

## **APPENDIX 5.1 – SUMMARY OF TRAFFIC DATA**

Description	Average Speed (kph)		Baseline 2019		2030 Without Development		2030 With Development	
	Freeflow	Junction/Congestion	AADT Traffic Flows	HDV (%)	AADT Traffic Flows	HDV (%)	AADT Traffic Flows	HDV (%)
Woodville Road (east of Stuart Road)	32	15	1,162	8.4%	1,242	8.4%	1,509	6.8%
Ashburnham Road (east of Sheridan Road)	32	15	2,102	9.5%	2,247	9.5%	2,460	8.6%
Woodville Road (west of Stuart Road)	32	15	1,009	3.3%	1,079	3.3%	1,292	2.7%
Ashburnham Road (west of Stuart Road)	32	15	2,074	9.7%	2,217	9.7%	2,430	8.8%
Wiggins Lane	32	15	1,338	12.5%	1,430	12.5%	1,697	10.4%
Ashburnham Road (east of Ham Close)	32	15	2,274	9.0%	2,431	9.0%	2,698	8.1%
Ham Street (north of Ashburnham Road)	32	15	2,900	7.5%	3,101	7.5%	3,378	6.8%
Ham Street (south of Ashburnham Road)	32	15	1,423	2.4%	1,522	2.4%	1,634	2.2%
Ham Street (north of Wiggins Lane)	32	15	3,500	6.9%	3,741	6.9%	4,163	6.1%
Sandy Lane	32	15	4,336	6.5%	4,636	6.5%	5,058	5.9%
A307 (north of Sandy Lane)	32	15	16,388	5.6%	17,521	5.6%	17,868	5.5%

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A307 (south of Sandy Lane)	32	15	13,266	5.0%	14,183	5.0%	14,257	4.9%
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## **APPENDIX 5.2 VERIFICATION AND ADJUSTMENT OF MODELLED CONCENTRATIONS**

## Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>)

Most nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) is produced in the atmosphere by reaction of nitric oxide (NO) with ozone. It is therefore most appropriate to verify the model in terms of primary pollutant emissions. Verification of concentrations predicted by the ADMS model has followed the methodology presented in LAQM.TG (16).

The model has been run to predict annual mean road-NO<sub>x</sub> concentrations at one nearby monitoring site.

The model output of road-NO<sub>x</sub> (i.e. the component of total NO<sub>x</sub> coming from road traffic) has been compared to the 'measured' road-NO<sub>x</sub> (Table 5.3.1). The 'measured' road NO<sub>x</sub> has been calculated from the measured NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations by using the Defra NO<sub>x</sub> to NO<sub>2</sub> calculator available on the UK-AIR website.

**Table 5.3.1 Comparison of Modelled and Monitored NO<sub>x</sub> Concentrations**

Monitoring Location	Total Monitored NO <sub>2</sub>	Background NO <sub>2</sub>	Monitored Road NO <sub>x</sub>	Modelled Road NO <sub>x</sub>	Ratio
29	27	18.5	19.8	7.9	2.49

The results in Table 6.3.1 indicate that the ADMS model under-predicted the road NO<sub>x</sub> concentrations at the selected monitoring site. An adjustment factor was therefore determined as the ratio between the measured road-NO<sub>x</sub> contribution and the modelled road-NO<sub>x</sub> contribution forced through zero (2.49). This factor has then been applied to the modelled road-NO<sub>x</sub> concentration for each location to provide an adjusted modelled road-NO<sub>x</sub> concentration.

The annual mean road-NO<sub>2</sub> concentration was determined using the Defra NO<sub>x</sub>:NO<sub>2</sub> spread sheet calculation tool and added to the background NO<sub>2</sub> concentration to produce a total adjusted NO<sub>2</sub> concentration.

## Particulate Matter (PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>)

There was insufficient roadside monitoring data available against which the modelling could be verified. Consequently, the verification factor determined above for adjusting the road-NO<sub>x</sub> contribution has been applied to the predicted road-PM<sub>10</sub> and road-PM<sub>2.5</sub> contributions, consistent with guidance provided in LAQM.TG (16).