

1 My name is Steve Heath and I am a resident of Newton Longville. My background is in electronics
2 and software. I worked for Motorola Semiconductors for over 20 years during which I wrote mobile
3 phone traffic models which were submitted to standards bodies and formed the basis of several
4 patent application. The fact that your mobile phones work is due in a small part to my efforts.

6 I was a visiting lecturer to the Universities of Bath and Bedfordshire and part of my responsibilities
7 was to mark dissertations from the students I was teaching. I have written over 20 electronics books
8 of which several are now university course texts.

10 While not a qualified traffic expert, I, none the less, have the background of an informed layman
11 who is comfortable in looking at data and its analysis. I have been looking at this application since
12 2015.

14 While this could be considered an enquiry into the technical aspects of this application, it should be
15 remembered that is not about this and that but what the effect will be on the residents and those that
16 would move here if it goes ahead. Against that, the developer wishes to maximise profits and
17 financially the less he has to do the better for him and his shareholders.

19 In my experience, along with the many engineers I have worked with, the key to any modelling or
20 forecasting, is getting the basic data and model right. That involves exposing the detail so it can be
21 scrutinised and repeated by others to confirm its validity. It is the foundation on which everything
22 sits. You will hear from the various witnesses about the detail but I wish to draw your attention to
23 the basics methodology presented and how it fails on numerous levels.

25 **1 What was the justification for not defending the 2016 TA** 26 **and MKC rejecting their officers advice?**

28 Simple. The quality of the work was shoddy and this gave no confidence that the derived results
29 were reliable, robust or even correct.

- 31 • The data they measured from the data flow diagrams was not the same as they entered into
32 the models. It was typically reduced by factors upto 80%. No explanation was given.
- 33 • The models were incorrect and created lanes that did not exist, turning counts that were
34 nonsensical and many other errors. However both BCC and MKC Highways stated that
35 there were no problems.
- 36 • When a MKC Highways officer repeated part of the work for another planning application
37 and came up very different results, AVDC suggested that they use the WSP (then Mouchel)
38 models and data “as it had already been approved” in an attempt to save face. That
39 application was eventually refused.
- 40 • Validation comprised of two pages of tiny Google Traffic screenshots that were unreadable
41 and were portrayed to the Newton Longville villagers at a public meeting, as the type of
42 modern technology the appellant used to prove that there was no impact. After showing that
43 Google was quite capable of showing long traffic queues based on the movement of a
44 supermarket delivery van, the Appellants left the meeting early.

46 I could go on but the parties have agreed that they will not rely on that documents. As a layman, I
47 find that bizarre because the appeal is against that decision that was based on that planning
48 evidence, and not the 2020 TA and technical notes that have been drip fed since the appeal

49 deadlines. The original application was turned down because it was insufficient which is not
50 surprising, given the errors and mistakes that it contained.

51 **2 The 2020 TA and the sequels.**

52
53 The 2020TA was a big improvement. It started with an extensive traffic survey in February 2020. It
54 should have been delayed because of road closures in Milton Keynes impacting the traffic flows but
55 as the appellant only had a few months in which to appeal, this advice was ignored. The appellant
56 claims that there was no effect but they provide no evidence that this was true. For the local
57 residents however, there was a major change in driving behaviour. My occasional journey to Stony
58 Stratford and alternatives were blocked. This journey is the same way to the Kiln Farm and other
59 industrial areas. Going through Whaddon was blocked because the linking road to V4 was closed.
60 Similarly going up V4 was not possible because V4 was shut. The best route was to go south
61 through Bletchley and pick up the A5 then go north. This means that myself and many others did
62 not go North and in fact went out of the survey area completely and were never registered as part of
63 the data. In other words, the traffic flow was disrupted. WSP in MJM8 state that the traffic coming
64 into MK was consistent and that is not surprising as people still had to go to work despite the road
65 closures. This does not mean that the traffic flow after they had entered was not disrupted.

66
67 With hindsight, maybe we should have got some evidence but who in the right mind would take a
68 traffic survey with significant road closures and diversions in the area? WSP could not delay in fear
69 of missing the appeal deadline so ignored the fact the counts were not representative. Missing the
70 appeal deadline does not excuse ignoring the accepted practice.

71
72 Like the 2016 TA, the raw data was never made available in the documents. As a layman, this is
73 bizarre as all other planning applications include it in the documents or at the very least, describe
74 how it can be obtained, including other TAs from WSP. Why would WSP not want people to see
75 it? How can the public scrutinise the application without it? It is the easiest part of the data to look
76 at and understand. This is fundamental to any scrutiny. If this was a thesis, failure to supply the
77 source data would be enough to warrant an immediate fail.

78
79 Because of its importance to any scrutiny, IcenI asked for a copy and were sent it, only to be
80 followed by representations from WSP that this was an error and it should be destroyed. Why?
81 What was so sensitive that WSP did not want it in the public domain? IcenI wanted it to check the
82 WSP work. Eventually common sense was applied and WSP stated it could be retained and used.
83 Why have WSP not submitted it to the Core Documents list as all of their work is based on it?

84
85 The importance of the raw data is shown when the work is analysed. The process used can be
86 summarised as :

- 87
- 88 • measure the traffic density, flow and queuing.
 - 89 • Load into model of the junction and compare results.
 - 90 • Use the differences to identify model improvements e.g geometry etc.

91 This is the process that WSP should have followed or at least portrayed that they have.

92 **2.1 The next question: is the data consistent?**

93 The answer is a conditional yes. The explanation in the 2020TA of how the data was processed to
94 provide the single traffic figure in the model is vague at best. I spent a lot of time trying to
95 understand it but gave up as generally while the data is in the right ballpark, it is not an exact match

96 in many cases but yes it is an improvement.
97 Is the traffic data described in the flow diagrams, the same as used in the models? Yes. By and large
98 as WSP have so many model versions and updates in the 50kg plus of documents that the resulting
99 paper chase is incredible and contrary to general principles. In principle, yes it is. So far this is a big
100 improvement. However this is only applicable to the traffic flow as will be explained later.

102 **2.2 However it is not all good news:**

- 103
104 • There appears to be two sets of traffic data. This was endemic in the 2016 TA where the
105 traffic data was mysteriously modified when transferred to the models.
106

107 In MJP4, WSP compared the ATC 08 site results¹ with a nearby BC fixed ATC. WSP claimed
108 that this close correlation – typically 2% - was justification that the the survey was taken in a
109 neutral month. Firstly I get suspicious that a tube based ATC can get to 2% accuracy when the
110 manufacturers indicate 5 to 10% but equally WSP could have got lucky. They actually supplied
111 the data to allow it to be checked including the Site 08 data printout which matches well.
112 However when you look at the corresponding report in the raw data², the MJM8 data is a
113 fabrication as it does not match the data that was reported (figures 1 and 2). Initial reaction was
114 maybe they have called up the wrong file, but after extensive searching in the raw data I could
115 find no match. This is not a simple typo as all the cells are wrong. It might be due to a simple
116 file error. Indeed the MJM4 data has the correct references and looked exactly like that from the
117 raw data except that every cell was different from the version supplied with the raw data.
118

119 This raises questions:

- 120 • Why would WSP publish a completely different set of data to that from the survey yet
121 claim it was the same?
- 122 • What other major discrepancies are there that they have not told us about?
- 123 • If the raw data they supplied was wrong, why did they keep quiet about it when they
124 knew that others would be using it for analysis and as a result end up with work which
125 was of no value at the expense of their clients.
126

127 Bear in mind that they did this in the 2016 TA as well. This is not an isolated example in
128 this case.

129 Again it throws up doubts of how reliable their analysis actually is.

130
131 There are other examples where whole days of the traffic survey ATC data are simply missing
132 with no mention or explanation. As this is used within the data processing, this again throws
133 doubt on the accuracy.

- 134
135 • All the models were done in isolation with no consideration of how one junction impacted
136 another.
137

138 Their models show queues that back up and block others including the Buckingham Road exit.
139 Easy to check for anyone: take the predicted queue length, multiply by the assumed car length

1 Pages 114 to 149 SWMK- Updated Proof of Martin Paddle – Appendices_Part1of2.pdf

2 24458-008 A421 Eastbound.xlsx, 24458-008 A421 Westbound.xlsx from the Raw data ATC folder

140 and use the measure distance function on Google Earth.

141

- 142 • A universal peak hour was applied to all junctions, based on analysis of the traffic survey
143 data.

144

145 Local knowledge says that the peak hour varies across the network depending and due to the
146 levels of congestion is often a peak 2-3 hours with the traffic levels being comparable across that
147 period. This was confirmed by the raw traffic data where many of the junctions did not have a
148 peak hour but a peak 2 to 3 hours. Examples include J1 Sherwood Drive, J5 Tattenhoe and J6
149 Bottle dump roundabouts. Looking at the traffic entering these junctions, the maximum i.e. peak
150 traffic is actually 30 minutes earlier. The selected peak hour is not even the second but the third
151 highest hourly total. It is definitely NOT the PEAK hour. What is fascinating is that by
152 choosing the 0745-0845 peak hour, it misses the increase in queues between 0845 to 0900. This
153 may be co-incidence but reduced traffic and queues means that the model would report a lower
154 than the true peak would which is very advantageous for the appellant.

155 **3 Traffic profiles**

156 One other thing that stands out is that the raw data traffic queues are pretty well flat across the
157 morning period. The hourly periods from 0700 to 0900 are within 10% of each other. For all intents
158 and purposes, they indicate a flat traffic flow during the AM period. The queuing starts at around 7
159 and continues to 9:30 where it starts to fall away. That shows an extremely high level of congestion
160 and is very different from the sharp peak and large fallaway that is given as a typical traffic profile.

161

162 This leads to the Junctions models themselves. The models were set up to use the One Hour profile.
163 This takes a peak value for the traffic and synthesizes – makes up in layman's terms – the traffic
164 flow. If this made up traffic flow matches that measured then there is no problem. If it doesn't,
165 Junctions states that the results are unreliable and not robust. It goes further to state that this method
166 should not be used and the detailed data describing the traffic flow should be used and it describes
167 the way to do it. They had the data so why didn't they use it? Why did they ignore the traffic flow
168 data in favour of a made up version which the Junctions software itself explicitly warns against.

169 This is not my personal opinion but the advice of TRL who wrote Junctions. I quickly found it
170 by googling the Junction user manual for One Hour profile. Sixty seconds of checking and it
171 shows that the entire modelling is according to TRL is unreliable. Flawed. Anything but robust. I
172 would have expected that doing the models as recommended would take extra time and that time
173 was not on WSP's side as they only had a few months to submit the new evidence. However that
174 is no excuse. This type of work has to be accurate because the end results will affect people's
175 lives.

176

Example: The hourly total count on an arm for, say, 08:00-09:00 is entered as 1000 PCU/hr, and a ONE HOUR (ODTAB) profile selected.

ARCADY will synthesise a peak demand profile that covers the central hour plus an extra 15-minute block either side of the central hour. The demand synthesised by ARCADY for each 15-minute time segment will therefore look something like this:

07:45-08:00 753 PCU/hr
08:00-08:15 899
08:15-08:30 1101
08:30-08:45 1101
08:45-09:00 899
09:00-09:15 753

The average over the central hour, i.e. 08:00-09:00, is $(899+1101+1101+899) / 4 = 1000$, which is the entered hourly count.

The average over the whole 90 minutes is slightly less: 918 PCU/hr. In other words, the average over the whole 90 minutes is slightly less than the entered hourly count because the synthesised profile includes a period either side of the central hour where the traffic demand is assumed to be lower than that measured during the central hour.

Using this profile type implies a number of assumptions, and of course the real demand profile at the junction may be completely different. For this reason, the ONE HOUR (ODTAB) profile should only be used if you know that the traffic profile at the junction follows a normal, typical peak period pattern.

178 **For the absence of doubt all the Junctions modelling that WSP has done has contravened**
179 **the recommendations from TRL and as a result, is not robust, unreliable and flawed.**
180

181 Using the correct methodology would have addressed the problems WSP then describe with lane
182 data and proportions as they had used lane simulation. WSP generated/estimated individual lane
183 data from reviewing videos and applying tweaking factors based on a Barbara Chard
184 methodology. Googling that states that additional modelling needs to be done to calculate the
185 factors. WSP have not shown their workings but simply applied factors where no one has any
186 idea of where and how they were calculated. Oversight or deliberate I do not know but it does
187 mean that no one can check what they did. There is also the question of somebody in WSP
188 would have known that this data was available from the raw data. WSP's description implies that
189 the people working on this were not aware of this data existence or at least were but could not
190 use it hence the undocumented tweak.

191
192 The next obvious question is why did WSP not consider loading the models setup with the 2-3
193 hour period to see where the worst case impacts would occur. The data was there so why not use
194 it? I suspect that they had the appeal deadline approaching but that has not stopped them drip
195 feeding new data over the last few months.

196
197 The traffic survey was comprehensive: each junction arm has about 2000 measurements that
198 described the flow and volume very accurately over two 3 hour peak periods down to individual
199 lanes and turning counts. Yet, the WSP models did not use this data and relied on single data points
200 and a made up traffic flow. Why? Perhaps they did not have time to create the models correctly.
201 Again not an acceptable excuse.

202
203 Previously the 2016 TA used google screenshots as their validation methodology. WSP were proud
204 to state that at a public meeting where it was also totally debunked. This prompted the queue
205 measurements taken at the same time as the traffic flow. This is to be welcomed. Their first

206 attempts at using this data were heavily criticised by Mr Bedingfield of BC who had been a
207 Junctions trainer in the past. The new methodology was agreed with him and then applied to
208 validate/calibrate the model results.

209
210 Armed with this, the notes TN2 and TN3 show how WSP altered the models to give the results they
211 needed. In my experience, I am very weary of any model that has wholesale tweaks/adjustments
212 applied without very good justification. Looking at the summaries in TN3, the model reported very
213 large queues on Buckingham Road at Junction 1 of 149 queues³. WSP reported the queue as 30 and
214 then proceeded to adjust the model to get it to agree (figure 6), by presumably adding more capacity
215 than was actually there. This looks reasonable until you look at the raw queue data.

216
217 The queues were measured using video cameras which limits the length of the queue that can be
218 measured to the total number of vehicles it can see. This will depend on the size (mix) of vehicles.
219 Common sense really. The traffic survey data marked the limited measurements with a +⁴. WSP
220 ignored this distinction and simply treated the queue length as an actual. For absence of doubt the
221 report stated that the queue was longer than the length quoted but could not say how long it was.
222 WSP treated the number as an actual rather than a greater than (figure 4).

223
224 Remember the model originally predicted queues of 149 vehicles which are commonly experienced
225 by drivers and residents.

226 **4 ATC to the rescue**

227 Fortunately the traffic survey provides the answer. ATC 41 data on Buckingham road about 1km
228 from J1 and ATC-40 showed⁵ (figure 3) that the speed of traffic passing it slowed down to 10-
229 15mph for the two hour period that coincided with + queues. Obviously something was slowing
230 vehicles down: it is reasonable to assume it was the J1 traffic queue and that vehicles were slowing
231 down as a result (figure 5). Again this confirms that the queue measurements were correct in saying
232 they were greater than 27 vehicles – how much we don't know but large enough to affect the ATC
233 speeds taken 1 km before. A queue length of 30 cars would not be visible to the early ATC so
234 would not have triggered the dramatic slow down.

235
236 The evidence indicates that the queues were significantly longer than could be measured. So what
237 do WSP do? Ignore this and adjust the model to match their incorrect data. In doing so, it reduces
238 the congestion level on which everything is based. Their conclusion that the mitigation they have
239 proposed might be suitable is based on a base model that has been tweaked to reduce congestion
240 and queue measurements. Their predicted future queues and congestion are wrong and probably
241 lower than they should be. There is no justification for this at all. For a developer there might be in
242 that anything that helps to reduce the mitigation they would have to pay for is extra profit. The
243 experts are going to discuss the finer details but the underlying point is the model has been
244 manipulated to reduce the congestion with no real justification or logical thought. The queue length
245 has been made up and is not accurate. This would be treated in other professions as a serious matter;
246 a sackable offence if deliberate. It should be treated here on the same basis.

247
248 The appellant loves the term robust and frequently uses it to emphasize that what they have
249 presented is accurate and can be relied upon. This is wrong. The robustness of any model is

3 Section 2 page 7 210129 TRN3 Final_Part 1 of 2.pdf

4 24458 South West Milton Keynes MCC1 Queue Lengths Wednesday 5th February 2020.xlsx, 24458 South West Milton Keynes MCC1 Queue Lengths Thursday 6th February 2020.xlsx and 24458 South West Milton Keynes MCC1 Queue Lengths Tuesday 4th February 2020.xlsx from the MCC raw data.

5 Updated TA App A to I page 46 showing ATC sites

250 determined on how the model is created and the data is used. It is most important to get the basics
251 right. If these are wrong then the more detailed results cannot be relied on, especially as the base
252 results are multiplied up to create the forecast. Without an accurate base model, any subsequent
253 forecasts are unreliable and nothing more than guesses with little or nothing to back them up.

254
255 In the 2016 TA, the appellant presented modelling data that was incorrect, unreliable and simply
256 full of obvious errors. They hid behind the claim that they were the experts and us mere mortals
257 couldn't understand this stuff. The fact that both BCC and MKC highways had no problems with
258 their work was one of their main defences, effectively implying that they knew better. What was
259 more remarkable was their failure to see these mistakes as they were in plain view and could easily
260 be uncovered with a couple of minutes reading and comparison. But that was 2016.

261
262 With the 2020TA, some of the fundamental errors have been removed only to be replaced with
263 others. The basics of data consistency, transparency and the ability to repeat the work are still not
264 there making the analysis unsound and unreliable. The forecasts and mitigation that are built on
265 this, inherit this unreliability as well. If the data claimed to be from the traffic survey is not, then
266 any conclusions that use it are simply wrong and untrustworthy. Fundamental point of logic. If
267 your bank says you are overdrawn because they missed some deposits, then the interest and charges
268 based on that are flawed and wrong.

269
270 The 2020TA for all its complexity and detail is based on the incorrect use of the models and the
271 over simplification of what they were trying to measure. The traffic survey provided detailed
272 information that used correctly would have provided a more robust foundation for the future
273 analysis. The appellant has not done this and therefore there is serious doubt over its conclusions.

274
275 The question is why WSP took this opportunity to show what a shoddy job they could do.

276 **5 In summary:**

277 WSP do an extensive traffic survey ignoring the fact that major roads were closed in the area and
278 then extract a single traffic peak value for each junction arm; ignoring the 2000+ data points per
279 junction arm from the survey, that they could have used to create the model; which is configured
280 despite TRL recommendations not to do it with a made-up traffic flow; that bears no relationship to
281 the flow that they measured; which is then adjusted to be compatible with a truncated queue length
282 which was limited by the technology used to measure it in circumstances where far longer queues
283 were seen; and further adjusted using lane estimation from the Barbara Chard method 2 without
284 supplying the detailed calculation with data estimated from video; when the data they needed had
285 already been captured in the traffic survey that no-one remember being taken. No wonder it has
286 little relationship with reality. That doesn't sound like something that could be relied on.

288 If I caught a student or saw a standards submission doing this, there would be hell to pay as it is an
289 wrong on so many levels. This is far from reliable and it is not clear if this was intentional or simply
290 incompetence. Either way, it would have simply been dismissed.

291

Report Id - CustomList-1420
Site Name - 24458-008; 24458-008; 24458-008
Direction - East

ATC data from xSWMK- Updated Proof of Martin Paddle - Appendices_Part1of2.pdf
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31 January 2020

Table with columns: Time, Total, C1s, C2s, C3s, C4s, C5s, C6s, Fix1, Time, Vbin 0-100, Mean, Ppp, PPSL 60, PPSL 60, JSL1 68, JSL1% 68, JSL2 75, JSL2% 75, JSL2% 75, JSL2% 75. Rows represent time intervals from 0000 to 0000.

Figure 3: ATC locations

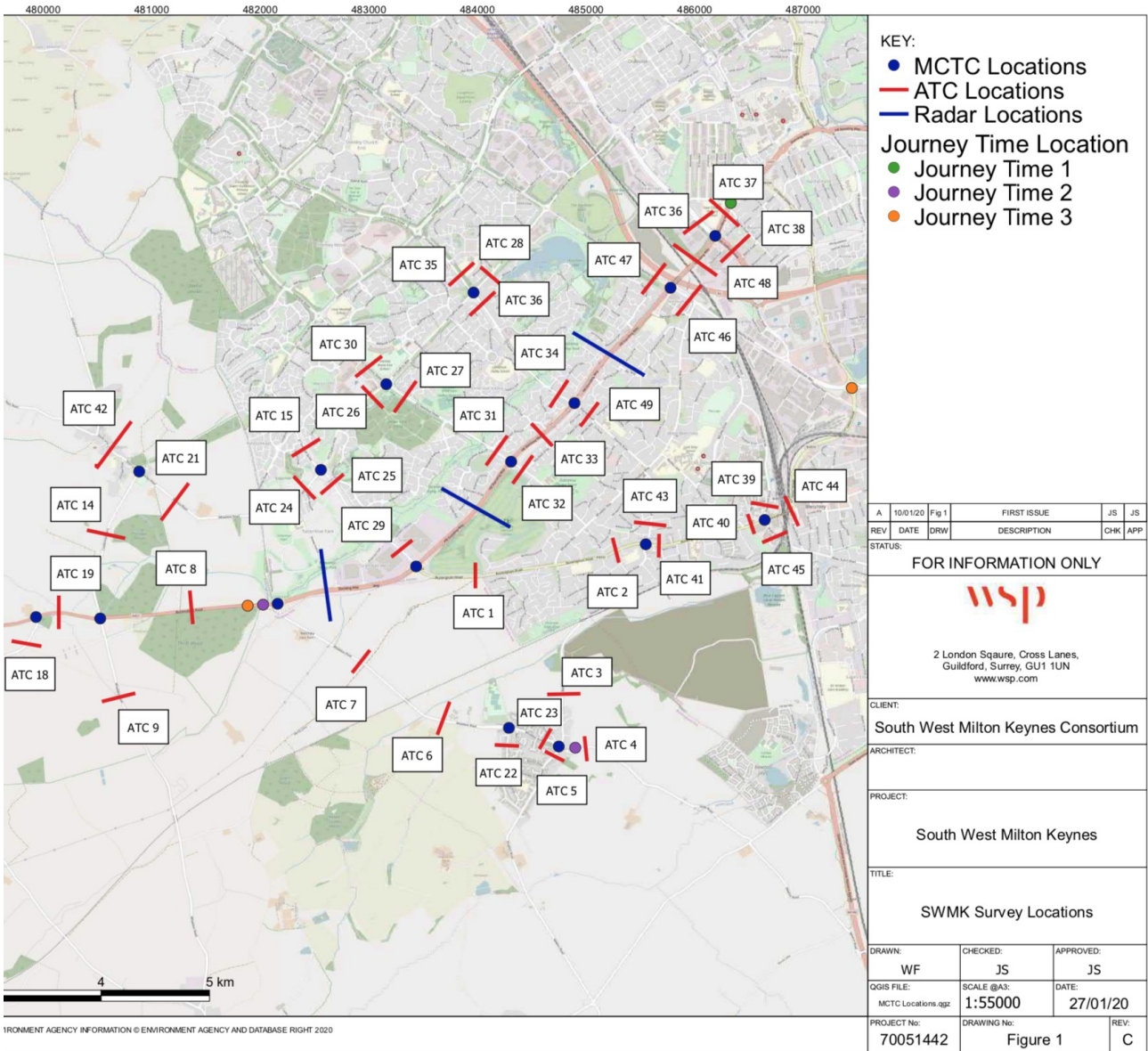


Figure 4: queue measurements for Junction 1

Advanced Transport Research										Job Number & Name: 24458 South West Milton Keynes							
MCC1 - Buckingham Road/Water Eaton Road										Client: WSP							
Queue Lengths										Date: Thursday 06 February 2020							
Times	Sherwood Drive				Queensway				Water Eaton Road				Buckingham Road				
	Lane 1		Lane 2		Lane 1		Lane 2		Lane 1		Lane 2		Lane 1		Lane 2		
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
07:00 - 07:05	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	1	
07:05 - 07:10	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	
07:10 - 07:15	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	
07:15 - 07:20	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	2	
07:20 - 07:25	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	2	
07:25 - 07:30	0	4	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	7	0	1	
07:30 - 07:35	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	3	0	1	
07:35 - 07:40	0	3	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	25	0	2	
07:40 - 07:45	0	7	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	3	0	2	0	27+	0	2	
07:45 - 07:50	0	3	0	2	0	5	0	4	0	4	0	1	13+	27+	0	4	
07:50 - 07:55	0	3	0	1	0	5	0	4	0	4	0	3	19+	27+	0	5	
07:55 - 08:00	0	12+	0	4	0	2	0	6	0	4	0	3	20+	27+	0	2	
08:00 - 08:05	0	7	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	3	0	2	12+	26+	0	4	
08:05 - 08:10	0	7	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	8	0	4	12+	27+	0	2	
08:10 - 08:15	0	7	0	3	0	4	0	3	0	7	0	1	18+	27+	0	1	
08:15 - 08:20	0	8	0	4	0	3	0	2	0	7	0	3	19+	27+	0	1	
08:20 - 08:25	0	12+	0	4	0	3	0	2	0	3	0	2	7+	27+	0	2	
08:25 - 08:30	0	11+	0	2	0	5	0	2	0	4	0	4	0	23+	0	2	
08:30 - 08:35	0	9	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	7	0	3	15+	27+	0	2	
08:35 - 08:40	0	12+	0	3	0	9	0	3	0	8	0	4	19+	26+	0	3	
08:40 - 08:45	0	5	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	10	0	4	19+	27+	0	3	
08:45 - 08:50	0	8	0	3	0	5	0	4	0	6	0	3	16+	27+	0	2	
08:50 - 08:55	0	6	0	2	0	2	0	5	0	3	0	4	18+	27+	0	2	
08:55 - 09:00	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	14	0	4	0	5	22+	25+	0	7	
09:00 - 09:05	0	5	0	4	0	2	0	6	0	5	0	3	20+	25+	0	4	
09:05 - 09:10	0	11+	0	4	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	2	11+	27+	0	4	
09:10 - 09:15	2	12+	0	2	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	9	0	3	
09:15 - 09:20	0	9	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	27+	0	3	
09:20 - 09:25	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	9	0	1	

Figure 5 ATC – 41 data

06 February 2020																	
Time [--]	Total	Cls 1	Cls 2	Cls 3	Cls 4	Cls 5	Cls 6	Fix1	Time [--]	Vbin 0 10	Vbin 10 15	Vbin 15 20	Vbin 20 25	Vbin 25 30	Vbin 30 35	Vbin 35 40	Vbin 40 45
0000	3	0	3	0	0	0	0		0000	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	
0015	4	0	4	0	0	0	0		0015	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	
0030	5	0	5	0	0	0	0		0030	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	
0045	1	0	1	0	0	0	0		0045	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
0100	2	0	2	0	0	0	0		0100	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	
0115	2	0	2	0	0	0	0		0115	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
0130	1	0	1	0	0	0	0		0130	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
0145	3	0	3	0	0	0	0		0145	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	
0200	1	0	1	0	0	0	0		0200	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
0215	1	0	1	0	0	0	0		0215	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
0230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0245	2	0	1	1	0	0	0		0245	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
0300	4	0	2	1	0	1	0		0300	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	
0315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0330	3	0	3	0	0	0	0		0330	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	
0345	3	0	2	1	0	0	0		0345	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	
0400	2	0	2	0	0	0	0		0400	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	
0415	3	0	3	0	0	0	0		0415	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	
0430	6	1	3	1	1	0	0		0430	1	0	1	0	1	3	0	
0445	7	0	7	0	0	0	0		0445	0	0	0	1	5	1	0	
0500	16	0	13	0	2	1	0		0500	0	0	0	2	8	5	1	
0515	12	1	9	2	0	0	0		0515	0	0	0	0	7	5	0	
0530	25	0	22	1	2	0	0		0530	0	0	0	4	14	6	1	
0545	41	0	36	3	0	0	2		0545	0	0	1	6	21	10	1	
0600	46	0	41	3	2	0	0		0600	0	0	2	10	17	13	4	
0615	53	1	47	3	2	0	0		0615	0	1	0	9	29	11	3	
0630	74	0	69	3	0	1	1		0630	0	0	4	14	34	17	5	
0645	84	2	72	9	0	0	1		0645	1	5	5	14	42	16	0	
0700	69	0	63	4	1	0	1		0700	0	0	1	17	39	9	3	
0715	114	2	106	2	4	0	0		0715	1	1	9	35	54	10	4	
0730	162	2	145	13	2	0	0		0730	2	11	24	58	55	10	0	
0745	135	2	124	7	1	1	0		0745	3	13	12	45	51	11	0	
0800	112	0	106	4	1	0	1		0800	0	6	8	30	64	4	0	
0815	134	3	114	8	2	4	3		0815	79	18	15	12	9	1	0	
0830	111	4	107	0	0	0	0		0830	80	23	6	2	0	0	0	
0845	100	0	91	6	2	1	0		0845	91	4	3	2	0	0	0	
0900	84	0	75	7	1	1	0		0900	47	18	5	11	3	0	0	
0915	108	1	97	7	2	0	1		0915	1	12	15	44	28	8	0	
0930	100	0	93	6	1	0	0		0930	0	0	1	48	42	8	0	
0945	102	0	93	7	0	1	1		0945	0	4	12	44	40	2	0	
1000	85	0	81	2	1	1	0		1000	0	0	7	37	36	5	0	
1015	90	0	82	7	1	0	0		1015	0	1	4	33	42	9	1	

Figure 6: Model adjustment

2.1.2. **Table 2-1** provides a summary of the results of this calibration identification exercise with arms of junctions coded amber where the difference in maximum mean interval queue length was found to be greater than the notional five vehicle threshold and green where it was found to be less.

Table 2-1: Model Calibration Identification

Junction	Location	Arm Description	Arm	AM Peak (07:45-08:45)			PM (17:00-18:00)		
				Observed Queue	Modelled Queue	Diff(O-M)	Observed Queue	Modelled Queue	Diff(O-M)
1	Buckingham Road/Water Eaton Road (lane simulation)	A - Sherwood Drive	A	12	34	-22	13	13	0
		B - B4034	B	11	3	8	38	67	-29
		C - Water Eaton Road	C	10	1	8	13	3	9
		D - B4034 Buckingham Road	D	30	149	-119	19	6	12
2	Buckingham Rd Shenley Rd Newton Rd	2E - Buckingham Road/ Shenley Road - A - Shenley Road	A	3	2	0	3	2	1