

Table 11-8, Table 11-11 and Table 11-14 show the total trip differences between the prior and post Matrix Estimation for all time periods. The highlighted cells show sector trip movements that increase by more than 50. It is assumed that a change of less than 50 vehicles can be considered as minor given the size of the sectors. A high percentage change for the sector-to-sector movements of less than 50 is acceptable as the overall number of trips is low.

Table 11-9, Table 11-12 and Table 11-15 show the percentage differences between the prior and post Matrix Estimation for sector movements for each time period. For the purpose of the report, the table shows only the cell values that change by more than 50 vehicles and the percent difference is above 5% as a result of Matrix Estimation. These values are highlighted to help distinguish a pattern in all three time periods.

It can be seen that there are few sector to sector movement that change by more than 5%, and as expected the majority of changes that have been factored are synthetic trip movements, such as sector 2 to 1, 6 to 7 and 8 to 9.

The tables also show that generally the sector to sector movements with the greatest differences between pre-matrix estimation and post matrix estimation contain few zone to zone movements that have been observed, and therefore are frozen during the matrix estimation process.

In order to further investigate the significance of these changes, the GEH values were calculated and presented in Table 11-10, Table 11-13 and Table 11-16. As shown, in most cases the GEH is less than 5; and the level of variations in sector-to-sector movements are considered satisfactory.

The sector to sector movement changes for HGVs are shown in Appendix K. The percentage difference tables only show trip movements that differ by 5% or more, and where the number of HGVs has increased by more than 30 vehicles. It should be noted that there are large percentage changes, but in terms of the total HGV trip numbers, the number of trip changes and GEH values are relatively small in most cases.

Based on the above results, the comparison of the prior and post ME matrices did not show significant distortions and therefore is considered acceptable.

Table 11-8 – Sector to Sector Changes - Cars AM Trips

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1	9	-25	-12	6	0	-3	-1	-3	-7	-3	-1	-3	-4	-1	0	0	-1	0	-1	2	-1	1	-5	-3	0	-1	-4	-3	3	-4	-12	13	2
2	111	12	-4	5	0	2	-3	-5	-4	-3	1	-3	-1	0	0	0	2	0	0	51	0	0	1	13	-1	4	2	-1	34	7	4	14	3
3	15	-8	-3	3	1	36	22	18	0	-6	2	-10	-4	0	-1	0	0	0	-3	-3	8	1	-6	-4	0	-1	-6	-1	-5	5	8	10	21
4	37	22	2	2	4	13	0	3	-2	-61	-11	-19	-3	4	0	-1	-8	0	1	3	3	3	0	1	-16	-4	0	0	5	-5	7	20	5
5	7	9	2	4	23	-9	-57	-57	-42	-1	1	0	7	27	-1	0	2	0	-23	36	3	-1	-28	-4	1	7	12	0	-1	15	0	3	2
6	-2	1	1	0	21	192	52	44	41	-4	-4	-4	1	27	-2	0	-4	-1	-34	7	27	17	-46	-14	-2	0	4	-3	-6	5	-3	2	9
7	-3	0	1	0	-3	39	-1	21	8	-2	0	-1	0	9	-1	0	-1	0	-15	-10	7	1	-14	-7	0	-1	0	0	-4	0	2	3	
8	-3	-3	-2	0	121	8	-36	56	227	-3	-5	-5	-1	-9	0	-2	-7	0	-15	-39	21	5	-111	-20	-4	-4	0	0	-7	1	-1	1	0
9	-4	-6	0	-2	2	19	-1	102	59	-2	-1	-3	-2	-34	0	-1	-7	0	-2	-71	21	6	-20	-8	-3	-3	-2	0	-4	-3	-1	-3	3
10	-29	2	-4	-2	-3	-8	0	-2	-2	29	17	19	-4	-2	-1	-1	-6	0	-5	-4	-2	0	-2	-3	-3	-4	-1	0	-6	-5	7	3	0
11	-1	0	-1	-12	-1	-6	0	-5	-3	91	0	0	-10	-1	-7	-6	-3	-1	-18	-2	-6	-1	-2	-2	-1	-2	-9	0	0	-19	0	0	-2
12	-19	-5	-3	-38	2	-1	-1	-1	-5	5	-11	32	-2	38	3	0	1	1	4	25	-2	1	4	1	4	-4	-4	-5	-1	-58	-29	-6	-2
13	14	32	0	-5	3	2	-1	-3	-6	-4	-8	-5	-1	-1	-1	-1	-6	0	-7	-10	0	0	-3	3	-2	-1	1	2	7	-4	2	5	0
14	5	1	3	1	37	13	-2	-50	-31	1	0	-2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-1	-4	-1	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0
15	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	1	0	0	-2	4	3	0	2	-4	-3	-1	0	-1	1	1	0	0	0	0	19	0	2	2	2	0	0	-1	0	3	-2	0	0	1
18	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	-2	4	0	6	1	-1	-5	1	17	2	14	54	10	0	0	5	2	0	0	1	0	5	-1	0	2	2	8	0	0	13	0	0	-3
20	-27	13	2	2	-3	16	-26	-67	-91	-2	-4	-14	3	-2	2	-1	-6	0	24	-52	2	9	-38	-23	-3	-2	10	0	15	6	0	1	0
21	-5	-2	-6	-6	16	-10	-1	-16	29	-4	-1	-2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	-2	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	-4	-4	-1	-2	-29
22	-2	-1	-2	0	7	10	-1	21	29	-2	1	1	1	2	0	1	7	0	5	1	2	15	3	0	3	1	1	0	0	2	-2	-1	-3
23	4	5	0	4	57	-11	-17	-83	171	-1	-1	7	5	-23	0	2	14	0	-4	-18	0	23	-26	-7	6	0	6	-1	-2	11	0	1	-3
24	11	3	0	13	9	-1	-7	4	1	2	7	8	4	20	-1	1	7	0	-10	-29	1	-1	0	3	5	-3	10	0	4	40	-2	1	3
25	-1	1	0	-27	7	5	0	3	-5	-6	-1	21	0	8	1	0	0	1	3	12	0	2	2	3	0	0	-3	0	1	-35	0	0	0
26	40	23	1	-1	21	1	-2	-3	-14	-3	-1	0	1	0	-1	0	0	0	-4	-2	0	1	-5	7	0	0	0	0	12	-2	-1	0	0
27	6	18	1	0	21	-1	-8	1	-2	-2	-1	-3	-1	-1	0	0	-1	0	-1	-2	1	0	-1	1	-1	1	1	0	2	-2	1	2	0
28	8	-1	0	0	0	6	5	2	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-1	2	4	2
29	-41	-39	-1	0	1	7	54	0	-7	-1	3	1	-5	-1	0	0	-2	0	-5	-6	0	-1	-11	-2	0	-1	-2	0	-8	10	-3	-11	12
30	23	18	3	-13	4	4	0	1	-3	-38	-10	-24	-7	5	0	-1	-8	0	0	1	7	1	0	2	-16	-6	-1	0	5	-7	0	16	3
31	5	13	-10	1	4	-2	0	-2	-5	-35	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-2	0	0	-1	0	-1	-2	0	0	1	-3	-3	0	-1	21	-3
32	67	5	2	7	-3	6	2	4	0	-4	0	-4	-1	0	0	0	-6	0	0	-7	3	2	0	-7	-6	-2	1	1	-13	4	8	4	3
33	-9	-5	-22	-8	-2	6	8	-1	5	-7	-3	-7	-3	-1	0	0	-2	0	3	-2	8	1	0	-8	0	-1	-4	-4	-10	-6	-2	-2	0

Table 11-9 – Sector to Sector % Changes - Cars AM Trips

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	14%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	-	-	-	-	-	11%	8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8	-	-	-	-	32%	-	-	3%	32%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35%	15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
23	-	-	-	-	27%	-	-	-	35%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
29	-	-	-	-	-	-	30%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
31	15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table 11-10 – Sector to Sector GEH Values- Cars AM Trips

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	3.8		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6		-	-	-	-	4.5	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8		-	-	-	7.1	-	-	2.0	9.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9		-	-	-	-	-	-	5.3	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
18		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
19		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
21		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
22		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
23		-	-	-	3.7	-	-	-	7.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
25		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
26		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
27		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
28		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
29		-	-	-	-	-	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
30		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
31		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
32	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
33		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table 11-11 – Sector to Sector Changes - Cars IP Trips

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1	6	64	-9	-16	4	-11	2	5	-5	-1	0	-15	23	-3	0	0	-1	0	0	-1	-2	0	-3	8	5	3	9	-1	1	-7	18	43	-11
2	67	29	-4	-9	6	4	1	5	0	-1	-1	0	51	-1	0	2	1	-1	3	-1	-2	1	-3	10	0	2	8	-1	26	-10	11	8	-4
3	-12	-4	-2	-14	6	-1	6	0	-4	-1	-3	-13	-1	-1	0	-1	-3	0	0	-5	-1	0	-1	5	-2	-1	0	0	1	-13	-2	7	-9
4	17	7	-7	-4	2	-5	0	-2	-3	-5	-6	-9	0	-1	0	-1	-3	0	2	-1	-1	0	-2	3	-9	0	0	0	0	-3	2	-2	-5
5	9	1	12	1	18	34	1	23	-32	5	0	1	1	10	0	1	4	0	7	28	3	4	-28	12	2	3	2	0	13	2	2	4	
6	-3	-2	5	-5	45	258	100	27	18	-2	-4	-5	-5	0	-1	-1	-5	0	-10	18	8	10	-15	6	-2	-5	-7	-1	8	-7	-1	-1	9
7	0	-2	3	-2	-8	80	1	15	3	0	0	-2	-2	-4	-1	-1	-4	0	-11	-10	8	1	-17	-10	-1	-3	-3	1	-4	-2	1	1	6
8	2	-2	1	-4	54	29	-16	24	183	-1	-3	-3	-3	11	0	-1	-5	0	2	5	7	7	-19	0	-2	-5	-3	0	1	-2	2	0	0
9	-6	-4	-5	-4	2	13	3	155	5	-1	-1	-3	-3	-6	0	-2	-9	0	-5	-17	21	17	-25	-10	-4	-5	-3	0	-9	-2	-1	-2	3
10	-9	-3	-4	-8	1	-3	0	-3	-1	15	2	-32	1	3	0	-1	-3	0	2	2	-2	-1	-1	0	-7	-1	0	0	-1	-9	-14	-4	-4
11	-1	1	-2	-3	4	-3	0	-2	-1	45	0	6	-1	0	4	-4	-2	0	11	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	-1	0	-3	-1	-1	-2	
12	-11	-3	-4	-24	3	0	0	0	-3	24	-1	4	0	-5	6	0	0	2	28	-8	-5	1	4	0	5	0	0	-2	-1	-32	-8	-9	-6
13	7	58	1	3	3	-3	-1	-4	-6	1	-2	-2	1	-9	0	-1	-3	0	-2	-2	-1	0	-2	0	-5	0	3	1	4	2	2	11	-1
14	-2	0	-3	-2	55	1	-4	31	18	-1	-1	-14	-5	0	0	0	-1	0	0	2	0	2	-5	-1	-1	0	-3	0	-2	-3	0	0	-1
15	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	-1	4	0	0	0	6	3	0	0	-1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	-1	0	-3	3	0	0	1	3	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1
17	0	1	-1	-1	9	-2	0	-7	-10	-1	0	0	-1	-1	3	0	0	0	1	-21	0	2	2	0	0	-2	0	0	0	-1	0	2	-2
18	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1
19	2	2	1	2	5	8	0	4	10	5	-2	17	1	0	0	8	3	0	0	-38	0	4	-1	2	6	0	1	0	4	2	1	-1	-2
20	-3	2	-5	-6	12	-10	-7	-20	-31	2	-2	-3	0	0	-2	3	39	0	-70	-10	2	-3	-16	3	6	-1	-4	-1	-2	-5	-1	-1	-1
21	-5	-2	-11	-1	1	-12	-4	-12	6	-3	-1	-7	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	-1	0	-3	-2	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	-3	-4	-16
22	0	0	-1	0	6	12	2	15	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	1	0	0	12	7	1	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	-2
23	-3	-1	0	-1	18	0	-2	-41	27	-2	-3	1	-1	-4	0	2	10	0	0	-4	0	14	-9	-1	2	-2	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	-2
24	17	6	3	1	27	2	-6	6	-4	2	-1	0	2	9	0	0	5	0	4	50	0	1	2	1	2	2	2	0	10	0	1	1	-2
25	0	0	0	-2	5	-1	0	-3	-5	0	0	-2	-3	-5	2	0	0	0	7	-5	0	1	0	-1	0	0	-1	0	0	-2	0	0	-1
26	0	0	0	-1	10	-5	-1	-10	-15	-2	-1	-2	3	0	0	0	-4	0	0	-1	0	0	-6	0	-1	0	0	-1	4	-1	0	0	-1
27	2	6	-1	0	1	-5	-1	-5	-8	-1	-2	-2	-2	-14	0	0	-2	-1	-3	-4	-1	-1	-5	-1	-1	-3	0	0	1	0	1	1	-1
28	-3	-2	-1	-2	0	-3	0	-1	-1	0	0	-3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-3	0	1	-3	
29	15	20	0	4	16	1	1	5	-4	0	0	0	10	-2	0	1	-1	0	1	17	-1	1	-3	12	1	10	3	0	23	2	2	-2	-4
30	8	6	-4	-3	2	-3	-1	-3	-4	-12	-4	-15	-1	-2	0	-1	-3	0	-2	-4	-1	0	-3	-1	-9	-1	-1	0	8	-3	-3	-11	-5
31	40	24	0	-2	2	-1	1	0	-2	-5	0	-9	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	0	0	-7	37	21	-3
32	38	7	7	-14	0	0	2	1	-2	-2	-2	-9	9	0	-1	0	-2	0	-2	5	1	0	0	-4	-2	4	1	1	-8	-15	14	-1	0
33	-6	-2	-11	-9	0	1	5	2	2	-2	-2	-6	1	-1	0	0	-3	-1	0	0	2	0	0	1	-1	-2	2	-1	-3	-7	-1	-2	0

Table 11-12 – Sector to Sector % Changes - Cars IP Trips

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1	-	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	-	-	-	-	-	11%	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	-	-	-	-	-	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8	-	-	-	-	35%	-	-	-	39%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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Table 11-13 – Sector to Sector GEH Values- Cars IP Trips

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1	-	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	-	-	-	-	-	5.1	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	-	-	-	-	-	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	-	-	7.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13	-	4.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14	-	-	-	-	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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Table 11-14 – Sector to Sector Changes - Cars PM Trips

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1	27	205	62	5	5	-5	5	-1	-1	10	10	-30	27	-5	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	1	-1	-1	1	1	9	14	11	20	26	16	-15	5	5
2	52	55	5	15	0	5	1	5	5	-11	-1	-12	27	20	0	0	0	0	0	17	9	2	11	5	1	5	15	5	50	15	11	15	1
3	-22	-1	-1	-15	7	-1	12	2	-5	9	1	-12	-2	-2	-5	0	-2	0	-5	-5	-4	-1	-5	-5	-2	-2	2	1	-4	-15	-15	-1	-2
4	2	15	-9	4	4	-5	-2	0	-5	-25	-17	-71	5	-5	0	-1	-5	0	-2	-15	-1	0	-2	0	-25	2	1	-1	11	-15	5	25	-2
5	5	0	-4	5	42	31	-5	190	-2	0	-1	-2	2	44	0	0	0	1	-5	7	5	5	-50	-4	-2	15	0	0	5	1	-2	5	1
6	0	2	10	-5	157	250	125	50	15	12	1	-9	-5	11	-2	-1	-5	0	-25	2	5	15	-55	11	-5	-4	-7	1	10	-7	-4	-4	9
7	-1	-5	5	-1	-25	115	-1	34	1	1	-1	-2	-2	-5	-1	-1	-5	0	-15	-25	9	-2	-55	-10	-1	-5	-2	1	-7	-1	1	-1	11
8	0	0	1	1	120	25	-9	54	102	2	-2	-5	-1	1	0	-1	-4	0	-2	-45	-15	15	-57	-2	-5	-1	-2	1	-2	0	0	9	1
9	-7	-5	-5	-1	1	55	14	205	55	-2	-2	-4	-2	-32	1	-1	-5	0	25	-17	29	25	-10	-7	-5	-5	-1	-1	-10	-1	-5	-1	4
10	0	-1	2	-50	5	5	1	2	-1	9	141	55	-5	5	0	-1	-5	0	0	-5	-1	0	-5	-1	-5	-2	0	1	-4	-21	-5	-1	0
11	-1	-1	1	-25	1	-5	0	-1	-2	-25	0	75	-5	-1	-5	-5	-5	-1	-10	-4	0	-1	-5	-1	-2	-2	-5	0	-5	-25	1	-1	0
12	-5	5	-4	-9	4	-1	-1	1	-2	30	-11	5	-5	11	5	0	0	2	9	-15	0	1	5	-2	-14	-2	2	-2	1	-20	-5	5	-4
13	10	19	1	-2	4	-2	-1	-2	-5	-7	-10	-7	1	-15	0	-1	-5	0	-5	-51	-1	0	-4	0	-17	7	-2	0	5	-4	5	0	0
14	-1	0	-4	7	45	15	-5	-5	-9	-1	0	15	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	5	-5	-4	4	2	-1	0	-4	7	0	1	0
15	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	-1	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-1
16	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	2	-5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	5	1	-1	9	2	0	4	-7	-4	1	0	-1	7	1	0	0	0	0	-7	0	5	5	-1	0	-2	0	0	5	-1	-1	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
19	0	4	5	5	15	0	-2	2	5	0	-4	55	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	30	0	9	-5	5	1	5	-1	0	4	5	-1	0	-5
20	5	55	0	1	5	-5	-11	-57	-99	0	0	12	5	0	-4	0	-10	0	-55	-41	-1	-5	-45	5	54	2	-5	0	5	-5	-2	35	0
21	-1	-1	-10	-5	1	-14	-2	-9	0	-2	0	-10	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-4	-5	0	0	0	0	0	-4	-2	-1	-2	-15
22	0	2	1	0	11	9	10	15	10	-1	0	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	7	-2	20	14	5	1	1	0	-1	5	0	0	0	-2
23	0	-1	-1	4	55	-11	-5	-55	59	0	-1	5	1	-11	0	0	0	0	-1	12	-1	24	-25	0	-1	-1	-1	0	4	1	0	1	-5
24	2	7	4	-5	105	7	-7	57	11	0	-5	-5	-5	55	-1	-1	-2	0	-4	100	0	-5	52	0	-5	-4	-4	1	5	-5	-1	-2	-2
25	0	0	-1	-5	5	1	0	2	-5	-5	0	9	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	-5	0	1	2	-1	0	0	-1	0	0	-5	0	1	-1
26	0	0	-1	-2	22	-1	-1	0	-10	-5	-2	-4	-2	-4	0	0	-2	0	-1	-4	0	0	-5	0	0	0	0	0	2	-5	0	0	1
27	20	15	15	0	15	-2	-1	0	-5	-5	-10	4	22	-5	0	0	-5	0	-1	-15	0	0	-5	-2	-5	5	0	5	1	-1	4	9	5
28	-7	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
29	0	42	1	-7	1	0	2	-7	-10	4	0	-5	4	-1	-1	0	-1	-2	-5	-12	-1	-1	-5	4	2	1	4	1	4	-4	-5	-15	-7
30	5	9	-5	-2	7	1	-1	1	-5	-42	-15	-71	5	0	0	-1	-5	0	-2	-15	-2	0	-4	-4	-27	5	0	-1	1	-5	5	15	-2
31	-5	74	20	5	0	1	2	0	5	-4	0	-10	1	1	0	0	-2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	-2	5	5	-4	0	25	32	2
32	-15	17	-5	7	-1	-5	0	1	1	-5	-5	-9	10	0	0	0	-2	0	0	9	0	0	5	-5	-5	1	4	1	-20	1	5	4	-5
33	-1	-7	-5	-5	0	4	5	0	1	1	2	-5	-5	0	0	-1	0	0	-5	0	-24	-5	-5	-5	-1	0	-1	-1	-5	-4	-5	-1	0

Table 11-15 – Sector to Sector % Changes - Cars PM Trips

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1	-	26%	13%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	10%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42%	-	-	-	-	
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	-	-	-	-	22%	12%	22%	12%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	-	-	-	-	-	14%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8	-	-	-	-	28%	-	-	9%	19%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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23	-	-	-	-	37%	-	-	-	23%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24	-	-	-	-	33%	-	-	31%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21%	-	-	33%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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31	-	41%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table 11-16 - Sector to Sector GEH Values- Cars PM Trips

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1	-	7.1	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	2.2	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.6	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	-	-	-	-	5.6	5.4	4.9	7.1	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	-	-	-	-	-	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8	-	-	-	-	5.4	-	-	2.7	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
23	-	-	-	-	4.2	-	-	-	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24	-	-	-	-	5.4	-	-	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	-	-	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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31	-	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

12 Assignment, Calibration and Validation

12.1 Introduction

This chapter details the calibration and validation results within the Central Lancashire Highways Transport Model, in relation to the required model standards, as outlined in Section 3.

12.2 Model Convergence

Model assignment of trips to the highway network remained consistent with the original model and was undertaken based on a 'Wardrop User Equilibrium', which seeks to minimise travel costs on all routes for traffic flows in the network through an iterative process. Convergence of the model was monitored as a measurement of the stability of the traffic model, i.e. traffic flows remain stable between successive iterations providing a robust platform for further modelling and confidence for the user.

A converged model is therefore stable and produces results that are consistent and robust.

Convergence results as set out in WebTAG M3.1 are shown in Table 12-1.

Table 12-1 - Model Convergence Results

Time Period	Assignment Simulation Loop	Loop	Delta% (Less than 0.1% or at least stable with convergence fully documented and all other criteria met)	%Gap (Less than 0.1% or at least stable with convergence fully documented and all other criteria met)	% Flow (Link Flows Differing by < 1% Between Assignment & Simulation)	% Delays (Turn Delays Differing by < 1% Between Assignment & Simulation)	RAAD (% Relative Average Absolute Difference in Link Flows)
AM	18	15	0.0014	0.0015	98.3	99.7	0.036
		16	0.0013	0.0011	98.6	99.8	0.035
		17	0.001	0.0013	98.7	99.8	0.03
		18	0.0012	0.00094	98.9	99.8	0.03
IP	12	9	0.0011	0.0019	99.1	99.9	0.019
		10	0.0009	0.0017	98.3	99.9	0.029
		11	0.0008	0.0015	98.8	99.9	0.022
		12	0.0007	0.0013	99.2	100	0.017
PM	38	35	0.0009	0.0018	99	99.5	0.02
		36	0.0007	0.0019	98.2	99.5	0.04
		37	0.0016	0.0024	98.3	99.5	0.04
		38	0.0012	0.0012	98.4	99.4	0.04

The results show that the model achieves a high level of convergence, in line with WebTAG Unit M3.1, Table 4. Results are stable for at least four consecutive assignment/simulation loops and the delta values and other indicators comfortably exceed the targets specified in WebTAG. As a result, the model can be said to be suitably converged, with suitably low % GAP values in particular.

12.3 Count Calibration

The locations of counts used for calibration (i.e. those counts used as part of the creation of the trip matrices and/or the matrix estimation) are shown in Figure 12-A.

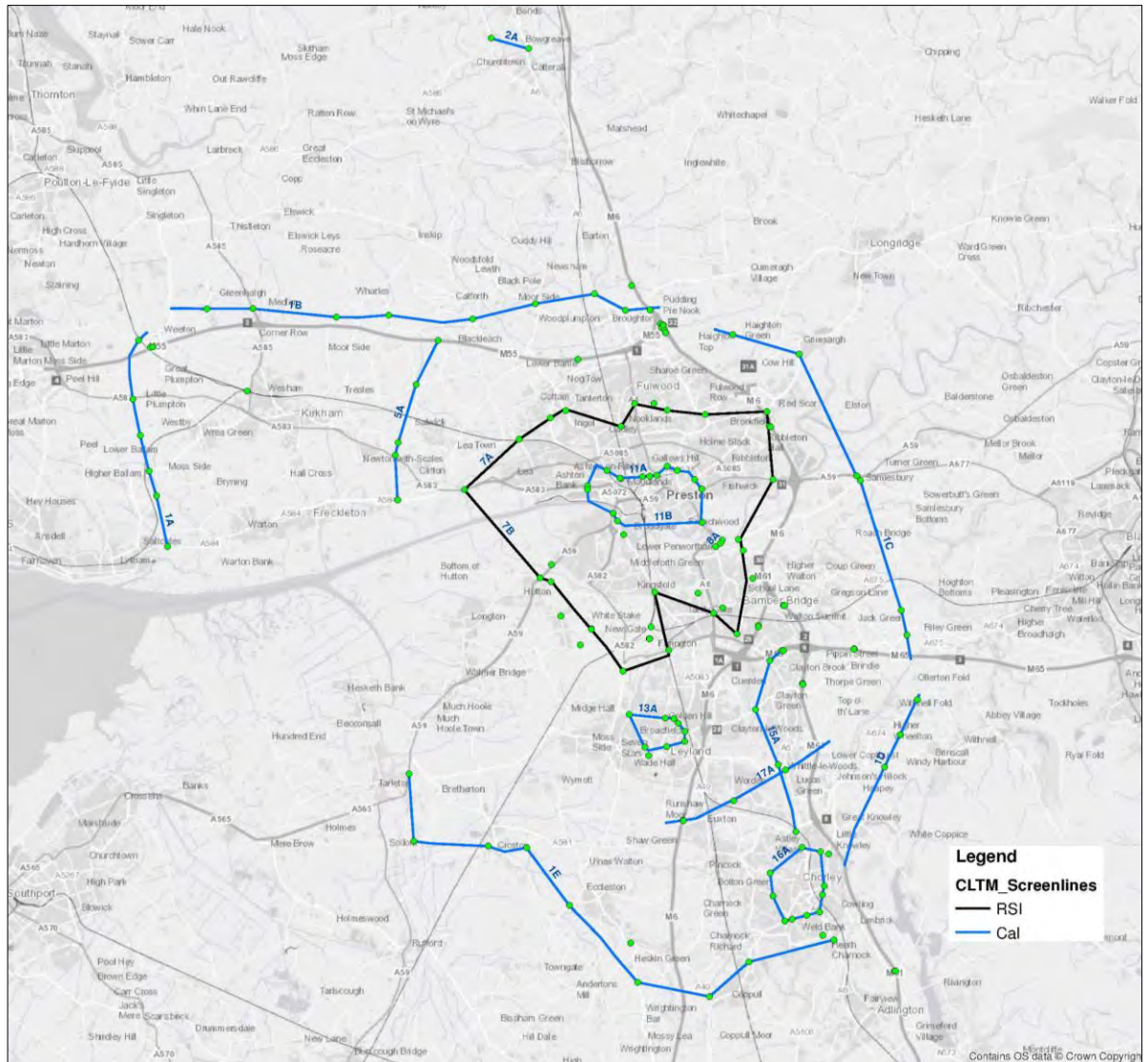


Figure 12-A - Location of Calibration Counts

The performance of the model in terms of comparisons with count data are measured in two ways. The first of these is the GEH statistic, as defined below:

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

Where: M is the modelled flow on a link, and O is the observed.

The second is made by reference to the following table, extracted from WebTAG Unit M 3-1:

Table 12-2 - Link Flow Validation Criterion

Size of observed flow	Criteria for valid modelled flow
< 700 vehicles/hour	Modelled flow within 100 vehicles/hour of observed flow
700-2,700 vehicles/hour	Modelled flow within 15% of observed flow
> 2,700 vehicles/hour	Modelled flow within 400 vehicles/hour of observed

WebTAG advises that in ordinary circumstances the practitioner should aim to reach a state where 85% of modelled links have a GEH of less than 5 or satisfy the criterion in link flow.

There were 189 calibration counts used in the base year model. The comparison of modelled flows against these counts is summarised in Table 12-3, Table 12-4 and Table 12-5, for all time periods.

Table 12-3 - Calibration Count Summary – AM Peak Hour

WebTAG Guideline Values	All Vehicles				Cars			
	Total Count	% Compliant	PASS /FAIL	Num. not compliant	Total Count	% Compliant	PASS /FAIL	Num. not compliant
Individual flows within 100 vph for <700 vph	170	89%	Pass	19	185	88%	Pass	22
Individual flows within 15% for 700-2,700 vph	57	95%	Pass	3	52	98%	Pass	1
Individual flows within 400 vph for >2,700 vph	14	100%	Pass	0	4	100%	Pass	0
Total of above	241	91%	Pass	22	241	90%	Pass	23
GEH: Individual flows GEH <5	241	84%	Fail	38	241	84%	Fail	38
Links meeting either WebTAG criteria	241	91%	Pass	22	241	90%	Pass	23

Table 12-4 - Calibration Count Summary – IP Average Peak Hour

WebTAG Guideline Values	All Vehicles				Cars			
	Total Count	% Compliant	PASS /FAIL	Num. not compliant	Total Count	% Compliant	PASS /FAIL	Num. not compliant
Individual flows within 100 vph for <700 vph	193	95%	Pass	10	204	94%	Pass	12
Individual flows within 15% for 700-2,700 vph	44	98%	Pass	1	35	97%	Pass	1
Individual flows within 400 vph for >2,700 vph	4	100%	Pass	0	2	100%	Pass	0
Total of above	241	95%	Pass	11	241	95%	Pass	13
GEH: Individual flows GEH <5	241	90%	Pass	23	241	90%	Pass	25
Links meeting either WebTAG criteria	241	95%	Pass	11	241	95%	Pass	13

Table 12-5 - Calibration Count Summary – PM Peak Hour

WebTAG Guideline Values	All Vehicles				Cars			
	Total Count	% Compliant	PASS /FAIL	Num. not compliant	Total Count	% Compliant	PASS /FAIL	Num. not compliant
Individual flows within 100 vph for <700 vph	167	88%	Pass	20	178	89%	Pass	20
Individual flows within 15% for 700-2,700 vph	56	89%	Pass	6	55	96%	Pass	2
Individual flows within 400 vph for >2,700 vph	18	100%	Pass	0	8	100%	Pass	0
Total of above	241	89%	Pass	26	241	91%	Pass	22
GEH: Individual flows GEH <5	241	82%	Fail	43	241	83%	Fail	41
Links meeting either WebTAG criteria	241	89%	Pass	26	241	91%	Pass	22

In line with guidance, the statistics are shown for all vehicles combined and for cars separately.

The table demonstrates that 85% of sites meet link flow criteria, and nearly 85% of sites meet GEH.

This is encouraging as it gives confidence that modelled flows as a whole are representative of real life traffic flows.

PM peak calibration is slightly low in GEH terms but similar in terms of DMRB criteria, indicating a difference of 7-8 links when compared to other time periods, with generally low flow routes being impacted.

A full breakdown of the comparison at the individual count level is included in Appendix L. A summary of the Strategic Road Network statistics are shown in Table 12-6. All links meet the requirements across all time periods for both all vehicles and cars.

Table 12-6 - Strategic Road Network Calibration Count Summary

Time Period	All Vehicles			Cars		
	Flow Difference (%Pass)	GEH (%Pass)	Passes at least 1 criterion	Flow Difference (%Pass)	GEH (%Pass)	Passes at least 1 criterion
AM	100%	100%	100%	100%	97%	100%
IP	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
PM	97%	97%	97%	97%	94%	97%

12.4 Calibration Screenlines

As indicated above, many of the counts are arranged along screenlines. WebTAG has a separate criterion for total screenline flows, which is that total modelled flows on all links crossing a screenline should be within 5% of the observed totals.

The performance of the models along the calibration screenlines are summarised in the tables below.

Table 12-7 - AM Calibration Screenlines – All Vehicles

Screenline Number	Inbound/ Outbound	Observed Flow	Modelled Flow	Actual Difference	% Difference	PASS /FAIL	GEH	PASS /FAIL
SL_1A	Inbound	3,558	3,560	2	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_1B	Inbound	5,523	5,431	-92	-2%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_1C	Inbound	6,220	6,212	-8	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_1D	Inbound	3,701	3,677	-23	-1%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_1E	Inbound	4,085	4,060	-25	-1%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_2A	Inbound	761	764	2	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_5A	Inbound	4,246	4,270	24	1%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_8A	Inbound	1,341	1,314	-27	-2%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_11A	Inbound	5,433	5,534	101	2%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_11B	Inbound	5,257	5,367	110	2%	PASS	2	PASS
SL_13A	Inbound	3,394	3,377	-18	-1%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_15A	Inbound	4,461	4,487	26	1%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_16A	Inbound	4,760	4,714	-46	-1%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_17A	Inbound	7,515	7,765	251	3%	PASS	3	PASS
SL_7A	Inbound	6,573	6,601	28	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_7B	Inbound	6,831	7,008	177	3%	PASS	2	PASS
SL_1A	Outbound	3,773	3,766	-7	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_1B	Outbound	4,569	4,671	103	2%	PASS	2	PASS
SL_1C	Outbound	5,612	5,579	-33	-1%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_1D	Outbound	3,674	3,670	-4	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_1E	Outbound	3,074	3,065	-9	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_2A	Outbound	792	802	11	1%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_5A	Outbound	4,431	4,438	7	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_8A	Outbound	778	754	-23	-3%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_11A	Outbound	4,330	4,464	134	3%	PASS	2	PASS
SL_11B	Outbound	2,333	2,354	21	1%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_13A	Outbound	2,700	2,668	-33	-1%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_15A	Outbound	4,294	4,482	188	4%	PASS	3	PASS
SL_16A	Outbound	3,499	3,369	-130	-4%	PASS	2	PASS
SL_17A	Outbound	7,332	7,141	-190	-3%	PASS	2	PASS
SL_7A	Outbound	5,702	5,801	99	2%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_7B	Outbound	6,060	6,125	66	1%	PASS	1	PASS
Total Passing						100%		100%

Table 12-8 - IP Calibration Screenlines – All Vehicles

Screenline Number	Inbound/ Outbound	Observed Flow	Modelled Flow	Actual Difference	% Difference	PASS /FAIL	GEH	PASS /FAIL
SL_1A	Inbound	2,453	2,429	-25	-1%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_1B	Inbound	4,306	4,343	37	1%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_1C	Inbound	3,664	3,681	18	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_1D	Inbound	2,569	2,541	-28	-1%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_1E	Inbound	2,683	2,668	-15	-1%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_2A	Inbound	552	556	4	1%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_5A	Inbound	2,850	2,845	-5	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_8A	Inbound	882	850	-32	-4%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_11A	Inbound	5,168	5,201	34	1%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_11B	Inbound	3,100	3,106	6	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_13A	Inbound	2,780	2,785	4	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_15A	Inbound	2,889	2,890	2	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_16A	Inbound	3,514	3,519	5	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_17A	Inbound	5,225	5,288	63	1%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_7A	Inbound	4,481	4,540	58	1%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_7B	Inbound	4,910	4,953	42	1%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_1A	Outbound	2,590	2,585	-4	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_1B	Outbound	4,363	4,293	-70	-2%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_1C	Outbound	3,464	3,444	-20	-1%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_1D	Outbound	2,668	2,702	34	1%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_1E	Outbound	2,783	2,761	-21	-1%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_2A	Outbound	693	696	3	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_5A	Outbound	2,862	2,863	1	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_8A	Outbound	756	736	-20	-3%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_11A	Outbound	4,971	4,777	-195	-4%	PASS	3	PASS
SL_11B	Outbound	3,150	3,185	36	1%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_13A	Outbound	2,738	2,687	-51	-2%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_15A	Outbound	2,990	3,024	33	1%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_16A	Outbound	3,268	3,168	-100	-3%	PASS	2	PASS
SL_17A	Outbound	6,245	6,267	22	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_7A	Outbound	4,368	4,417	49	1%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_7B	Outbound	5,006	5,059	53	1%	PASS	1	PASS
Total Passing						100%		100%

Table 12-9 - PM Calibration Screenlines – All Vehicles

Screenline Number	Inbound/ Outbound	Observed Flow	Modelled Flow	Actual Difference	% Difference	PASS /FAIL	GEH	PASS /FAIL
SL_1A	Inbound	3,683	3,647	-36	-1%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_1B	Inbound	5,078	5,213	135	3%	PASS	2	PASS
SL_1C	Inbound	5,971	5,925	-45	-1%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_1D	Inbound	4,119	4,114	-5	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_1E	Inbound	3,267	3,264	-3	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_2A	Inbound	823	840	17	2%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_5A	Inbound	4,655	4,639	-16	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_8A	Inbound	1,041	1,033	-7	-1%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_11A	Inbound	5,395	5,469	74	1%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_11B	Inbound	3,147	3,169	23	1%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_13A	Inbound	2,987	2,767	-220	-7%	FAIL	4	PASS
SL_15A	Inbound	4,994	5,000	5	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_16A	Inbound	4,445	4,359	-86	-2%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_17A	Inbound	7,301	7,640	339	5%	PASS	4	PASS
SL_7A	Inbound	6,382	6,348	-34	-1%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_7B	Inbound	6,444	6,459	15	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_1A	Outbound	3,759	3,736	-23	-1%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_1B	Outbound	5,887	5,749	-138	-2%	PASS	2	PASS
SL_1C	Outbound	6,155	6,132	-24	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_1D	Outbound	4,109	4,107	-3	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_1E	Outbound	4,133	4,152	19	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_2A	Outbound	787	789	2	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_5A	Outbound	4,458	4,414	-45	-1%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_8A	Outbound	1,364	1,386	22	2%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_11A	Outbound	5,807	5,929	122	2%	PASS	2	PASS
SL_11B	Outbound	5,438	5,543	104	2%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_13A	Outbound	3,327	3,027	-299	-9%	FAIL	5	FAIL
SL_15A	Outbound	5,118	5,350	232	5%	PASS	3	PASS
SL_16A	Outbound	4,187	4,159	-28	-1%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_17A	Outbound	9,341	9,323	-18	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_7A	Outbound	6,310	6,337	27	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_7B	Outbound	7,130	7,235	105	1%	PASS	1	PASS
Total Passing						94%		97%

A total of 28 calibration screenlines and 4 observed screenlines, highlighted in yellow in the tables above, were used. The tables above show that all of calibration screenlines meet the 5% difference criterion in the AM and IP Average Peak Hours, and nearly all screenlines pass in the PM peak hour, including those screenlines that are near to the proposed scheme.

Screenline 13A and 13B, which fail the 5% difference criterion in the PM, are in the southern areas of the model and are far from the proposed PWD scheme, as shown in Figure 12-B. It is however important to note that the flows at these screenlines that do not pass are generally close to passing particularly with respect to GEH values, and

therefore are still considered to be acceptable. It is assumed that a GEH of less than 4 is considered as a pass. Calibration screenlines results for each vehicle type are provided in Appendix L.

The above results are summarised in Table 12-10. The table shows the percentage of screenlines meeting the 5% difference criterion for all vehicle types, as outlined in WebTAG unit M3.1. Since percentage difference is not always the best measure, particularly for low flows, the percentage of links passing a relaxed GEH criterion has also been provided.

Given that not all screenlines for cars pass in PM peak, Figure 12-C is provided to demonstrate that the key screenlines around the PWD scheme all pass.

In relation to LGV and HGV, as expected the overall performance when evaluated against 5% difference the percentage of screenlines passing the criteria is below the threshold. This is because total flows are low and so even a low difference between modelled and observed flows results in a high percentage difference. On the other hand, when the modelled and observed flows are compared using the GEH statistics, the results show that nearly all screenlines pass the requirement.

Table 12-10 - Summary Results of Calibration Cordons and Screenlines

All Vehicles	Time Period	5% Difference	GEH
	AM	100%	100%
	IP	100%	100%
	PM	94%	94%
Cars	Time Period	5% Difference	GEH
	AM	100%	100%
	IP	100%	100%
	PM	88%	91%
LGV	Time Period	5% Difference	GEH
	AM	56%	94%
	IP	72%	100%
	PM	63%	97%
HGV	Time Period	5% Difference	GEH
	AM	75%	100%
	IP	78%	97%
	PM	56%	100%

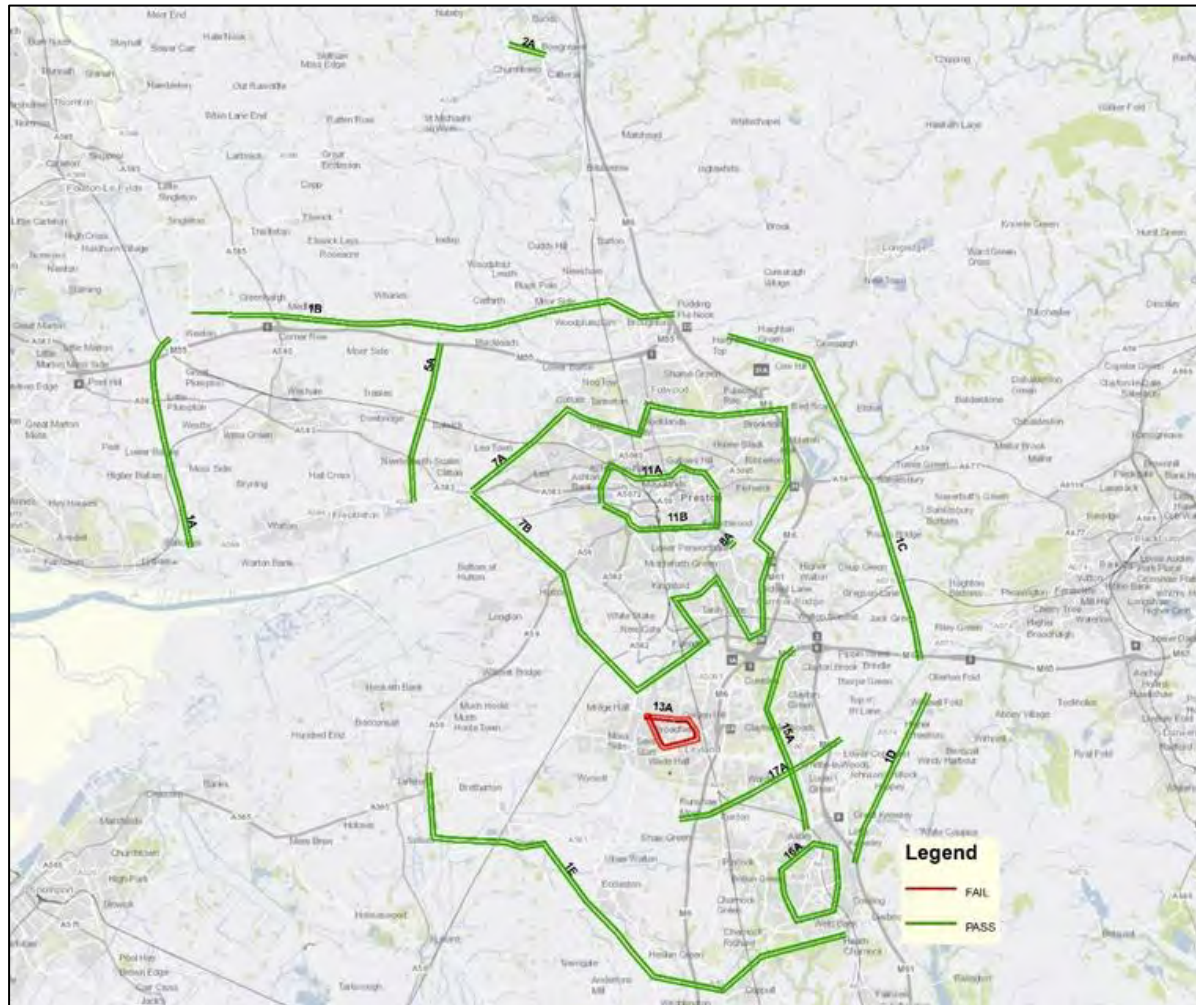


Figure 12-B - Calibration Screenlines Performance by 5% Difference – All Vehicles, PM Peak Hour

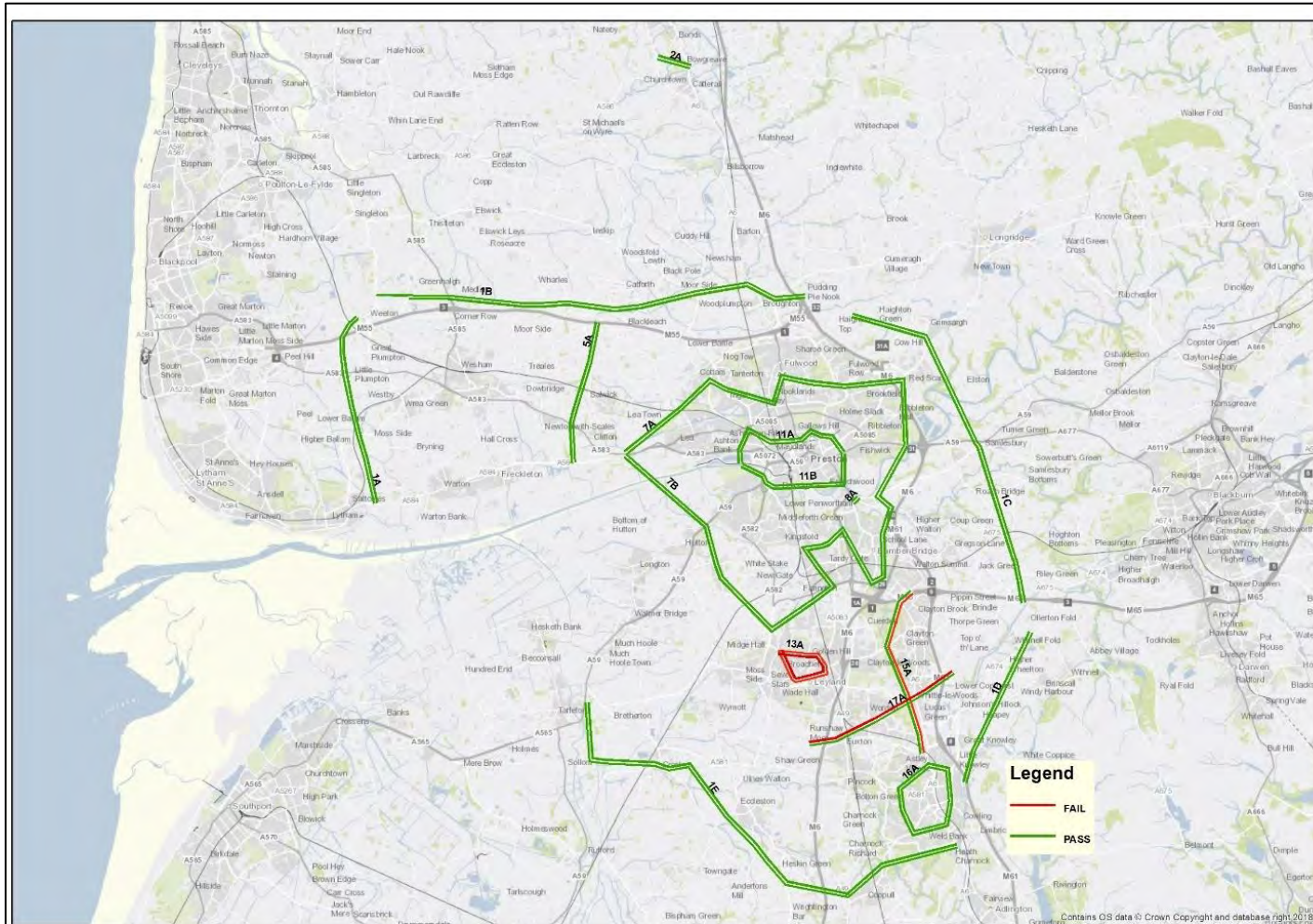


Figure 12-C - Calibration Screenlines Performance by 5% Difference – Cars, PM Peak Hour

The tables above include high traffic flow links, including motorway links. Table 12-11 to Table 12-13 show the screenline statistics excluding high flow links as required by WebTAG Unit M-3. It can be seen that there are only minor changes between the two sets of tables and in all time periods nearly all screenlines pass the 5% flow difference criterion. Majority of those failing to meet this requirement pass based on the GEH values.

Table 12-11 - AM Calibration Screenlines Excluding High Flows – All Vehicles

Screenline Number	Inbound/ Outbound	Observed Flow	Modelled Flow	Actual Difference	% Difference	PASS /FAIL	GEH	PASS /FAIL
SL_1A	Inbound	3,558	3,560	2	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_1B	Inbound	5,523	5,431	-92	2%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_1C	Inbound	2,978	2,970	-8	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_1D	Inbound	654	661	7	1%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_1E	Inbound	4,085	4,060	-25	1%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_2A	Inbound	761	764	2	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_5A	Inbound	1,599	1,631	31	2%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_7A	Inbound	6,573	6,601	28	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_7B	Inbound	6,831	7,008	177	3%	PASS	2	PASS
SL_8A	Inbound	1,341	1,314	-27	2%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_11A	Inbound	5,433	5,534	101	2%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_11B	Inbound	5,257	5,367	110	2%	PASS	2	PASS
SL_13A	Inbound	3,394	3,377	-18	1%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_15A	Inbound	1,903	1,931	28	1%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_16A	Inbound	4,760	4,714	-46	1%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_17A	Inbound	3,375	3,581	206	6%	FAIL	3	PASS
SL_1A	Outbound	3,773	3,766	-7	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_1B	Outbound	4,569	4,671	103	2%	PASS	2	PASS
SL_1C	Outbound	2,595	2,605	10	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_1D	Outbound	793	789	-4	1%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_1E	Outbound	3,074	3,065	-9	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_2A	Outbound	792	802	11	1%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_5A	Outbound	1,682	1,686	4	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_7A	Outbound	5,702	5,801	99	2%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_7B	Outbound	6,060	6,125	66	1%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_8A	Outbound	778	754	-23	3%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_11A	Outbound	4,330	4,464	134	3%	PASS	2	PASS
SL_11B	Outbound	2,333	2,354	21	1%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_13A	Outbound	2,700	2,668	-33	1%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_15A	Outbound	2,012	2,062	50	3%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_16A	Outbound	3,338	3,167	-171	5%	PASS	3	PASS
SL_17A	Outbound	1,174	1,211	37	3%	PASS	1	PASS
Total Passing						97%		100%

Table 12-12 - IP Calibration Screenlines Excluding High Flows – All Vehicles

Screenline Number	Inbound/ Outbound	Observed Flow	Modelled Flow	Actual Difference	% Difference	PASS /FAIL	GEH	PASS /FAIL
SL_1A	Inbound	2,453	2,429	-25	1%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_1B	Inbound	4,306	4,343	37	1%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_1C	Inbound	3,664	3,681	18	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_1D	Inbound	2,569	2,541	-28	1%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_1E	Inbound	2,683	2,668	-15	1%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_2A	Inbound	552	556	4	1%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_5A	Inbound	2,850	2,845	-5	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_7A	Inbound	4,481	4,540	58	1%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_7B	Inbound	4,910	4,953	42	1%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_8A	Inbound	882	850	-32	4%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_11A	Inbound	5,168	5,201	34	1%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_11B	Inbound	3,100	3,106	6	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_13A	Inbound	2,780	2,785	4	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_15A	Inbound	2,889	2,890	2	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_16A	Inbound	3,514	3,519	5	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_17A	Inbound	2,324	2,347	23	1%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_1A	Outbound	2,590	2,585	-4	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_1B	Outbound	4,363	4,293	-70	2%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_1C	Outbound	3,464	3,444	-20	1%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_1D	Outbound	2,668	2,702	34	1%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_1E	Outbound	2,783	2,761	-21	1%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_2A	Outbound	693	696	3	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_5A	Outbound	2,862	2,863	1	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_7A	Outbound	4,368	4,417	49	1%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_7B	Outbound	5,006	5,059	53	1%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_8A	Outbound	756	736	-20	3%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_11A	Outbound	4,971	4,777	-195	4%	PASS	3	PASS
SL_11B	Outbound	3,150	3,185	36	1%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_13A	Outbound	2,738	2,687	-51	2%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_15A	Outbound	1,640	1,549	-91	6%	FAIL	2	PASS
SL_16A	Outbound	3,128	2,949	-179	6%	FAIL	3	PASS
SL_17A	Outbound	3,236	3,225	-11	0%	PASS	0	PASS
Total Passing						94%		100%

Table 12-13 - PM Calibration Screenlines Excluding High Flows – All Vehicles

Screenline Number	Inbound/ Outbound	Observed Flow	Modelled Flow	Actual Difference	% Difference	PASS /FAIL	GEH	PASS /FAIL
SL_1A	Inbound	3,683	3,647	-36	1%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_1B	Inbound	2,446	2,507	61	3%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_1C	Inbound	2,965	3,017	52	2%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_1D	Inbound	714	759	45	6%	FAIL	2	PASS
SL_1E	Inbound	3,267	3,264	-3	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_2A	Inbound	823	840	17	2%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_5A	Inbound	1,771	1,818	47	3%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_7A	Inbound	6,382	6,348	-34	1%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_7B	Inbound	6,444	6,459	15	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_8A	Inbound	1,041	1,033	-7	1%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_11A	Inbound	5,395	5,469	74	1%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_11B	Inbound	3,147	3,169	23	1%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_13A	Inbound	2,987	2,767	-220	7%	FAIL	4	PASS
SL_15A	Inbound	2,404	2,528	124	5%	PASS	2	PASS
SL_16A	Inbound	4,445	4,359	-86	2%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_17A	Inbound	3,454	3,814	360	10%	FAIL	6	FAIL
SL_1A	Outbound	3,759	3,736	-23	1%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_1B	Outbound	3,077	3,111	34	1%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_1C	Outbound	3,006	3,078	72	2%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_1D	Outbound	594	639	45	8%	FAIL	2	PASS
SL_1E	Outbound	4,133	4,152	19	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_2A	Outbound	787	789	2	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_5A	Outbound	1,665	1,682	17	1%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_7A	Outbound	6,310	6,337	27	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_7B	Outbound	7,130	7,235	105	1%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_8A	Outbound	1,364	1,386	22	2%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_11A	Outbound	5,807	5,929	122	2%	PASS	2	PASS
SL_11B	Outbound	5,438	5,543	104	2%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_13A	Outbound	3,327	3,027	-299	9%	FAIL	5	FAIL
SL_15A	Outbound	2,740	2,743	4	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_16A	Outbound	3,967	4,074	107	3%	PASS	2	PASS
SL_17A	Outbound	1,357	1,354	-3	0%	PASS	0	PASS
Total Passing						84%		94%

12.5 Count Validation

Count validation relies on making similar comparisons to the ones made for the count calibration, but against *independent* counts, i.e. those not used in the model building process up to this point, in either the matrix building or the matrix estimation.

The locations of these counts are shown in Figure 12-D.

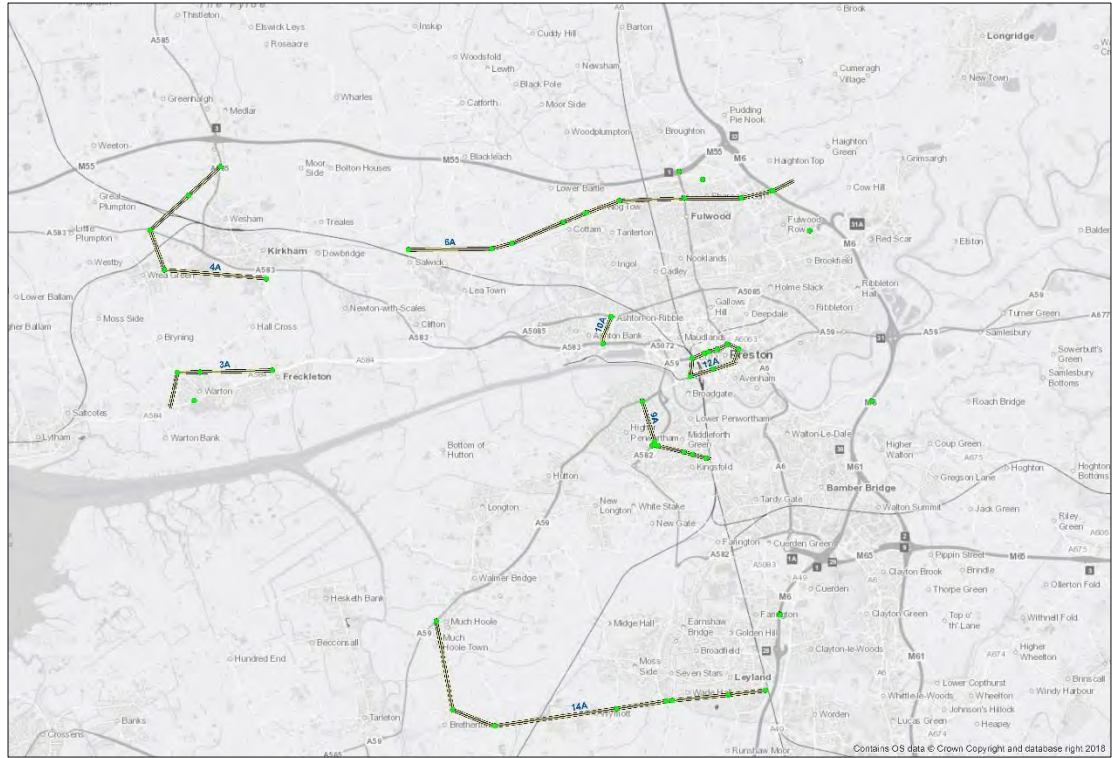


Figure 12-D - Locations of Validation Counts Location and Respective Screenlines

Table 12-14 to Table 12-16 below provide a summary of the detailed results. Full validation results are contained in Appendix L.

Table 12-14 - Validation Count Summary – AM Peak Hour

WebTAG Guideline Values	All Vehicles				Cars			
	Total Count	% Compliant	PASS /FAIL	Num. not compliant	Total Count	% Compliant	PASS /FAIL	Num. not compliant
Individual flows within 100 vph for <700 vph	69	80%	Fail	14	78	88%	Pass	9
Individual flows within 15% for 700-2,700 vph	22	82%	Fail	4	14	86%	Pass	2
Individual flows within 400 vph for >2,700 vph	6	100%	Pass	0	5	100%	Pass	0
Total of above	97	81%	Fail	18	97	89%	Pass	11
GEH: Individual flows GEH <5	97	75%	Fail	24	97	79%	Fail	20
Links meeting either WebTAG criteria	97	81%	Fail	18	97	89%	Pass	11

Table 12-15 - Validation Count Summary – IP Average Peak Hour

WebTAG Guideline Values	All Vehicles				Cars			
	Total Count	% Compliant	PASS /FAIL	Num. not compliant	Total Count	% Compliant	PASS /FAIL	Num. not compliant
Individual flows within 100 vph for <700 vph	83	83%	Fail	14	85	85%	Fail	13
Individual flows within 15% for 700-2,700 vph	8	63%	Fail	3	8	88%	Pass	1
Individual flows within 400 vph for >2,700 vph	6	100%	Pass	0	4	100%	Pass	0
Total of above	97	82%	Fail	17	97	86%	Pass	14
GEH: Individual flows GEH <5	97	68%	Fail	31	97	74%	Fail	25
Links meeting either WebTAG criteria	97	82%	Fail	17	97	86%	Pass	14

Table 12-16 - Validation Count Summary – PM Peak Hour

WebTAG Guideline Values	All Vehicles				Cars			
	Total Count	% Compliant	PASS /FAIL	Num. not compliant	Total Count	% Compliant	PASS /FAIL	Num. not compliant
Individual flows within 100 vph for <700 vph	65	78%	Fail	14	71	82%	Fail	13
Individual flows within 15% for 700-2,700 vph	26	73%	Fail	7	20	70%	Fail	6
Individual flows within 400 vph for >2,700 vph	6	100%	Pass	0	6	100%	Pass	0
Total of above	97	78%	Fail	21	97	80%	Fail	19
GEH: Individual flows GEH <5	97	64%	Fail	35	97	69%	Fail	30
Links meeting either WebTAG criteria	97	78%	Fail	21	97	80%	Fail	19

The above results show that the traffic model doesn't fully meet 85% criteria for all link flows; however the model is close - especially in the AM and IP time periods. For cars, the validation criteria for link flows are satisfied in the AM and IP Average Peak Hours, with PM peak hour passing at 80% of links.

However, in all time periods it is important to note that the count sites close to the proposed PWD scheme validate well, and the overall model statistics are affected by sites that can be classed as being far away from the scheme(s); including count sites in central and southern areas that are located in fully synthetic parts of the model. Model validation performance is above 85% with this area excluded, as highlighted in Table 12-17 below.

Table 12-17 - Summary of Validation Link Counts in Vicinity of PWD

Time Period	All Vehicles	Cars
AM	95%	98%
IP	93%	98%
PM	90%	93%

A summary of the Strategic Road Network statistics is shown in Table 12-18. All strategic road network flows in the core simulation area meet criteria.

Table 12-18 - Strategic Road Network Validation Summary

Time Period	All Vehicles			Cars		
	Flow Difference (%Pass)	GEH (%Pass)	Passes at least 1 criterion	Flow Difference (%Pass)	GEH (%Pass)	Passes at least 1 criterion
AM	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
IP	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
PM	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

12.6 Validation Screenlines

Similar to the calibration counts, the validation counts are also arranged along screenlines. The performance of the models along the validation screenlines are provided in the tables below.

Table 12-19 - AM Validation Screenlines – All Vehicles

Screenline Number	Inbound/ Outbound	Observed Flow	Modelled Flow	Actual Difference	% Difference	PASS /FAIL	GEH	PASS /FAIL
SL_3A	Inbound	2,024	2,004	-20	-1%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_4A	Inbound	2,518	2,473	-45	-2%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_6A	Inbound	7,554	7,505	-49	-1%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_9A	Inbound	3,345	3,379	34	1%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_10A	Inbound	1,691	1,649	-42	-2%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_12A	Inbound	4,655	4,275	-380	-8%	FAIL	6	FAIL
SL_14A	Inbound	2,117	2,053	-64	-3%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_3A	Outbound	1,462	1,479	17	1%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_4A	Outbound	2,506	2,429	-77	-3%	PASS	2	PASS
SL_6A	Outbound	7,961	8,064	103	1%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_9A	Outbound	1,895	1,898	3	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_10A	Outbound	1,383	1,381	-2	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_12A	Outbound	3,709	3,581	-127	-3%	PASS	2	PASS
SL_14A	Outbound	2,336	2,507	170	7%	FAIL	3	PASS
Total Passing						86%		93%

Table 12-20 - IP Validation Screenlines – All Vehicles

Screenline Number	Inbound/ Outbound	Observed Flow	Modelled Flow	Actual Difference	% Difference	PASS /FAIL	GEH	PASS /FAIL
SL_3A	Inbound	1,059	1,081	21	2%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_4A	Inbound	1,560	1,579	18	1%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_6A	Inbound	6,302	5,945	-357	-6%	FAIL	5	FAIL
SL_9A	Inbound	2,205	2,202	-3	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_10A	Inbound	1,242	1,306	64	5%	PASS	2	PASS
SL_12A	Inbound	3,489	3,406	-83	-2%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_14A	Inbound	1,648	1,707	59	4%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_3A	Outbound	1,193	1,207	14	1%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_4A	Outbound	1,642	1,566	-76	-5%	PASS	2	PASS
SL_6A	Outbound	6,218	6,041	-176	-3%	PASS	2	PASS
SL_9A	Outbound	2,350	2,311	-39	-2%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_10A	Outbound	1,141	1,208	67	6%	FAIL	2	PASS
SL_12A	Outbound	3,976	3,922	-55	-1%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_14A	Outbound	1,632	1,757	126	8%	FAIL	3	PASS
Total Passing						79%		93%

Table 12-21 - PM Validation Screenlines – All Vehicles

Screenline Number	Inbound/ Outbound	Observed Flow	Modelled Flow	Actual Difference	% Difference	PASS /FAIL	GEH	PASS /FAIL
SL_3A	Inbound	1,587	1,519	-68	-4%	PASS	2	PASS
SL_4A	Inbound	2,422	2,605	182	8%	FAIL	4	PASS
SL_6A	Inbound	8,603	8,501	-102	-1%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_9A	Inbound	2,445	2,494	49	2%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_10A	Inbound	1,589	1,539	-50	-3%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_12A	Inbound	3,731	3,615	-116	-3%	PASS	2	PASS
SL_14A	Inbound	2,196	2,226	30	1%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_3A	Outbound	2,328	2,317	-11	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_4A	Outbound	2,479	2,522	43	2%	PASS	1	PASS
SL_6A	Outbound	8,617	8,389	-228	-3%	PASS	2	PASS
SL_9A	Outbound	3,312	3,508	196	6%	FAIL	3	PASS
SL_10A	Outbound	1,567	1,566	-1	0%	PASS	0	PASS
SL_12A	Outbound	5,007	5,541	534	11%	FAIL	7	FAIL
SL_14A	Outbound	2,328	2,539	211	9%	FAIL	4	FAIL
Total Passing						71%		86%

The performance of the model along the validation screenlines, summarised in Table 12-22 show that across all time periods, the majority of screenlines for all vehicles and cars pass the flow difference and GEH criteria, particularly in the AM and IP Average Peak Hours. The majority of the screenlines which do not pass on the grounds of both requirements are far from the proposed scheme, except screenline 6A in the IP Average

Peak Hour which just falls out of the required tolerance ranges. It should also be noted that the remaining screenlines which do not satisfy the thresholds are all fairly close to meeting the standards.

The performance of LGVs and HGVs along validation screenlines are below the threshold with respect to flow difference requirements, which can be explained by the low volume of these vehicle types across screenlines. However, evaluating these against the GEH value shows a significant improvement in the number of screenlines passing.

Validation screenlines results for each vehicle type are provided in Appendix L.

Similar to the overall calibration screenline traffic totals, overall traffic levels throughout all the validation screenlines represent a very close fit.

Table 12-22 - Summary Results of Validation Screenlines

All Vehicles	Time Period	5% Difference	GEH
	AM	86%	93%
	IP	79%	93%
	PM	71%	86%
Cars	Time Period	5% Difference	GEH
	AM	93%	100%
	IP	79%	100%
	PM	71%	79%
LGV	Time Period	5% Difference	GEH
	AM	29%	86%
	IP	36%	93%
	PM	43%	86%
HGV	Time Period	5% Difference	GEH
	AM	7%	71%
	IP	14%	71%
	PM	14%	71%

12.7 Journey Times

Journey times within the model were checked by comparison of the modelled journey times against the observed times along the routes identified in Section 3.2.3.

As explained in Section 5.5, TrafficMaster data was used to calculate observed journey times.

The weighted average of the vehicle types captured by TrafficMaster were used to provide the average journey time for each of the identified journey time routes.

These averaged journey times were then compared with the averaged PCU journey times within the SATURN models.

WebTAG requires that for the total route length, the modelled journey time from start to finish be within 15% (or 1 minute) of the observed time, and this must be the case for 85% of all the routes. However, that simple comparison ignores the fact that modelled and observed journey times could deviate significantly from each other along specific sections of a route, and the overall time still be within the specified acceptance criteria.

To ensure rigour in the modelled delays and journey times, the modelled times have been compared to the observed times not just for the total time along the routes, but also along the sections within each route. To that end, distance versus time graphs for the modelled and observed times are provided in Appendix M.

Figure 12-E shows the journey time routes and Table 12-23 to Table 12-25 summarise the performance of the model in terms of the WebTAG criteria for each modelled time period.

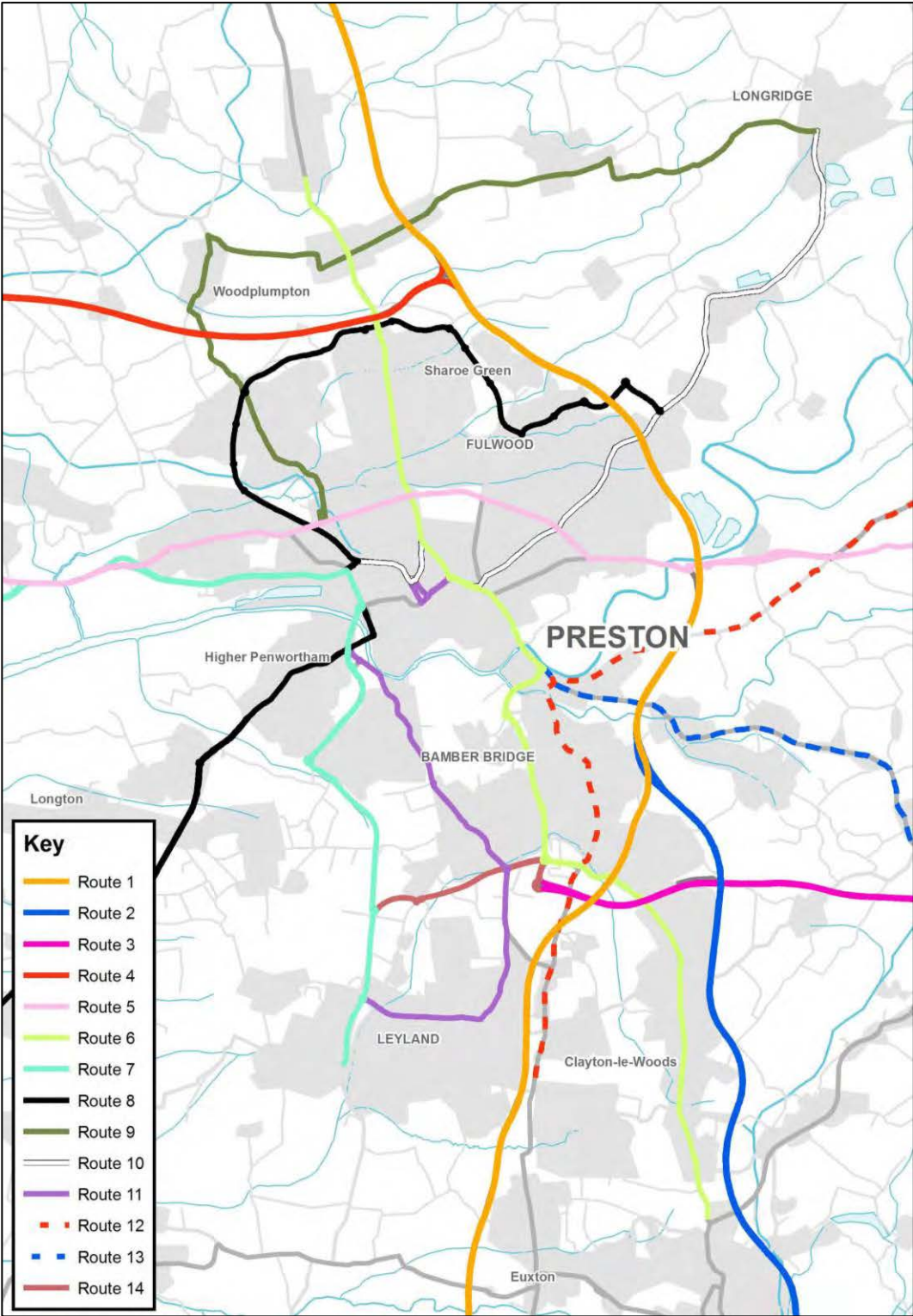


Figure 12-E - Journey Time Routes

Table 12-23 - Comparison of Modelled Journey Time against the Observed, AM Peak

Description	Route	Total Observed JT	Total Modelled JT	Difference	% Diff	WebTAG Compliant
Route 1	1 NB	1,607	1,800	193	12%	Pass
	1 SB	1,538	1,672	134	9%	Pass
Route 2	2 SB	284	283	-1	0%	Pass
	2 NB	318	341	23	7%	Pass
Route 3	3 EB	299	302	3	1%	Pass
	3 WB	269	329	60	22%	Pass
Route 4	4 WB	645	658	13	2%	Pass
	4 EB	639	658	19	3%	Pass
Route 5	5 NB	2,128	2,330	202	9%	Pass
	5 SB	1,957	2,173	216	11%	Pass
Route 6	6 SB	2,059	2,161	102	5%	Pass
	6 NB	2,248	2,437	189	8%	Pass
Route 7	7 SB	1,416	1,594	178	13%	Pass
	7 NB	1,530	1,698	168	11%	Pass
Route 8	8 NB	2,184	2,282	98	4%	Pass
	8 SB	2,054	2,317	263	13%	Pass
Route 9	9 NB	1,438	1,421	-17	-1%	Pass
	9 SB	1,476	1,364	-112	-8%	Pass
Route 10	10 NB	1,480	1,767	287	19%	Fail
	10 SB	1,487	2,052	565	38%	Fail
Route 11	11 NB	1,789	1,993	204	11%	Pass
	11 SB	1,764	1,966	202	11%	Pass
Route 12	12 NB	1,414	1,487	73	5%	Pass
	12 SB	1,373	1,532	159	12%	Pass
Route 13	13 SB	614	613	-1	0%	Pass
	13 NB	650	635	-15	-2%	Pass
Route 14	14 EB	339	346	7	2%	Pass
	14 WB	274	322	48	17%	Pass
Total Passing (%)						93%

Table 12-24 - Comparison of Modelled Journey Time against the Observed, IP

Description	Route	Total Observed JT	Total Modelled JT	Difference	% Diff	WebTAG Compliant
Route 1	1 NB	1,567	1,627	60	4%	Pass
	1 SB	1,562	1,654	92	6%	Pass
Route 2	2 SB	287	280	-7	-2%	Pass
	2 NB	284	306	22	8%	Pass
Route 3	3 EB	257	267	10	4%	Pass
	3 WB	255	280	25	10%	Pass
Route 4	4 WB	631	638	7	1%	Pass
	4 EB	654	649	-5	-1%	Pass
Route 5	5 NB	1,903	2,092	189	10%	Pass
	5 SB	1,901	2,037	136	7%	Pass
Route 6	6 SB	1,897	2,086	189	10%	Pass
	6 NB	1,934	2,191	257	13%	Pass
Route 7	7 SB	1,382	1,548	166	12%	Pass
	7 NB	1,318	1,497	179	14%	Pass
Route 8	8 NB	1,787	1,962	175	10%	Pass
	8 SB	1,883	2,123	240	13%	Pass
Route 9	9 NB	1,324	1,294	-30	-2%	Pass
	9 SB	1,385	1,359	-26	-2%	Pass
Route 10	10 NB	1,398	1,745	347	25%	Fail
	10 SB	1,419	1,908	489	34%	Fail
Route 11	11 NB	1,516	1,789	273	18%	Fail
	11 SB	1,632	1,885	253	16%	Fail
Route 12	12 NB	1,322	1,418	96	7%	Pass
	12 SB	1,339	1,431	92	7%	Pass
Route 13	13 SB	601	601	0	0%	Pass
	13 NB	612	590	-22	-4%	Pass
Route 14	14 EB	274	308	34	12%	Pass
	14 WB	252	297	45	18%	Pass
Total Passing (%)						86%

Table 12-25 - Comparison of Modelled Journey Time against the Observed, PM Peak

Description	Route	Total Observed JT	Total Modelled JT	Difference	% Diff	WebTAG Compliant
Route 1	1 NB	1,568	1,711	143	9%	Pass
	1 SB	1,593	1,814	221	14%	Pass
Route 2	2 SB	289	297	8	3%	Pass
	2 NB	286	328	42	15%	Pass
Route 3	3 EB	263	298	35	13%	Pass
	3 WB	262	314	52	20%	Pass
Route 4	4 WB	637	653	16	3%	Pass
	4 EB	645	663	18	3%	Pass
Route 5	5 NB	2,249	2,310	61	3%	Pass
	5 SB	2,164	2,276	112	5%	Pass
Route 6	6 SB	2,129	2,462	333	16%	Fail
	6 NB	2,299	2,426	127	6%	Pass
Route 7	7 SB	1,820	2,035	215	12%	Pass
	7 NB	1,509	1,711	202	13%	Pass
Route 8	8 NB	1,902	2,156	254	13%	Pass
	8 SB	2,440	2,548	108	4%	Pass
Route 9	9 NB	1,335	1,335	0	0%	Pass
	9 SB	1,393	1,369	-24	-2%	Pass
Route 10	10 NB	1,641	1,967	326	20%	Fail
	10 SB	1,550	2,069	519	34%	Fail
Route 11	11 NB	2,061	2,068	7	0%	Pass
	11 SB	2,311	2,276	-35	-2%	Pass
Route 12	12 NB	1,374	1,512	138	10%	Pass
	12 SB	1,495	1,506	11	1%	Pass
Route 13	13 SB	601	657	56	9%	Pass
	13 NB	594	604	10	2%	Pass
Route 14	14 EB	386	344	-42	-11%	Pass
	14 WB	342	338	-4	-1%	Pass
Total Passing (%)						89%

The above results show that the traffic model validates well against journey times, exceeding the WebTAG criteria, with more than 85% of journey time routes within the required criteria.

It can be seen that 93% of journey time routes pass in the AM time period, 86% of journey times pass in the IP time period, and 89% of journey time routes pass in the PM time period. The failing routes are mostly Route 10 (in all time periods) and Route 11 (only in the IP peak) to the eastern and southern ends of the model and are considered far from the PWD scheme. In addition, Route 6 marginally fails in the PM peak hour.

The journey time routes tables and graphical representation of the results are shown in Appendix M.

It is also notable that the differences in times are not consistently positive or negative, suggesting there is no underlying bias of high or low journey times in the model.

Furthermore, the graphs in Appendix M show that the majority of timing points along each journey time route are met.

12.8 Calibrated and Validation Results – Conclusion

The model has been calibrated and validated using the measures and criteria recommended in WebTAG M3.1.

The analysis shows that the model exceeds the WebTAG acceptability guidelines for Strategic Road Network performance, screenline performance, calibration traffic flows, and journey time validation requirements in each time period, which gives more confidence in the model's abilities to represent actual traffic conditions.

A range of count data has been used independently of those used in model calibration, that are close to meeting standards at the overall model scale. However, when considering the area in vicinity of the proposed PWD scheme, the results exceed the requirement of 85% on the passing links. The majority of sites that do not validate to individual GEH/DMRB criteria are unlikely to be affected as a result of the scheme being implemented.

These include count sites in largely around Leyland and south of Chorley that do not meet WebTAG criteria in all or nearly all time periods, affecting the overall model validation statistics.

This is due to the fact that the model is largely synthetic in this area; prior to intersecting the RSI cordon.

The model has also been shown to be stable by exceeding acceptable levels of convergence.

13.1 Background

Following discussions with the DfT in early 2018, it was agreed that it would be a risk to pursue the Preston Western Distributor scheme to Full Approval without undertaking Variable Demand Modelling (VDM).

Subsequently VDM has been undertaken for the PWD scheme, in accordance with the scope and specifications outlined in a technical note produced by Jacobs (April 2018) and which was subsequently agreed with the DfT. The specification note is provided in Appendix N.

13.2 Demand Model Overview

WebTAG states that “any change to transport conditions will, in principle, cause a change in demand. The purpose of variable demand modelling is to predict and quantify these changes.

DIADEM (Dynamic Integrated Assignment and Demand Modelling) is a computer software package that was developed to assess variable demand for traffic models. DIADEM is used to model variable demand responses. WebTAG Unit M2 (Variable Demand Modelling) states that “The DIADEM framework controls iteration within assignment and between demand and assignment, to ensure that the calculations reach an acceptable equilibrium”.

The demand model has been implemented using DIADEM 5.0 software. The demand model has been calibrated in accordance with the methodology laid out in WebTAG Unit M2. This process has involved adjusting the model parameters, in accordance with the values outlined in WebTAG Unit M2 until plausible results were produced from the realism testing. This section sets out the results obtained using the typical lambda values from WebTAG Unit M2 and those obtained when adjusting model parameters.

13.3 Variable Demand Model Structure

The Variable Demand model is run as an incremental Origin-Destination based model using the same purpose definitions as the assignment model. The spatial coverage of the Variable Demand model is the same as the Highway model and they use the same zone system and generalised cost parameters.

The traffic model has been developed for three time periods;

- *Weekday AM peak hour = 08:00 – 09:00.*
- *Weekday Inter-Peak (IP) hour = average hour between 1000 and 1600*
- *Weekday PM peak hour = 17:00 – 18:00*

This is in line with guidance, which states that actual peak hour models are to be preferred in most circumstances.

The model area has been divided into two areas; the “internal” area and the “external” area. The internal area is the area where trip movements could potentially be impacted on by the scheme, in this area the network is generally fully defined and the model validated. The external area is the area outside this- generally the buffer area.

In the demand model calibration exercise all calculations are based on the following movements:

- internal to internal
- internal to external
- external to internal; and
- any external to external movement's which influence the simulation area.

The following movements are treated as fixed, and are excluded from the demand model calculations:

- external to external trips which do not pass through the fully modelled area.

Freight is also excluded from variable demand calculations.

13.4 Demand Model User Classes

In the highway assignment model, the assignment user classes are consistent with those in the demand model (there is a 1:1 correspondence). Road traffic has been sub-divided into 8 user classes covering all journey purpose and vehicle combinations.

For some journey purposes fixed and variable demand user classes have been separately identified, where "fixed demand" relates to origin-destination movements that will not be subject to variable demand modelling, and "variable demand" relates to origin-destination movements that will be subject to variable demand modelling. Separate assignment parameters have been produced for each of the user classes to reflect traffic behaviour accurately in the assignment process.

Table 13-1 - Demand Model User Classes

Assignment User Class	Demand Segment	Vehicle Type	Demand Model Segment
User Class 1 (UC1)	1	CAR	Distribution - variable
	6		Fixed
User Class 2 (UC2)	2	CAR	Distribution - variable
	7		Fixed
User Class 3 (UC3)	3	CAR	Frequency & Distribution - variable
	8		Fixed
4	4	LGV	LGV - fixed
5	5	HGV	HGV - fixed

Currently, the guidance recommends that LGV and HGV vehicle types are treated as fixed. Hence, variable demand modelling is only applied to car user classes.

13.5 Doubly-Constrained or Singly-Constrained

Within the PWD VDM modelling:

- Commute trips are doubly-constrained in all time periods, reflecting the confidence in the measures of attraction (employment) for commuting trips;

- Employers Business trips singly constrained AM/IP (Origin), PM (Destination); and
- Other trips are singly constrained (Origin) in all time periods.

13.6 Demand Model Responses

Table 13-2 below, indicates the DIADEM responses which have been modelled for the Preston Western Distributor scheme, as agreed with the DfT. The suitability of each of the above demand responses is discussed in a technical note produced by Jacobs (April 2018).

Table 13-2 - Scope of VDM for PWD

Modelled	Not Modelled
Trip Frequency (for optional trip purposes)	Mode choice
Trip Distribution	Time of day choice
Cost damping	Micro time choice

13.7 Demand Model Calibration - Realism Testing

The VDM guidance prescribes that where variable demand is assessed, realism tests should be carried out on the base year model to ensure that the it behaves realistically to changes in travel costs and time, and the overall model response conforms to general guidelines.

The DIADEM model is an iterative process which starts with a set of base demand car matrices and costs. Through the process the highway demand matrices and travel costs are allowed to change at each iteration until convergence is reached.

When used in forecasting mode the future year demands are calculated using the calibrated base year costs and demands as a pivot point.

DIADEM requires that model parameters are defined for each of the selected responses. For logit based models the spread (dispersion) parameter Lambdas (λ) must be defined for the choice at the bottom of the hierarchy and for choices above the bottom the scaling parameter Thetas (θ) is required.

13.8 WebTAG Unit M2 Requirements

WebTAG Unit M2 provides guidance on the calibration of demand models. It recommends a number of realism tests that should be carried out and provides a range of appropriate parameter values and expected responses from the model. It recommends that the following should be carried out:

- Car fuel cost elasticities;
- Car journey time elasticities; and
- Public transport fare elasticities.

For the purposes of modelling the PWD only calibration based on car fuel elasticities and car journey time elasticities have been considered. The public transport fare elasticities have not been considered.

13.9 Fuel Cost Elasticities – Guidelines

WebTAG Unit M2 recommends that demand model calibration is undertaken so that model achieves the following:

- *The annual average fuel cost elasticity should lie in the range -0.25 to -0.35*
- *The pattern of annual average elasticities:*
 - *Employers Business near -0.1;*
 - *Discretionary trips near to -0.4;*
 - *Commuting and Education somewhere near the average*
- *Pattern of all-purpose elasticities should show peak period elasticities which are lower than inter peak which are lower than off peak.*

Calculations are matrix based, and network based using car vehicle kilometre changes calculated from car trip matrices and skimmed distance matrices. Calculations are based on demand segments and model areas with variable demand, i.e. excludes 'external to external' trips, intrazonal demand and freight.

WebTAG Unit M2 also provides the recommended range for parameter values; these are shown in Table 13-3.

Table 13-3 - WebTAG Unit M2 Lambda Targets

Purpose	WebTAG Targets		
	Minimum	Median	Maximum
Commute	0.049	0.065	0.081
Employer Business	0.05	0.067	0.084
Other	0.068	0.09	0.113

Combined with the WebTAG Unit M2 requirement the distribution parameters should ideally lie within 25% of the median Lambda values. For the purposes of the PWD Model, the HB purposes have been used as the median Lambda values for employer business and the other trip purpose.

Additionally WebTAG Unit M2 paragraph 6.4.14 expects that:

- *the annual average fuel cost elasticity should lie on the right side of -0.3, taking account of the levels of income and average trip lengths prevailing in the modelled area.*

The characteristics of the study area were compared against the national characteristics in order to determine which side of -0.3 the annual average fuel cost elasticity should lie. The result of this comparison is presented in Table 13-4.

Table 13-4 - Fuel cost elasticity – right side test

Conditions for elasticity weaker than -0.30	Condition met?
Trip lengths shorter than average	North West (NTS 2013/14) = 6.5miles England (NTS 2013/14) = 7.1miles Yes - Shorter than NTS for majority of trips (across all purposes)
Car mode share higher than average	North West (Census 2011) = 63% England (Census 2011) = 58% Yes - Higher than national
EB proportion higher than average	North West (TEMPRO 7.2) = 7% GB (TEMPRO 7.2) = 8% No - Lower than national
Higher income levels	North West (ONS 2013) = £15,791 England (ONS 2013) = £18,020 No - Lower than national

Given that half of the conditions are met, it is reasonable to conclude that elasticity should lie between -0.30 and -0.35, as the income is lower than the national average.

13.10 Process for Realism Testing

The realism testing approach uses a two-staged calibration method:

- *Changing model generalised cost coefficients (the distance coefficient) in the validated base model to reflect a 20% fuel increase. This has a different impact for different trip purposes. (WebTAG Unit M2 recommends a 10%-20% fuel increase). The 20% increase has been used to reduce the impact that model noise has on the calculations; and*
- *Modifying the model parameters to achieve the overall target fuel cost elasticity in the range -0.30 to -0.35. The individual purposes are calibrated to different values as suggested in WebTAG Unit M2.*

Stage 1 - Calculating generalised cost parameters to reflect fuel cost increase

A new SATURN Vehicle Operating Cost parameter PPK (Pence per Kilometre) has been calculated from the validated model PPK for each user class.

Table 13-5 shows the PPK values used in the validated base assignment model and the PPK values that reflect a 20% fuel cost increase. As part of the realism tests, the fuel cost element of the model generalised cost coefficient (the distance coefficient) was increased by 20%. The 20% increase was used to reduce the impact that model noise has on the calculations.

Table 13-5 - Fuel elasticities Generalised Cost co-efficient

Vehicle type	Trip Purpose	Time Period	Vehicle operating cost / PPK (p/km)	
			Validated Base Year	20% Fuel Cost Increase
Car	Commute	AM	7.86	9.43
Car	Business	AM	13.9	15.21
Car	Other	AM	7.86	9.43
Car	Commute	IP	7.8	9.36
Car	Business	IP	13.73	15.03
Car	Other	IP	7.8	9.36
Car	Commute	PM	7.91	9.49
Car	Business	PM	14.03	15.35
Car	Other	PM	7.91	9.49

Stage 2 - Calculating Model Parameters

The second stage of the calibration process is to calculate the demand model parameters required to achieve the overall target fuel cost elasticity of in the range -0.30 to -0.35. The median values of Lambdas (λ) and Thetas (θ) parameters given as in the latest WebTAG Unit M2 guidance are used as the starting point and then these are systematically modified until a satisfactory elasticity for the base year is achieved. The model is run after each adjustment and the elasticity calculated using the arc-elasticity formulation, which for a 20% fuel increase, is given by:

$$\text{Fuel Cost Elasticity} = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{\text{Veh_km}^1}{\text{Veh_km}^0}\right)}{\ln(1.20)}$$

Where the superscript 0 indicates the value from the base year model and 1 indicates the results from the model run with the increased distance coefficient. Similarly, the car journey time elasticity is calculated based on the equation below:

$$\text{Car Journey Time Elasticity} = \text{Elasticity}^{\text{Fuel Cost}} \frac{aT}{bK}$$

Where a is the cost per hour, b is cost per km, K is vehicle kilometres and T is total vehicle hours.

Cost Damping

To further improve and adjust the outturn realism test results to ensure that the change in travel costs and time are realistic, cost damping has been utilised.

There is evidence that long distance trips are less sensitive to changes in costs than short distance trips and WebTAG Unit M2 recommends that cost damping functions are included in the variable demand process. The idea behind cost damping is to adjust the costs for longer trips so that their sensitivity to individual cost components (such as fuel cost or travel time) is reduced.

WebTAG Unit M2 provides the following advice on cost damping:

Para 3.3.2 states “not all models will need to use cost damping but, if it is employed, then functions of one of the forms specified below should generally be used. The choice of the

following cost damping mechanisms is a matter for the analyst. If analysts wish to use other forms of cost damping, they should consult the Department before doing so."

Additionally, para 3.3.3 states "It is not necessary for analysts to conduct tests using each of the forms specified below and to prove that one is better than the others. This is because the form of cost damping and the cost damping parameter values will interact with other aspects of the model, such as the demand model parameter values and values of time. While the cost damping parameter values, demand model parameter values and values of time should all be kept within certain limits specified below and in Section 6, it is the performance of the combination of all these aspects of the model in yielding satisfactory realism test results that is important."

The use of cost damping was deemed necessary as initial realism tests using median value parameters and varying them within the permitted 25% ranges did not give acceptable elasticities. This is further discussed in the following section.

DIADEM offers a range of different methods of applying cost damping. The approach used for this study is the first option, damping by a Function of Distance.

The damped cost is given by the formula:

$$G' = (d/k)^{-\alpha} \cdot (t + c/VOT),$$

Where:

t = time (minutes)

c = cost (pence)

VOT = value of time (pence per minute)

d' = trip length; and

α and k = parameters that need to be calibrated.

WebTAG acknowledges that whilst there is no firm guidance provided on setting the parameters for cost damping, WebTAG Unit M2, paragraph 3.3.10 provides the following commonly used parameters which were adopted.

Table 13-6 - Cost Damping WebTAG Unit M2 Parameters

Parameter	Description	Commonly used value
α	must be positive and less than 1 and should be determined by experimentation in the course of adjusting a model so that it meets the requirements of realism tests	0.5
k	must also be positive and in the same units as d'	30 km
d'	calculated by skimming distances	30 km

13.11 Realism Testing Results

This section presents outturn results from the following analysis;

- Car fuel cost elasticities;
- Network based elasticities;
- Journey time elasticities; and
- DIADEM Convergence.

13.11.1 Car fuel cost elasticities

Calibration of the destination model parameters was conducted in line with guidance from WebTAG Unit M2 para 6.6.5 using median values taken from Table 5.1 of the same document. A sequence of model runs were conducted, as described below, in order to achieve calibration.

Run 1 used the median parameter settings from WebTAG Unit M2 Table 5.1 for all time periods. The results indicate that in all time periods for employer business and other purposes the response is very sensitive and too strong; while, commute elasticity is close to -0.30.

Run 2 aims to decrease the distribution parameters by -25% below median values for employer business and other purposes. The elasticities weakened, but largely remained too sensitive (particularly for other purpose) and strong for all time periods.

As a next step Run 3 introduced distance based cost damping for employer business and other purposes, based on the commonly used values quoted in WebTAG Unit M2 paragraph 3.3.10, namely k and d' set to 30km and alpha to 0.5. This again reduced and weakened the sensitivity for all time periods. However, the responses remained too sensitive and strong for those journey purposes.

In Run 4, k and d' were reduced to 20km to further reduce the elasticities. For the employer business and other journey purposes the sensitivity was under responsive in the AM and IP. Therefore, the sensitivities from this test did not fully satisfy the target values.

These sequences of runs gave reductions from the initial over-sensitive responses towards more acceptable responses for all journey purposes. As a next step and the final elasticity run the cost damping was slackened (i.e. alpha value increased) to compensate for slightly stronger response. Consequently, based on WebTAG Unit M2 paragraph 3.3.4 which recognises the following;

"It may also be necessary to vary cost damping parameters by trip purpose. However, these variations by mode and purpose should be avoided unless it is essential to achieve acceptable model performance".

Different variation of cost damping was applied to the AM and IP, since IP elasticities were farther from the target values compared to those of the AM. Moreover, given that the reduction of Lambda values was exhausted for the employer business and other trip purposes, the commute Lambda values in these two time periods (AM and IP) were also slightly lowered to adjust the overall sensitivity of the model. This change resulted in variations of distributing lambdas by time period for the commute trips.

The input parameters and the results of the sequence of runs are presented in Table 13-7 and Table 13-8 respectively.

The outturn fuel cost elasticities from the realism testing of the final run are presented in Table 13-9.

Table 13-7 - Car fuel cost elasticities - Parameters

Run ID	Distribution Parameter Trip (Lambda)						Cost Damping			Frequency
	Commute	EB	Other	Commute	EB	Other	Commute	EB	Other	Other
Run01	Median	Median	Median	-0.065	-0.067	-0.090	-	-	-	0.08
Run02	Median	-25%	-25%	-0.065	-0.050	-0.068	-	-	-	0.08
Run03	Median	-25%	-25%	-0.065	-0.050	-0.068	-	d'=k=30000m, alpha =0.5	d'=k=30000m, alpha =0.5	0.08
Run04	Median	-25%	-25%	-0.065	-0.050	-0.068	-	d'=k=20000m, alpha =0.5	d'=k=20000m, alpha =0.5	0.08
Run05	Equal or less than Median	-25%	-25%	AM: -0.06 IP: -0.055 PM: -0.065	-0.050	-0.068	-	d'=k=20000m, alpha: AM =0.6 IP= 0.63 PM=0.5	d'=k=20000m, alpha: AM =0.6 IP=0.62 PM=0.5	0.08

Table 13-8 - Car fuel cost elasticities - Results

Run ID	AM				IP				PM			
	Commute	EB	Other	Overall	Commute	EB	Other	Overall	Commute	EB	Other	Overall
Target Elasticity	-0.25 to -0.3	near -0.1	near -0.4	-0.30 to -0.35	-0.25 to -0.3	near -0.1	near -0.4	-0.30 to -0.35	-0.25 to -0.3	near -0.1	near -0.4	-0.30 to -0.35
Run01	-0.29	-0.39	-0.92	-0.46	-0.32	-0.42	-1.04	-0.75	-0.29	-0.35	-0.96	-0.56
Run02	-0.29	-0.31	-0.76	-0.41	-0.33	-0.33	-0.84	-0.63	-0.29	-0.28	-0.77	-0.49
Run03	-0.30	-0.14	-0.54	-0.33	-0.33	-0.16	-0.55	-0.42	-0.30	-0.13	-0.52	-0.37
Run04	-0.30	-0.12	-0.46	-0.31	-0.33	-0.13	-0.47	-0.37	-0.31	-0.11	-0.44	-0.34

Table 13-9 - Car fuel cost elasticities – Final Results

Time Period	Matrix Based			
	Commute	Employer Business	Other	Overall
Target	-0.25 to -0.30	Near -0.1	Near -0.4	-0.30 to -0.35
AM	-0.28	-0.1	-0.41	-0.29
IP	-0.29	-0.1	-0.41	-0.32
PM	-0.31	-0.11	-0.44	-0.34
Elasticity Results_12 Hour (excl. weekends)	-0.29	-0.1	-0.41	-0.31
Elasticity Results_12 Hour (incl. weekends)	-0.29	-0.1	-0.41	-0.31

The table indicates final demand model calibration results, based on the changes outlined above. The resulting elasticities (based on all non-fixed trips which are subject to variable demand) have:

- All-purpose all day elasticities on the right side of -0.3 (result -0.31, is in range of -0.30 to -0.35);
- Commute elasticity (by period and all day) close to the all-purpose values;
- Employers business elasticities have a weaker response;
- Other purpose elasticities have a stronger response;
- IP elasticity for all-purposes is higher than AM but marginally lower than PM. Whilst the proportion of Other trips is higher in IP which would normally result in higher IP elasticity when compared to AM and PM, the calibrated PM Other elasticity, as demonstrated in the table above, is higher than IP Other. This results in higher overall PM elasticity. This pattern is considered acceptable given that WebTAG guidance indicates that there is little or no empirical evidence to support the pattern that IP should be higher than peak periods.

13.11.2 Network Based Elasticities

Network based elasticities were calculated, and are presented in Table 13-10 below. This indicates that the elasticities are close to the matrix based values summarised above.

Table 13-10 – Network Based Elasticities - Results

Time Period	Network Based			
	Commute	Employer Business	Other	Overall
Target	-0.25 to -0.30	Near -0.1	Near -0.4	-0.25 to -0.35
AM	-0.3	-0.07	-0.37	-0.28
IP	-0.32	-0.1	-0.4	-0.31
PM	-0.33	-0.1	-0.41	-0.33
Elasticity Results_12 Hour (excl. weekends)	-0.31	-0.09	-0.4	-0.31
Elasticity Results_12 Hour (incl. weekends)	-0.32	-0.1	-0.4	-0.31

13.11.3 Journey Time Elasticity

Car journey time elasticities were calculated using the fuel cost elasticities and cost damping, using the equation below:

$$E^{time} = E^{fuel} \frac{p^{time}}{p^{fuel}}$$

Where p^{time} is cost of travel as a proportion of generalised cost; and p^{fuel} is the cost of fuel as a proportion of total generalised cost.

Furthermore, if the total vehicle kilometres (K) and total vehicle hours (T) are known then the following relationship can be derived:

$$\frac{p^{time}}{p^{fuel}} = \frac{aT}{bK}$$

where a is the cost per hour; and b is the cost per km.

Consequently, using the above relationship, the car elasticities of vehicle kms with respect to journey time elasticities have been derived and the results are presented within Table 13-11 below.

Table 13-11 - Car Journey time elasticities - Results

Time Period	Purpose	Matrix based	Network based
AM	Commute	-0.61	-0.71
	EB	-0.16	-0.12
	Other	-0.69	-0.68
IP	Commute	-0.60	-0.74
	EB	-0.17	-0.16
	Other	-0.67	-0.72
PM	Commute	-0.66	-0.78
	EB	-0.19	-0.18
	Other	-0.74	-0.77

The above table demonstrates that the car journey time elasticities are below the WebTAG recommended threshold of -2.0 and are therefore WebTAG compliant and acceptable to be used as part of forecasting for the PWD scheme.

13.11.4 DIADEM Convergence

Based on the lambda parameters derived in the realism tests, the forecast models have been run through DIADEM. In assessing the outputs of the model runs, the main parameter of importance is the 'relative gap', which is the measure of convergence between demand and supply. Current WebTAG guidance recommends a relative gap of at least 0.2%. However, to further increase the robustness of the modelling of the PWD scheme, the DIADEM criterion has been set to achieve a relative gap of 0.145%.

Consequently, the DIADEM models achieved a relative gap convergence level of 0.145% or less in all cases, which suggests the demand - supply convergence of the variable demand traffic model is acceptable. It has therefore been shown that the traffic model is stable and has converged to an acceptable standard.

13.12 Conclusion

The variable demand model for the CLHTM model has been calibrated using the DIADEM software in accordance with the methodology and recommendations set out in WebTAG unit M2.

Realism tests have readily converged giving a relative gap of 0.145% (in line with WebTAG Unit M2).

The results presented in the preceding sections demonstrate that;

- The demand model structure and response hierarchy have been set up correctly and comply with WebTAG Unit M2 requirements;
- The calculations and the methodology used for fuel cost elasticities are compliant to WebTAG Unit M2 guidance;
- The outturn elasticity results fall within the WebTAG Unit M2 expectations and requirements; and
- The distribution parameters that are adopted in the model are WebTAG Unit M2 compliant and within recommendations.

Overall, the demand model responses to change are realistic and within the requirements of WebTAG Unit M2. Thus, these calculated parameters will be considered suitable for variable demand modelling for future year forecasting and to appraise the proposed PWD scheme.