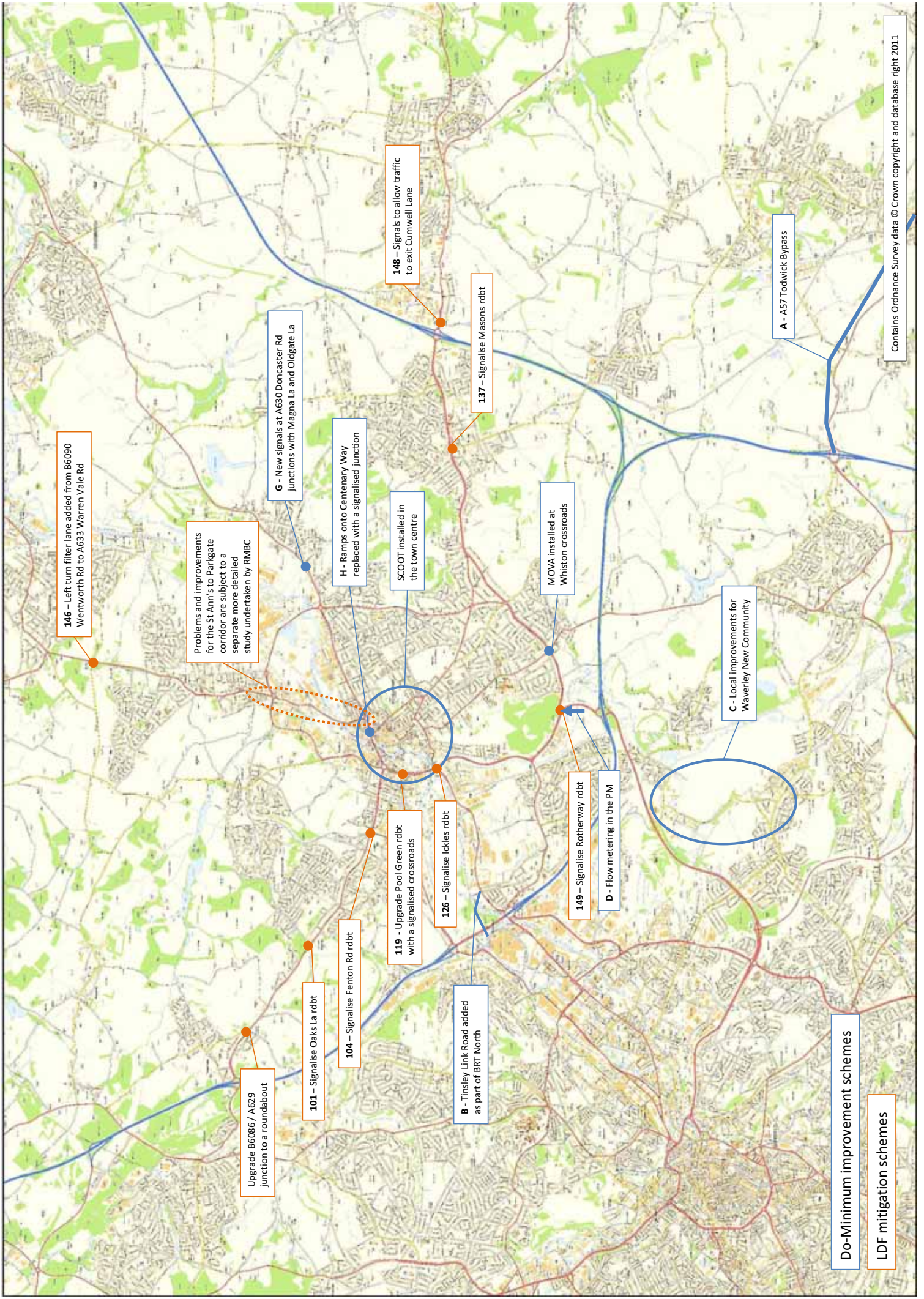


**Appendix A** - Map showing the location of Do-Minimum improvements schemes and proposed mitigation measures



146 – Left turn filter lane added from B6090 Wentworth Rd to A633 Warren Vale Rd

Problems and improvements for the St Ann's to Parkgate corridor are subject to a separate more detailed study undertaken by RMBC

G - New signals at A630 Doncaster Rd junctions with Magna La and Oldgate La

H - Ramps onto Centenary Way replaced with a signalised junction

SCOOT installed in the town centre

MOVA installed at Whiston crossroads

C - Local improvements for Waverley New Community

Upgrade B6086 / A629 junction to a roundabout

101 – Signalise Oaks La rdbt

104 – Signalise Fenton Rd rdbt

119 - Upgrade Pool Green rdbt with a signalised crossroads

126 – Signalise Ickles rdbt

B - Tinsley Link Road added as part of BRT North

149 – Signalise Rotherway rdbt

D - Flow metering in the PM

148 – Signals to allow traffic to exit Cumwell Lane

137 – Signalise Masons rdbt

A - A57 Todwick Bypass

Do-Minimum improvement schemes

LDF mitigation schemes



**Appendix B**  
**Risk Matrix for Rotherham LDF Modelling Methodology**  
v1.1 17-Jul-12

ID	Date logged	Status	Risk	Potential Impact(s)	Potential Mitigation	Further data required	Cost (includes cost of data collection and consultant fees)	Timescale (includes timescales of data collection and consultant fees)	Recommended Mitigation
<b>Base Model Validation</b>									
1	12/07/2012	being addressed	Existing 2007 base model is validated to data from pre-2007 and does not necessarily reflect traffic conditions well nor proposed LDF development locations.	- LDF modelling could be open to criticism - LDF modelling may not provide reliable assessment of the impacts/delays and required mitigation	1. Re-validate the SATURN highway model to a 2012 base year 2. Re-validate the PT model	1. New highway counts and TrafficMaster data 2. Potential new PT counts	1. High 2. High	1. Med 2. Med	<b>We recommend re-validating the SATURN highway model</b> using: - existing counts (both pre-2007 and 2007-2011) factored to 2012 traffic levels; - new counts to plug gaps in screenlines and in areas identified as important to the assessment of the LDF, such as Rotherham town centre and near to Easingthorpe Farm (as already identified) - TrafficMaster data for journey time validation (we assume this can be provided by RMBC)  We do not recommend re-validating the PT model as we understand the focus of the study is to assess the impact on the highway network and therefore it would be disproportionate to spend time/cost improving the PT model. In addition the PT costs are fixed in SRTM2 (see discussion on use of a Variable Demand Model below) and therefore do not impact on the highway model. However it is important to get the relative level of demand between modes consistent (due to mode shift in the VDM) therefore <b>recommending factoring the 2007 validated PT trip matrix to 2012 levels</b> using count data (if available) or factors derived from NTEM.
2	12/07/2012	live	Roadside Interview Survey (RIS) data used in building prior matrix are pre-2007. TAG recommends RIS should be less than six years old (TAG Unit 3.19 para 8.1.1).	- Matrix building could be open to criticism - The matrix may not represent current traffic patterns if they have changed significantly in the past 6 years	Collect new RIS data and re-build the prior matrices	New RIS	High	Long	<b>None recommended</b> due to data limitations and time/cost implications of collecting new RIS and re-building the prior matrix
3	12/07/2012	live	Automatic Traffic Counts (ATCs) used to expand RIS data in matrix building are from pre-2007. TAG recommends new 2-week ATCs should be used to re-expand old RIS (TAG Unit 3.19 para 4.3.3).	- Matrix building could be open to criticism	Expand old RIS to new ATC counts	New ATCs for all RIS sites (approx 100 sites across Rotherham and Sheffield)	High	Med	<b>None recommended</b> due to data limitations and time/cost implications of collecting new ATCs and re-building the prior matrix
4	12/07/2012	live	TAG recommends starting Matrix Estimation (ME) from a prior matrix, rather than a previously validated matrix, so the impact of ME is minimised (TAG Unit 5.19 para 8.3.3)	- Matrix building could be open to criticism - ME may alter the shape of the matrix and distort the trip length distribution	1. Start ME from the prior matrix 2. Check the impact on the shape of the matrix and trip length distribution, and apply constraints as required to control ME	None	1. Med 2. Low	1. Med 2. Short	Starting from the prior matrix would require significantly more effort to re-validate, as it would require us to put effort into re-validating traffic flows in Sheffield as well as Rotherham. In addition, to adhere to new TAG, we would have to re-design the use of existing counts to ensure they form screenlines, which would likely require collecting new counts in Sheffield as well as Rotherham. <b>We therefore recommend using the validated matrix from 2007 as the starting point for ME</b> , and argue that we are just tweaking it to re-focus the validation on the areas important for the LDF. This approach was accepted for Waverley Link Road MSBC. <b>We also recommend checking the impact on the shape of the matrix and trip length distribution</b> , and apply constraints as required to control ME.
5	12/07/2012	being addressed	TAG recommends that manual classified counts (MCCs) should be factored up to ATC counts to account for day-to-day variability and to reduce the confidence interval of the count (TAG Unit 3.19 para 4.3.2, 4.4.5 and 8.3.5)	- Model calibration/validation could be open to criticism.	1. Collect new ATCs at all count site locations used in calval 2. Collect new ATCs at important locations and where new MCCs have been collected 3. Use existing nearby ATCs	1. New counts 2. New counts 3. None	1. High 2. Med 3. Low	1. Long 2. Short 3. Short	<b>We recommend:</b> - collecting new ATCs at important locations (ensuring that the model will be robust where it matters) - collecting new ATCs where new MCCs are being collected (demonstrating a willing to adhere to new TAG where practical), and - using existing nearby ATCs in less critical areas (keeping the cost and timescales proportionate to the study)
6	12/07/2012	live	TAG recommends that the use of MCCs to derive average user class splits to apply to ATCs should be avoided (TAG Unit 3.19 para 4.4.4)	- Model calibration/validation could be open to criticism.	1. Collect new MCCs at all ATC count locations used in calval 2. Use nearby MCCs to split ATCs into user class	1. New MCCs 2. None	1. High 1. Low	1. Med 2. Short	<b>We recommend using nearby MCCs to split ATCs</b> because it would be disproportionate to the scope of the study to collect and process a significant number new MCCs.
7	12/07/2012	live	For ME, TAG recommends using screenlines or near-screenline counts rather than individual link counts (TAG Unit 3.19 para 8.3.4)	- Many of the existing counts do not form part of a screenline so would be wasted - Model calibration/validation could be open to criticism.	1. Collect new counts to complete screenlines or near-screenlines 2. Group existing counts into screenlines or near-screenlines where possible 3. Use individual link counts at important locations where sufficient data to form screenlines is not available	1. New ATCs and MCCs 2. None 3. None	1. Med/High 2. Low 3. Low	1. Med 2. Short 3. Short	<b>We recommend grouping existing counts into screenlines or near-screenlines where possible. We also recommend using individual link counts at important locations</b> where sufficient data to form screenlines is not available - we have contacted the DfT and they are open to this approach provided you can demonstrate a valid reason for doing so and that we have a high degree of confidence in the count.  We do not recommend collecting new counts to complete screenlines as they would often be on minor roads where the low traffic flows do not warrant the expense of collecting the data.
<b>Forecasting</b>									
8	12/07/2012	live	Method to control overall level of 'unconstrained' future year demand: 1. National Trip End Model (NTEM) planning assumptions not in line with LDF 2. But NTEM growth also takes account of exogenous changes through time, such as changes to car ownership and household structure.	- Could over or underestimate the total level of future year demand	1. Adjust underlying NTEM planning data in line with LDF 2. Adjust underlying NTEM planning data to zero growth in population and jobs so that growth rates reflect just the changes in car ownership and household structure, then add development trips on top	1. Net change in population and jobs in Rotherham between 2012 and modelled future year 2. Accurate estimates of the LDF development trip generations	1. Low 2. Low	1. Med 2. Med	The first option would require an estimate of the net change in landuse (population and jobs) in Rotherham between 2012 and the modelled future year. The second option would require an accurate and realistic estimate of the LDF development trip generations as the overall growth in demand would not be controlled to NTEM. The first option would get the growth in demand into the right model zones and allow sufficient control over the ins and outs at each site to assess the impact on the local network and is the method we normally use for forecasting. The second option allows tighter control of the ins and outs at each site and is closer to the method normally used for a Transport Assessment. Our recommendation would be for the first option as it is less reliant on accurate estimates of trip generations at all LDF sites.
9	12/07/2012	live	Method to prepare 'constrained' demand taking account of changes in values of time, vehicle operating costs, PT fares, congestion and future year schemes.	- Just applying NTEM growth does not take account of these things and could over or underestimate total car trips, depending on the relative balance between increased congestion and values of time, reduced vehicle operating costs, and the impact of future transport schemes such as BRT North - Forecasts could be open to scrutiny	1. Use a Variable Demand Model (VDM) to constrain future year demand to changes in travel costs 2. Choice of VDM between Sheffield and Rotherham Transport Model 2 (SRTM2) and SRTM3	1. None 2. None	1. High 2. See separate sheet for comparison between SRTM2 and SRTM3	1. Med/Long 2. See separate sheet for comparison between SRTM2 and SRTM3	<b>We recommend using a VDM to take account of future year changes in travel costs</b> and adjust the demand accordingly to ensure a more robust assessment. <b>We recommend using SRTM2</b> (see separate sheet for discussion)
10	12/07/2012	live	Use of Variable Demand Model (VDM) for testing mitigation measures	- Fixed demand for the 'with mitigation' would not account for any mode or destination response as a result of the mitigation - VDM runs for the 'with mitigation' would take longer to run (days rather than hours) and may not have a material impact on the assessment (depending on the mitigation being tested)	1. Run VDM for each 'with mitigation' test 2. Run fixed demand (non VDM) for each 'with mitigation' test	1. None 2. None	1. High 2. Med	1. Med/Long 2. Med	We would not expect significant demand responses due to the mitigation measures (the biggest demand responses occur in preparing the future year reference demand) and the most sensitive response of route choice would be taken into account in the assignment. <b>We therefore recommend running fixed demand assignments for the 'with mitigation' during option testing</b> , with the potential to run a final mitigation package through the VDM.
11	12/07/2012	live	Need to agree on what future year(s) to model						
<b>Representing the LDF developments</b>									
12	12/07/2012	live	The simulation coding in the model does not extend beyond the Sheffield and Rotherham district boundaries	- The model would not be fit for purpose for assessing LDF sites at Walk, Brampton & Swinton, in particular it could not accurately model the impact on the A6195/A6023 corridor	1. Extend the simulation network	1. Network data (signal timings etc), new counts etc. outside Rotherham district	1. High	1. Med	Extending the simulation network would require new network coding, new network data and counts outside Rotherham district, and require calibrating/validating. Further, the robustness of the modelling may still be criticised as the new simulation coding would still be at the edge of the detailed model area. Following discussions with you we <b>recommend not extending the simulation coding</b> and accepting the limitations of the model to assess the impact of LDF developments in these areas.
13	12/07/2012	live	Trip distributions of LDF developments from nearby zones or a gravity model	- Using nearby zones would be quicker and easier, but relies on a reasonable distribution in the base matrices, which may not be true for zones on the periphery of the district. - Using nearby zones may not generate trips between new developments	1. Use a gravity model to distribute trips	- School places and shopping floorspace - Work places from census JoW - Population from census	Low/Med	Short/Med	There is a significant amount of new development in the LDF and we would expect the new housing and jobs to generate trips between each other. <b>We therefore recommend using a gravity model to distribute the new LDF trips</b> .
14	12/07/2012	live	Model zones and zone connectors may not be detailed enough to accurately represent access to/from the LDF developments	- Development trips may not appear on the network at the correct locations, which would affect routing and also junction delays	1. Review zones prior to ME and amend as necessary	Further details (or agreed assumptions) on development access	Low	Short	We expect the majority of the new LDF developments will be built on current green/build field sites and are therefore unlikely to have a suitable model zone to separate them from existing developed areas. <b>We therefore recommend reviewing and adjusting the zones and zone connectors</b> as necessary to better represent access to/from the LDF developments.
15	12/07/2012	live	Need to agree LDF development trip generations, trip purposes and mode share						
<b>Scope of LDF Impact Assessment - some things to consider</b>									
16	12/07/2012	live	Are you interested in identifying impacts caused by specific developments, or just assessing the impact on the network as a whole?	Our understanding is the former as this could be used in discussions with developers on apportionment of mitigation costs					
17	12/07/2012	live	Are mitigation measures likely to include PT and 'smarter' measures as well as highway?	VDM would be the best tool to assess impact of PT measures TAG guidance on modelling smarter choices is not particularly useful - it is generally a case of making some assumptions and manually adjusting the demand matrices					
18	12/07/2012	live	Need to agree the types of model output and analysis we provide, both for use in identifying impacts of LDF and mitigation, and for final reporting						
19	12/07/2012	live	What is the target network performance when considering required mitigation measures: is it current levels of delay, all junctions operate within capacity, or would you be willing to accept some delays in order to deliver the LDF?						
20	12/07/2012	live	How to develop mitigation measures - there could be merit in working with an RMBC officer to develop and test mitigation, using the model as a tool						
21	12/07/2012	live	To what extent do we (MVA and RMBC) need to consider the affordability and deliverability of mitigation measures						

# Appendix B

## Risk Matrix - SRTM2 vs SRTM3

v1.1 17-Jul-12

No	Model element	SRTM2	SRTM3	Comments
1	Model system	SATURN highway assignment PT-TRIPS PT assignment DIADEM demand model Approx 2-3 day run time for 2036 Simple set up	SATURN highway assignment Voyager PT assignment Bespoke TRAM-based demand model (with optional parking and park-and-ride models) Approx 4 day run time for 2036 More complicated set-up	- SRTM2 will be quicker and easier to use 'out of the box' - SRTM2 setup is much simpler than SRTM3 and is less prone to user input errors - SRTM2 was used for Waverley Link Road - SRTM3 was used for BRT North and South, Penistone Road, INTEGR8 (park-and-ride study) and Sheffield's City Centre Masterplan review
2	Matrix basis	Origin-Destination based	Production-Attraction and Tour based, so trips throughout the day are linked	- Tour based demand matrices are important for appraising schemes that differ by time period (such as Road User Charging), and that impact mode choice (ie if you go to work by PT you cannot come back by car), however this functionality is not relevant for assessing the impact of the LDF. - PA-tour based matrices are useful for linking both production and attraction ends of trips (ie for a commute tour you must return to the same home as you came from), however the current system is not set up to do this for new development trips
3	Main modes	Car, PT	Car, PT, Walk/Cycle	- The inclusion of walk/cycle as a main mode allows for a proper PT demand response as PT scheme demand often draws from walk/cycle rather than car, however this is unlikely to impact significantly on the assessment of the LDF
4	Time periods	3 time periods: 0800-0900, avg 1000-1600, 1700-1800	9 time periods: 0700-0800, 0800-0900, 0900-1000, avg 1000-1300, avg 1300-1600, 1600-1700, 1700-1800, 1800-1900, avg 1900-2300.	- Micro-time period choice is important for appraising schemes that differ by time period (such as RUC), and for modelling parking and park-and-ride, but is not necessary for assessing the LDF - More time periods to assign means the model takes longer to run
5	Parking capacity restraint model	Does not include a parking model	Includes optional parking restraint model in Sheffield city centre, but not Rotherham (can be turned off if not required)	- Parking restraint in Sheffield could impact the choice of mode for trips between Rotherham and Sheffield, and may suppress car demand for future years, however we have found the impact to be smaller than expected - The SRTM3 parking model requires more user inputs, checking and run time
6	Park-and-Ride model	Does not include P&R model as standard, however there is a post-VDM add-on P&R module that can be used to adjust the matrices to test new P&R sites or to include them in future year reference demand forecasts	Includes optional P&R model which acts as a main mode in the VDM (can be turned off if not required)	- The SRTM2 P&R module has not been used in earnest for several years, so would require some effort to 'get out of the box' and potentially re-calibrate - The SRTM3 P&R model requires more user inputs, checking and run time
7	PT crowding	PT model is in PT-TRIPS so does not include crowding	PT model is in Voyager and includes crowding	- Crowding is important for appraising PT schemes, such as BRT, but is unlikely to have a significant impact on the LDF assessment. Without crowding there is an inherent assumption that PT operators will change their fleet in line with demand.
8	PT costs	PT costs are fixed on each loop of the VDM	PT costs change on each loop of the VDM in response to changes in highway congestion (for PT sub-modes using road) and crowding	- Arguably not required for assessing the LDF
9	Assignment user class	Employers Business, Commute, Other, LGV, OGV	Employers Business, Other Low Income, Other Medium Income, Other High Income, LGV, OGV	- Assignment demand was segmented by income bands in SRTM3 (required for appraising RUC and useful for BRT) but this is not necessary for assessing the LDF, indeed it may be preferable to maintain the difference between commute and other in the assignments
10	Data extracton	SATURN matrices	SQL-based databases	- SRTM3 is more flexible for extracting trip demand data, however most of the data extraction for LDF will be from the highway assignments (delays etc) rather than demand-based, in which case the two models are equal.
11	Zone system	510 zones plus 20 'dummy' zones	525 zones	- SRTM2 has 20 dummy zones (originally intended for testing proposed P&R sites) which could be used to improve the representation of LDF developments - SRTM3 does not include dummy zones so would be more difficult to change to zone system to represent the LDF developments





# Appendix C

## Sector Trip Demand Matrices - Evening Peak Hour

Car Trips

2011 Base	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
Rotherham	8894	1371	585	410	483	3143	734	564	381	722	17679
Wath, Swinton, Bawmarsh	1415	1071	198	43	90	345	352	395	330	174	4176
Maltby, Donington, Thurncroft	151	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Aughton, Wales	284	23	269	663	110	705	63	13	89	77	2282
Rotherham rural	365	148	56	172	142	156	33	141	32	108	1351
Sheffield	3749	566	537	1055	652	53682	1263	914	3268	171	67855
Barnsley	308	525	97	56	30	913	17	439	352	573	3311
Doncaster	581	337	65	18	78	646	413	30	211	2425	
Chesterfield / Nottingham	677	196	317	116	74	2962	881	70	0	1	10044
Rest of Model	677	196	317	116	74	2345	881	268	140	2054	8309
Total	16836	4433	2958	2809	2128	65309	4838	3358	1701	7721	131590

ZORA DPH (unconstrained)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
Rotherham	6772	1455	631	453	489	4897	856	1075	370	933	20386
Wath, Swinton, Bawmarsh	1415	1071	198	43	90	345	352	395	330	174	4176
Maltby, Donington, Thurncroft	475	157	717	185	352	694	47	159	123	358	3268
Aughton, Wales	309	31	275	664	115	848	62	17	101	96	2520
Rotherham rural	379	143	66	176	137	303	38	139	47	122	1549
Sheffield	5097	823	742	1183	737	59576	1432	1047	3561	2394	76620
Barnsley	313	529	108	63	33	1049	16	454	407	573	3407
Doncaster	678	389	82	23	82	392	404	54	240	340	2450
Chesterfield / Nottingham	289	71	147	130	100	3284	641	27	0	1477	6458
Rest of Model	839	250	354	107	84	2650	997	315	1567	2765	9439
Total	18882	5054	3313	3014	2216	74837	4995	3842	6464	8764	131480

DPH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
Rotherham	178	84	46	23	7	1804	122	120	149	191	2718
Wath, Swinton, Bawmarsh	59	94	-2	7	1	364	56	48	33	56	716
Maltby, Donington, Thurncroft	79	5	0	1	-25	292	17	24	40	56	491
Aughton, Wales	28	8	7	1	5	143	10	5	12	19	238
Rotherham rural	115	4	10	5	5	147	4	2	14	14	288
Sheffield	18	34	20	13	41	5479	16	13	2	14	5514
Barnsley	7	34	11	7	3	147	4	85	55	74	494
Doncaster	95	54	11	4	5	120	80	18	0	38	425
Chesterfield / Nottingham	109	24	30	11	8	312	79	4	0	152	739
Rest of Model	162	54	37	19	10	304	115	47	166	222	1136
Total	2146	621	355	205	88	9528	657	483	763	1041	13580

DPH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
Rotherham	2%	6%	8%	5%	0%	57%	17%	13%	39%	26%	15%
Wath, Swinton, Bawmarsh	4%	9%	-1%	16%	1%	105%	16%	12%	36%	32%	17%
Maltby, Donington, Thurncroft	20%	3%	0%	1%	-7%	73%	59%	18%	49%	18%	18%
Aughton, Wales	10%	5%	18%	3%	-7%	52%	13%	2%	44%	15%	10%
Rotherham rural	6%	2%	1%	1%	1%	94%	1%	4%	15%	4%	10%
Sheffield	24%	07%	38%	12%	13%	11%	13%	15%	9%	10%	13%
Barnsley	7%	24%	7%	11%	11%	16%	22%	19%	16%	13%	15%
Doncaster	8%	16%	16%	16%	23%	6%	19%	19%	24%	25%	18%
Chesterfield / Nottingham	9%	63%	52%	25%	10%	9%	10%	14%	19%	6%	13%
Rest of Model	10%	15%	16%	15%	7%	15%	15%	14%	15%	14%	14%
Total	15%	14%	12%	7%	4%	15%	15%	14%	15%	14%	14%

Car Origin Distribution

Origin %	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
Rotherham	50%	8%	3%	2%	3%	18%	4%	5%	2%	4%	100%
Wath, Swinton, Bawmarsh	24%	26%	5%	3%	2%	8%	8%	9%	2%	4%	100%
Maltby, Donington, Thurncroft	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	100%
Aughton, Wales	12%	1%	12%	29%	15%	13%	2%	1%	4%	3%	100%
Rotherham rural	27%	11%	3%	13%	11%	13%	2%	10%	2%	3%	100%
Sheffield	6%	1%	1%	1%	1%	29%	2%	1%	5%	8%	100%
Barnsley	9%	16%	3%	2%	1%	28%	1%	13%	11%	17%	100%
Doncaster	24%	14%	3%	3%	3%	27%	17%	3%	0%	9%	100%
Chesterfield / Nottingham	8%	2%	2%	2%	2%	17%	13%	3%	17%	25%	100%
Rest of Model	8%	2%	4%	3%	1%	28%	11%	3%	17%	25%	100%
Total	15%	4%	3%	2%	2%	57%	4%	3%	5%	7%	100%

Origin %	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
Rotherham	48%	2%	3%	3%	2%	24%	4%	5%	3%	5%	100%
Wath, Swinton, Bawmarsh	15%	24%	4%	3%	2%	8%	8%	9%	2%	4%	100%
Maltby, Donington, Thurncroft	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	100%
Aughton, Wales	12%	1%	11%	26%	15%	13%	2%	1%	4%	3%	100%
Rotherham rural	24%	9%	4%	11%	9%	20%	2%	9%	3%	8%	100%
Sheffield	7%	1%	1%	1%	1%	28%	2%	1%	5%	3%	100%
Barnsley	9%	1%	1%	1%	1%	28%	1%	13%	11%	17%	100%
Doncaster	24%	14%	3%	3%	3%	27%	17%	3%	0%	9%	100%
Chesterfield / Nottingham	8%	2%	2%	2%	2%	17%	13%	3%	17%	25%	100%
Rest of Model	8%	2%	4%	3%	1%	28%	11%	3%	17%	25%	100%
Total	14%	4%	3%	2%	2%	57%	4%	3%	5%	7%	100%

DPH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
Rotherham	-6%	-1%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Wath, Swinton, Bawmarsh	-4%	-2%	-1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Maltby, Donington, Thurncroft	0%	-1%	-4%	-1%	-3%	7%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Aughton, Wales	0%	0%	-1%	-3%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Rotherham rural	-3%	2%	0%	-1%	-2%	8%	0%	-1%	1%	0%	0%
Sheffield	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	28%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Barnsley	9%	1%	1%	1%	1%	28%	1%	13%	11%	17%	100%
Doncaster	24%	14%	3%	3%	3%	27%	17%	3%	0%	9%	100%
Chesterfield / Nottingham	8%	2%	2%	2%	2%	17%	13%	3%	17%	25%	100%
Rest of Model	8%	2%	4%	3%	1%	28%	11%	3%	17%	25%	100%
Total	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Car Destination Distribution

Destination %	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
Rotherham	53%	31%	20%	13%	23%	5%	17%	28%	7%	5%	15%
Wath, Swinton, Bawmarsh	8%	24%	7%	2%	4%	1%	8%	12%	2%	4%	4%
Maltby, Donington, Thurncroft	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Aughton, Wales	2%	1%	9%	24%	5%	1%	1%	0%	2%	1%	2%
Rotherham rural	2%	3%	2%	6%	7%	0%	1%	4%	1%	1%	1%
Sheffield	22%	13%	18%	38%	31%	82%	29%	27%	57%	28%	59%
Barnsley	7%	12%	3%	2%	1%	0%	0%	13%	6%	7%	3%
Doncaster	3%	8%	2%	1%	4%	1%	10%	2%	0%	3%	2%
Chesterfield / Nottingham	4%	4%	11%	3%	3%	4%	20%	8%	25%	27%	7%
Rest of Model	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Destination %	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
Rotherham	48%	2%	3%	3%	2%	24%	4%	5%	3%	5%	100%
Wath, Swinton, Bawmarsh	15%	24%	4%	3%	2%	8%	8%	9%	2%	4%	100%
Maltby, Donington, Thurncroft	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	100%
Aughton, Wales	12%	1%	11%	26%	15%	13%	2%	1%	4%	3%	100%
Rotherham rural	24%	9%	4%	11%	9%	20%	2%	9%	3%	8%	100%
Sheffield	7%	1%	1%	1%	1%	28%	2%	1%	5%	3%	100%
Barnsley	9%	1%	1%	1%	1%	28%	1%	13%	11%	17%	100%
Doncaster	24%	14%	3%	3%	3%	27%	17%	3%	0%	9%	100%
Chesterfield / Nottingham	8%	2%	2%	2%	2%	17%	13%	3%	17%	25%	100%
Rest of Model	8%	2%	4%	3%	1%	28%	11%	3%	17%	25%	100%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

DPH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
Rotherham	-5%	-2%	-1%	0%	0%	-1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Wath, Swinton, Bawmarsh	-1%	-1%	-1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Maltby, Donington, Thurncroft	0%	0%	-3%	0%	-2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Aughton, Wales	0%	0%	-1%	-3%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Rotherham rural	-3%	2%	0%	-1%	-2%	8%	0%	-1%	1%	0%	0%
Sheffield	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	28%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Barnsley	9%	1%	1%	1%	1%	28%	1%	13%	11%	17%	100%
Doncaster	24%	14%	3%	3%							

## Appendix D - Network Statistics by Area

### Rotherham District

	AM			IP			PM		
	2011 Base	2028 DM	%Diff	2011 Base	2028 DM	%Diff	2011 Base	2028 DM	%Diff
Distance (veh-kms)	292,424	340,645	16%	230,940	282,304	22%	301,191	346,712	15%
Time (veh-hrs)	6,897	8,629	25%	5,373	6,643	24%	7,702	9,934	29%
Total Delay (veh-hrs)	987	1,760	78%	620	955	54%	1,502	2,890	92%
Delay per veh-km (secs)	12	19	53%	10	12	26%	18	30	67%
Average Speed (kph)	42	39	-7%	43	42	-1%	39	35	-11%

### Rotherham Urban Area

	AM			IP			PM		
	2011 Base	2028 DM	%Diff	2011 Base	2028 DM	%Diff	2011 Base	2028 DM	%Diff
Distance (veh-kms)	141,435	162,646	15%	112,158	133,622	19%	142,338	159,989	12%
Time (veh-hrs)	3,265	4,114	26%	2,575	3,188	24%	3,633	4,353	20%
Total Delay (veh-hrs)	412	784	90%	252	427	69%	668	1,030	54%
Delay per veh-km (secs)	10	17	65%	8	11	42%	17	23	37%
Average Speed (kph)	43	40	-9%	44	42	-4%	39	37	-6%

### Wath, Swinton, Rawmarsh

	AM			IP			PM		
	2011 Base	2028 DM	%Diff	2011 Base	2028 DM	%Diff	2011 Base	2028 DM	%Diff
Distance (veh-kms)	35,403	41,352	17%	26,173	31,542	21%	36,269	42,339	17%
Time (veh-hrs)	921	1,160	26%	682	812	19%	972	1,143	18%
Total Delay (veh-hrs)	116	226	94%	64	97	52%	119	186	56%
Delay per veh-km (secs)	12	20	66%	9	11	26%	12	16	33%
Average Speed (kph)	38	36	-7%	38	39	1%	37	37	-1%

### Maltby, Dinnington, Thurcroft

	AM			IP			PM		
	2011 Base	2028 DM	%Diff	2011 Base	2028 DM	%Diff	2011 Base	2028 DM	%Diff
Distance (veh-kms)	41,660	49,933	20%	34,187	41,494	21%	43,376	51,610	19%
Time (veh-hrs)	777	932	20%	624	763	22%	849	1,059	25%
Total Delay (veh-hrs)	64	87	37%	45	69	55%	103	176	70%
Delay per veh-km (secs)	5	6	15%	5	6	28%	9	12	43%
Average Speed (kph)	54	54	0%	55	54	-1%	51	49	-5%

### Aughton, Wales

	AM			IP			PM		
	2011 Base	2028 DM	%Diff	2011 Base	2028 DM	%Diff	2011 Base	2028 DM	%Diff
Distance (veh-kms)	15,622	18,488	18%	10,887	15,161	39%	16,765	20,484	22%
Time (veh-hrs)	383	498	30%	252	357	42%	408	599	47%
Total Delay (veh-hrs)	45	92	104%	15	30	105%	46	146	219%
Delay per veh-km (secs)	10	18	72%	5	7	47%	10	26	161%
Average Speed (kph)	41	37	-9%	43	42	-2%	41	34	-17%

### Rotherham rural

	AM			IP			PM		
	2011 Base	2028 DM	%Diff	2011 Base	2028 DM	%Diff	2011 Base	2028 DM	%Diff
Distance (veh-kms)	43,826	52,350	19%	34,388	45,308	32%	48,183	57,379	19%
Time (veh-hrs)	880	1,105	26%	660	834	26%	962	1,216	26%
Total Delay (veh-hrs)	63	165	164%	25	38	49%	76	194	154%
Delay per veh-km (secs)	5	11	121%	3	3	13%	6	12	114%
Average Speed (kph)	50	47	-5%	52	54	4%	50	47	-6%

### Rotherham Town Centre

	AM			IP			PM		
	2011 Base	2028 DM	%Diff	2011 Base	2028 DM	%Diff	2011 Base	2028 DM	%Diff
Distance (veh-kms)	14,477	15,810	9%	13,146	14,957	14%	14,260	15,165	6%
Time (veh-hrs)	671	670	0%	580	632	9%	877	1,087	24%
Total Delay (veh-hrs)	287	261	-9%	220	245	11%	489	696	42%
Delay per veh-km (secs)	71	59	-17%	60	59	-2%	124	165	34%
Average Speed (kph)	22	24	9%	23	24	4%	16	14	-14%



## Appendix D - Network Statistics by Area

### Rotherham District

	AM			IP			PM		
	2028 DM	2028 Mitigation	%Diff	2028 DM	2028 Mitigation	%Diff	2028 DM	2028 Mitigation	%Diff
Distance (veh-kms)	340,645	339,862	0%	282,304	281,416	0%	346,712	349,283	1%
Time (veh-hrs)	8,629	8,413	-3%	6,643	6,620	0%	9,934	9,434	-5%
Total Delay (veh-hrs)	1,760	1,572	-11%	955	959	0%	2,890	2,362	-18%
Delay per veh-km (secs)	19	17	-10%	12	12	1%	30	24	-19%
Average Speed (kph)	39	40	2%	42	43	0%	35	37	6%

### Rotherham Urban Area

	AM			IP			PM		
	2028 DM	2028 Mitigation	%Diff	2028 DM	2028 Mitigation	%Diff	2028 DM	2028 Mitigation	%Diff
Distance (veh-kms)	162,646	162,975	0%	133,622	133,538	0%	159,989	163,343	2%
Time (veh-hrs)	4,114	4,079	-1%	3,188	3,217	1%	4,353	4,335	0%
Total Delay (veh-hrs)	784	742	-5%	427	456	7%	1,030	941	-9%
Delay per veh-km (secs)	17	16	-5%	11	12	7%	23	21	-10%
Average Speed (kph)	40	40	1%	42	42	-1%	37	38	3%

### Wath, Swinton, Rawmarsh

	AM			IP			PM		
	2028 DM	2028 Mitigation	%Diff	2028 DM	2028 Mitigation	%Diff	2028 DM	2028 Mitigation	%Diff
Distance (veh-kms)	41,352	40,763	-1%	31,542	30,538	-3%	42,339	41,437	-2%
Time (veh-hrs)	1,160	1,135	-2%	812	787	-3%	1,143	1,115	-2%
Total Delay (veh-hrs)	226	214	-5%	97	93	-4%	186	178	-4%
Delay per veh-km (secs)	20	19	-4%	11	11	0%	16	15	-2%
Average Speed (kph)	36	36	1%	39	39	0%	37	37	0%

### Maltby, Dinnington, Thurcroft

	AM			IP			PM		
	2028 DM	2028 Mitigation	%Diff	2028 DM	2028 Mitigation	%Diff	2028 DM	2028 Mitigation	%Diff
Distance (veh-kms)	49,933	49,913	0%	41,494	41,753	1%	51,610	51,154	-1%
Time (veh-hrs)	932	927	-1%	763	765	0%	1,059	1,046	-1%
Total Delay (veh-hrs)	87	86	-2%	69	70	0%	176	175	-1%
Delay per veh-km (secs)	6	6	-2%	6	6	0%	12	12	0%
Average Speed (kph)	54	54	0%	54	55	0%	49	49	0%

### Aughton, Wales

	AM			IP			PM		
	2028 DM	2028 Mitigation	%Diff	2028 DM	2028 Mitigation	%Diff	2028 DM	2028 Mitigation	%Diff
Distance (veh-kms)	18,488	18,502	0%	15,161	15,153	0%	20,484	20,682	1%
Time (veh-hrs)	498	500	0%	357	356	0%	599	602	0%
Total Delay (veh-hrs)	92	94	2%	30	30	-1%	146	145	0%
Delay per veh-km (secs)	18	18	2%	7	7	-1%	26	25	-1%
Average Speed (kph)	37	37	0%	42	43	0%	34	34	1%

### Rotherham rural

	AM			IP			PM		
	2028 DM	2028 Mitigation	%Diff	2028 DM	2028 Mitigation	%Diff	2028 DM	2028 Mitigation	%Diff
Distance (veh-kms)	52,350	51,665	-1%	45,308	45,238	0%	57,379	57,272	0%
Time (veh-hrs)	1,105	1,090	-1%	834	829	-1%	1,216	1,216	0%
Total Delay (veh-hrs)	165	169	2%	38	39	4%	194	200	3%
Delay per veh-km (secs)	11	12	4%	3	3	4%	12	13	4%
Average Speed (kph)	47	47	0%	54	55	0%	47	47	0%

### Rotherham Town Centre

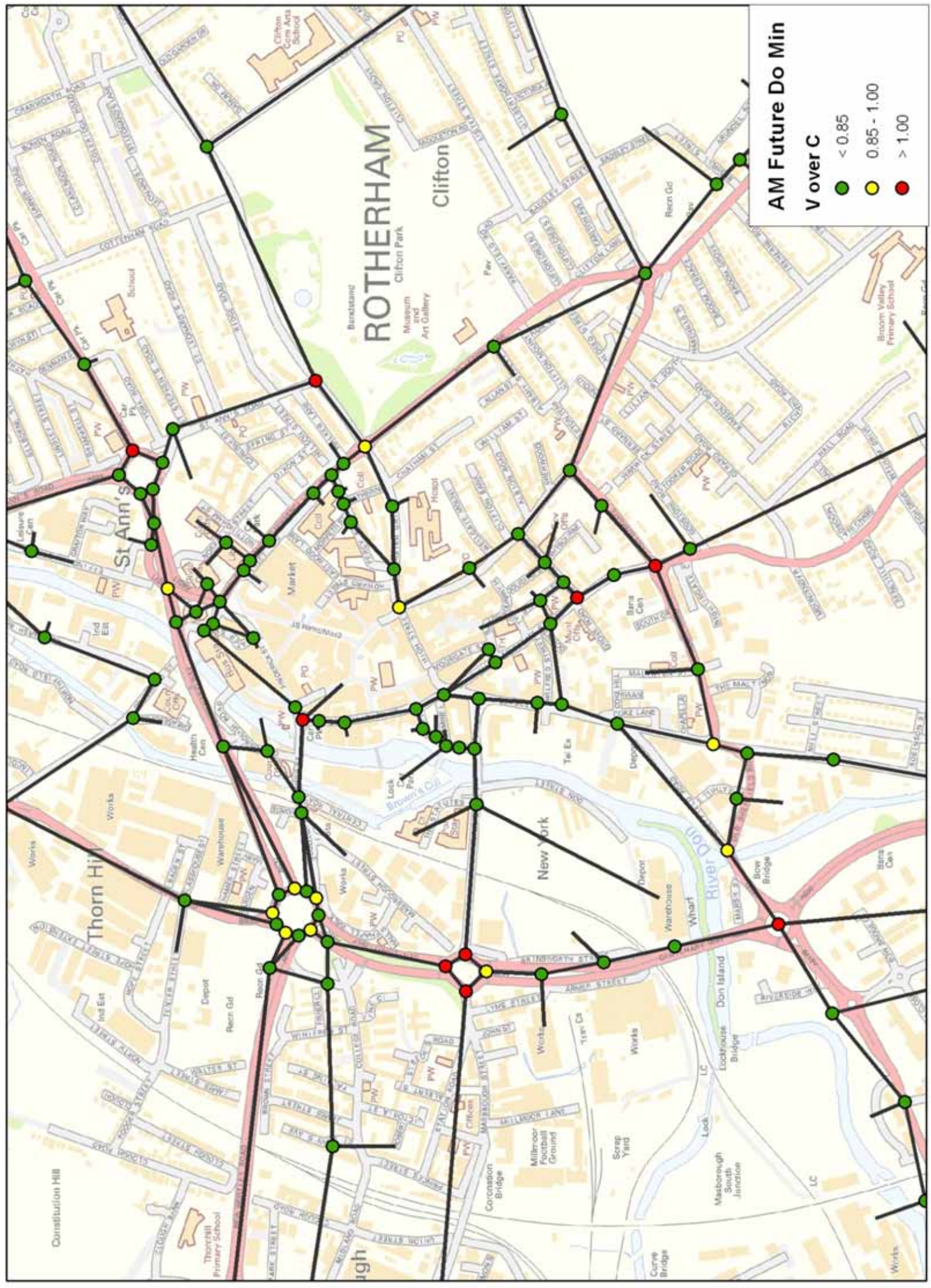
	AM			IP			PM		
	2028 DM	2028 Mitigation	%Diff	2028 DM	2028 Mitigation	%Diff	2028 DM	2028 Mitigation	%Diff
Distance (veh-kms)	15,876	16,044	1%	15,177	15,196	0%	14,911	15,396	3%
Time (veh-hrs)	819	680	-17%	690	665	-4%	1,564	1,120	-28%
Total Delay (veh-hrs)	406	267	-34%	294	271	-8%	1,159	723	-38%
Delay per veh-km (secs)	92	60	-35%	70	64	-8%	280	169	-40%
Average Speed (kph)	19	24	22%	22	23	4%	10	14	44%

## **Appendix E: Junction Performance Plots**

### **Morning Peak Plots**



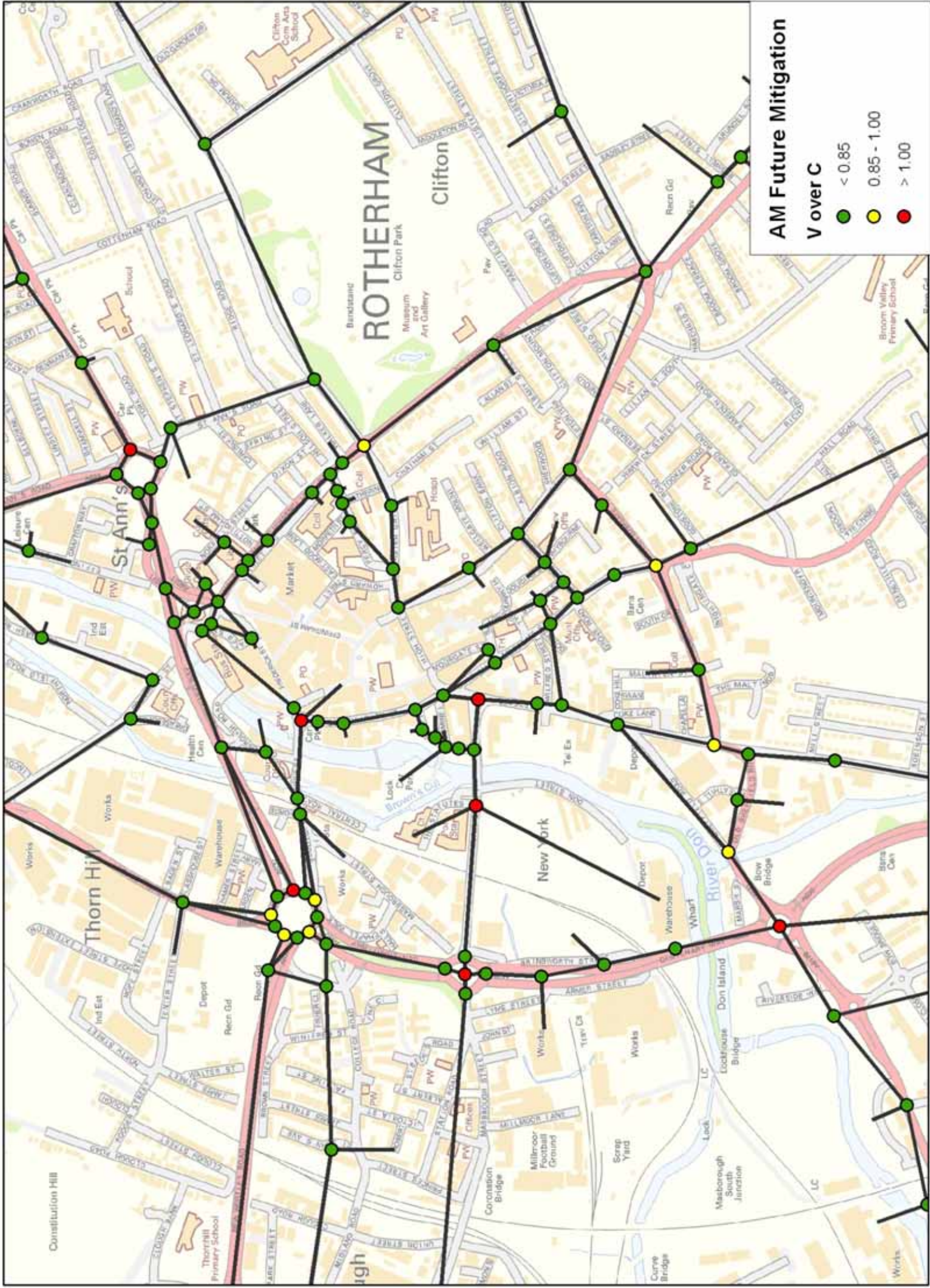




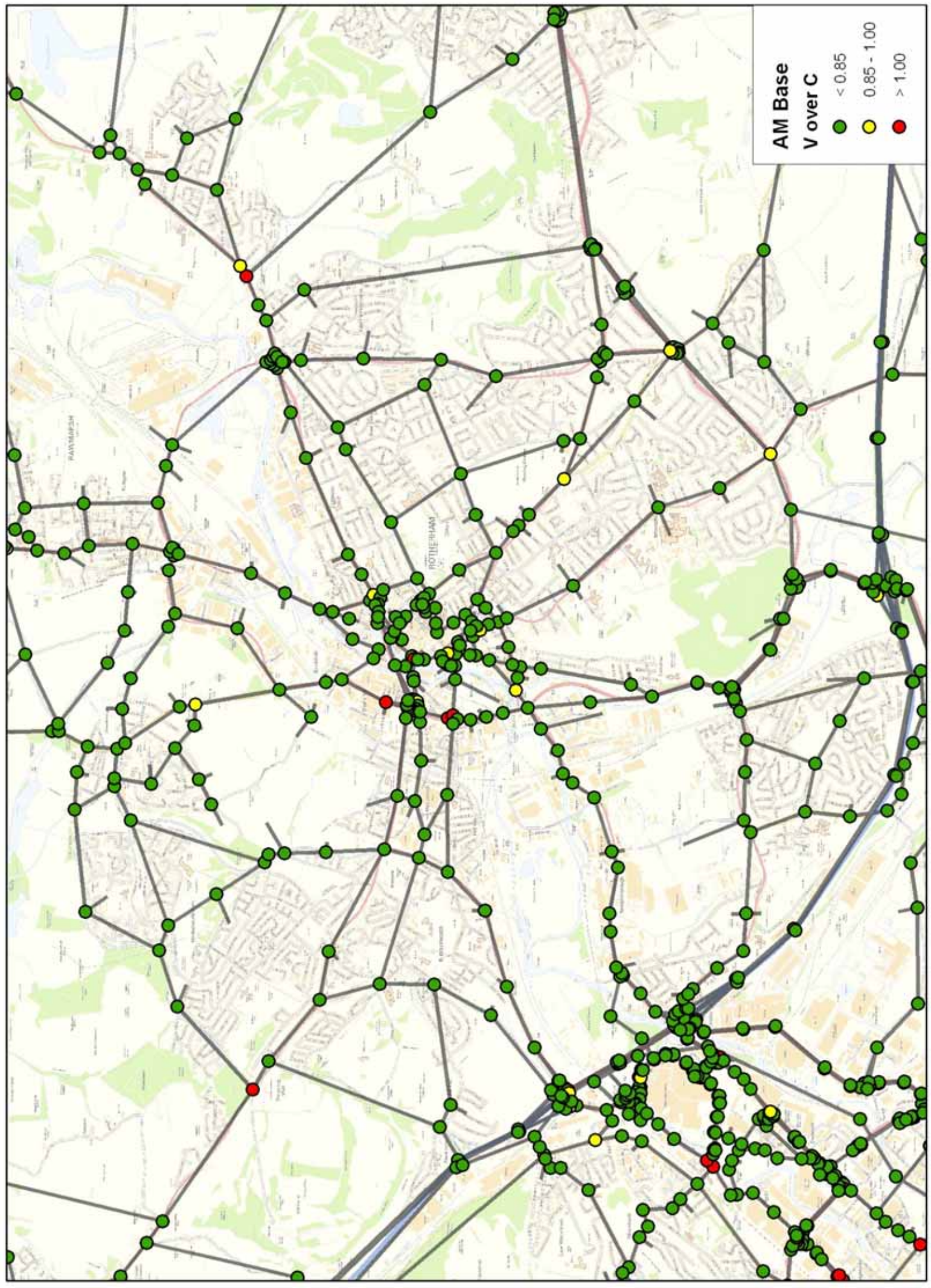
**AM Future Do Min**  
**V over C**

- $< 0.85$
- $0.85 - 1.00$
- $> 1.00$

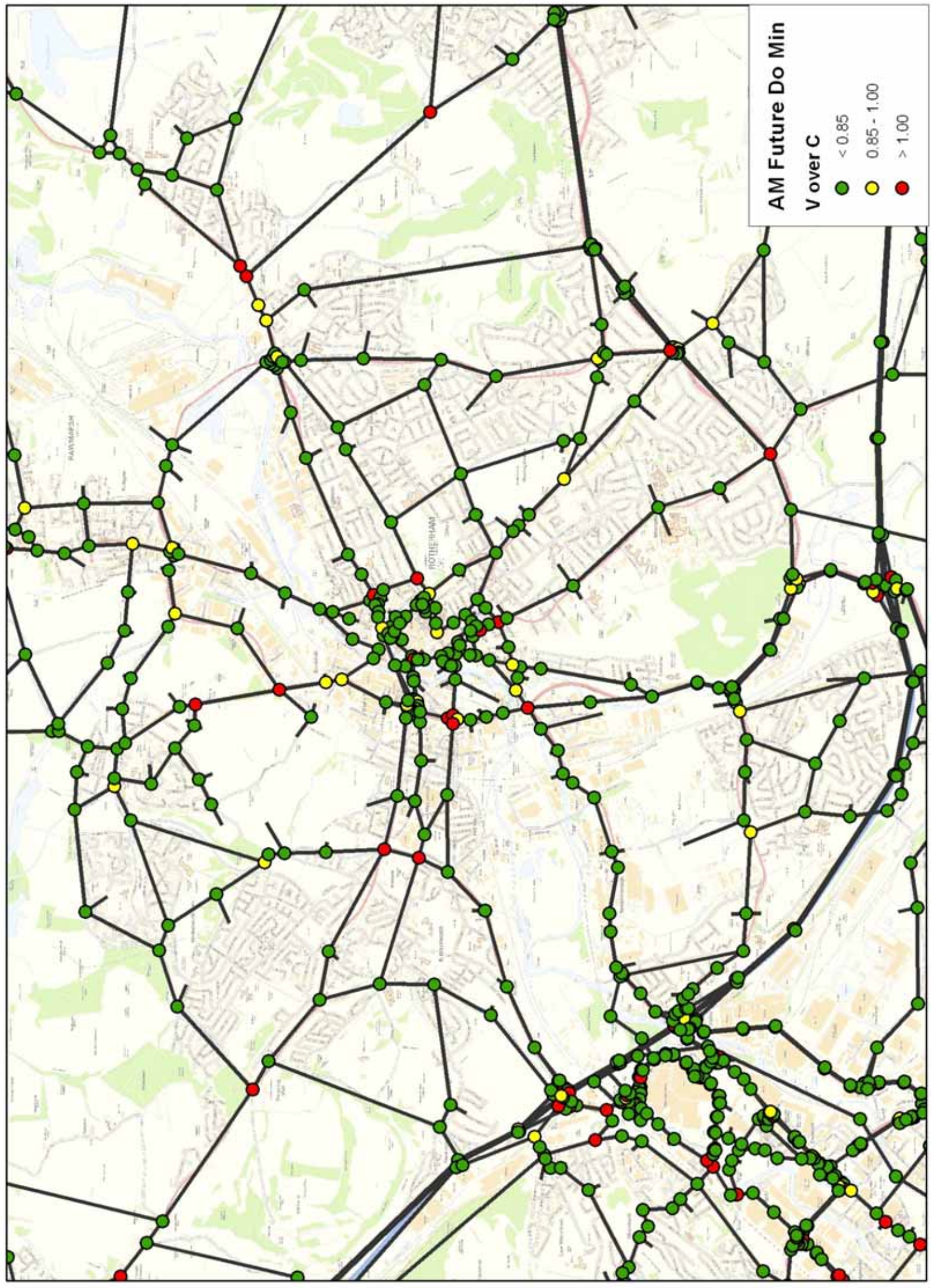












**AM Future Do Min**

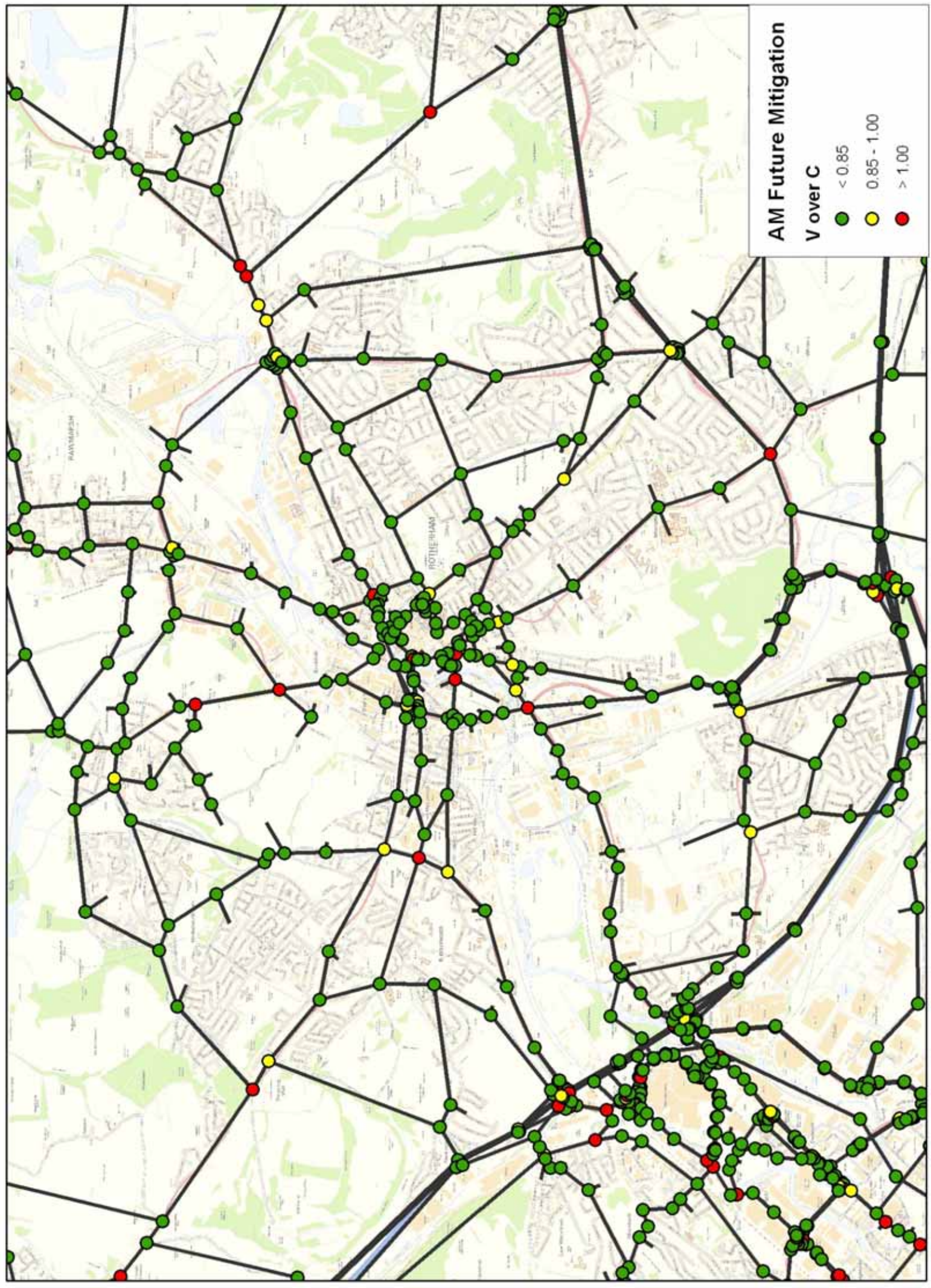
V over C

< 0.85

0.85 - 1.00

> 1.00



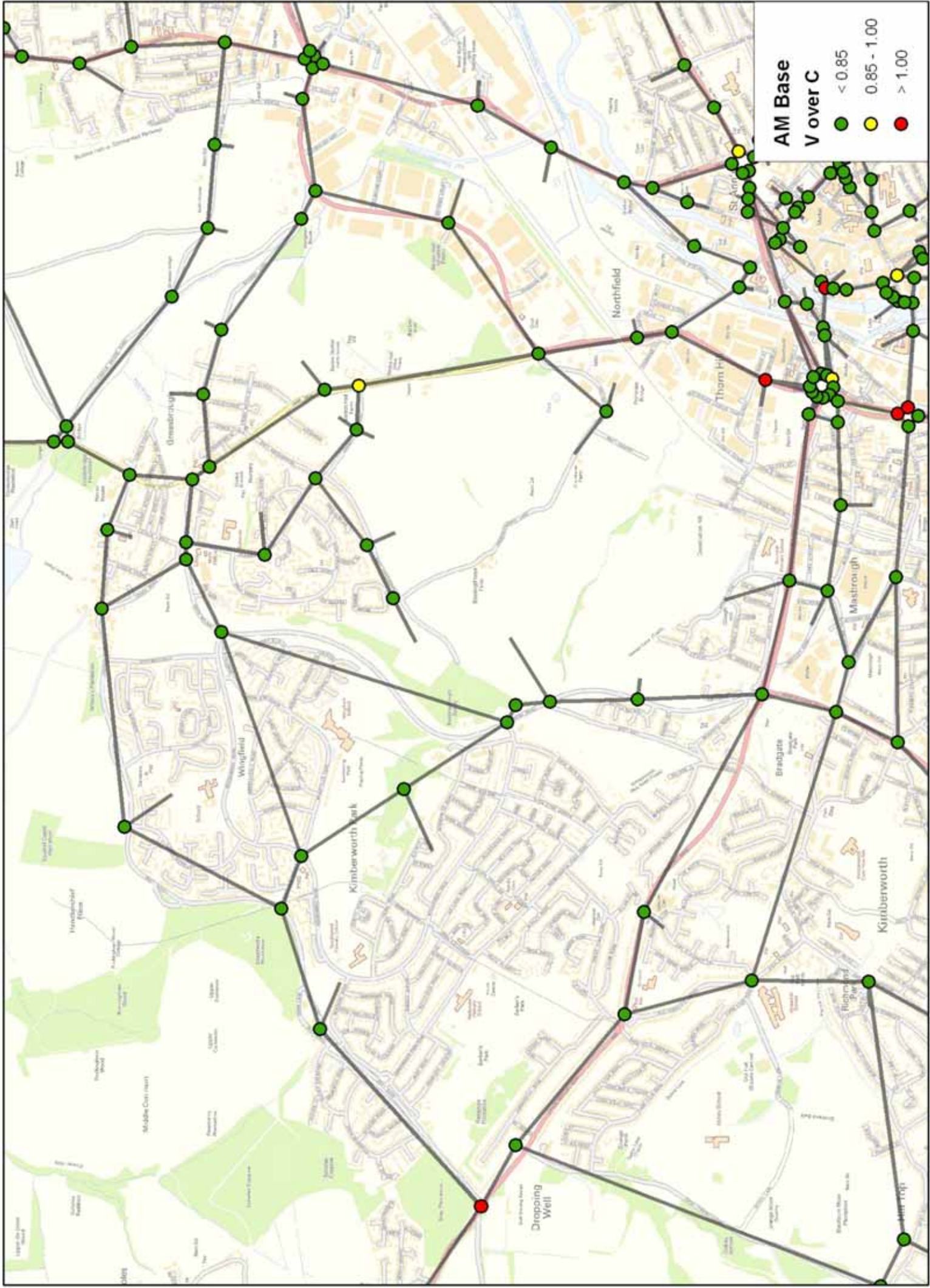


### AM Future Mitigation

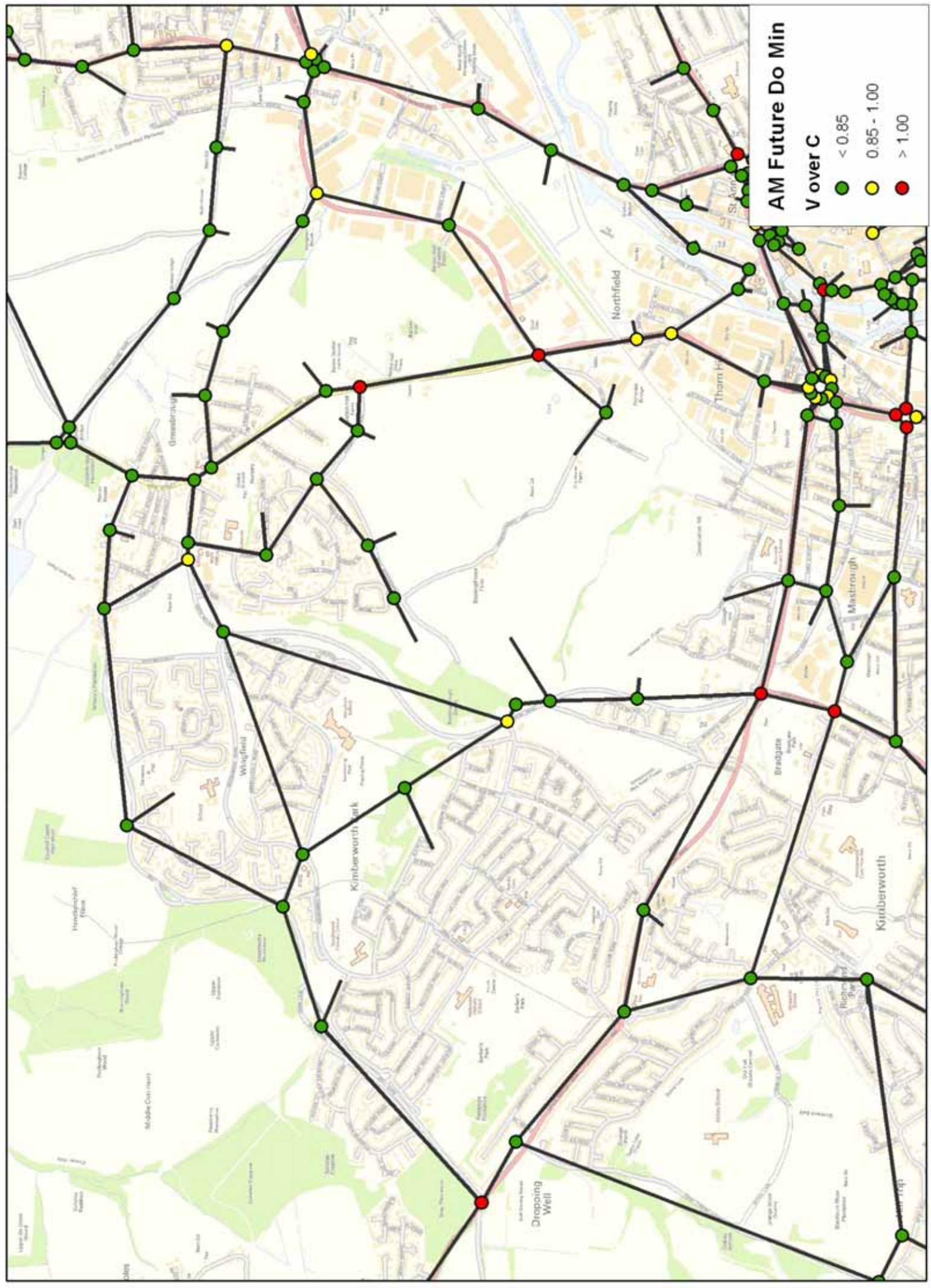
V over C

- < 0.85
- 0.85 - 1.00
- > 1.00

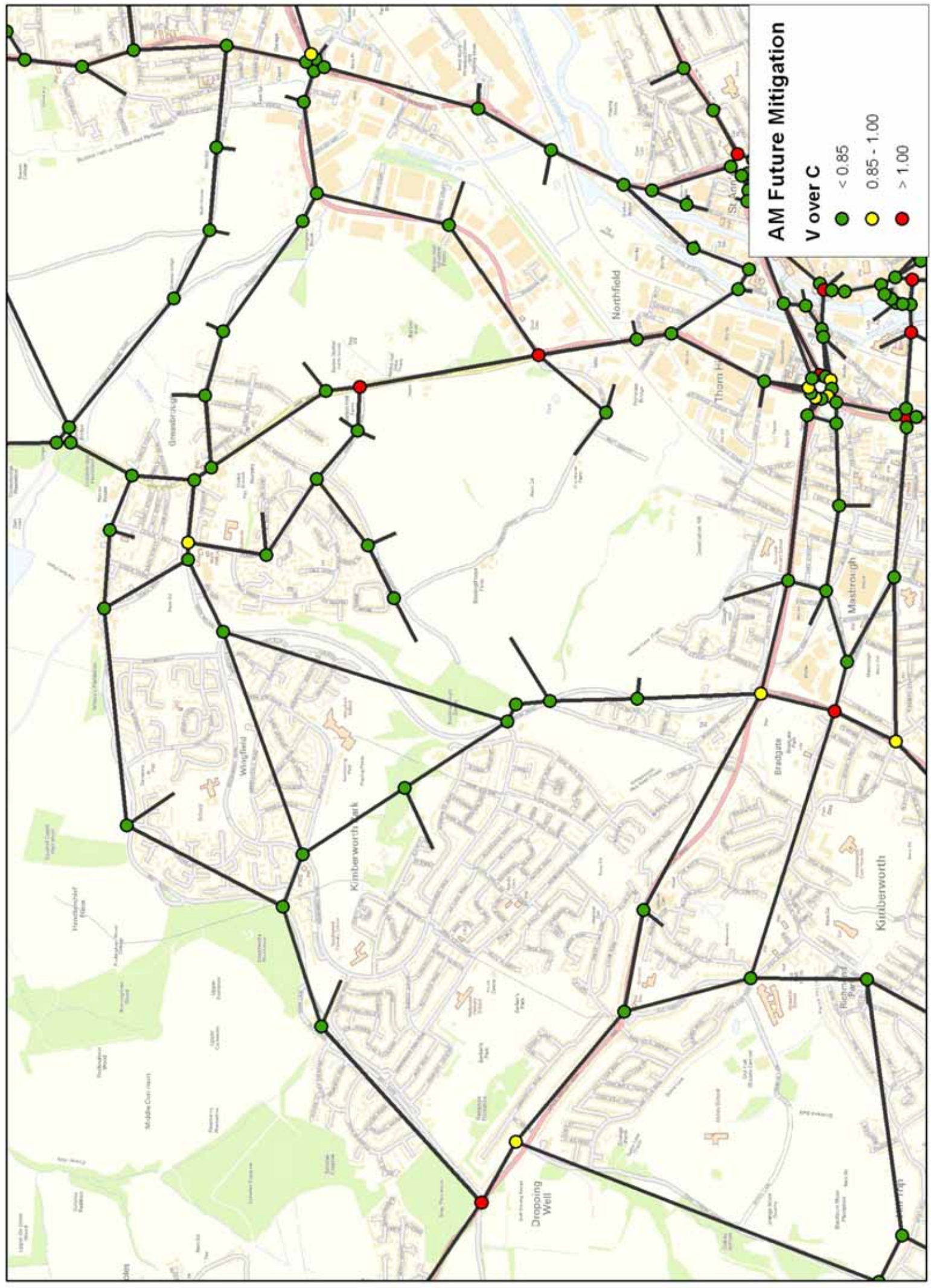




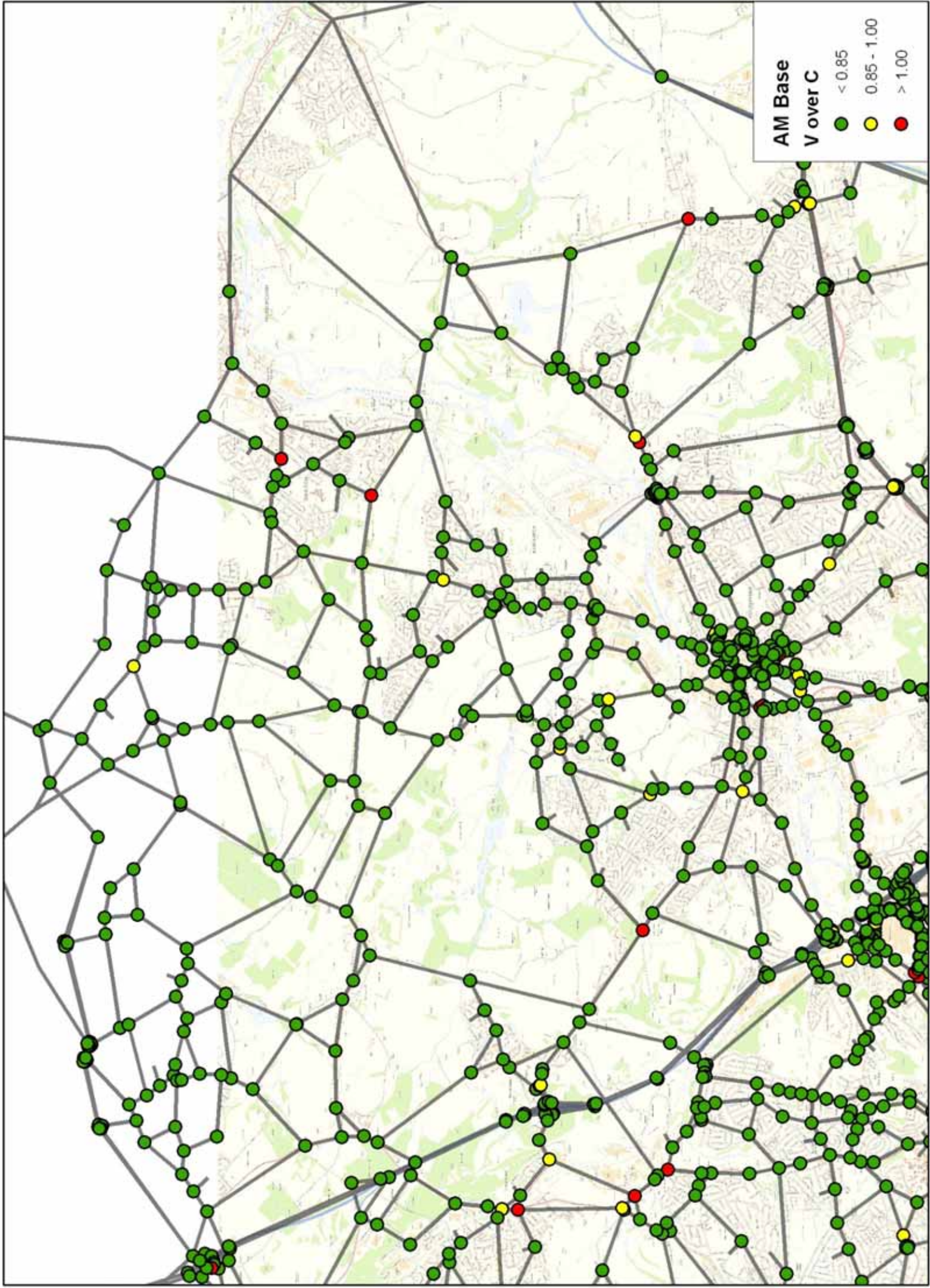




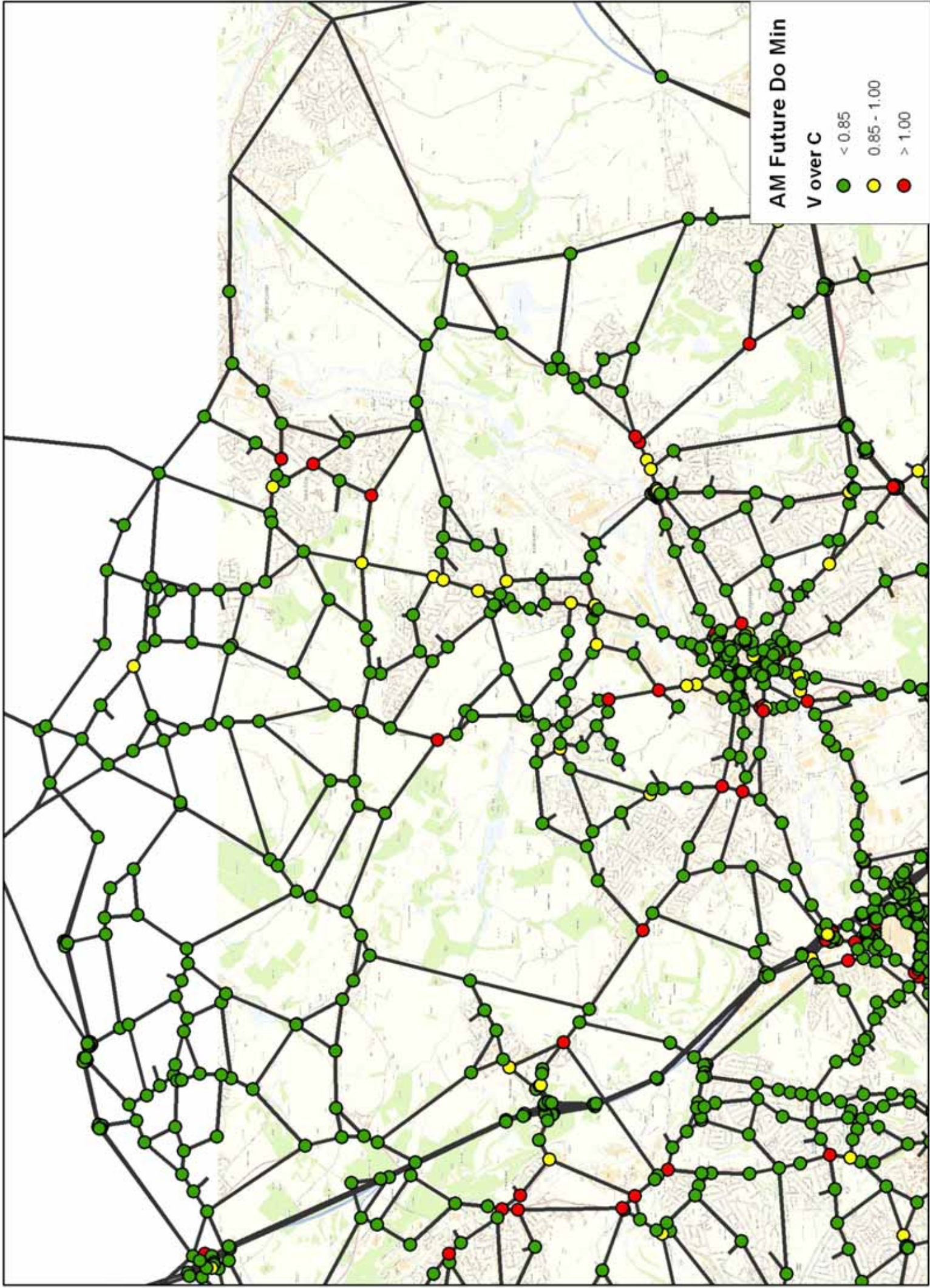




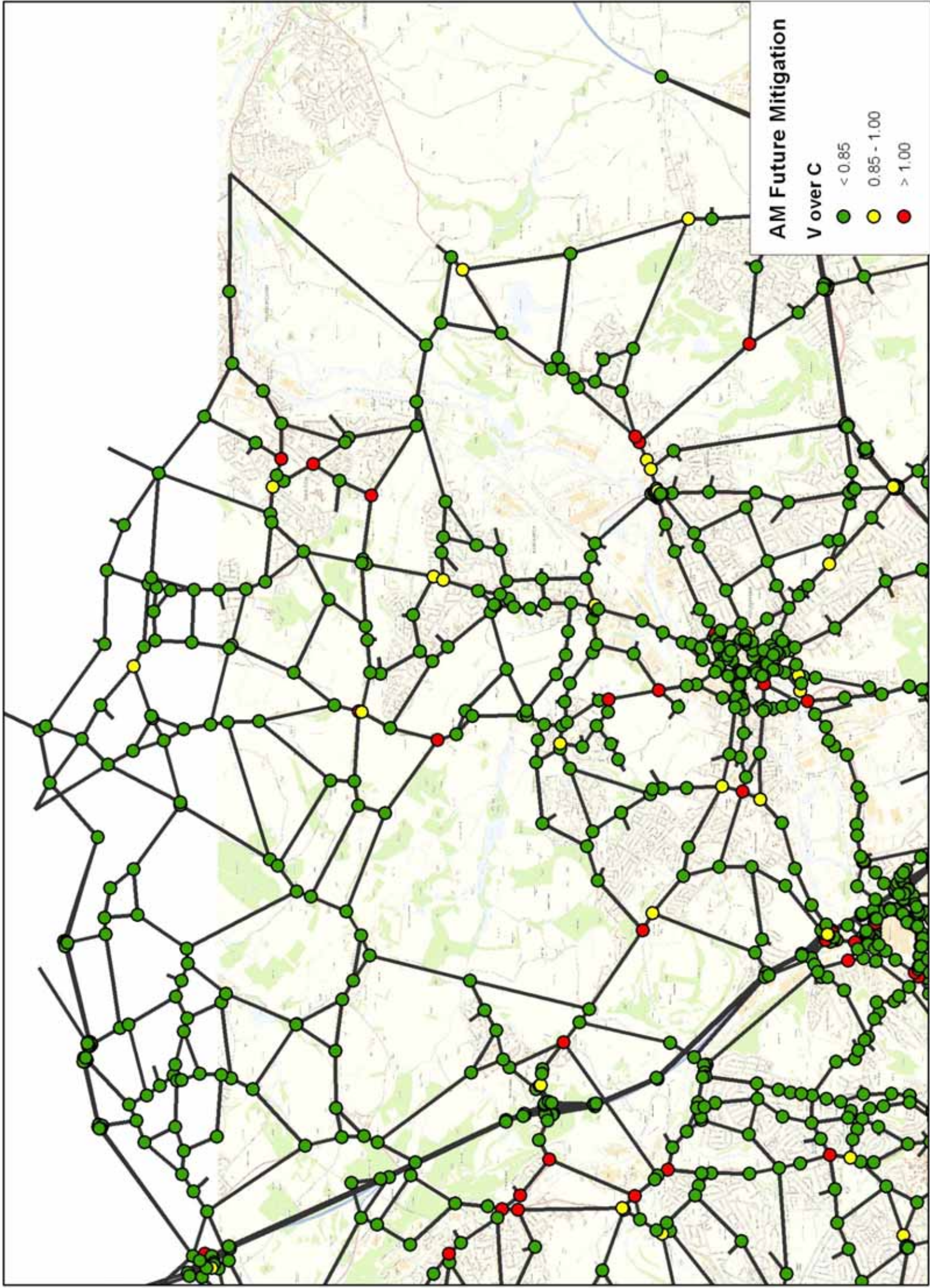




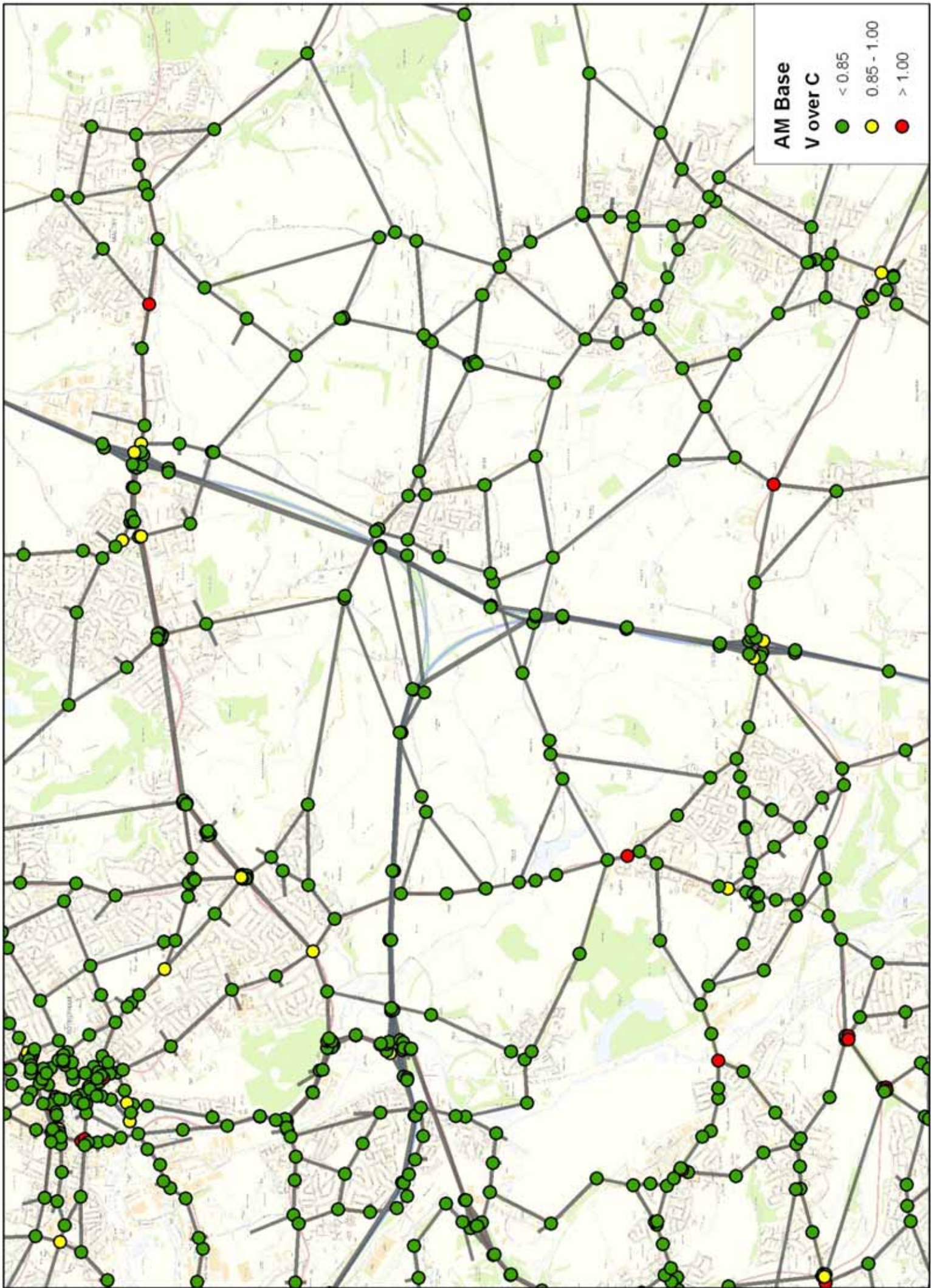




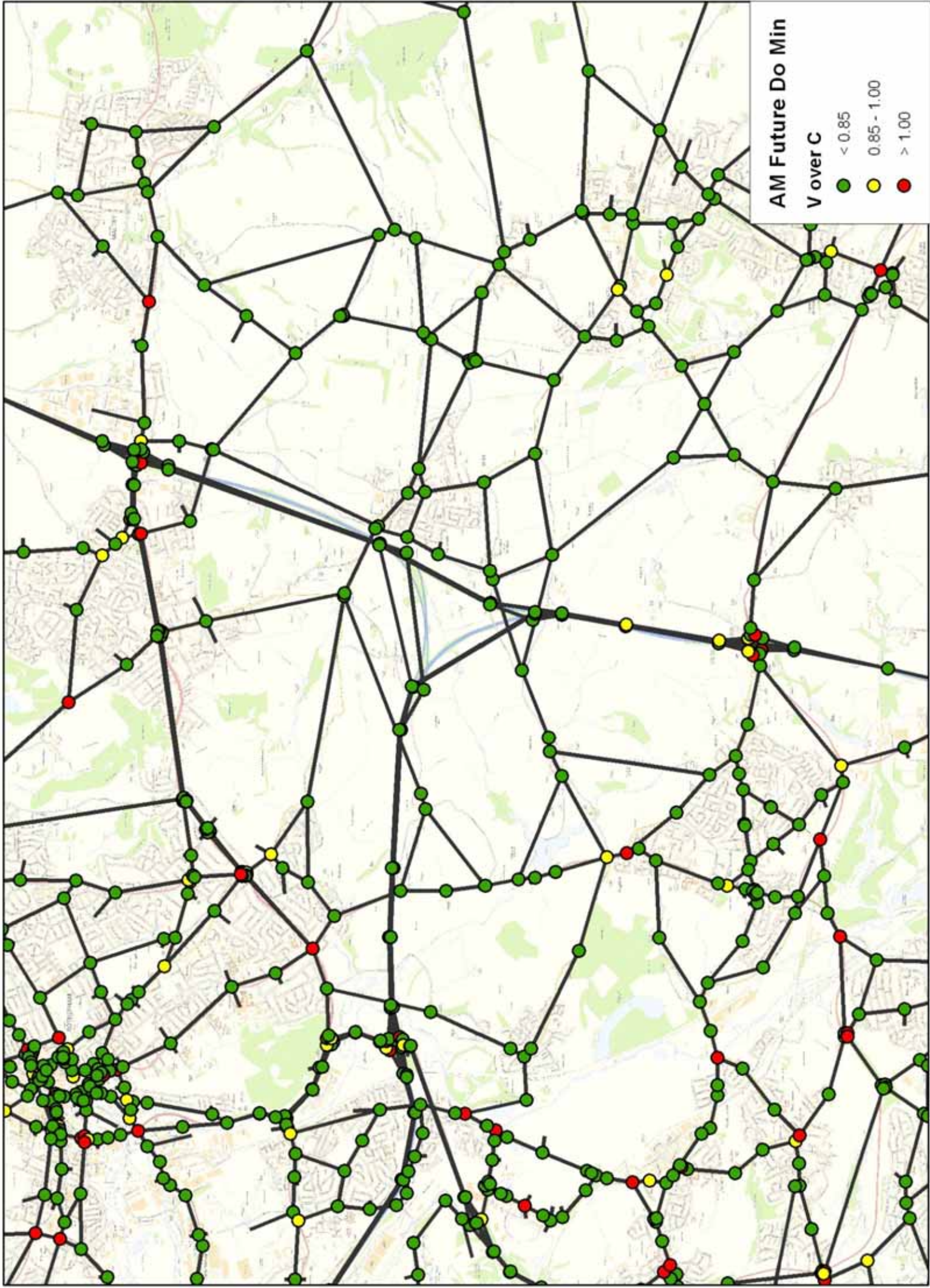




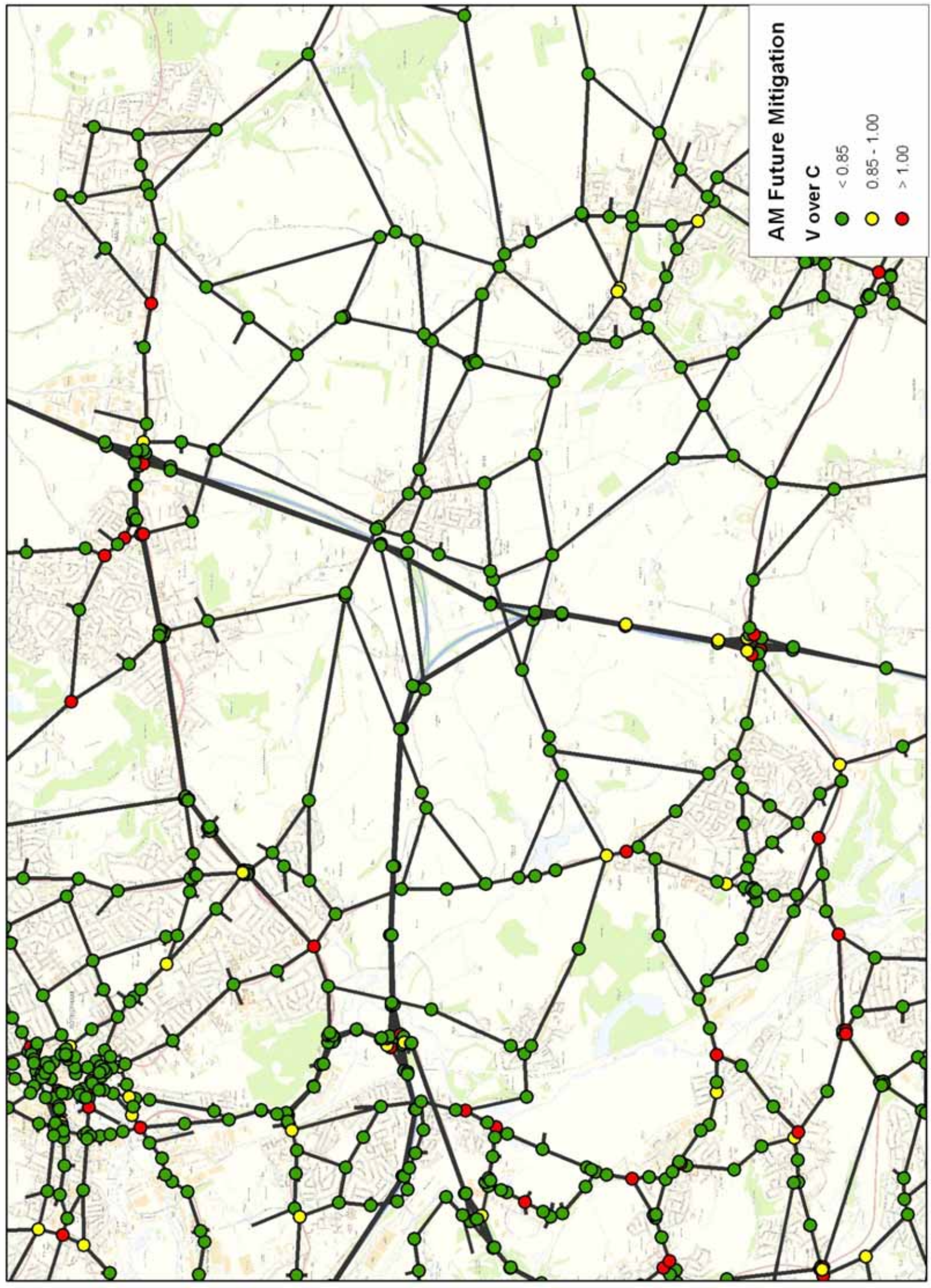














# Interpeak Plots



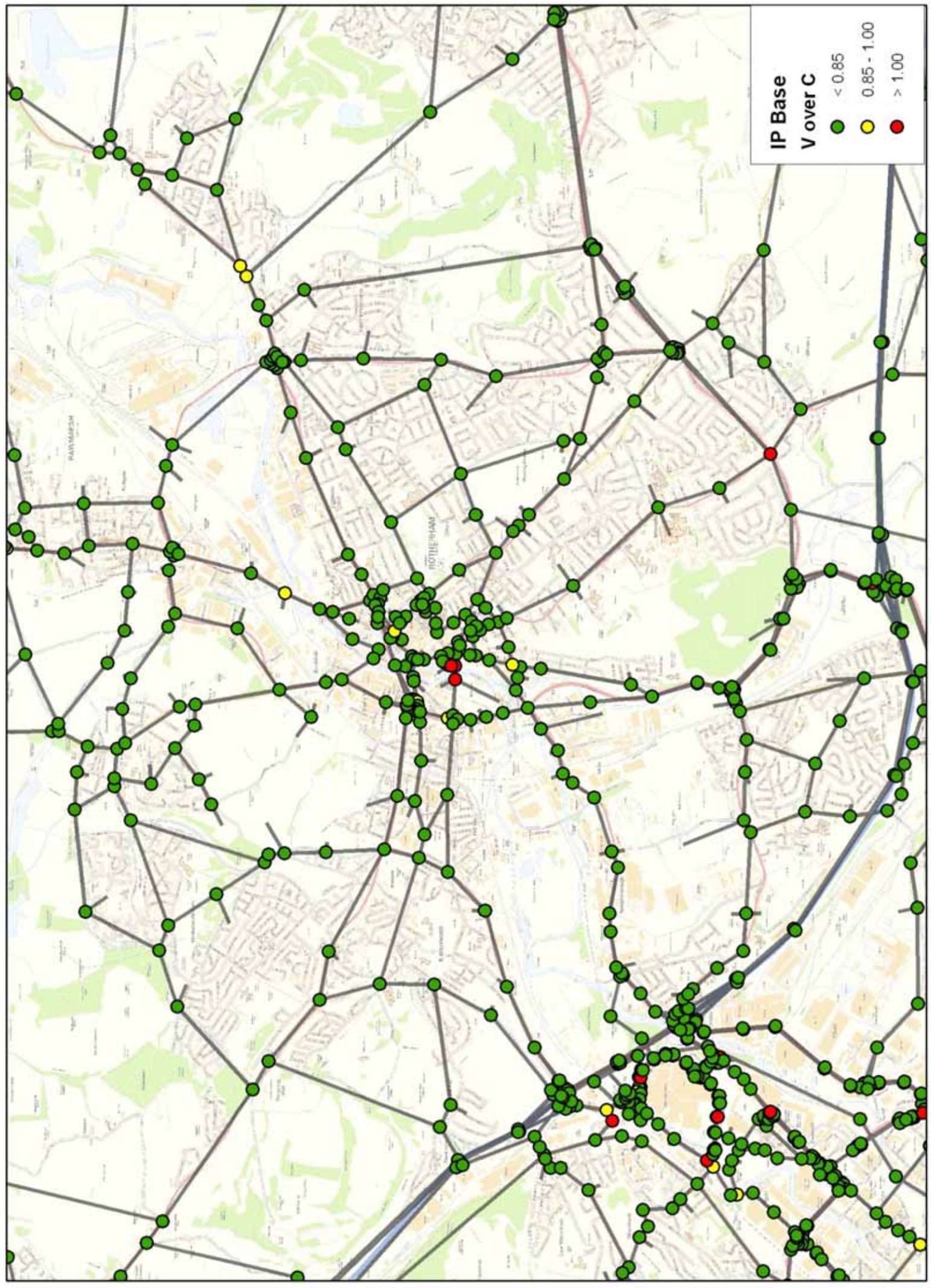








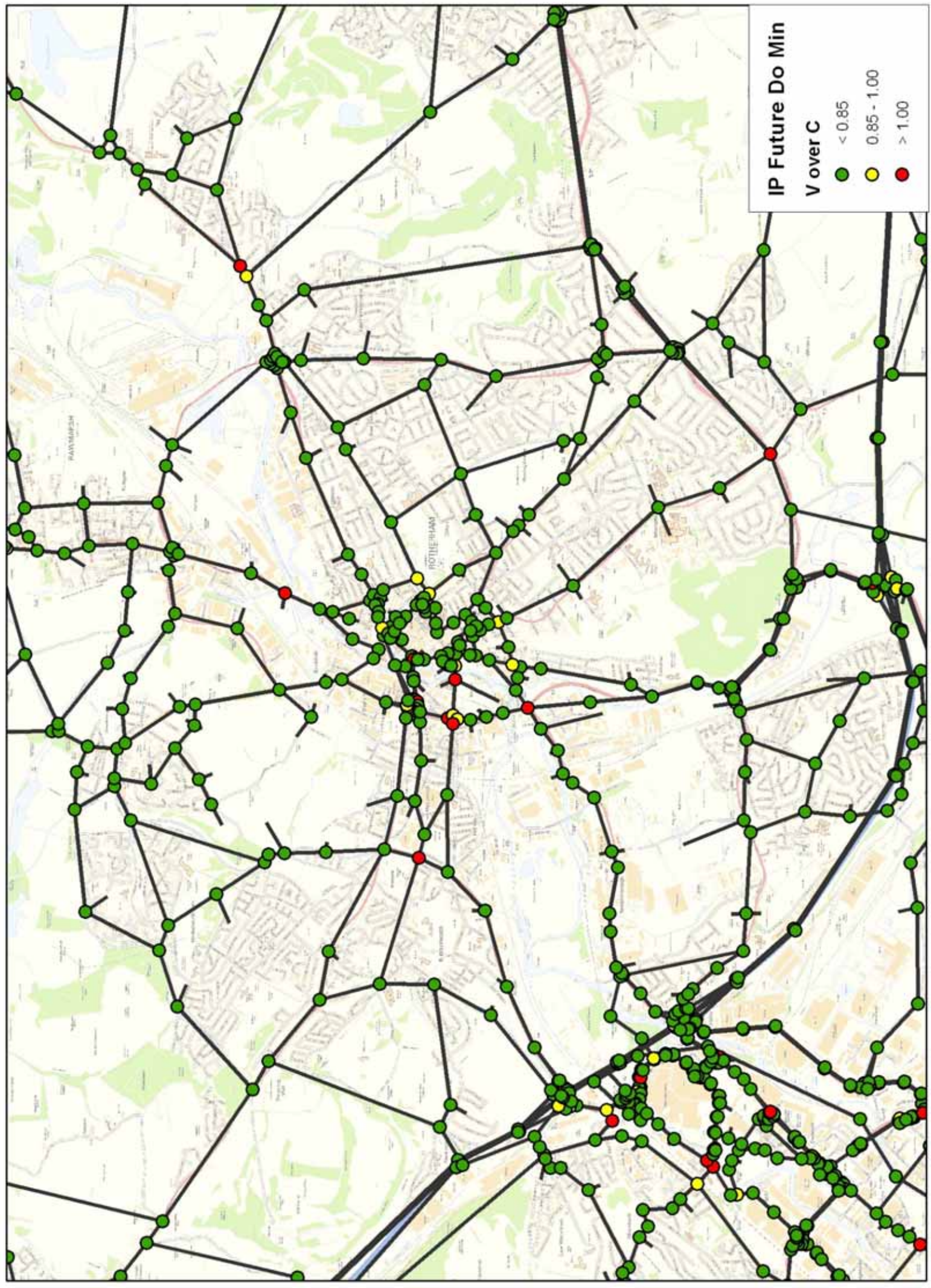




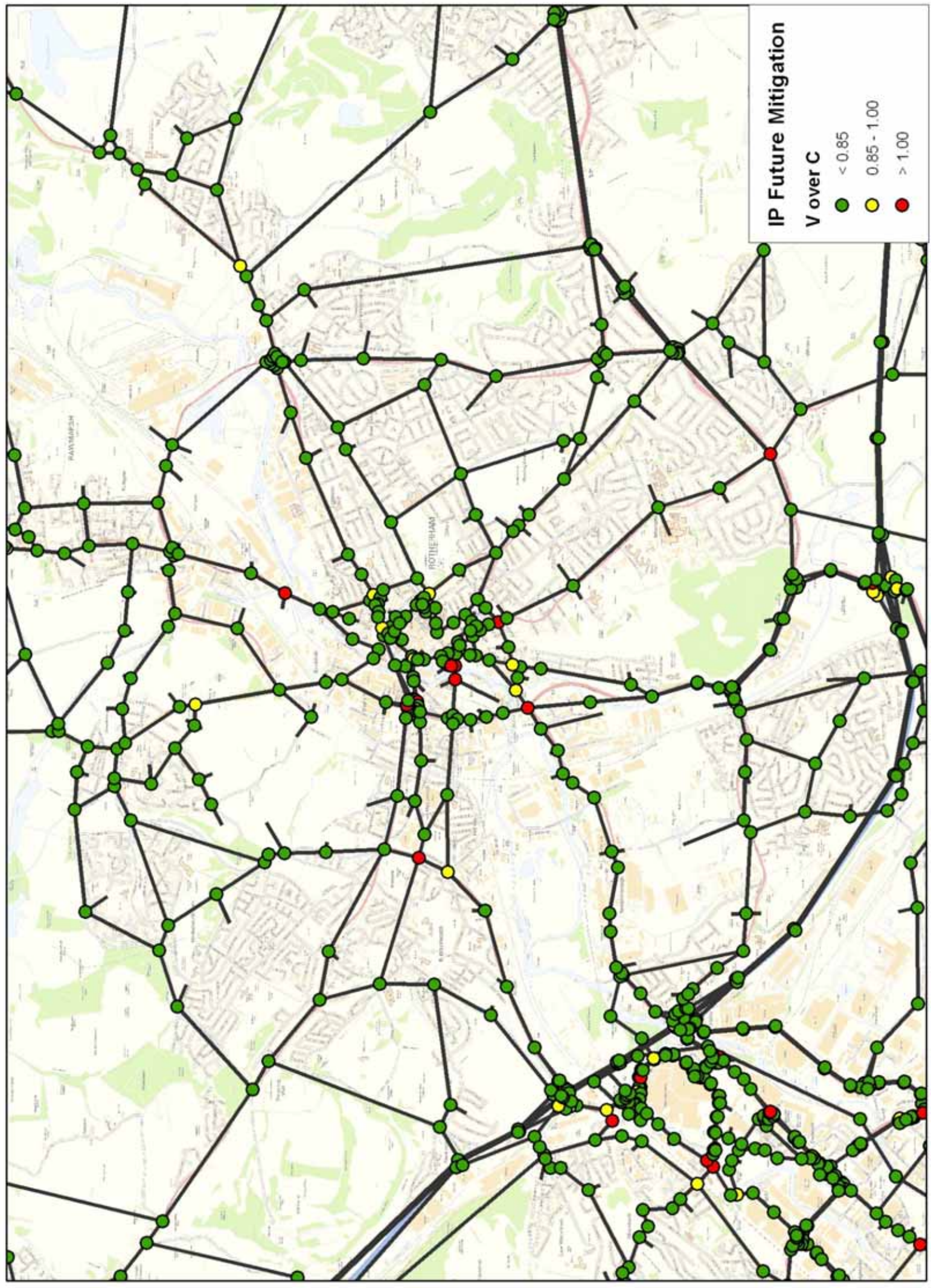
**IP Base**  
**V over C**

●	< 0.85
●	0.85 - 1.00
●	> 1.00

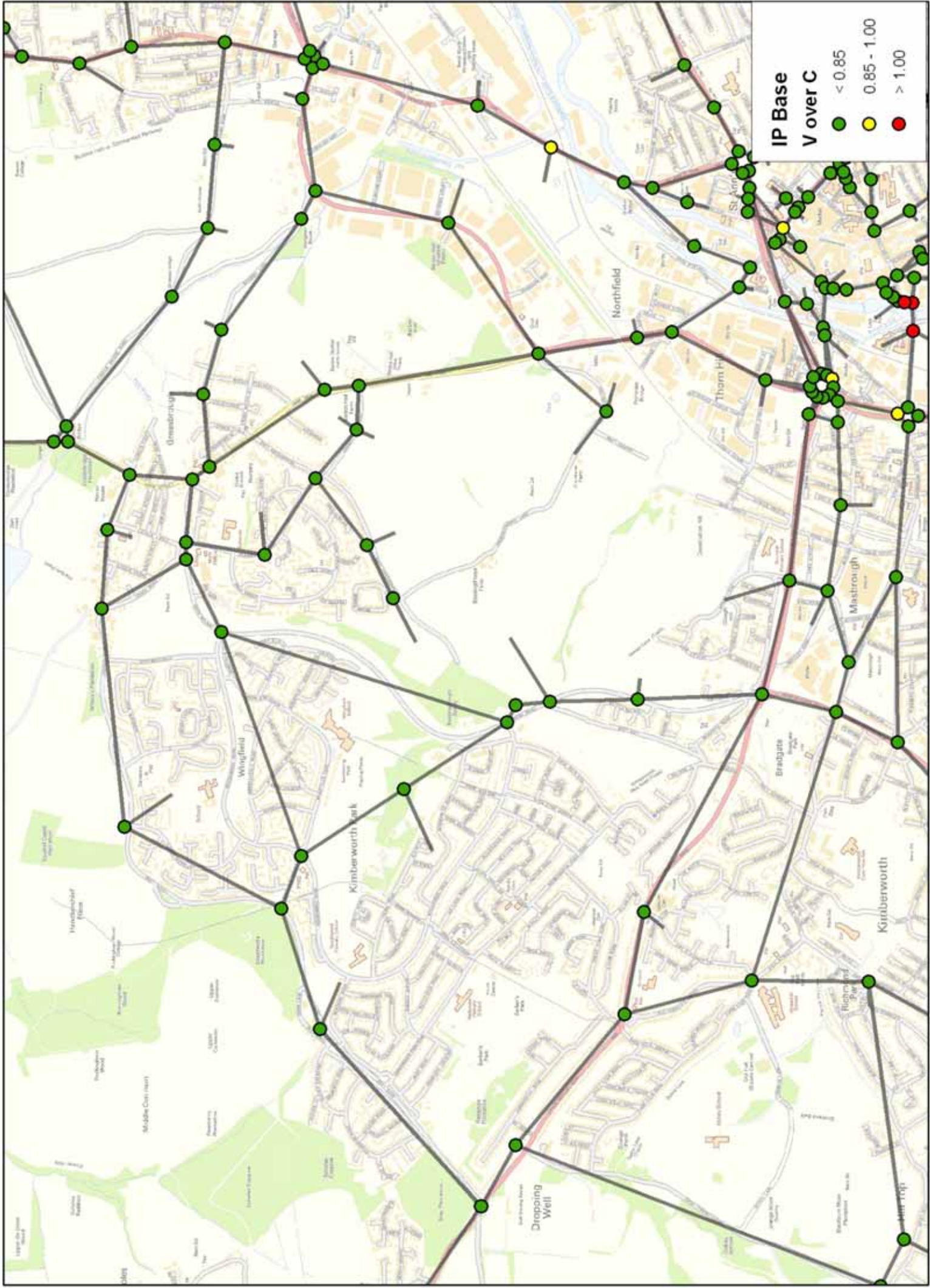




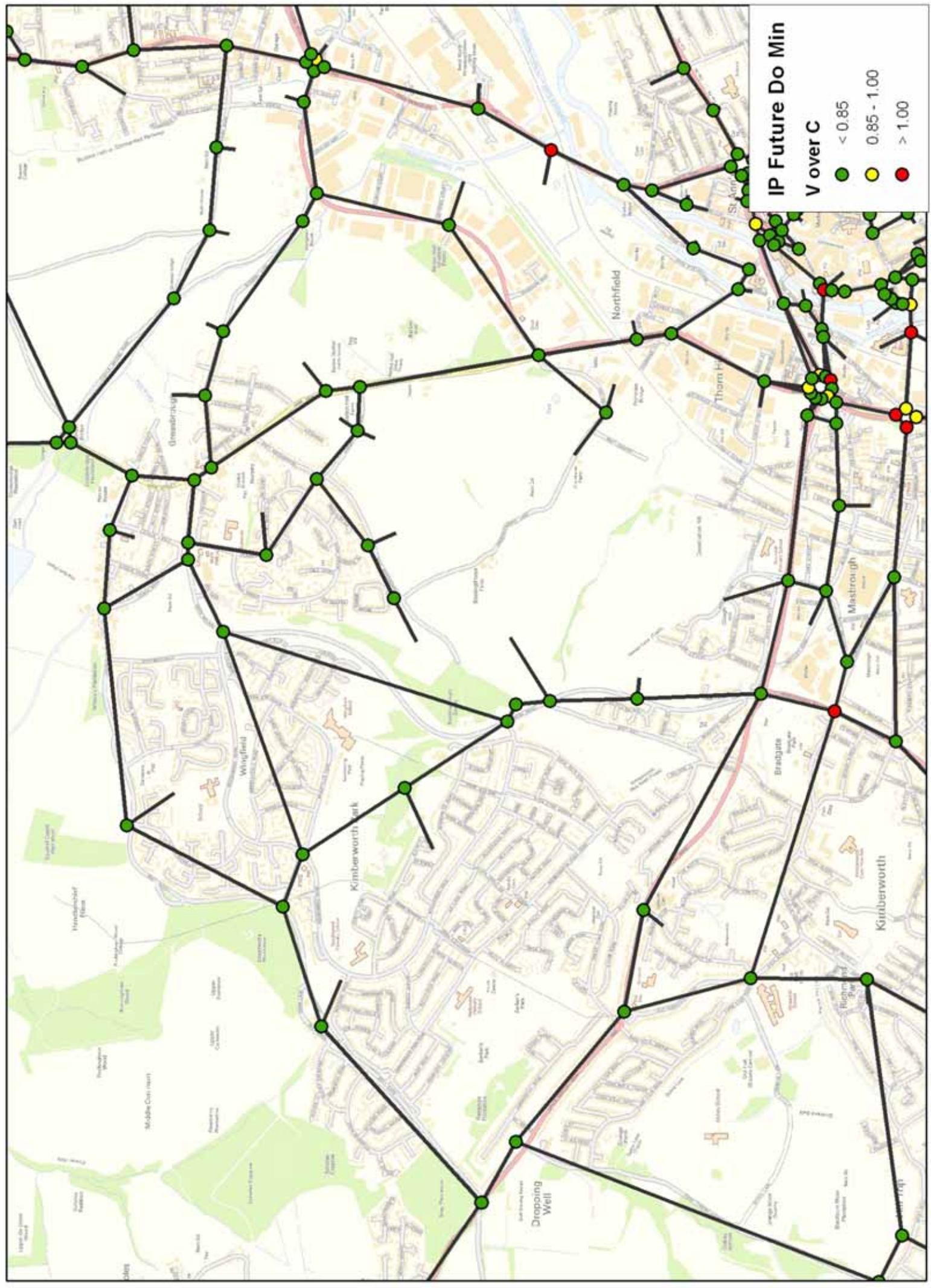




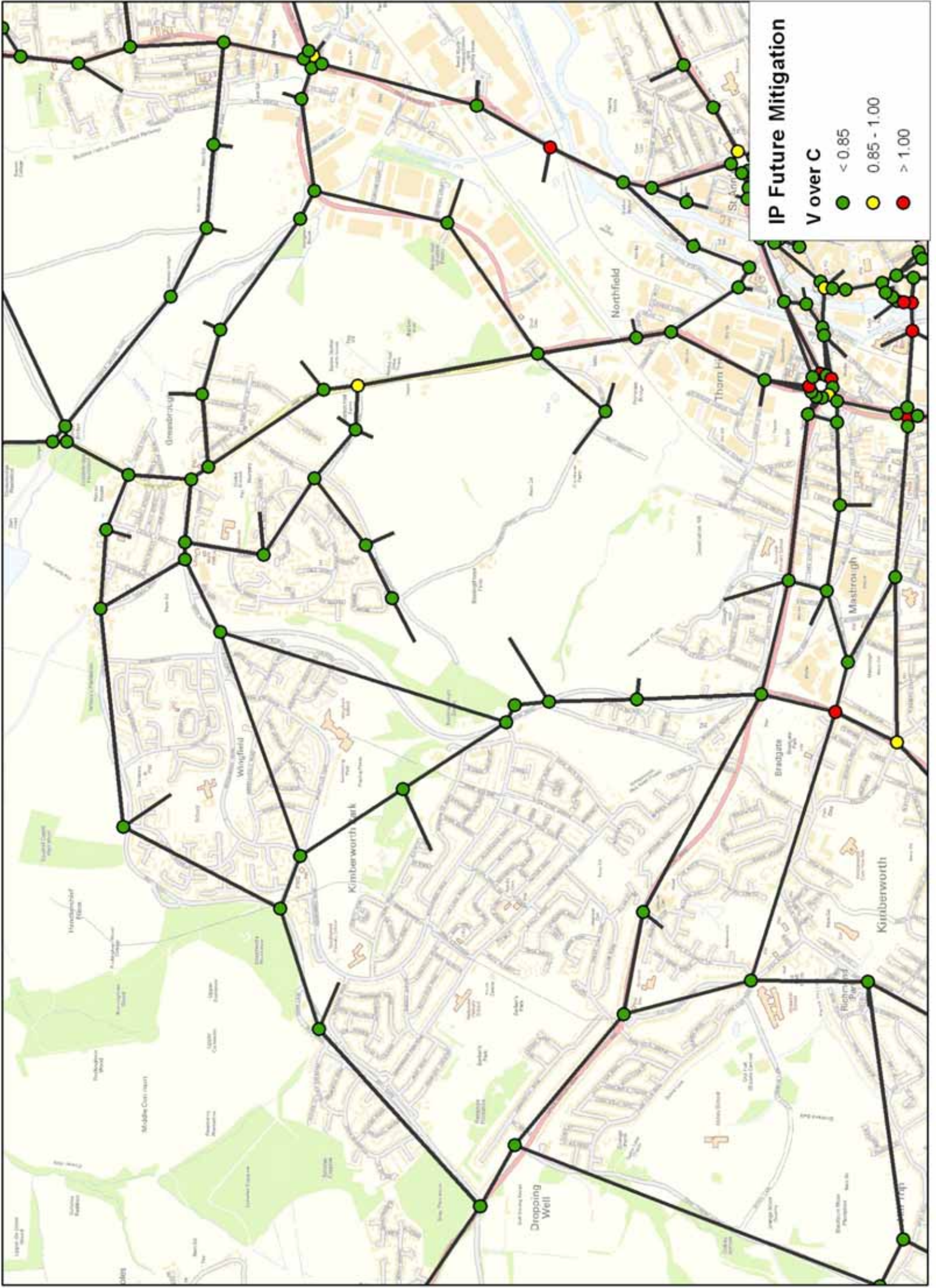










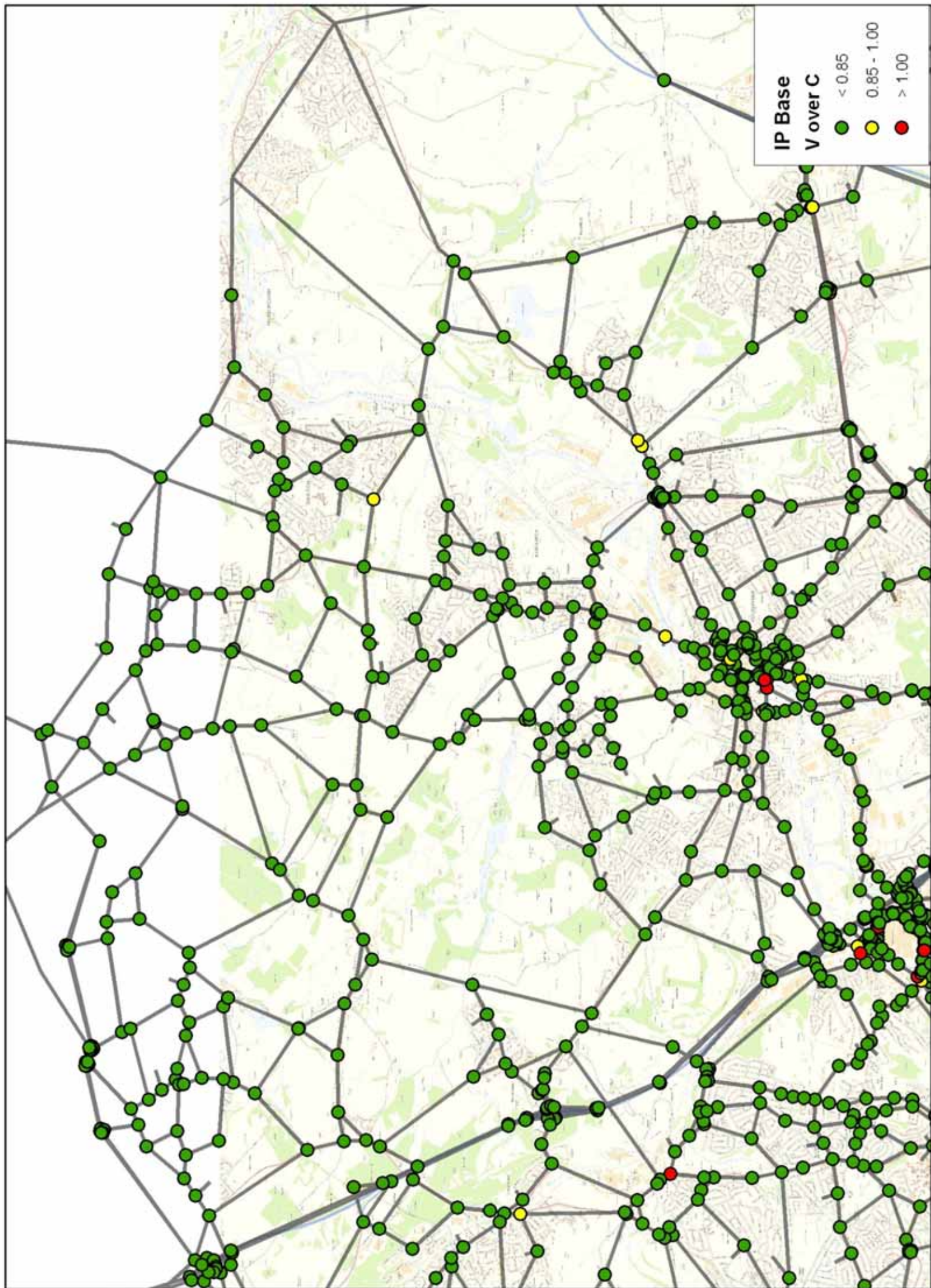


### IP Future Mitigation

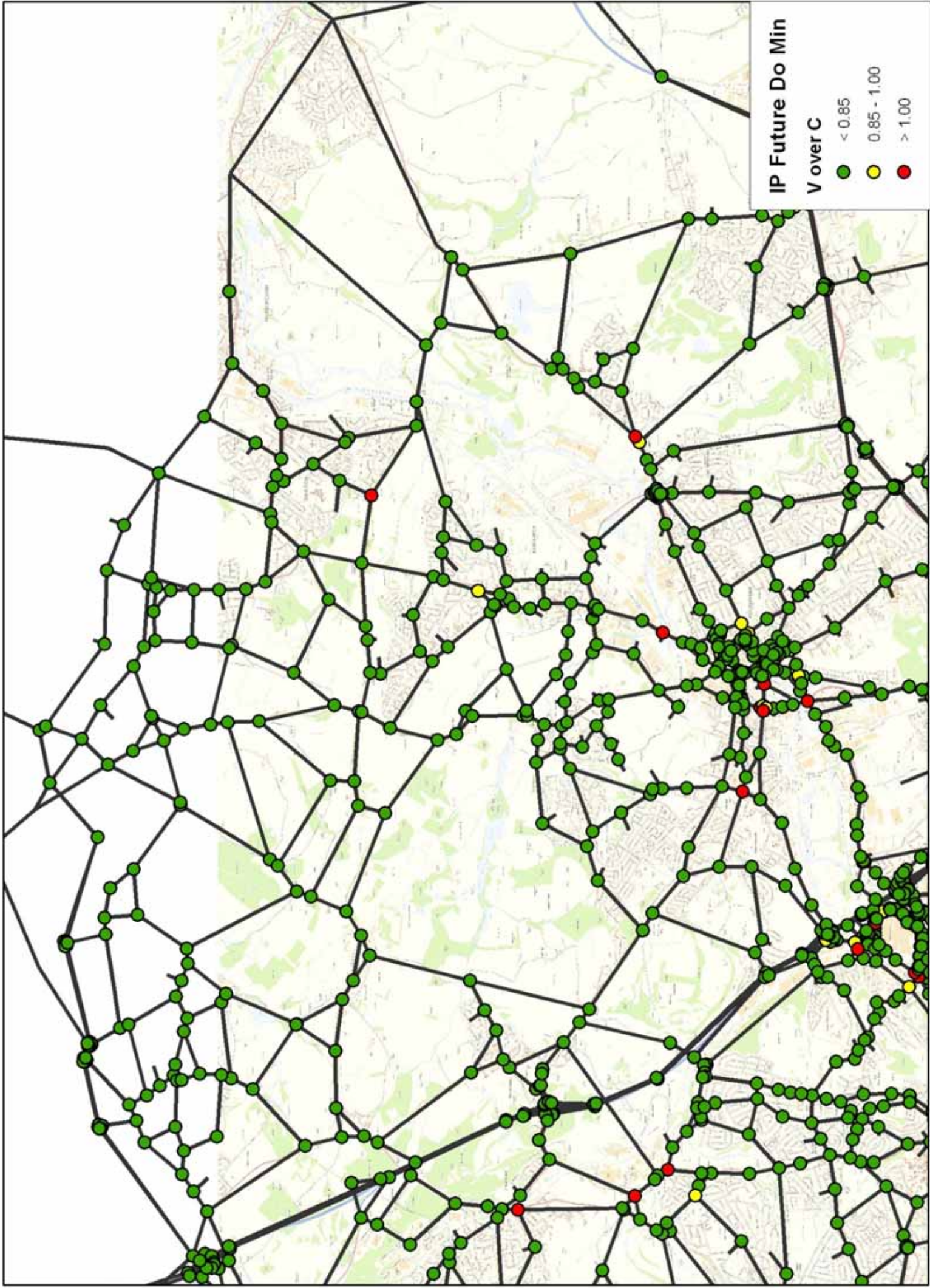
V over C

- <math>< 0.85</math>
- <math>0.85 - 1.00</math>
- <math>> 1.00</math>

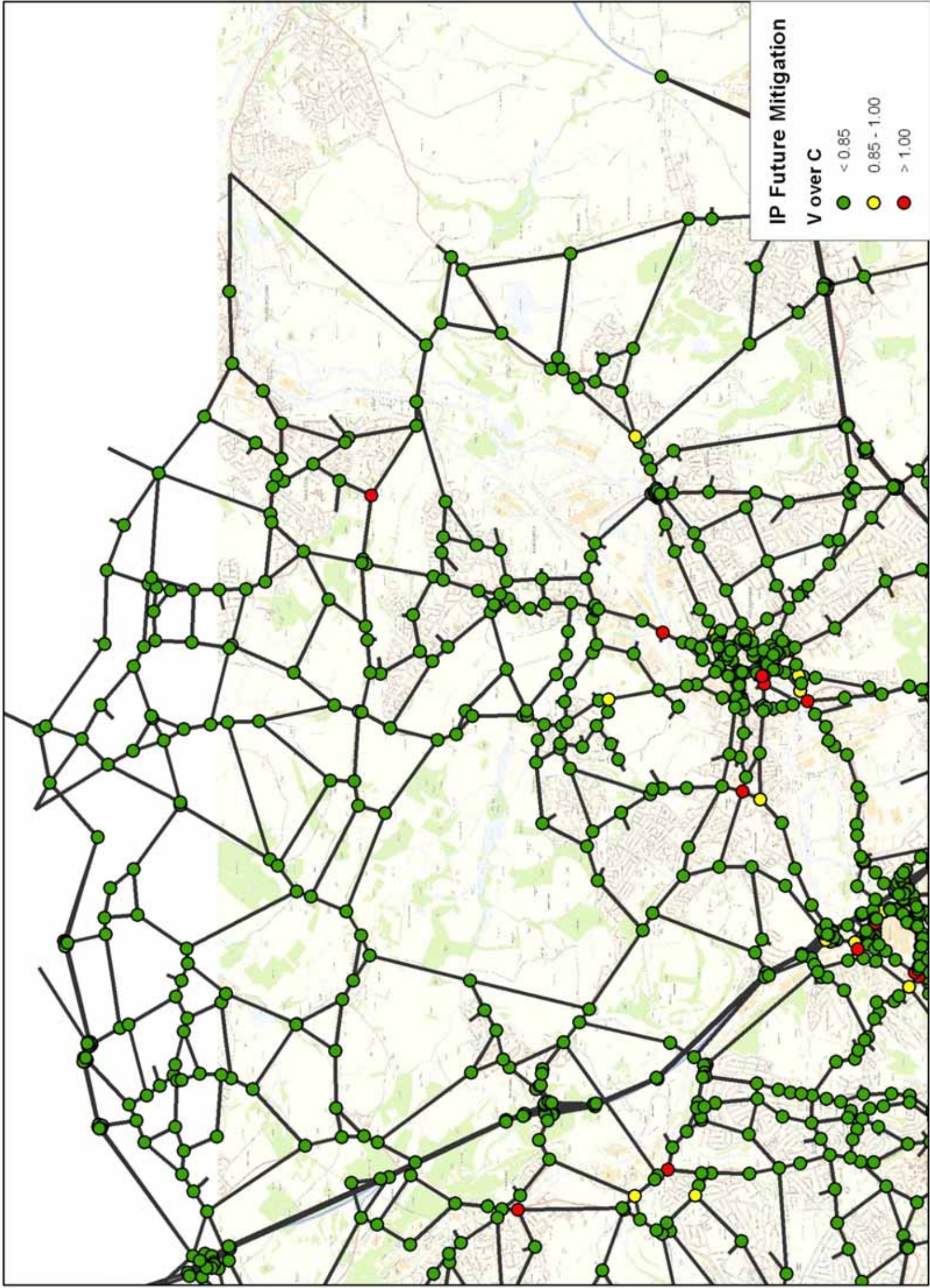




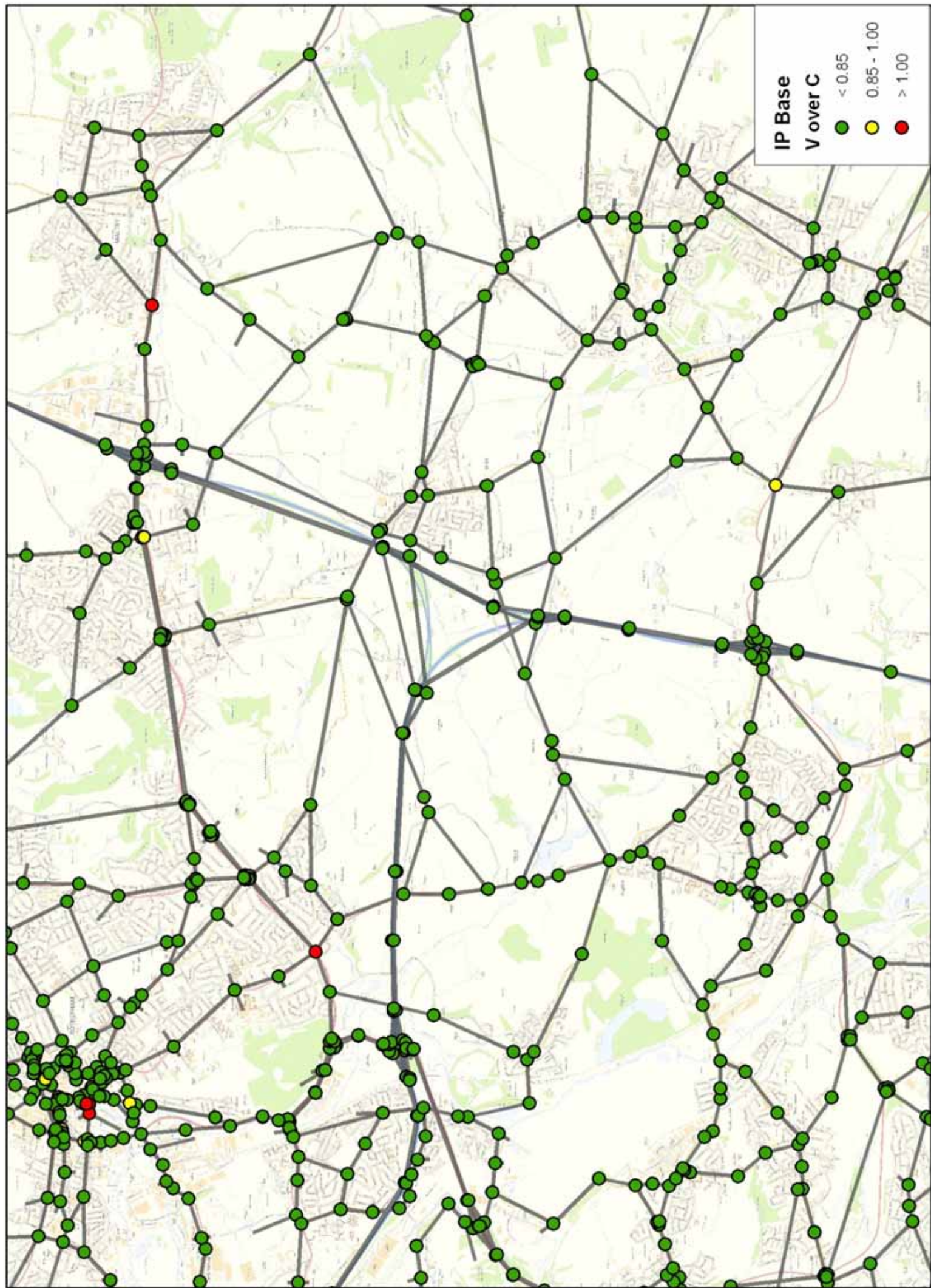




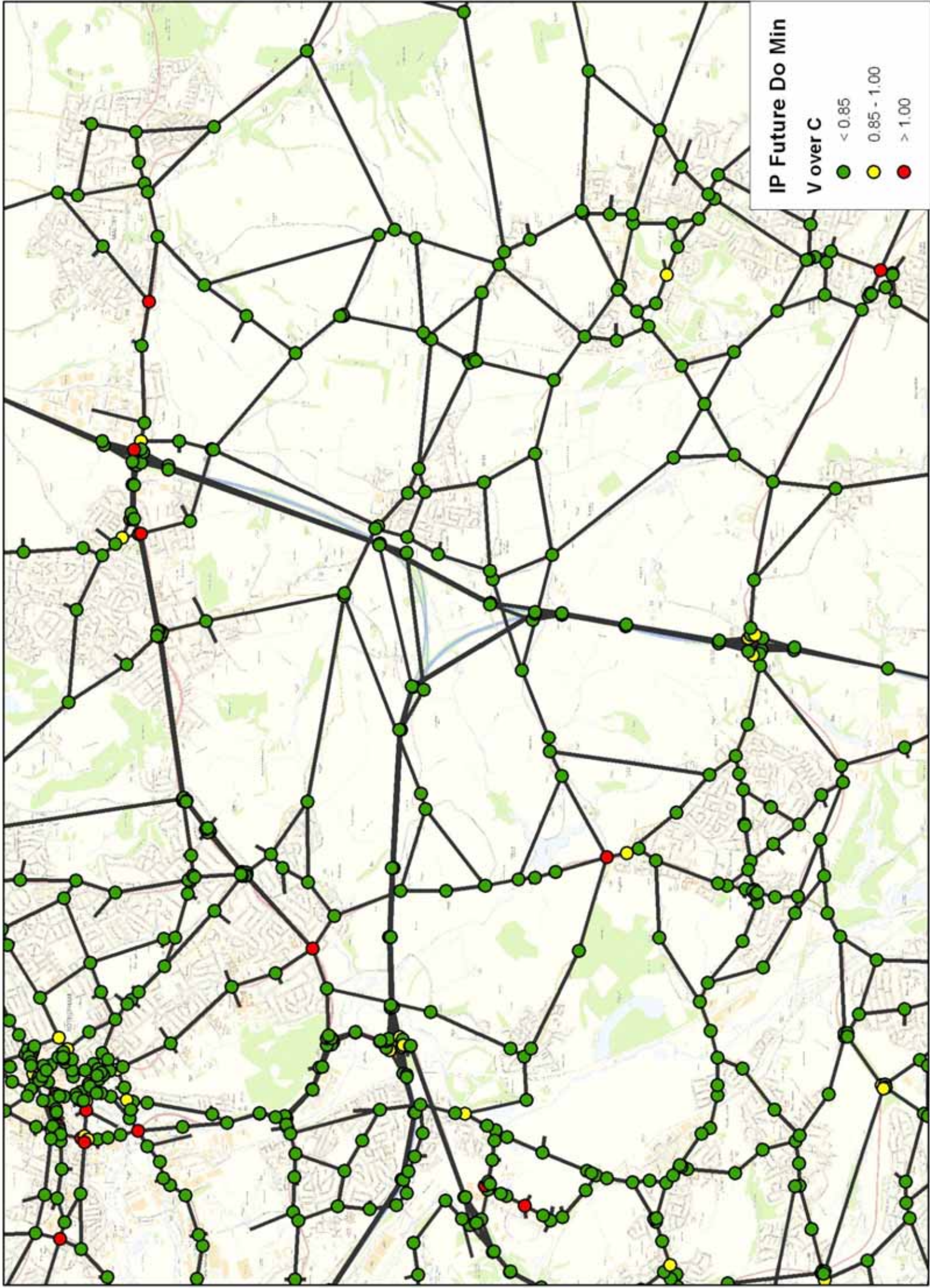




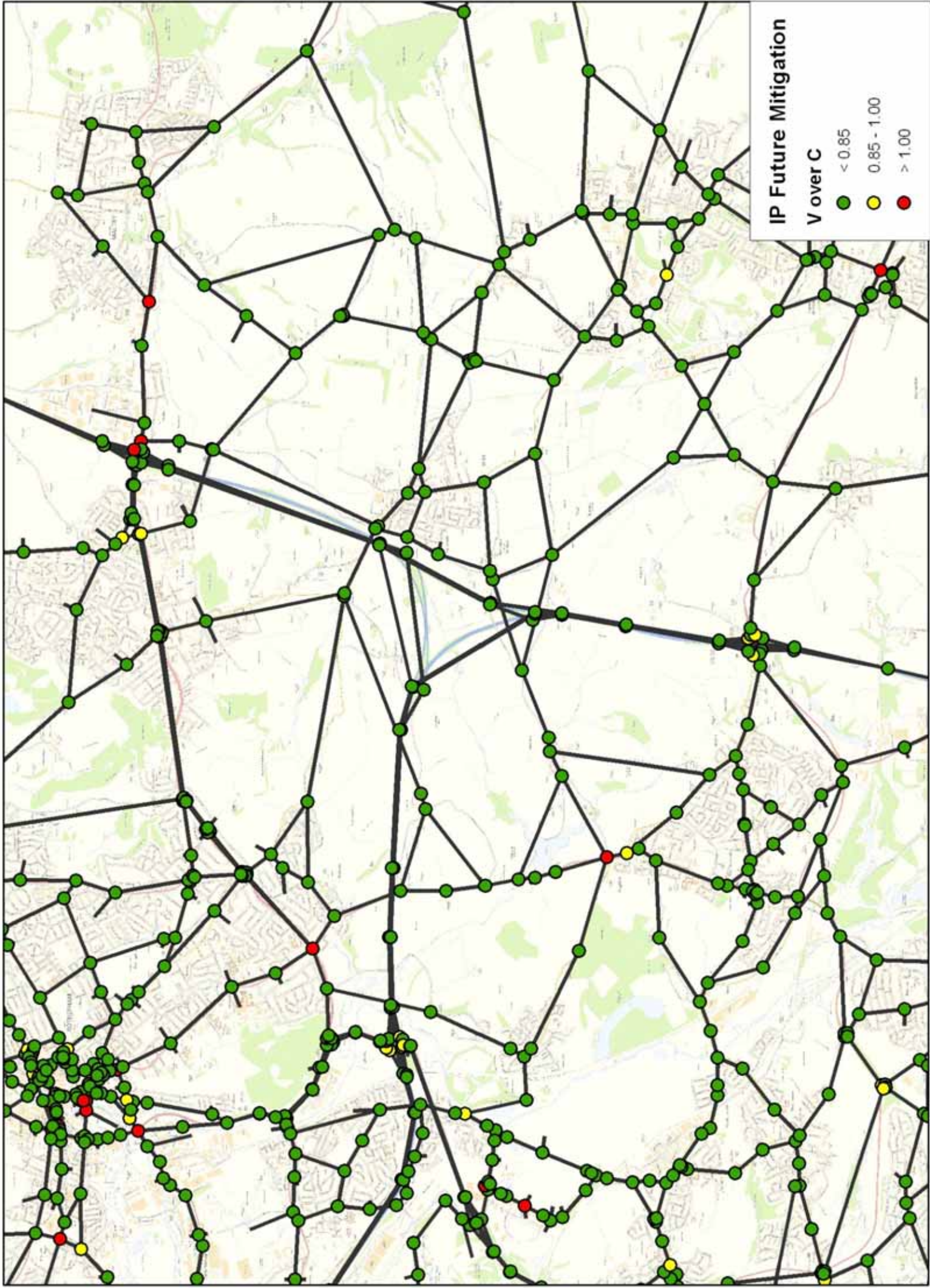








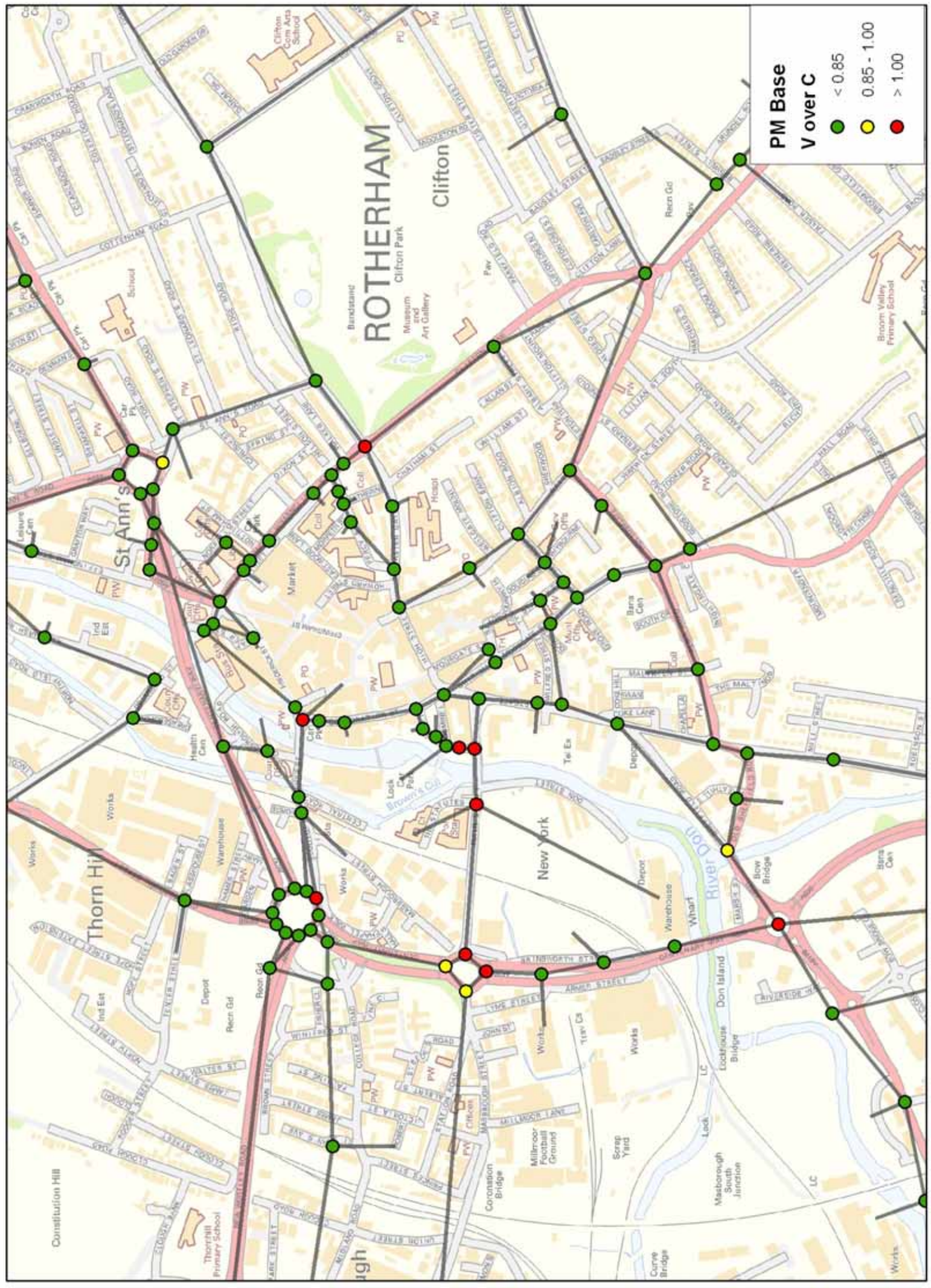






## Evening Peak Plots

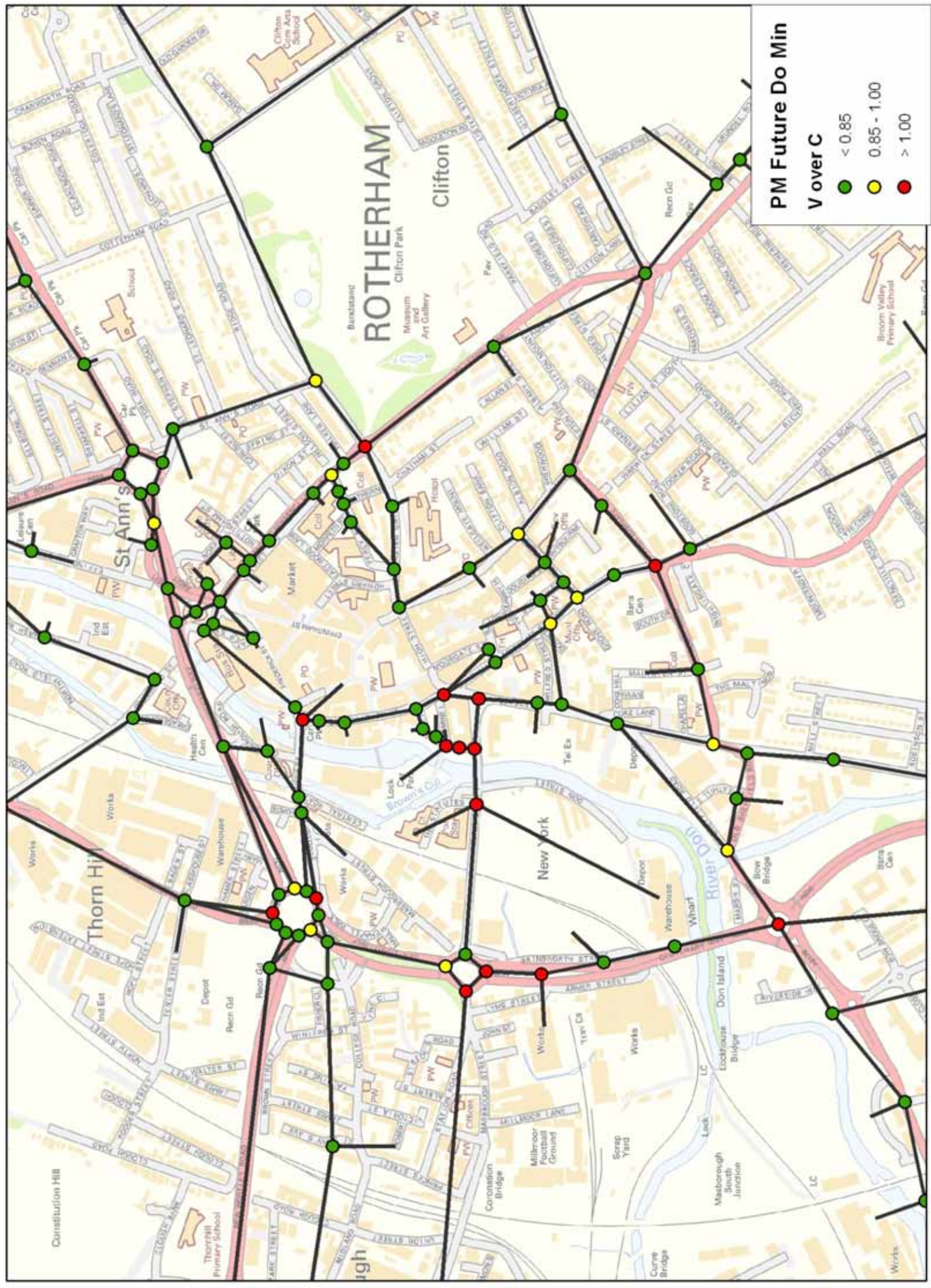




**PM Base  
V over C**

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- <math>0.85 - 1.00</math>
- <math>> 1.00</math>





**PM Future Do Min**

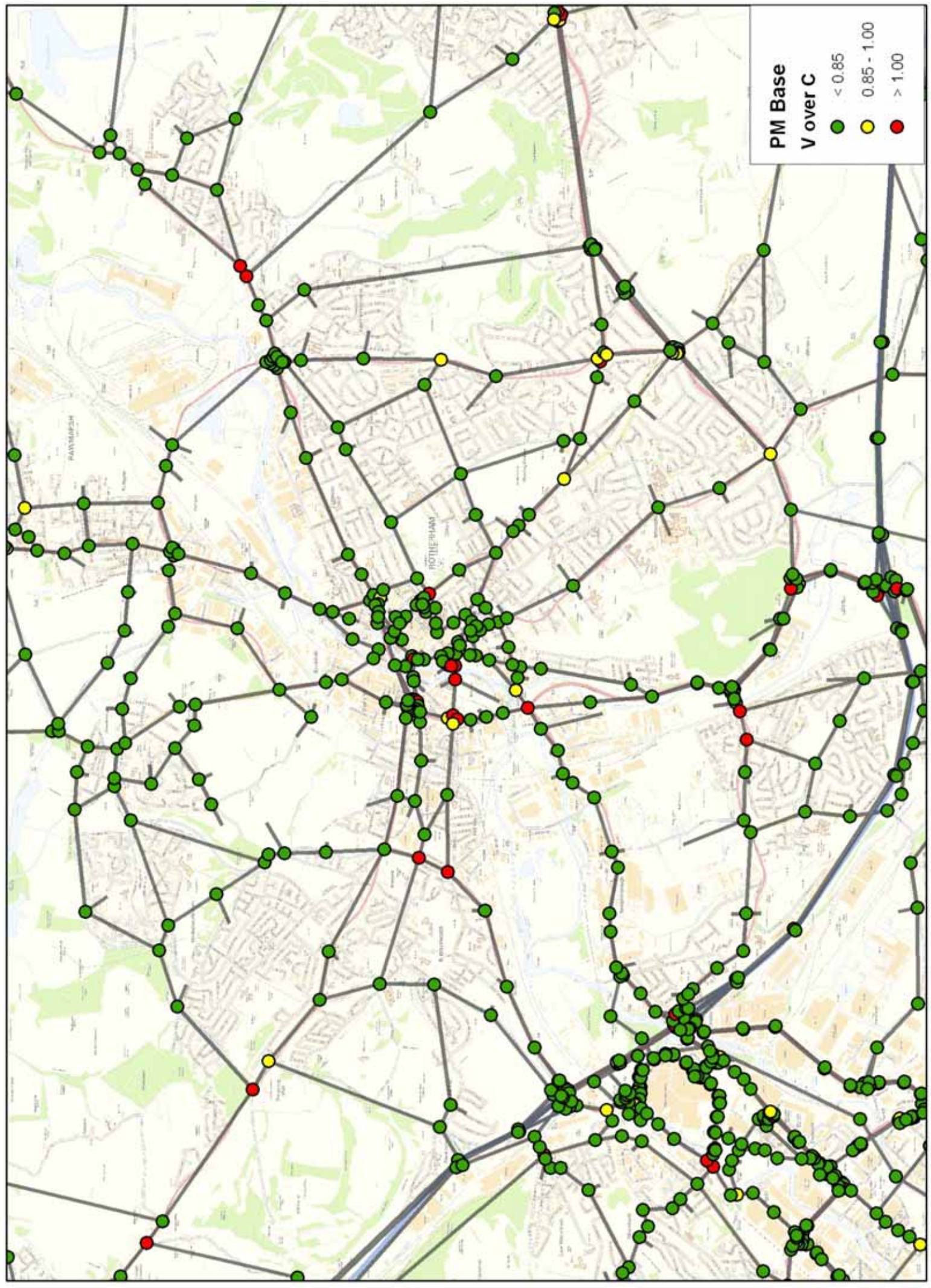
**V over C**

- < 0.85
- 0.85 - 1.00
- > 1.00

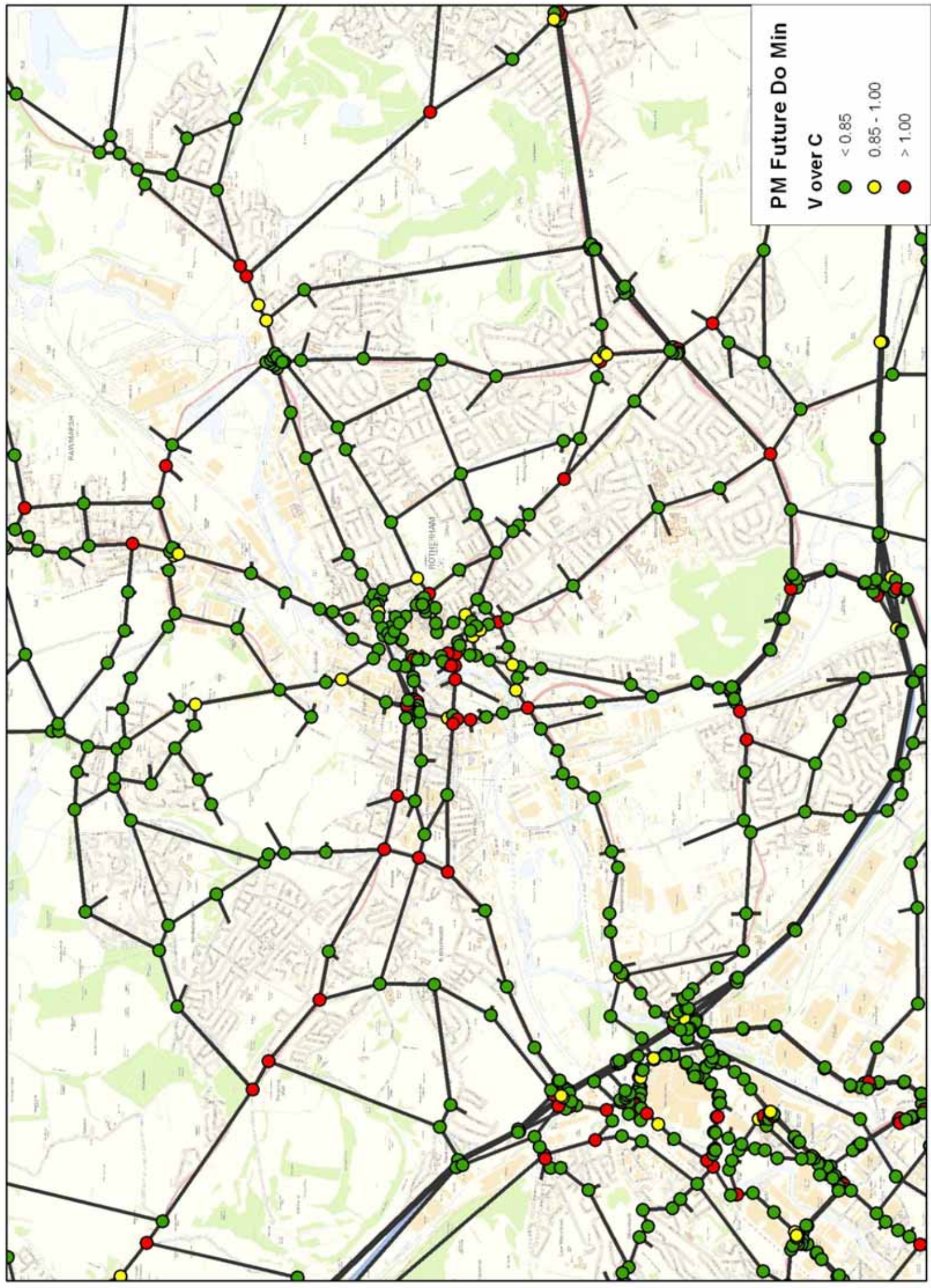




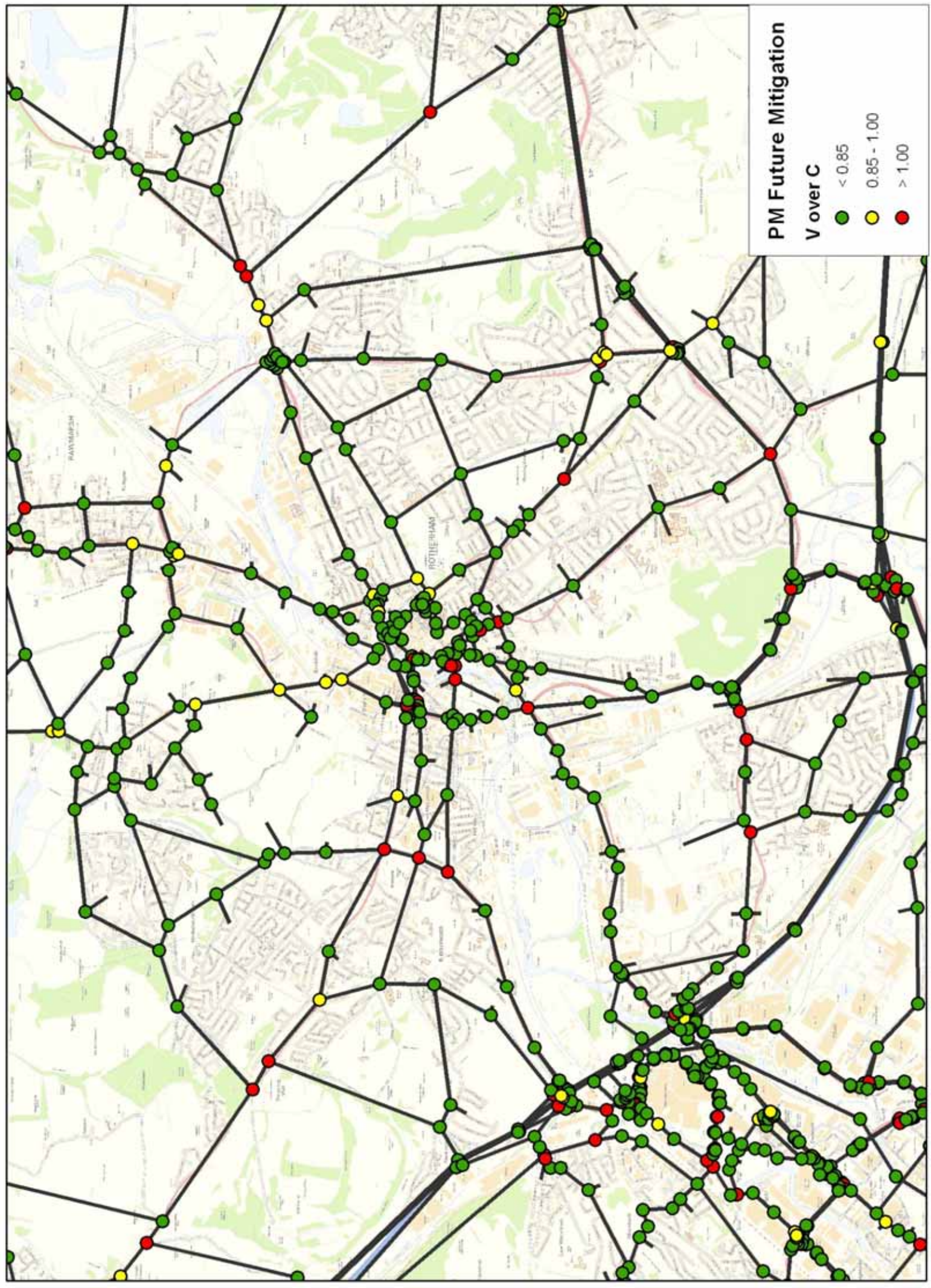










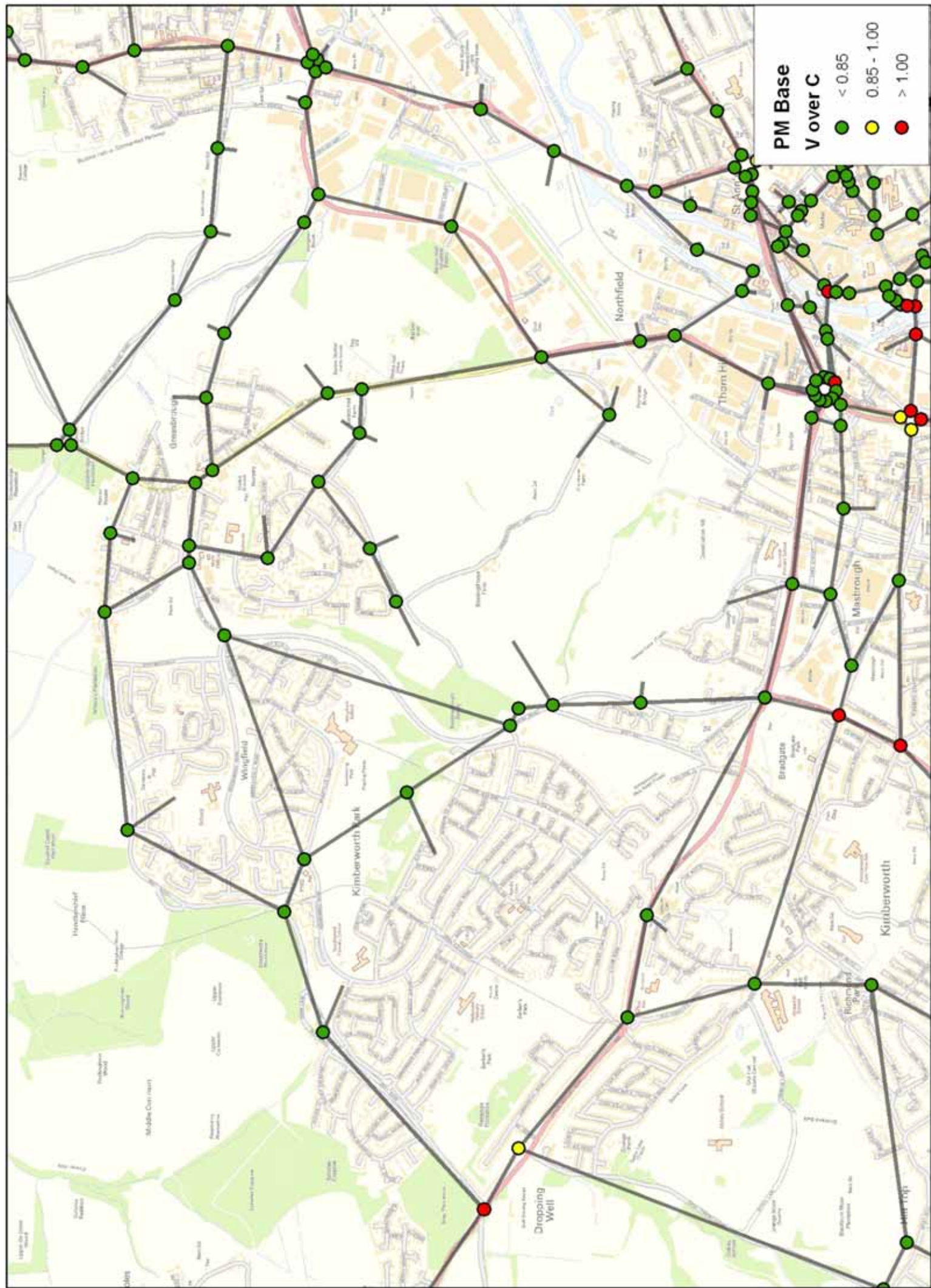


### PM Future Mitigation

V over C

- < 0.85
- 0.85 - 1.00
- > 1.00

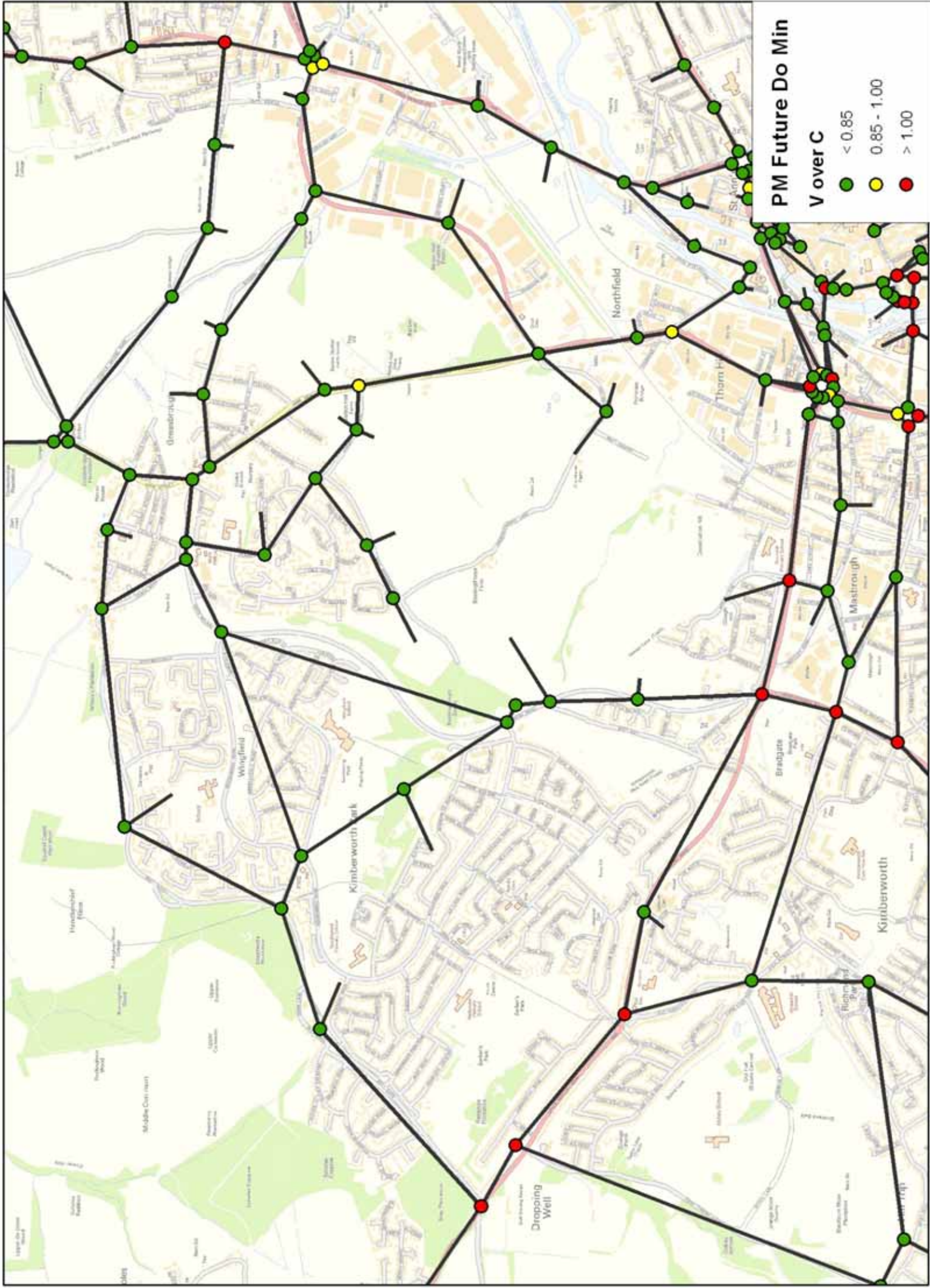




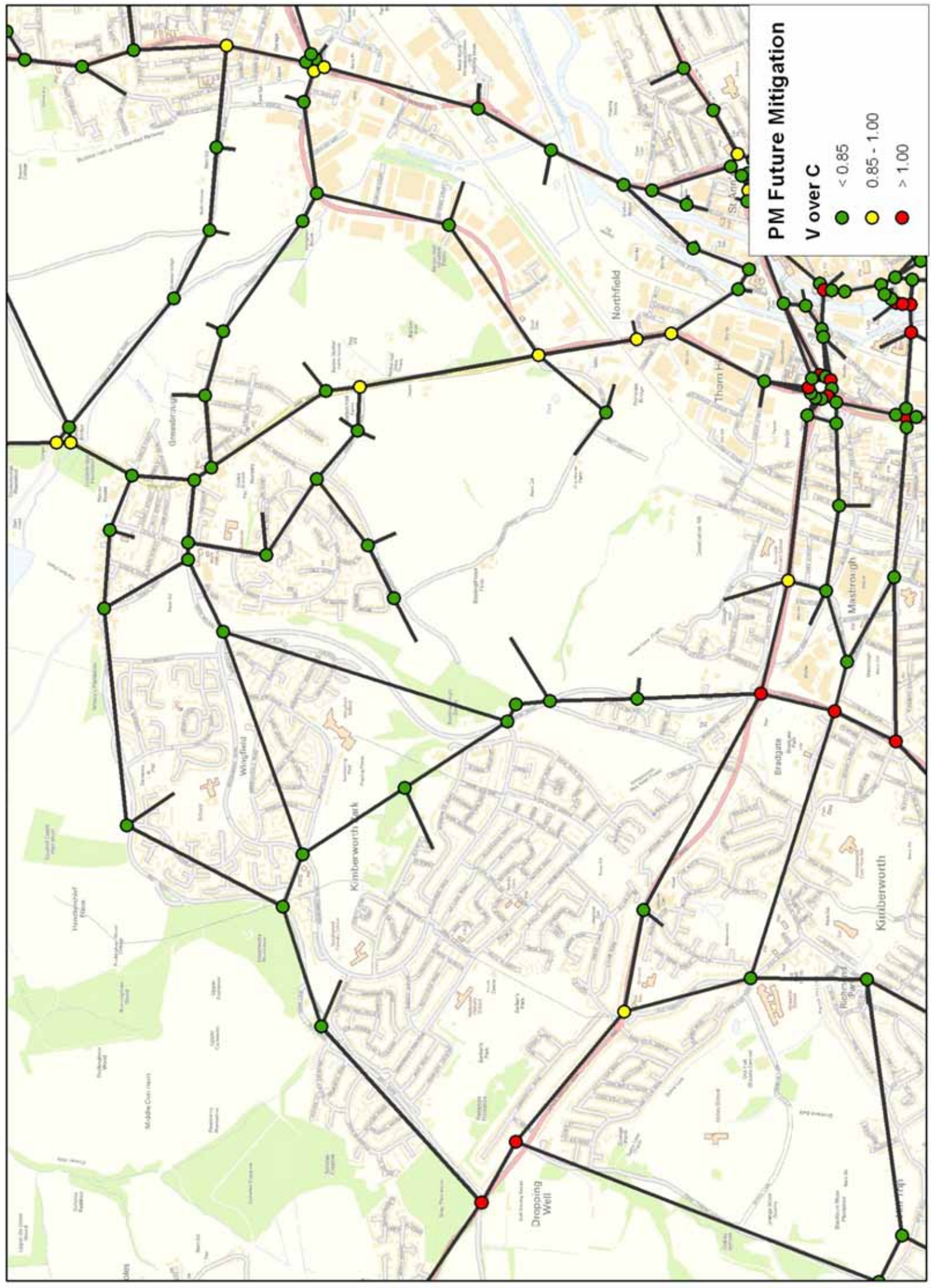
**PM Base  
V over C**

- < 0.85
- 0.85 - 1.00
- > 1.00







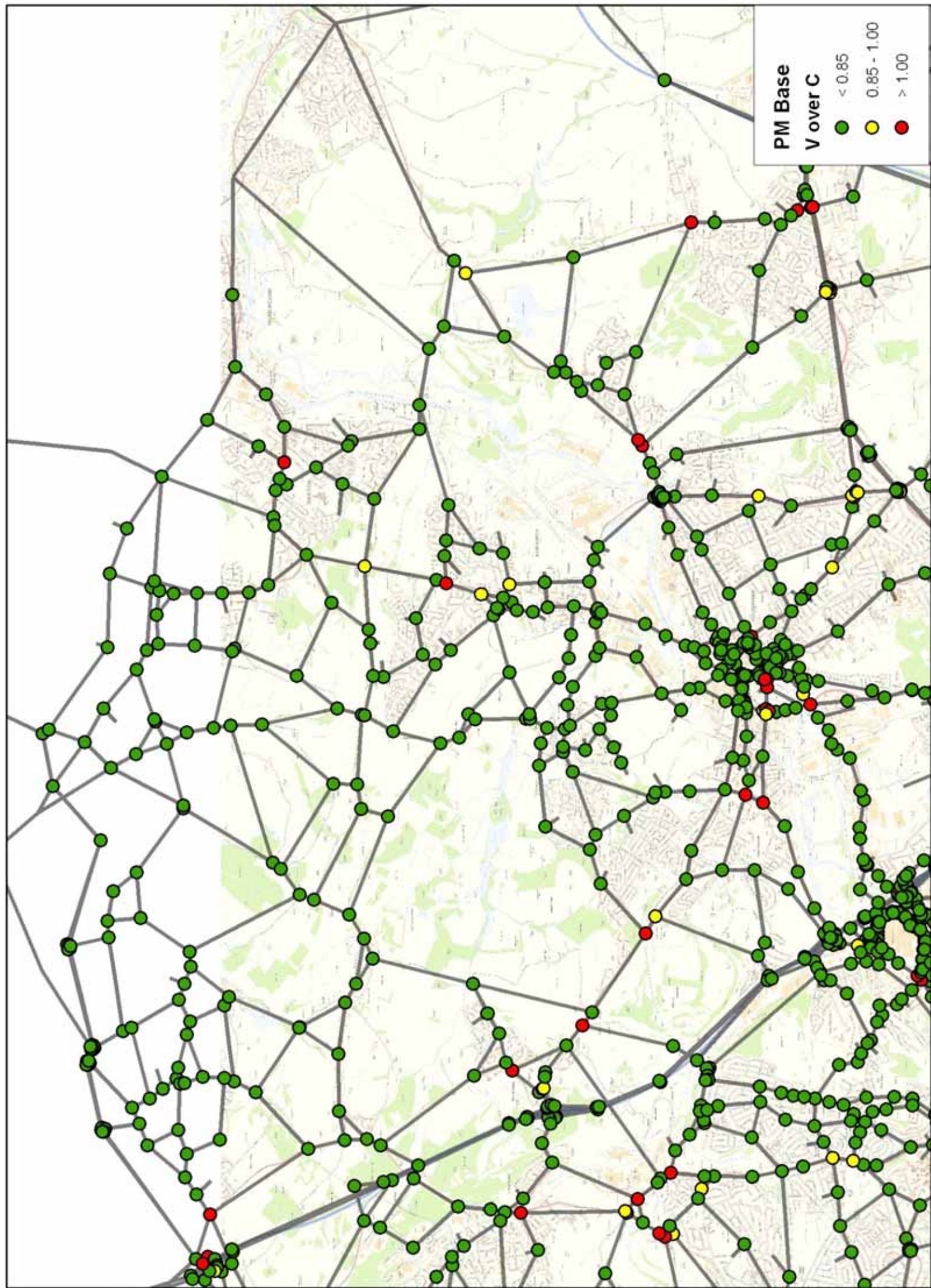


### PM Future Mitigation

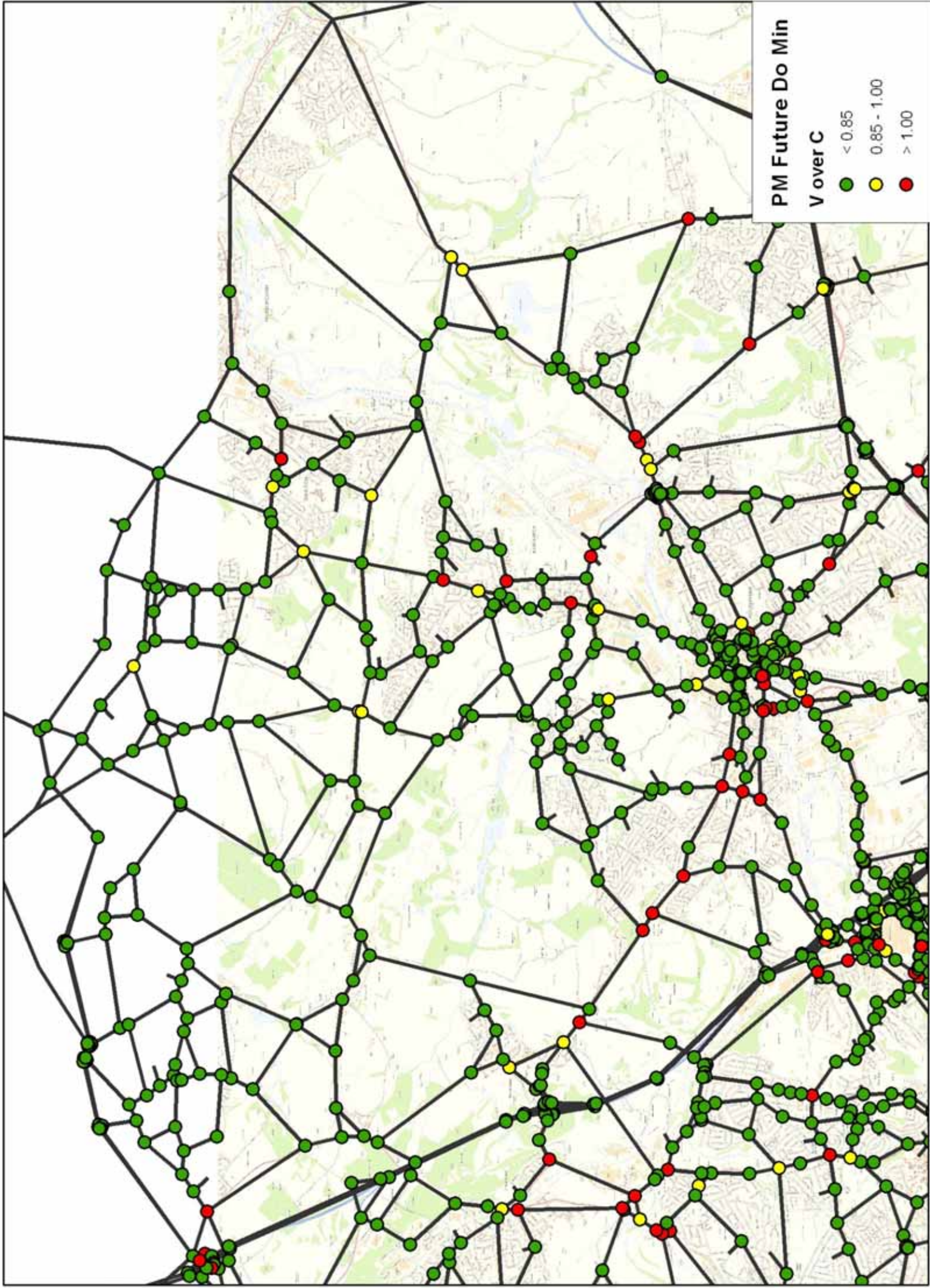
V over C

- < 0.85
- 0.85 - 1.00
- > 1.00

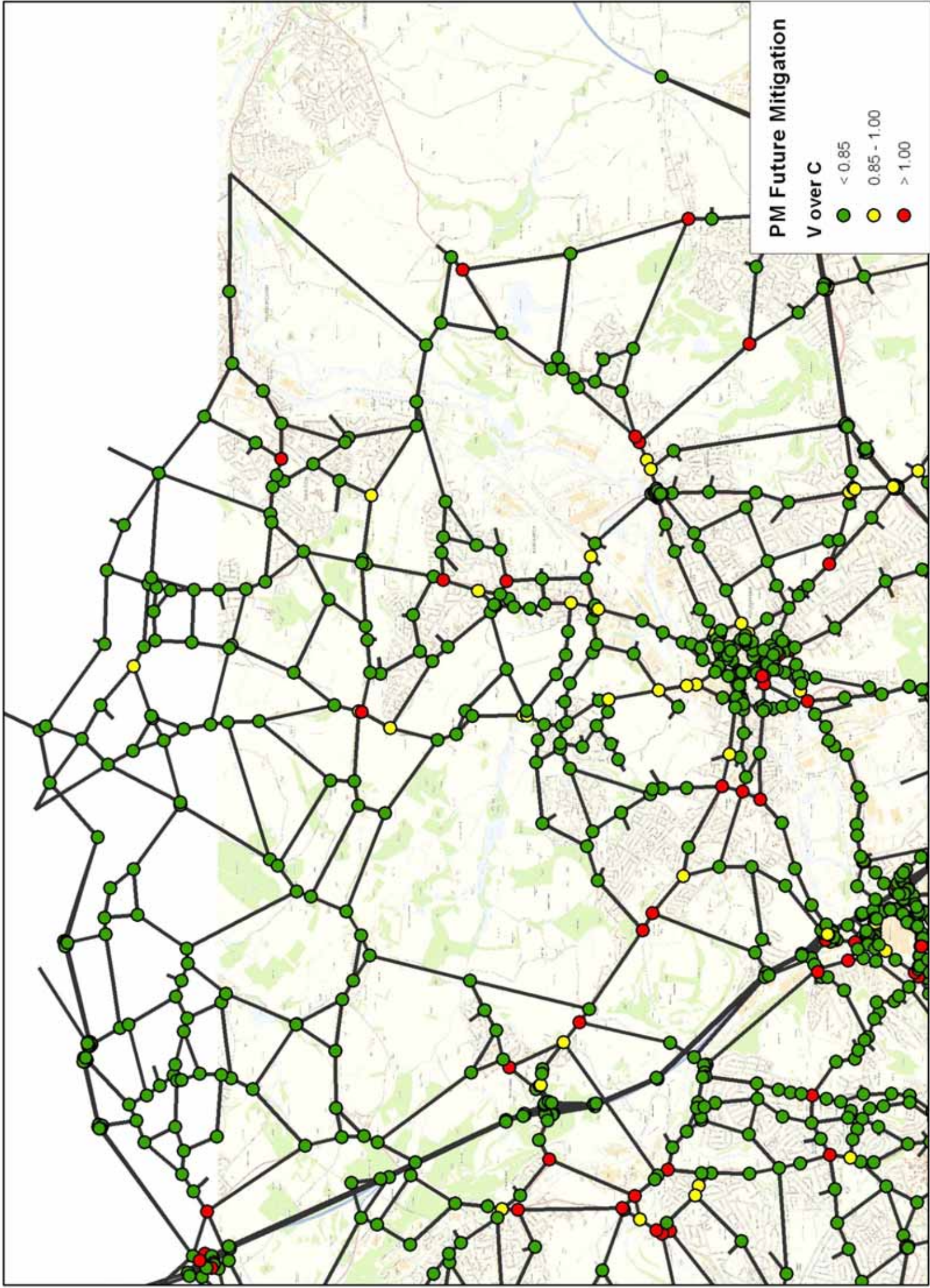




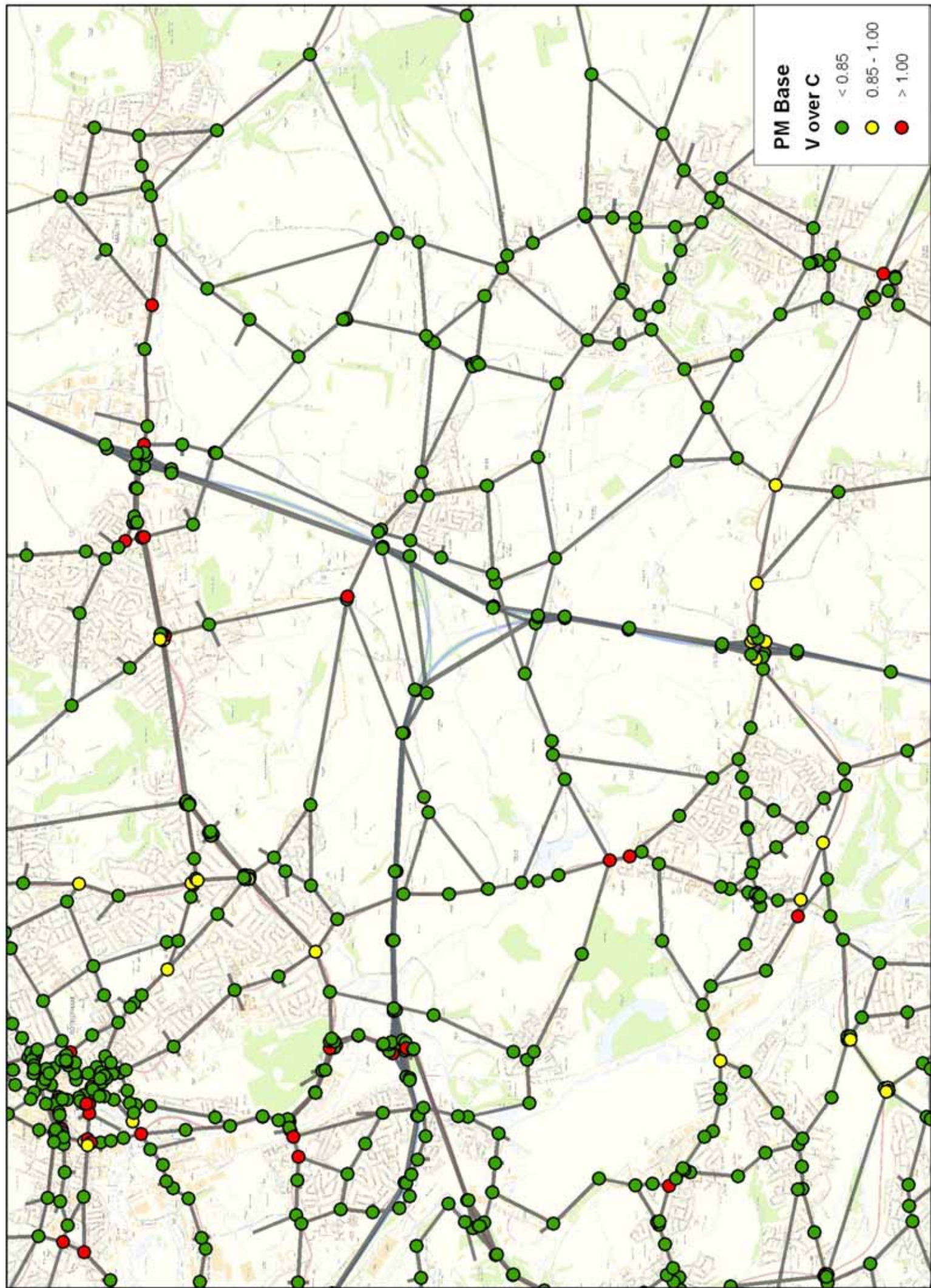




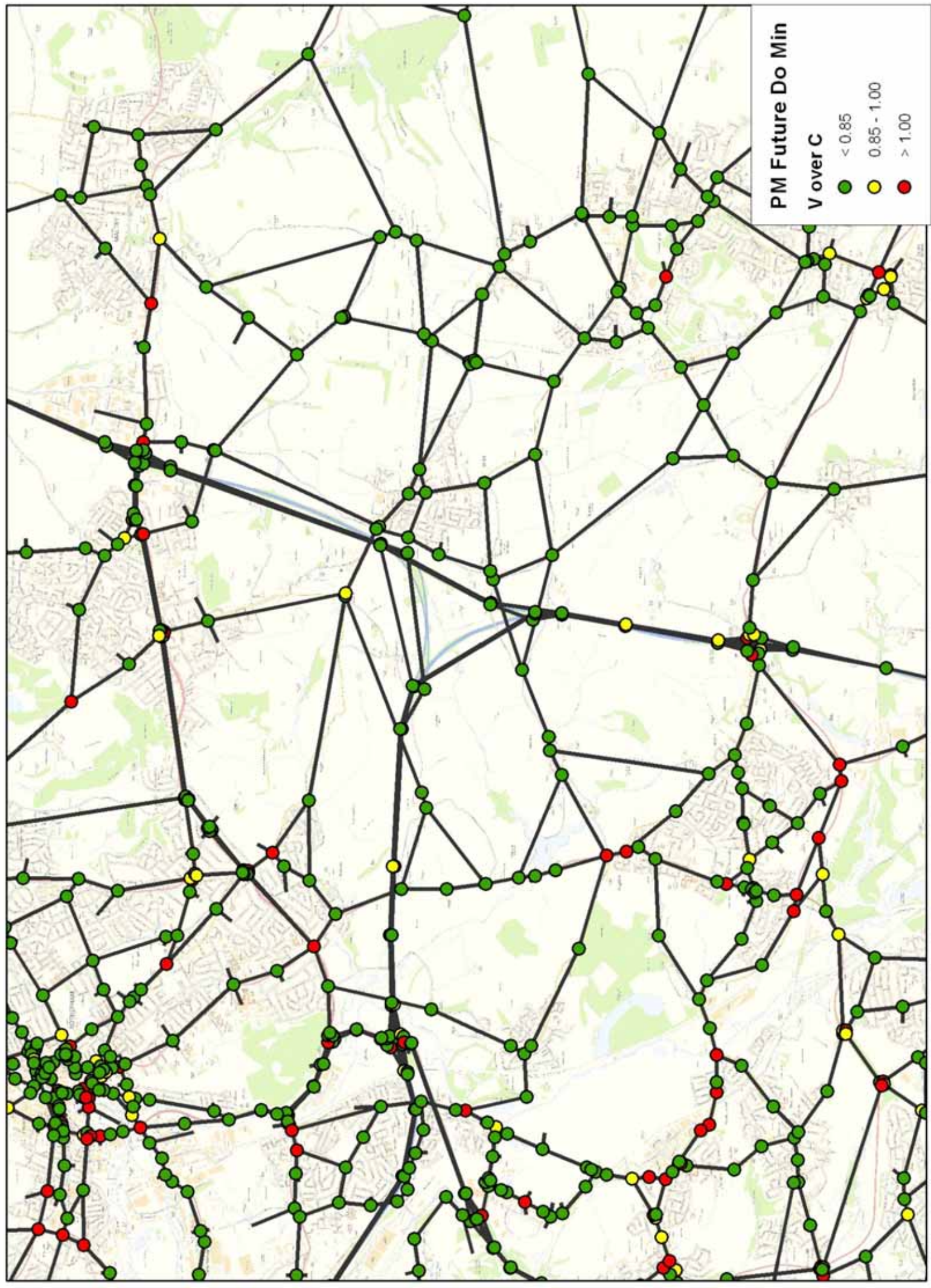




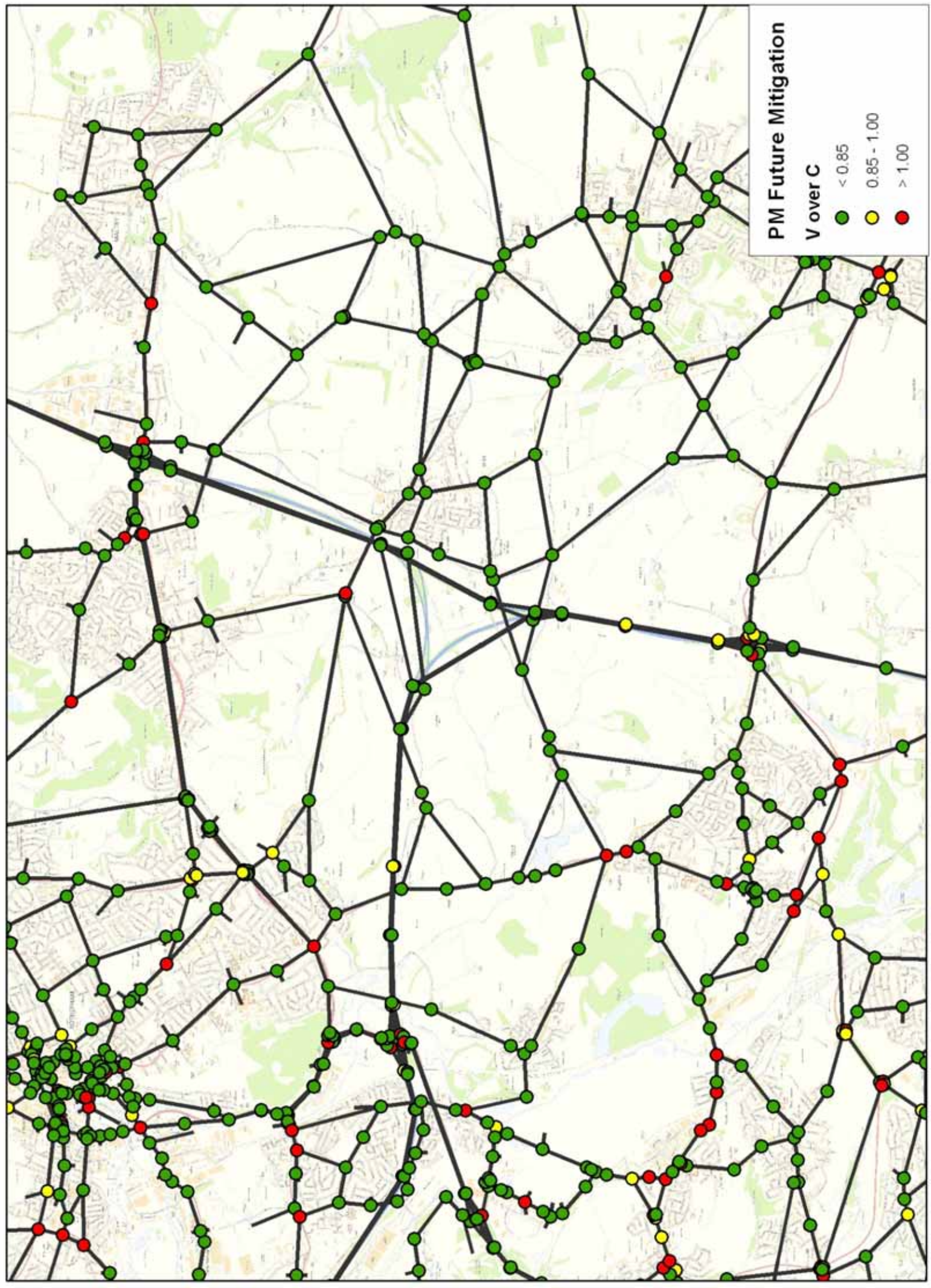










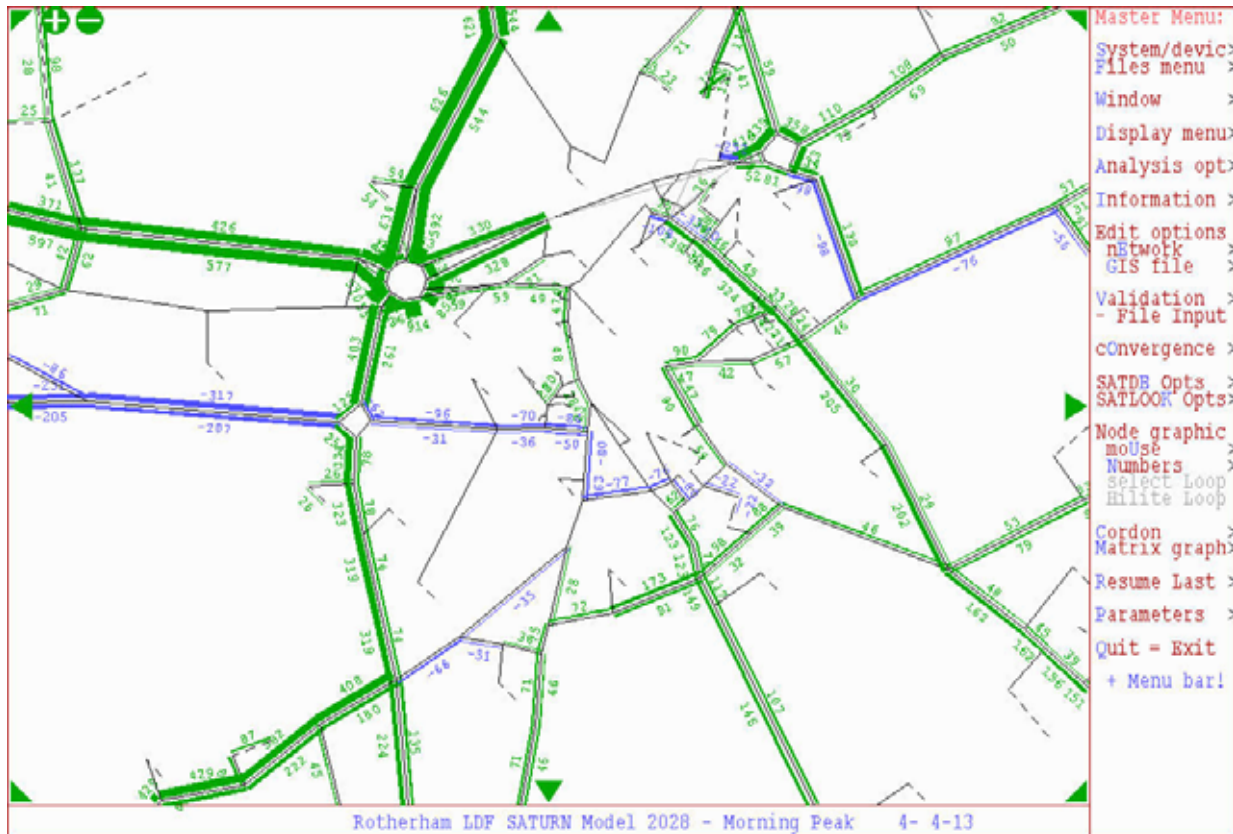




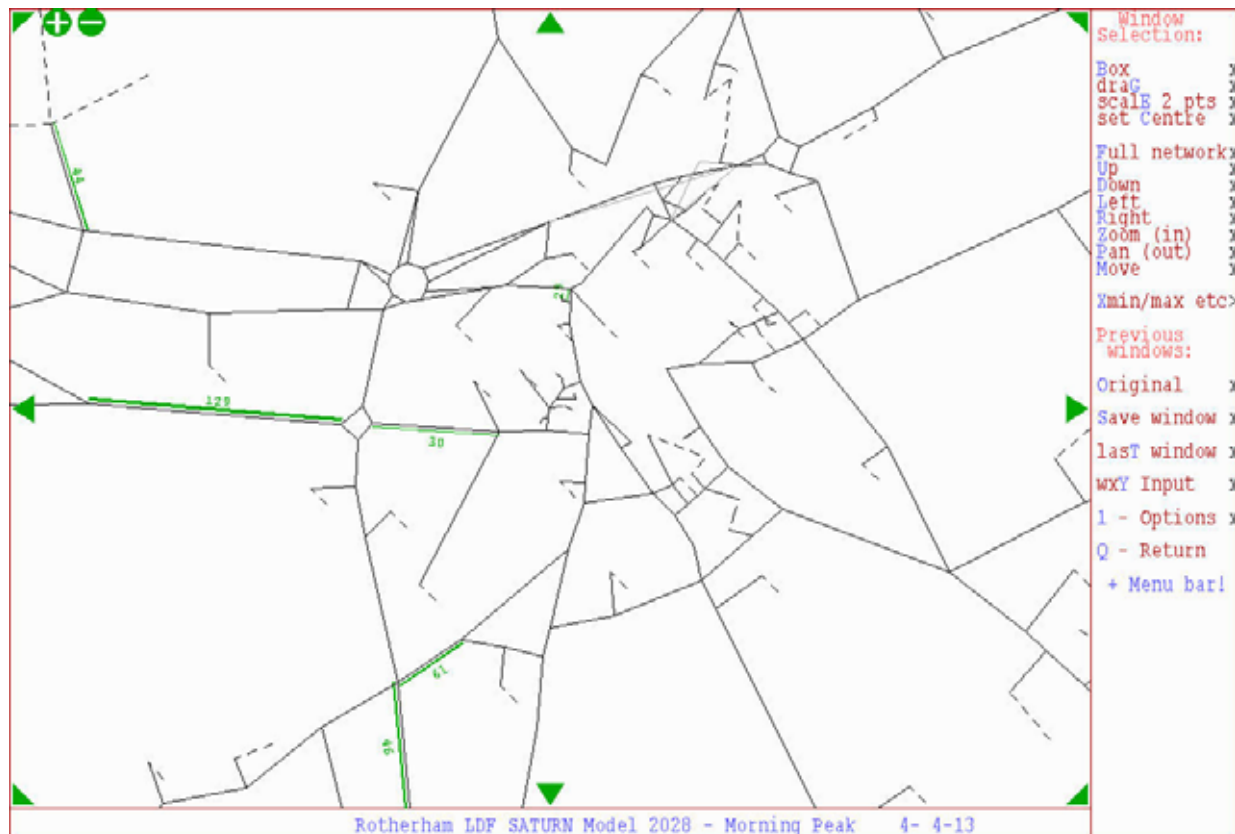
## **Appendix F: Base to Do Minimum Flow and Delay Difference Plots**



## Flow Difference, Rotherham Town Centre, AM



## Delay Difference, Rotherham Town Centre, AM

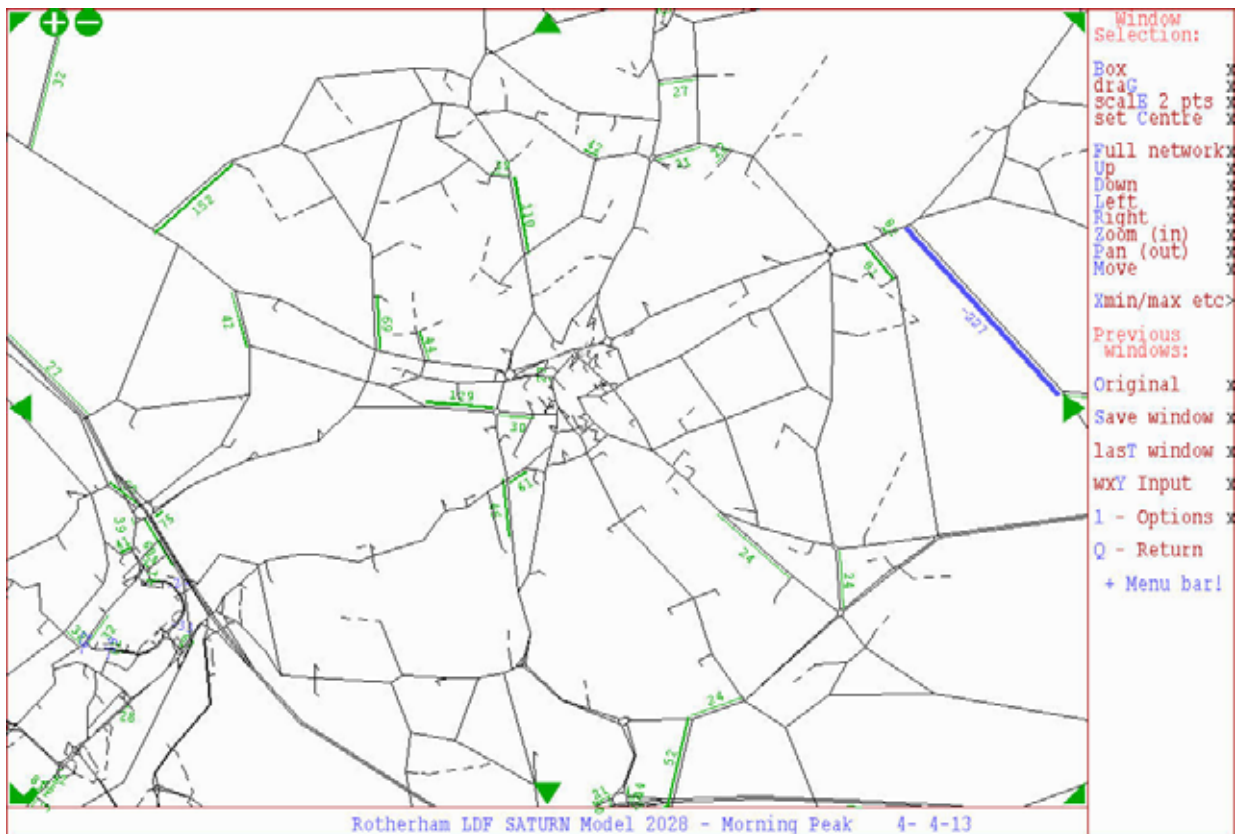




# Flow Difference, Rotherham, AM

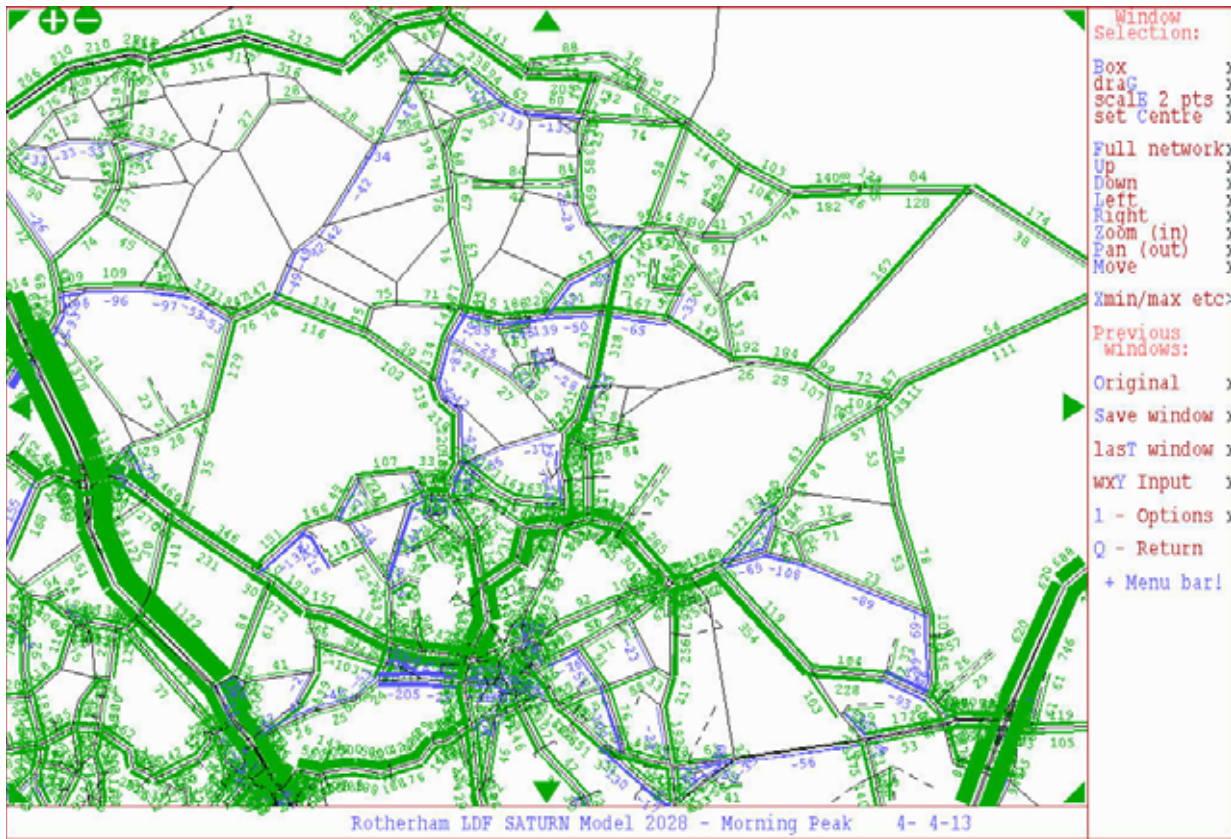


# Delay Difference, Rotherham, AM

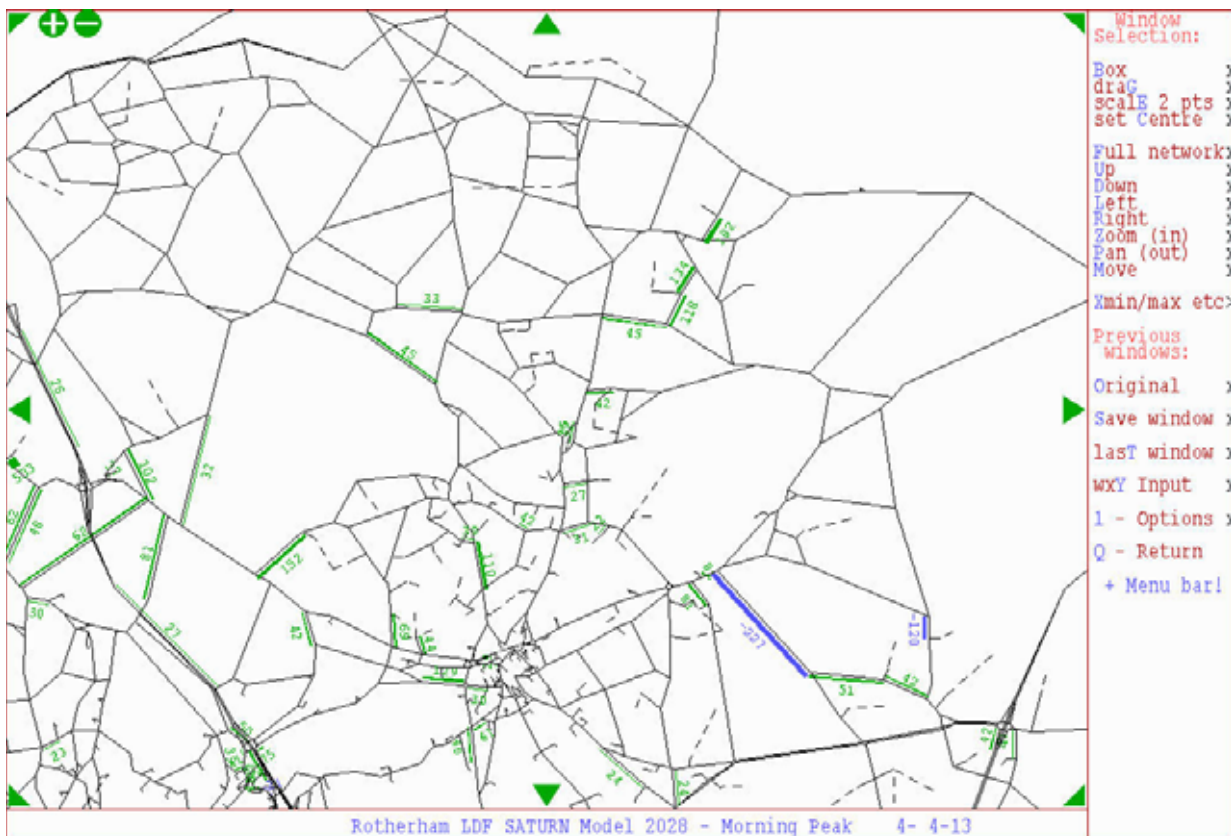




# Flow Difference, North of Rotherham, AM

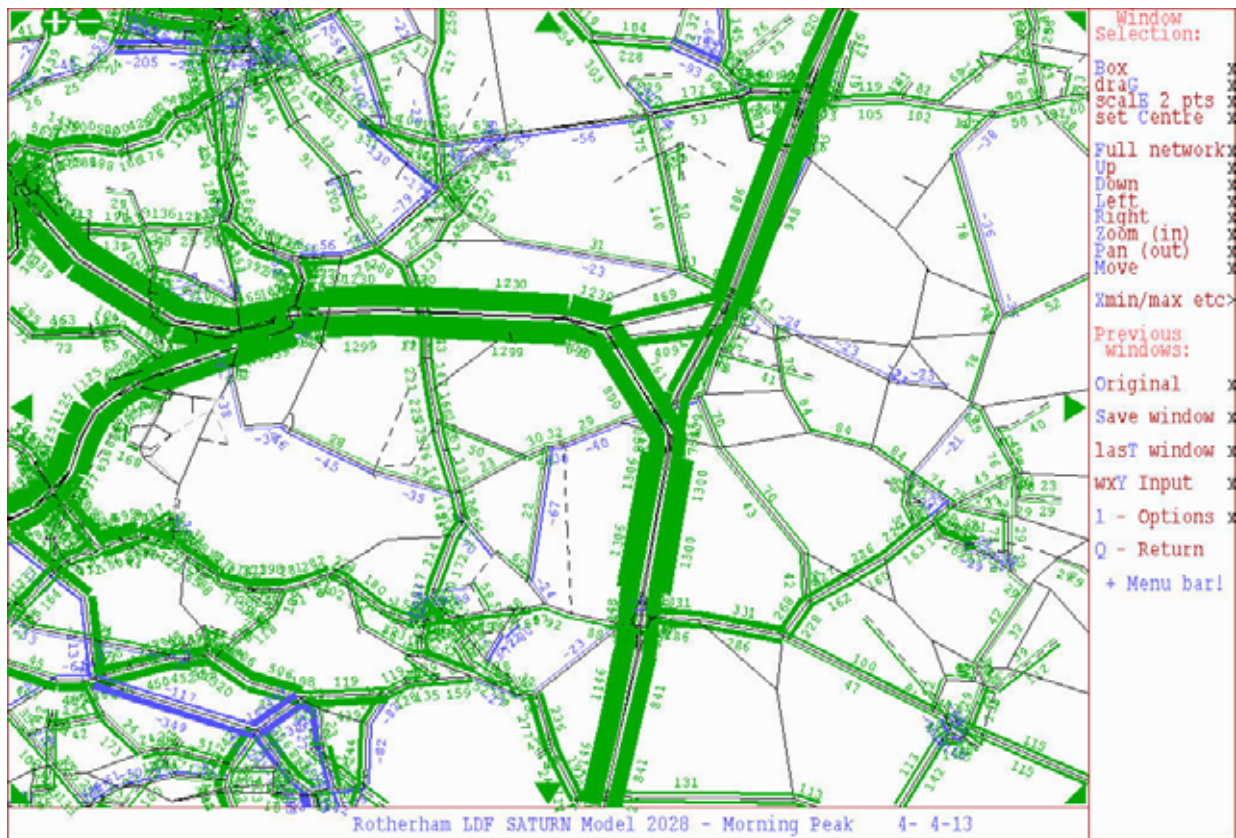


# Delay Difference, North of Rotherham, AM

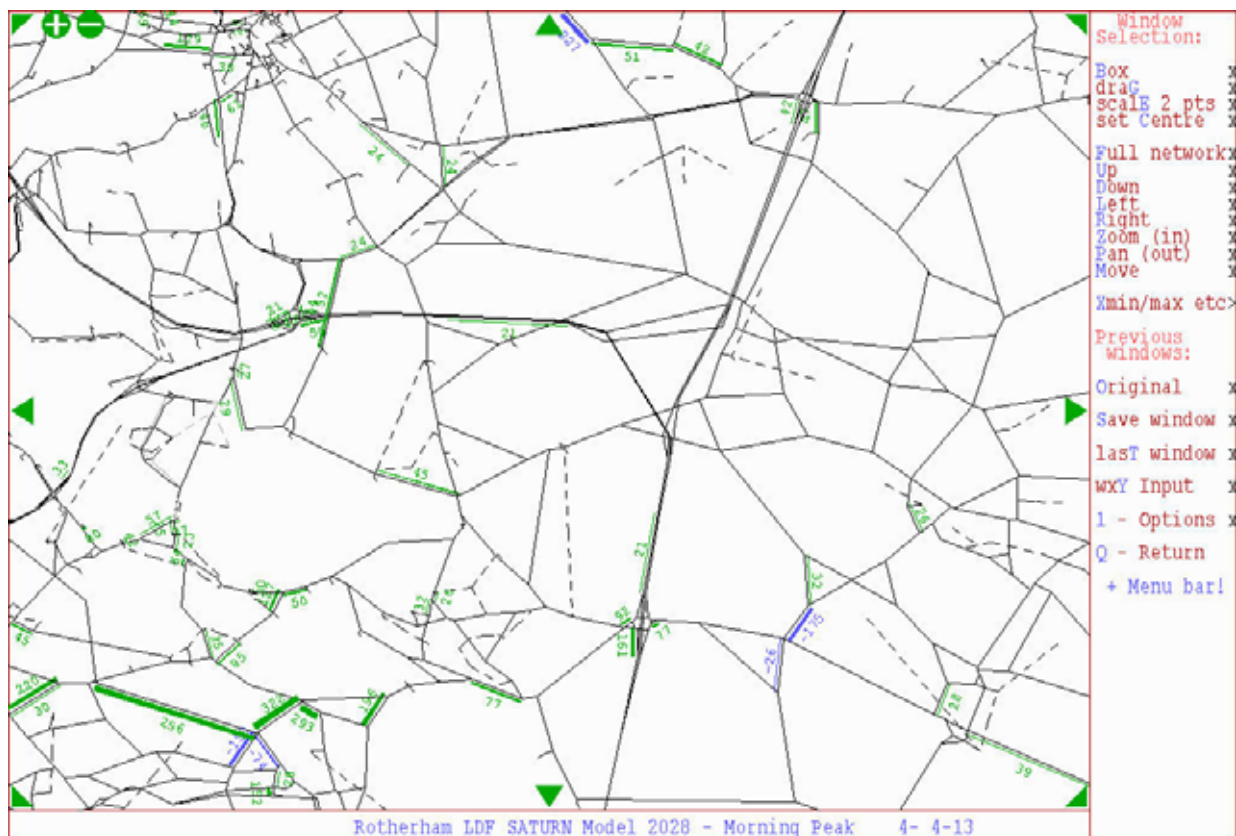




# Flow Difference, South of Rotherham, AM



# Delay Difference, South of Rotherham, AM

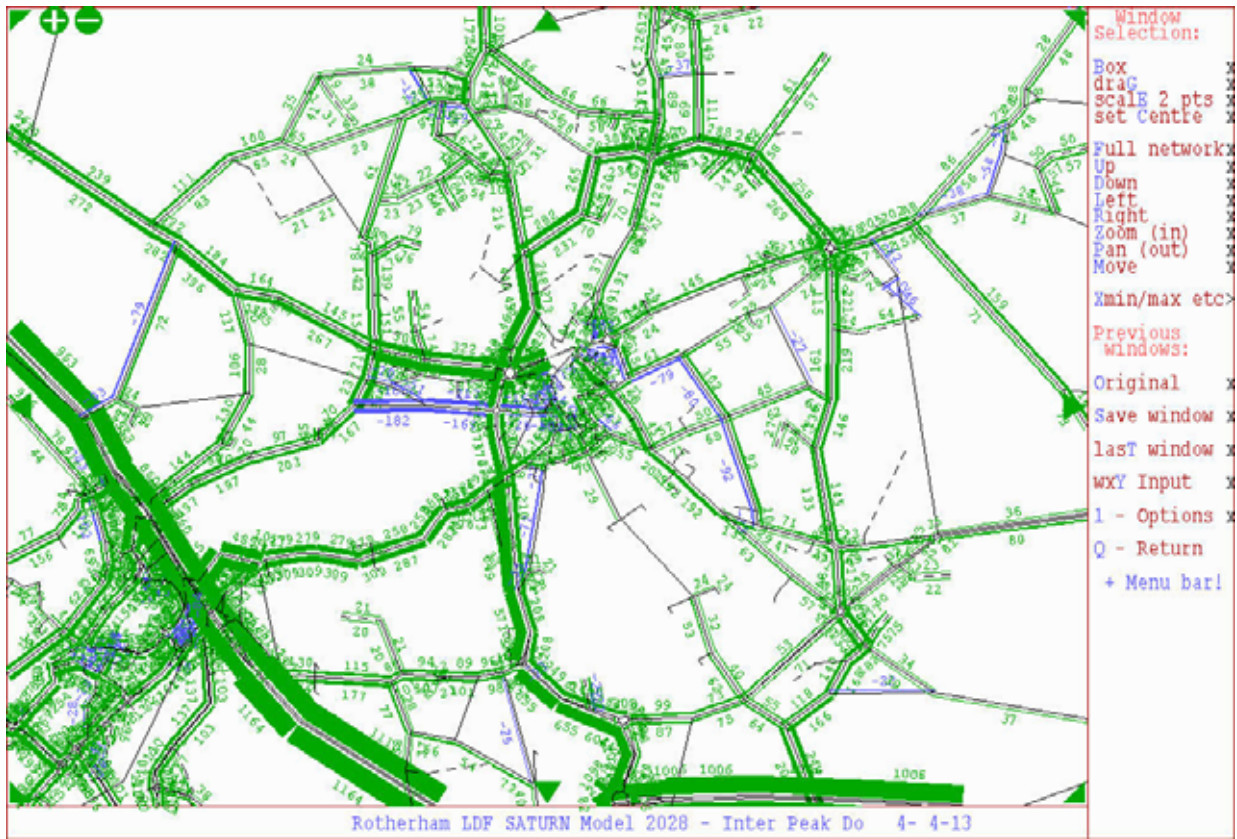




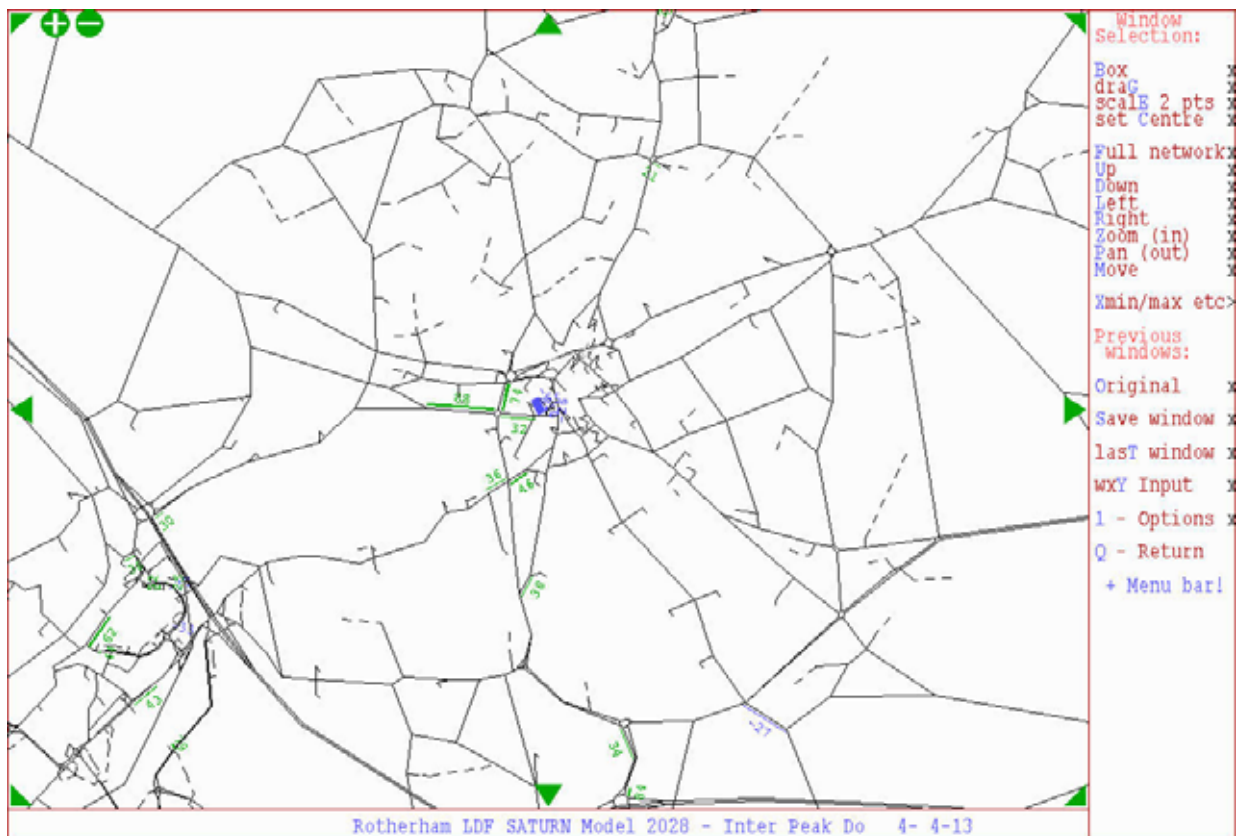




# Flow Difference, Rotherham, IP

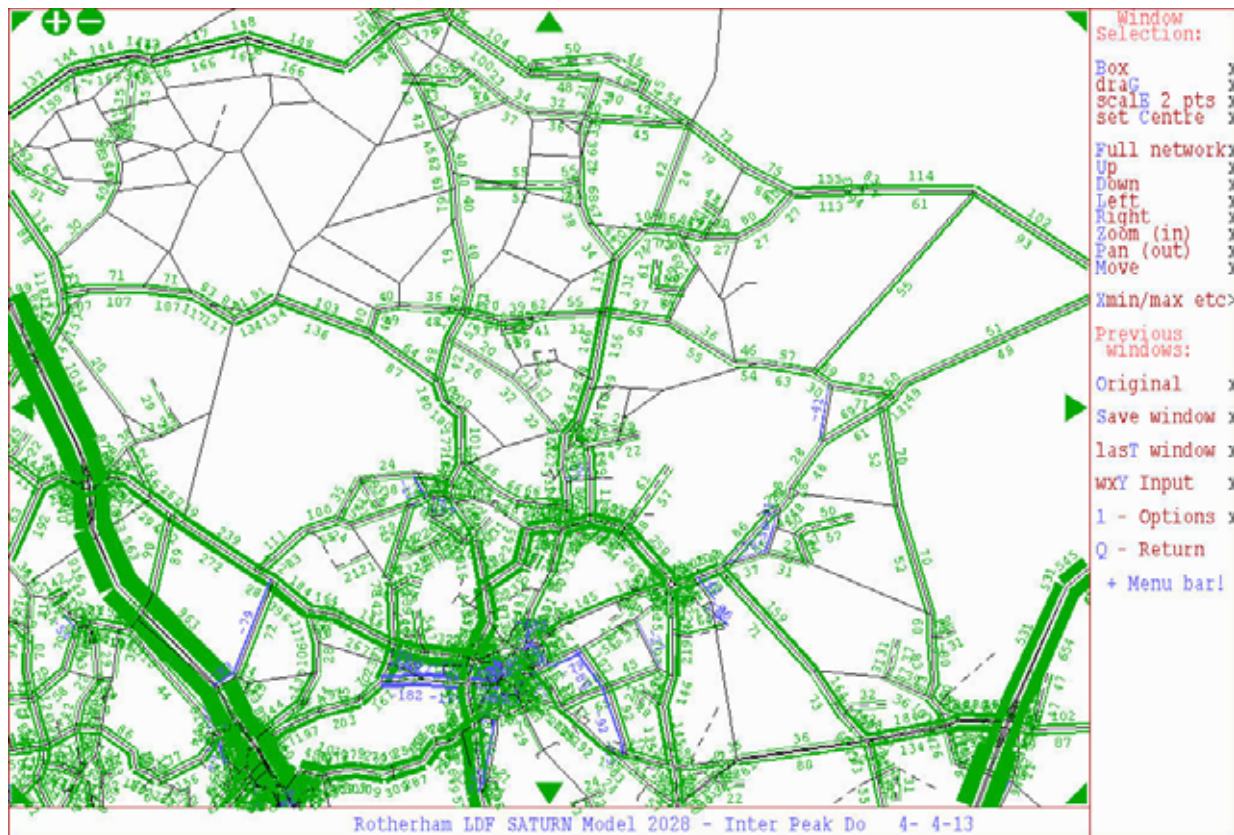


# Delay Difference, Rotherham, IP

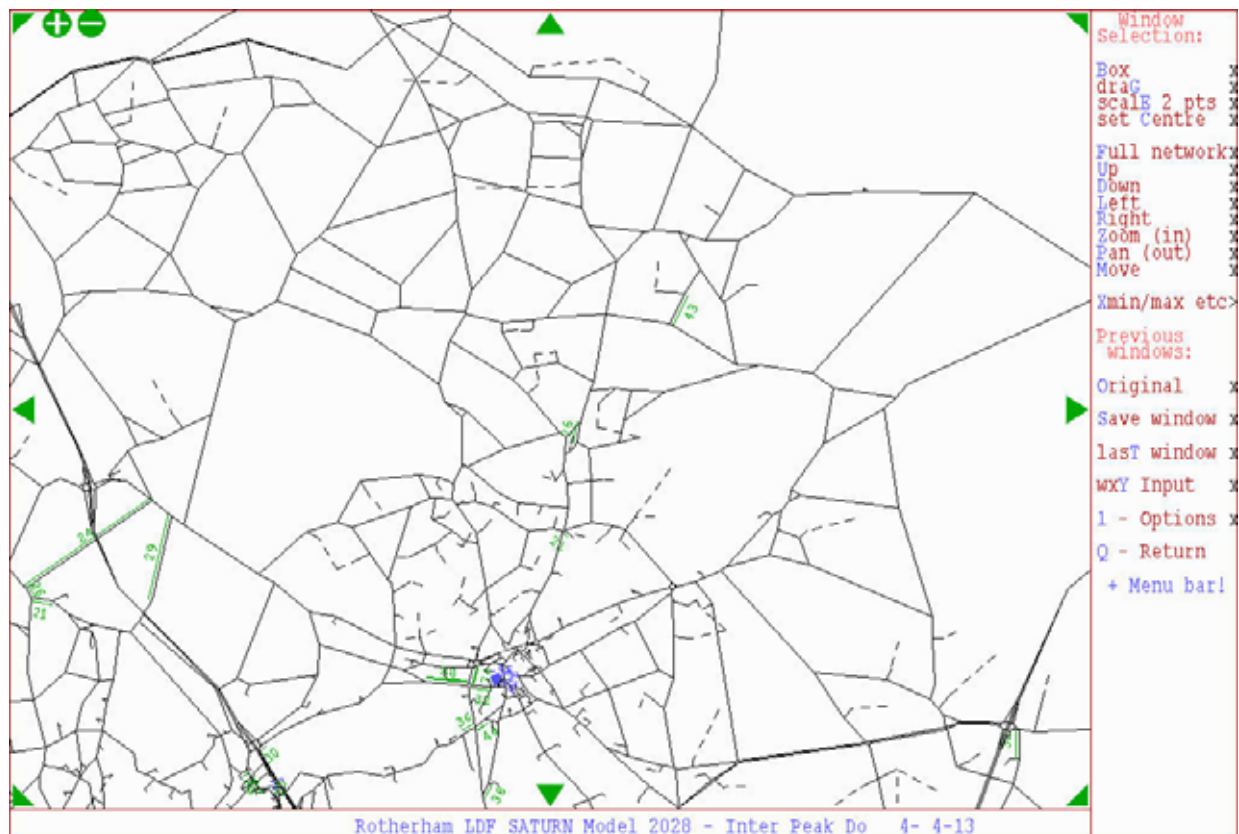




## Flow Difference, North of Rotherham, IP

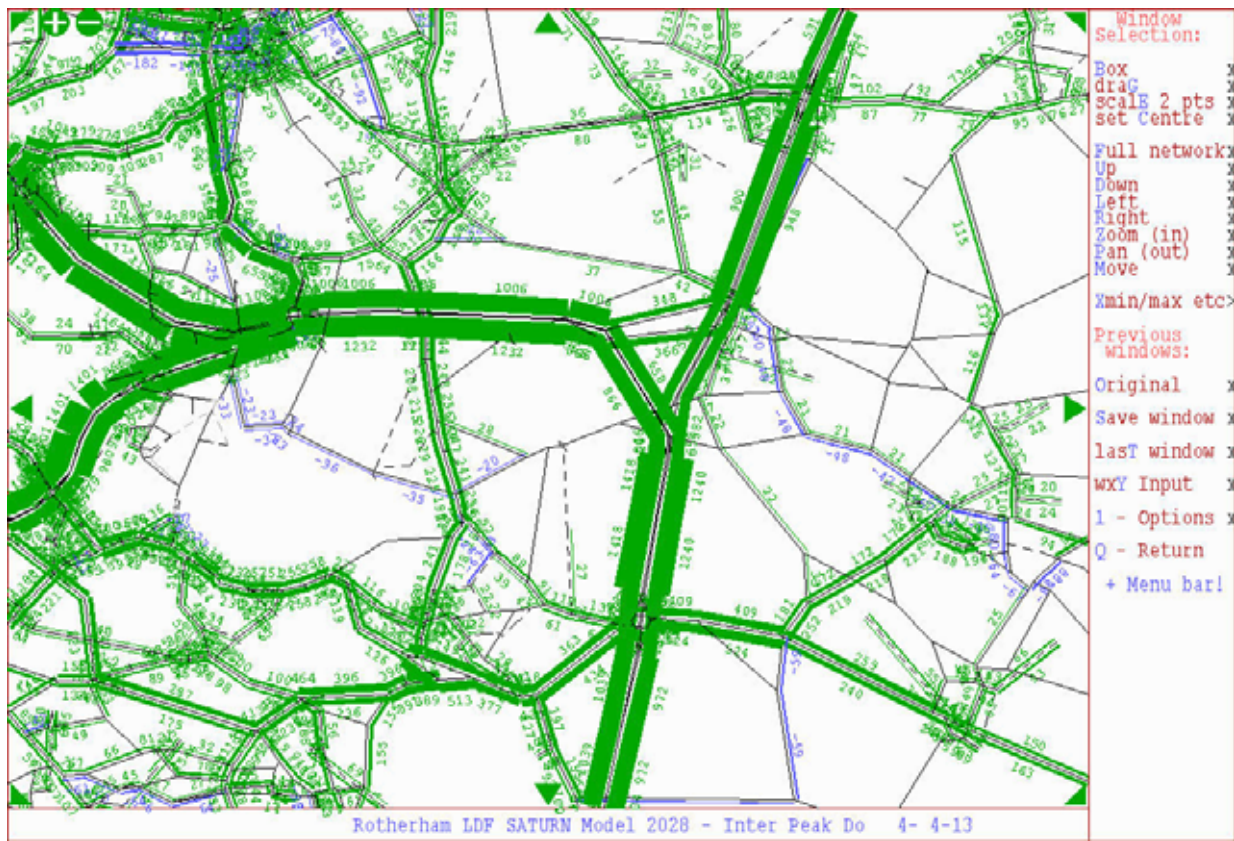


## Delay Difference, North of Rotherham, IP

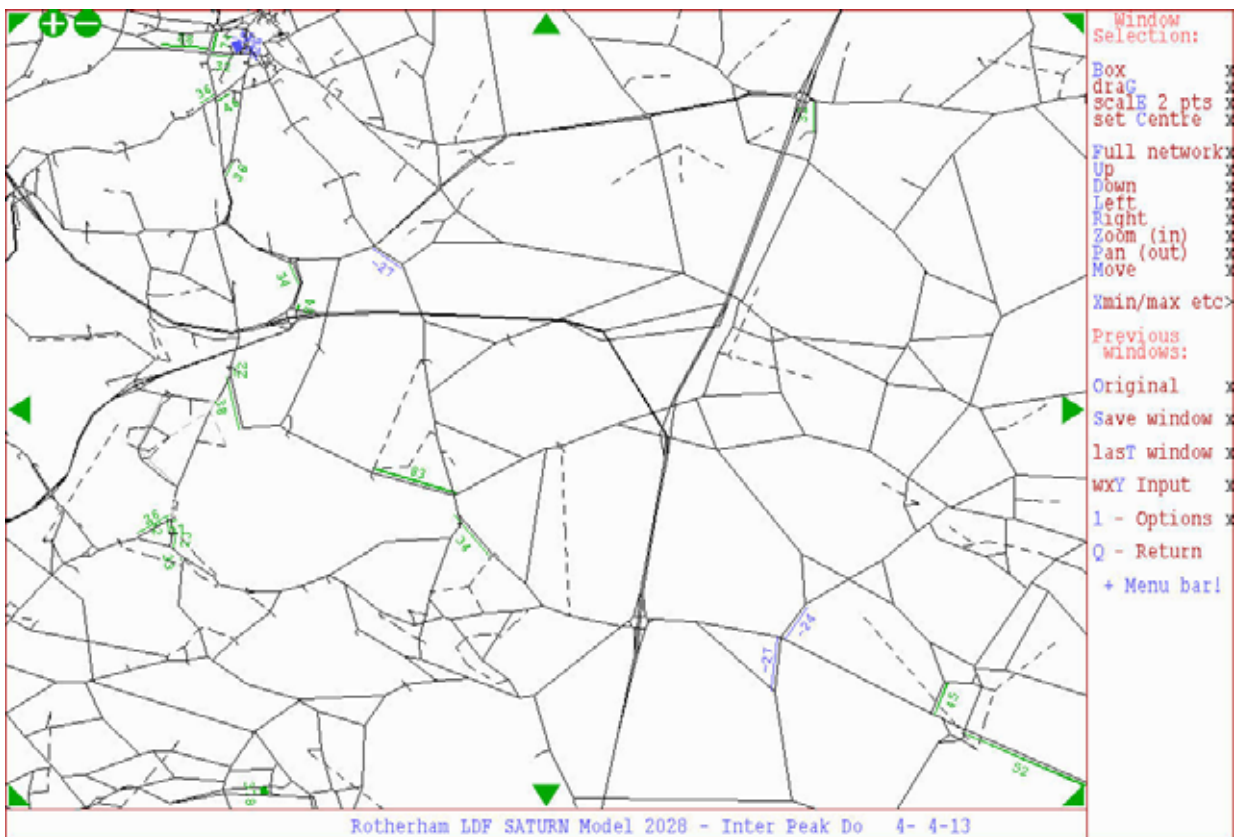




## Flow Difference, South of Rotherham, IP



## Delay Difference, South of Rotherham, IP





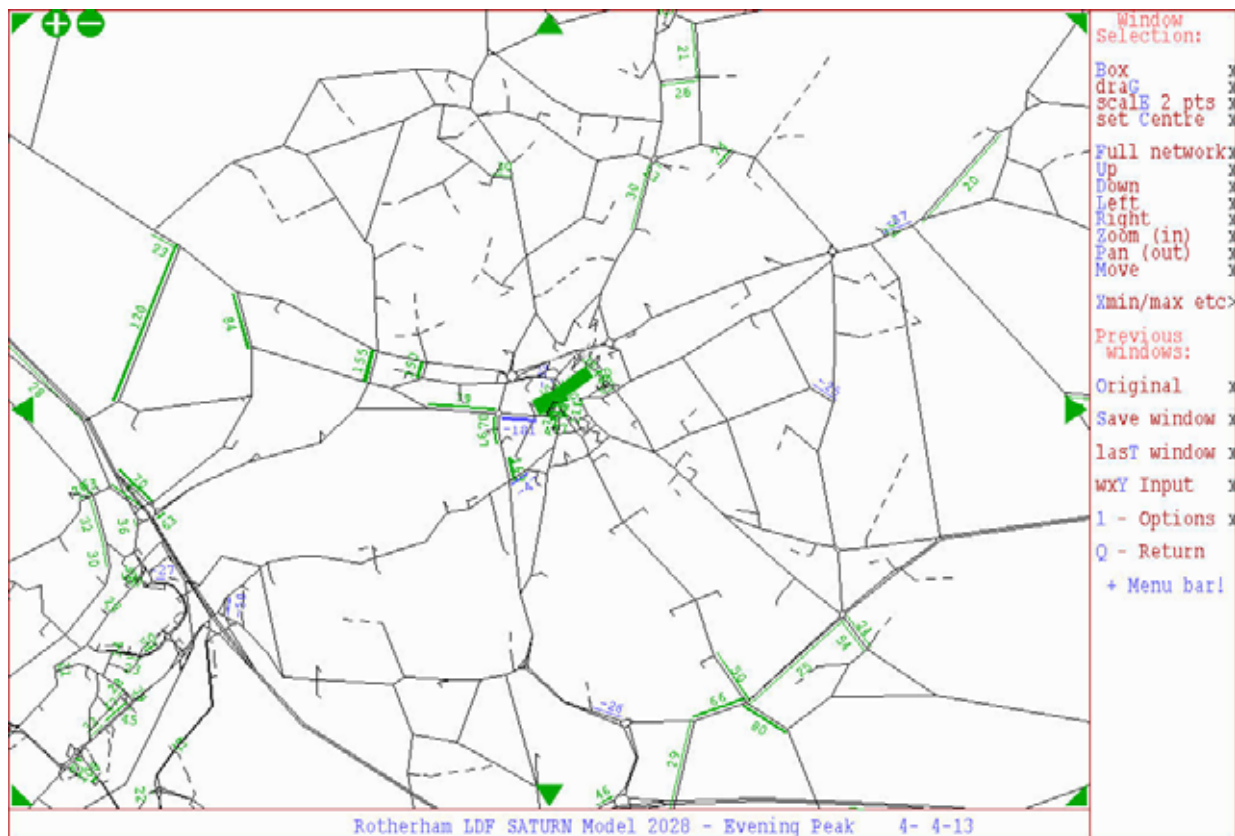




# Flow Difference, Rotherham, PM

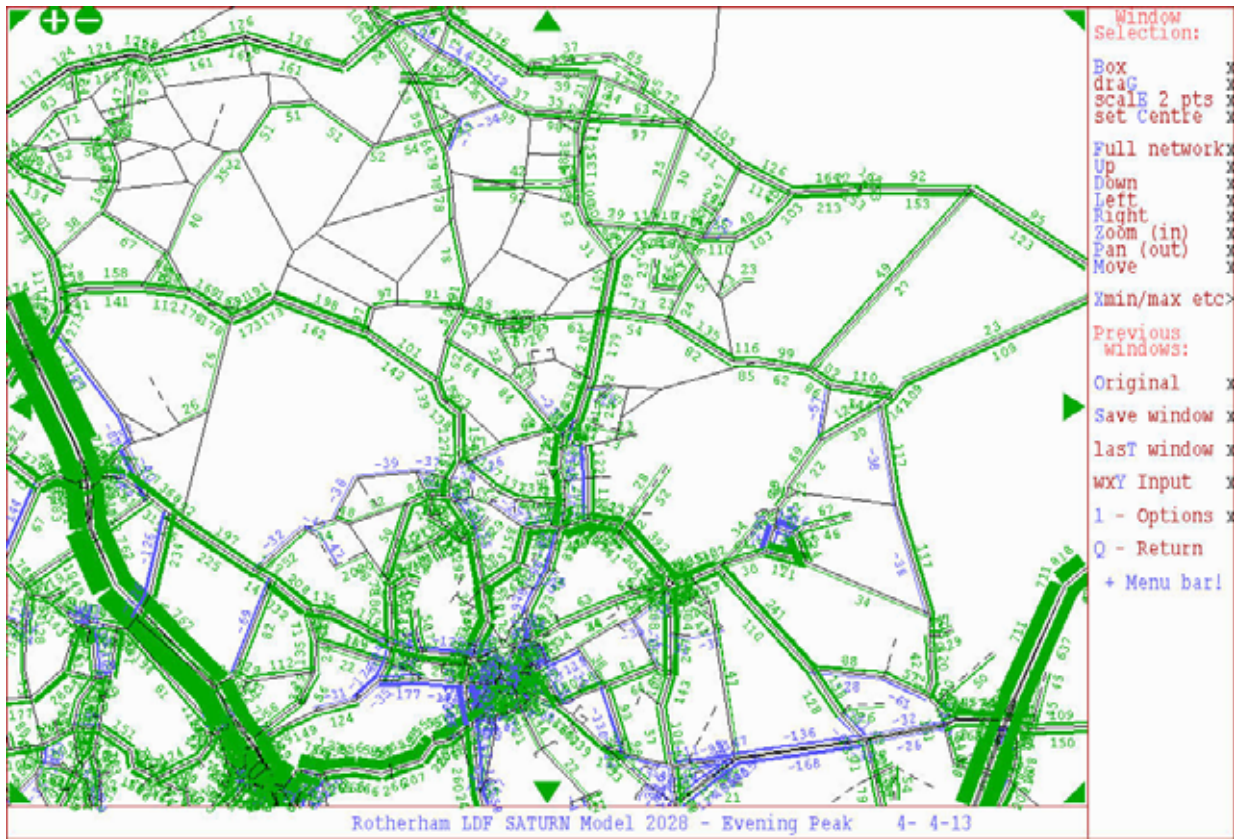


# Delay Difference, Rotherham, PM

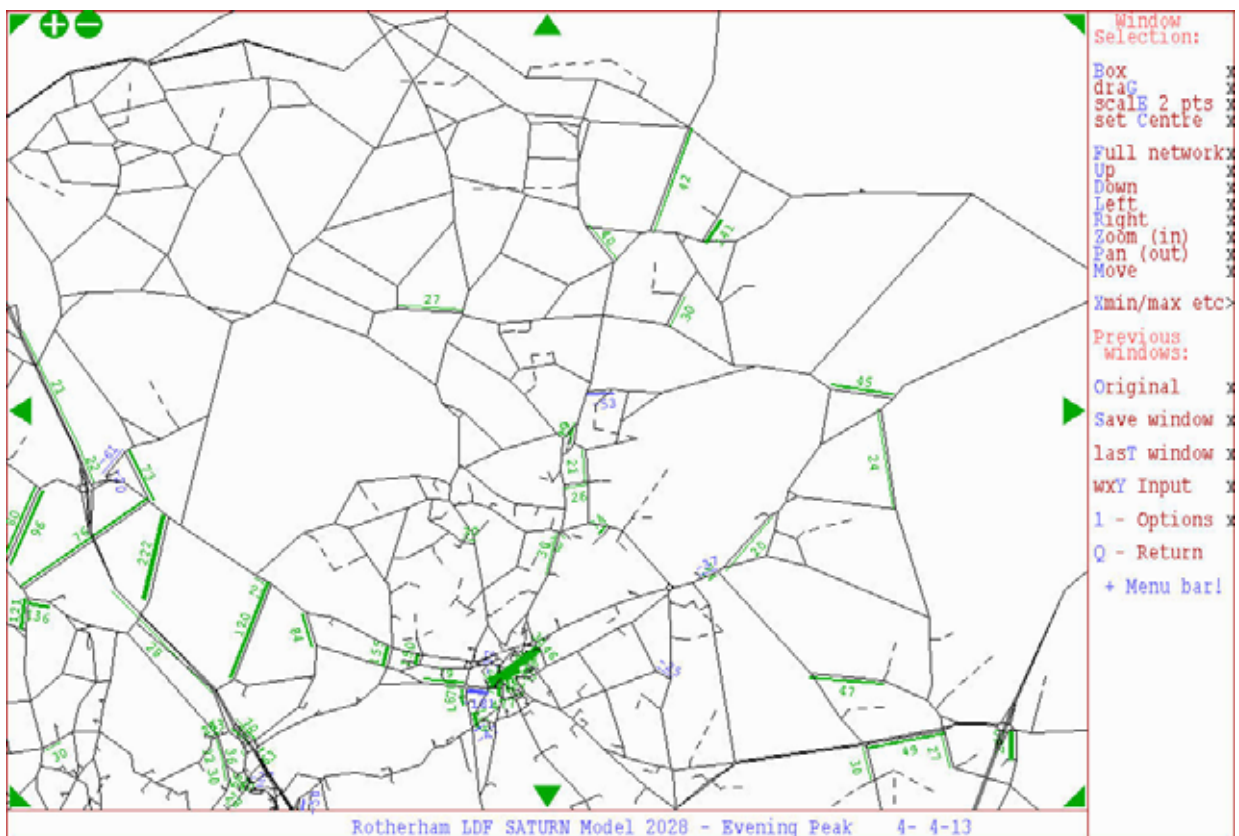




# Flow Difference, North of Rotherham, PM

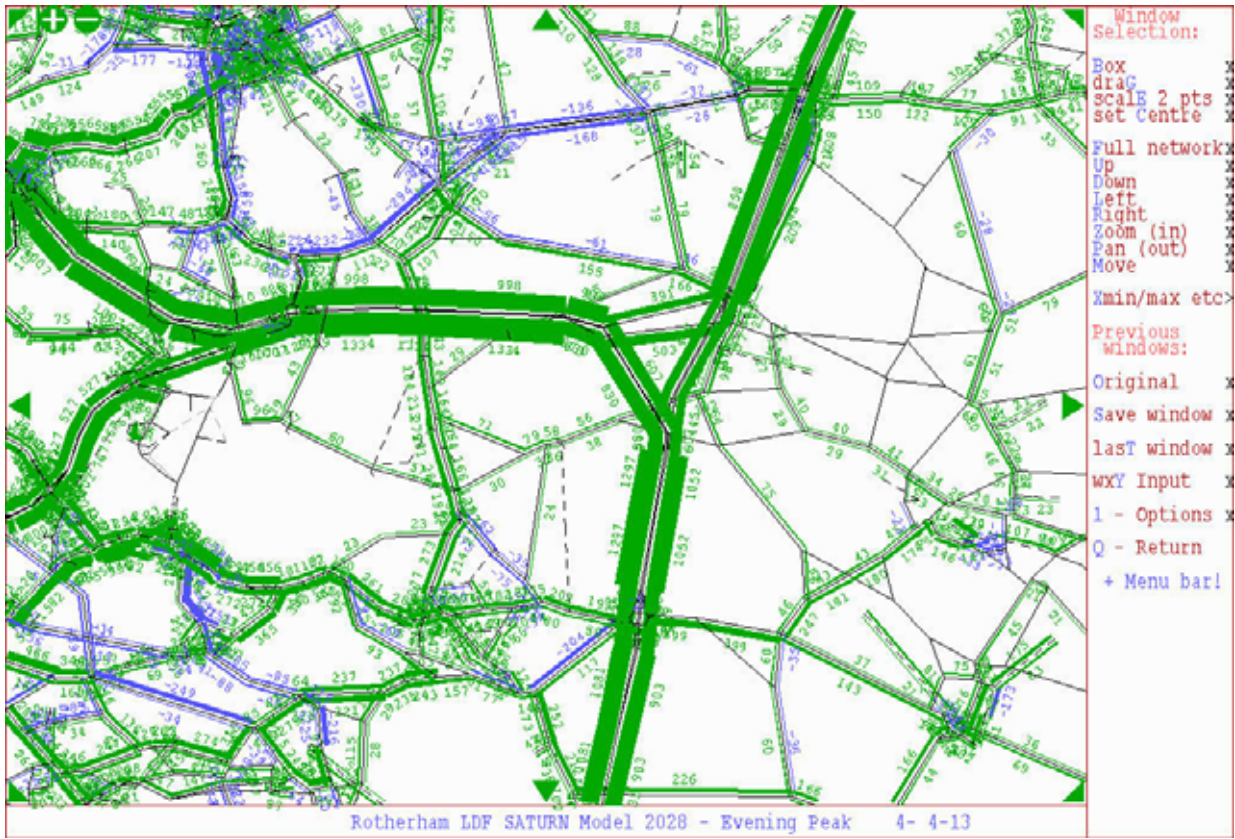


# Delay Difference, North of Rotherham, PM

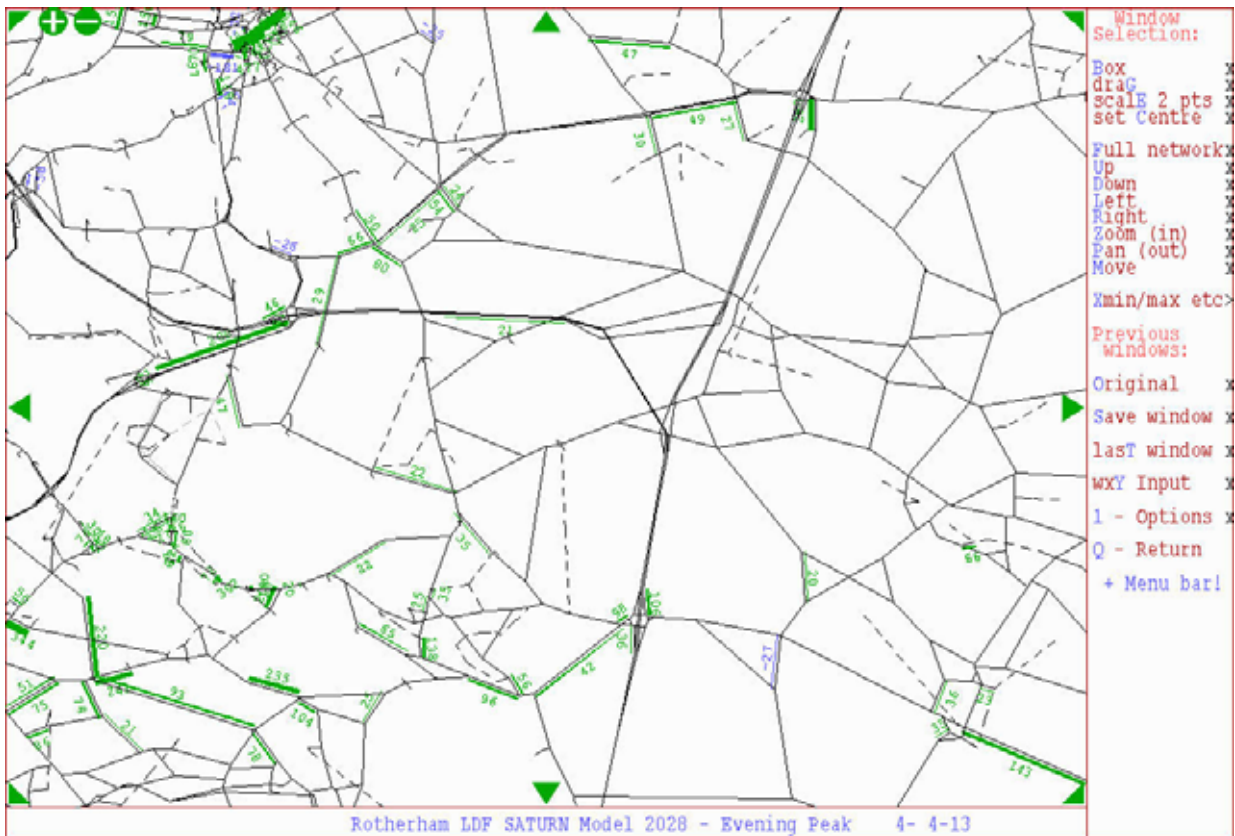




# Flow Difference, South of Rotherham, PM



# Delay Difference, South of Rotherham, PM

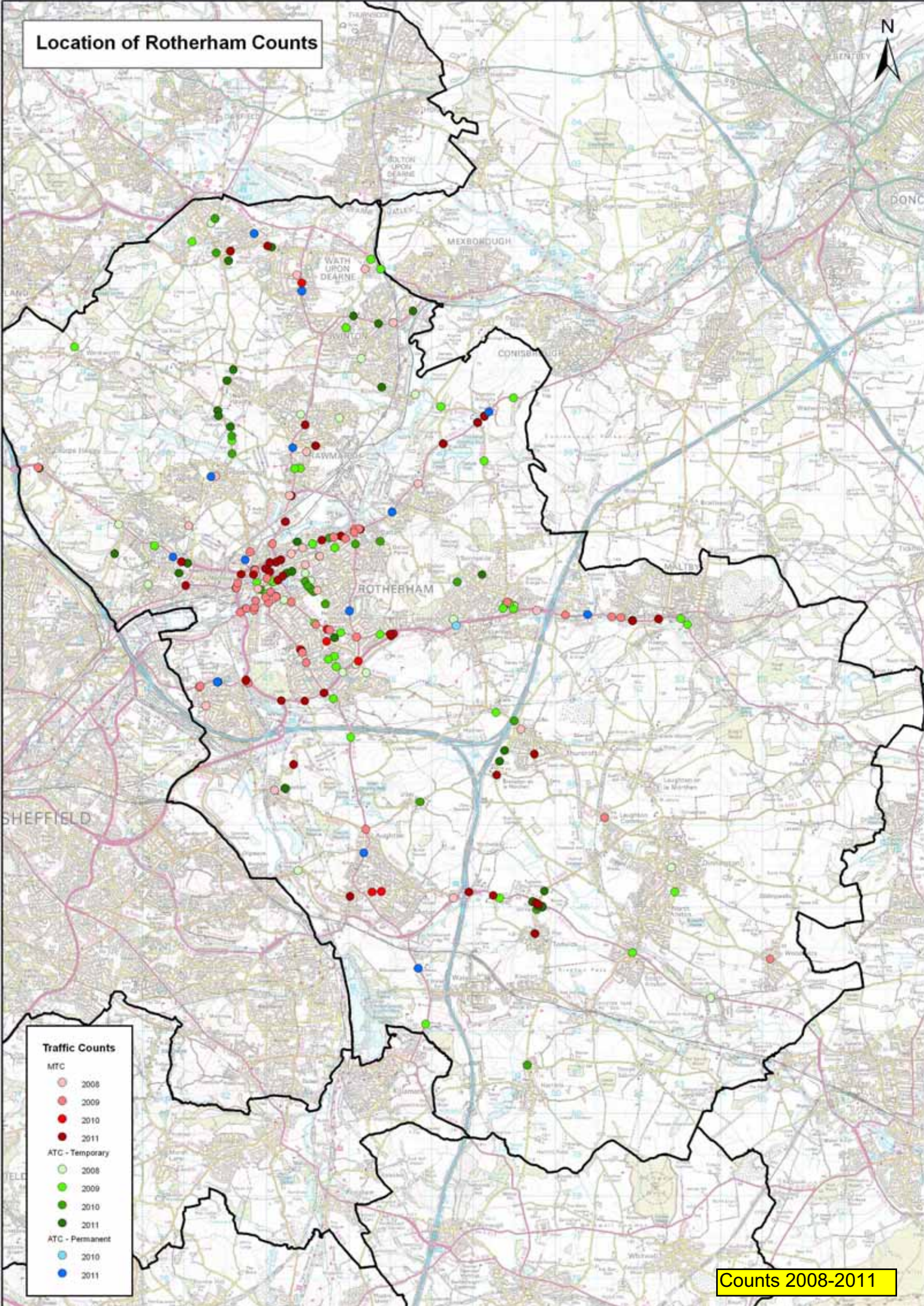




**Appendix G – Location of Traffic Counts in Rotherham**



# Location of Rotherham Counts



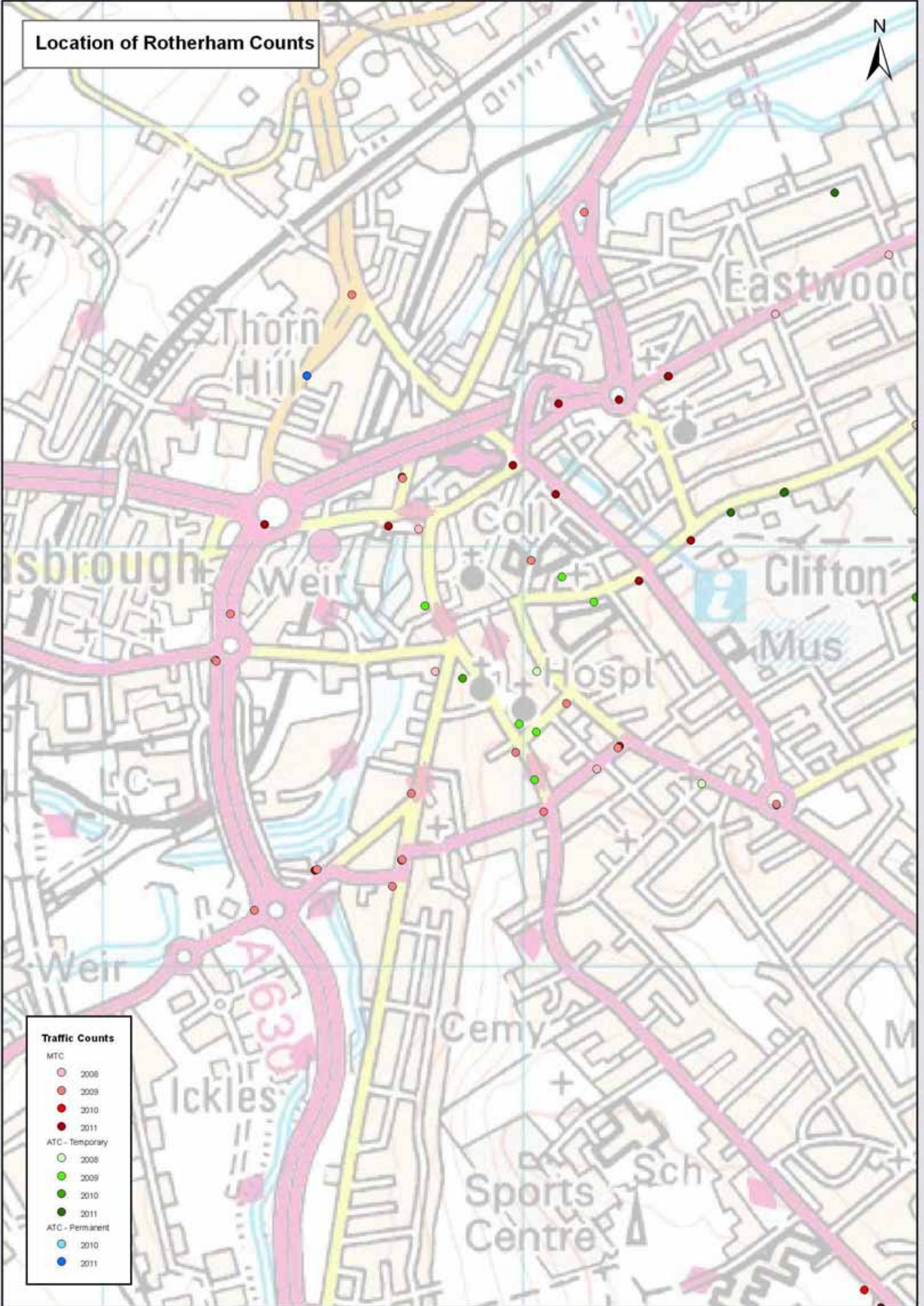
**Traffic Counts**

- MTC
- 2008
- 2009
- 2010
- 2011
- ATC - Temporary
- 2008
- 2009
- 2010
- 2011
- ATC - Permanent
- 2010
- 2011

Counts 2008-2011



# Location of Rotherham Counts



## Traffic Counts

MTC

2008

2009

2010

2011

ATC - Temporary

2008

2009

2010

2011

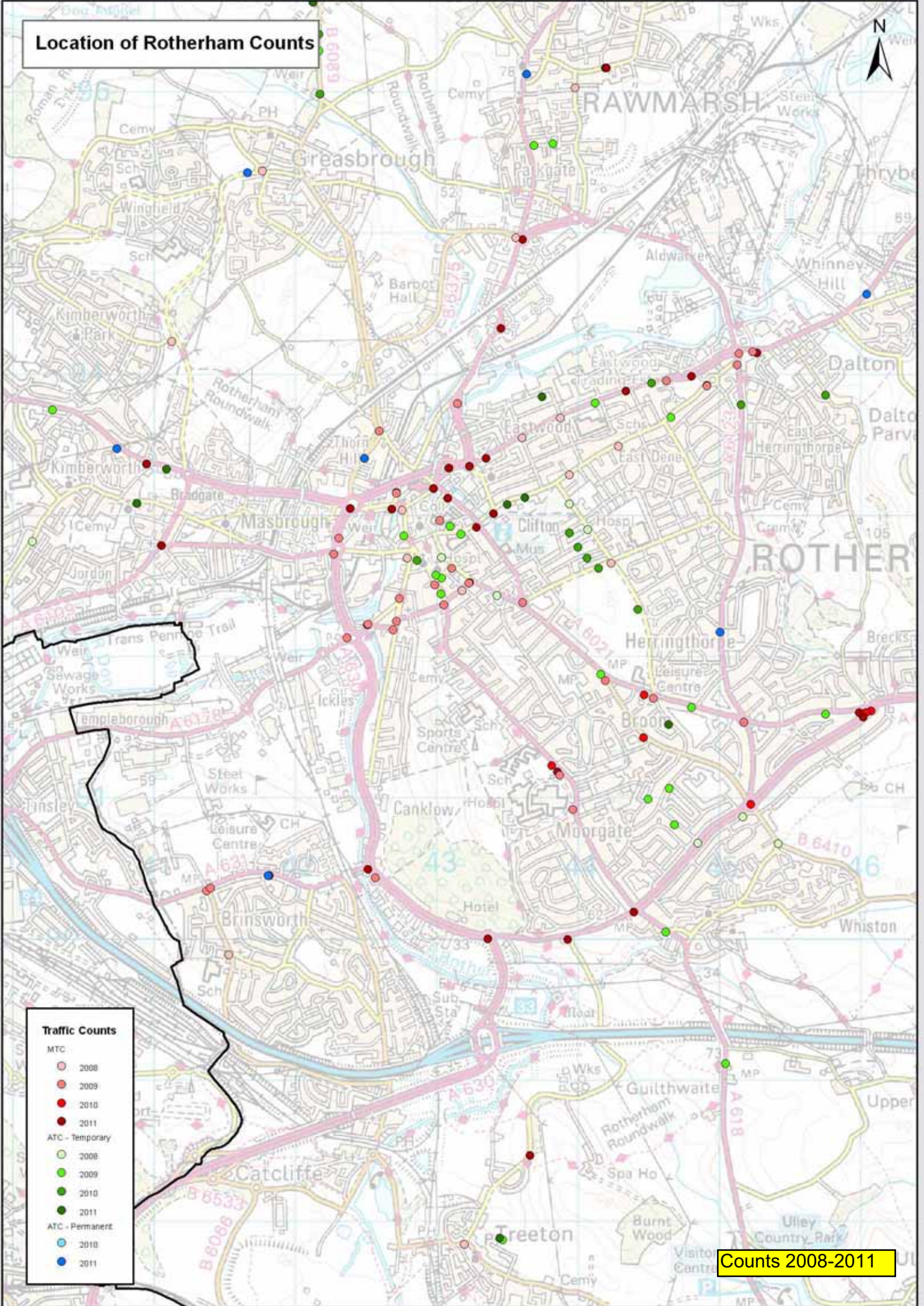
ATC - Permanent

2010

2011



# Location of Rotherham Counts



## Traffic Counts

- MTC
  - 2008
  - 2009
  - 2010
  - 2011
- ATC - Temporary
  - 2008
  - 2009
  - 2010
  - 2011
- ATC - Permanent
  - 2010
  - 2011

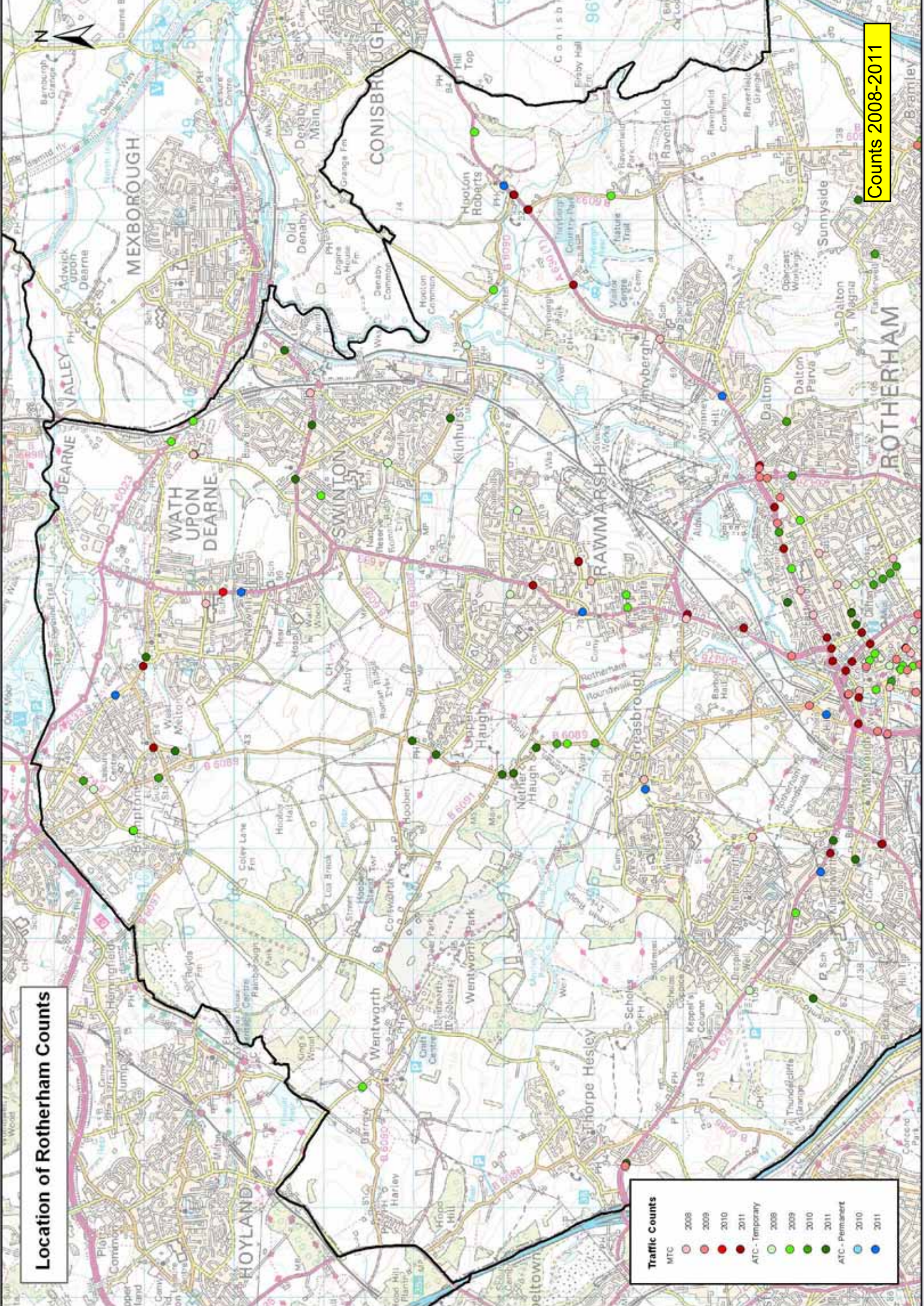
Counts 2008-2011



Location of Rotherham Counts

**Traffic Counts**

MTC	2008	2009	2010	2011
ATC - Temporary	2008	2009	2010	2011
ATC - Permanent	2010	2011		



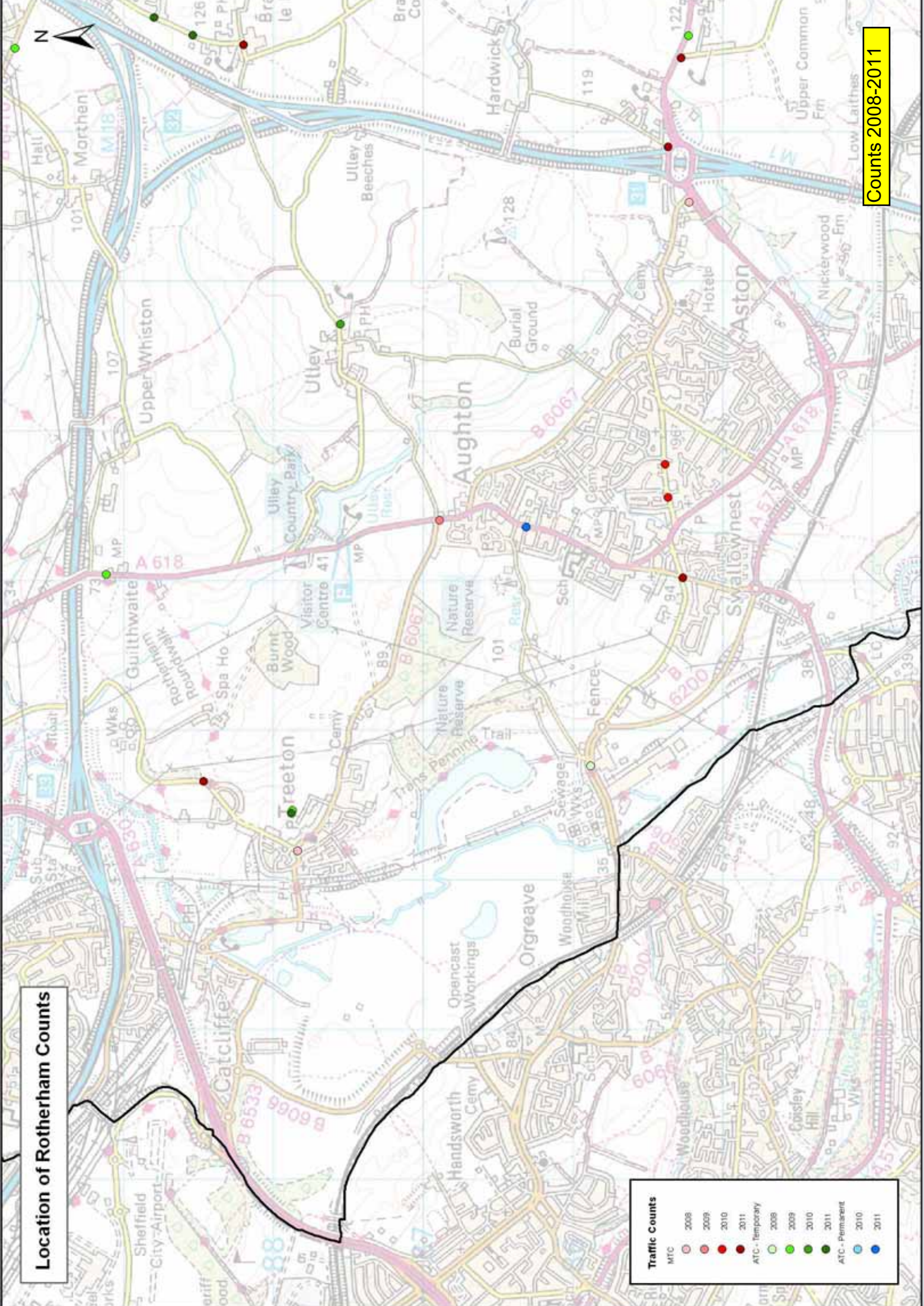


Counts 2008-2011

Location of Rotherham Counts

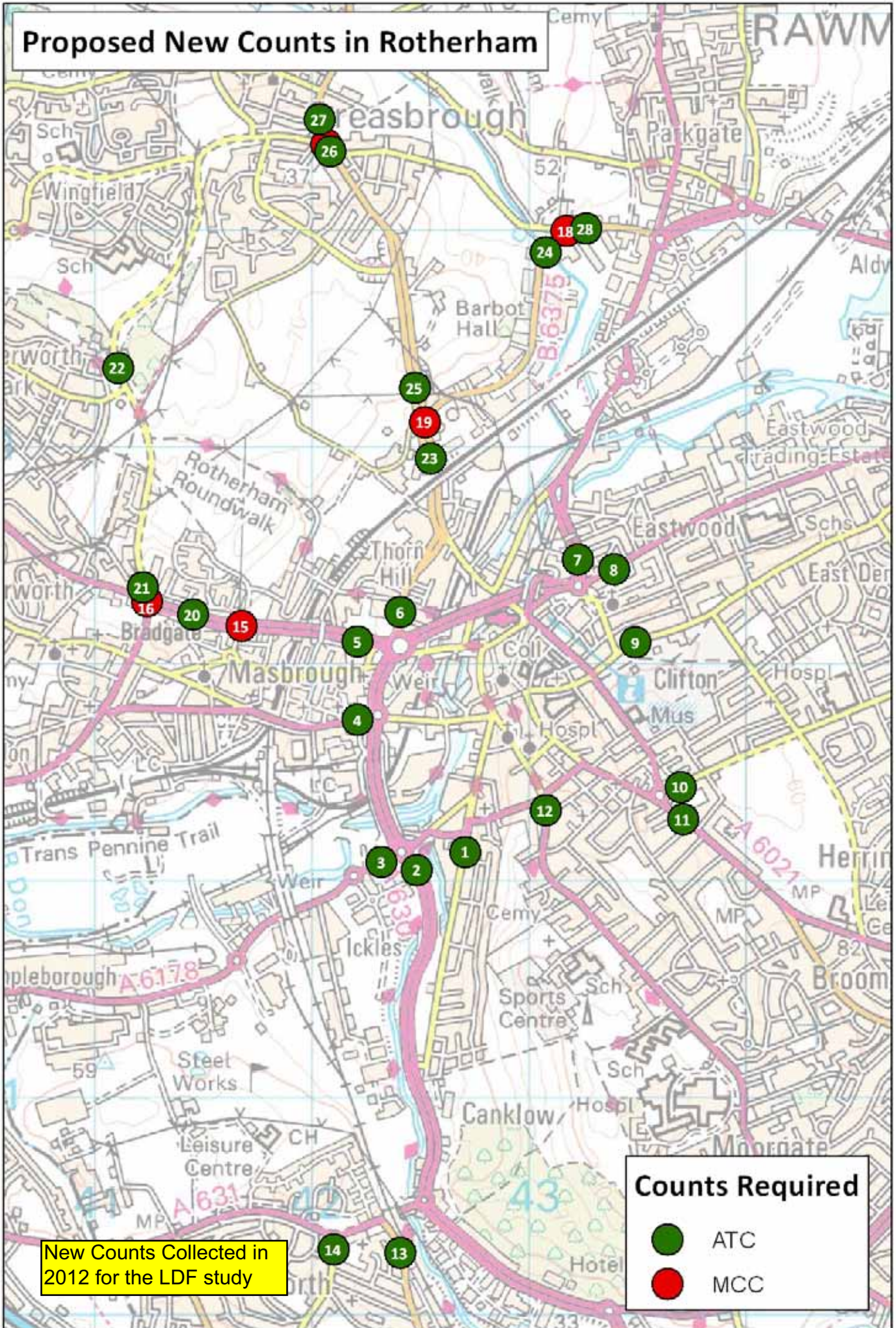
**Traffic Counts**

MTC	2008	2009	2010	2011
ATC - Temporary	2008	2009	2010	2011
ATC - Permanent	2008	2009	2010	2011



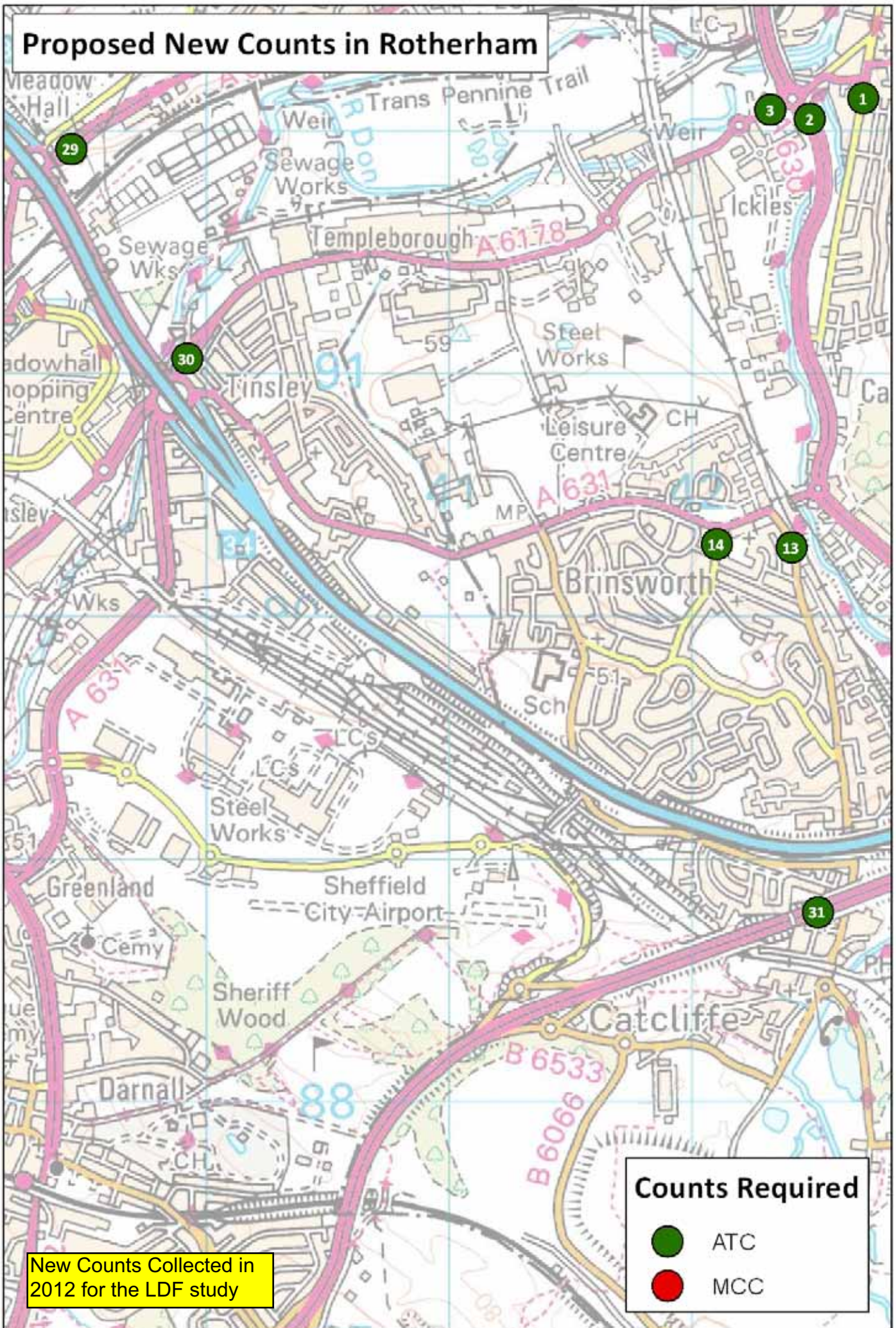


# Proposed New Counts in Rotherham





# Proposed New Counts in Rotherham

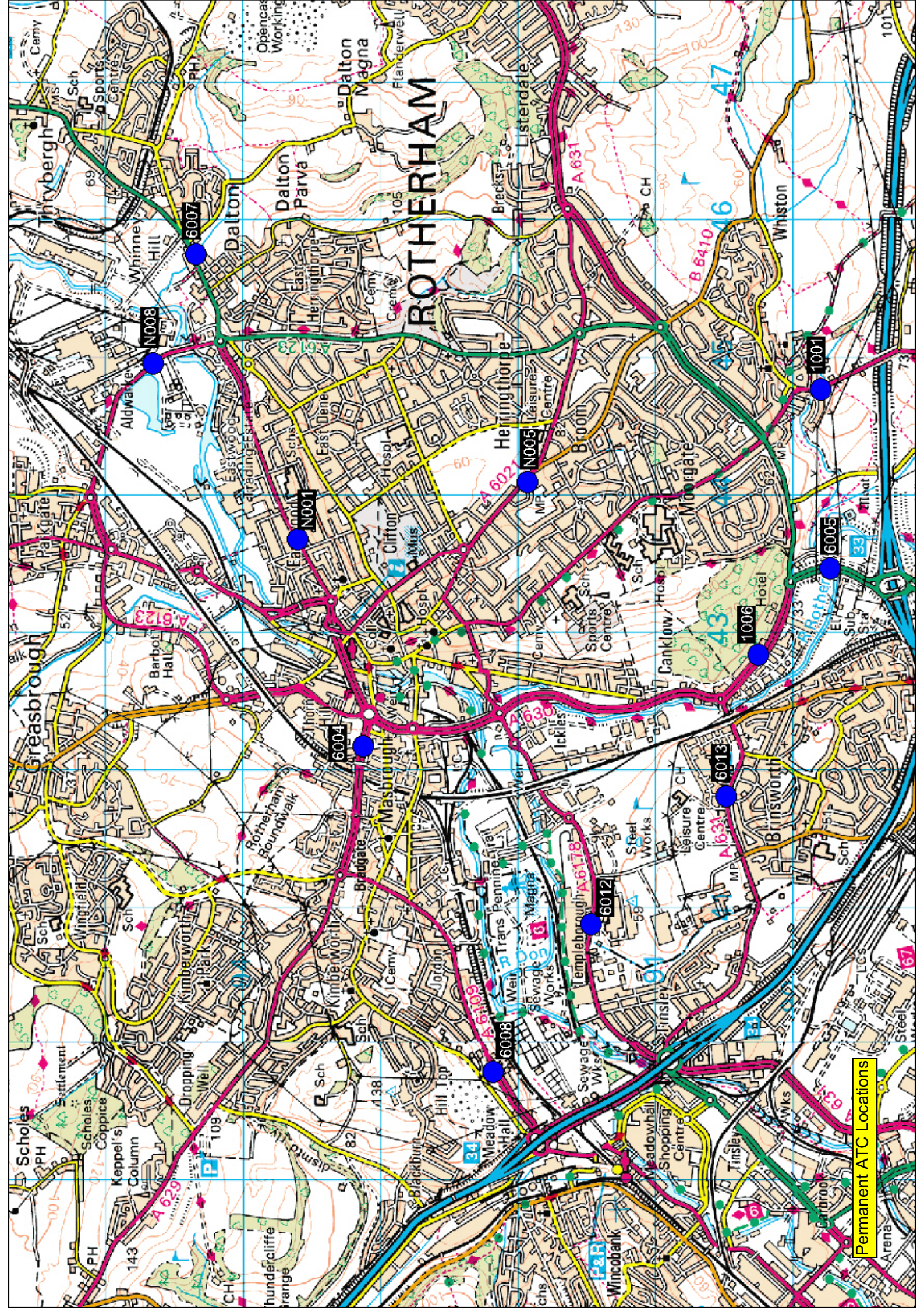


New Counts Collected in 2012 for the LDF study

**Counts Required**

- ATC
- MCC





Permanent ATC Locations