

CNPA Supplementary Planning Guidance

DEVELOPER CONTRIBUTIONS

July 2011

Planning in the Cairngorms National Park

Planning in the Cairngorms National Park is unique. It involves the Cairngorms National Park Authority (CNPA) working alongside the five local authorities which operate in the Park – Aberdeenshire, Angus, Highland, Moray and Perth & Kinross.

Due to the expansion of the National Park in October 2010, to take in part of Perth and Kinross, different planning policies apply there.

The following paragraphs set out what planning policies apply in the National Park, and how planning applications will be dealt with.

Planning Policies

The Cairngorms National Park Local Plan, and this Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG), cover the Aberdeenshire, Angus, Highland and Moray parts of the National Park only. This SPG sets out detailed advice to help you meet the requirements of the policies in the Cairngorms National Park Local Plan. It is recommended that it is read in conjunction with the policies in the Local Plan and other relevant SPG.

The Cairngorms National Park Local Plan and this SPG does not cover the Perth & Kinross area of the Park. The Perth & Kinross Highland Area Local Plan, or the Perth & Kinross Eastern Area Local Plan, and any associated SPG, apply. Please see www.pkc.gov.uk for further information.

The Cairngorms National Park Plan provides the strategic context for the local plan and its policies. It sets out the guiding principles, objectives and priorities for the CNPA and its partners to deliver. The Park Plan is a material planning consideration.

Planning Applications

All Planning applications submitted within the Cairngorms National Park must comply with the relevant Local Plan and SPG (see paragraphs above on planning policies for details).

Planning applications should be submitted to the relevant local authority in the normal manner. The local authority ensures all the necessary information is supplied and registers receipt of the application. The CNPA is informed by the local authority and has 21 days to decide whether to call-in the application. Only applications which are of general significance to the aims of the Park are called-in. The CNPA determines called-in applications. In instances where planning applications are not called-in, the local authority will determine the application.

1.0 Developer Contributions - a context

- 1.1 Not all development is required to pay Developer Contributions (sometimes known as ‘planning gain’); it is dependent on the capacity of that settlement to incorporate the development, without putting a strain upon community resources.
- 1.2 Where contributions are required and can be justified, this document aims to show the methodology behind calculating contributions, whilst recognising that this is a starting point for negotiations, and that each site is considered on its merits.
- 1.3 The submission of a planning application or pre-application enquiry is an opportunity to look at both affordable housing and infrastructure requirements. Although subject to separate policy objectives, they are inextricably linked (see figure 1). The aim remains to deliver economic growth, whilst ensuring that planned development is economically viable and has been fairly considered for developer contributions. We need to be mindful of cumulative impacts of development, however small.

2.0 Introduction

- 2.1 Planning guides the future development and use of land. This requires promoting and facilitating development, whilst protecting and enhancing the natural and built environment in which we live, work and spend our leisure time.
- 2.2 Planning authorities must consider each planning application on its merits and reach a decision in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

- 2.3 Planning obligations can be used to overcome obstacles to the granting of planning permission. An obligation may mean that development can be permitted or enhanced whilst having potentially negative impacts on land use; the environment and infrastructure can be reduced, eliminated or compensated for (Scottish Government Circular 1/2010).
- 2.4 The negotiation of contributions from developers can assist in meeting the infrastructure requirements of new development.
- 2.5 This guidance provides additional information for applicants on Policy 18 in the Cairngorms National Park Local Plan, which seeks contributions to mitigate the effects of development.

Policy 18 – Developer Contributions

Development which gives rise to a need to increase or improve public services, facilities or infrastructure, or mitigate adverse effects, will normally require the developer to make a fair and reasonable contribution in cash or kind towards the additional costs or requirements. Such contributions will be consistent with the scale and nature of the development proposed and may be secure through a Section 75 Agreement or other legal agreement where necessary.

Development which necessitates decommissioning of plant, structures or associated infrastructure will be required to provide an appropriate bond to cover the costs of remedial, restoration or reinstatement works.

3.0 The purpose of this guidance

3.1 This guidance provides criteria, general principles and good practice advice. It should be read in conjunction with policy 18 in the Cairngorms National Park Local Plan, and also the Cairngorms National Park Supplementary Planning Guidance on Affordable Housing and Natural Heritage.

3.2 This guidance sets out the framework for the provision of contributions and the assessment methodologies employed in calculating the level of mitigation required, which are then negotiated on a site by site basis. The planning authority will endeavour to include as many of the infrastructure requirements as possible through negotiation of the planning application, and so reduce the number of occasions on which financial contributions are required.

3.3 **Due to the often complex nature of developer contributions and the planning obligations that may be required to secure them, early pre-application discussions are vitally important so that there is a clear understanding before a planning application is submitted.**

4.0 General overview of developer contributions

4.1 Throughout Scotland, local authorities and other infrastructure providers are having difficulty maintaining and developing infrastructure in order to keep up with the pressures of new development. In many circumstances, additional funding is required to ensure infrastructure constraints do not inhibit opportunities for development in a given area.

4.2 In order to help with this situation, planning authorities have the legal

power to seek reasonable and appropriate contributions from developers in association with the granting of planning permission for specific developments.

4.3 Any contributions must be linked to the specific development proposal. In order to ensure there is no perception that planning permission is being bought, a high degree of accountability is required throughout the whole process.

4.4 Where requirements for contributions are specific to a particular type or location of development these will be separately advised at the time of a pre-application enquiry by the prospective developer. Contributions will vary on a site by site basis and are dependent on the specific requirements of that site in relation to the development being proposed. For example, there may be instances where no infrastructure contributions are sought at all.

4.5 As this guidance covers part of four different local authority areas, differences in the types and delivery of council and other services will occur. The contributions sought from development in these different areas will reflect these local circumstances.

4.6 All of the figures included in this document are indicative and are there to provide a starting point for any negotiations. They seek to give an idea of the types and levels of contributions that will be sought.

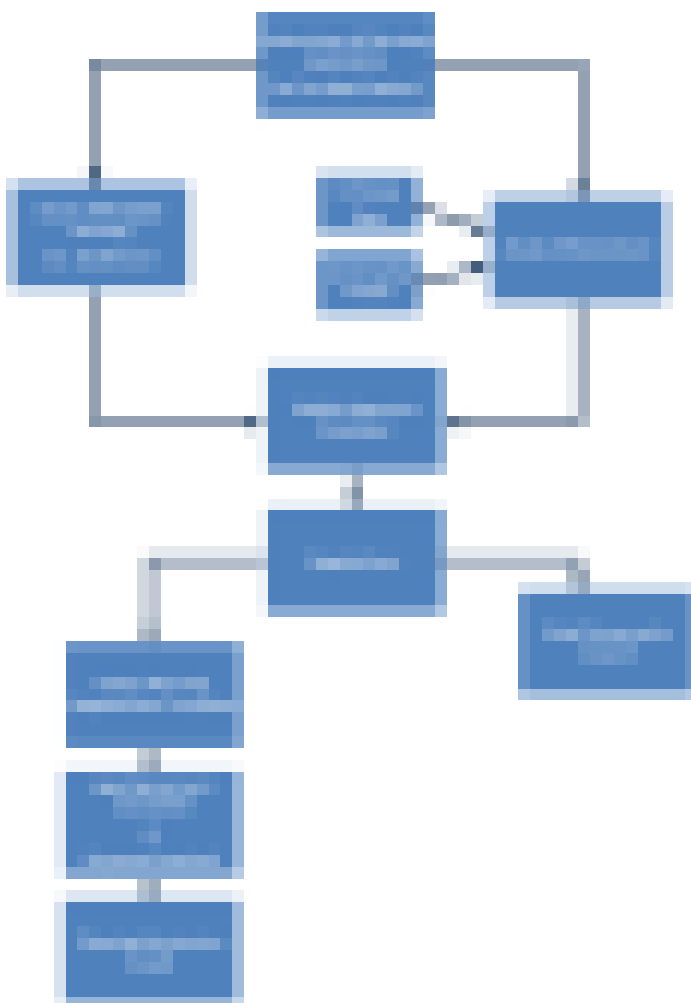
4.7 Assessments for developer contributions will be carried out by Planning Gain Service staff following the process laid out in figure 1. For more information: See Figure 1- Developer Contributions Process

4.8 Details of who this will be are available from the planning authority determining

your planning application. A report will be issued direct to the applicant in the case of a pre-application enquiry. Reports will be issued direct to both the applicant and the planning officer in the case of a formal planning application.

- 4.9 Where the application is for residential development, the criteria for affordable housing will also be considered and attention drawn to the Affordable Housing SPG and the Development Appraisal Toolkit, which can form part of the negotiations, where provision of affordable housing can be assessed against the financial viability of a site.

Figure 1 - Affordable Housing and Developer Contributions Process



- 4.10 In the case of applications for Planning Permission in Principle where the finalised layout and content of a development proposal may not be known, then a rate for the site, normally on a rate per house unit or a rate per sq m for commercial premises, based on its location will be used. This will form the basis of a Planning Obligation, so that the planning application may be determined and a decision notice issued following completion of that obligation.

- 4.11 In order to retain a pragmatic approach to the provision of contributions, if significant extraordinary development costs occur that could not have been known at the start of the development, then these may also be taken into consideration. Supporting evidence would be required.

- 4.12 Contributions will be from residential, commercial or transportation developments, with compensatory payments sought, where appropriate.

5.0 Community involvement

- 5.1 Community Councils and Associations have an important role to play in providing evidence of need, shortfall in facilities and planned infrastructure projects for their communities, which the Planning Gain service can use as evidence of need in their negotiations. However, it must be noted that developer contributions should not be considered as a mechanism to fund the full range of community projects that may be desired. Contributions can only be sought where there is a justifiable impact from a development on the local amenity and infrastructure. Whether or not a contribution can be sought from a developer will also depend on the linkage between that facility and the particular development.

- 5.2 Community Councils and Associations can assist the process by maintaining an up-to-date list of suitable projects and be prepared to supply further evidence to the Planning Gain Service about demand and use of facilities, if required. The community action plans, developed as part of the Our Community ... A Way Forward project, are an example of this evidence, although they are not comprehensive in their coverage of all possible community projects.
- 5.3 Community Councils and Associations will not be directly involved in or be party to negotiations relating to developer contributions for any given development. This is due to the commercial confidentiality of the negotiations and the fact that they are being carried out on behalf of the planning authority. In each case however, Planning Gain Service staff will contact a relevant Community Council or Association to ascertain if there is a need for particular community facilities, to advise on whether it is appropriate for a contribution to be sought, and to periodically brief the Community Council or Association on progress and any conclusion.

6.0 Infrastructure contributions

- 6.1 A wide range of infrastructure provisions may require developer contributions. The requirements for each site and development will be different. Within the National park, each local authority will have some individual issues to be addressed.
- 6.2 The following sections set out issues that will be considered for developer contributions, and also seeks to provide an indication of the levels of contribution that will be sought.
- 6.3 Small developments will usually require significantly less by way of contributions than larger developments, but it should be noted that all contributions will be assessed and negotiated on an individual site by site basis and contributions sought will relate specifically to the site and type of development being proposed.

Table I – Types of contribution likely to be sought by development type (this table is for indicative purposes only)

	Education	Library	Health - care	Recycling and waste	Transport -ation	Communit y facilities	Landscapin g etc	Natural heritage
Individual house	x			x			x	x
Housing develop -ment	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Commerci al develop -ment				x	x	x	x	x

6.3 Table I, see above, provides an indication of the possible contributions that may be required from a variety of different types of development.

6.4 Contributions to infrastructure provision will be considered for a number of issues, and these will be dealt with in turn.

Education

6.5 Education contributions are based on the anticipated number of pupils from a development and their effect on the Primary and Secondary school rolls serving the development. The applicant is reminded of the cumulative effect of developments on the local infrastructure.

6.6 The benchmark figures for contributions are currently between 0.21 and 0.4 Primary school children per standard 3 bedroom house unit and between 0.11 and 0.2 Secondary school children per standard 3 bedroom house units. Early years or ‘nursery’ pupils are also taken into consideration.

6.7 One bedroom dwelling units are not assessed for education contributions. The required level of contribution is then determined from the ‘rate per pupil’ required to either:

- provide relocatable accommodation where the school roll is expected to or already exceeds the capacity of the school and is forecast to fall back to an under capacity position during the forecast period; or
- provide new build accommodation where the school roll forecast trend is for it to grow beyond its current capacity or it is already above capacity and the additional pupils from the development will add to this over capacity problem.

6.8 Where community related facilities are provided within schools, these are reflected in the rates charged. On occasion the requirements for other community facilities may be reduced where these are to be provided in whole or in part within a school campus.

New schools

6.9 On larger residential developments the applicant may be required to provide a school site. For primary provision this should be 3.25 hectares or thereby and for secondary schools this should be 10 hectares or thereby of serviced and where possible reasonably flat land. Historically, development of 1,000 new residential units may require a new Primary school, with development of

5,000 to 6,000 units justifying a new secondary school, both of which would be expected to be met by developer contributions.

- 6.10 New Schools also provide opportunities for combined education and community facilities, which may reduce or negate the need for contributions to sports and recreational provision or halls and meeting spaces

Healthcare facilities

- 6.11 Should NHS services be required within larger community facilities, cross service discussion will be encouraged, with work developed by Community Planning Partnerships.

Recycling facilities and waste management

- 6.12 In general terms, facilities should be provided to encourage recycling and to deliver appropriate waste management. One dog fouling bin should be provided for every 30 residential units unless otherwise advised. Bins may be sited on areas of public open space or recognised dog walking routes. Provision for waste recycling facilities will be required. The specific nature of the provision will be determined by the requirements of the Local Authority in which the development is located. Contributions will be sought, where required, towards the provision of waste recycling facilities, bins for recycling, and household recycling centres. As some of these facilities serve a very wide area, the contribution per household is likely to be nominal and will be utilised towards augmenting such facilities.

Transportation and outdoor access

- 6.13 Measures should be in place to encourage the use of public transport. The developer is requested to provide up to date service bus /community bus information for inclusion within any sales

literature or sales office associated with the development. Bus shelters, bus stopping lay-bys, bus turning areas or bus operating subsidies may all be requested depending on the scale of the development and its location. Secure cycle parking at bus stops in rural locations may also be required. Additional car parking and secure cycle parking provision may be required at the railway station serving the development. The provision may also include the provision of cycle ways to the Rail Station and/or signage. Provision on site will be considered on a site by site basis in relation to the availability of public transport alternatives. Additional works required by the Roads Service will be treated as part of the Roads Consent package.

- 6.14 Developer contributions may be required in relation to Trunk Roads, dependent upon the scale and nature of interventions identified by the Trunk Roads Authority.
- 6.15 Developers contributions may be sought to establish or improve links to the core paths network. Improvements to important links in, through, around and between communities may be required. Access opportunities should cater for the needs of people of all abilities. Links to existing networks may be required and attention should be paid to the Cairngorms National Park Outdoor Access Strategy and the Core Paths Plan.

Community facilities

- 6.16 Development may generate a requirement for community facility provision. This is calculated on the requirement of 0.79sq m of community facility per dwelling unit as determined for small to medium size developments. This is to ensure that existing residents are not disadvantaged by an increase of usage from additional residents, generated by

the proposed development. The level of contribution is determined by the size of the existing facilities and current population served by the facilities together with the anticipated increase in the population served by the new development. In some instances there will be no contribution required if the facilities are of adequate size to cope with both existing and anticipated usage.

Strategic landscaping and open space

- 6.17 The planning authority anticipates that strategic landscaping and open space provision are provided as part of the planning application and their implementation and maintenance will be addressed through planning conditions and obligations. Where this is not possible, either wholly or partially, the strategic landscaping and open space may be provided on other land in the applicant's control. Only when both of these options have been explored and found impossible, might a monetary contribution be considered, which may then be used to provide new space or to augment existing facilities, where appropriate. Details of this range of measures can be found in the Cairngorms National Park Supplementary Planning Guidance on Natural Heritage and Open Space.
- 6.18 The cost of providing a playing field varies depending on the location and type of provision required, but can be anywhere between £60,000 and £500,000. These costs include the average land purchase costs and site works. The requirement per 1,000 residents is 2.4 hectares of recreational space which includes at least one football pitch/playing field of 0.7 hectares. At the average of 2.3 persons per household this equates to 435 households requiring the full mitigation of at least one full size pitch and associated recreational open space.

Where existing recreational facilities are undersized for the current population a contribution towards improvements or additional facilities is considered fair and reasonable in order to extend the operating capacity of these facilities. This may, for example, be used in the form of additional drainage to enhance the playing capacity of the pitch. Existing facilities are taken into account and adjustments to the overall rate will be made on a site by site basis. Where contributions are not sufficient to provide a full size pitch, these may be used to provide a strategic pitch serving a wider area.

- 6.19 Indoor and outdoor sports facilities which require works other than ground works for playing fields, for example, lighting, changing facilities, spectator areas, car and coach parking, attract contributions based on a cost per square metre basis for building works. The requirements are assessed and determined so as not to degrade the level of amenity already enjoyed by existing residents. Existing facilities are taken into account and adjustments to the overall rate will be made on a site by site basis.
- 6.20 Contributions may also be sought for cultural heritage, for example conservation or interpretation of historic sites and artefacts, arts festivals or local community arts based projects.
- 6.21 Cultural landscape and features of cultural significance are regarded in a like manner to biodiversity features and habitats and shall be treated accordingly (see natural heritage theme below).

Natural Heritage

- 6.22 It is emphasised that it is not expected that financial contributions for Natural Heritage contributions will be regarded as an acceptable starting point for planning applications.

6.23 This section must be read in conjunction with the Cairngorms National Park Supplementary Planning Guidance on Natural Heritage. The details below only refer to principle 6 of that guidance. This is to be used only after all other mitigation and compensation for loss of habitat and landscape features have been explored and eliminated as a possibility. This shall be arrived at after principles 1-5 have been examined and the possibilities have been exhausted. Contributions agreed under the scheme below will be made to an environment fund for use of natural habitat and landscape enhancement or species protection within the area.

infrastructure and as such will be liable to appropriate contributions.

6.24 Calculation of contributions will be based upon the cost of replacing the feature or habitat elsewhere (not including the cost of the land) and the maintenance of that feature until fully established and achieving a similar ecological function. Table 2 (see p10) sets out the schedule of rates.

6.25 An estimation of the quality of a habitat or feature lost will be made based upon the guidelines in Table 3 (see p11). Areas of high quality will be rated at 1.0 times of the cost set out in Table 2. Areas of medium quality will be rated at 0.5 times the cost and low quality at 0.1 times.

Commercial Developments

6.26 Contributions will not just be negotiated for housing developments. Commercial developments are also likely to necessitate some contributions. Where required, these are likely to be towards recycling/waste, transportation, landscaping, community facilities, natural heritage and access.

6.27 The benefits to the local economy of commercial developments is recognised, but at the same time, these developments have an impact on local

Table 2 – Replacement cost

Habitat or landscape feature	Note ref	Replacement cost (£)	Maintenance period/years	Cost of annual maintenance (£)	Final cost (£)
Woodland or groups of trees/m ²	1	2.5	5	.75	6.25
Individual tree	2	50.0	5	10.00	100.00
Scrub/m ²	3	2.5	5	.75	6.25
Grassland/m ²	4	1.0	5	.5	3.50
Open water feature or wetland/m ²	5	5.0	5	5	30.00
Running water feature/linear m	6	25	5	2	35.00
Stone wall or boundary feature/linear m	7	100	2	5	110.00

Notes for Table 2:

1. Includes cost of plant material, planting with additives, protection from animals. Maintenance is an average of two visits per year over the period for weed killing, and repair of protection as necessary.
2. Includes cost of plant material (selected standard), planting with additives, staking, and protection from animals. Maintenance is an average of two visits per year over the period.
3. Includes cost of plant material, planting with additives, protection from animals. Maintenance is an average of two visits per year over the period for weed killing, and repair of protection as necessary.
4. Includes cost of seed, ground preparation and fertiliser. Maintenance is an average of three visits per year over the period.
5. Includes cost of excavation, ground preparation, lining as necessary and some planting for edge of feature. Maintenance includes repair of liner and clearance of weed in early years
6. Includes cost of excavation, ground preparation lining as necessary and some planting for edge of feature.
7. Includes cost of material, excavation and construction. Maintenance is an average of one visit per year over the period to cover replacement for damage.

Table 3 – Habitat quality guidelines

Habitat or landscape feature	High quality	Medium quality	Low quality
Woodland or groups of trees/m ²	Designated sites, Ancient Woodland Inventory, Ancient Woodland of Plantation Origin Native woodland of non plantation origin.	Mature native woodland of plantation origin.	Non native plantation or young single species with poor quality field layer.
Individual tree	Protected, Tree Preservation Order conservation area. Mature or semi mature specimen of high amenity value. Heritage and veteran trees.	Mature or semi mature tree of significant amenity value, good health and form.	Small or poor quality trees of little or no amenity value.
Scrub/m ²	Designated sites or those with a significant number of LBAP priority species, or juniper present.	Other sites where native species dominate.	
Grassland/m ²	Designated areas and acid or calcareous grasslands.	Other sites with a diverse sward.	Single non native species dominate, improved grazing areas or amenity grasslands.
Open water feature or wetland/m ²	Designated sites or adjacent to same or LBAP priority habitats.	Natural or longstanding man-made impounded areas.	Other man-made features or other sites with low quality adjacent habitats.
Running water feature/linear m	Designated sites or adjacent to same or LBAP priority habitats.	Natural or longstanding man-made impounded areas.	Other man-made features or other sites with low quality adjacent habitats.
Stone wall or boundary feature/linear m	Walls more than 50 years old, largely intact (more than 90% on any 100m	Walls more than 50 years old, with less than 50% gaps or	Walls more than 50% derelict or gaps within any 100m section.

	length) and specific landscape character feature.	derelict.	
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Worked examples:

Large housing development	Rate	Multiplier	Cost (£)
12,000sqm (1.2ha) of poor scrub	6.25	0.1	7,500
10,000sqm (1.0ha) of woodland (medium)	6.25	0.5	31,250
27,000sqm of (2.7 ha) grassland (poor)	3.5	0.1	9,450
5 mature trees	100	1.0	500
Total cost			48,700

Individual House site

4 mature trees of high quality	100	1.0	400
200sqm Juniper scrub	6.25	1.0	1,250
Total cost			1,650

7.0 Payments and Legal Obligations

7.1 Should the application be successful in obtaining planning permission, the Planning Gain Assessment may form the basis of a Planning Obligation, which will contain the payment structure for contributions as well as any other obligations required on the part of the developer or the planning authority. The Agreement must be in place and signed prior to the planning authority issuing planning permission. Clauses referring to the future maintenance of Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUDS) schemes, open space, together with, where applicable, mechanisms for the securing of affordable housing, its tenure, standard of construction and occupation criteria can also be included in the obligation. Applicants are advised that there will be a charge for the preparation of the Planning Obligation to cover costs incurred by the planning authority on the developers' behalf. The applicant

will also be responsible for their own legal costs.

7.2 Payments for residential developments are usually scheduled on house unit completed basis, quarterly in arrears, as evidenced by Completion Certificates by Building Standards. For smaller developments this may be varied and for flatted developments it is usual to schedule payments on the completion of individual blocks.

7.3 The exact payment terms will be a matter for agreement between the Planning Authority and the applicant. Payments are to be remitted to the Authority within 28 days of the due date. Payments, not already made by 1 January of the year following the date of the signing of the Planning Obligation, the 'Indexation date', will be index linked to the Retail Price Index from the 'Indexation date'.

7.4 Alternatively, the applicant may opt to remit the full amount due prior to the issuing of the planning permission

- should there be no other planning reason for entering into a Planning Obligation. This course of action is widely used where the cost of putting in place an obligation is disproportionate to the planning gain contribution required. The applicant is cautioned that this remittance is non-returnable.
- 7.5 However, the applicant may consider a legal agreement preferable in circumstances where it is their intention to sell on the land to a third party for future development and so delay payment of the required contributions until they have an income stream from the land sale.
- 7.6 Funds will not be deposited until confirmation has been received that the planning permission is ready to be issued.
- 7.7 The funds on such infrastructure or other measures under its control within five years of the date of the receipt of final payment due from the development. Similarly, the constituent local authority in which the development is sited and which has responsibility for the provision of the infrastructure for which mitigation has been sought, will endeavour to expend the funds within five years of the date of receipt of the final payment due
- 7.8 The planning authority will reserve the right to apportion contributions from the development in the ratios determined from the Planning Gain Assessment summary as and when contributions are made. This is to ensure that any projects which will be of immediate advantage to the residents of the development, or are required to mitigate the impact of the included in the agreement. Applicants are advised that there will be a charge for the preparation of the Planning
- Obligation to cover costs incurred by the planning authority on the developers' behalf. The applicant will also be responsible for their own legal costs.
- 7.9 Payments for residential developments are usually scheduled on house unit completed basis, quarterly in arrears, as evidenced by Completion Certificates by Building Standards. For smaller developments this may be varied and for flatted developments it is usual to schedule payments on the completion of individual blocks.
- 7.10 The exact payment terms will be a matter for agreement between the Planning Authority and the applicant. Payments are to be remitted to the Authority within 28 days of the due date. Payments, not already made by 1 January of the year following the date of the signing of the Planning Agreement, the 'Indexation date', will be index linked to the Retail Price Index from the 'Indexation date'.
- 7.11 The applicant is cautioned that the funds, if submitted by cheque, will require a period of 14 days to be cleared through the banking system before the planning permission will be issued and should allow for this time delay. Alternatively, a bankers draft will be treated as cleared funds and the planning permission may then be issued directly.
- 7.12 It is likely that where there is a requirement to provide affordable housing units on site that a Planning Obligation will be required to secure that provision. In these circumstances the applicant can avail themselves of the opportunity to schedule infrastructure payments over time through their inclusion in such an agreement.

7.13 The contributions will be placed in a discrete interest-bearing account in the developers' name. The planning authority will endeavour to apportion contributions from the development in the ratios determined from the Planning Gain Assessment summary as and when contributions are made. This is to ensure that any projects which will be of immediate advantage to the residents of the development, or are required to mitigate the impact of the development on existing residents, are in place as soon as possible.

8.0 Further Guidance

It is recommended that the following sources of planning advice are read in conjunction with this guidance.

Cairngorms National Park Authority

www.cairngorms.co.uk

Supplementary Planning Guidance

- Natural Heritage
- Affordable Housing
- Open Space

Appendix One

Worked example for a housing development (this example is for indicative purposes only)

Assume 40 unit development on greenfield site comprising:

10 x 2 bed flats

20 x 3 bed house

10 x 4 bed houses

Equates to 40 Standard House Units

Education Provision

Primary provision:

The development will generate 16 additional pupils, and the school will exceed its capacity as a result of the development. A contribution is based upon the cost of providing temporary or relocatable accommodation at £7,000 per pupil, would result in a contribution of £112,000.

Secondary provision:

The development will generate eight additional pupils, and the Academy will exceed its capacity as a result of this development. A contribution is based upon the cost of providing temporary or relocatable accommodation, at a cost of £9,000 per pupil and would result in a contribution of £72,000.

Healthcare provision

Would be subject to discussion with the relevant NHS services.

Recycling and waste management

One dog fouling bin would be required for a development of this site. Contributions towards new or extended recycling facilities are calculated at £20 per household created, equating to a contribution of £800.

Transportation

Measures in kind may be specified, or specific road improvements dealt with through planning conditions or Roads Construction Consent.

Community facilities

Based upon the requirement of 0.79 sq m for each additional household created, an additional 31.6 sq m would be required from this development. At build costs of £1,175 per sq m, this would equate to a contribution of £37,130.

Strategic landscaping and open space

Playing field provision is based upon a contribution of £135 per household and in this instance would equate to £5,400.

Ancillary recreation provision, such as sports pavilions, floodlighting, multi court provision etc is based upon a contribution of £360 per household and in this instance would equate to £14,400.

Natural Heritage

Contributions would be appropriate to the specific natural heritage circumstances on the development site.

Worked example – Hotel A development comprises a 52 bedroom Hotel with 50 parking spaces, on a brownfield site. (this example is for indicative purposes only)

There is a well developed formulaic approach to assessing commercial developments. The CNPA is mindful of the land value issues involved in the commercial and retail sector both in the rural and urban environment. In consequence the formula like all others

used in planning gain contributions errs on the side of caution. The CNPA is aware that commercial developments in general bring increased employment opportunities but at the same time these developments also have an impact on local infrastructure.

The general formula is based on the gross floor area (GFA) of the commercial premises plus 50% of hard standing and car parking (Gross External Area—GEA) to give an equivalent number of house units at 10 units per acre that could have been erected on a similar area as follows:-

$(GFA + (GEA/2)) / 400 = HUE$ (House Unit Equivalent) @ 10 per acre.
 E.g. 2,000 m² store + 4,000 m² car park = $(2,000 + 2,000) / 400 = 10$ HUE.

An individual site usage weighting factor (WF) is then applied to reflect the probable occupation level of the site. These are as follows:

Bulky Goods- retail w/house	0.5
Fast food	0.75
Hotel	0.5
Leisure etc	0.25
Non Food retail	0.5
Office & other commercial	0.75
Petrol	0.5
Restaurant	0.75
Retail food	1
Showroom	0.1
Warehouse	0.05
Workshops/engineering	0.2
Science/medical	0.2

This development would equate to 3.16 House Unit Equivalents, through the following calculation:

Hotel

1,931 m² space + Car parking (50 spaces)
 1,200 m² / 2 = 2,531 m²
 Weighting factor applied (0.5) = 1,266 m²
 1,266 m² / 400 = 3.16 House Unit Equivalents.

On the basis of £500 per house unit this would equate to £1,580 as a contribution to be utilised towards environmental and access improvements for Core Path networks.

Worked example – 2 unit brownfield development, with affordable housing obligation (this example is for indicative purposes only)

provision etc is based upon a contribution of £360 per household and in this instance would equate to £720.

Assuming 2 x 3 bed units

Affordable housing

Policy requires that developments for 1 and 2 open market dwellings will be required to make a contribution towards affordable housing this obligation will be met by a cash payment. Guidance can be found in SPG Affordable Housing, which advises that for a 2 house development, a contribution of 10% of the £25,000 per unit commuted sum be sought = £2,500

Education Provision

Primary provision:

2 units will generate 0.5 pupil, in this instance is operating below capacity and no contributions will be required.

Secondary provision:

2 units will generate 0.3 pupil, and again in this instance, the school can accommodate this growth and no contributions will be required.

Community facilities

Based upon the requirement of 0.79 sq m per household created, an additional 1.58 sq m of community facilities would be required, equating to a contribution of £1,856. In this instance the halls and meeting spaces in the community are undersized for the large rural community which they serve and the contributions is justified.

Open space

Playing field provision based upon £135 per household, would equate to a contribution of £270. Ancillary recreation provision, such as sports pavilions, floodlighting, multi court