



Buckinghamshire Council

Infrastructure Funding Statement

1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Local Authorities that receive contributions from developers must produce¹ an Infrastructure Funding Statement (IFS) annually. This sets out details of developer contribution receipts and the infrastructure projects or types of infrastructure the Authority intends may be funded at least in part by the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).
- 1.2 Where parishes receive a proportion of CIL they are also required to produce a report for each financial year in which they receive CIL receipts.
- 1.3 This is to provide local communities and developers with clarity and transparency on contributions received (including 'in-kind' contributions where infrastructure is provided directly), how these have been or are to be used, and, more broadly on the role of development in funding infrastructure.
- 1.4 This statement sets out the position of the Council for the 2021/22 financial year. It covers both section 106 (s106) and CIL contributions.

Headlines for 2021-22

- CIL is currently collected in the South, East and West areas of Buckinghamshire.
- 687 affordable homes were handed to registered providers across Buckinghamshire.
- Buckinghamshire Council:
 - Secured £21,078,620 of s106 contributions from new development.
 - Secured £6,869,502 in CIL.
 - Passed £701,595 of 21/22 CIL receipts (the local allocation) to town and parish councils, with a further £375,633 secured for the unparished area of High Wycombe.
- The Council spent £22,870,685 of s106 funds on infrastructure to mitigate development impacts and £10,955,033 of CIL on infrastructure to support the development of the area.

¹As required by the Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2019 No.1103 that came into force 1 September 2019

Developer Contributions to Infrastructure

- 1.5 Development often drives requirements for new infrastructure and is itself an important source of funding for infrastructure. Developer contributions can be provided:
- Through planning obligations within s106 agreements² and unilateral undertakings – where it is not possible to address unacceptable impacts through a planning condition.
 - Through CIL – a fixed charge levied on new development to fund infrastructure.
- 1.6 Developers may also enter into s278 agreements³ that allow them to make permanent alterations or improvements to a public highway, with the agreement of the Council, as part of a planning approval.

2. Planning Obligations

- 2.1 Planning obligations are either set out within bilateral agreements or within unilateral undertakings. These are deeds between the local authority and developers that can be attached to a planning permission, to make developments that would otherwise be unacceptable in planning terms acceptable.
- 2.2 Under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as amended, planning obligations are capable of:
- (a) restricting the development or use of the land in any specified way
 - (b) requiring specified operations or activities to be carried out in, on, under or over the land
 - (c) requiring the land to be used in any specified way
 - (d) requiring a sum or sums to be paid to the authority

Therefore, planning obligations can:

- Prescribe the nature of development (for example, requiring a given portion of housing as affordable).
- Compensate for loss or damage created by a development (for example, loss of open space).
- Mitigate a development's impact (for example, through increased public transport provision).

² Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended)

³ Section 278 of the Highways Act 1980

- 2.3 Regulations⁴ state that a planning obligation may only constitute a reason for granting planning permission if it is:
- necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms;
 - directly related to the development; and
 - fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.
- 2.4 Where financial contributions are required by a planning obligation within a section 106 agreement or a unilateral undertaking these are often referred to as section 106 or simply s106 contributions.
- 2.5 It may be necessary for a Council to secure contributions from a number of developments over a period of time before there are sufficient funds and it is in a position to implement the scheme for which funds have been secured.
- 2.6 The following tables⁵ 1 and 2 show:
- s106 contributions held at 31 March 2022, split into the different infrastructure categories for which they have been secured, across each of the council areas⁶.
 - s106 contributions collected between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022, split into the different infrastructure categories for which they have been secured.

⁴ These tests are set out as statutory tests in Regulation 122(2) of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended by the 2011 and 2019 Regulations) and reiterated in National Planning Policy Framework (paragraph 56)

⁵ Throughout, figures have been compiled from excel data, hence may include small apparent rounding errors

⁶ These correspond to the areas of the forerunner Councils prior to the establishment of Buckinghamshire Council. Aylesbury Vale corresponds to Buckinghamshire North, Chiltern to Buckinghamshire East, South Bucks to Buckinghamshire South, and Wycombe to Buckinghamshire West

Table 1 – s106 contributions held at 31 March 2022, split into the different infrastructure categories for which they have been secured across each of the council areas.

Infrastructure	North Area	East Area	South Area	West Area	Buckinghamshire County Area	Total (£)
Affordable Housing	1,620,626	2,197,589	2,527,468	1,902,936	0	8,248,619
Open Space & Leisure	17,185,195	0	0	542,803	0	17,727,998
Transport/ Highways	885,273	0	0	1,607,866	14,690,215	17,183,353
Education	0	0	0	4,798	13,096,923	13,101,721
Community Facilities	0	0	0	94,462	0	94,462
Burnham Beeches SAC*	0	8,095	471,202	0	0	479,297
Other	1,643,398	0	0	0	0	1,643,398
Total (£)	21,334,492	2,205,684	2,998,669	4,152,864	27,787,137	58,478,848

*Funds are passed on to the City of London Corporation and are not retained by the Council.

Table 2 – s106 contributions collected⁷ between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022

Infrastructure	North Area	East Area	South Area	West Area	Buckinghamshire County Area	Total (£)
Affordable Housing	213,217	235,159	680,401	252,301	0	1,381,078
Open Space & Leisure	3,295,085	0	0	0	0	3,295,085
Transport/ Highways	40,100	0	0	0	2,211,691	2,251,791
Education	0	0	0	0	13,595,369	13,595,369
Community Facilities	0	0	0	-1,856 ⁸	0	-1,856
Burnham Beeches SAC*	0	4,048	448,939	0	0	452,987
Other	0	0	0	104,168	0	104,168
Total (£)	3,548,402	239,207	1,129,340	354,612	15,807,059	21,078,620

*The Burnham Beeches Special Area of Conservation contribution is only collected in East and South Area. Funds are not retained by the Council but are passed on to the City of London Corporation.

2.7 These figures show how development has contributed to infrastructure and how far the Council has succeeded in securing s106 contributions.

The levels of contributions secured in the different areas reflects:

- The levels of development, especially major developments, in the different areas.
- The availability of CIL as another source of developer funding in some areas.
- The schemes to which s106 funds were secured and local infrastructure priorities, in accordance with relevant Supplementary Planning Documents⁹.
- The recovery of the development industry from the Covid 19 pandemic.

⁷ Based on invoice issued date, with the exception of North Area for which figures are based on payment receipt date until records are fully aligned with finance system

⁸ Credit for late payment interest adjustment on a Community Facilities invoice raised in 2020/21

⁹ <https://www.buckinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/local-development-plans/local-planning-guidance/>

S106 expenditure in 2021/22

2.8 S106 contributions are considered when projects are included in the Council's budget setting process. Specific s106 contributions are then drawn upon to fund these projects, in compliance with the terms of the relevant s106 agreements.

2.9 A number of projects have been implemented in 2021-22 with s106 funding:

Open Space/Leisure schemes included completion of the works on the Pitstone Skate Park, pavilions in Pitstone & Cheddington, a Calisthenics Gym in Thornborough, Grendon Underwood MUGA and other equipped Play Areas in Aylesbury and Haddenham, all in the Aylesbury Vale area.

Education schemes included completion of extensive works at Buckingham Upper School to expand the school by one form entry, together with a new dining area, reconfiguration to provide six new classrooms, four new science labs and the addition and refurbishment of toilets, disabled toilet/shower, and changing rooms.

At Kingsbrook Primary School an entirely new school with 52 nursery places has been provided on the Kingsbrook Development, Aylesbury.

A dozen forward funded projects across Buckinghamshire have been completed, with s106 funding used to repay the non s106 reserves that were used to deliver the projects. These are listed in appendix A.

Community Facilities schemes included the refurbishment of the Haddenham Village Hall and works on the Berryfields (Aylesbury) Roman Road Park Village Hall and the Community Arts Kiosk.

Transport & Highway schemes that have been delivered across Buckinghamshire include the A41 Bicester Road Primary Public Transport Corridor, Traffic Regulation Orders, Bus Stop Improvements, the Wingrave Vehicle Activated Signs scheme, the Long Crendon Chearsley Road Crossing project and the Chesham Chartridge Lane Crossing.

Environmental Improvement and Employment schemes includes final work on the Buckingham Natural Flood Management Project which is due to complete by March 2022.

687 **affordable homes** were handed over to registered providers across Buckinghamshire. Of these 497 were in the North area.

2.10 A summary of s106 expenditure is shown in Table 3 below. A full breakdown is included at Appendix A.

Table 3 - Summary of s106 expenditure in 2021-22

Area	Amount (£)
North area	2,053,680
East area	351,000
South area	26,487
West area	1,942,966
Former Buckinghamshire County area	18,496,551
Total	22,870,685

3. The Community Infrastructure Levy

- 3.1 The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a charge which can be levied by local authorities on new development in their area after it has gone through a process of assessing the evidence base in public prior to the adoption of the levy.
- 3.2 This process takes account of the cost of infrastructure, the viability of development, other sources of funding for infrastructure and the administrative expenses in connection with the levy. The levy rates are published in the charging schedule for each area on the Council's website. This information can be found at <https://www.buckinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/community-infrastructure-levy/>.
- 3.3 In contrast to s106 contributions:
- There does not need to be a direct link between the payment and the infrastructure provided
 - The use of CIL is not specified at the point of collection
 - Its calculation is an administrative process rather than a negotiation based on an assessment of development impacts
 - It applies to all developments, including those that are smaller in scale
 - A proportion of the CIL is passed to town and parish councils to be allocated locally and to cover its administration.
- 3.4 Prior to the establishment of Buckinghamshire Council, CIL was adopted by three of the former Councils:
- Wycombe District Council, which covered the area now referred to as West Buckinghamshire, adopted CIL in 2012.
 - Chiltern District Council and South Bucks District Council, which covered the areas now referred to as East and South Buckinghamshire, adopted a common charging schedule in February 2020.
- 3.5 The charging schedules for these areas continue for the respective areas as part of Buckinghamshire Council. The former Aylesbury Vale area does not currently have a CIL charging schedule in operation.

Use of CIL

- 3.6 According to the CIL regulations, the Council as Charging Authority, can use up to 5% of CIL collected towards administration of CIL.
- 3.7 The Council also has a duty to pass funds to town or parish councils ('local councils'). This is known as the 'local allocation' and amounts to 15% of CIL funds collected in a given area, rising to 25% in areas which have an adopted Neighbourhood Development Plan. The local allocation in the unparished area of High Wycombe is also ring-fenced for use within that area. Parish Councils are required to publish their CIL receipts and expenditure on a yearly basis on their websites.

3.8 The regulations state that the funds passed to ‘Local Councils’ must be used:

‘to support the development of the local area by funding (a) the provision, improvement, replacement, operation or maintenance of infrastructure; or (b) anything else that is concerned with addressing the demands that development places on an area.’

This is a wider definition of how the funds may be used compared to how Buckinghamshire Council can use CIL funds (as the Council is restricted to funding infrastructure to support the development of the area).

3.9 According to the CIL regulations, the Council as Charging Authority, can only spend the remaining CIL on:

“the provision, improvement, replacement, operation or maintenance of infrastructure to support the development of its area” (Regulation 59).

The Planning Act 2008 states that ‘infrastructure’ includes roads and other transport facilities, flood defences, schools and other educational facilities, medical facilities, sporting and recreational facilities, and open spaces.

3.10 Government guidance on the use of CIL¹⁰ says that it can be used:

‘to fund a wide range of infrastructure, including transport, flood defences, schools, hospitals, and other health and social care facilities’¹¹.

This definition allows the levy to be used to fund a very broad range of facilities such as play areas, open spaces, parks and green spaces, cultural and sports facilities, healthcare facilities, academies and free schools, district heating schemes and police stations and other community safety facilities.

This flexibility gives local areas the opportunity to decide what infrastructure they need to deliver their Development Plan. Charging authorities may not use the levy to fund affordable housing.

The levy can be used to increase the capacity of existing infrastructure or to repair failing existing infrastructure, if that is necessary to support development.

¹⁰ [Community Infrastructure Levy - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk)

¹¹ for further details, see [section 216\(2\) of the Planning Act 2008](#), and [regulation 59](#), as amended by the [2012](#) and [2013 Regulations](#)

CIL collected in 2021-22

- 3.11 The Council collected £4,104,976 in the West Buckinghamshire (formerly Wycombe) area. Tables 4 and 5 provide a breakdown of CIL collected and transferred to Local Councils.

Table 4 -- West Buckinghamshire (formerly Wycombe District) CIL overview (31 March 2022) (£)

Total CIL receipts for the year (a) + (b) + (c) + (d)	4,104,976
CIL Retained by Buckinghamshire Council excl. Unparished Area (a)	3,240,564
Total CIL allocated to administrative expenses (b)	205,249
Total CIL secured for Local Councils (c)	283,530
Total CIL ring-fenced for Unparished Area (d)	375,633
Total CIL expenditure during 2021-22 (e) See Table 8	8,569,412
Opening Balance 1 April 2021 (f)	10,689,284
Closing Balance 31 March 2022 (g) = (f) +(a) – (e)	5,360,436

Table 5 - West Buckinghamshire (formerly Wycombe) area CIL allocated to Local Councils during 2021-2022 (as at 31 March 2022)

Parish	Amount (£)
Bledlow Cum Saunderton	6,410
Chepping Wycombe Parish Council	50,452
Fawley Parish Meeting	8,549
Great and Little Kimble	10,842
Hazlemere Parish Council	2,479
Hughenden Parish Council	23,726
Lacey Green Parish Council	6,747
Lane End Parish Council	3,310
Longwick Cum Ilmer Parish Council	65,678
Marlow Town Council	4,540
Princes Risborough Town Council	29,245
Stokenchurch Parish Council	8,275
Wooburn And Bourne End Parish Council	81,609
Total	301,863*

* This figure includes £18,333 of unpaid balances from previous years, hence it is more than the £283,530 that was secured for parishes in 2021/22, as reported in Table 4. It excludes the local allocation of CIL ring-fenced for the Unparished Area of High Wycombe.

- 3.12 The Council collected £2,764,526 in the East and South Buckinghamshire (formerly Chiltern and South Bucks) areas. Tables 6 and 7 provide a breakdown of CIL collected and transferred to Local Councils (parishes and town councils).

Table 6 - East and South Buckinghamshire (formerly covered by Chiltern & South Bucks District Council) CIL overview (31 March 2022) (£)

Total CIL receipts for the year (a) + (b) + (c)	2,764,526
CIL Retained by Buckinghamshire Council (a)	2,207,532
Total CIL allocated to administrative expenses (b)	138,929*
Total CIL secured/passed to Local Councils (c)	418,065
Total CIL expenditure during 2021-22 (d) See Table 9	2,385,621
Opening Balance 1 April 2021 (e)	178,090
Closing Balance 31 March 2022 (f) = (e) + (a) - (d)	0

* This exceeds 5% of the total CIL receipts as it includes an adjustment for a CIL payment of £17,587.19 that was returned to the applicant following an award of costs at appeal (planning ref PL/18/3946/FA).

Table 7 East and South Buckinghamshire areas (formerly Chiltern & South Bucks District): CIL allocated to Local Councils during 2021-2022 (as at 31 March 2022)

Parish	Amount (£)
Beaconsfield	59,086
Burnham	218,430
Chalfont St Peter	3,246
Chartridge	1,283
Chesham	40,551
Denham	7,322
Farnham Royal	7,804
Gerrards Cross	3,447
Great Missenden	33,298
Little Chalfont	10,532
Penn	18,320
Taplow	14,747
Total	418,065

Demand notices issued in 2021/22

3.13 Demand notices issued in the West Area totalled £4,959,238.01.

3.14 Demand notices issued in East/South totalled £2,890,511.19.

CIL expenditure in 2021/22

Table 8 shows CIL Funded Projects in West Buckinghamshire during 2021-2022.

Table 8.

Project	Amount
Hughenden Valley flood scheme	£20,838
Sands Area High Wycombe flood scheme	£33,864
A40 London Road Highways Improvements	£95,060
Crest Road Signalisation	£1,307,626
Marlow Bridge works	£1,107,069
Abbey Way Flyover improvements	£69,807
Spade Oak Lake Infrastructure works	£60,355
Little Marlow Country Park Visitor Facilities	£22,825
Court Garden Leisure Complex Refurbishment	£67,561
Chiltern Rangers Community Hub works	£44,610
Highways Improvement Works (West area)	£4,281,546
Spittal Street Marlow	£56,967
Holmer Green School Expansion	£750,000
High Wycombe Town Centre Alternative Route Phase 3	£27,285
Queen Victoria Road/Easton	£23,428
Stokenchurch Local Transport Improvement	£90,121
High Wycombe Cycle Ways	£4,000
High Wycombe to Bourne End Pedestrian & Cycle Route feasibility/investigation work	£9,500
Traffic Calming Widmer End	£6,842
Marlow Low Emissions Zone	£28,357
Hughenden Quarter Access Road	£457,973
Southern Quadrant Cressex Junction	£3,777
TOTAL	£8,569,412

Table 9 shows the CIL Funded Projects in East and South Buckinghamshire during 2021-22.

Project	Amount
Chalfont Leisure Centre Investment	£201,017
Chalfont Leisure Centre Pool Replacement	£485,182
Chesham Leisure Centre Investment	£754,130
Chilterns Lifestyle Centre - Investment	£272,325
Chiltern Pools New Car Park	£180,702
Pednornmead End Flood Scheme	£203,057
Leisure Centre Maintenance in Chiltern Area	£289,209
TOTAL	£2,385,621

3.13 The expenditure in Table 8 excludes projects that are funded from the local allocation ring fenced for the High Wycombe Town Committee¹². These projects are addressed separately in the annual CIL update provided to the High Wycombe Town Committee.

4. The infrastructure projects or types of infrastructure the authority intends to be funded at least in part by CIL

4.1 The Council has ambitious plans in the face of significant infrastructure challenges and requirements and an area where development is constrained by designations such as green belt and AONB. As a large unitary authority Buckinghamshire Council has extensive responsibilities for infrastructure. Over the last 12 months significant inflationary pressures have added to the delivery challenge. The Council has been working with contractors to reduce the cost of projects as much as possible and to seek alternative or additional funds to enable project delivery.

4.2 Infrastructure challenges and requirements were set out in the Infrastructure Delivery Plans¹³ (IDP's) of the former Councils. These are being reviewed as part of the work that is underway on [The Local Plan for Buckinghamshire | Buckinghamshire Council](#). This is scheduled to be in place by 2026.

4.3 This will include work to clarify what infrastructure will be required to be provided directly by development, or directly funded by development through s106 contributions and s278 works, and what funding gaps remain.

¹² There was no spend from the local allocation ring fenced for the unparished area of High Wycombe.

¹³ North Buckinghamshire (formerly covered by Aylesbury Vale District Council) -

[Draft IDP](#)

West Buckinghamshire (formerly covered by Wycombe District Council) [Local-plan-infrastructure-delivery-plan.pdf \(wycombe.gov.uk\)](#)

East and South Buckinghamshire (formerly covered by Chiltern and South Bucks District Council) [2036\) Draft Infrastructure Delivery Plan 3 June 2019](#)

- 4.4 Where development gives rise to the need for infrastructure directly the Council aims to secure contributions through planning obligations, in compliance with the 'Regulation 122' tests (see paragraph 2.3) and in preference to using CIL.
- 4.5 Section 4 of the Council's Capital & Investment Strategy was updated on 1 February 2022. It sets out key areas where one might expect to see investment directed, taking account of capital investment objectives and corporate priorities. This includes infrastructure that supports the development of the area and which may be funded by CIL:
- Investments that facilitate growth, economic development and regeneration, such as Wycombe area regeneration, and Princes Risborough growth areas.
 - New infrastructure such as roads and schools to support the growth in housing.
 - Meeting the statutory requirement to provide school places.
- 4.6 New and emerging priorities will become clear as work on the Local Plan for Buckinghamshire, the Local Transport Plan 5, and other Council strategies and projects progresses.
- 4.7 In this context the CIL collected by the Council is only one relatively small funding source, but one that offers flexibility in how it may be used, provided this is for infrastructure that supports the development of the area.

Decision Making

- 4.8 The Council will generally allocate CIL funds through the Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) which is reviewed annually. (The approved Buckinghamshire Council Capital Programme 2021/22 to 2024/25 is available [here](#))
- 4.9 The Capital and Investment Strategy sets out guidance on prioritisation of bids. In addition, in relation to CIL the Council will:
- Be conscious of the broad relationship between schemes and development that generate CIL while recognising the impacts of development.
 - Only use CIL to fund infrastructure that supports the development of the area.
 - In view of the extensive range of infrastructure requirements identified to support the development of the area, not apply CIL to fund off site infrastructure specifically required to enable new developments (i.e. where contributions to that infrastructure would be R122 compliant and development would be viable). In those cases developer contributions are to be secured by way of planning obligations in order to provide infrastructure necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms.
- 4.10 Each year the Capital Programme will be developed as part of the MTFP, culminating in approval by full Council in February each year. This will follow the process set out in the Capital Investment Strategy, which is available [here](#)¹⁴. The Council's resources (capital and revenue) are unfortunately very constrained, hence there are essential

¹⁴ Links correct May 2023

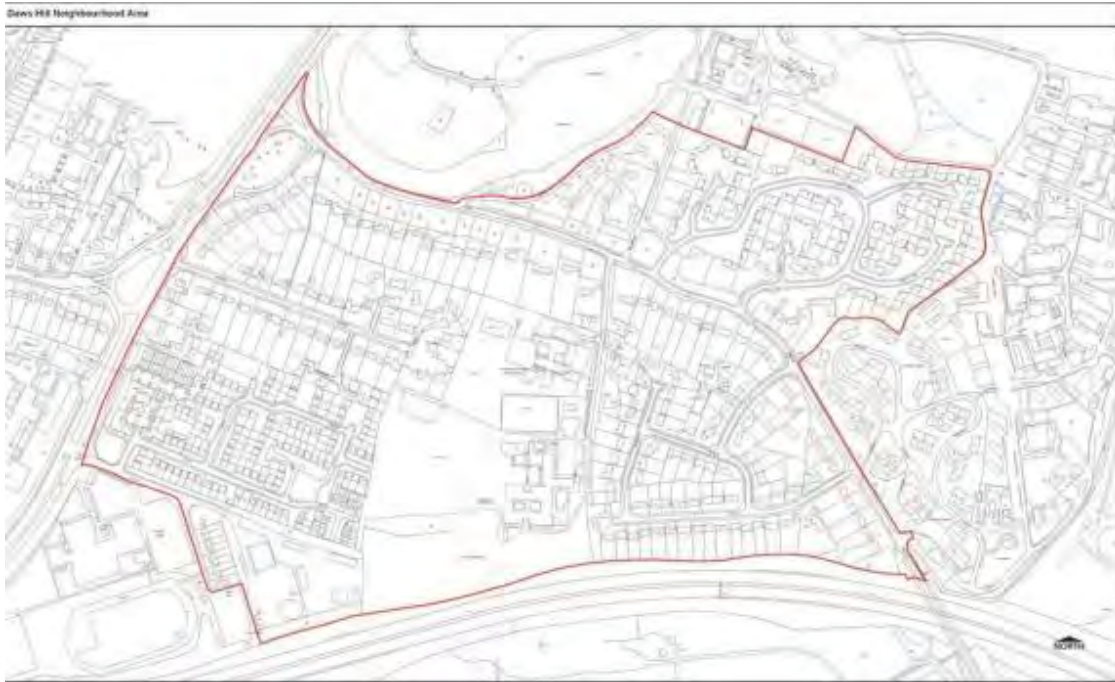
infrastructure requirements for which CIL is needed to support new development in Buckinghamshire. The Council therefore needs to be guided by its overall priorities as set out in the Capital and Investment Strategy.

- 4.11 The Council aims to make timely use of developer contributions in accordance with the terms of the s106 agreement and as opportunities arise to bring forward schemes. This process takes account of the need for scheme design and development, the potential need for further match funding, and the need to obtain any necessary consents and land (where required).
- 4.12 The Council is keen to ensure Member involvement in the allocation and use of CIL. Given that CIL has been integrated into the capital budget setting process as a corporate resource, the Council focuses on ensuring there is Member involvement in highlighting key priorities as part of the budget setting process.
- 4.15 If Members are aware of key local priorities, then there are two routes that can be taken. The first is to ensure that the relevant Cabinet Member is aware of that priority and takes this into account in terms of considering it against all portfolio priorities. The second is to influence the use of the local allocation of CIL that is passed to town and parish councils. This is at least 15% of CIL received. There is typically greater latitude in the scope of the use of these funds (as these councils have fewer funding responsibilities and the rules concerning the use of CIL are less strict).

[The unparished area of High Wycombe](#)

- 4.12 In relation to the unparished area of High Wycombe, the High Wycombe Town Committee recommends schemes to be funded from the local allocation of CIL collected within that area.
- 4.13 Within the unparished area, and since 12 December 2019 the Daws Hill Neighbourhood Plan has been adopted ('made'). Accordingly, within the Daws Hill Neighbourhood Plan area, since that time, the local allocation collected has been 25% rather than 15%. However, the level of CIL liable development and hence the sums involved are relatively small.
- 4.14 In accordance with the regulations the local allocation collected within the Daws Hill area can be used to support the development of that part of the charging authority's area that is not within the area of a local council, i.e. the unparished area.

Figure 1. Plan showing the Daws Hill neighbourhood plan area.



5 Next Steps

- 5.1 The Council has commissioned an upgrade to the software and reporting system Exacom which is already used to manage developer contributions in the West area of Buckinghamshire. This is being rolled out across the Council from May 2023 onwards.
- 5.2 From 1 December 2022 the Council consolidated officers responsible for managing CIL and s106 contributions from the legacy councils into a single team that is part of Transport Strategy and Funding within the Planning and Environment service. This will enable us to drive improvements and efficiencies in the administration and management of developer contributions, together with other sources of external funding.

Appendix A – S106 spend 2021-22 (£)

Former Aylesbury Vale Area - North

Project	Expenditure (£)
Berryfields Roman Road Park Village Hall and Community Arts Kiosk (28k)	552,933
Weston Turville Recreation Ground improvements	376,070
Bucks County Museum Trust	300,000
Pitstone skatepark	175,899
Cheddington Pavilion	121,734
Woodways Play Area, Haddenham	90,038
Grendon Underwood MUGA	87,529
Alfred Rose Play Area	66,894
Haddenham Village Hall refurbishment	44,244
Pitstone Pavilion	36,326
Thornborough Calisthenics Outdoor Gym	16,322
Aston Clinton Community Centre	15,557
Haddenham Tennis Courts	5,303
Steeple Claydon PC Skate Park	3,750
Westbury Village Hall Gazebo	19,440
Aston Clinton Park Tennis Clubhouse	821
Secret Window (Wall) Project on Aylesbury 's musical past	3,223
Cuddington Playground Equipment	9,407
Buckingham Natural Flood Mgmt Project	95,494
Walton Street Public Realm (Street work) - surveys and feasibility costs	32,697
Total	2,053,680

Former Chiltern and South Bucks Area – East/South - Affordable Housing

Project	Expenditure (£)
William Moulder Court site, Chesham	105,000
Fullers Close site, Chesham	105,000
Chipstead site, Chalfont St Peter	140,000
Paradigm Housing Strategy Funding Agreement	1,000
Malthouse Square, Beaconsfield - L&Q high cost void works	47,678
Adjustment for Accrual - portion of Malthouse Square, Beaconsfield - L&Q high cost void works - reported 20/21	-21,191
Total	377,487

Former Wycombe Area - West

Project	Expenditure (£)
Affordable Housing	
Affordable Housing / Land Purchases	425,000
Desborough Temporary Accommodation Scheme	1,512,194
Other	
Princes Risborough Heritage Trail	5,772
Total	1,942,966

Former Buckinghamshire County Council area - Transport Projects

Project	Expenditure (£)
Farnham Common Highways Contribution	532
Cheddington Sustainable Transport Improvements	1,609
High Wycombe Daws Hill-Handy Cross Hub Active Travel Link Feasibility	3,400
Buckingham Castle Street Priority	5,038
Cuddington Traffic Calming Scheme Feasibility	6,912
High Wycombe Marlow Hill Public Transport Priority Corridor	7,479
High Wycombe Keep Hill Public Rights of Way	9,720
Aston Clinton Traffic Calming	18,166
Wingrave Vehicle Activated Sign	19,014
Newland Park Public Rights of Way	19,416
Denham Local Priority Scheme	22,181
Berryfields - Buckingham Park Cycleway	44,110
Chesham Chartridge Lane Crossing	64,135
Westcott Venture Park Access	37,500
Stoke Mandeville Relief Road	475,496
A41 Bicester Road PPTC	1,678,746
Long Crendon Chearsley Road Crossing	22,031
Traffic Regulation Orders (Locations: Haddenham, Iver, Great Horwood)	22,623
Bus Stops (Locations: Aylesbury, Haddenham, Weston Turville, Wingrave)	21,630
Padbury A413 Crossing	68,401
Langley Park Enhancement	13,131

Other s106 spends in 21/22 that are to be reversed in 22/23	165,712
S106 spend in 21/22 reported in 20/21 IFS	9,955
Globe Park/Westhorpe (Reversal of previous s106 spend due to other funding sources being used in place of s106 funds)	-172,928
Total	2,564,008

Former Buckinghamshire County Council area - Education Projects

Project*	Expenditure (£)
Buckingham Upper School	1,681,772
St Michael's School Aylesbury	47,601
Chiltern Hills Academy Expansion	206,861
The Amersham School	226,916
John Colet School Expansion	1,532,142
Royal Latin School	114,567
Haydon Abbey	12,318
Green Ridge Primary Academy	34,299
Chalfont Valley Academy Bulge	458,723
Maids Moreton	268,838
Kingsbrook Primary School	4,367,059
Furze Down School	11,805
Forward funding for William Harding and St Michaels	765,053
Forward funding for Haydon Abbey and Mandeville	375,477
Forward funding for Kingsbrook Primary	2,208,323

Forward funding for Sir Henry Floyd	157,607
Forward funding for Mandeville School	538,851
Forward funding for Lent Rise	52,438
Forward funding for Millbrook	52,106
Forward funding for Buckingham Upper	241,128
Forward funding St Michael's Aylesbury	472,473
Forward funding John Hampden Infant	477,742
Forward funding for Roundwood	39,168
Forward funding William Harding	1,505,162
Staff Costs	84,114
Total	15,932,543
Overall Total	22,870,685

* Forward funded projects have already taken place using funding from non s106 reserves that have been allocated on the basis that they will be repaid from future s106 contributions.