combination with validation counts, 83% of counts have a GEH below 5 which is marginally outside the target outlined within WebTAG. For the “< 700 vph” and “700-2700vph” flow criteria categories, the requirement of 85% or greater is achieved for calibration counts in the inter peak.



**Table 54 - Inter Peak – All User Classes – Calibration and Validation results**

Criteria and Measure		Acceptability Guideline	Calibration			Validation		
			Total Counts	Meet Criteria	%	Total Counts	Meet Criteria	%
Flow Criteria								
< 700 vph	±100 vph	> 85 % of links	1085	1007	93%	228	177	78%
700 - 2,700 vph	±15%	> 85 % of links	139	129	93%	26	21	81%
> 2,700 vph	±400 vph	> 85 % of links	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
GEH Criteria								
GEH Statistic for individual links < 5		> 85 % of links	1224	1053	86%	254	181	71%

9.3.5. Table 55 details the performance of the calibration and validation counts in the inter peak by GEH band. This analysis shows 86% of calibration counts are achieve a GEH below 5. Relaxing the GEH criteria to 6 shows 88% of counts achieve a GEH below 6, highlighting a number of counts have a GEH marginally outside WebTAG guidance.

**Table 55 - Inter Peak – All User Classes – Calibration and Validation results**

GEH Range	Calibration		Validation		Combined	
GEH < 2	846	69%	5	2%	851	58%
GEH < 4	999	82%	164	65%	1163	79%
GEH < 6	1099	90%	196	77%	1295	88%
GEH < 8	1159	95%	220	87%	1379	93%
GEH < 10	1195	98%	234	92%	1429	97%
GEH <5	1053	86%	181	71%	1234	83%

9.3.6. The calibration and validation results for all user classes in the PM peak are shown in Table 56. This shows in terms of calibration counts, 82% achieve a GEH of 5 or less which is below the target outlined within WebTAG. Combined with calibration counts this values falls to 79% of counts with a GEH below 5. However, for all flow criteria categories, the requirement of 85% or greater is achieved for calibration counts in the PM peak.

**Table 56 - PM Peak – All User Classes – Calibration and Validation results**

Criteria and Measure		Acceptability Guideline	Calibration			Validation		
			Total Counts	Meet Criteria	%	Total Counts	Meet Criteria	%
<b>Flow Criteria</b>								
< 700 vph	±100 vph	> 85 % of links	985	859	87%	190	125	66%
700 - 2,700 vph	±15%	> 85 % of links	230	200	87%	64	45	70%
> 2,700 vph	±400 vph	> 85 % of links	9	9	100%	0	0	0%
<b>GEH Criteria</b>								
GEH Statistic for individual links < 5		> 85 % of links	1224	1007	82%	254	162	64%

9.3.7. Table 57 shows the GEH performance by band for the calibration and validation counts in the PM peak. Relaxing the GEH criteria to 8 shows 90% of counts achieve a GEH below 8, highlighting a number of counts marginally have a GEH marginally outside WebTAG requirements.

**Table 57 - PM Peak – All User Classes – Calibration and Validation results**

<b>GEH Range</b>	<b>Calibration</b>		<b>Validation</b>		<b>Combined</b>	
GEH < 2	773	63%	8	3%	781	53%
GEH < 4	949	78%	142	56%	1091	74%
GEH < 6	1051	86%	187	74%	1238	84%
GEH < 8	1109	91%	216	85%	1325	90%
GEH < 10	1152	94%	225	89%	1377	93%
GEH <5	1007	82%	162	64%	1169	79%

9.3.8. In summary the calibration results for individual counts show that in terms of flow criteria, the targets stipulated in WebTAG is achieved in all time periods. In terms of GEH values below 5 this falls marginally below the target of 85% stipulated in WebTAG, given the scale of the count data used with the county model it is considered this performance shows the county model still generally matches observed traffic flows well.

9.3.9. LMVRs regarding the local validation of Lowestoft and Suffolk Energy Gateway show that for these locations, the model achieves the required level of calibration stipulated within WebTAG. It is considered that once the validation of Ipswich is updated to inform the Development Consent Order modelling for The Upper Orwell Crossings, the overall county model validation will improve and reach the required level required in WebTAG.

- 9.3.10. Appendix I contains details of the performance for each individual link count used in validation or calibration in terms of GEH and flow by peak hour modelled.
- 9.3.11. Appendix J contains plots of the modelled flow in pcus for the following localities relevant to the scheme appraisals in Ipswich, Lowestoft and East Suffolk.

### JOURNEY TIME PERFORMANCE

- 9.3.12. Table 58 provides a summary of the number of journey time routes which have been modelled within 15% of the observed journey time across all three peaks. This summary shows the SCTM does not achieve the requirement of 85% stipulated within WebTAG in the AM and PM peak. In the inter peak, 89% of routes are within 15% suggesting the model validates well to more free-flow conditions.

**Table 58 - Journey Time Route Performance – Modelled Within 15% of Observed**

Peak Hour	Total Journey Time Route	Modelled Journey Time Routes within 15% of Observed	Percentage
AM	154	123	80%
IP	154	138	89%
PM	154	125	81%

- 9.3.13. Table 59 shows that if the criteria is relaxed to modelled journey times being with 20% of observed then nearly every route (97%) in the inter peak shows a close fit between modelled and observed. This change also means 85% of routes in the AM peak and 88% of routes in the PM peak show modelled journey times within 20% of the observed. This analysis shows there are a number of routes which fall marginally outside the criteria stipulated in WebTAG for journey time validation. This gives confidence at a county wide level that the model generally represents strategic journey times well.

**Table 59 - Journey Time Route Performance – Modelled Within 20% of Observed**

Peak Hour	Total Journey Time Route	Modelled Journey Time Routes within 20% of Observed	Percentage
AM	154	131	85%
IP	154	149	97%
PM	154	135	88%

- 9.3.14. Detailed journey time route coverage has been specified within the area of detailed modelling for Lowestoft and Suffolk Energy Gateway. This is detailed in the respective local LMVRs relevant to each of these locations. The journey time validation within these reports shows journey time validation of 85% or greater in terms of modelled travel time compared to observed journey time validation is achieved in all modelled time periods. For the forthcoming local validation of Ipswich a detailed series of additional journey time routes will be added.
- 9.3.15. Appendix D-2 provides a summary of the performance of each individual journey time route for each peak hour, comparing the overall observed and modelled journey time. Appendix D-3 also contains graphs which detail provide a comparison of the modelled journey time and observed journey time for each individual journey time route and direction by peak hour

## 10 SUMMARY OF MODEL DEVELOPMENT, STANDARDS ACHIEVED AND FITNESS FOR PURPOSE

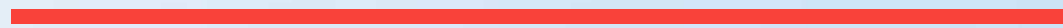
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- 10.1.1. This D3 Local Model Validation Report (LMVR) details the fitness for purpose of the SATURN model which forms the Suffolk County Transport Model (SCTM). This highway model will be used in conjunction with a public transport and demand model which have been developed in VISUM.
- 10.1.2. The SCTM highway model represents a base year of 2016, and has incorporated the networks previously developed in the Ipswich Transport Model (ITM) and Lowestoft Transport Model (LTM) which were used in 2015 for the Outline Business Cases for the Upper Orwell Crossing in Ipswich and Lake Lothing Third Crossing in Lowestoft.
- 10.1.3. It is proposed the SCTM highway model can be used as a stand-alone highway model from which to build forecast highway assessments, but also in conjunction with the public transport model and demand model to test the impacts of multi-modal changes and interventions. The version of the SCTM detailed within this report will be used to support the Lake Lothing Third Crossing scheme through the DCO process, as well as the Outline Business Case for the Suffolk Energy Gateway scheme. The county wide model validation will be updated and improved within Ipswich to inform the DCO process for The Upper Orwell Crossing. It will also be used to test various other proposed schemes, local authority growth strategies and developer testing.
- 10.1.4. The validation and calibration has referenced the latest guidelines stipulated in WebTAG as the basis for determining the fitness for purpose of the SCTM highway model.
- 10.1.5. An extensive data collection exercise was carried out predominantly in April 2016 in order to collect appropriate data to develop the SCTM highway model. Analysis of this data is reported in the D2 SCTM Highway Data Collection Report (December 2017). This commissioned data has been supplemented by ATC data from permanent count sites provided by Suffolk County Council, Highways England's TRADS database and the 2015 data collection carried out in Ipswich and Lowestoft for the Outline Business Cases. Traffic surveys undertaken in 2017 to inform local validation for the Suffolk Energy Gateway and Ipswich have also been utilised. The range of traffic data collected is considered appropriate and sufficient to create a strategic highway assignment. Further data collection will have to be considered going forward for any local testing of schemes and developments which need to be carried out.
- 10.1.6. The trip matrices used for both the highway model and public transport model have been derived predominantly from Mobile Network Data (MND) supplied by Telefonica, supplemented with a synthetic matrix derived from 2011 Census Journey to Work data. Extensive verification of the MND has been carried out, detailed in Appendix F, comparing the data against established data sources such as NTEM, 2011 Census and 2015 National Travel Survey to ensure the MND is fit for purpose to form the basis for model matrices. The methodology which has been employed to build the matrices may need to be refined following review by third parties, and related to guidance within WebTAG, with regard to matrix construction and verification of MND.
- 10.1.7. As part of the validation process, route choice validation has been carried out, detailed in Appendix G, for the stipulated number of routes defined by a formula in WebTAG. The results of the route choice validation show the SCTM highway model shows realistic minimum cost routes between the selected O-D pairs.
- 10.1.8. An extensive range of screenlines have been presented in this report, covering key strategic movements across Suffolk. Assignment of the prior matrix showed the requirement for matrix estimation to improve model calibration and performance against WebTAG guidelines. The final post matrix estimate assignment is shown to match well across the array of screenlines, achieving a flow difference within 5% in the majority of cases.
- 10.1.9. The impacts of the matrix estimation process have been discussed in Section 8 in terms of trip totals, trip length distribution and regression analysis. These results provide confidence the matrix estimate process has not fundamentally altered the prior matrix assignment.
- 10.1.10. The model is shown to converge satisfactorily across all three peaks. In terms of combined calibration and validation counts, the model is shown to achieve close to 85% of counts with a GEH of below 5 across all three peaks. In terms of flow criteria, the model achieves the required criteria outlined in WebTAG for calibration counts. The analysis of the breakdown of GEH values suggests there are significant number of counts with a GEH marginally outside a value of 5.

- 10.1.11. A comprehensive coverage of journey time routes have been included in the SCTM highway model. Taking into account directionality there are 154 routes which have been used to analyse journey time performance across the key strategic routes within the county. In terms of the WebTAG requirement of observed modelled journey times being within 15% of the modelled journey times, this has been achieved for 80% of routes in the AM peak, 89% in the inter peak and 81% in the PM peak. For the AM peak and PM peak this is below the 85% threshold stipulated in WebTAG, however the threshold is achieved in the inter peak period. Relaxing this criteria to 20% in terms of the difference between modelled and observed journey times shows the 85% threshold is achieved. It is considered the model generally matches travel time and peak specific congestion across key routes within the county
- 10.1.12. It is considered the SCTM highway model has been shown to provide a reasonable match to observed traffic count and journey time data. Local validation undertaken within Lowestoft and the area of detailed modelling for the Suffolk Energy Gateway scheme shows the required flow, GEH and journey time performance is achieved. This is reported in separate local LMVRs relevant to the scheme appraisals being undertaken for these localities. The SCTM highway model provides a robust basis from which to create forecast assignments for future scheme and development testing. It is advised for local interventions however that further refinement and validation of the SCTM highway model in the local area may be required.
- 10.1.13. The validation and calibration performance of the model will be improved as part of the updated modelling within Ipswich to inform the DCO process for The Upper Orwell Crossings. Generally, further refinement of the model will be required to improve its performance in relation to WebTAG requirements and any subsequent changes which are made to WebTAG guidance going forward.

# Appendix A

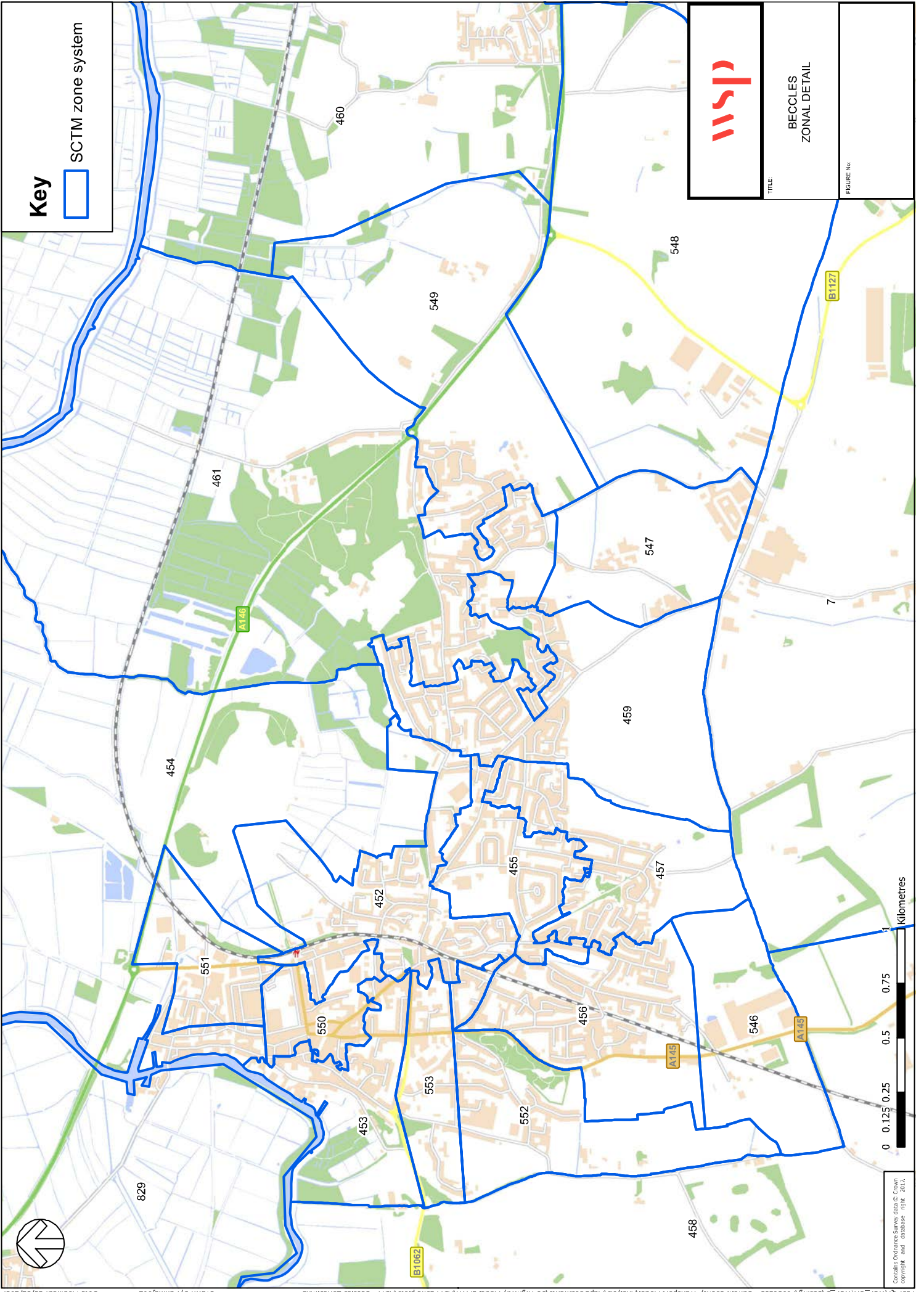
AREA OF DETAIL MODELLING



# Appendix A.1

ZONAL DETAIL





**Key**

□ SCTM zone system



TITLE

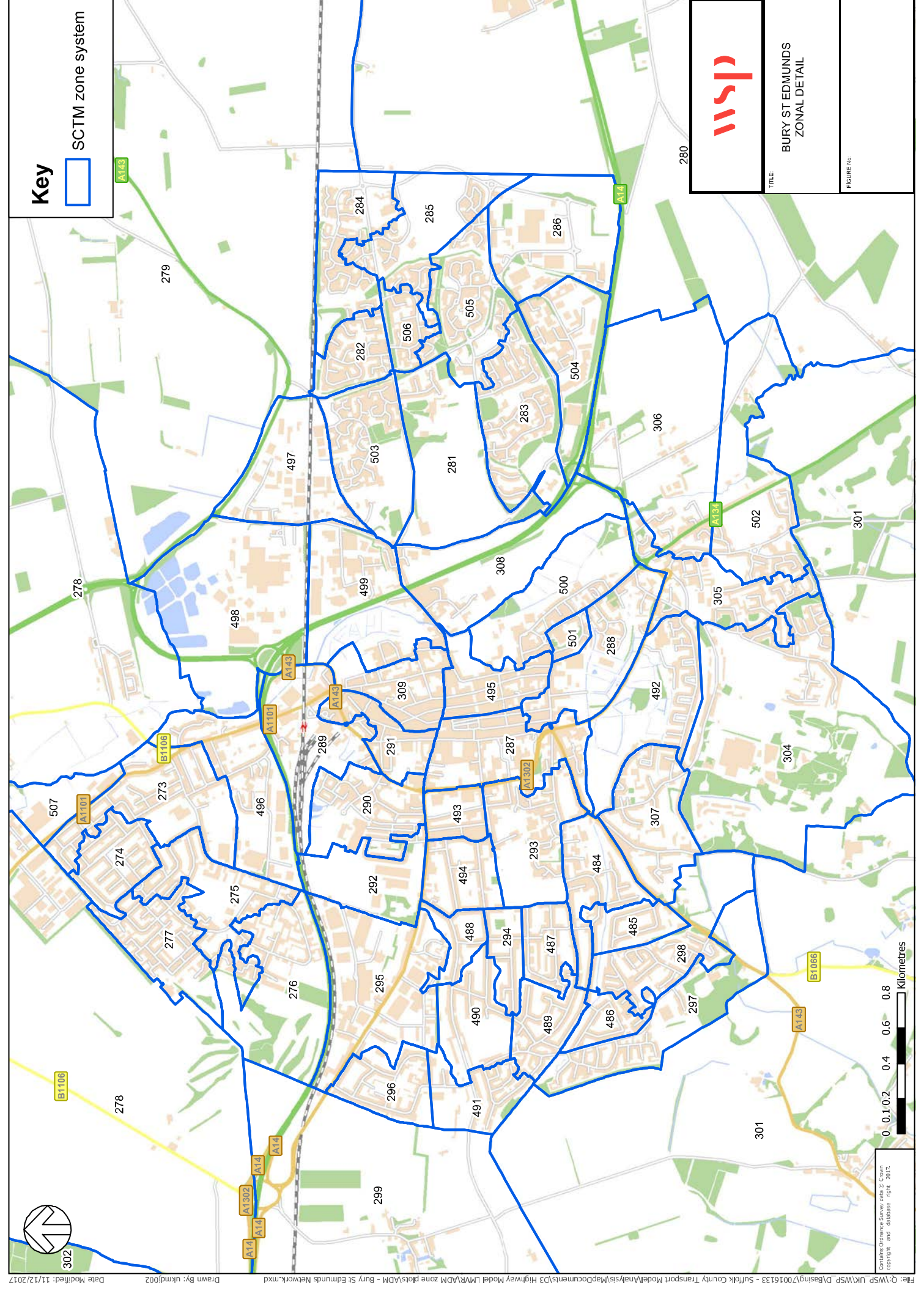
BECCLES  
ZONAL DETAIL

FIGURE No.

7

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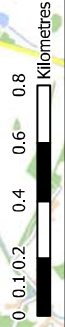
**Key**

 SCTM zone system

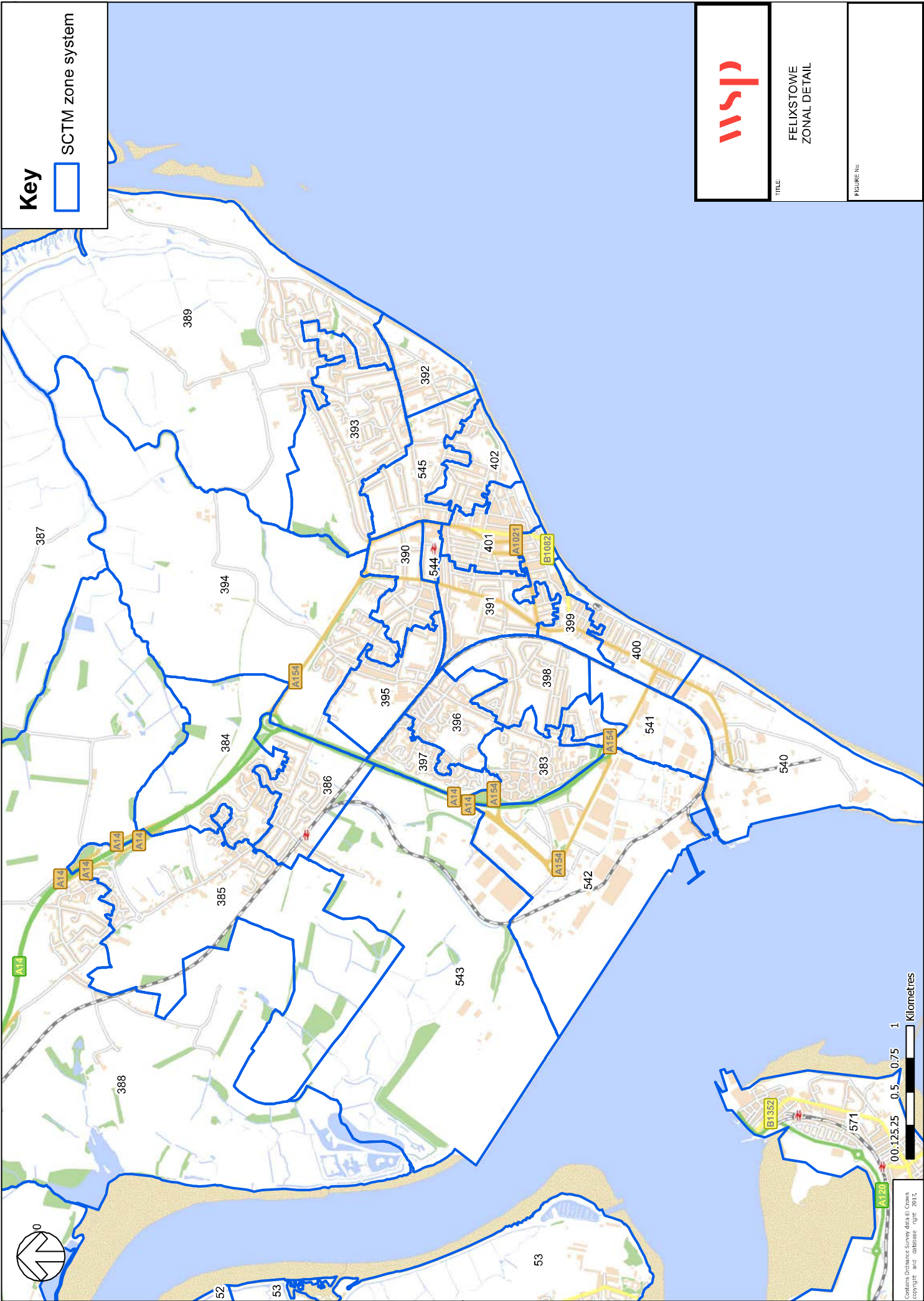


TITLE  
BURY ST EDMUNDS  
ZONAL DETAIL

FIGURE No.



Complete Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right. 2017.



**Key**

SCTM zone system

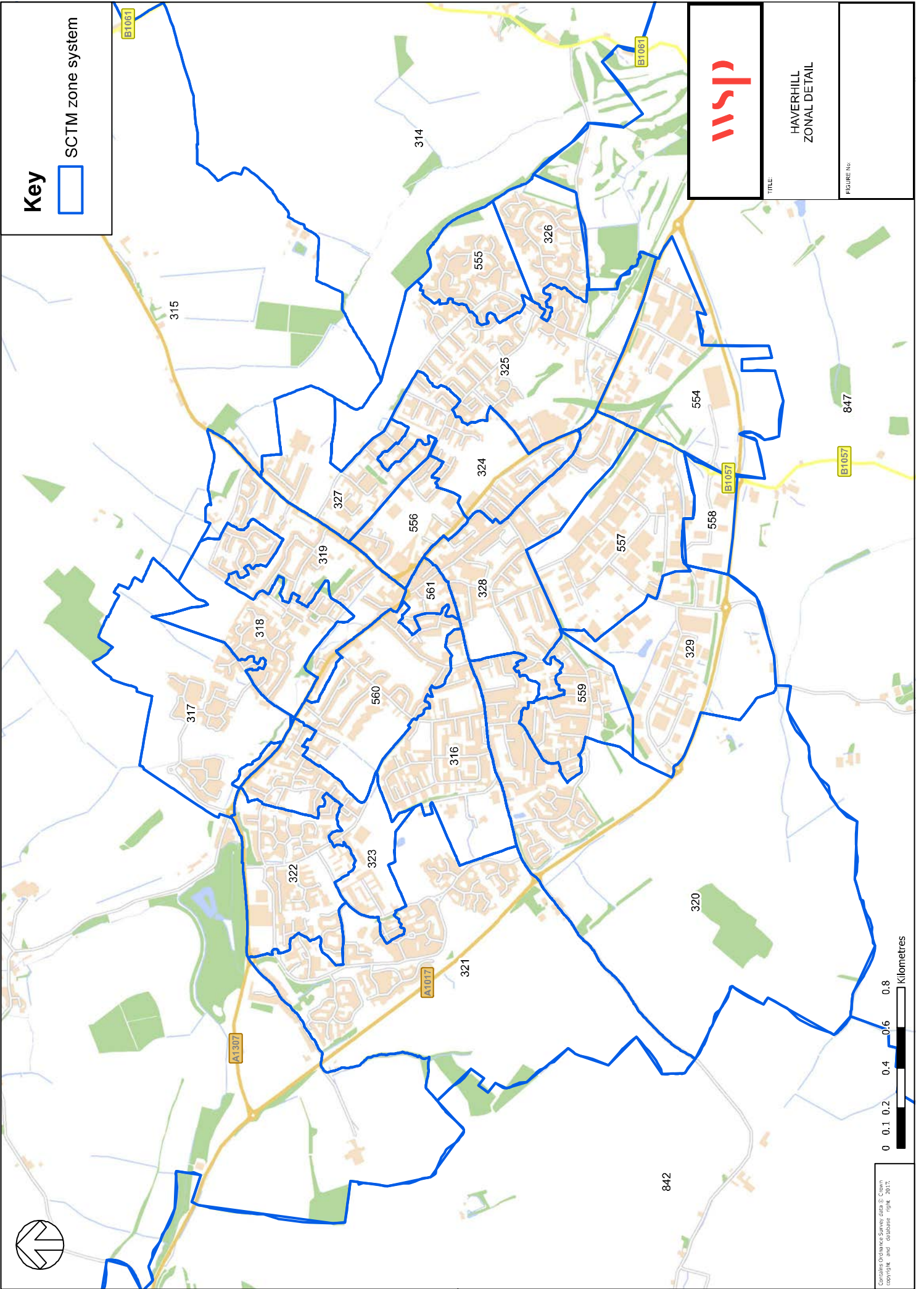


TITLE  
FELIXSTOWE  
ZONAL DETAIL

FIGURE No:



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**Key**

□ SCTM zone system



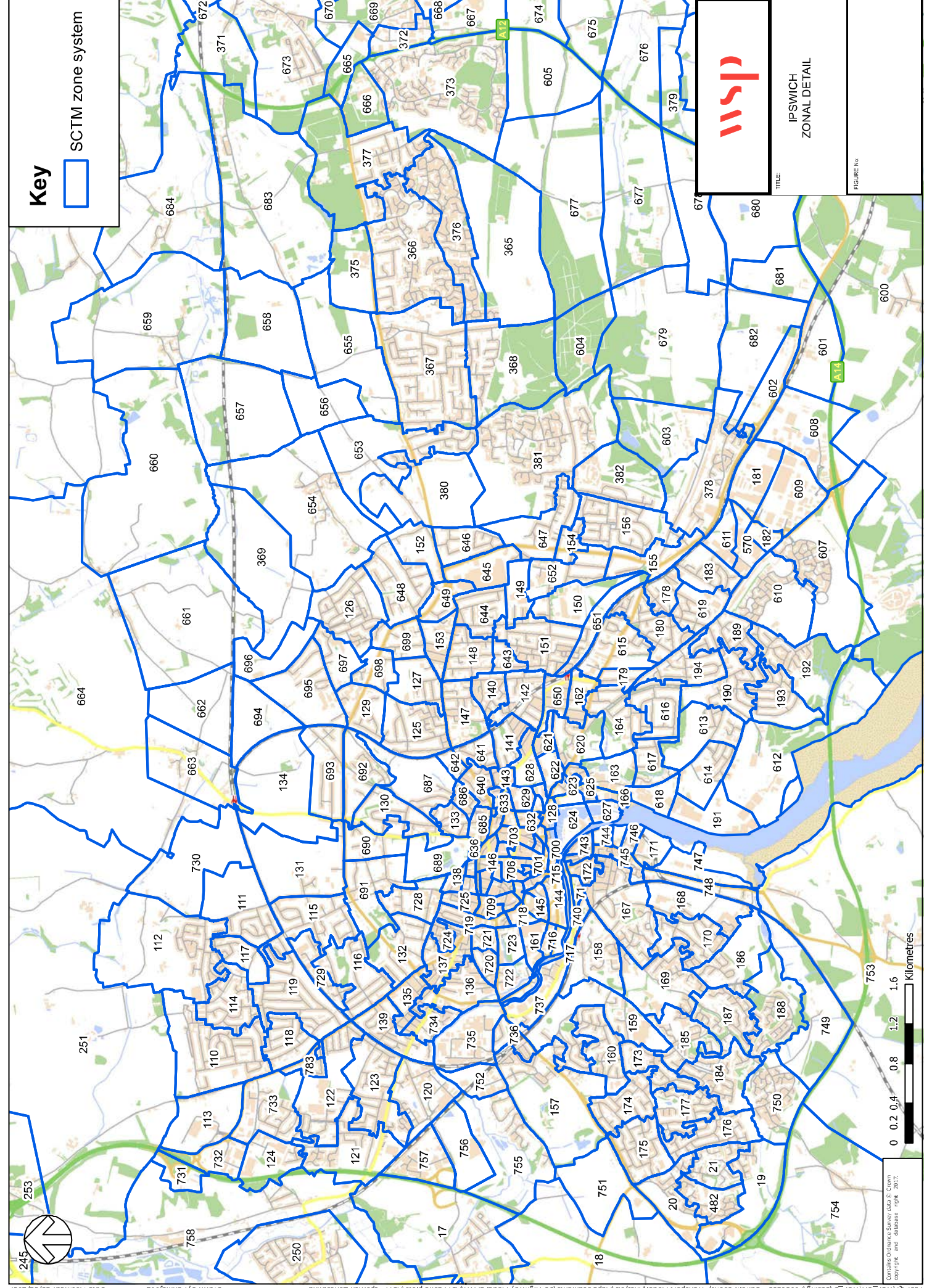
Haverhill  
ZONAL DETAIL

TITLE

FIGURE No.



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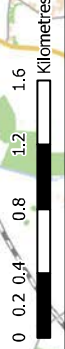
**Key**

□ SCTM zone system



TITLE  
**IPSWICH  
 ZONAL DETAIL**

FIGURE No.

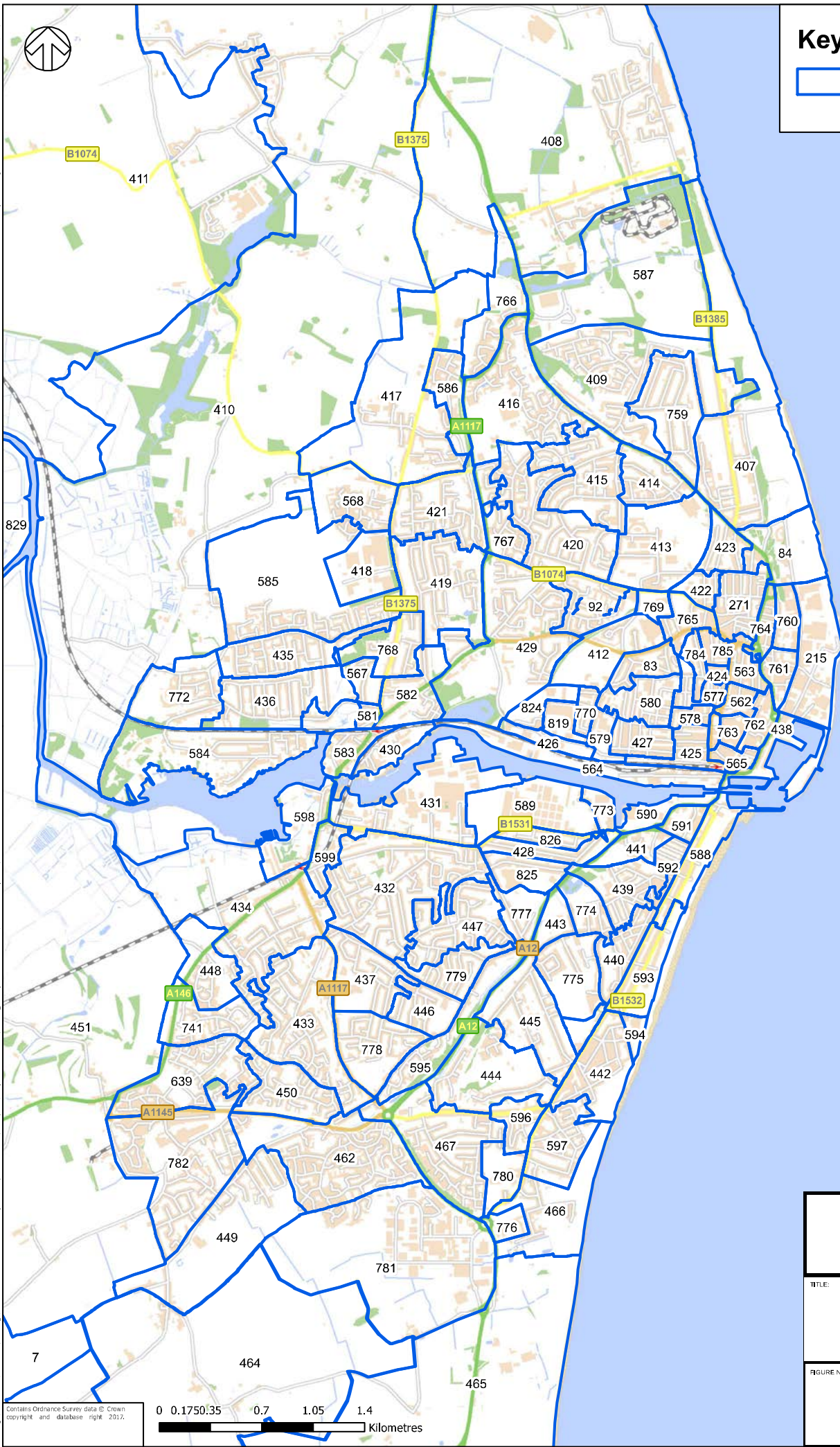


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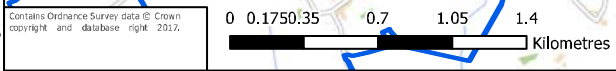
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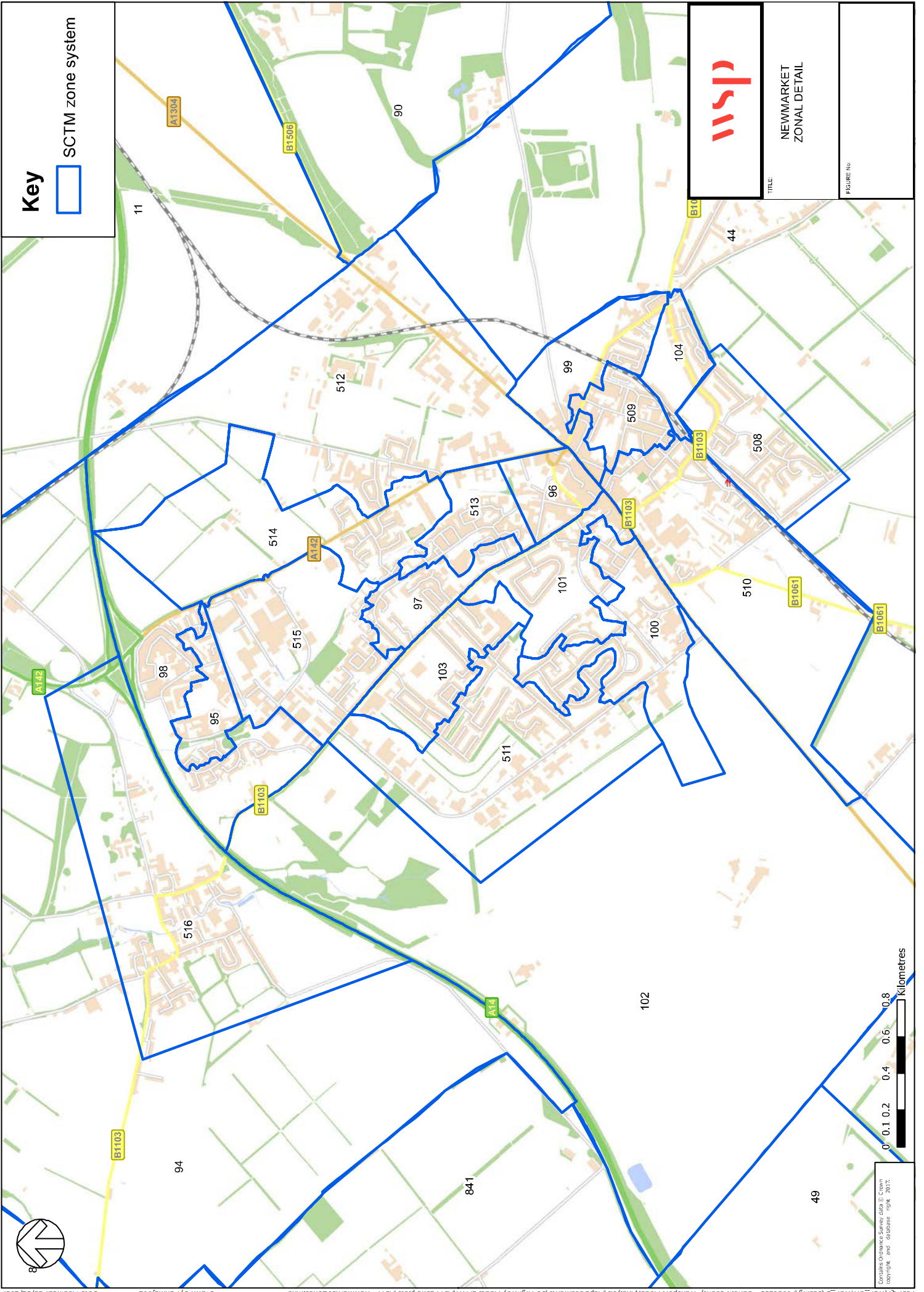
 SCTM zone system



TITLE:  
**LOWESTOFT  
ZONAL DETAIL**

FIGURE No:





**Key**

SCTM zone system

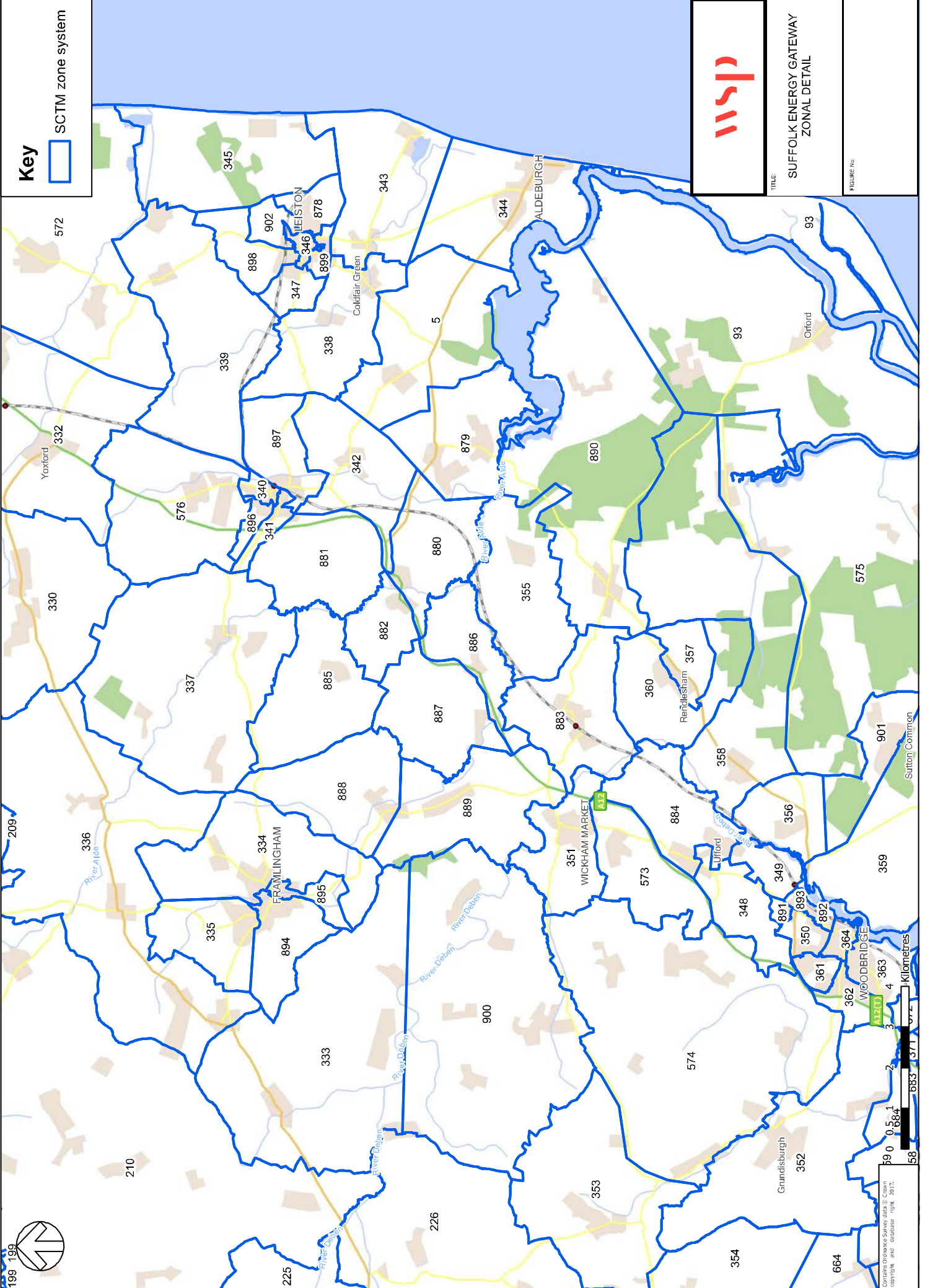


TITLE

NEWMARKET  
ZONAL DETAIL

FIGURE No.

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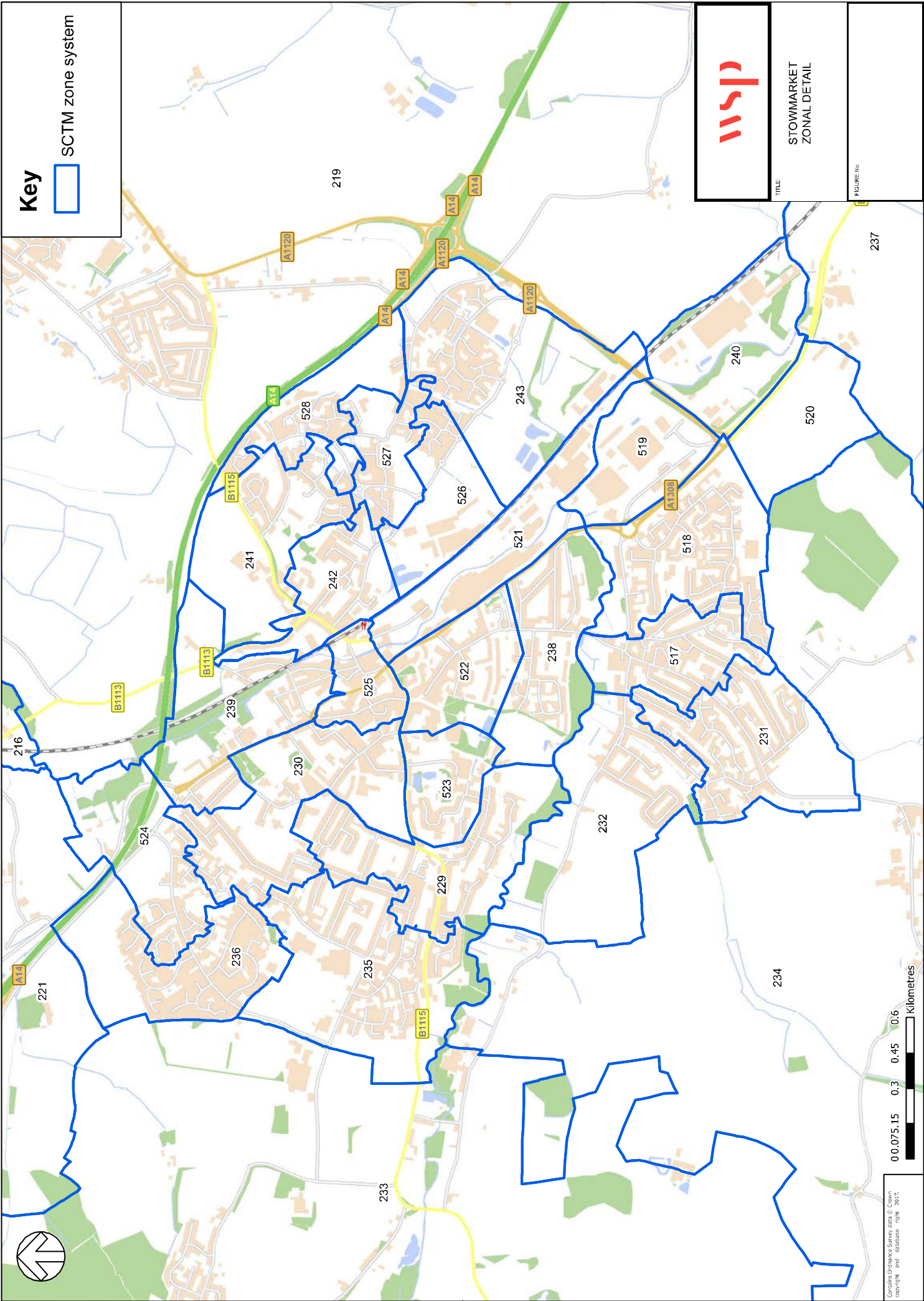
**Key**  
SCTM zone system

TITLE  
**SUFFOLK ENERGY GATEWAY  
ZONAL DETAIL**

FIGURE No:

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**Key**

SCTM zone system



STOWMARKET  
ZONAL DETAIL

TITLE

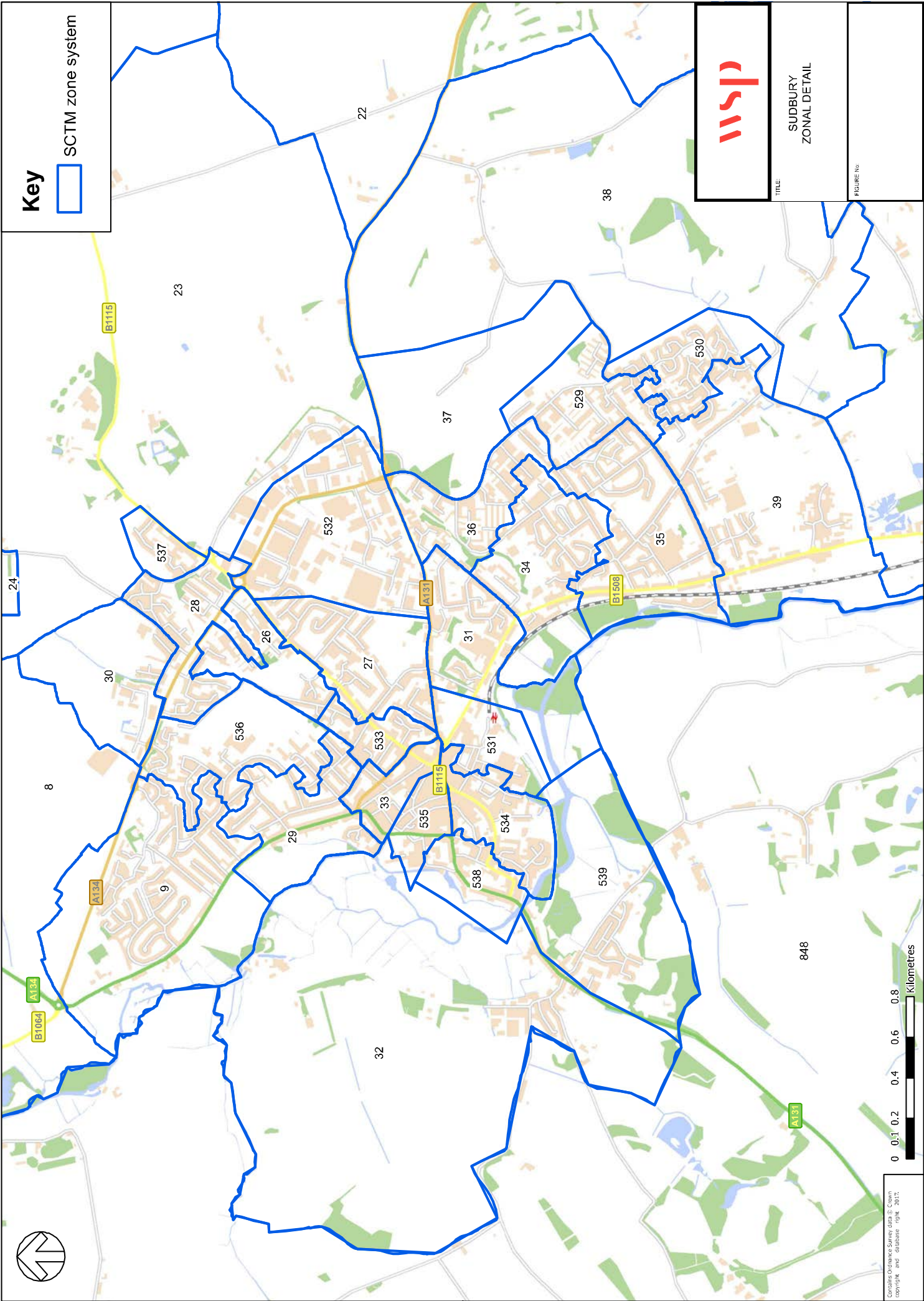
FIGURE No.



0.0 0.075 0.15 0.3 0.45 0.6  
Kilometres

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**Key**

SCTM zone system



SUDBURY  
ZONAL DETAIL

TITLE

FIGURE No.



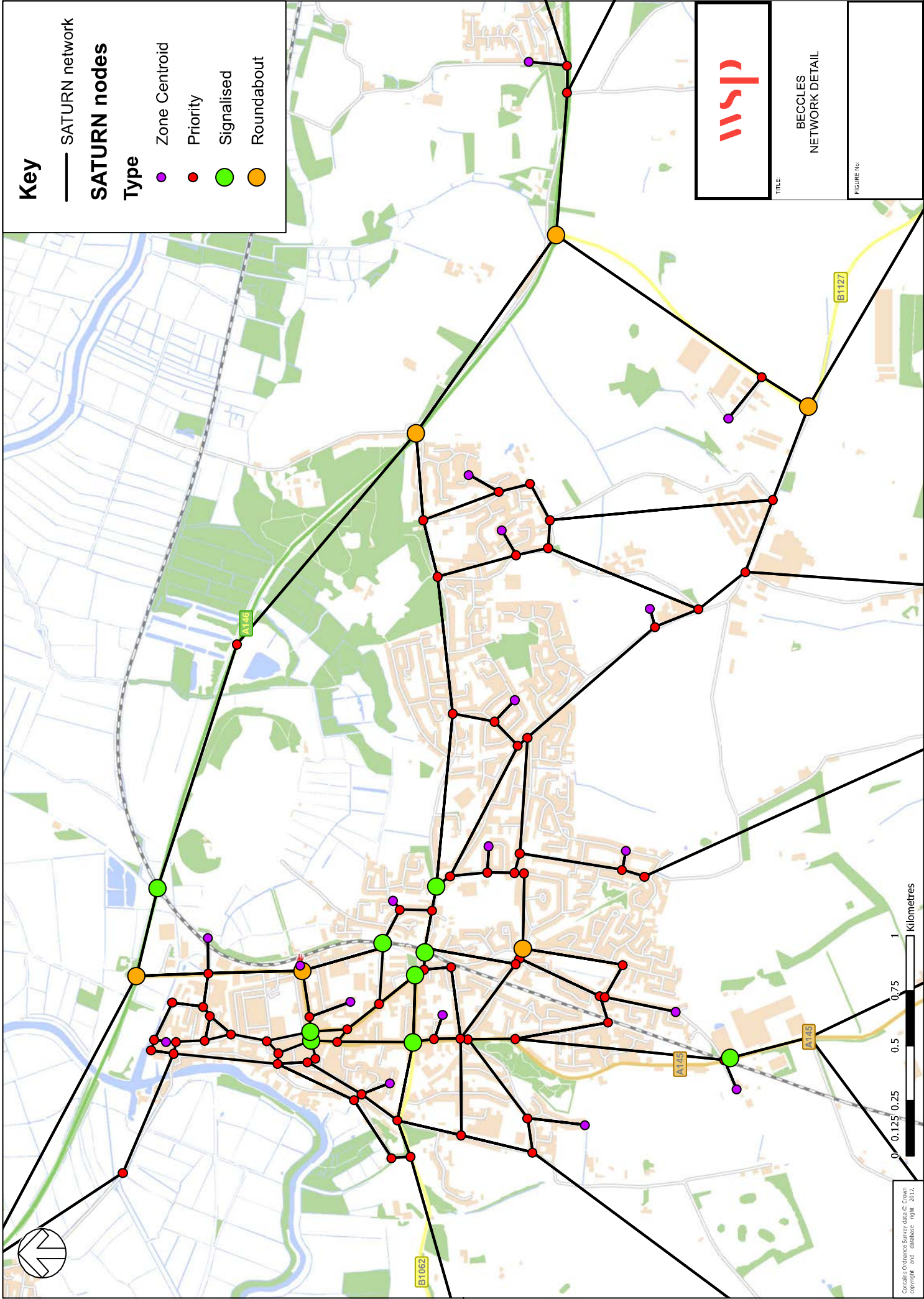
Complete Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2017.

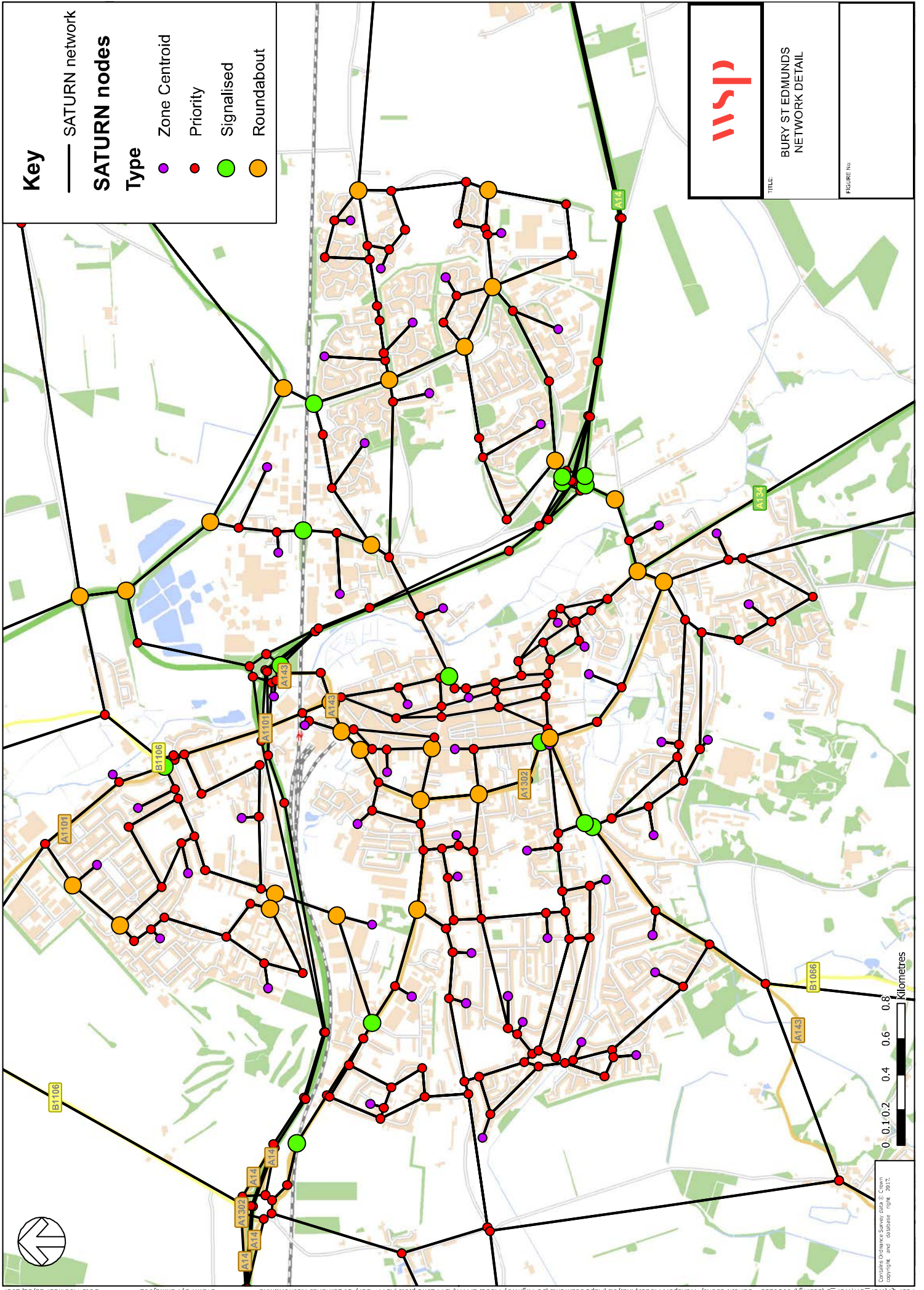


# Appendix A.2

NETWORK DETAIL







**Key**

- SATURN network
- SATURN nodes**
- Type**
- Zone Centroid
- Priority
- Signalised
- Roundabout

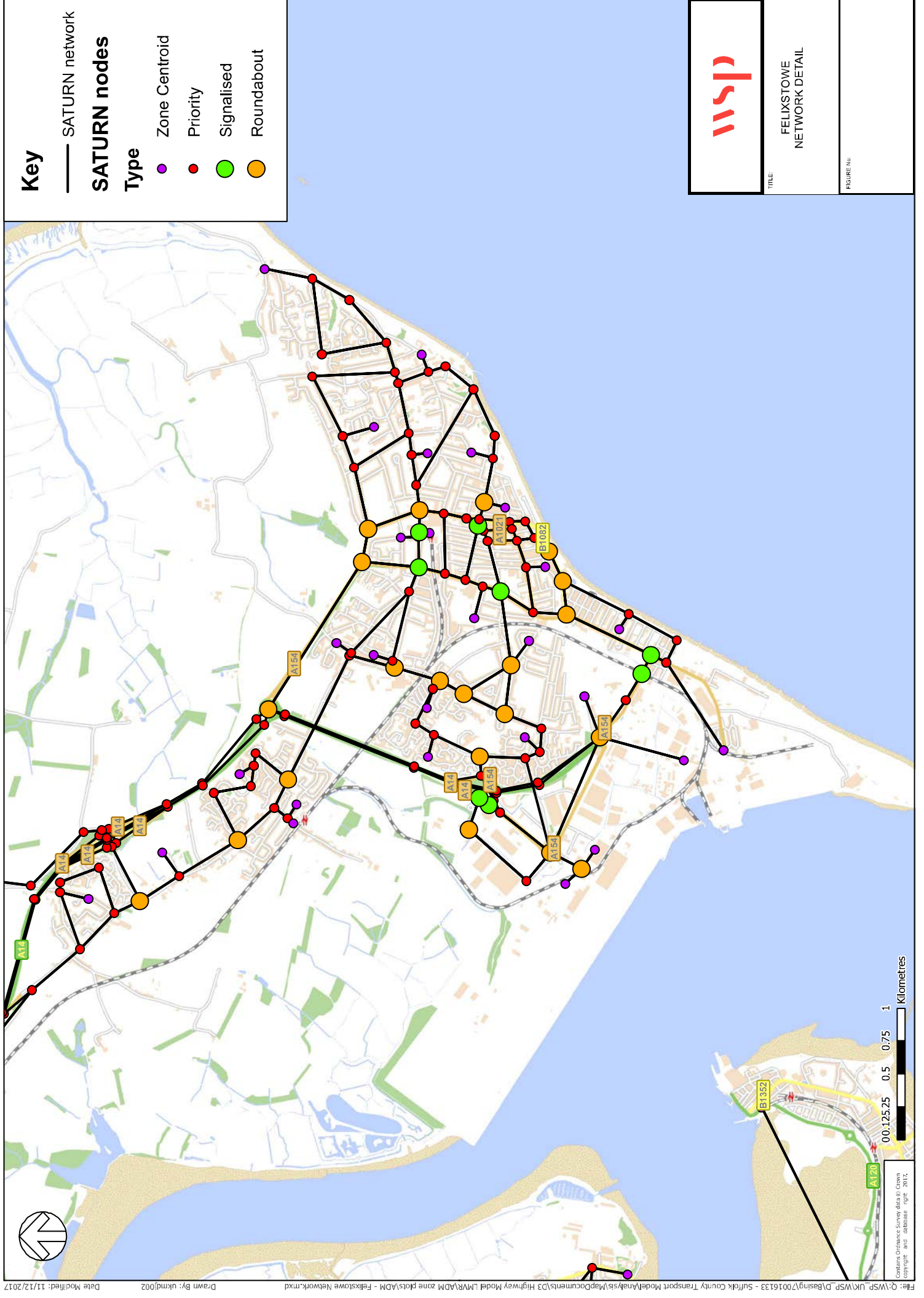


**BURY ST EDMUNDS  
NETWORK DETAIL**

TITLE

FIGURE No:

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**Key**

— SATURN network

**SATURN nodes**

**Type**

- Zone Centroid
- Priority
- Signalised
- Roundabout

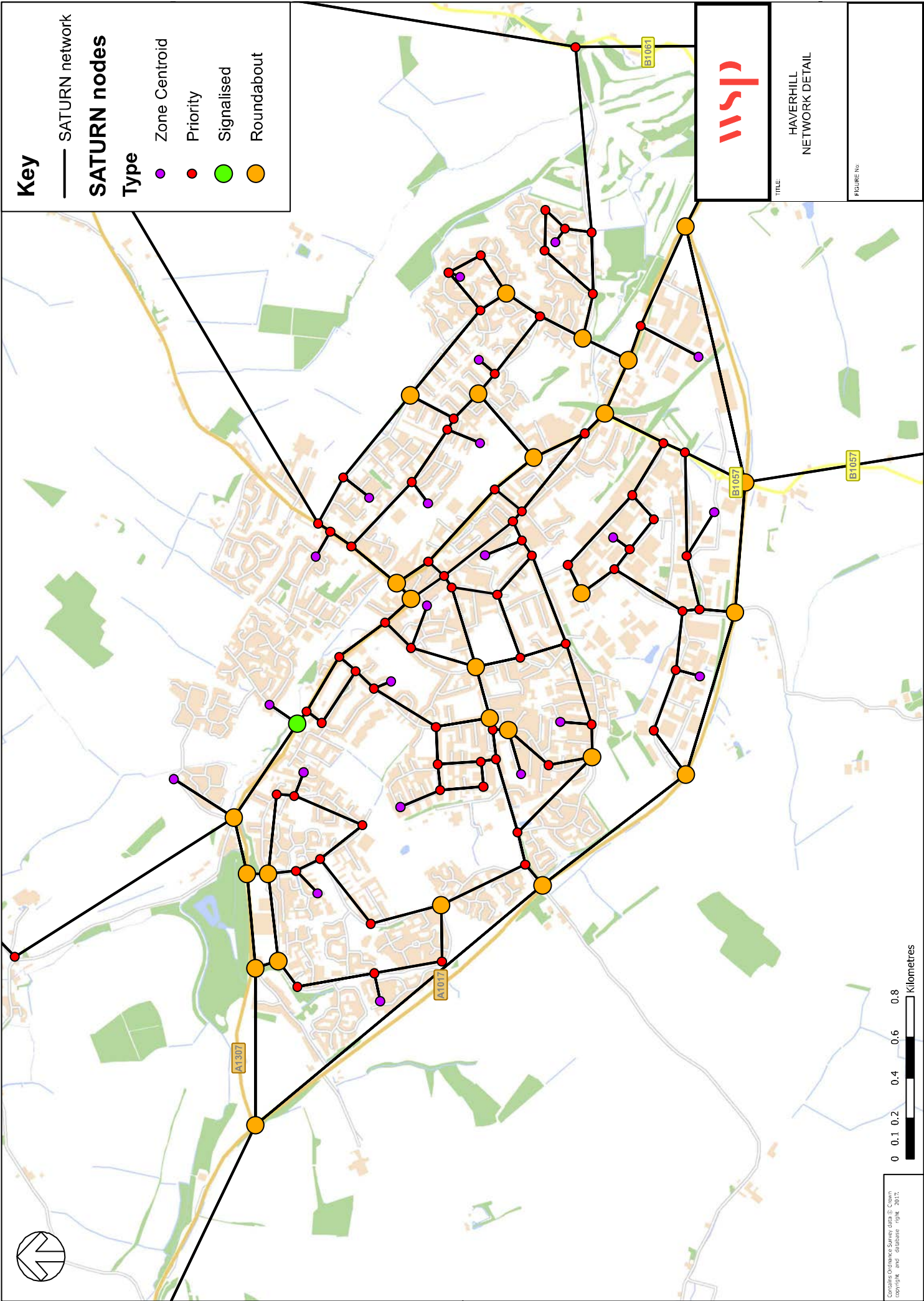


TITLE  
FELIXSTOWE  
NETWORK DETAIL

FIGURE No.

00.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1  
Kilometres

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**Key**

— SATURN network

**SATURN nodes**

**Type**

- Zone Centroid
- Priority
- Signalised
- Roundabout



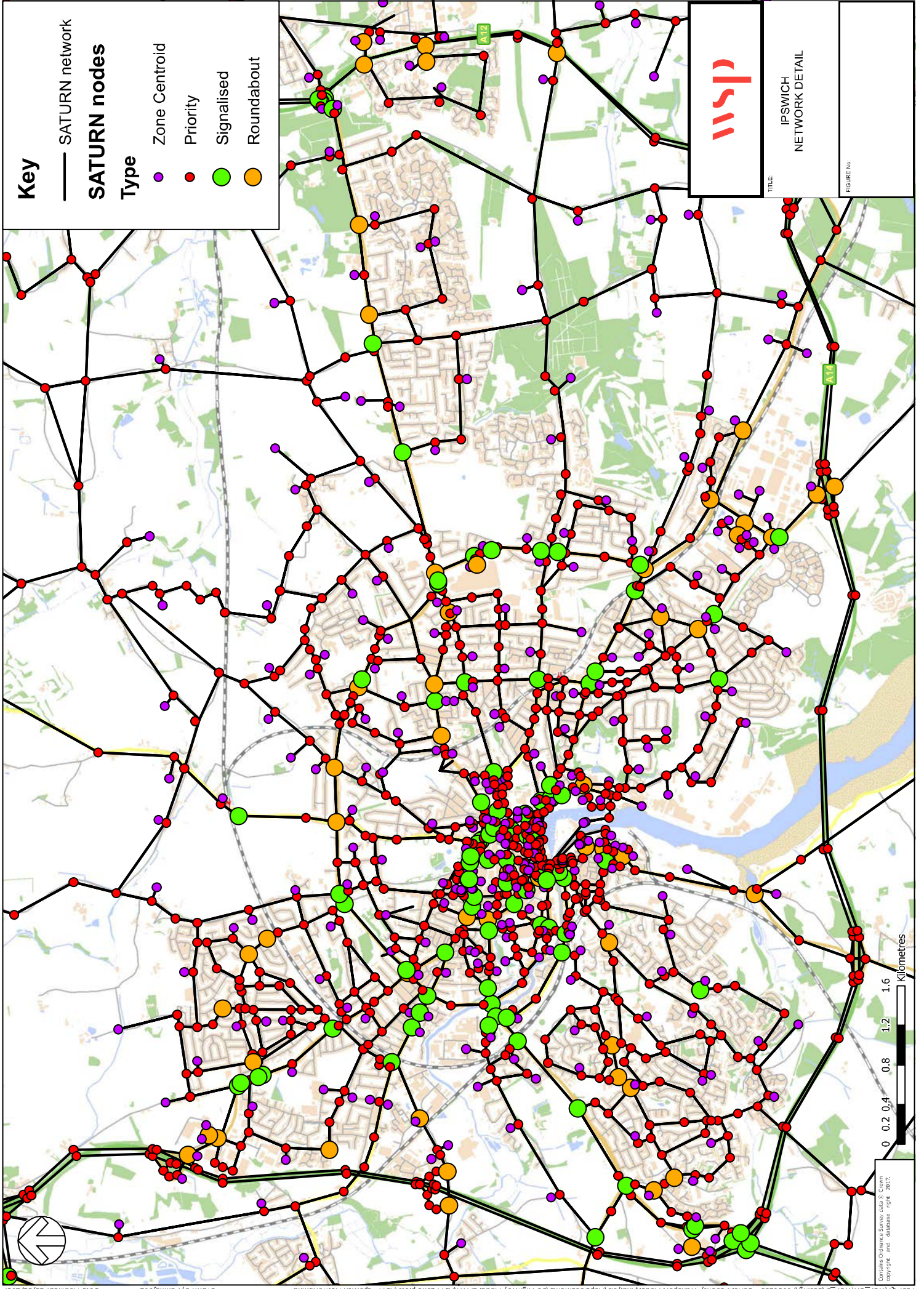
TITLE

Haverhill  
NETWORK DETAIL

FIGURE No.



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**Key**

— SATURN network

**SATURN nodes**

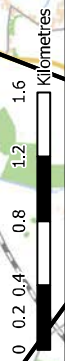
**Type**

- Zone Centroid
- Priority
- Signalised
- Roundabout

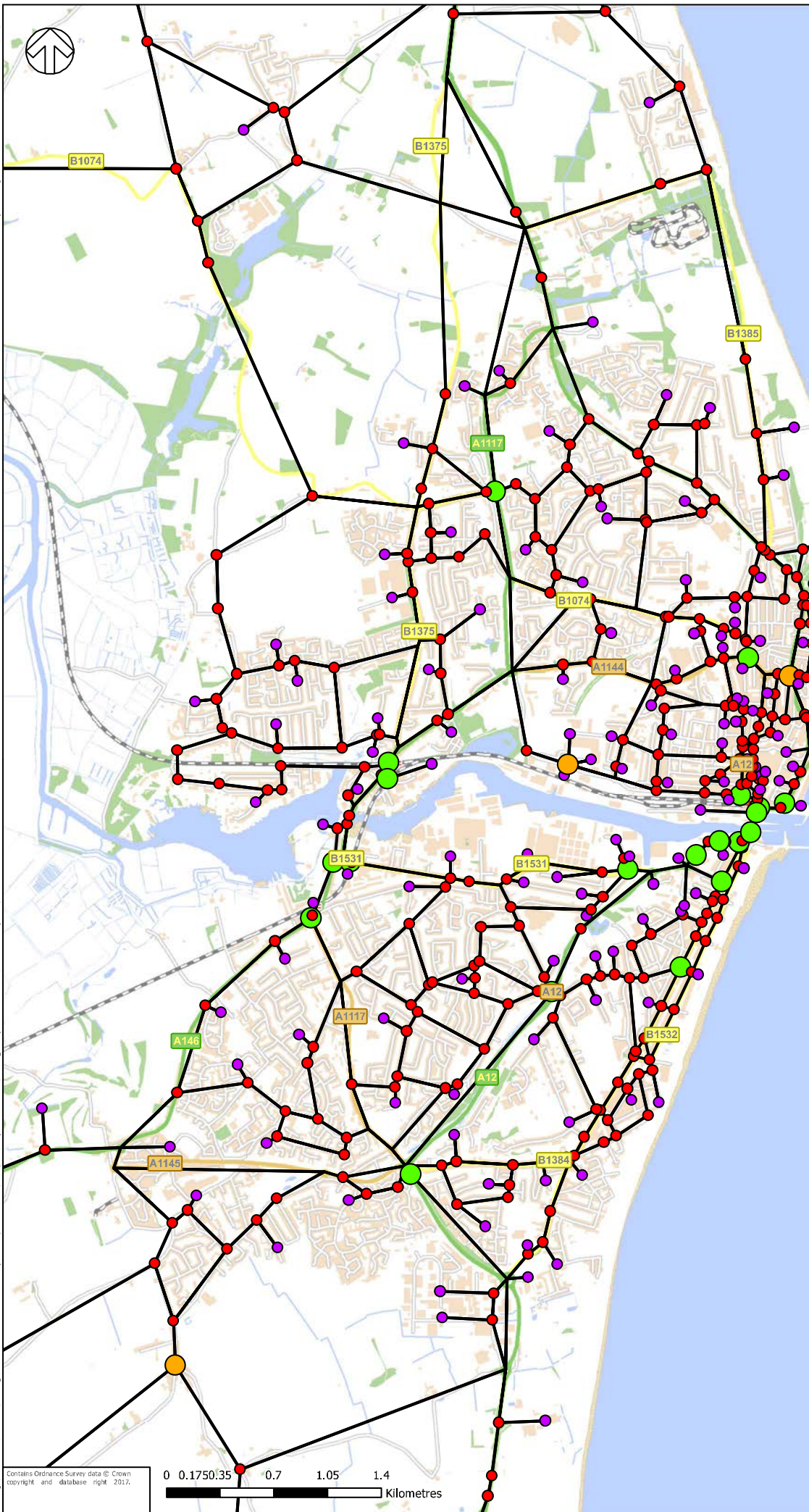


TITLE  
IPSWICH  
NETWORK DETAIL

FIGURE No.



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**Key**

— SATURN network

**SATURN nodes**

**Type**

- Zone Centroid
- Priority
- Signalised
- Roundabout

**wsp**

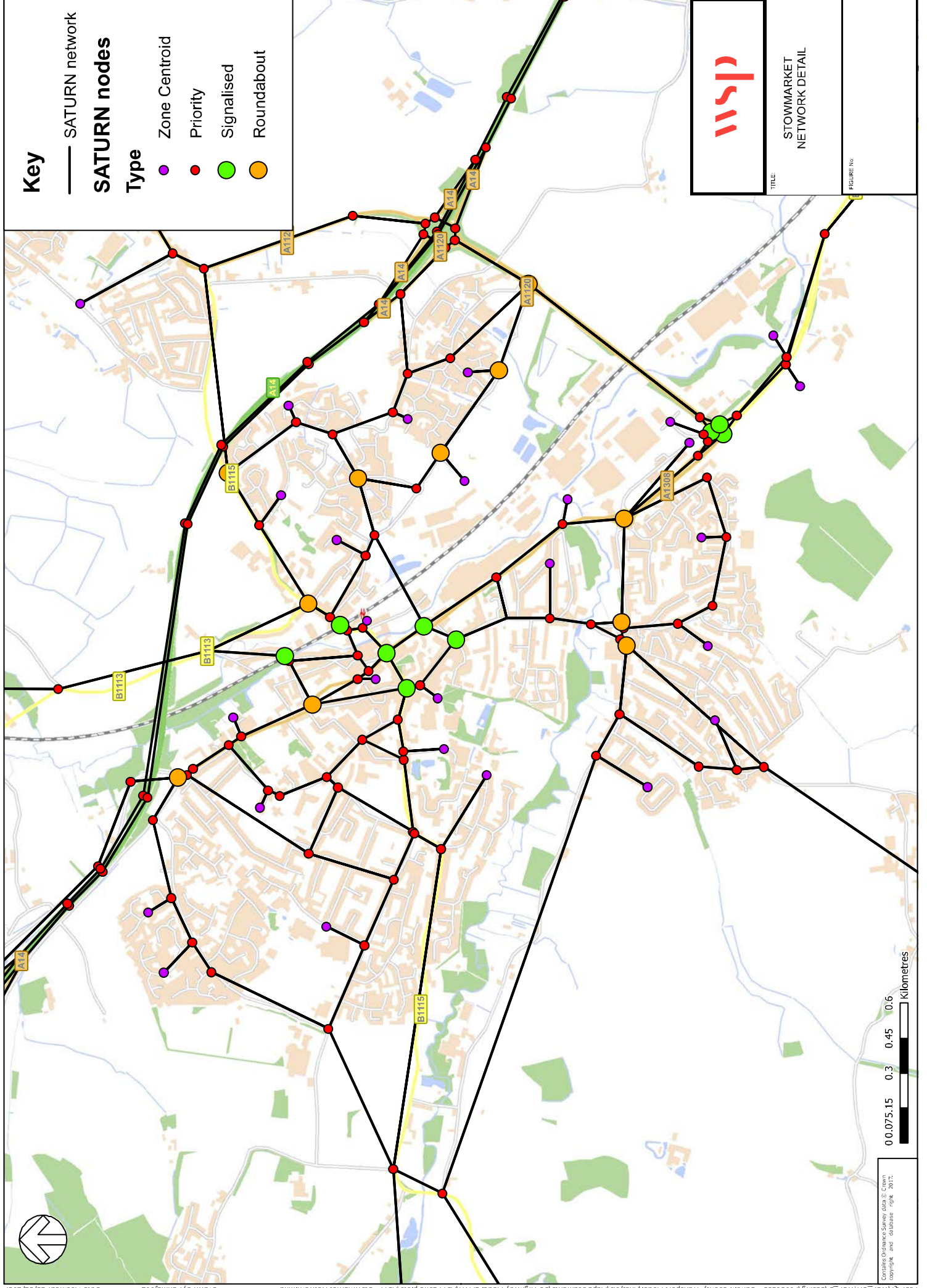
TITLE:  
LOWESTOFT  
NETWORK DETAIL

FIGURE No:









**Key**

— SATURN network

**SATURN nodes**

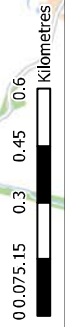
**Type**

- Zone Centroid
- Priority
- Signalised
- Roundabout

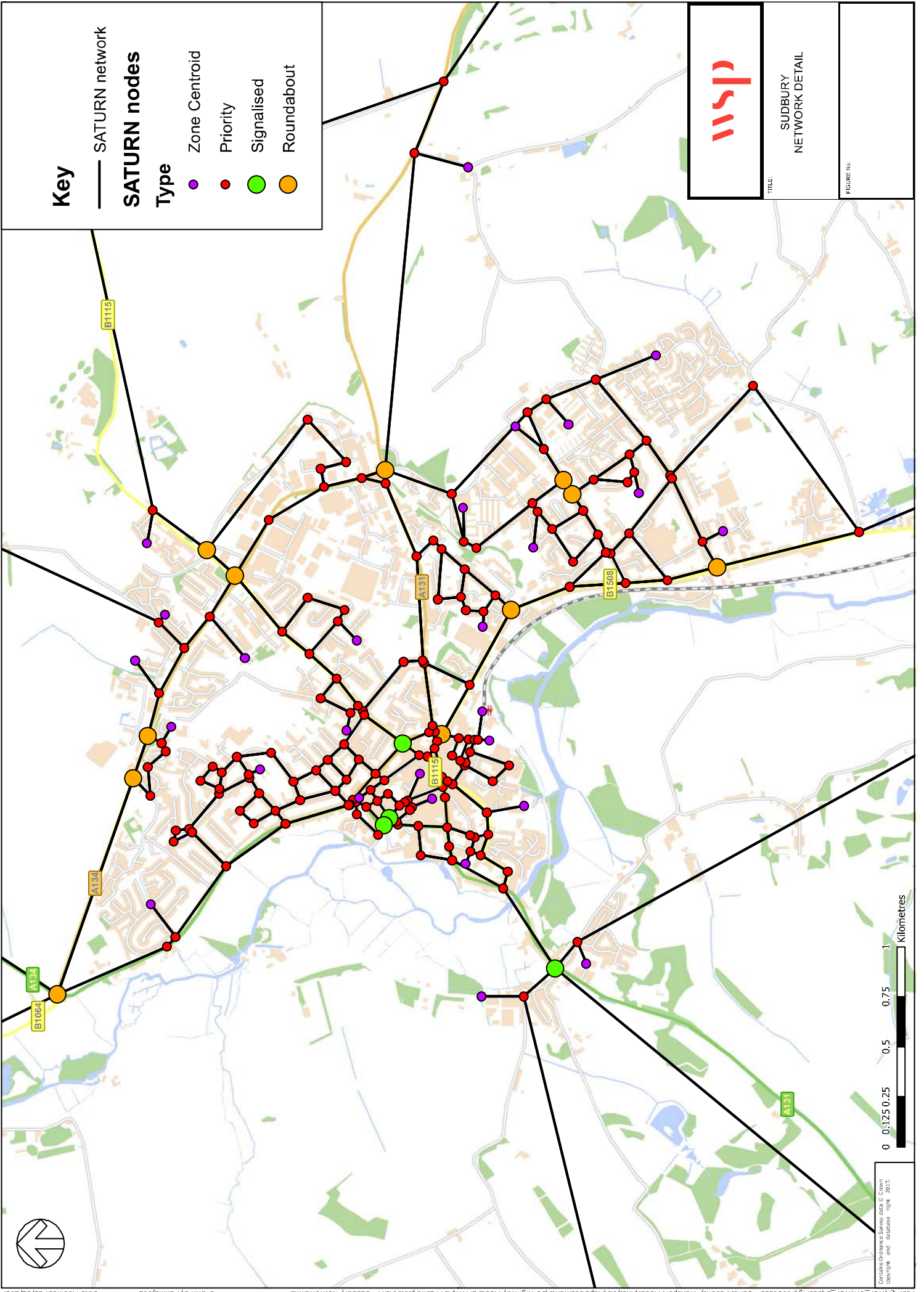
STOWMARKET  
NETWORK DETAIL

TITLE

FIGURE No.



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**Key**

— SATURN network

**SATURN nodes**

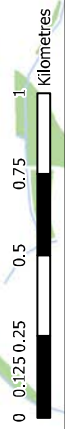
**Type**

- Zone Centroid
- Priority
- Signalled
- Roundabout



TITLE  
**SUDBURY NETWORK DETAIL**

FIGURE No.



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# Appendix B

QUEUED FLOW AT END OF TIME

---

PERIOD



8/27/2016

Arkham Ltd /

SWP / TDS

TR\_2016\_06\_03

am\_09am\_1075

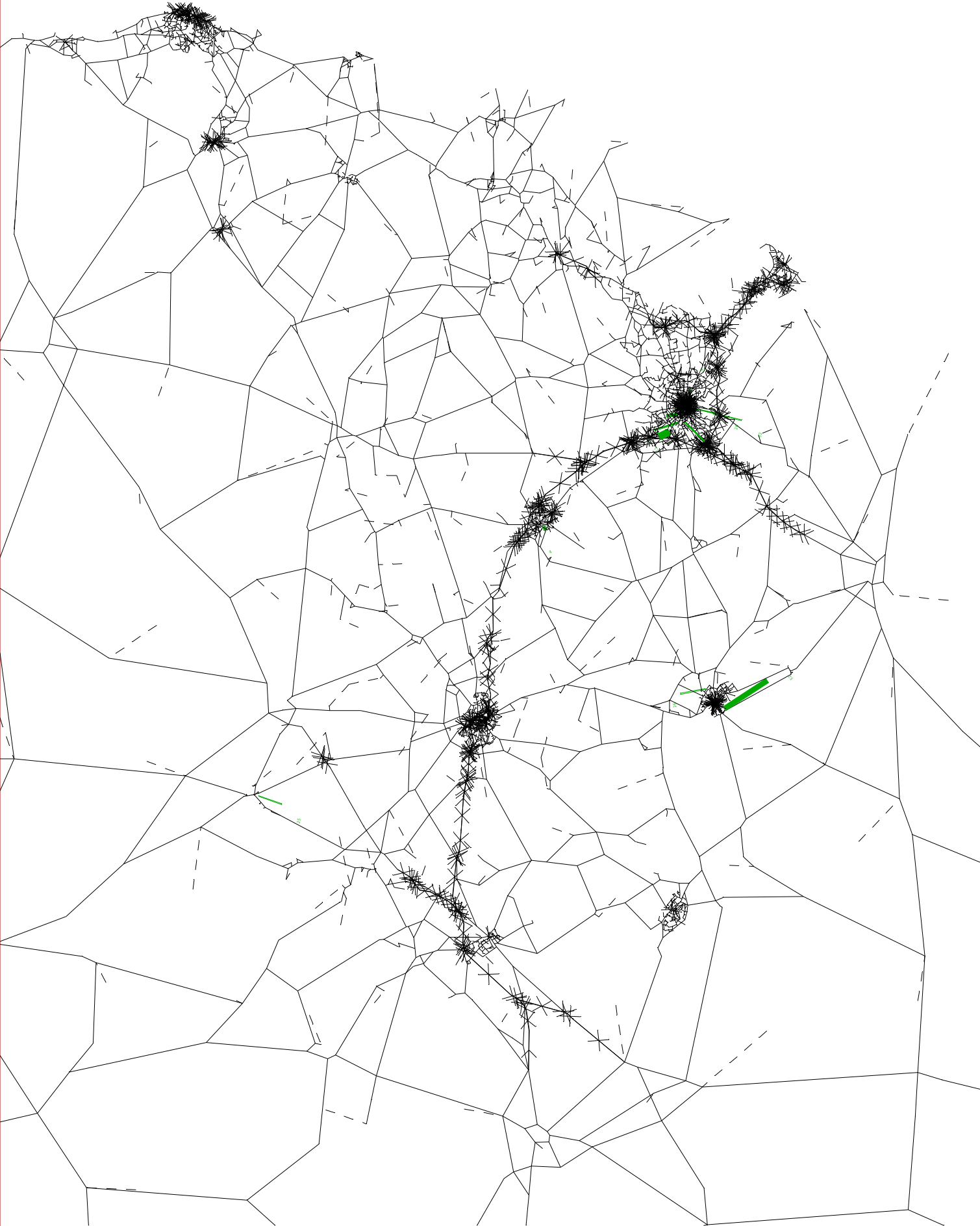
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Link Abort:

Q at end

Bandwidth =

5 /min



AM Peak  
Queued flow at end of time  
period  
County wide

AS2026

Arkiva Ltd /

BYV / TDS

TW\_2016\_PR\_3

am\_2016\_075

Scale: 40000

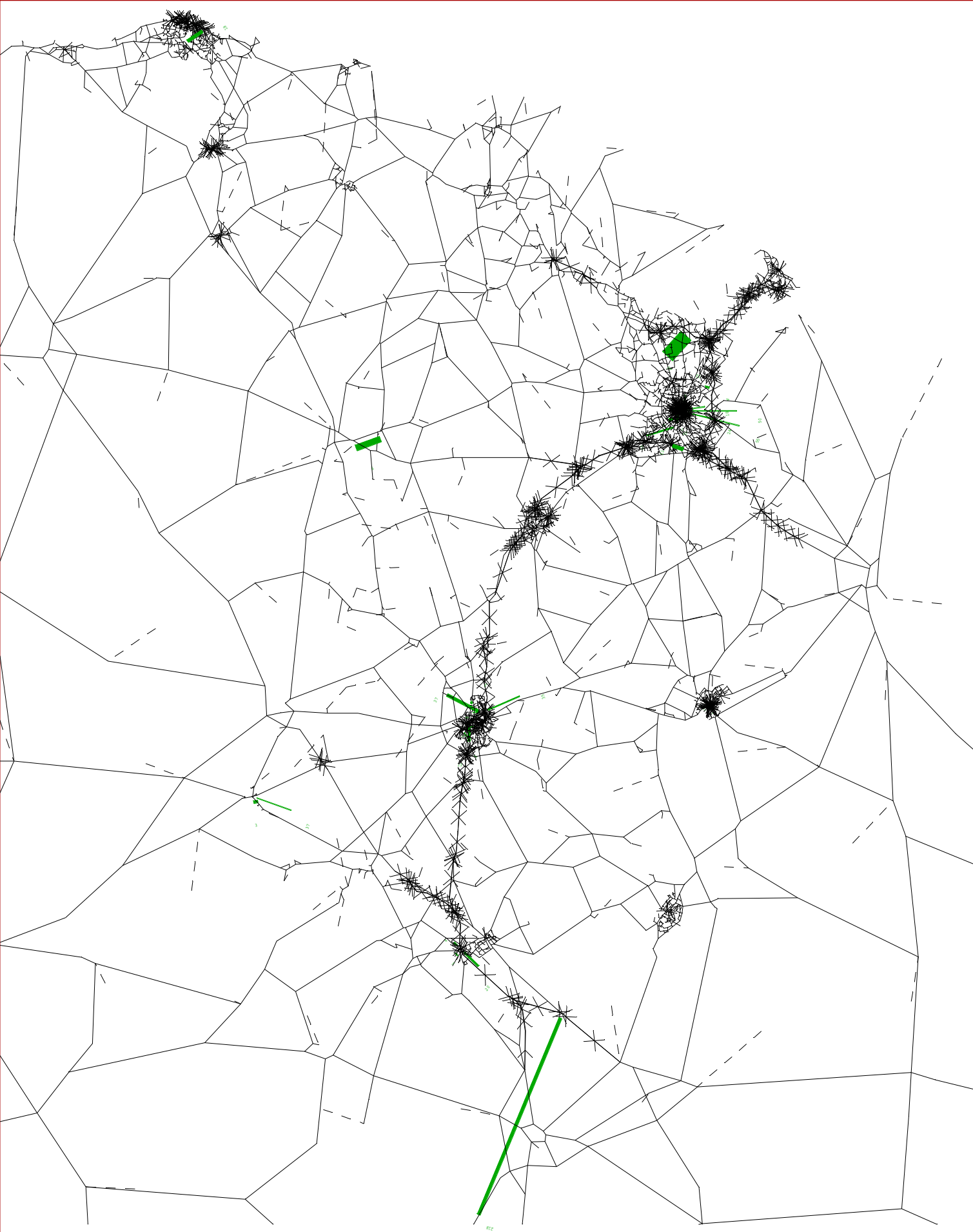
Link Abort:

Q at end

Bandwidth =

5 / min

PM Peak  
Queued flow at end of time  
period  
County wide



28-11-17

WSP GROUP LS

SATURN

Atkins Ltd /  
DWM / ITS

TM\_2016\_AM\_B  
ase\_V84s.ufs

Scale 63270

Link Annot:

Q at end

Bandwidths =  
5./mm

# AM Peak Queued flow at end of time period Ipswich





SATURN

Atkins Ltd /  
DWM / ITS

TM\_2016\_PM\_Base\_V84s\_UFS

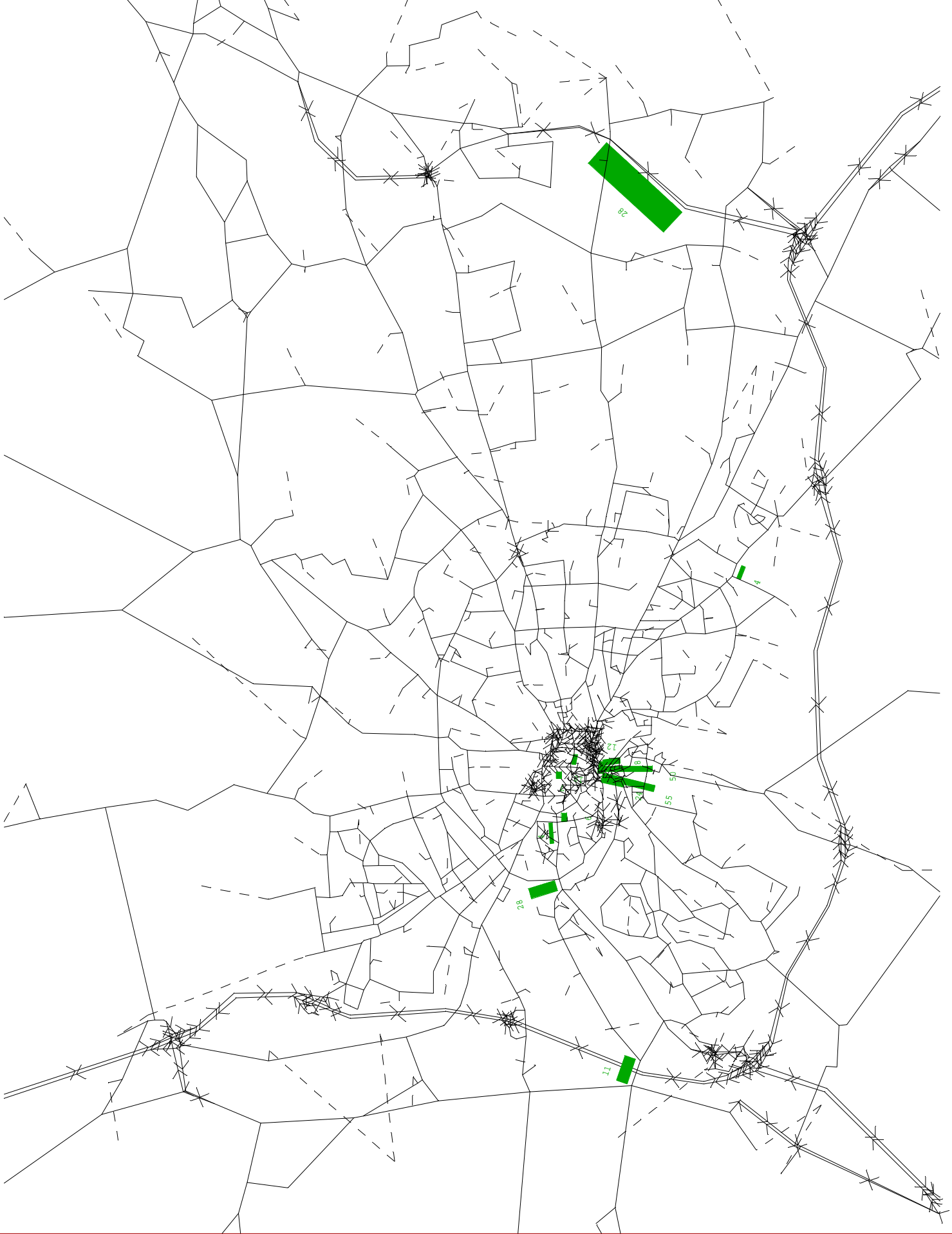
Scale 63270

Link Annot:

Q at end

Bandwidths =  
5 ./mm

**PM Peak**  
**Queued flow at end of**  
**time period**  
**Ipswich**



SATURN

Atkins Ltd /  
DWM / ITS

TM\_2016\_AM\_B  
ase\_V84s.ufs

Scale 55885

Link Annot:

Q at end

Bandwidths =  
1 ./mm



AM Peak  
Queued flow at end of  
time period  
Lowestoft

SATURN

Atkins Ltd /  
DWV / ITS

TM\_2016\_PM\_B  
ase\_V84s.UFS

Scale 55885

Link Annot:

Q at end

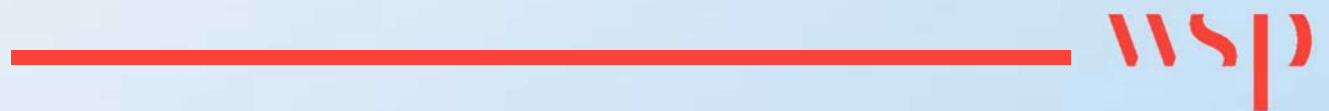
Bandwidths =  
5 ./mm



PM Peak  
Queued flow at end of  
time period  
Lowestoft

# Appendix C

A14 COUNT DATA ADJUSTMENTS





A14 JUNCTION 52, CLAYDON

Table C-1 – A14 Junction 52, Claydon traffic count adjustments – AM peak

Junction Movement	Direction	Data Source	Original Survey Data				Adjusted Survey Data			
			Total	Cars	LGVs	HGVs	Total	Cars	LGVs	HGVs
Prior to junction	EB	TRADS	2899	2412	176	311				
Off-slip	EB	TRADS	315	270	13	32	315	247	36	32
On-slip	EB	MCTC	775	622	101	52				
Prior to junction	WB	TRADS	2694	2116	169	409	2694	1783	487	424
Off-slip	WB	TRADS	706	603	38	66	706	540	106	60
On-slip	WB	MCTC	243	158	57	28				

Table C-2 – A14 Junction 52, Claydon traffic count adjustments – Inter peak

Junction Movement	Direction	Data Source	Original Survey Data				Adjusted Survey Data			
			Total	Cars	LGVs	HGVs	Total	Cars	LGVs	HGVs
Prior to junction	EB	TRADS	1664	1127	128	409				
Off-slip	EB	TRADS	153	108	11	34	153	86	33	34
On-slip	EB	MCTC	540	381	94	65				
Prior to junction	WB	TRADS	1913	1406	131	376	1913	1272	317	324
Off-slip	WB	TRADS	507	401	34	71	507	343	88	76
On-slip	WB	MCTC	155	92	33	30				

Table C-3 – A14 Junction 52, Claydon traffic count adjustments – PM peak

Junction Movement	Direction	Data Source	Original Survey Data				Adjusted Survey Data			
			Total	Cars	LGVs	HGVs	Total	Cars	LGVs	HGVs
Prior to junction	EB	TRADS	2638	2184	178	276				
Off-slip	EB	TRADS	283	258	10	15	283	208	60	15
On-slip	EB	MCTC	827	693	118	16				
Prior to junction	WB	TRADS	2974	2606	103	265	2974	2409	297	268
Off-slip	WB	TRADS	684	618	32	33	684	566	91	27
On-slip	WB	MCTC	286	241	36	9				



A14 JUNCTION 53, BURY ROAD

Table C-4 – A14 Junction 53, Bury Road traffic count adjustments – AM peak

Junction Movement	Direction	Data Source	Original Survey Data				Adjusted Survey Data			
			Total	Cars	LGVs	HGVs	Total	Cars	LGVs	HGVs
Off-slip	EB	TRADS	1023	932	49	42	1023	871	110	42
Within junction	EB	TRADS	2427	1928	186	313	2336	1855	192	289
On-slip	EB	MCTC	457	317	118	22				
Off-slip	WB	TRADS	514	463	33	19	454	391	56	7
Within junction	WB	TRADS	1901	1388	132	381	1901	1148	353	400
On-slip	WB	MCTC	754	604	127	23	793	635	134	24

Table C-5 – A14 Junction 53, Bury Road traffic count adjustments – Inter peak

Junction Movement	Direction	Data Source	Original Survey Data				Adjusted Survey Data			
			Total	Cars	LGVs	HGVs	Total	Cars	LGVs	HGVs
Off-slip	EB	TRADS	659	593	36	31	659	516	112	31
Within junction	EB	TRADS	1414	873	132	410	1392	830	153	409
On-slip	EB	MCTC	358	263	68	27				
Off-slip	WB	TRADS	289	243	23	23	257	188	56	13
Within junction	WB	TRADS	1321	860	101	360	1321	795	214	313
On-slip	WB	MCTC	637	514	111	12	592	478	103	11

Table C-6 – A14 Junction 53, Bury Road traffic count adjustments – PM peak

Junction Movement	Direction	Data Source	Original Survey Data				Adjusted Survey Data			
			Total	Cars	LGVs	HGVs	Total	Cars	LGVs	HGVs
Off-slip	EB	TRADS	843	798	33	12	843	693	138	12
Within junction	EB	TRADS	2166	1750	170	246	2339	1871	203	265
On-slip	EB	MCTC	582	513	62	7				
Off-slip	WB	TRADS	414	381	20	13	366	293	67	7
Within junction	WB	TRADS	2095	1747	87	261	2095	1621	217	256
On-slip	WB	MCTC	959	859	87	13	880	788	80	12



A14 JUNCTION 54, SPROUGHTON ROAD

Table C-7 – A14 Junction 54, Sproughton Road traffic count adjustments – AM peak

Junction Movement	Direction	Data Source	Original Survey Data				Adjusted Survey Data			
			Total	Cars	LGVs	HGVs	Total	Cars	LGVs	HGVs
Prior to Junction	EB	TRADS	2900	2319	233	348	2793	2172	310	311
Off-slip	EB	TRADS	427	373	26	28	427	312	88	28
On-slip	EB	MCTC	502	396	85	21	645	509	109	27
Off-slip	WB	TRADS	277	218	37	22	277	198	59	20
On-slip	WB	MCTC	291	205	67	19				

Table C-8 – A14 Junction 54, Sproughton Road traffic count adjustments – Inter peak

Junction Movement	Direction	Data Source	Original Survey Data				Adjusted Survey Data			
			Total	Cars	LGVs	HGVs	Total	Cars	LGVs	HGVs
Prior to Junction	EB	TRADS	1738	1167	147	423	1750	1093	221	436
Off-slip	EB	TRADS	230	192	18	20	230	145	65	20
On-slip	EB	MCTC	210	143	51	16	280	191	68	21
Off-slip	WB	TRADS	202	148	29	25	202	127	56	20
On-slip	WB	MCTC	194	131	45	18				

Table C-9 – A14 Junction 54, Sproughton Road traffic count adjustments – PM peak

Junction Movement	Direction	Data Source	Original Survey Data				Adjusted Survey Data			
			Total	Cars	LGVs	HGVs	Total	Cars	LGVs	HGVs
Prior to Junction	EB	TRADS	2734	2308	175	251	2921	2384	265	272
Off-slip	EB	TRADS	377	353	15	10	377	308	59	10
On-slip	EB	MCTC	388	336	48	4	391	338	48	4
Off-slip	WB	TRADS	446	390	37	19	446	371	65	10
On-slip	WB	MCTC	355	294	50	11				



A14 JUNCTION 55, COPDOCK INTERCHANGE

Table C-10 – A14 Junction 55, Copdock Interchange traffic count adjustments – AM peak

Junction Movement	Direction	Data Source	Original Survey Data				Adjusted Survey Data			
			Total	Cars	LGVs	HGVs	Total	Cars	LGVs	HGVs
Prior to junction	EB	TRADS	3011	2358	279	374	3011	2369	332	310
Off-slip	EB	TRADS	1320	1071	99	150	1299	950	233	116
Within junction	EB	TRADS	1792	1419	99	194				
On-slip	EB	MCTC	1362	1051	207	104	1450	1119	220	111
Off-slip	WB	TRADS	1171	916	75	180	1171	835	202	134
Within junction	WB	TRADS	1371	1042	91	239	1214	744	217	253
On-slip	WB	MCTC	977	683	159	135	1127	788	183	156
After junction	WB	TRADS	2341	1805	152	384	2341	1532	401	408

Table C-11 – A14 Junction 55, Copdock Interchange traffic count adjustments – Inter peak

Junction Movement	Direction	Data Source	Original Survey Data				Adjusted Survey Data			
			Total	Cars	LGVs	HGVs	Total	Cars	LGVs	HGVs
Prior to junction	EB	TRADS	1799	1219	167	413	1799	1138	224	437
Off-slip	EB	TRADS	920	714	66	140	859	523	161	175
Within junction	EB	TRADS	940	615	63	262				
On-slip	EB	MCTC	961	628	154	179	951	622	152	177
Off-slip	WB	TRADS	934	718	61	155	934	650	156	128
Within junction	WB	TRADS	857	566	64	227	786	480	117	189
On-slip	WB	MCTC	753	469	154	130	799	498	163	138
After junction	WB	TRADS	1586	1096	124	366	1586	978	281	327





Table C-12 – A14 Junction 55, Copdock Interchange traffic count adjustments – PM peak

Junction Movement	Direction	Data Source	Original Survey Data				Adjusted Survey Data			
			Total	Cars	LGVs	HGVs	Total	Cars	LGVs	HGVs
Prior to junction	EB	TRADS	2934	2484	196	254	2934	2414	254	266
Off-slip	EB	TRADS	1477	1334	61	82	1470	1169	192	109
Within junction	EB	TRADS	1464	1245	62	157				
On-slip	EB	MCTC	1340	1074	168	98	1243	996	156	91
Off-slip	WB	TRADS	1315	1139	51	125	1315	1120	118	76
Within junction	WB	TRADS	1675	1417	65	193	1480	1166	129	186
On-slip	WB	MCTC	956	736	152	68	1072	825	170	76
After junction	WB	TRADS	2552	2180	108	264	2552	1991	299	262



A14 JUNCTION 56, A137 WHERSTEAD

Table C-13– A14 Junction 56, A137 Wherstead traffic count adjustments – AM peak

Junction Movement	Direction	Data Source	Original Survey Data				Adjusted Survey Data			
			Total	Cars	LGVs	HGVs	Total	Cars	LGVs	HGVs
Prior to junction	EB	TRADS	3162	2518	295	349	3162	2538	319	305
Off-slip	EB	TRADS	562	484	29	49	542	467	51	24
Within junction	EB	TRADS	2619	2179	156	284	2619	2070	268	281
On-slip	EB	MCTC	906	835	54	17	882	813	53	17
Off-slip	WB	MCTC	676	594	68	14				
On-slip	WB	MCTC	538	411	80	47	516	394	77	45
After junction	WB	TRADS	2385	1780	196	409	2385	1579	419	387

Table C-14 – A14 Junction 56, A137 Wherstead traffic count adjustments – Inter peak

Junction Movement	Direction	Data Source	Original Survey Data				Adjusted Survey Data			
			Total	Cars	LGVs	HGVs	Total	Cars	LGVs	HGVs
Prior to junction	EB	TRADS	1891	1232	172	487	1891	1237	215	439
Off-slip	EB	TRADS	320	263	20	37	307	221	53	33
Within junction	EB	TRADS	1584	1041	99	444	1584	1016	162	406
On-slip	EB	MCTC	386	301	61	24	359	280	57	22
Off-slip	WB	MCTC	338	260	57	21				
On-slip	WB	MCTC	348	245	56	47	298	210	48	40
After junction	WB	TRADS	1720	1202	145	373	1720	1130	273	317

Table C-15– A14 Junction 56, A137 Wherstead traffic count adjustments – PM peak

Junction Movement	Direction	Data Source	Original Survey Data				Adjusted Survey Data			
			Total	Cars	LGVs	HGVs	Total	Cars	LGVs	HGVs
Prior to junction	EB	TRADS	2707	2210	214	284	2707	2241	218	248
Off-slip	EB	TRADS	509	465	25	19	332	263	63	6
Within junction	EB	TRADS	2376	1936	116	323	2376	1978	155	242
On-slip	EB	MCTC	785	708	66	11	634	572	53	9
Off-slip	WB	MCTC	815	707	94	14				



On-slip	WB	MCTC	619	544	64	11	444	390	46	8
After junction	WB	TRADS	2795	2371	138	286	2795	2286	247	262

A14 JUNCTION 57, A1189 NACTON ROAD

Table C-16 – A14 Junction 57, A1 189 Nacton Road traffic count adjustments – AM peak

Junction Movement	Direction	Data Source	Original Survey Data				Adjusted Survey Data			
			Total	Cars	LGVs	HGVs	Total	Cars	LGVs	HGVs
Prior to junction	EB	TRADS	3501	2951	228	322	3501	2883	321	297
Off-slip	EB	TRADS	1549	1323	167	59				
Within junction	EB	TRADS	1981	1602	133	247	1952	1560	154	238
On-slip	EB	MCTC	350	208	82	59	164	98	39	28
Off-slip	WB	TRADS	512	469	11	32	512	450	31	30
Within junction	WB	TRADS	1964	1557	97	310	1806	1273	235	298
On-slip	WB	MCTC	791	541	188	62	740	506	176	58

Table C-17– A14 Junction 57, A1189 Nacton Road traffic count adjustments – Inter peak

Junction Movement	Direction	Data Source	Original Survey Data				Adjusted Survey Data			
			Total	Cars	LGVs	HGVs	Total	Cars	LGVs	HGVs
Prior to junction	EB	TRADS	1943	1345	135	462	1943	1295	219	429
Off-slip	EB	TRADS	749	536	133	80				
Within junction	EB	TRADS	1194	752	70	371	1194	760	86	348
On-slip	EB	MCTC	350	208	82	59	314	187	74	53
Off-slip	WB	TRADS	278	230	15	33	278	187	51	40
Within junction	WB	TRADS	1317	937	88	292	1281	818	199	263
On-slip	WB	MCTC	745	562	129	54	479	362	83	35



Table C-18 – A14 Junction 57, A1 189 Nacton Road traffic count adjustments – PM peak

Junction Movement	Direction	Data Source	Original Survey Data				Adjusted Survey Data			
			Total	Cars	LGVs	HGVs	Total	Cars	LGVs	HGVs
Prior to junction	EB	TRADS	3010	2578	144	288	3010	2550	209	251
Off-slip	EB	TRADS	897	710	143	44				
Within junction	EB	TRADS	2092	1740	90	261	2113	1840	66	206
On-slip	EB	MCTC	350	208	82	59	553	329	130	94
Off-slip	WB	TRADS	197	166	7	24	197	124	14	59
Within junction	WB	TRADS	2071	1736	84	250	1841	1141	187	243
On-slip	WB	MCTC	1523	1369	124	29	1325	1192	108	25



A14 JUNCTION 58, A12 / A1156 FELIXSTOWE ROAD

Table C-19 – A14 Junction 58, A12 / Felixstowe Road traffic count adjustments – AM peak

Junction Movement	Direction	Data Source	Original Survey Data				Adjusted Survey Data			
			Total	Cars	LGVs	HGVs	Total	Cars	LGVs	HGVs
Prior to junction	EB	TRADS	2146	1673	195	278	2116	1658	193	266
Off-slip	EB	TRADS	1364	1154	88	122				
On-slip	EB	MCTC	588	512	64	12				
Prior to junction	WB	TRADS	1661	1219	142	300				
Off-slip	WB	MCTC	566	484	60	22	533	456	56	21
Within junction	WB	TRADS	1047	764	35	247	1128	763	86	279
On-slip	WB	MCTC	1189	979	160	50				
After junction	WB	TRADS	2491	1949	185	357	2317	1742	246	329

Table C-20 – A14 Junction 58, A12 / Felixstowe Road traffic count adjustments – Inter peak

Junction Movement	Direction	Data Source	Original Survey Data				Adjusted Survey Data			
			Total	Cars	LGVs	HGVs	Total	Cars	LGVs	HGVs
Prior to junction	EB	TRADS	1507	984	114	409	1507	946	159	402
Off-slip	EB	TRADS	795	645	56	93				
On-slip	EB	MCTC	381	319	47	15				
Prior to junction	WB	TRADS	1098	752	112	234				
Off-slip	WB	MCTC	449	376	58	15	434	363	56	14
Within junction	WB	TRADS	654	390	42	222	664	389	56	220
On-slip	WB	MCTC	894	659	158	77				
After junction	WB	TRADS	1547	1049	156	342	1558	1048	214	297

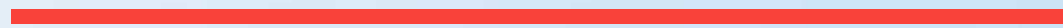


Table C-21 – A14 Junction 58, A12 / Felixstowe Road traffic count adjustments – PM peak

Junction Movement	Direction	Data Source	Original Survey Data				Adjusted Survey Data			
			Total	Cars	LGVs	HGVs	Total	Cars	LGVs	HGVs
Prior to junction	EB	TRADS	2645	2271	126	247	2666	2169	196	300
Off-slip	EB	TRADS	1546	1452	55	39				
On-slip	EB	MCTC	571	516	53	2				
Prior to junction	WB	TRADS	1631	1272	131	228				
Off-slip	WB	MCTC	631	571	57	3	666	602	60	3
Within junction	WB	TRADS	985	718	36	231	966	670	71	225
On-slip	WB	MCTC	1073	908	123	42				
After junction	WB	TRADS	2344	1891	162	291	2039	1578	194	267

# Appendix D

JOURNEY TIME ROUTES



# Appendix D.1

JOURNEY TIME ROUTE



DESCRIPTIONS





Table D-1 Journey Time Routes

Route	Length (km)	Road	Description
1	11.4	A14	J36-J38 through Newmarket
2	12.6	A14	J38-J41
3	14.4	A14	J41-J46 through Bury St Edmunds
4	11.0	A14	J46-J49
5	9.8	A14	J49-J51 through Stowmarket
6	9.6	A14	J51-J54 to Ipswich
7	10.9	A14	J54-J57 through Ipswich
8	13.6	A14	J57- J62 through Felixstowe
9	13.8	A12	Dedham to Ipswich (J55)
10	11.9	A12	J58 to Woodbridge
11	18.3	A12	Woodbridge to Farnham
12	9.4	A12	Farnham to Darsham
13	10.5	A12	Darsham to Wangford
14	14.1	A12	Wangford to Pakefield
15	12.0	A12	Pakefield to Blundeston (through Lowestoft)
16	10.6	A134	Middleton to Long Melford
17	9.3	A134	Long Melford to Stanningfield
18	8.2	A134	Stanningfield to Bury St Edmunds
19	10.0	A134	Bury St Edmunds to Airfield
20	6.2	A134	Airfield to Thetford
21	10.7	A143	Bury St Edmunds to Ixworth
22	11.8	A143	Ixworth to Rickinghall
23	13.6	A143	Rickinghall to Scole
24	10.4	A11	Kennett to Mildenhall
26	13.9	A1065	Mildenhall to Lakenheath
27	14.2	A140	Coddenham to Wickham Skeith
28	11.5	A140	Wickham Skeith to Scole
29	12.6	A1101	Bury St Edmunds to Icklingham
30	12.0	A1101	Icklingham to Beck Row
31	10.4	A1101	Beck Row to Burnt Fen
32	12.3	A143	Haverhill to Stradishall
33	8.8	A143	Stradishall to Chevington
34	7.6	A143	Chevington to Bury St Edmunds
35	13.2	A134	Great Conard to Nayland
36	11.1	A1071	Newton to Hadleigh



Route	Length (km)	Road	Description
37	11.5	A1071	Hadleigh to Ipswich
38	14.1	A1141	Hadleigh to Lavenham
39	8.1	A1141	Lavenham to Stanningfield
40	12.1	A137	Brantham to Ipswich
41	13.0	A145	Weston to Blythburgh
42	13.4	A144	Darsham to St Lawrence
43	9.3	A144	St Lawrence to Ditchingham
44	10.2	A1094	Farnham to Aldeburgh
45	12.9	A1120	Stowupland to Peats Corner
46	11.7	A1120	Peats Corner to Dennington
47	12.9	A1120	Dennington to Yoxford
48	15.1	A1088	Thretford to Ixworth
49	8.7	A1088	Ixworth to Woolpit
50	9.0	A1303	Kennett to Newmarket Heath
51	10.1	A1092	Wixoe to Cavendish
52	6.8	A1092	Cavendish to Stanstead
53	5.5	A1307	through Haverhill
54	5.6	A1017	through Haverhill
55	5.7	A134	through Sudbury
56	5.9	A154	through Felixstowe
57	7.1	A1308	through Stowmarket
58	5.5	A1302	through Bury St Edmunds
59	7.4	A145	through Beccles
60	9.0	A1145	through Lowestoft
61	13.5	A1214	through Ipswich
62	11.8	A1156	through Ipswich
63	7.9	A1214	through Ipswich
64	7.4	A145	Beccles to Lowestoft
101	4.5	B1375	B1375 Gorleston Road
102	6.1	A12	A12 Yarmouth Road / Katwijk Way
103	3.2	A1117 / A1144	A1117 Normanston Drive / A1144 St Peter's Street
104	6.8	A12 / B1532	A12 London Road / B1532 London Road South
105	3.6	B1074 / A1117	B1074 / A1117 Millennium Way / Oulton Road
106	9.5	A146	A146 Beccles Road / A146 Waveney Drive
200	7.3	B1438	Yarmouth Road / Melton Road (Woodbridge)
201	13.5	B1116	B1116 / B1078 / B1438



Route	Length (km)	Road	Description
202	9.9	B1078	B1078 Ipswich Road
203	3.7	B1078	B1078 Ash Road
204	11.5	A1152	A1152
205	6.0	B1069	B1069 (South of A1094)
206	4.3	B1069	B1069 Snape Road (North of A1094)
207	7.6	B1119	B1119 Saxmundham Road

# Appendix D.2

JOURNEY TIME ROUTE



PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

ID	Name
1	1-EB
2	1-WB
3	2-EB
4	2-WB
5	3-EB
6	3-WB
7	4-EB
8	4-WB
9	5-EB
10	5-WB
11	6-EB
12	6-WB
13	7-EB
14	7-WB
15	8-EB
16	8-WB
17	9-NB
18	9-SB
19	10-NB
20	10-SB
21	11-EB
22	11-WB
23	12-NB
24	12-SB
25	13-NB
26	13-SB
27	14-NB
28	14-SB
29	15-NB
30	15-SB
31	16-NB
32	16-SB
33	17-NB
34	17-SB
35	18-NB
36	18-SB
37	19-NB
38	19-SB
39	20-NB
40	20-SB
41	21-EB
42	21-WB
43	22-EB
44	22-WB
45	23-EB
46	23-WB
47	24-NB
48	24-SB
51	26-NB
52	26-SB
53	27-NB
54	27-SB
55	28-NB
56	28-SB

AM Peak

Observed (s)	Modelled (s)	Diff	%	Pass?
380	392	12	3%	Yes
513	539	26	5%	Yes
444	462	18	4%	Yes
461	562	101	22%	No
505	523	18	4%	Yes
606	743	137	23%	No
390	398	8	2%	Yes
418	492	74	18%	No
385	376	-9	-2%	Yes
425	392	-33	-8%	Yes
380	511	131	35%	No
376	476	100	27%	No
481	674	193	40%	No
477	524	47	10%	Yes
534	504	-30	-6%	Yes
520	534	14	3%	Yes
963	571	-392	-41%	No
549	495	-54	-10%	Yes
637	624	-13	-2%	Yes
800	693	-107	-13%	Yes
841	897	56	7%	Yes
888	975	87	10%	Yes
504	514	10	2%	Yes
500	514	14	3%	Yes
534	494	-40	-8%	Yes
536	494	-42	-8%	Yes
766	760	-6	-1%	Yes
782	751	-31	-4%	Yes
544	538	-6	-1%	Yes
479	479	0	0%	Yes
725	659	-66	-9%	Yes
857	1134	277	32%	No
523	497	-26	-5%	Yes
489	490	1	0%	Yes
825	519	-306	-37%	No
501	490	-11	-2%	Yes
525	543	18	3%	Yes
546	523	-23	-4%	Yes
353	332	-21	-6%	Yes
363	364	1	0%	Yes
623	638	15	2%	Yes
743	778	35	5%	Yes
630	603	-27	-4%	Yes
720	693	-27	-4%	Yes
686	647	-39	-6%	Yes
704	643	-61	-9%	Yes
381	505	124	33%	No
440	567	127	29%	No
759	757	-2	0%	Yes
787	819	32	4%	Yes
800	736	-64	-8%	Yes
871	780	-91	-10%	Yes
637	585	-52	-8%	Yes
614.459274	622	8	1%	Yes

ID	Name
57	29-NB
58	29-SB
59	30-EB
60	30-WB
61	31-NB
62	31-SB
63	32-EB
64	32-WB
65	33-NB
66	33-SB
67	34-EB
68	34-WB
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96	48-SB
97	49-NB
98	49-SB
99	50-EB
100	50-WB
101	51-EB
102	51-WB
103	52-EB
104	52-WB
105	53-EB
106	53-WB
107	54-EB
108	54-WB
109	55-NB
110	55-SB

AM Peak

Observed (s)	Modelled (s)	Diff	%	Pass?
857	772	-85	-10%	Yes
953	755	-198	-21%	No
946	809	-137	-15%	Yes
933	764	-169	-18%	No
508	494	-14	-3%	Yes
523	498	-25	-5%	Yes
689	619	-70	-10%	Yes
684	636	-48	-7%	Yes
469	398	-71	-15%	Yes
459	408	-51	-11%	Yes
655	586	-70	-11%	Yes
542	537	-5	-1%	Yes
801	822	21	3%	Yes
775	837	62	8%	Yes
567	638	71	13%	Yes
638	648	10	2%	Yes
1167	794	-373	-32%	No
734	720	-14	-2%	Yes
875	818	-57	-6%	Yes
940	821	-119	-13%	Yes
577	709	132	23%	No
481	470	-11	-2%	Yes
1638	926	-712	-43%	No
987	895	-92	-9%	Yes
689	671	-18	-3%	Yes
694	690	-4	-1%	Yes
922.025737	781	-141	-15%	Yes
902	776	-126	-14%	Yes
613	533	-80	-13%	Yes
616	538	-78	-13%	Yes
559	494	-65	-12%	Yes
540	502	-38	-7%	Yes
813	772	-41	-5%	Yes
820	779	-41	-5%	Yes
736	558	-178	-24%	No
690	557	-133	-19%	No
779	797	18	2%	Yes
795	791	-4	0%	Yes
779	687	-92	-12%	Yes
798	702	-96	-12%	Yes
533	478	-55	-10%	Yes
521	485	-36	-7%	Yes
628	543	-85	-14%	Yes
832	691	-141	-17%	No
728	649	-79	-11%	Yes
732	691	-41	-6%	Yes
424	462	38	9%	Yes
431	466	35	8%	Yes
524	508	-16	-3%	Yes
509	506	-3	-1%	Yes
297	292	-5	-2%	Yes
311	308	-3	-1%	Yes
532	574	42	8%	Yes
498	405	-93	-19%	No

ID	Name
111	56-NB
112	56-SB
113	57-EB
114	57-WB
115	58-NB
116	58-SB
117	59-EB
118	59-WB
119	60-NB
120	60-SB
121	61-EB
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123	62-EB
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125	63-EB
126	63-WB
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141	200-NB
142	200-SB
143	201-NB
144	201-SB
145	202-EB
146	202-WB
147	203-EB
148	203-WB
149	204-EB
150	204-WB
151	205-NB
152	205-SB
153	206-NB
154	206-SB
155	207-EB
156	207-WB

AM Peak				
Observed (s)	Modelled (s)	Diff	%	Pass?
601	559	-42	-7%	Yes
665	535	-130	-20%	No
642	565	-77	-12%	Yes
714	553	-161	-23%	No
694	602	-92	-13%	Yes
853	594	-259	-30%	No
600	593	-7	-1%	Yes
670	650	-20	-3%	Yes
1025	894	-131	-13%	Yes
956	889	-67	-7%	Yes
2250	1849	-401	-18%	No
2359	1726	-633	-27%	No
2321	1411	-910	-39%	No
2081	1592	-489	-23%	No
1336	762	-574	-43%	No
1502	826	-676	-45%	No
316	306	-10	-3%	Yes
311	317	6	2%	Yes
356	412	56	16%	Yes
412	361	-51	-12%	Yes
701	662	-39	-6%	Yes
753	668	-85	-11%	Yes
383	375	-8	-2%	Yes
372	428	56	15%	Yes
543	518	-25	-5%	Yes
390	401	11	3%	Yes
505	462	-43	-8%	Yes
447	365	-82	-18%	No
620	480	-140	-23%	No
515	502	-13	-3%	Yes
702	635	-67	-10%	Yes
799	682	-117	-15%	Yes
1041	890	-151	-14%	Yes
1046	902	-144	-14%	Yes
590	563	-27	-5%	Yes
588	574	-14	-2%	Yes
280	274	-6	-2%	Yes
292	276	-16	-5%	Yes
753	763	10	1%	Yes
865	908	43	5%	Yes
392	383	-8	-2%	Yes
364	395	31	8%	Yes
327	374	47	14%	Yes
314	345	31	10%	Yes
617	620	3	1%	Yes
596	596	0	0%	Yes

ID	Name
1	1-EB
2	1-WB
3	2-EB
4	2-WB
5	3-EB
6	3-WB
7	4-EB
8	4-WB
9	5-EB
10	5-WB
11	6-EB
12	6-WB
13	7-EB
14	7-WB
15	8-EB
16	8-WB
17	9-NB
18	9-SB
19	10-NB
20	10-SB
21	11-EB
22	11-WB
23	12-NB
24	12-SB
25	13-NB
26	13-SB
27	14-NB
28	14-SB
29	15-NB
30	15-SB
31	16-NB
32	16-SB
33	17-NB
34	17-SB
35	18-NB
36	18-SB
37	19-NB
38	19-SB
39	20-NB
40	20-SB
41	21-EB
42	21-WB
43	22-EB
44	22-WB
45	23-EB
46	23-WB
47	24-NB
48	24-SB
51	26-NB
52	26-SB
53	27-NB
54	27-SB
55	28-NB
56	28-SB

Interpeak

Observed (s)	Modelled (s)	Diff	%	Pass?
391	400	9	2%	Yes
395	406	11	3%	Yes
442	460	18	4%	Yes
433	456	23	5%	Yes
525	517	-8	-2%	Yes
516	513	-3	-1%	Yes
391	391	0	0%	Yes
388	387	-1	0%	Yes
378	349	-29	-8%	Yes
381	327	-54	-14%	Yes
352	398	46	13%	Yes
351	394	43	12%	Yes
413	452	39	9%	Yes
407	431	24	6%	Yes
527	495	-32	-6%	Yes
520	495	-25	-5%	Yes
555	513	-42	-7%	Yes
509	489	-20	-4%	Yes
623	589	-34	-6%	Yes
639	554	-85	-13%	Yes
845	876	31	4%	Yes
879	886	7	1%	Yes
507	502	-5	-1%	Yes
515	498	-17	-3%	Yes
547	485	-62	-11%	Yes
551	484	-67	-12%	Yes
814	753	-61	-7%	Yes
787	746	-41	-5%	Yes
560	622	62	11%	Yes
514	438	-76	-15%	Yes
725	639	-86	-12%	Yes
861	756	-105	-12%	Yes
523	456	-67	-13%	Yes
498	468	-30	-6%	Yes
527	461	-66	-12%	Yes
513	478	-35	-7%	Yes
518	500	-18	-3%	Yes
522	492	-30	-6%	Yes
348	325	-23	-7%	Yes
330	339	9	3%	Yes
616	630	14	2%	Yes
630	624	-6	-1%	Yes
633	599	-34	-5%	Yes
645	619	-26	-4%	Yes
681	631	-50	-7%	Yes
687	631	-56	-8%	Yes
389	517	128	33%	No
386	509	123	32%	No
775	762	-13	-2%	Yes
767	769	2	0%	Yes
785	698	-87	-11%	Yes
802	698	-104	-13%	Yes
603	554	-49	-8%	Yes
594	560	-34	-6%	Yes



ID	Name
57	29-NB
58	29-SB
59	30-EB
60	30-WB
61	31-NB
62	31-SB
63	32-EB
64	32-WB
65	33-NB
66	33-SB
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102	51-WB
103	52-EB
104	52-WB
105	53-EB
106	53-WB
107	54-EB
108	54-WB
109	55-NB
110	55-SB

Interpeak

Observed (s)	Modelled (s)	Diff	%	Pass?
838	745	-93	-11%	Yes
855	743	-112	-13%	Yes
957	774	-183	-19%	No
862	742	-120	-14%	Yes
569	494	-75	-13%	Yes
528	494	-34	-6%	Yes
657	605	-52	-8%	Yes
660	604	-56	-8%	Yes
473	383	-90	-19%	No
468	384	-84	-18%	No
565	546	-19	-3%	Yes
539	522	-17	-3%	Yes
791	750	-41	-5%	Yes
778	743	-35	-5%	Yes
573	632	59	10%	Yes
597	634	37	6%	Yes
699	745	46	7%	Yes
735	702	-33	-5%	Yes
946	816	-130	-14%	Yes
939	805	-134	-14%	Yes
550	479	-71	-13%	Yes
536	470	-66	-12%	Yes
943	860	-83	-9%	Yes
911	843	-68	-7%	Yes
710	675	-35	-5%	Yes
718	683	-35	-5%	Yes
880	768	-112	-13%	Yes
898	772	-126	-14%	Yes
624	522	-102	-16%	No
634	527	-107	-17%	No
582	499	-83	-14%	Yes
587	498	-89	-15%	Yes
810	748	-62	-8%	Yes
825	748	-77	-9%	Yes
721	551	-170	-24%	No
710	552	-158	-22%	No
814	794	-20	-2%	Yes
795	791	-4	0%	Yes
769	683	-86	-11%	Yes
783	691	-92	-12%	Yes
510.69732	460	-51	-10%	Yes
520	458	-62	-12%	Yes
649	549	-100	-15%	Yes
631.845153	621	-10	-2%	Yes
703	648	-55	-8%	Yes
714	656	-58	-8%	Yes
444	461	17	4%	Yes
453	454	1	0%	Yes
538	505	-33	-6%	Yes
542	495	-47	-9%	Yes
292	290	-2	-1%	Yes
303	290	-13	-4%	Yes
537	482	-55	-10%	Yes
535	393	-142	-27%	No

ID	Name
111	56-NB
112	56-SB
113	57-EB
114	57-WB
115	58-NB
116	58-SB
117	59-EB
118	59-WB
119	60-NB
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149	204-EB
150	204-WB
151	205-NB
152	205-SB
153	206-NB
154	206-SB
155	207-EB
156	207-WB

Interpeak				
Observed (s)	Modelled (s)	Diff	%	Pass?
577	529	-48	-8%	Yes
619	541	-78	-13%	Yes
604	522	-82	-14%	Yes
630	526	-104	-17%	No
556	544	-12	-2%	Yes
648	566	-82	-13%	Yes
622	579	-43	-7%	Yes
654	613	-41	-6%	Yes
873	958	85	10%	Yes
887	954	67	8%	Yes
1652	1673	21	1%	Yes
1746	1662	-84	-5%	Yes
1709	1365	-344	-20%	No
1645	1500	-145	-9%	Yes
901	729	-172	-19%	No
872	761	-111	-13%	Yes
311	299	-12	-4%	Yes
311	302	-9	-3%	Yes
344	368	24	7%	Yes
387	358	-29	-7%	Yes
723	632	-91	-13%	Yes
868	690	-178	-20%	No
359	388	29	8%	Yes
401	474	73	18%	No
641	516	-125	-20%	No
401	395	-6	-1%	Yes
464	446	-18	-4%	Yes
423	426	3	1%	Yes
532	481	-51	-10%	Yes
483	515	32	7%	Yes
709.97515	626	-84	-12%	Yes
703.380395	631	-72	-10%	Yes
1005.43087	880	-126	-13%	Yes
1028.48444	878	-150	-15%	Yes
589.922961	559	-31	-5%	Yes
594.21187	560	-34	-6%	Yes
296	271	-25	-8%	Yes
295	275	-20	-7%	Yes
752.363064	758	6	1%	Yes
781.897221	805	23	3%	Yes
411.813582	389	-23	-5%	Yes
396.237111	386	-11	-3%	Yes
329	362	33	10%	Yes
309.479604	341	32	10%	Yes
673.877994	616	-57	-9%	Yes
624.44435	598	-26	-4%	Yes

ID	Name
1	1-EB
2	1-WB
3	2-EB
4	2-WB
5	3-EB
6	3-WB
7	4-EB
8	4-WB
9	5-EB
10	5-WB
11	6-EB
12	6-WB
13	7-EB
14	7-WB
15	8-EB
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17	9-NB
18	9-SB
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22	11-WB
23	12-NB
24	12-SB
25	13-NB
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29	15-NB
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47	24-NB
48	24-SB
51	26-NB
52	26-SB
53	27-NB
54	27-SB
55	28-NB
56	28-SB

PM Peak				
Observed (s)	Modelled (s)	Diff	%	Pass?
404	466	62	15%	Yes
385	409	24	6%	Yes
451	533	82	18%	No
437	464	27	6%	Yes
597	655	58	10%	Yes
504	529	25	5%	Yes
393	466	73	19%	No
382	400	18	5%	Yes
381	386	5	1%	Yes
384	355	-29	-8%	Yes
367	491	124	34%	No
363	477	114	31%	No
450	564	114	25%	No
465	584	119	26%	No
521	530	9	2%	Yes
515	525	10	2%	Yes
778	570	-208	-27%	No
508	498	-10	-2%	Yes
790	699	-91	-12%	Yes
671	577	-94	-14%	Yes
821	933	112	14%	Yes
847	891	44	5%	Yes
484	516	32	7%	Yes
498	500	2	0%	Yes
534	500	-34	-6%	Yes
522	485	-37	-7%	Yes
882	775	-107	-12%	Yes
743	746	3	0%	Yes
584	521	-63	-11%	Yes
499	541	42	8%	Yes
801	676	-125	-16%	No
877	872	-5	-1%	Yes
513	481	-32	-6%	Yes
491	533	42	9%	Yes
512	479	-33	-6%	Yes
514	559	45	9%	Yes
512	569	57	11%	Yes
529	497	-32	-6%	Yes
363	336	-27	-7%	Yes
324	340	16	5%	Yes
777	754	-23	-3%	Yes
633	660	27	4%	Yes
642	653	11	2%	Yes
638	631	-7	-1%	Yes
673	652	-21	-3%	Yes
684	637	-47	-7%	Yes
390	615	225	58%	No
389	518	129	33%	No
753	815	62	8%	Yes
879	775	-104	-12%	Yes
785.408675	772	-13	-2%	Yes
792	728	-64	-8%	Yes
596	607	11	2%	Yes
597	606	9	2%	Yes

ID	Name
57	29-NB
58	29-SB
59	30-EB
60	30-WB
61	31-NB
62	31-SB
63	32-EB
64	32-WB
65	33-NB
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105	53-EB
106	53-WB
107	54-EB
108	54-WB
109	55-NB
110	55-SB

PM Peak				
Observed (s)	Modelled (s)	Diff	%	Pass?
884	927	43	5%	Yes
902	767	-136	-15%	Yes
998	799	-199	-20%	No
848	789	-59	-7%	Yes
487	501	14	3%	Yes
502	494	-8	-2%	Yes
640	628	-12	-2%	Yes
650	620	-30	-5%	Yes
459	393	-66	-14%	Yes
460	399	-61	-13%	Yes
568	542	-26	-5%	Yes
551	531	-20	-4%	Yes
794	835	41	5%	Yes
760	823	63	8%	Yes
585	640	55	9%	Yes
640	655	15	2%	Yes
719	728	9	1%	Yes
704	734	30	4%	Yes
909	822	-87	-10%	Yes
862	817	-45	-5%	Yes
525	486	-39	-7%	Yes
502	478	-24	-5%	Yes
1384	907	-477	-34%	No
1180	954	-226	-19%	No
680	694	14	2%	Yes
712	684	-28	-4%	Yes
843.312359	774	-70	-8%	Yes
851	778	-73	-9%	Yes
583	531	-52	-9%	Yes
630	537	-93	-15%	Yes
549	501	-48	-9%	Yes
544	498	-46	-9%	Yes
773	776	3	0%	Yes
800	769	-31	-4%	Yes
676	559	-117	-17%	No
689	555	-134	-19%	No
819	795	-24	-3%	Yes
760	792	32	4%	Yes
801	690	-111	-14%	Yes
775	708	-67	-9%	Yes
508.012052	489	-19	-4%	Yes
490	474	-16	-3%	Yes
639	637	-2	0%	Yes
608	582	-26	-4%	Yes
705	667	-38	-5%	Yes
696	658	-38	-5%	Yes
412	467	55	13%	Yes
440	458	18	4%	Yes
600	536	-64	-11%	Yes
565	501	-64	-11%	Yes
290	302	12	4%	Yes
301	294	-7	-2%	Yes
579	518	-61	-10%	Yes
606	405	-201	-33%	No

ID	Name
111	56-NB
112	56-SB
113	57-EB
114	57-WB
115	58-NB
116	58-SB
117	59-EB
118	59-WB
119	60-NB
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155	207-EB
156	207-WB

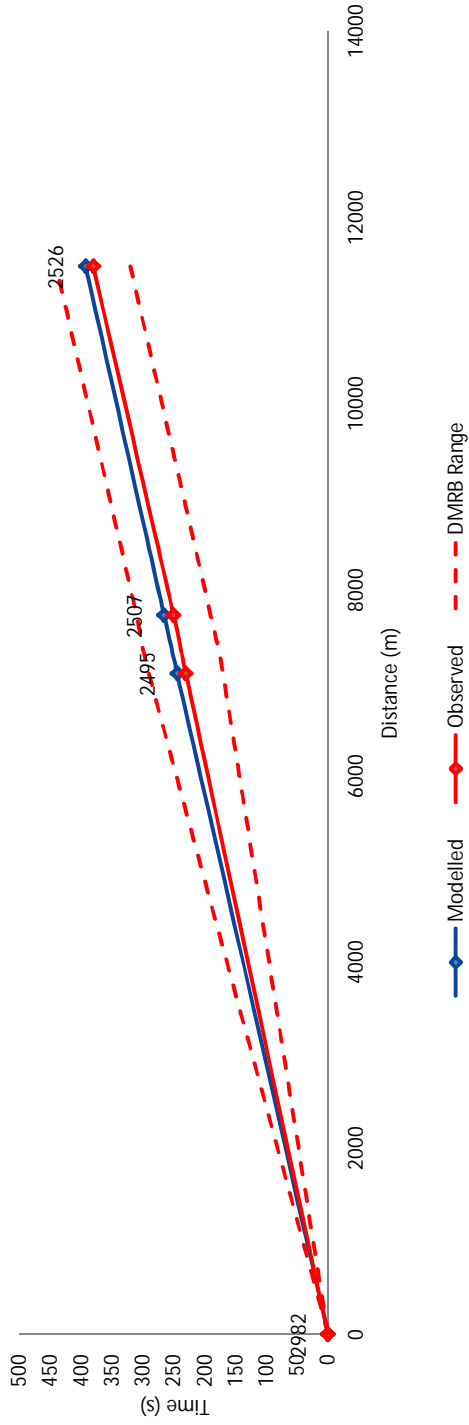
PM Peak				
Observed (s)	Modelled (s)	Diff	%	Pass?
595	541	-54	-9%	Yes
615	572	-43	-7%	Yes
662	553	-109	-16%	No
699	546	-153	-22%	No
869	625	-244	-28%	No
972	653	-319	-33%	No
603	629	26	4%	Yes
622	626	4	1%	Yes
958	958	0	0%	Yes
941	1005	64	7%	Yes
2491	1683	-808	-32%	No
2228	1738	-490	-22%	No
2458	1330	-1128	-46%	No
2808	1807	-1001	-36%	No
1303	748	-555	-43%	No
1131	845	-286	-25%	No
323	344	21	7%	Yes
312	314	2	1%	Yes
341	376	35	10%	Yes
467	432	-35	-8%	Yes
683	630	-53	-8%	Yes
760	708	-52	-7%	Yes
352	369	17	5%	Yes
468	488	20	4%	Yes
655	546	-109	-17%	No
359	399	40	11%	Yes
462	444	-18	-4%	Yes
412	440	28	7%	Yes
677	483	-194	-29%	No
570	548	-22	-4%	Yes
673.08282	634	-39	-6%	Yes
737.282279	640	-97	-13%	Yes
983.804215	884	-100	-10%	Yes
1001.79803	888	-114	-11%	Yes
554.51515	566	12	2%	Yes
554.963935	568	13	2%	Yes
269	273	4	1%	Yes
321	276	-45	-14%	Yes
778.469468	826	48	6%	Yes
771.010842	807	36	5%	Yes
393.816157	396	2	0%	Yes
377.123742	382	5	1%	Yes
313	374	61	19%	No
322.831513	347	24	7%	Yes
592.584831	624	31	5%	Yes
594.142846	597	3	0%	Yes

# Appendix D.3

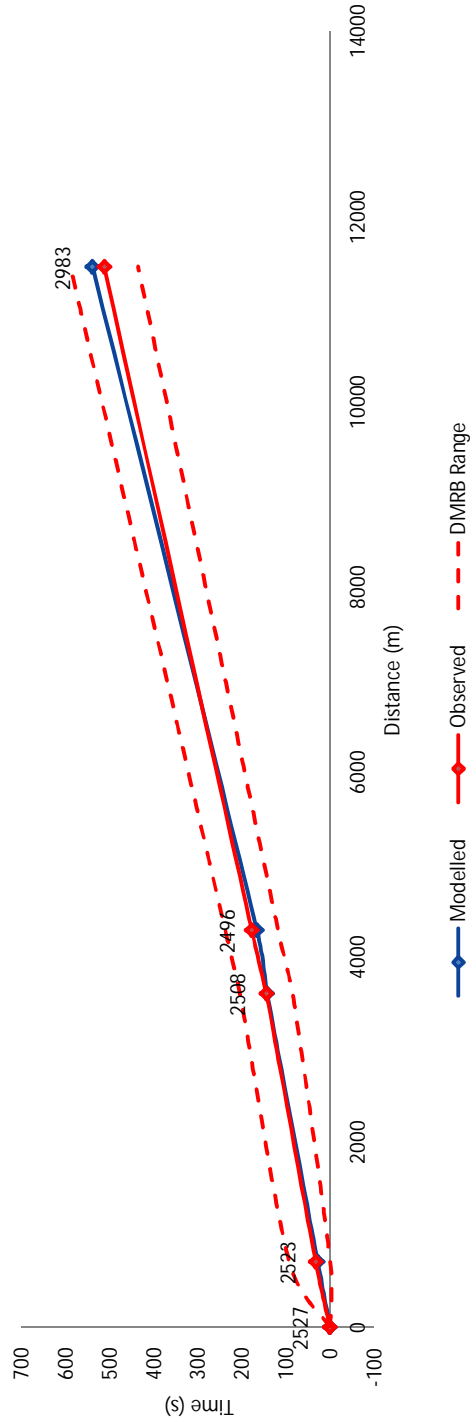
JOURNEY TIME ROUTE GRAPHS AM



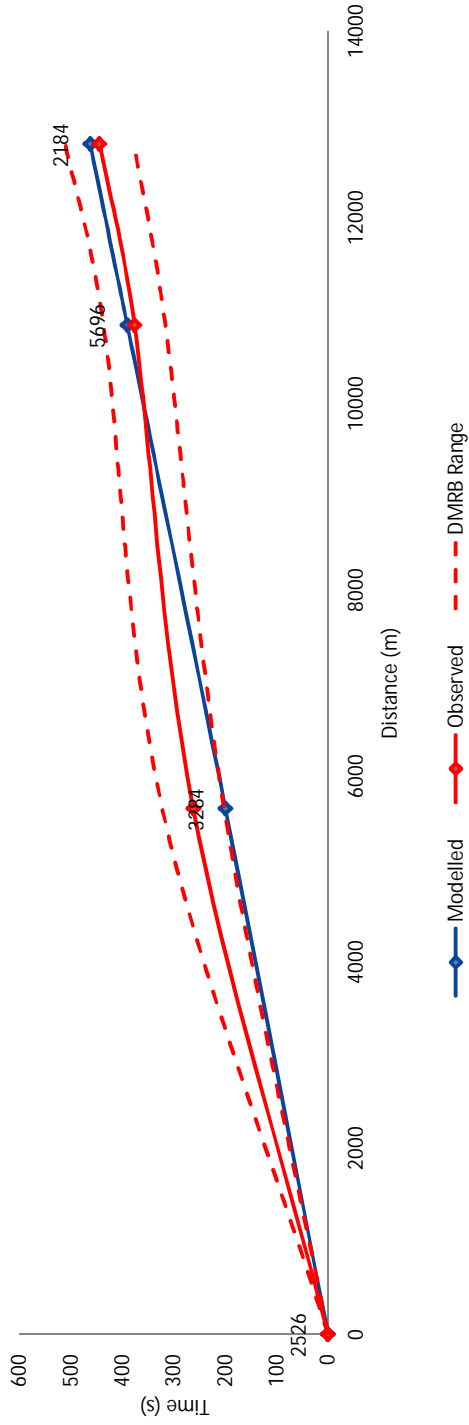
### 1-EB



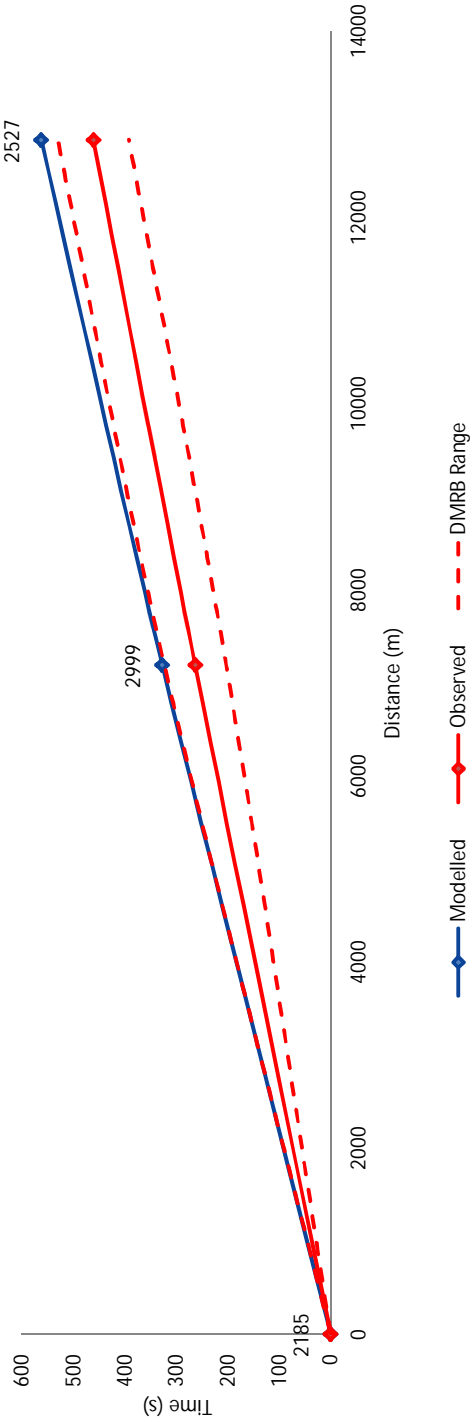
### 1-WB



### 2-EB

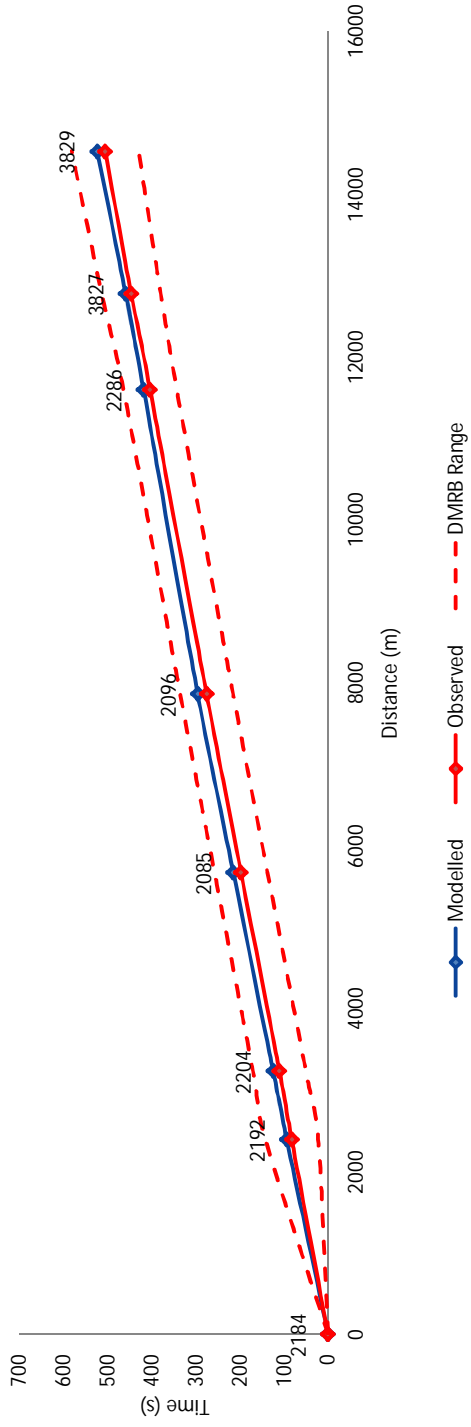


### 2-WB

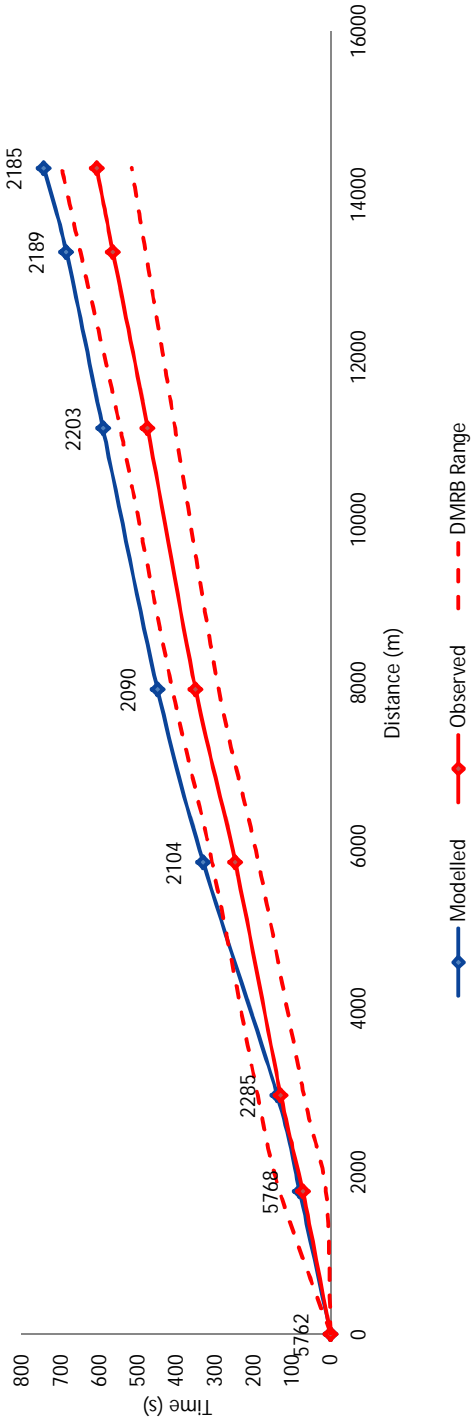




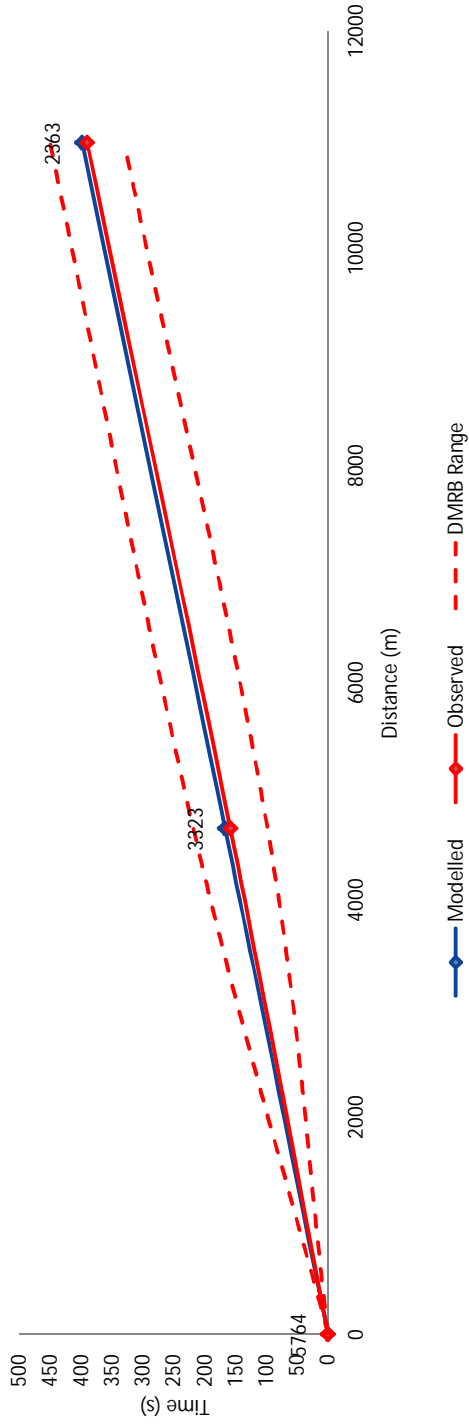
### 3-EB



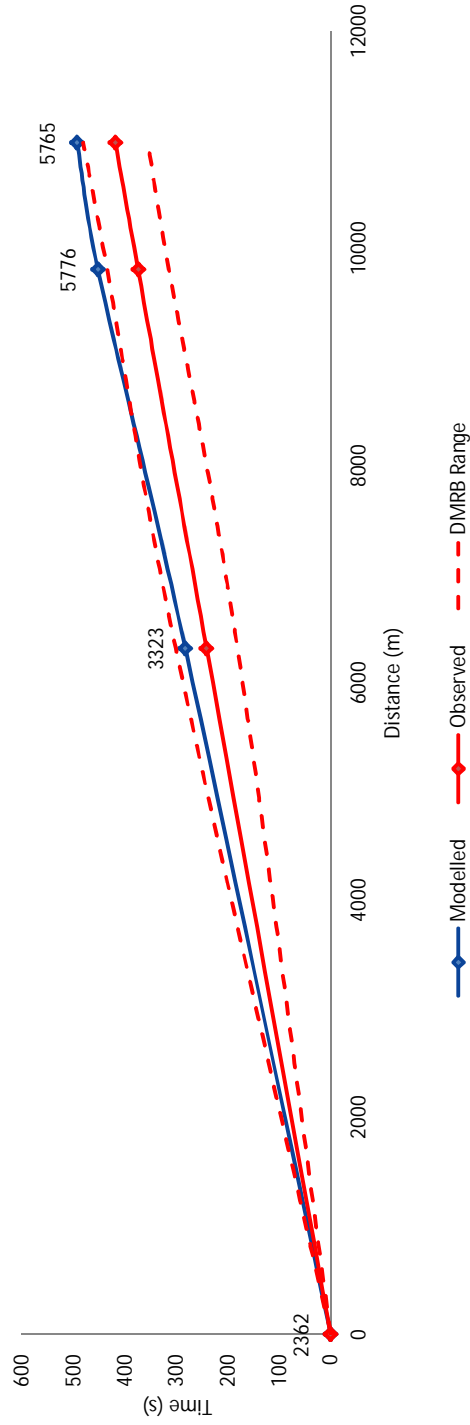
### 3-WB

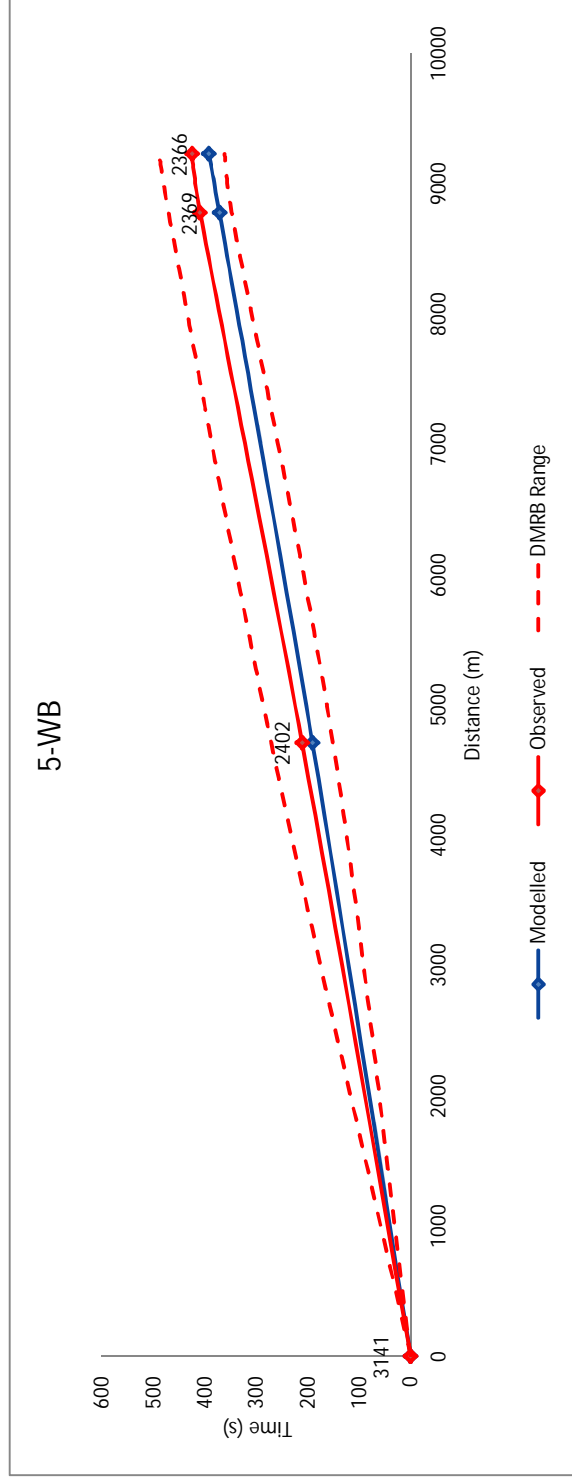
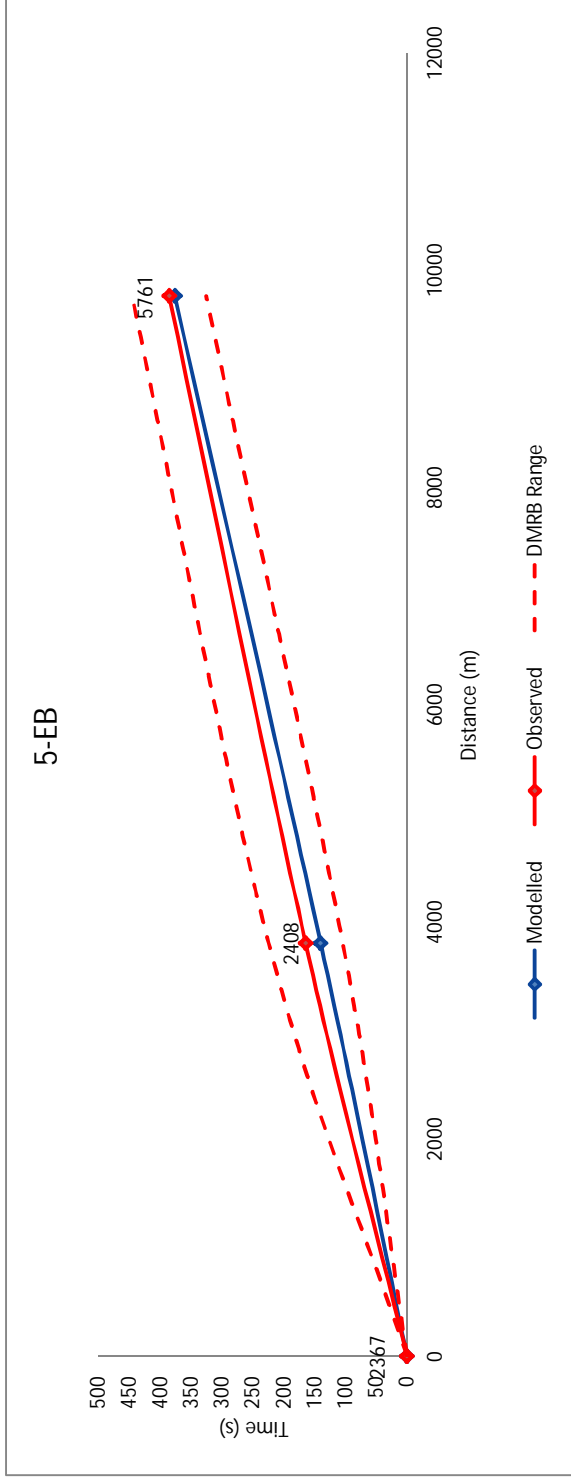


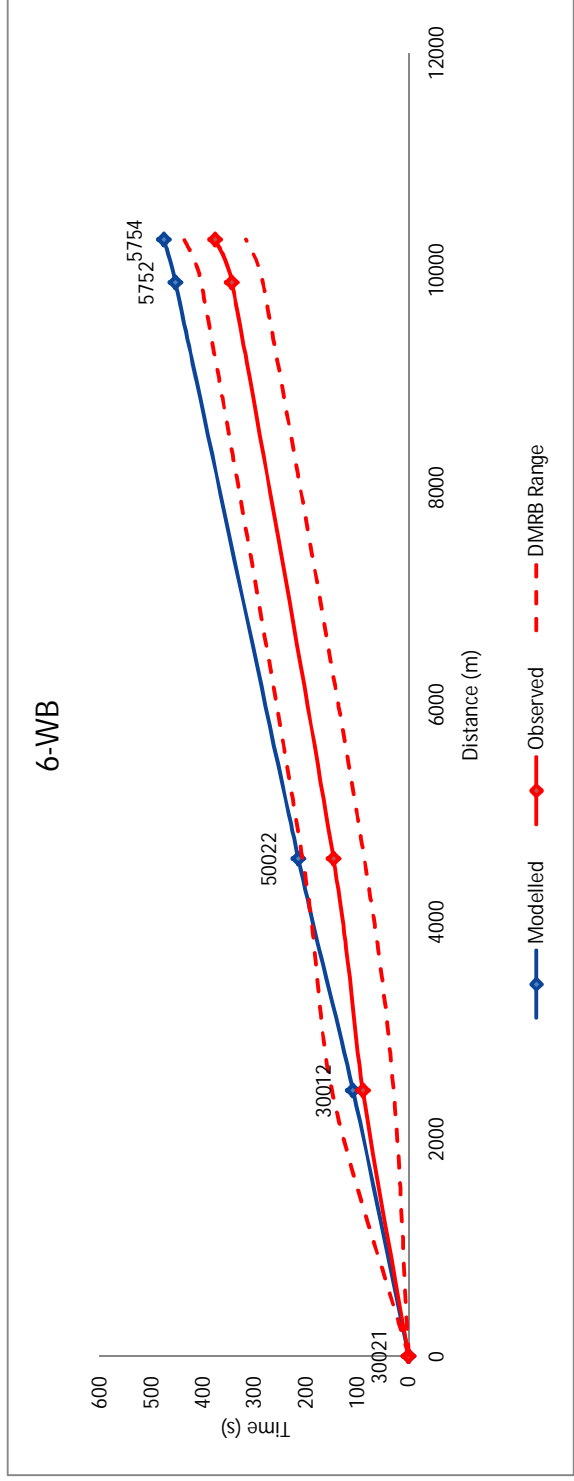
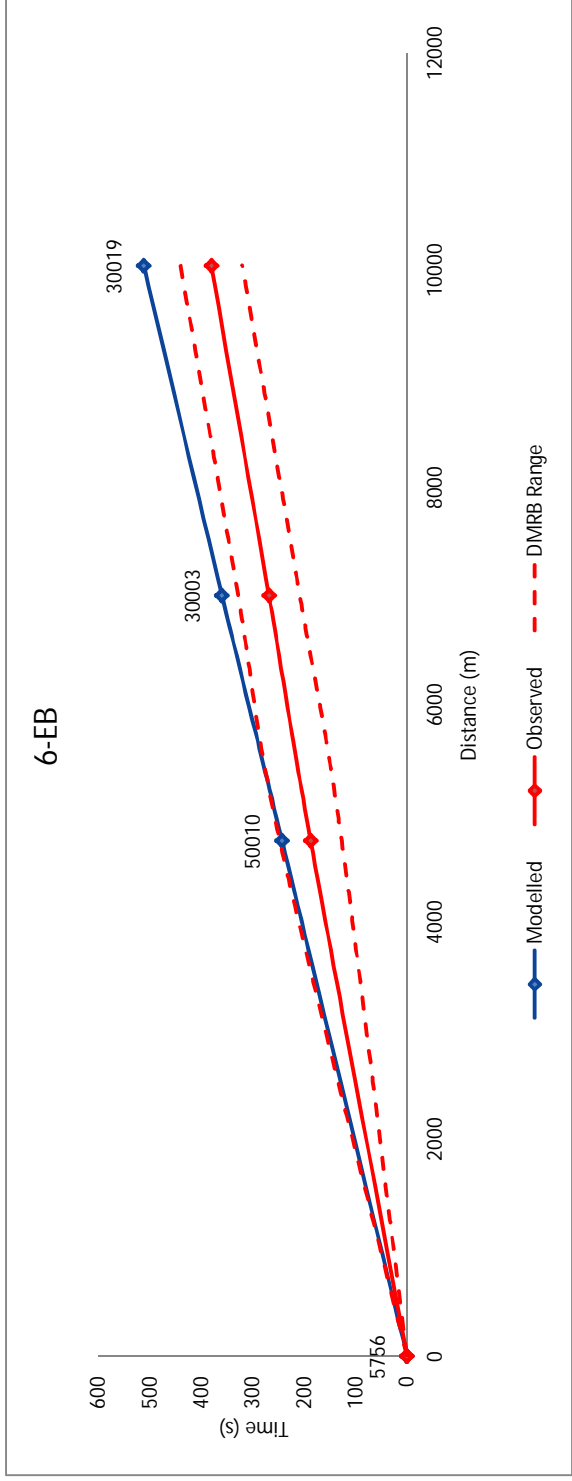
### 4-EB



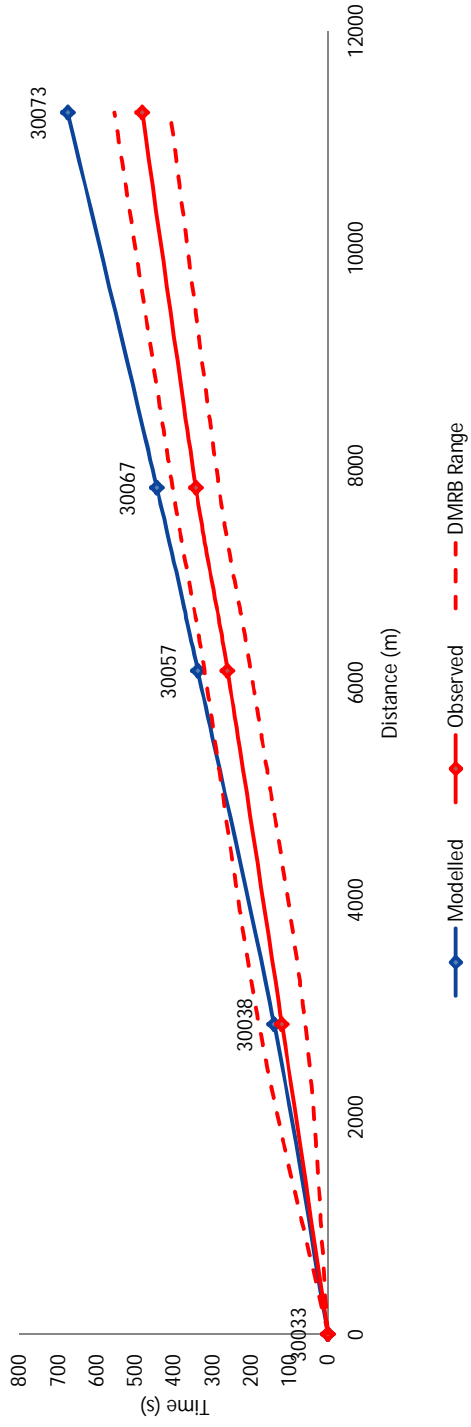
### 4-WB



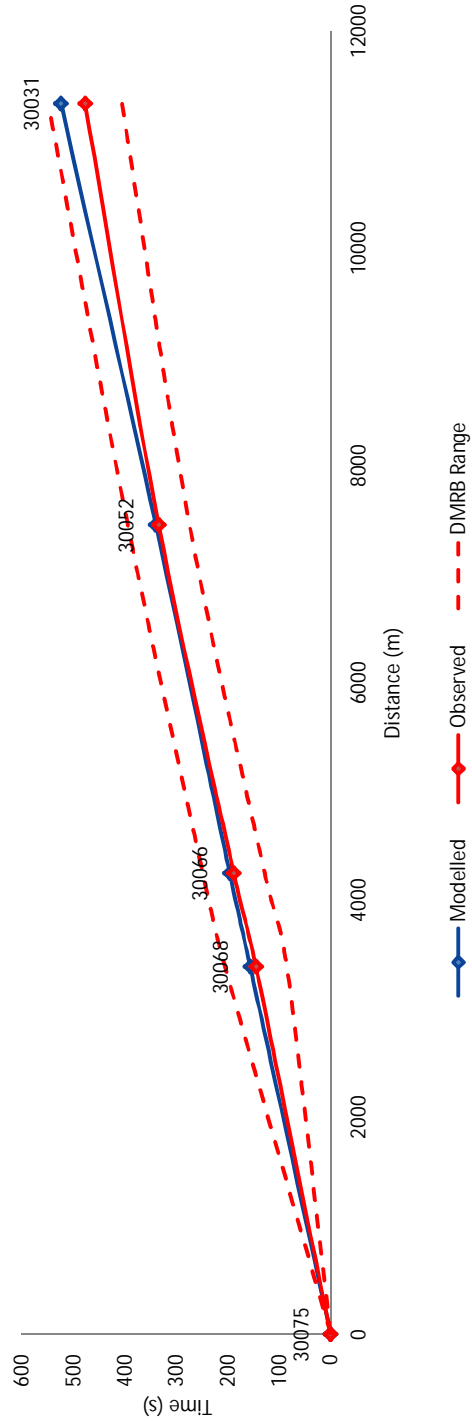




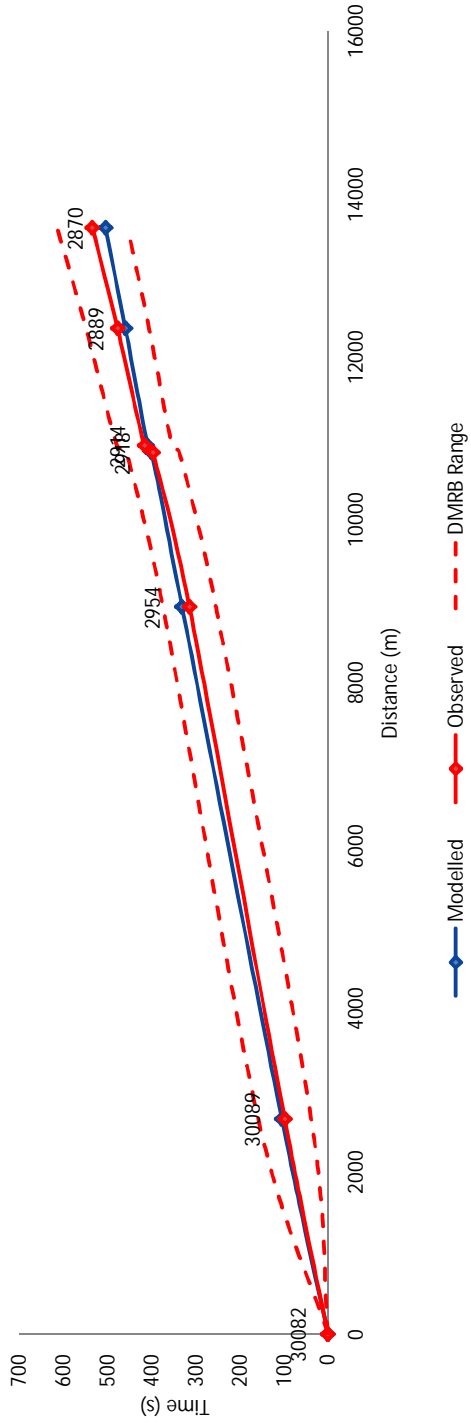
### 7-EB



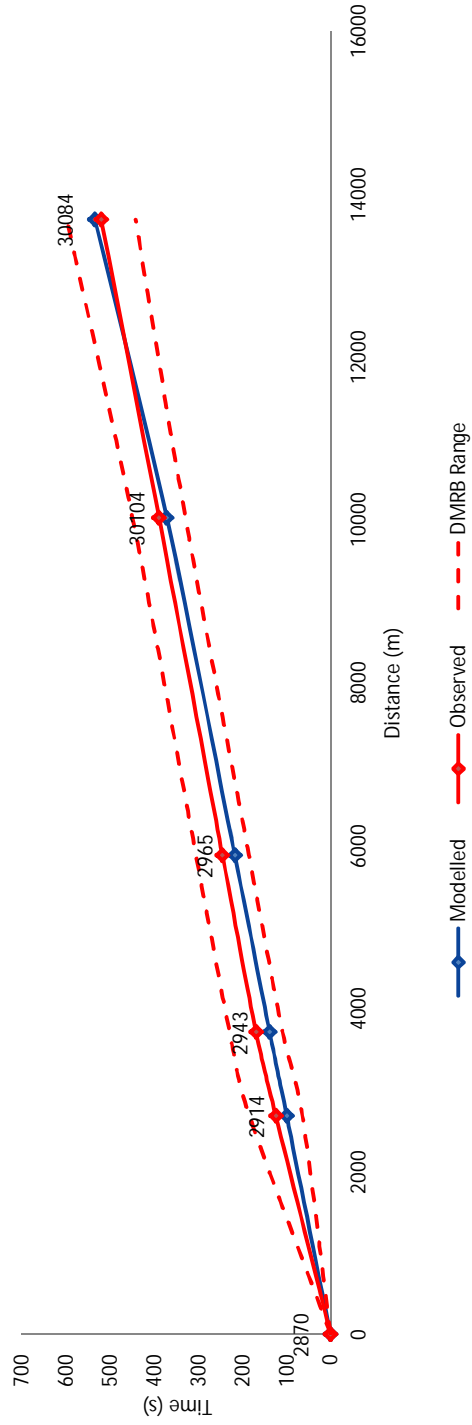
### 7-WB

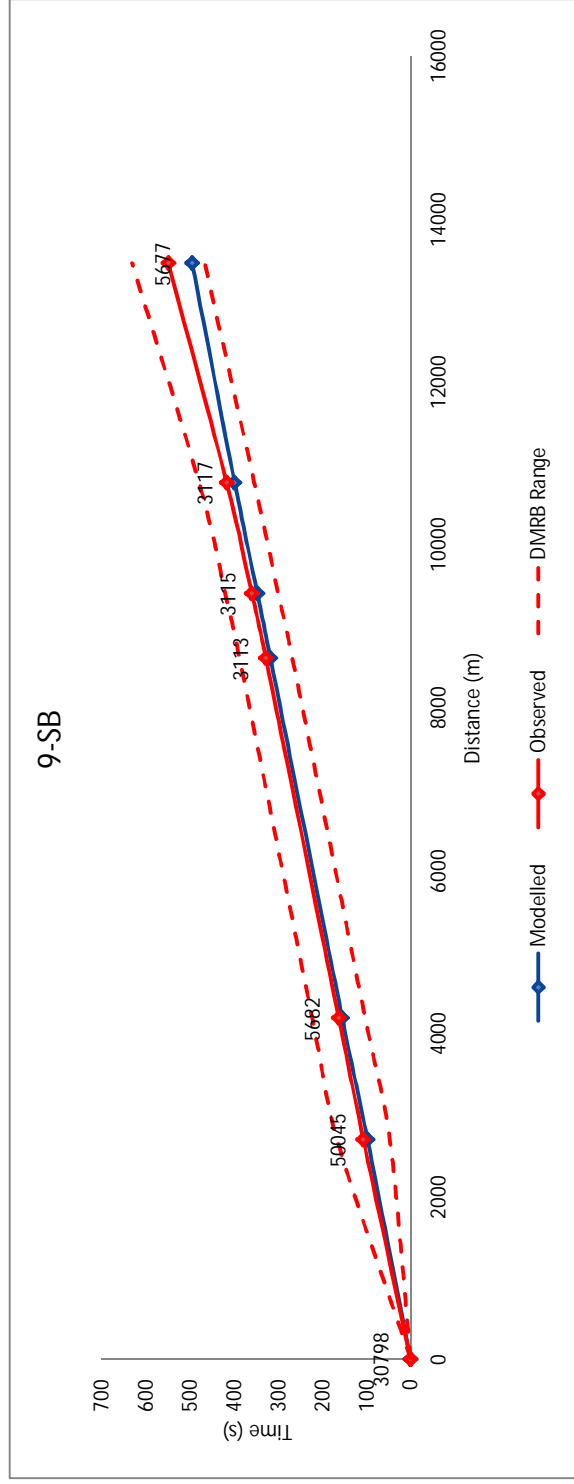
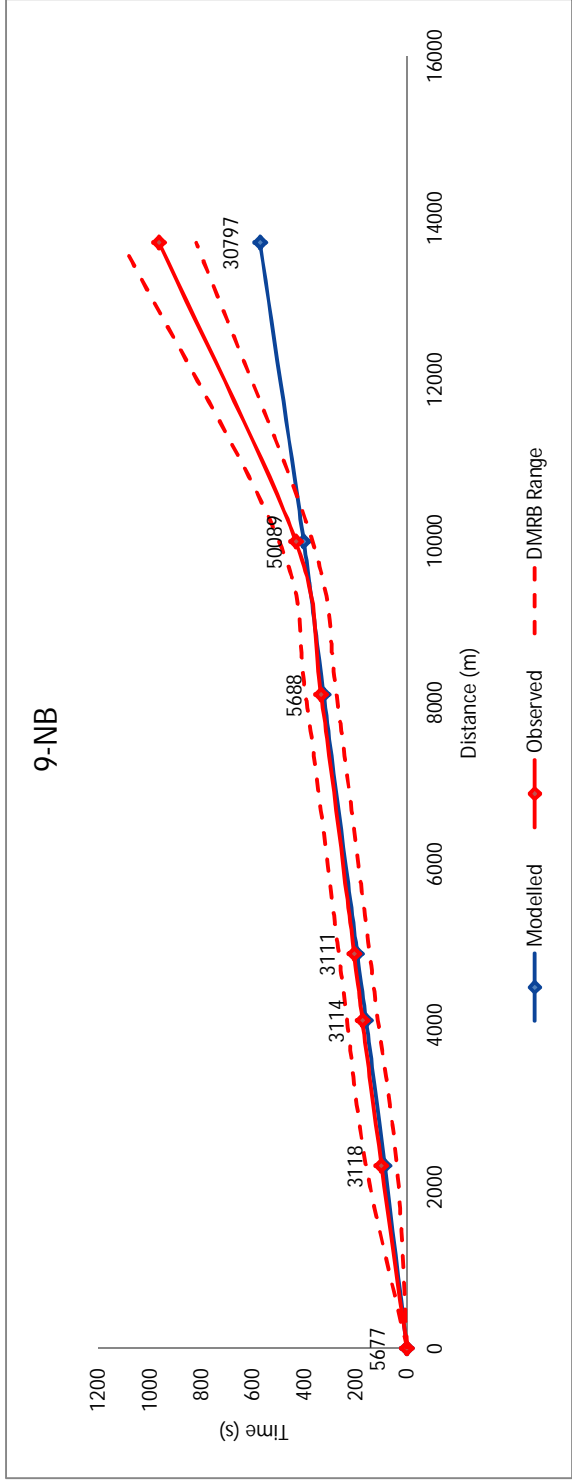


### 8-EB

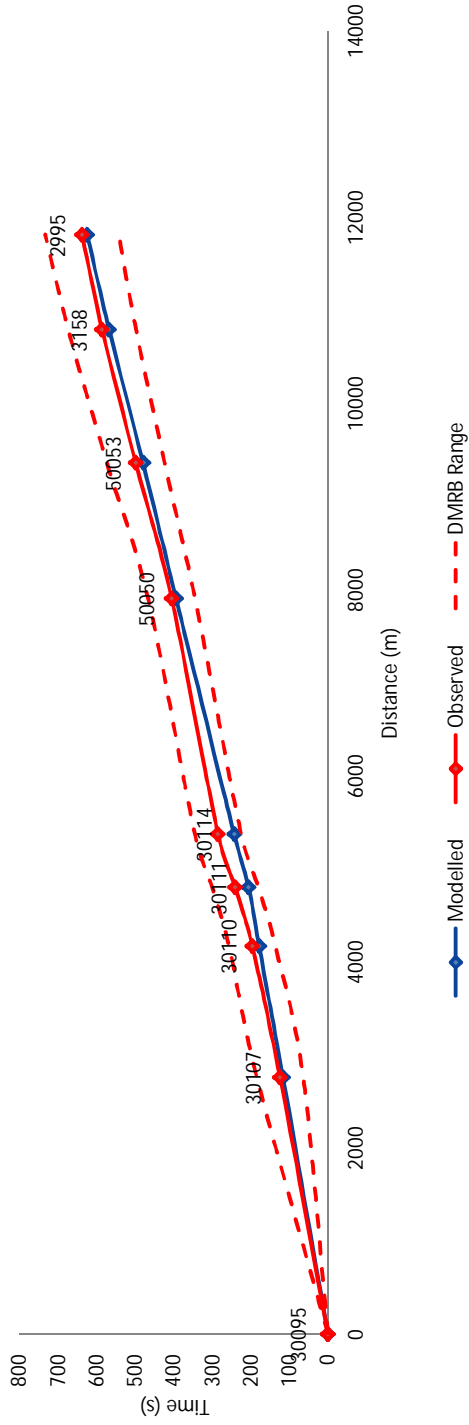


### 8-WB

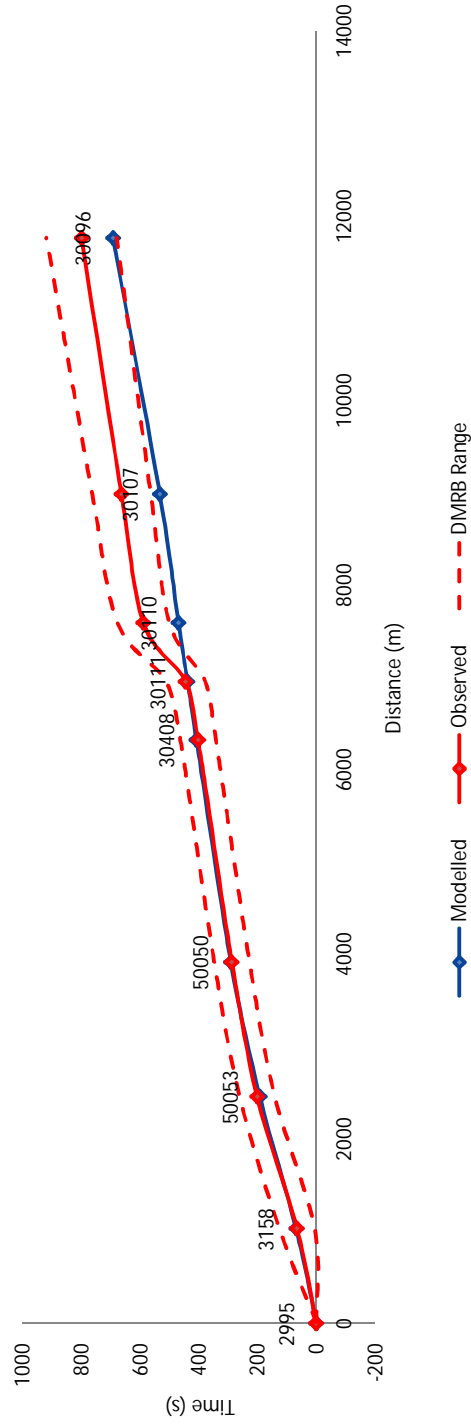




### 10-NB

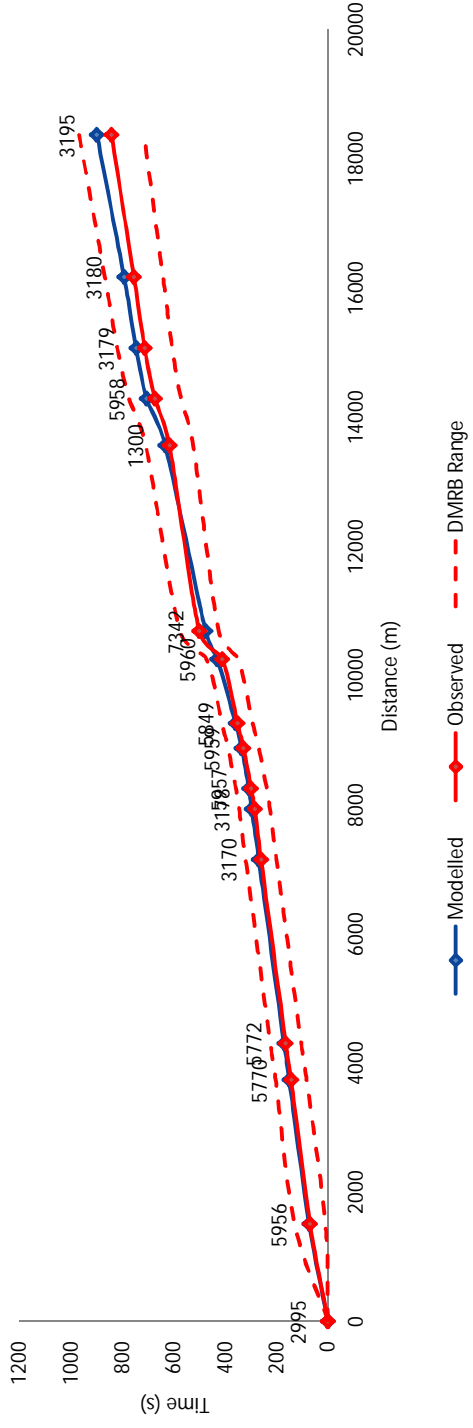


### 10-SB

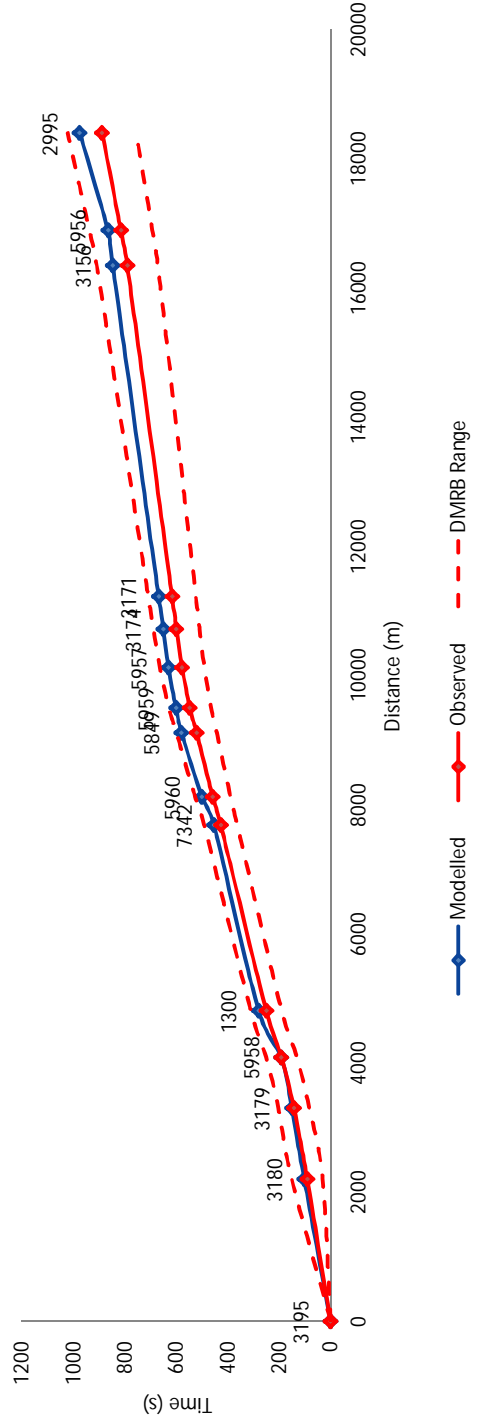




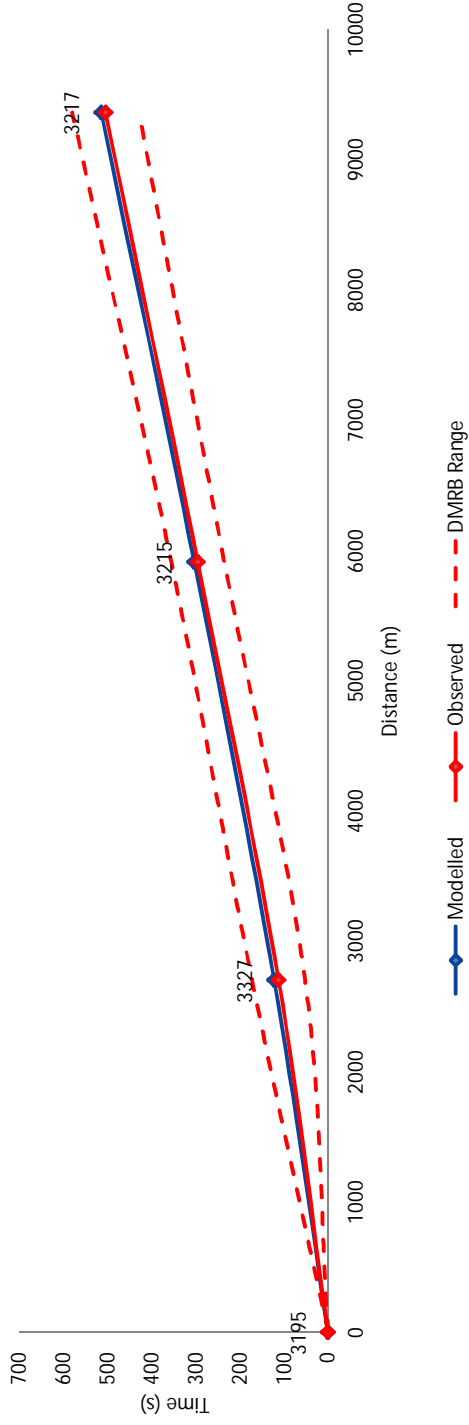
### 11-EB



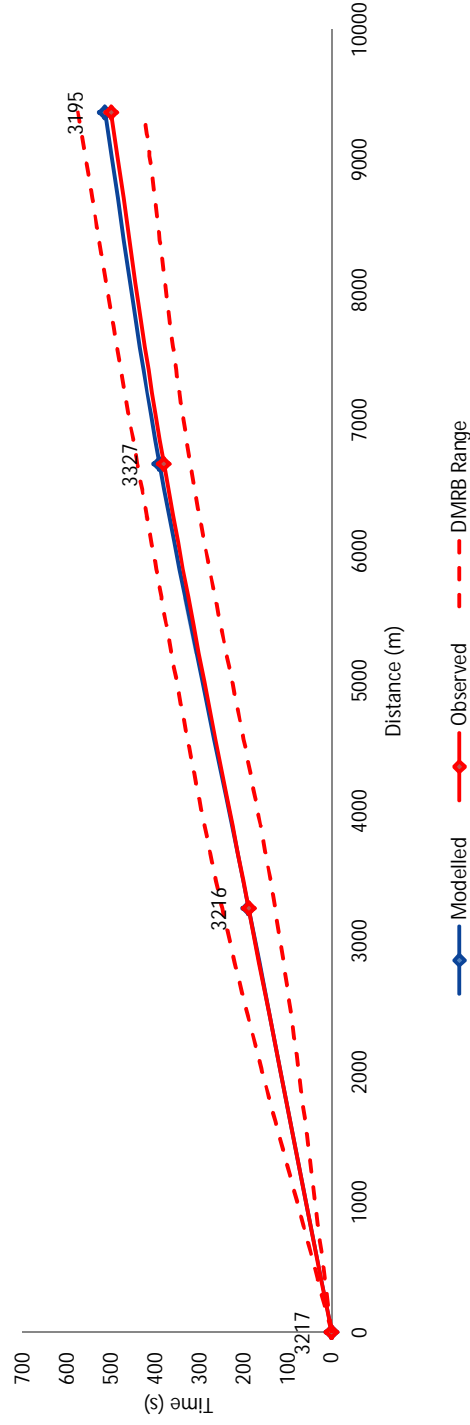
### 11-WB



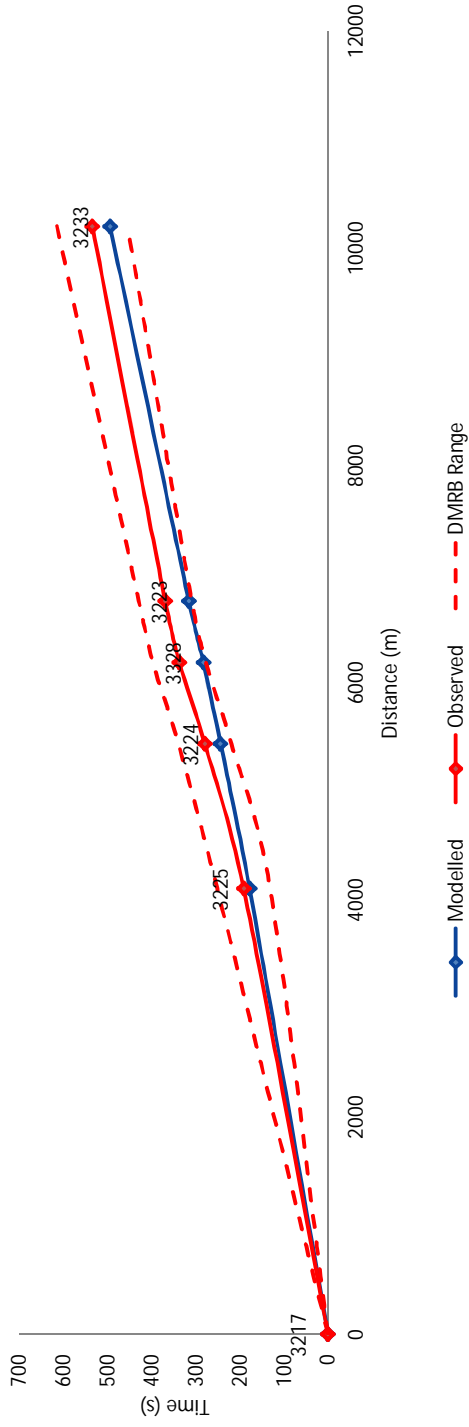
### 12-NB



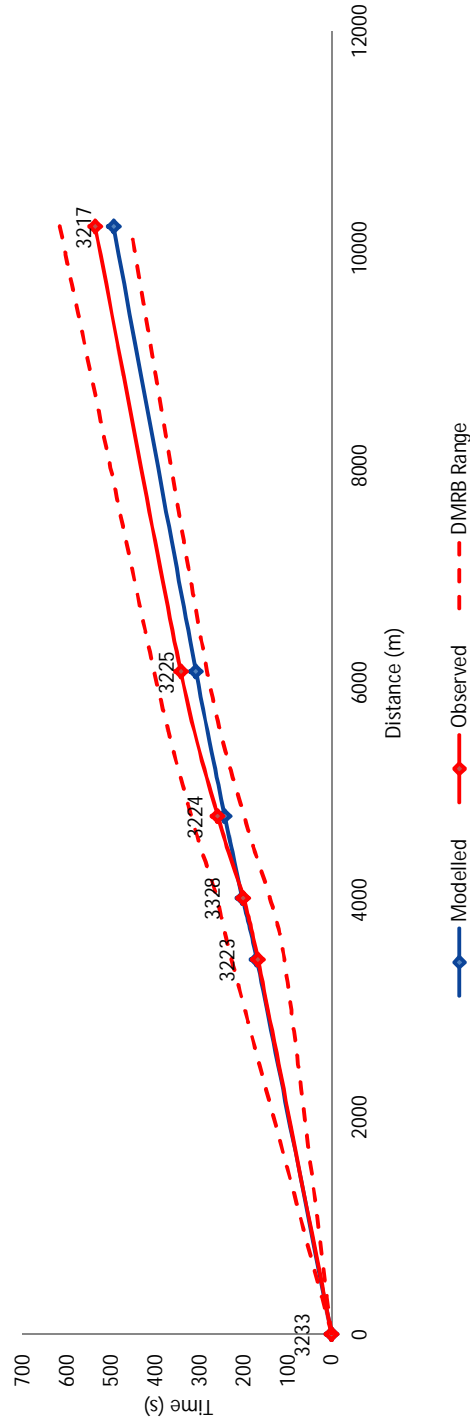
### 12-SB



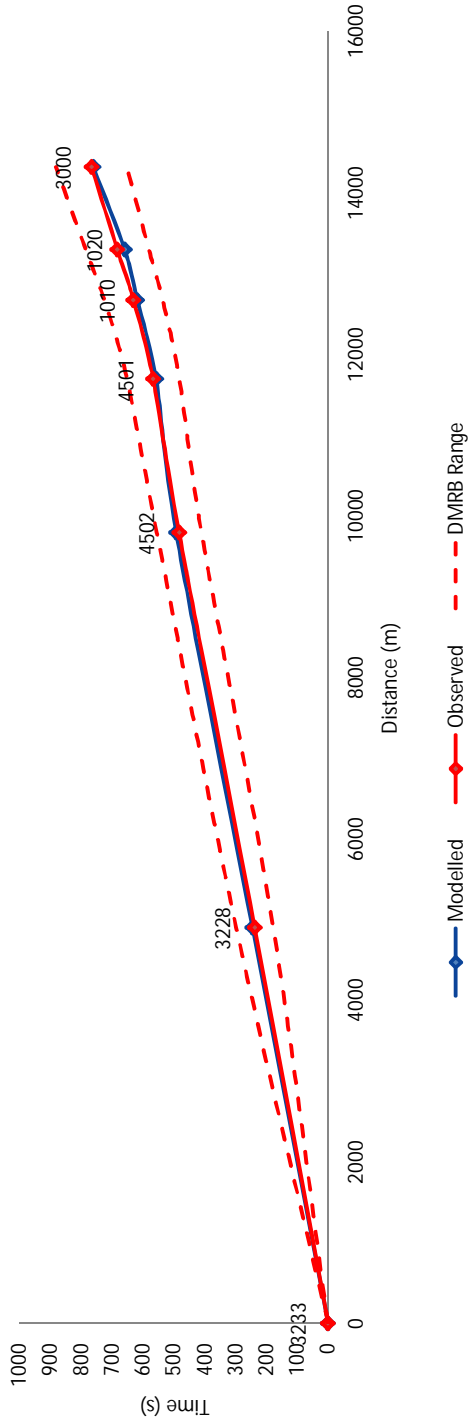
### 13-NB



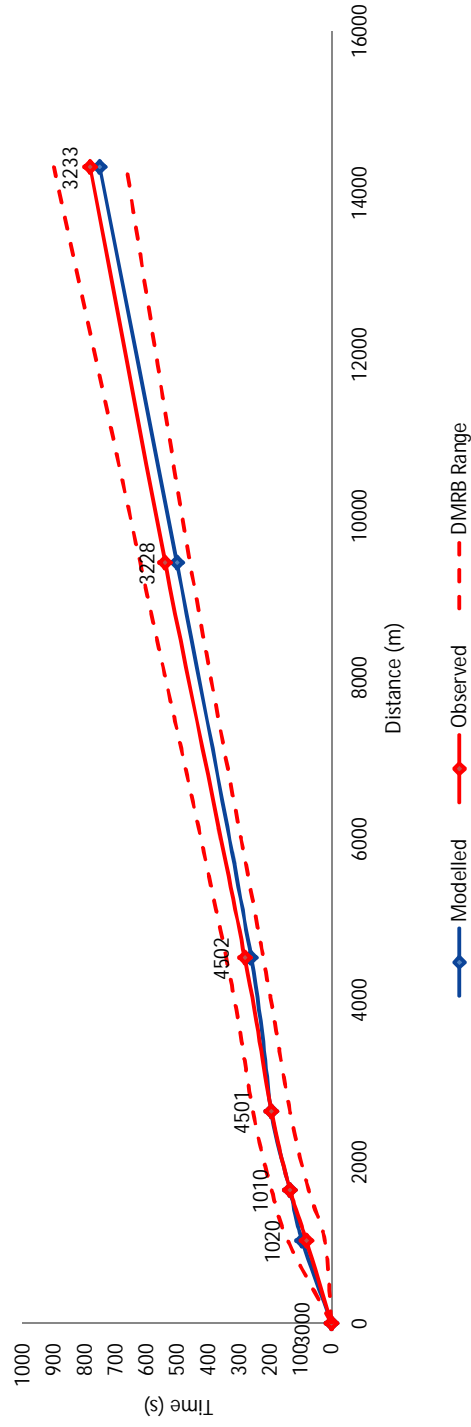
### 13-SB



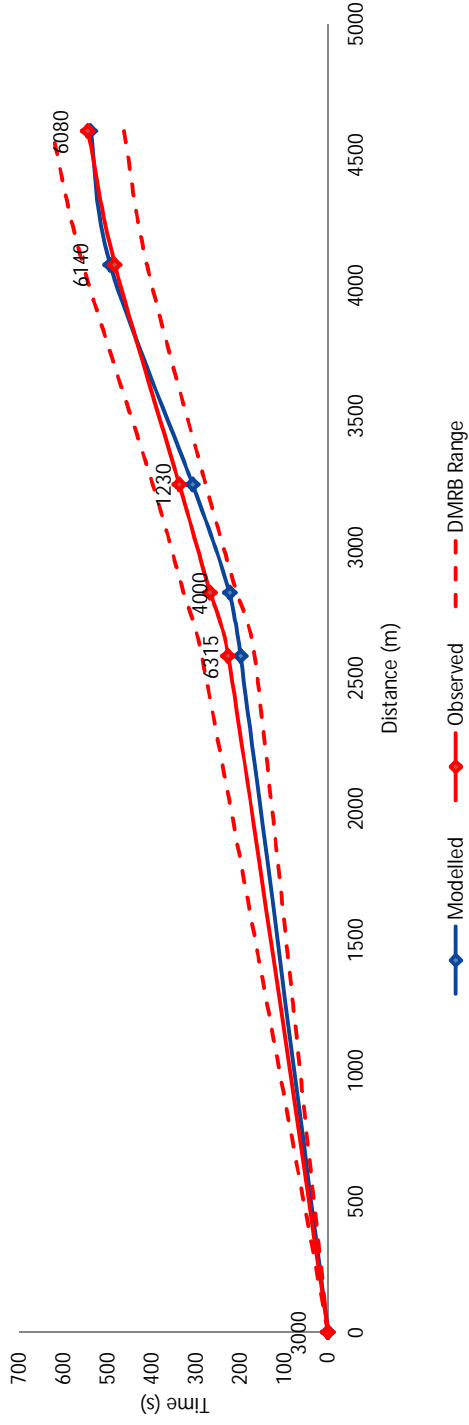
### 14-NB



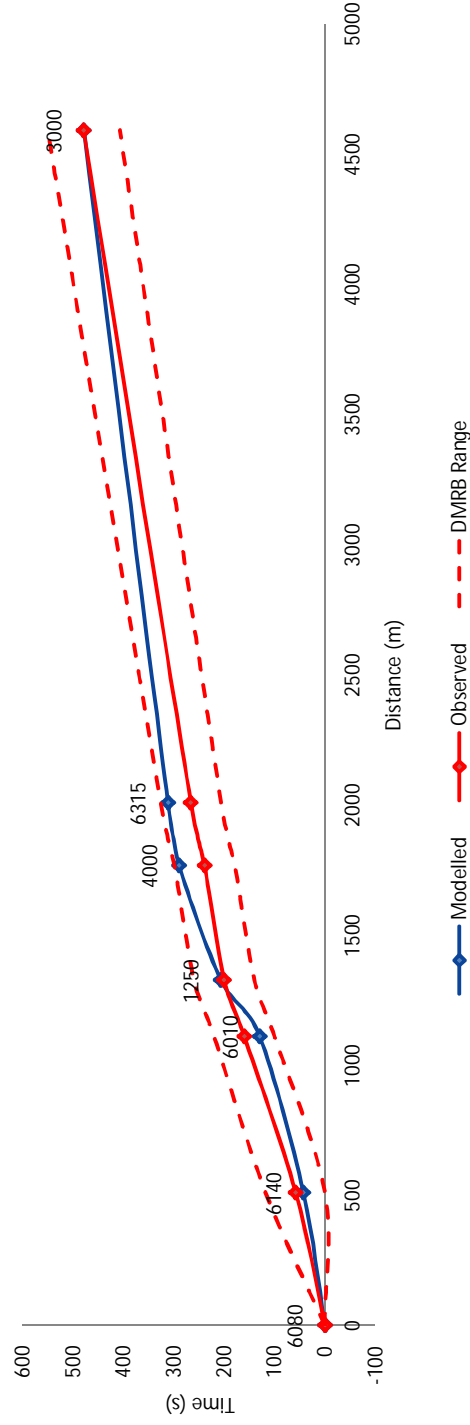
### 14-SB



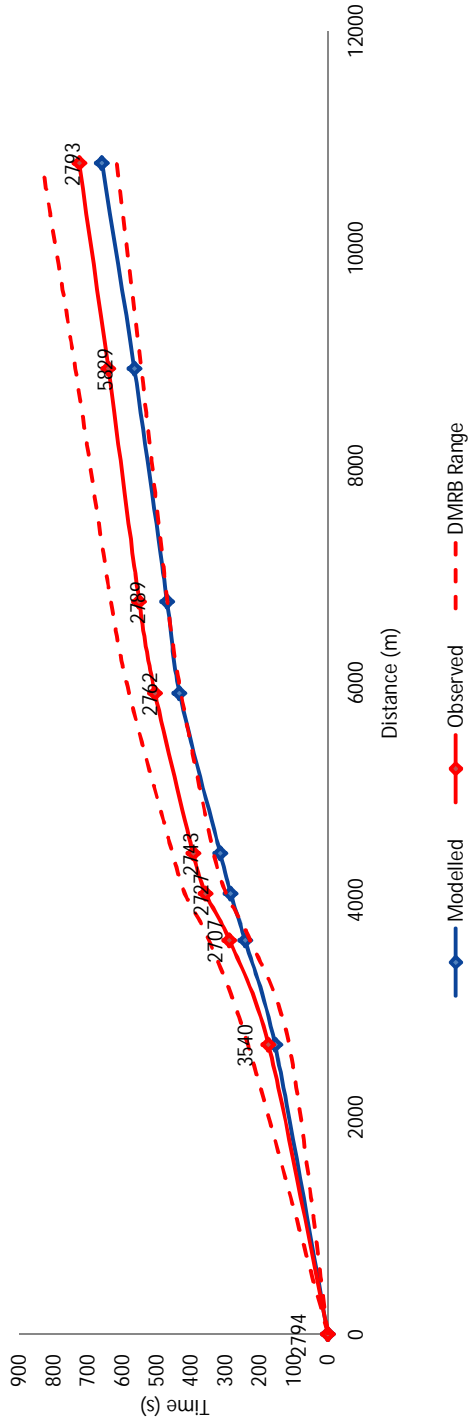
### 15-NB



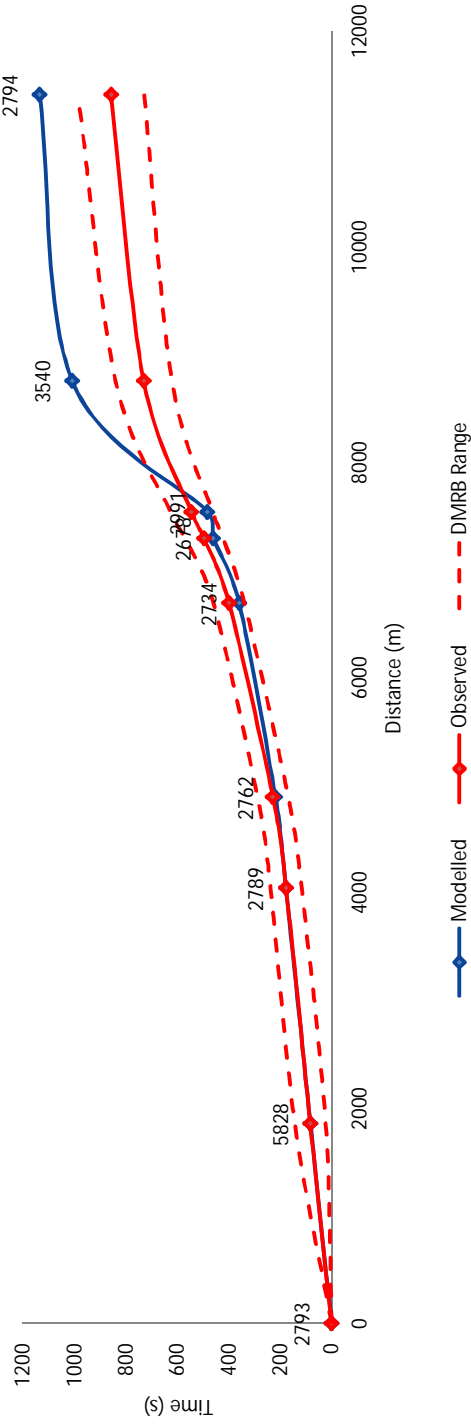
### 15-SB



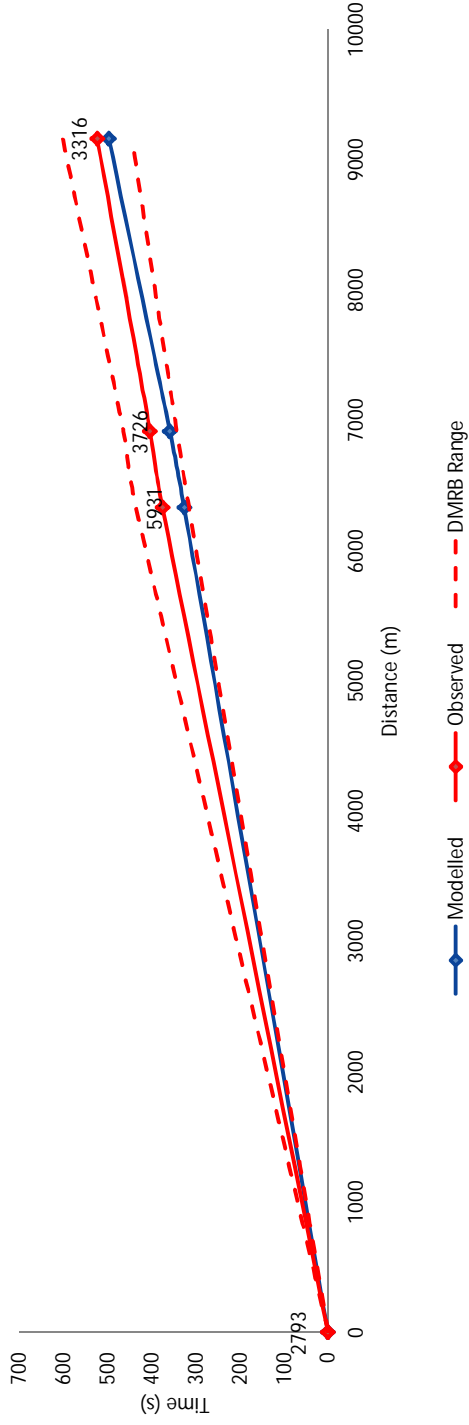
### 16-NB



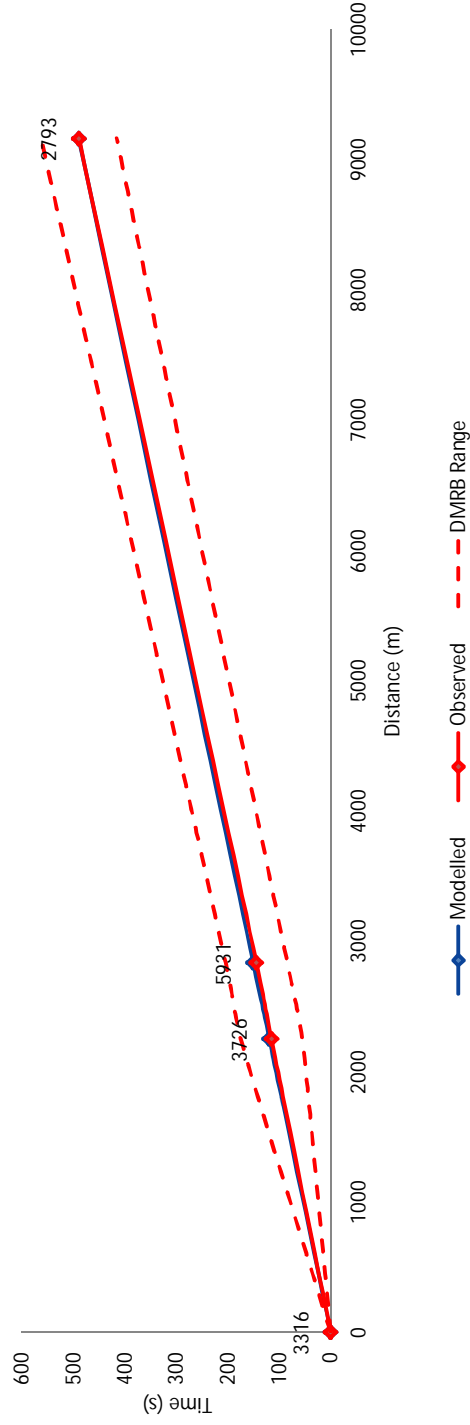
### 16-SB



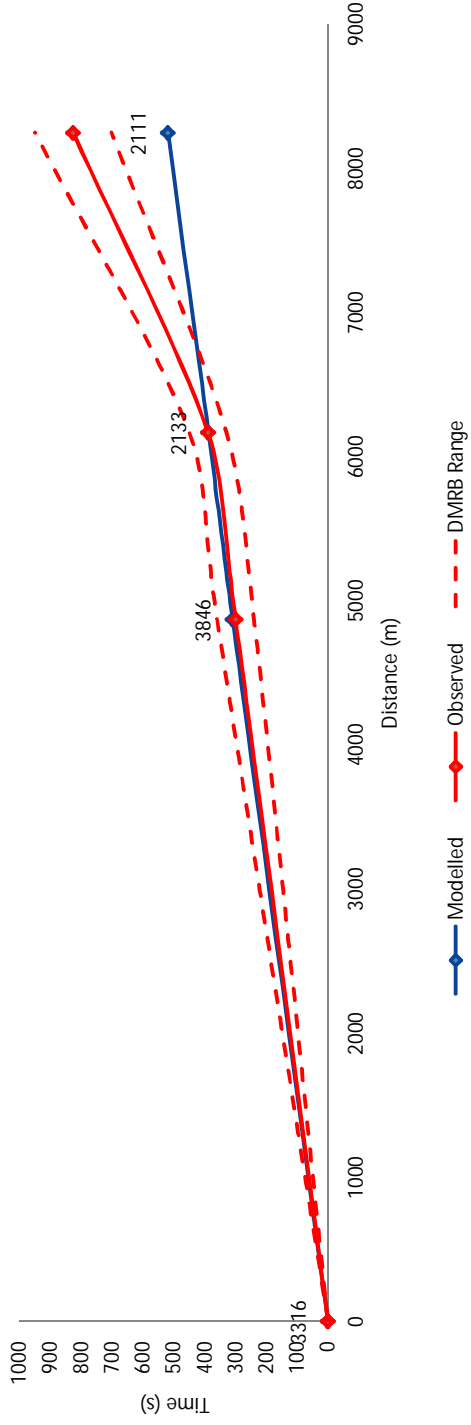
### 17-NB



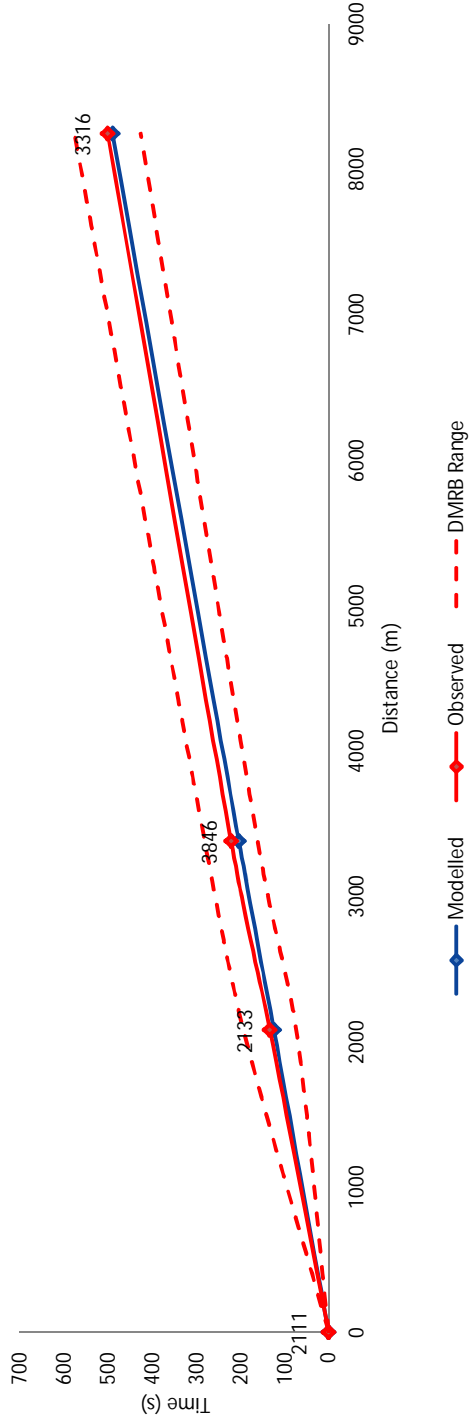
### 17-SB



### 18-NB

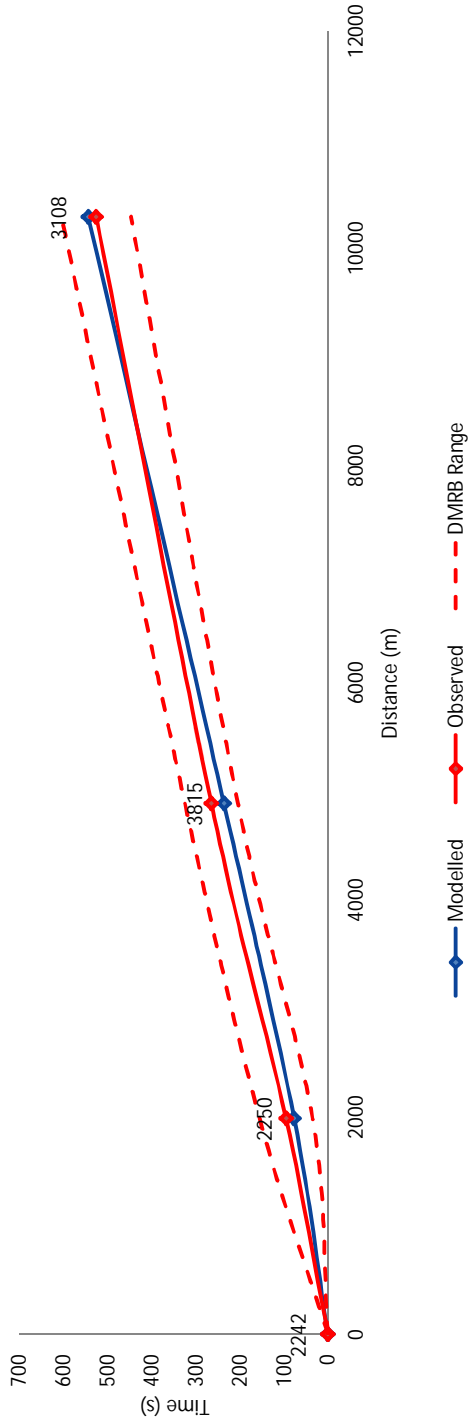


### 18-SB

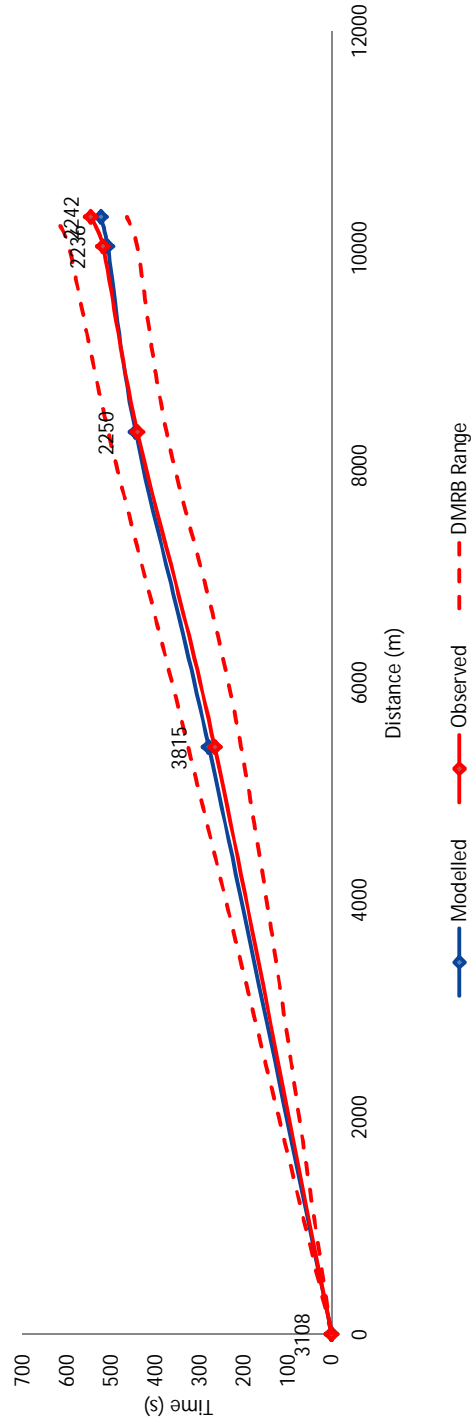




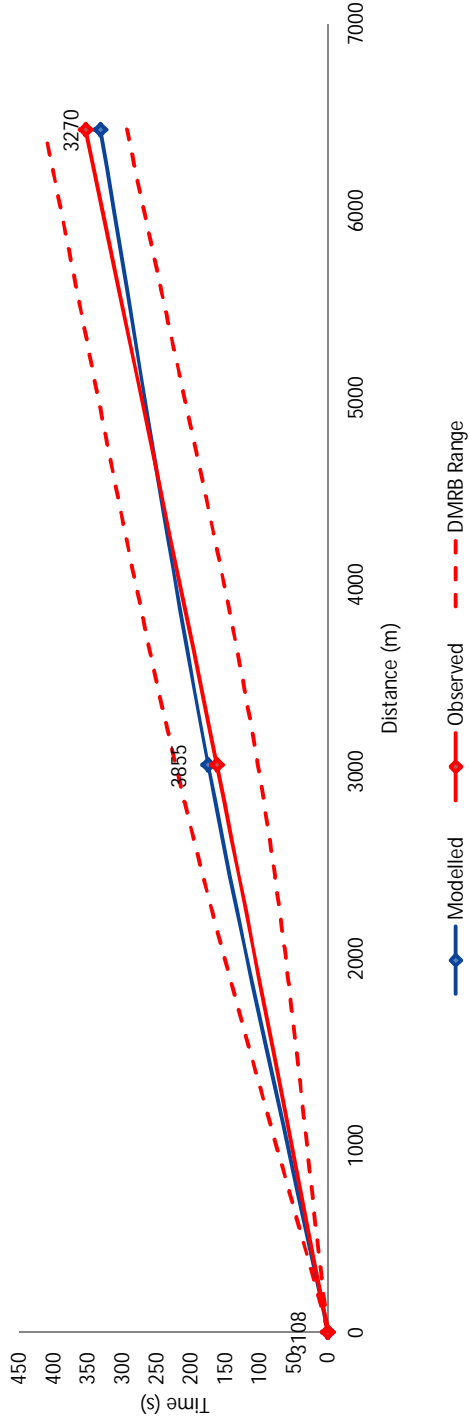
### 19-NB



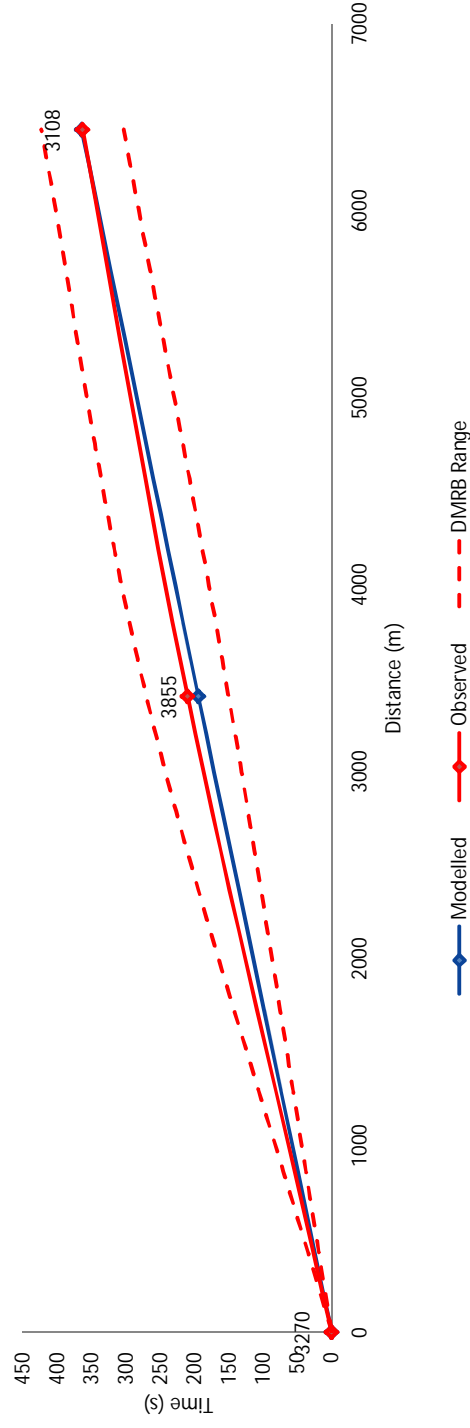
### 19-SB



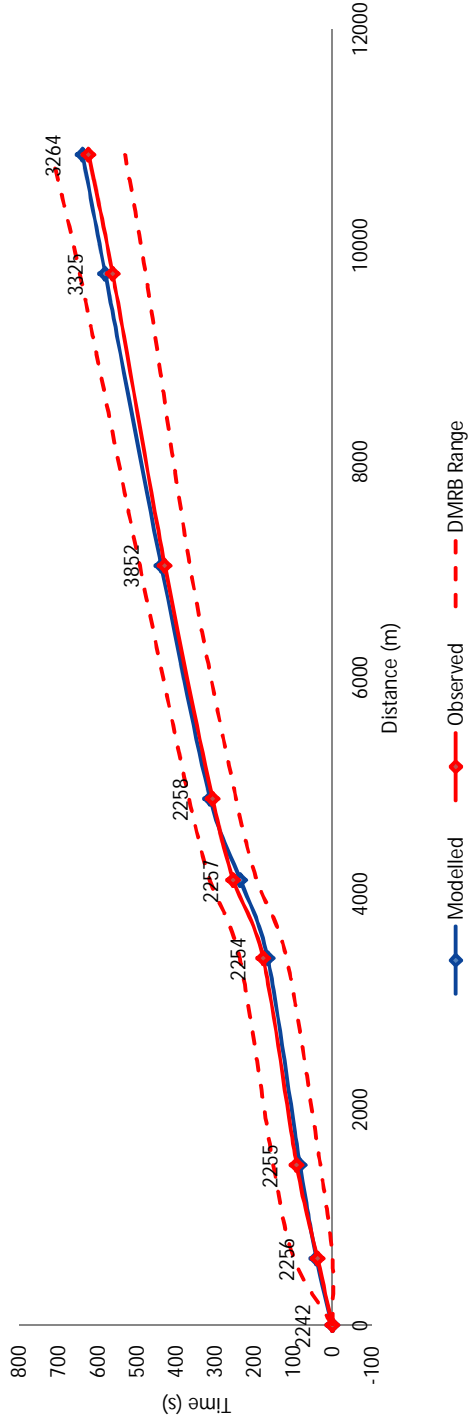
### 20-NB



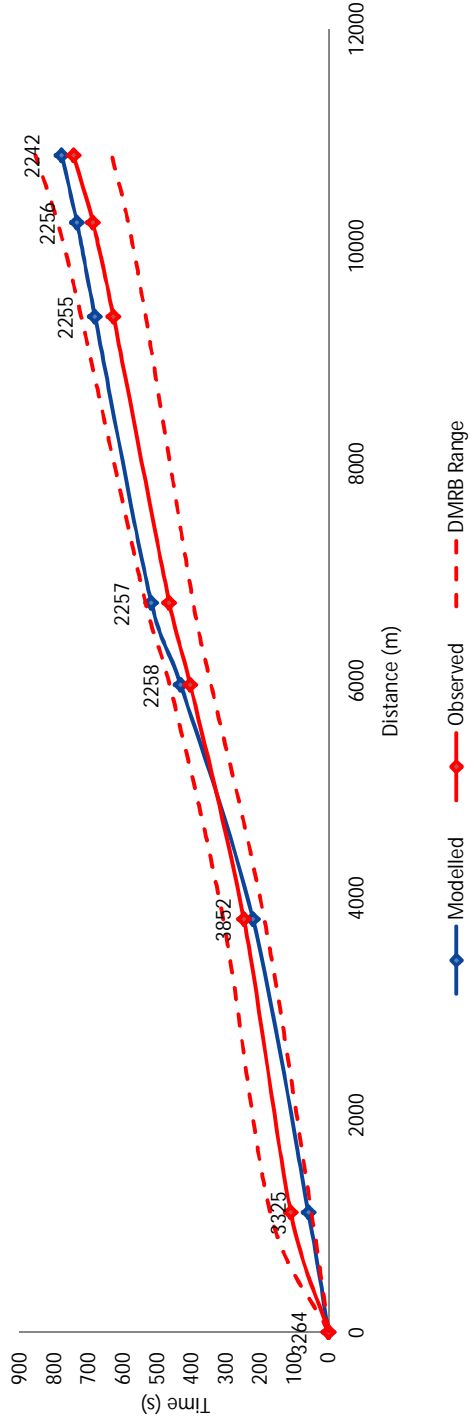
### 20-SB



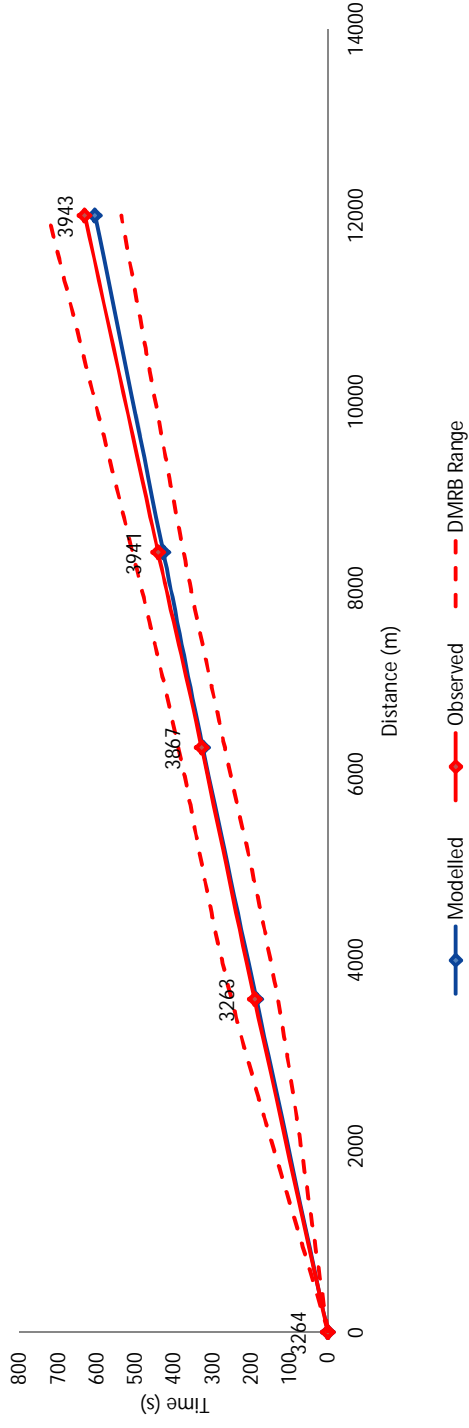
### 21-EB



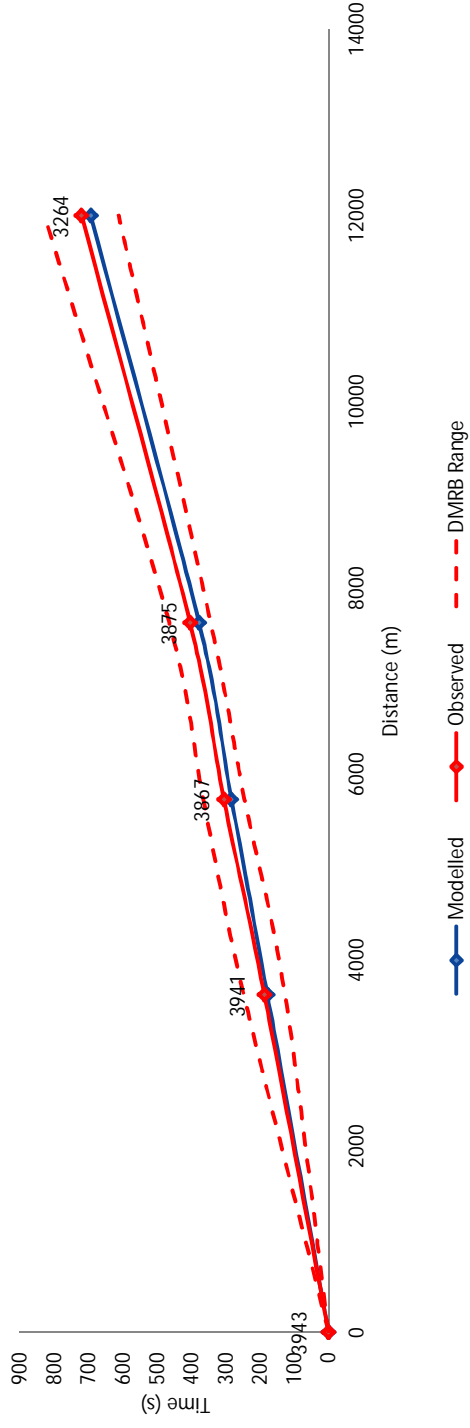
### 21-WB



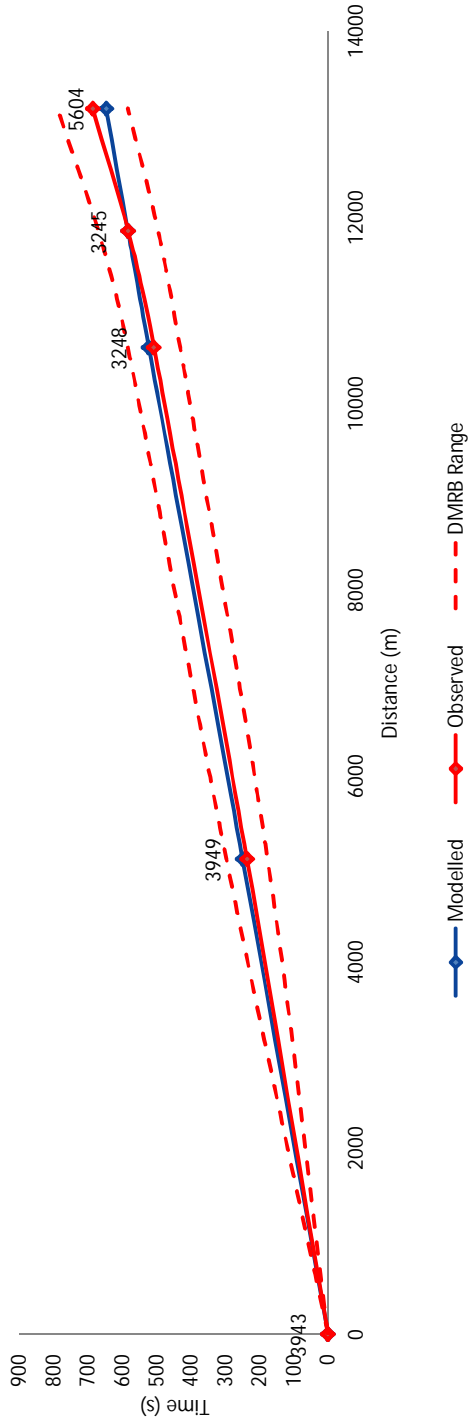
### 22-EB



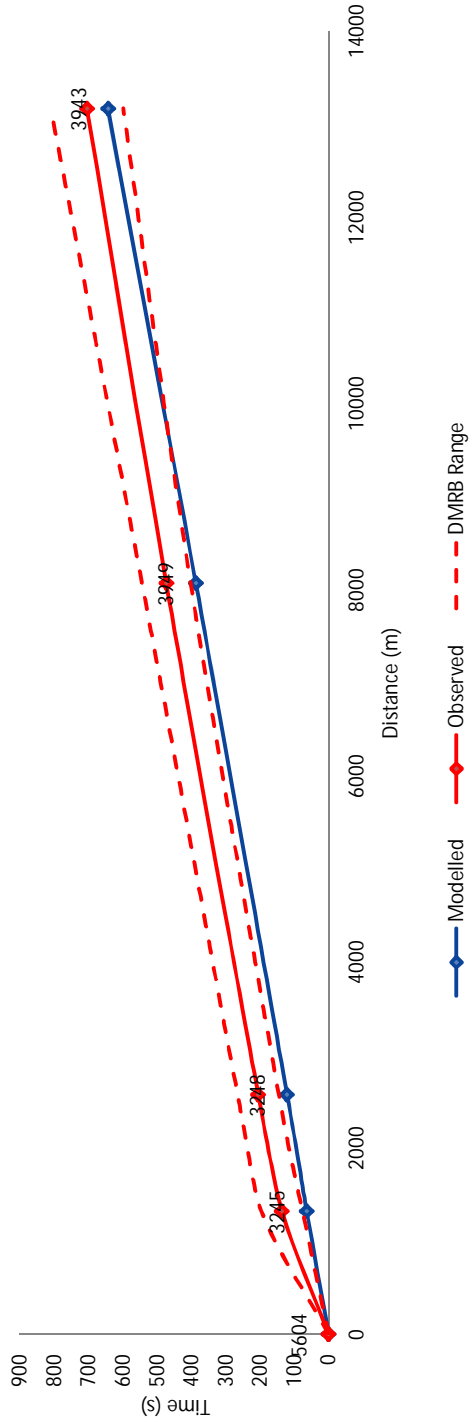
### 22-WB



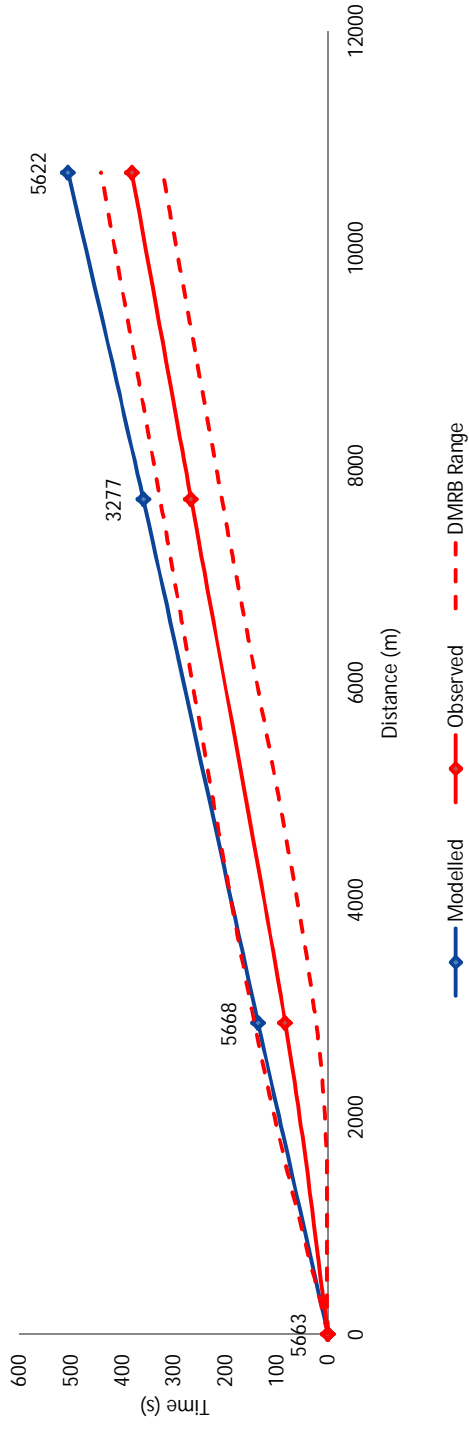
### 23-EB



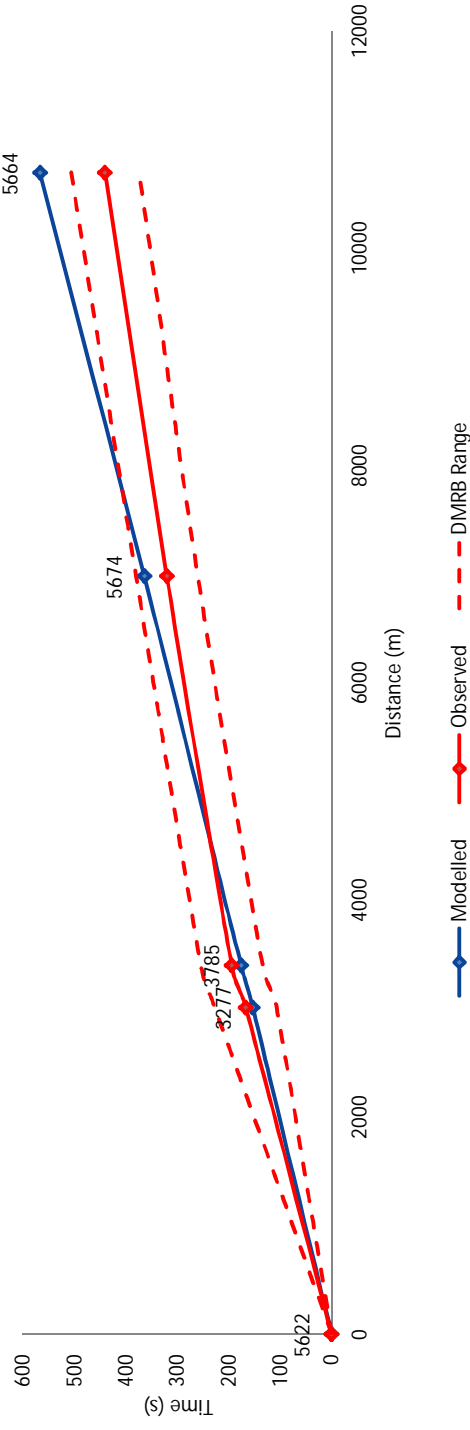
### 23-WB



### 24-NB

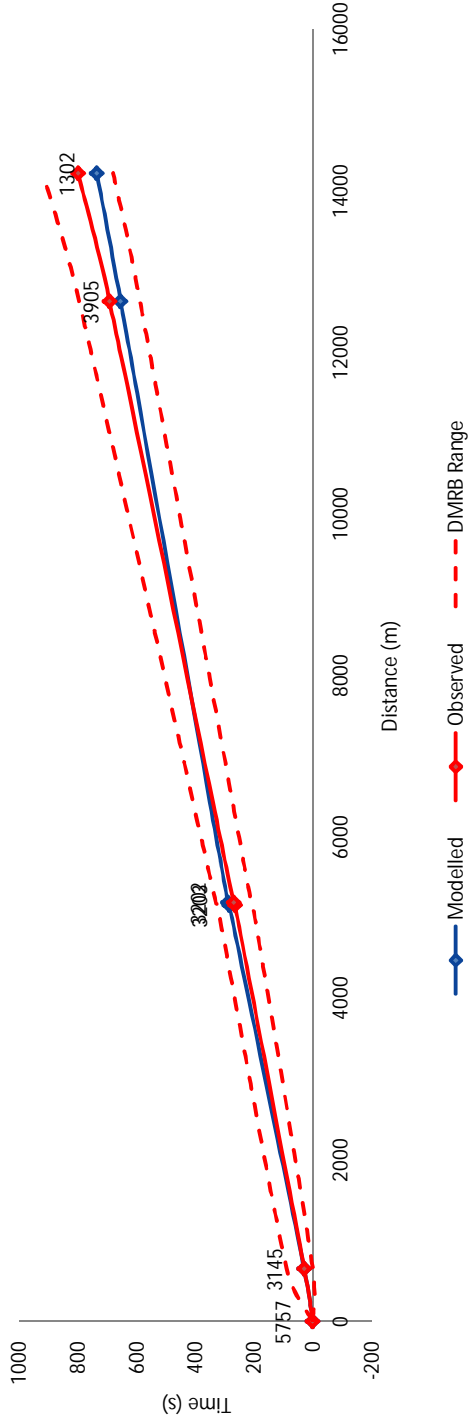


### 24-SB

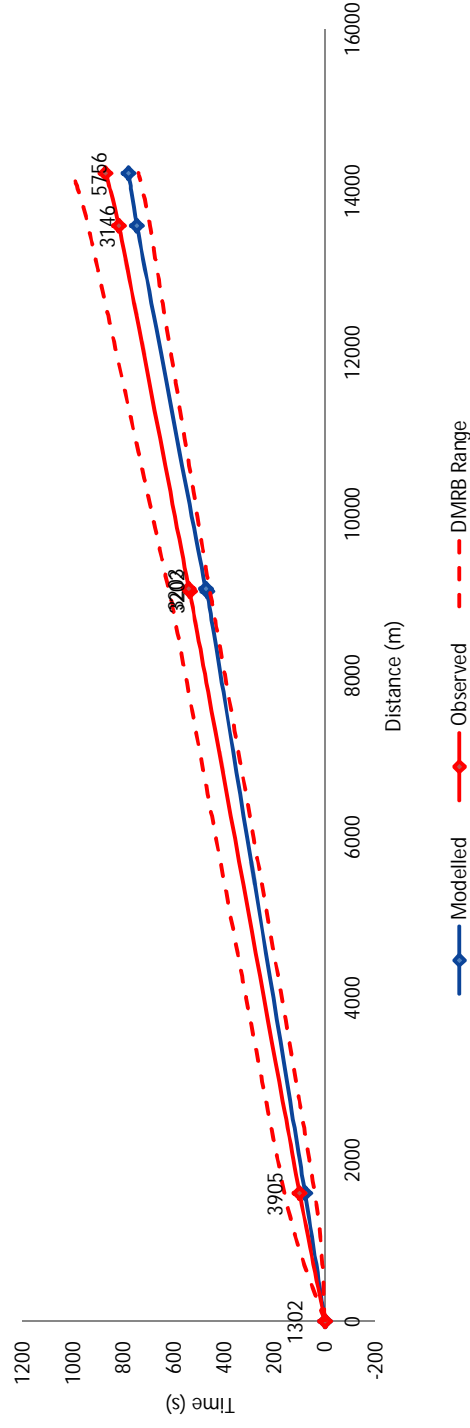




### 27-NB

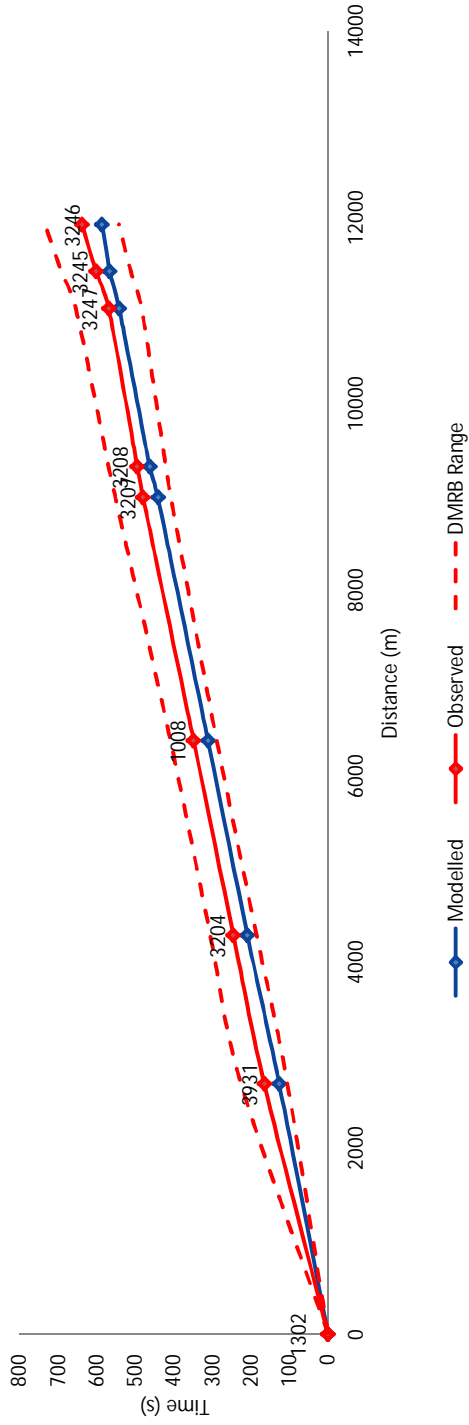


### 27-SB

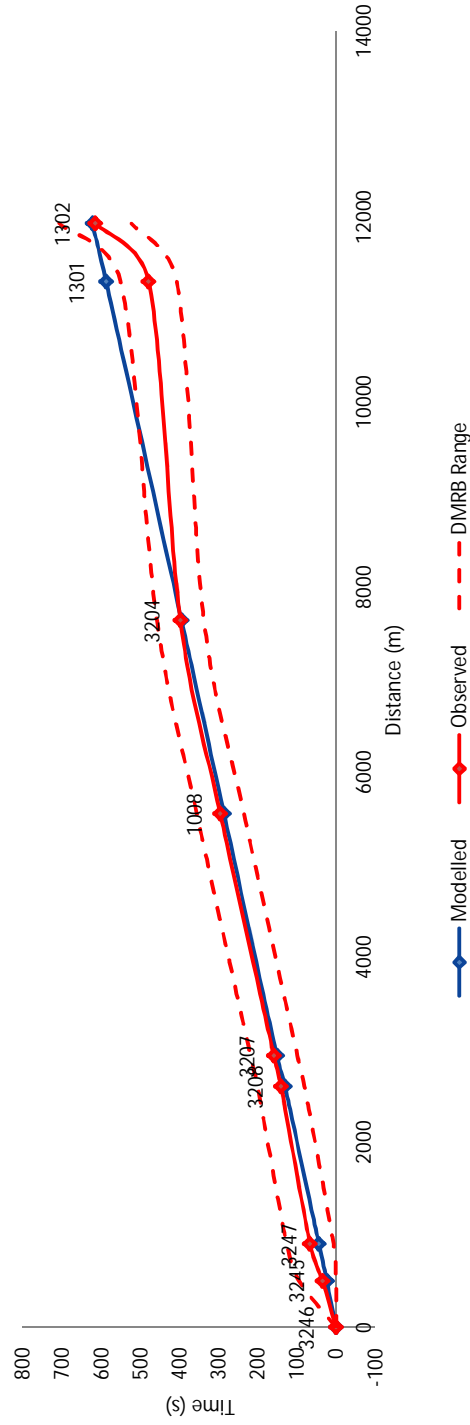




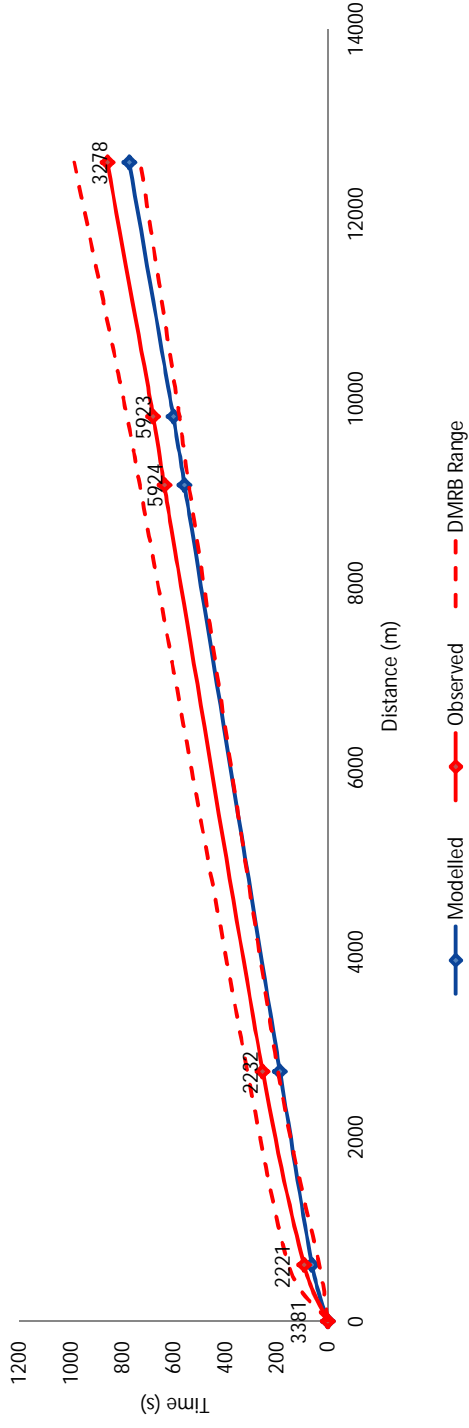
### 28-NB



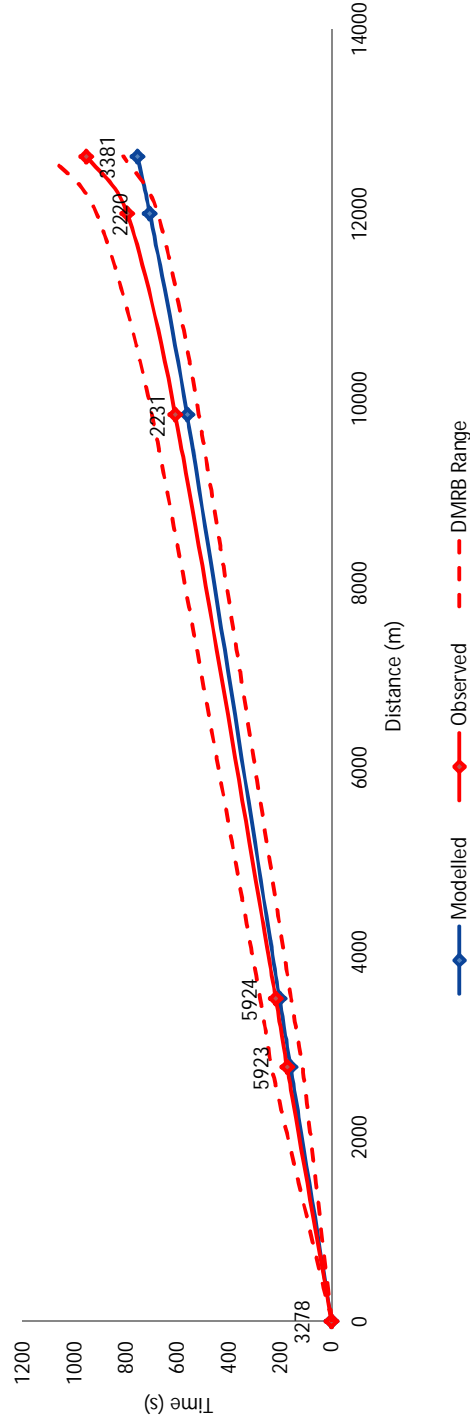
### 28-SB

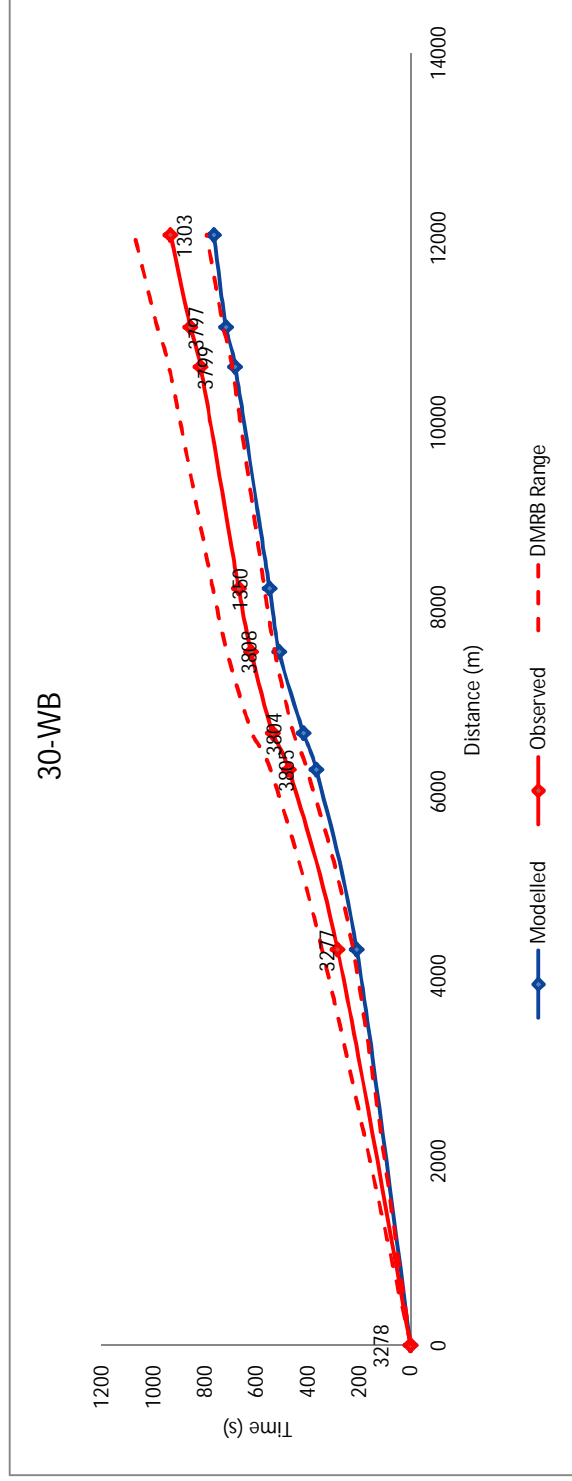
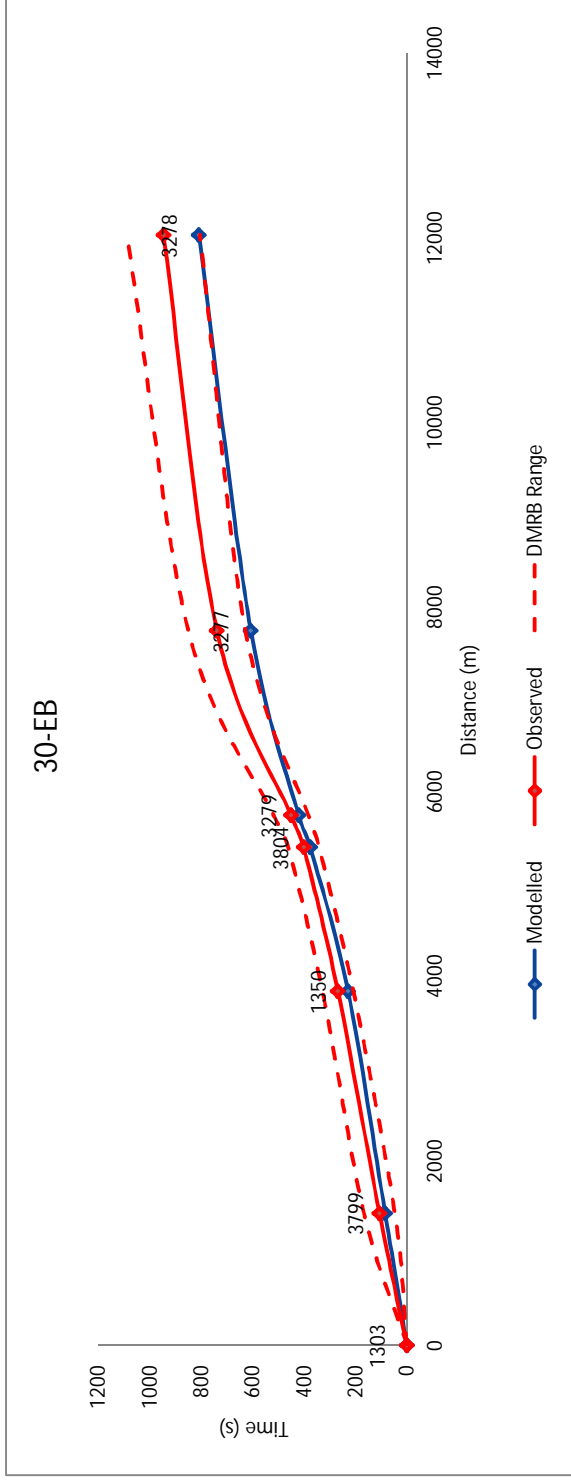


### 29-NB

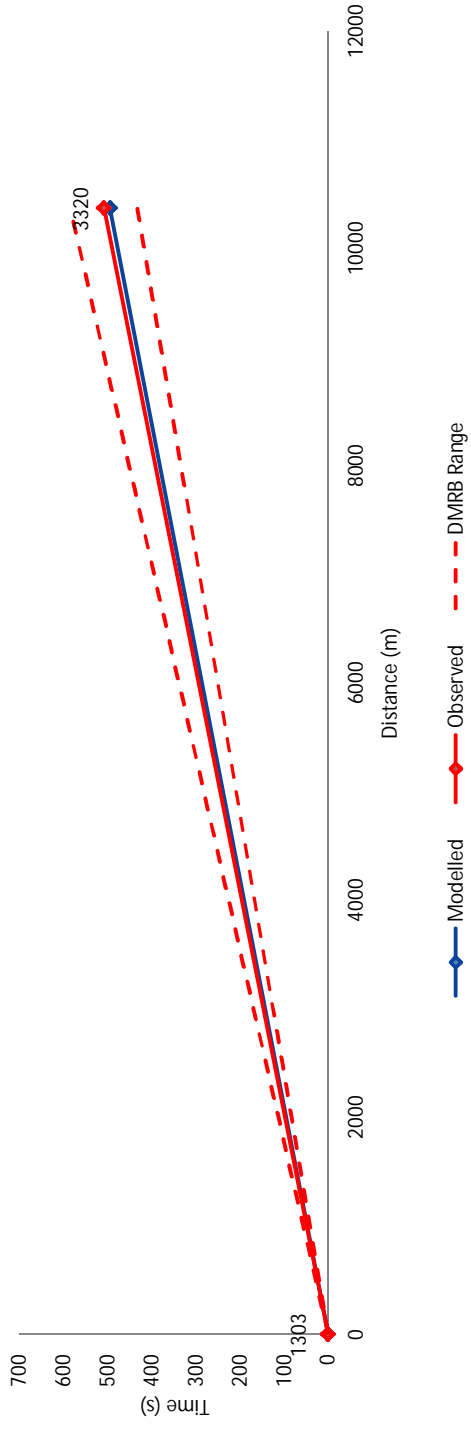


### 29-SB

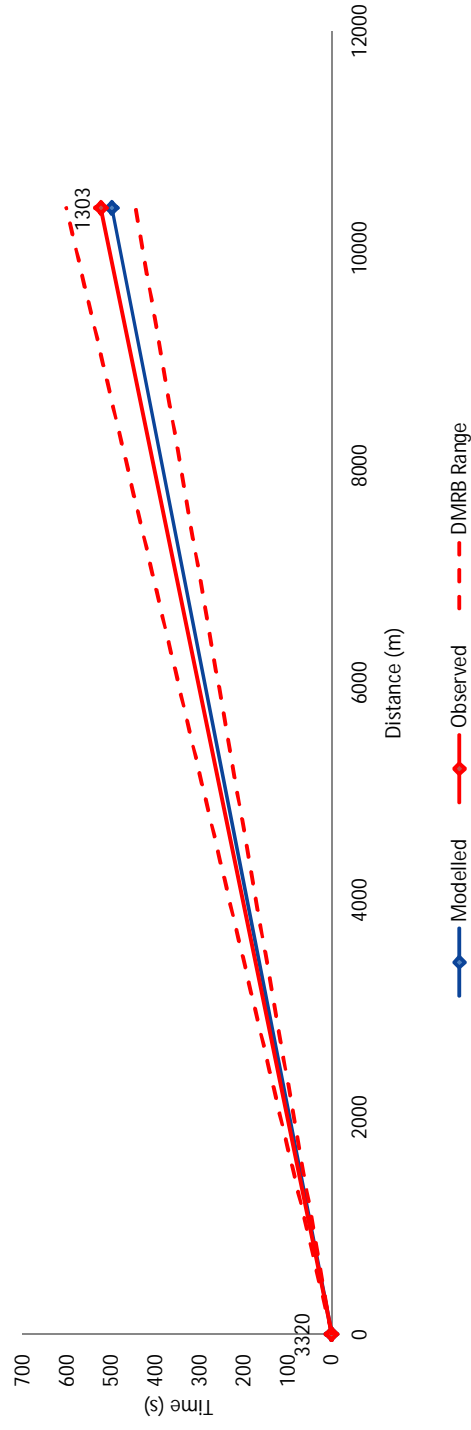




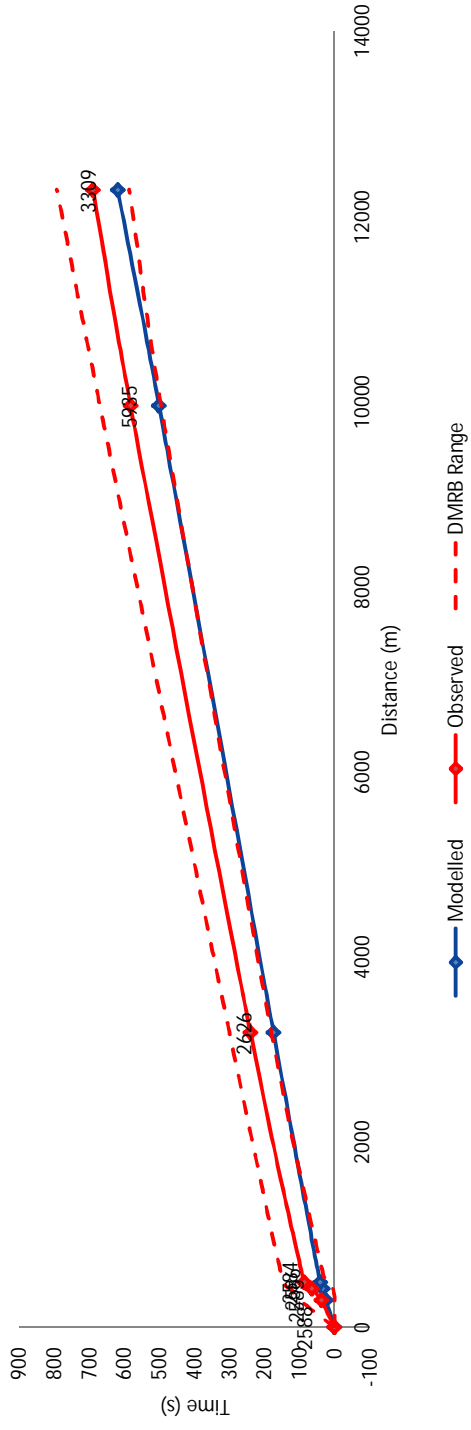
### 31-NB



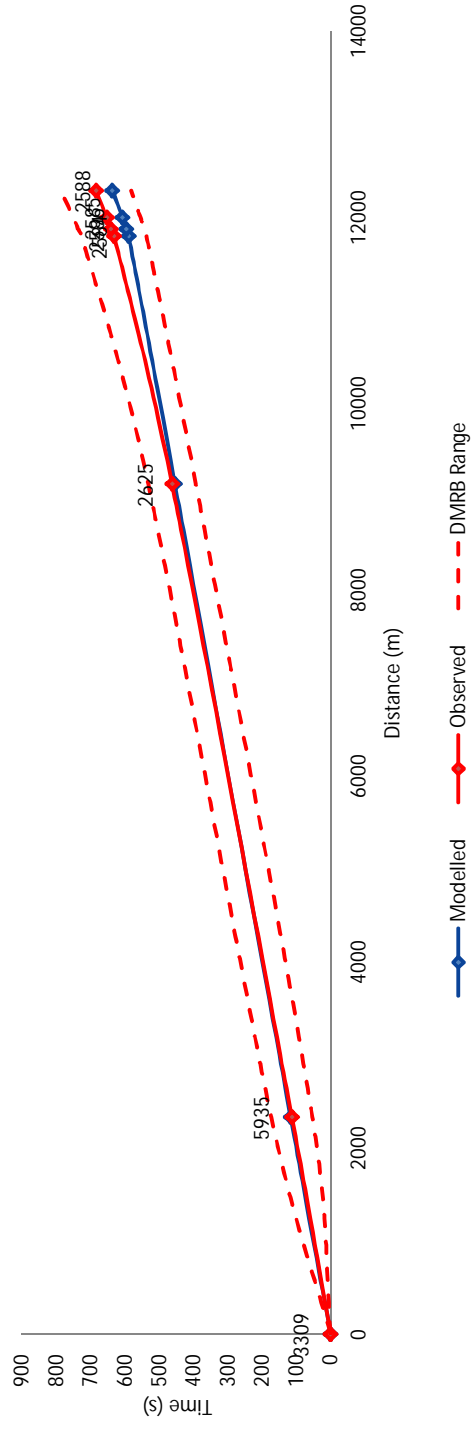
### 31-SB



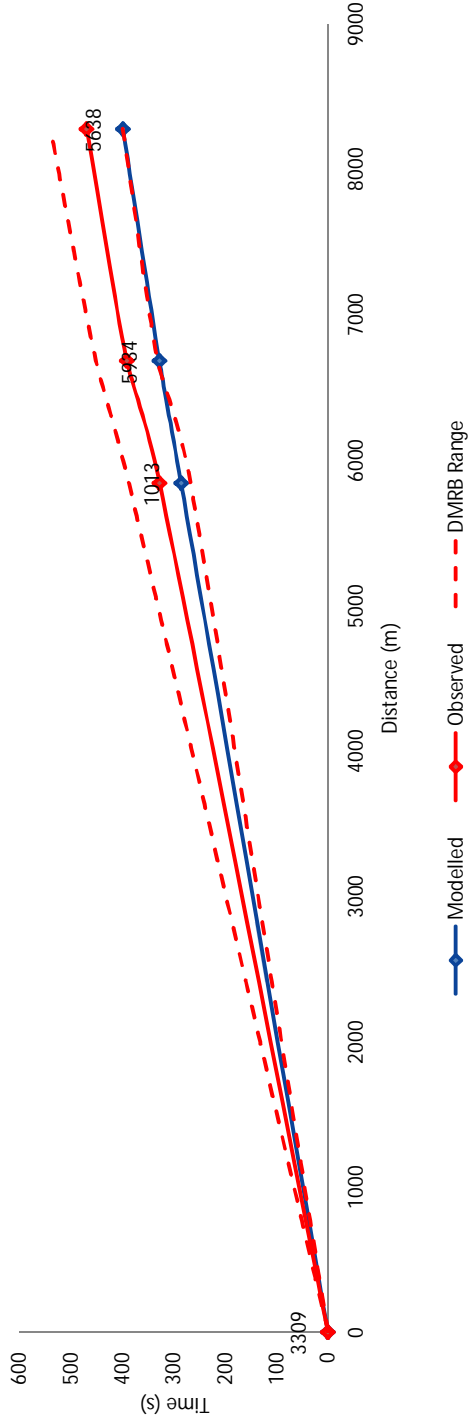
### 32-EB



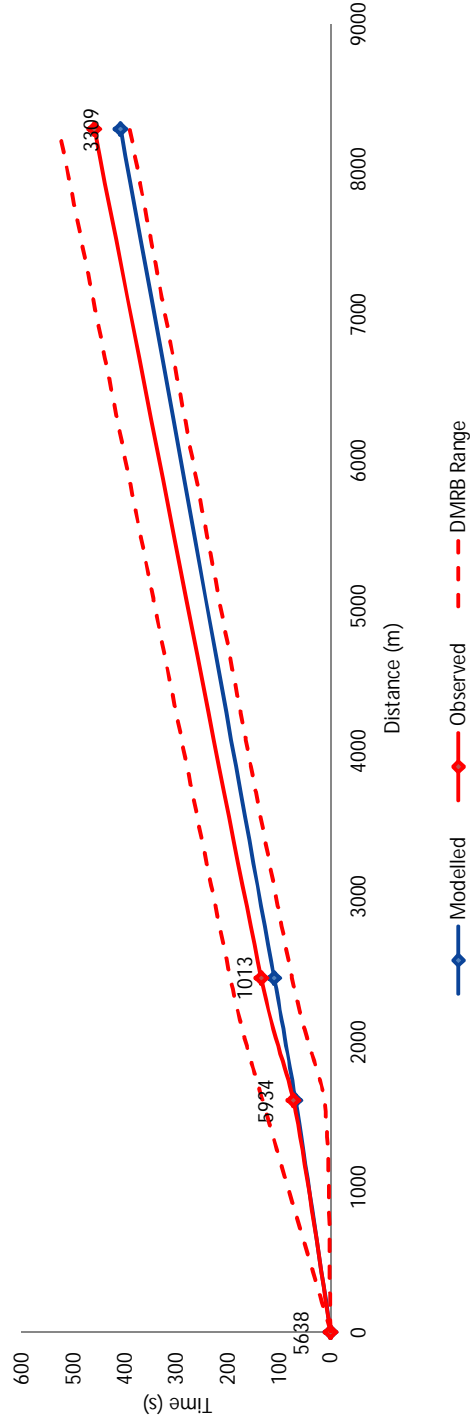
### 32-WB



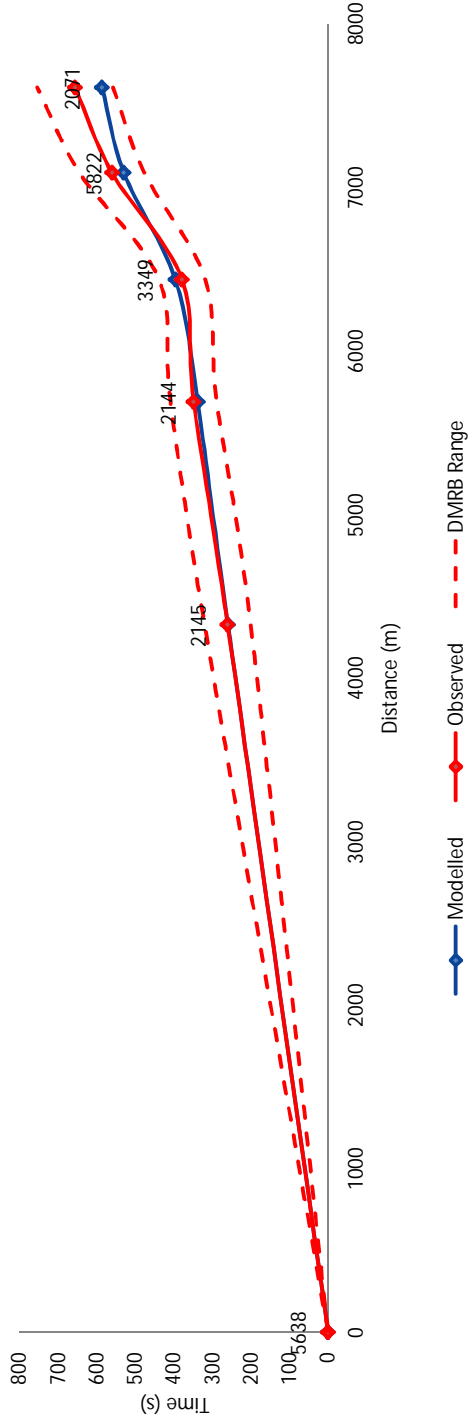
### 33-NB



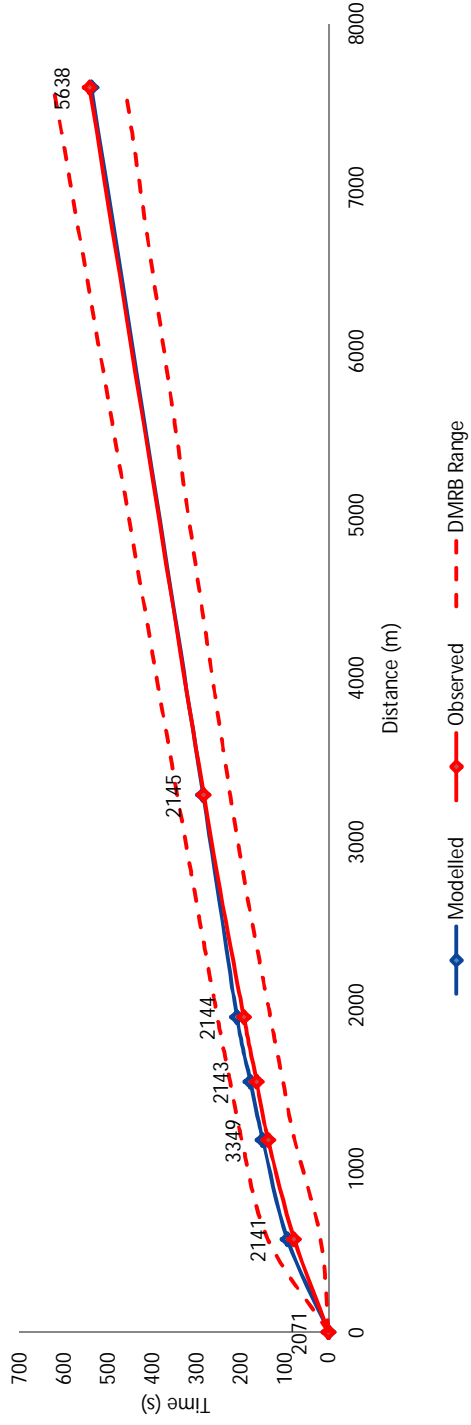
### 33-SB



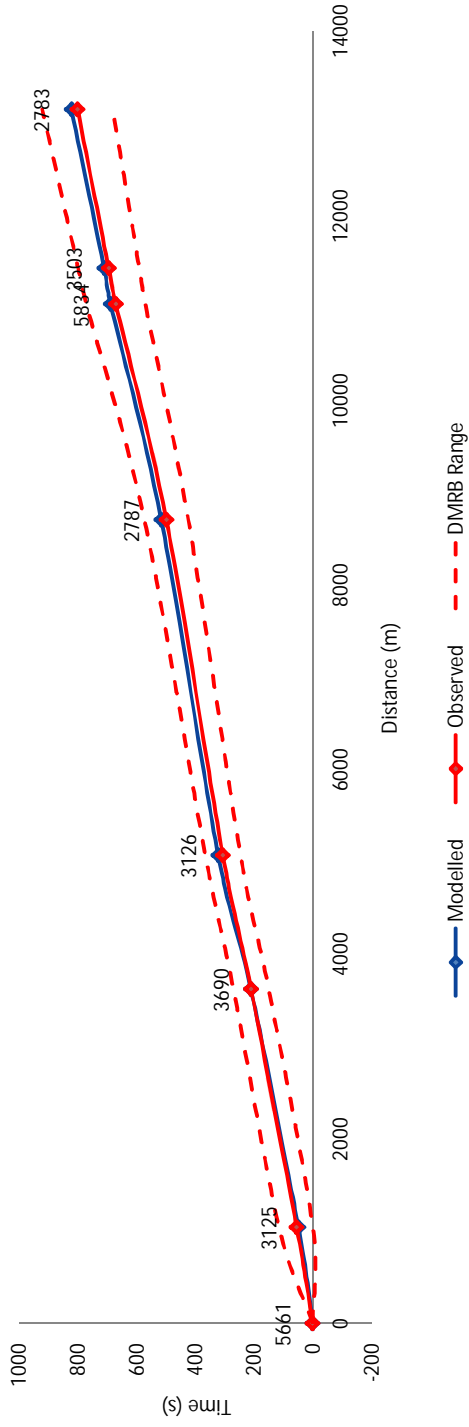
### 34-EB



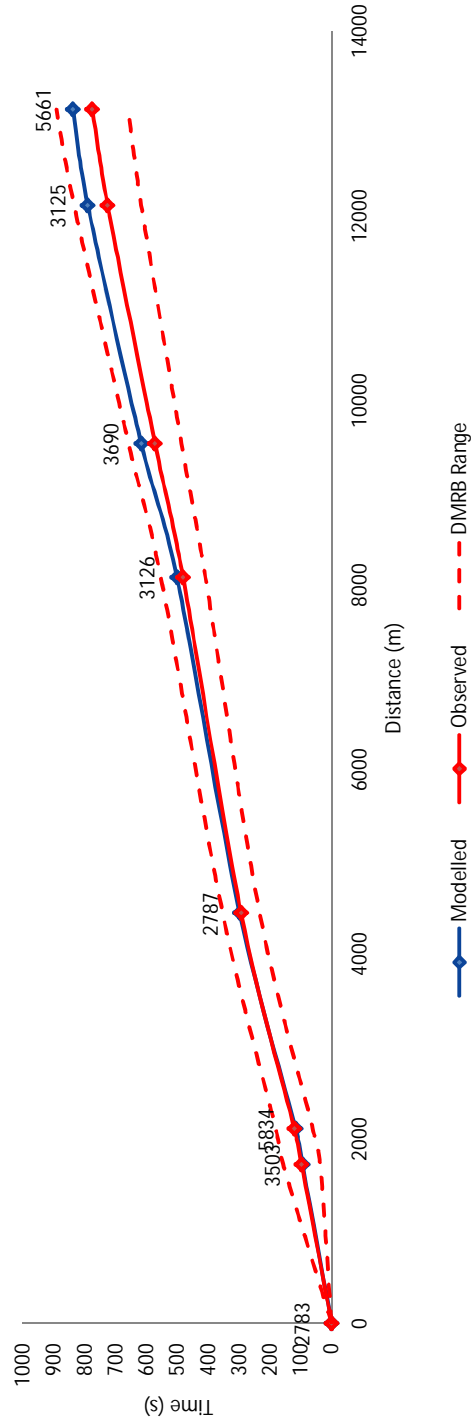
### 34-WB



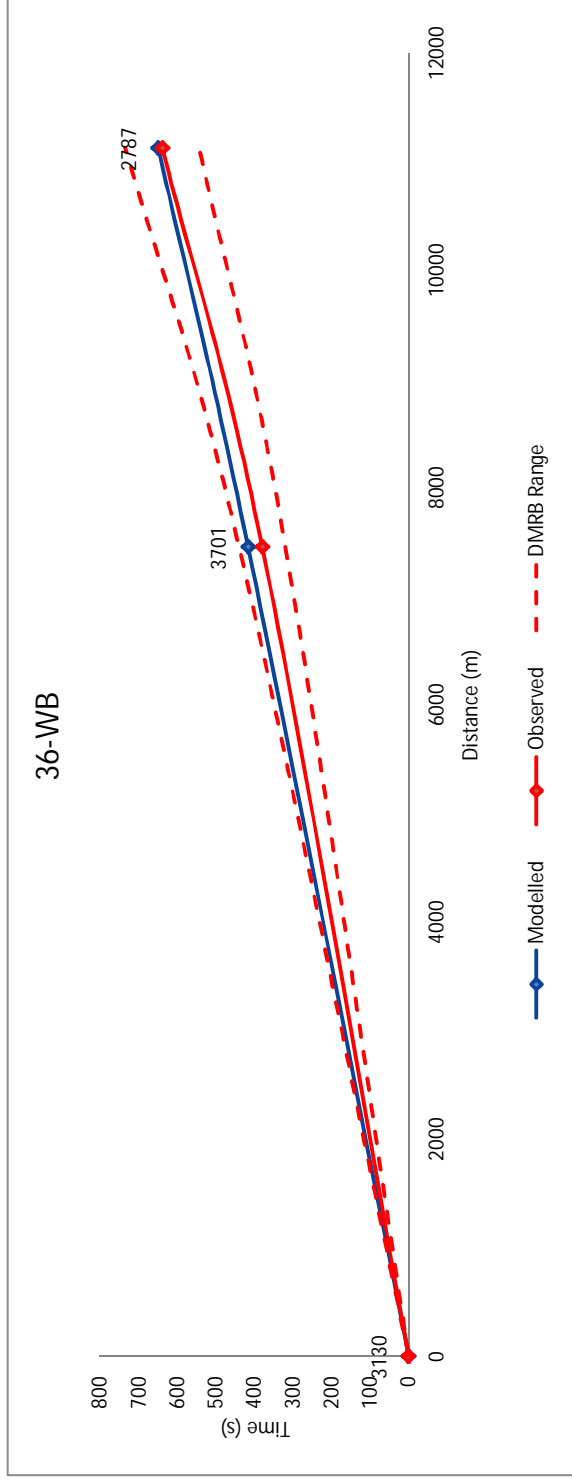
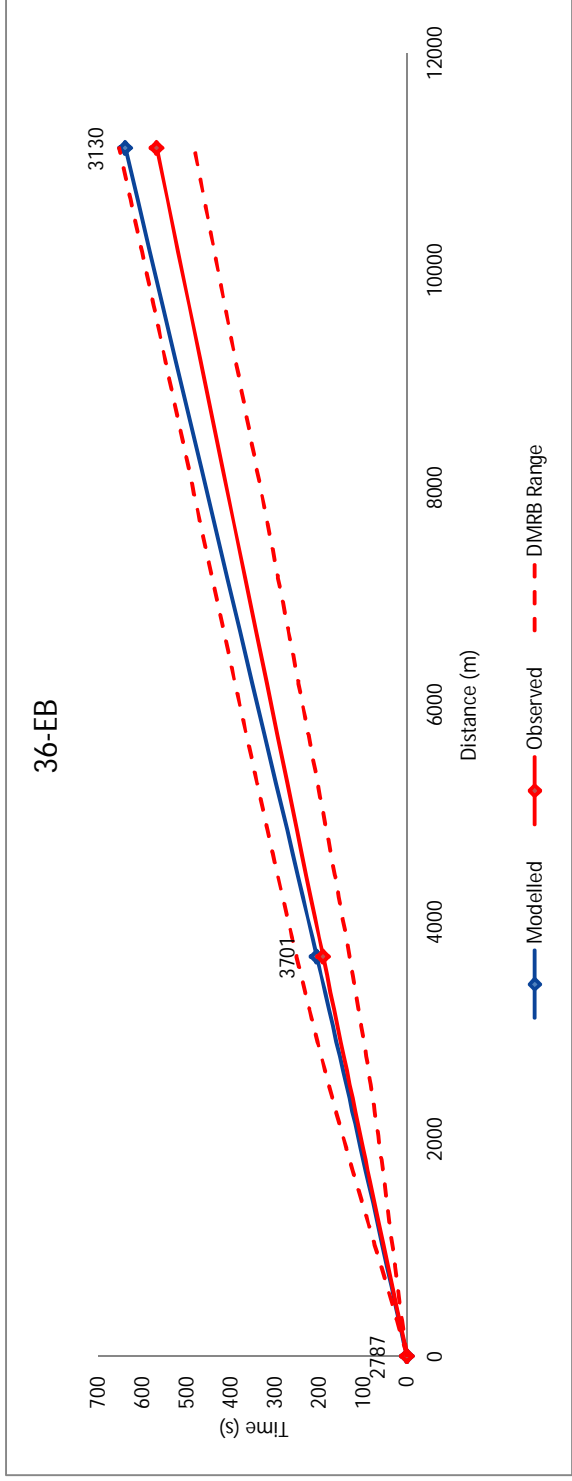
### 35-NB



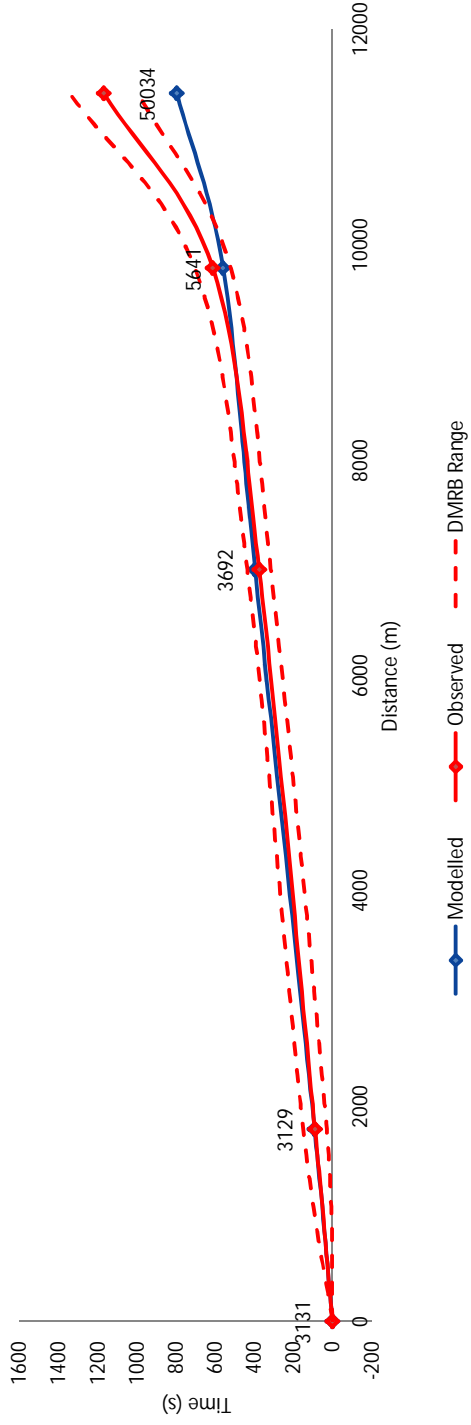
### 35-SB



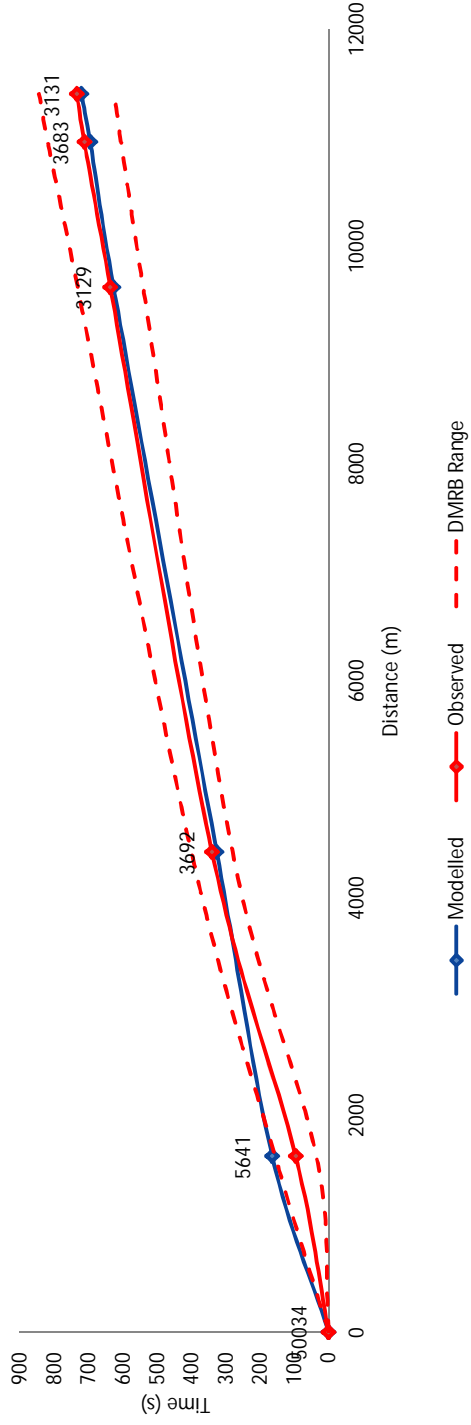


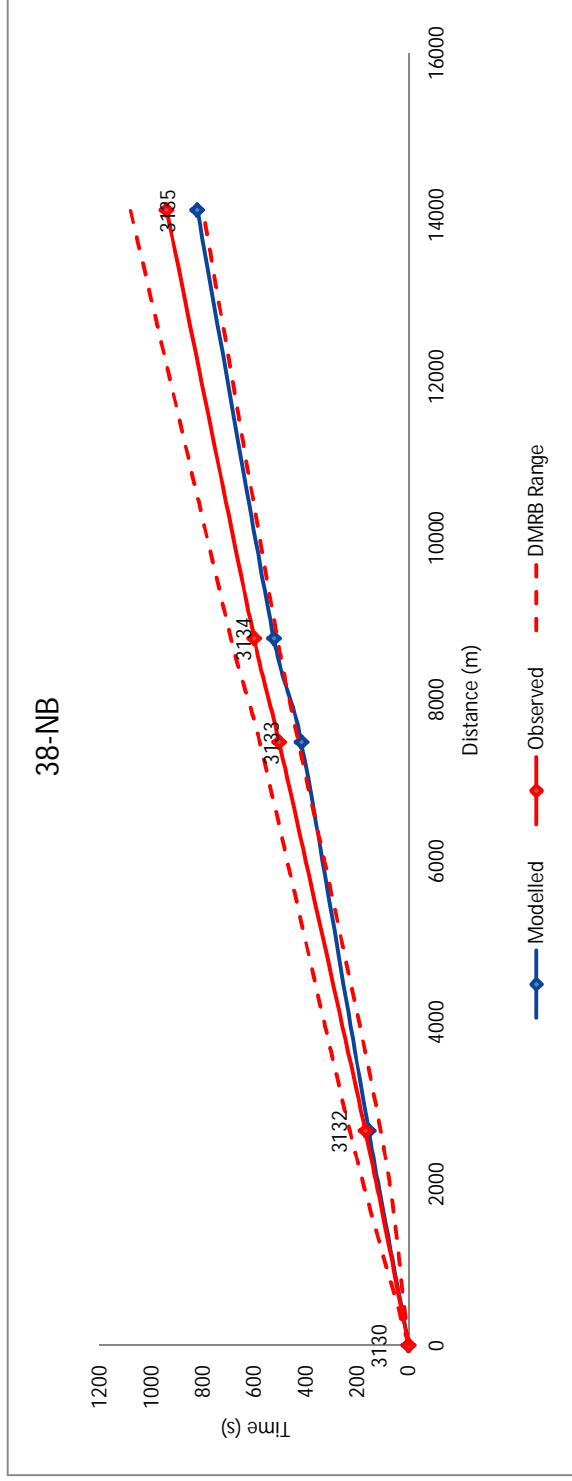
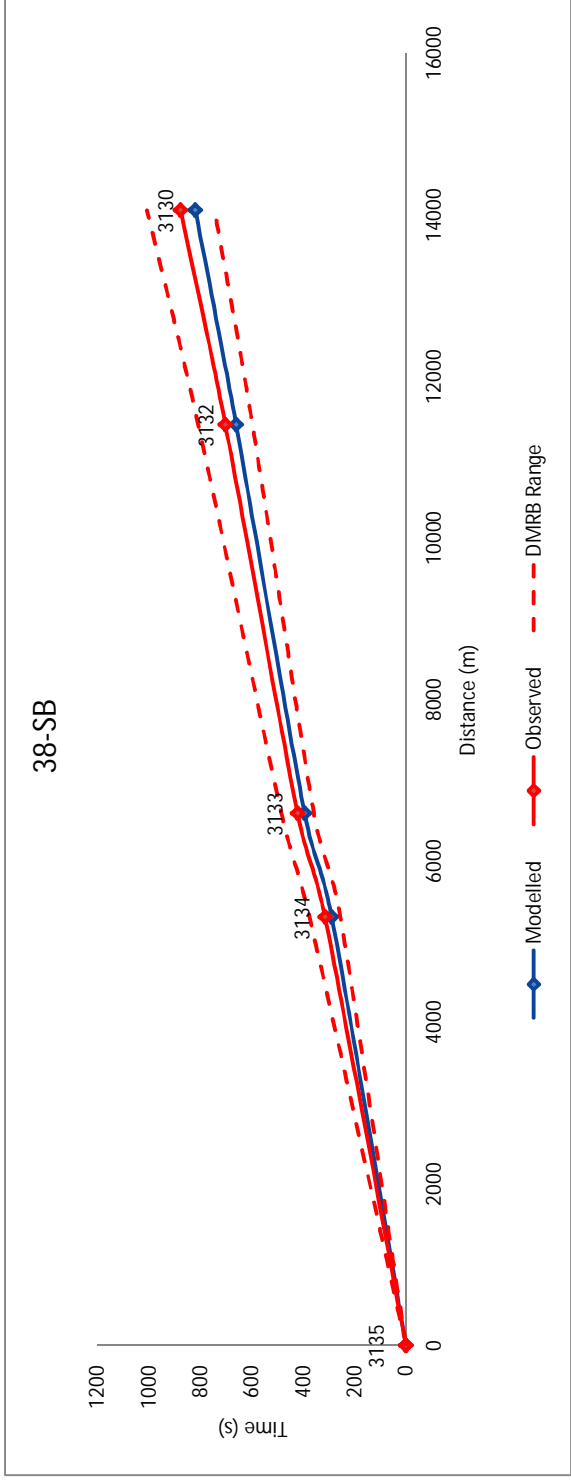


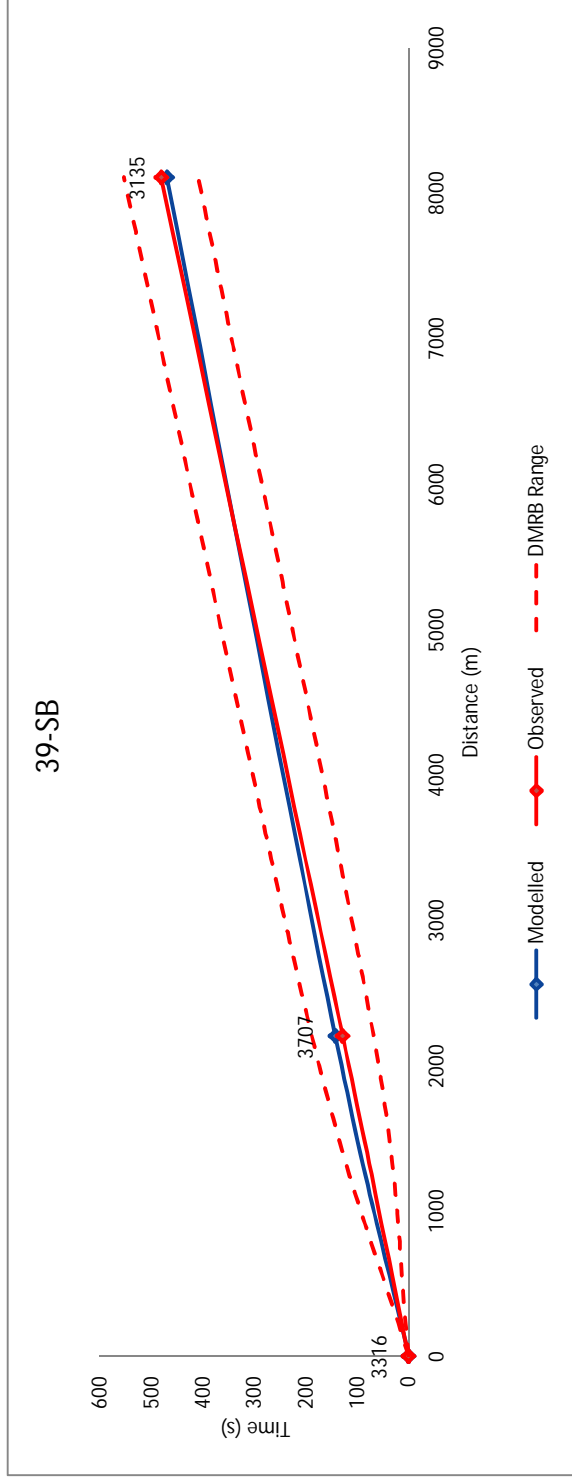
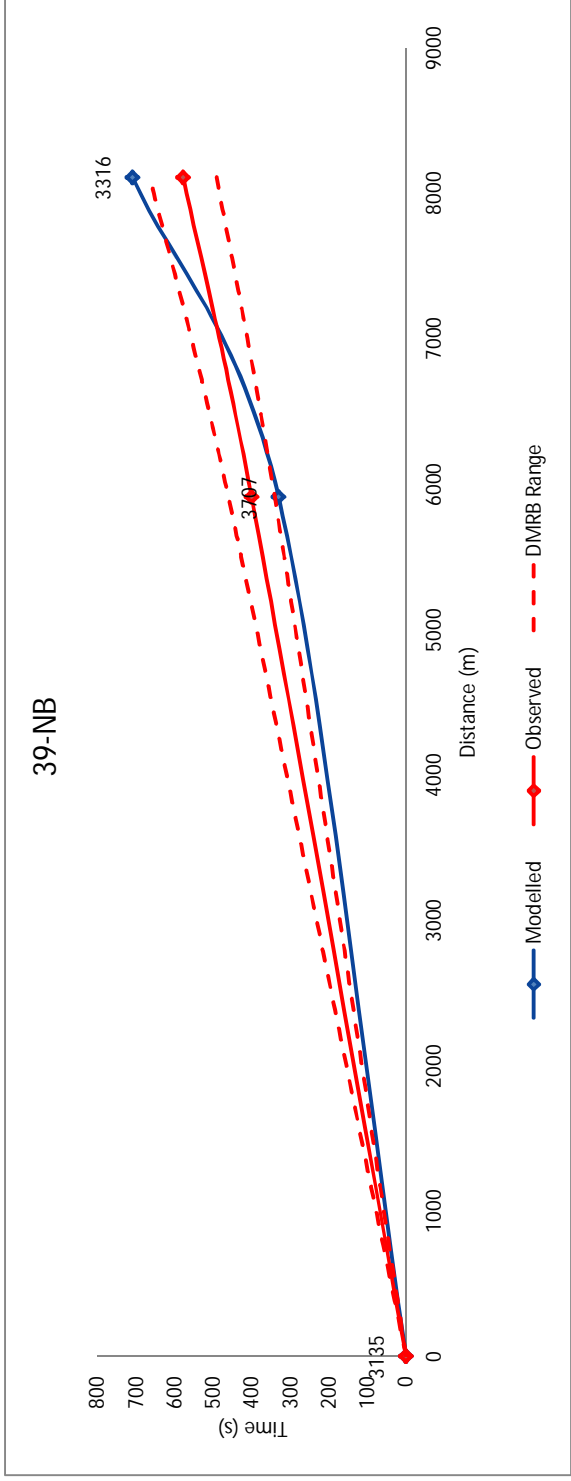
### 37-EB



### 37-WB

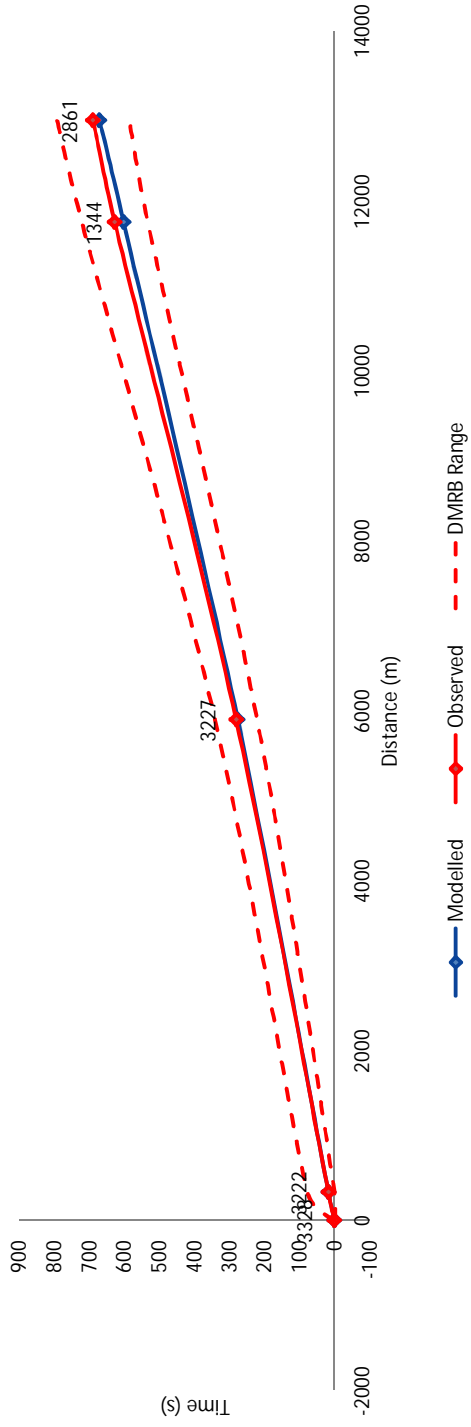




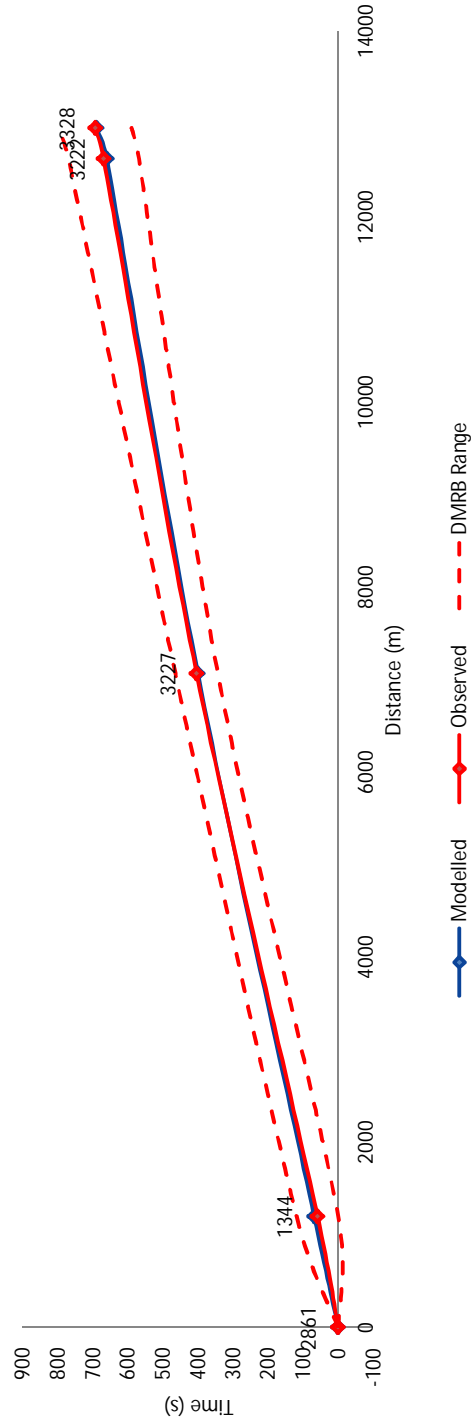


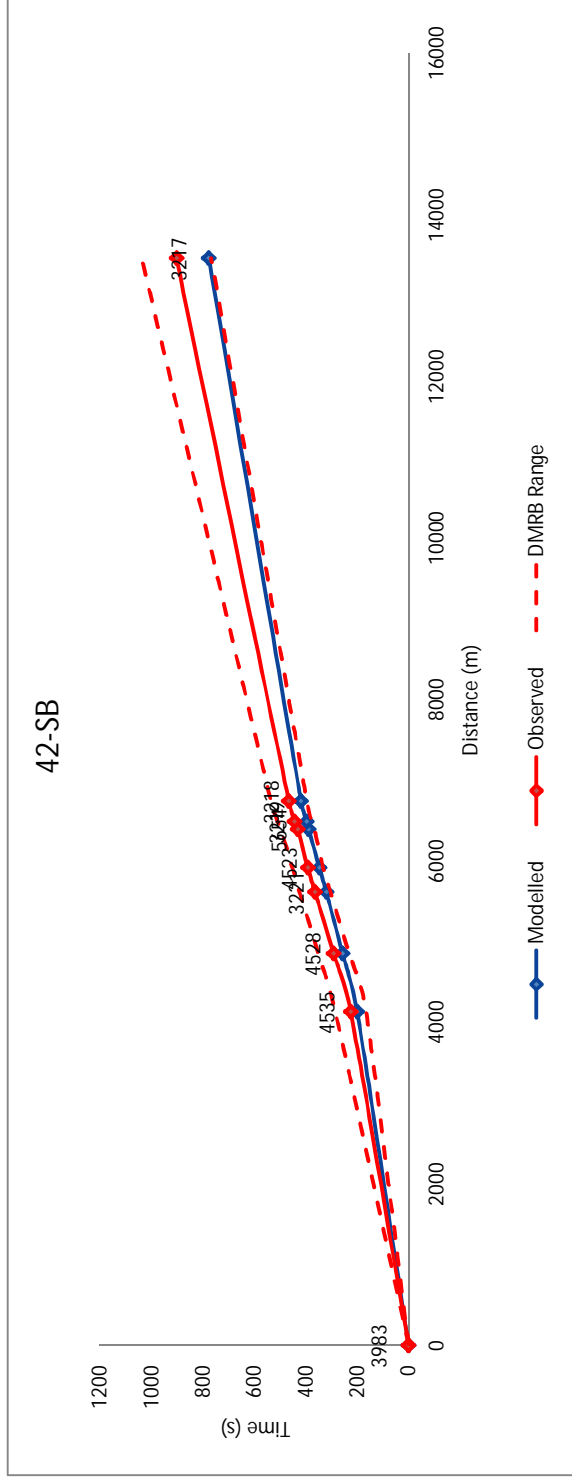
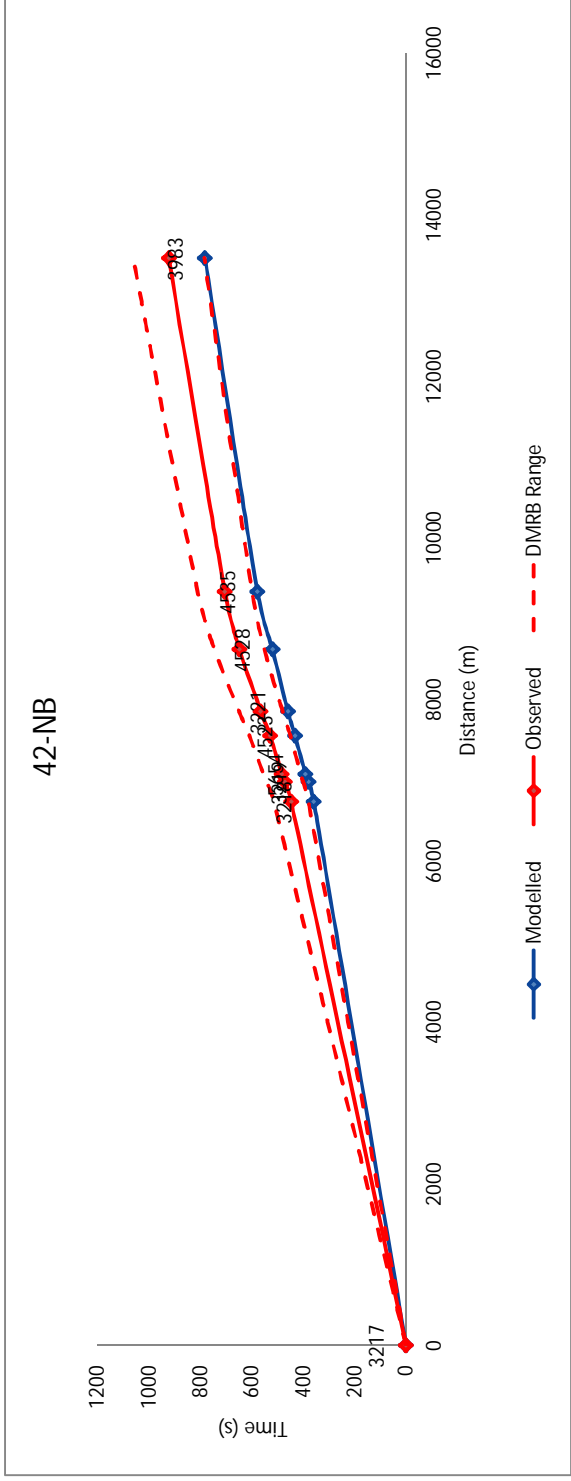


### 41-NB

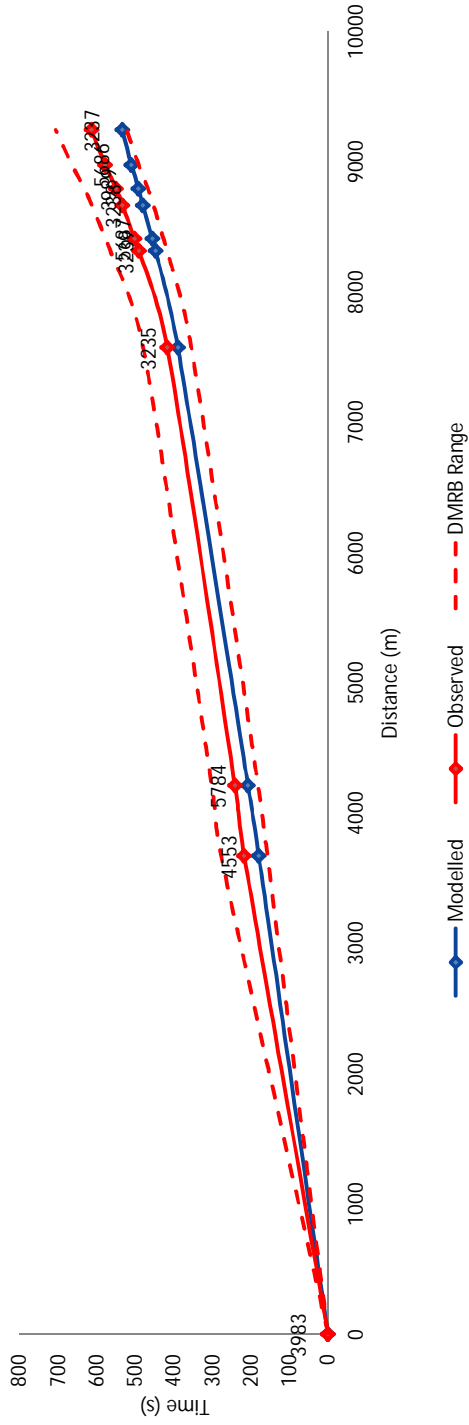


### 41-SB



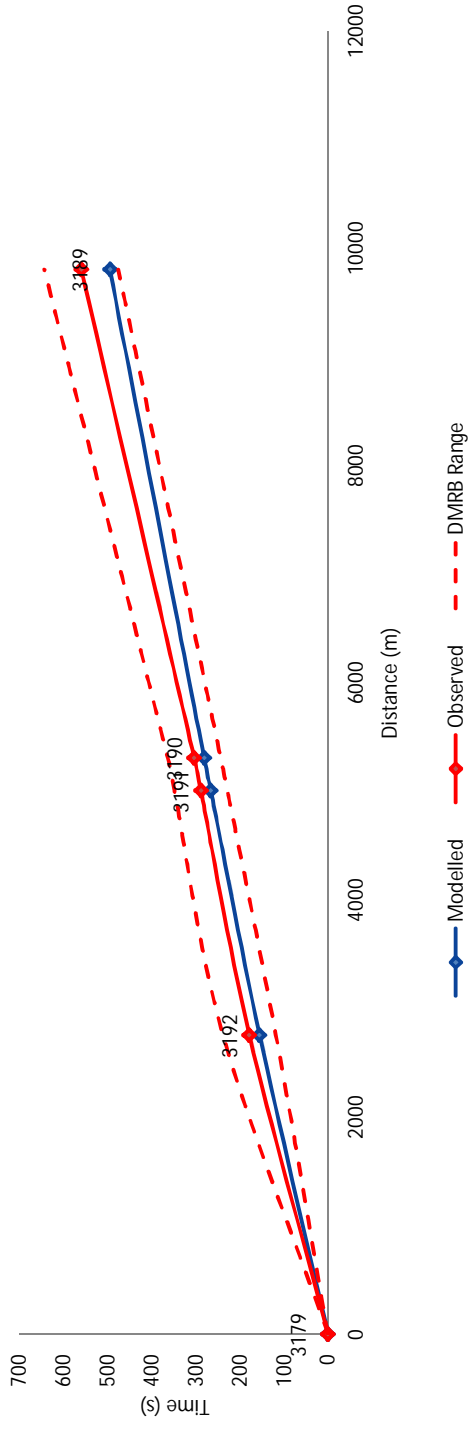


### 43-NB

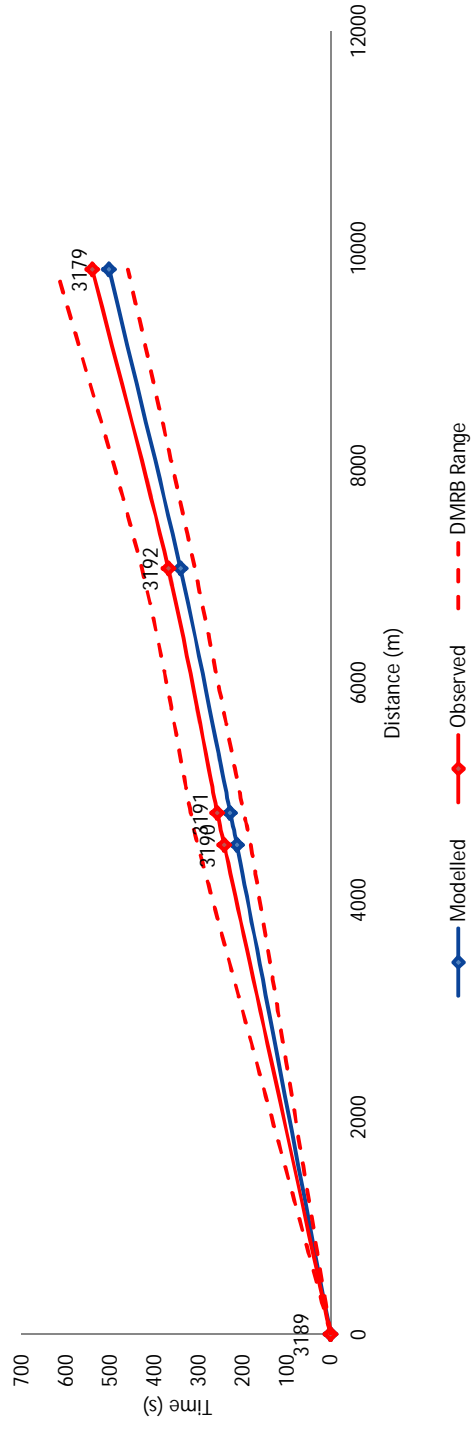


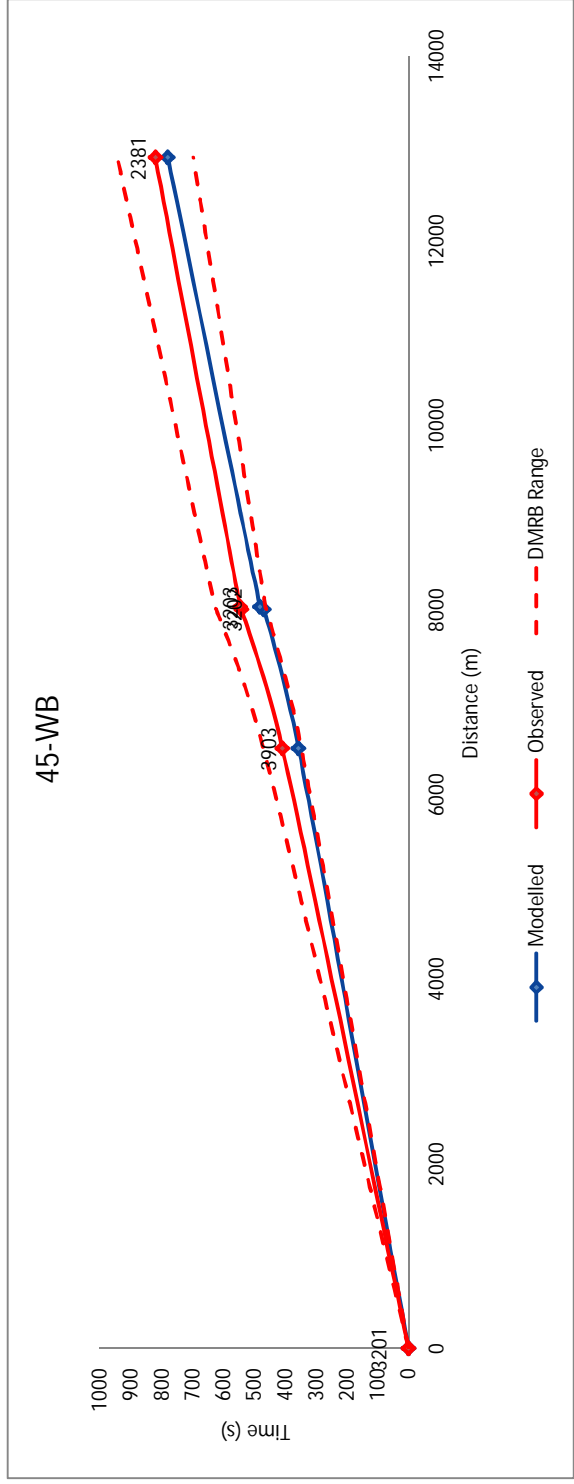
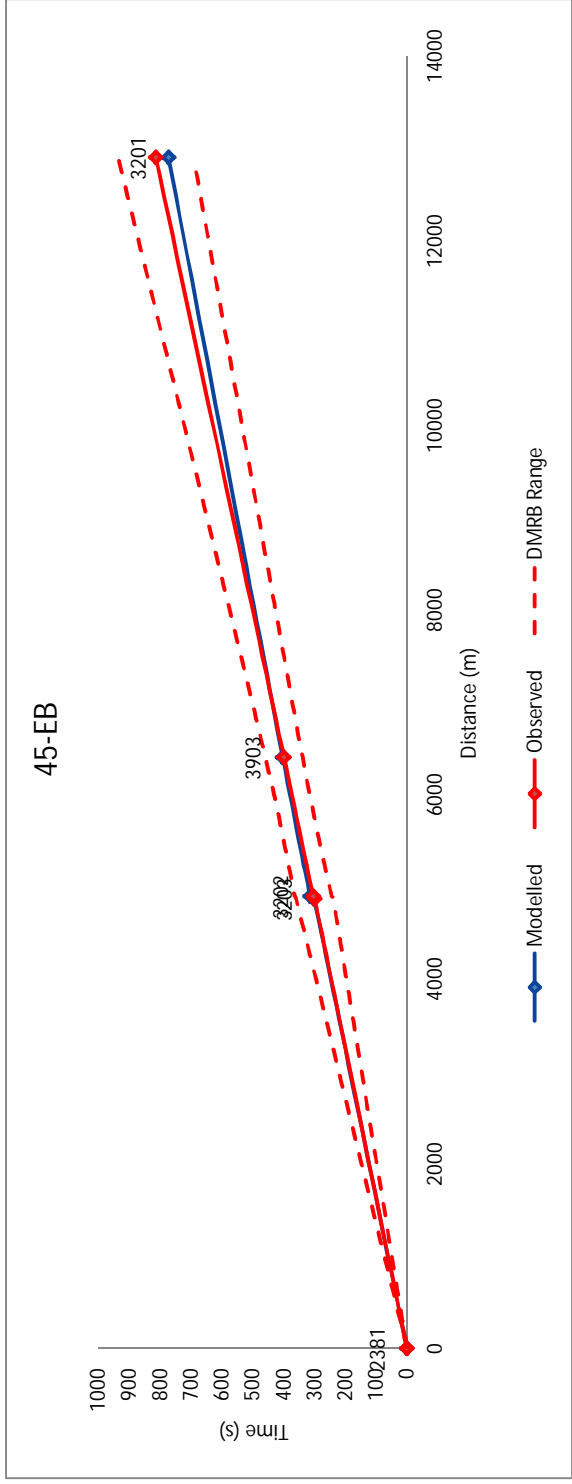


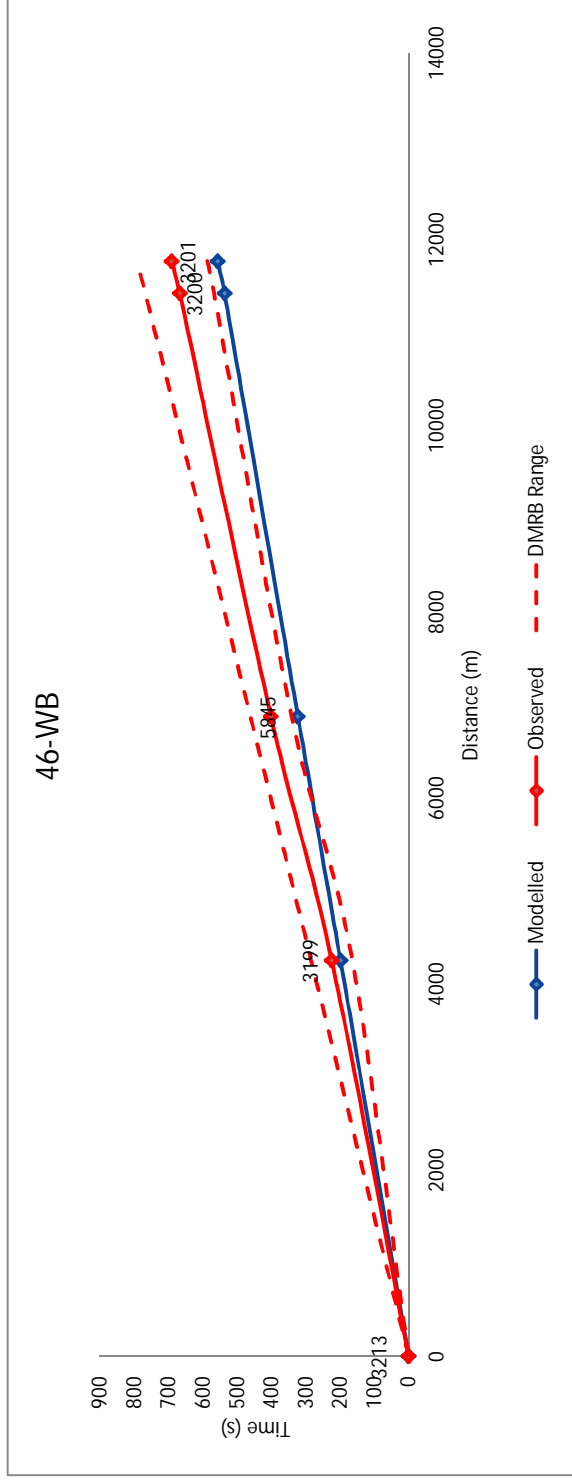
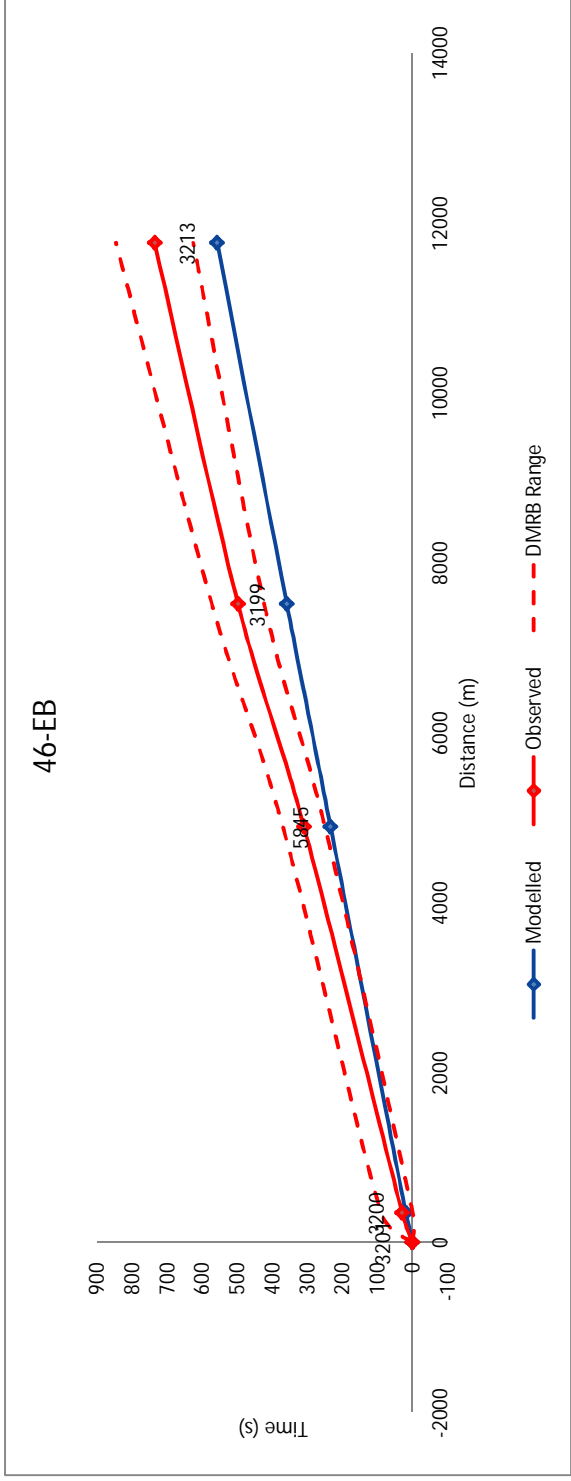
### 44-EB

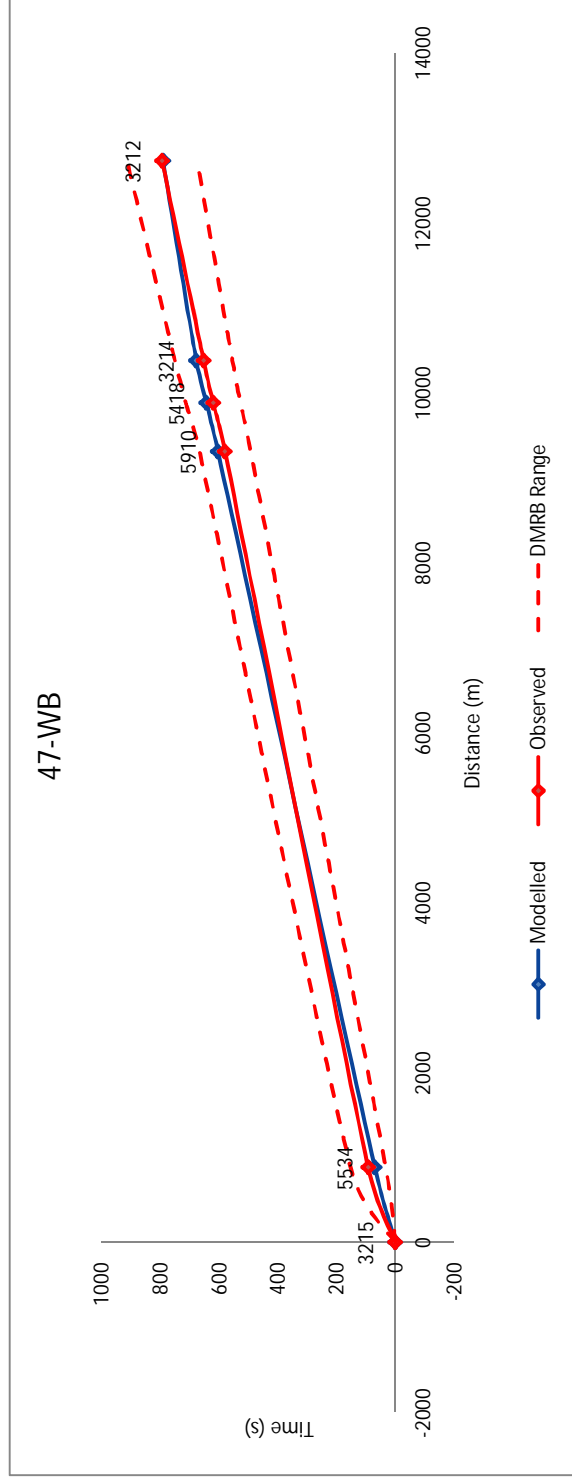
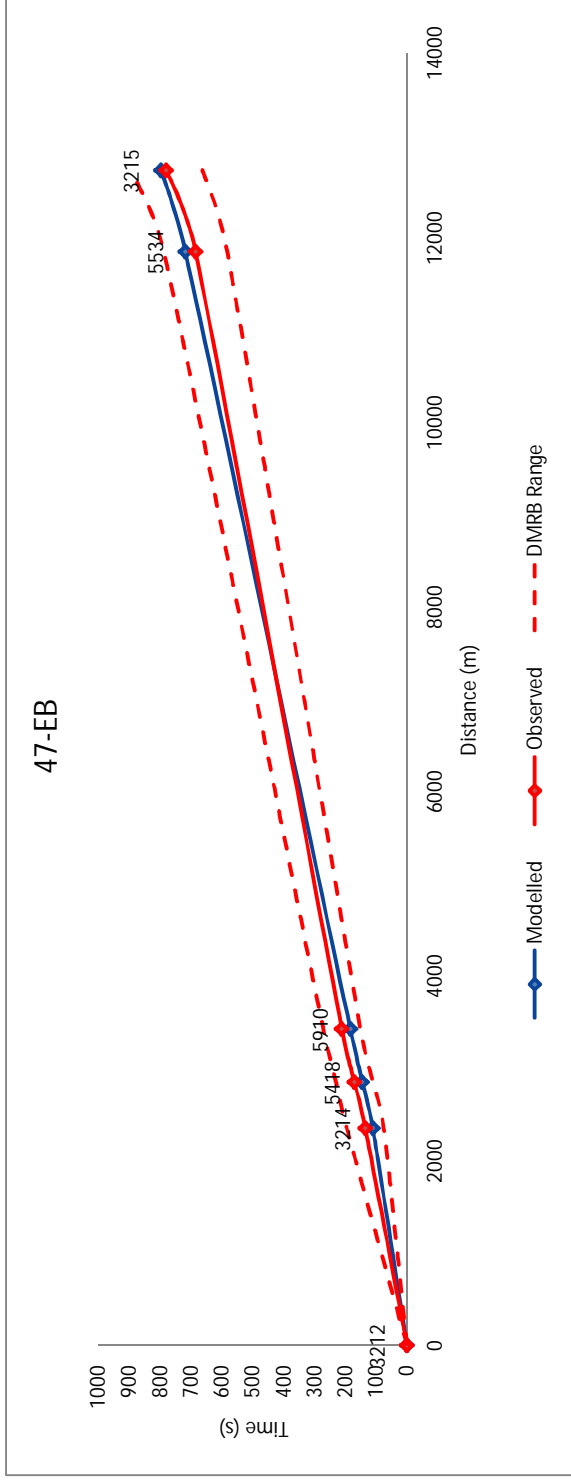


### 44-WB

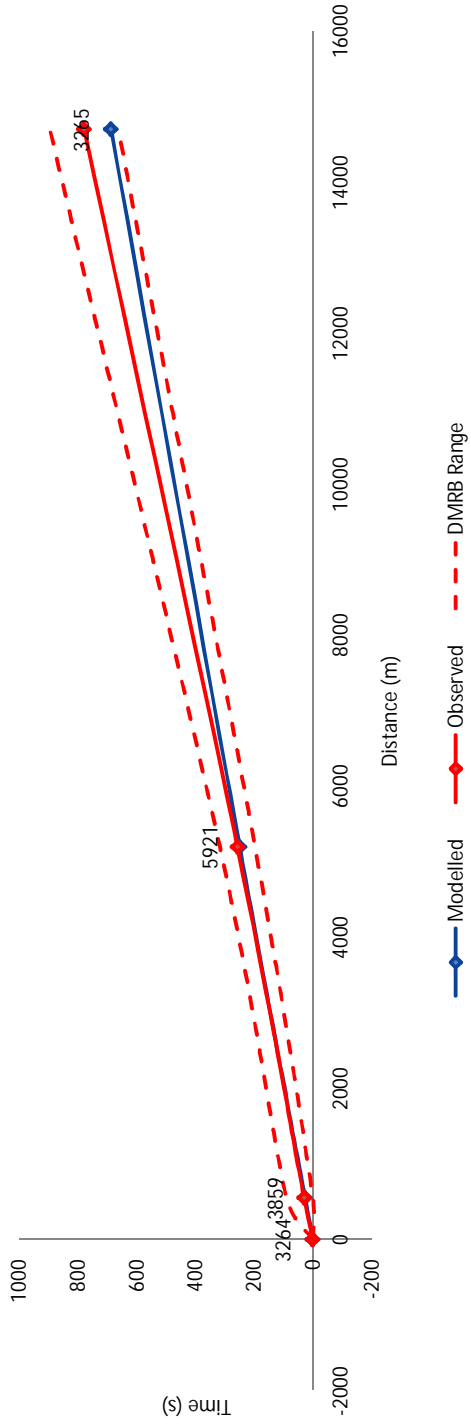




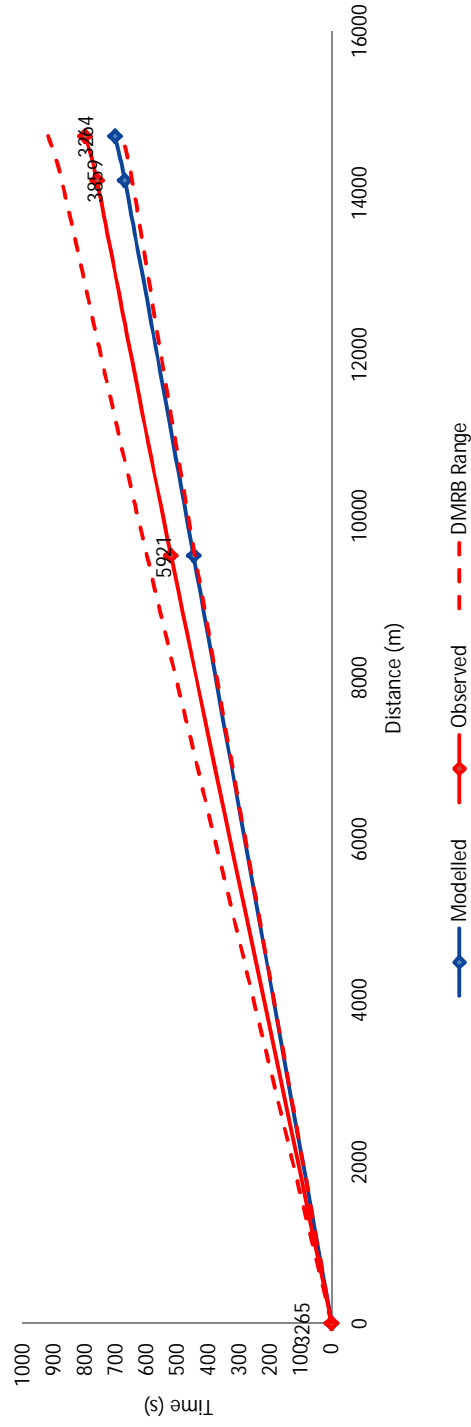




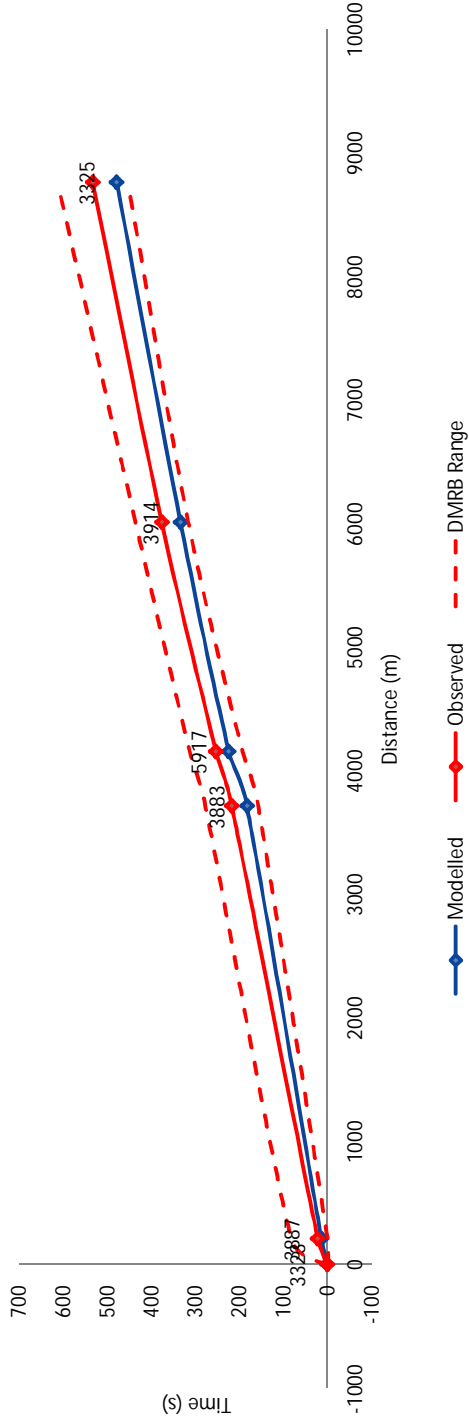
### 48-NB



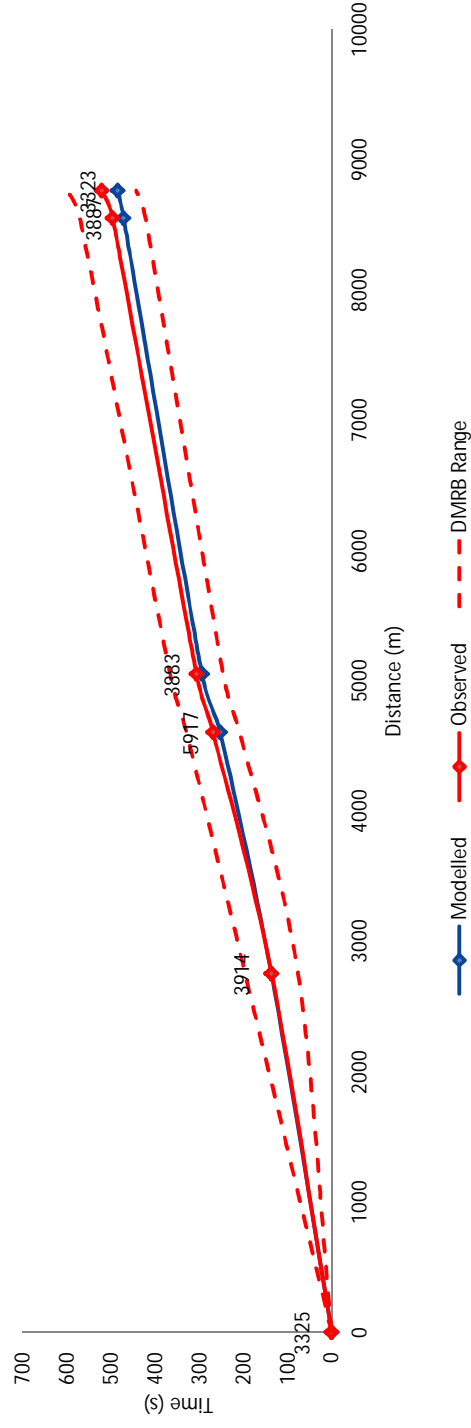
### 48-SB

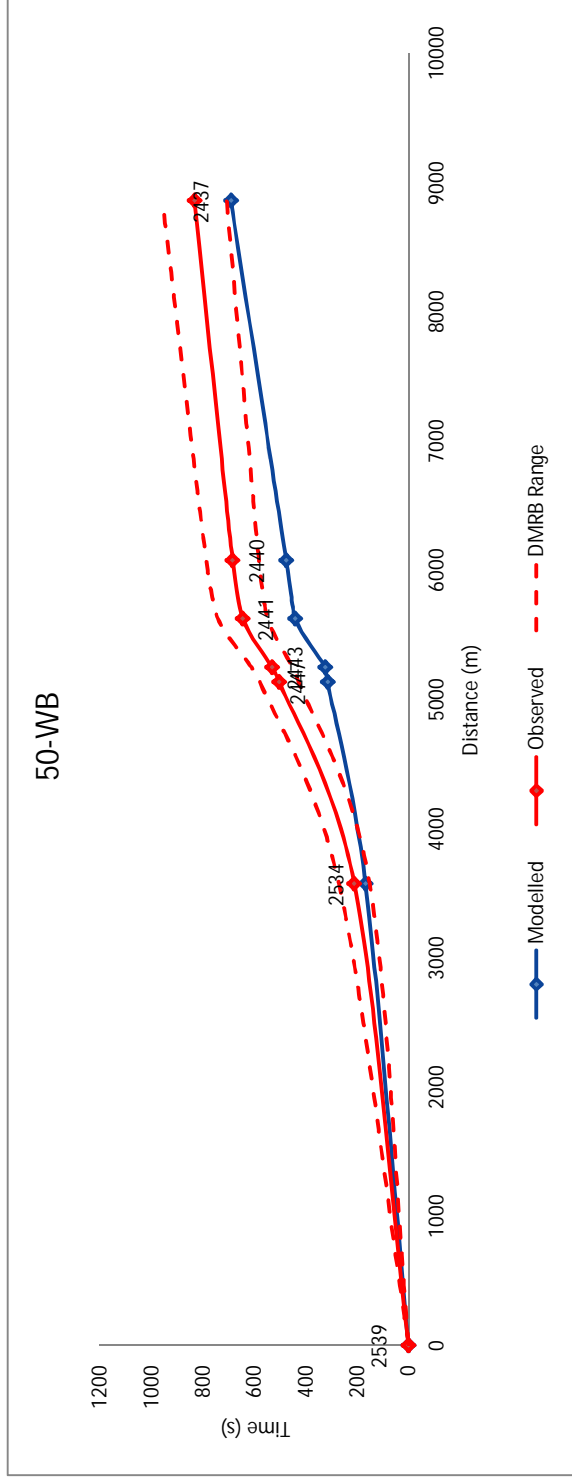
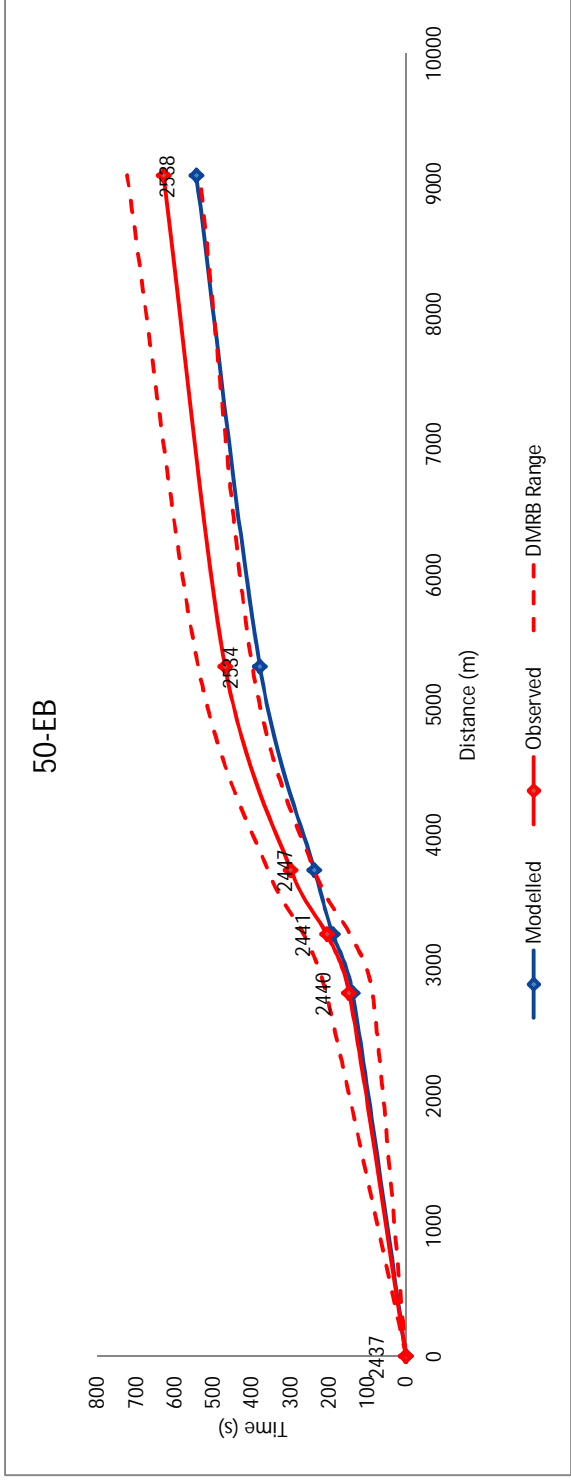


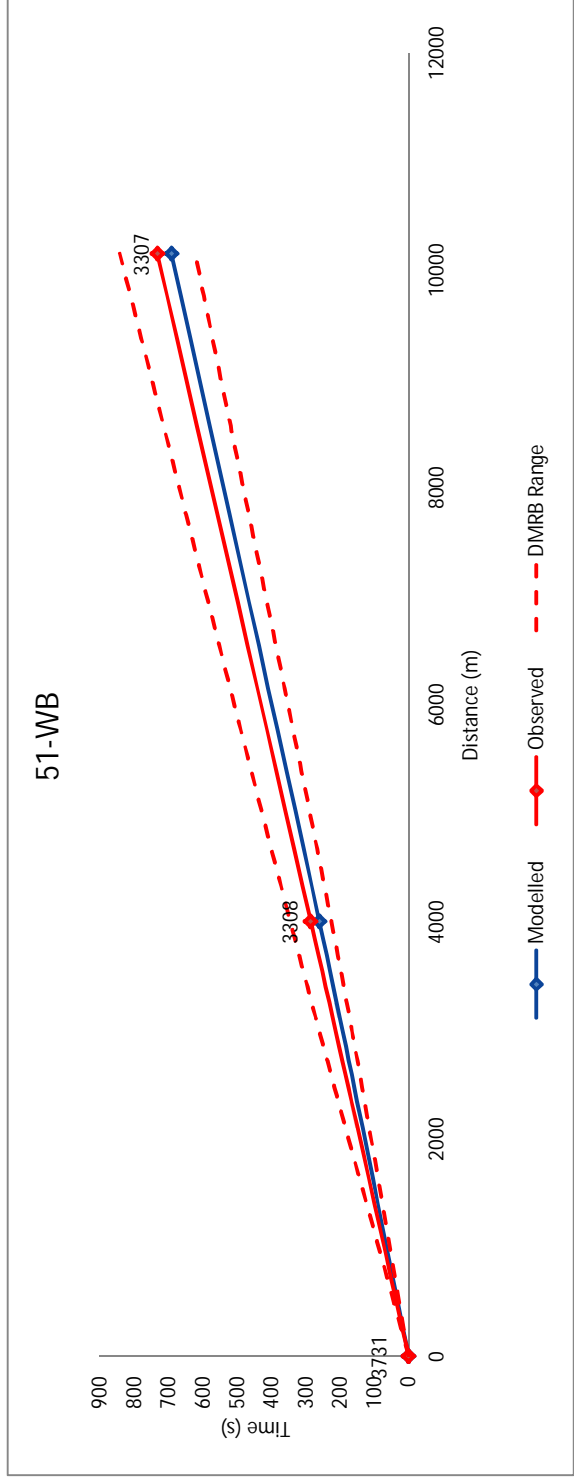
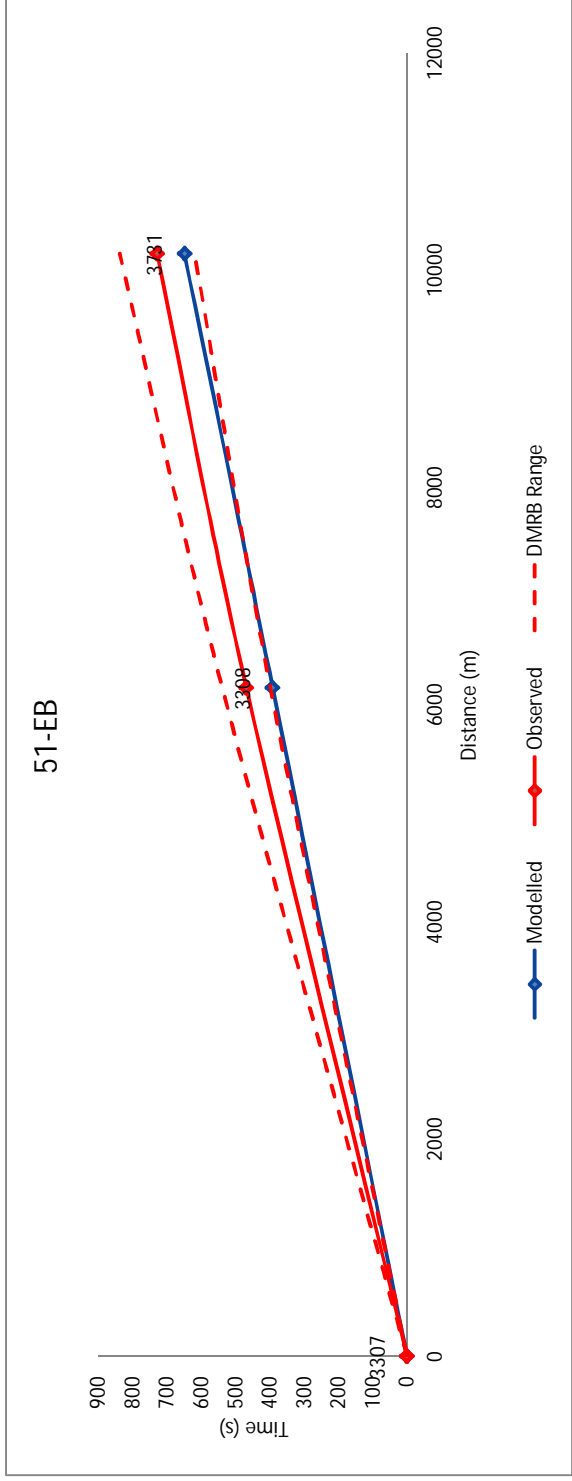
### 49-NB



### 49-SB

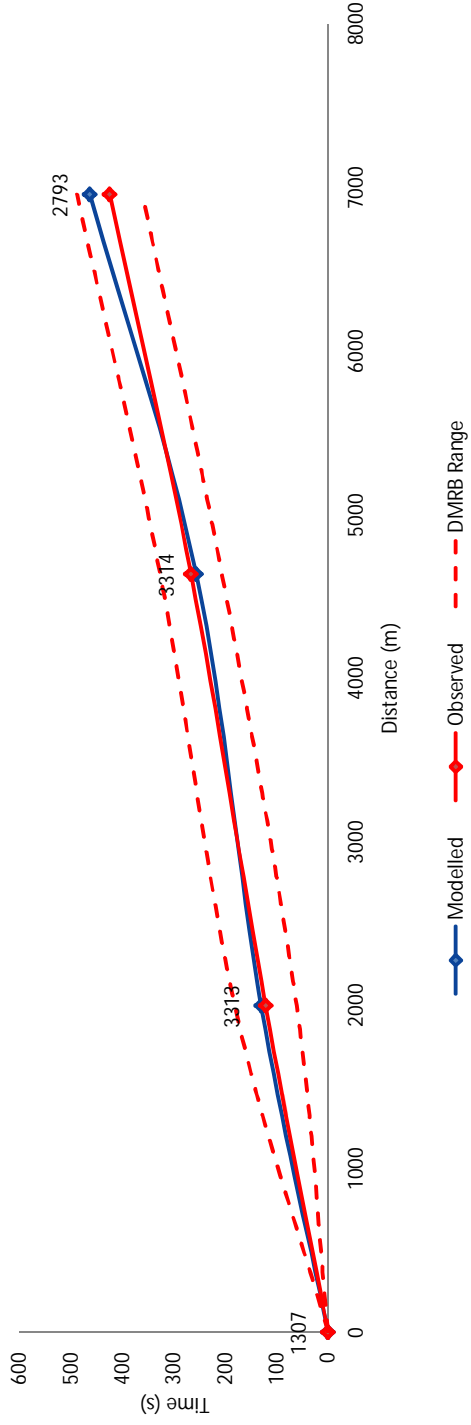




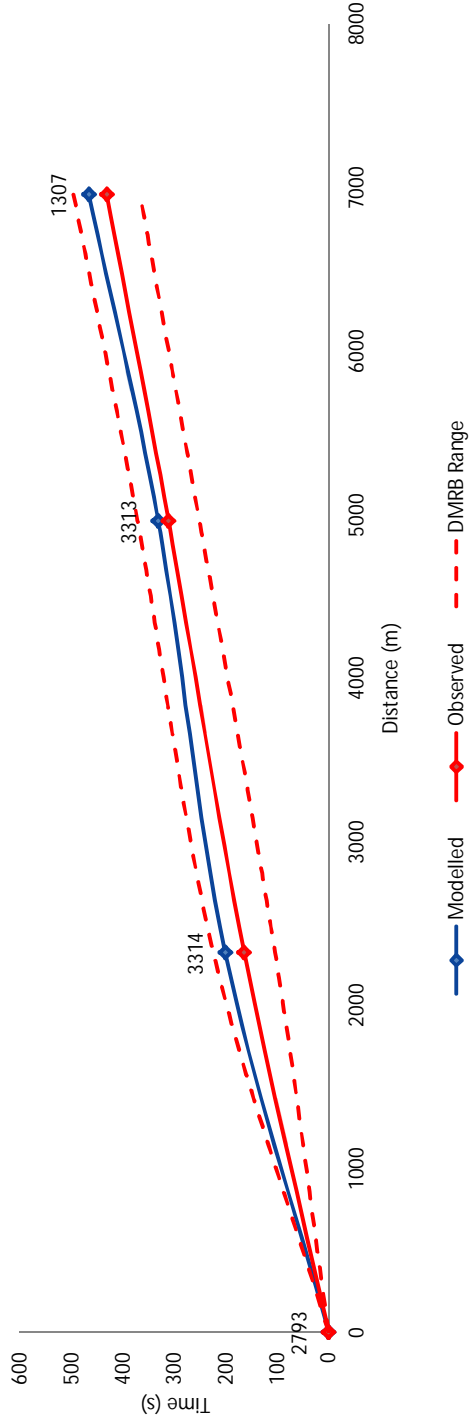




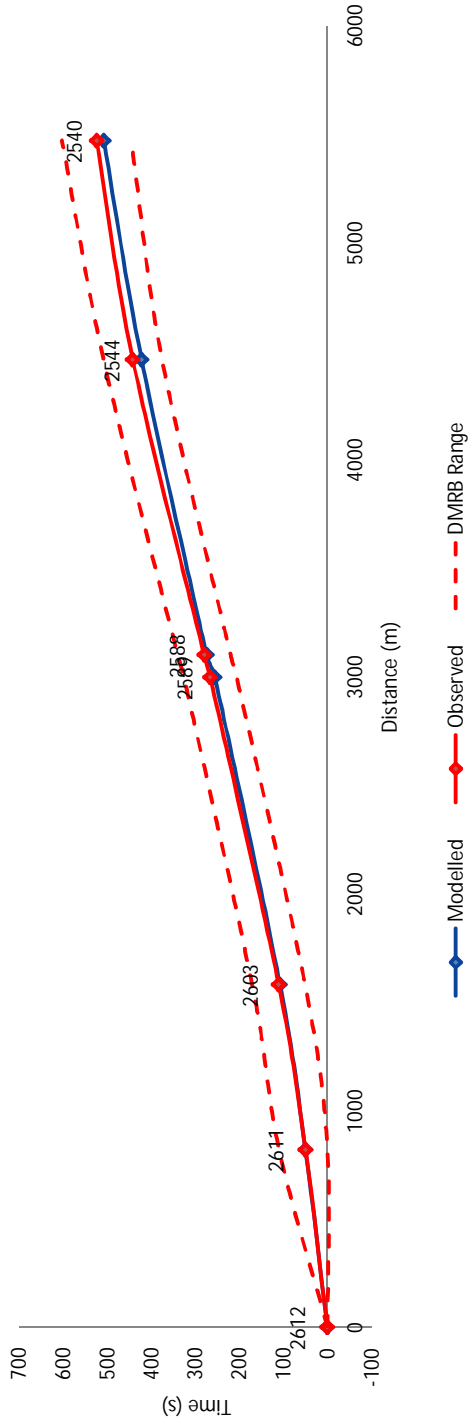
### 52-EB



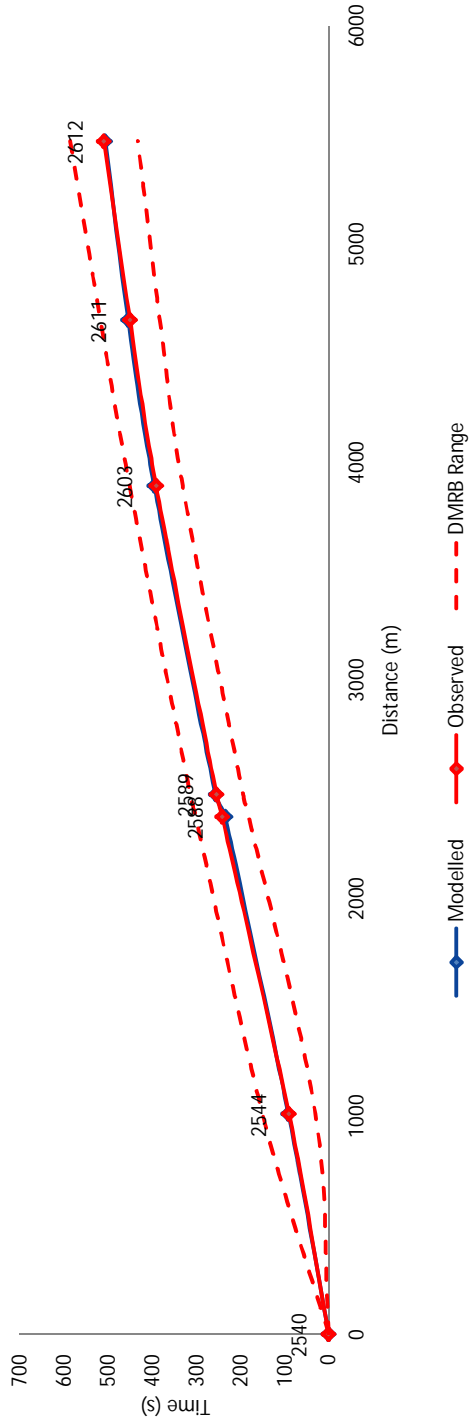
### 52-WB

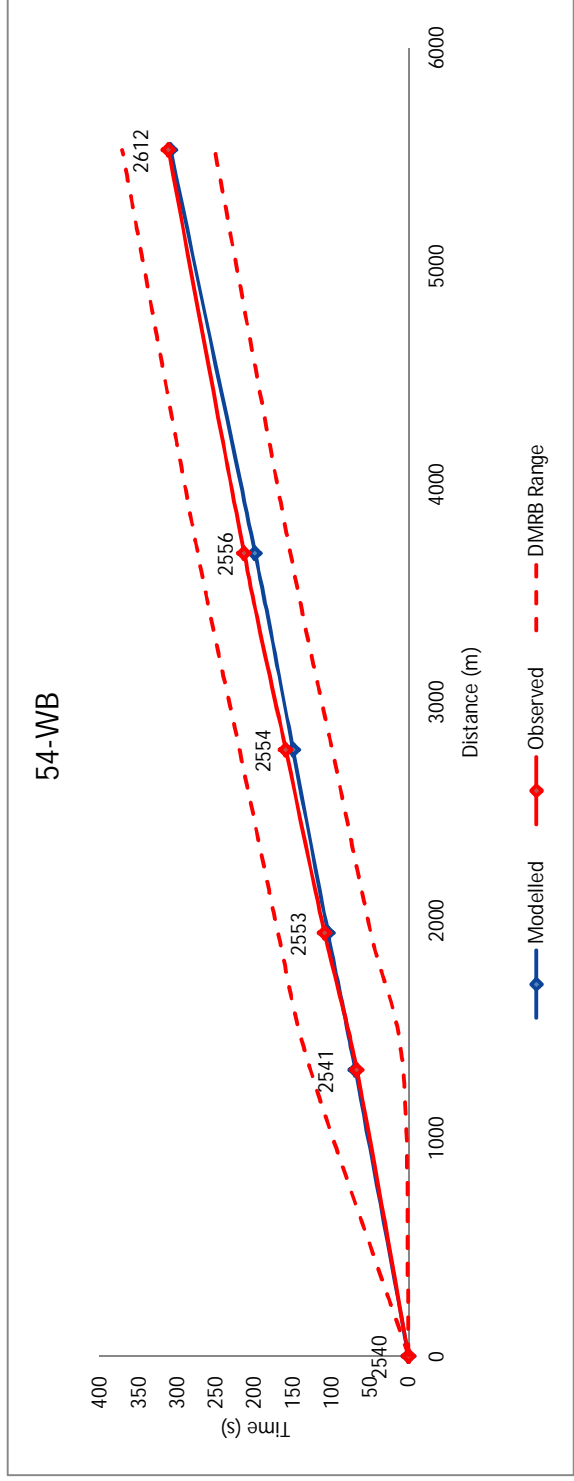
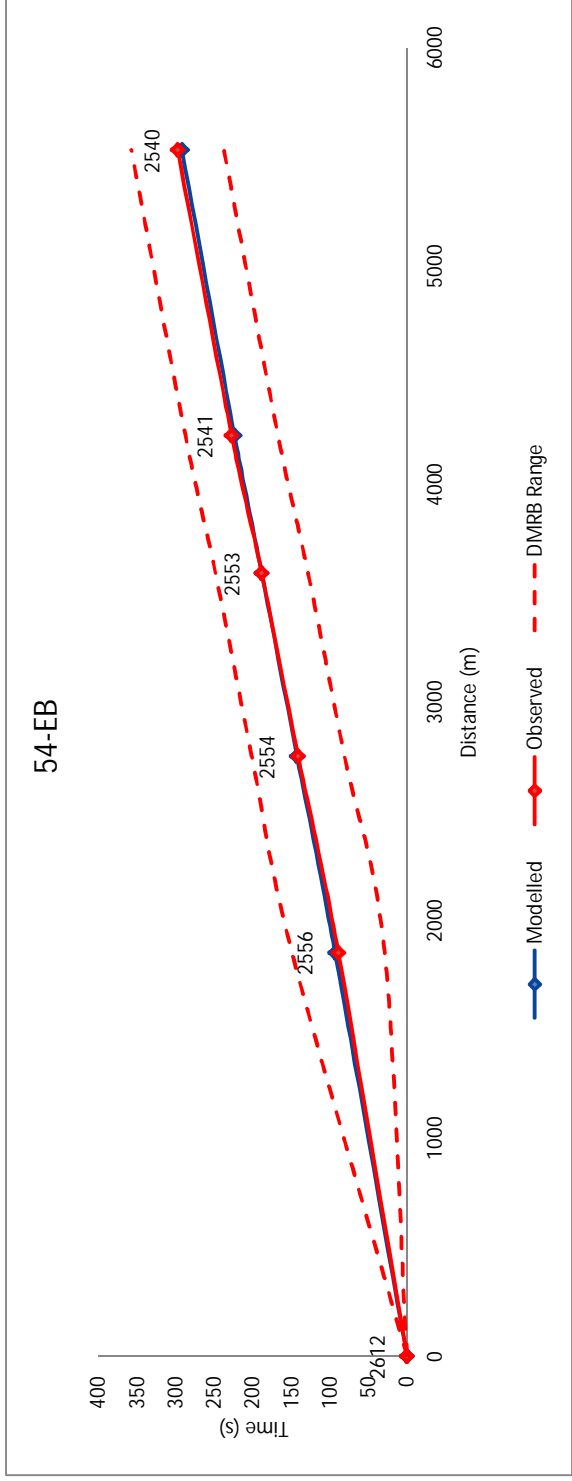


### 53-EB

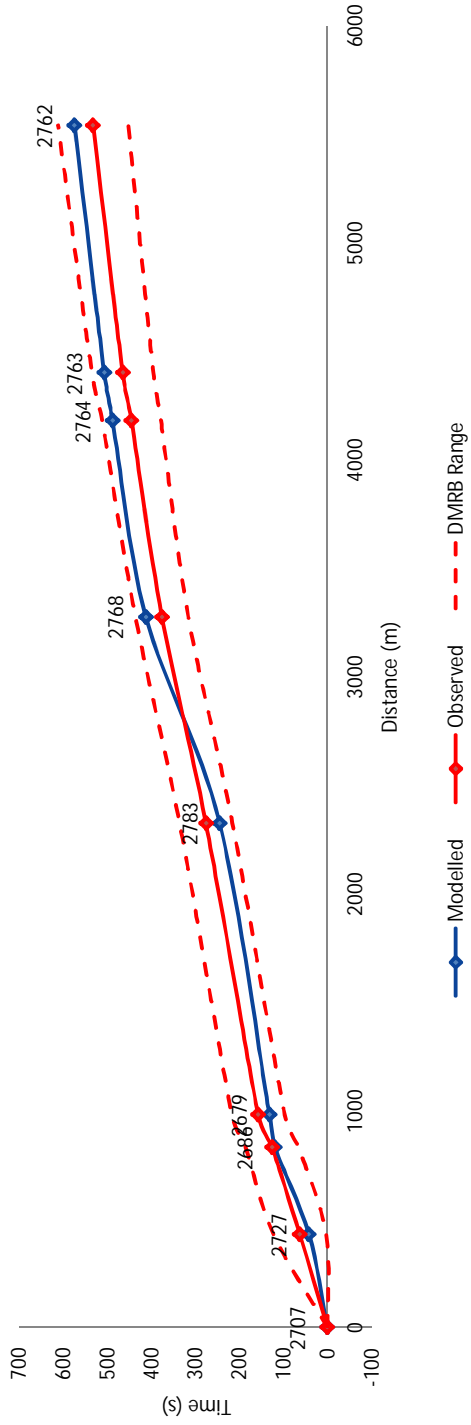


### 53-WB

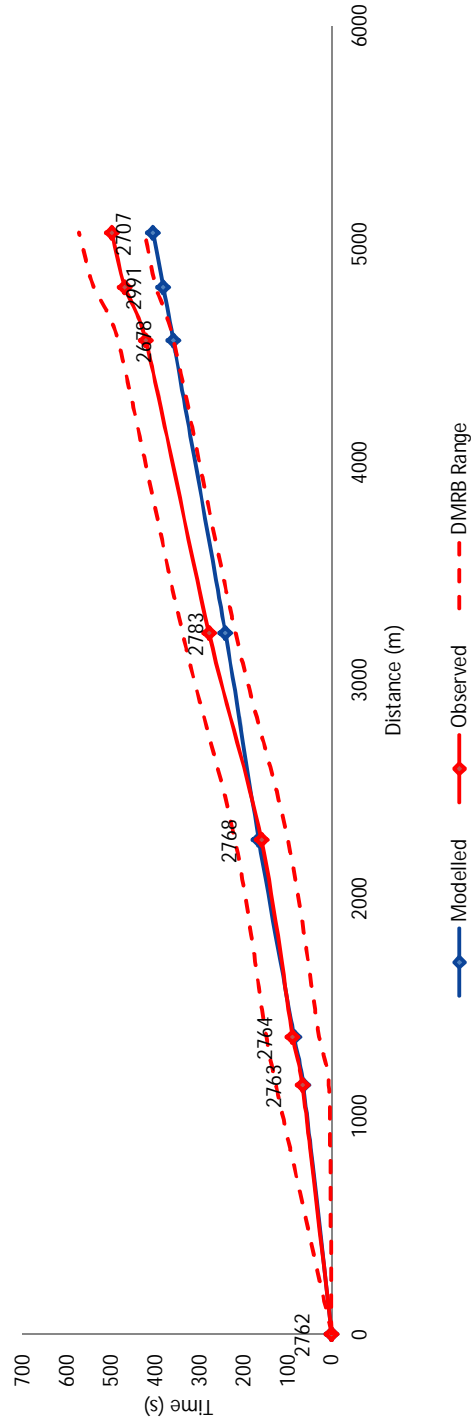




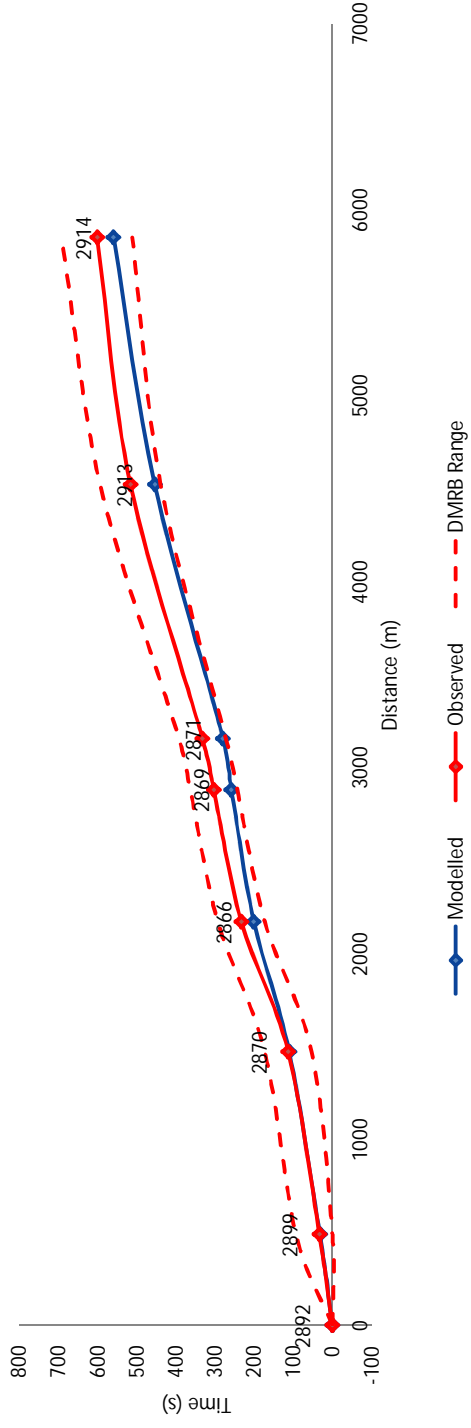
### 55-NB



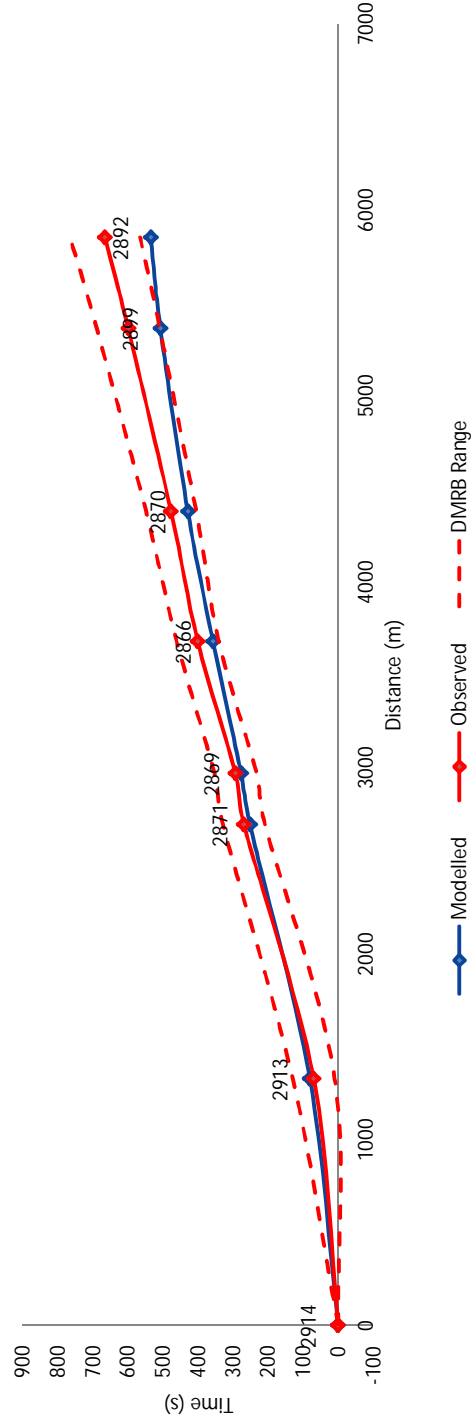
### 55-SB



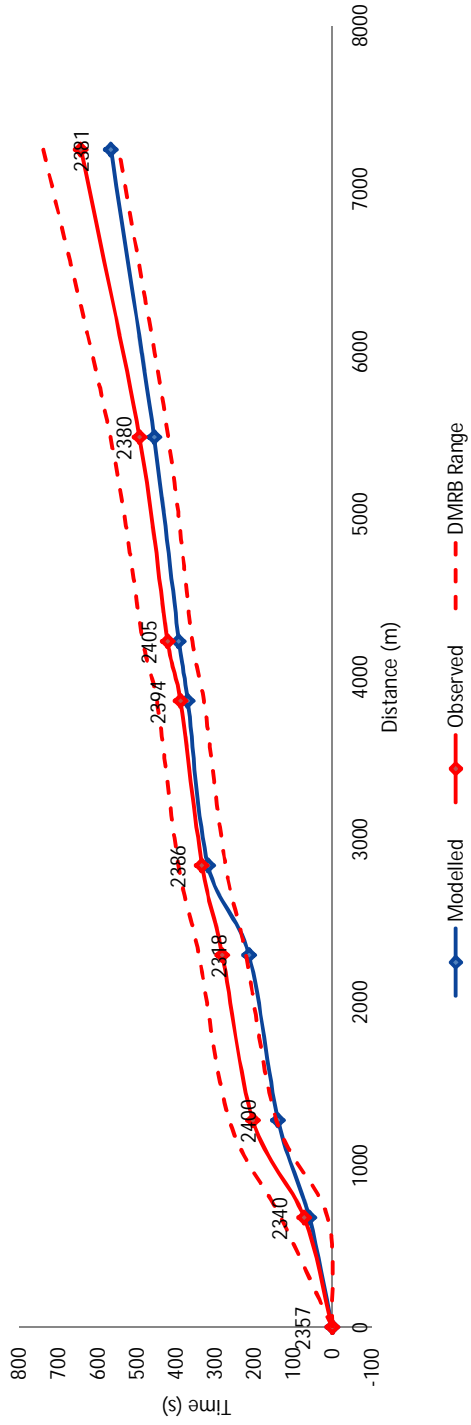
### 56-NB



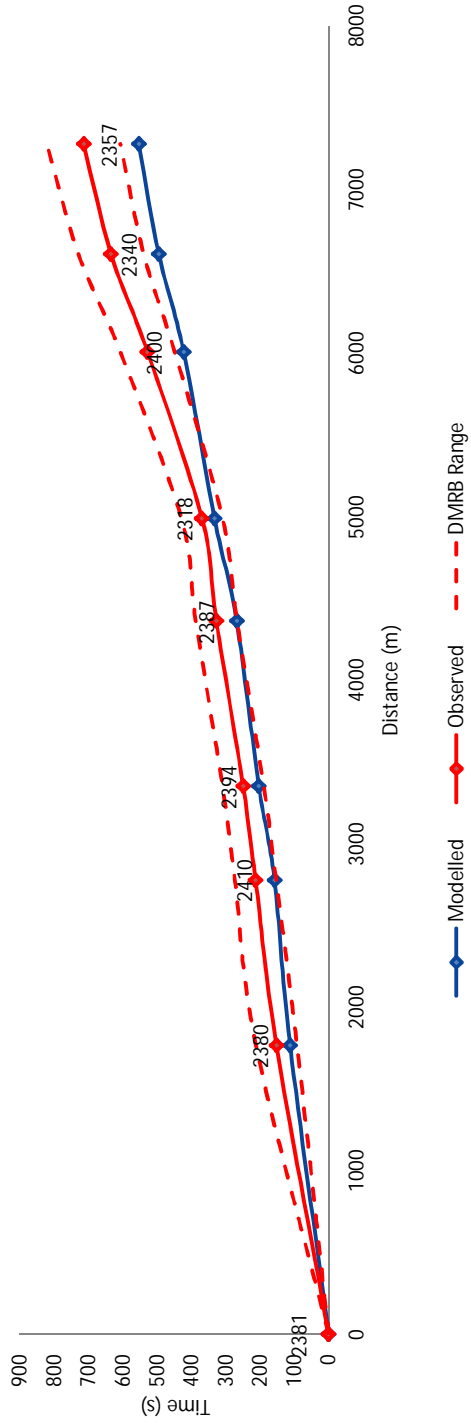
### 56-SB

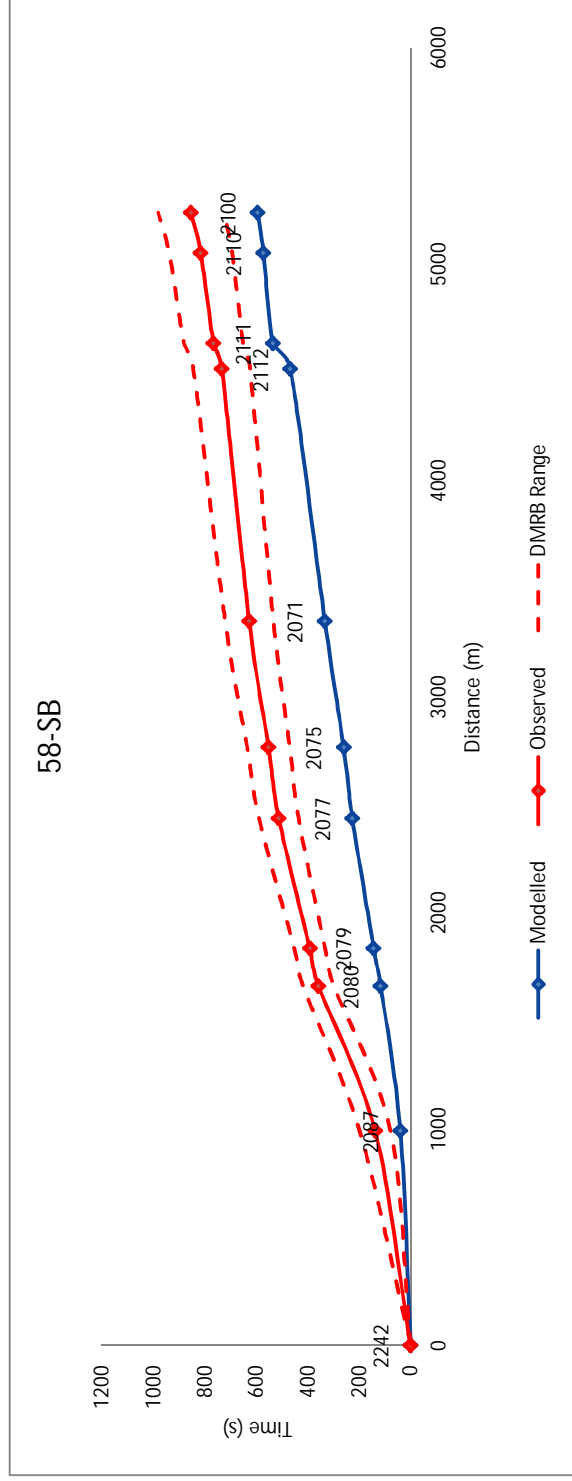
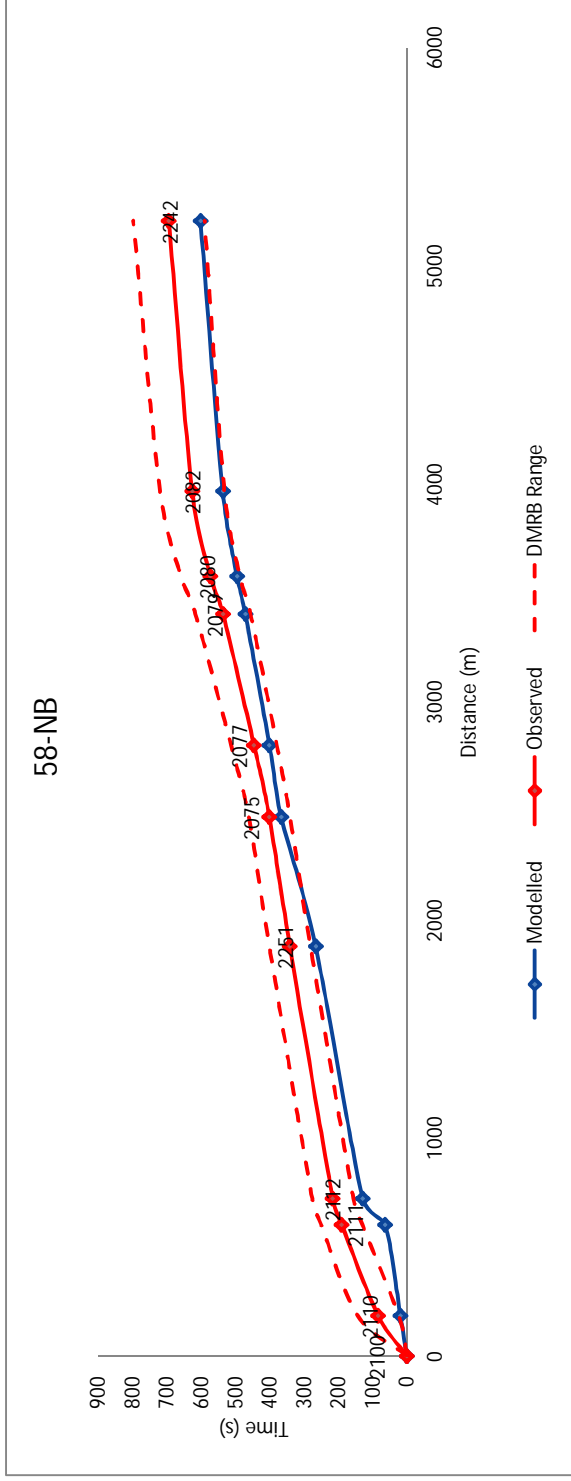


### 57-EB

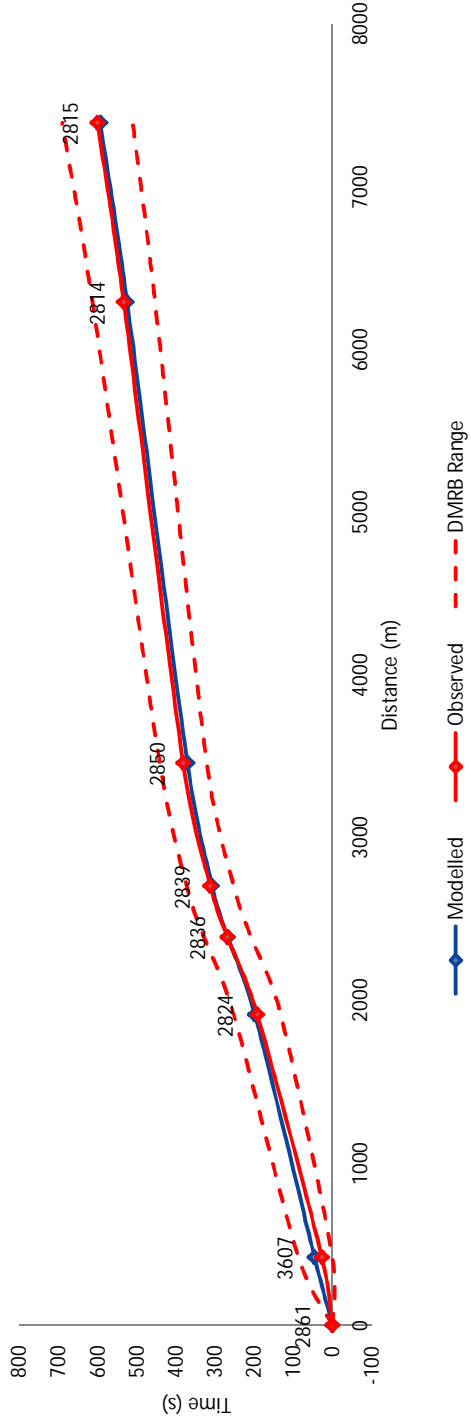


### 57-WB

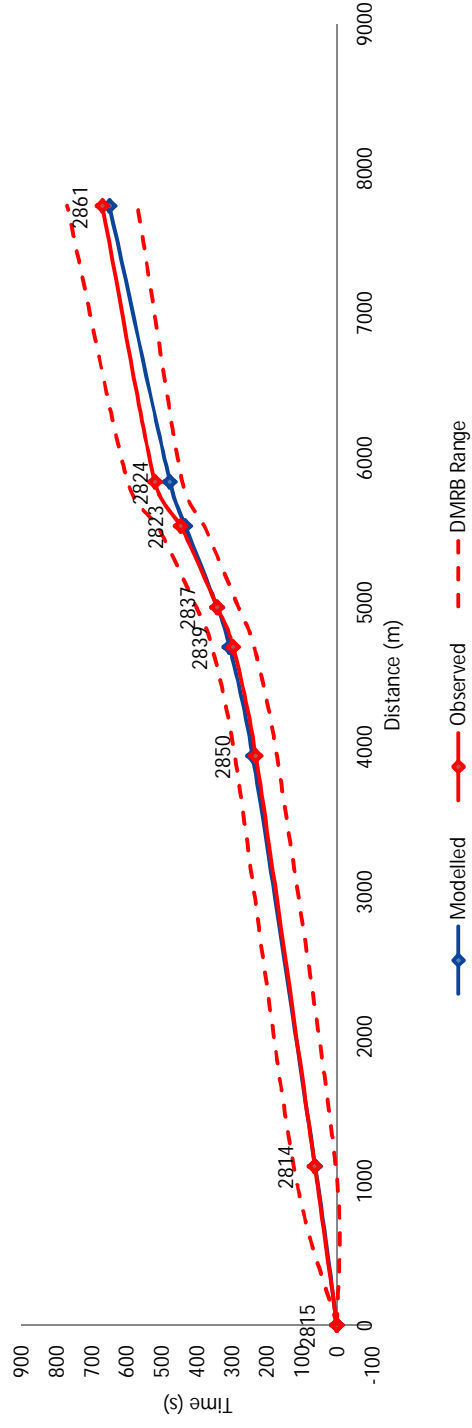




### 59-EB

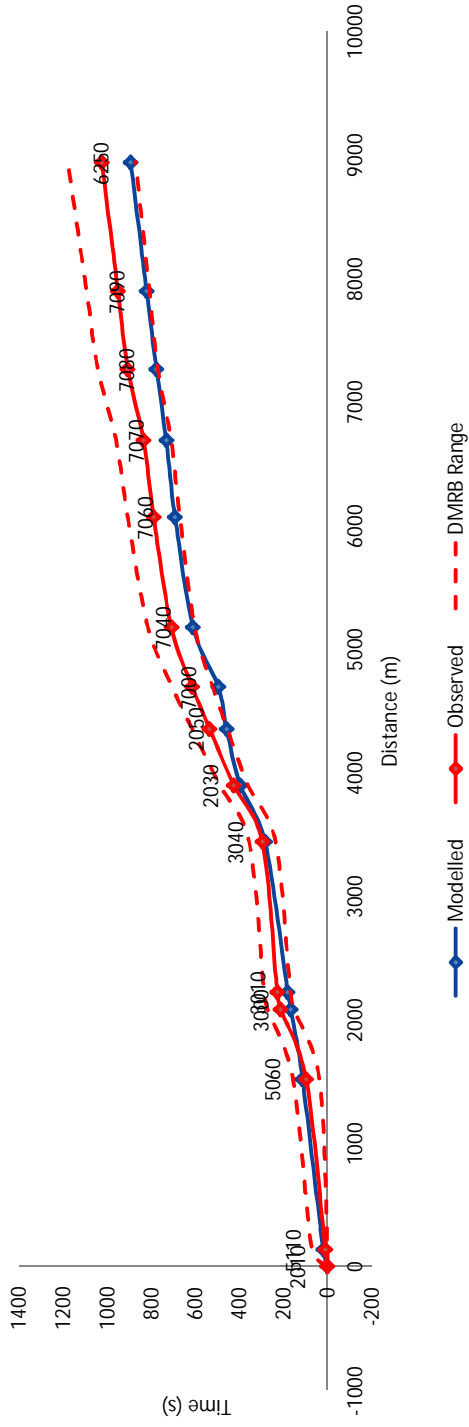


### 59-WB

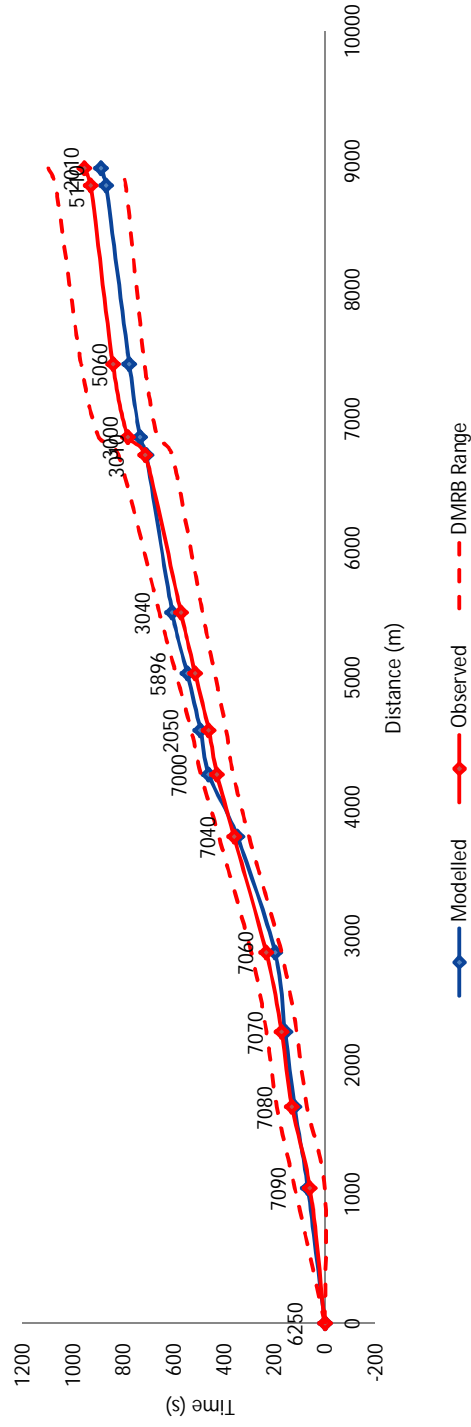


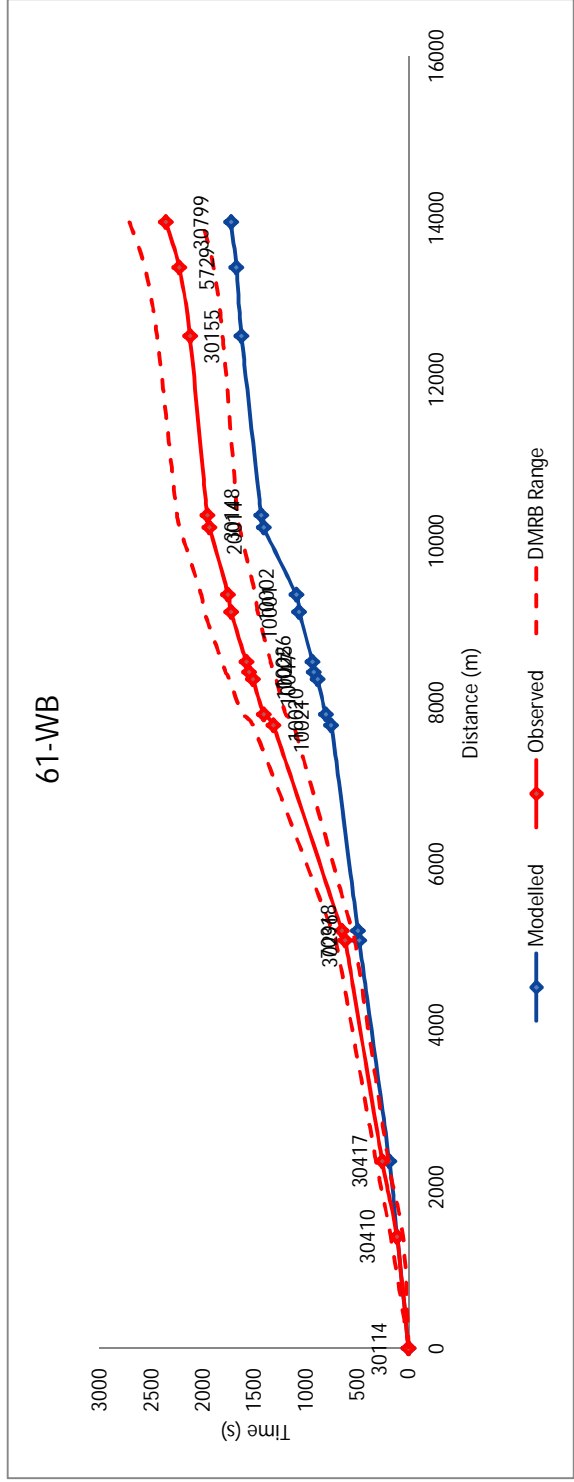
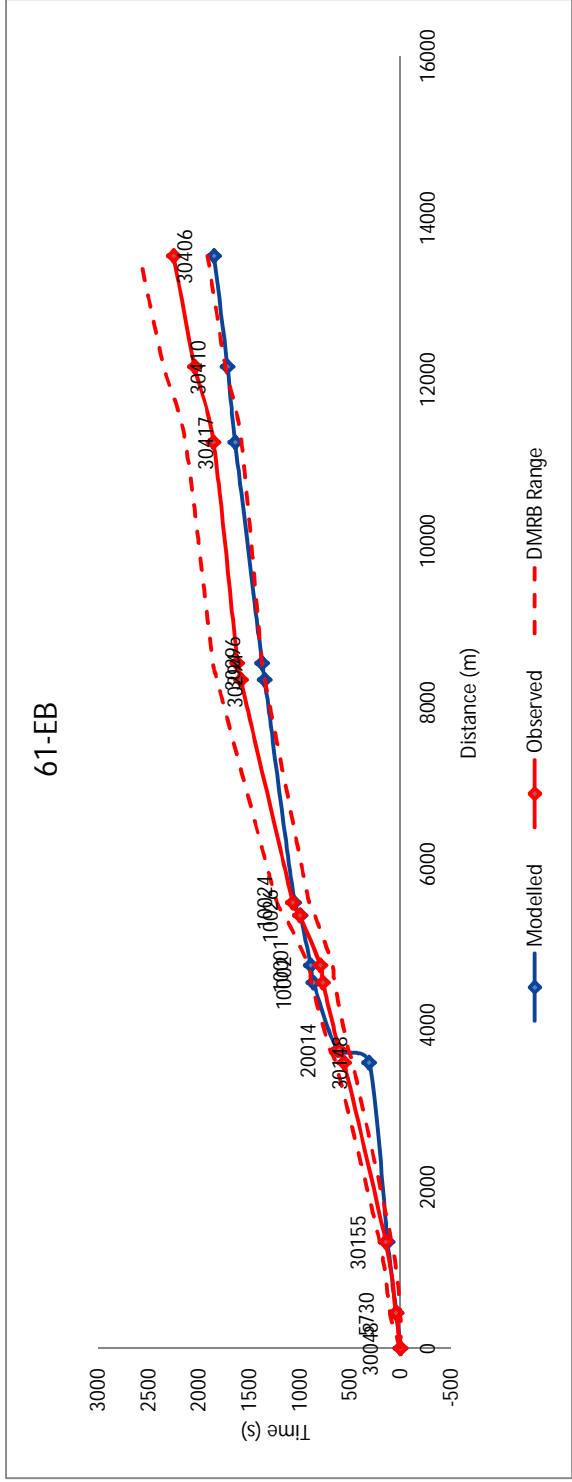


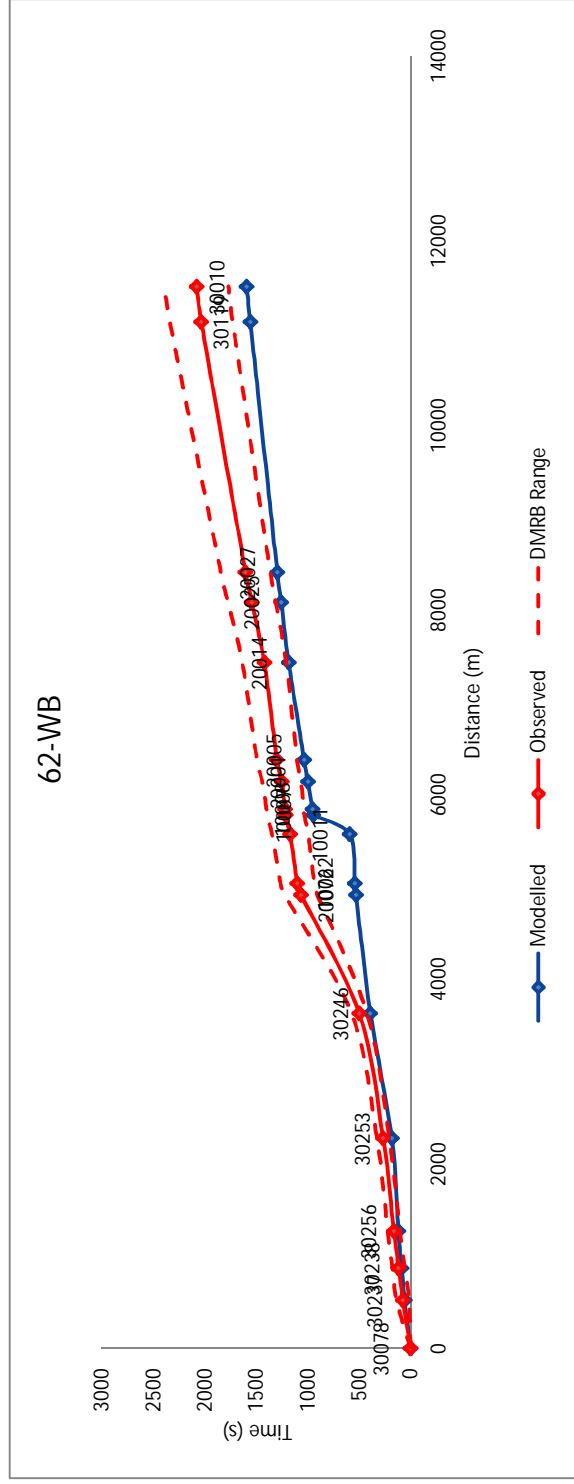
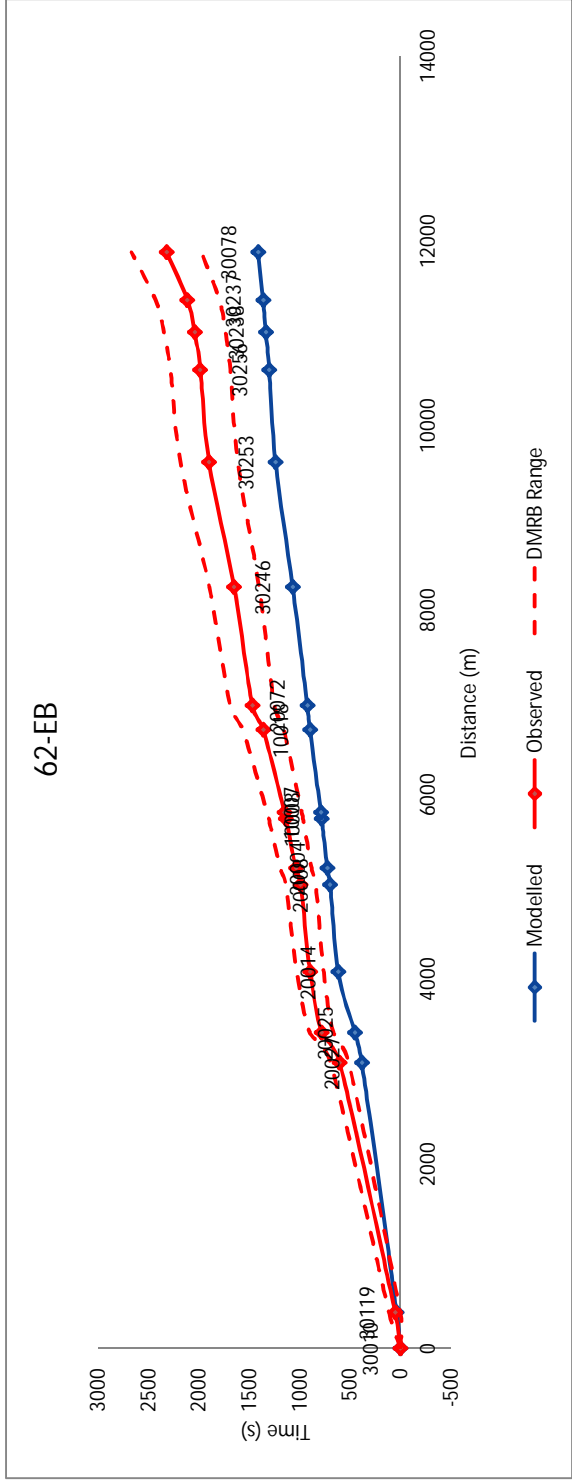
### 60-NB

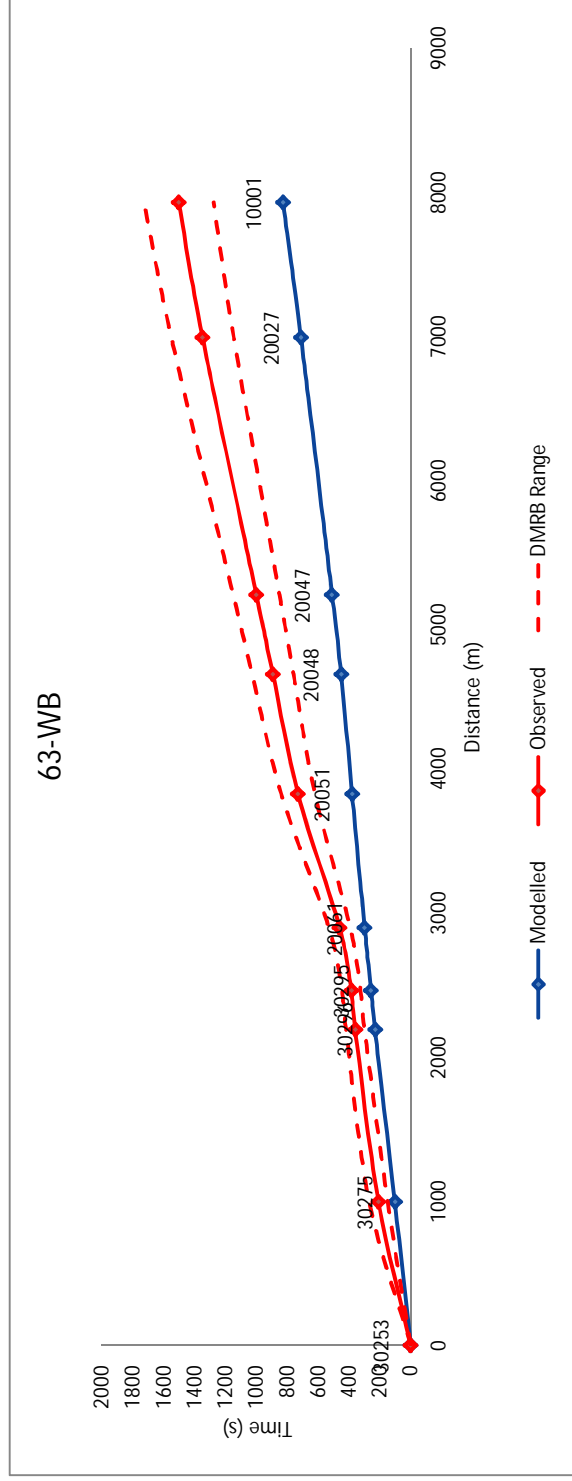
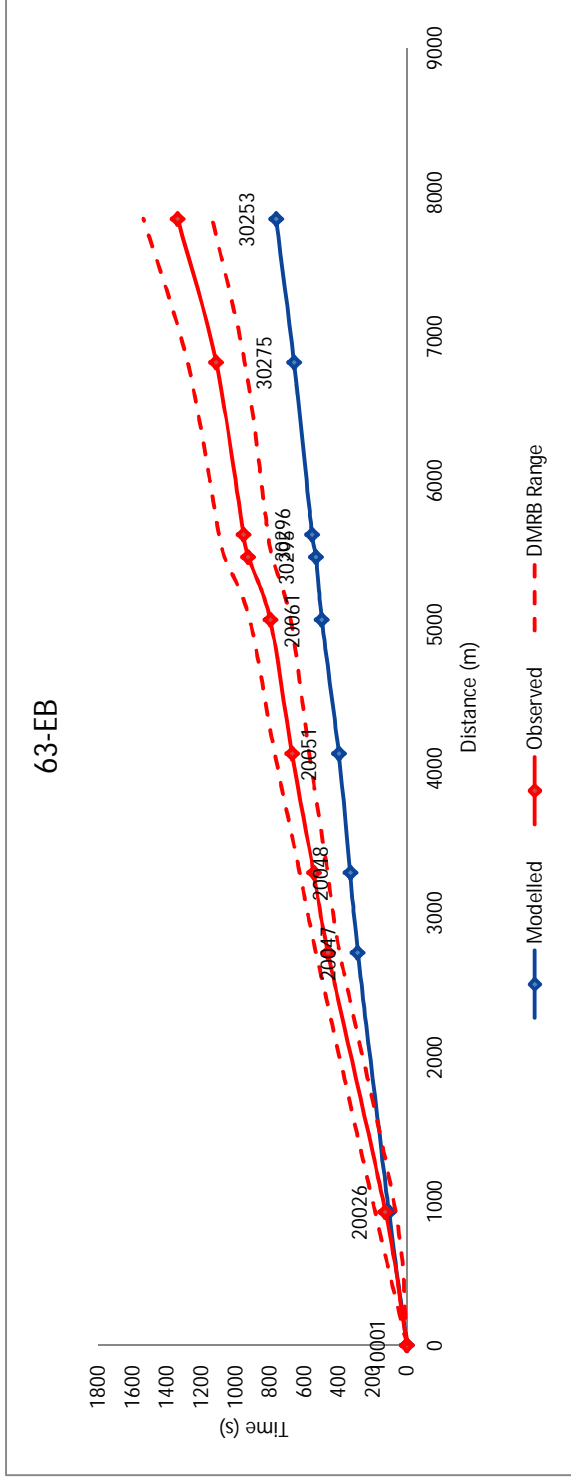


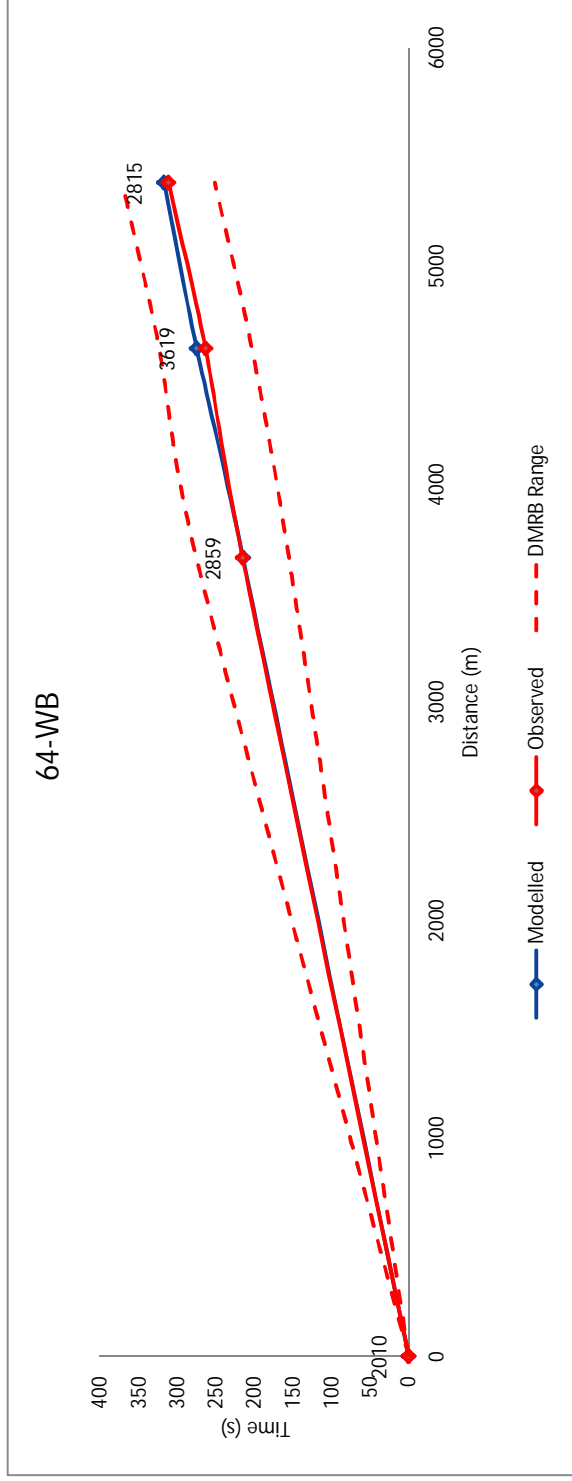
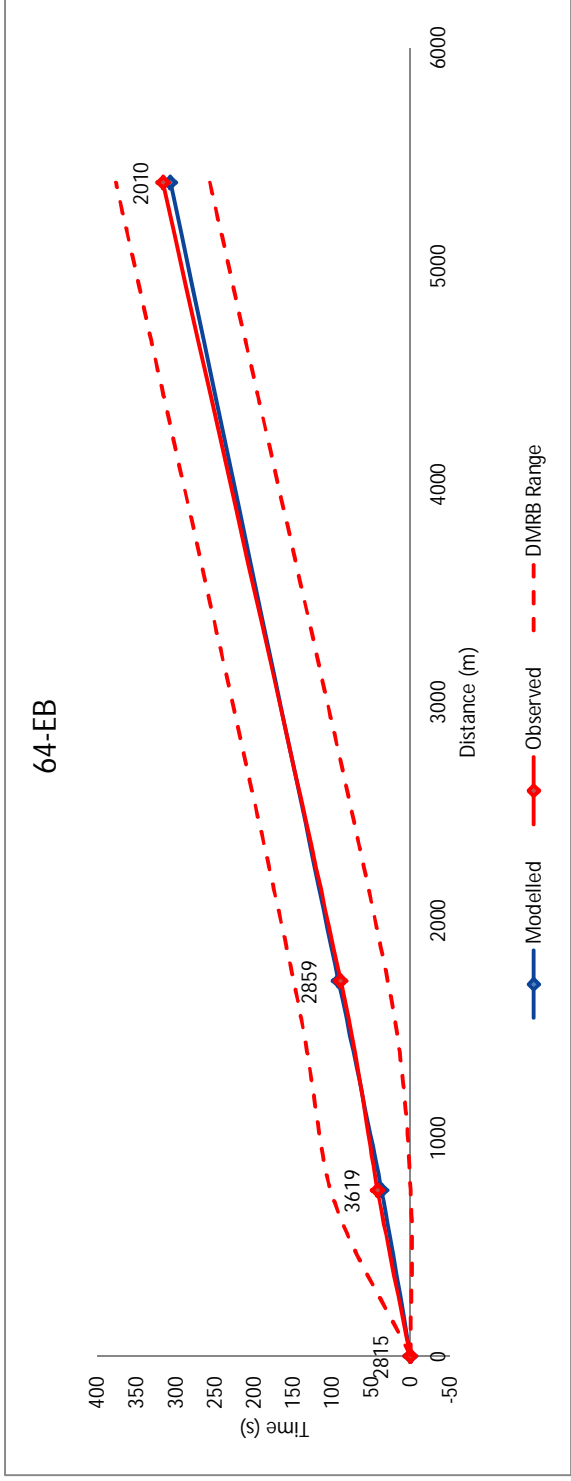
### 60-SB

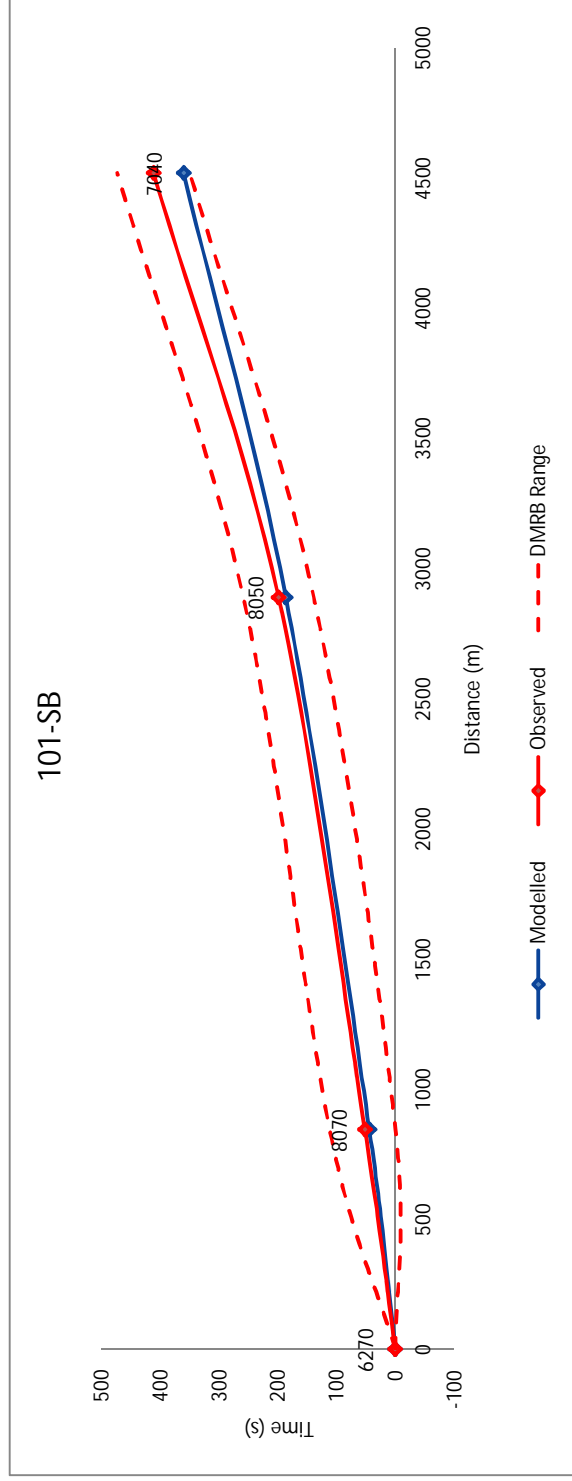
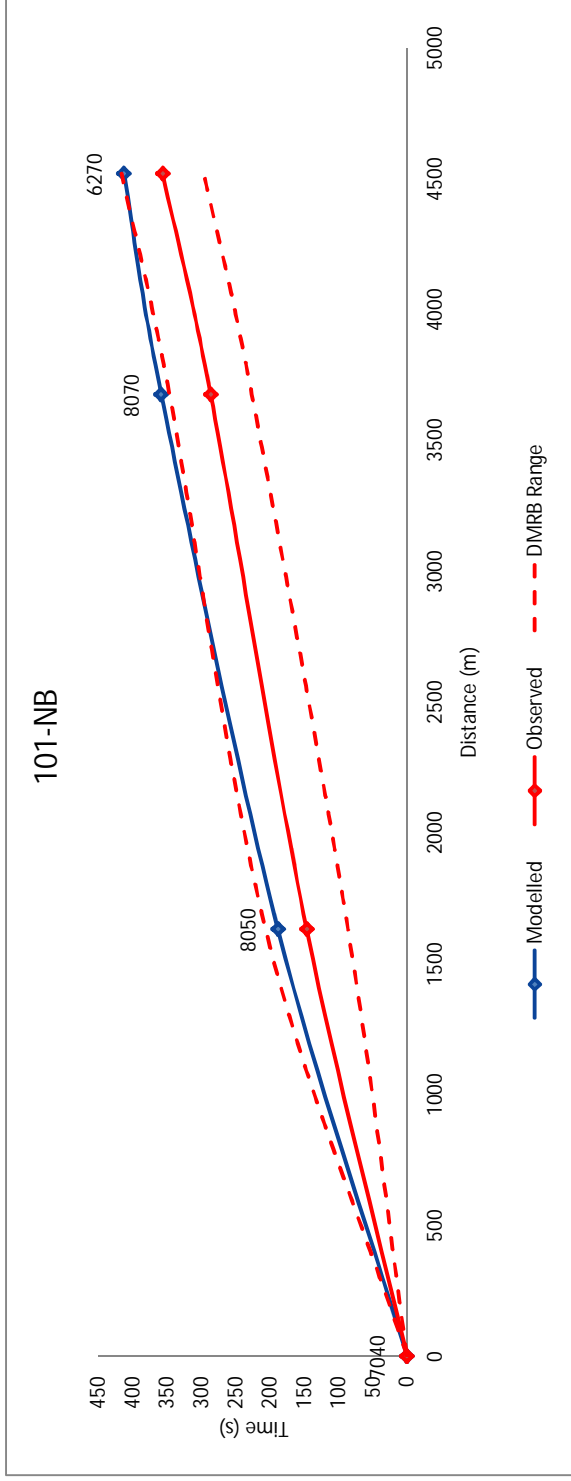




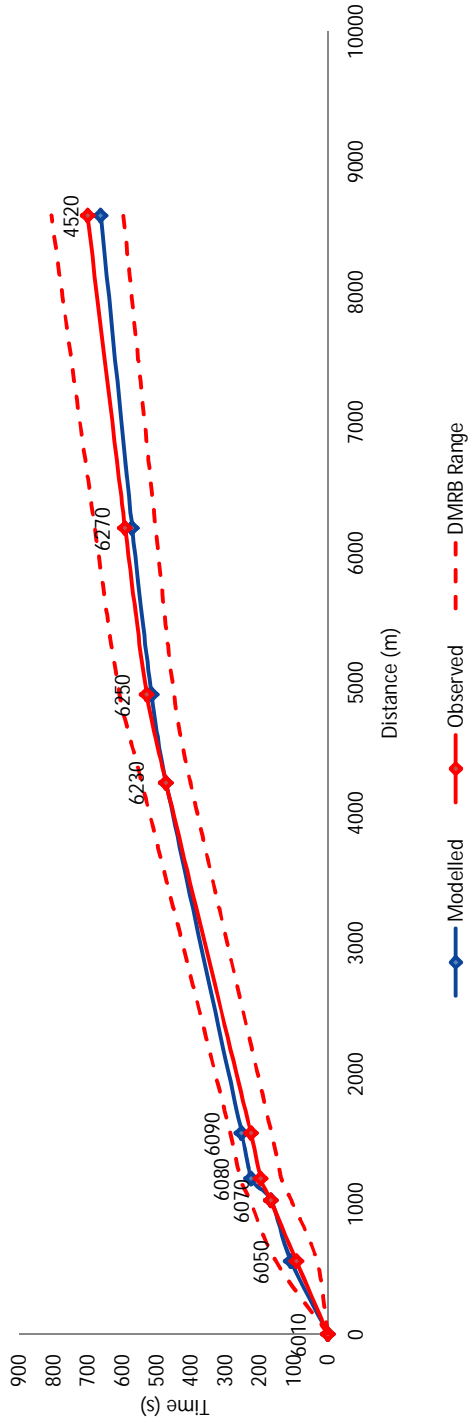




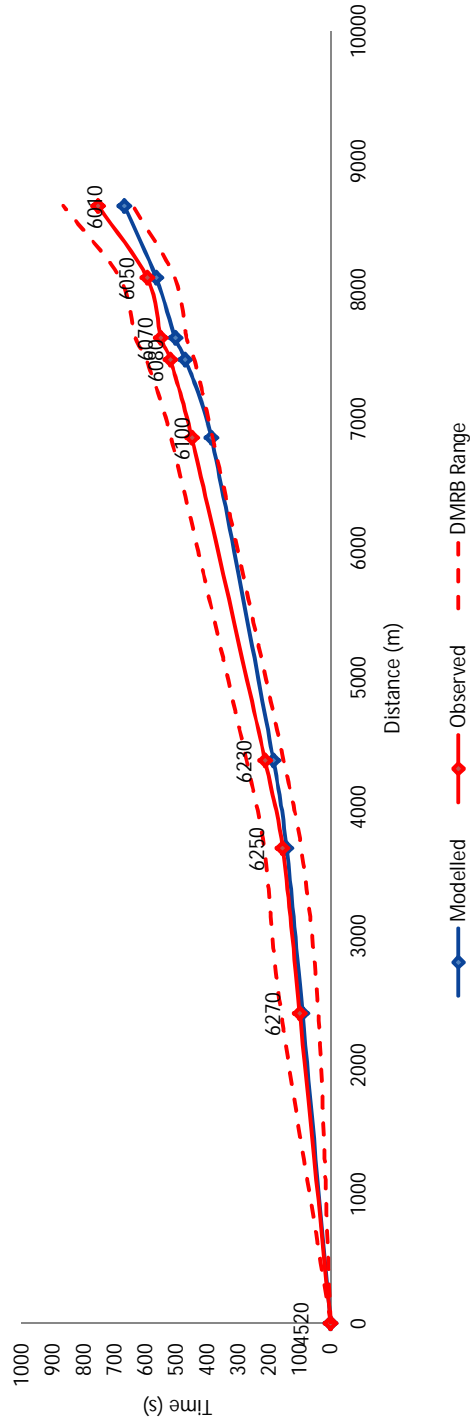




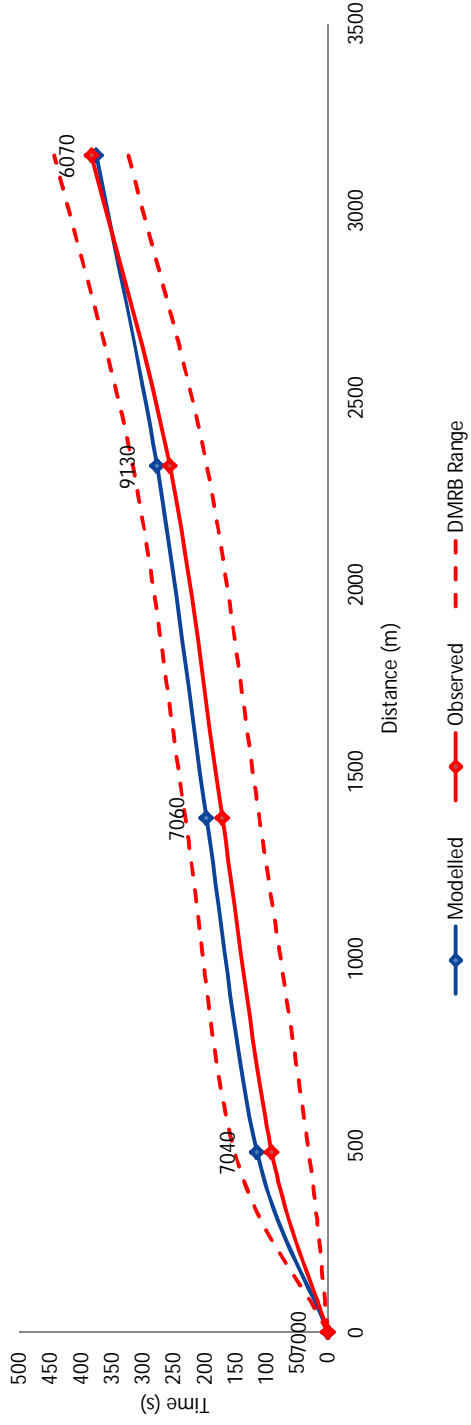
### 102-NB



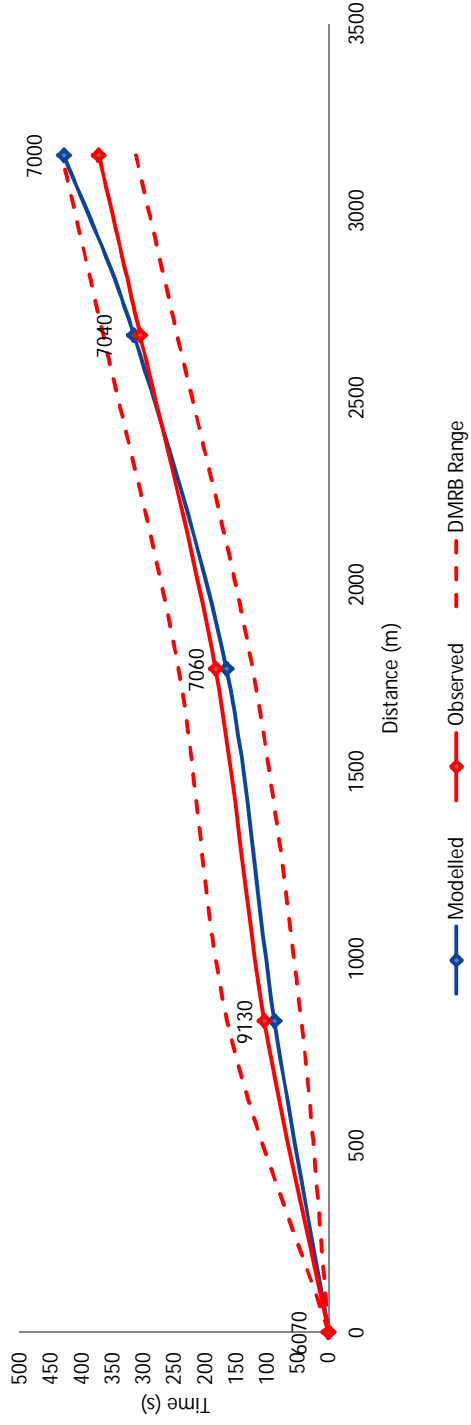
### 102-SB



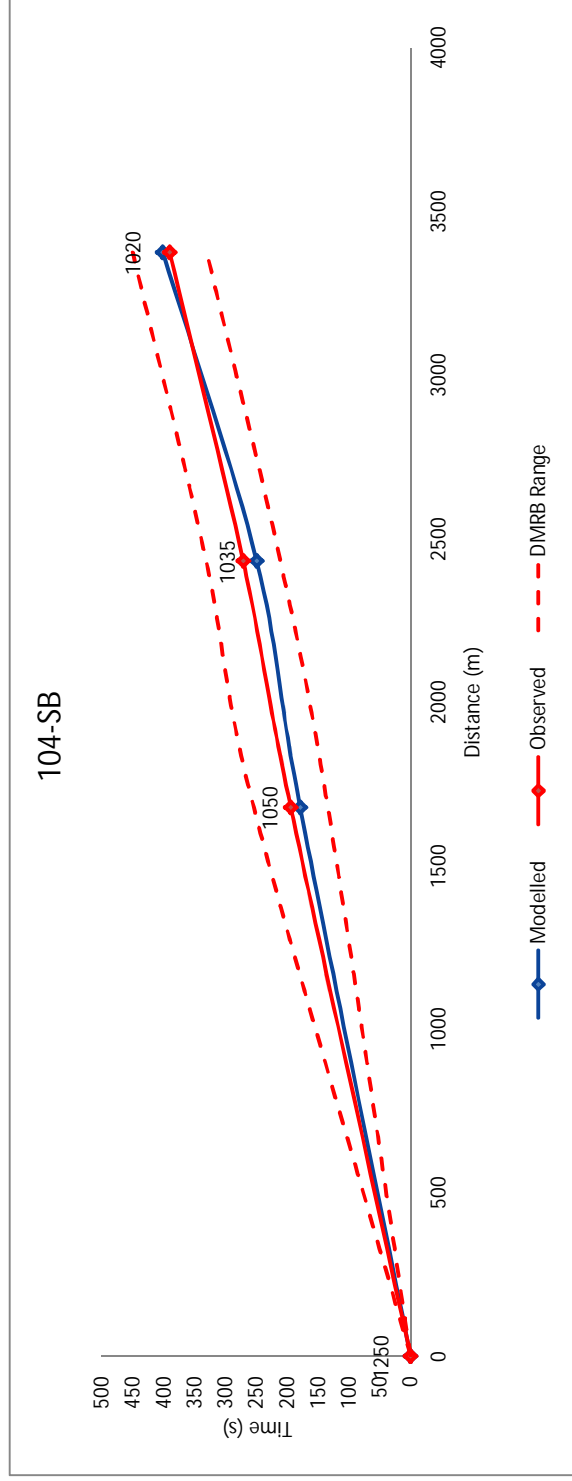
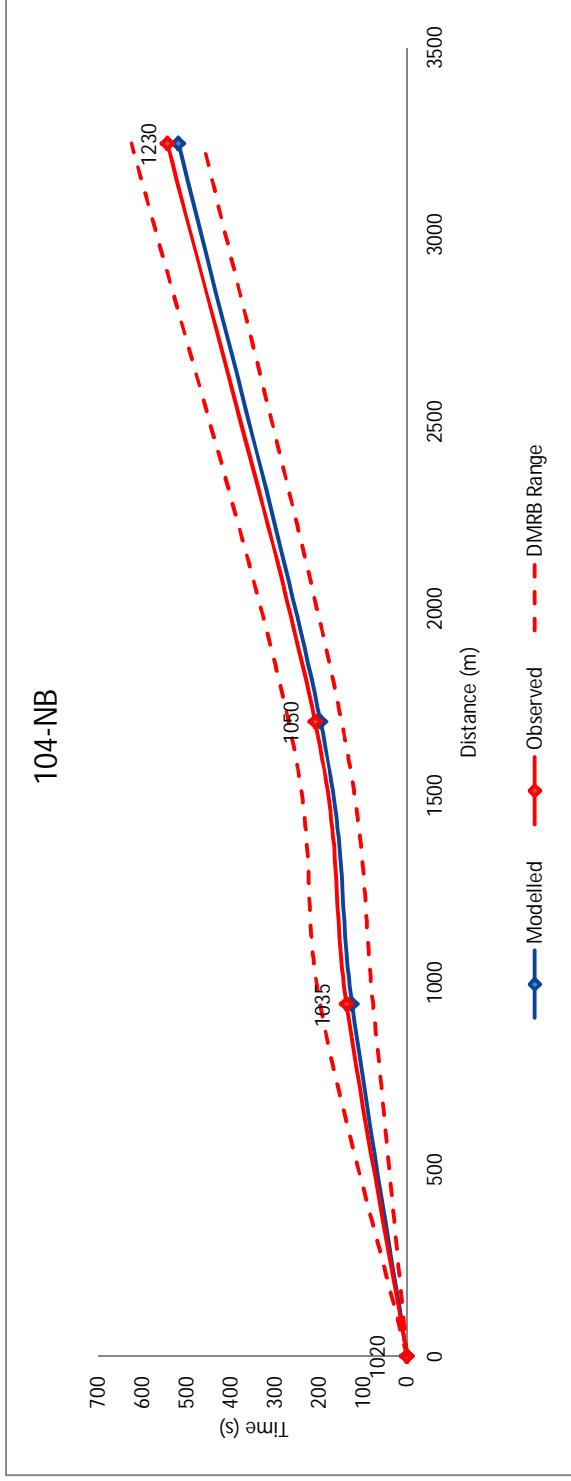
### 103-EB



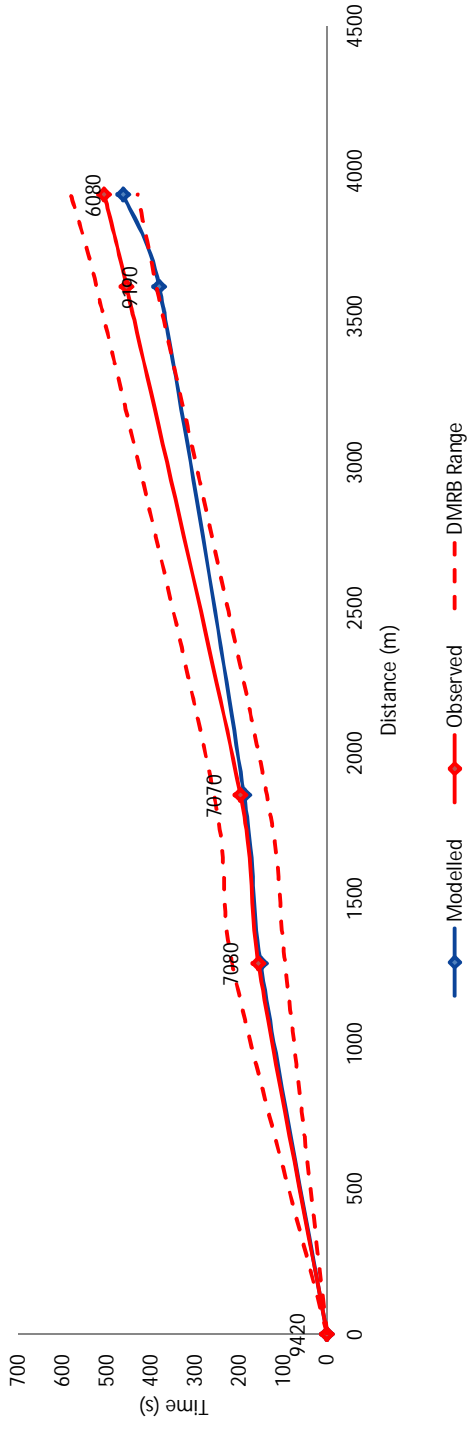
### 103-WB



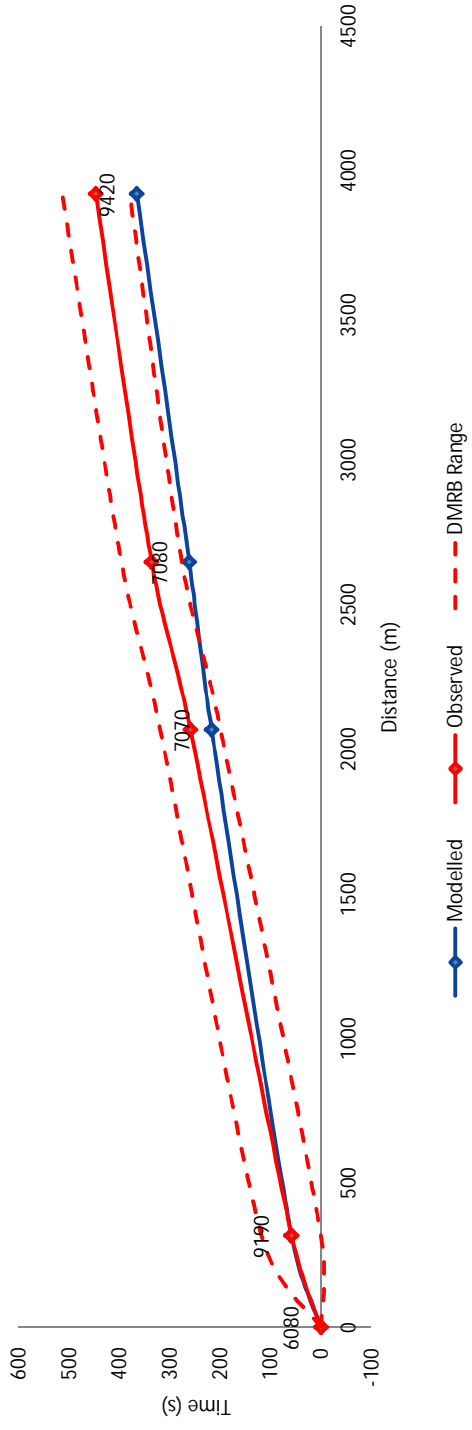


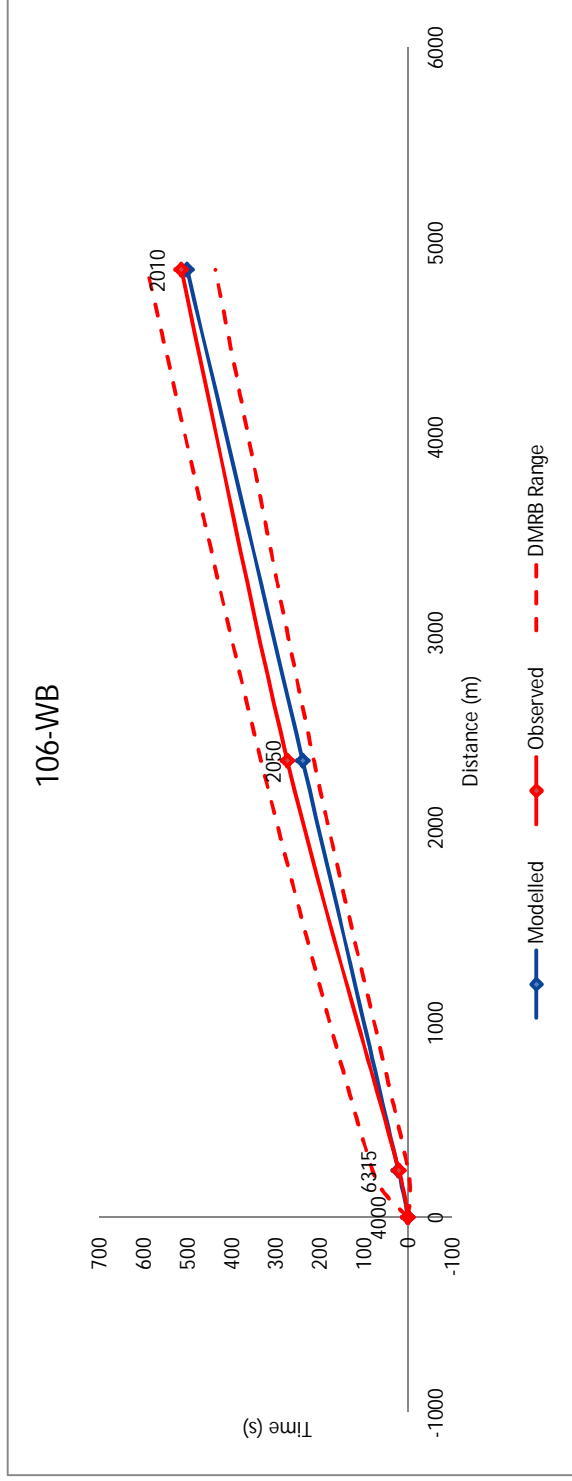
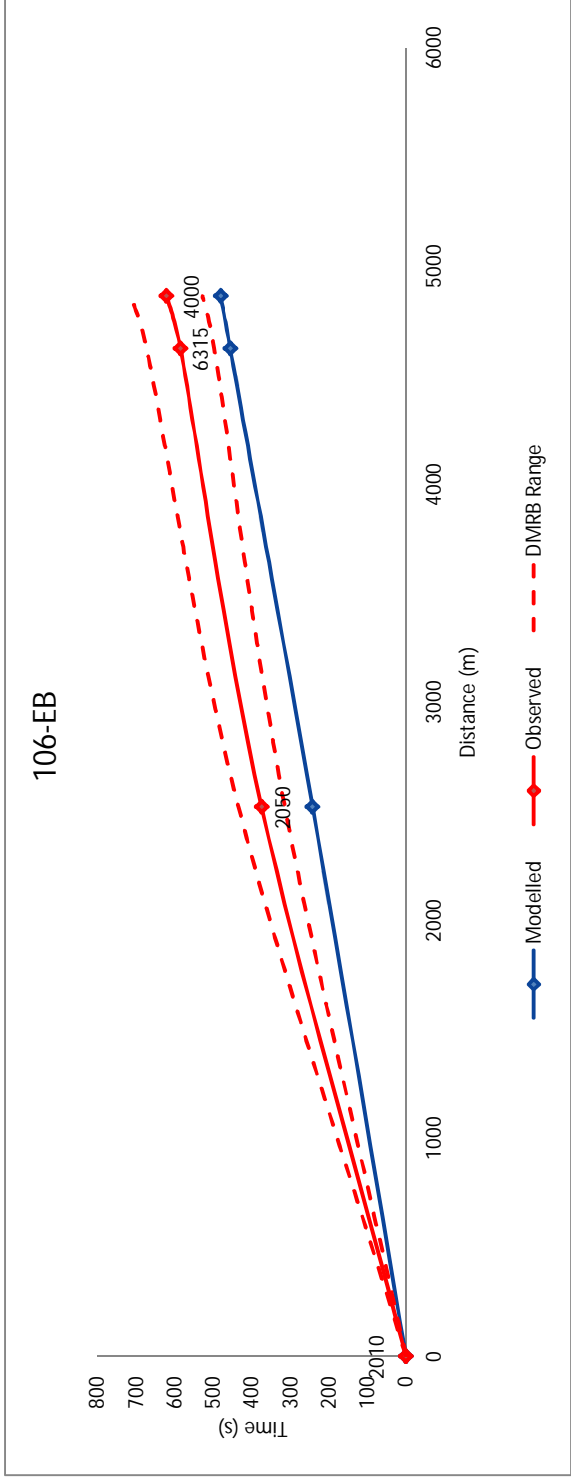


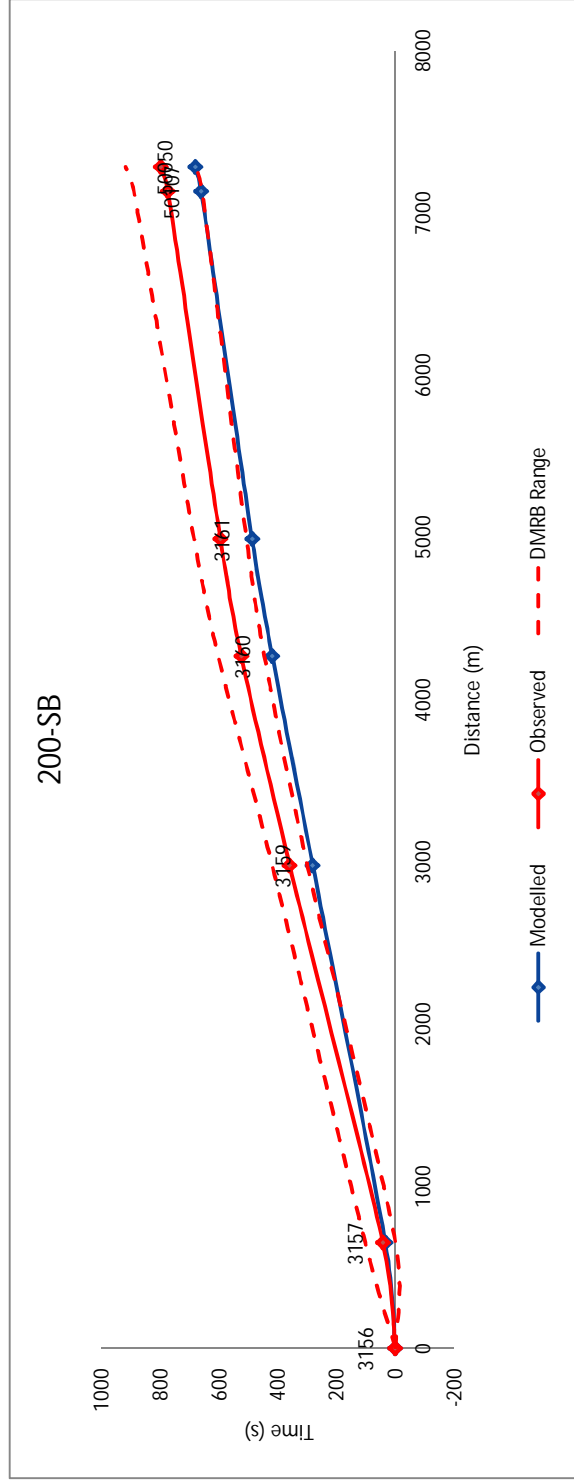
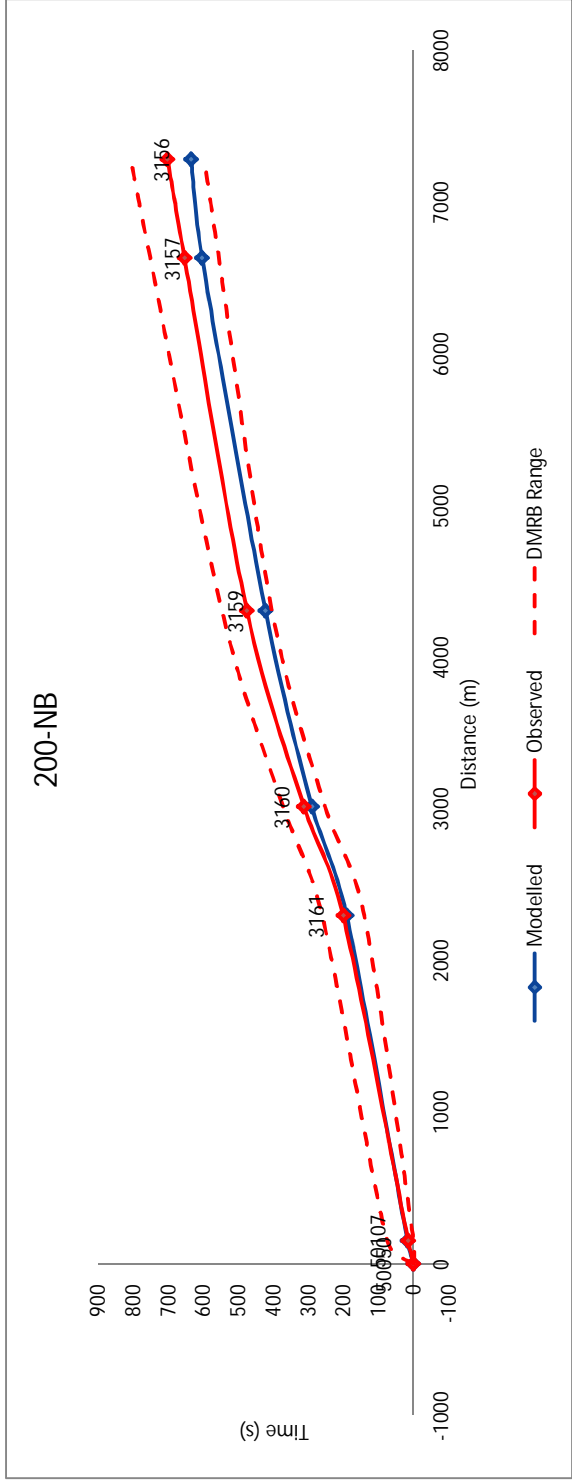
### 105-EB



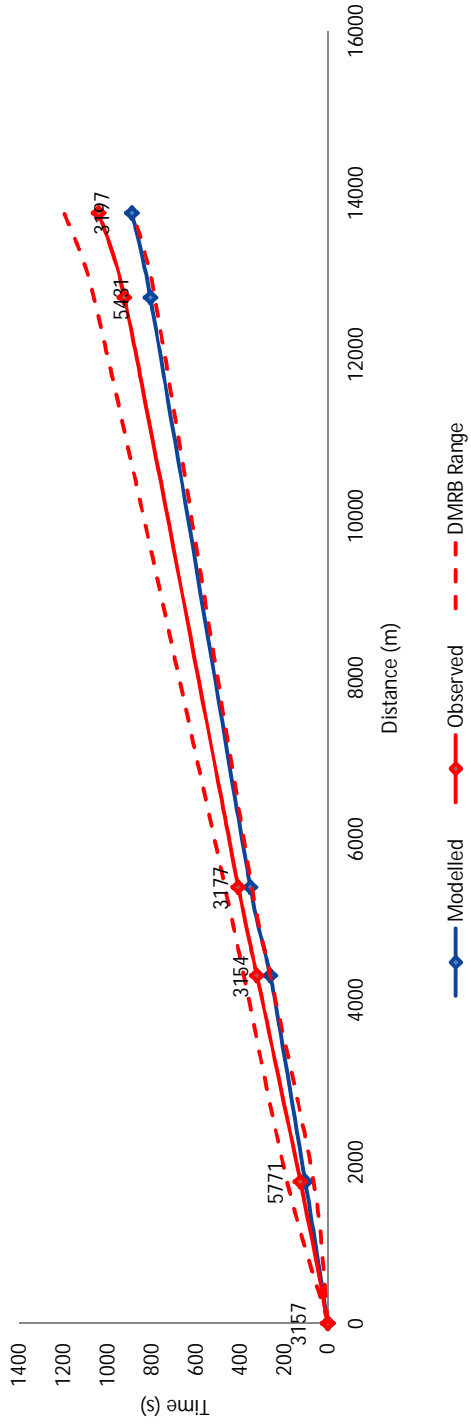
### 105-WB



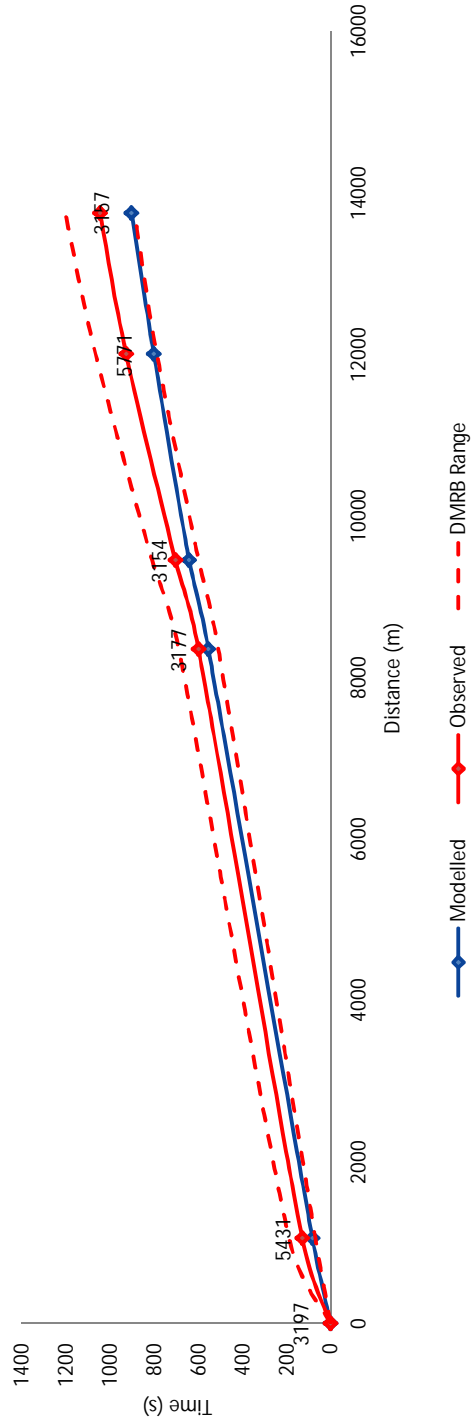


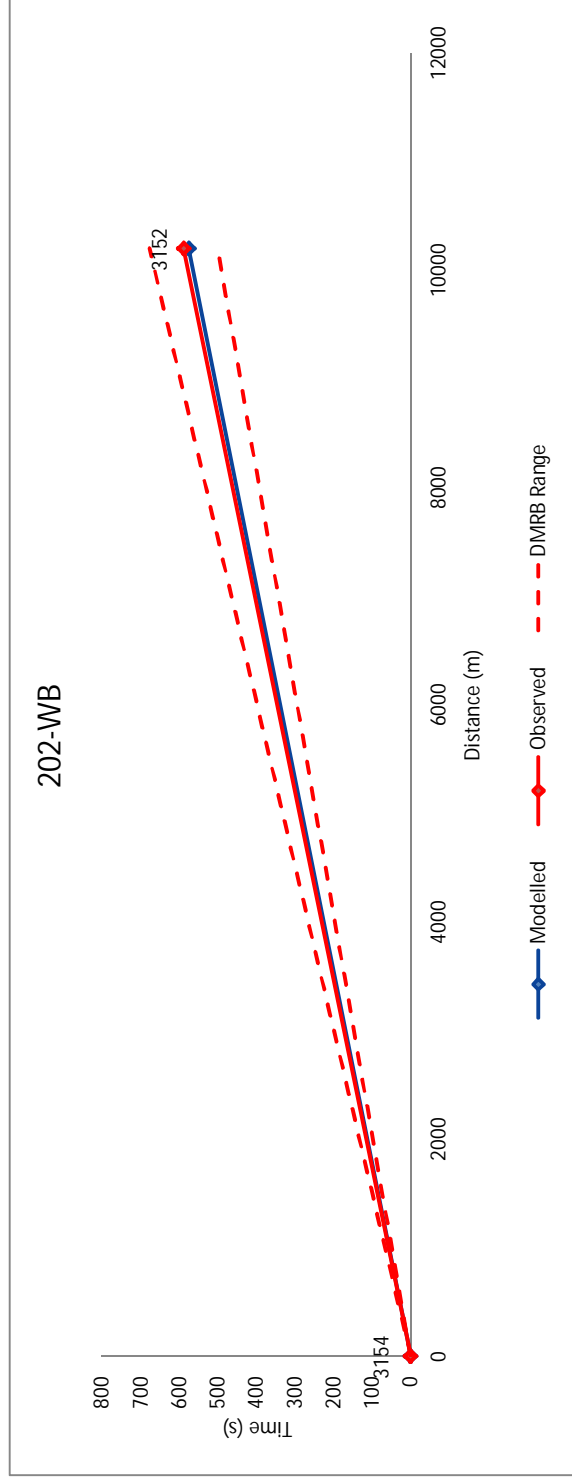
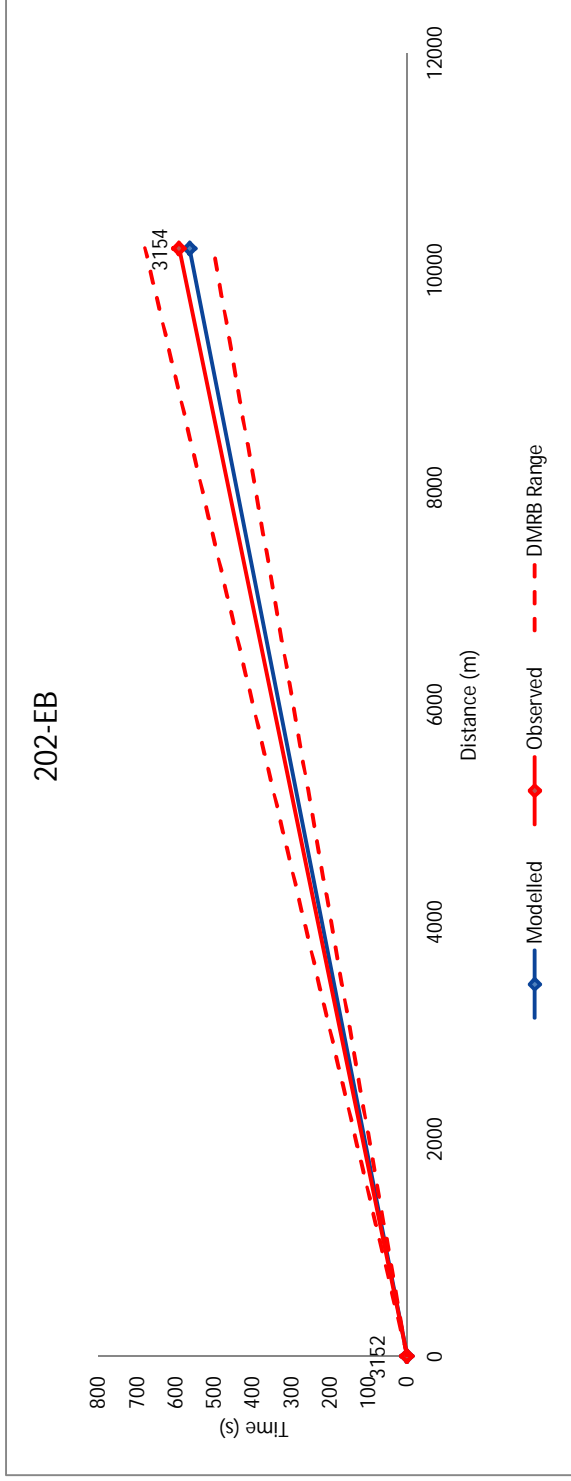


### 201-NB

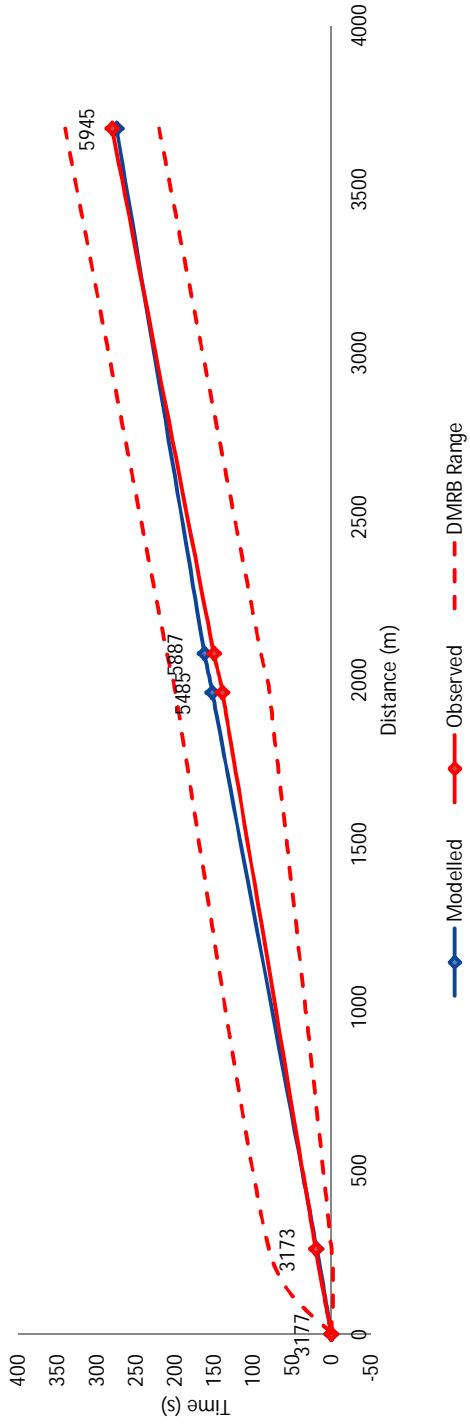


### 201-SB

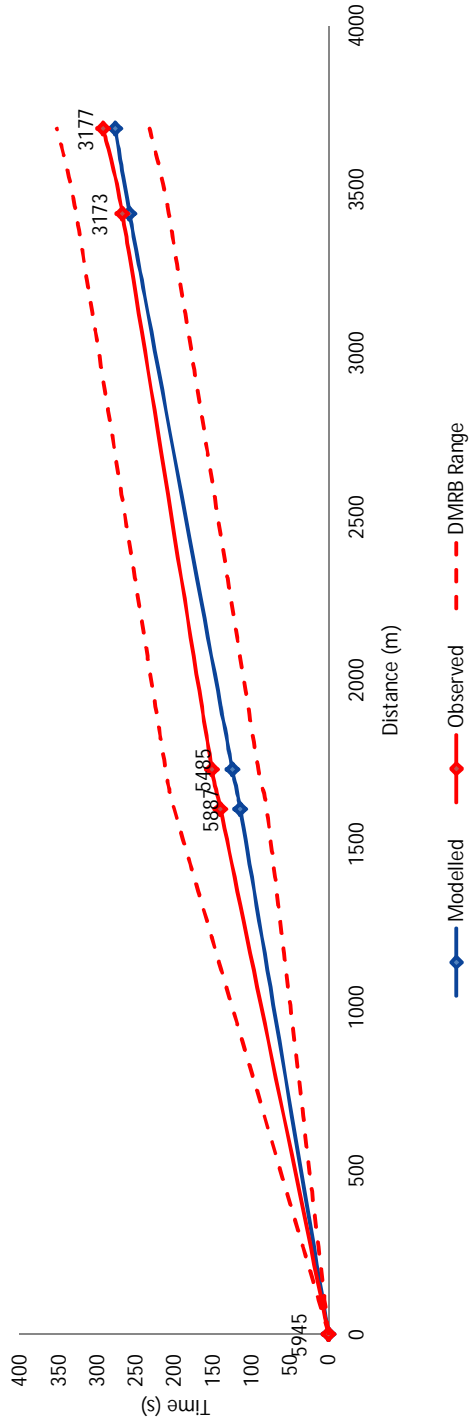




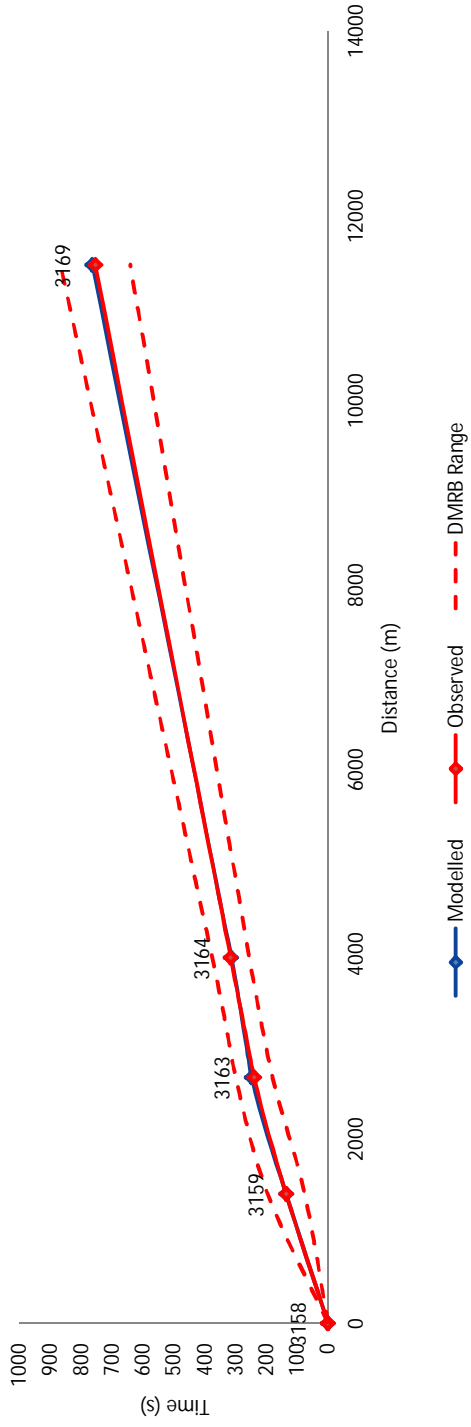
### 203-EB



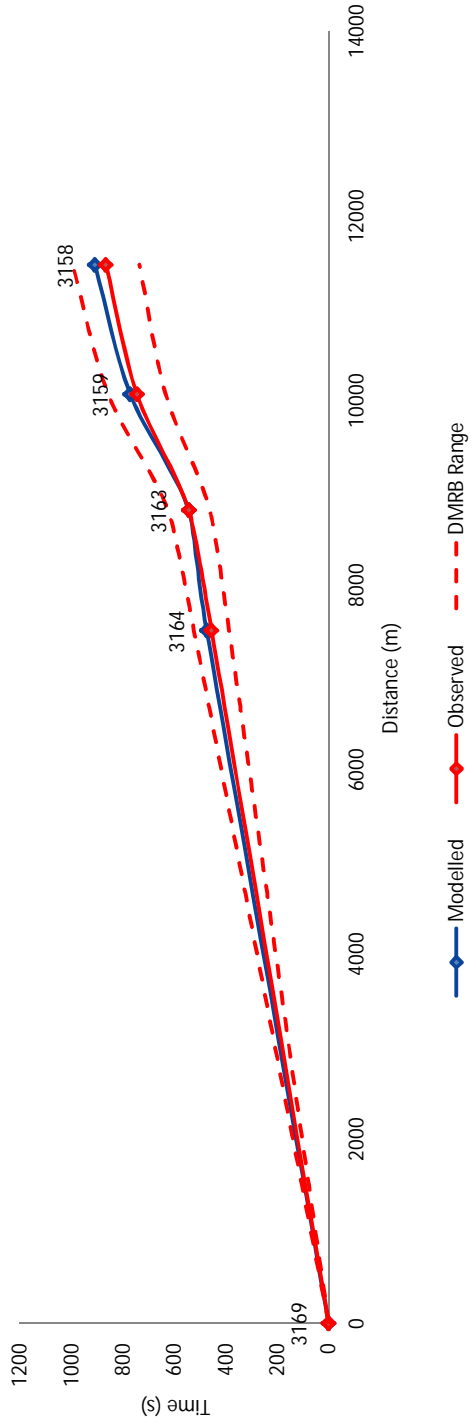
### 203-WB



### 204-EB

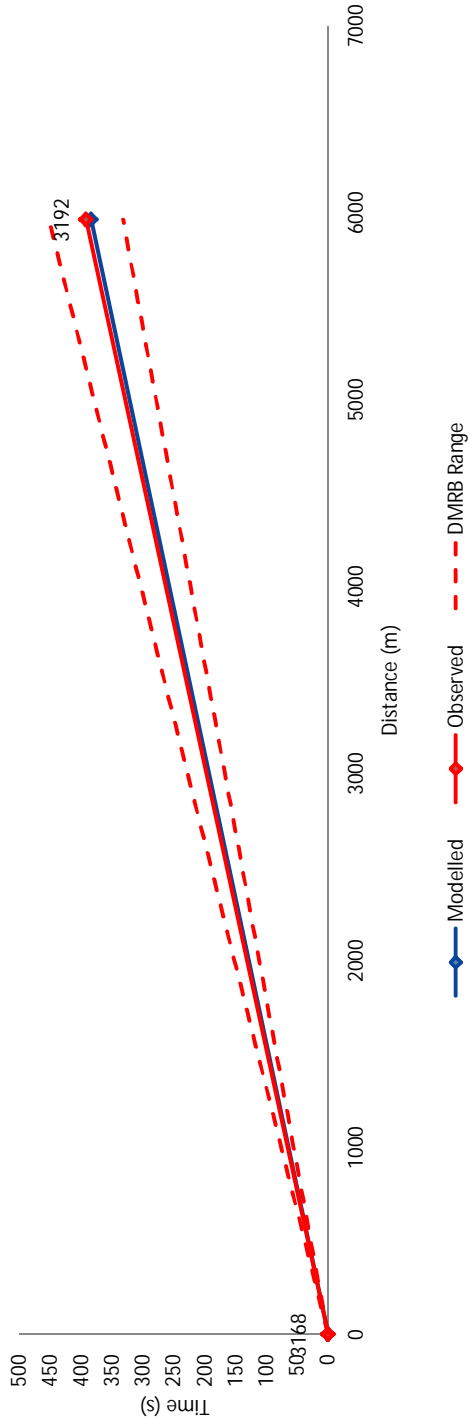


### 204-WB

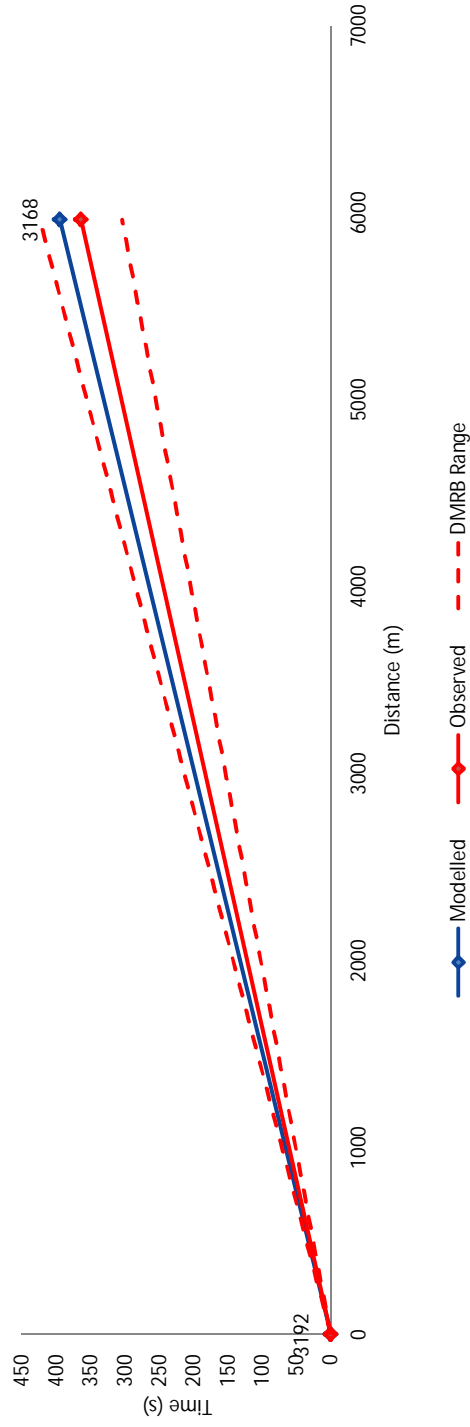




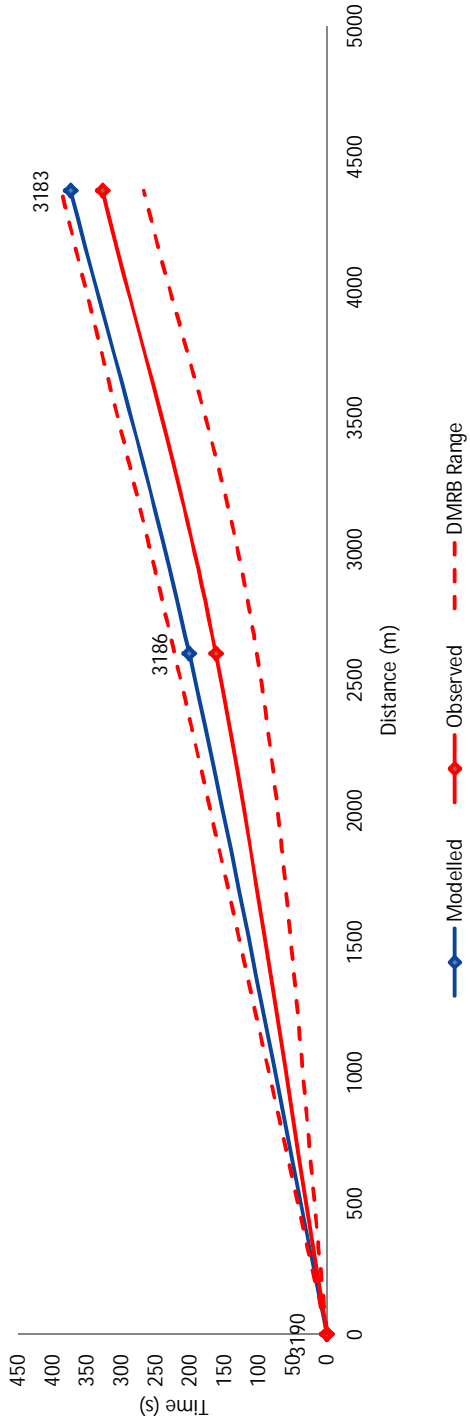
### 205-NB



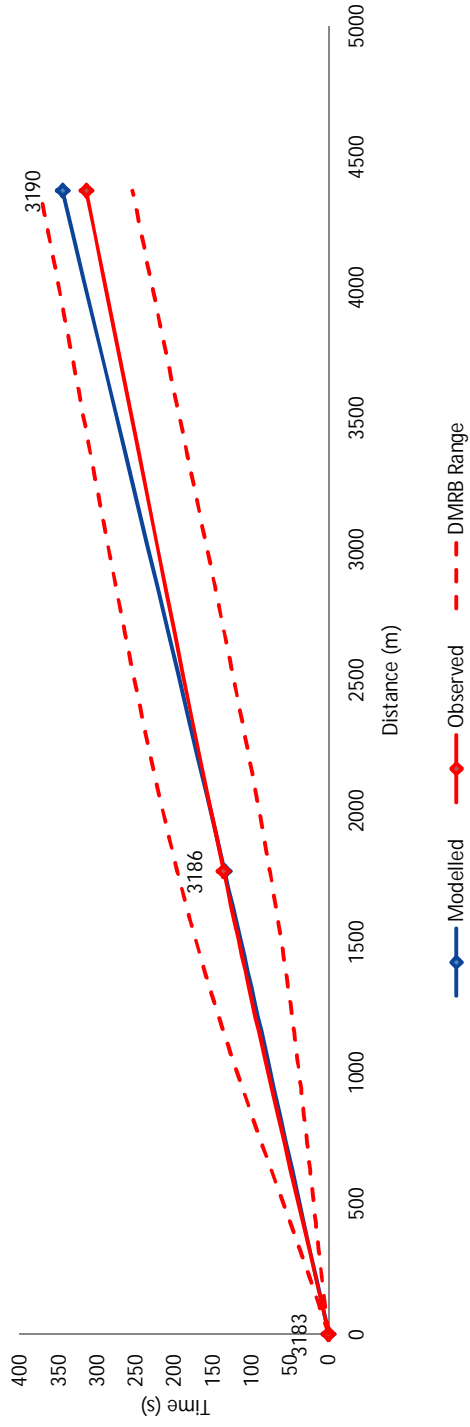
### 205-SB



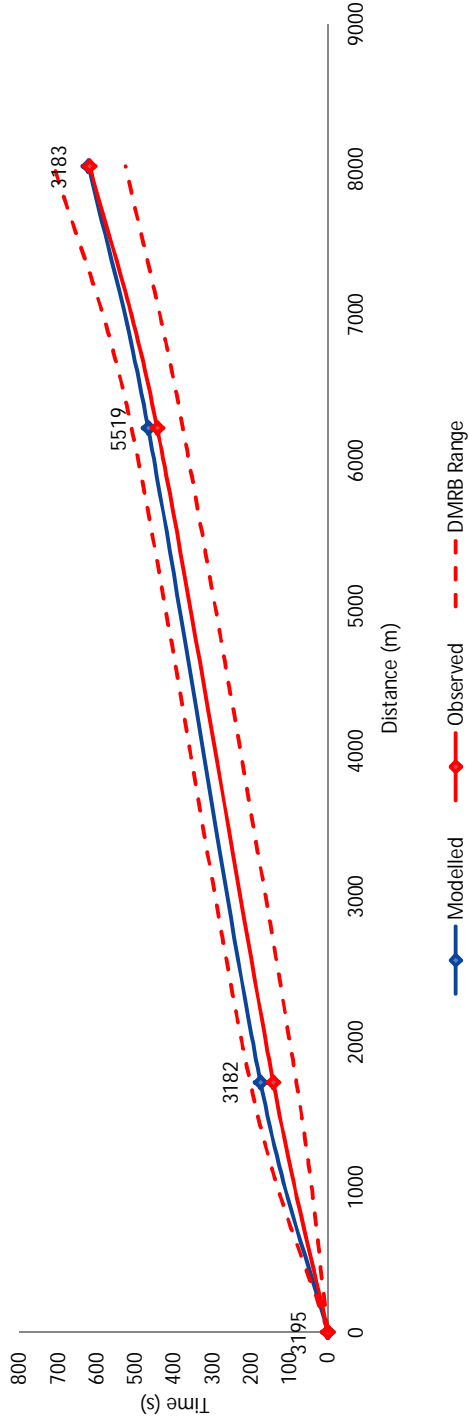
### 206-NB



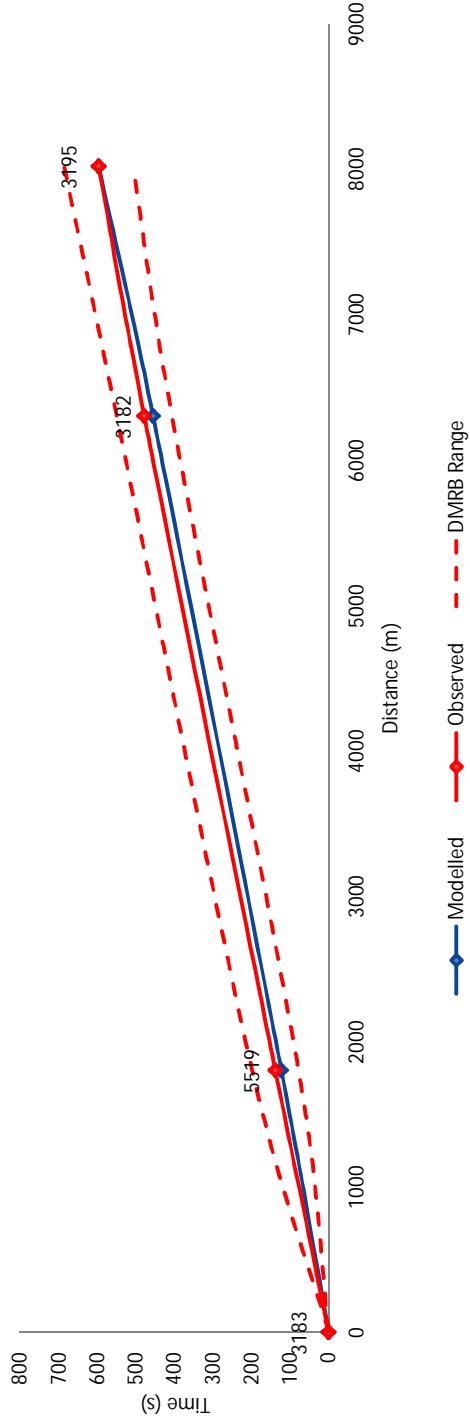
### 206-SB



### 207-EB



### 207-WB

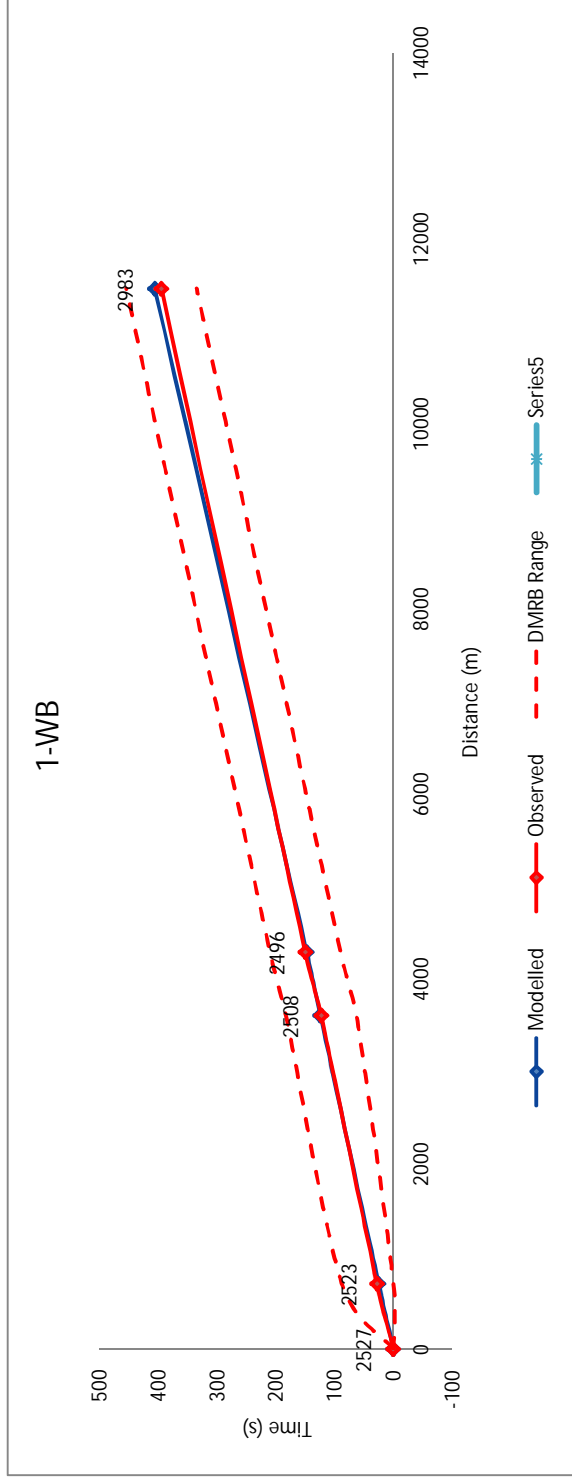
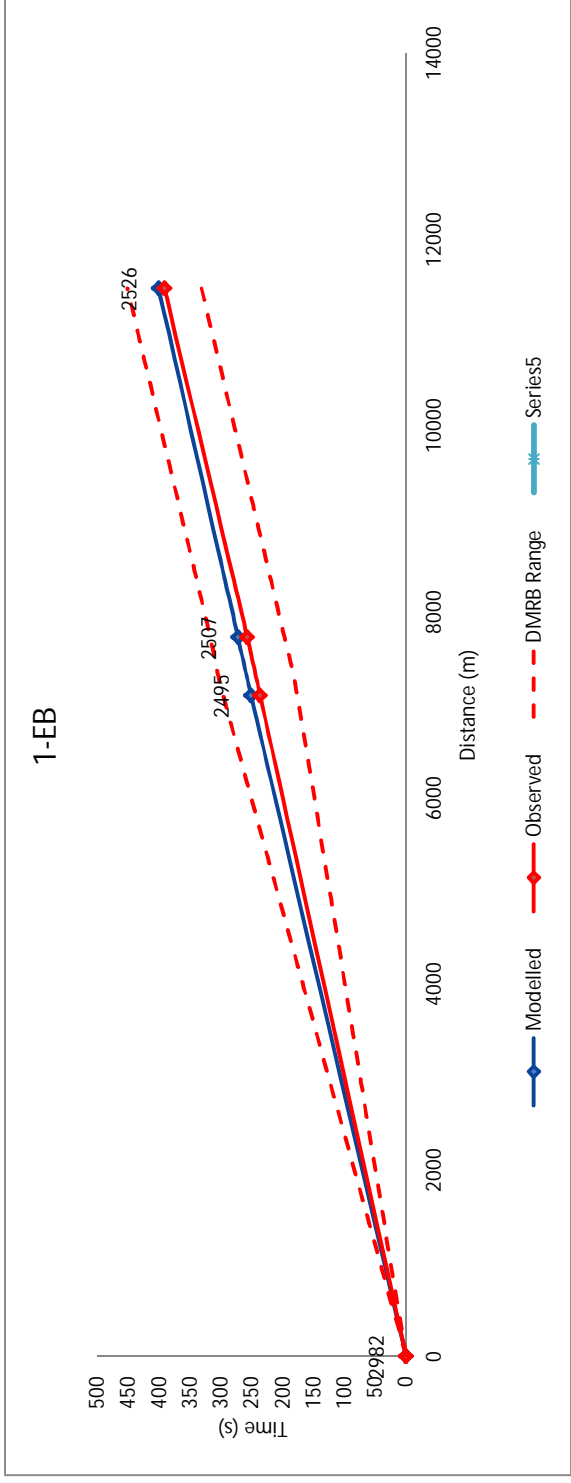


# Appendix D.4

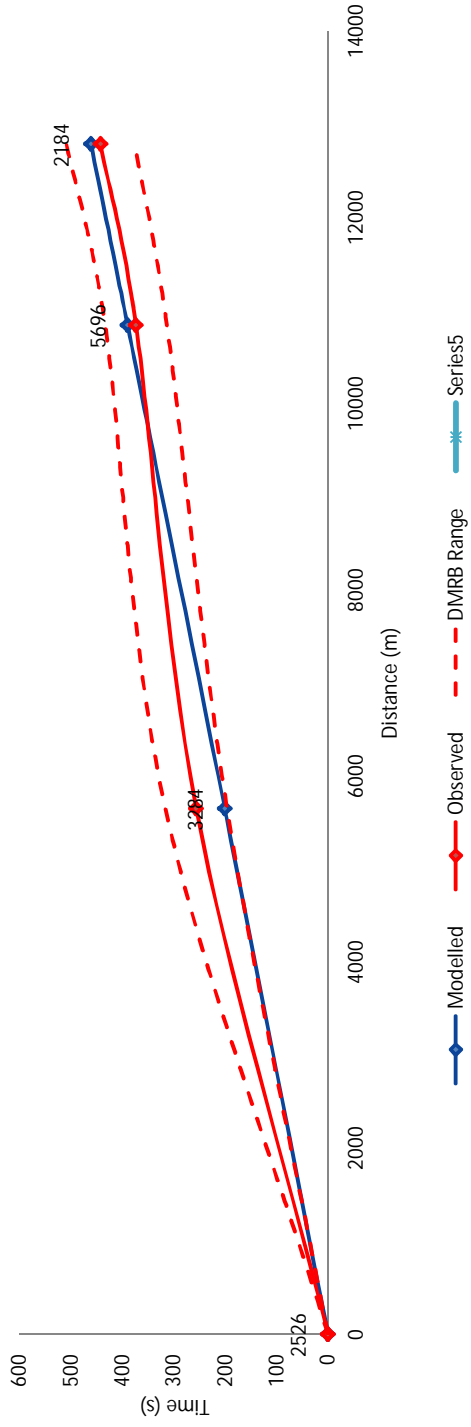
JOURNEY TIME ROUTE GRAPHS



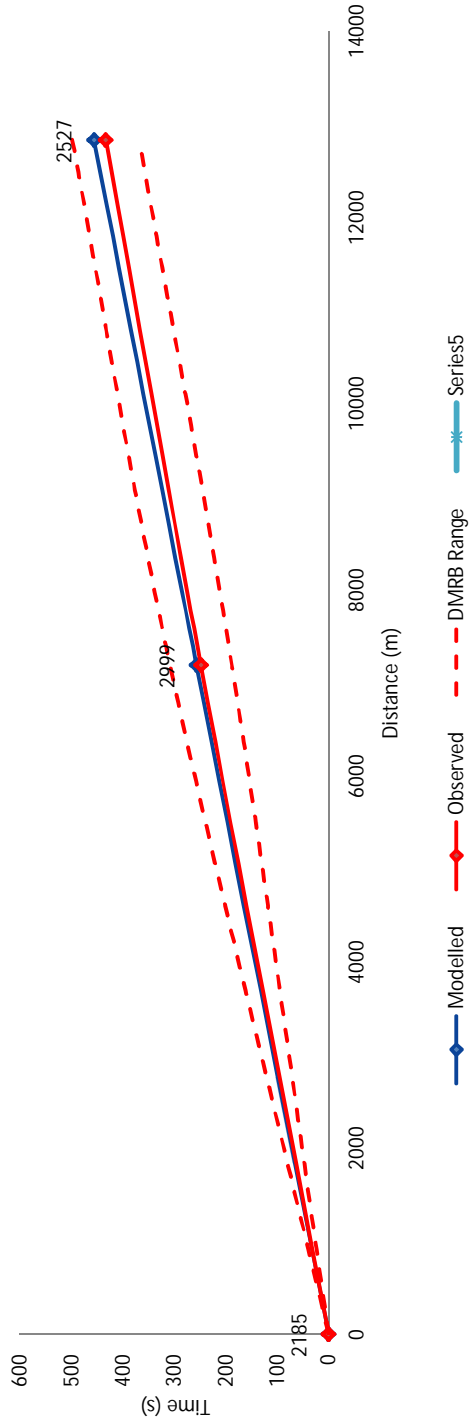
INTER PEAK



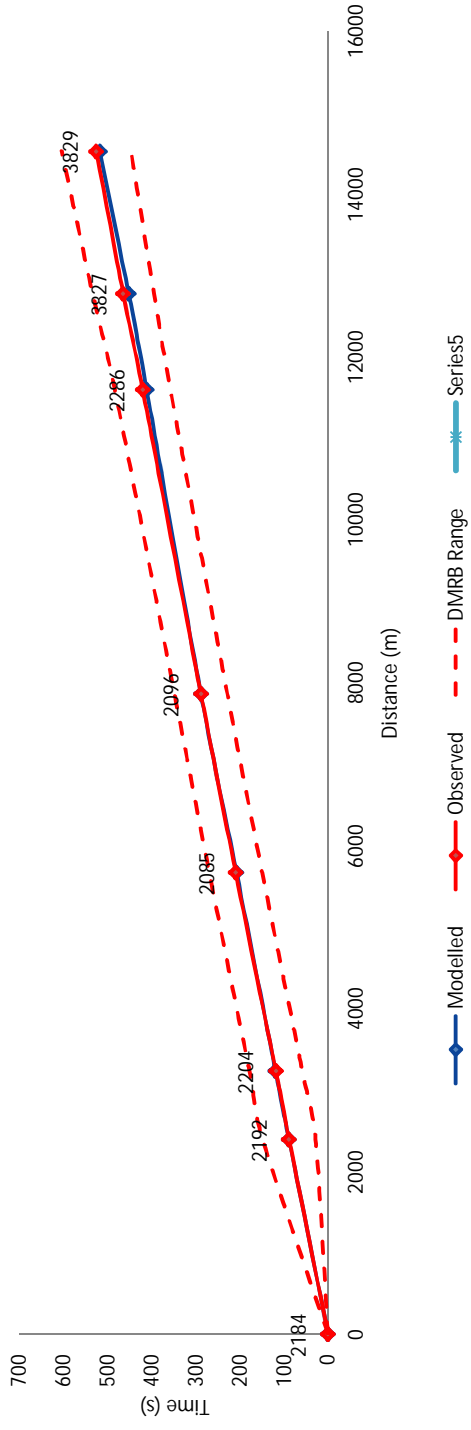
### 2-EB



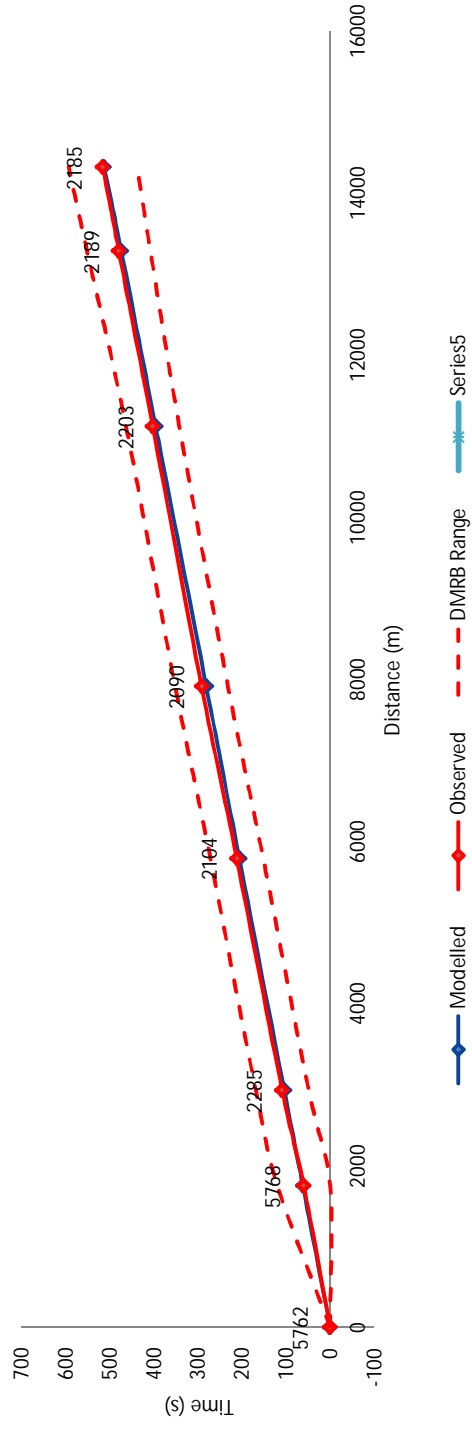
### 2-WB



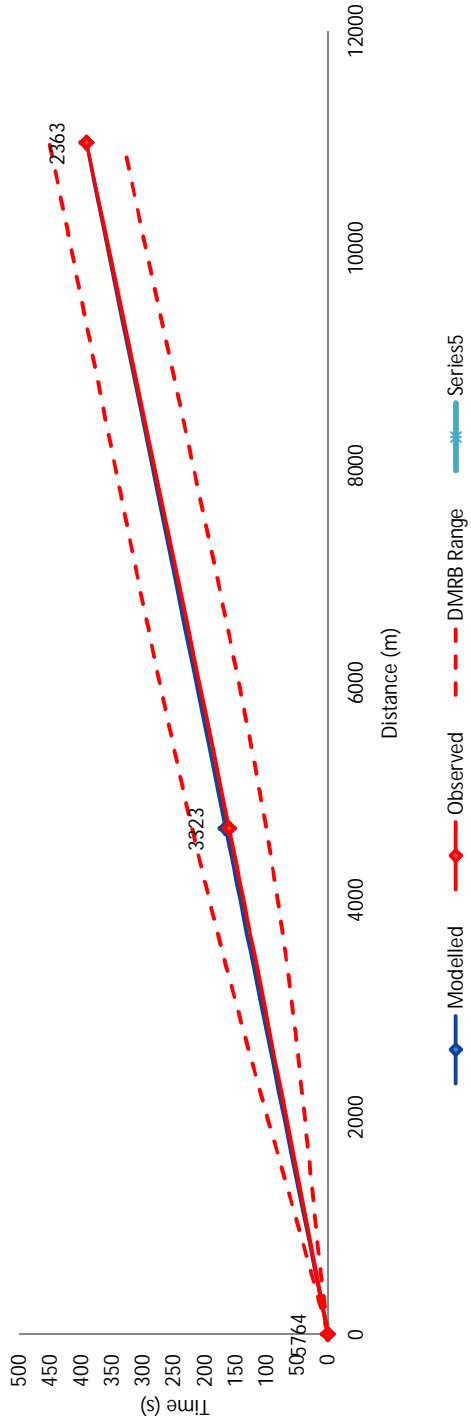
3-EB



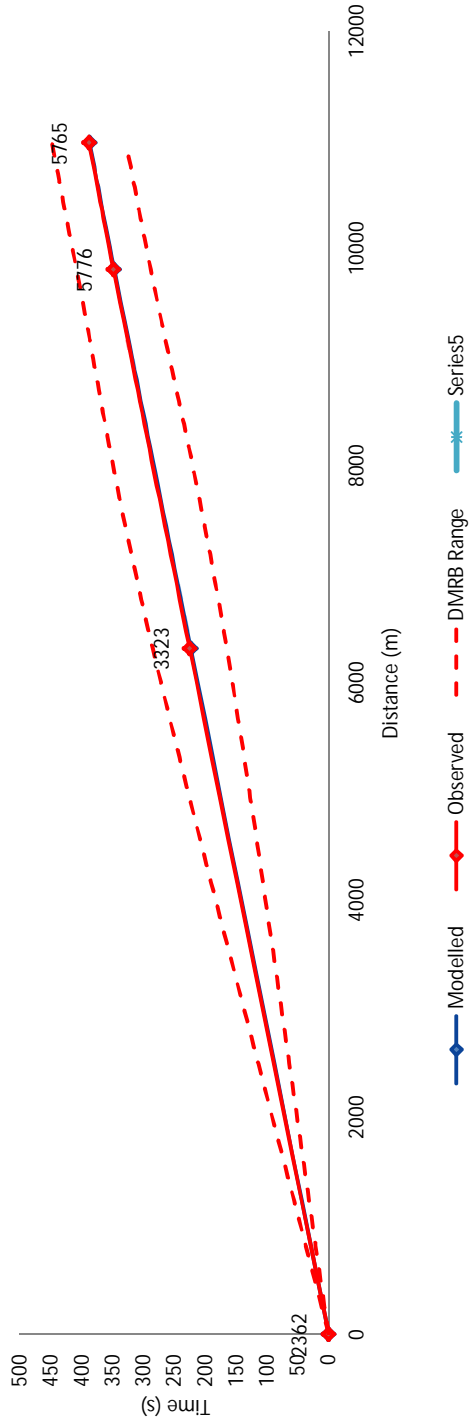
3-WB



### 4-EB

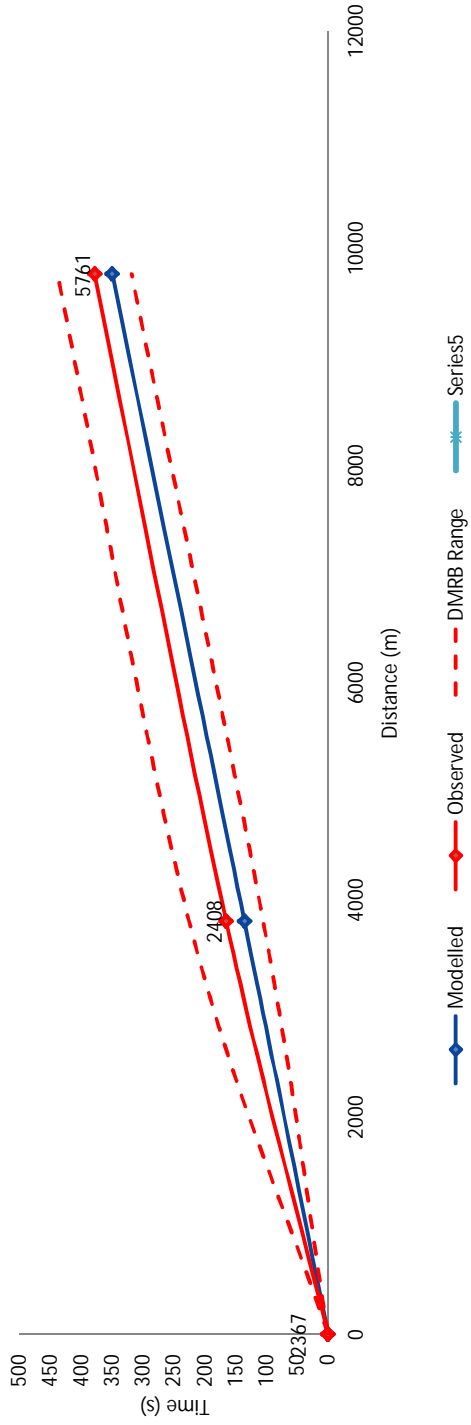


### 4-WB

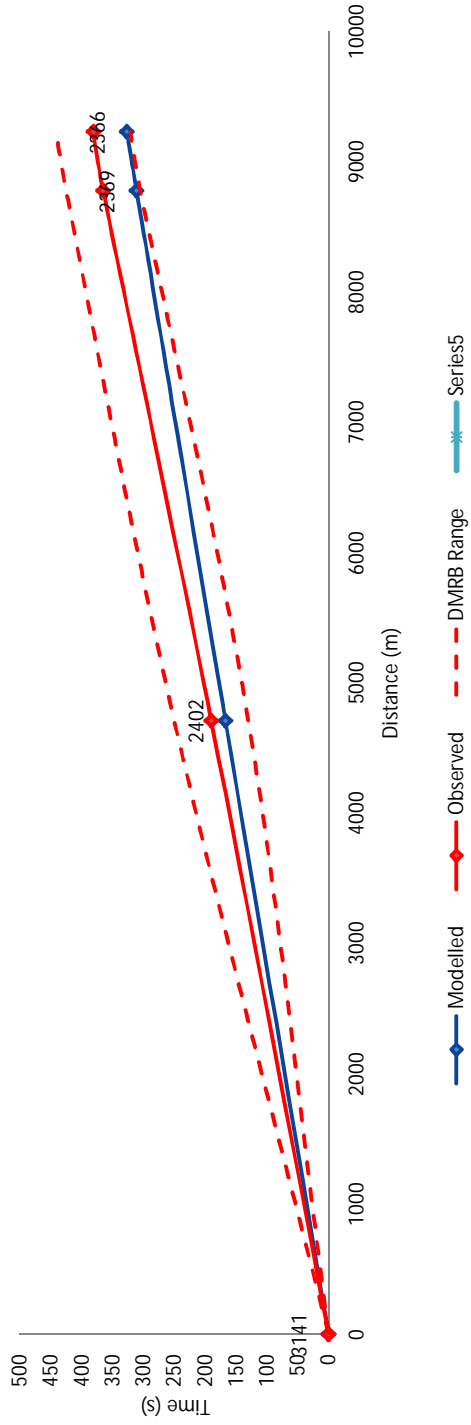


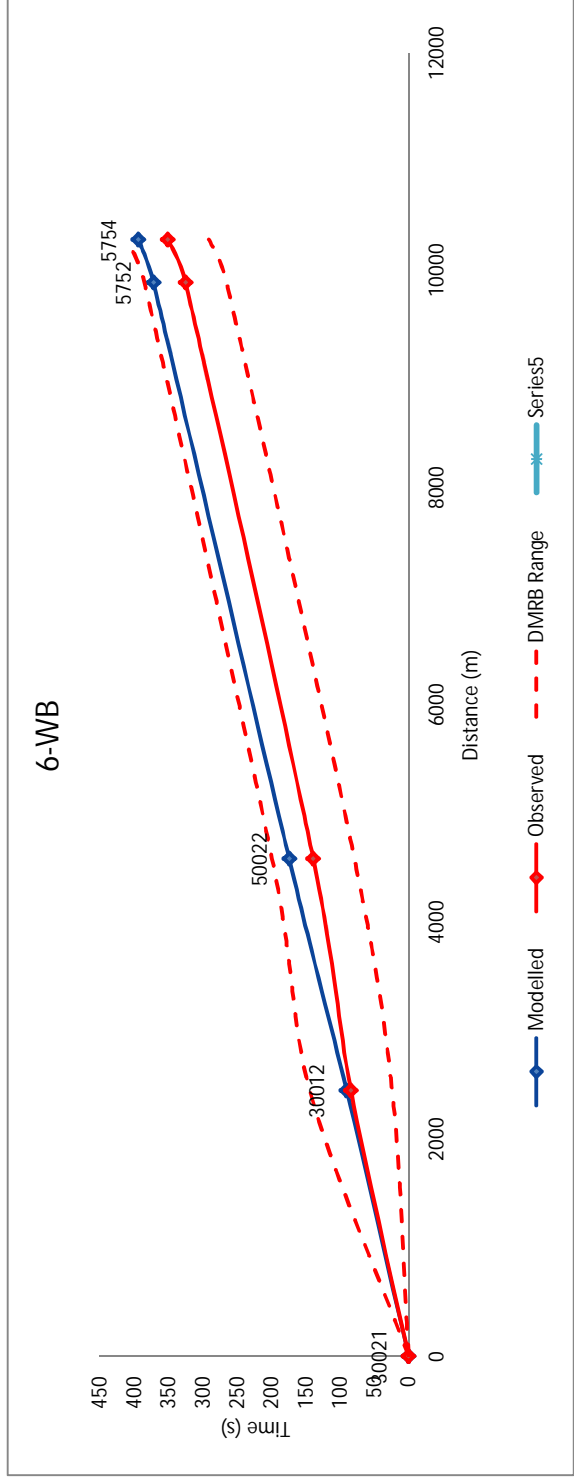
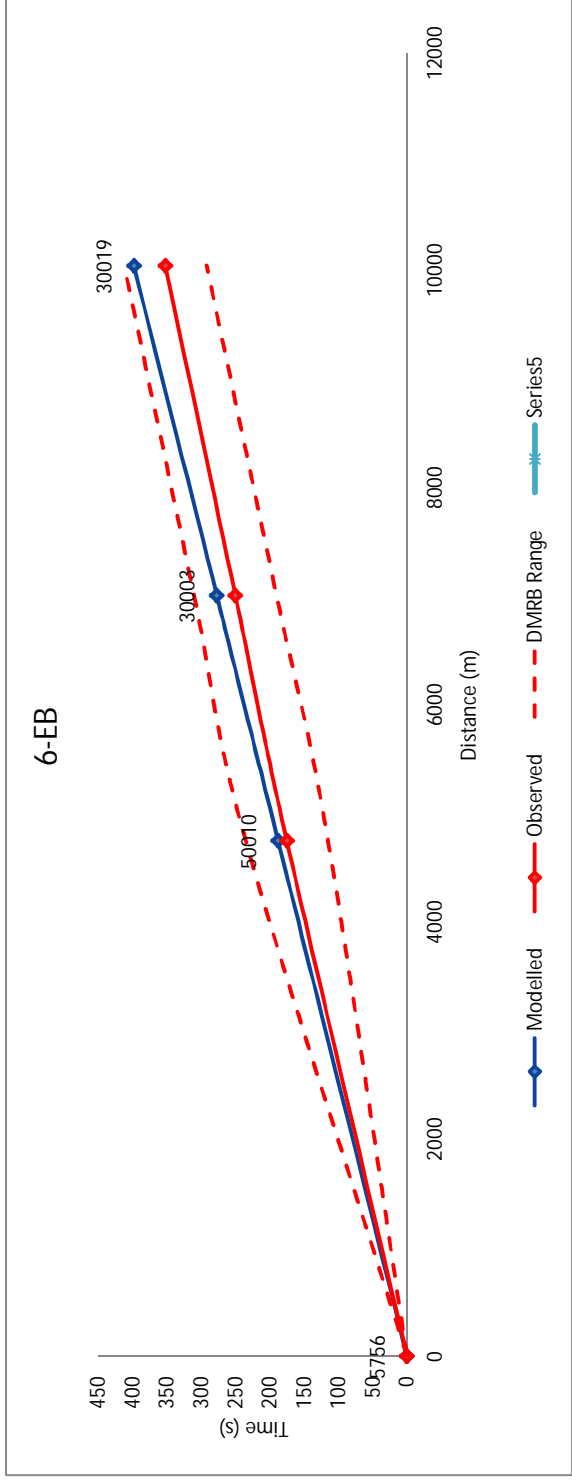


### 5-EB

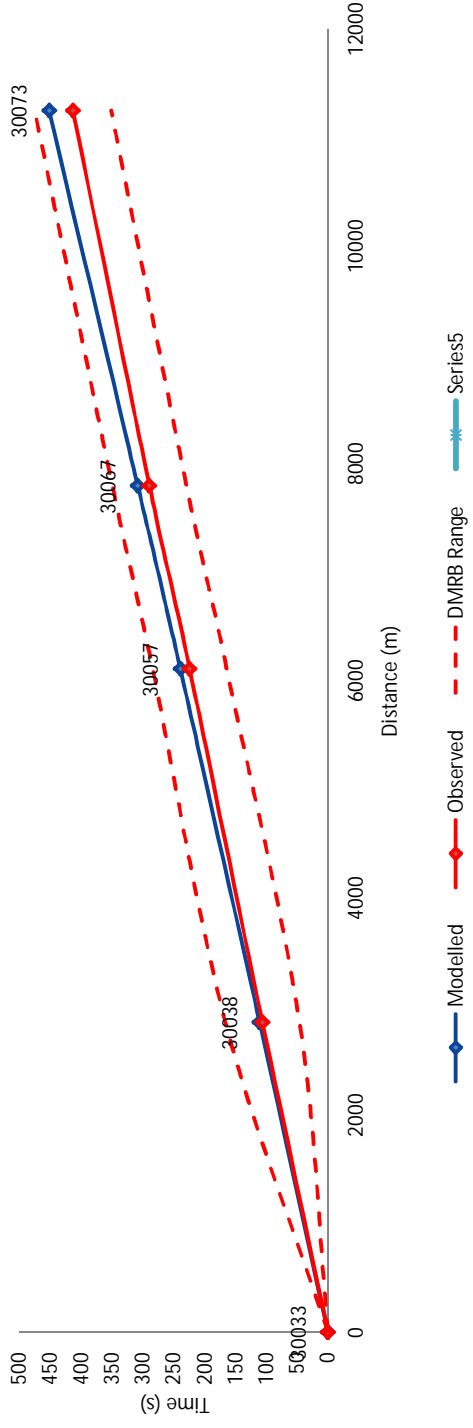


### 5-WB

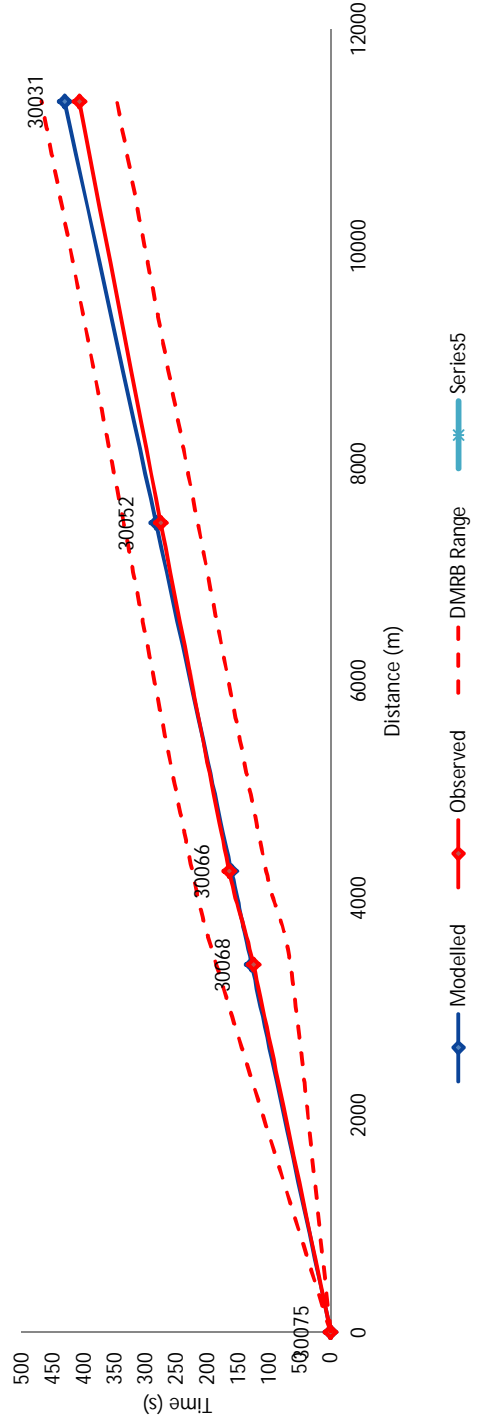




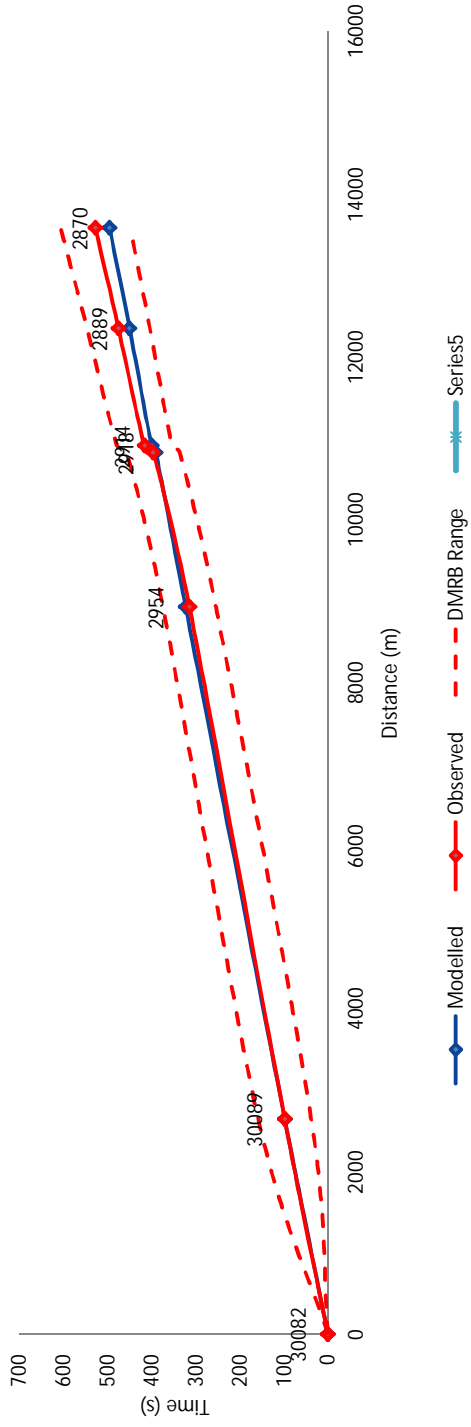
### 7-EB



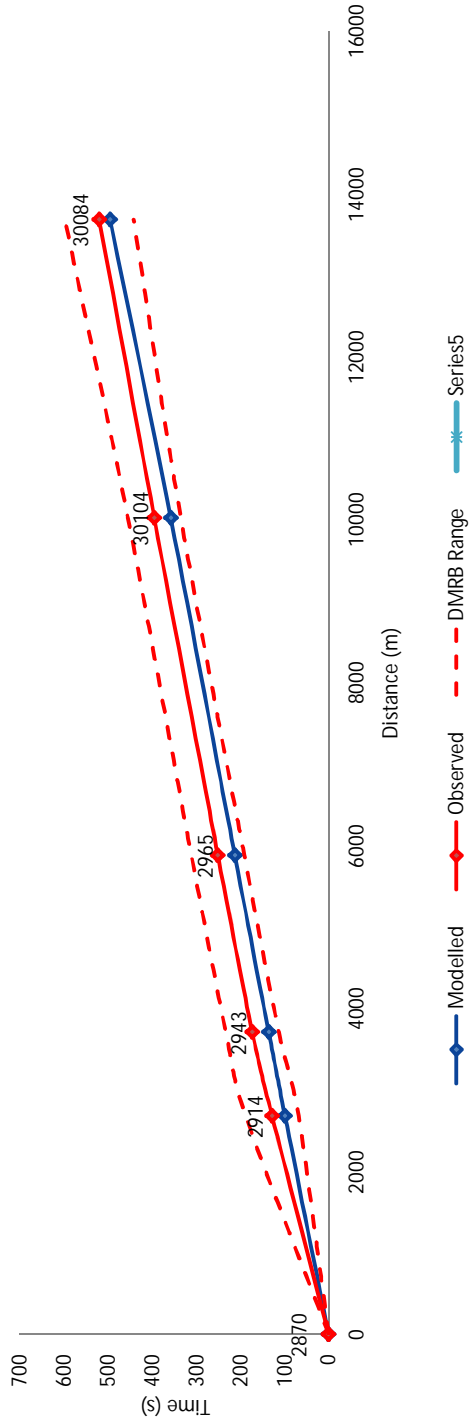
### 7-WB



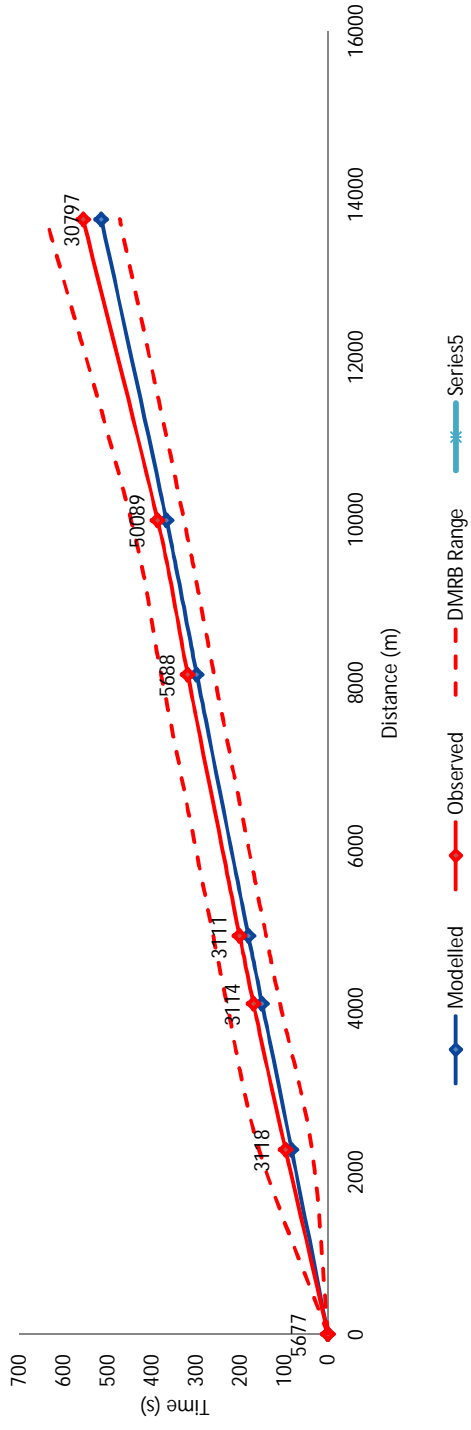
### 8-EB



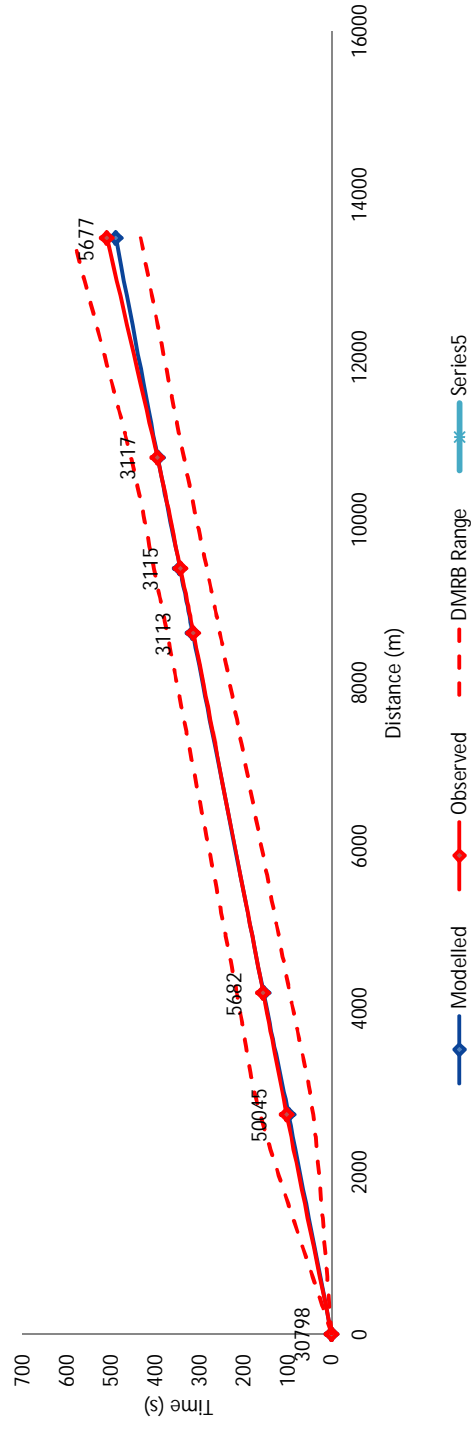
### 8-WB



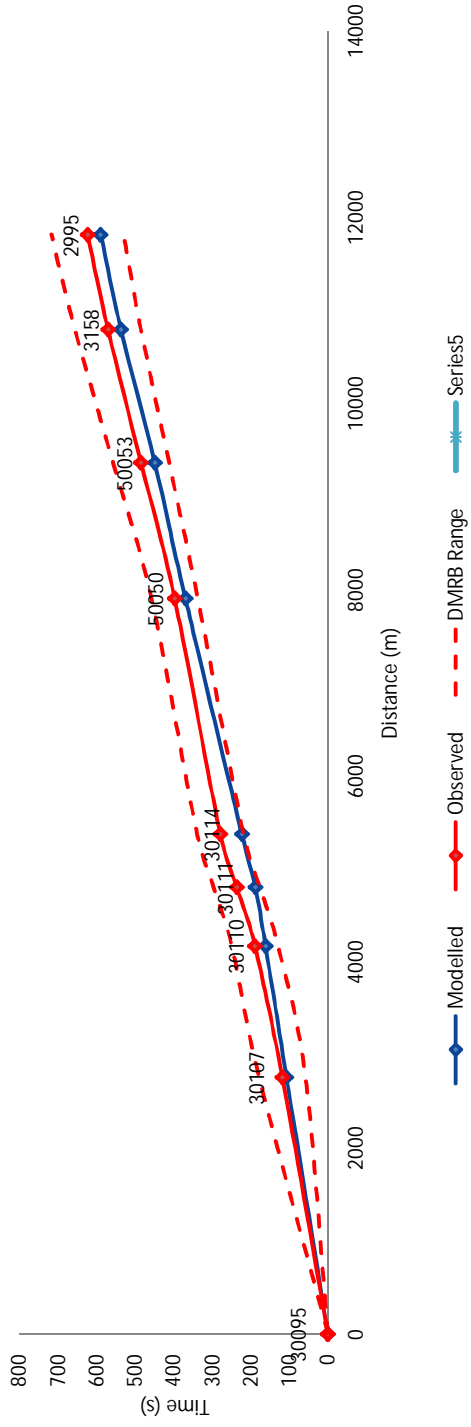
### 9-NB



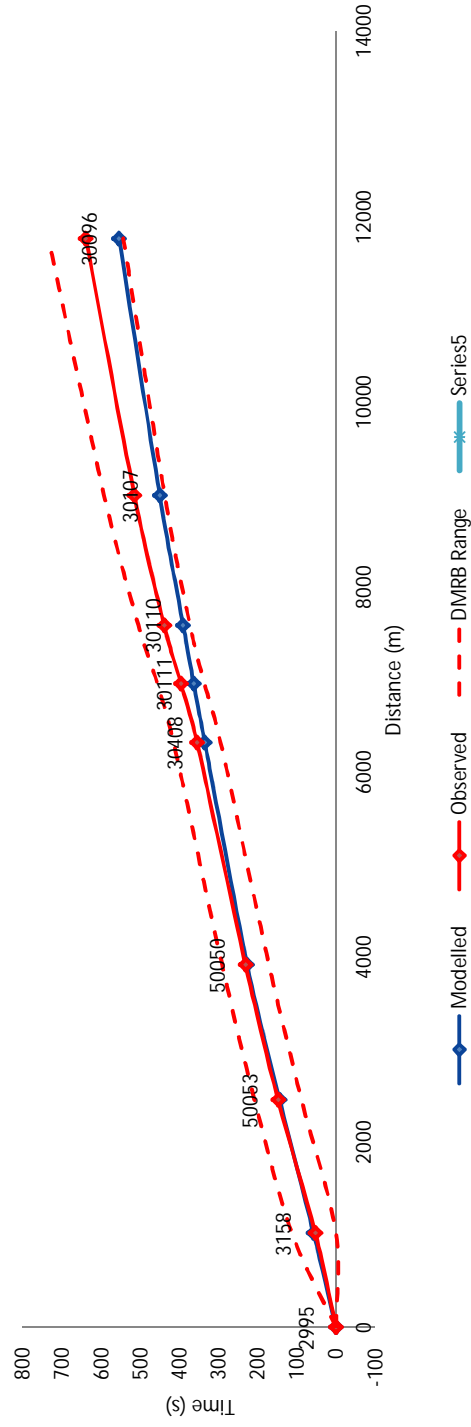
### 9-SB



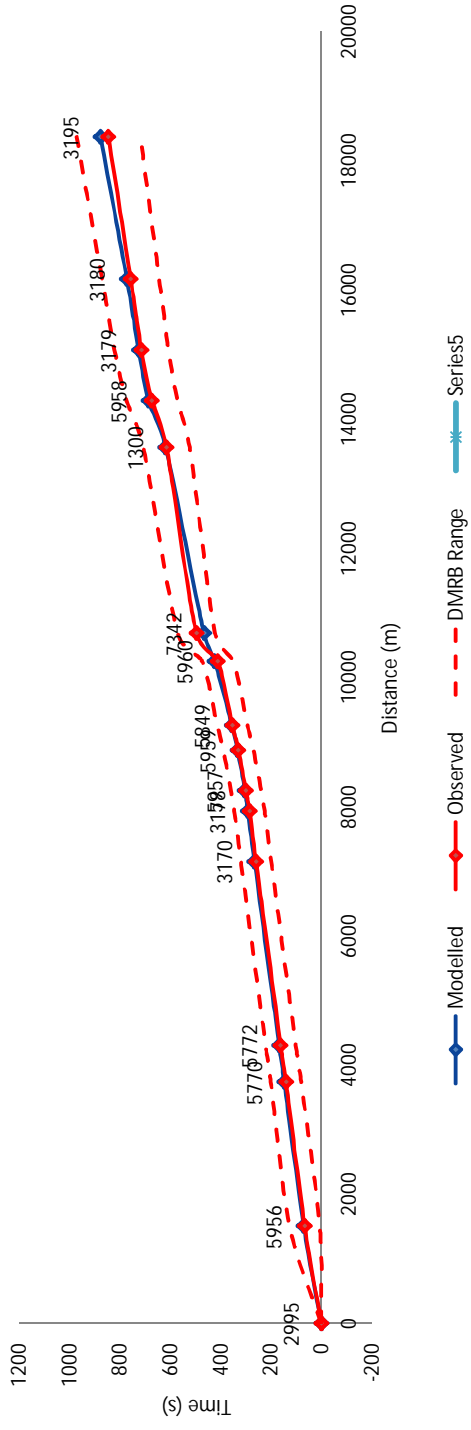
### 10-NB



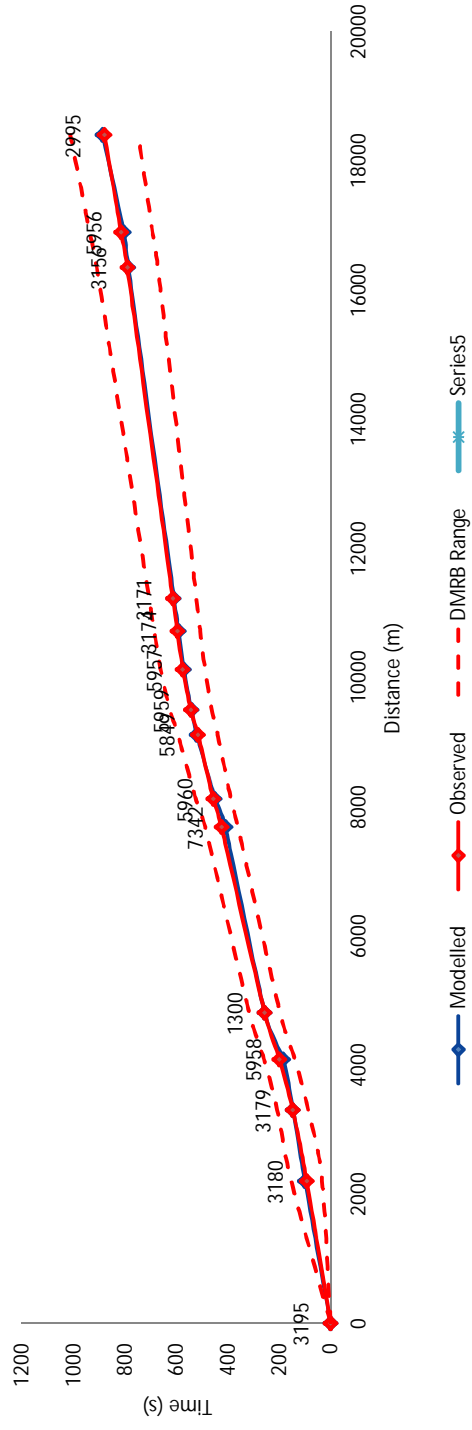
### 10-SB



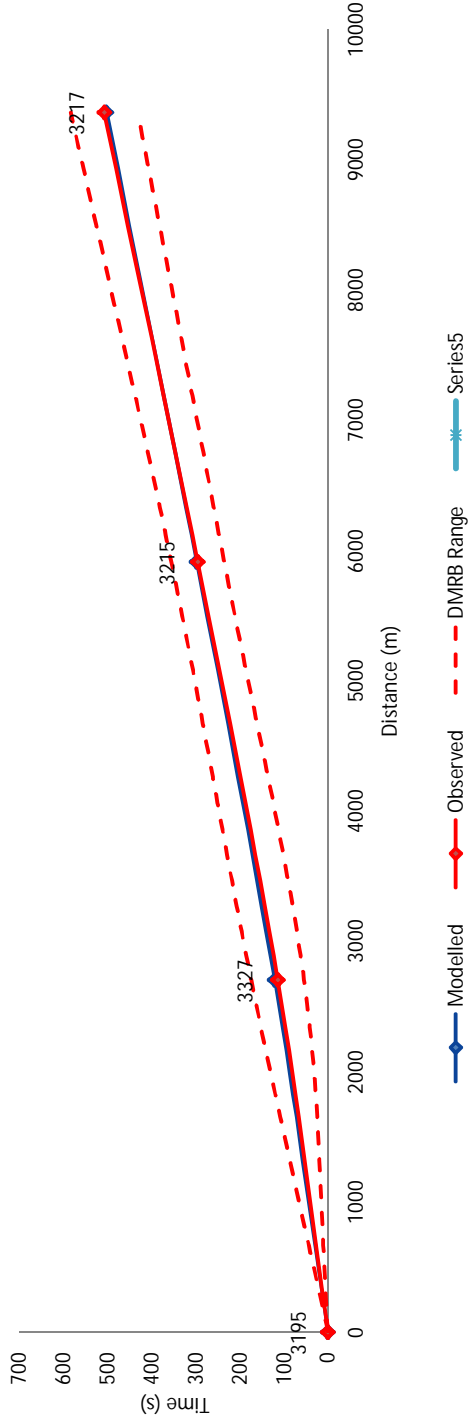
### 11-EB



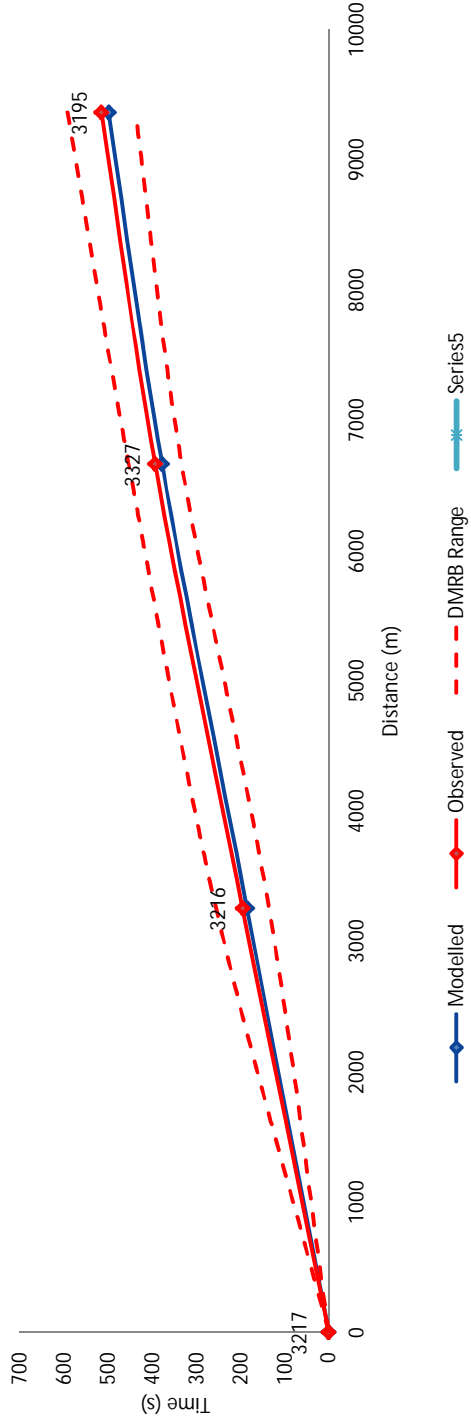
### 11-WB



### 12-NB

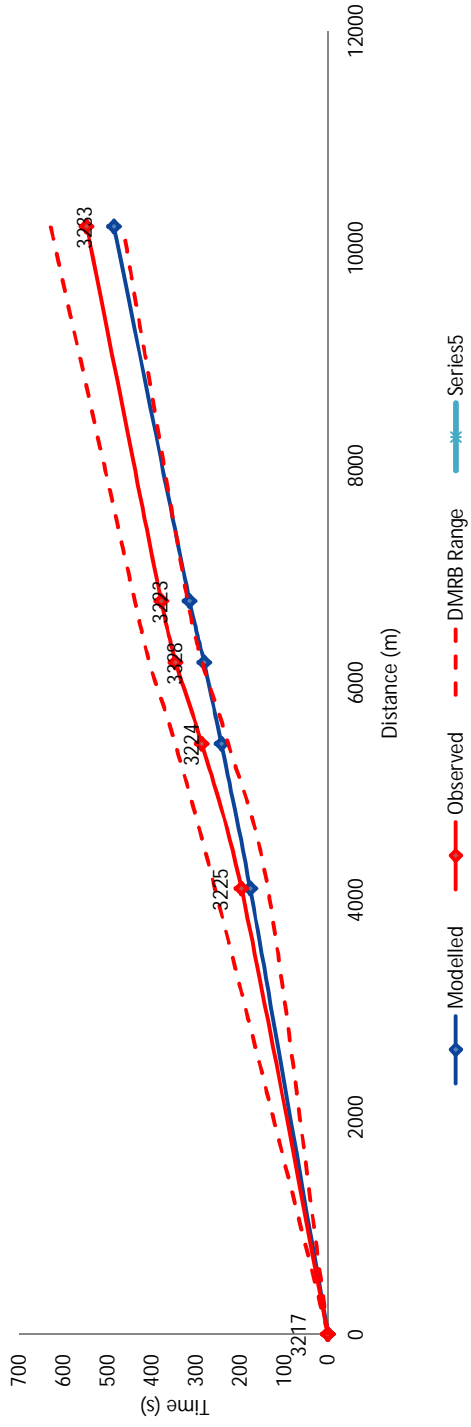


### 12-SB

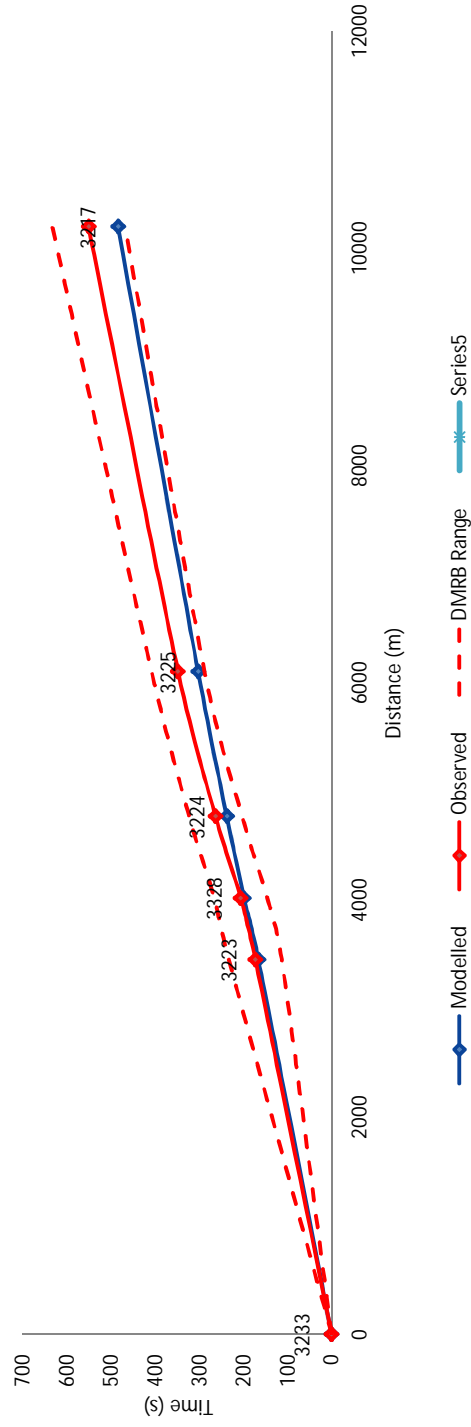




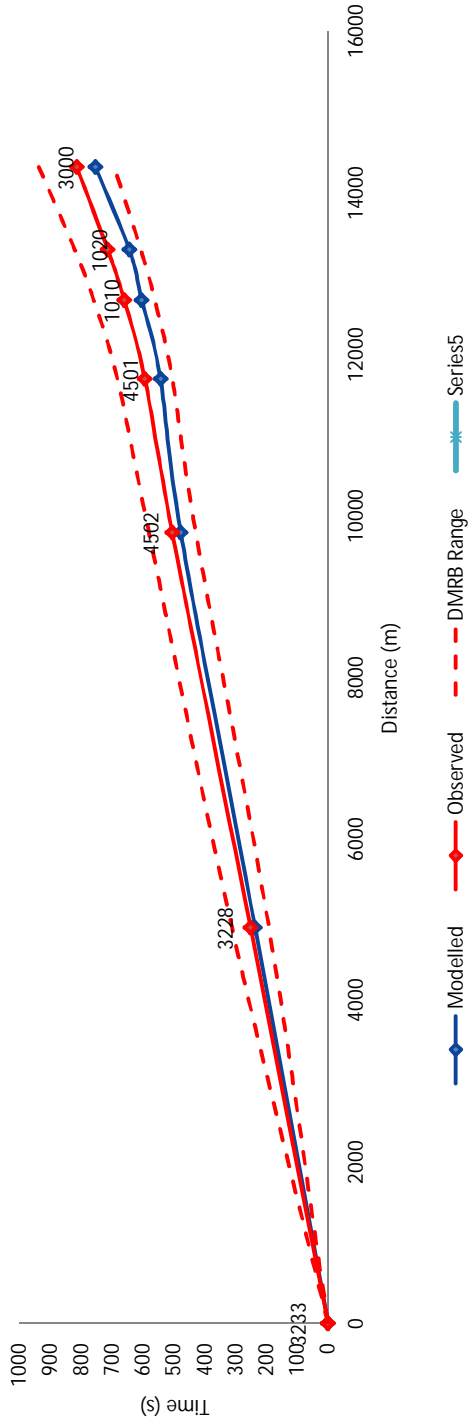
### 13-NB



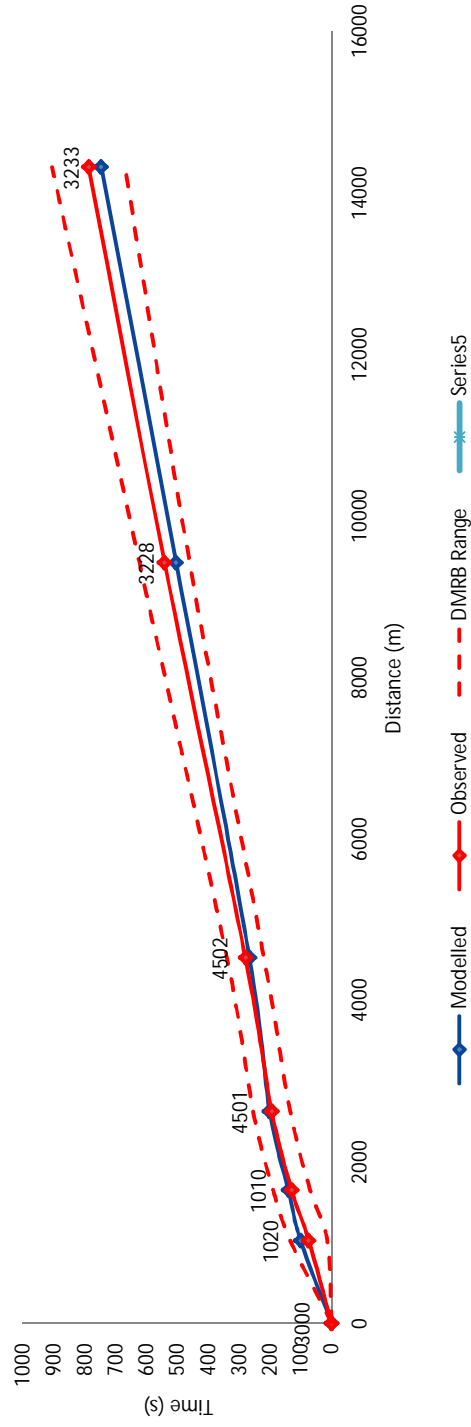
### 13-SB



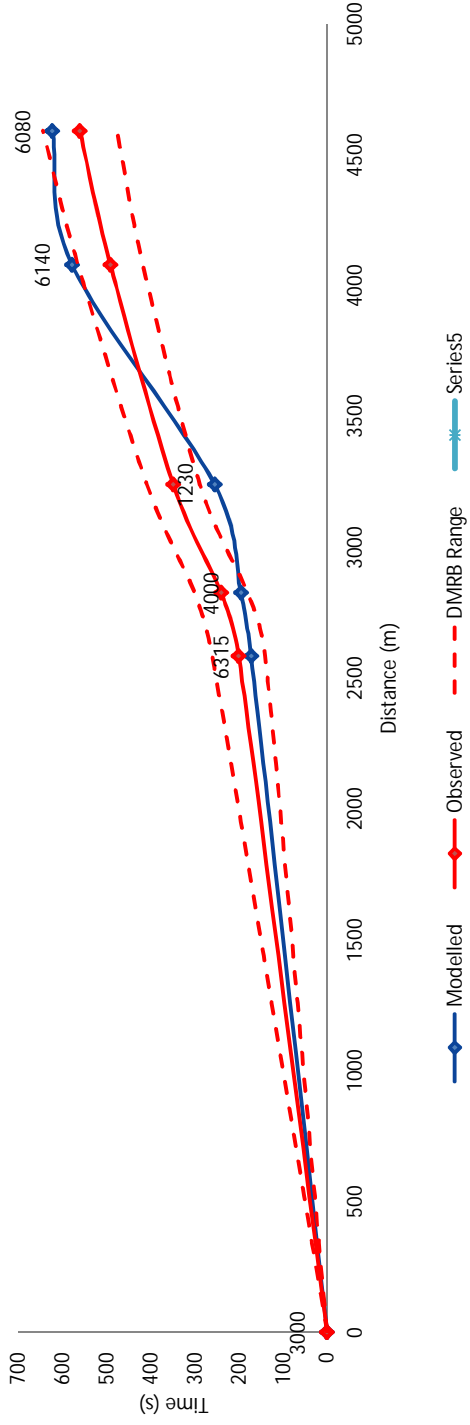
### 14-NB



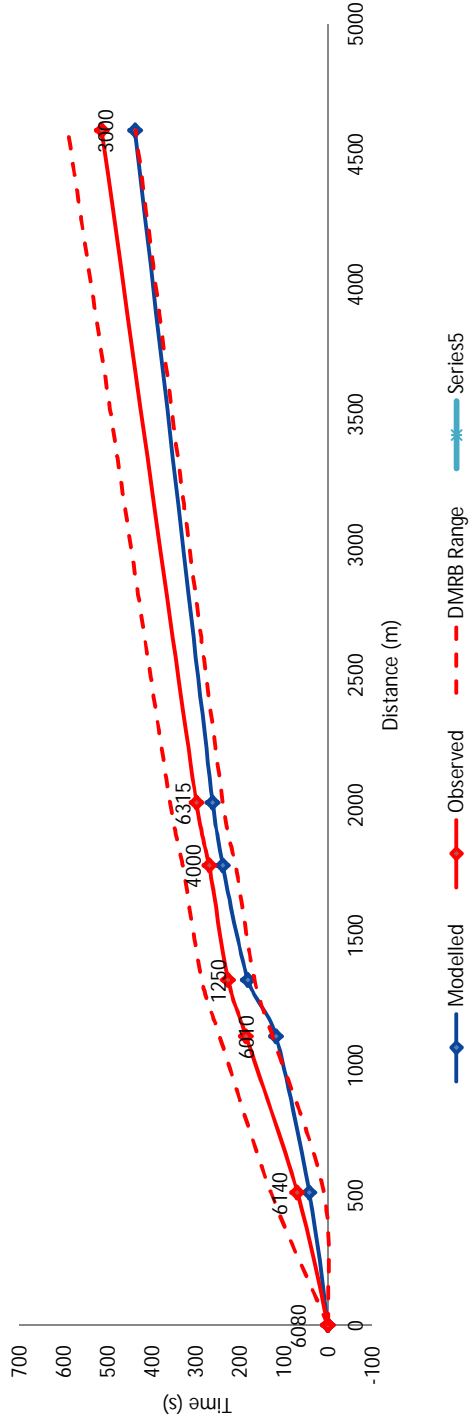
### 14-SB

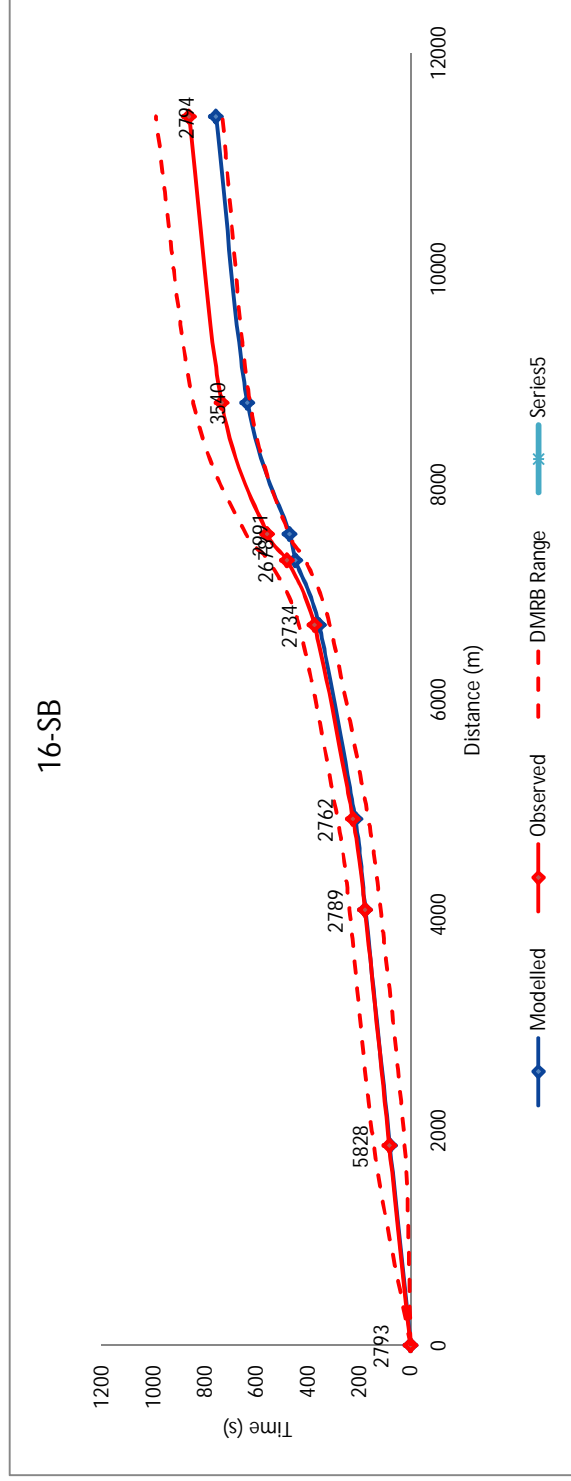
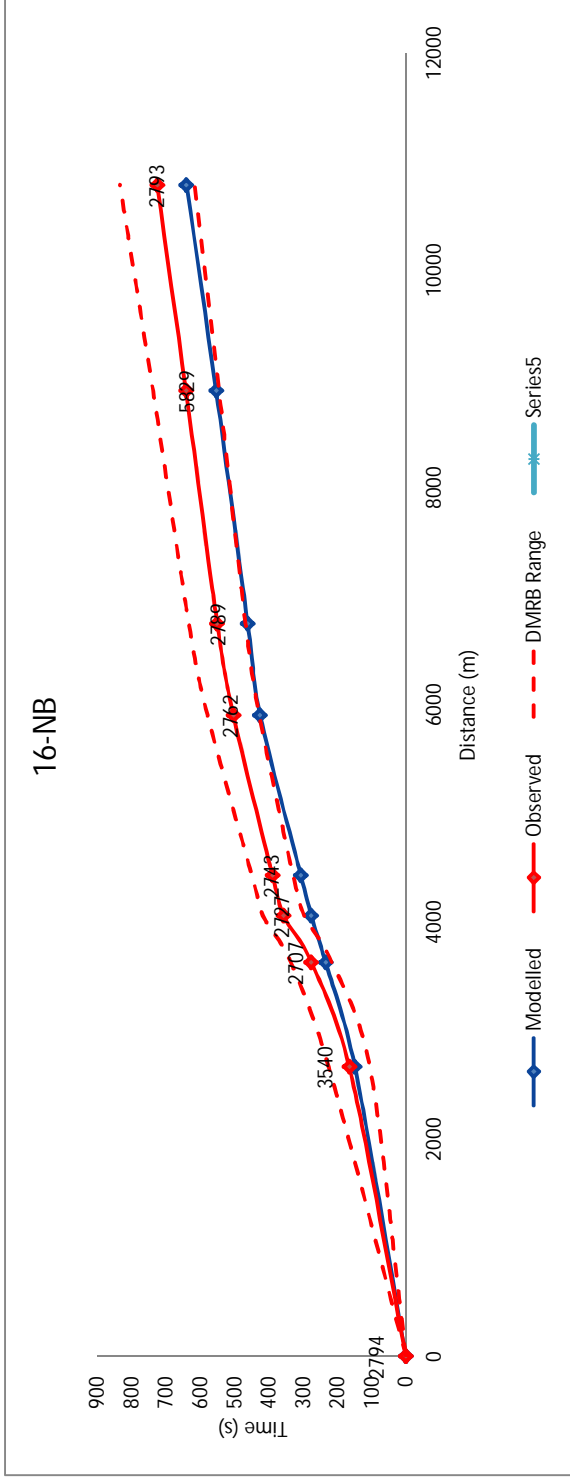


### 15-NB

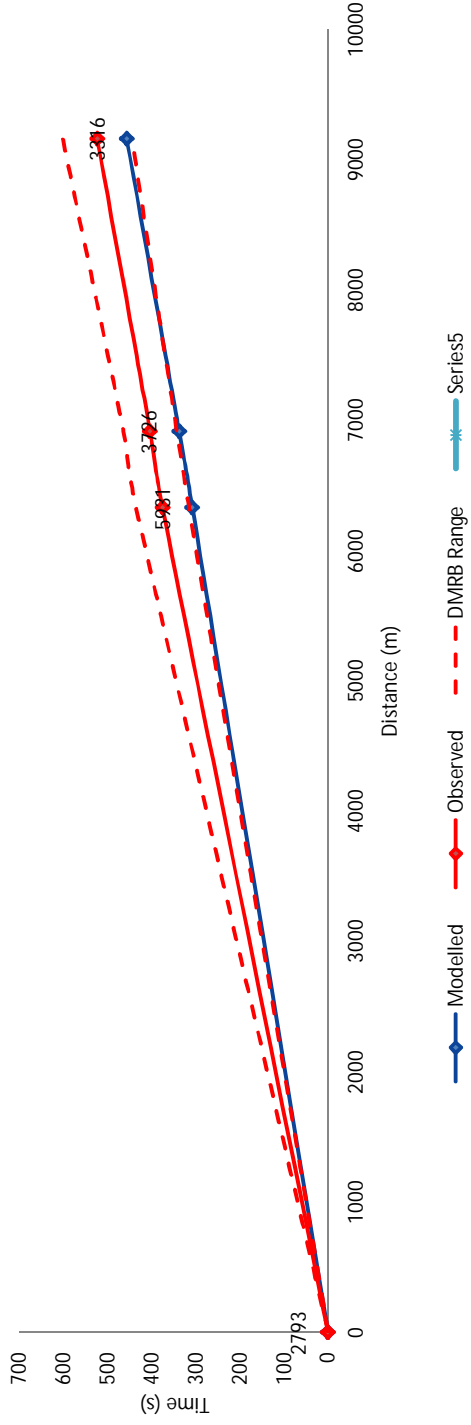


### 15-SB

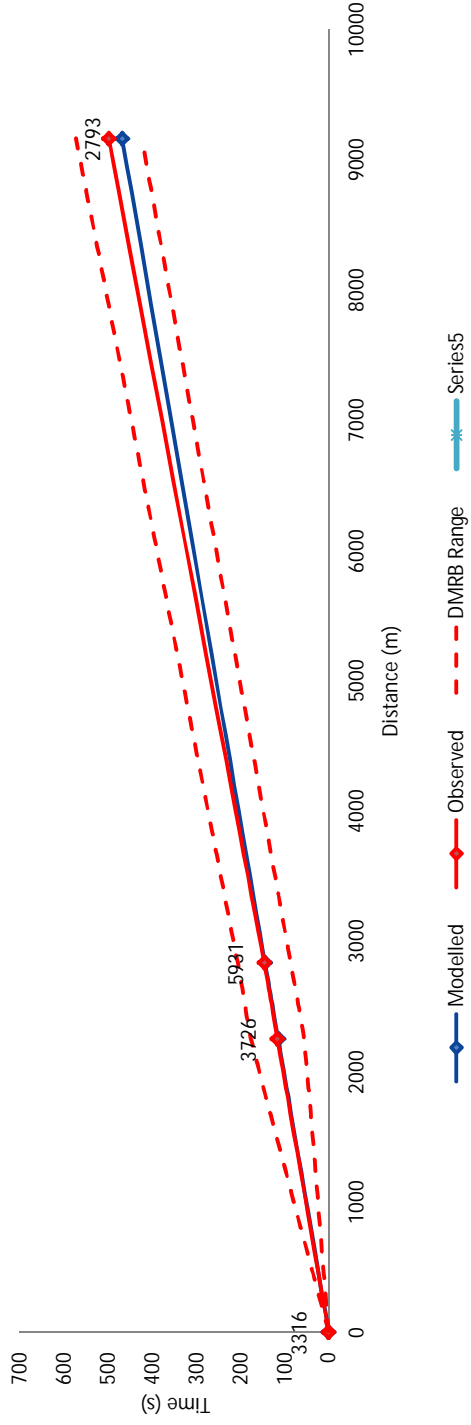




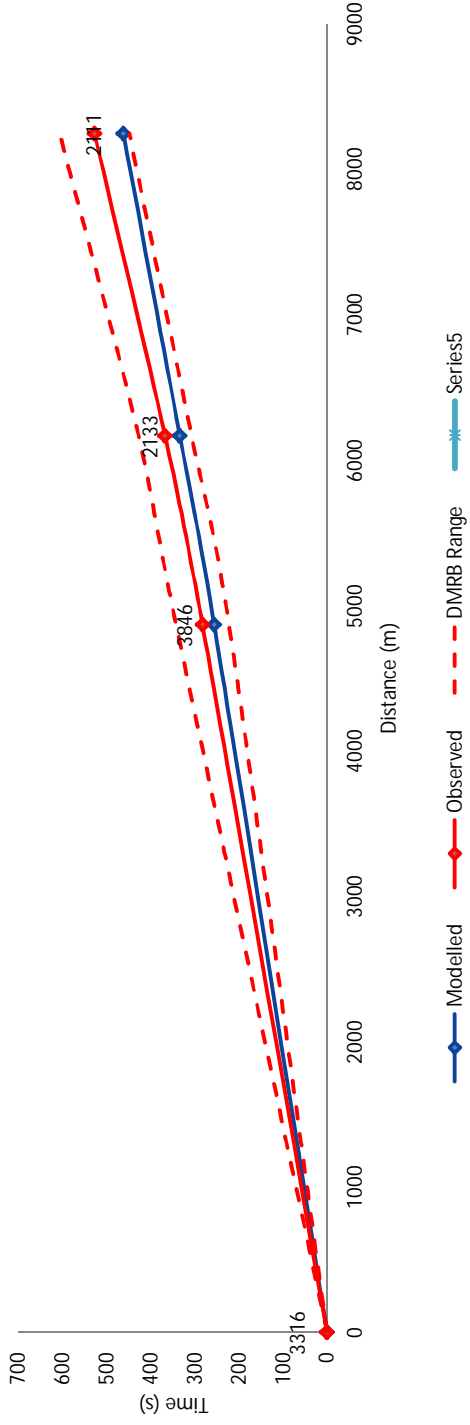
### 17-NB



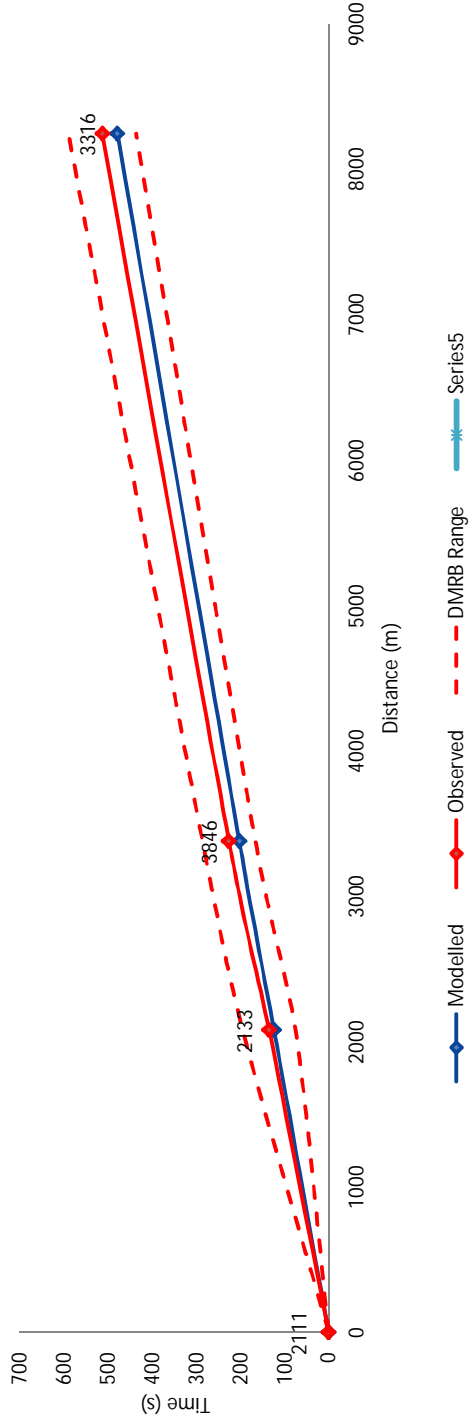
### 17-SB



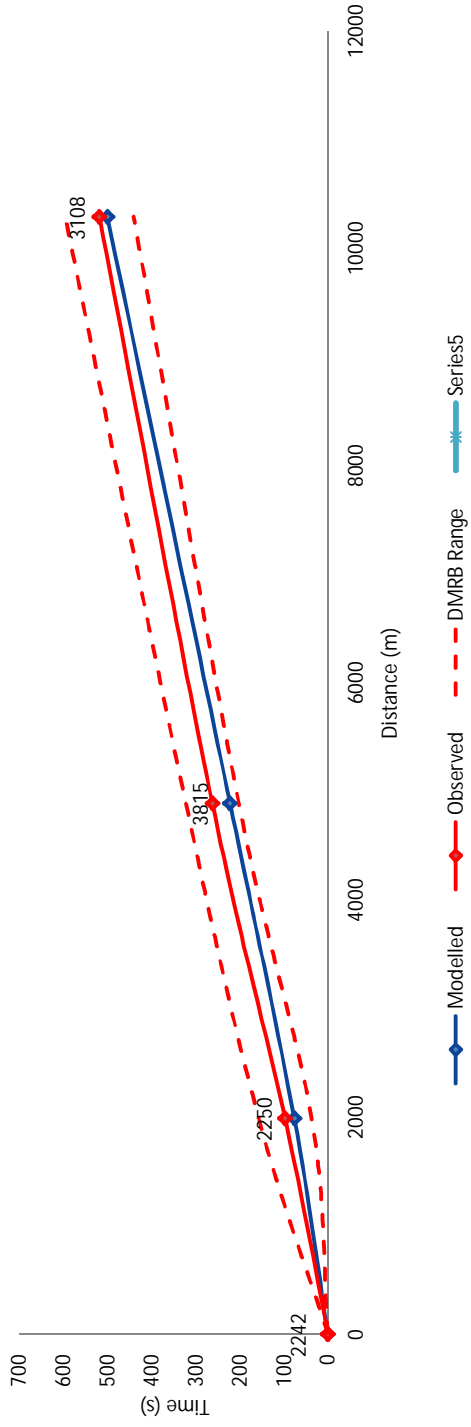
### 18-NB



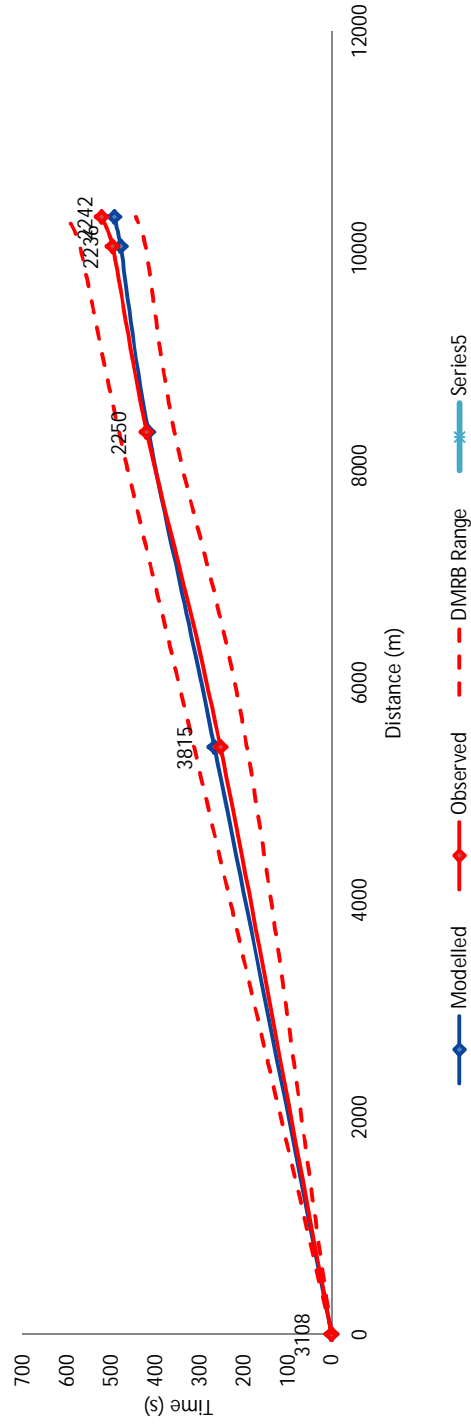
### 18-SB

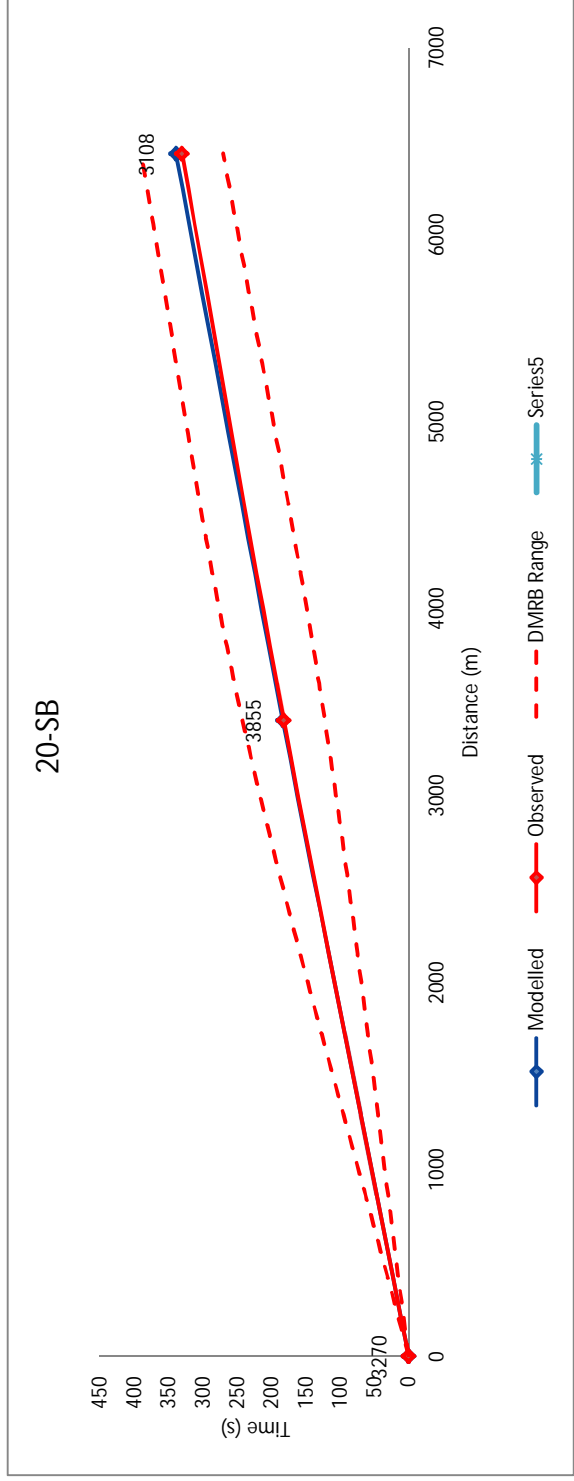
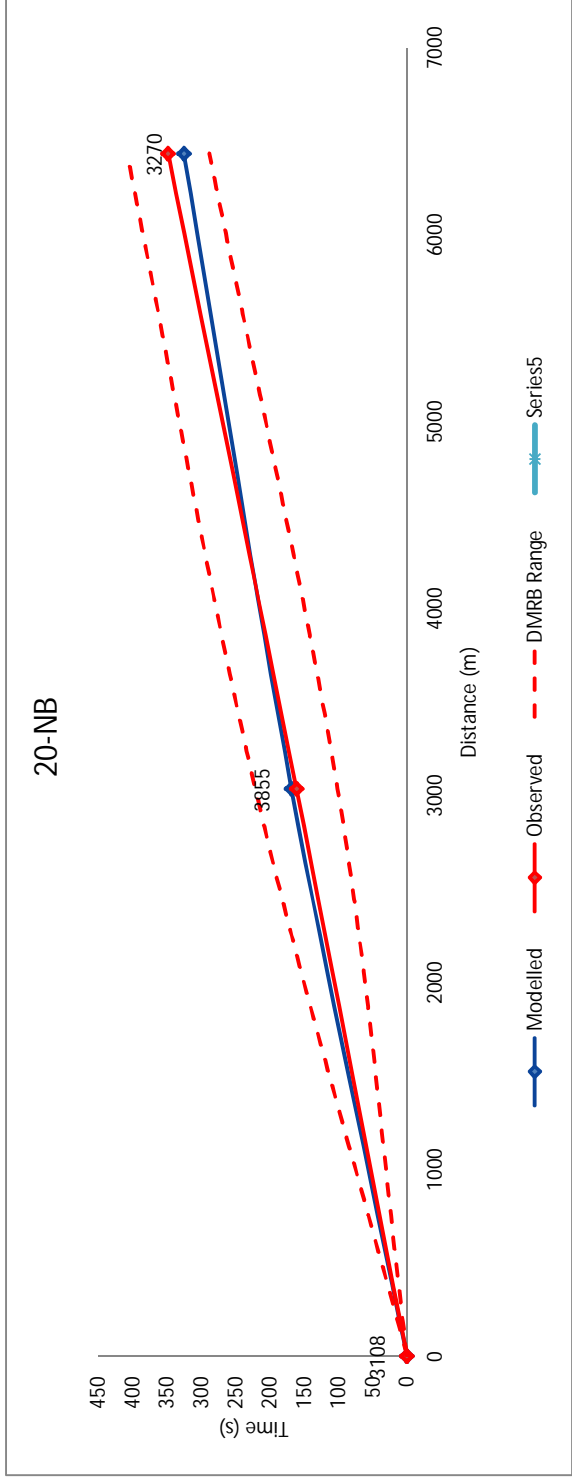


### 19-NB



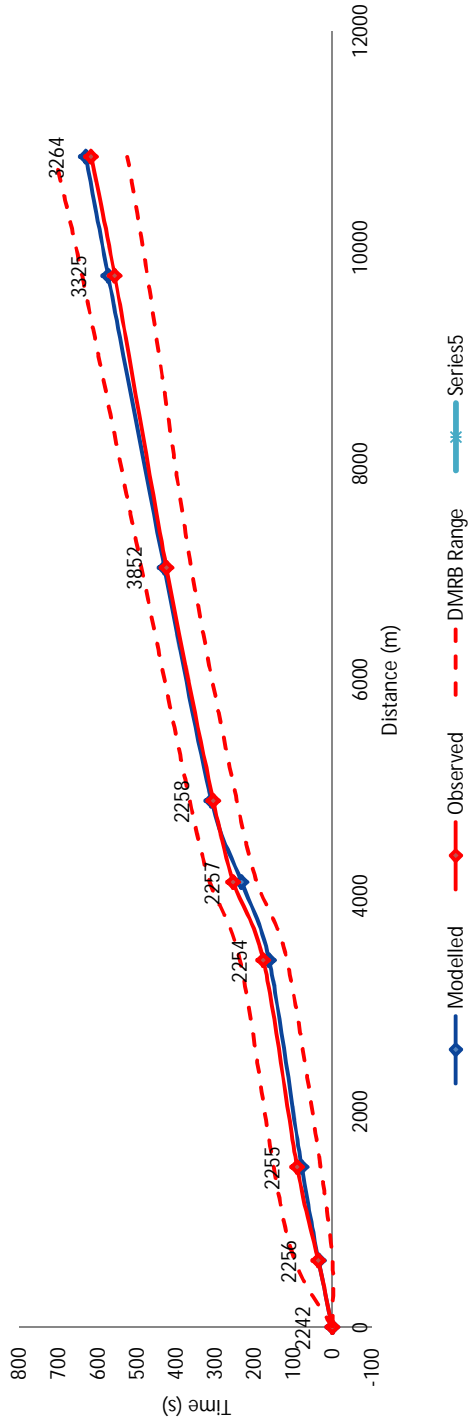
### 19-SB



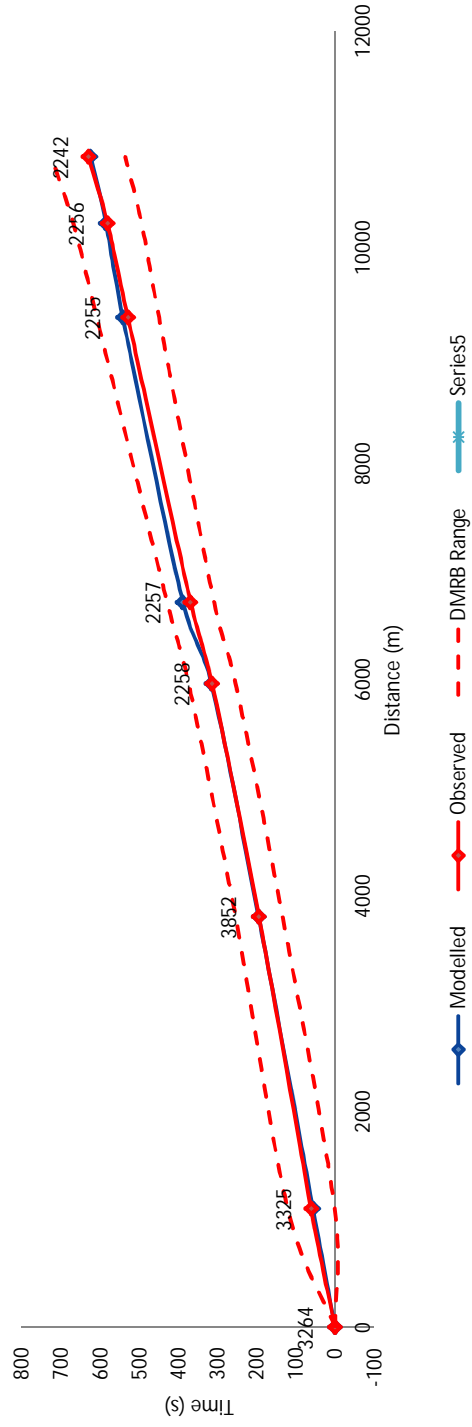




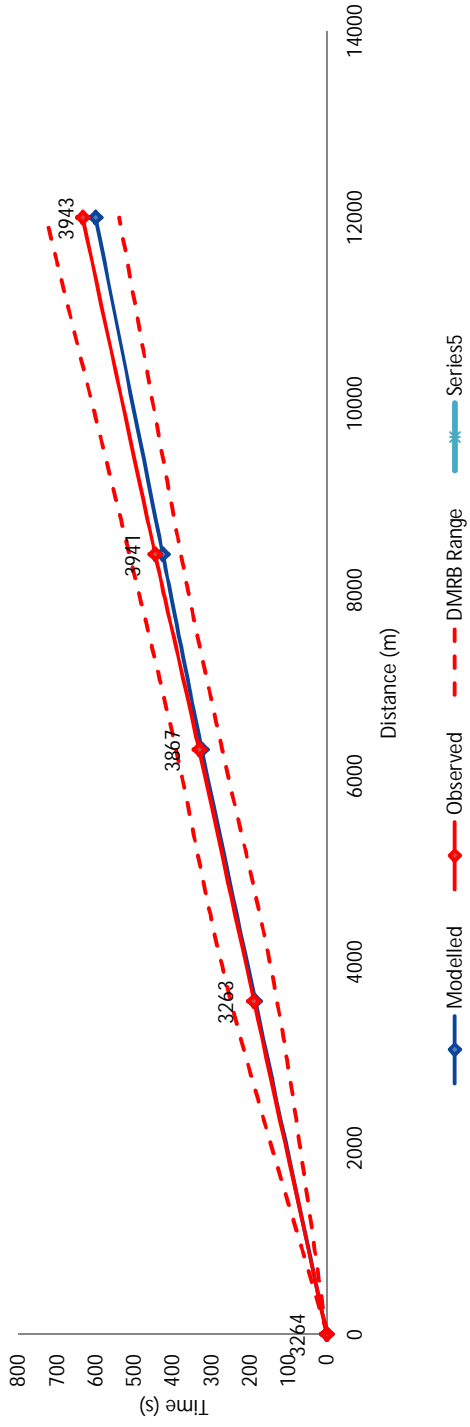
21-EB



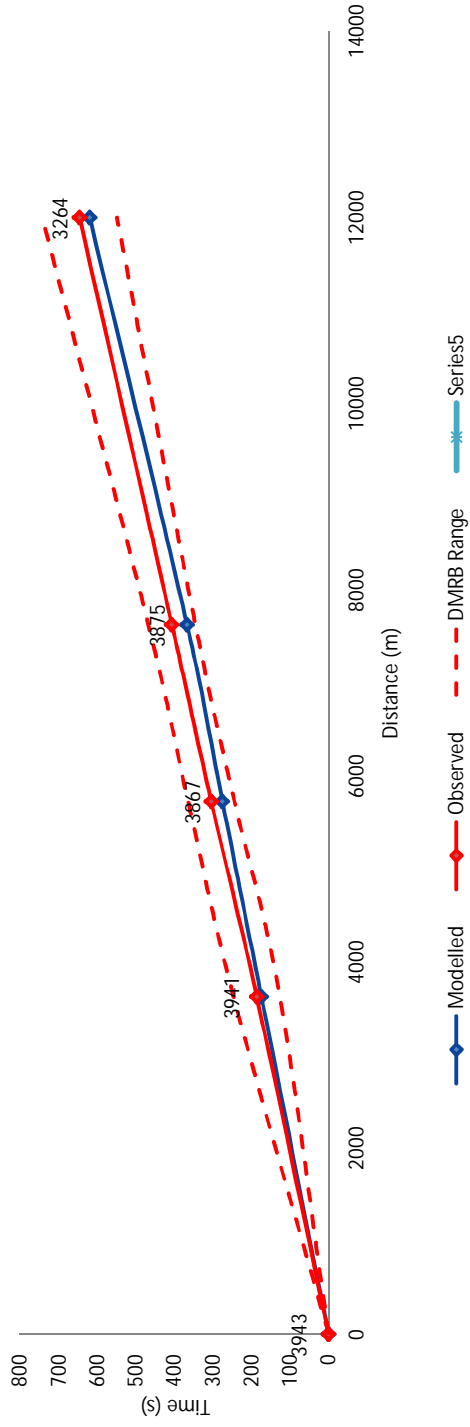
21-WB



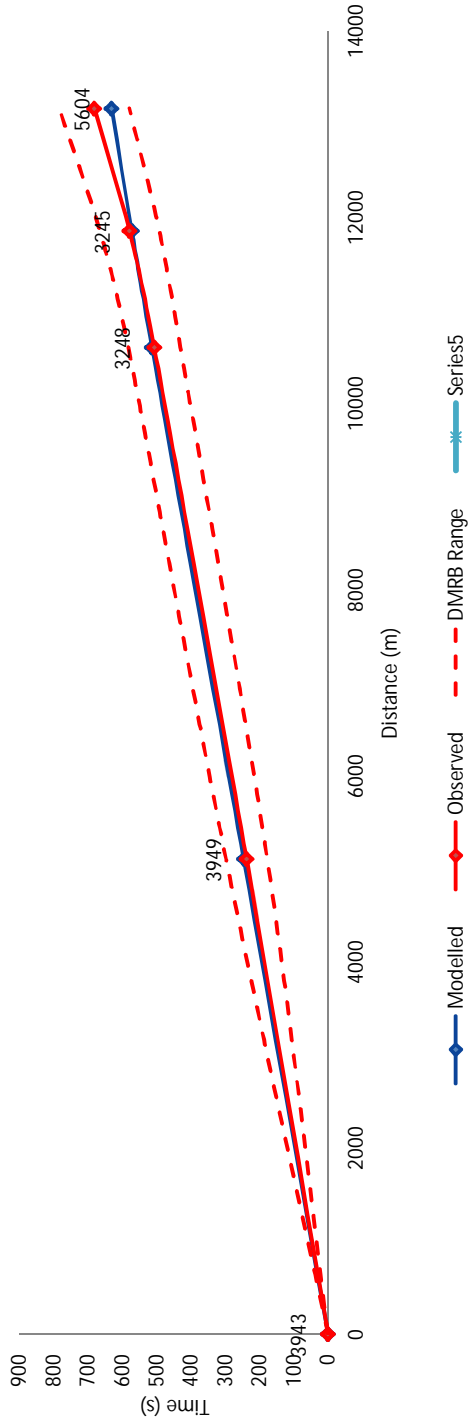
### 22-EB



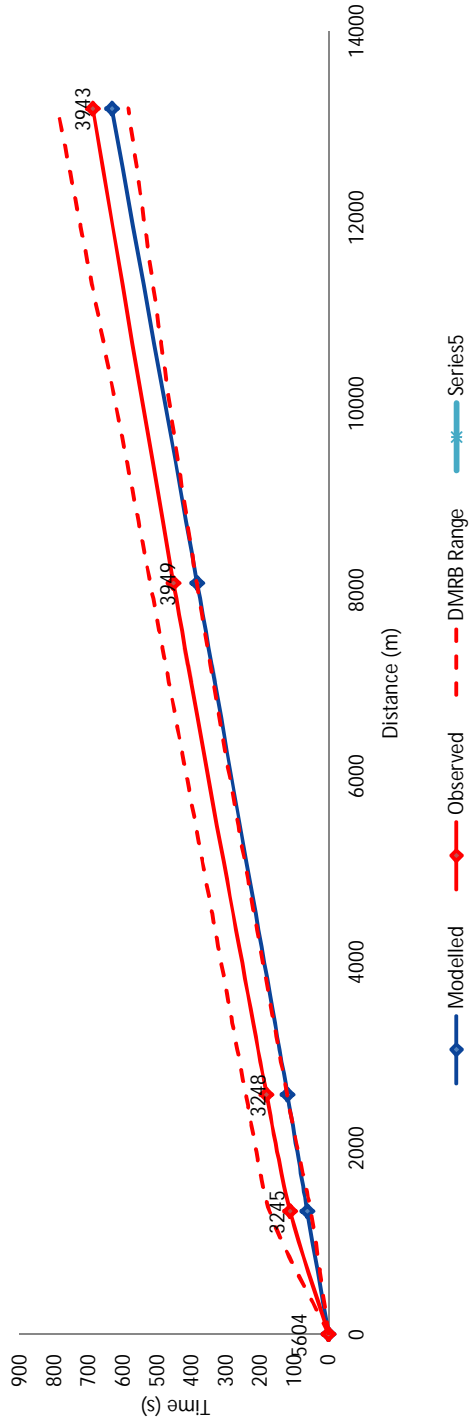
### 22-WB



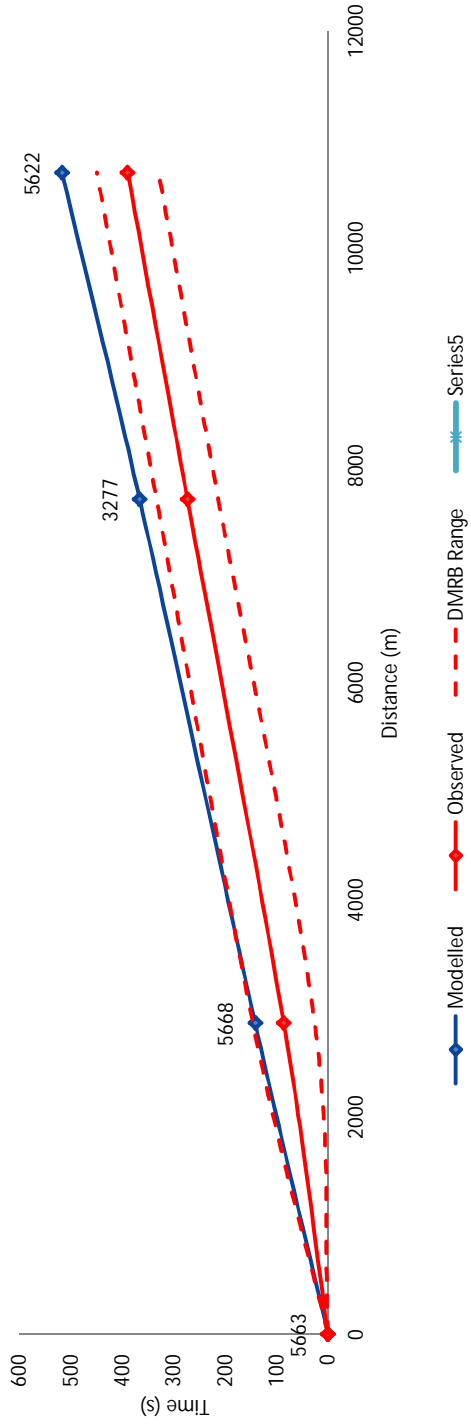
### 23-EB



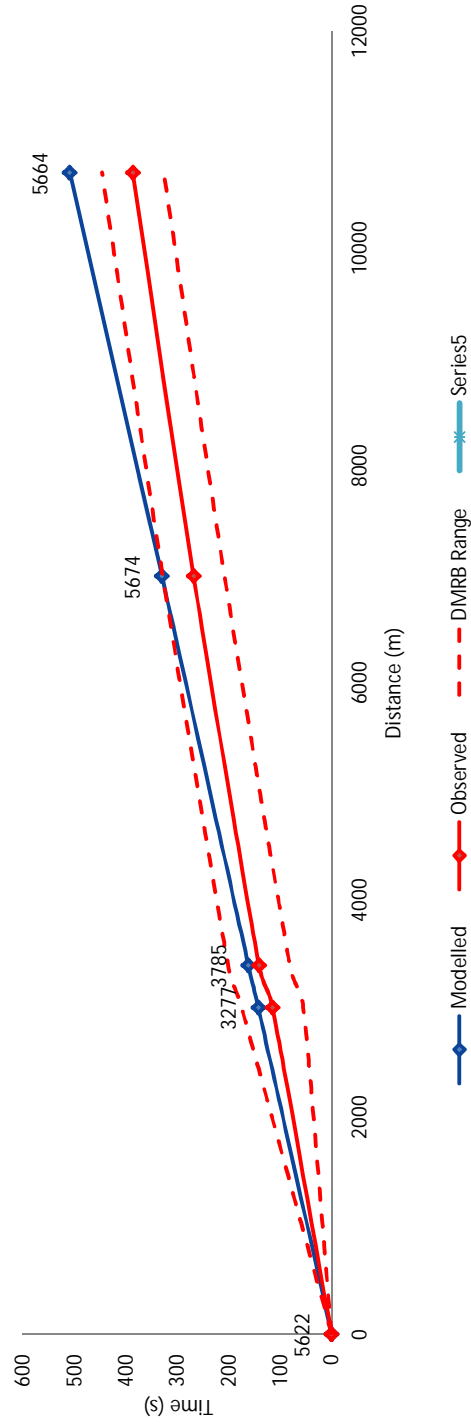
### 23-WB



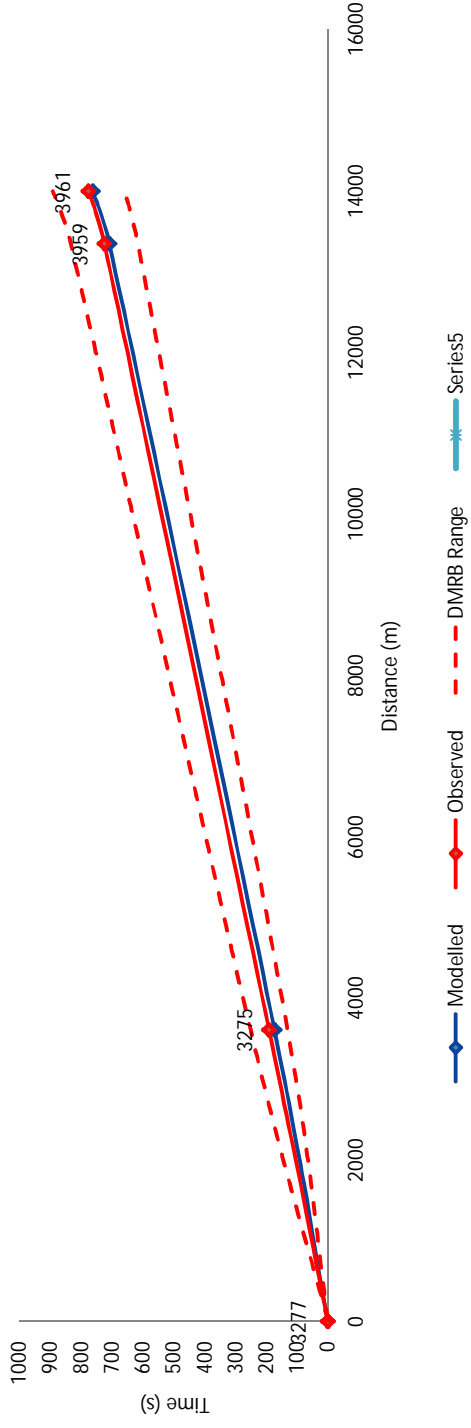
### 24-NB



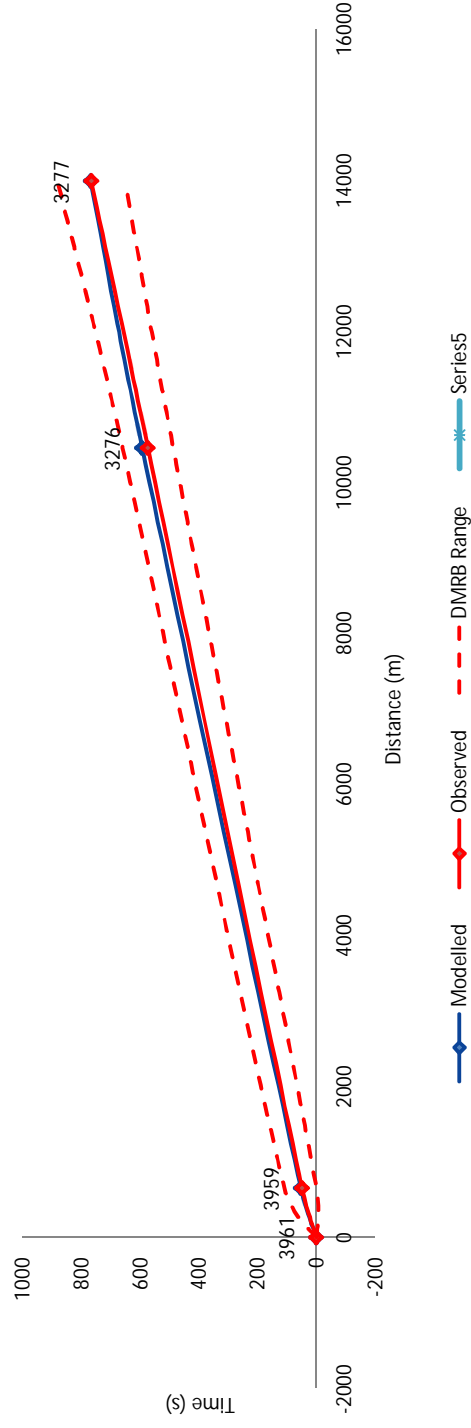
### 24-SB



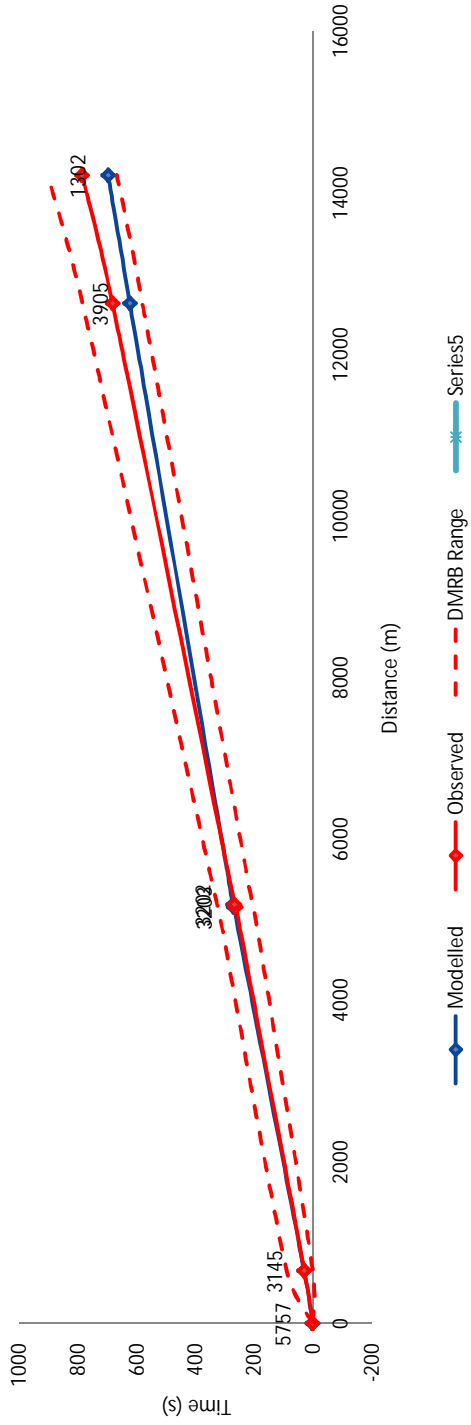
### 26-NB



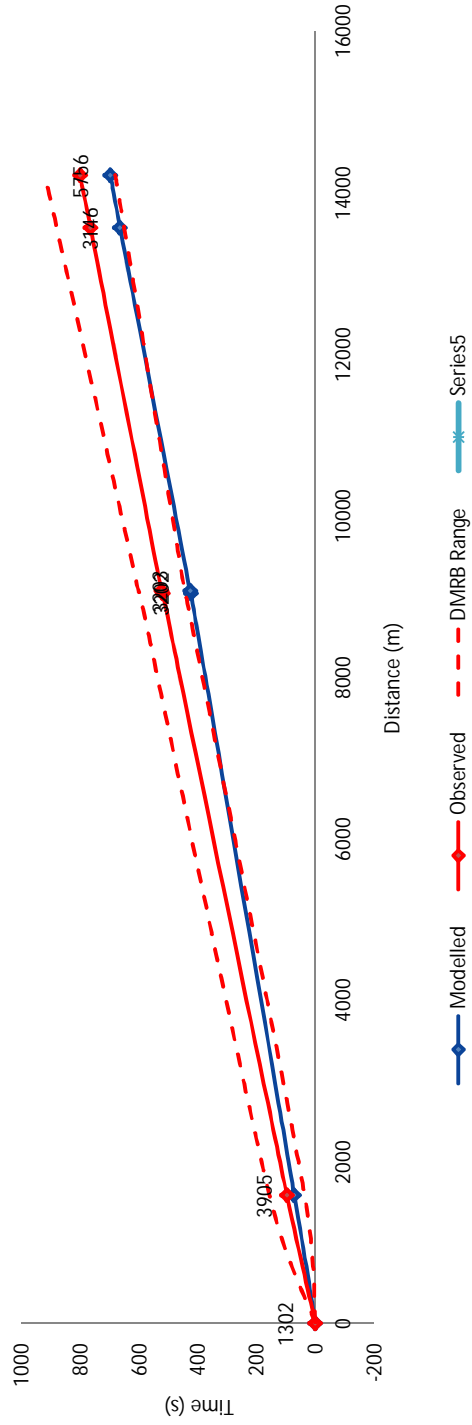
### 26-SB



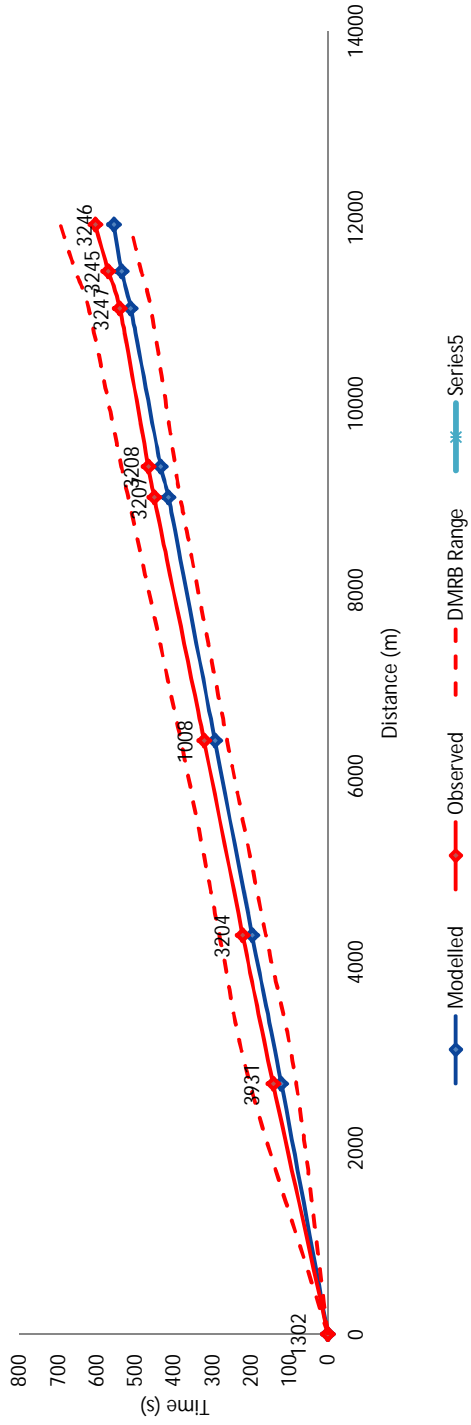
### 27-NB



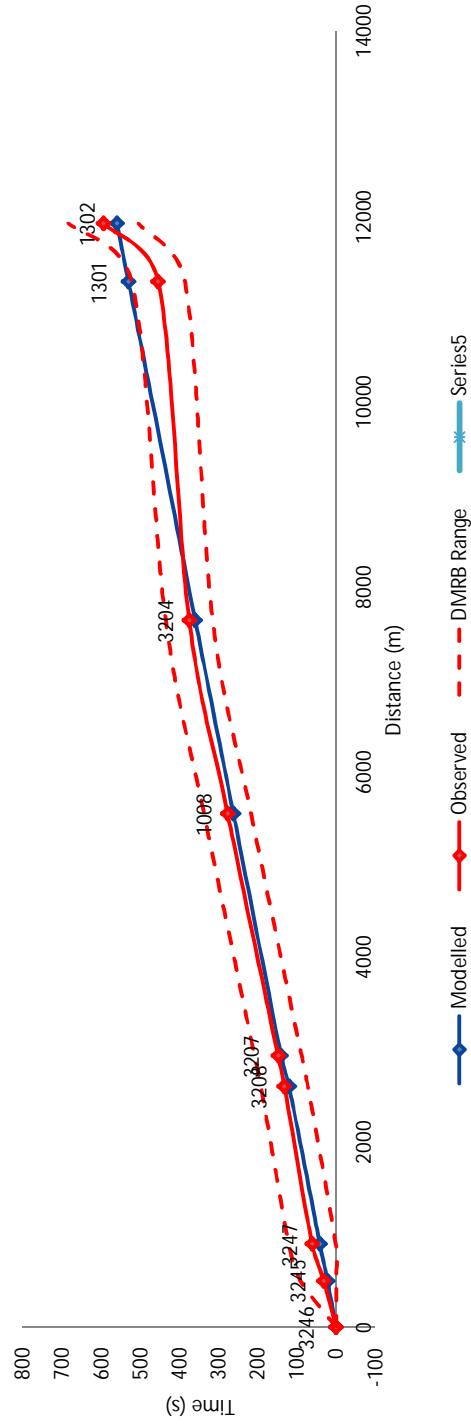
### 27-SB



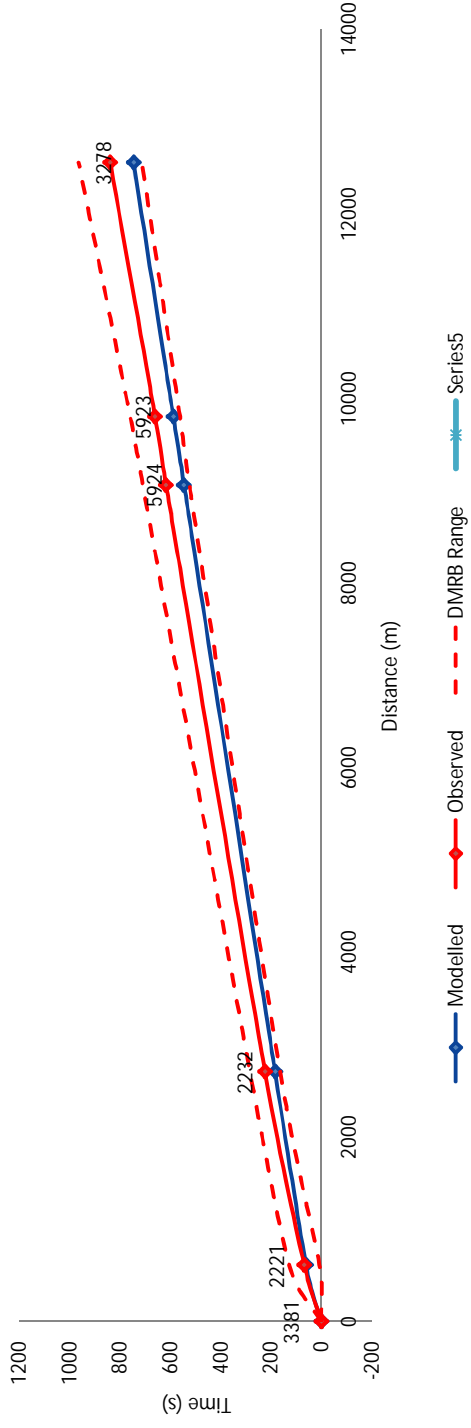
### 28-NB



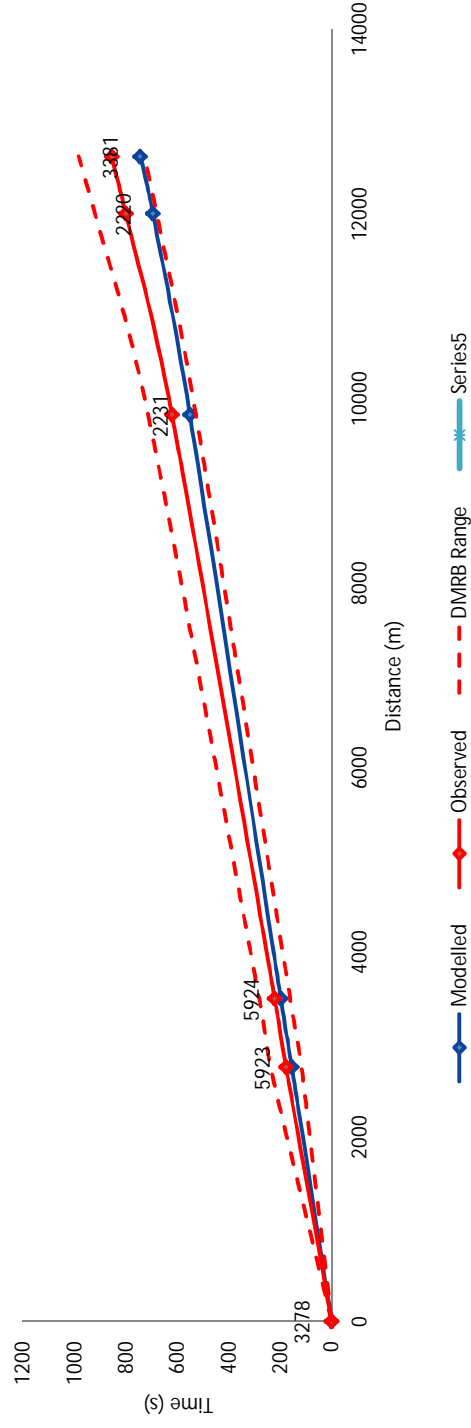
### 28-SB



### 29-NB

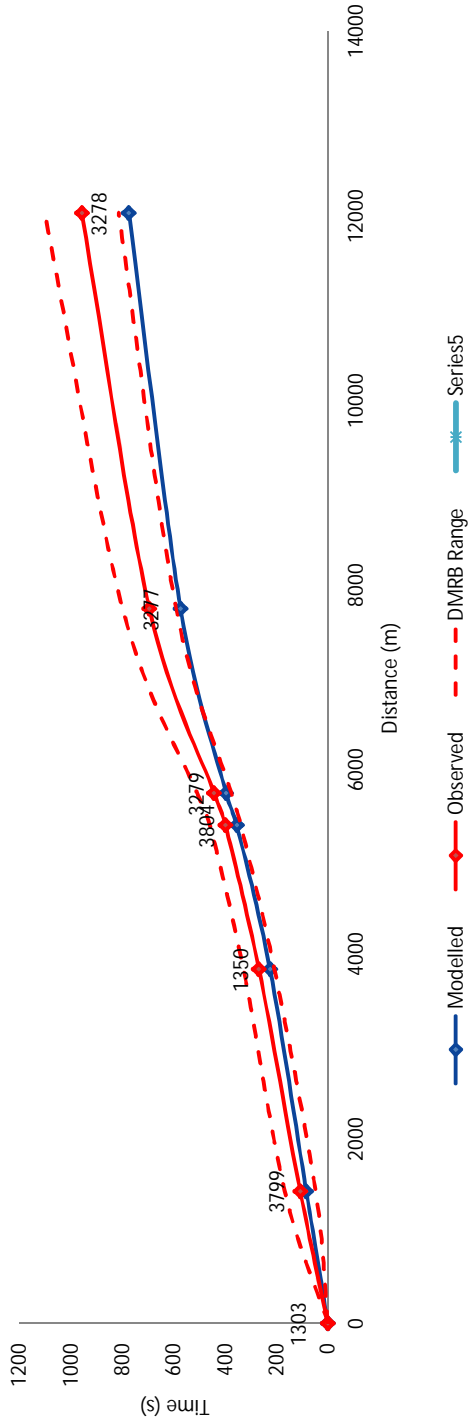


### 29-SB

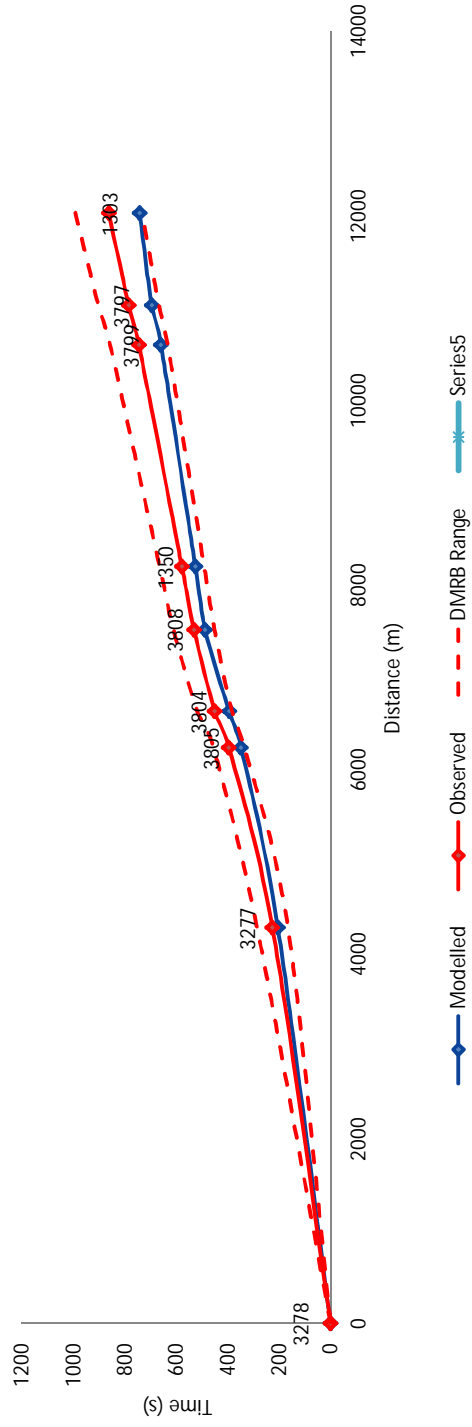




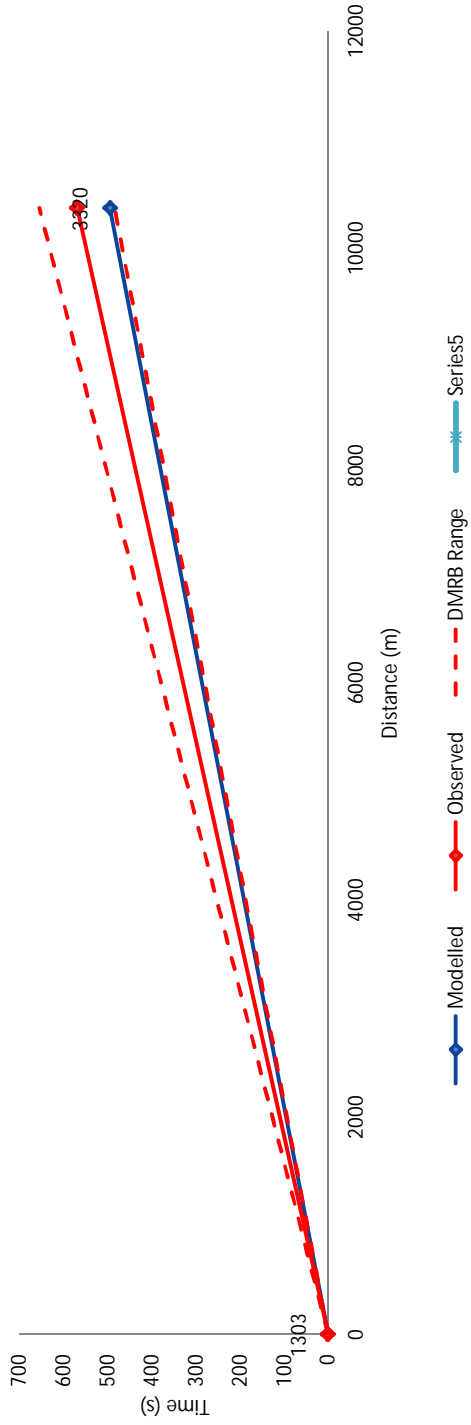
### 30-EB



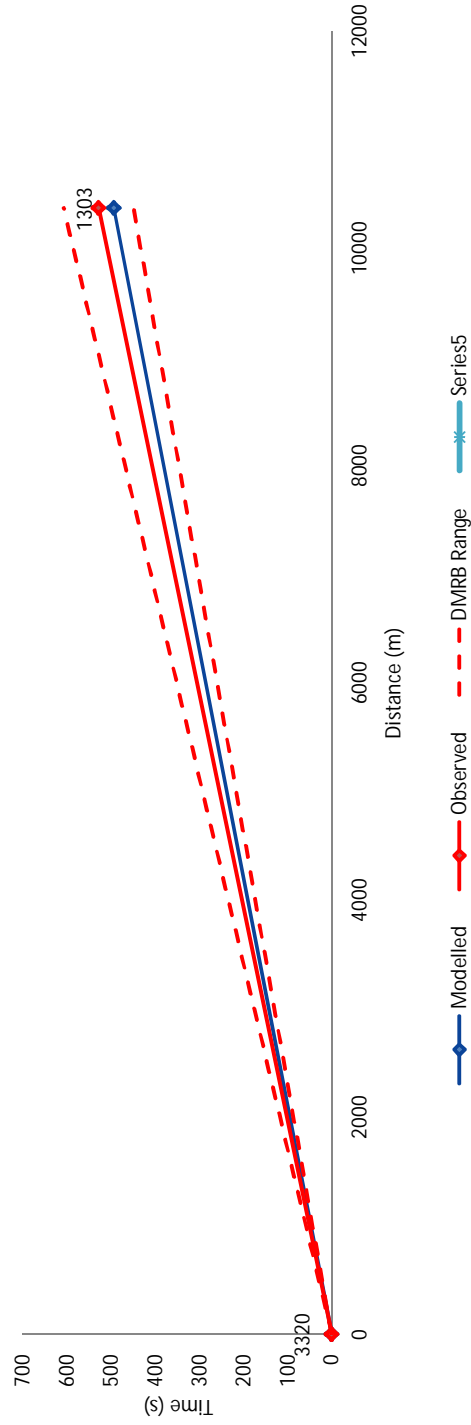
### 30-WB



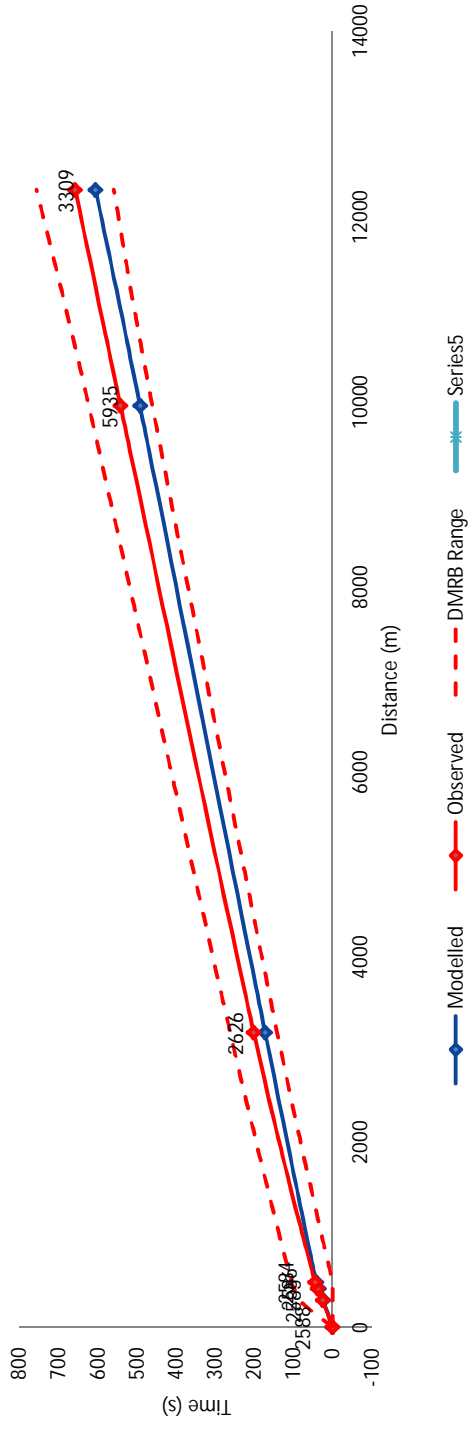
### 31-NB



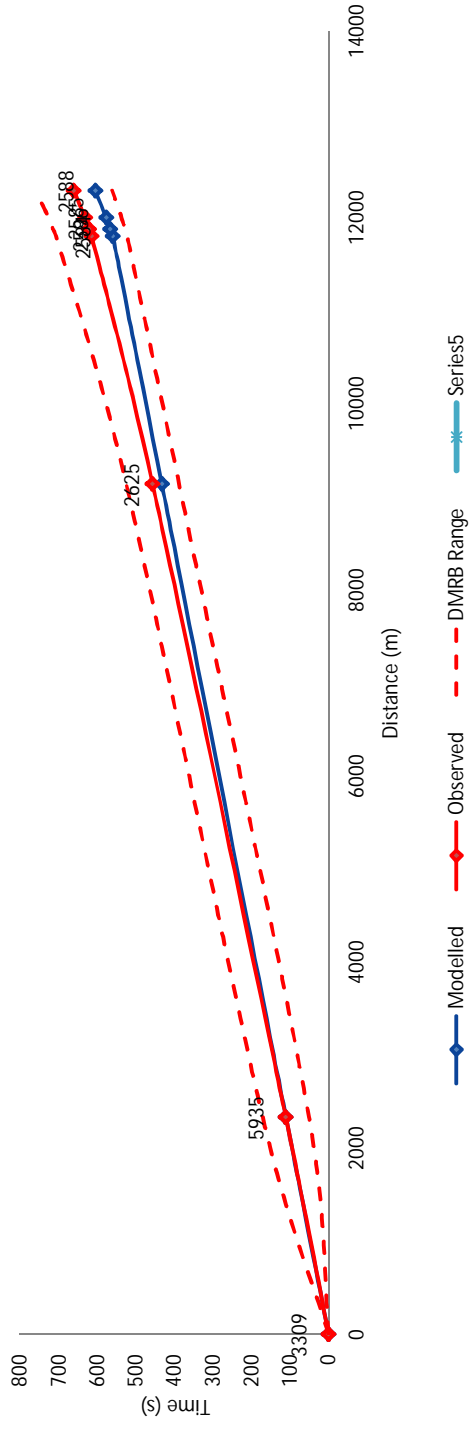
### 31-SB

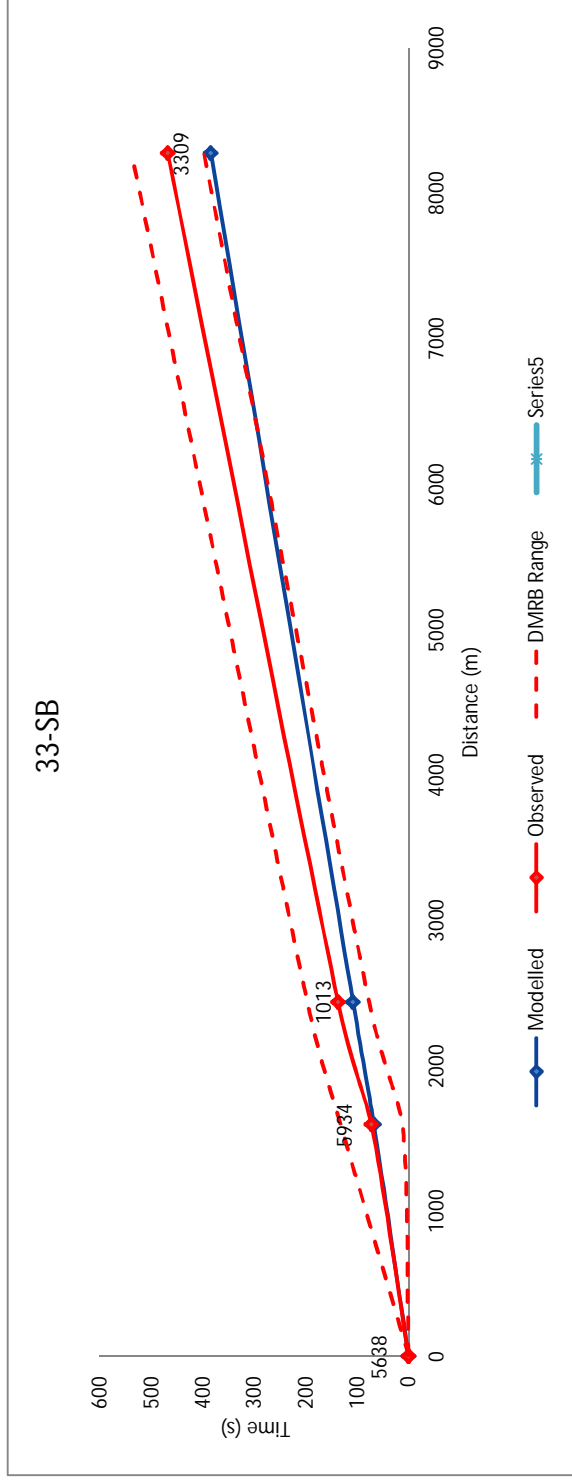
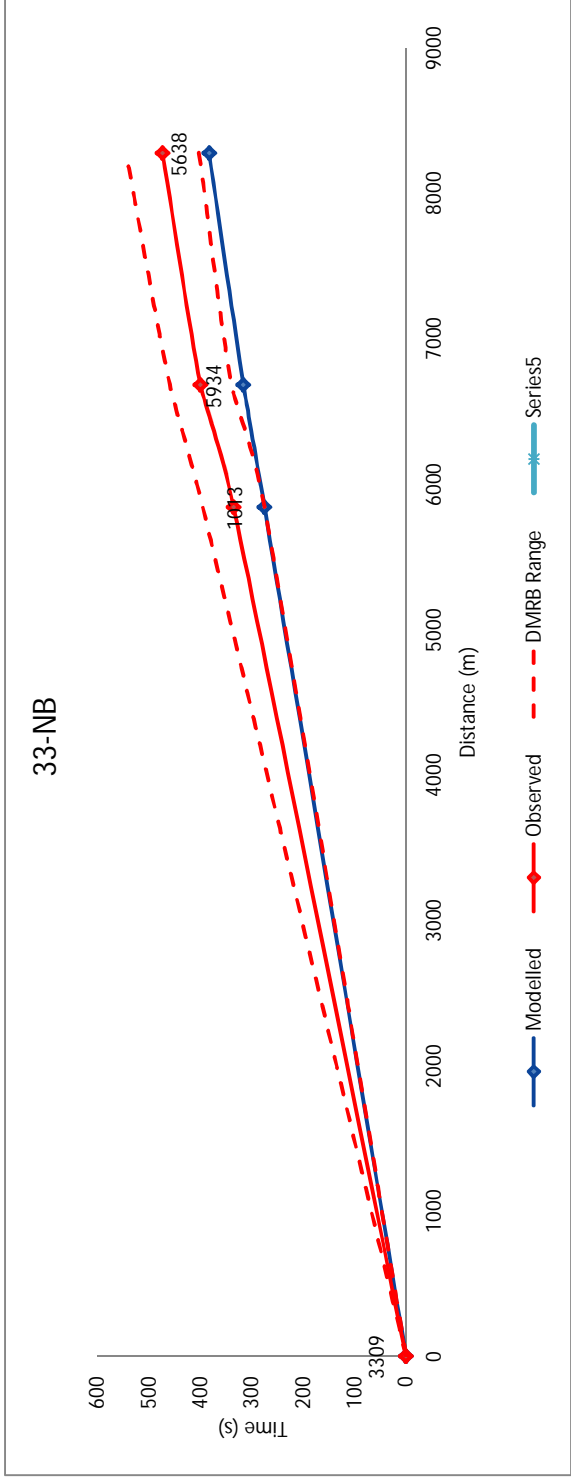


### 32-EB

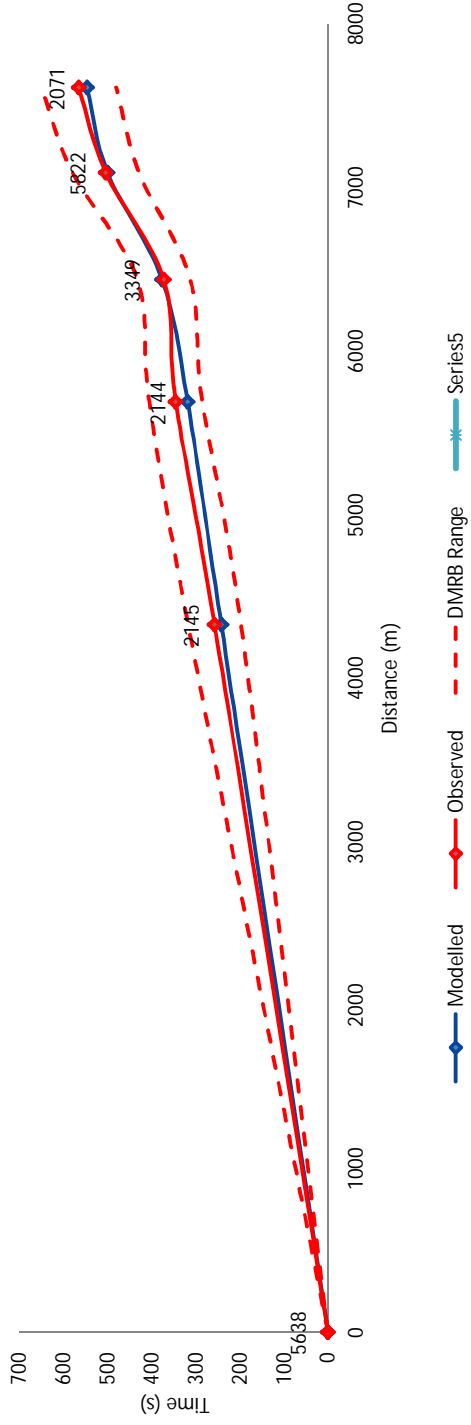


### 32-WB

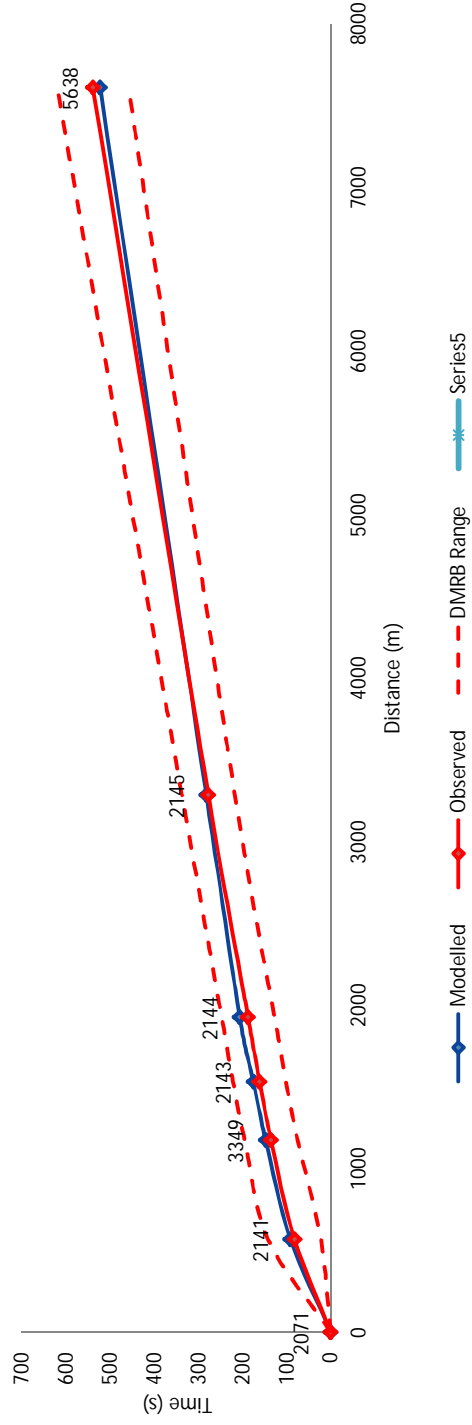




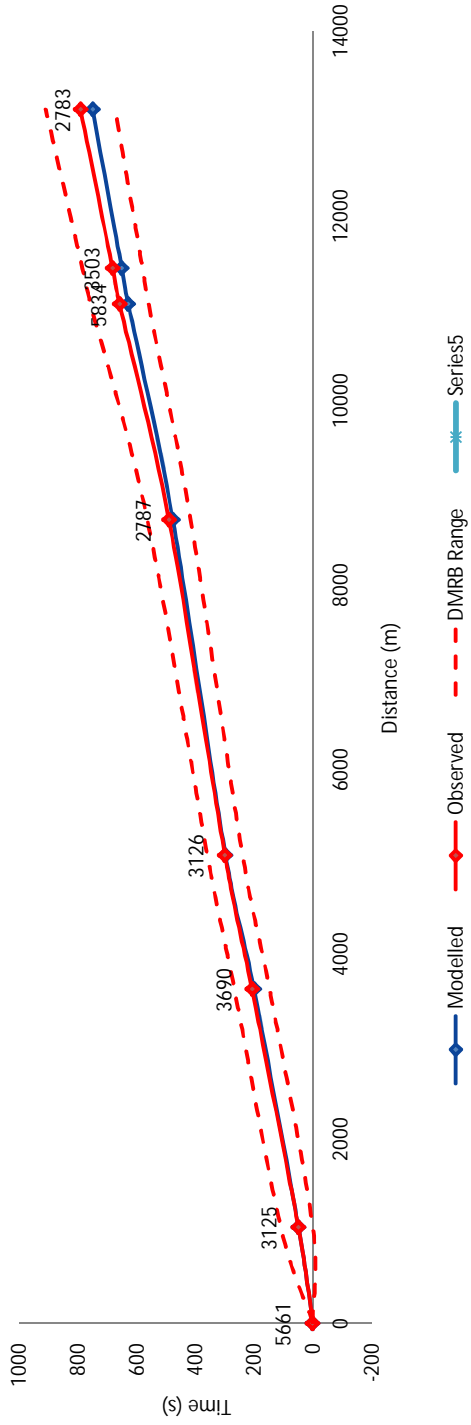
### 34-EB



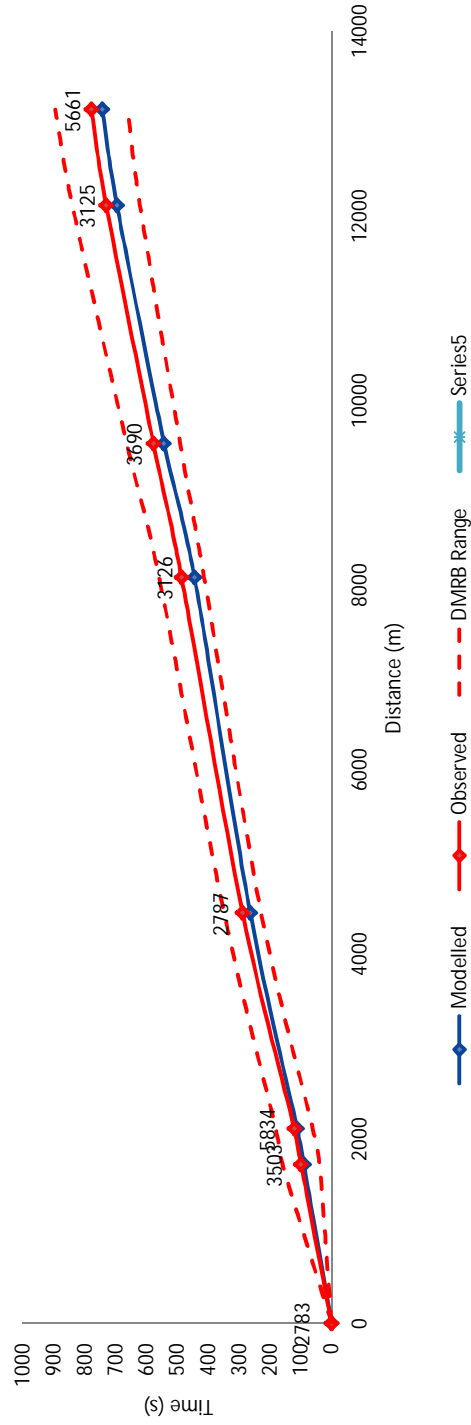
### 34-WB

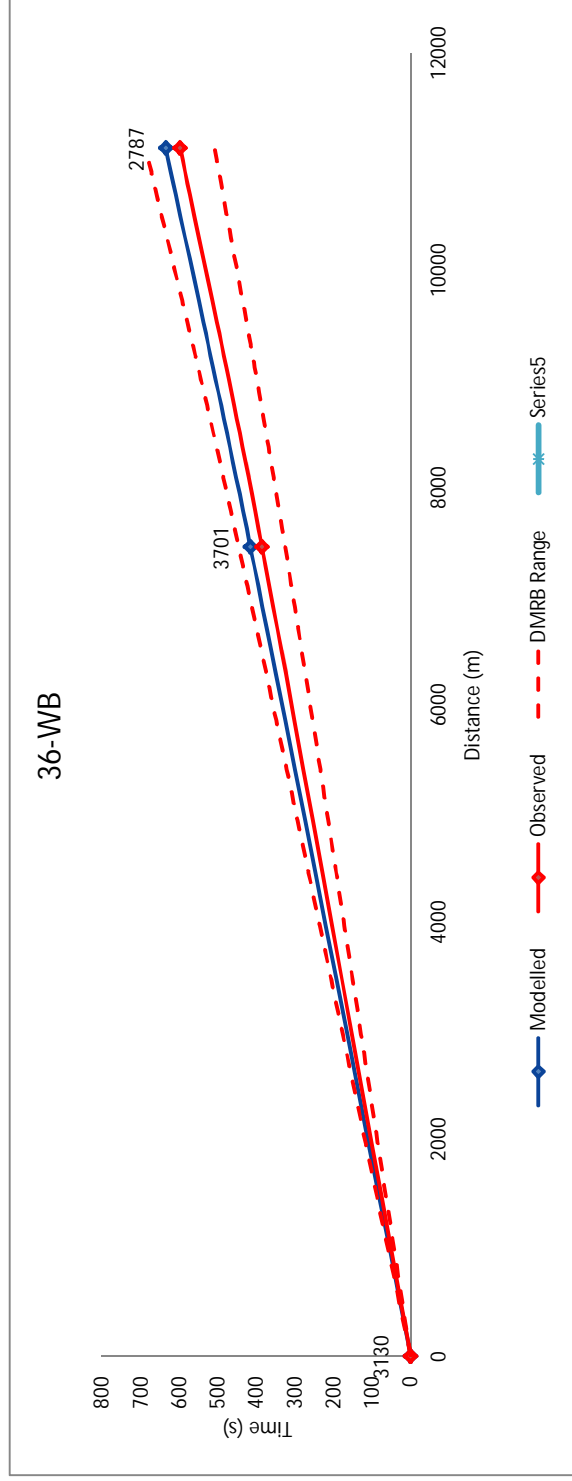
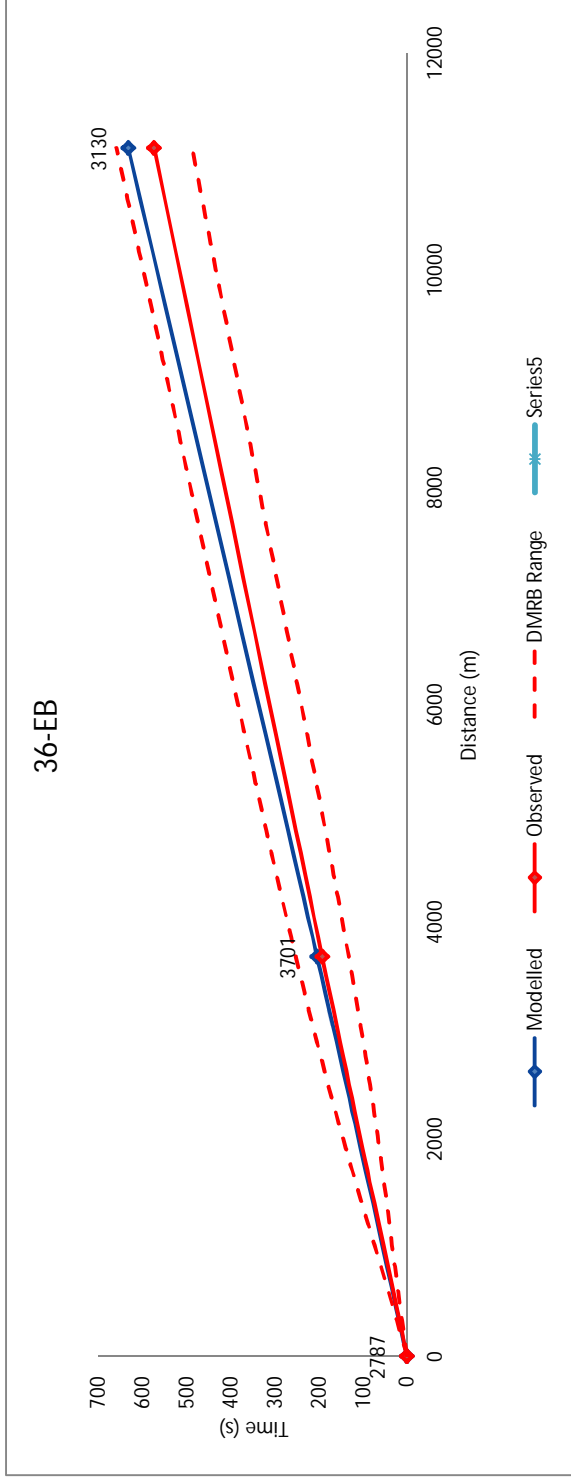


### 35-NB

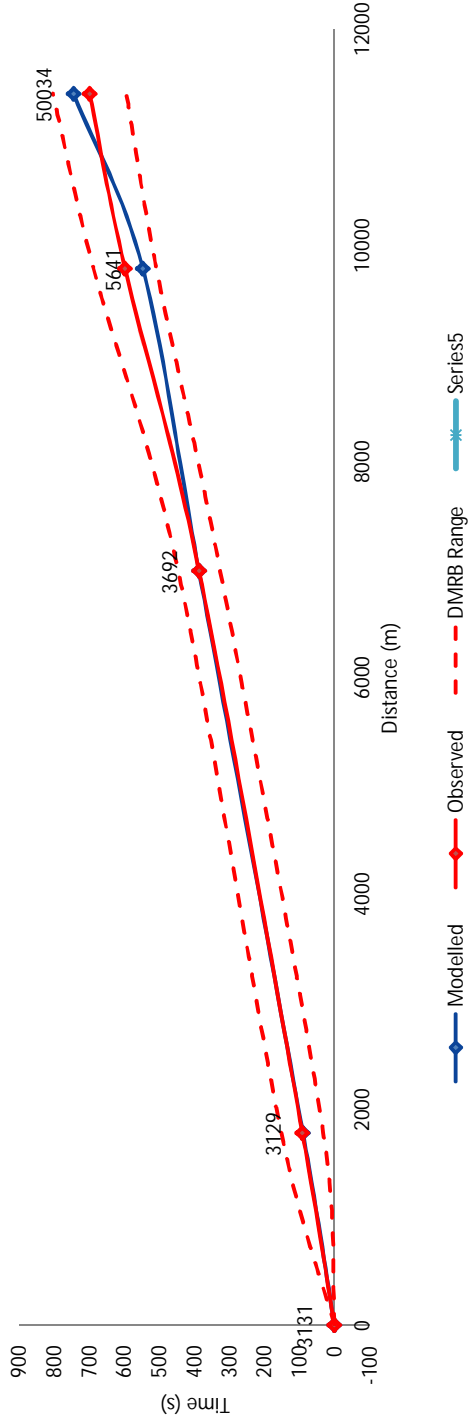


### 35-SB

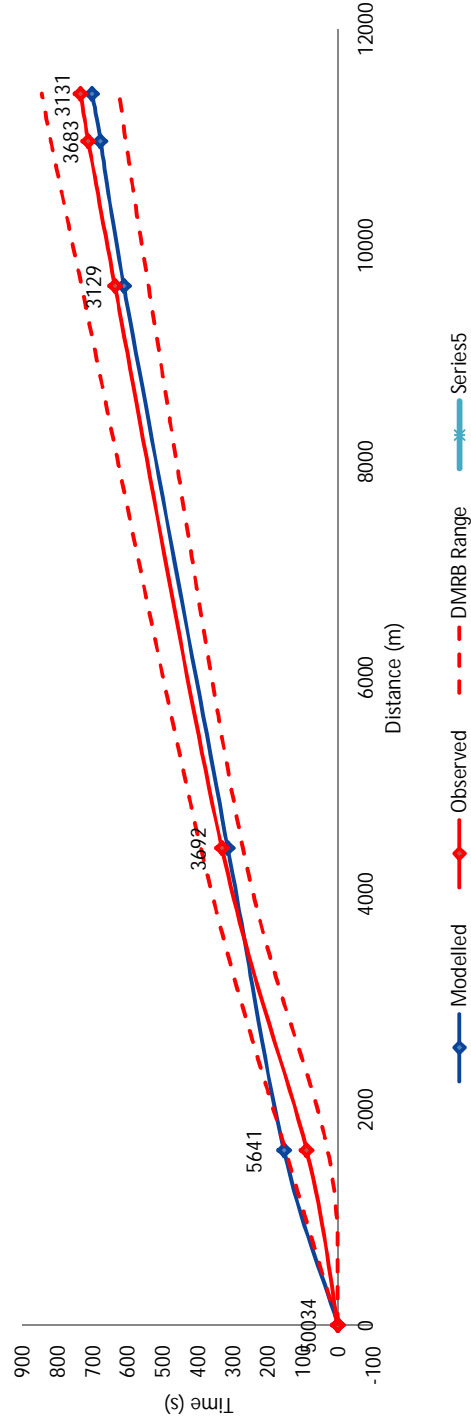




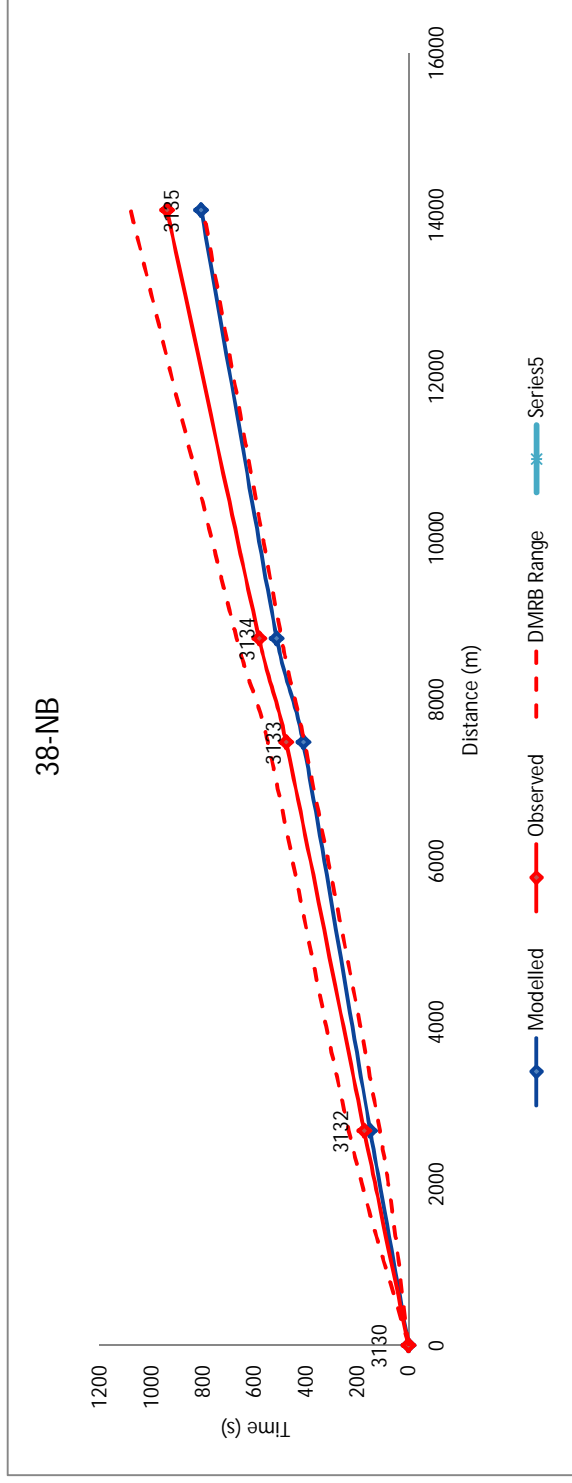
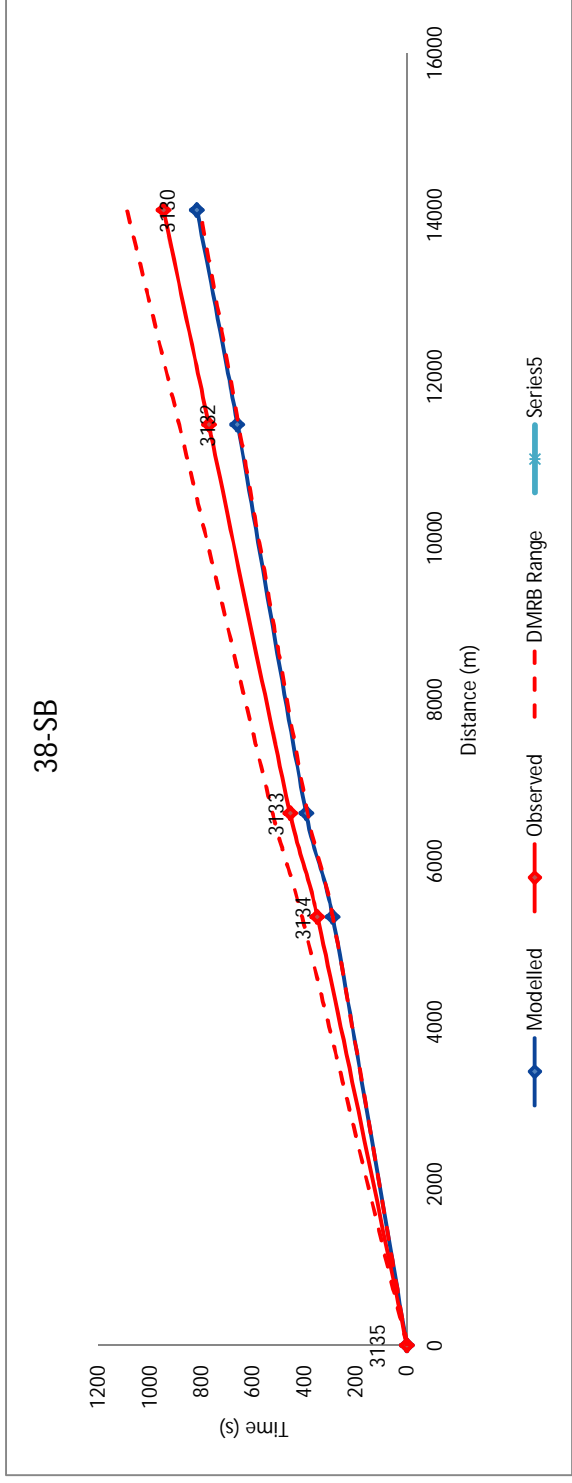
### 37-EB

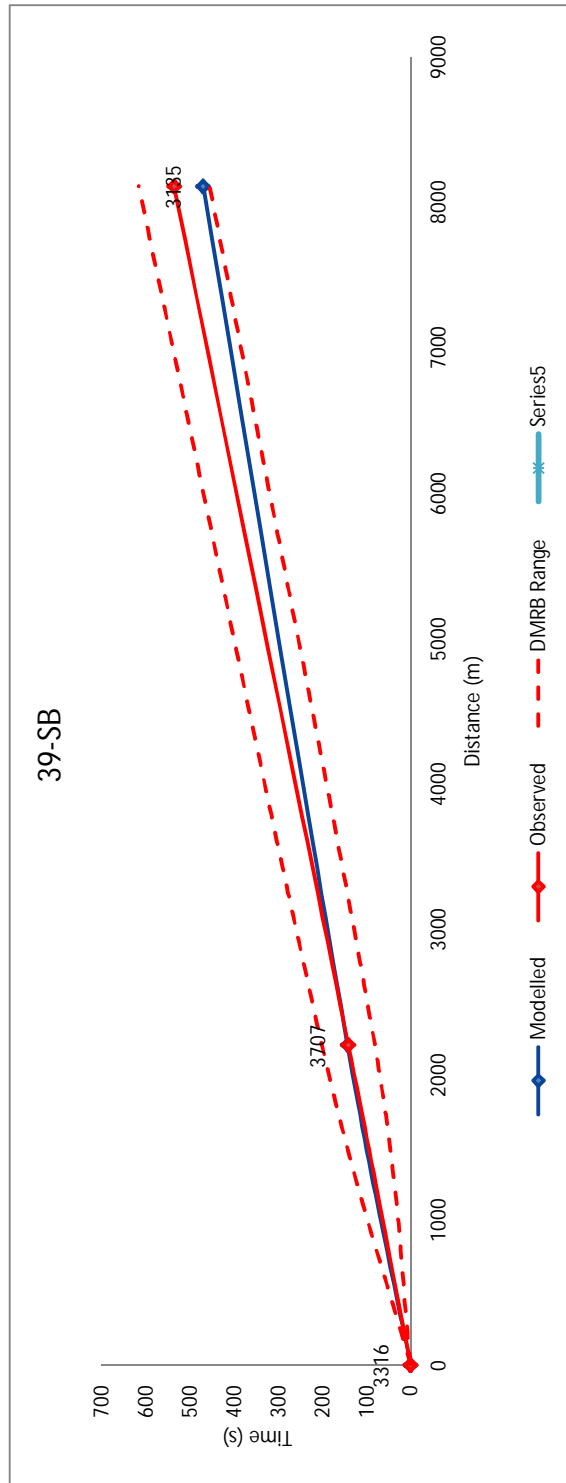
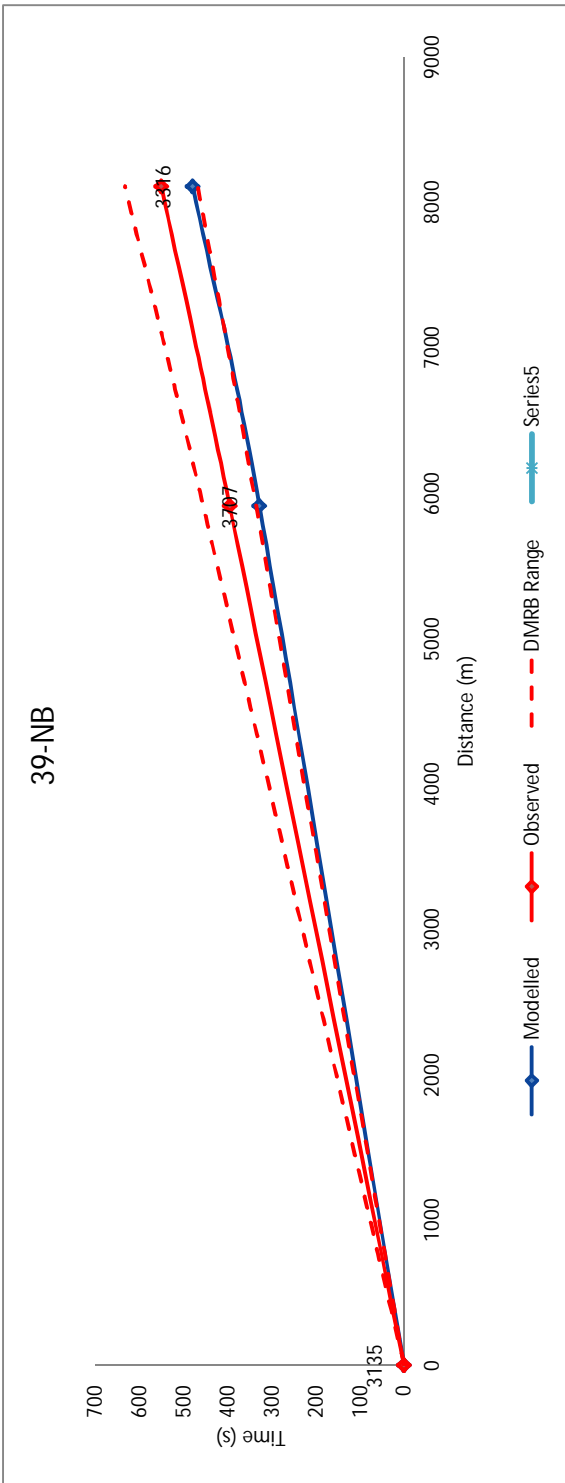


### 37-WB

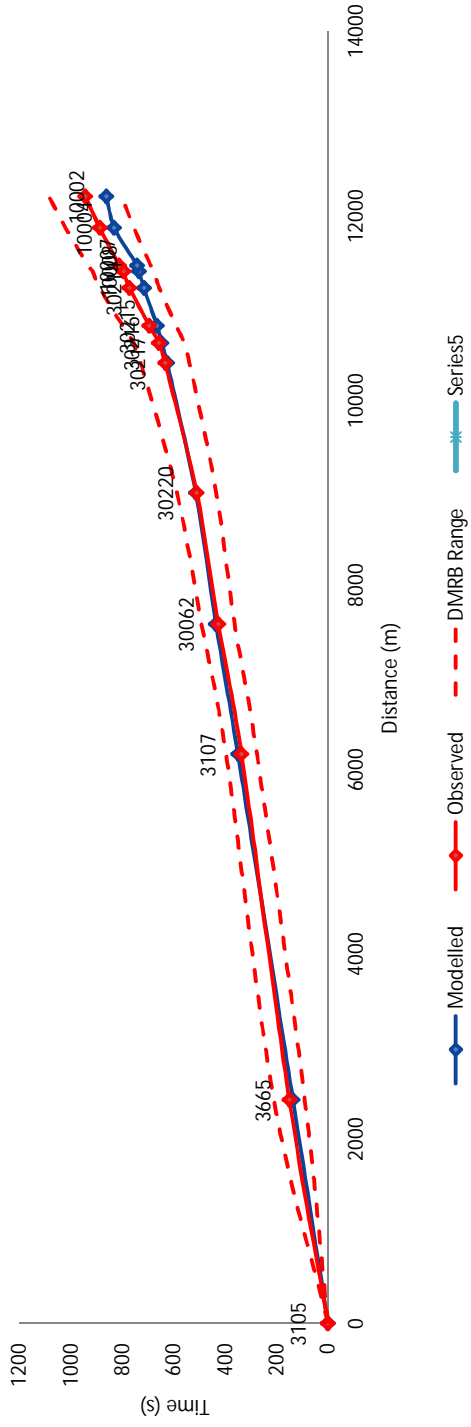




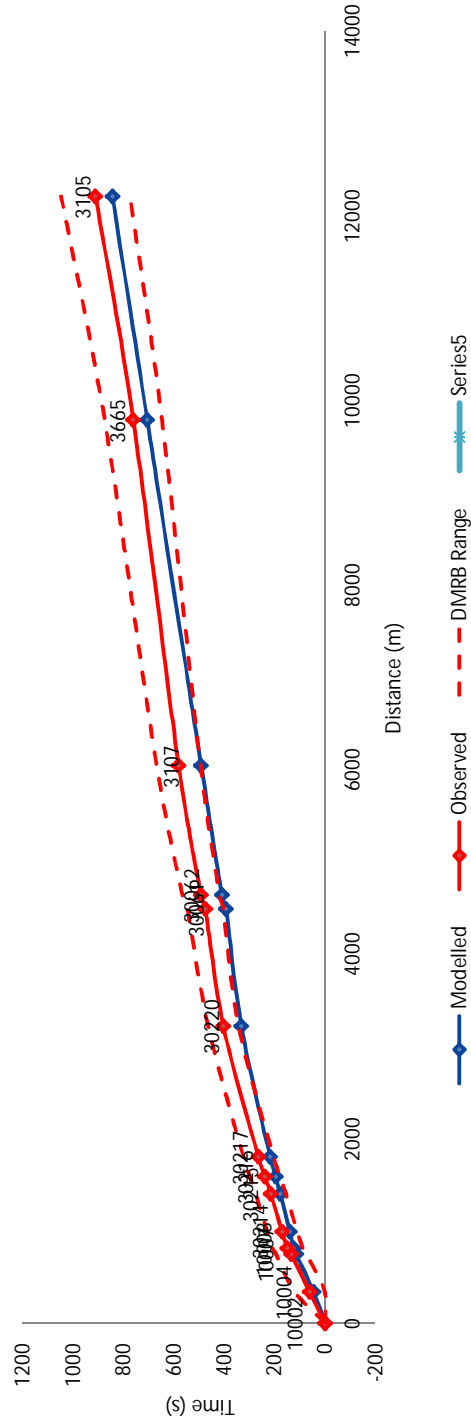




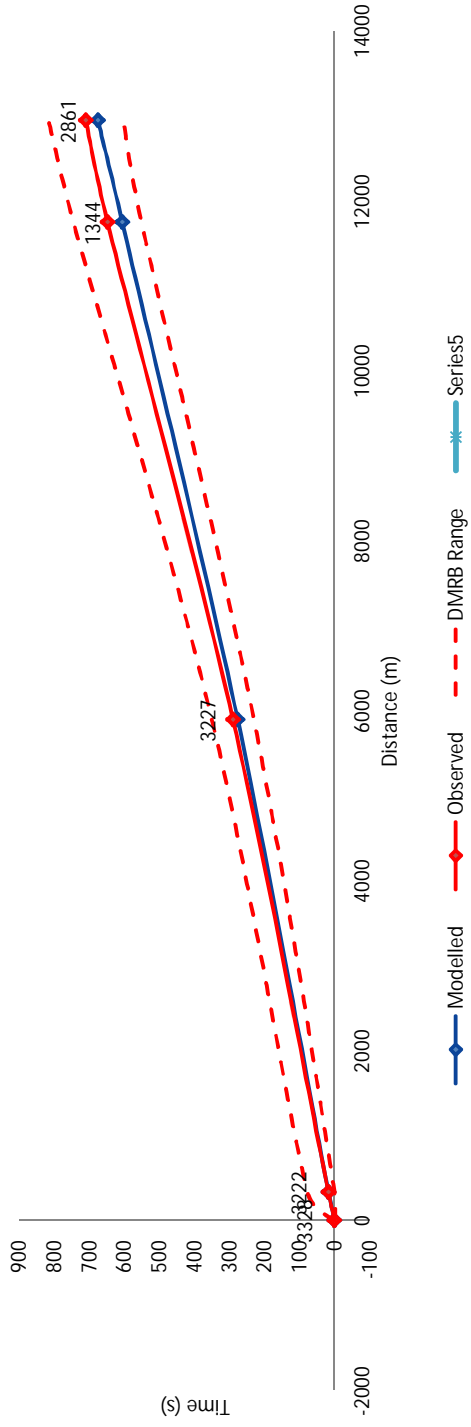
### 40-NB



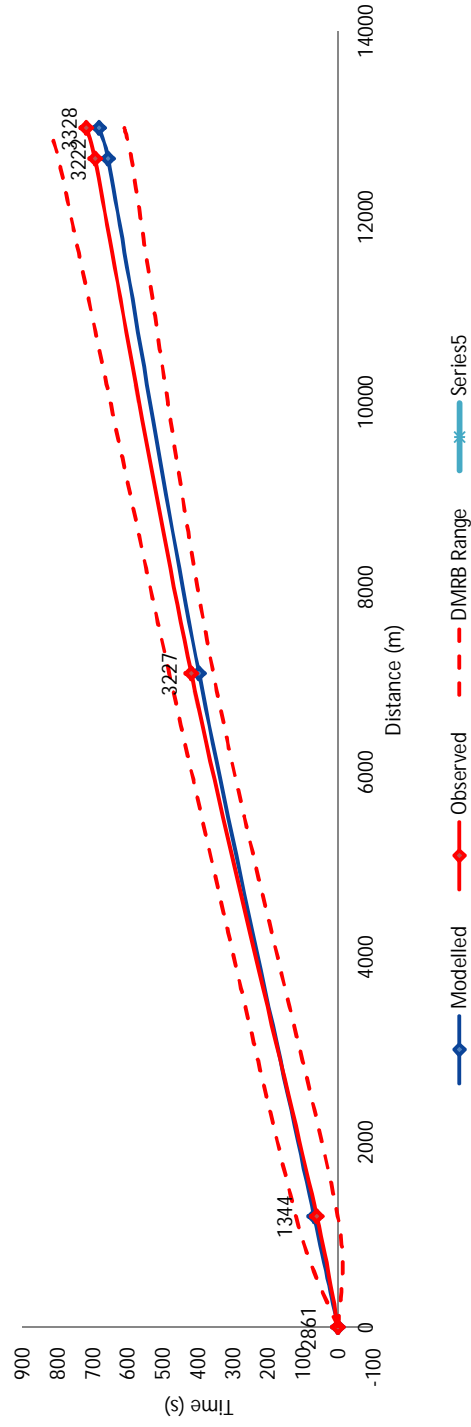
### 40-SB



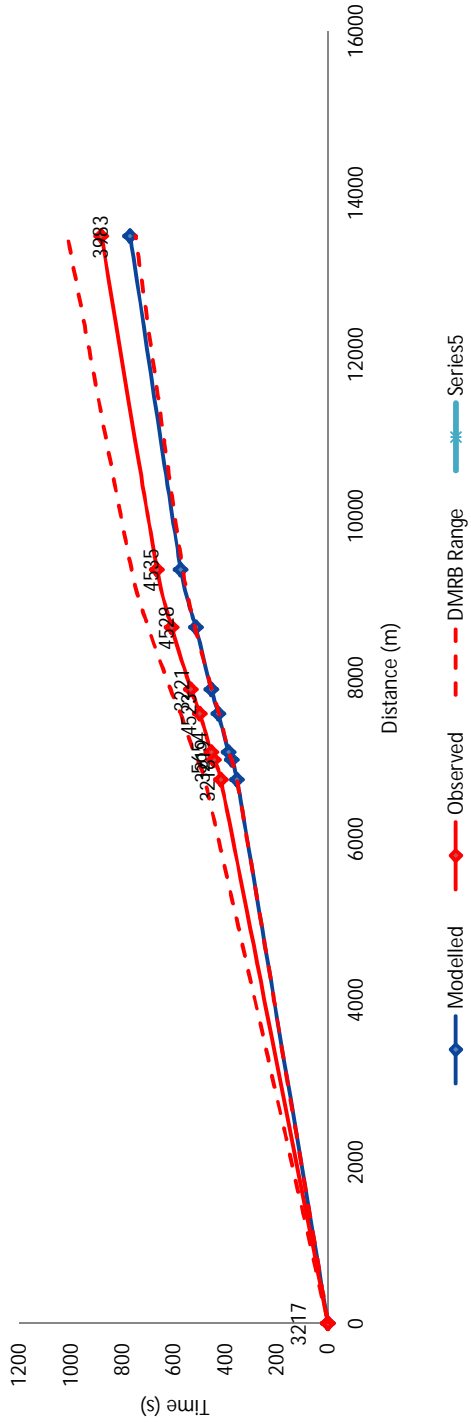
### 41-NB



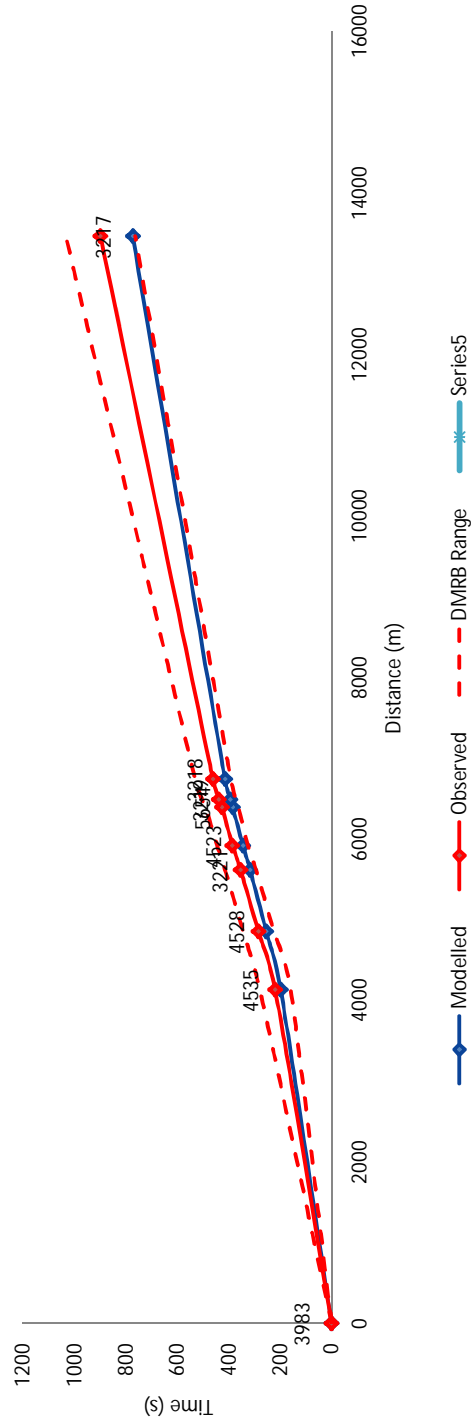
### 41-SB



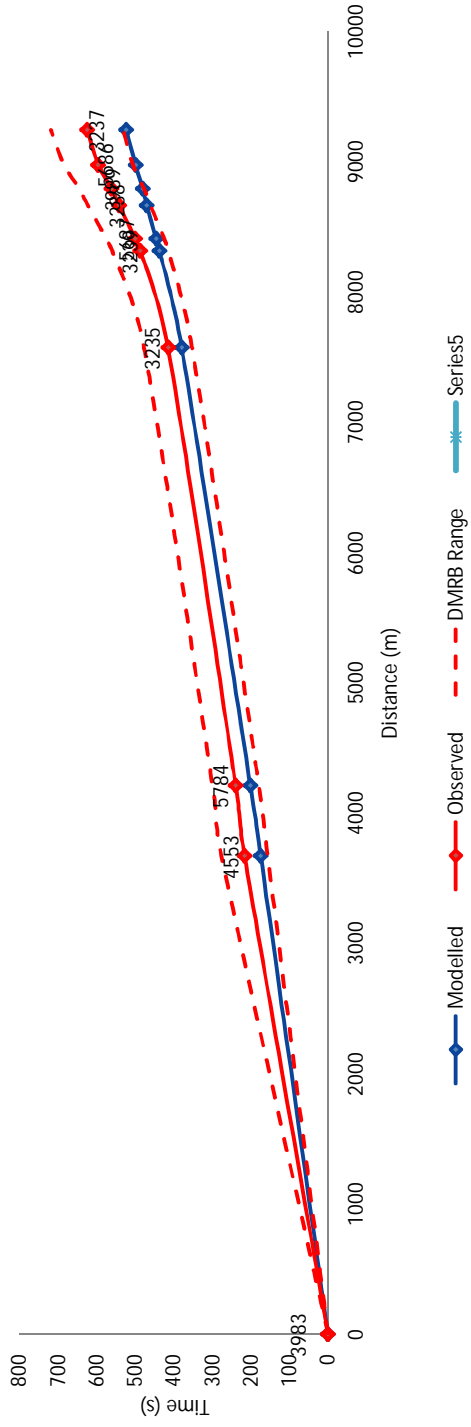
### 42-NB



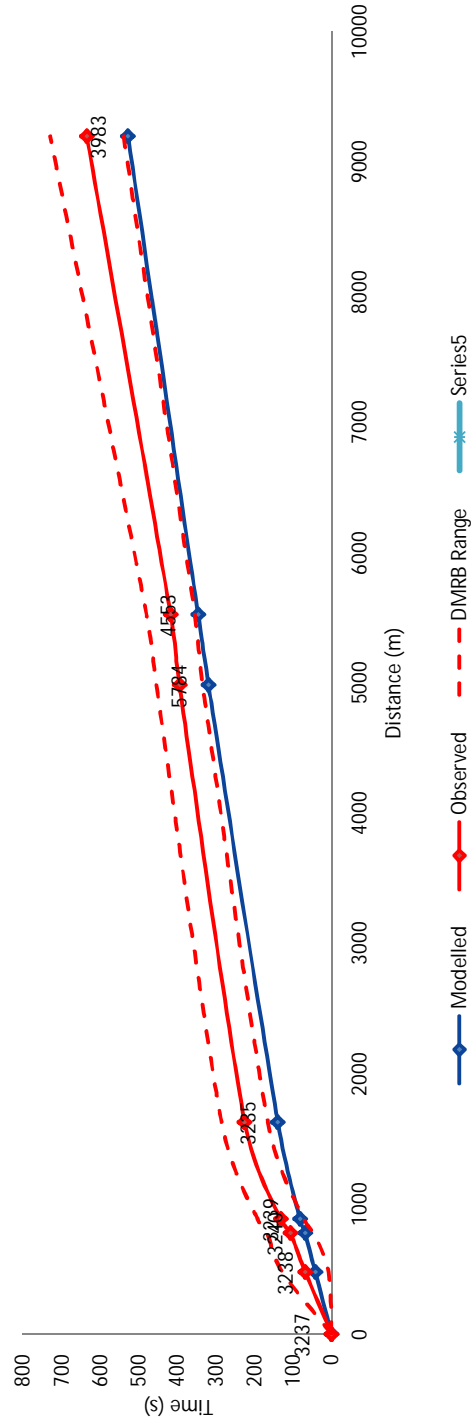
### 42-SB



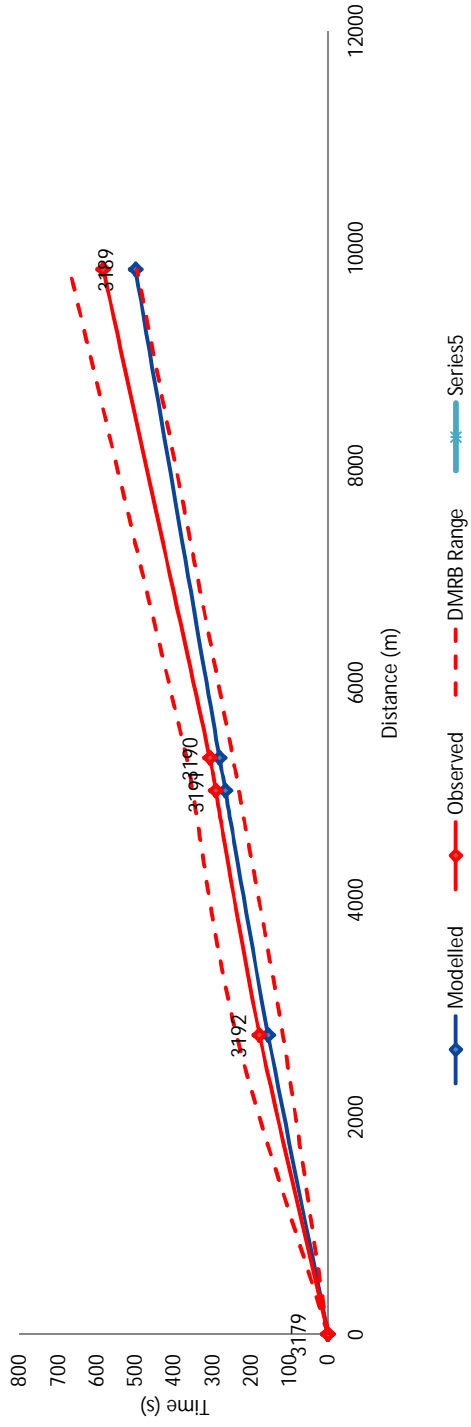
### 43-NB



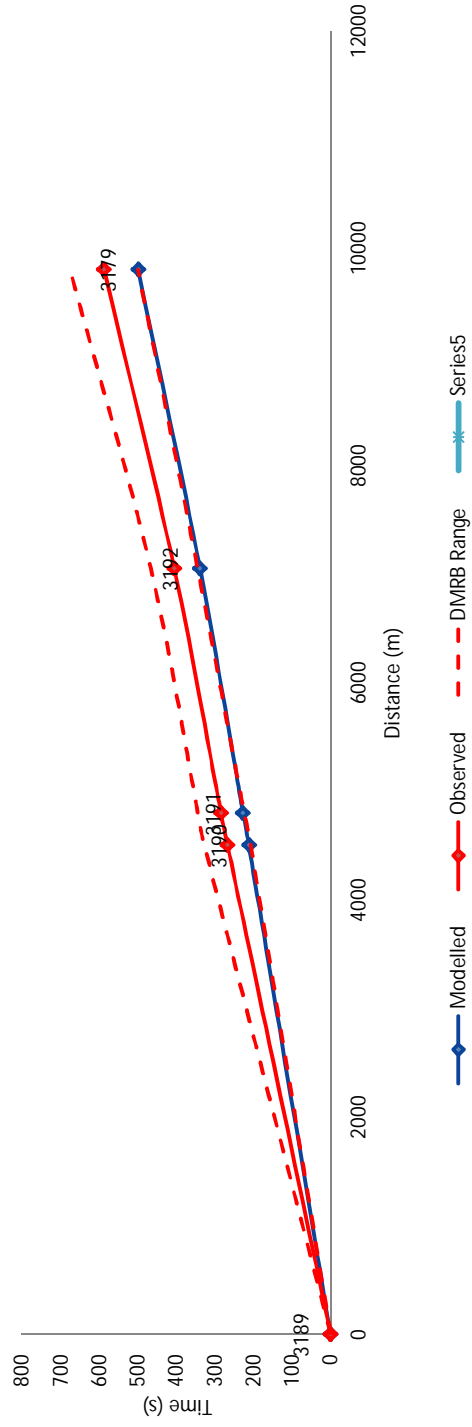
### 43-SB

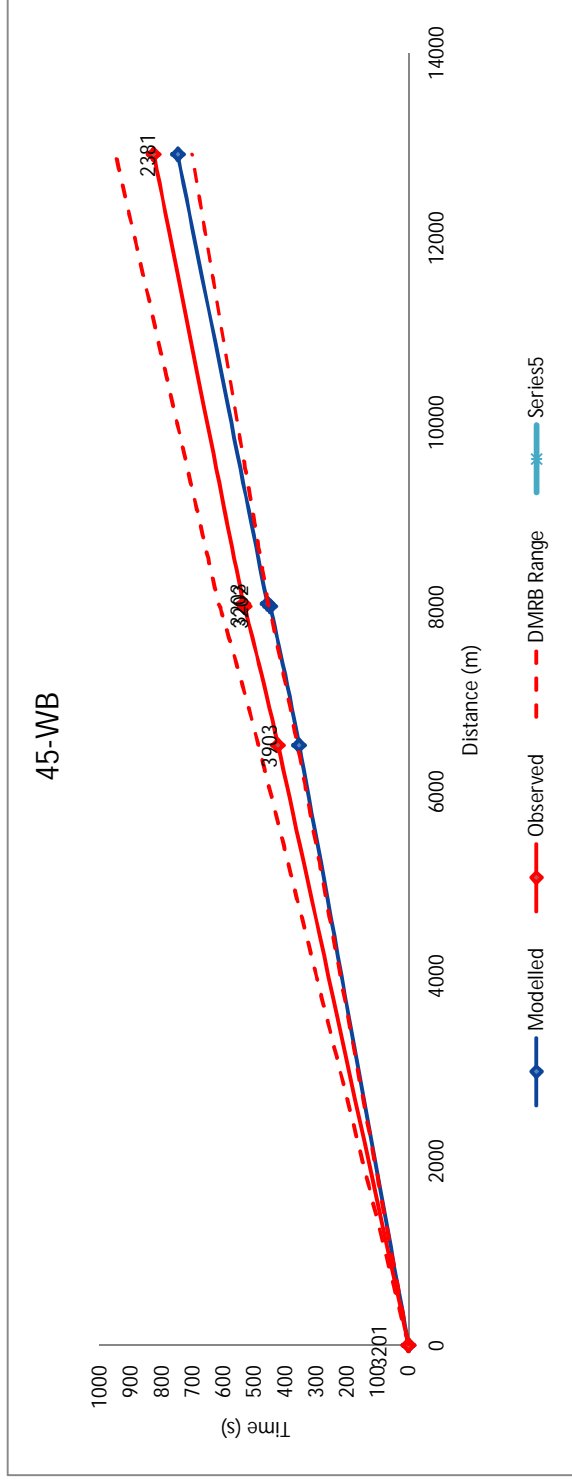
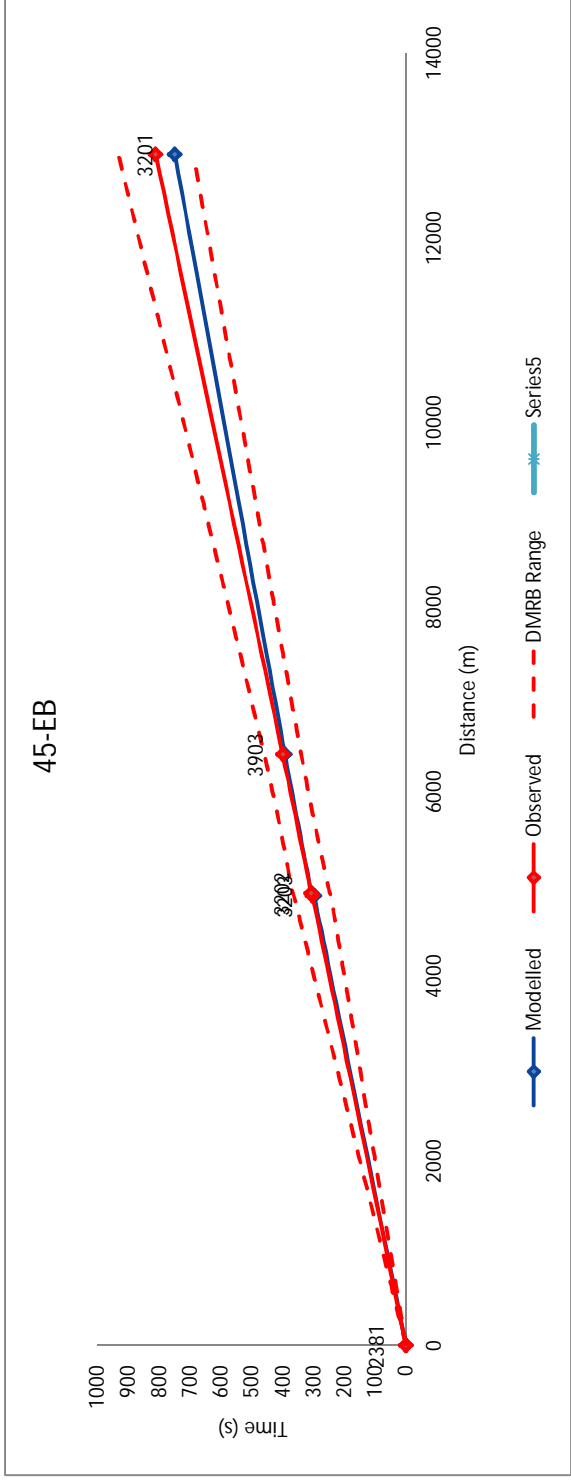


### 44-EB

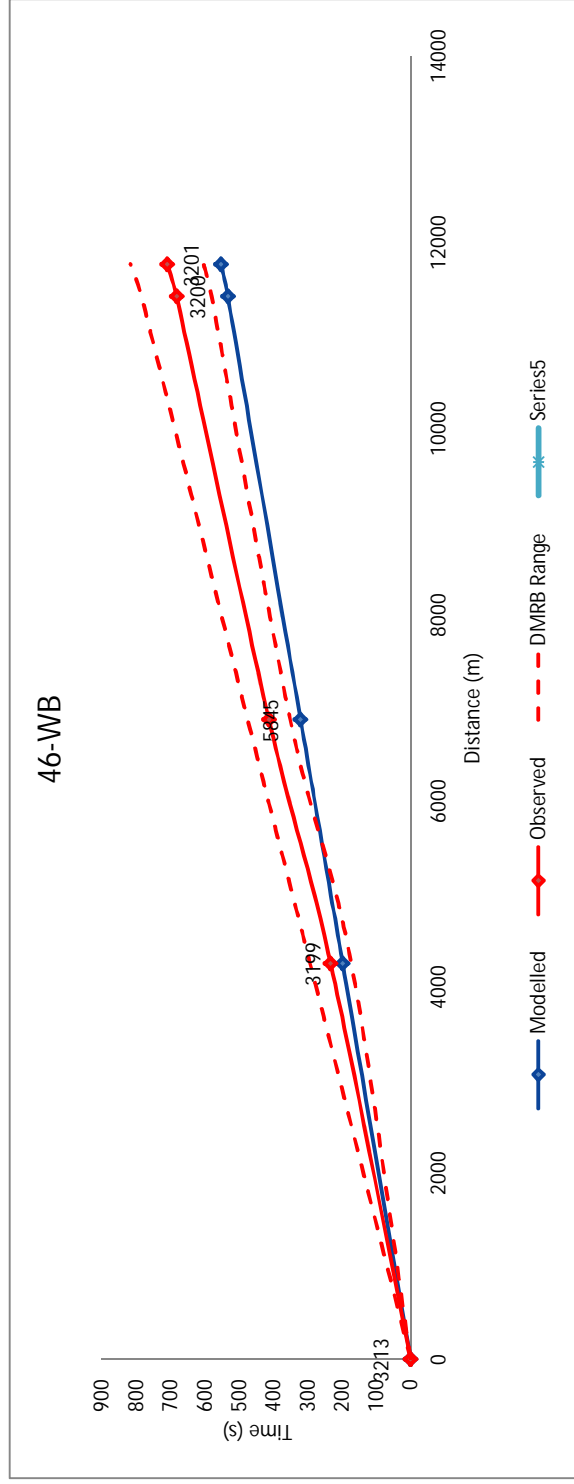
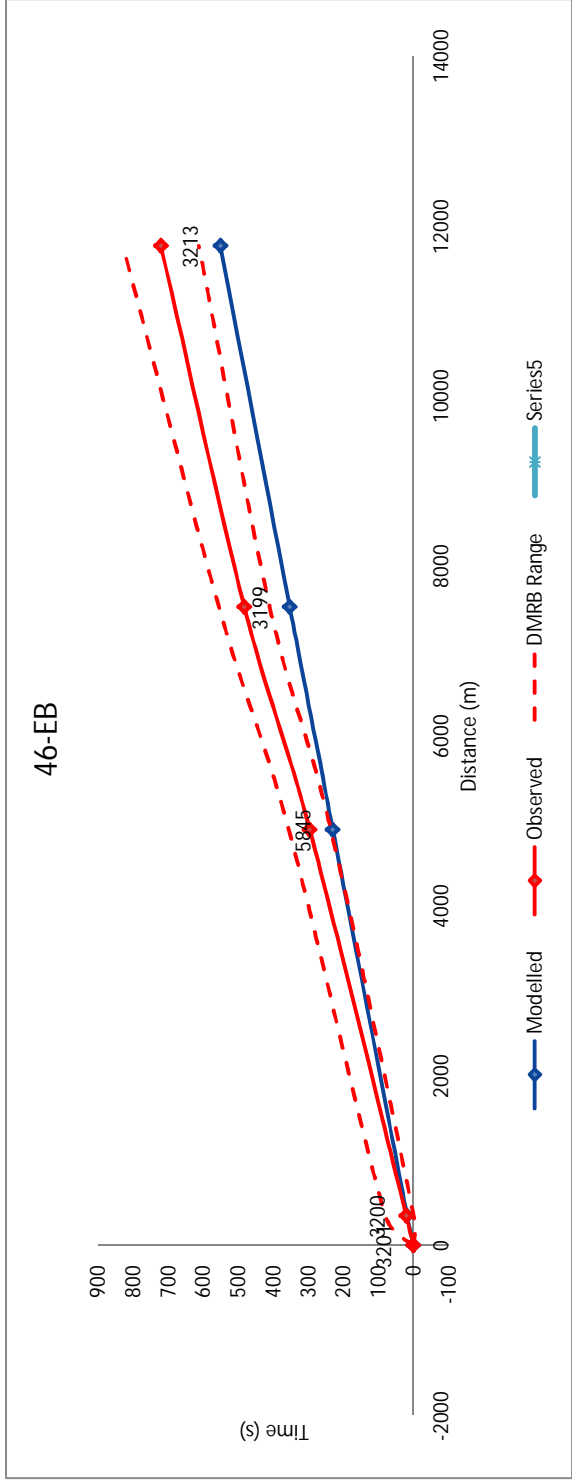


### 44-WB

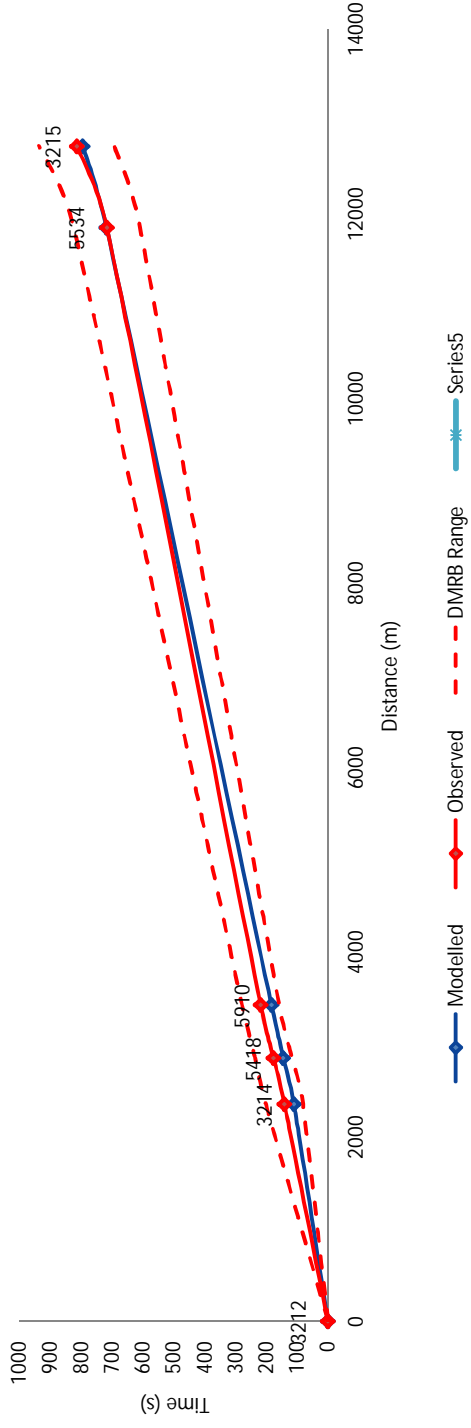




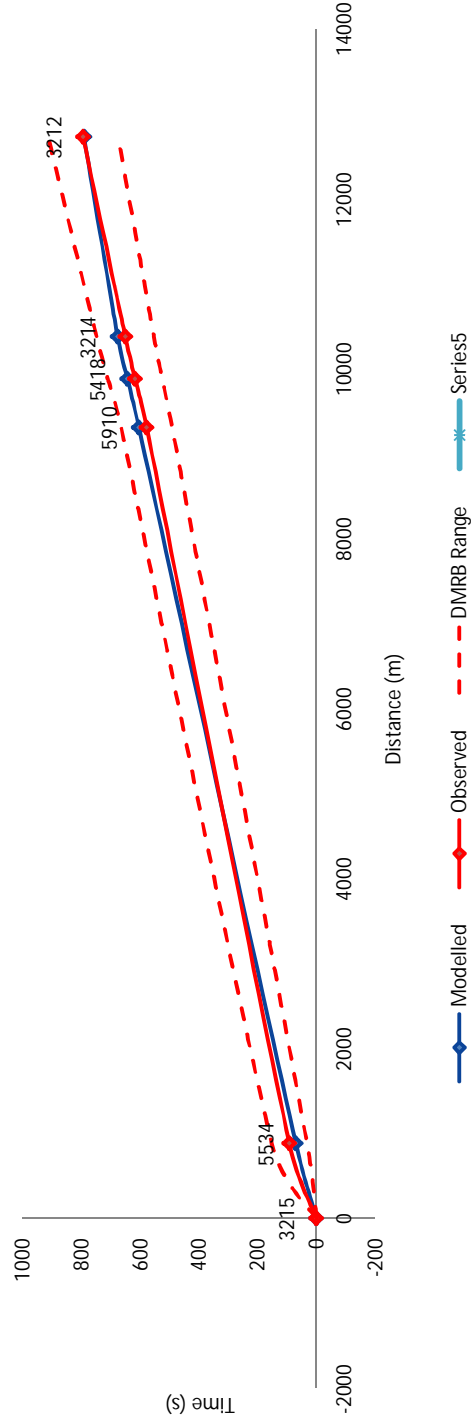


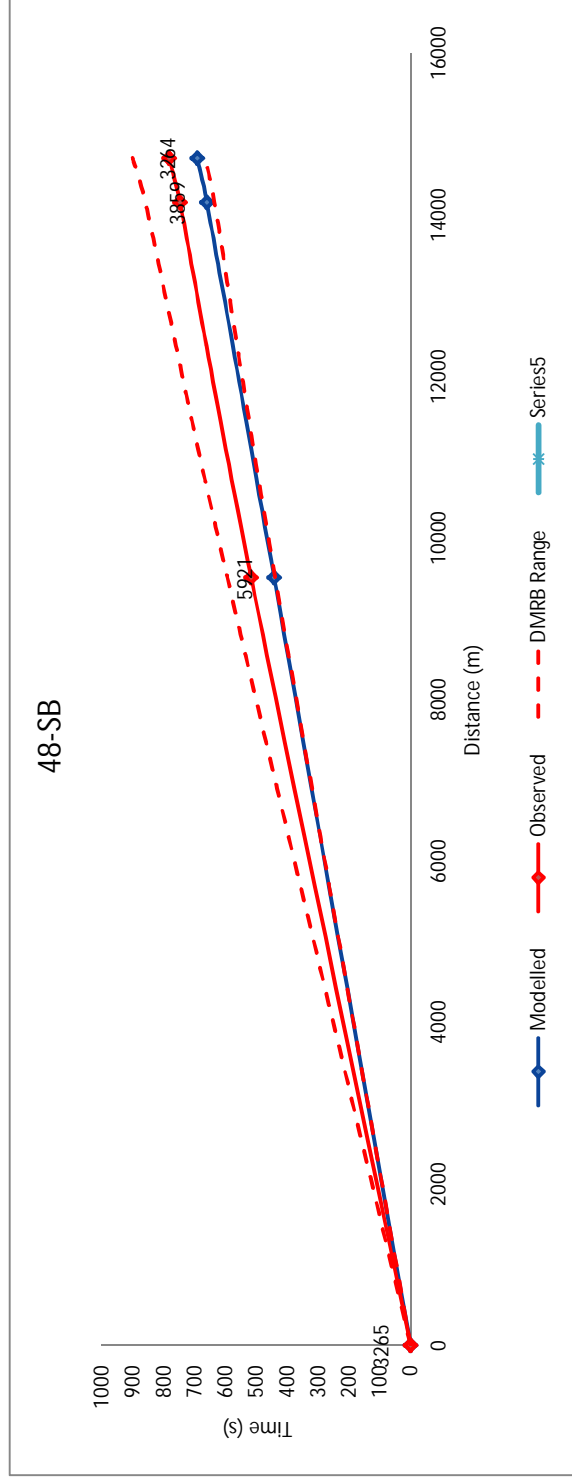
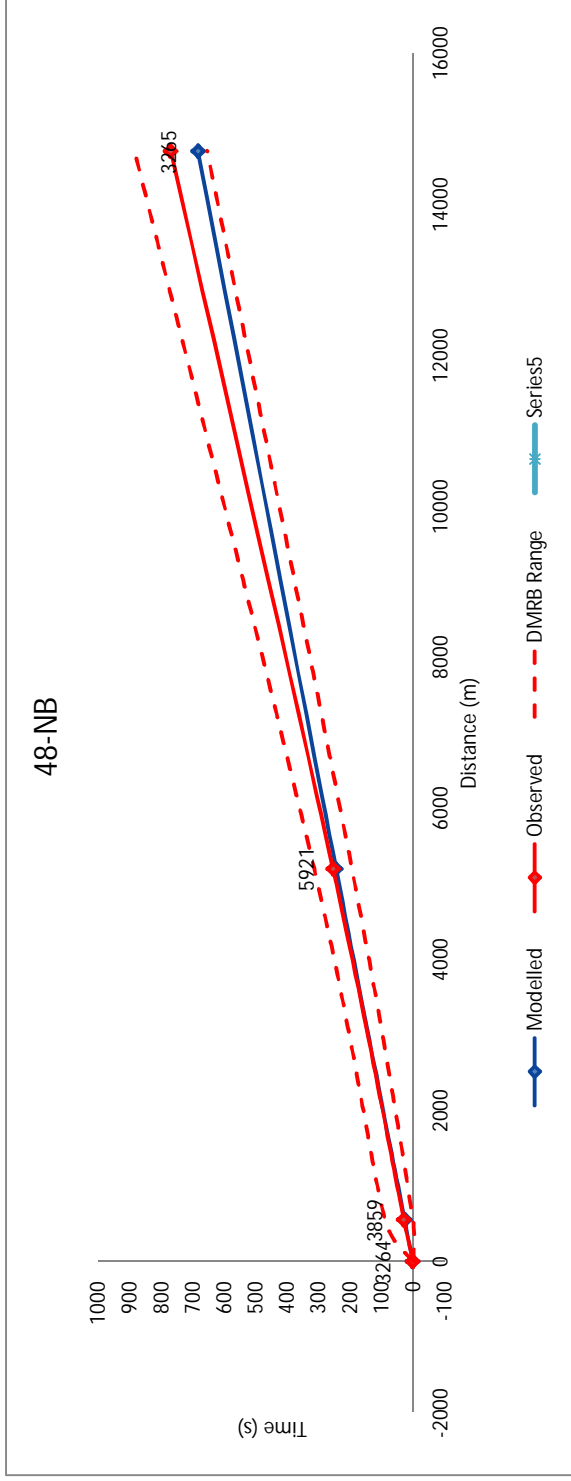


### 47-EB

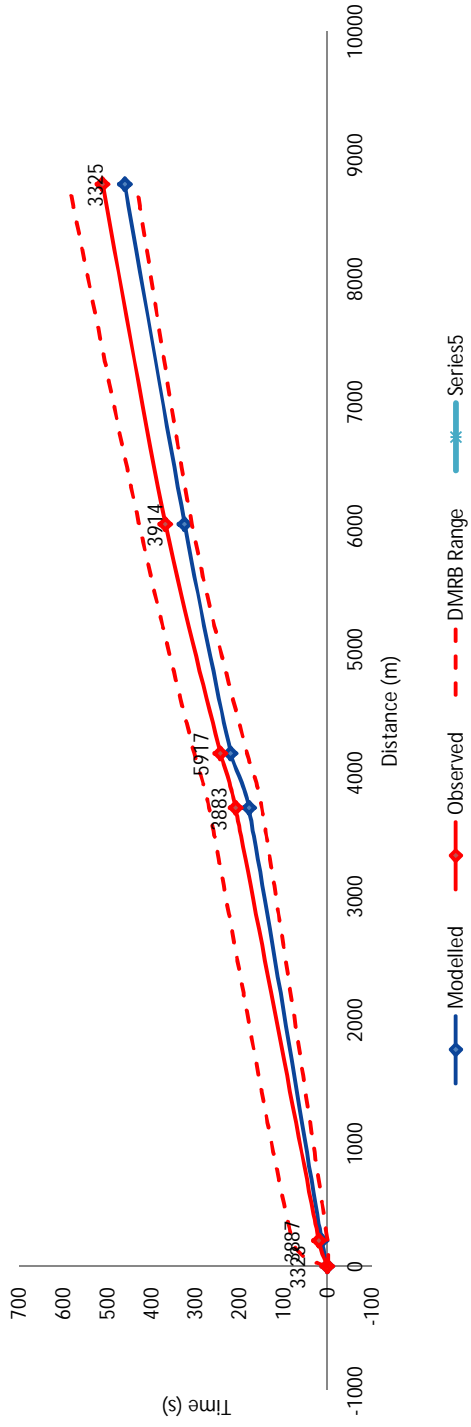


### 47-WB

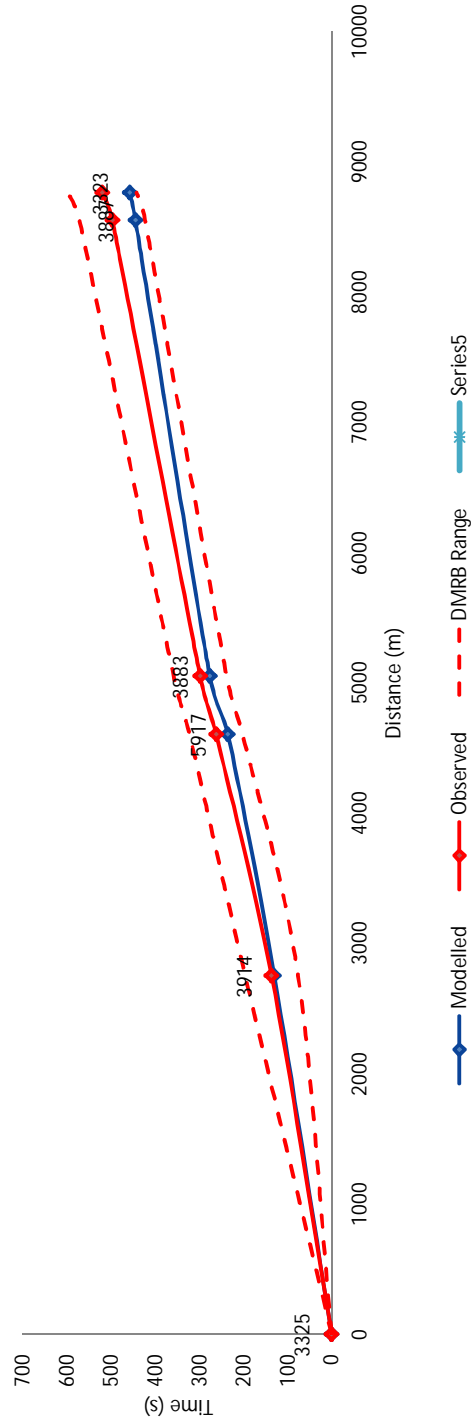


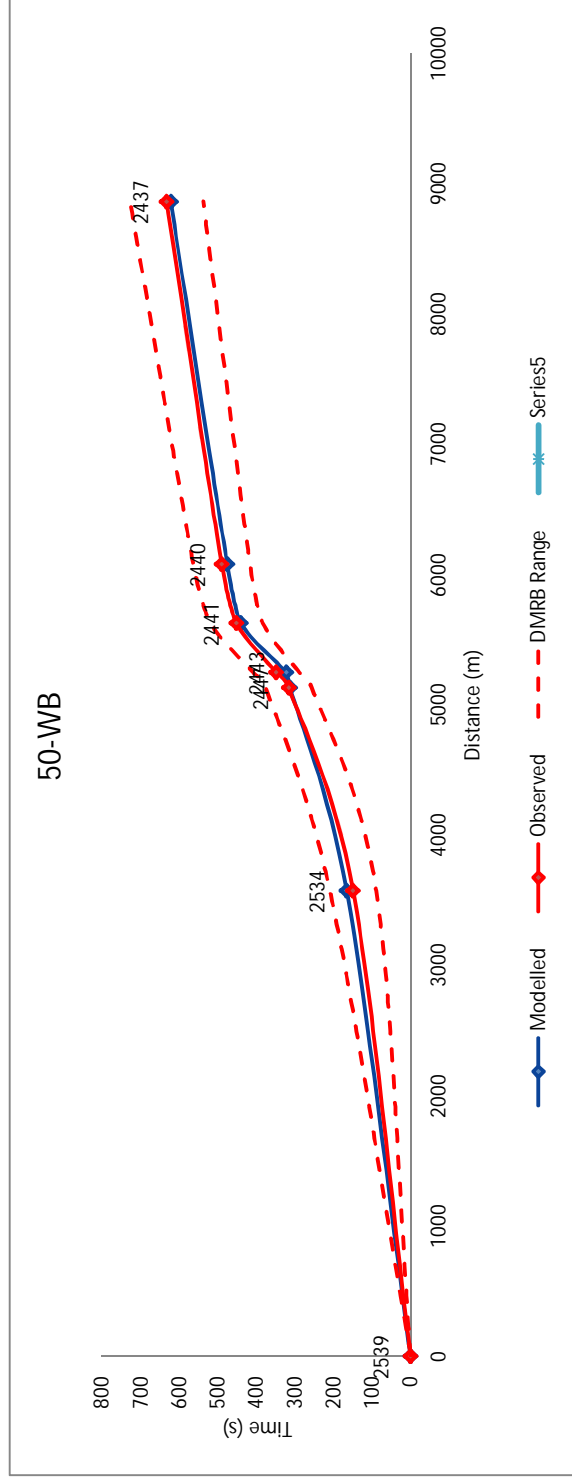
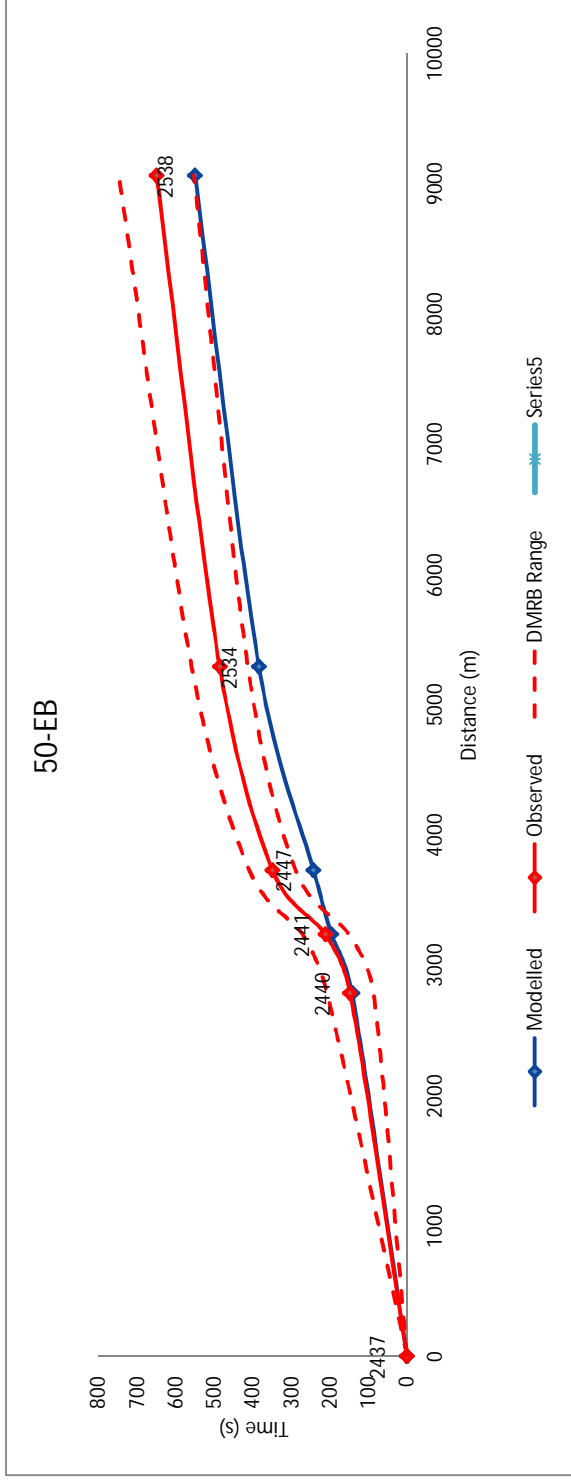


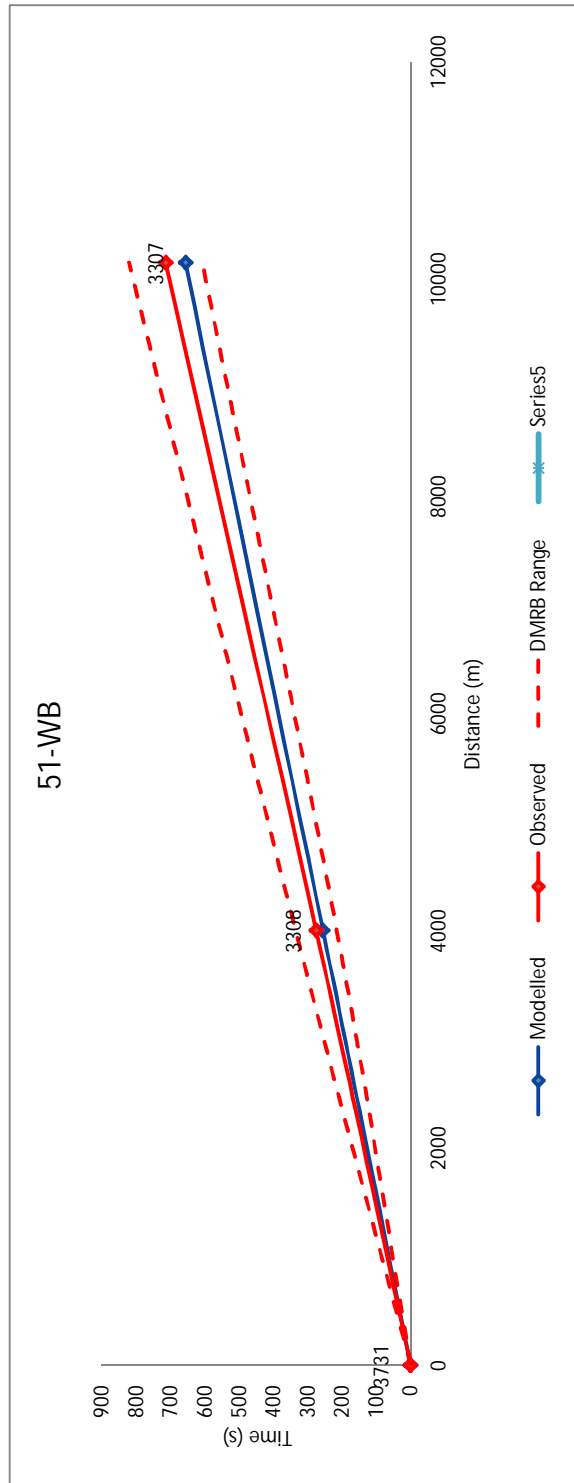
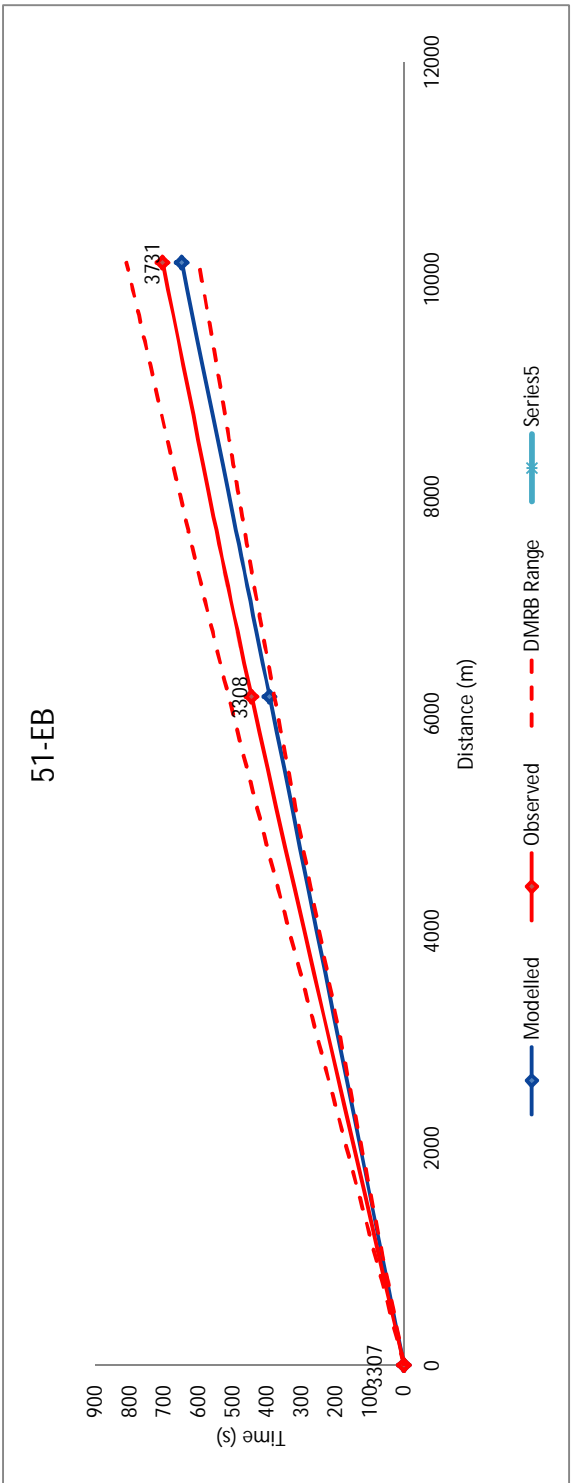
### 49-NB



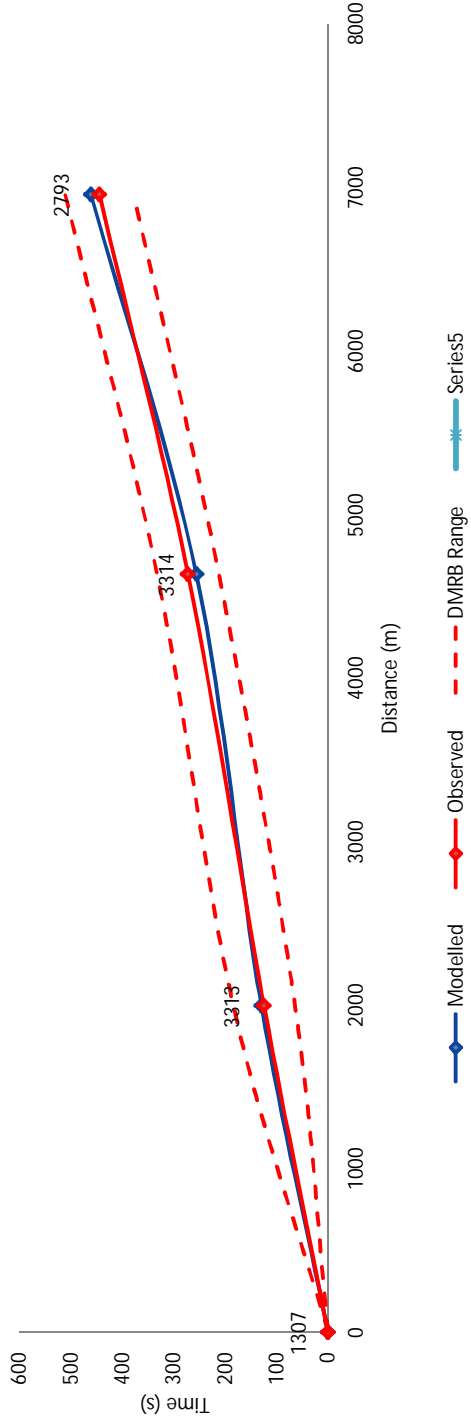
### 49-SB



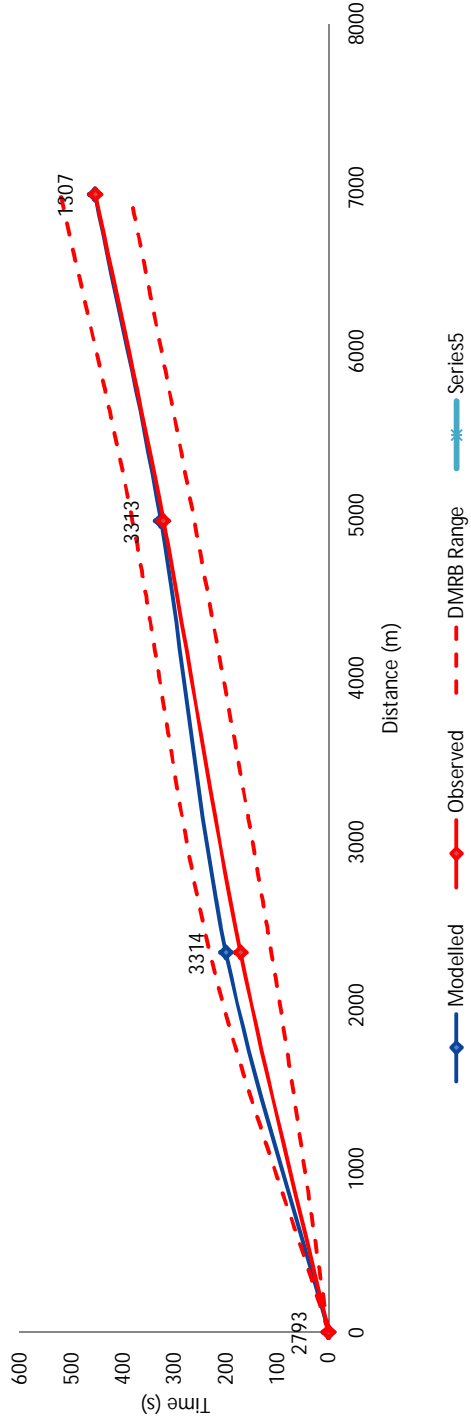




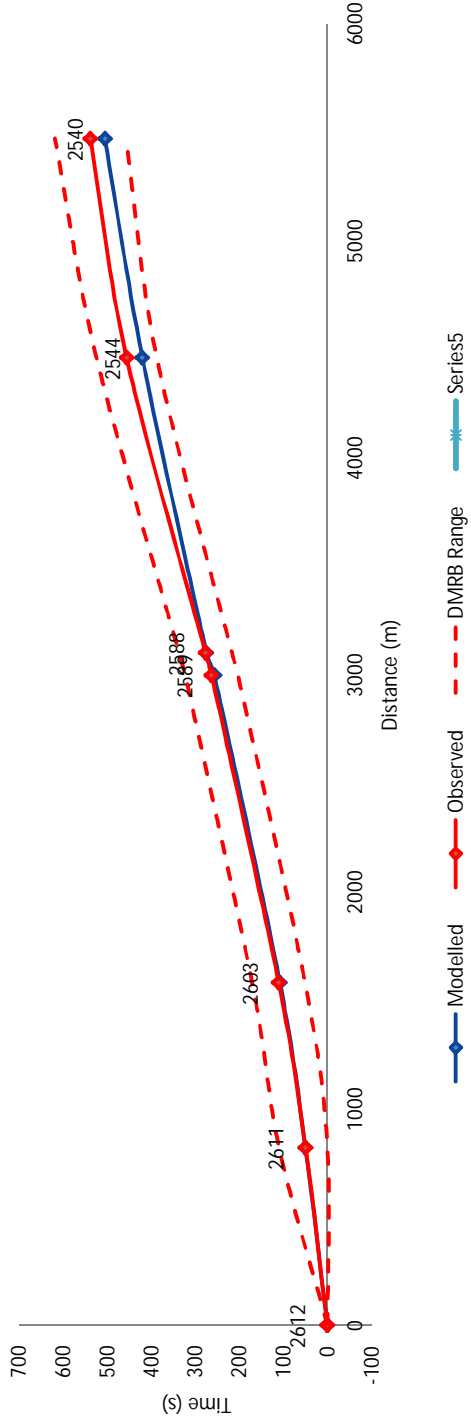
### 52-EB



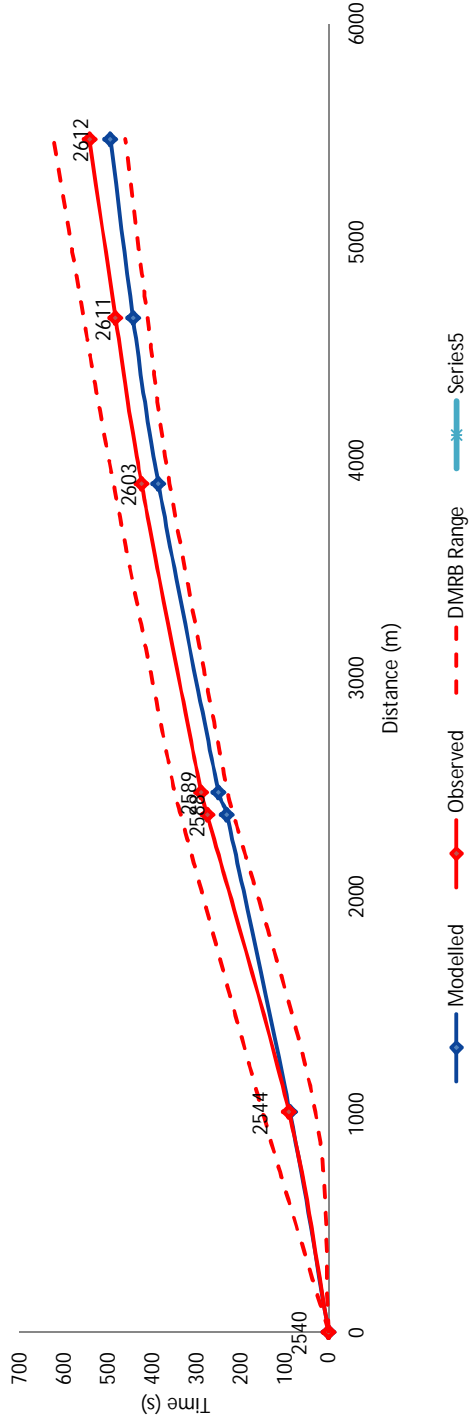
### 52-WB



### 53-EB

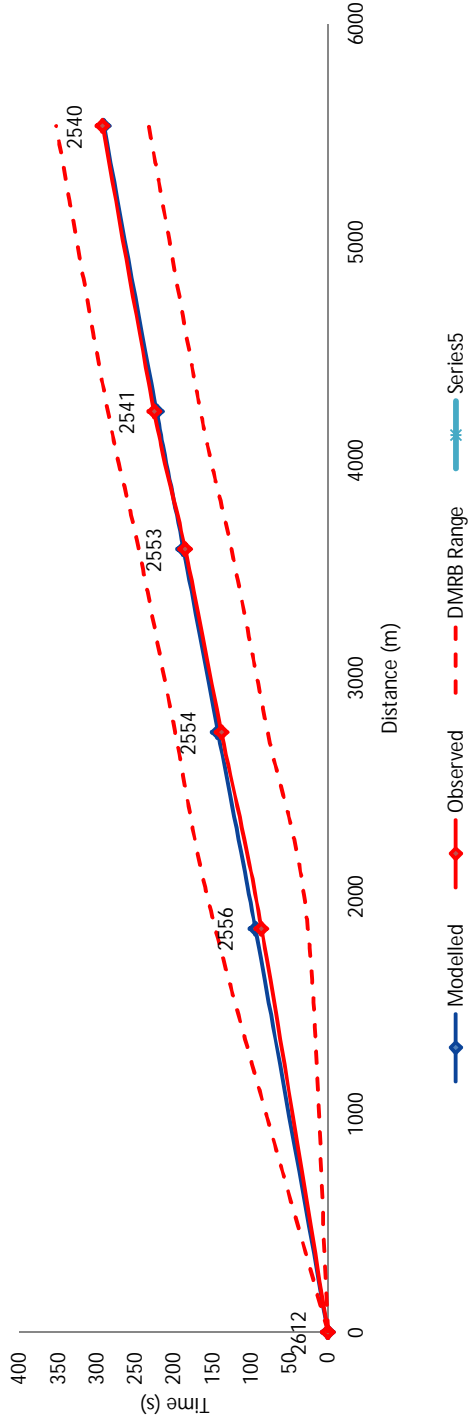


### 53-WB

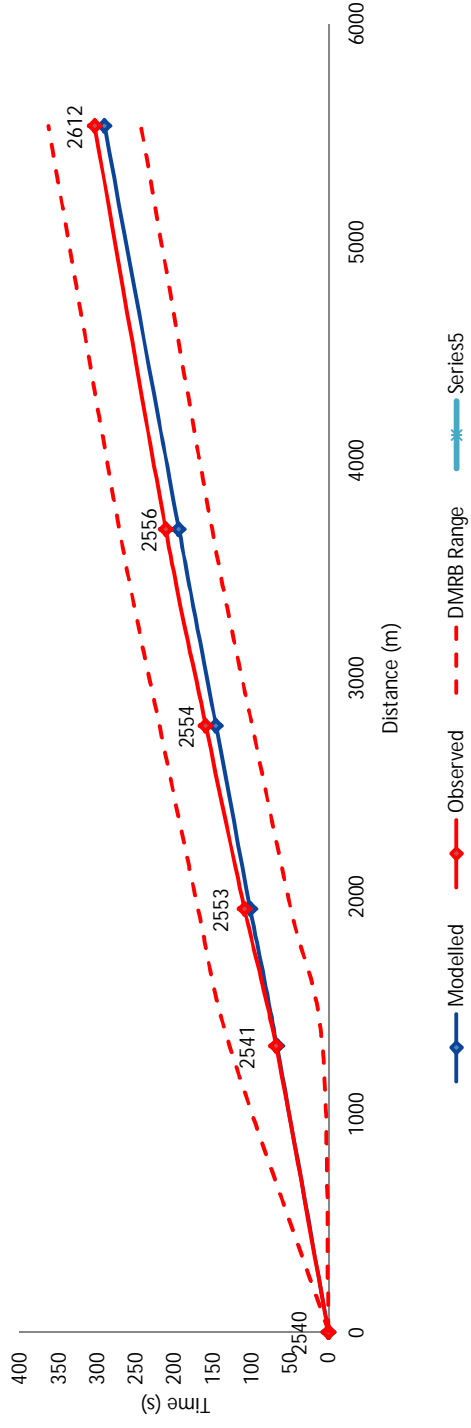




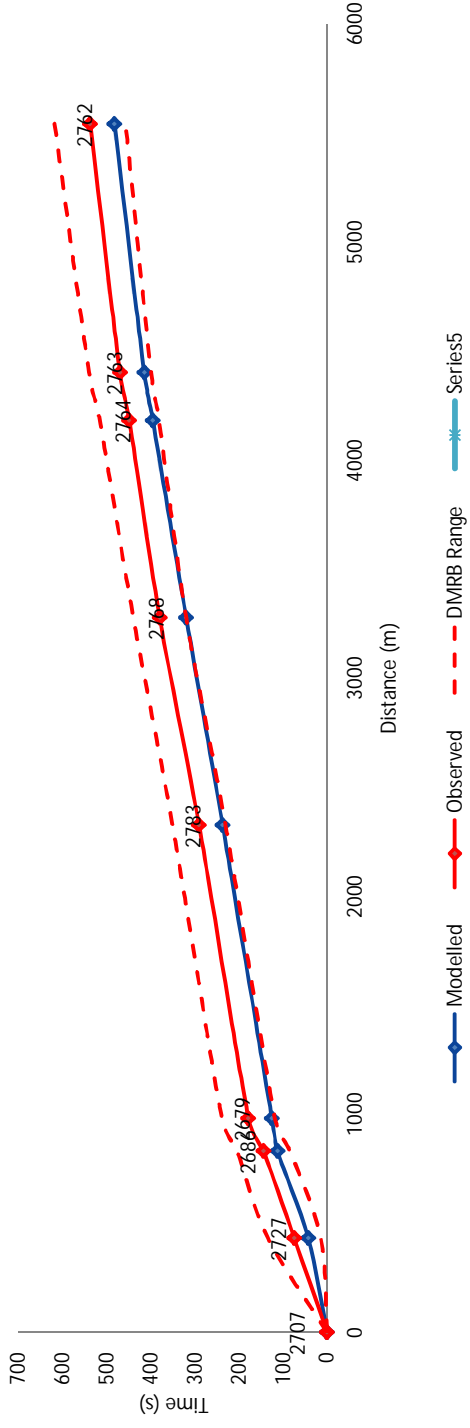
### 54-EB



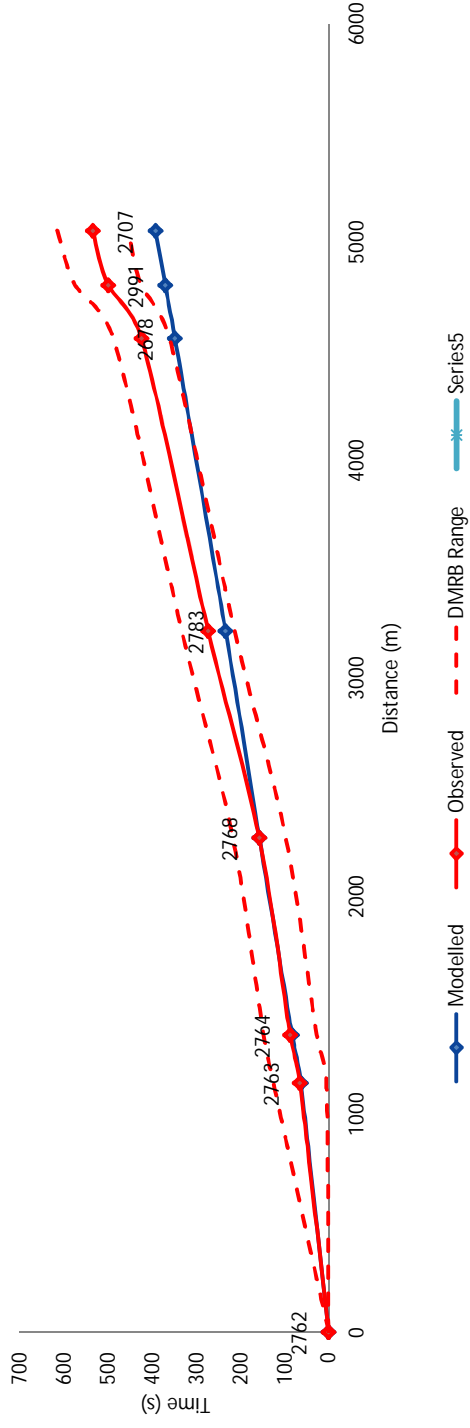
### 54-WB

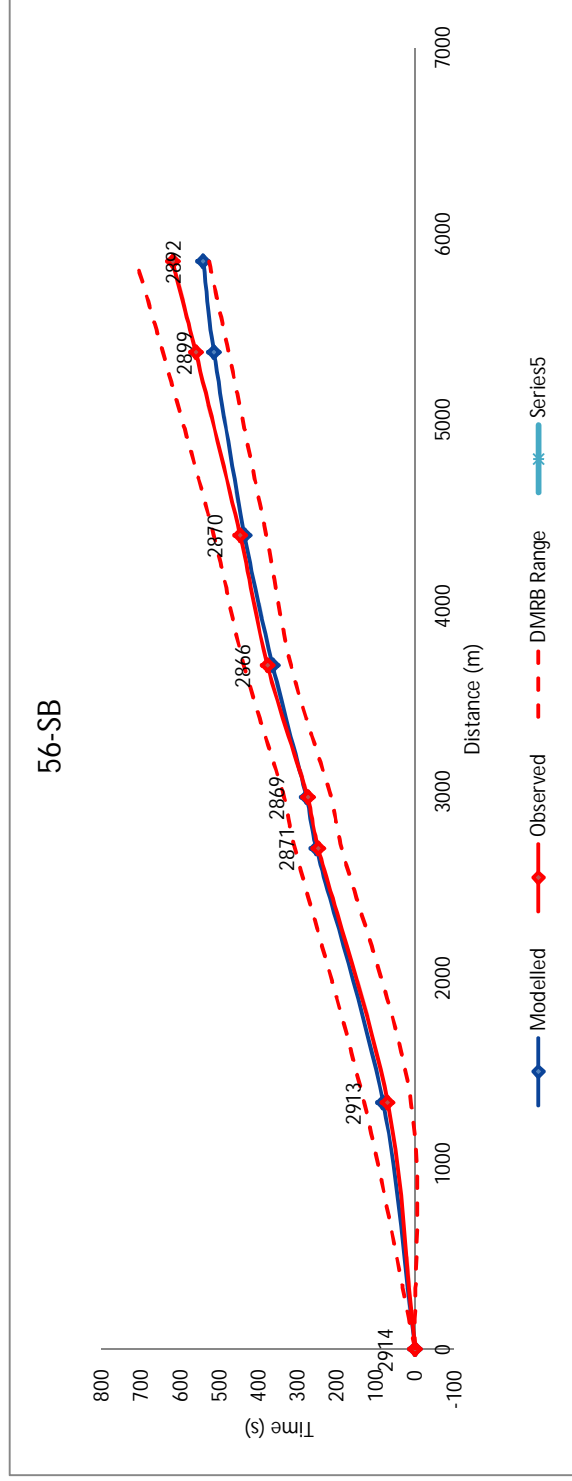
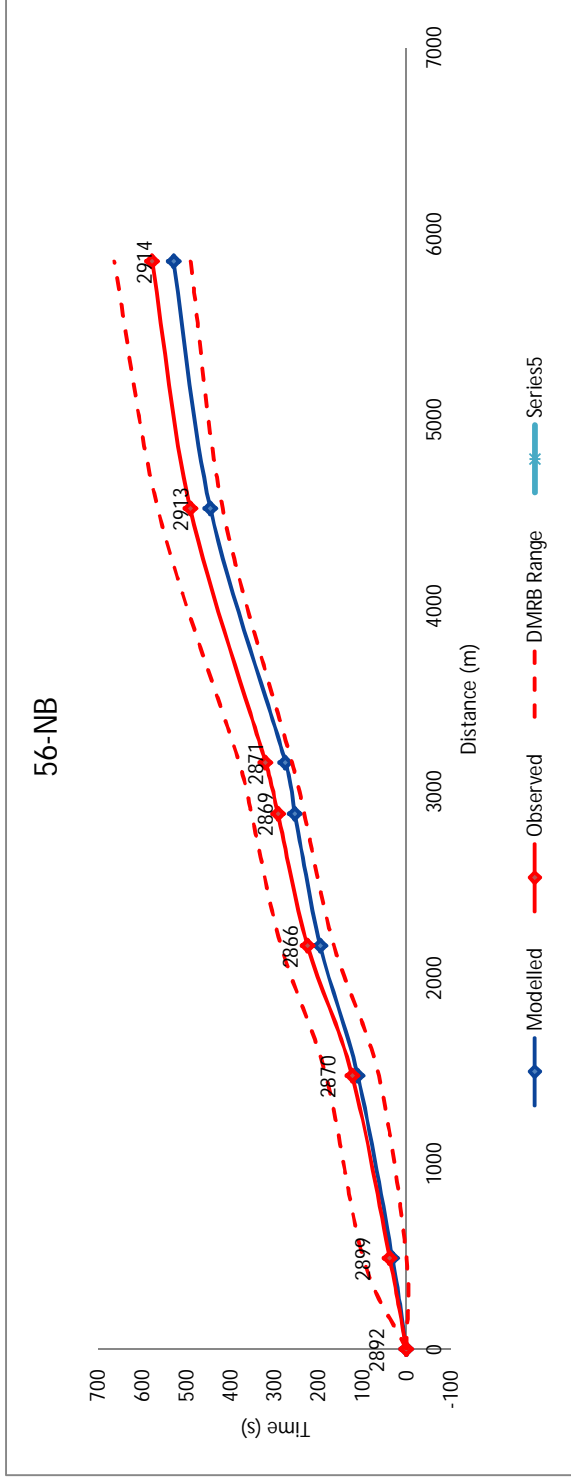


### 55-NB

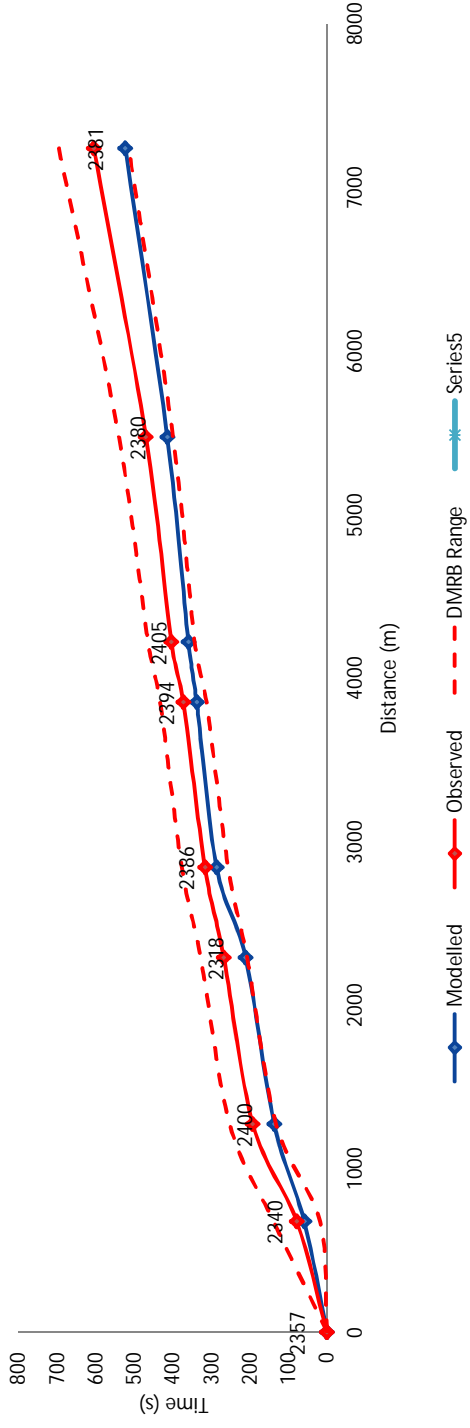


### 55-SB

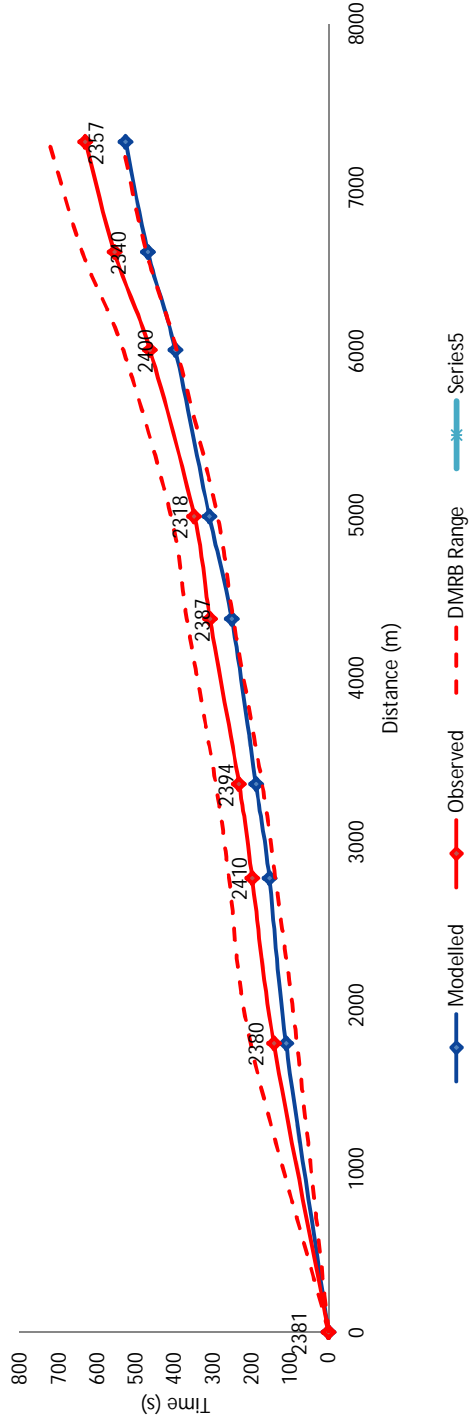




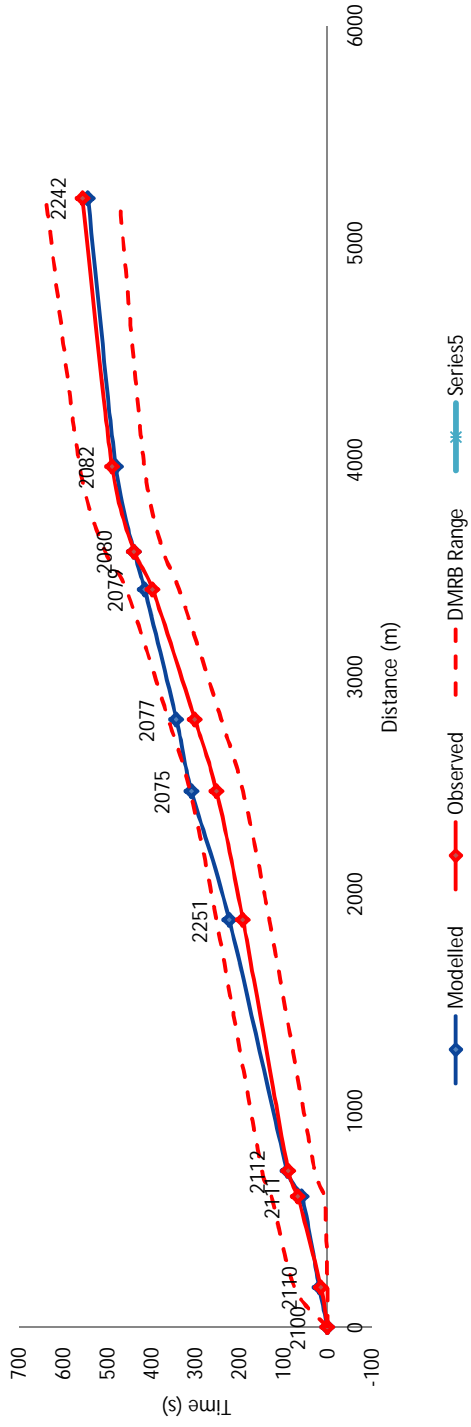
### 57-EB



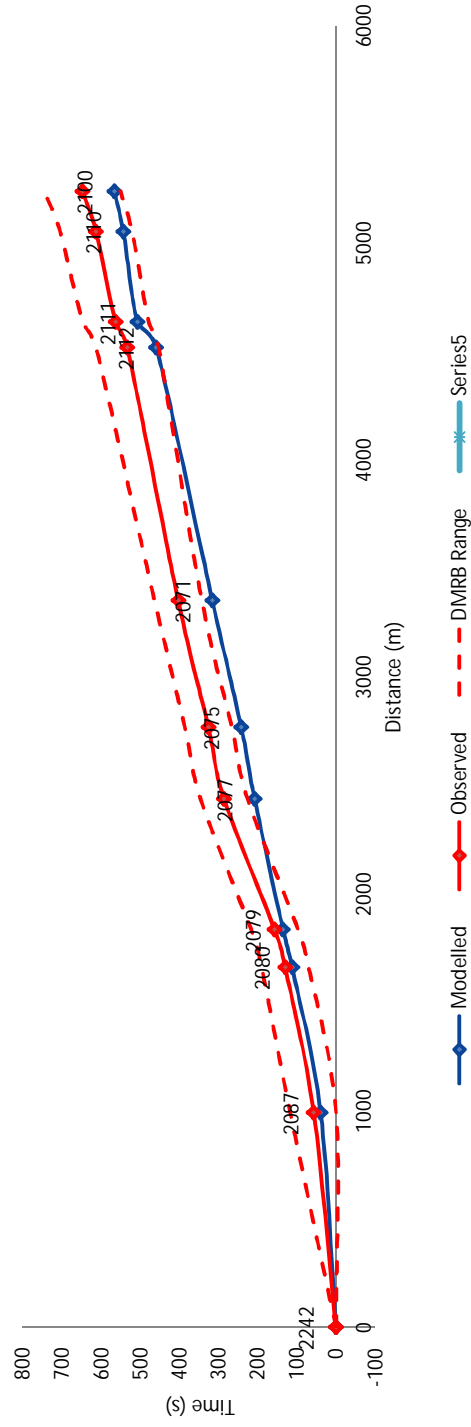
### 57-WB



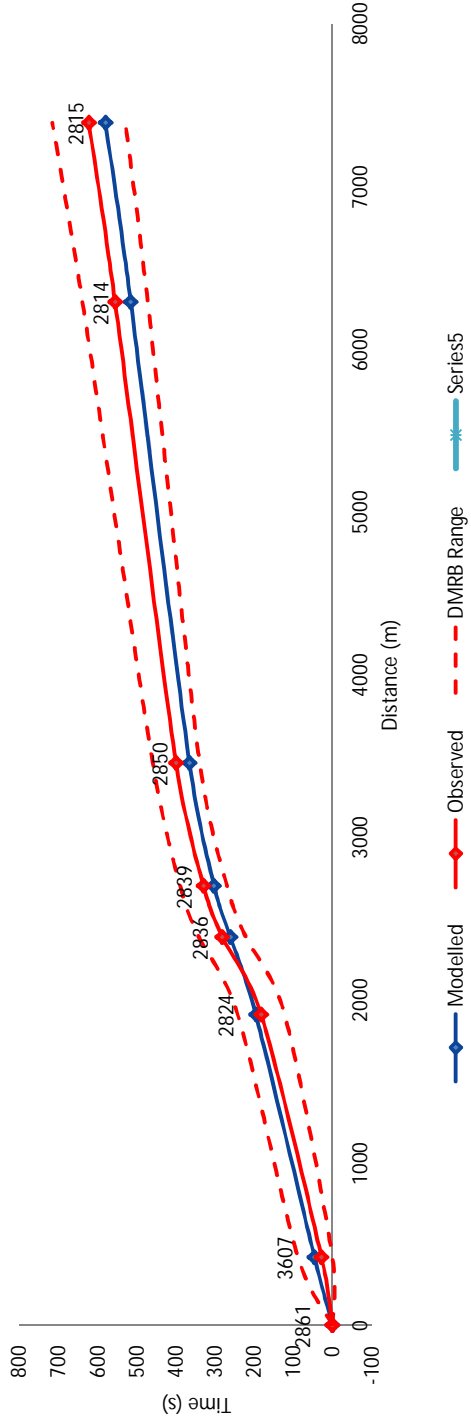
### 58-NB



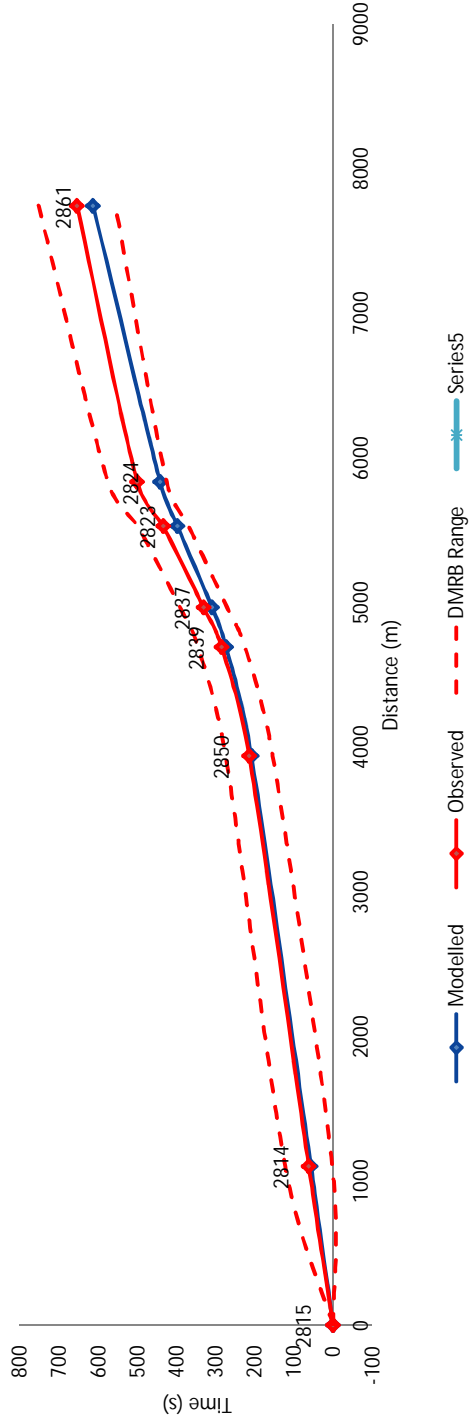
### 58-SB



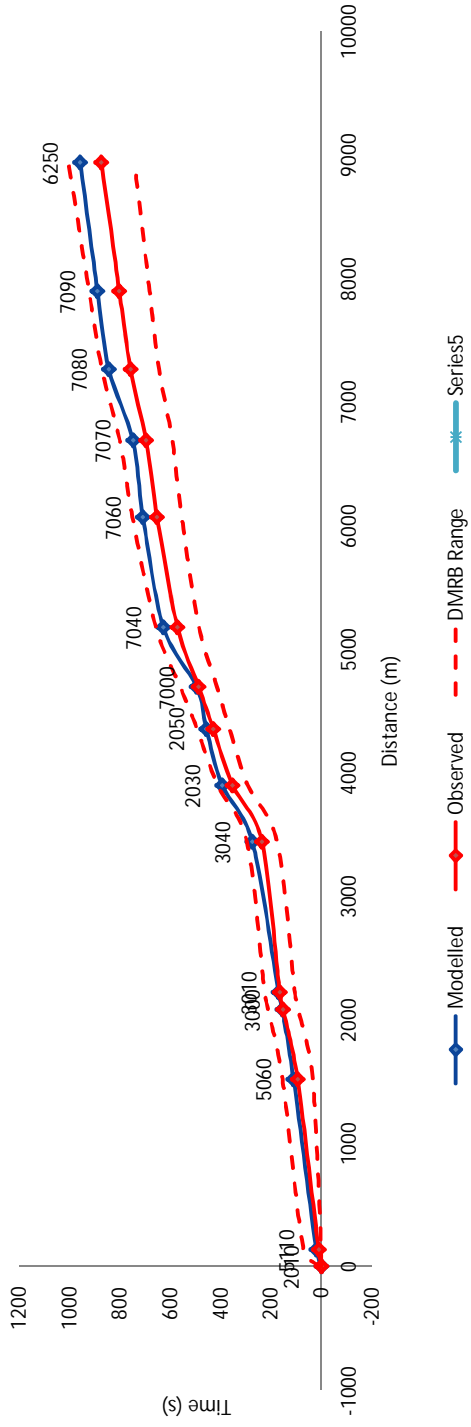
### 59-EB



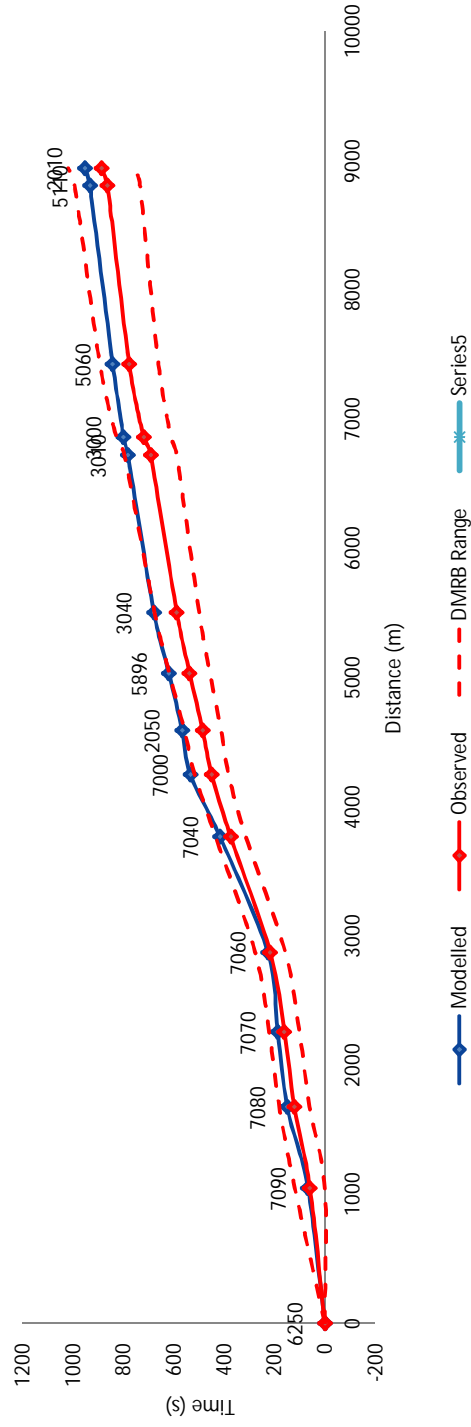
### 59-WB



### 60-NB



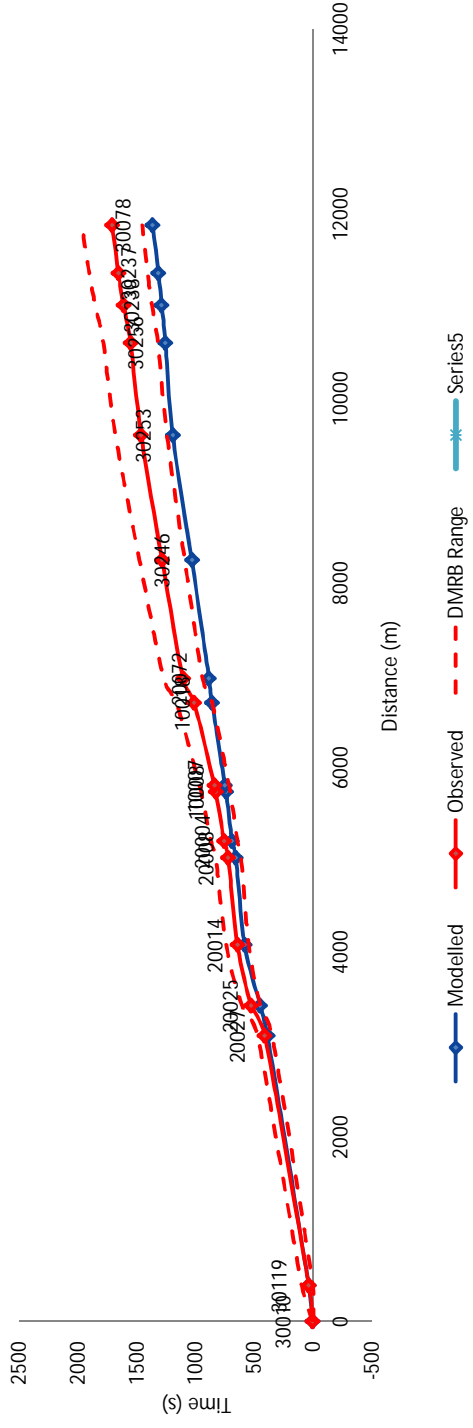
### 60-SB



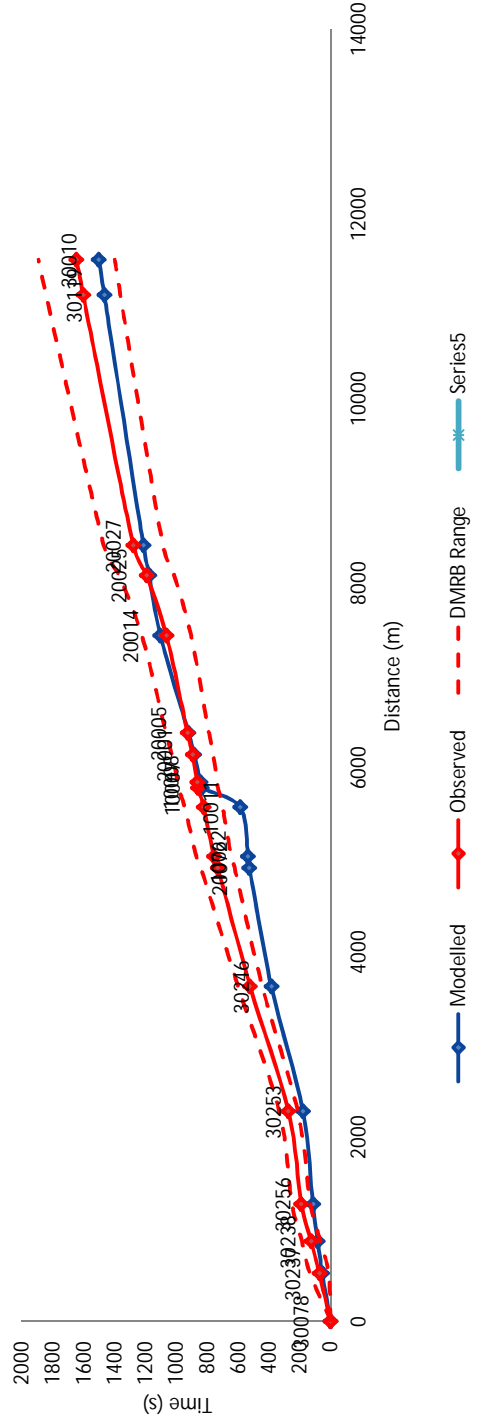




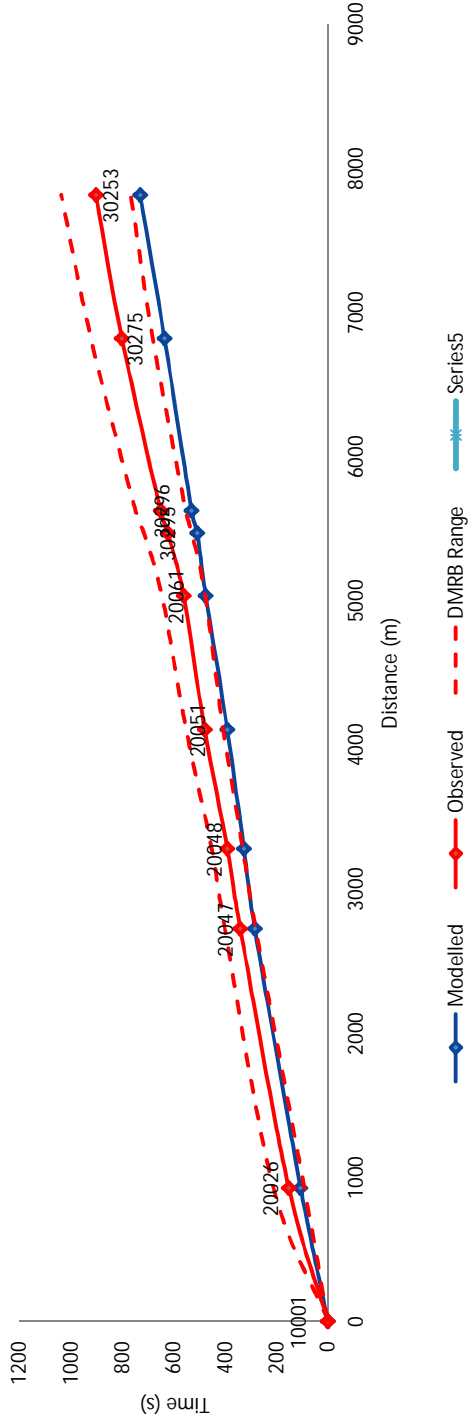
### 62-EB



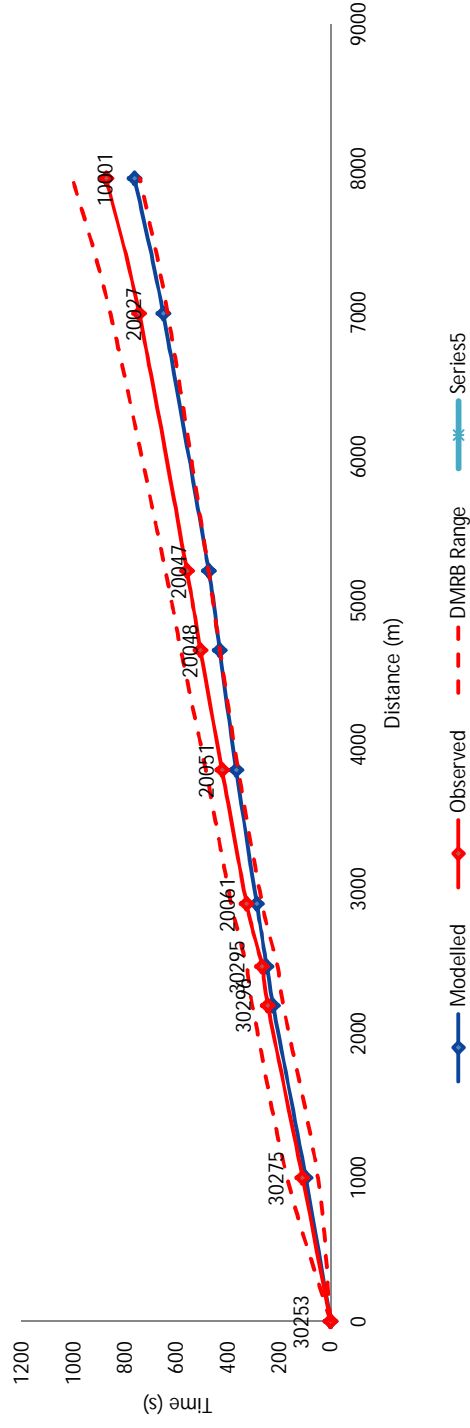
### 62-WB



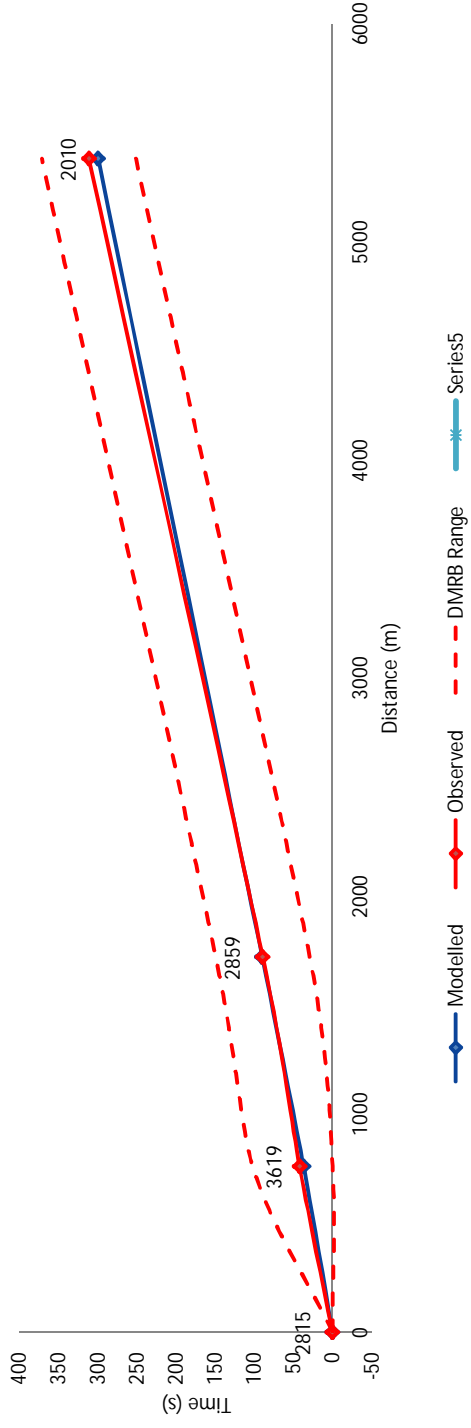
### 63-EB



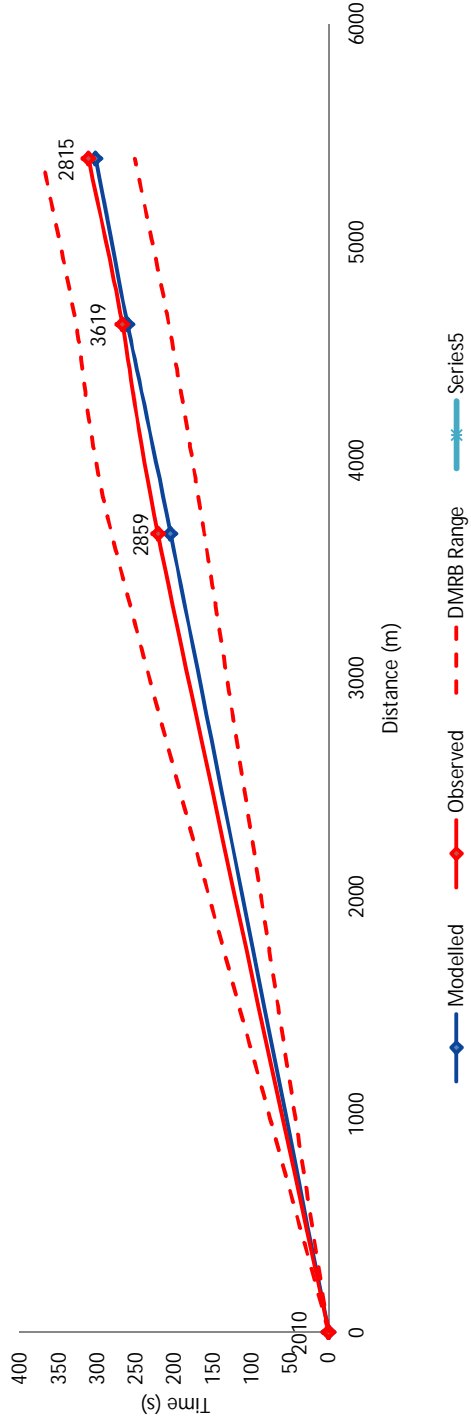
### 63-WB

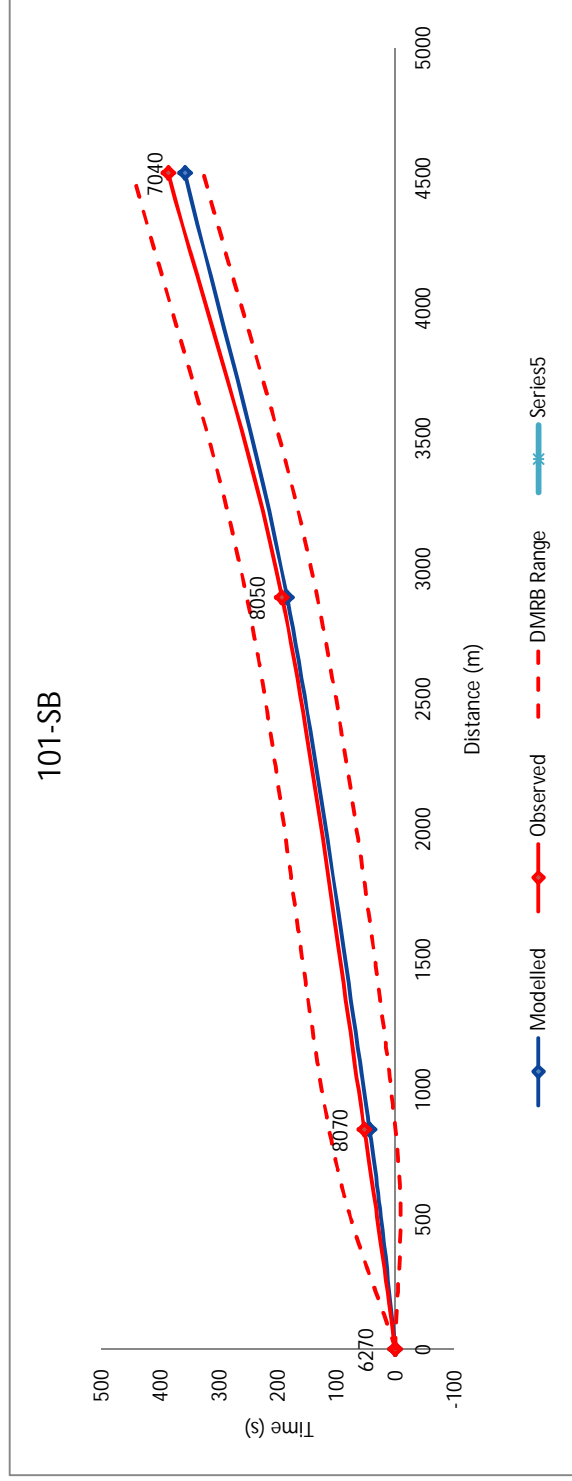
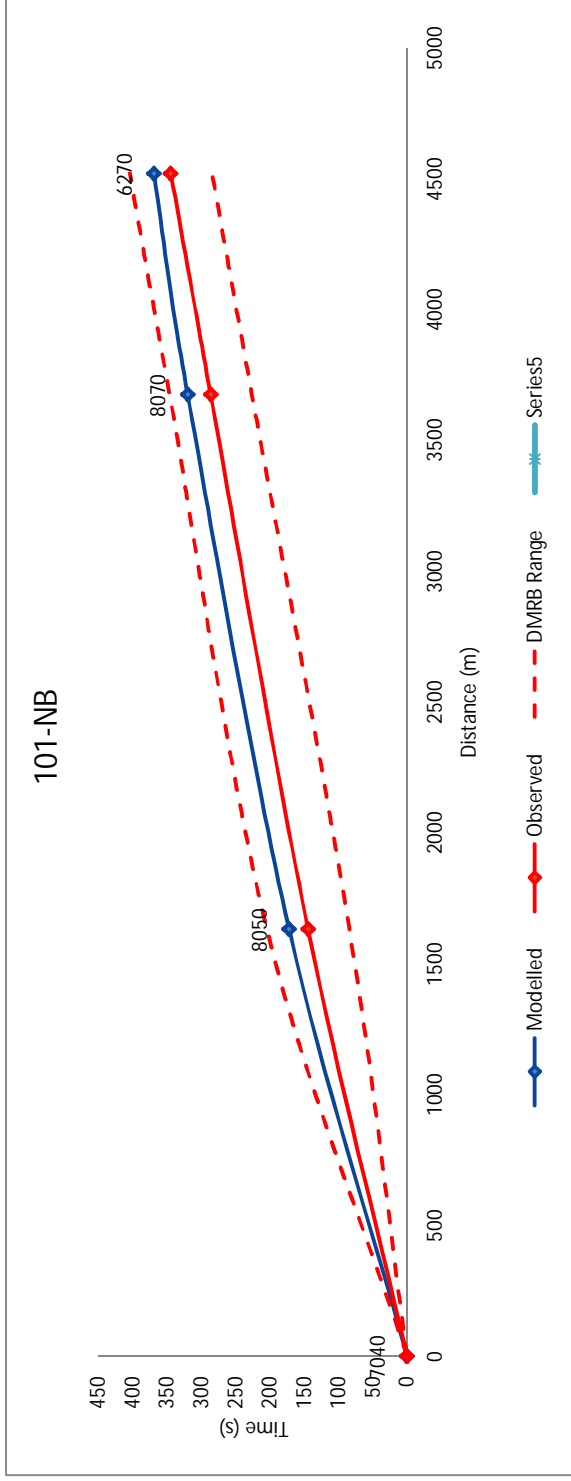


### 64-EB

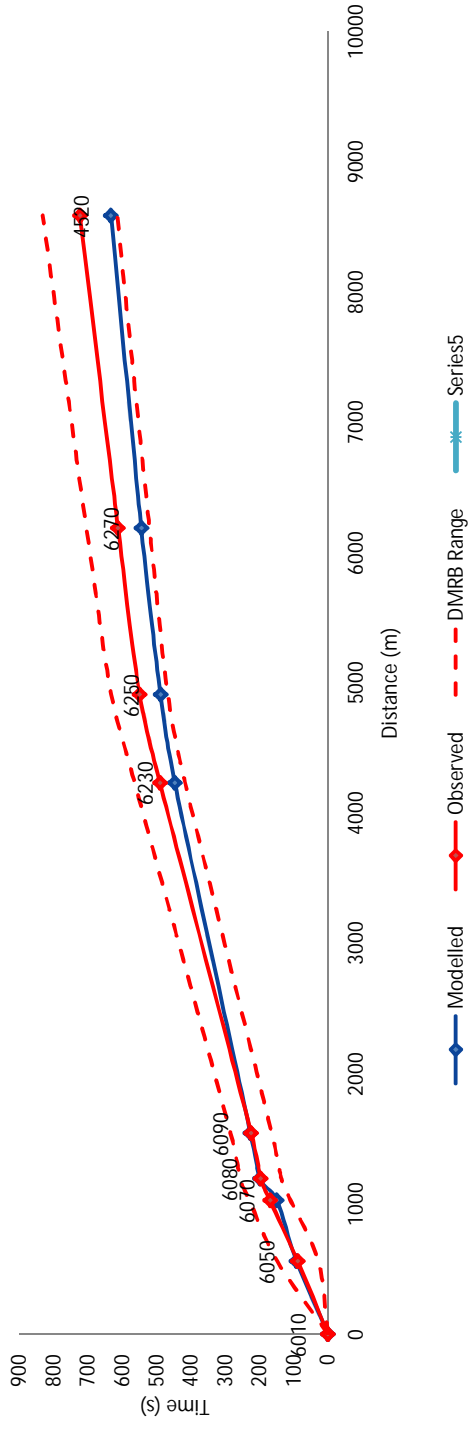


### 64-WB

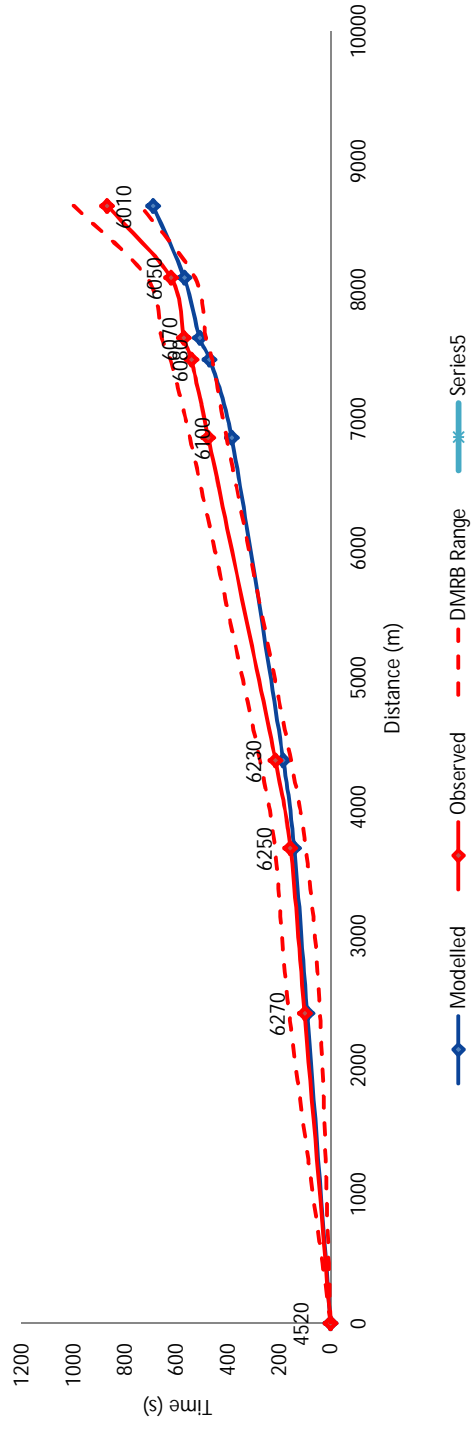


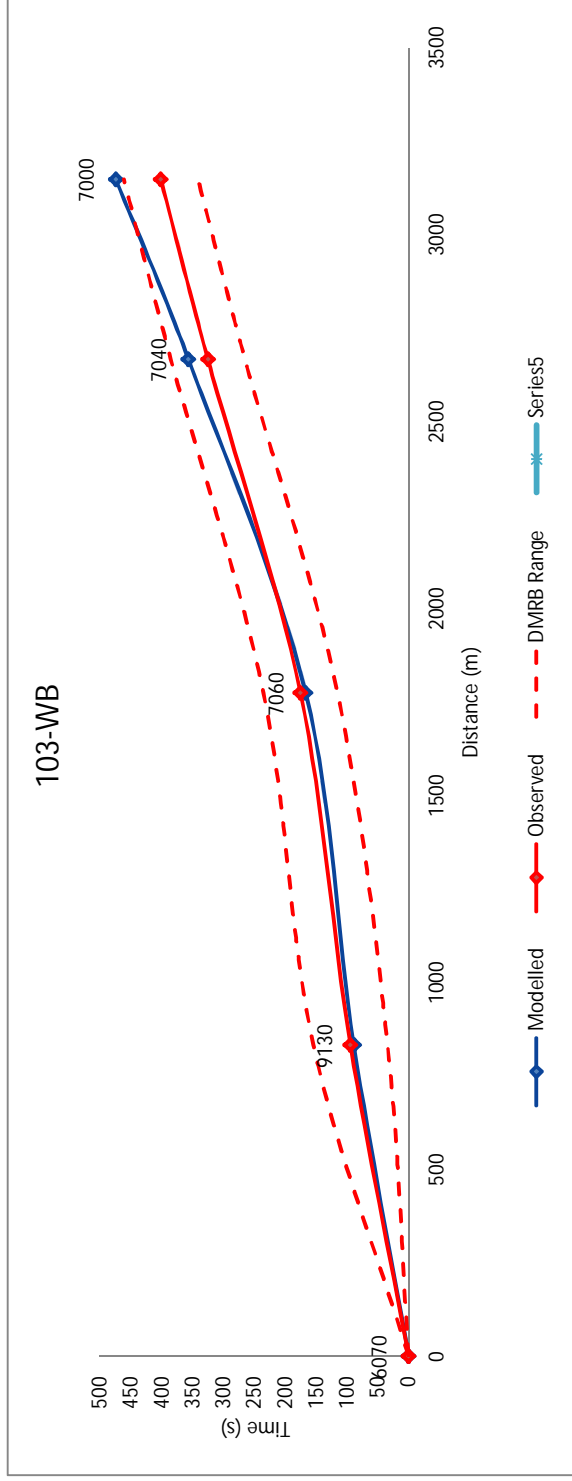
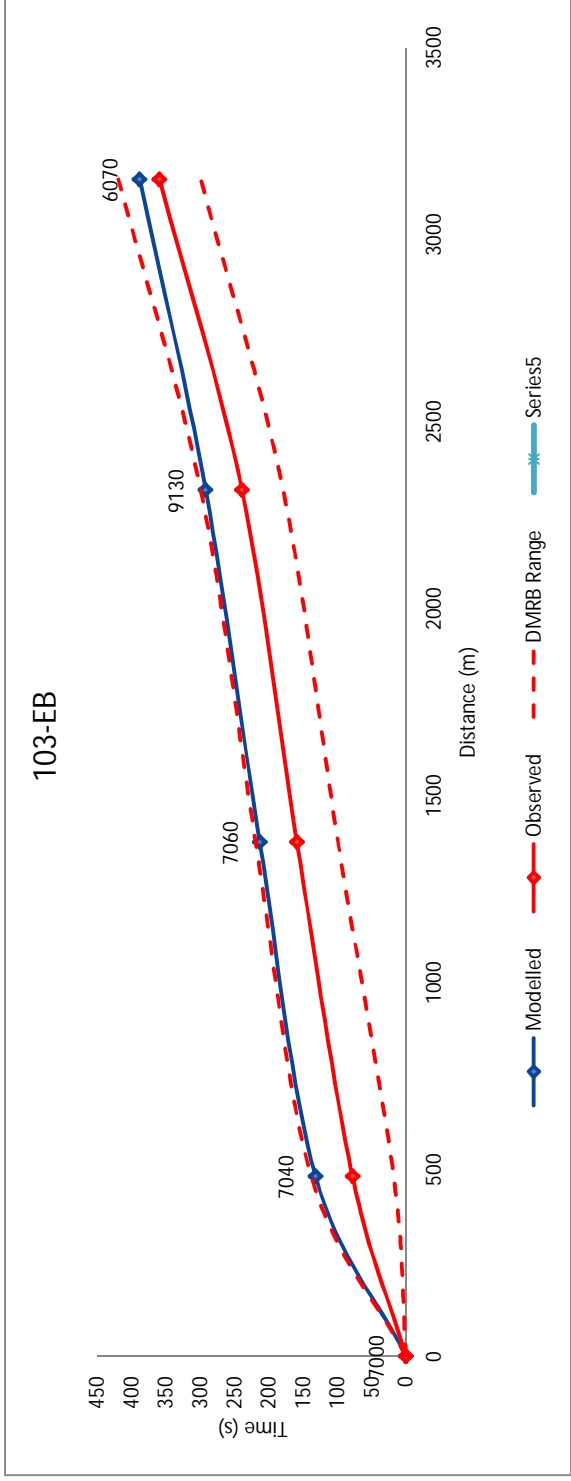


### 102-NB

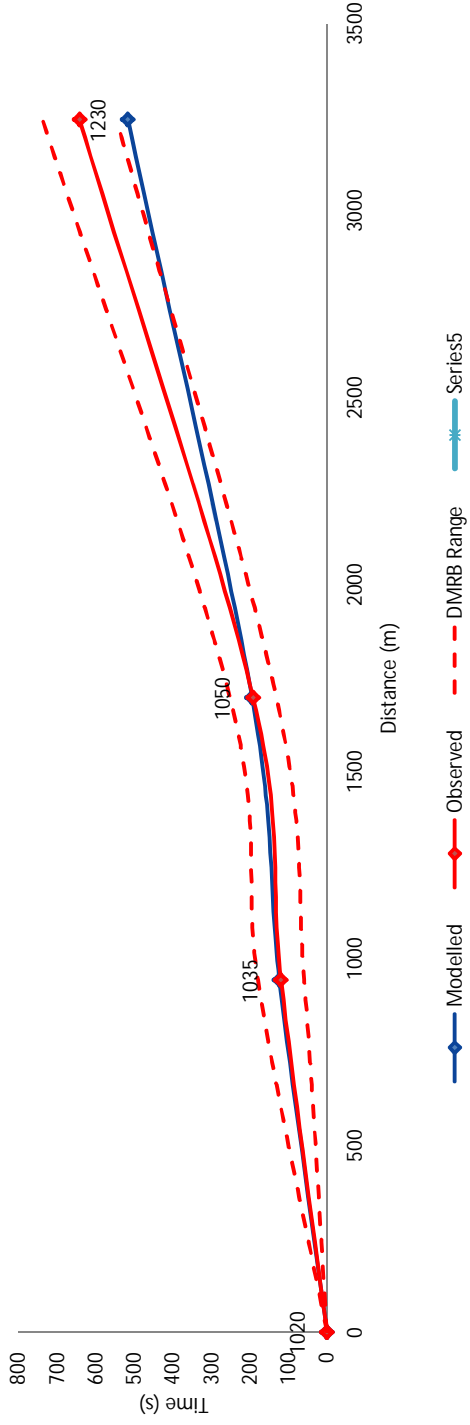


### 102-SB

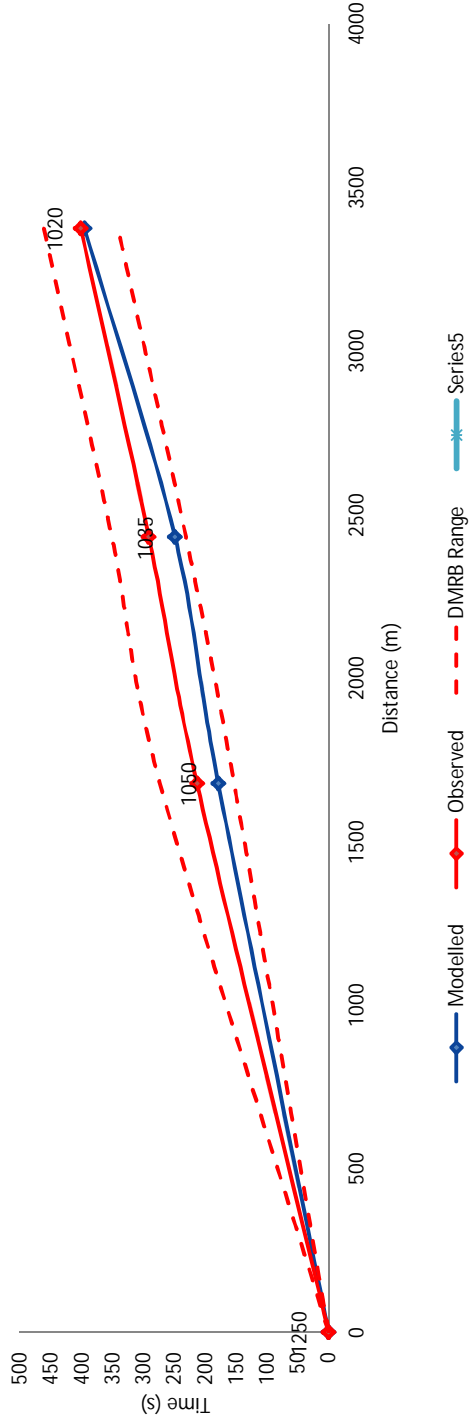




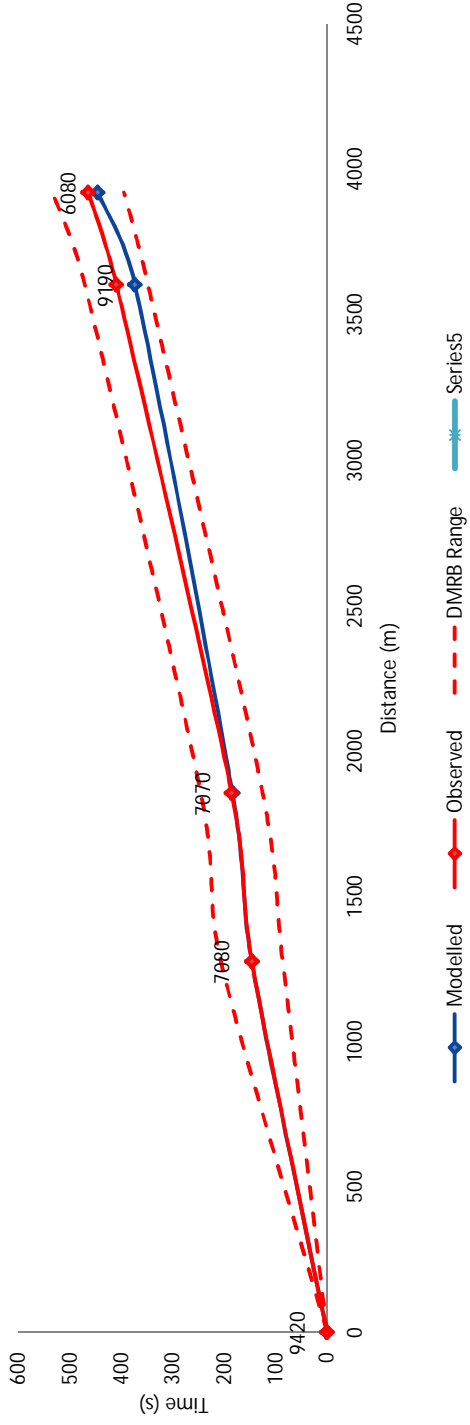
### 104-NB



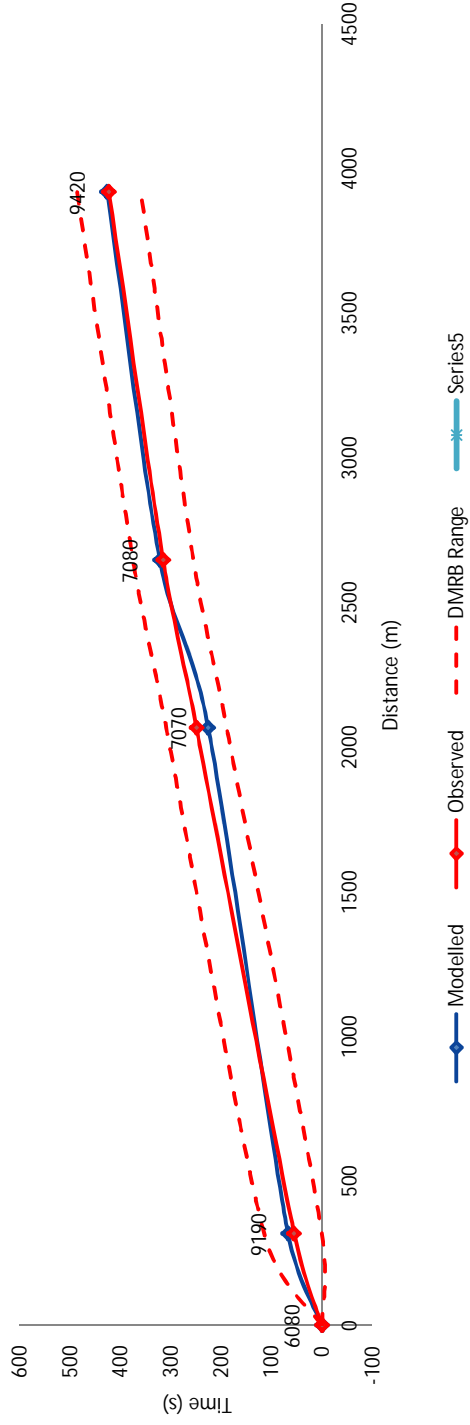
### 104-SB



### 105-EB

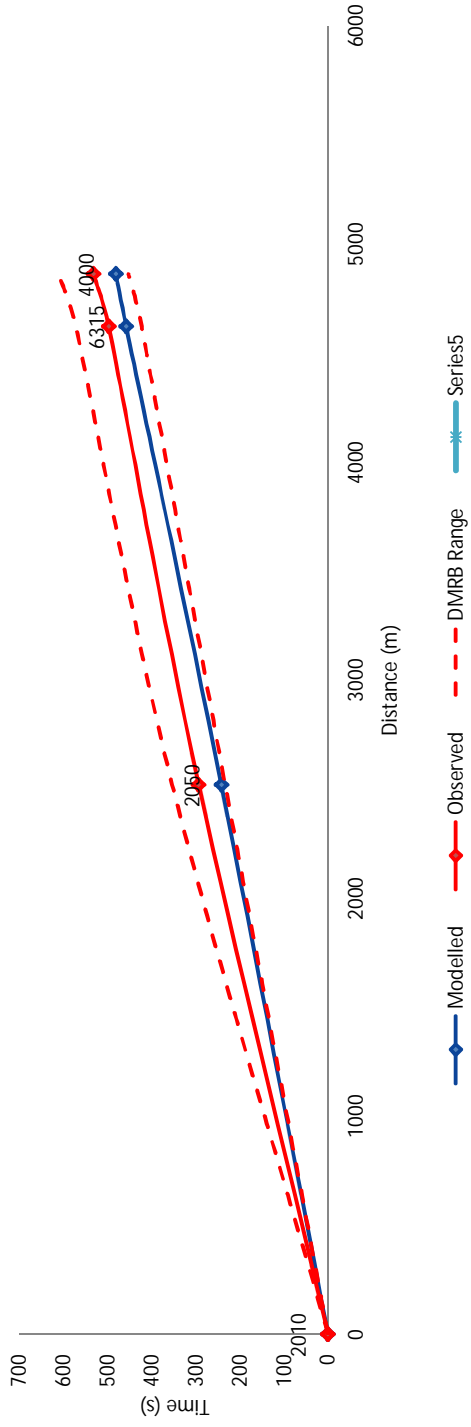


### 105-WB

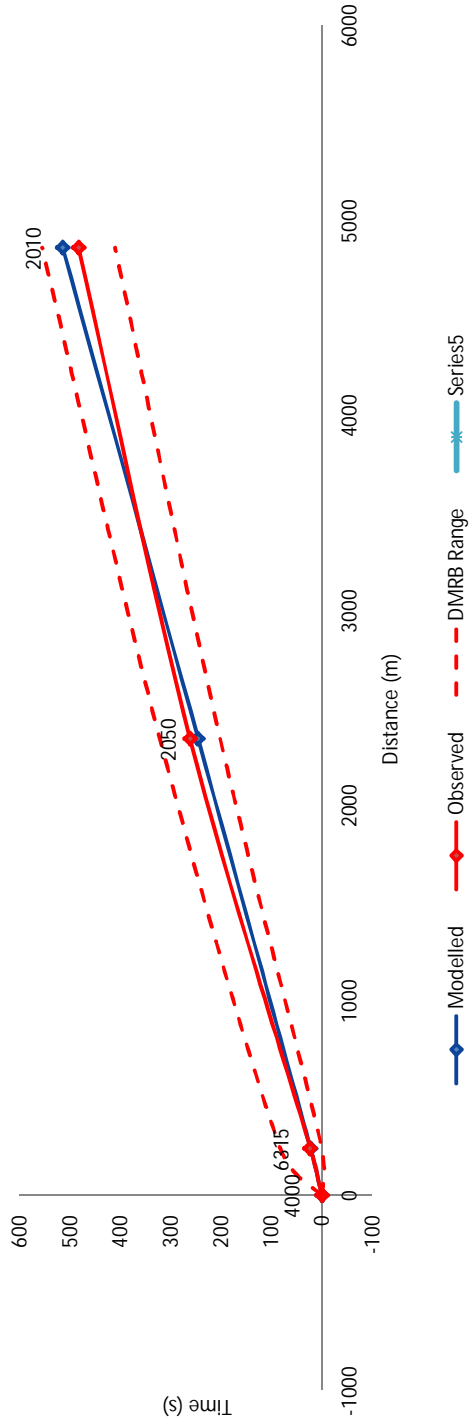


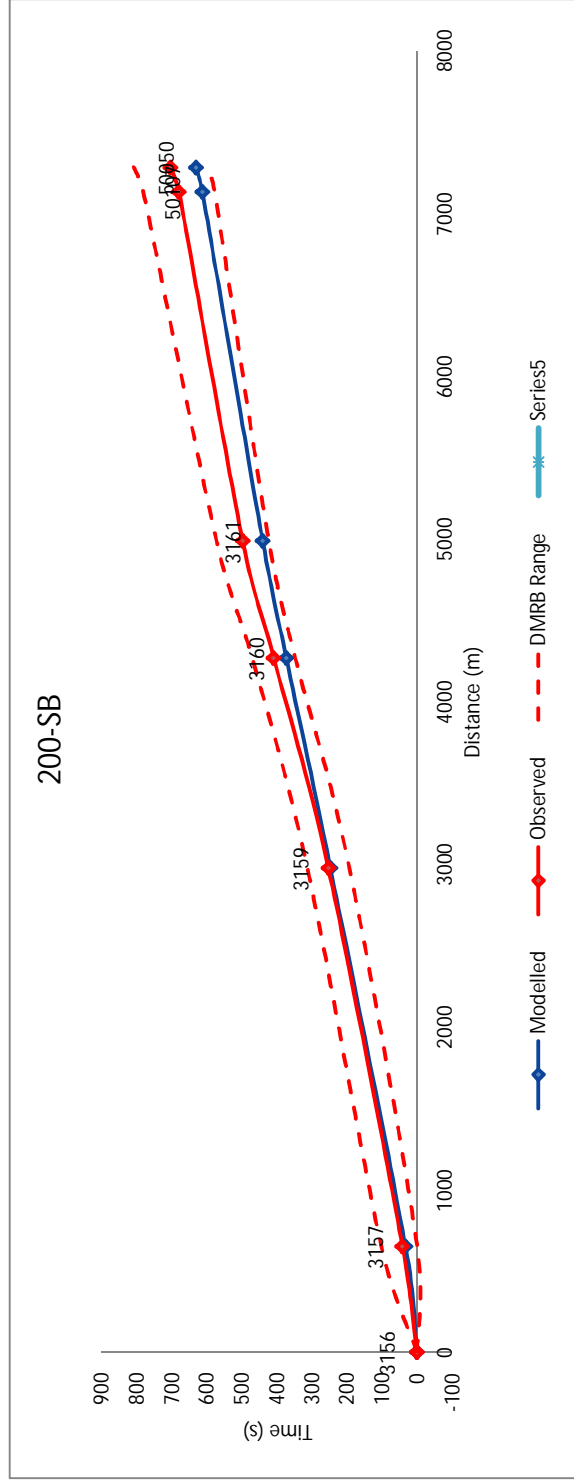
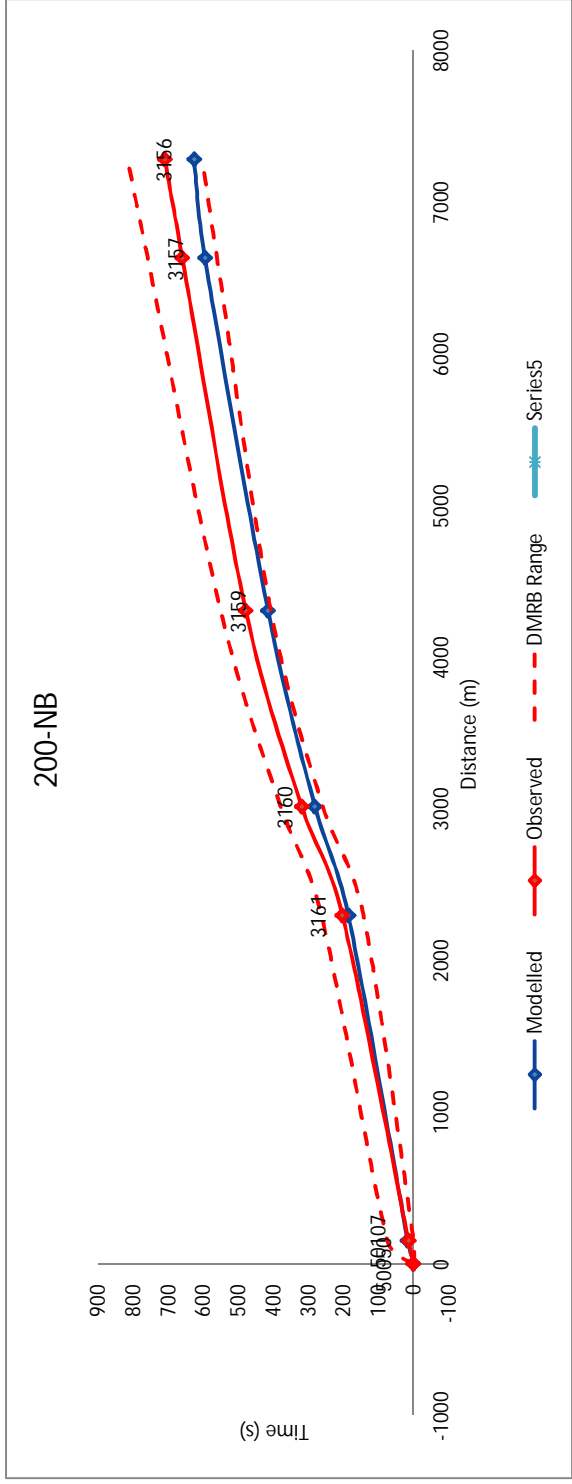


### 106-EB

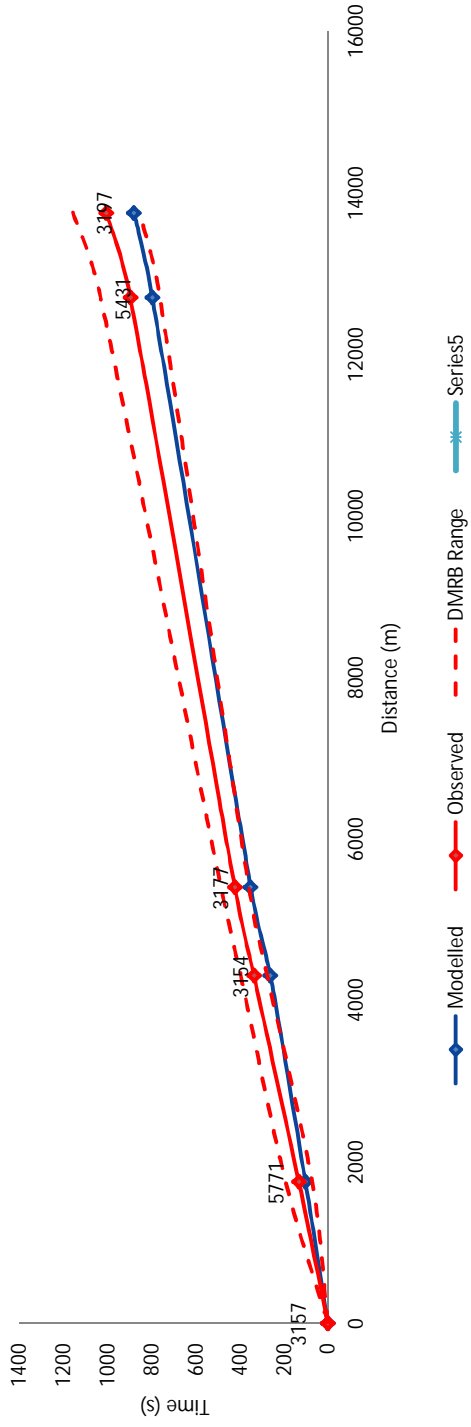


### 106-WB

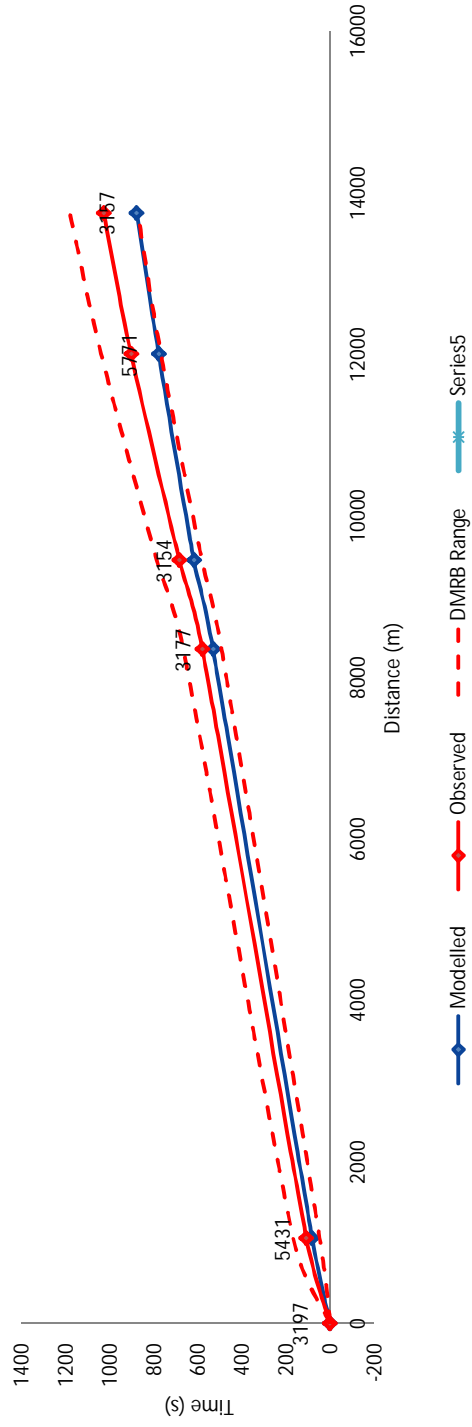


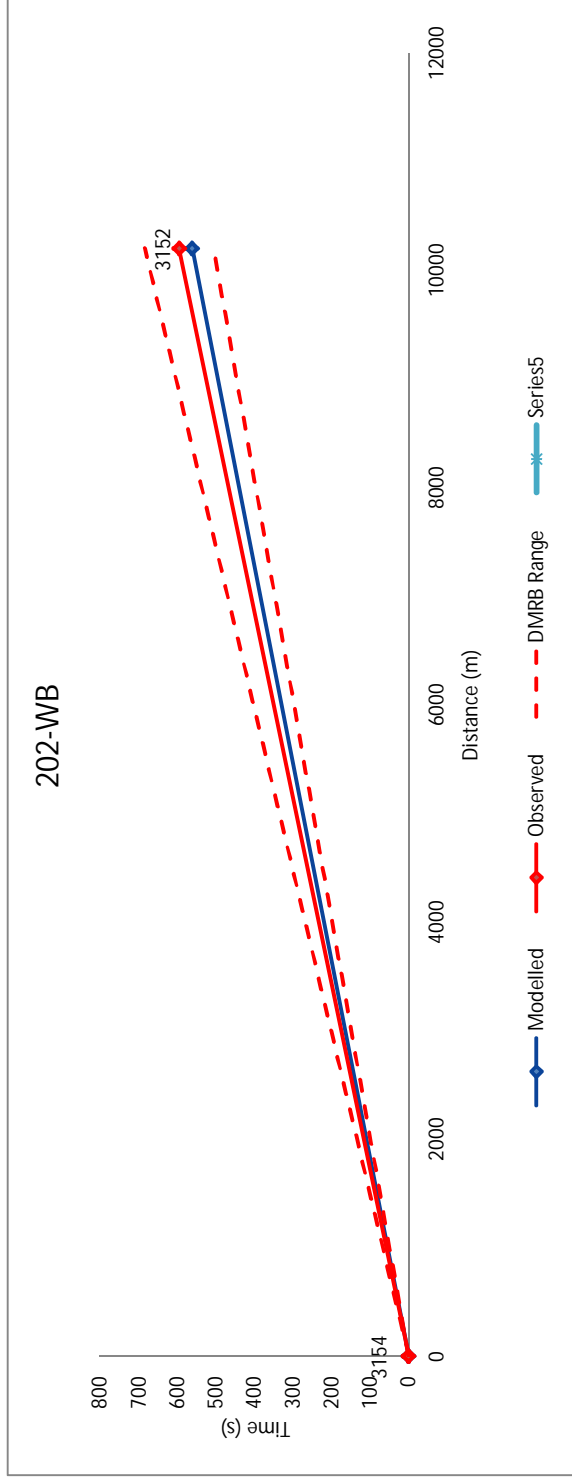
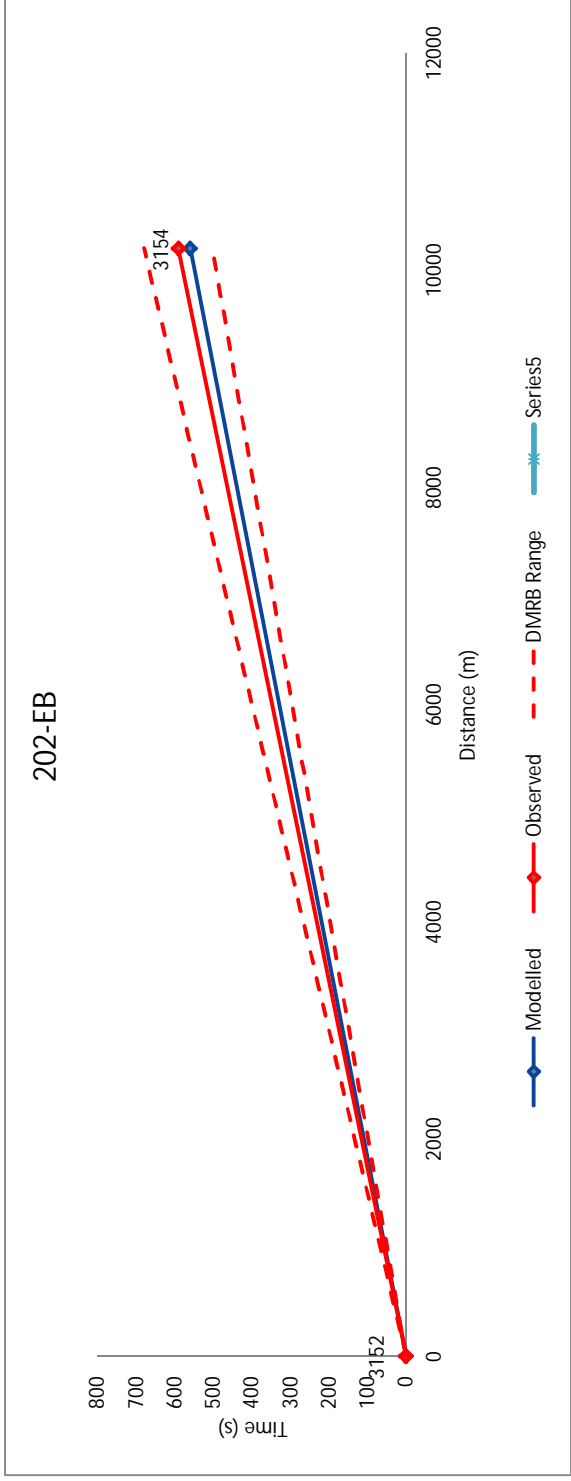


### 201-NB

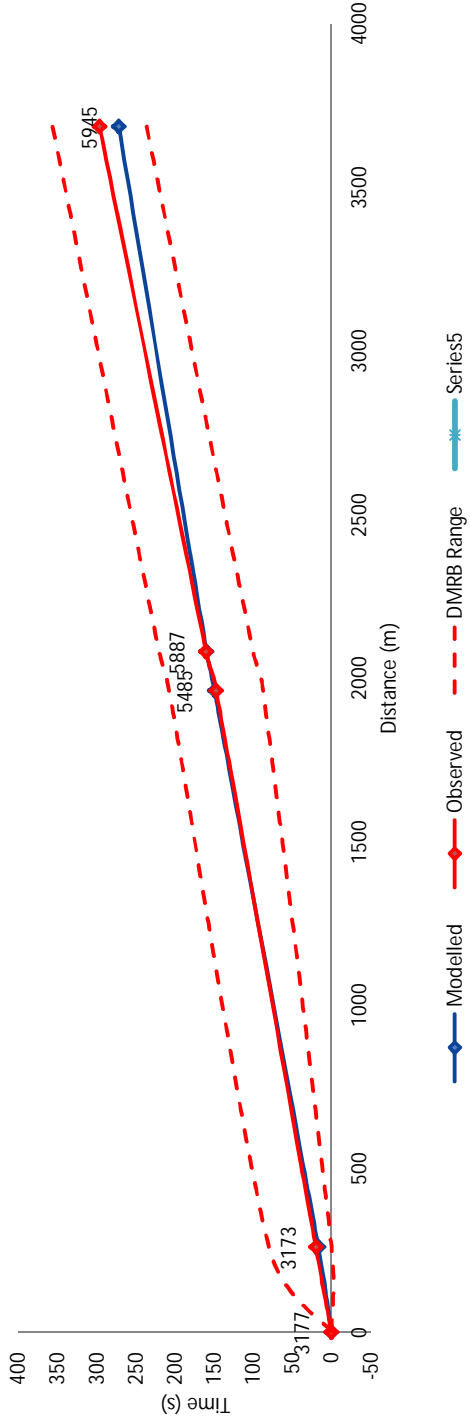


### 201-SB

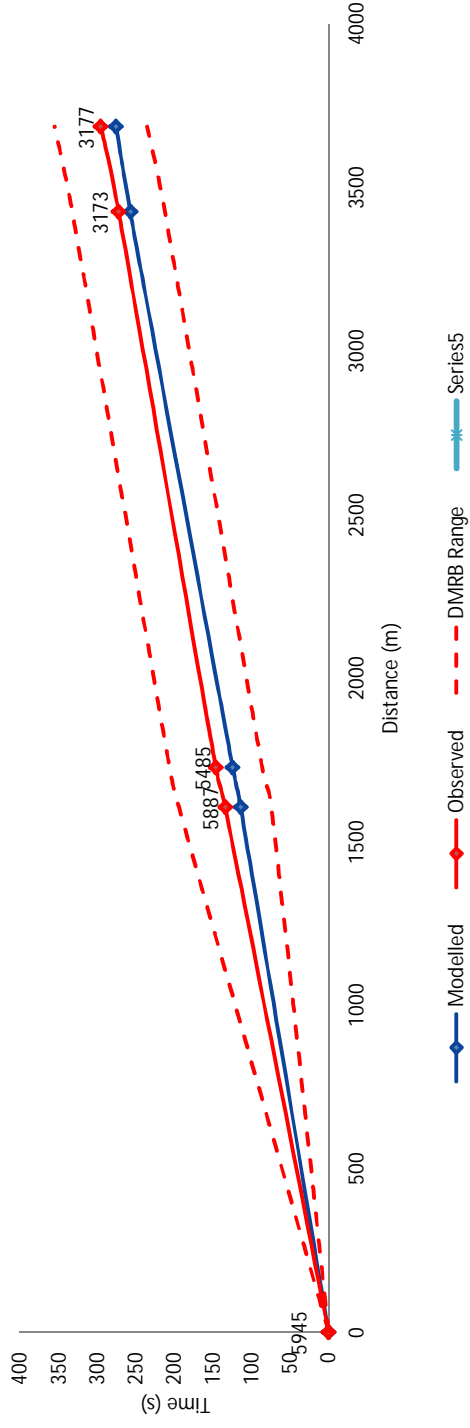




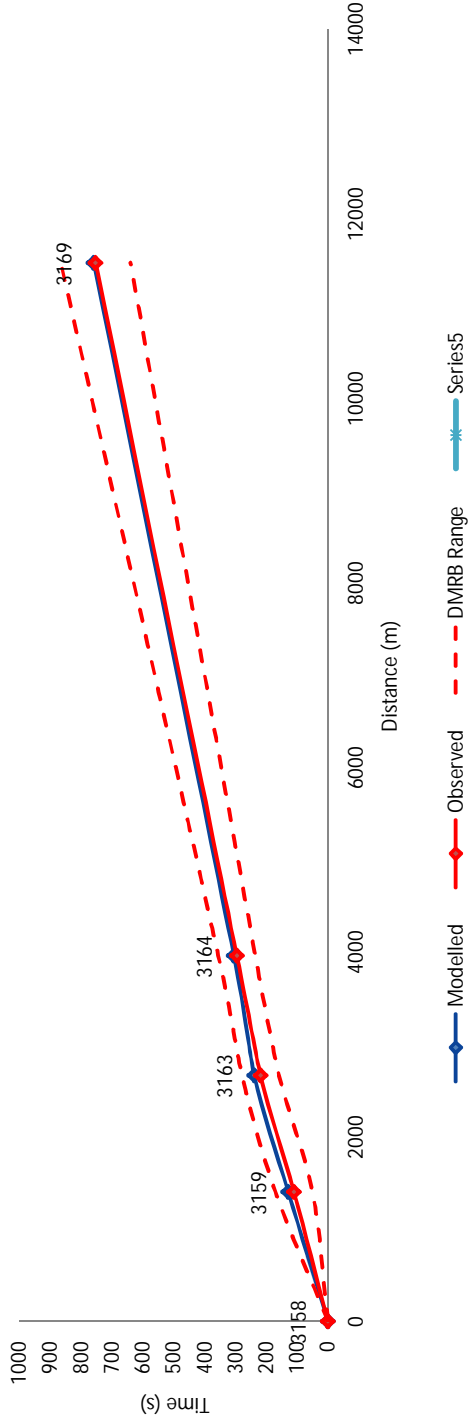
203-EB



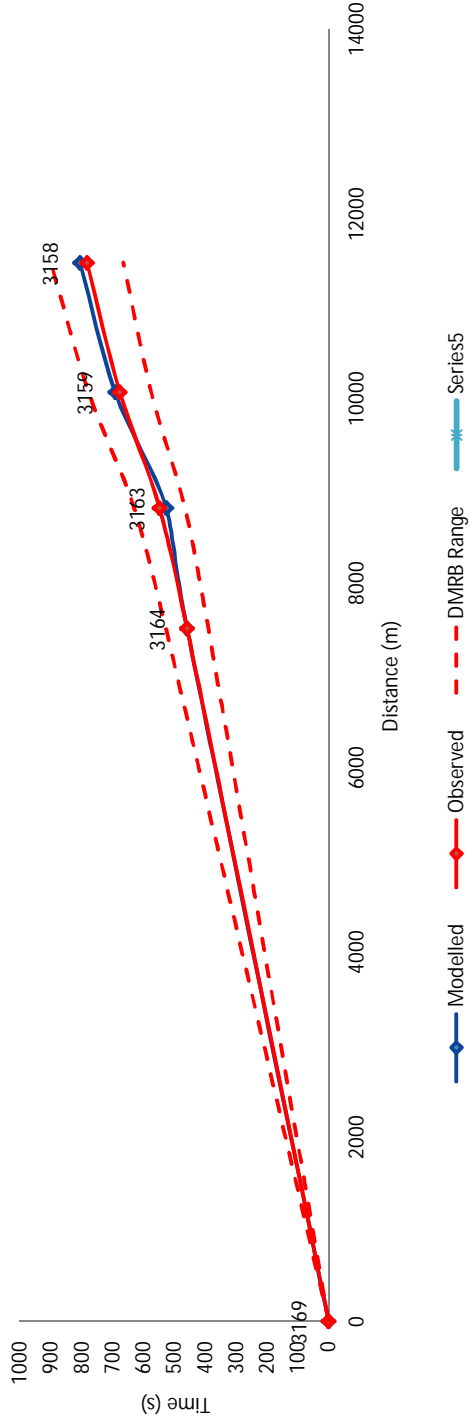
203-WB



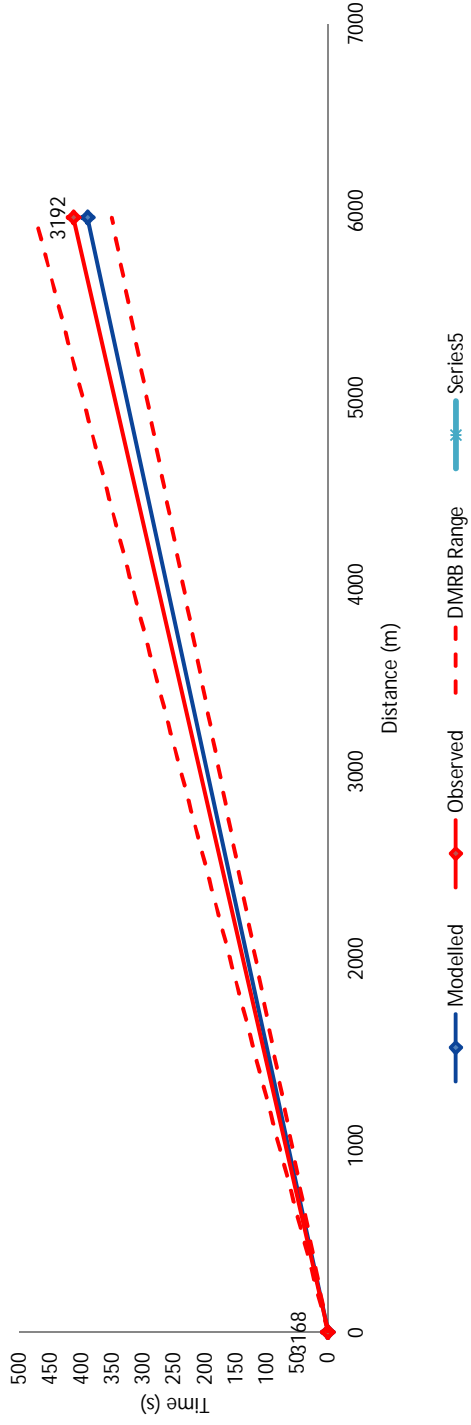
### 204-EB



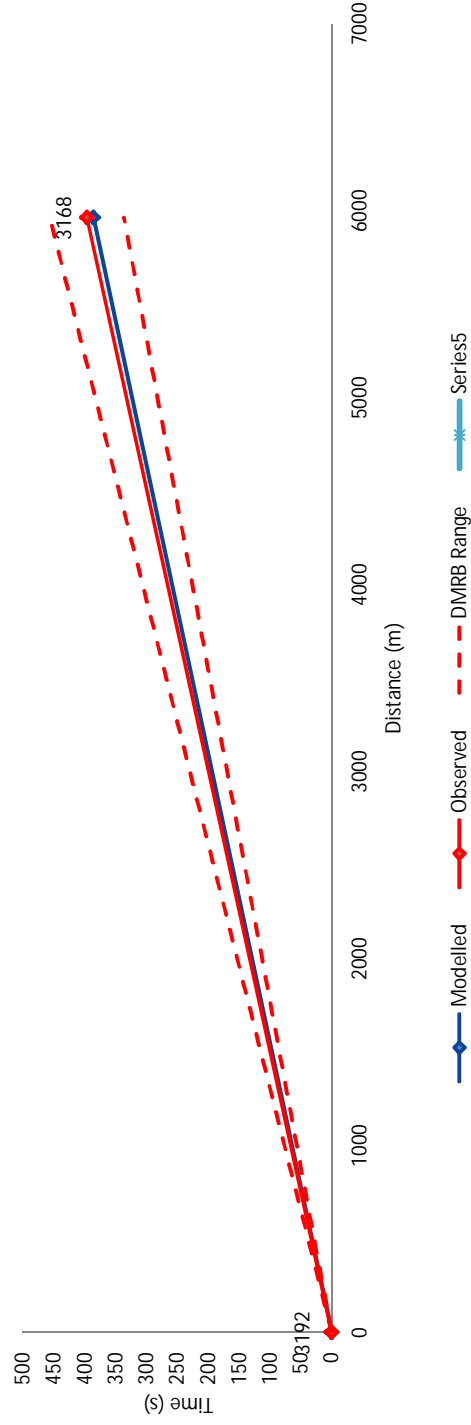
### 204-WB



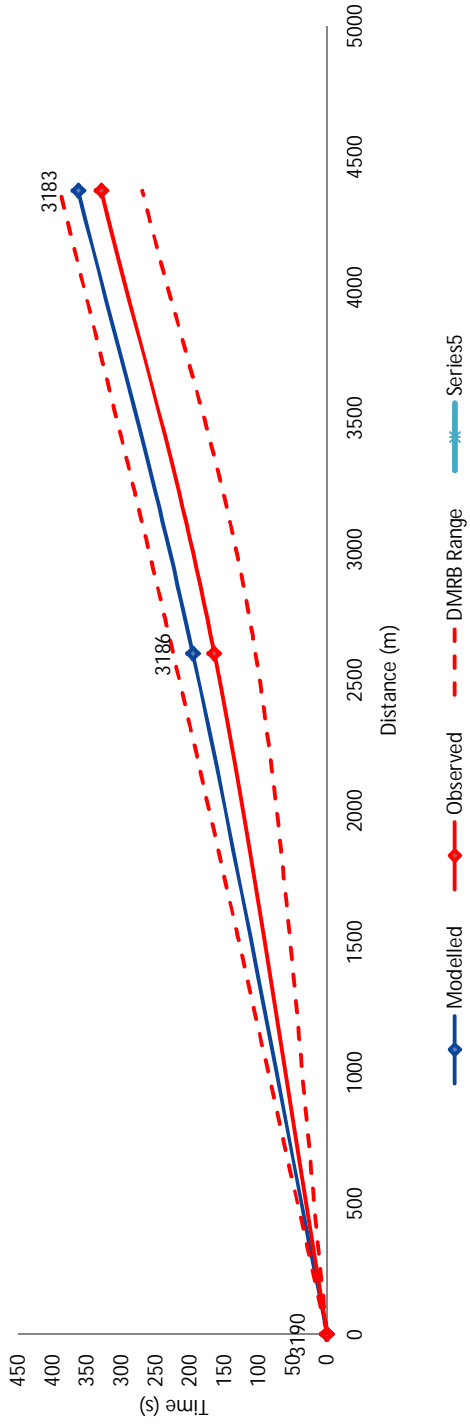
### 205-NB



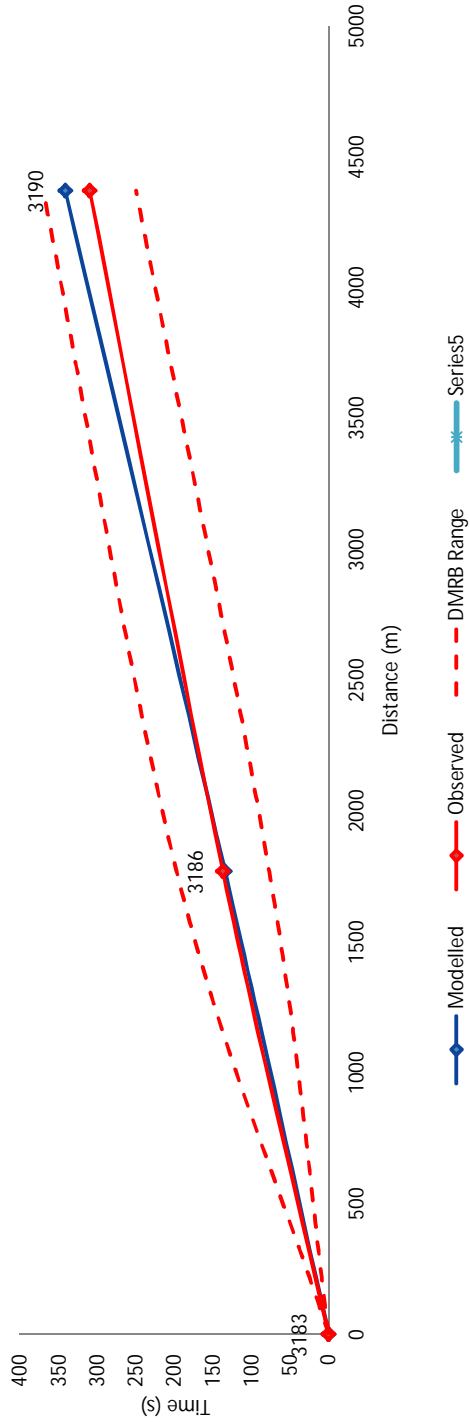
### 205-SB



### 206-NB

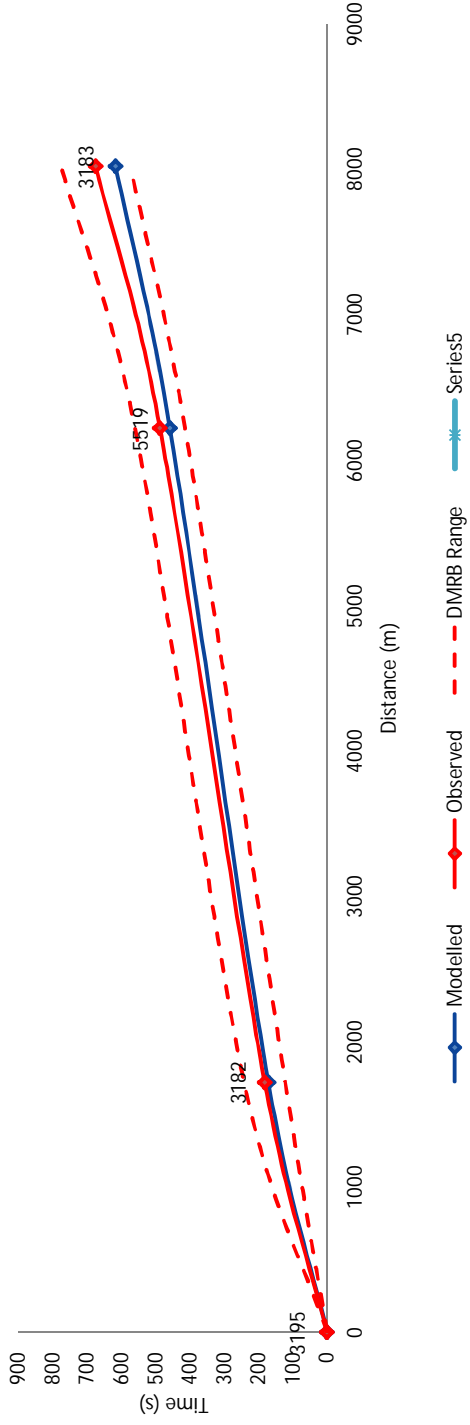


### 206-SB

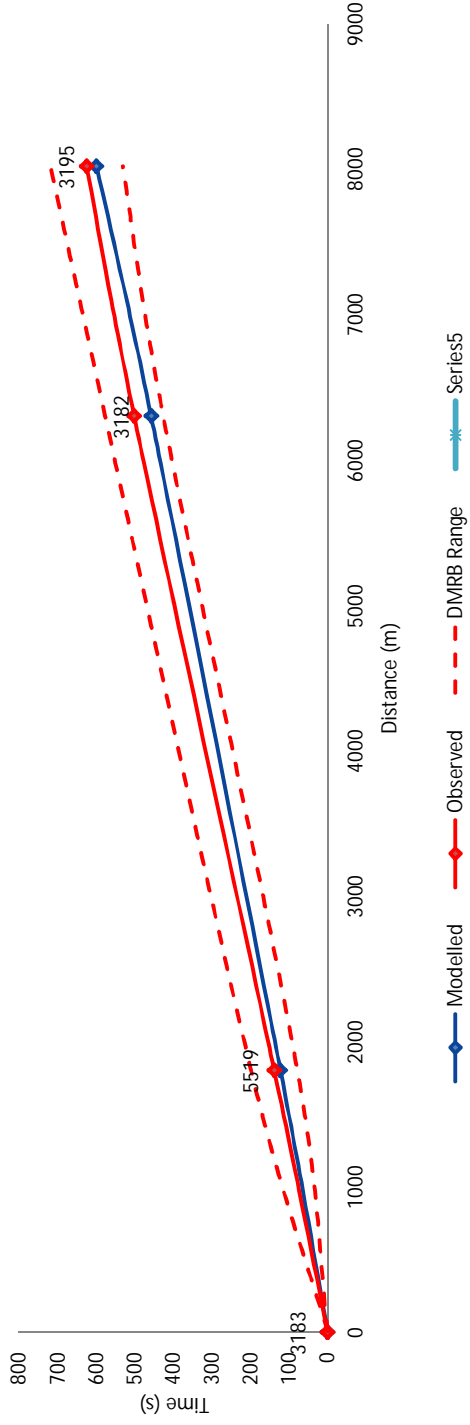




207-EB



207-WB

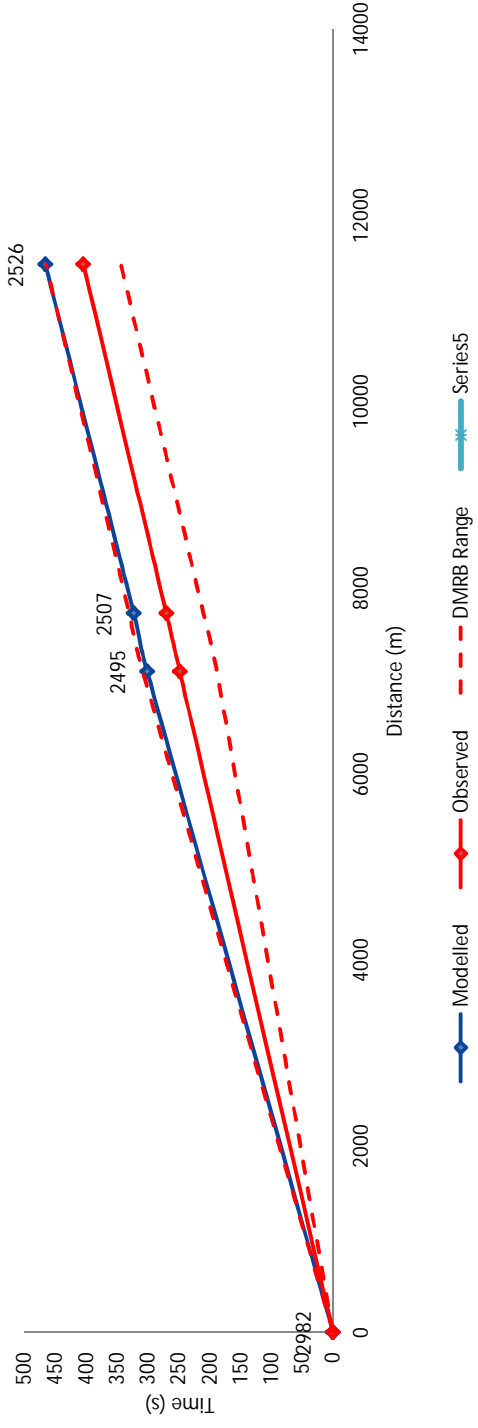


# Appendix D.5

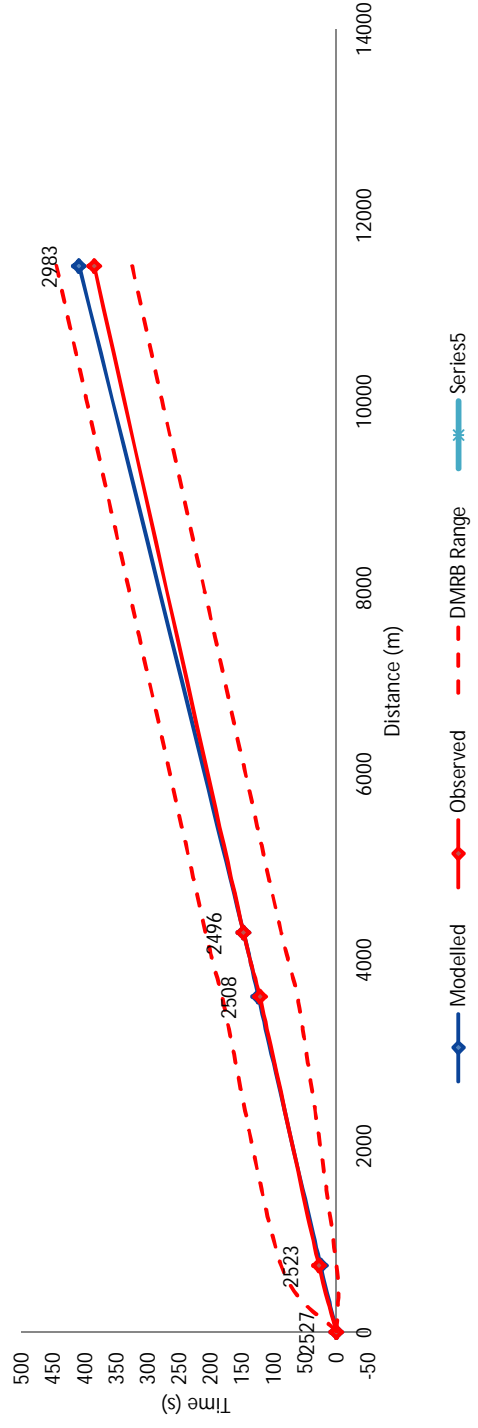
JOURNEY TIME ROUTE GRAPHS PM



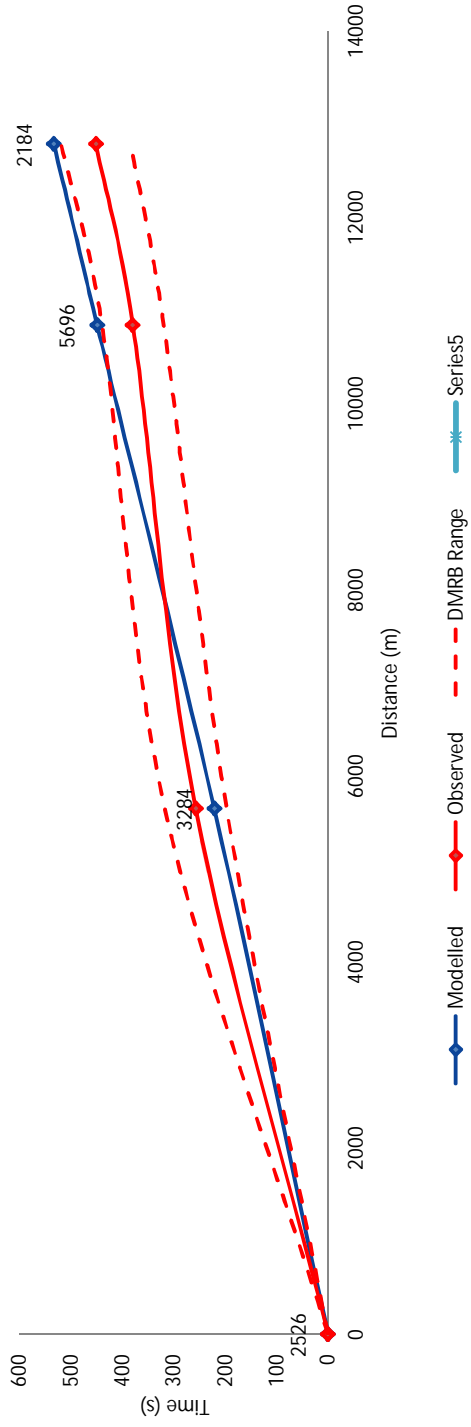
### 1-EB



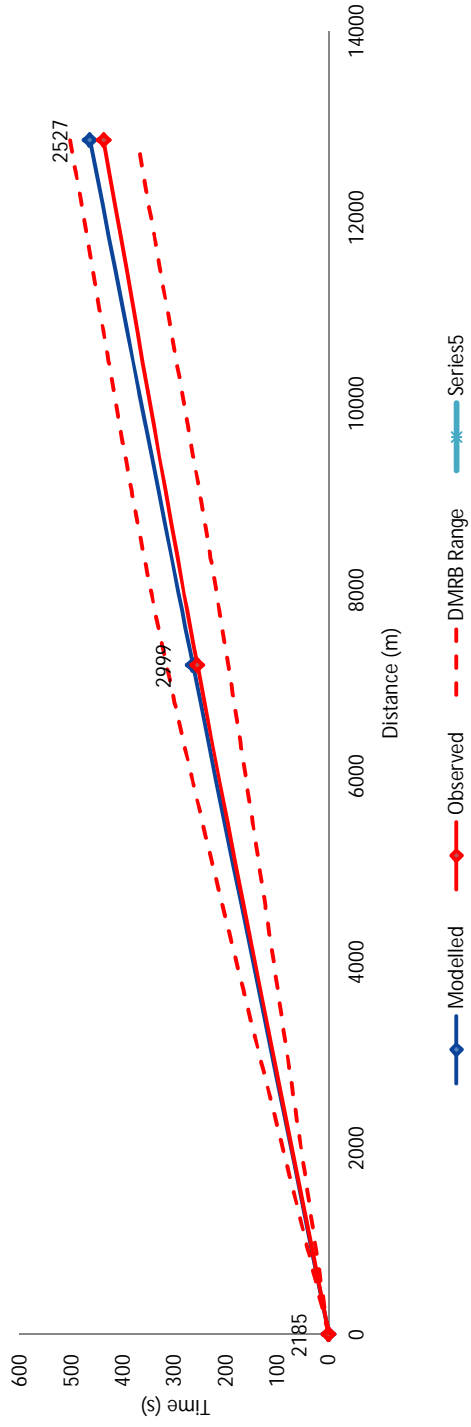
### 1-WB



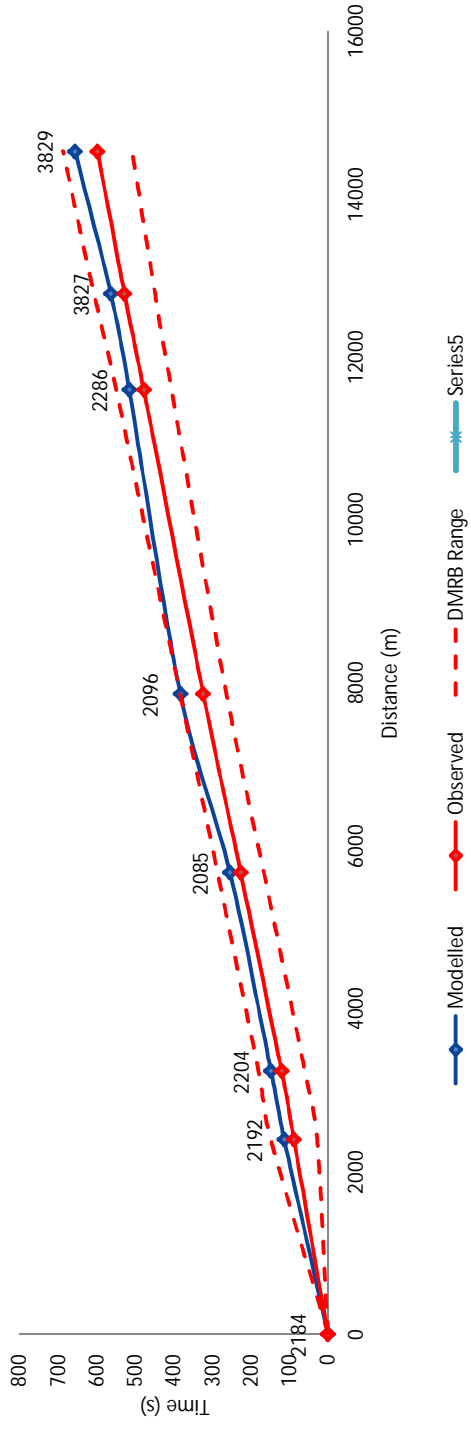
### 2-EB



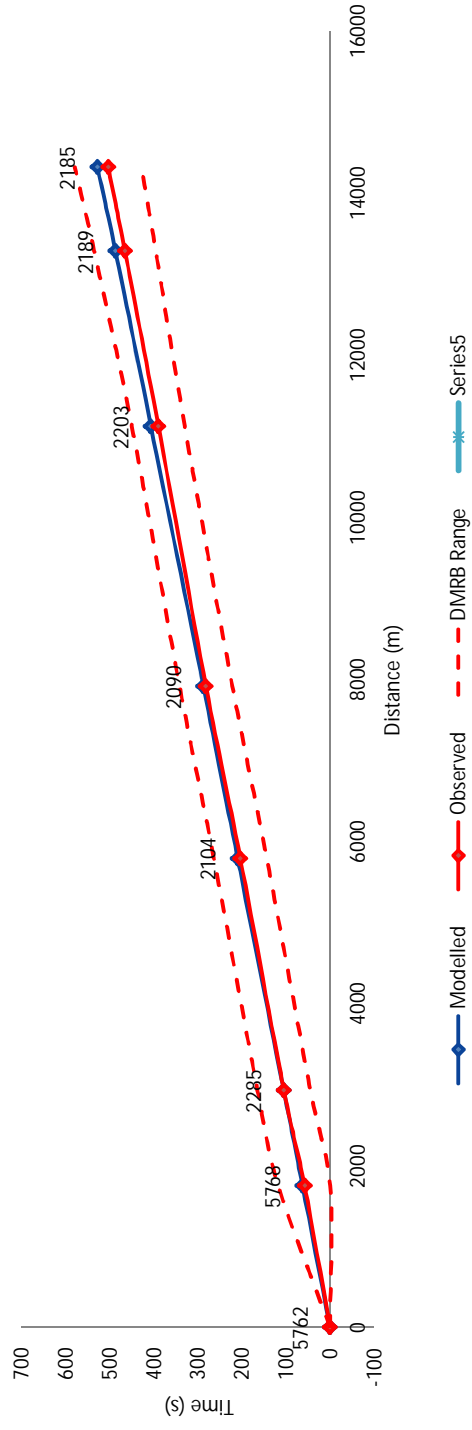
### 2-WB

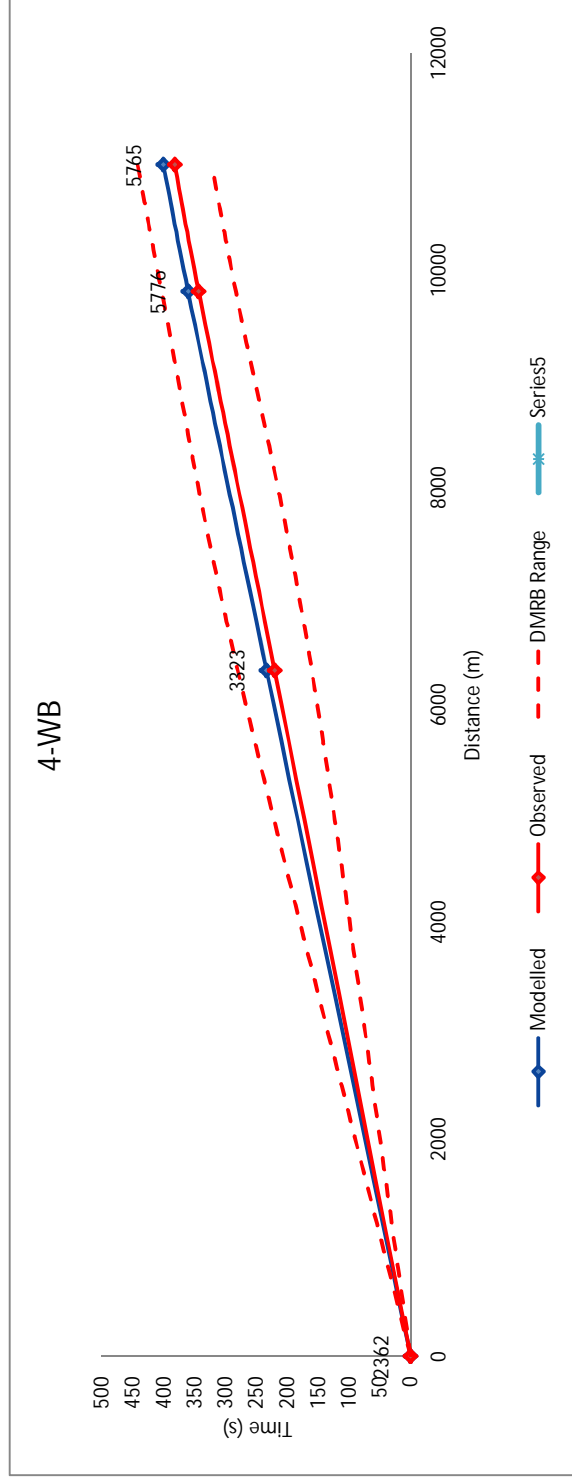
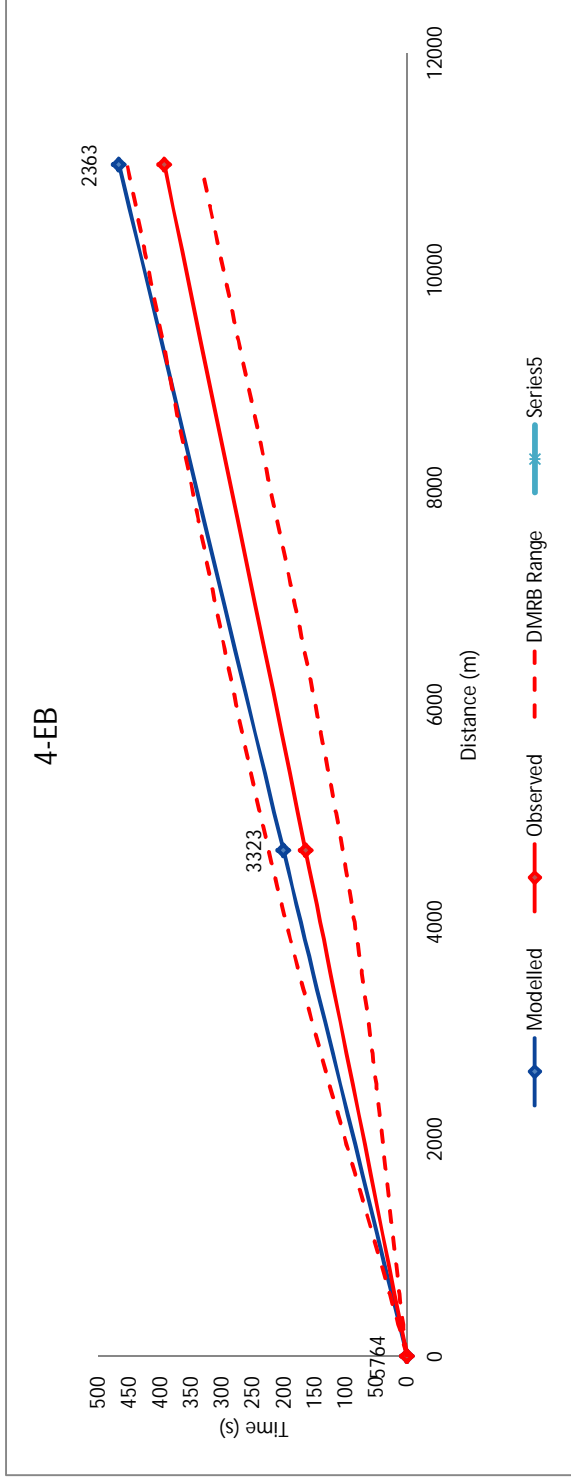


3-EB

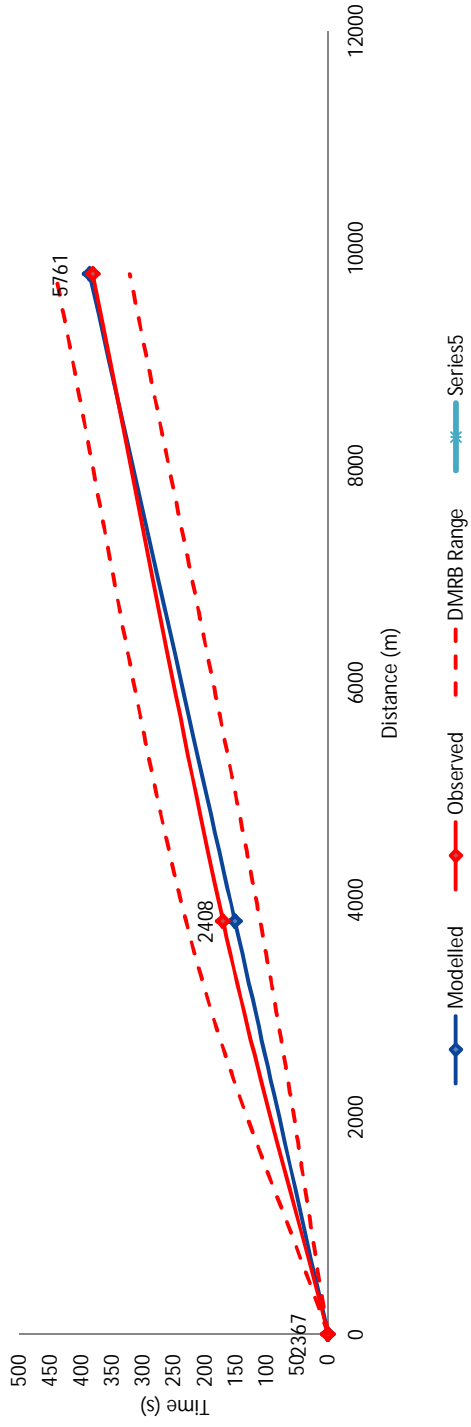


3-WB

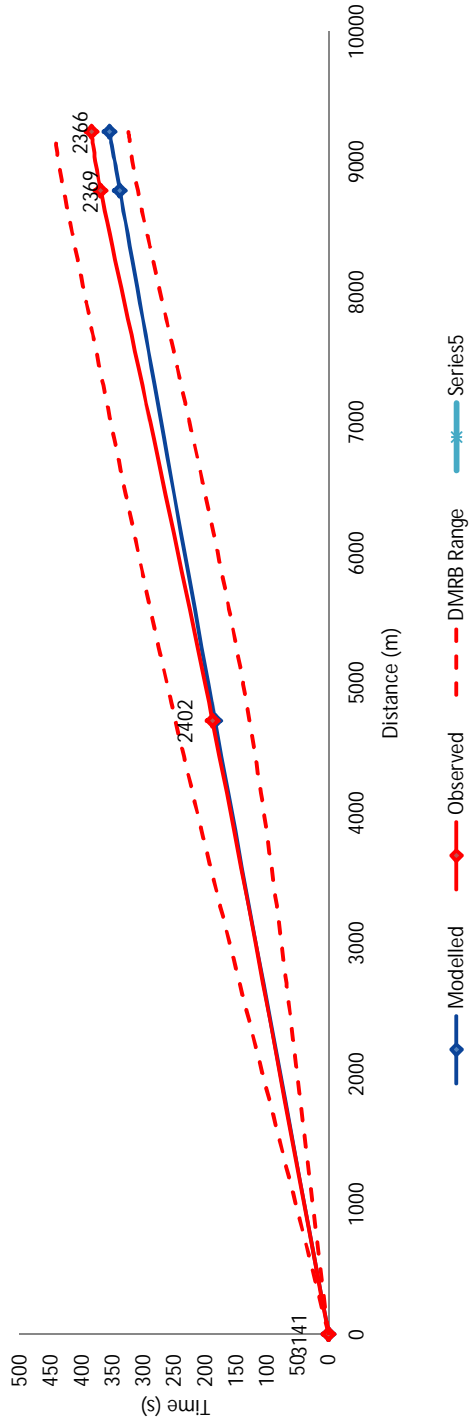




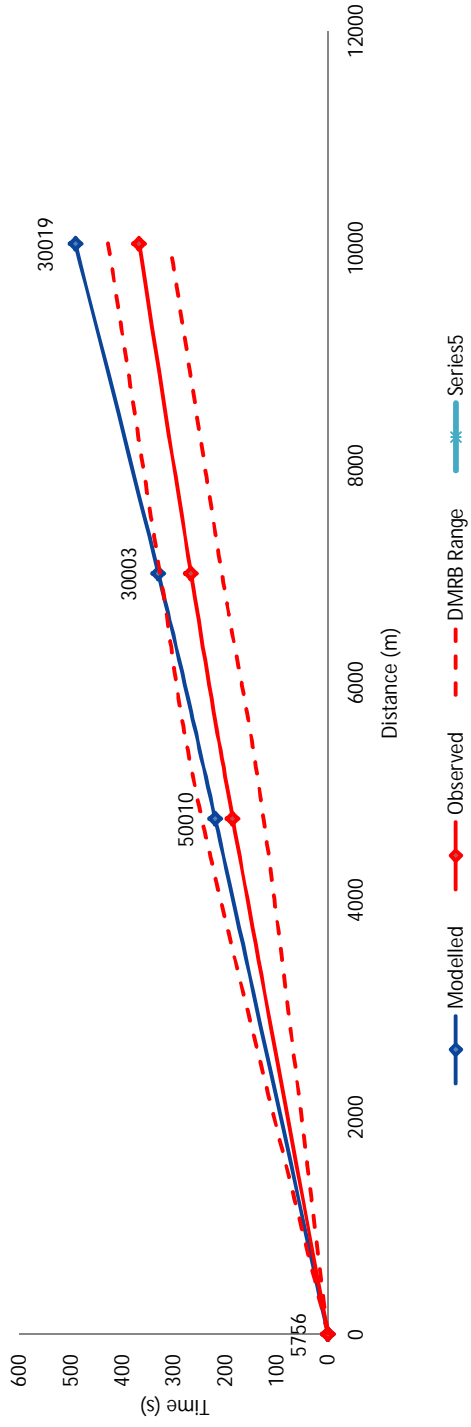
### 5-EB



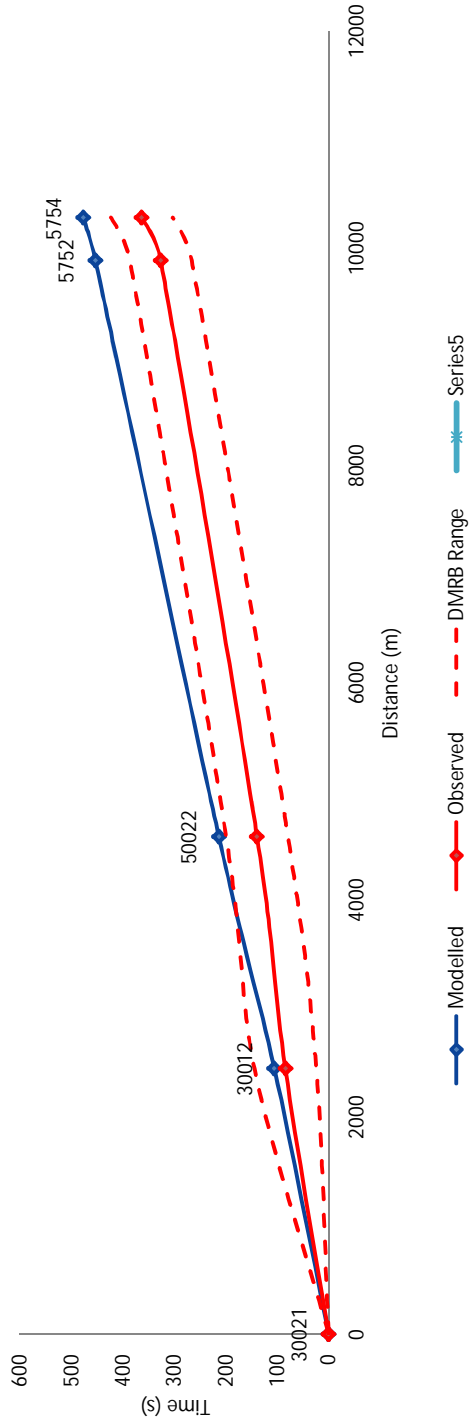
### 5-WB



### 6-EB

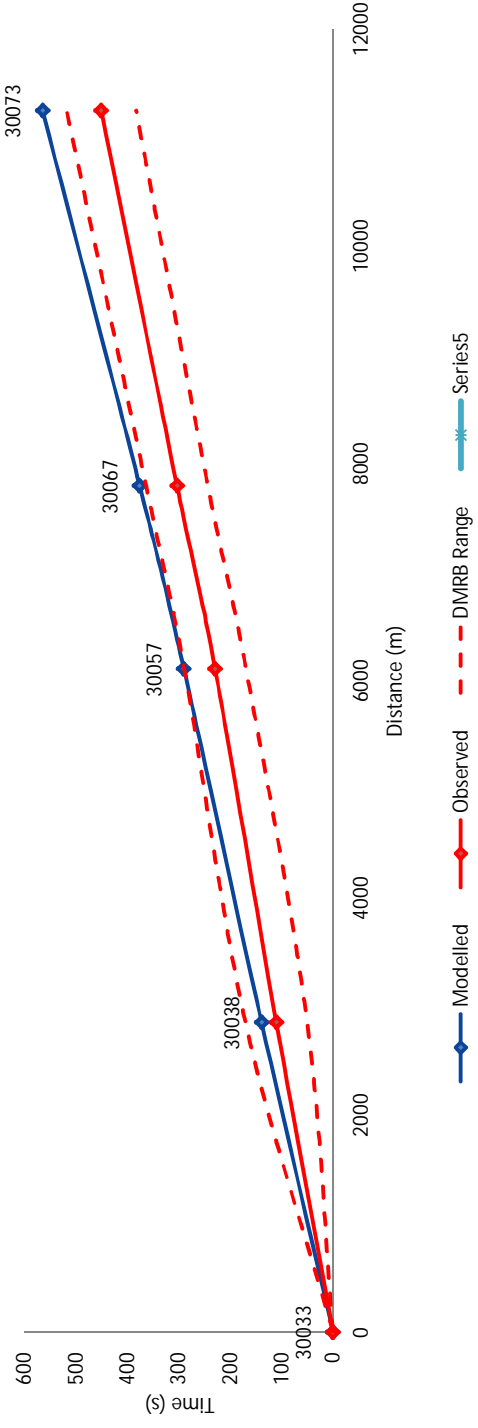


### 6-WB

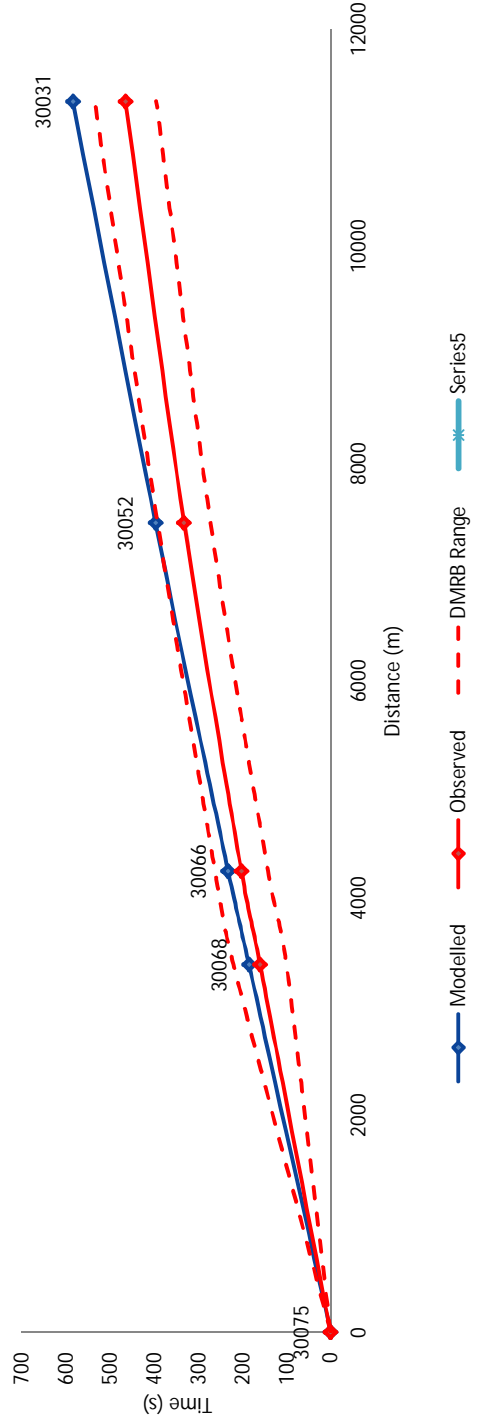




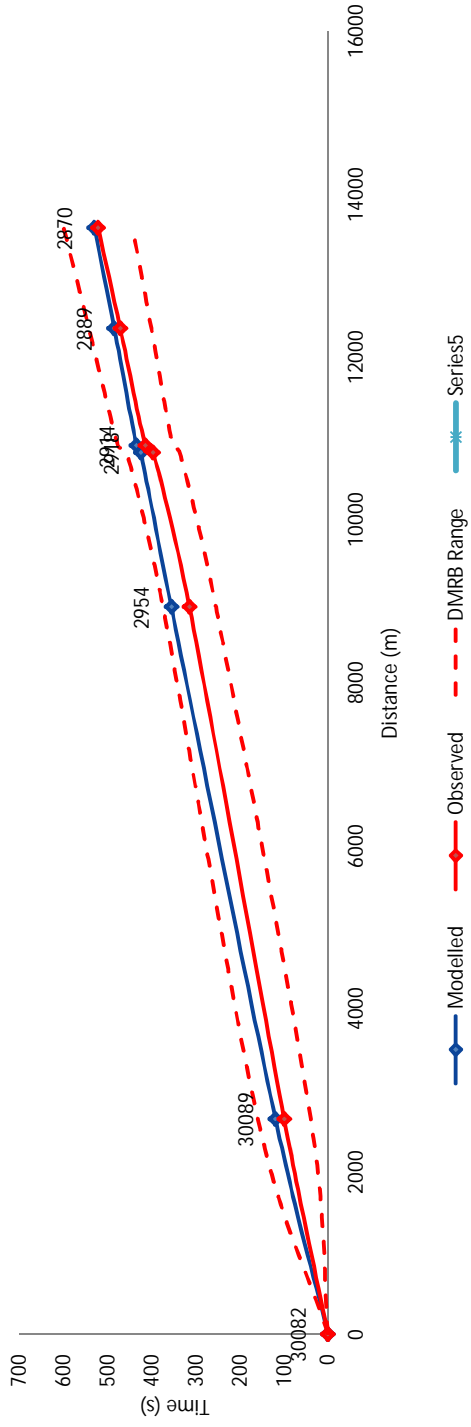
### 7-EB



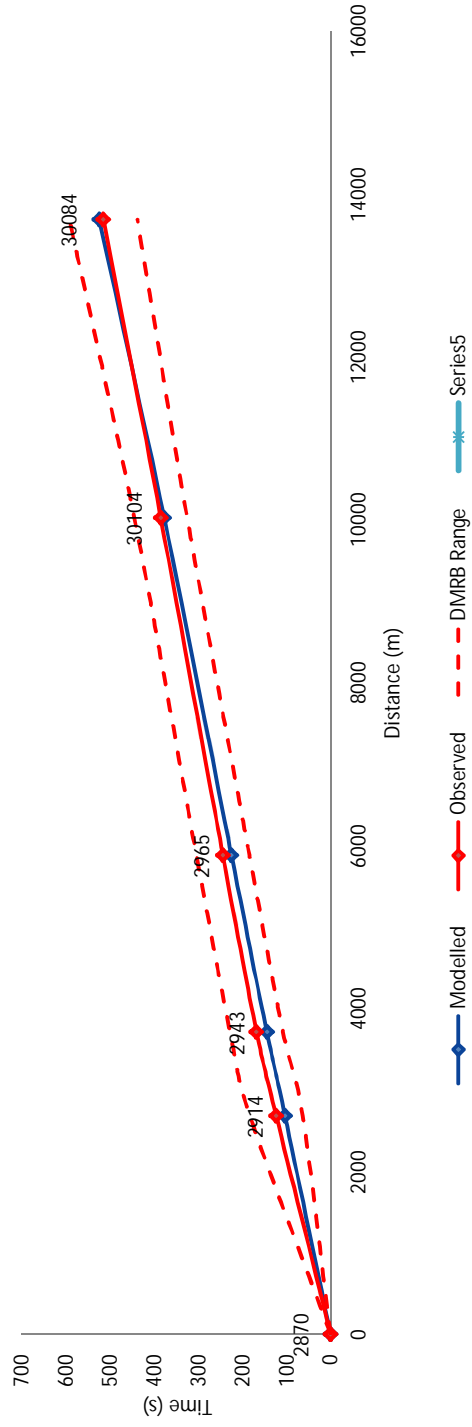
### 7-WB



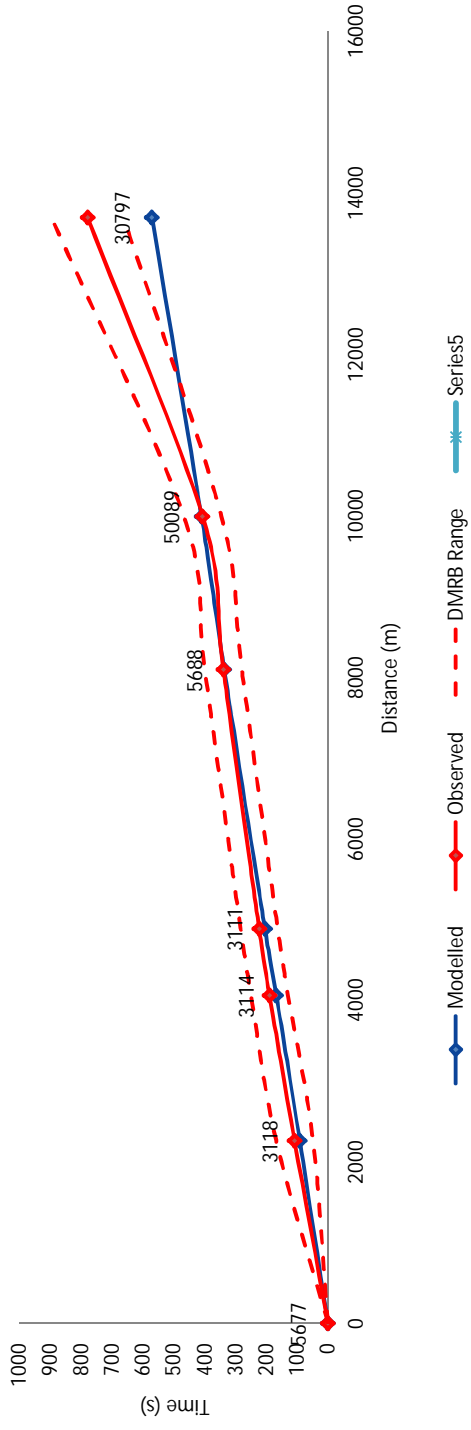
### 8-EB



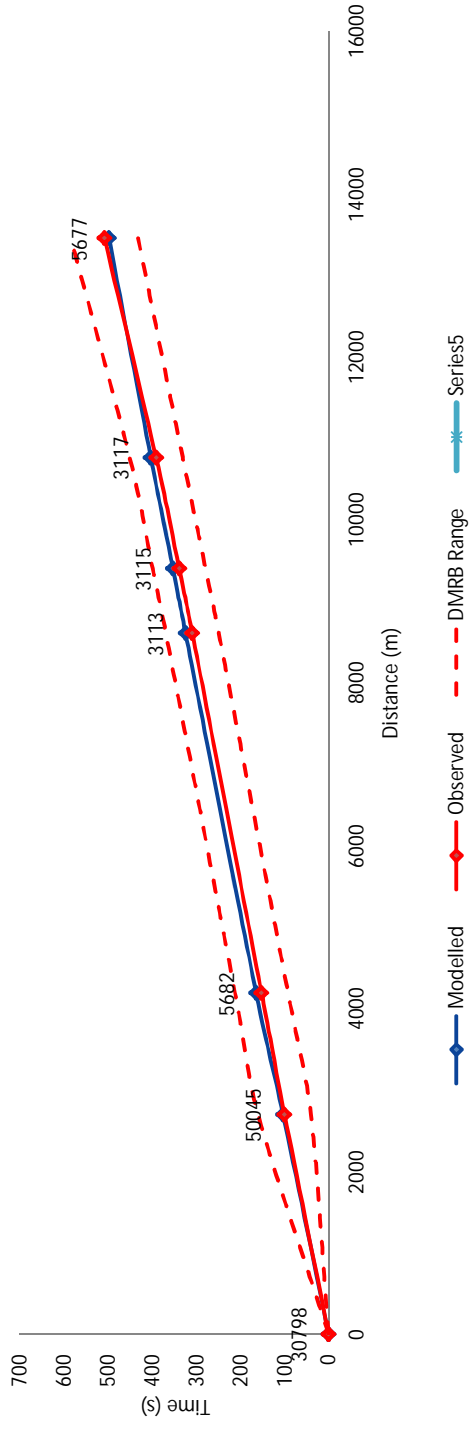
### 8-WB



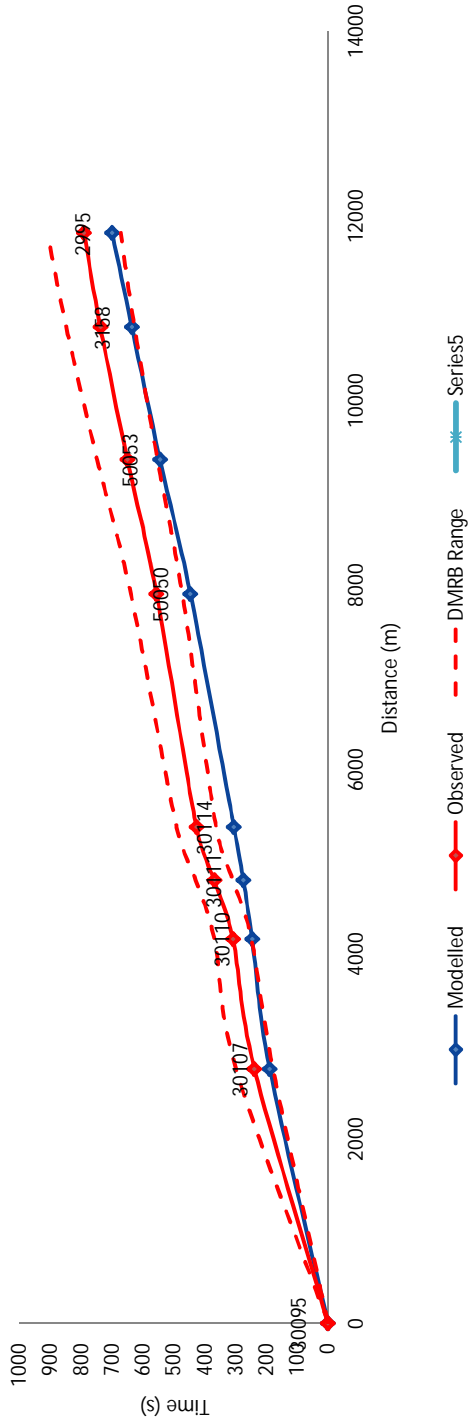
### 9-NB



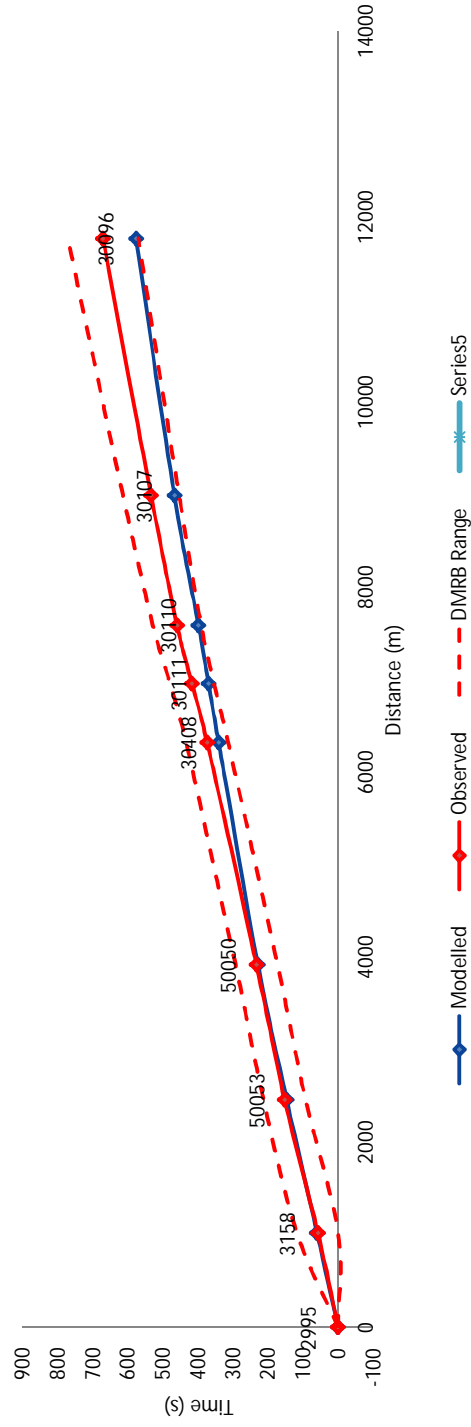
### 9-SB



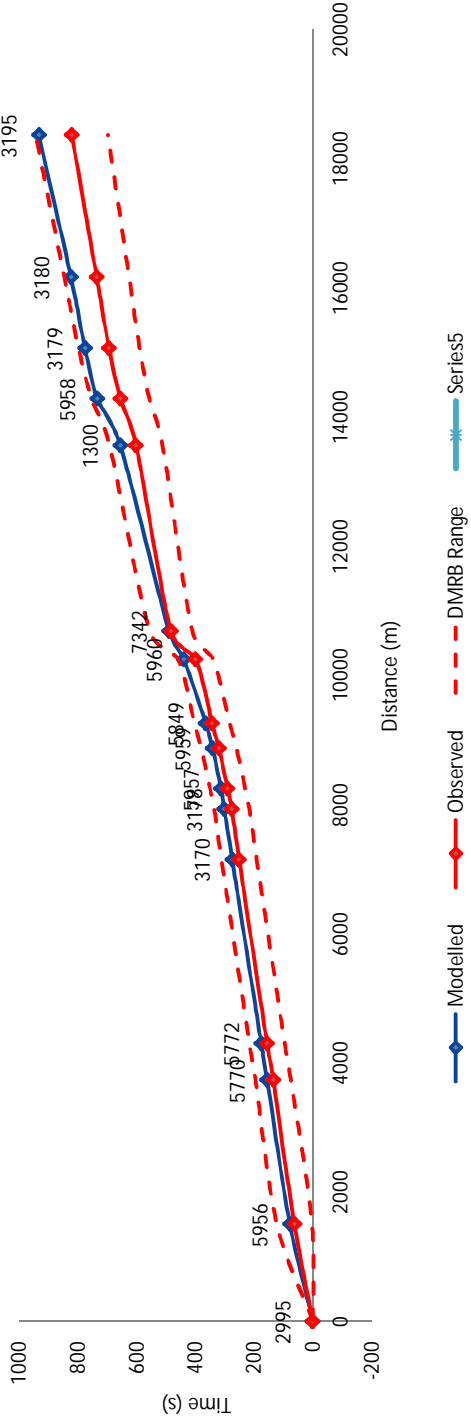
### 10-NB



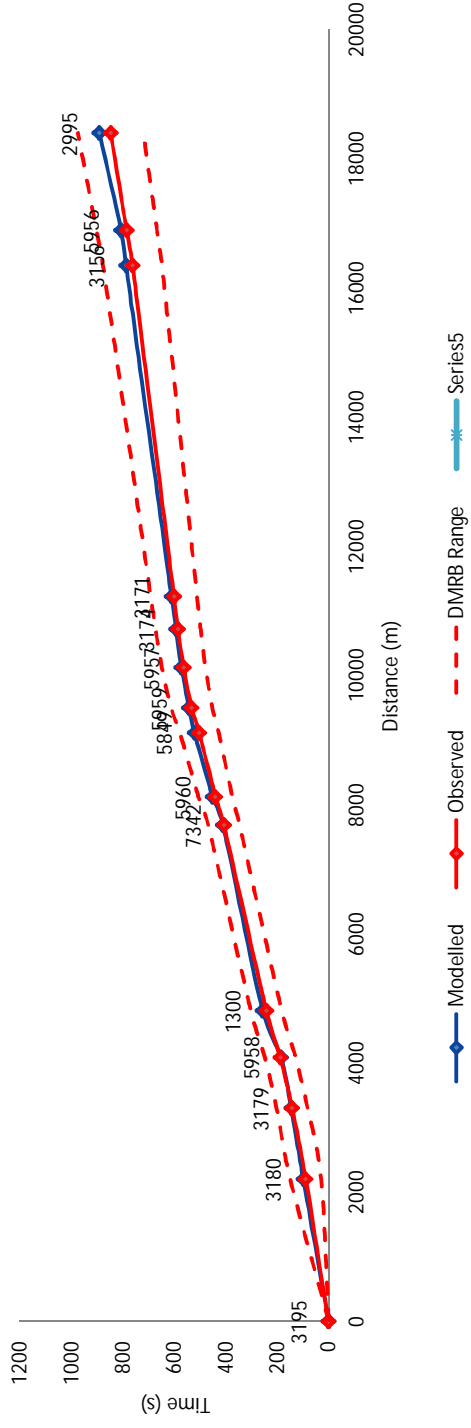
### 10-SB



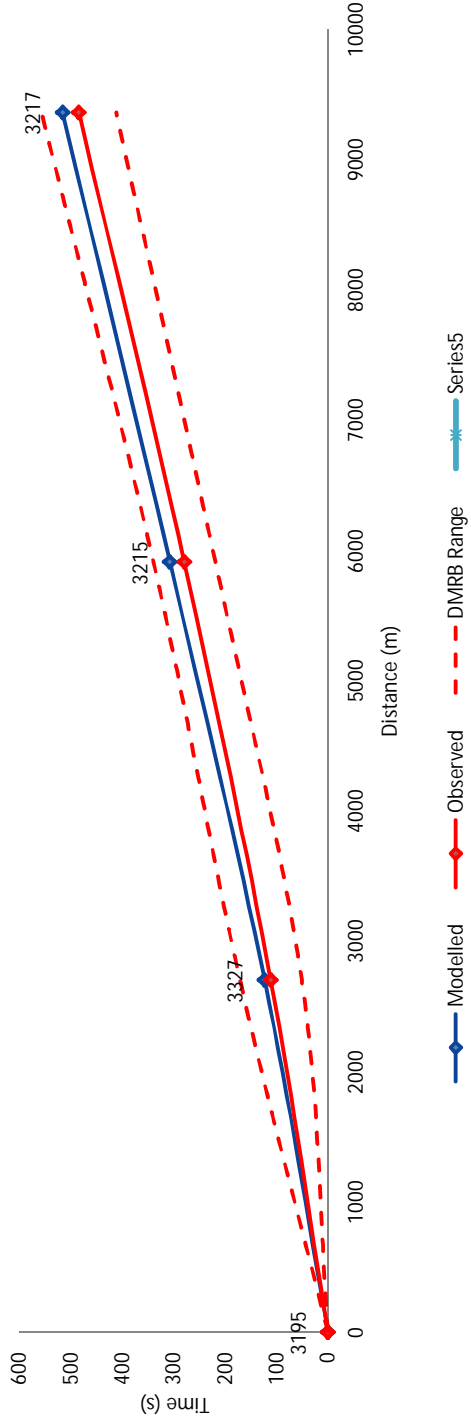
### 11-EB



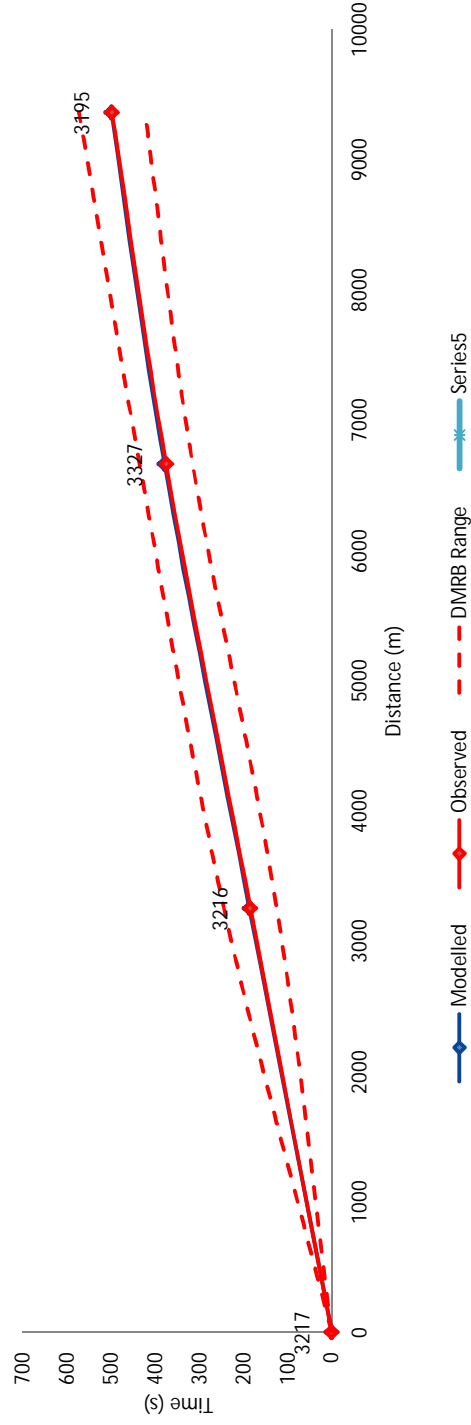
### 11-WB

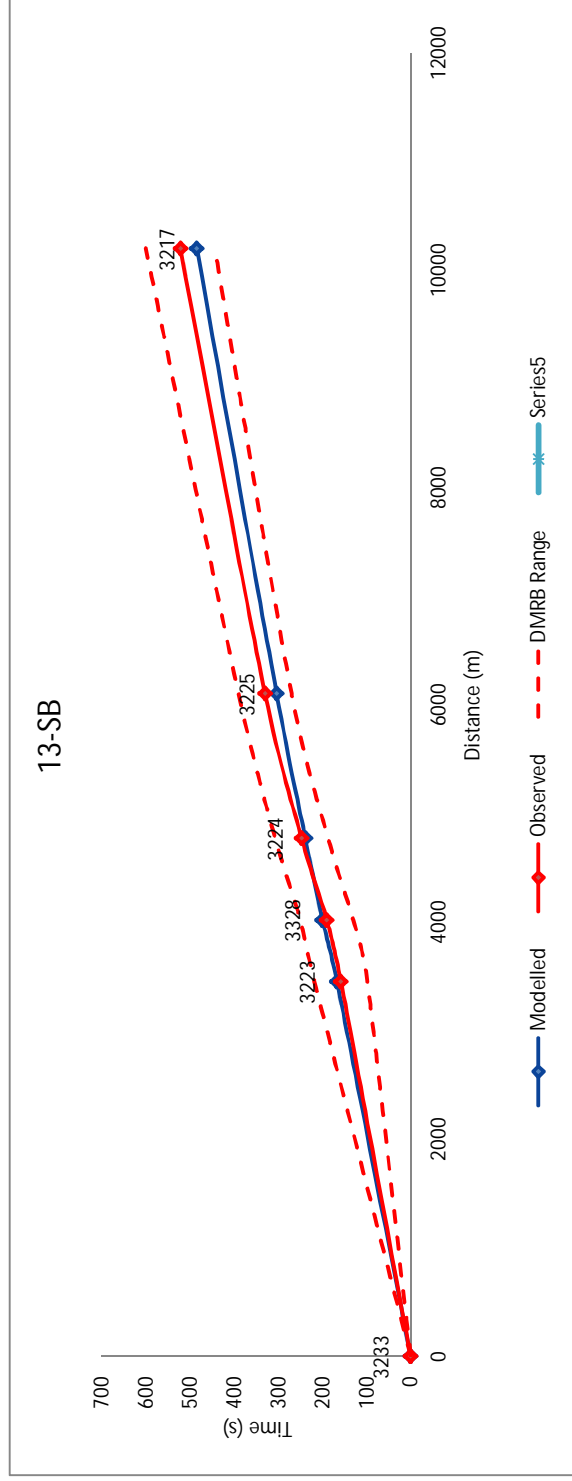
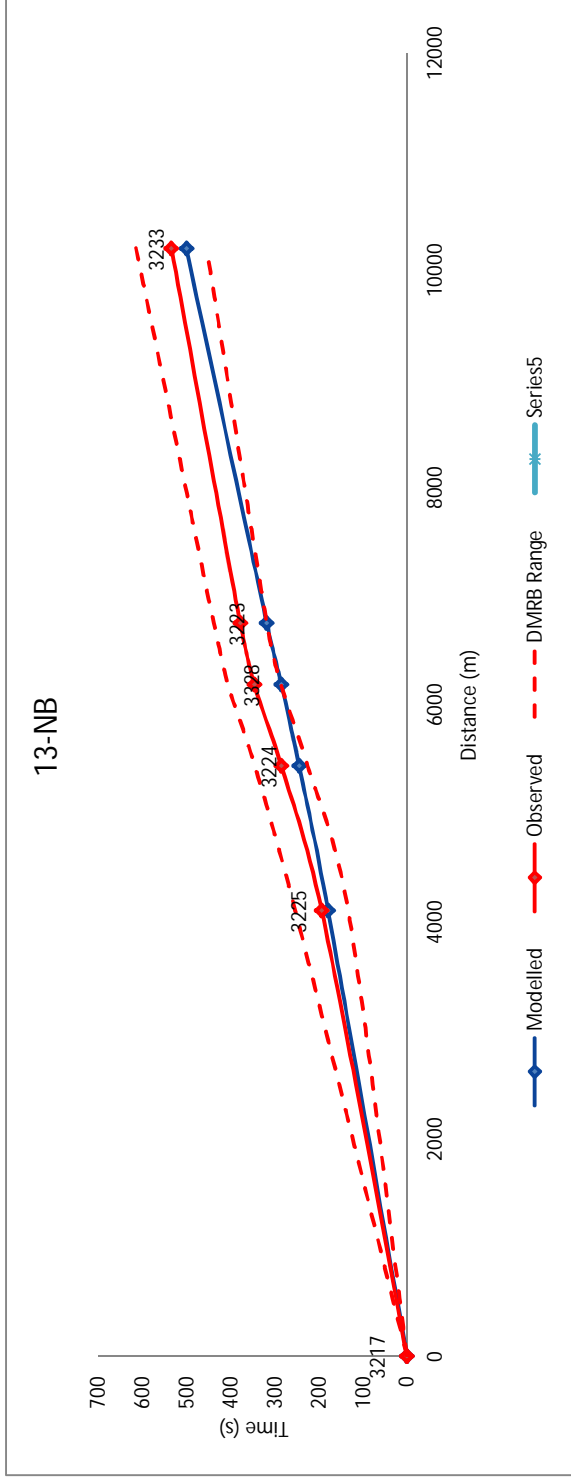


### 12-NB

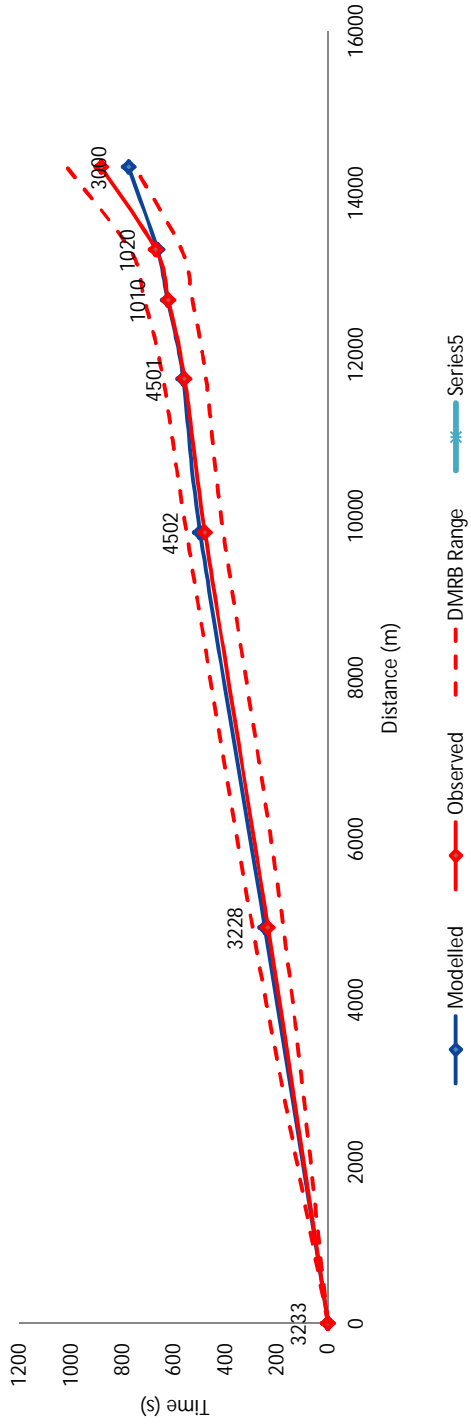


### 12-SB

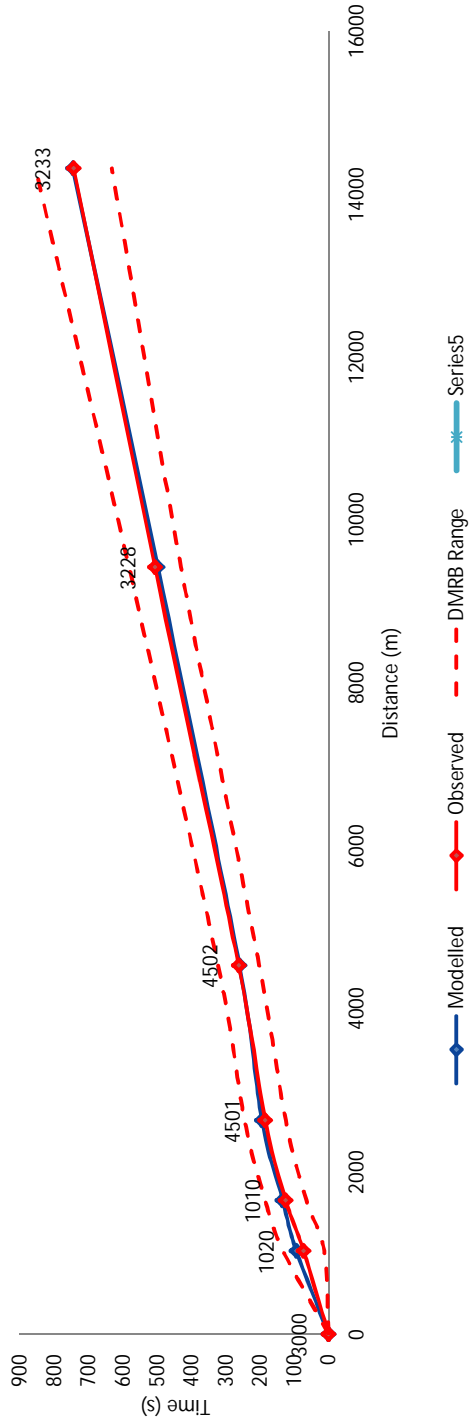




### 14-NB

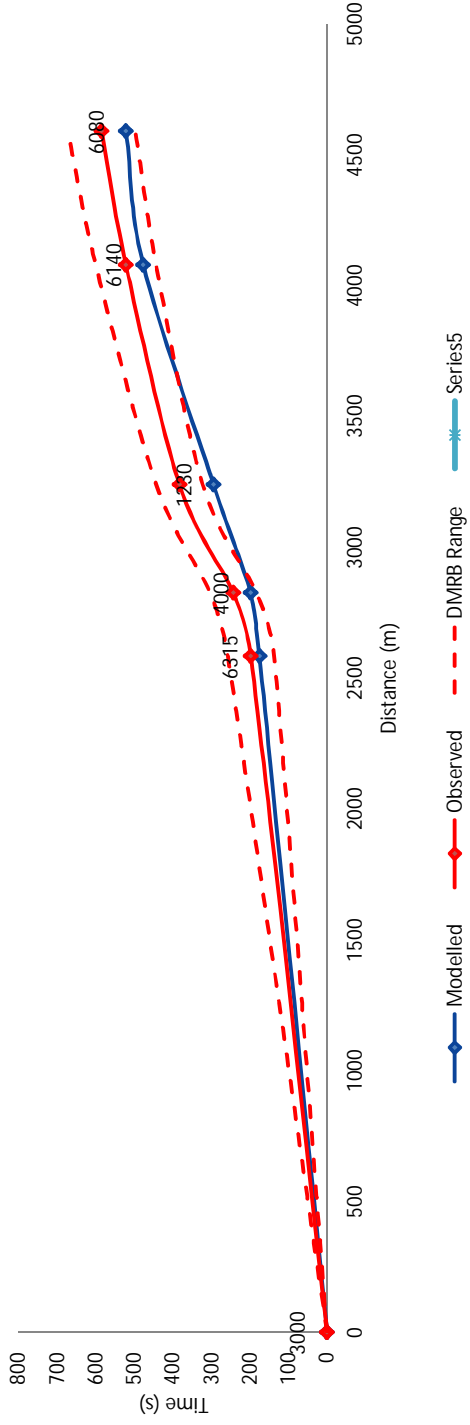


### 14-SB

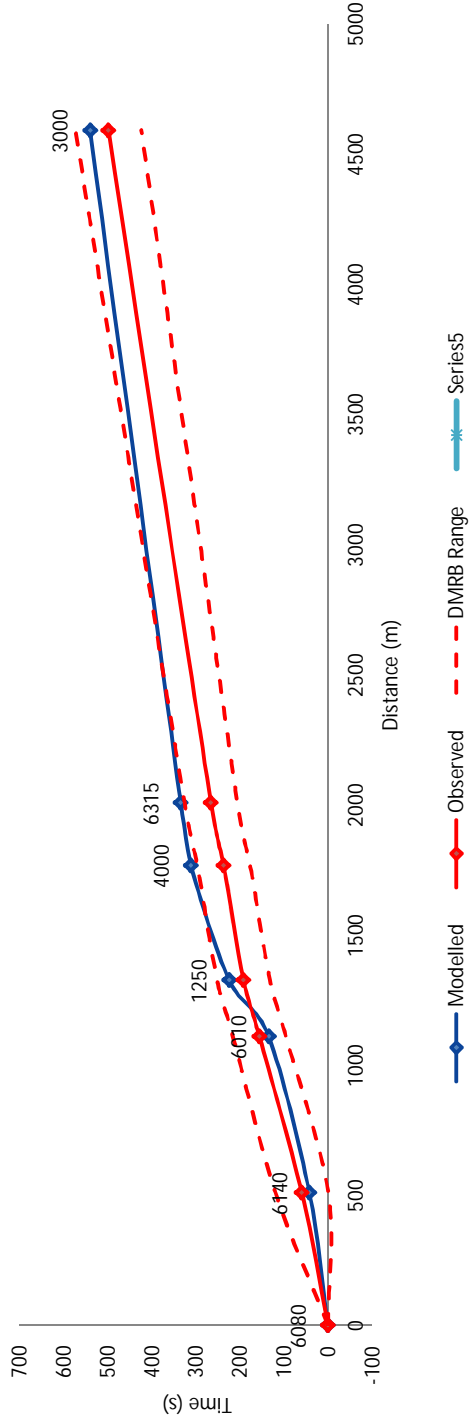


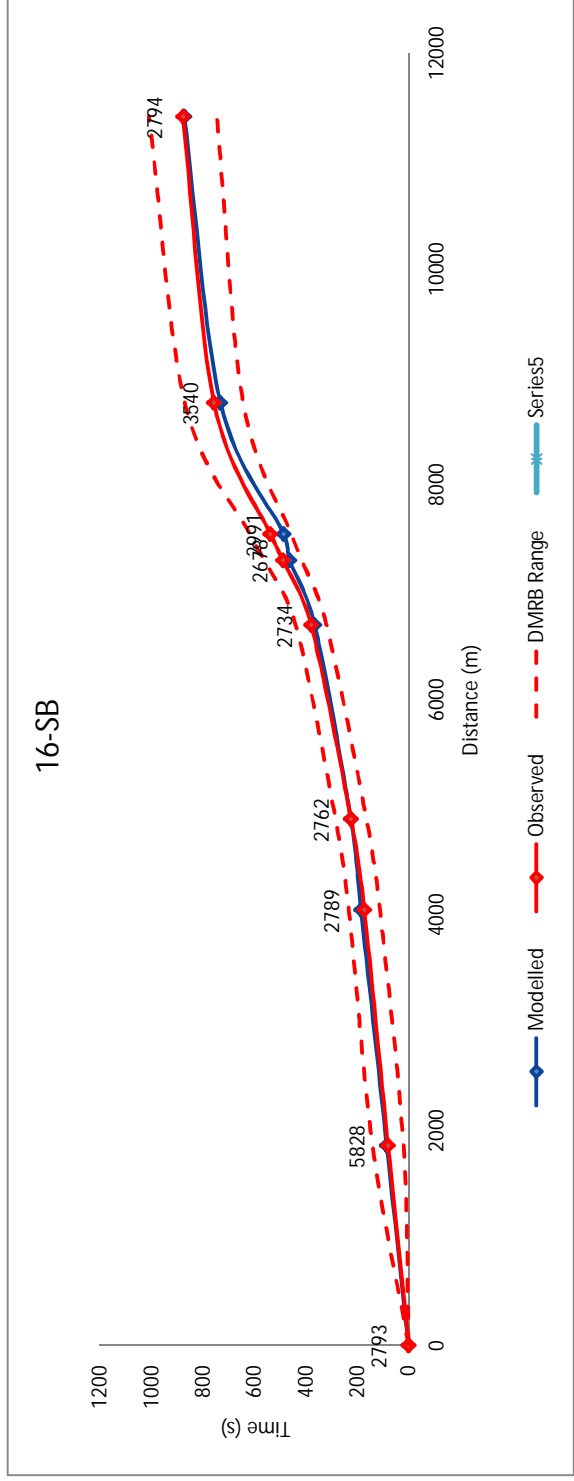
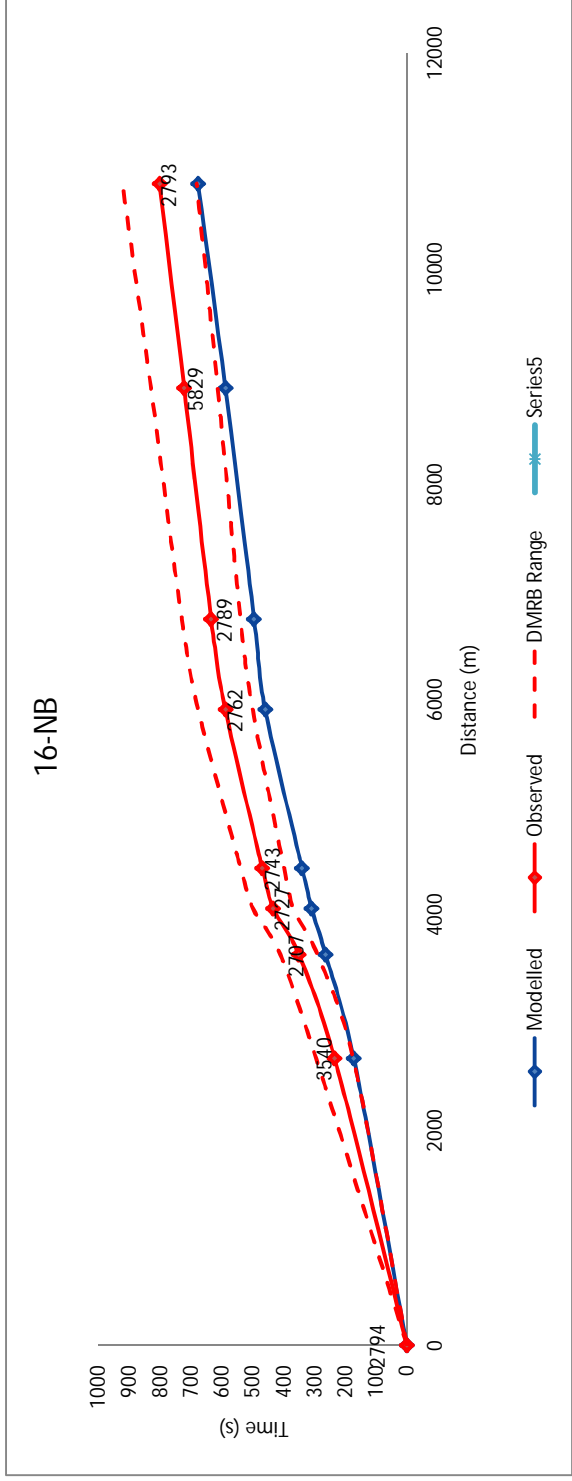


### 15-NB

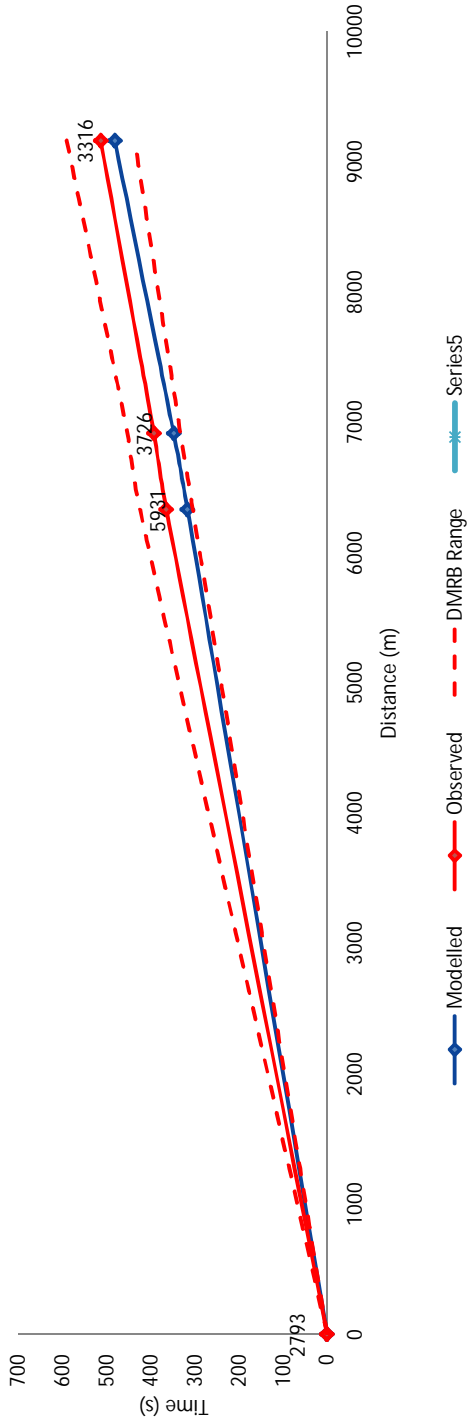


### 15-SB

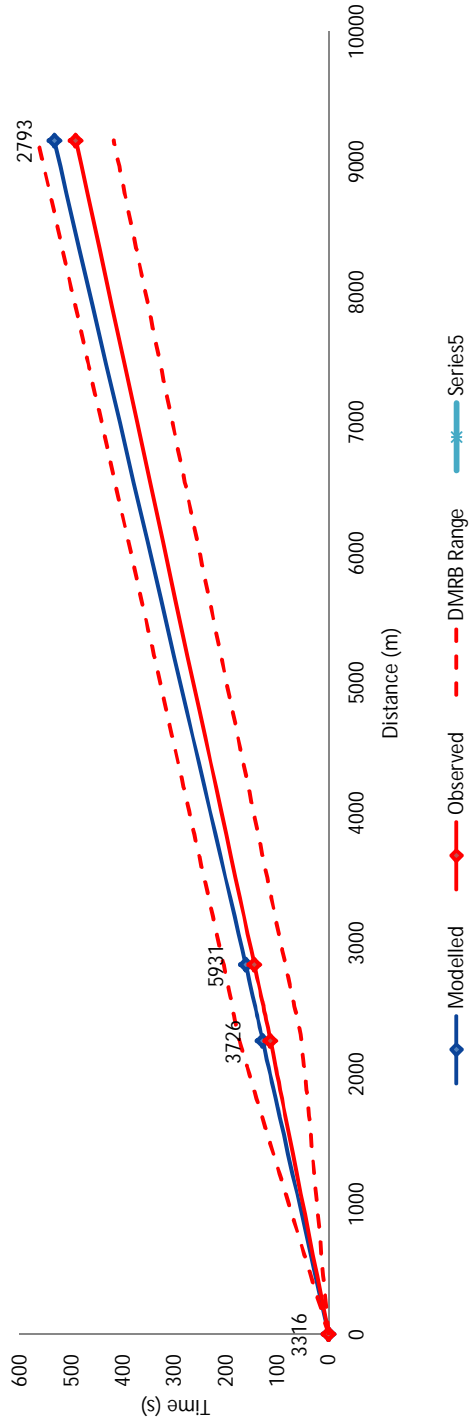




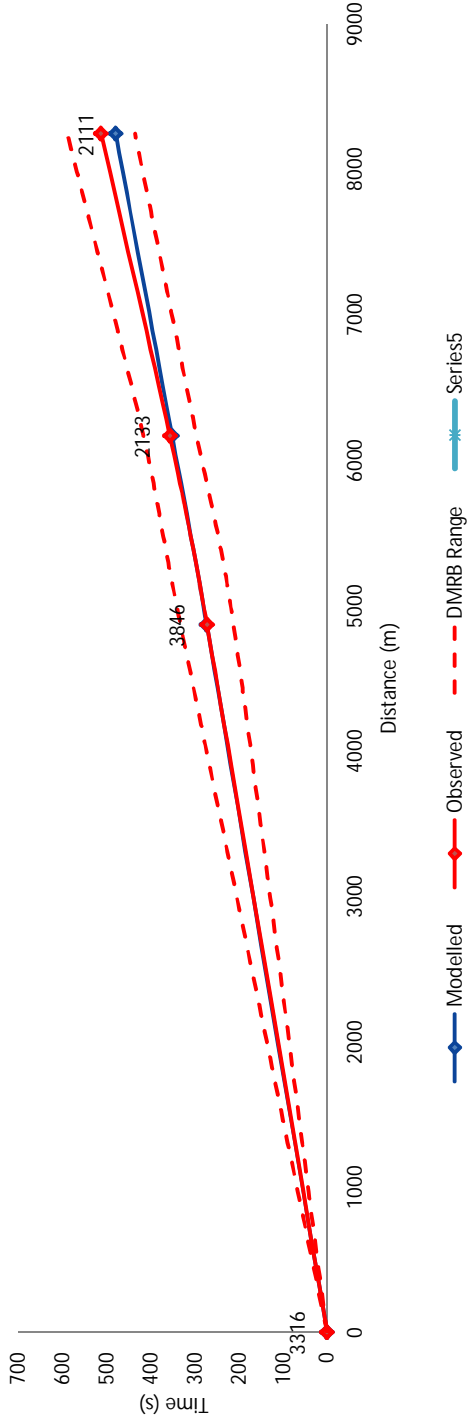
### 17-NB



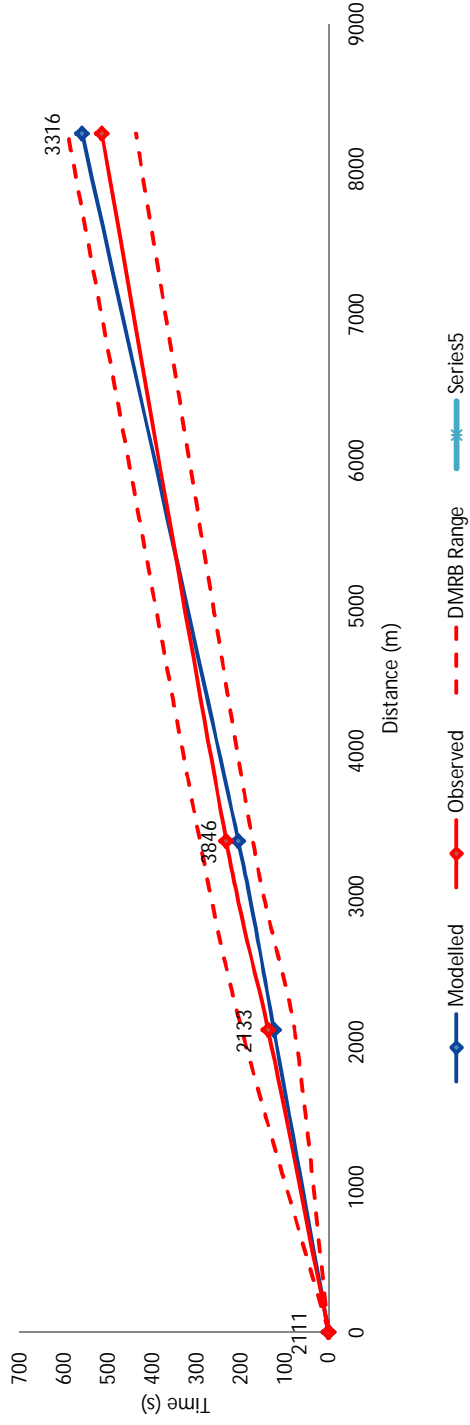
### 17-SB



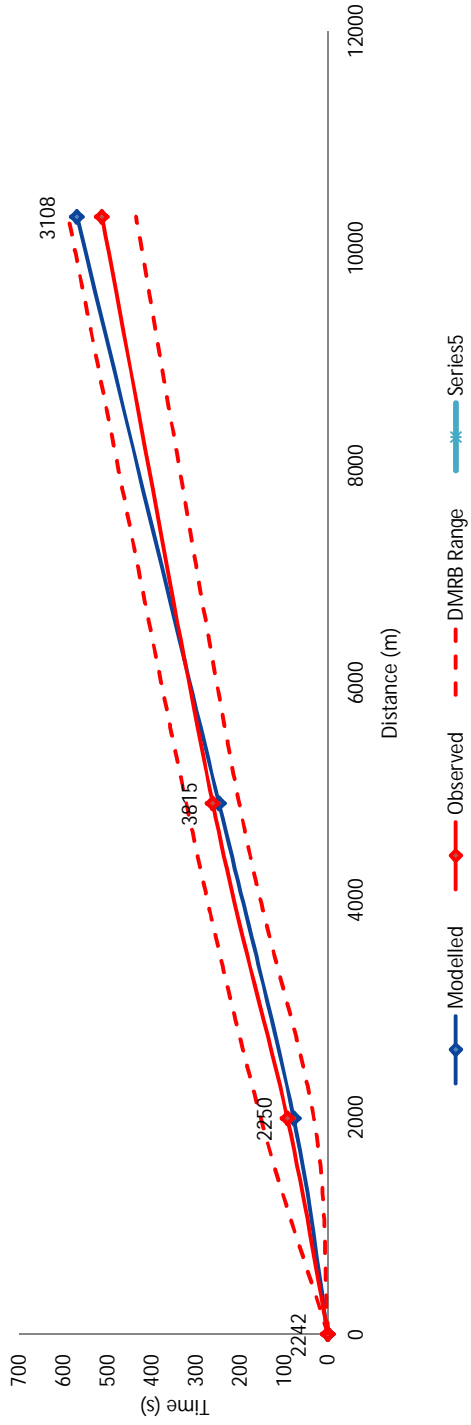
### 18-NB



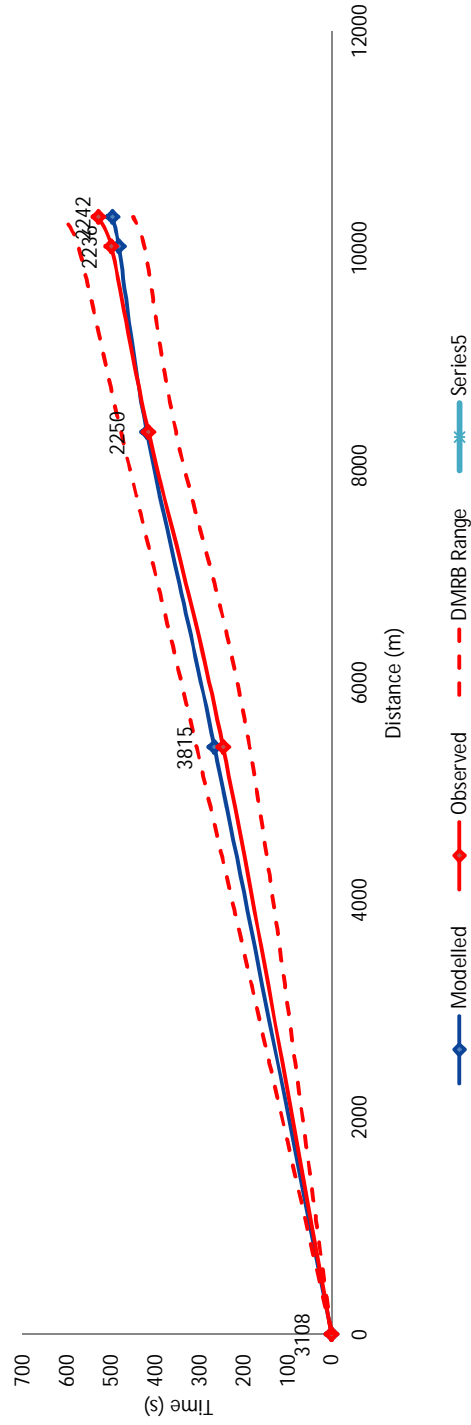
### 18-SB

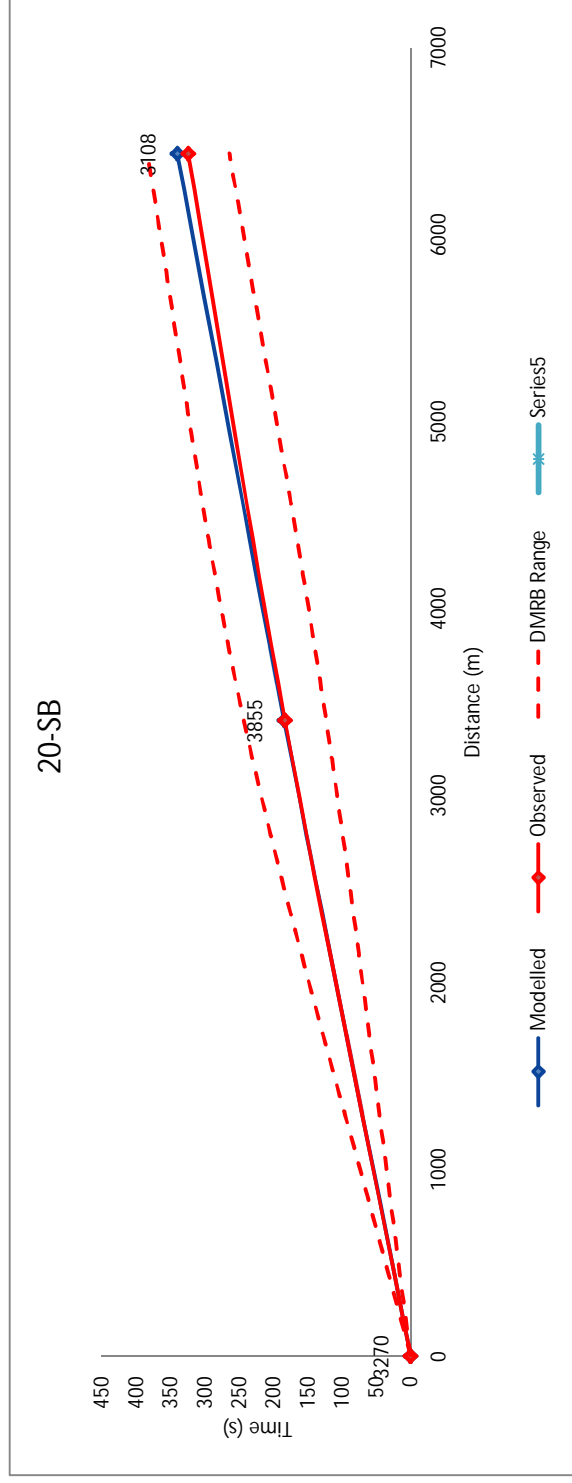
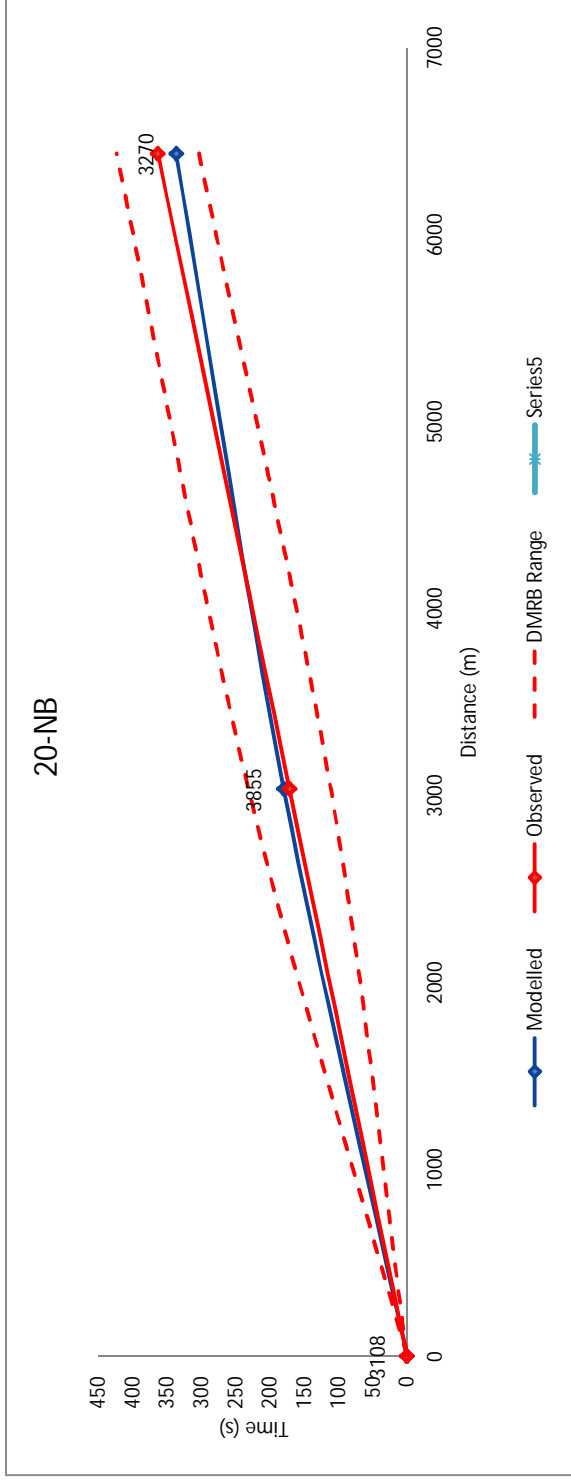


### 19-NB

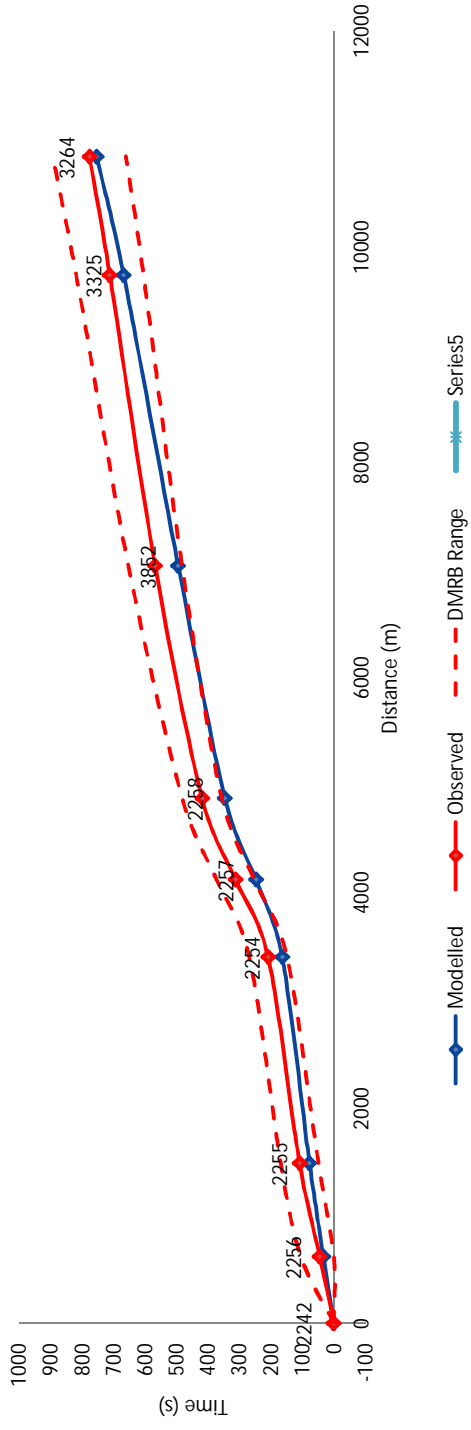


### 19-SB

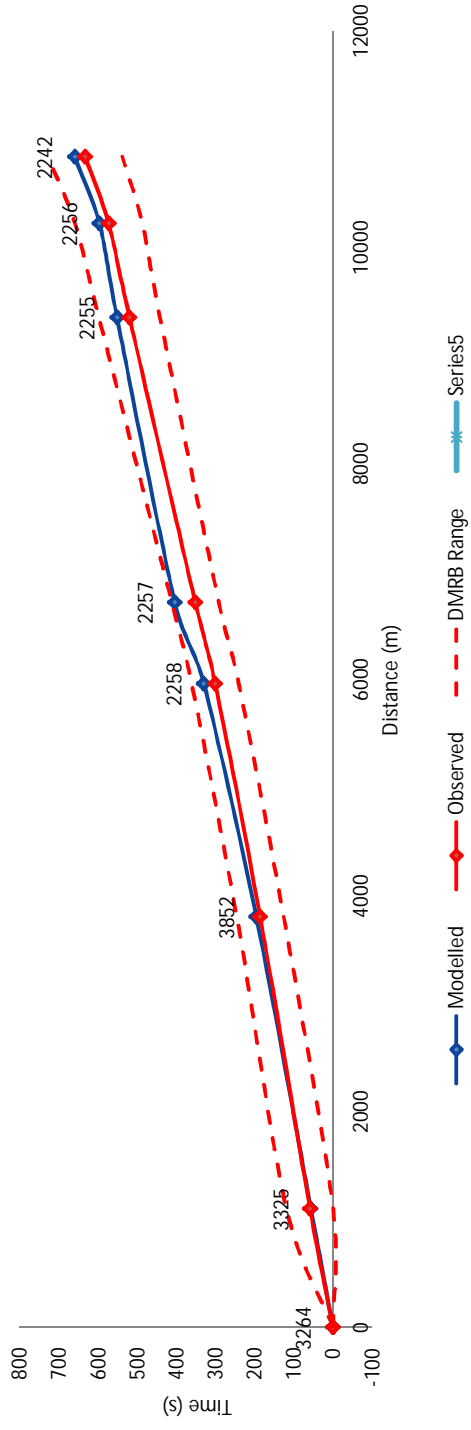




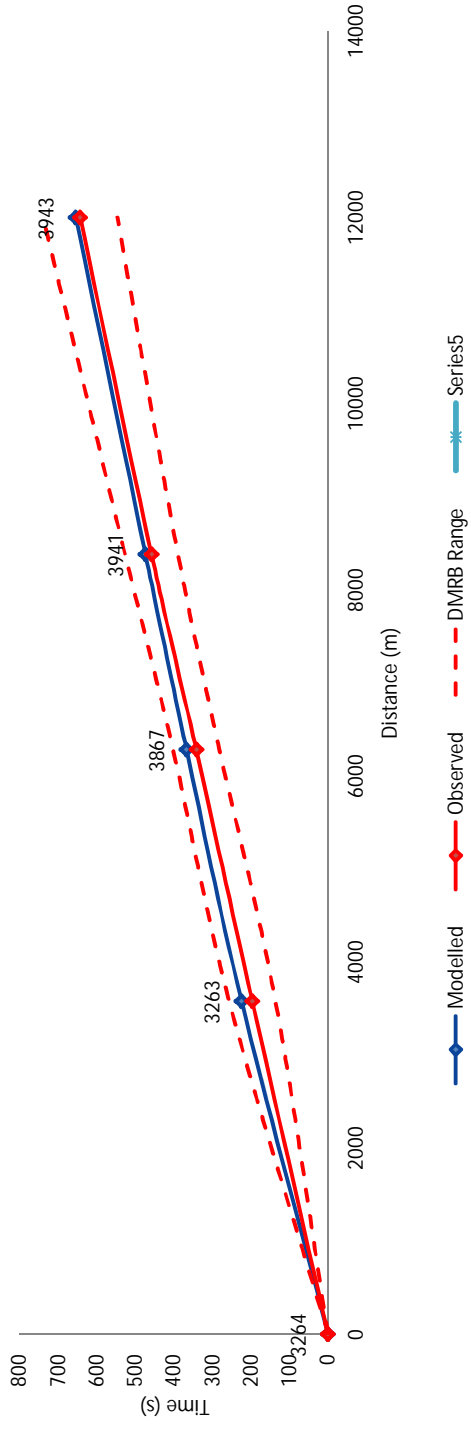
### 21-EB



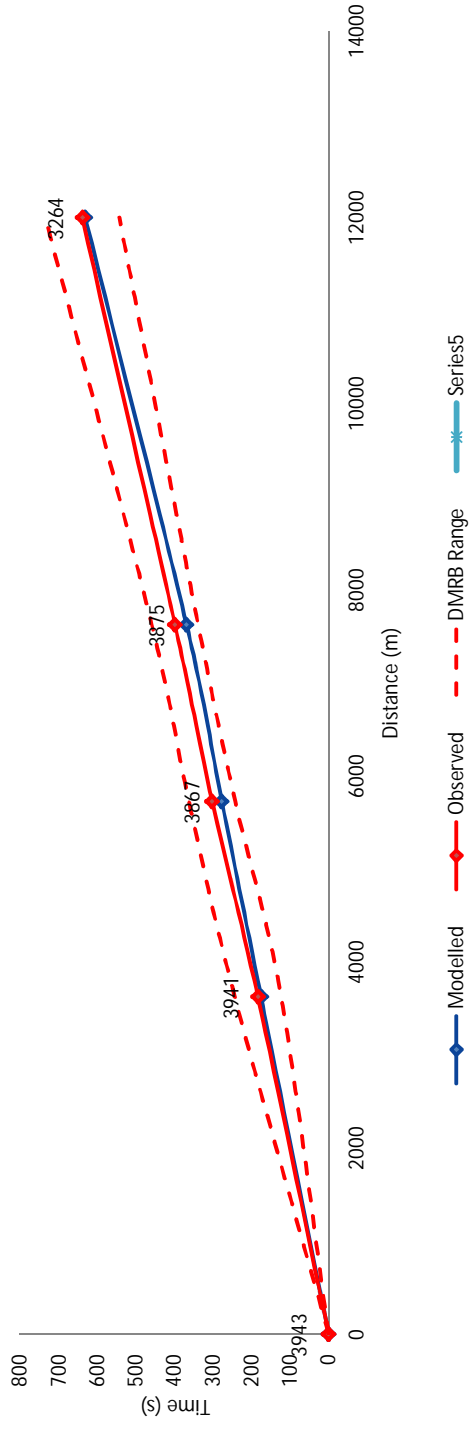
### 21-WB



### 22-EB

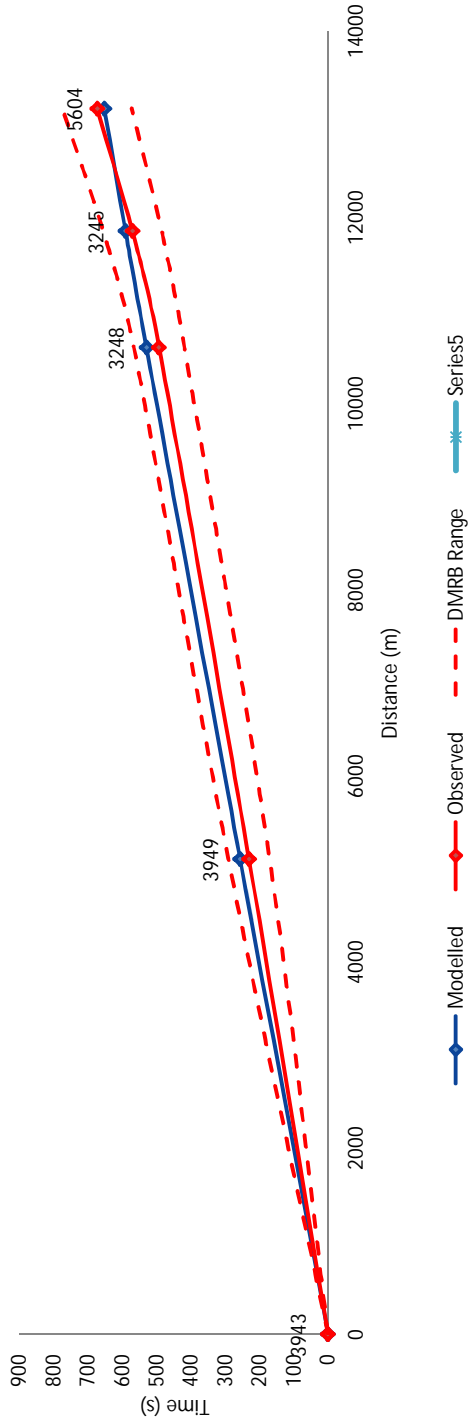


### 22-WB

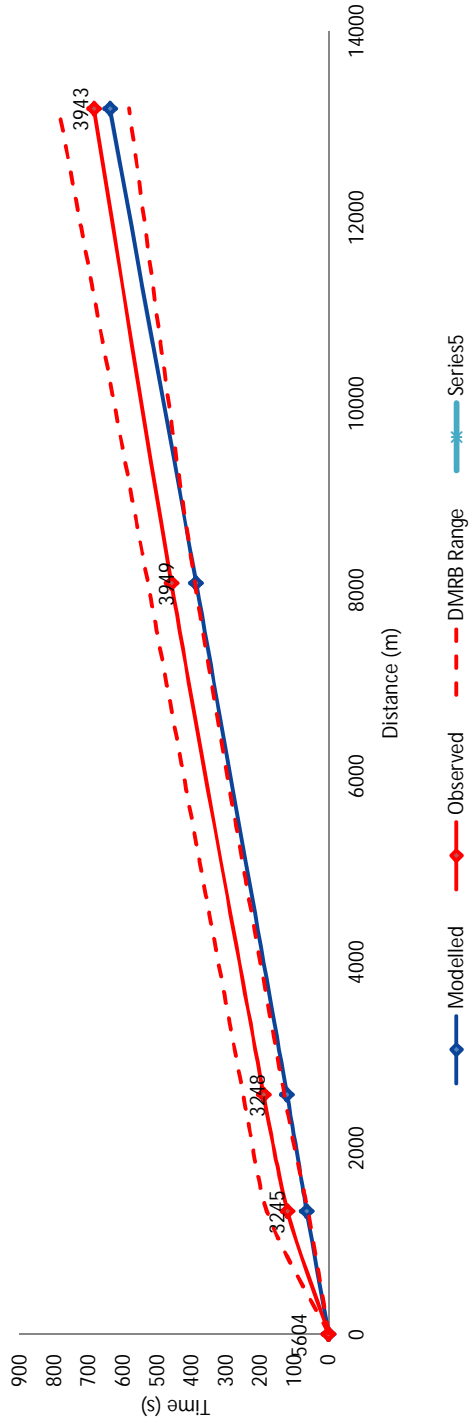




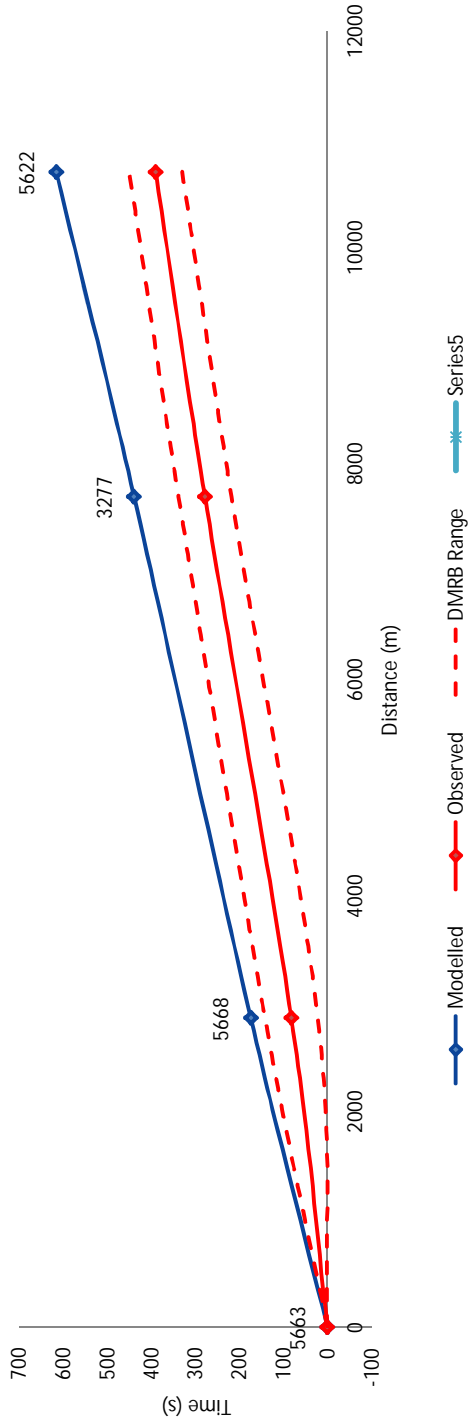
### 23-EB



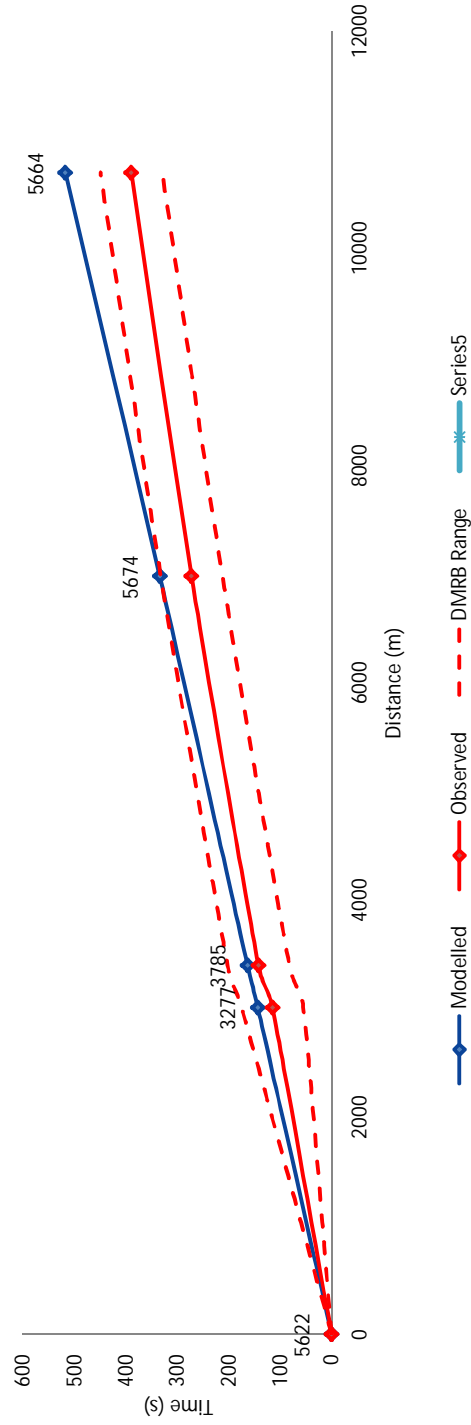
### 23-WB



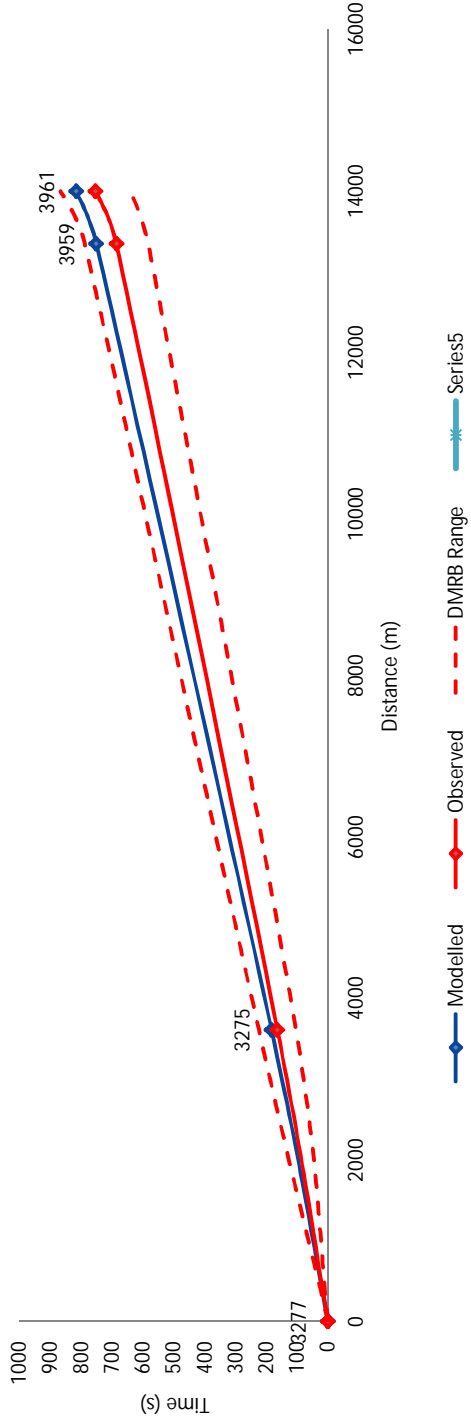
### 24-NB



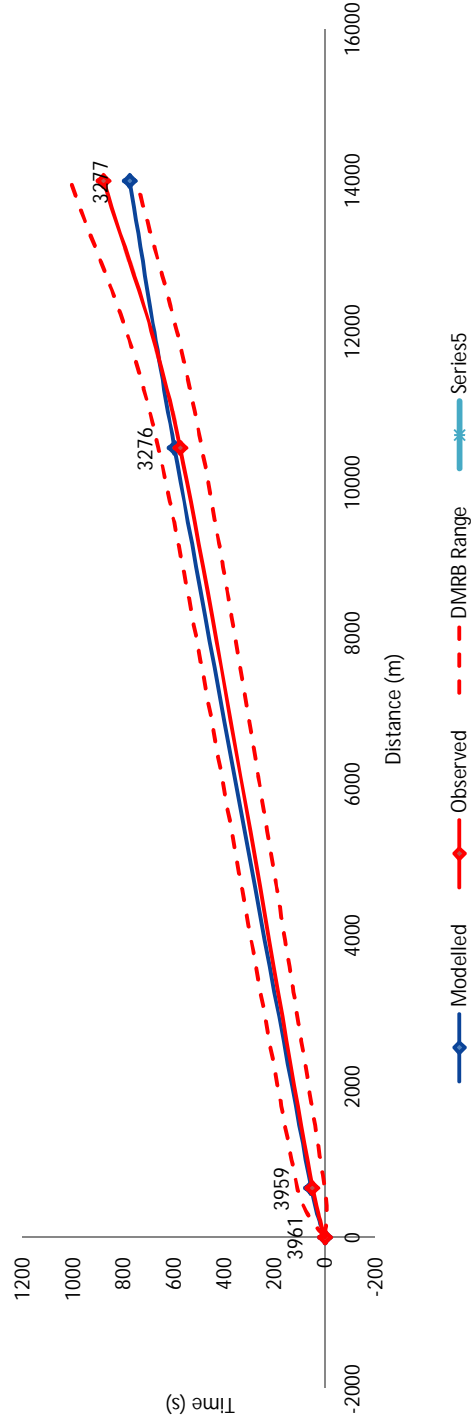
### 24-SB



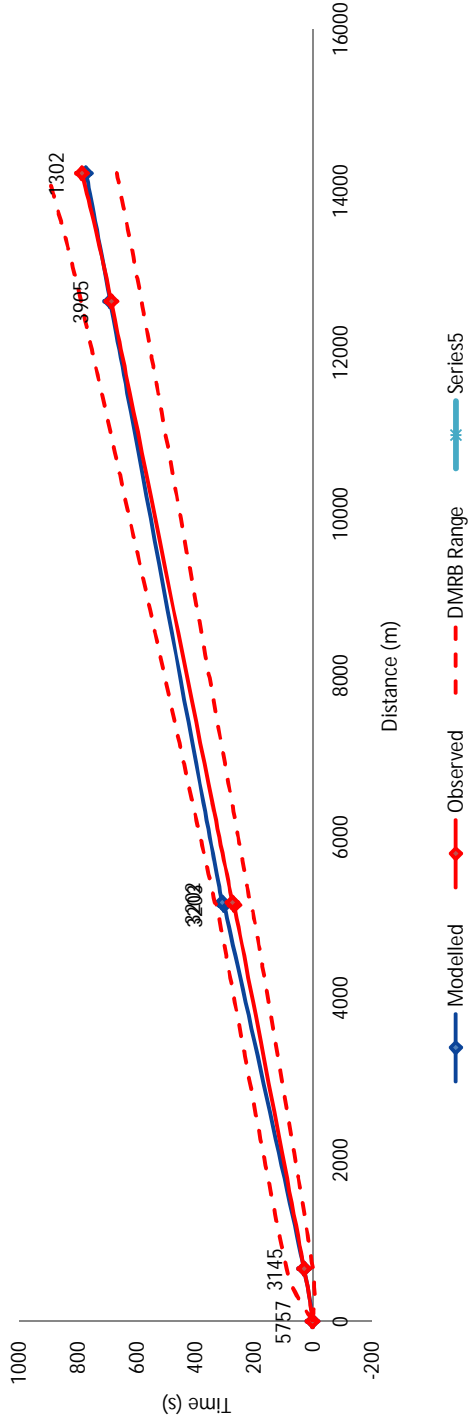
### 26-NB



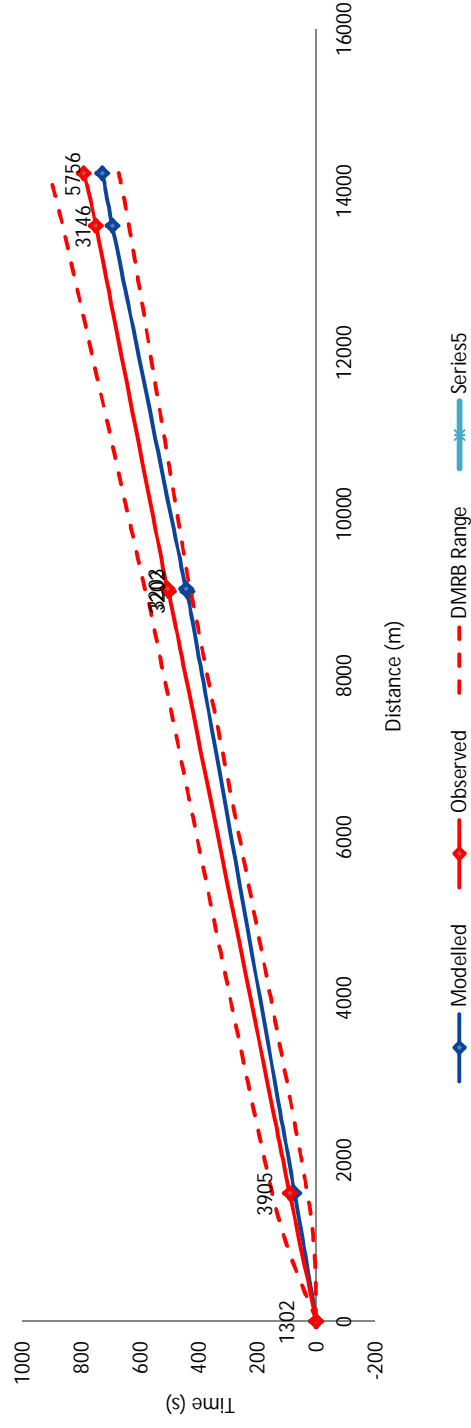
### 26-SB



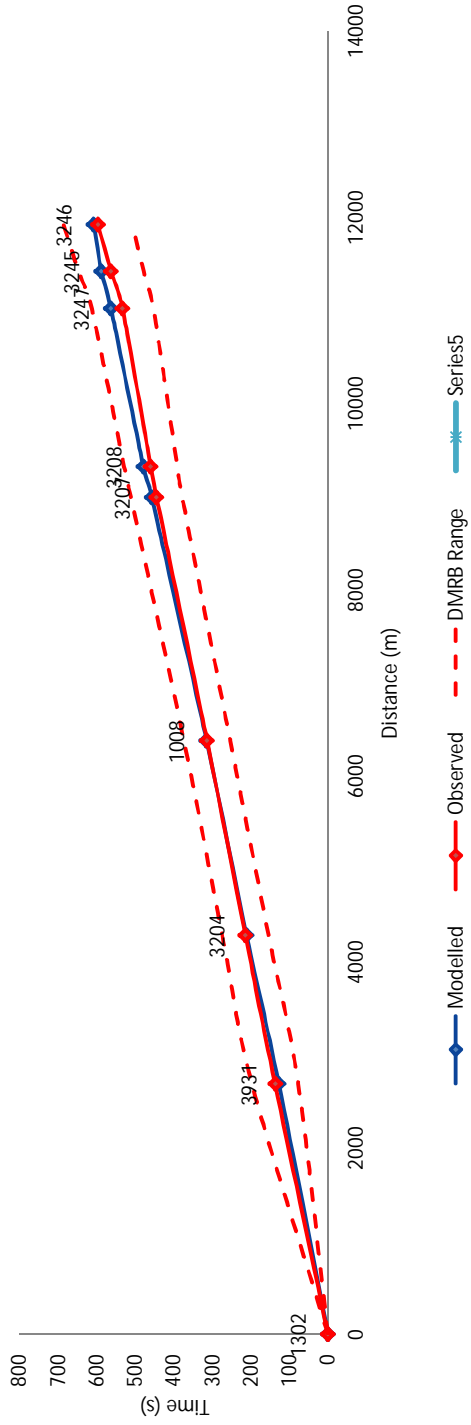
### 27-NB



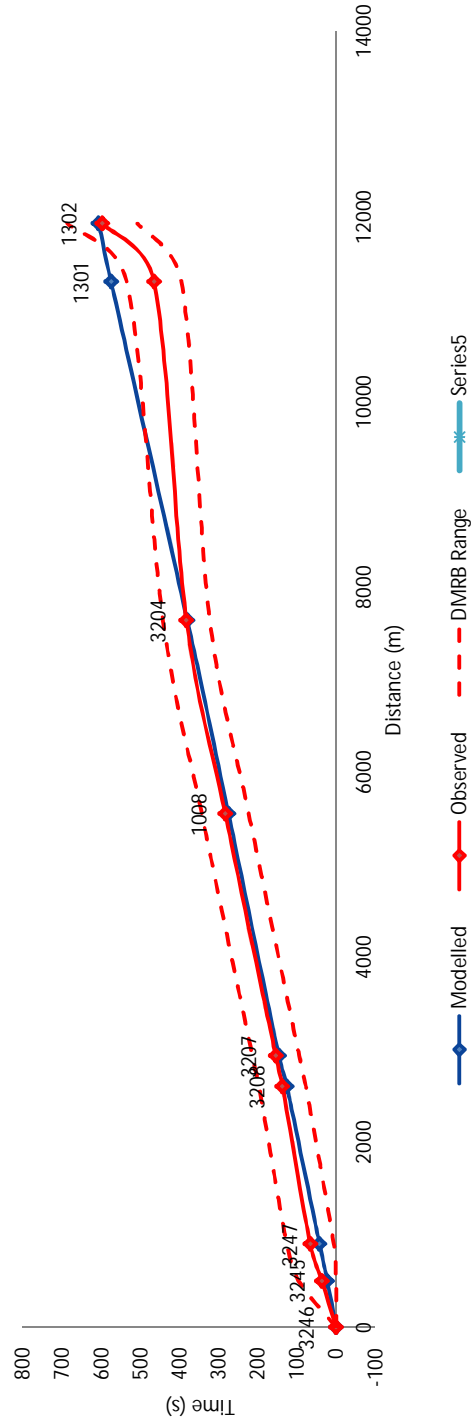
### 27-SB



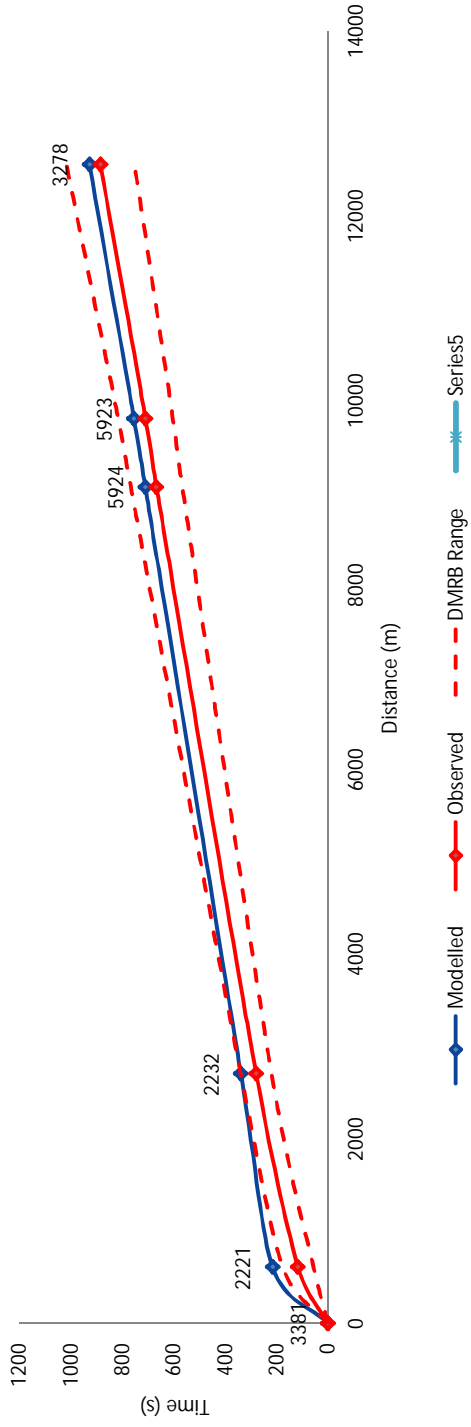
### 28-NB



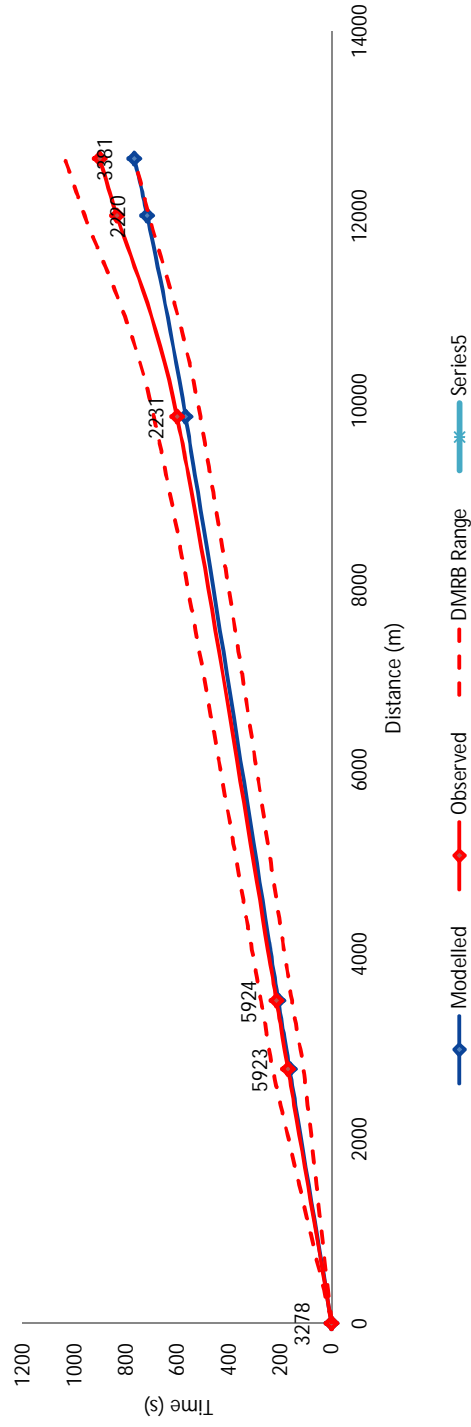
### 28-SB



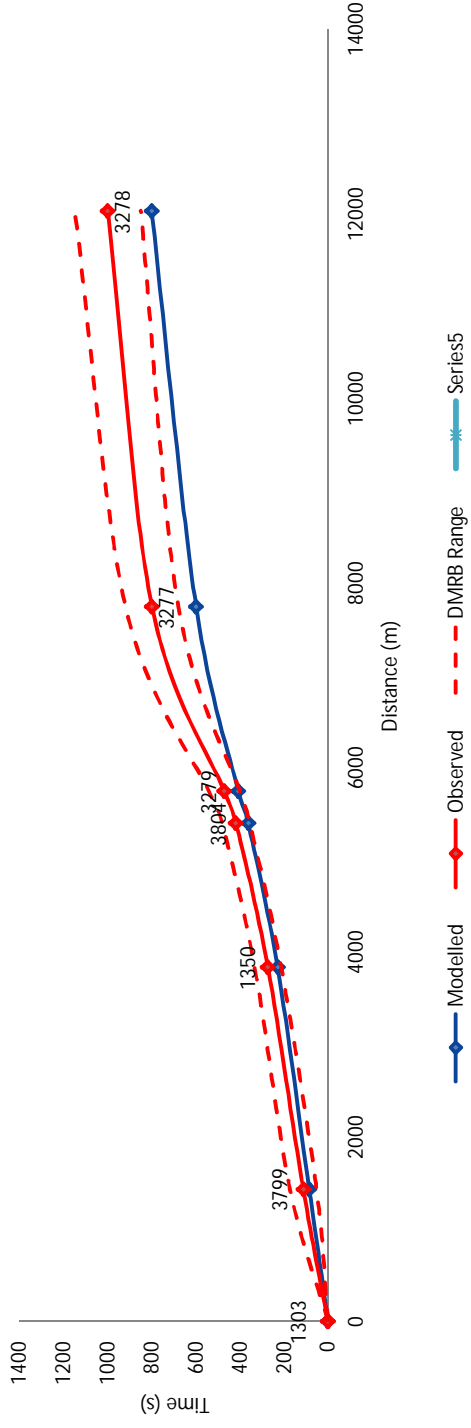
### 29-NB



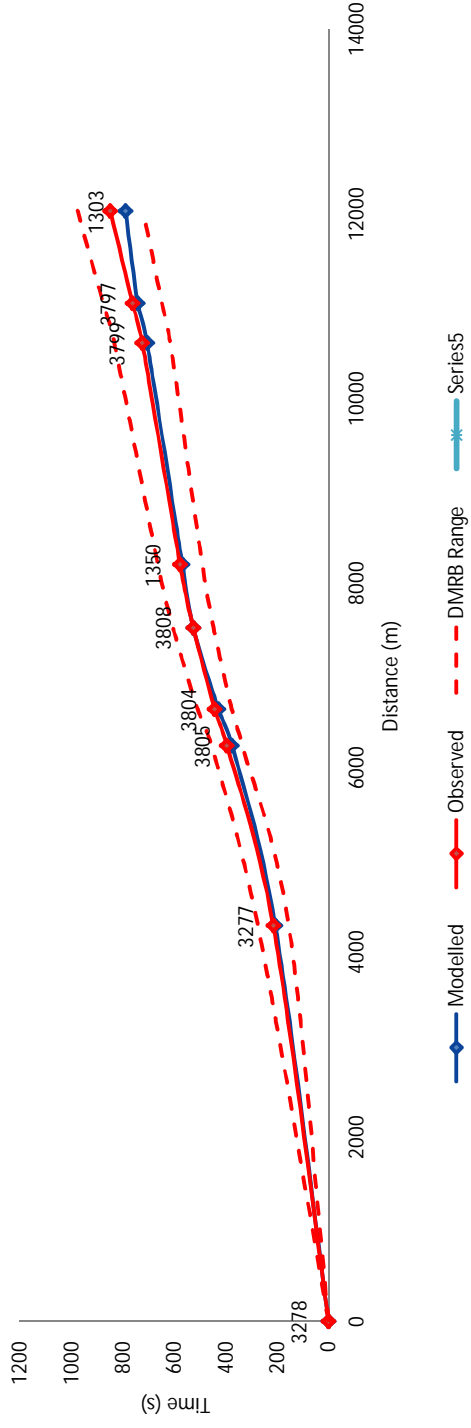
### 29-SB



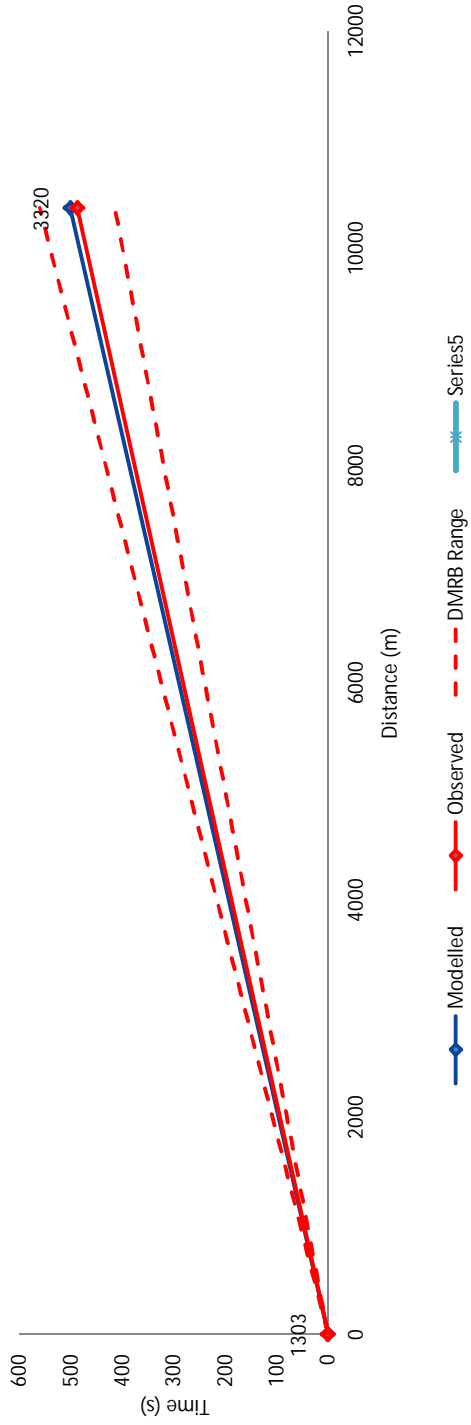
### 30-EB



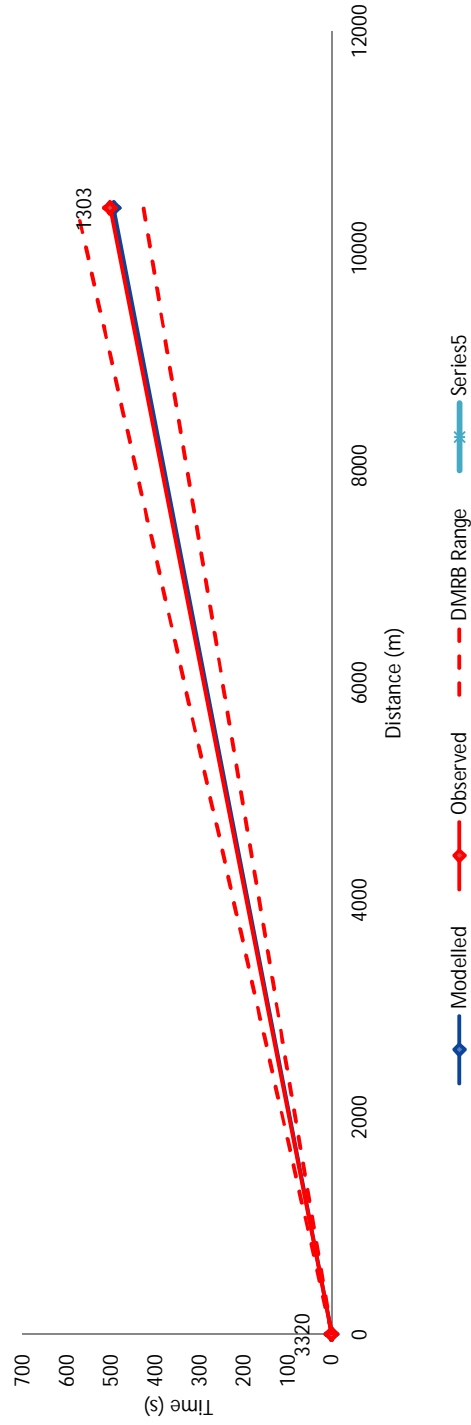
### 30-WB



### 31-NB

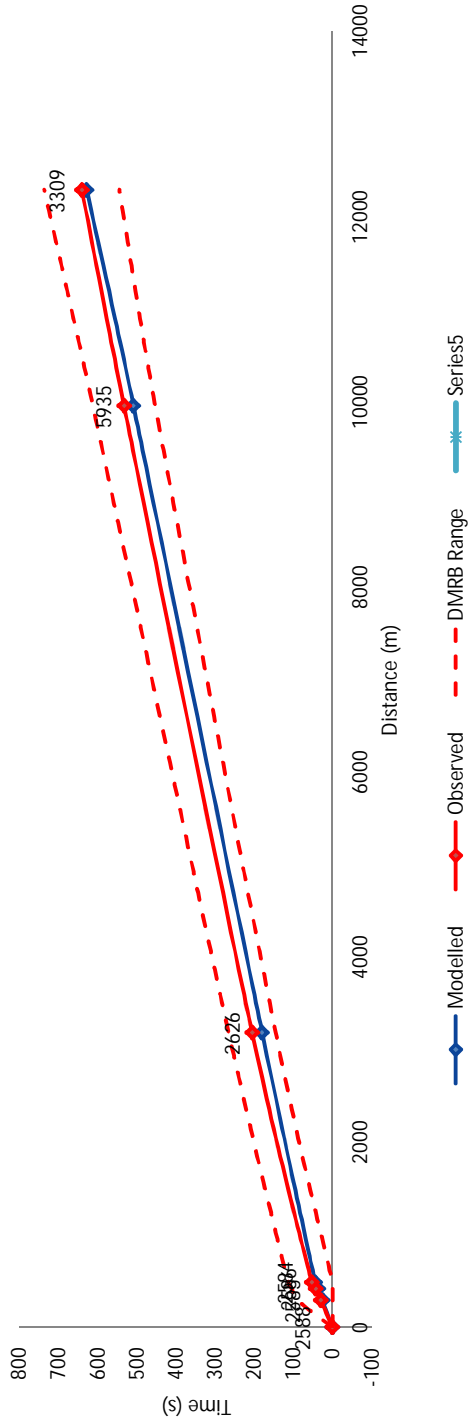


### 31-SB

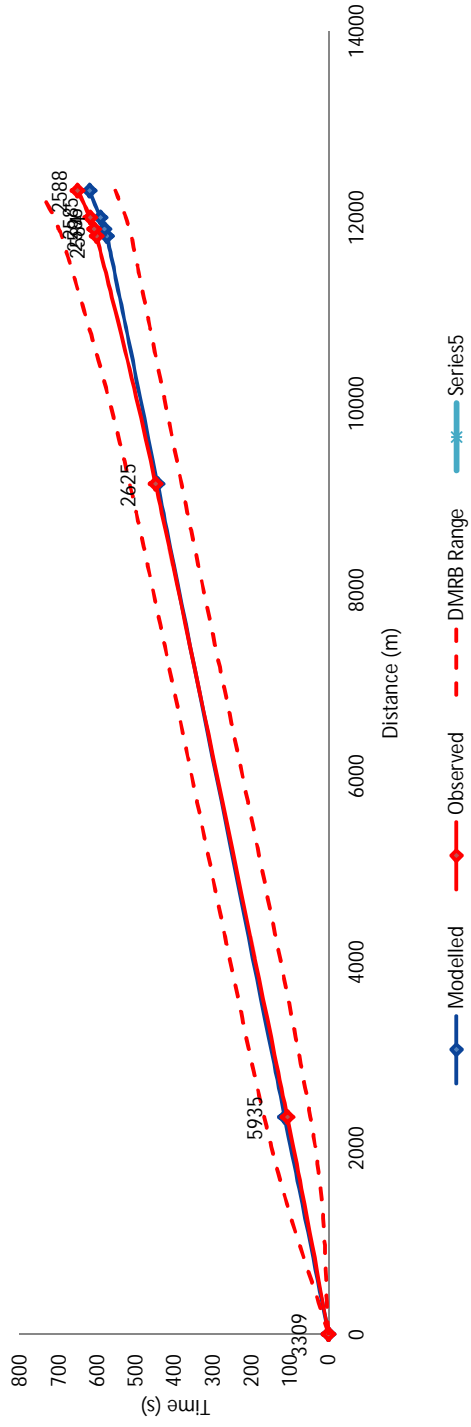




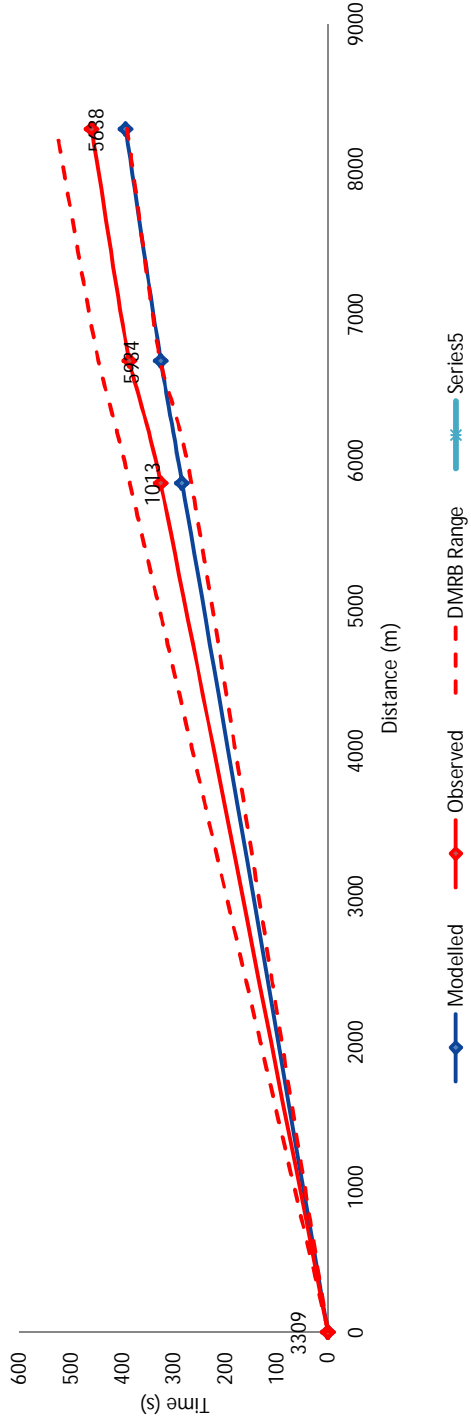
### 32-EB



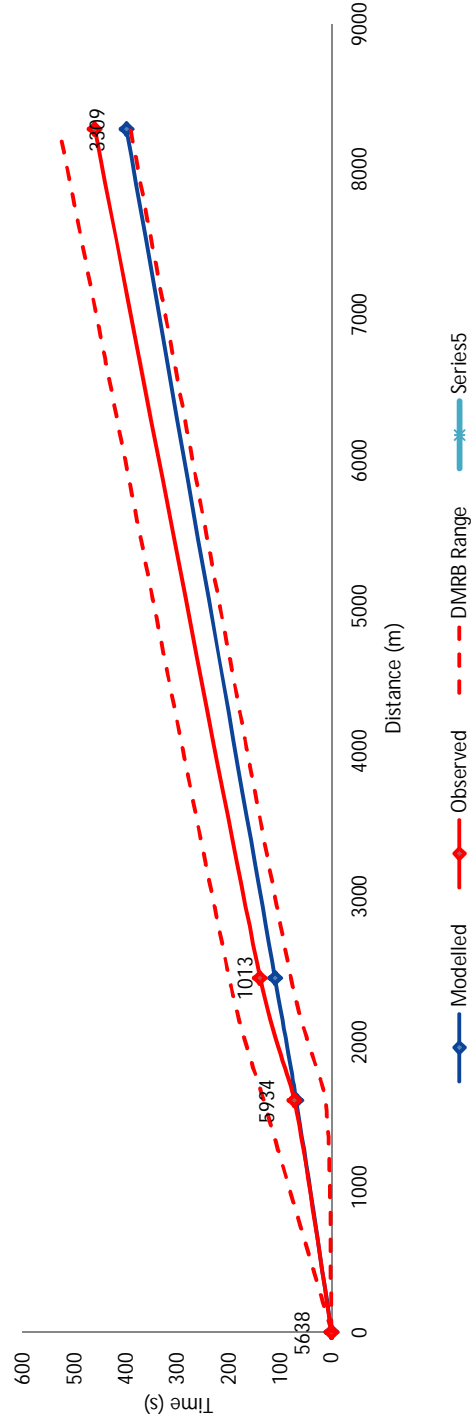
### 32-WB



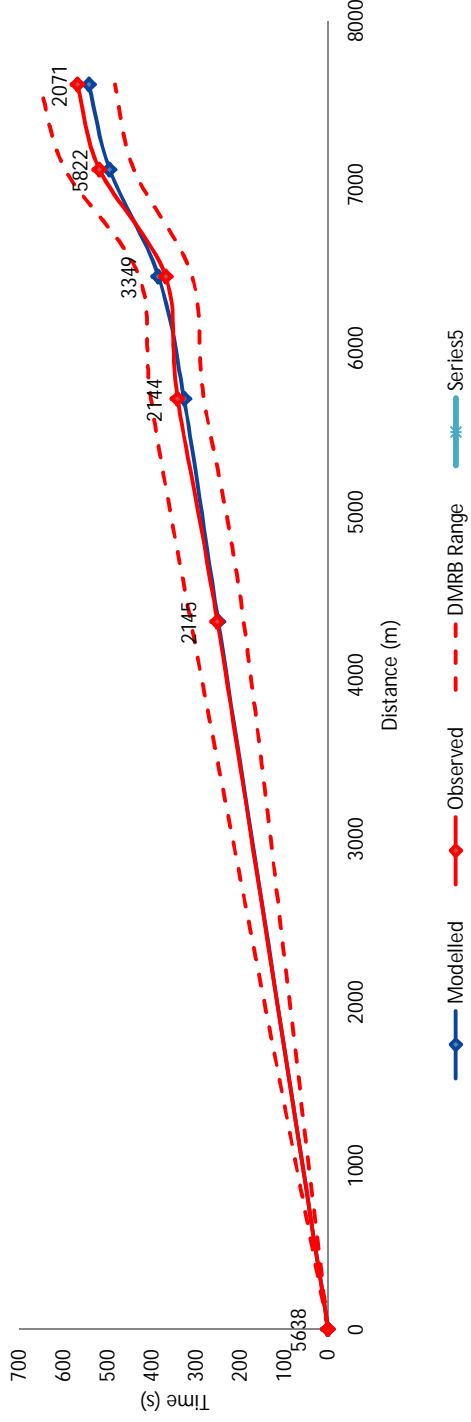
### 33-NB



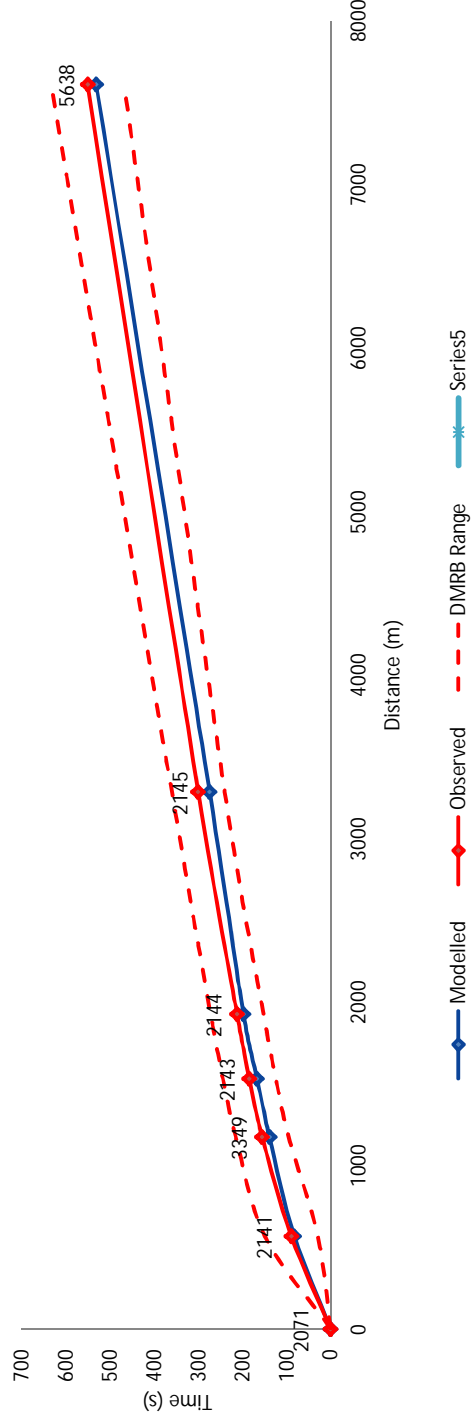
### 33-SB



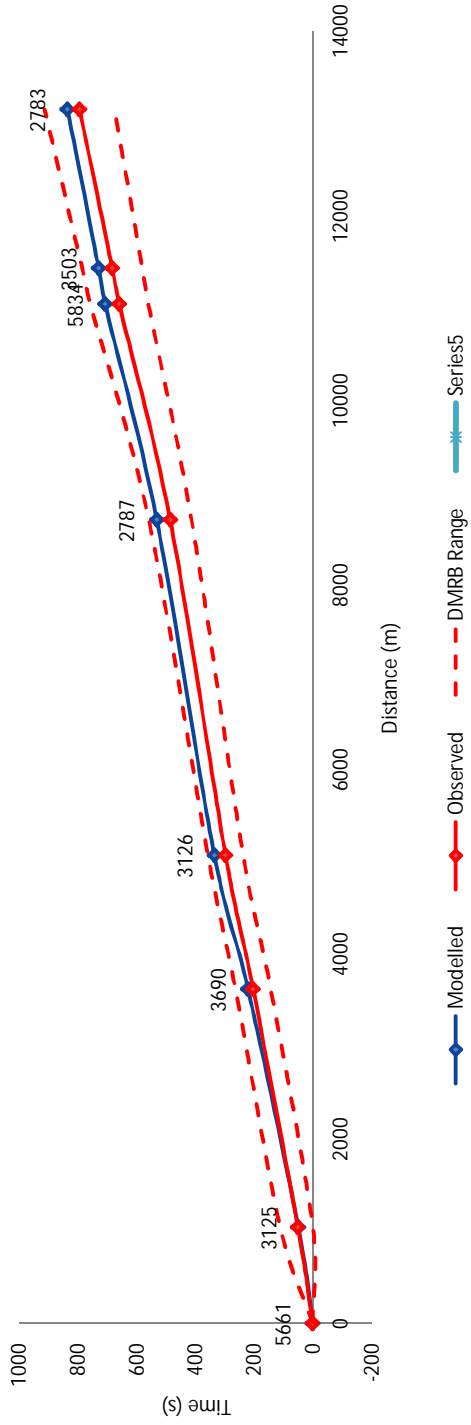
### 34-EB



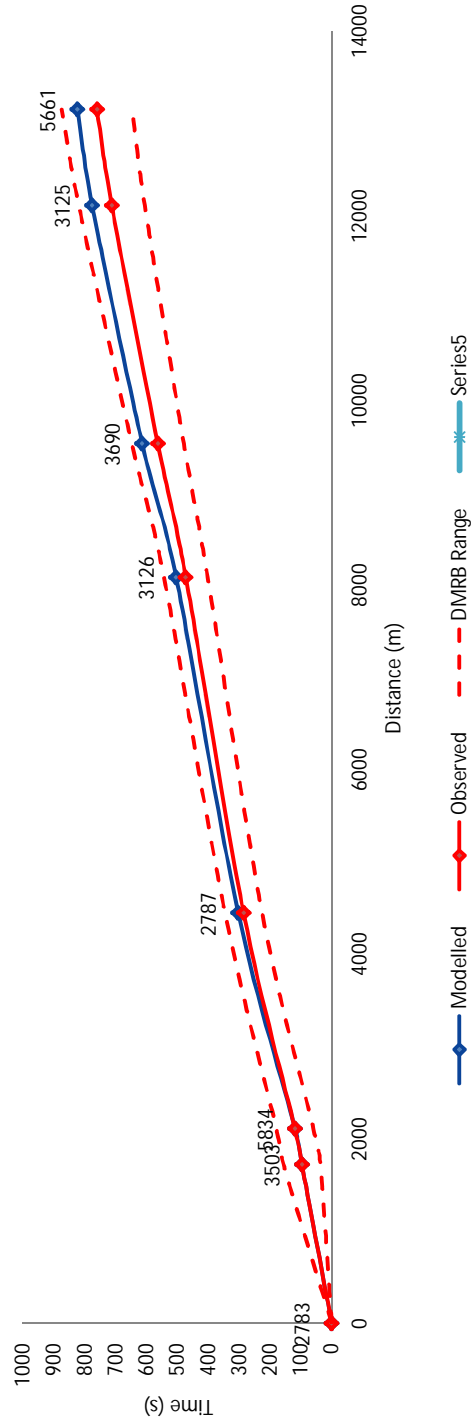
### 34-WB



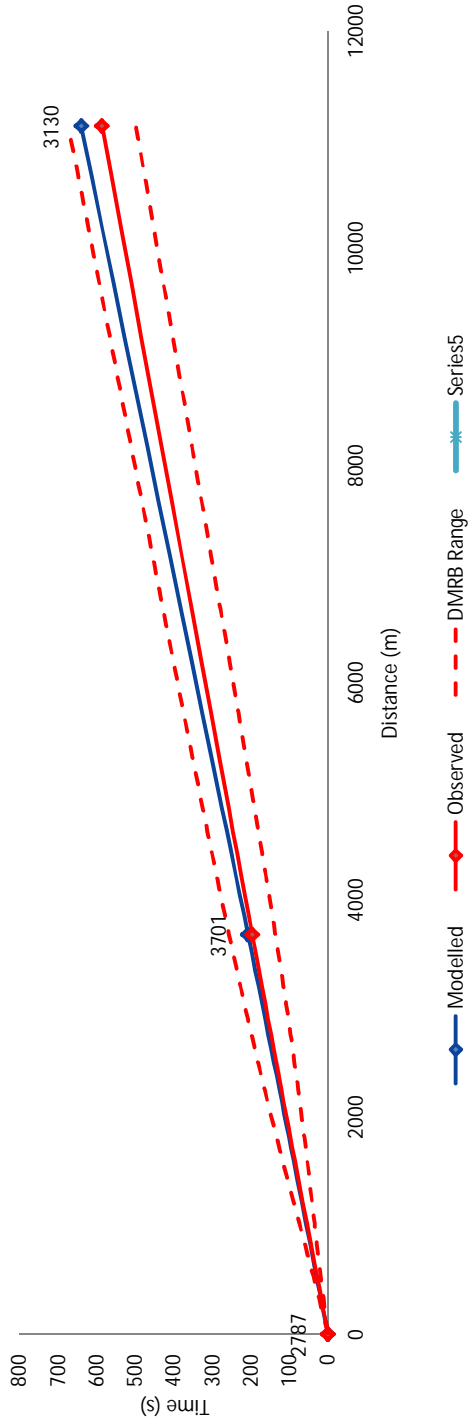
### 35-NB



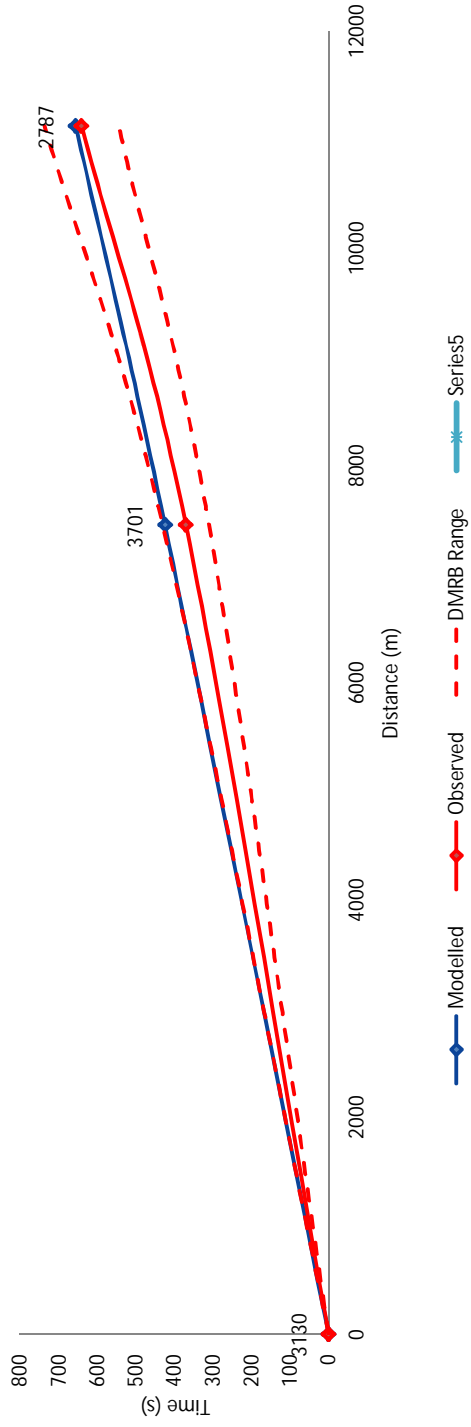
### 35-SB



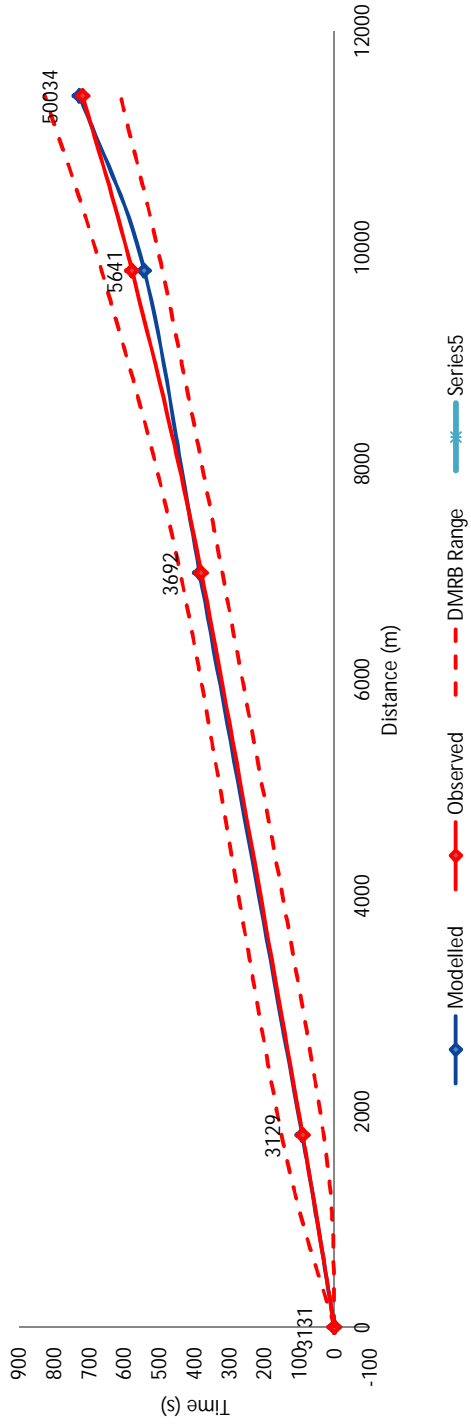
### 36-EB



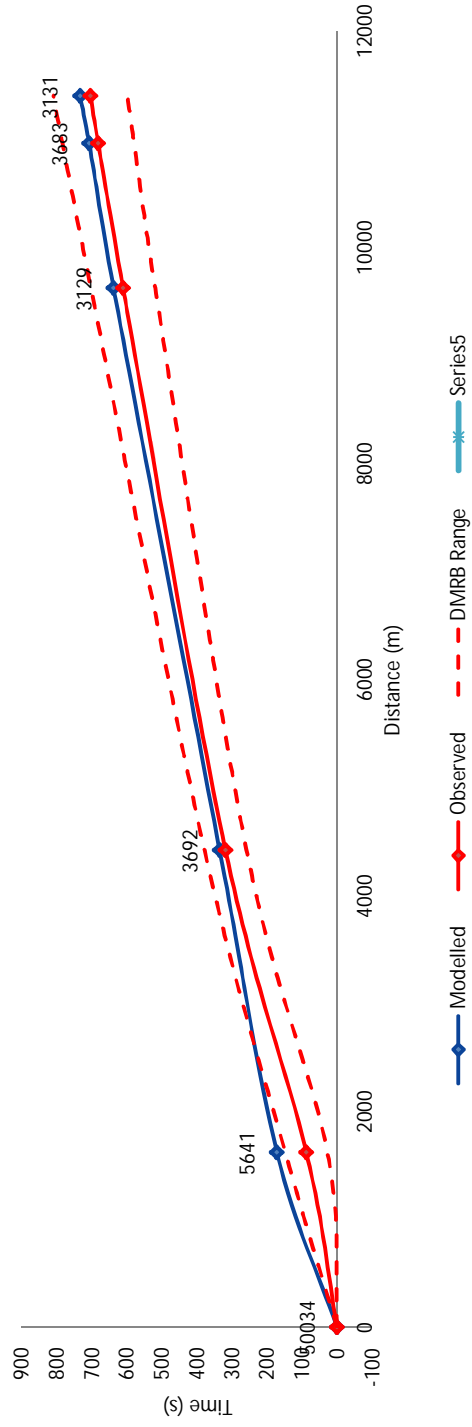
### 36-WB



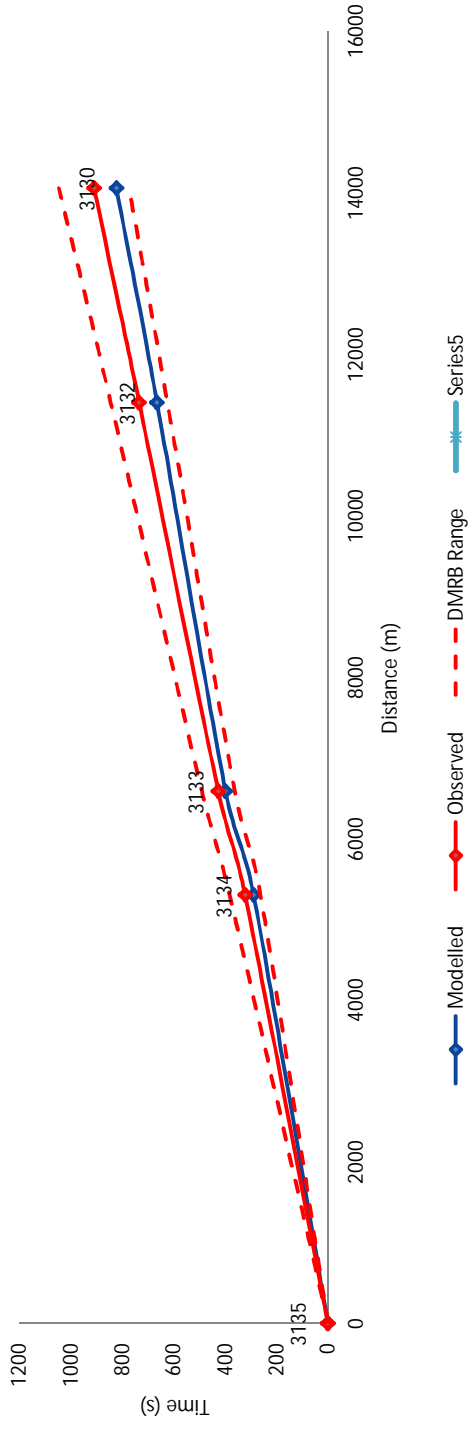
### 37-EB



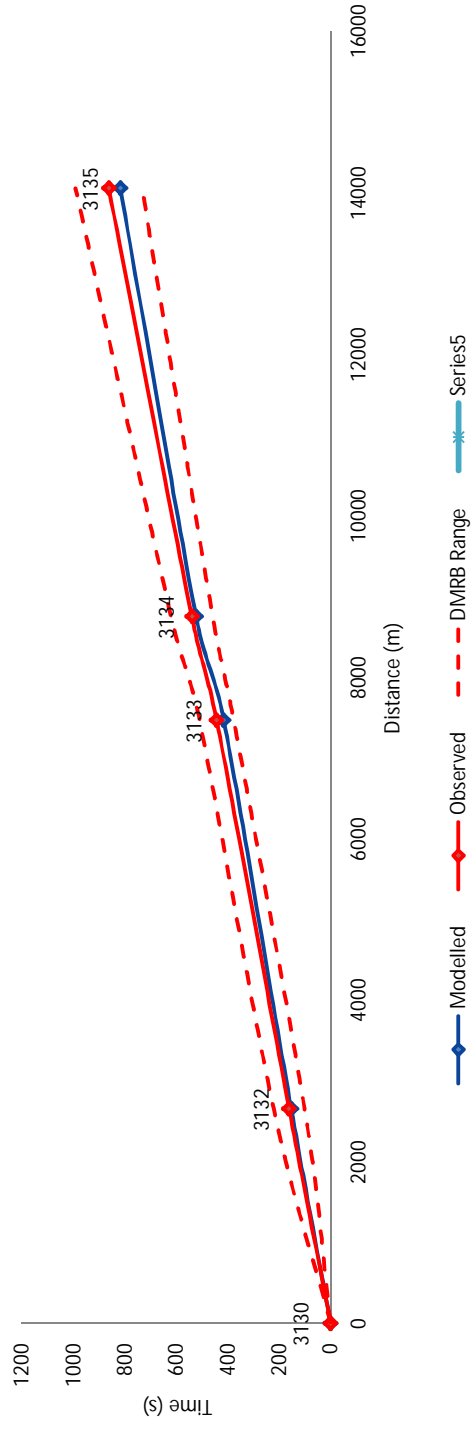
### 37-WB



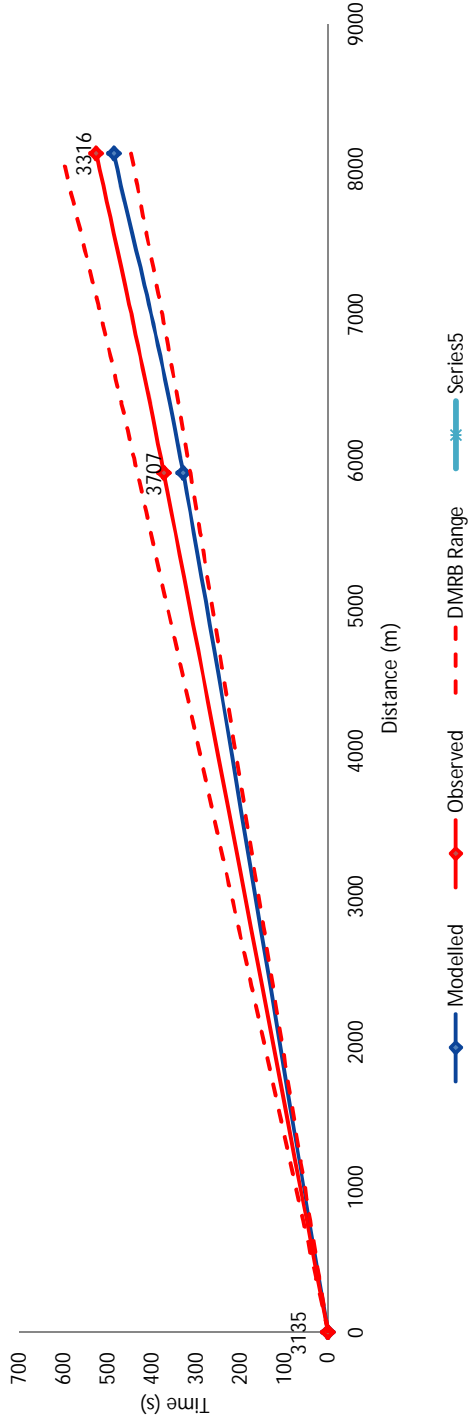
### 38-SB



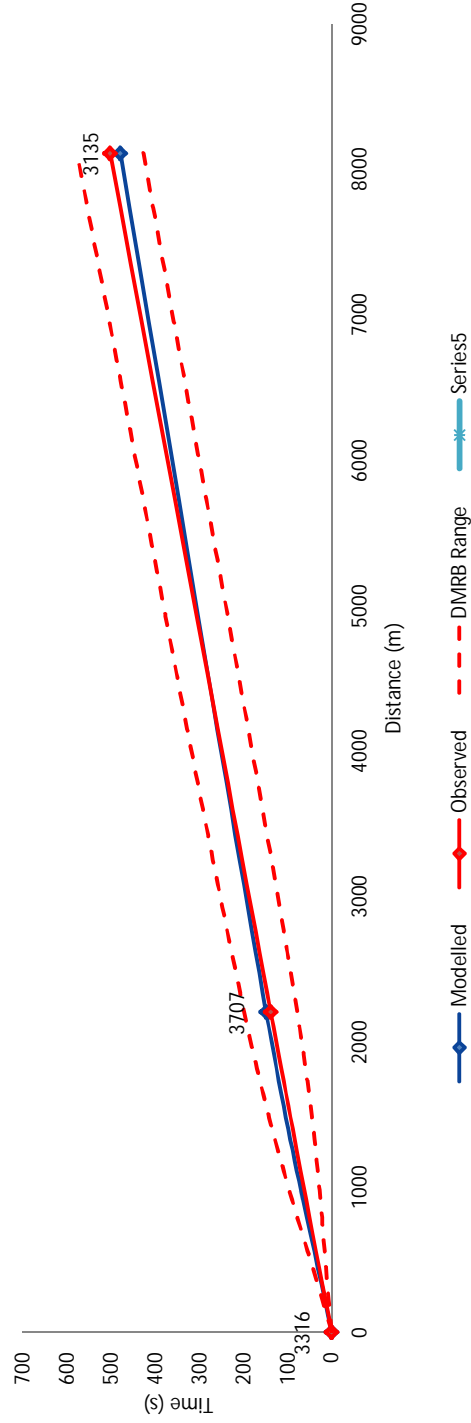
### 38-NB



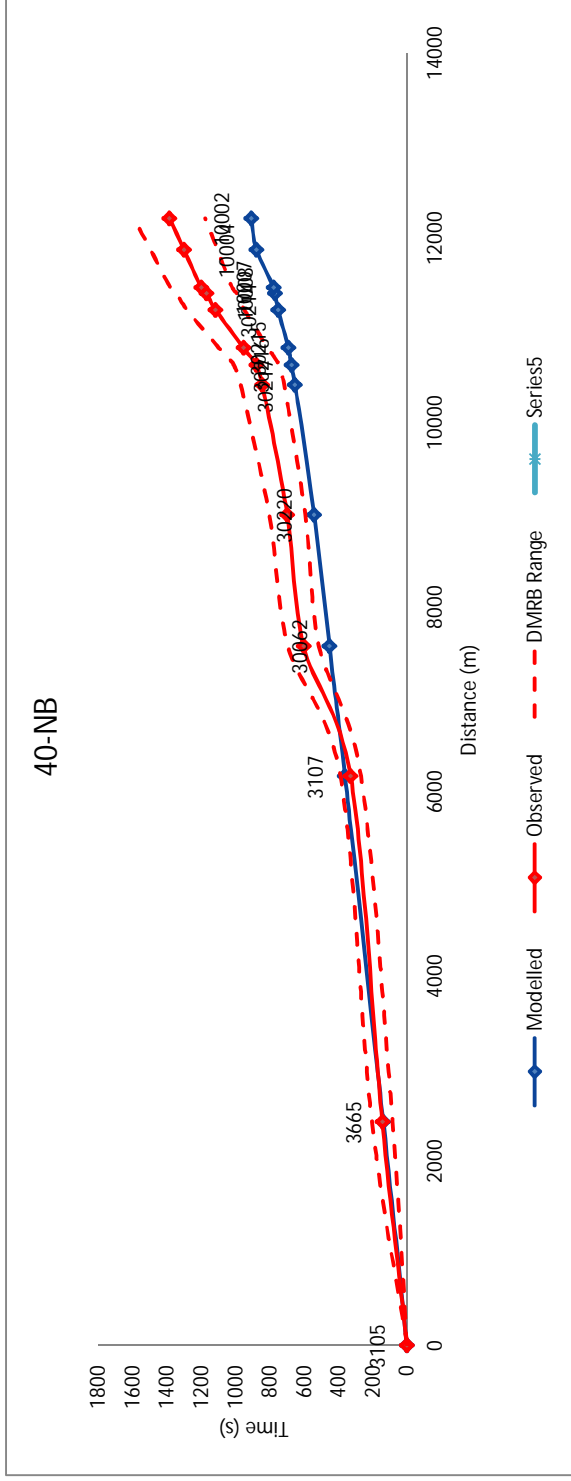
### 39-NB



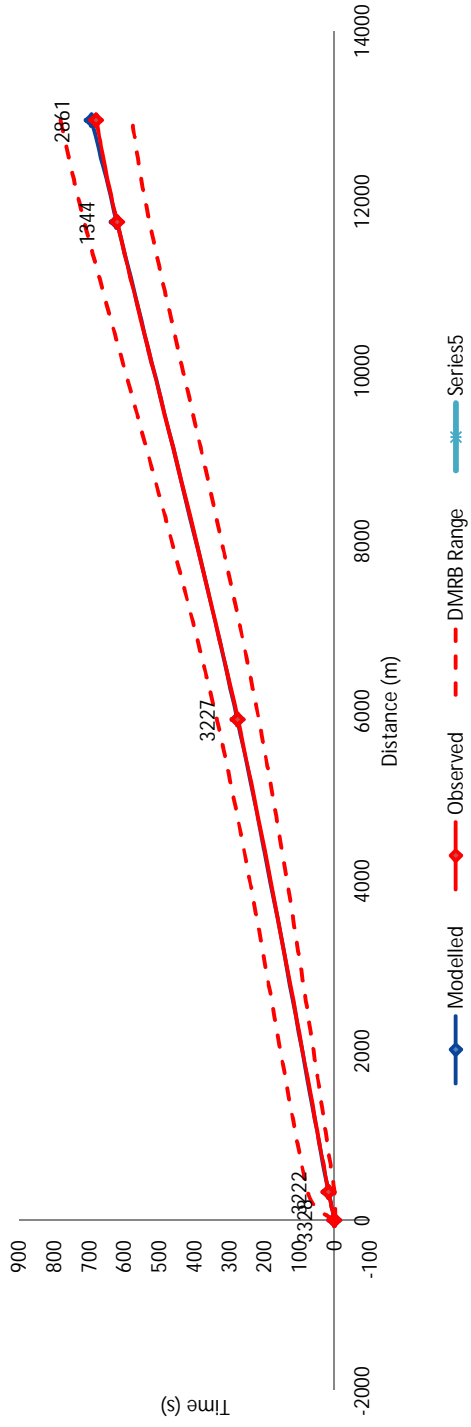
### 39-SB



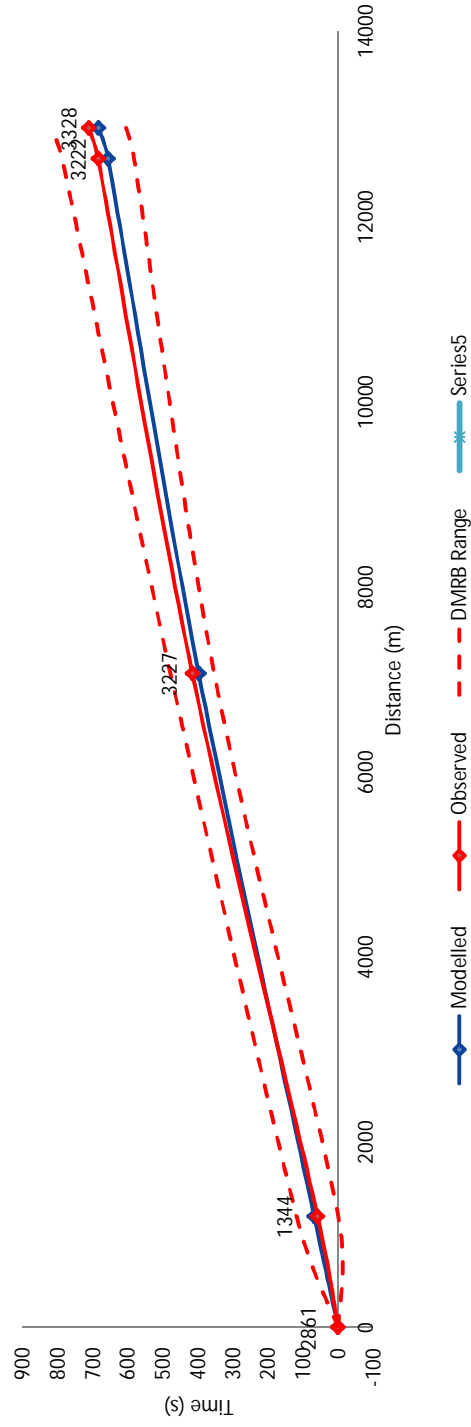




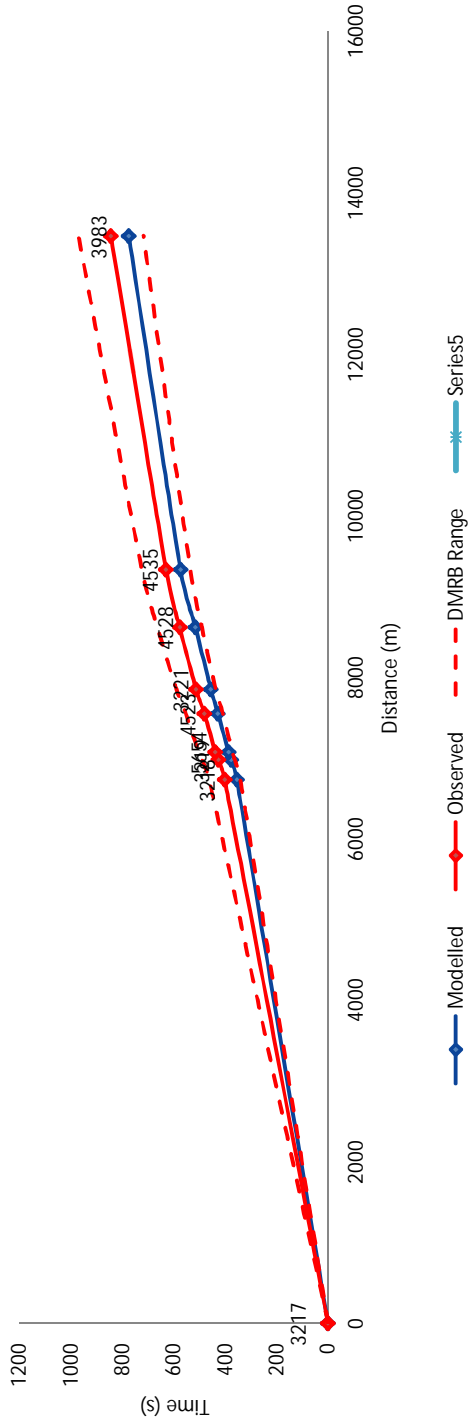
### 41-NB



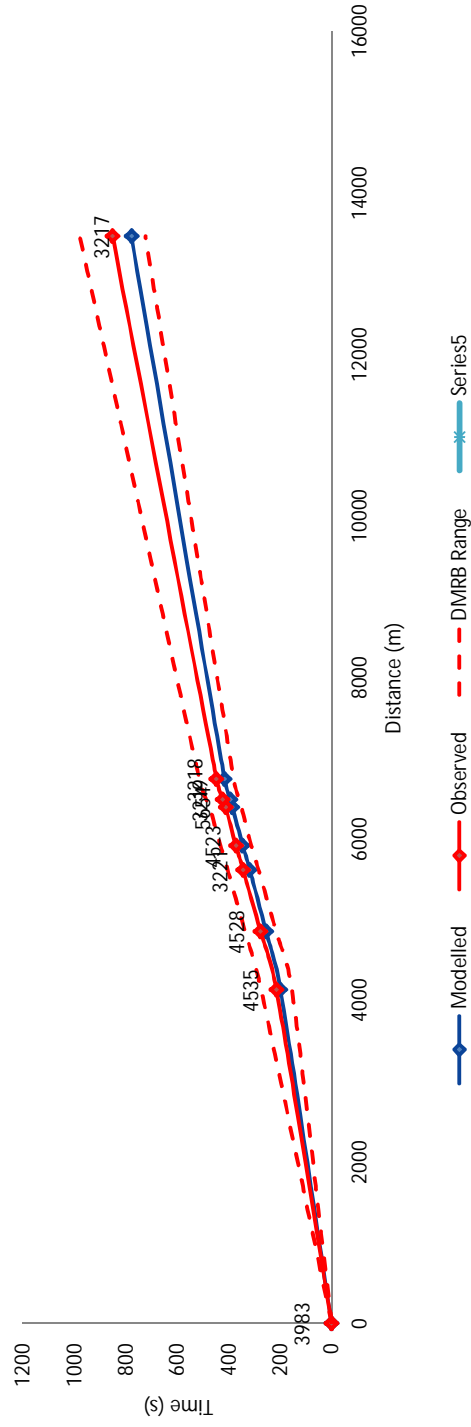
### 41-SB



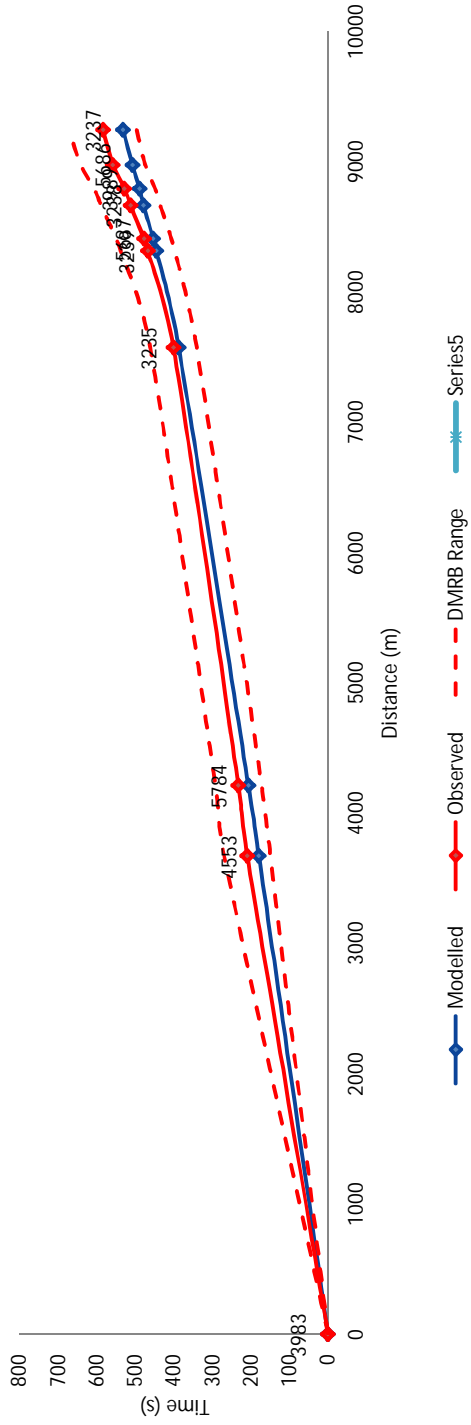
### 42-NB



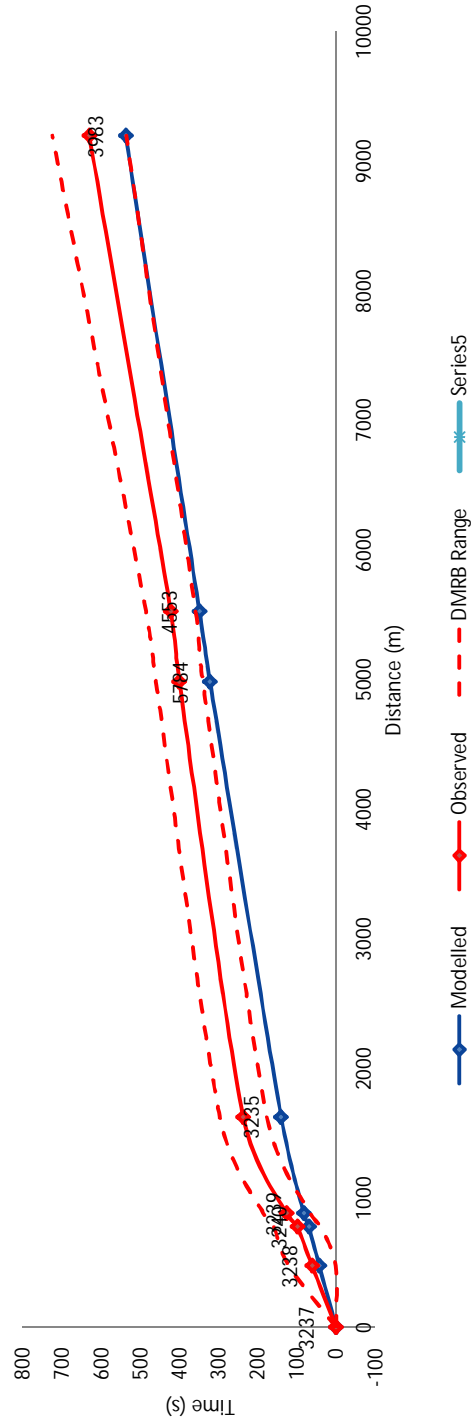
### 42-SB



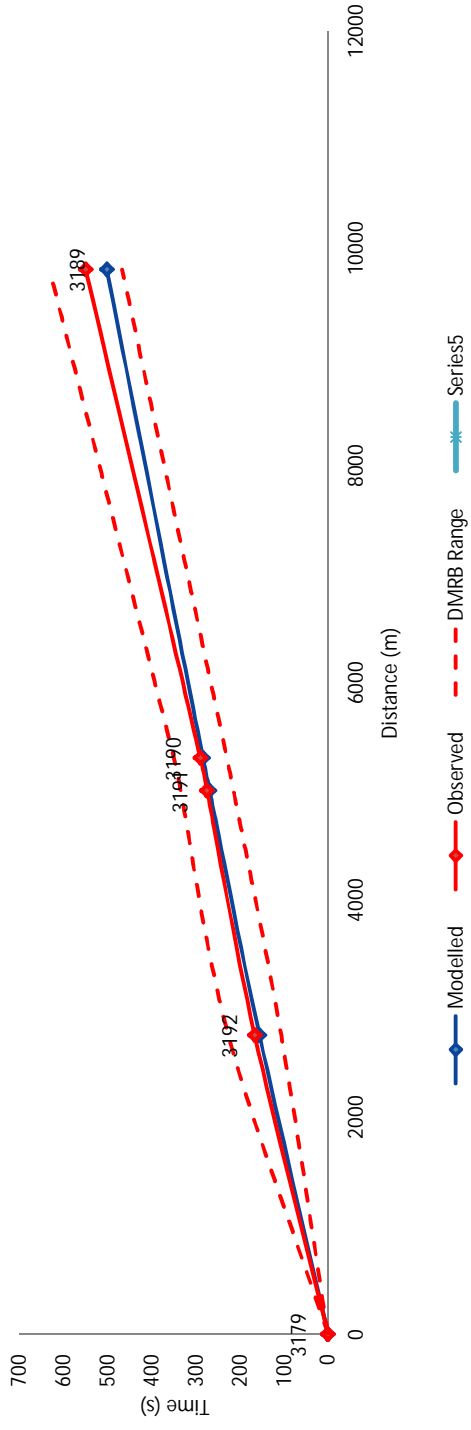
### 43-NB



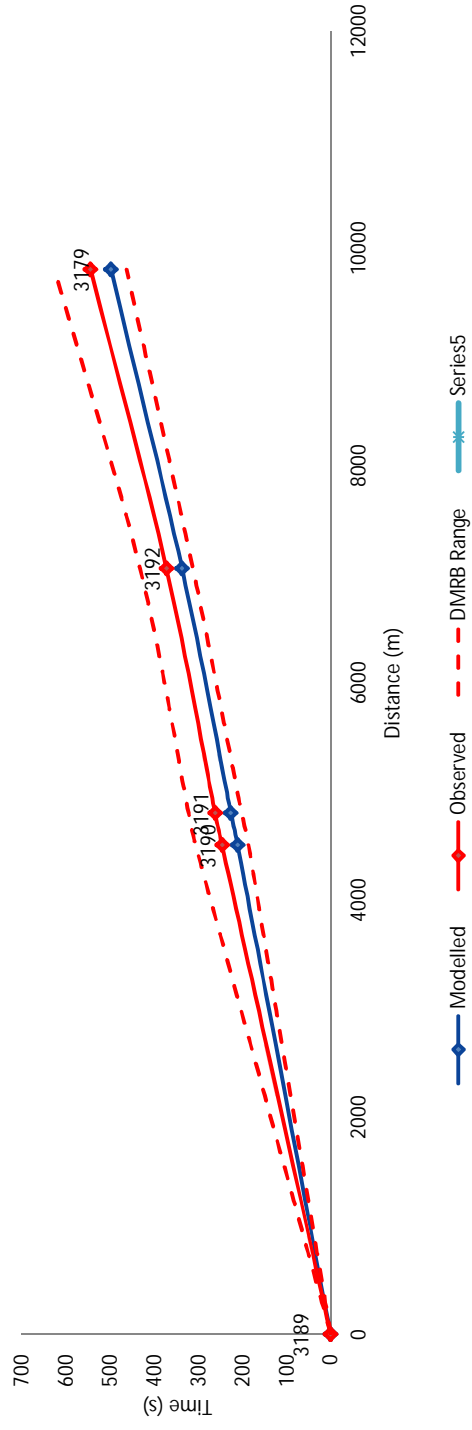
### 43-SB



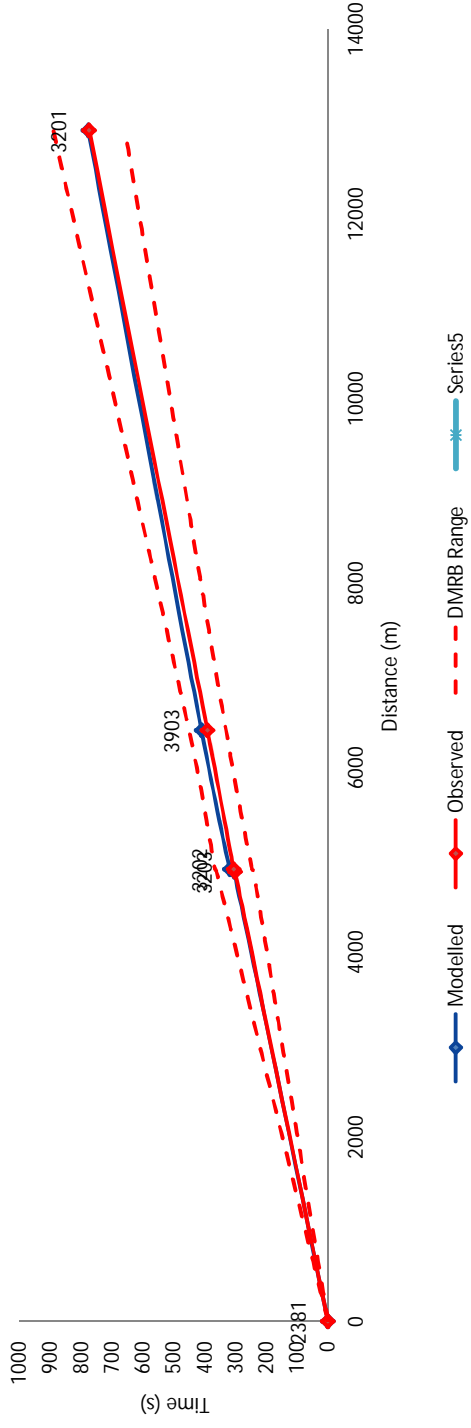
### 44-EB



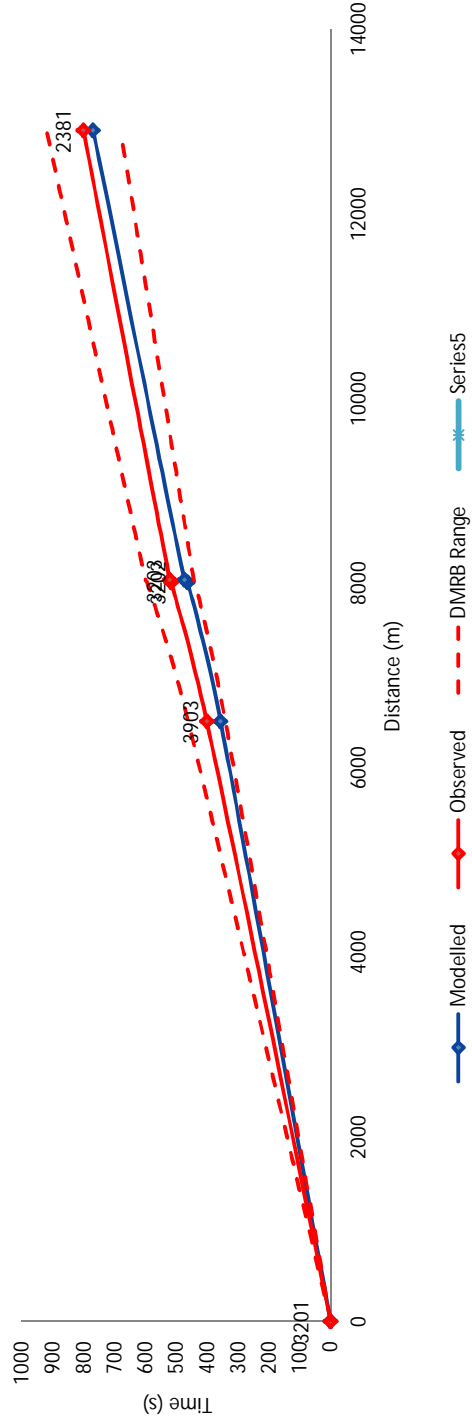
### 44-WB

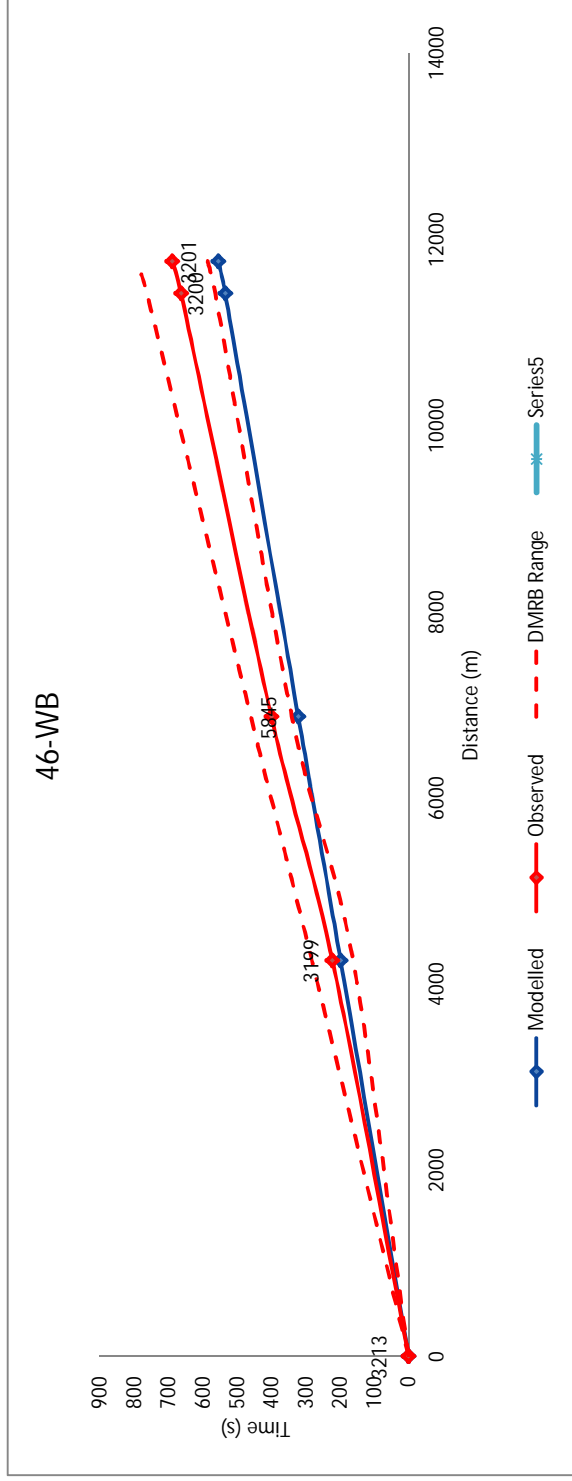
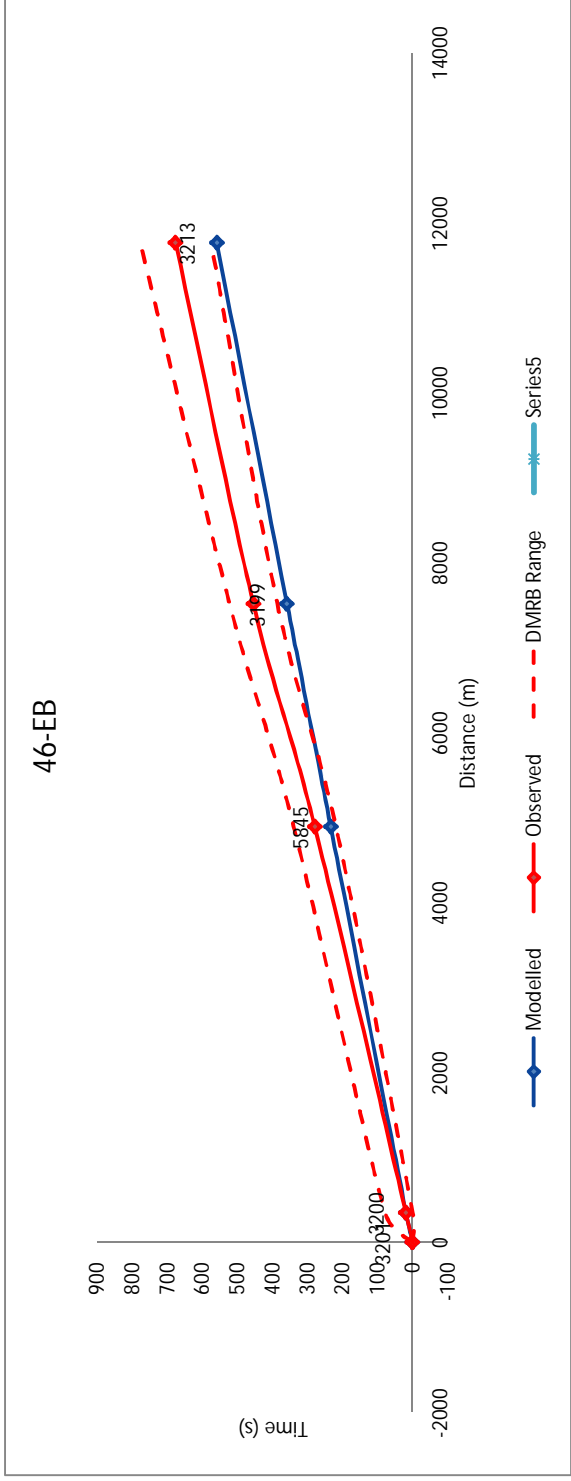


### 45-EB

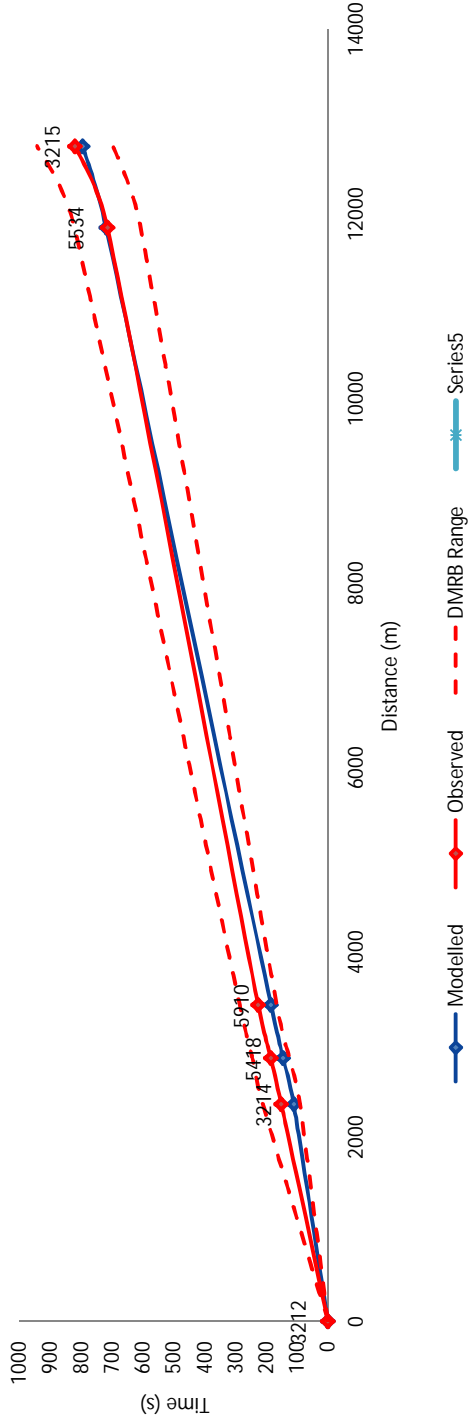


### 45-WB

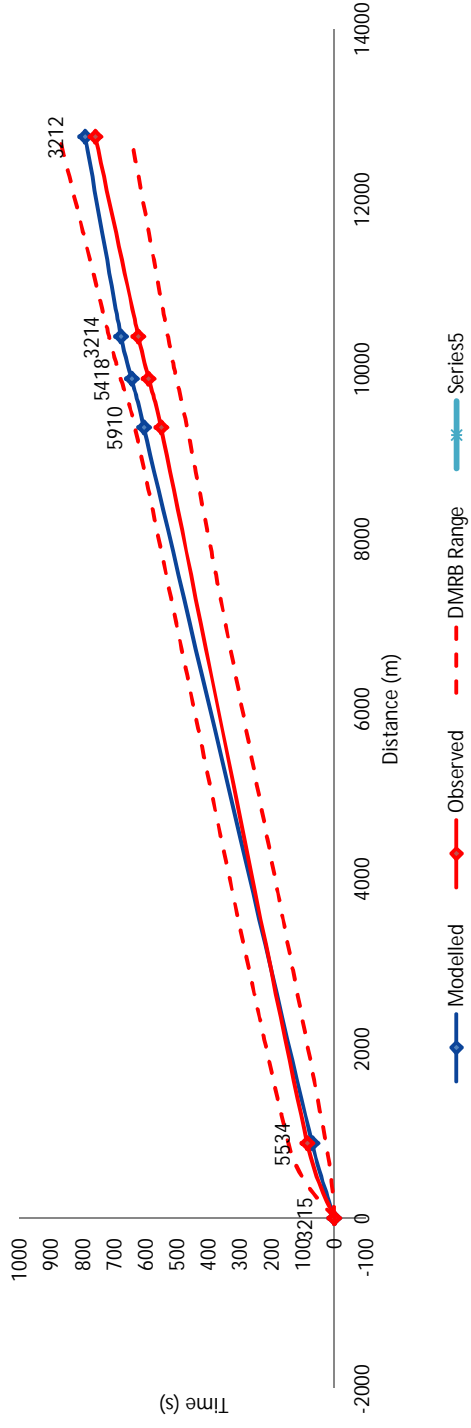




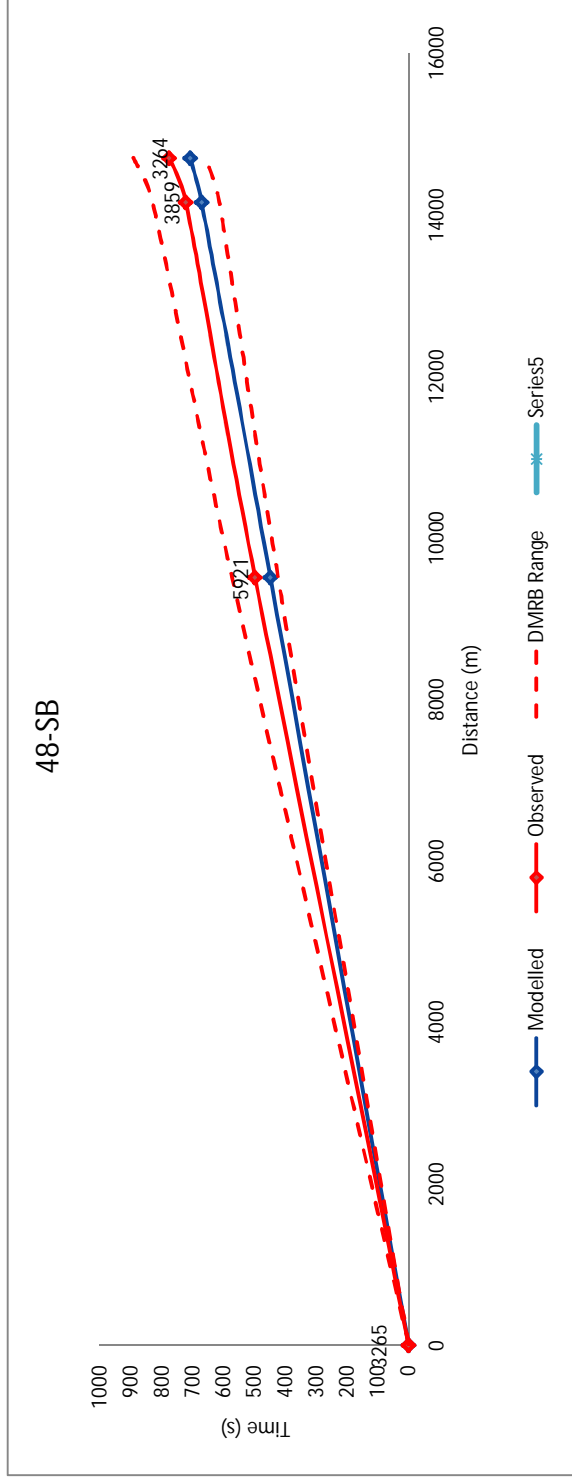
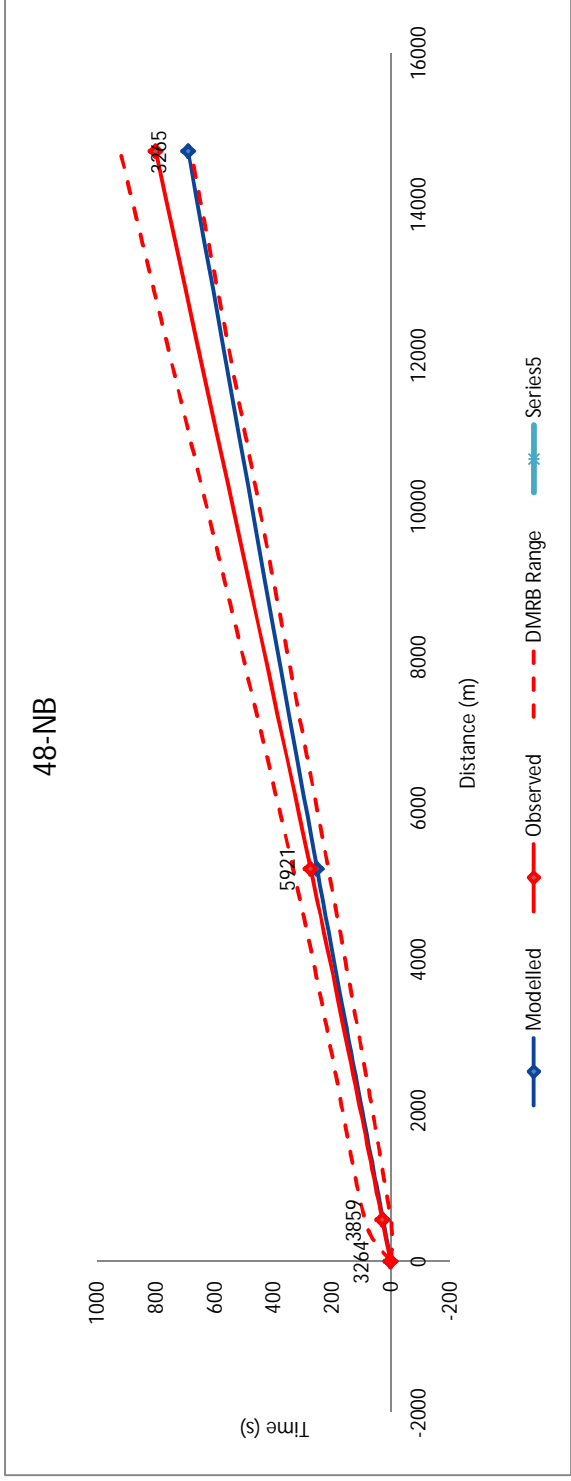
### 47-EB



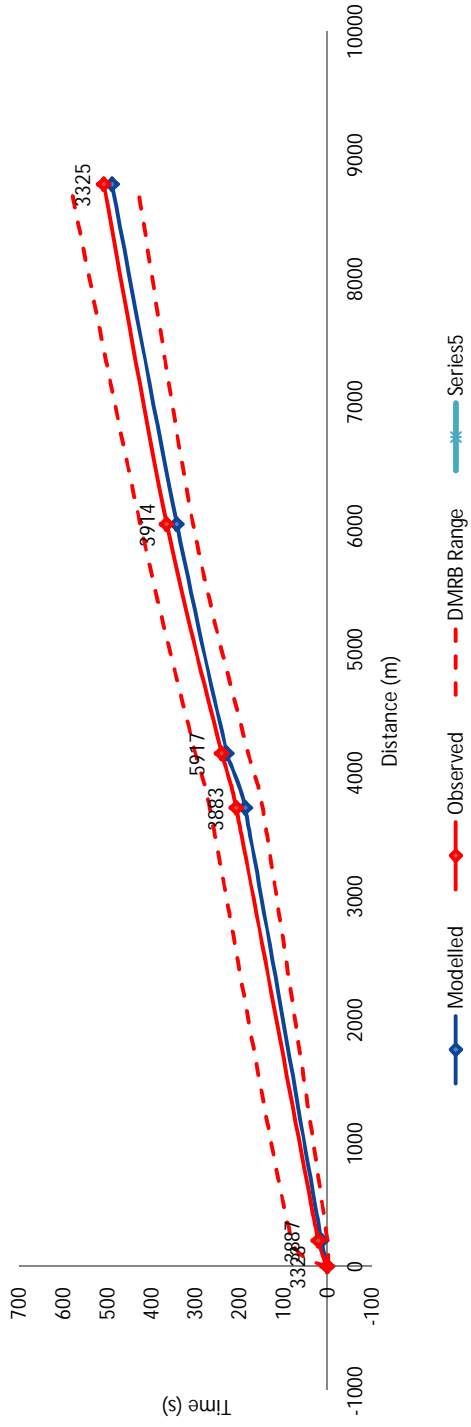
### 47-WB



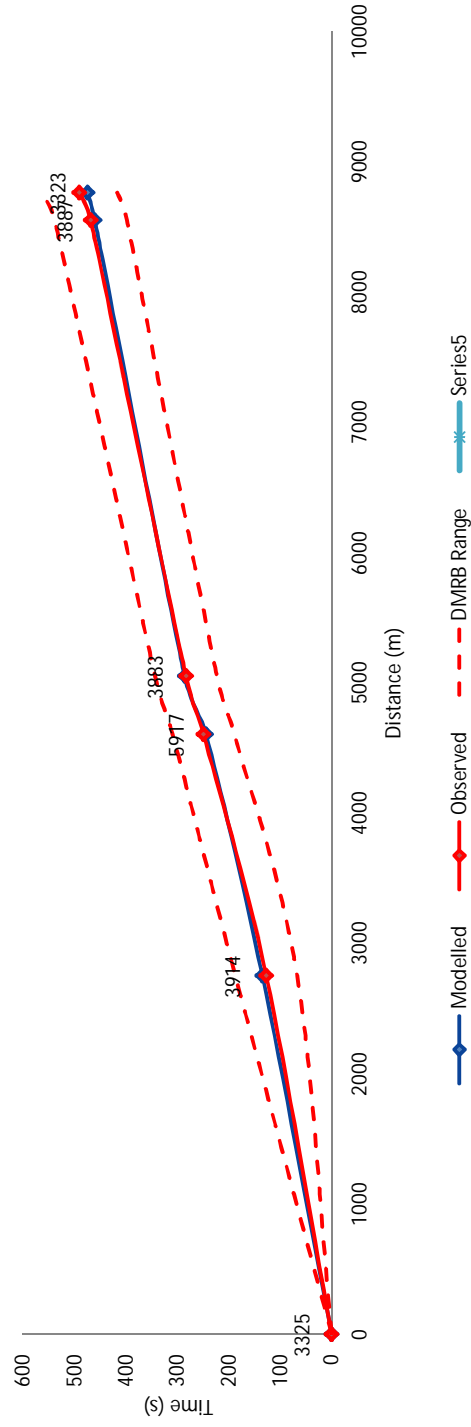




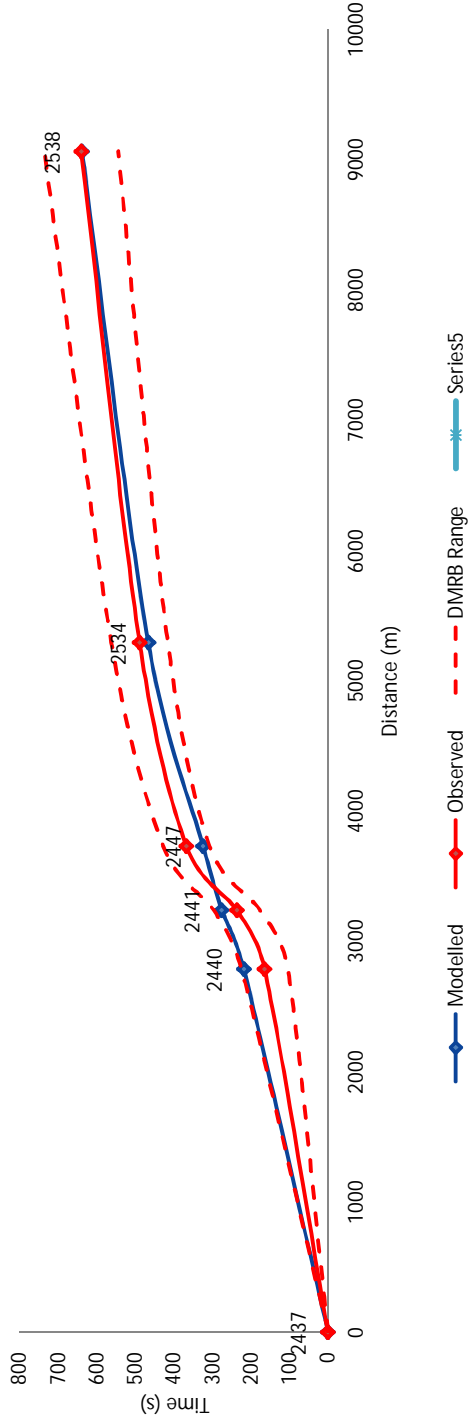
### 49-NB



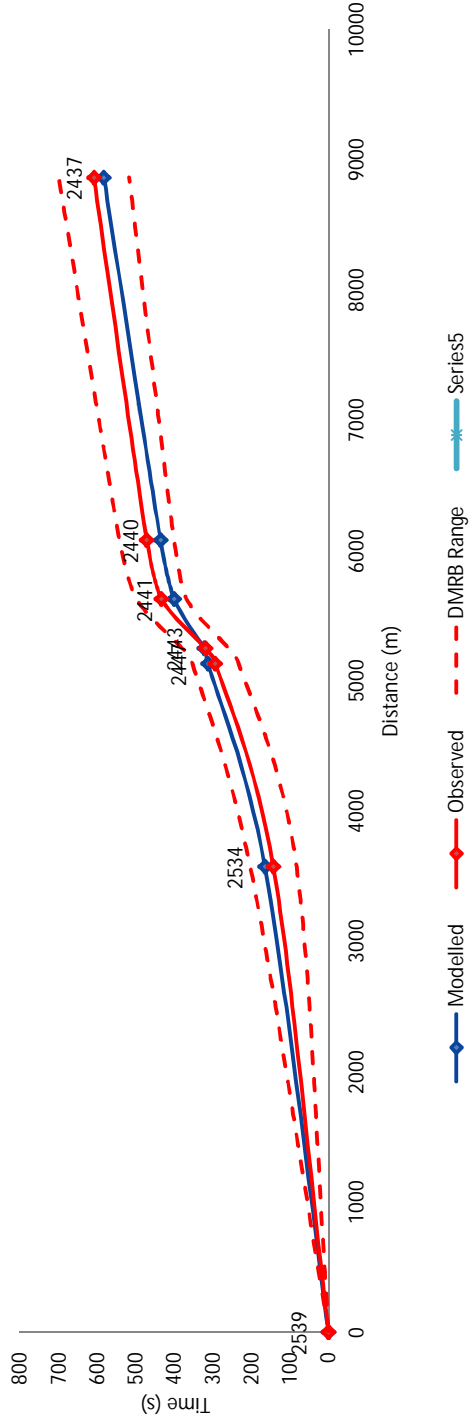
### 49-SB

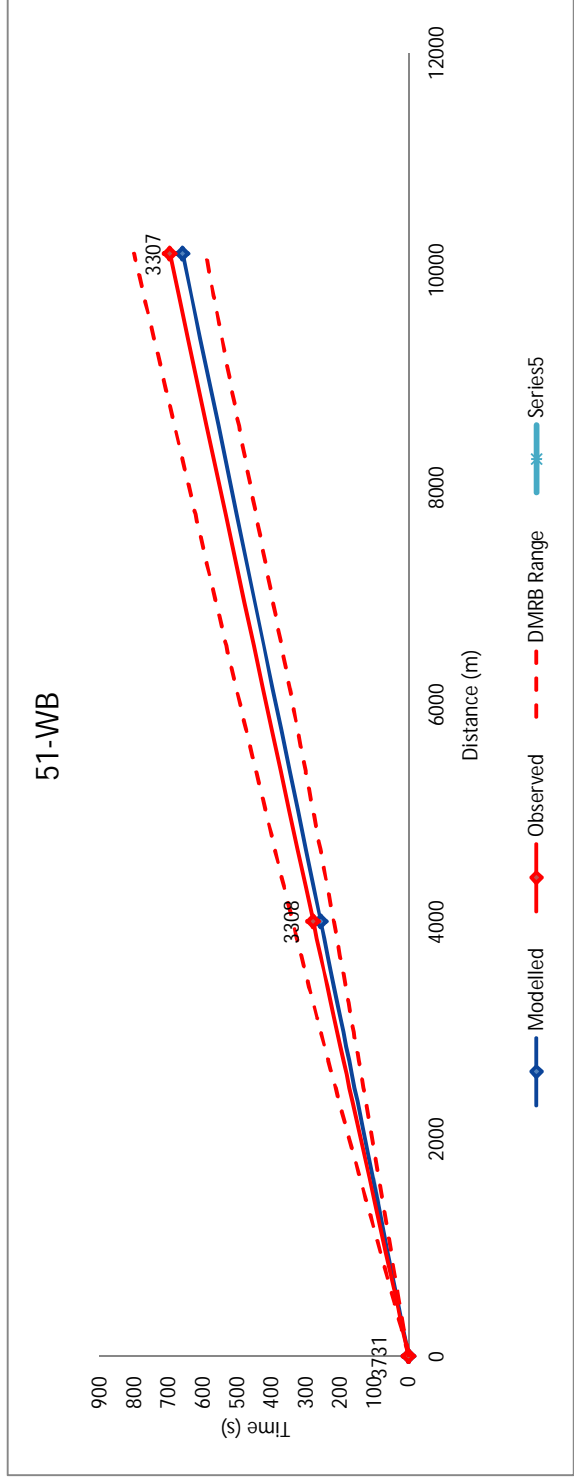
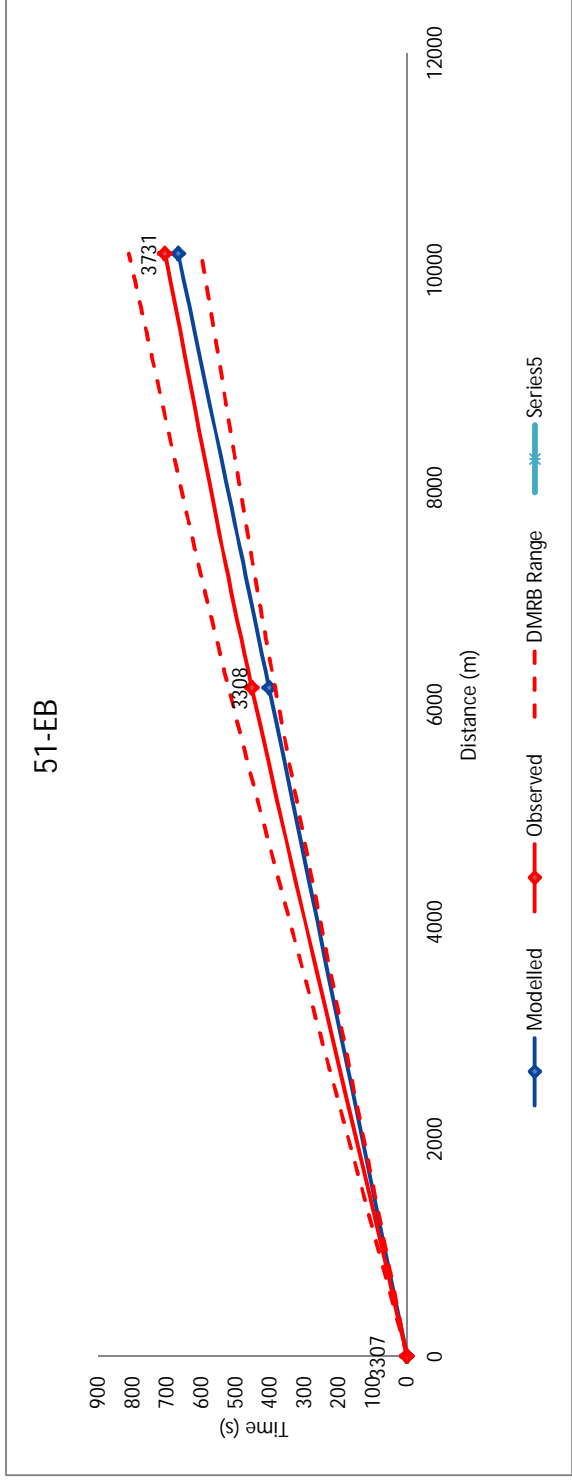


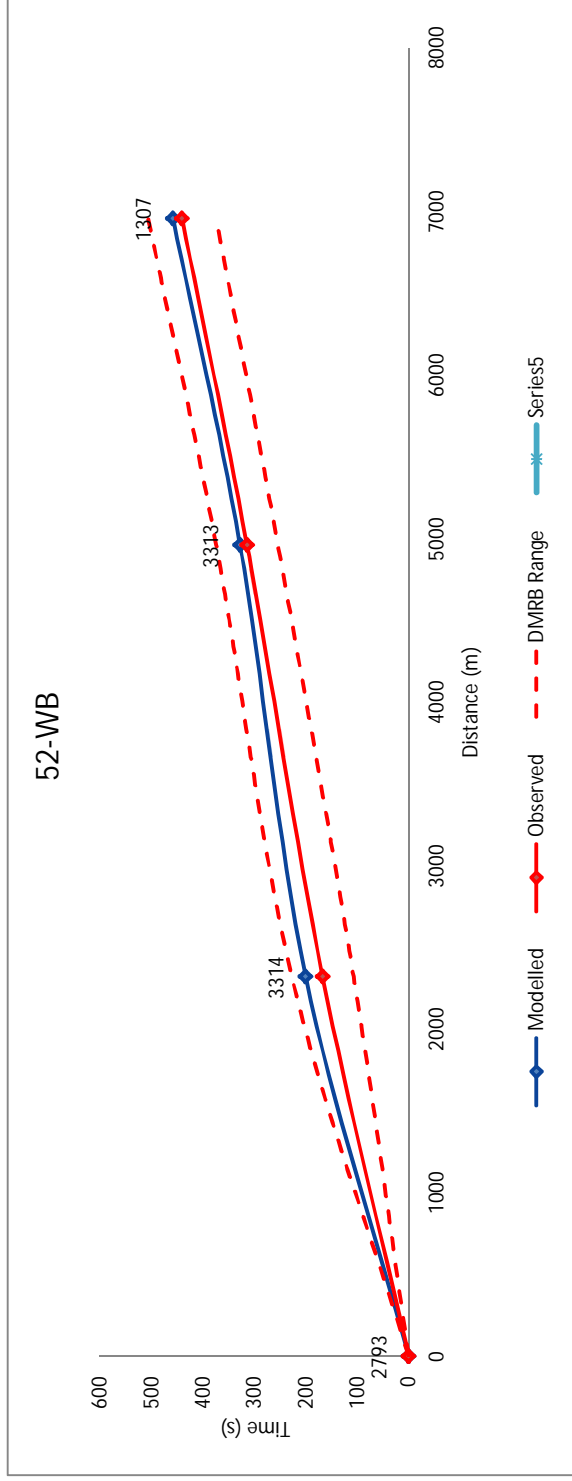
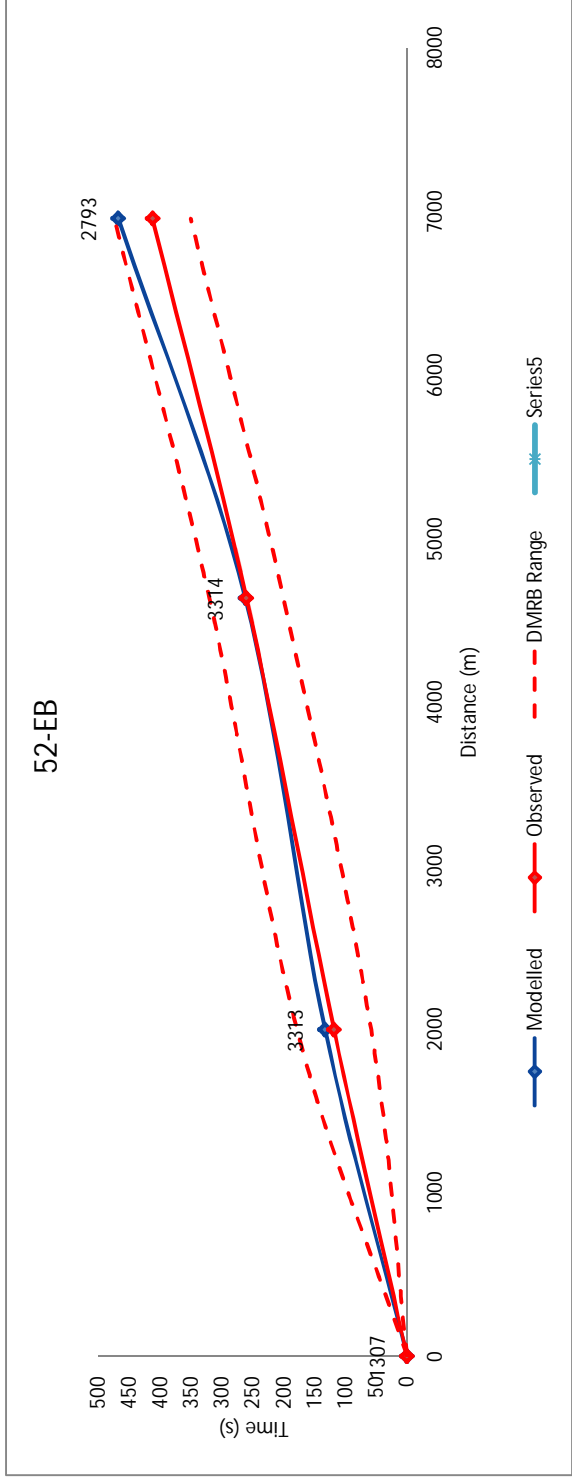
### 50-EB



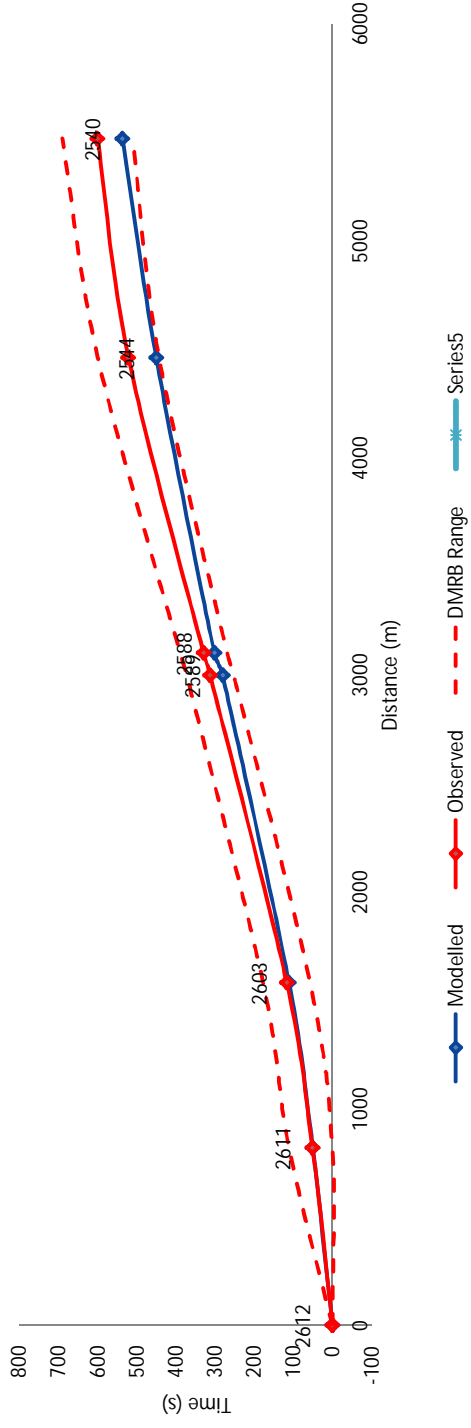
### 50-WB



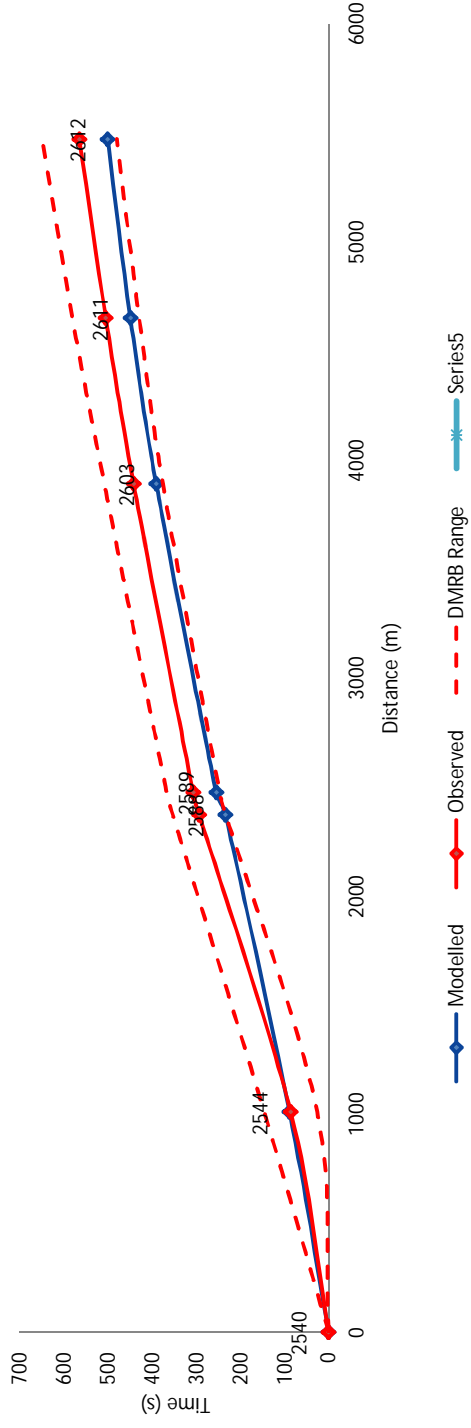




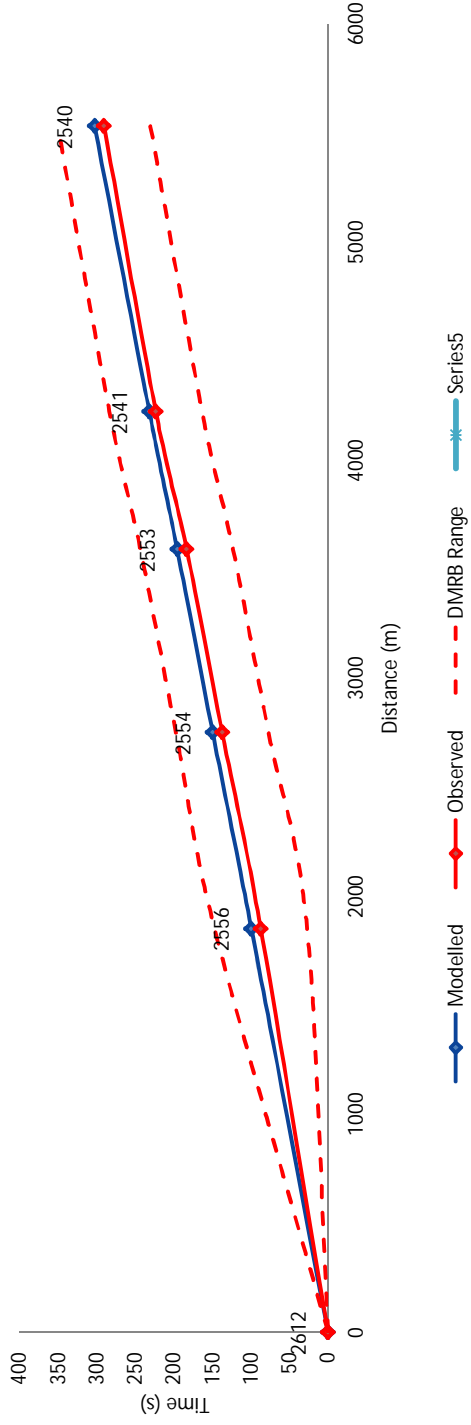
### 53-EB



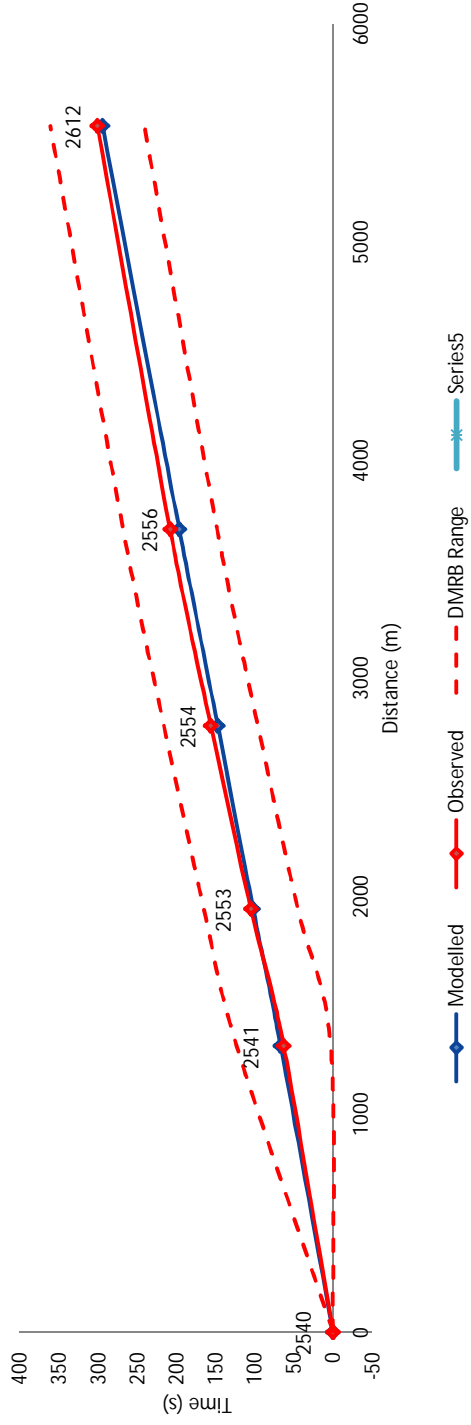
### 53-WB



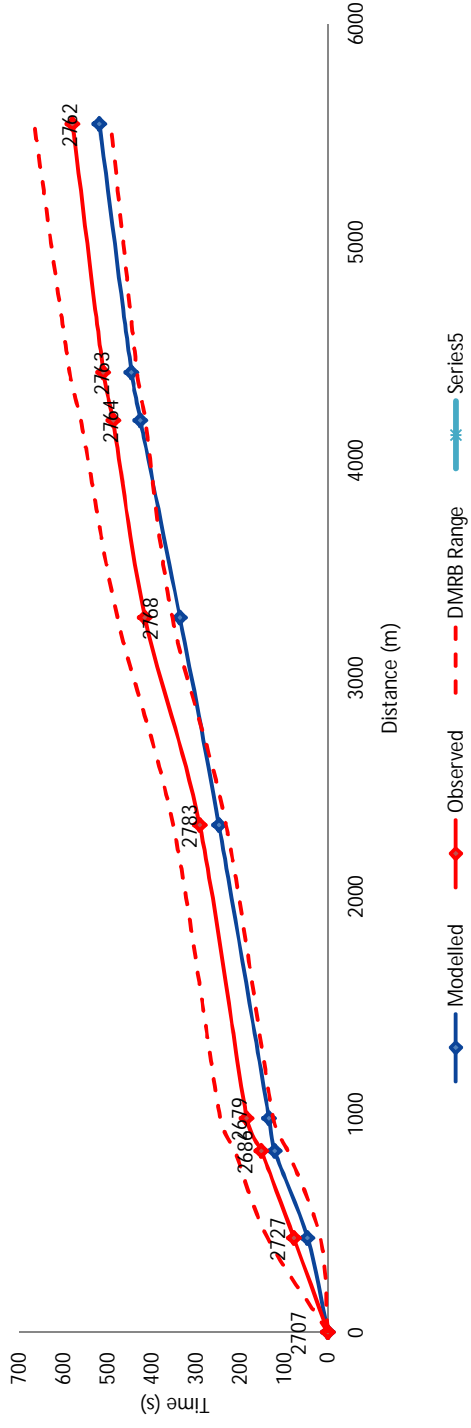
54-EB



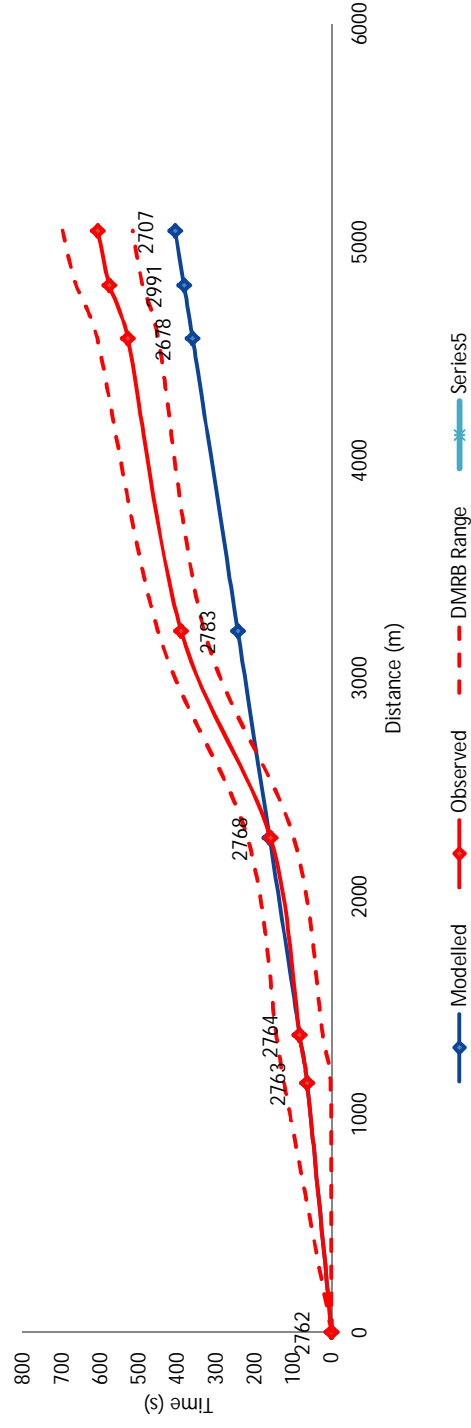
54-WB



### 55-NB

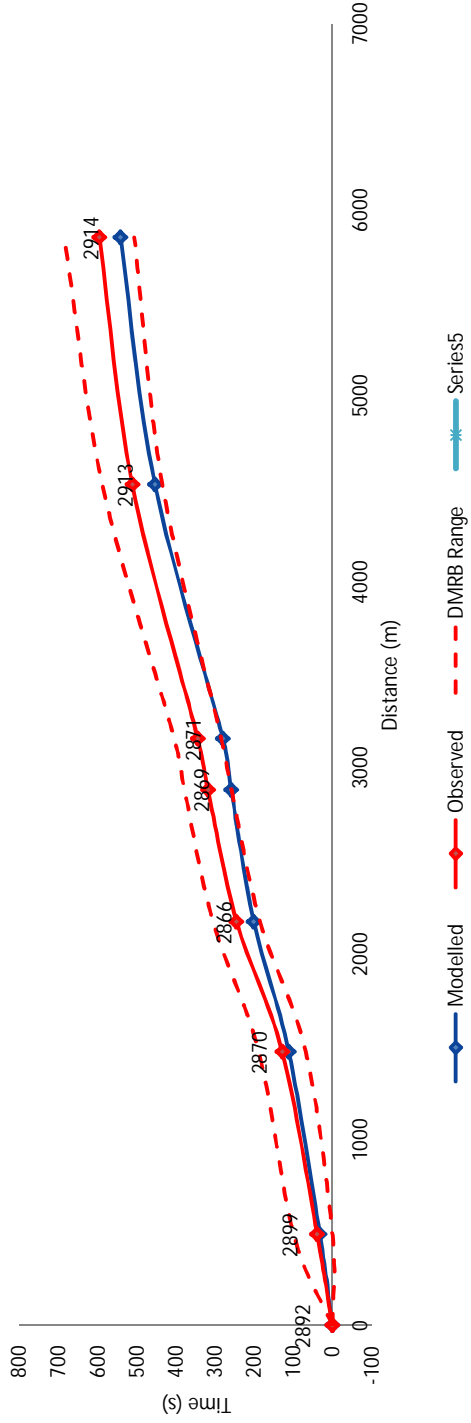


### 55-SB

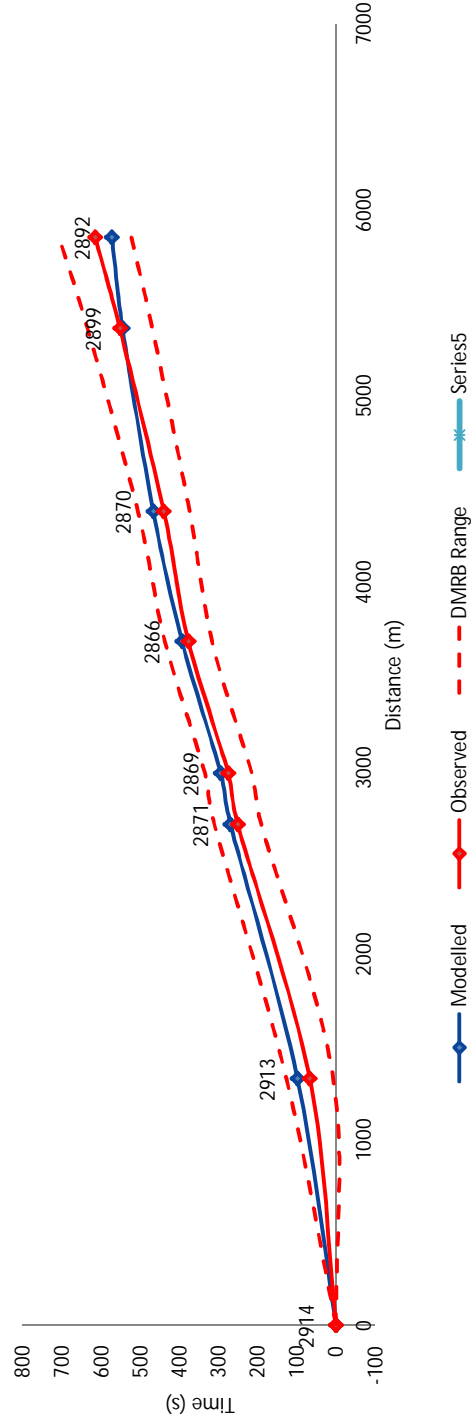




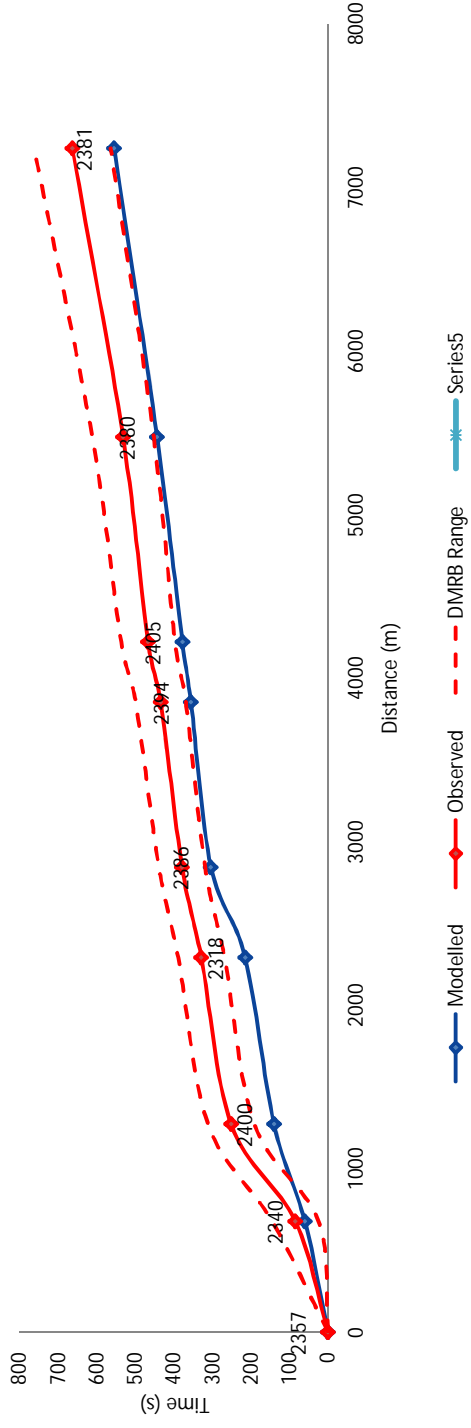
### 56-NB



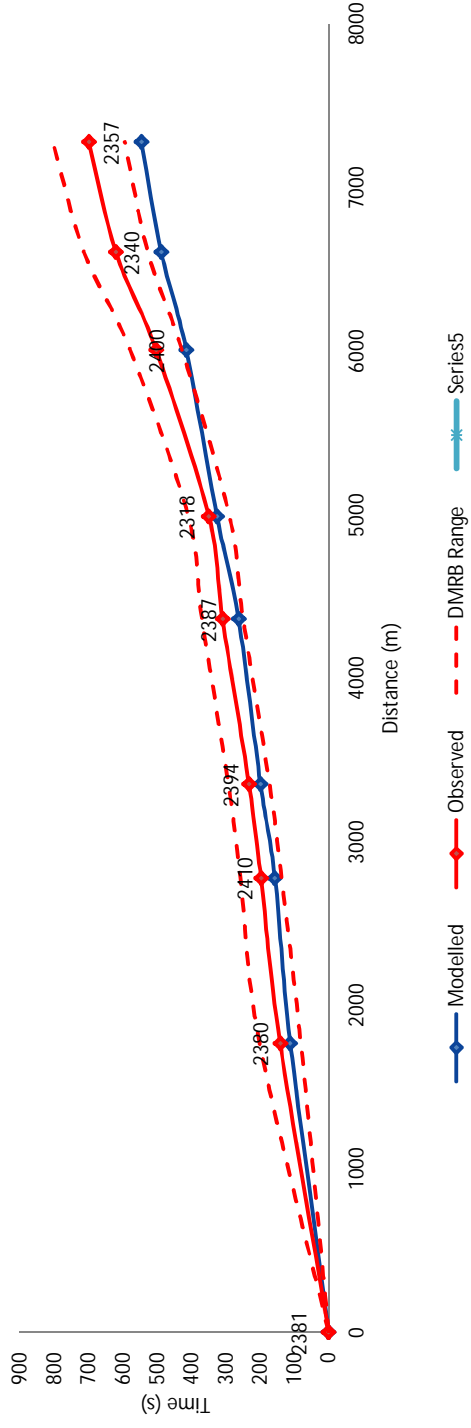
### 56-SB



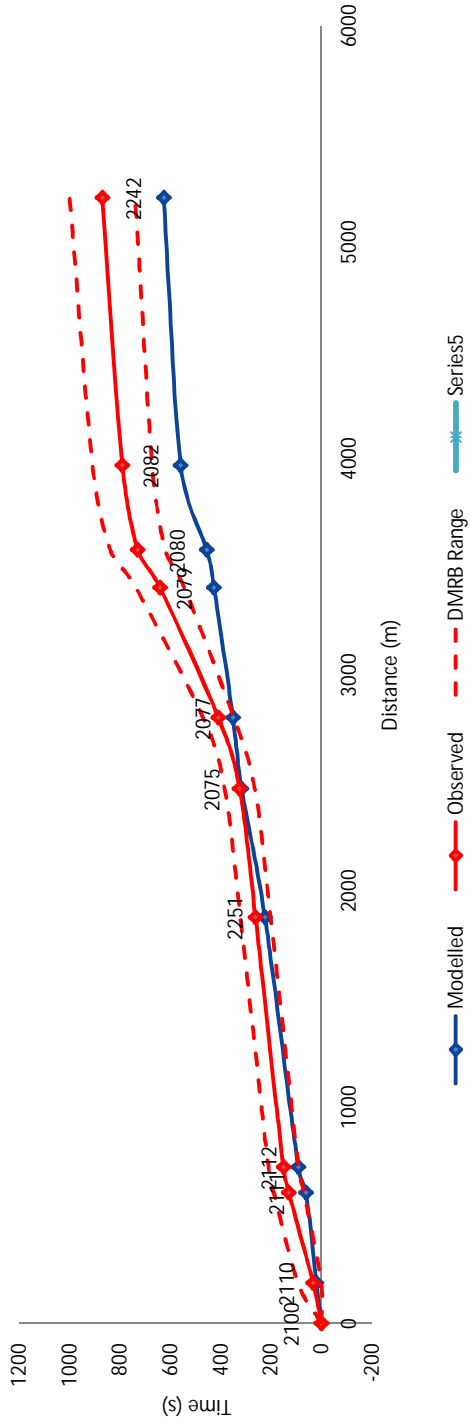
### 57-EB



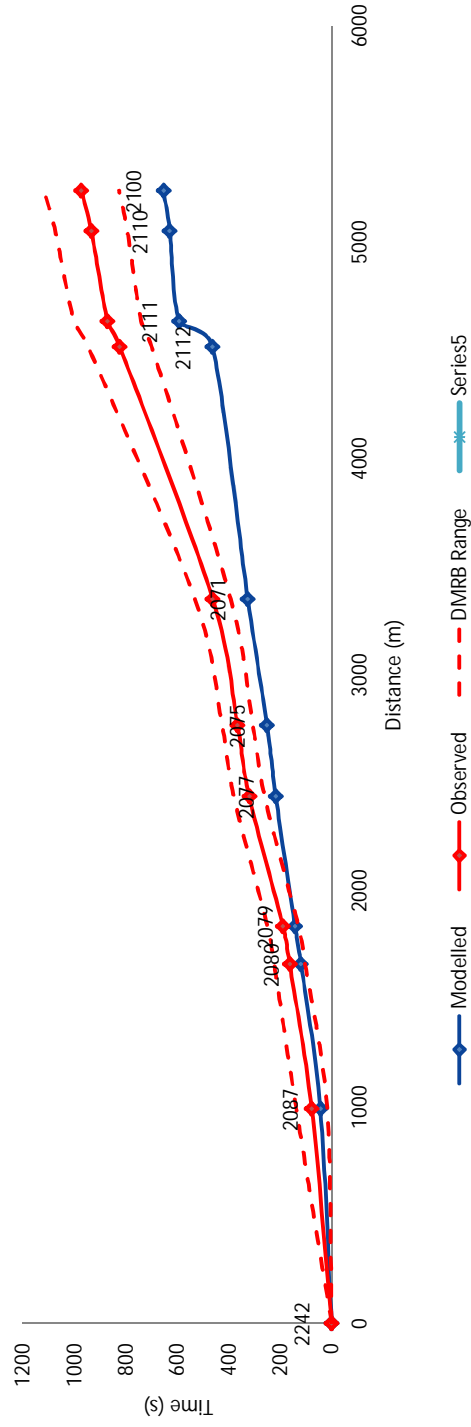
### 57-WB



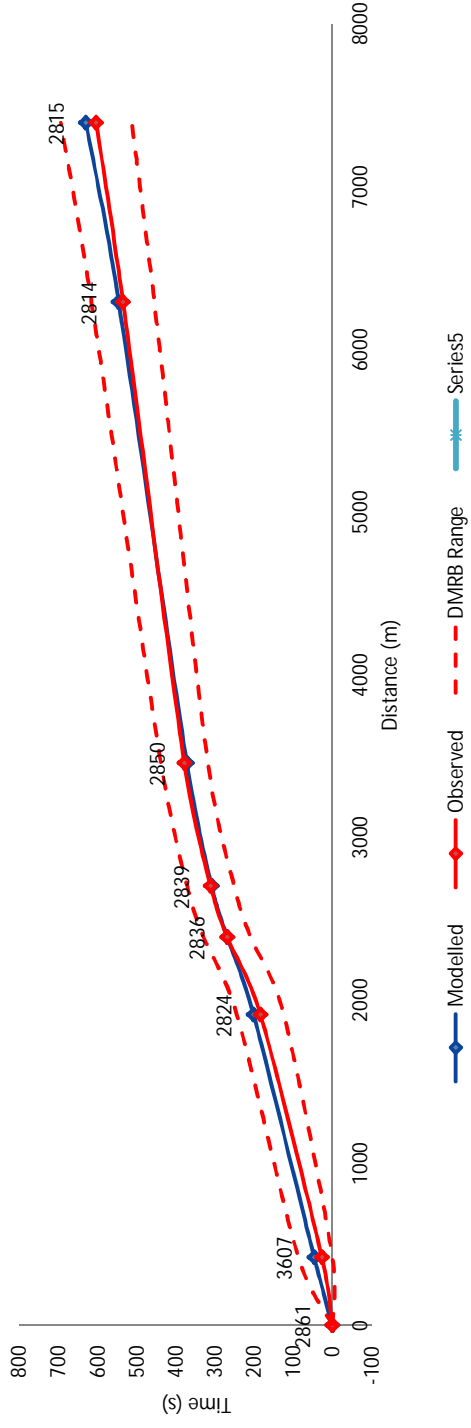
### 58-NB



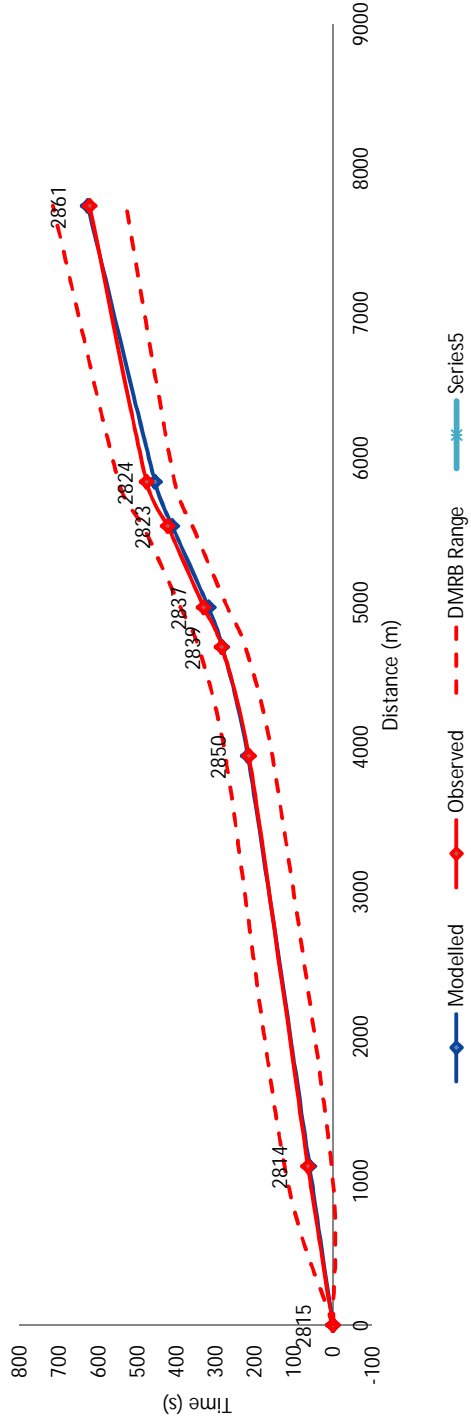
### 58-SB



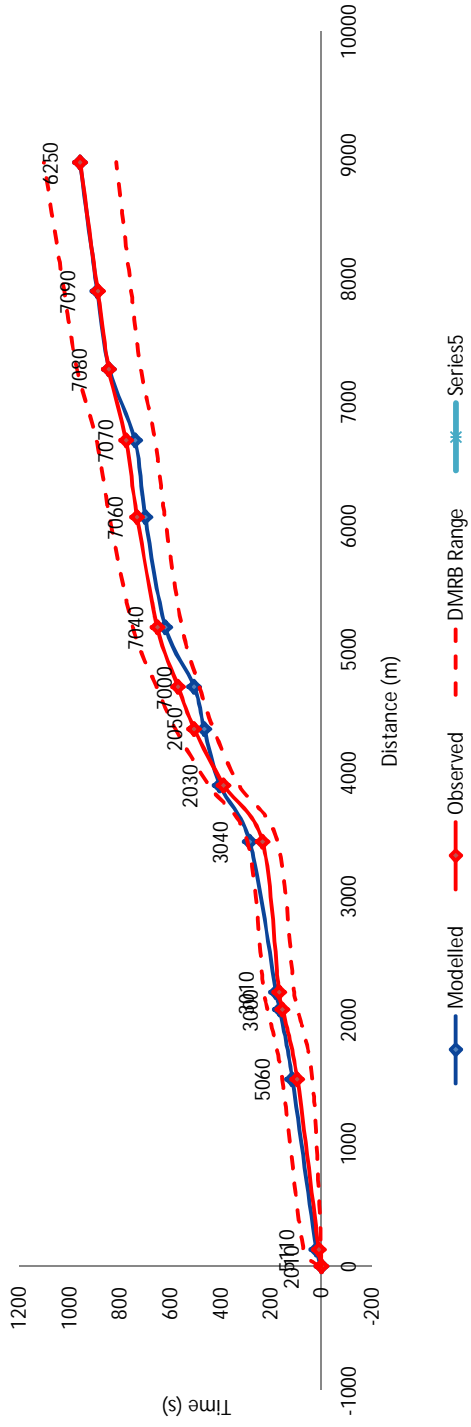
### 59-EB



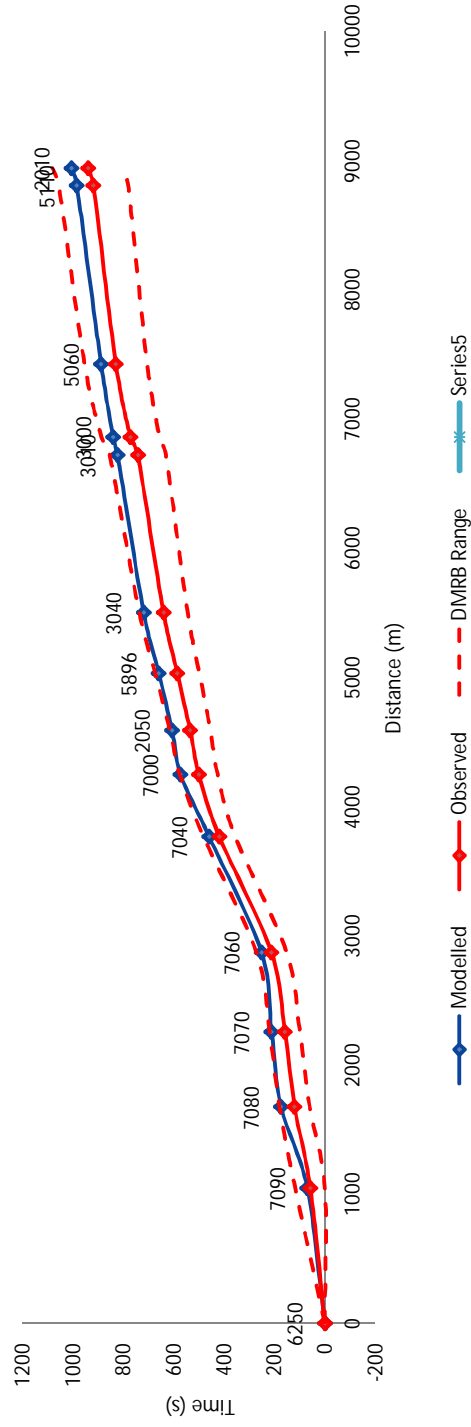
### 59-WB

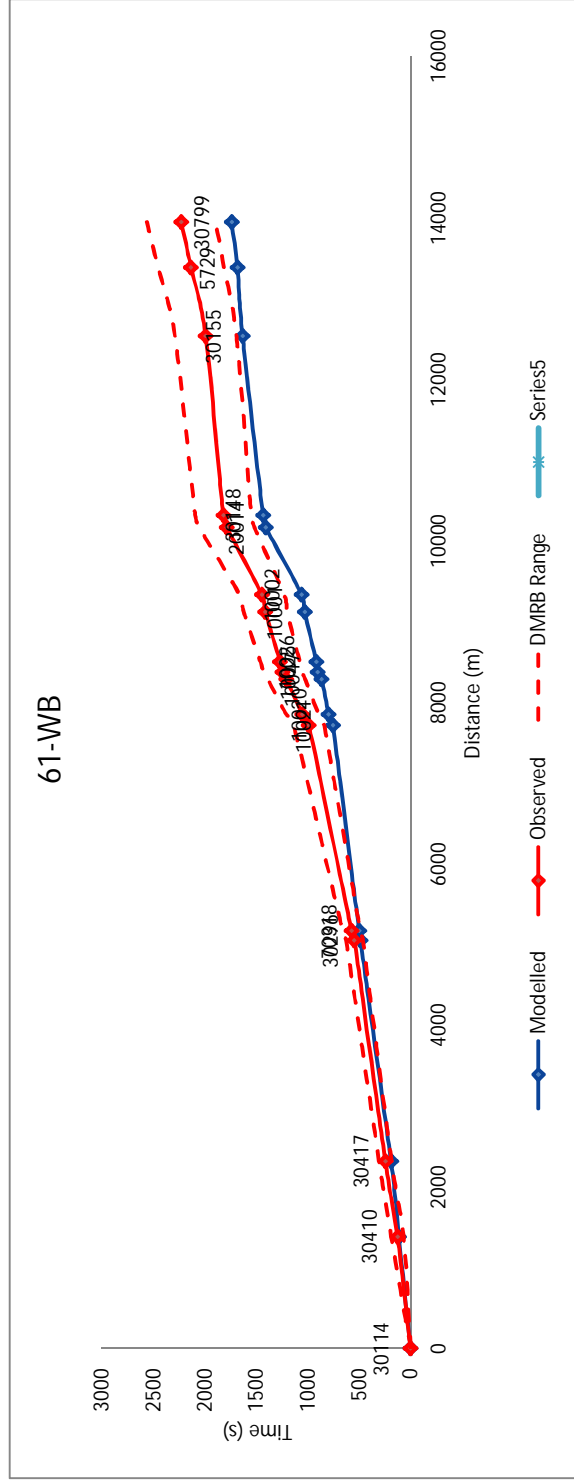
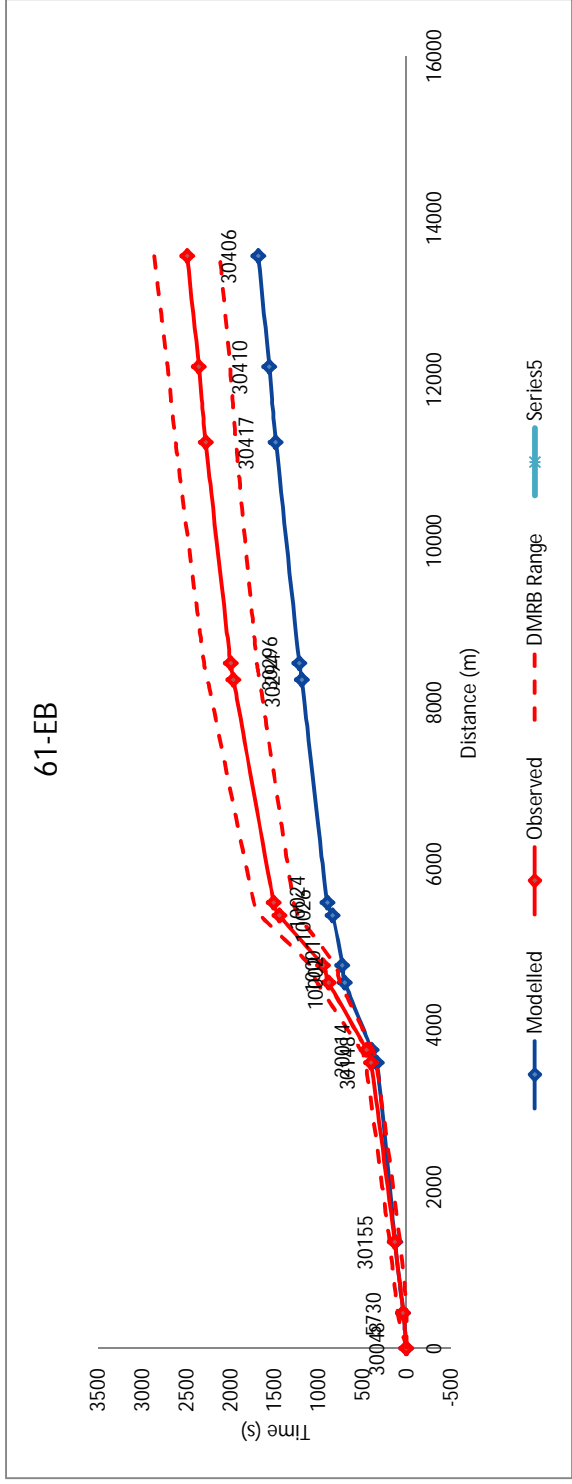


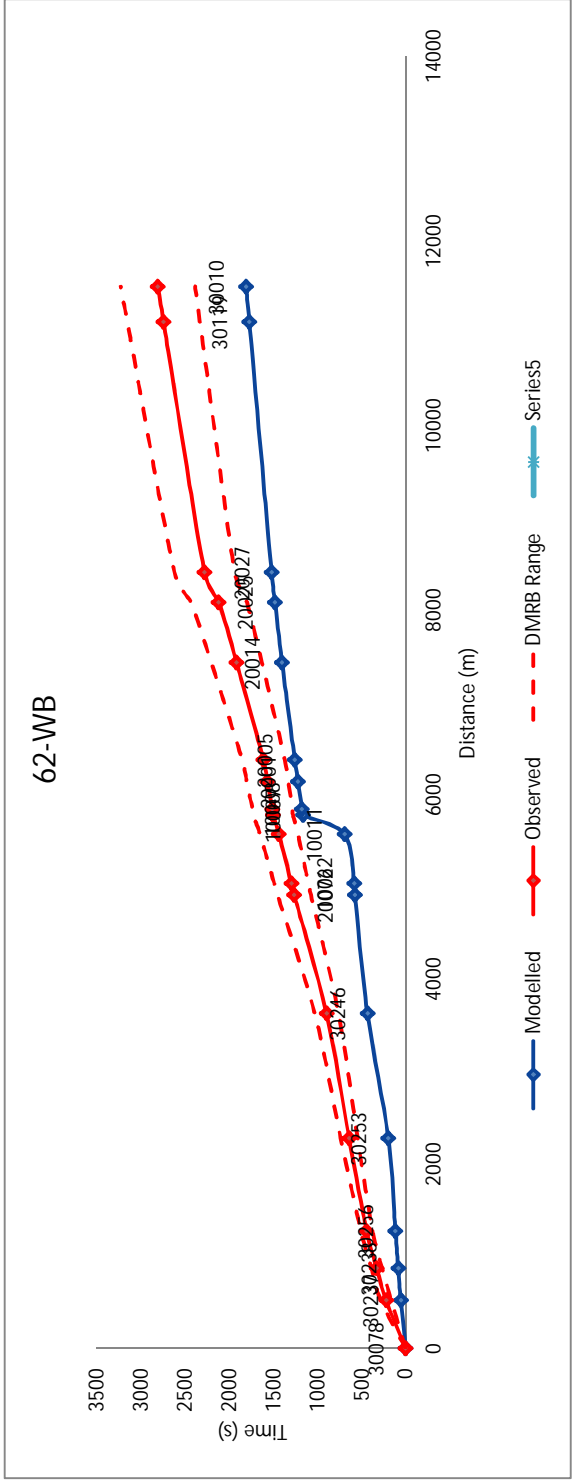
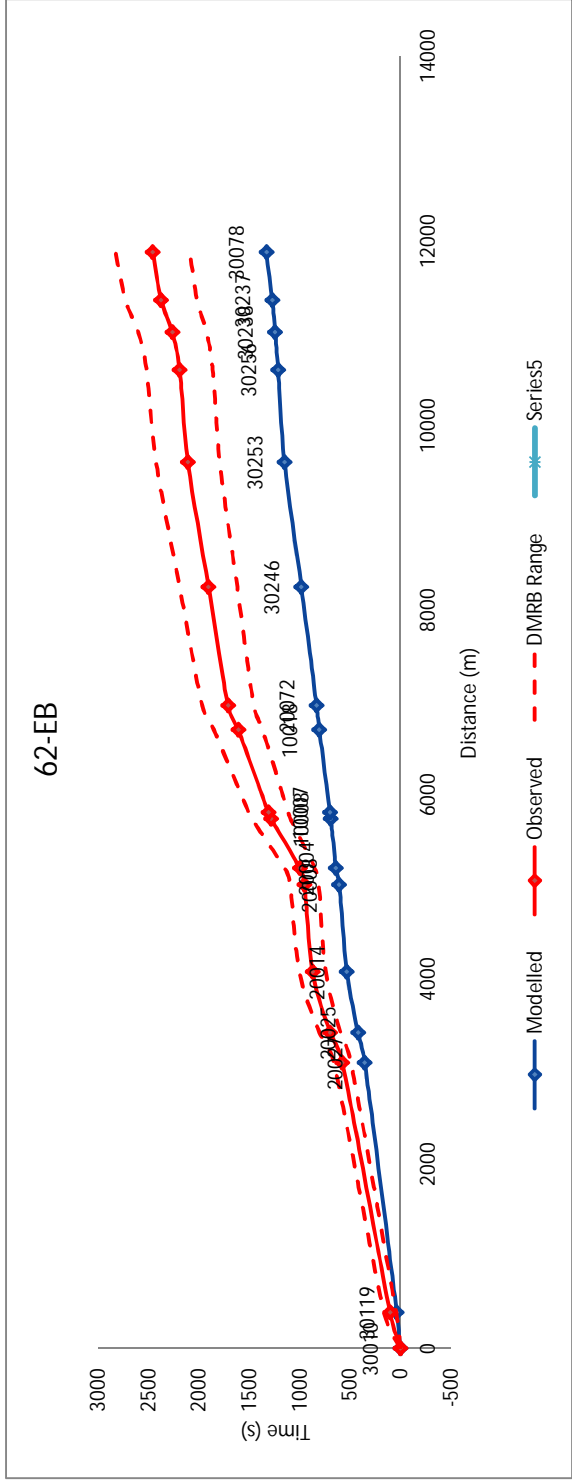
### 60-NB

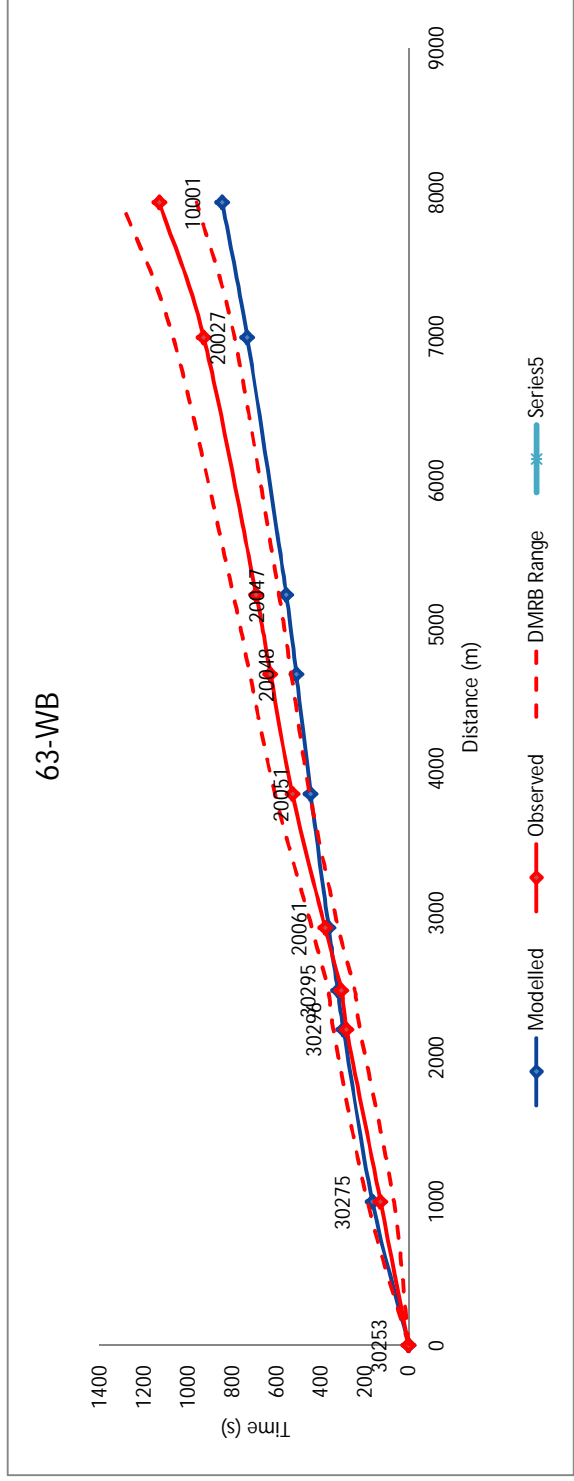
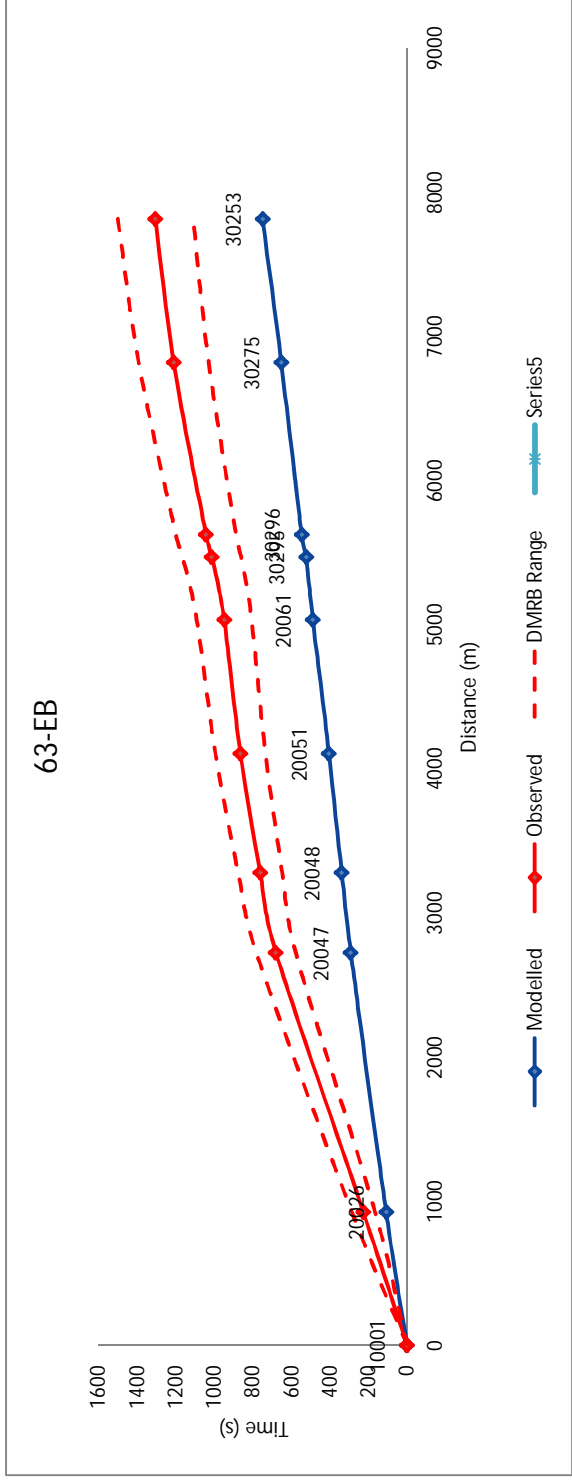


### 60-SB



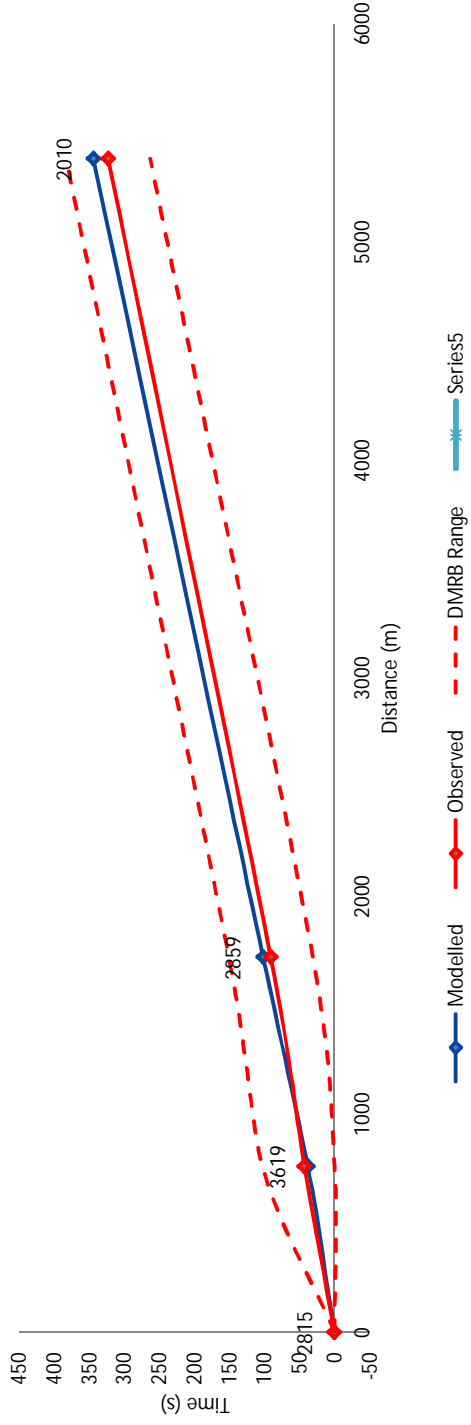




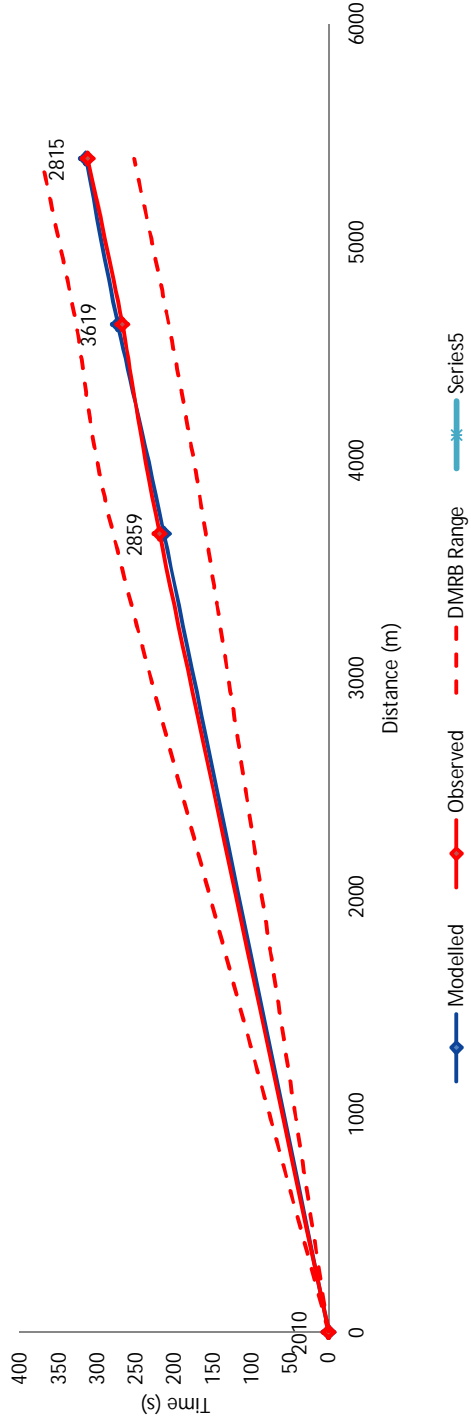




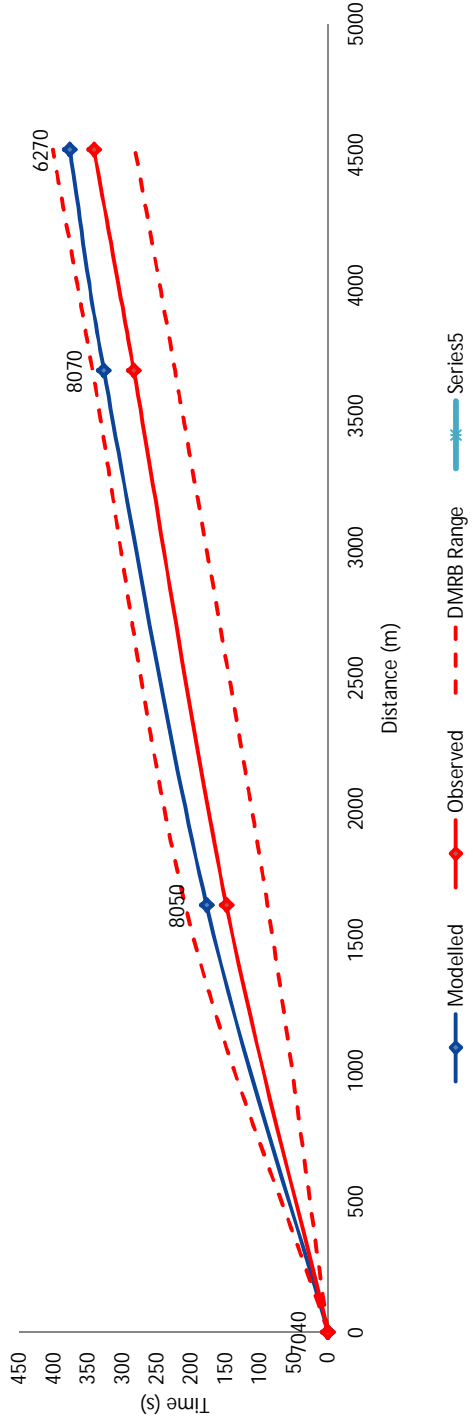
64-EB



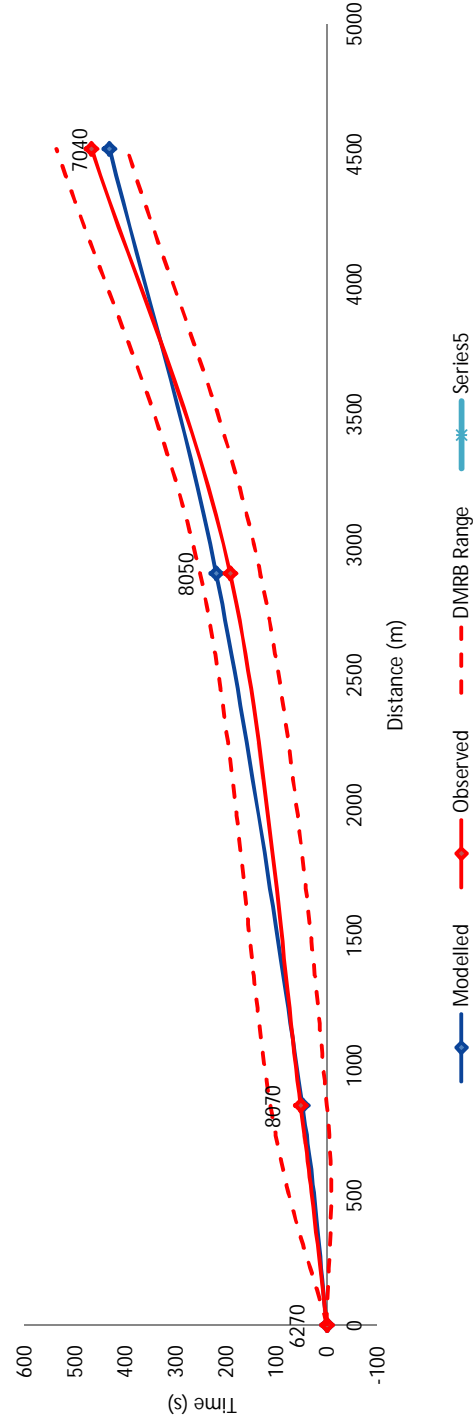
64-WB



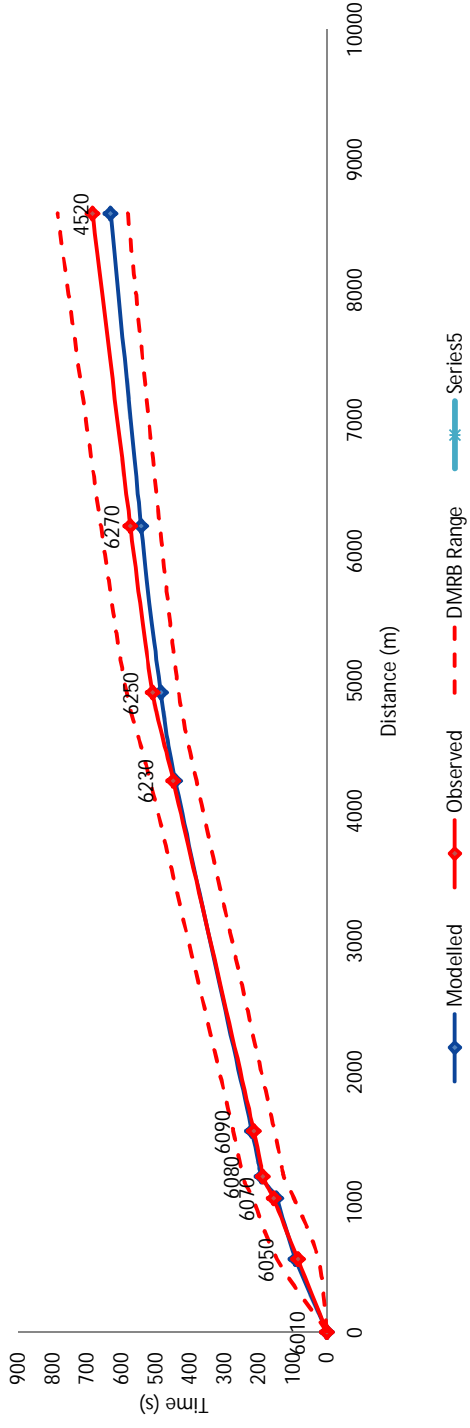
### 101-NB



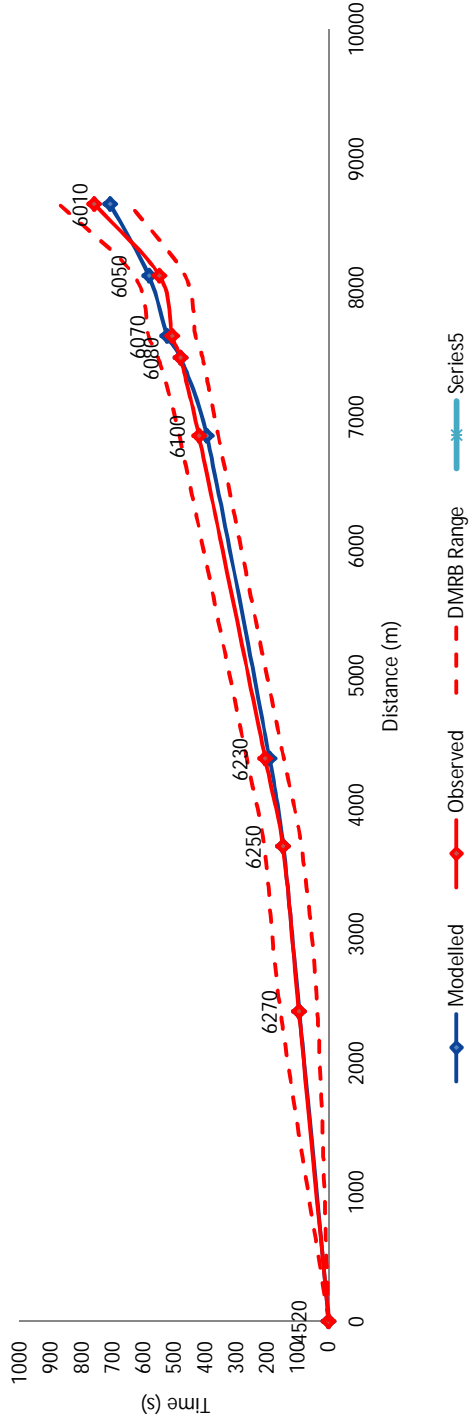
### 101-SB



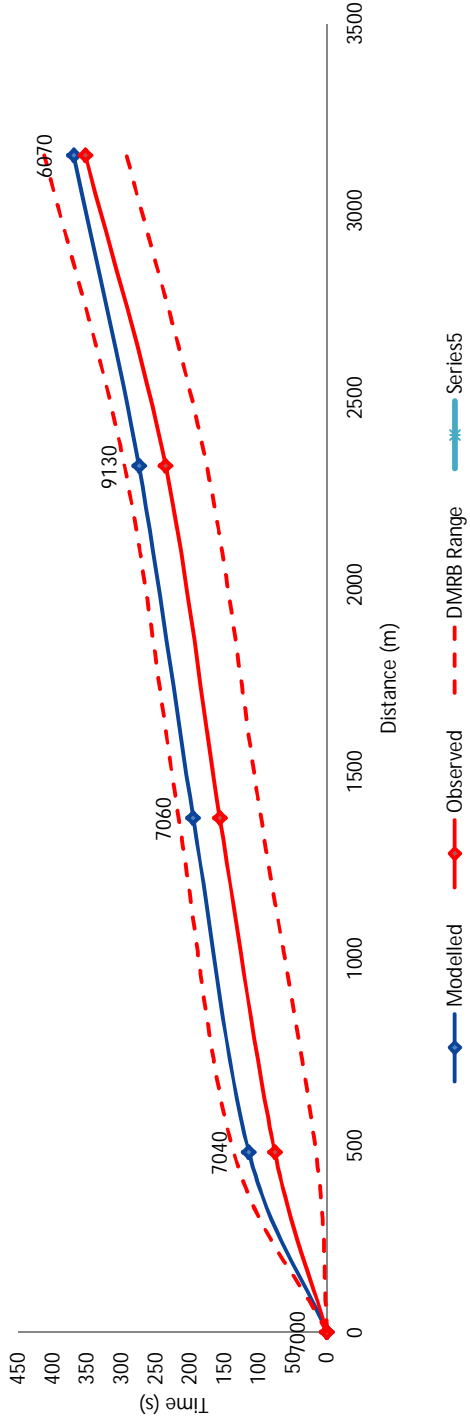
### 102-NB



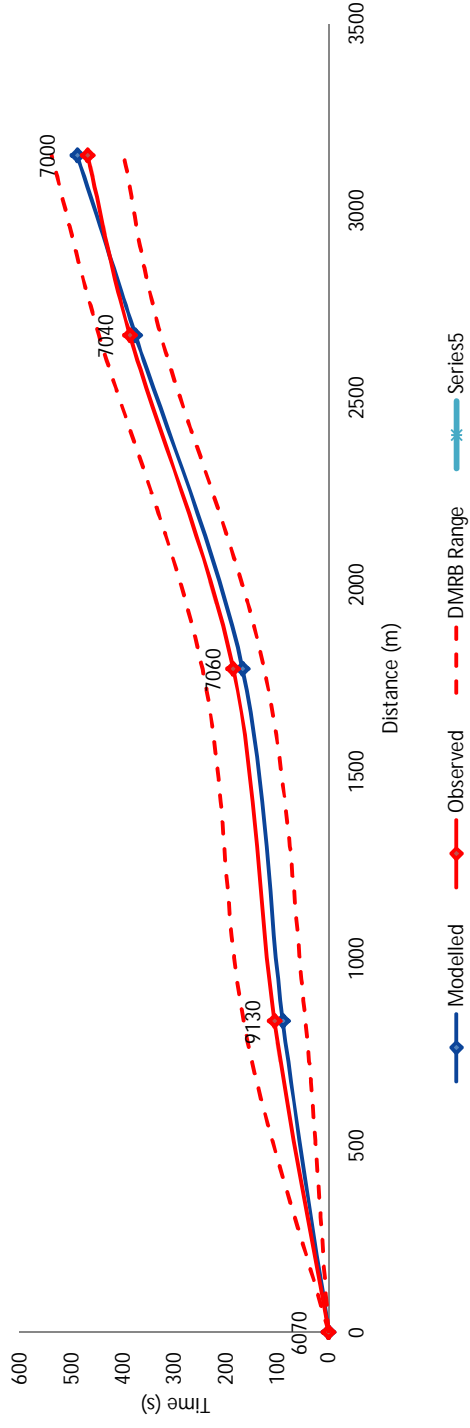
### 102-SB



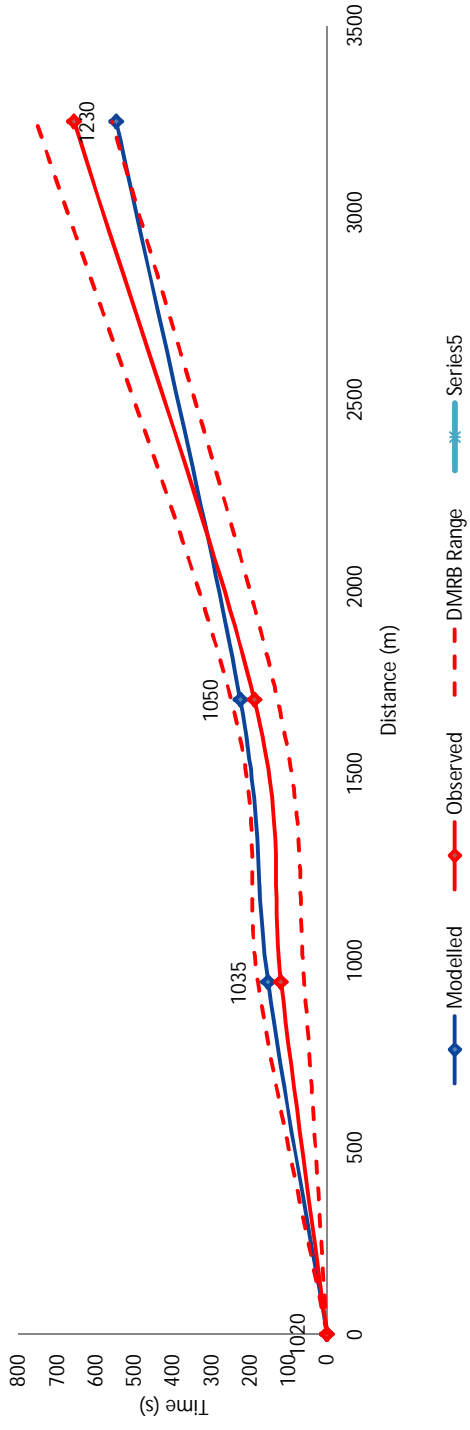
### 103-EB



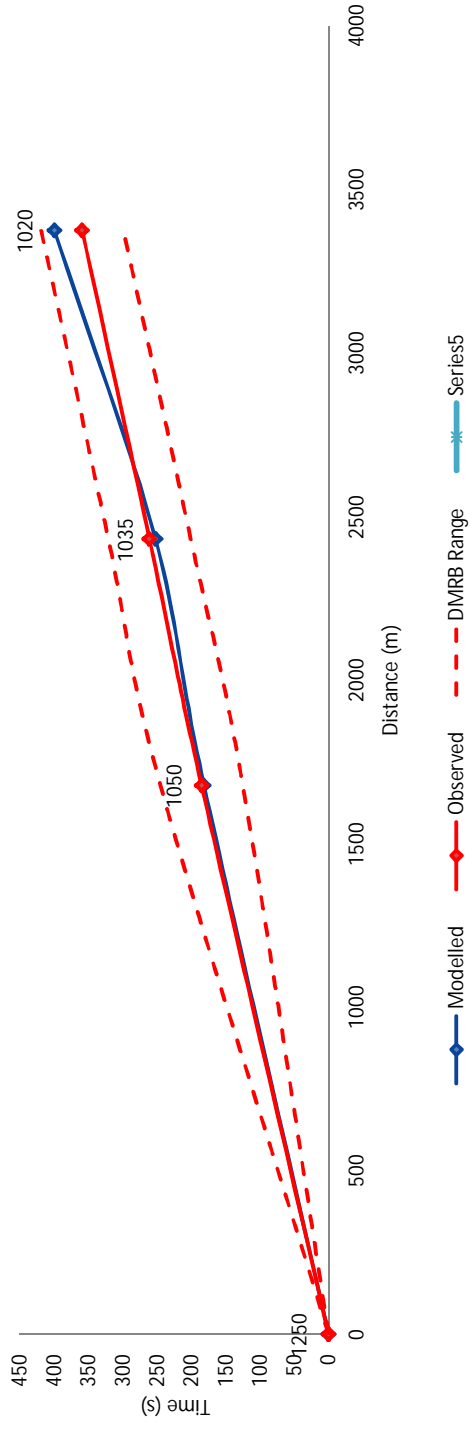
### 103-WB



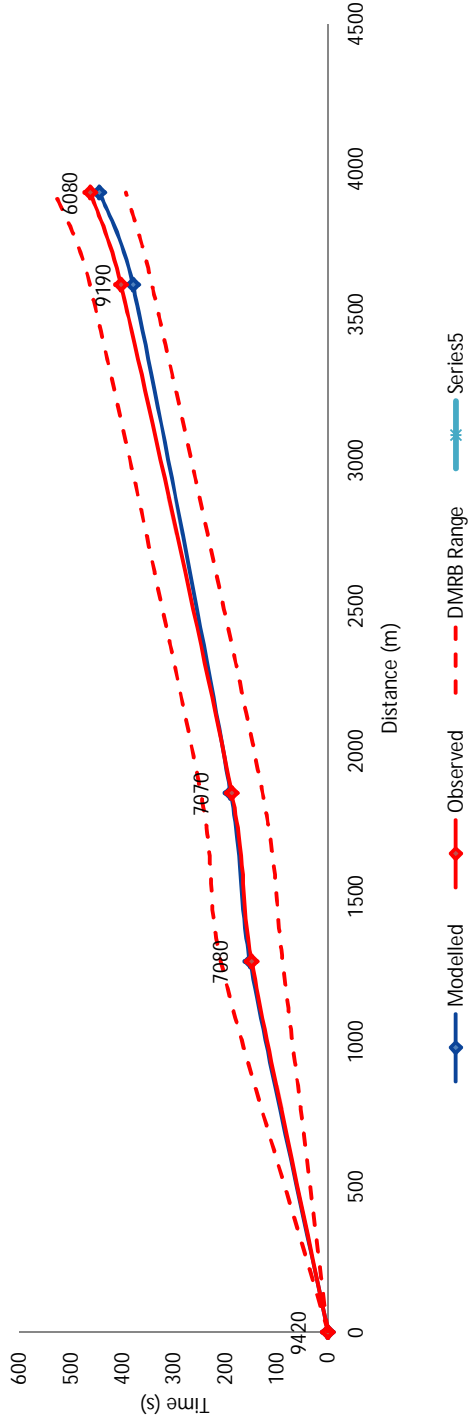
### 104-NB



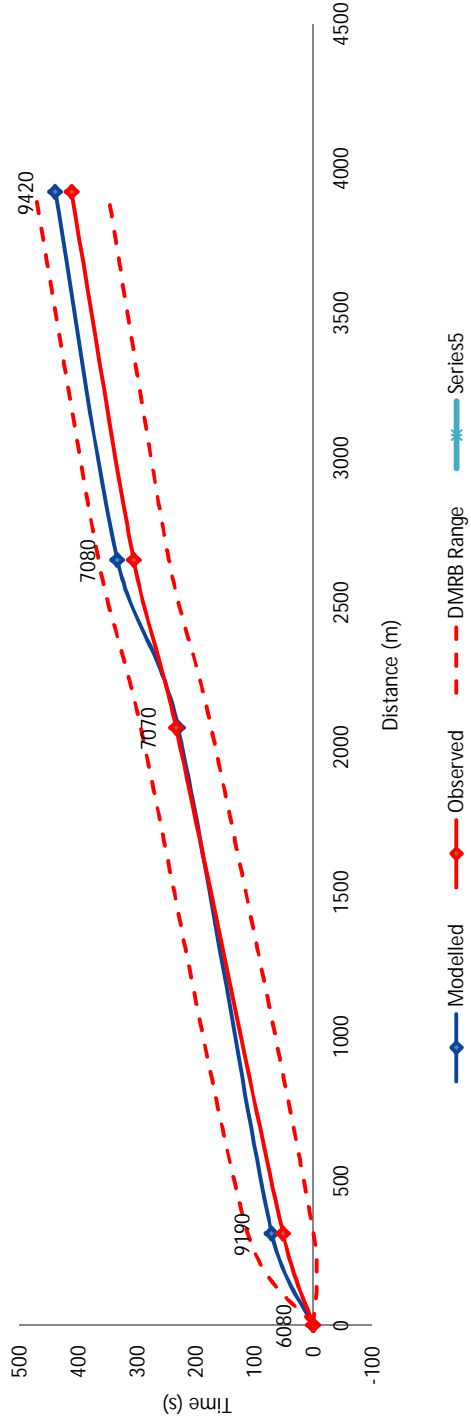
### 104-SB

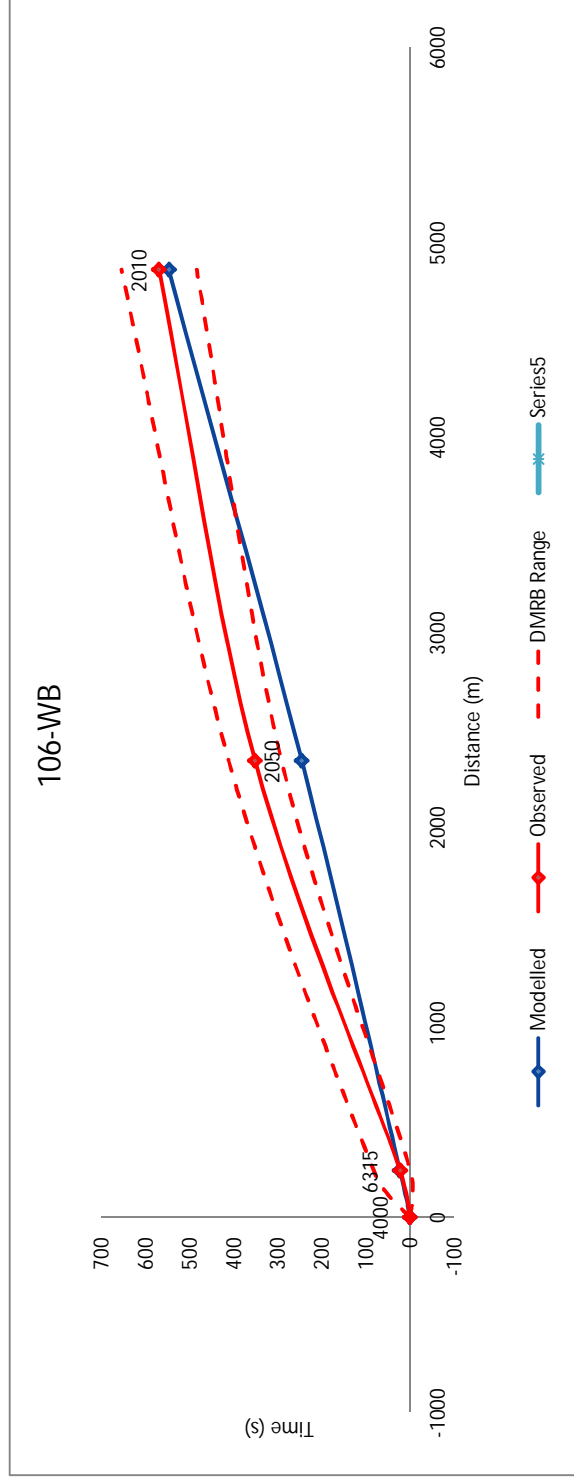
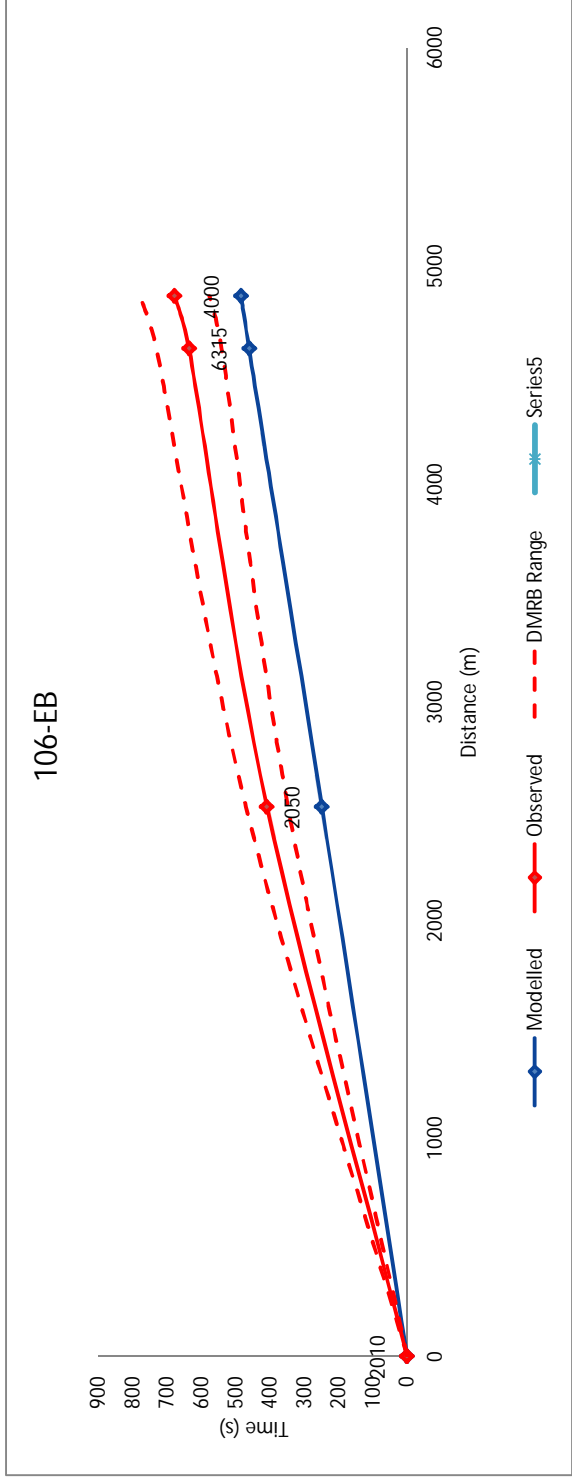


### 105-EB

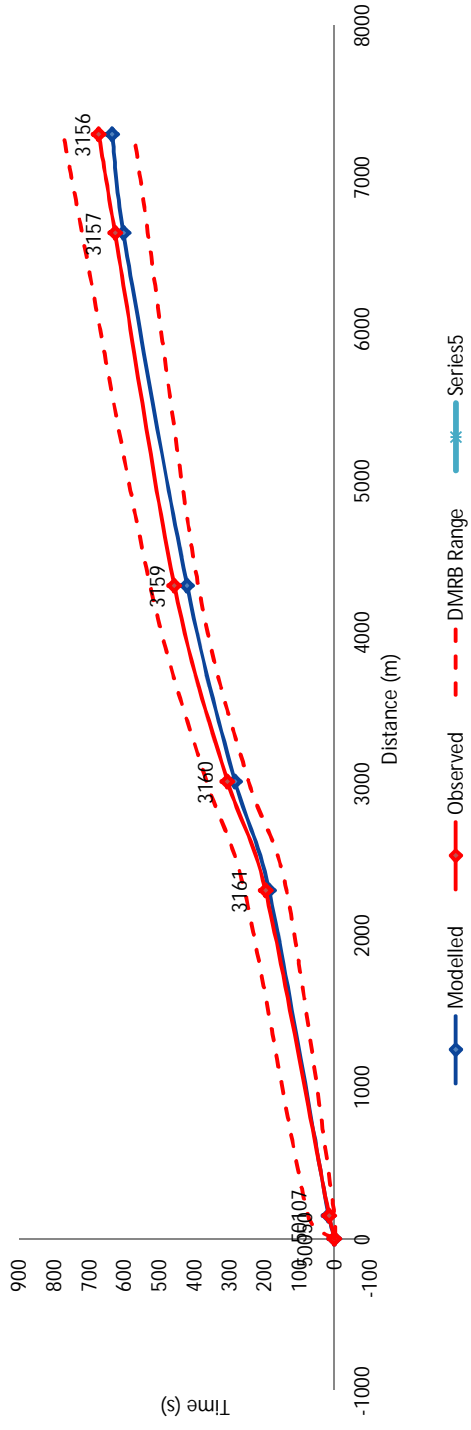


### 105-WB

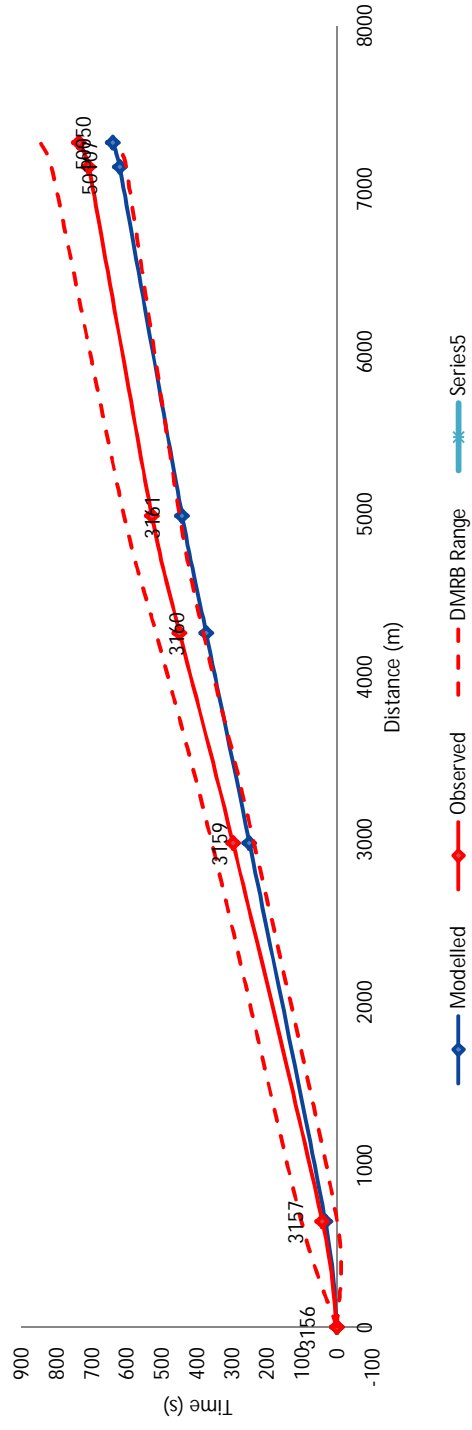




### 200-NB

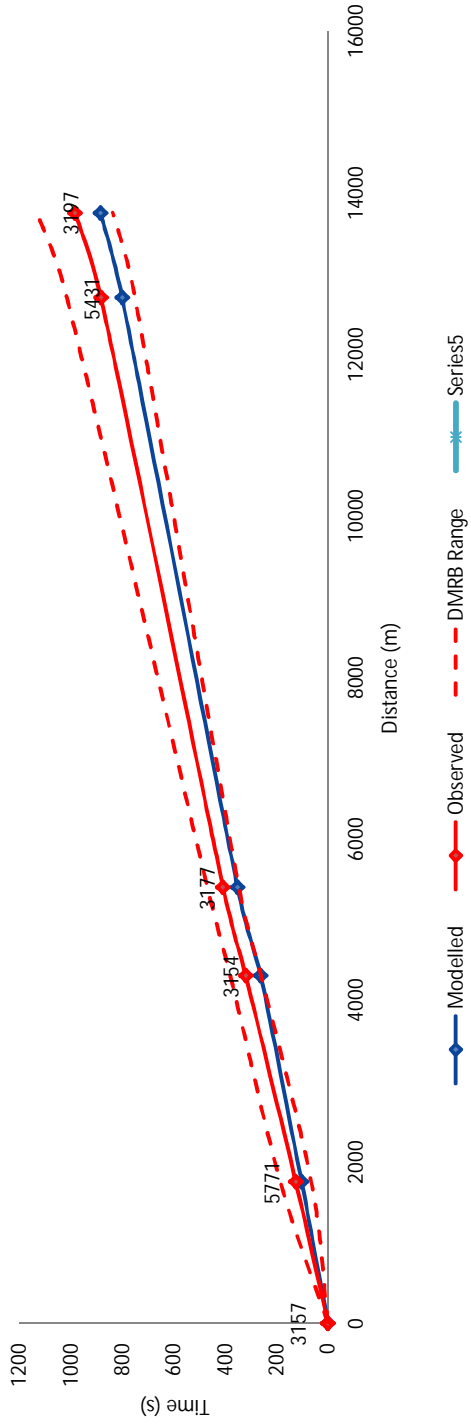


### 200-SB

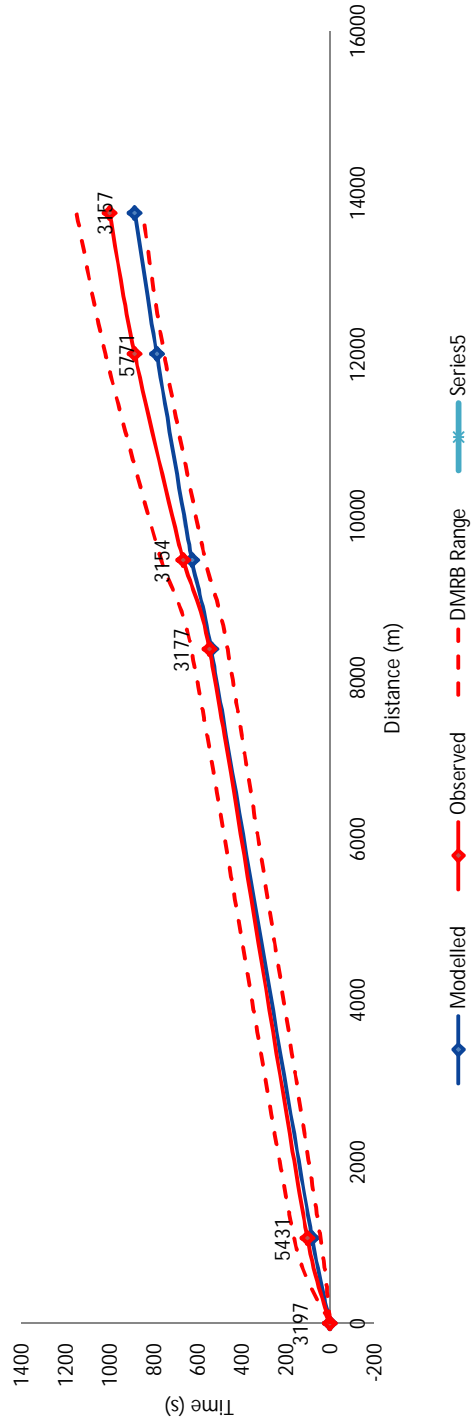


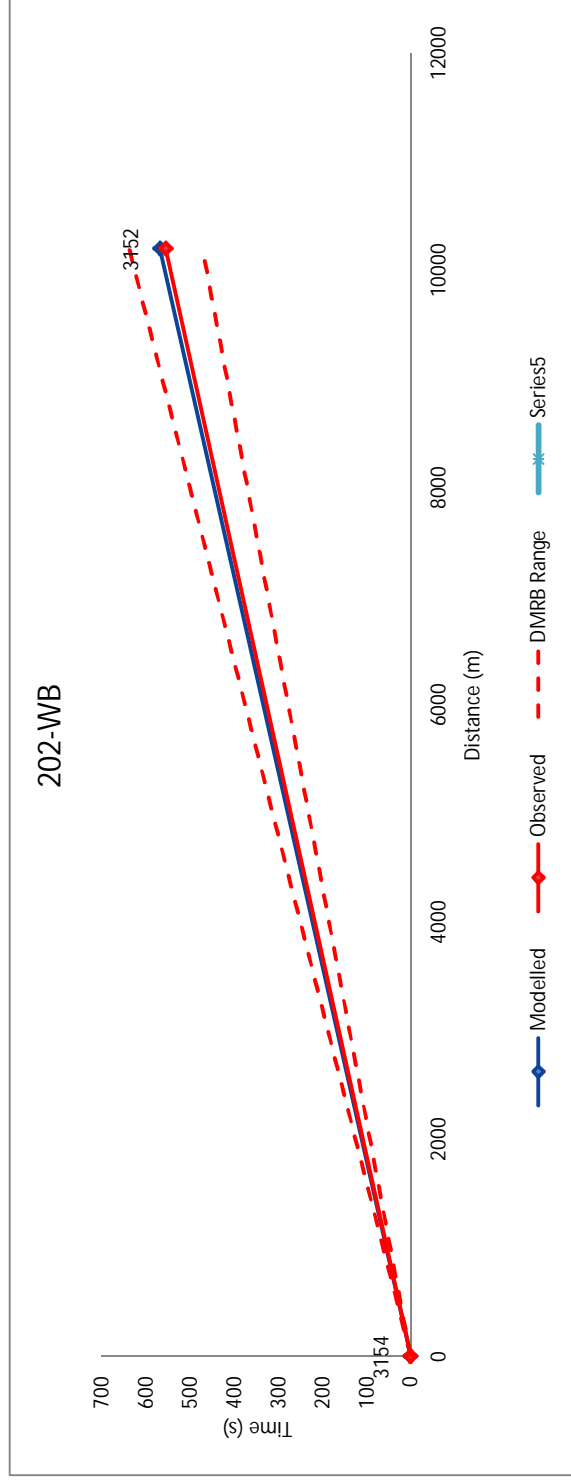
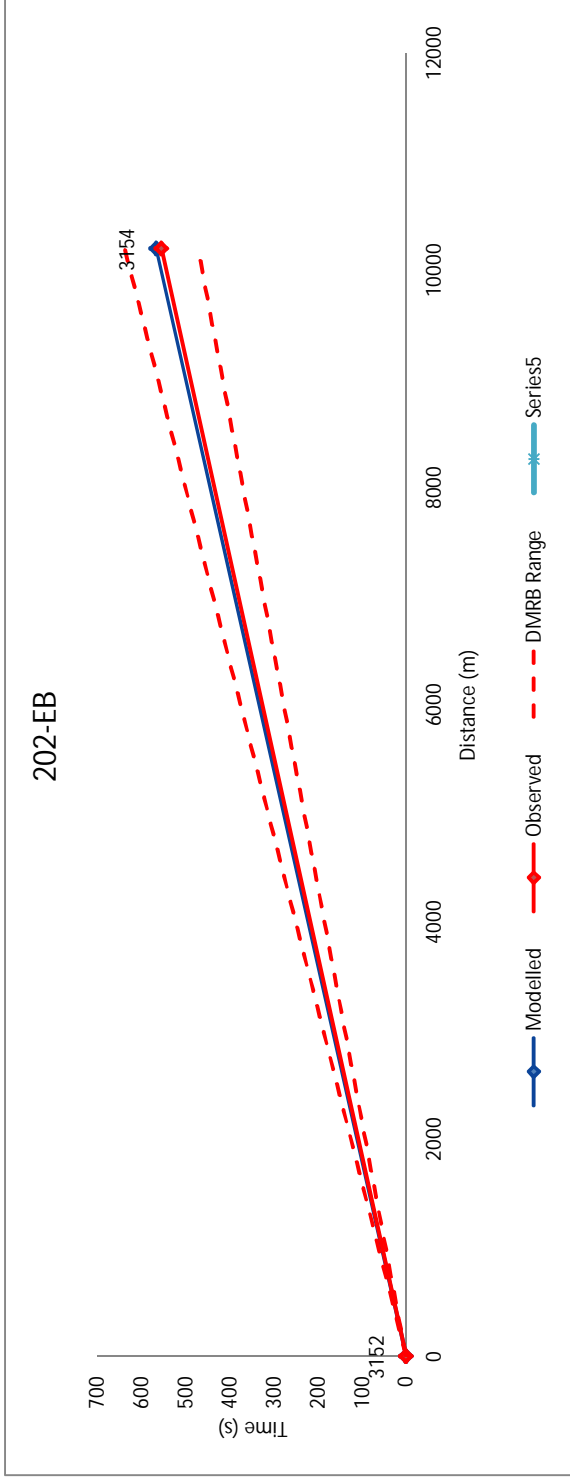


### 201-NB

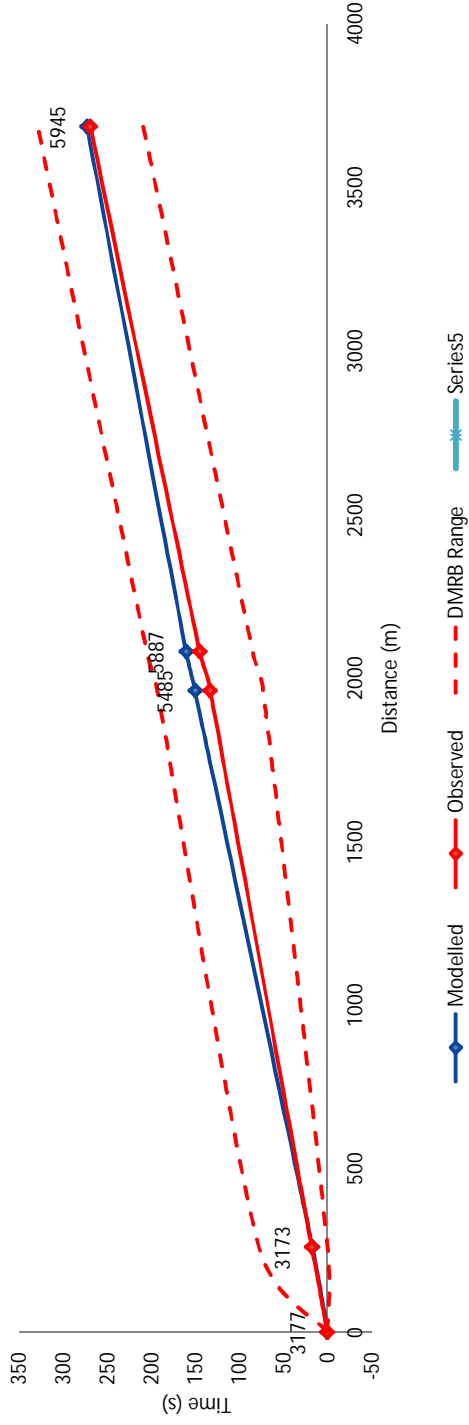


### 201-SB

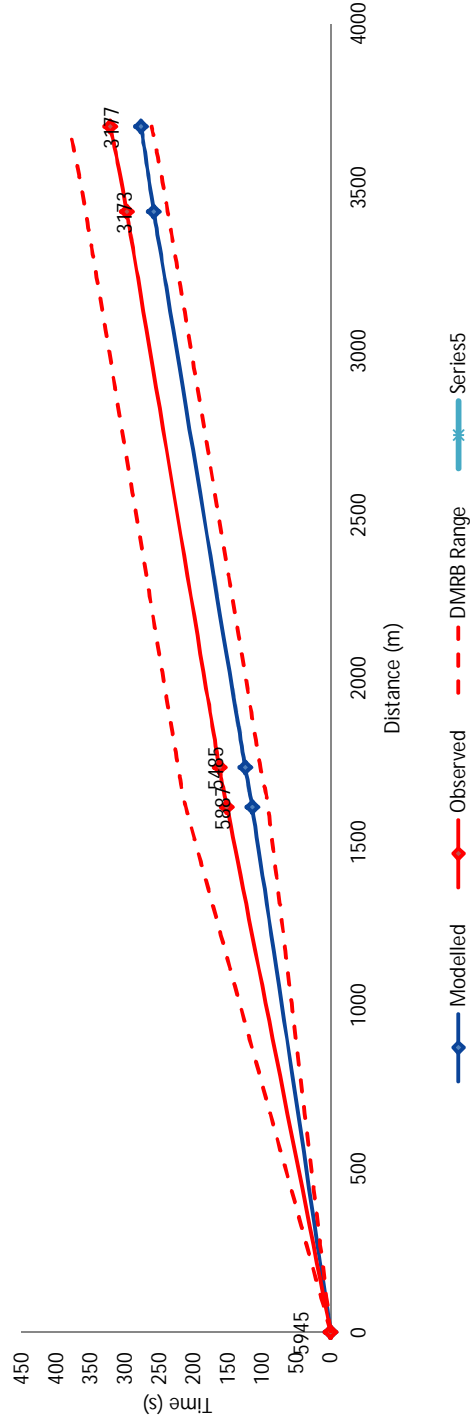




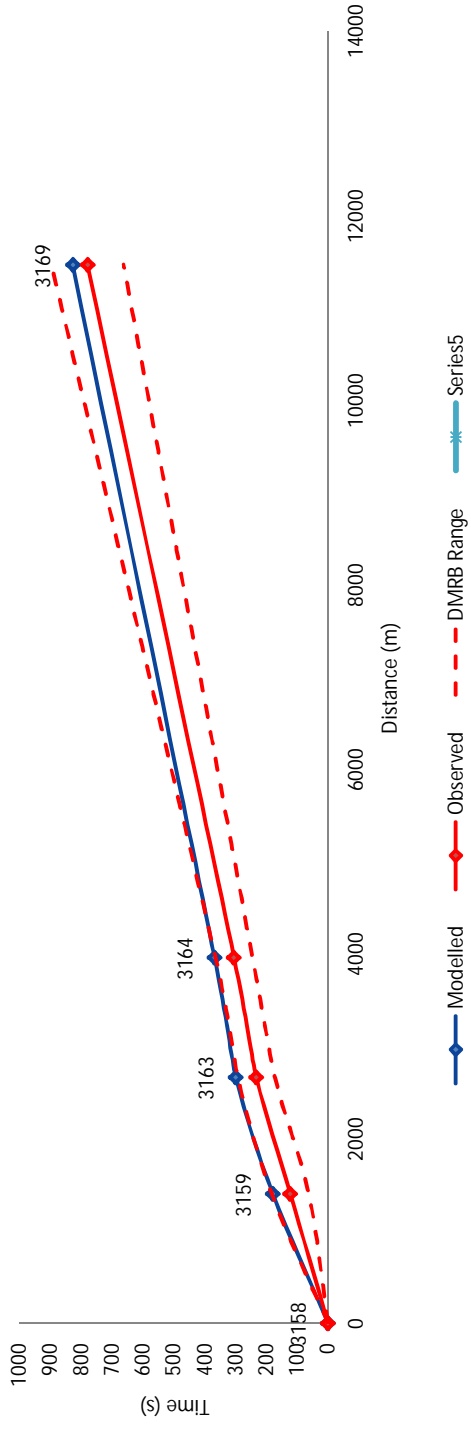
### 203-EB



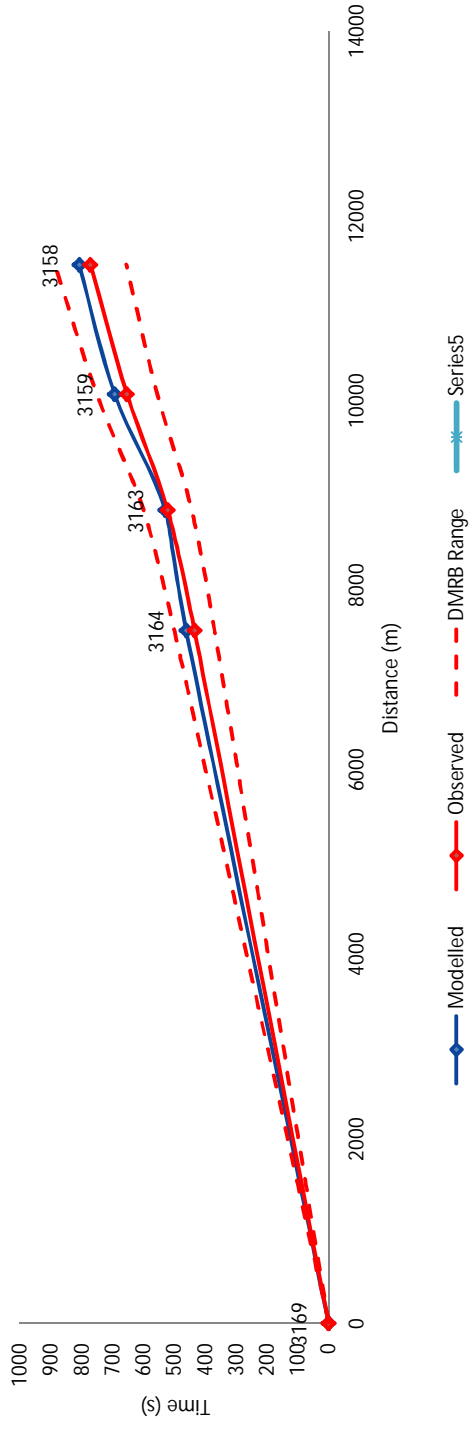
### 203-WB



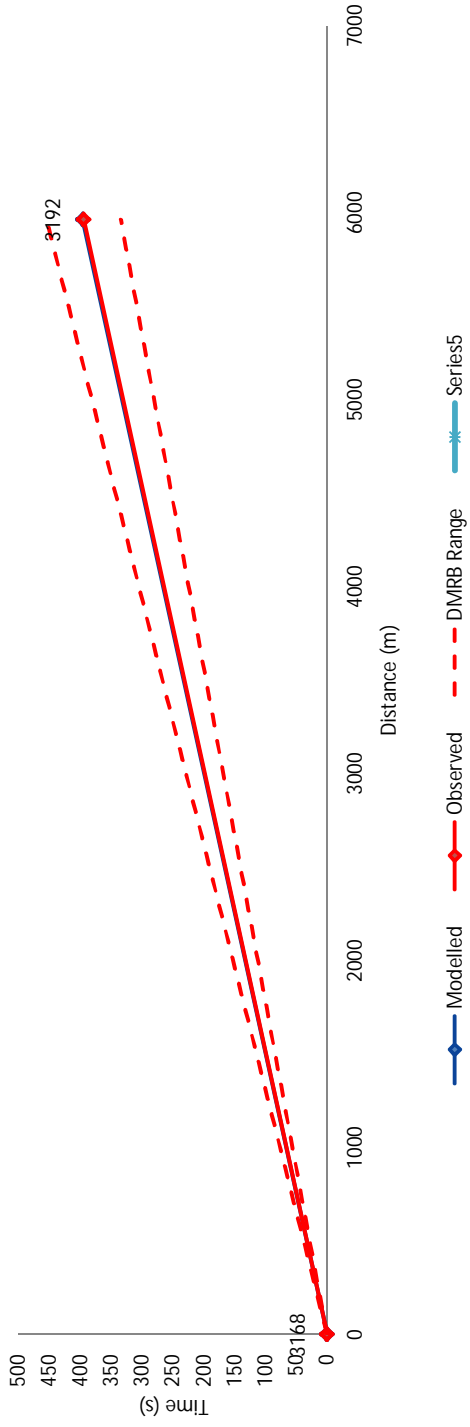
### 204-EB



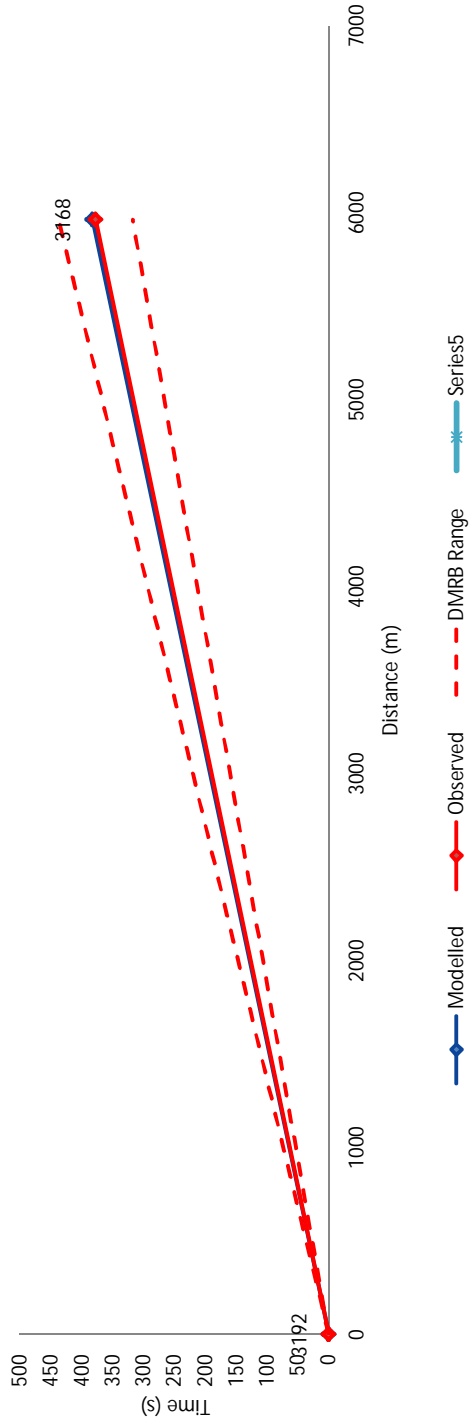
### 204-WB

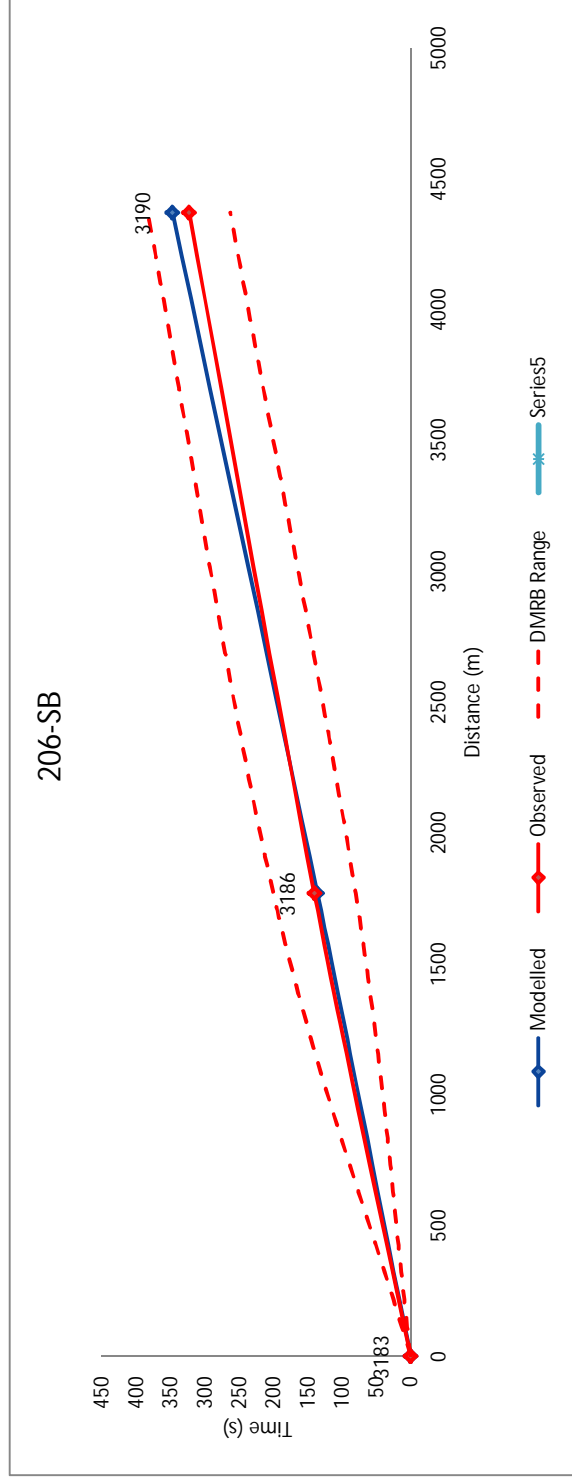
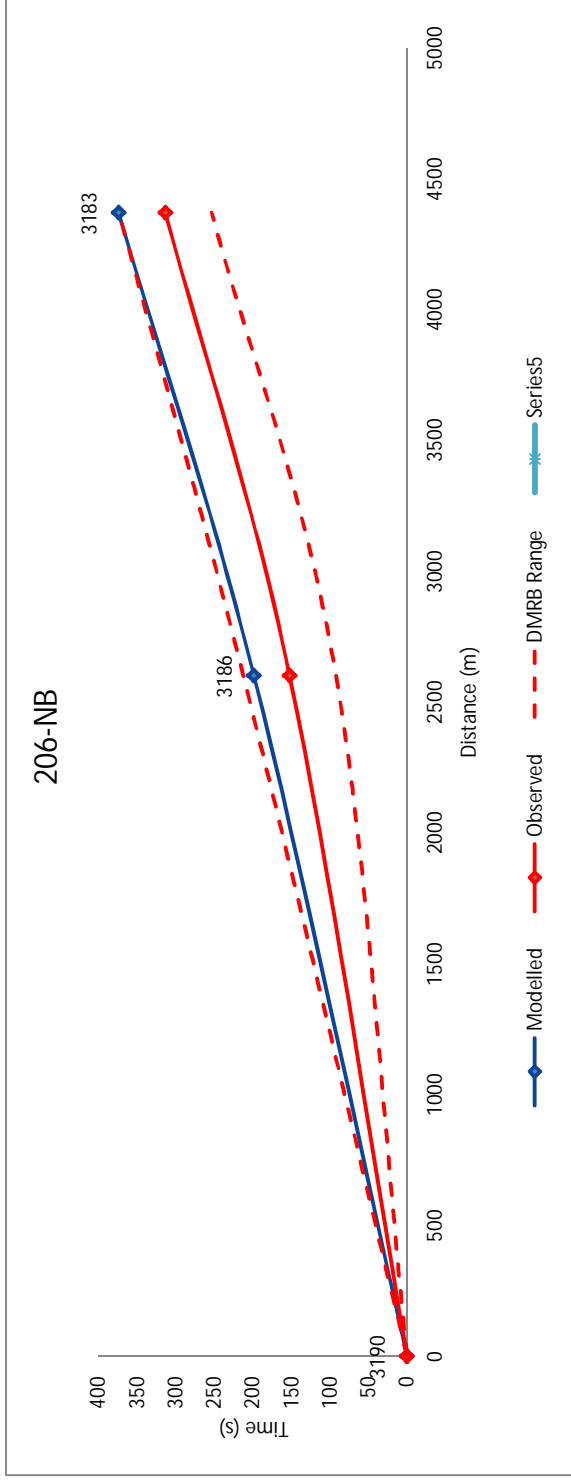


### 205-NB

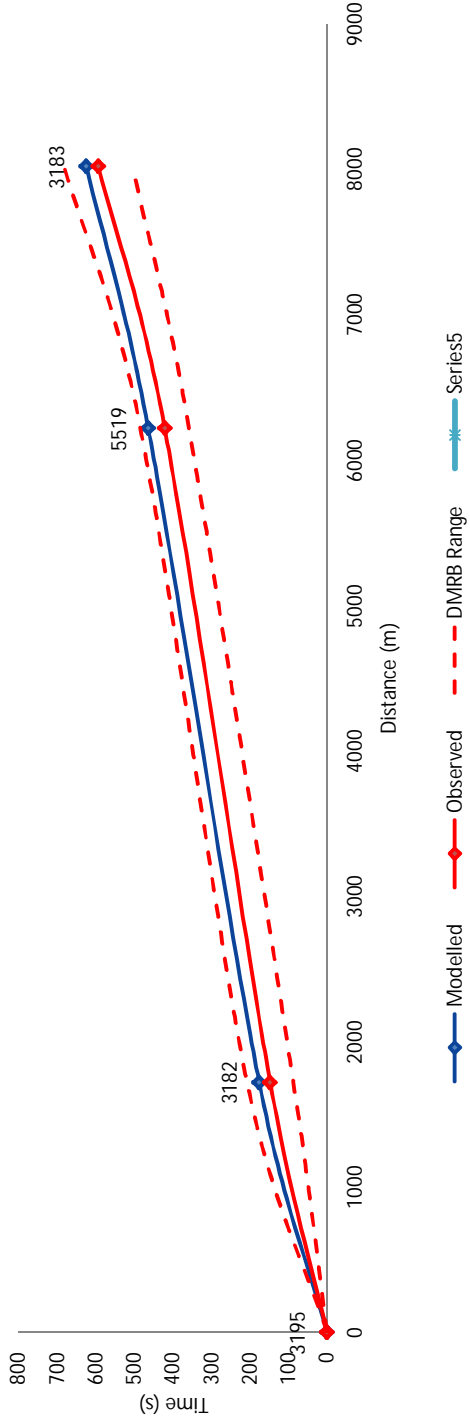


### 205-SB

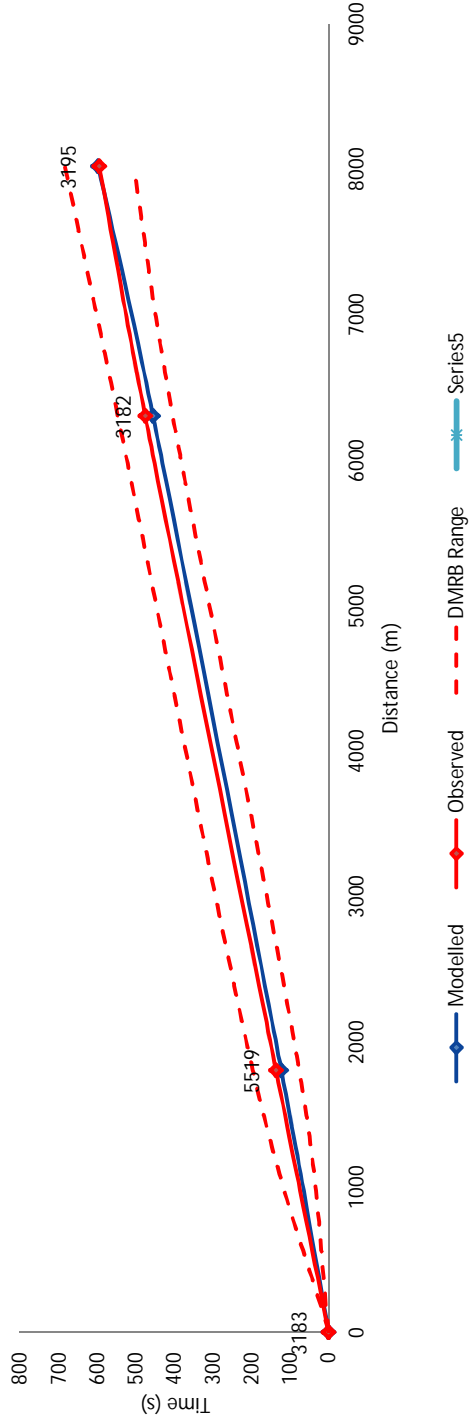




### 207-EB



### 207-WB



# Appendix E

SIGNALISED JUNCTIONS





## Appendix E

Signal Details			
Node Nr	Junction Name	Type	Controller Reference
3855	A134/Station St/The Street	Signalised Junction	BAJ1
2823	Blyburgate/Peddars Lane	Signalised Junction	BEJ1
2804	Ellough Rd/Ingate/Lowestoft Rd	Signalised Junction	BEJ3
2824	A145 London Rd/St Mary Rd	Signalised Junction	BEJ4
2837	Newgate/Smallgate/Market St/Station Rd	Signalised Junction	BEJ5
2836	Newgate/Smallgate/Market St/Station Rd	Signalised Junction	BEJ5
50025	B113 Bramford Road	Signalised Junction	BLJ1
5801	London Rd/High St	Signalised Junction	BDJ2
2267	Barton Rd/Ortwell Rd	Signalised Junction	BJ1
2311	Angel Hill/Northgate St/Mustow St	Signalised Junction	BJ4
2221	Tollgate Lane/Fordham Rd	Signalised Junction	BJ8
1308	A1302 Newmarket Rd	Signalised Junction	BJ10
2866	Beach Station Rd/Langer Rd	Signalised Junction	FJ1
2910	High Rd West/Garrison	Signalised Junction	FJ3
2922	Crescent Rd/Hamilton Rd/Cobbold Rd	Signalised Junction	FJ4
3577	High Rd West/Railway Approach	Signalised Junction	FJ5
30449	Bramford Rd/Riverside Rd	Signalised Junction	IJ1
30819	Bramford Rd/Towerhill Rd	Signalised Junction	IJ2
20025	Bramford Rd/Chevallier St	Signalised Junction	IJ3
30142	Bramford Rd/Sproughton Rd	Signalised Junction	IJ4
10030	Crown St/High St	Signalised Junction	IJ5
30758	Duke St/Pownall Rd	Signalised Junction	IJ6
10037	Queen St/Falcon Rd	Signalised Junction	IJ7
70151	Felixstowe Rd/Murray Rd	Signalised Junction	IJ8
30246	Felixstowe Rd/Derby Rd	Signalised Junction	IJ9
30250	Felixstowe Rd/Kingsway Rd	Signalised Junction	IJ10
20077	Foxhall Rd/Derby Rd	Signalised Junction	IJ12
10006	Grey Friars Rd/Wolsey Rd	Signalised Junction	IJ13
20069	Spring Rd/Grove Lane	Signalised Junction	IJ14
30235	Landseer Rd/Clappgate Lane	Signalised Junction	IJ17
20014	London Rd/Handford Rd	Signalised Junction	IJ18
30148	London Road / Ranelagh Road / Hadleigh Road	Signalised Junction	IJ19
20015	London Road / Handford Road (Lidl's)	Signalised Junction	IJ20
30158	London Road / Robin Drive	Signalised Junction	IJ21
30381	London Rd/Dickens Rd	Signalised Junction	IJ22
10048	St Helens St/Upper Orwell St	Signalised Junction	IJ23
30124	Norwich Rd/Old Norwich Rd	Signalised Junction	IJ27
20023	Norwich Rd/Bramford Rd	Signalised Junction	IJ28
30136	Norwich Rd/Ashcroft Rd	Signalised Junction	IJ29
30126	Norwich Rd/Meredith Rd	Signalised Junction	IJ30
20005	Princess St/Commercial Rd	Signalised Junction	IJ32
20004	Princess St/Grafton Way	Signalised Junction	IJ33
30168	Princess St/Burrell Rd/Ranliegh Rd/Railway Station	Signalised Junction	IJ34
30167	Ranelagh Rd/Ancaster	Signalised Junction	IJ36
20065	Spring Rd/Cauldwell Hall Rd	Signalised Junction	IJ37
10020	St Helens St/Argyle St	Signalised Junction	IJ38
10056	Star Lane/Slade St	Signalised Junction	IJ39
10018	Star Lane/Grimwade St	Signalised Junction	IJ40
30213	Stoke St/Burrel Rd	Signalised Junction	IJ41
30214	Stoke St/Vernon St/Stoke Bridge	Signalised Junction	IJ41
10090	Carr St/Upper brook St/Northgate St	Pedestrian Crossing	IJ42
10045	Tacket St/Dogs Head St	Signalised Junction	IJ43
20044	Valley Rd/Henly Rd	Signalised Junction	IJ44
70043	Wherstead Rd/Station St	Signalised Junction	IJ45
20057	Woodbridge Rd/Sidegate Lane	Signalised Junction	IJ46
30196	Stoke Park Drive/ASDA	Signalised Junction	IJ48
20072	Duke St/Fore Hamlet	Signalised Junction	IJ51
20016	Handford Rd/Portman Rd	Signalised Junction	IJ52
10004	Civic Drive/Princess St	Signalised Junction	IJ53
10049	St Helens St/Bond St	Signalised Junction	IJ55
30799	Copdock A14 / A12 roundabout	Signalised Junction	
30798	A14/A12/A1214 roundabout	Signalised Junction	
30797	A14/A12/A1214 roundabout	Signalised Junction	
30796	A14/A12/A1214 roundabout	Signalised Junction	

## Signal Details

Node Nr	Junction Name	Type	Controller Reference
3183	Parkhill/Station Rd/Waterloo Ave/Main St	Signalised Junction	LEJ2
1110	A12 London Road South/Cliff Road/Ca	Signalised Junction	LJ2
1200	A12 London Road South/Mill Road	Signalised Junction	LJ4
7080	A1117 Oulton Road/Somerleyton Road	Signalised Junction	LTM OBC
4010	A146 Waveney Drive/Durban Road	Signalised Junction	LJ6/LTM OBC
6314	Tom Crisp Way / Blackheath Road	Signalised Junction	LJ7
6030	A12 Denmark Road/Katwijk Way	Signalised Junction	LTM OBC
6322	Station Square , Commercial Road	Signalised Junction	LJ102
6160	A12 Battery Green Road/Suffolk Road	Signalised Junction	LinSig
2030	A146/Cotmer Rd	Signalised Junction	
9190	St Peters Street/Boston Road	Signalised Junction	
6010	A12 Station Square/Waveney Road	Signalised Junction	
1230	A12 London Road South/A146 Belveder	Signalised Junction	
3159	Woods Lane/Melton Rd	Signalised Junction	MEJ1
2448	B1103 Fred Archer/Fordham Rd Stream 2	Signalised Junction	NJ3
2449	B1103 Fred Archer/Fordham Rd Stream 1	Signalised Junction	NJ3
2467	Fordham Rd/Snailwell Rd	Signalised Junction	NJ5
5730	A1214/Tesco	Signalised Junction	PWJ1
5732	A1214 Roundabout exit	Pedestrian Crossing	
3182	High St/Church St	Signalised Junction	SXJ1
30155	London Rd/Scrivener Drive	Signalised Junction	SPJ1
30150	A1071/C495 Hadleigh Rd	Signalised Junction	SPJ2
2336	Gipping Rd/Station Rd West	Signalised Junction	SJ1
2385	1120/A1308/B1113/Cedars Link Stream 2	Signalised Junction	SJ4
2386	A1120/A1308/B1113/Cedars Link Stream 3	Signalised Junction	SJ4
2387	A1120/A1308/B1113/Cedars Link Stream 1	Signalised Junction	SJ4
2400	Gipping Way/Navigation Approach	Signalised Junction	SJ5
2724	The Croft/Croft Rd/Gregory St	Signalised Junction	SUJ2
3540	Middleton Rd/Ballingdon St/Bulmer Rd	Signalised Junction	SUJ3
9190	St Peters Street / Boston Road	Signalised Junction	LJ8
2534	A1304 / B1506	Signalised Junction	NJ1
2462	B1103 / Elizabeth Avenue	Signalised Junction	NJ2
2441	High St / The Avenue	Signalised Junction	NJ4
2336	Gipping Way / Station Rd	Signalised Junction	SJ2
2686	Girling St / East St	Signalised Junction	SUJ1
2141	Horringer Rd / Out Westgate/ Vinery Rd	Signalised Junction	BJ5
5822	Petticoat Ln / Out Westgate/ Vinery Rd	Signalised Junction	BJ5
2073	Parkway / St Andrews St South	Signalised Junction	BJ6
5940	Hollow Rd/ Railway Bridge	Signalised Junction	BJ9
2881	Garrison Lane/ Mill Ln	Signalised Junction	FJ3
2893	Blofield Rd/ Trinity Ave	Signalised Junction	FJ6
2891	A14 Slip Rd/ Trinity Ave	Signalised Junction	FJ6
2601	Withersfield Rd/Howe Rd	Signalised Junction	HJ2
10024	St Margarets Street/Mulberry Tree	Signalised Junction	IJ24
10025	St Margarets Street/St Margarets Green	Signalised Junction	IJ58
30301	Woodbridge Rd/Beech Rd	Signalised Junction	KJ1
30303	A1214 Main Rd/Bell Lane	Signalised Junction	KJ2
5518	High St/Cross St/ Sizewell Rd	Signalised Junction	LEJ1
2030	Beccles Road / Cotmer Road	Signalised Junction	LJ1
30457	A1214 Park n Ride Bus Access	Signalised Junction	MAJ2
3810	Kingsway/ College Heath Rd	Signalised Junction	MHJ1
3160	Lime Kiln Quay/Thoroughfare/St Johns/Melton Hill	Signalised Junction	WOJ2
30824	Raneleigh Road / McDonalds Ipswich	Signalised Junction	IJ35
30760	Fore Hamlet / Pownall Road	Signalised Junction	IJ50
2107	A14 / A134/ Bedingfield Way	Signalised Junction	BJ2
2101	A14 / A134/ Bedingfield Way	Signalised Junction	BJ2
2100	A14 / A134/ Bedingfield Way	Signalised Junction	BJ2
2098	A14 / A134/ Bedingfield Way	Signalised Junction	BJ2
5941	A14 / A134/ Bedingfield Way	Signalised Junction	BJ2
30418	Ropes Drive West/A1214 Woodbridge Rd	Signalised Junction	KJ3
30416	Ropes Drive West/A1214 Woodbridge Rd	Signalised Junction	KJ3

## Signal Details

Node Nr	Junction Name	Type	Controller Reference
30419	Ropes Drive West/A1214 Woodbridge Rd	Signalised Junction	KJ3
30420	Ropes Drive West/A1214 Woodbridge Rd	Signalised Junction	KJ3
30114	A1214/ Martlesham Park n Ride Entrance/Exit Roundabout	Signalised Junction	MAJ1
30406	A1214/ Martlesham Park n Ride Entrance/Exit Roundabout	Signalised Junction	MAJ1
30407	A1214/ Martlesham Park n Ride Entrance/Exit Roundabout	Signalised Junction	MAJ1
30408	A1214/ Martlesham Park n Ride Entrance/Exit Roundabout	Signalised Junction	MAJ1
30822	Hadleigh Road / Sainsburys / Allenby Road Ipswich	Signalised Junction	IJ15
30240	Nacton Road / Maryon Road	Signalised Junction	IJ26
10031	St Matthew St / Crown Street / St Georges St	Pedestrian Crossing	
20252	Colchester Road near Sidegate Lane	Pedestrian Crossing	
70306	Crown Street / Crown Pools	Pedestrian Crossing	
70307	Crown Street / Fonnereau Rd	Pedestrian Crossing	
70309	Bixley Road / St Augustine Gardens	Pedestrian Crossing	
70310	Bixley Road near Foxhall Road	Pedestrian Crossing	
70311	Heath Road near Foxhall Road	Pedestrian Crossing	
70312	Heath Road near Ipswich Hospital	Pedestrian Crossing	
70313	St Margarets Street / Crown St	Pedestrian Crossing	
70316	Norwich Road / Old Norwich Road	Pedestrian Crossing	
70317	Woodbridge Road gyratory	Pedestrian Crossing	
70318	Woodbridge Road gyratory	Pedestrian Crossing	
70319	Grafton Way near Bridge Street	Pedestrian Crossing	
70320	Valley Road near Noriwch Road	Pedestrian Crossing	
70321	Woodbridge Road near Arthur Terrace	Pedestrian Crossing	
70322	A12 Belvedere Road	Pedestrian Crossing	
70323	A12 Belvedere Road	Pedestrian Crossing	
70324	Bridge Road Road	Pedestrian Crossing	
4040	A146 Victoria Road - railway crossing	Level Crossing	
1260	Eastern A12 Bascule Bridge - centre	Level Crossing	
7030	A1117 Bridge Road level crossing	Level Crossing	
10191	Harbour Road level crossing	Level Crossing	
5650	A146 level crossing	Level Crossing	
5651	Ingate level crossing	Level Crossing	
5652	London Rd level crossing	Level Crossing	
5653	Grove Rd level crossing	Level Crossing	
5861	A1065 level crossing	Level Crossing	
5859	Bridge Rd level crossing	Level Crossing	
5851	Station Road level crossing	Level Crossing	
5859	A154 level crossing	Level Crossing	
5858	Bramfield Rd level crossing	Level Crossing	
5862	B1112 level crossing	Level Crossing	
5860	Saxmundham level crossing	Level Crossing	
70269	The Street level crossing	Level Crossing	
5853	A137 level crossing	Level Crossing	
5854	Wilford Bridge Rd level crossing	Level Crossing	
5850	Dullingham Rd level crossing	Level Crossing	
5860	B1102 level crossing	Level Crossing	
5863	A1101 level crossing	Level Crossing	
5851	Station Rd level crossing	Level Crossing	
5852	Crown Street level crossing	Level Crossing	
5856	Yoxford Rd level crossing	Level Crossing	
5857	A12 level crossing	Level Crossing	
30333	Westerfield Rd level crossing	Level Crossing	