

**Explanation of securing section 106 education contributions**

Education contributions are sought from development which results in the generation of additional numbers of children in excess of that which local educational facilities can accommodate in terms of capacity or when measured against qualitative standards. Contributions to youth facilities will also be assessed from all new residential developments providing additional units.

Contributions towards schools will depend on the size of the development and the capacity of schools serving the development. It is based on the numbers of children on roll in the catchment school as collected in the most recent schools census prior to being consulted on the planning application compared to their planned admission number and takes into account the size of the housing development.

Developments have been divided into bands based on the size of the development. A contribution will be requested if the number of spare places meets the trigger point for that band in at least one year group at each of the catchment schools. The bands are:

- For a development of 30 or fewer dwellings, contributions will be sought for schools that have no spare places in at least 1-year group;
- For a development of 31-60 dwellings, contributions will be sought for schools that have 1 or no spare places in at least 1-year group;
- For a development of 61-99 dwellings, contributions will be sought for schools which have 2 or fewer spare places in at least 1-year group; and
- For developments of 100 or more dwellings, the Council will seek to negotiate with the developer.

The education contribution will vary according to the number, size and type of dwellings proposed. An analysis based on Census figures shows that actual number of pupils living in 2+ bedroom flats/apartments for example is lower than that in a standard 2+ bedroom house. Therefore, the contribution from flats/apartments will be lower. Similarly, a 4+ bedroom dwelling is assumed to have a higher number of child occupants and the contribution will be higher.

The Building Cost Multiplier is essentially a cost per pupil for building new accommodation. It is set annually by the Department for Education (DfE). The figures are based on the weighted average of two separate multipliers, one for totally new schools and one for extensions to existing schools. The figure includes an area adjustment to reflect the actual costs involved in the local area.

The Calculation for Provision for Children and Young People is as follows;

**Cost per dwelling = Pupil Yield per category x Building Cost Multiplier**

Schools receive capital funding from the DfE and this is for maintenance of the school estate which S106 contributions cannot be spent on. The amount of capital the school receives depends on the size of the school. I'm not sure it's possible to put a percentage figure on the S106 funding as some schools due to their low pupil numbers will be unlikely to see any S106 contributions whereas others that happen to be the catchment school for large housing development and are relatively popular could see quite a large sum.

In terms of how projects for schools are identified, any council priorities are considered in the first instance e.g. where there are programmed capital expansions or requirements for specific facilities. Where there are no council priorities, the schools are informed of the funding and invited to put forward projects that they would like to have delivered. These projects are approved by the education service prior to going into delivery by the Programme Management Office.

Denominational schools do not have their own defined catchment area. Their catchments are a larger area of the county that overlap non-denominational school catchments. Therefore to ensure there is no double counting, the proportion of children attending the school compared to the total number of children attending all schools covered by the denominational schools a notional catchment area is used (assume there are 10 children attending the denominational school and 90 other children attending schools covered by their notional catchment, a total of 100 children, the denominational school will get 10% of the S106 monies with the remainder going to the catchment school). This assumes the denominational school meets the requirements in terms of the capacity of pupil numbers.