Climate Impact Assessment, Appendix 3, Updated Section 106 Developer Education Contributions Policy

Will the decision/proposal impact…	Impact	If an impact or potential impacts are identified:			
		Describe impacts or potential impacts on emissions from the Council and its contractors.	Describe impact or potential impacts on emissions across the Borough as a whole.	Describe any measures to mitigate emission impacts	Outline any monitoring of emission impacts that will be carried out
Emissions from non-domestic buildings?	Increase	Where S106 agreements are agreed, these will provide capital funding to improve access to education places where the LA can rationalise a shortfall of places and need for infrastructure aligned to new housing developments. The potential construction of new school facilities could increase emissions from energy use in schools.	If children are not able to attend provision locally then they would have to attend provision elsewhere. This will potentially increase emissions at the schools but not within the borough overall as the pupils would have to be accommodated elsewhere.	As part of any build programme required as a result of S106 contributions to establish the additional capacity, energy saving measures will be reviewed.	Emissions and environmental impact will be considered as part of any build programme required aligned to S106 contributions received and monitored accordingly. The council has the ability to monitor the energy use of the majority of the schools included in the scheme – these can be monitored as scope 3 emissions.
Emissions from transport?	Unknown	Proposals seek to increase the number of places available locally in areas where new housing creates a shortfall and improve access to ensure children can access local provision reducing the need for long transport journeys to other schools – this should help to minimise the emissions of the home to school transport service.	Being able to access education locally will reduce the potential impact of longer journeys to neighbouring schools further afield. Proposals seek to increase the number of places available locally in areas where new housing creates a shortfall and improve access to ensure children can access local provision reducing the need for long transport journeys to other schools – this will impact on the transport emissions of		Transport to school arrangements are kept under review by the Corporate Transport Unit. Ongoing monitoring / assessment by Transport Unit.

			families who arrange their own transport to school.		
Emissions from waste, or the quantity of waste itself?	Increase	There will be a slight increase to the amount of waste generated from schools, as number of pupils increase in line with the increased capacity created by projects funded by S106 funding. Short term increase in emissions and waste associated with construction projects.	Waste at schools will increase slightly, aligned to additional pupils on roll and their needs. Anticipate waste increase from S106 projects across Rotherham as a whole is not expected to be significant.	Schools have a waste management process.	Impact will be monitored by the respective school governing body and LA in relation to additional capacity created aligned to new housing growth and S106 infrastructure projects.
Emissions from housing and domestic buildings?	None				
Emissions from construction and/or development?	Increase	RMBC Asset Management Service would project managing any build programmes of work which includes oversight of safe systems of work aligned to S106 funded projects.		Environmental impact is considered as part of the planning and construction process and will be considered at that point. Asset management retain oversight during the build phase of projects aligned to S106 funding. To be determined as part of the project plan and overseen by Asset Management aligned to projects from S106 funding.	Monitoring by contractor and Asset Management Service throughout the build programme of any infrastructure created as a result of S106 contributions.

Carbon capture (e.g. through trees)?	None				
Identify any emissions impacts associated with this decision which have not been covered by the above fields:					

Will the proposal affect Council services' resilience to climate change, or the capacity of people living in the Borough to adapt to climate change?

Section 106 agreements to fund additional education places are to support the continuing sustainability of education provision in the Borough of Rotherham: sufficient provision is an important contribution to services' resilience to external pressures, including hazards and contingencies arising from climate change. Overcrowding increases the risk of overheating in schools and classrooms: uncomfortable temperatures affect pupils' ability to learn, while extreme temperatures may begin directly to affect children's health and wellbeing. A recent study found that under a 2°C global warming level, classrooms' internal temperature might exceed a comfortable threshold of 26°C on a third of school days (Dawkins *et al*., 2024).

Provide a summary of all impacts and mitigation/monitoring measures:

The policy sets out how S106 funding is charged for different types of developments. This has an indirect impact on carbon emissions as the funds collected are used for capital projects to improve or extend the buildings at eligible schools.

Improving or extending school buildings is likely to have the following carbon impacts, although at this stage specific impacts cannot be known:

- Increase in emissions from non-domestic buildings (schools). This can be monitored by considering energy saving measures and can be monitored by the council's Climate Change Team.
- Unknown impact on transport emissions: the proposals seek to increase school places at schools local to housing developments, which would minimise emissions from school commuting. Transport implications of school transport arrangements are kept under review by Corporate Transport Unit.
- There may be a small increase in the waste generated at schools as a result of more pupils – this should be monitored schools' governing bodies.
- There is likely to be an increase in emissions from construction. Asset Management will oversee the build projects aligned to S106 infrastructure projects.
- There are no impacts from housing or carbon capture.

Supporting information:	
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Please outline any research, data or information used to complete this Climate Impact Assessment.	• RIBA (2021). *RIBA 2030 Climate Challenge: Version 2*: <https://riba-prd-assets.azureedge.net/-/media/Files/Climate-action/RIBA-2030-Climate-Challenge.pdf?rev=897af1b2ca864a269c8a48c4522746b7> • Department for Education (2014). *Area guidelines for mainstream schools: Building Bulletin 103*: <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5f23ec238fa8f57acac33720/BB103_Area_Guidelines_for_Mainstream_Schools.pdf> • Department for Education (2022). *School Output Specification: Technical Annex 2H: Energy:* < https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1119606/GDB_Annex_2H-Energy-A-C13.pdf> • Dawkins, L. C., Brown, K., Bernie, D. J., Lowe, J. A., Economou, T., Grassie, D., Schwartz, Y., Godoy-Shimizu, D., Korolija, I., Mumovic, D., Wingate, D., Dyer, E. 2024. Quantifying overheating risk in English schools: A spatially coherent climate risk assessment. *Climate Risk Management*. [Online]. **44**, article no.: 100602 [no pagination]. [Accessed 28 July 2025]. Available from: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.crm.2024.100602.
If quantities of emissions are relevant to and have been used in this form please identify which conversion factors have been used to quantify impacts.	
Validation	Tracking Reference: CIA 507 Arthur King Principal Climate Change Officer