

# Appendix K Primary School Trip Generation Technical Note

# TECHNICAL NOTE

**Job Name:** Fort Halstead  
**Job No:** 41290  
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## 1. Introduction

- 1.1. Kent County Council (KCC) have requested for land to safeguarded within the Fort Halstead site for a potential primary school which is intended to primarily serve the future residents of Fort Halstead once developed.
- 1.2. This technical note provides a high-level review of impacts associated with the potential primary school proposals within Fort Halstead and sets out the proposed assessment approach for the Fort Halstead Transport Assessment with regard to the primary school.

## 2. School Proposals and Assumptions

- 2.1. Based on discussions with KCC and a review of requirements and constraints on site, a potential primary school on site would comprise the following:
  - The primary school will be a 1 form entry comprehensive which would primarily cater for demand generated from Fort Halstead;
  - The indicative location of the primary school is shown on Figure A1 in Appendix A;
  - A drop-off facility would be provided on site which would help reduce short-term congestion on Crow Drive.
- 2.2. In terms of the demand generated by Fort Halstead for primary school spaces, it is assumed that the proposed development would generate a demand for 210 primary school spaces once fully developed. This is based on pupil product rate (PPR) calculations from KCC for 750 units.
- 2.3. Based on discussions with KCC, it is assumed that 81% of children from Fort Halstead would attend comprehensive school with the remaining 19% split across public schools, special educational needs and disability schools (SEN), hospital schools and home schooling. Fort Halstead would, therefore, generate demand for 170 comprehensive primary school spaces which would all be provided at the proposed school on site.

### DOCUMENT ISSUE RECORD

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2.4. It is assumed that the school would employ 38 full-time staff based on staff headcounts from 9 primary schools in Sevenoaks that are of comparable size.

### 3. Primary School Trip Generation

3.1. A high-level vehicle trip generation exercise has been undertaken for both the scenario of having a primary school provided on site (With School Scenario) and the scenario of no primary school provided on site (No School Scenario). The purpose of this assessment is to compare the external trip generation between the two scenarios and inform the approach regarding the highway impact assessments for the Transport Assessment. As such, various assumptions have been made for the two scenarios for simplicity:

- Whilst the school is expected to cater almost exclusively for the demand generated onsite, the trip generation assessments for the school assumes that 20% of the total school spaces in 2035 (highways impact assessment year) would be external and would originate from Halstead and Knockholt Pound. This would equate to a demand of approximately 40 spaces from outside of the site in addition to the demand of 170 spaces from Fort Halstead.
- It is assumed that the school would operate at 100% capacity in 2035 (the assessment year for the TA).
- A mode share of 100% by car has been assumed for all trips to and from school that involve travel beyond the Fort Halstead site.
- Each car trip represents one child, i.e. multiple children are not dropped off together.
- No linked trips have been assumed and parents would return home upon dropping/picking up children to school.
- Both the outgoing drop-off/pick-up and return home trips would occur within the school peak hours.
- All staff assumed to live outside of the site.

3.2. It should be noted that the assumptions set out above would not be adopted within the Transport Assessment and are only used to assess the relative difference in trip generation between the two scenarios.

3.3. The indicative vehicular trip generation for the With School Scenario and No School Scenario have been presented in Table 1 and 2.

*Table 1: High-Level Vehicle Trip Generation for the With School Scenario*

Primary School Provided On-Site	School AM Peak Hour		School PM Peak Hour	
	IN	Out	IN	Out
External trips to school on site	78	40	40	78
External trips from Fort Halstead to schools off site	40	40	40	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>118</b>

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Table 2: High-Level Vehicle Trip Generation for the No School Scenario

No Primary School On-Site	School AM Peak Hour		School PM Peak Hour	
	IN	Out	IN	Out
External trips from Fort Halstead to schools off site	210	210	210	210

- 3.4. As can be seen from above, the No School Scenario would result in a substantially higher number of external school trips and would therefore represent the worst-case scenario on transport grounds. It should be noted that applying different assumptions to those set out in Paragraph 3.1 would affect both scenarios and would be unlikely to affect the relative difference between the two scenarios.
- 3.5. It is noted that, if no primary school is provided on site, then the Travel Plan strategy is likely to include measures to encourage children to use the community bus to travel to a nearby external primary school. Whilst this would reduce the number of car trips associated with the no on site school scenario, the TA will test as a worst case the impacts with no use of the community bus for school travel.

### 4. Next Steps and Proposed Approach for Transport Assessment

- 4.1. Details regarding the school proposals including the location, site layout and parking proposals would be agreed with KCC and presented in the Transport Assessment. This would include the arrangement of the drop off/shared space areas and delivery and servicing considerations.
- 4.2. Based on the information presented in this technical note, it is proposed that only the worst-case scenario with no primary school provided on site is tested in the Fort Halstead Transport Assessment with regard to trip generation, distribution and highway impact assessments.

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## Appendix A – Indicative Location of the Primary School Within the Site

Figure A1: Indicative Location of Primary School

