

Infrastructure Funding Statement 2022/23



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1. Introduction to the Infrastructure Funding Statement (IFS)

Tower Hamlets is a unique and dynamic borough. It is the fastest growing population nationally, and the local population has grown by 22.1% from 254,100 in 2011 to 310,300 in 2021¹

The borough is experiencing significant levels of growth in terms of homes, jobs, and population and with this growth comes the pressure on existing infrastructure and the need for additional infrastructure to be delivered in the right place and at the right time.

The council needs to ensure that we plan for and deliver a range of infrastructure to meet the needs of our growing population and to ensure that we are well equipped with schools, health centres and quality open spaces, whilst also ensuring we are served by good transport links and the necessary physical infrastructure, such as utilities.

The council uses various funding sources to fund the infrastructure that is required including contributions secured from developers such as the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and Section 106 (S106) planning obligations. The [Capital Programme](#) sets out where the council is investing in capital schemes, such as new schools and health facilities using the various funding sources.

The London Borough of Tower Hamlets Infrastructure Funding Statement (IFS) provides our annual report on developer contributions that we use to address the impacts of new development across the borough.

The Infrastructure Funding Statement (IFS) provides information about what income is collected through developer contributions and how it will be allocated and used to support new developments and infrastructure in the borough.

Figure 1.1 Mulberry Dock School, E1



¹ Strategic Plan 2022-26

Local Planning Authorities (LPA's) are required to publish an IFS on their website each year under the [CIL Regulations 2010](#) (as amended) however, there are wider benefits of producing the IFS because:

- it reports on the delivery and provision of infrastructure in the reported year.
- it helps ensure residents are informed about the work the council is undertaking to ensure the provision of new and improved infrastructure meets the needs of their local areas.
- it gives developers confidence that we are administering, managing and utilising their developer contributions in a timely way for the purposes they were intended.
- it gives policy makers, both locally and nationally, better insights into how developer contributions are supporting new developments and infrastructure in Tower Hamlets.
- it recognises and celebrates partnership working between Tower Hamlets Council, developers, communities, and the voluntary sectors.
- it shows alignment with Tower Hamlets [Strategic Plan 2022-2026](#) and its objectives.

Previous IFS's for [2019-2020](#), [2020-2021](#) and [2021-2022](#) can be found on the Tower Hamlets website.

The council continues to work to ensure that there is enough high-quality infrastructure to meet both existing needs and those created by growth. A range of social infrastructure, such as schools, health centres and parks, is required by our Local Plan 2031 to be built by developers as part of the developments they receive planning permission for.

The Local Plan 2031 includes options for the council to require up to 52 individual pieces of infrastructure on 21 large development sites across the borough. The option is considered during the planning application process and again prior to commencement to check that it is required and appropriate.

Key Income and Expenditure Headlines 2022-2023

Income

£5.7m THCIL and £8.2m MCIL income²
£13.4m s106 income

Expenditure

£16m THCIL expenditure
£18.6m s106 expenditure



Many of these options have been taken up by the council and form part of current planning permissions, in delivery and in some cases reaching completion. This approach is efficient, and it ensures that important infrastructure is guaranteed to be in place at the same time as increased demand is created by new residents.

The council is also working closely with a range of partners to lead and help the delivery of infrastructure that is not within the council's gift to deliver. We continue to support Transport for London (TfL) in delivering important strategic transport upgrades and we are working closely with utility providers to ensure that they have adequate strategies and confirmed delivery plans to deliver the infrastructure needed as residential and commercial growth materialises.

Where opportunities exist, the council is also seeking to maximise the wider benefits that new and improved infrastructure can bring. For example, where environmental improvements can be made to tackle the climate crisis and deal with important local issues, such as air quality and local flooding, as well as social concerns such as the energy and cost of living crises and local employment prospects.

² THCIL – Tower Hamlets Community Infrastructure Levy
MCIL – Mayoral Community Infrastructure Levy

2 What are developer contributions (CIL and s106)

There are two types of developer contributions that are used to fund infrastructure namely –

a) Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

CIL is a pound per square metre charge on most new or existing developments that creates net additional "gross internal areas" of one hundred square metres or more, or that creates a new dwelling.

CIL is a tool for Local Planning Authorities (LPA's) in England and Wales to fund infrastructure to support the development of their area and it is a non-negotiable payment, set through what is known as the [charging schedule](#).

In London there are two types of CIL:

- Local CIL (THCIL) that funds local infrastructure projects to support new developments.
- Mayoral CIL (MCIL) which currently helps fund Crossrail (the recently opened Elizabeth Line).

Figure 2.1 - Elizabeth Line, Whitechapel funded by MCIL.



THCIL is currently split into Strategic CIL and Neighbourhood CIL (NCIL). Strategic CIL goes into a central fund and is spent on major infrastructure that is needed to support planned growth across the borough. THCIL can also be paid by “CIL in kind,” and this typically refers to the provision of infrastructure or community facilities directly by a developer as part of their obligations under a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) scheme.

The [Neighbourhood CIL](#) (NCIL), (formerly known as the Local Infrastructure Fund) in Tower Hamlets) is a specific portion of CIL that is used to address the demands and pressures that development places on local areas. It allows local communities, to have a say in how a portion of the CIL is spent within their specific neighbourhoods. This helps to ensure that the infrastructure funding is allocated in a way that addresses the specific priorities of each community.

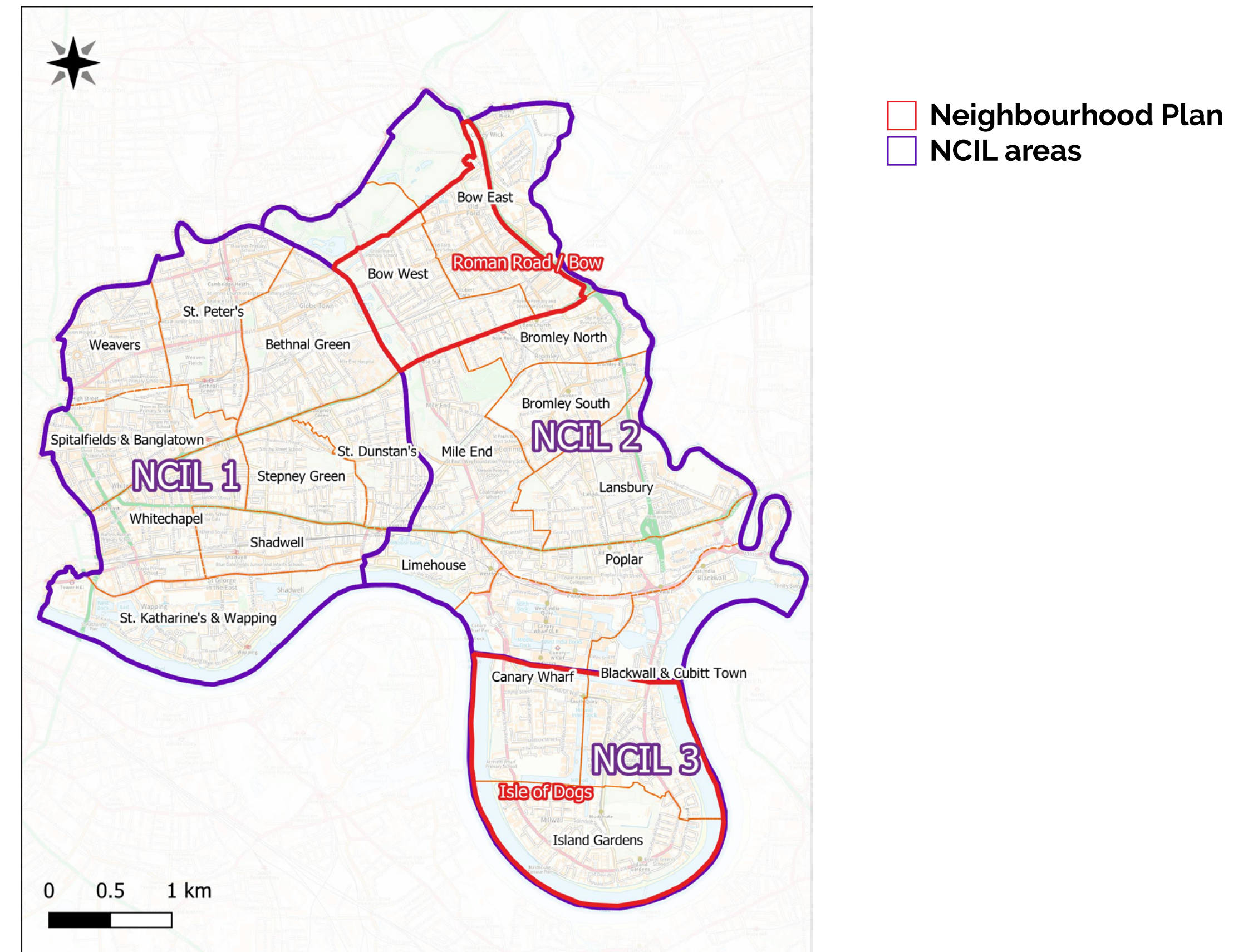
NCIL funding received in Tower Hamlets is divided into the three sub-programmes as set out below:

- Community Grants
- Capital Projects
- Affordable Housing

The council's engagement approach for allocating NCIL, is through the grants process to significantly increase direct local participation in the process of delivering services to support the development of the NCIL areas, and to use the [Annual Residents Survey](#) (ARS) and existing networks to identify local community priorities on infrastructure spending.

For areas where there is an adopted neighbourhood plan, the NCIL apportionment is 25% of THCIL received. For areas with no Neighbourhood Plan in place, NCIL apportionment will be 15% of the total CIL received. Figure 2.2 opposite shows the three NCIL areas and the neighbourhood plan areas as highlighted by the red boundary lines.

Figure 2.2 Neighbourhood CIL (NCIL) Areas



b) Section 106 (s106)

Section 106 (also known as planning obligations) are financial or non-financial legal obligations entered under s106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to mitigate the impacts of a development. Planning obligations help make a development proposal acceptable in planning terms that would not otherwise be acceptable. Unlike CIL which is used to address the broader impacts of development, s106 only focuses on addressing the specific mitigation required by new development.

The common uses of s106 planning obligations are to secure financial and non-financial contributions to provide site specific infrastructure, affordable housing, training, and other matters. A s106 obligation can also be used to restrict the development or use of the land in any specific way, or to require specified operations or activities to be conducted in, on, under or over the land.

Figure 2.3 Idea Store, Bow E3

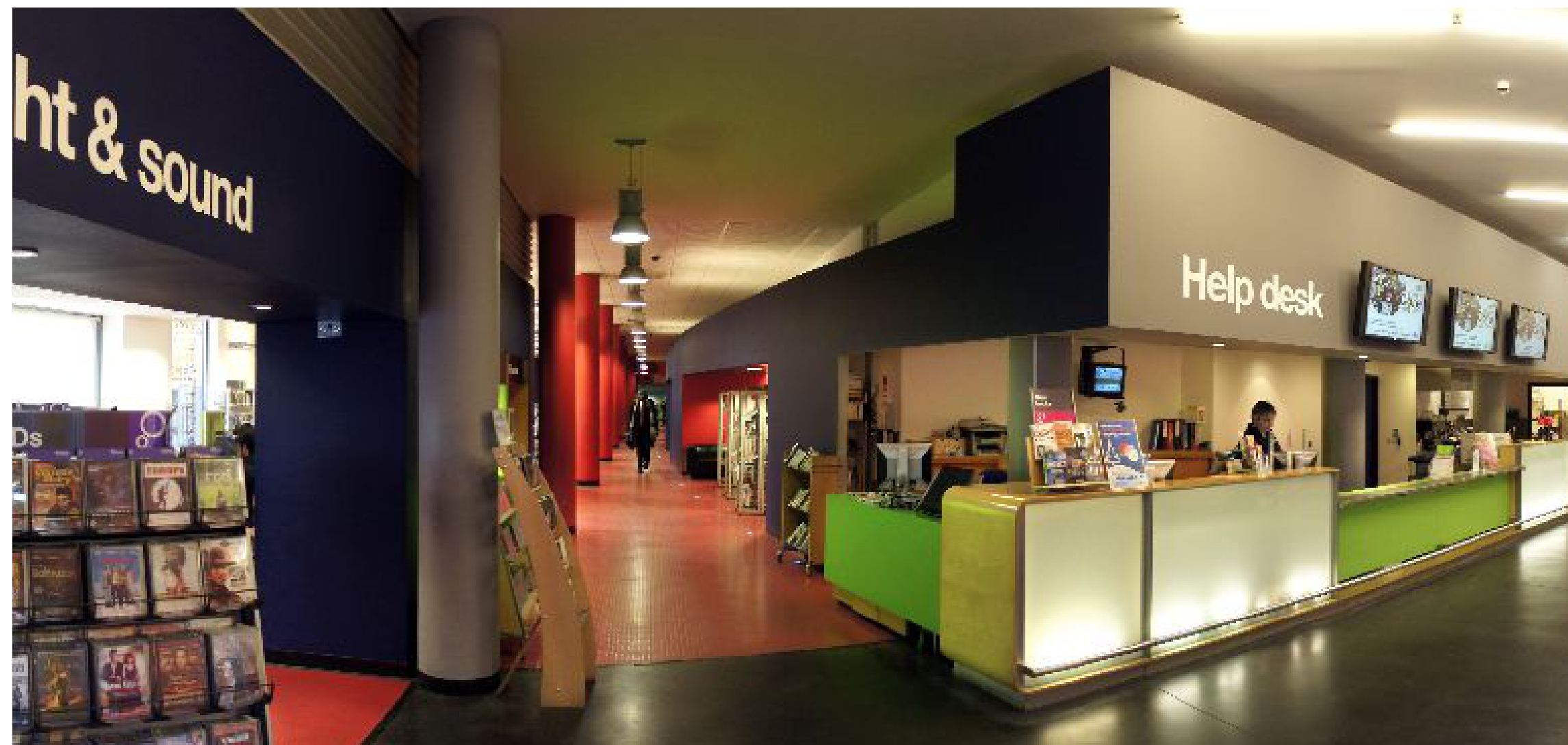


Figure 2.4 Multi-use Games Area (MUGA), Bethnal Green, E2



3. The Infrastructure Delivery Plan

The evidence for the infrastructure needed across the borough is obtained from the Tower Hamlets Local Plan 2031 which sets out the growth requirements for the borough up to 2031.

The Local Plan 2031 shows the number of homes, jobs, and services required to support this growth and where and how this should be provided. The Local Plan ensures that the benefits of this growth can be spread across the entire borough and that it is coordinated and managed in a way that can best meet the needs of our communities.

Supporting the Local Plan 2031 is the council's [Infrastructure Delivery Plan](#) (IDP). The IDP is a document that provides a snapshot in time of the need for and provision of physical social infrastructure in Tower Hamlets. The IDP identifies the infrastructure and services that will be required to meet the anticipated growth targets and objectives set out in the Local Plan.

The IDP considers the infrastructure needs of the borough required to support the areas impacted by development and growth and to support existing residents and businesses. The IDP consists of a directory of projects proposed by the council's service areas and external partners to meet identified needs and an assessment of the income to be secured through the planning process to support delivery.

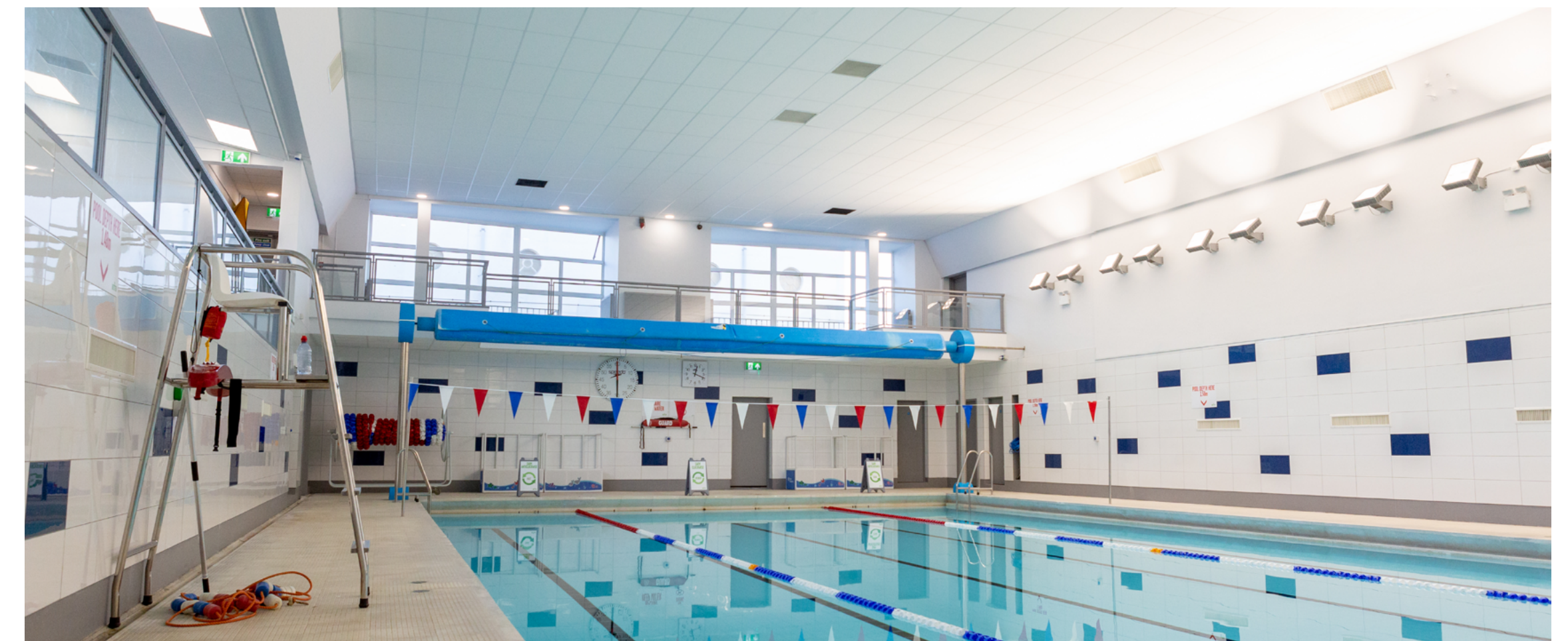
The IDP is not a programme of fully committed projects ready for delivery, instead it includes information to help decision makers in determining which projects should be delivered and lists projects that may only be at an early conceptual stage.

The IDP is regularly assessed against the council's Capital Programme (CP), which sets out committed delivery plans for infrastructure projects over a three-year period. The council is currently starting a refresh of the Local Plan, which will involve reviewing the IDP and resetting it over the new 15 years Local Plan period. The first round of consultation on the Local Plan took place in November and December 2023 and a further round of consultation is scheduled for summer 2024. Additionally, the council is reviewing its CP for publication in 2024.

Evidence is also drawn from the priorities set out in the council's Strategic Plan. In May 2022, a new mayor was elected, and we now have a new Strategic Plan, which will improve the borough by investing in public services and infrastructure for the local community.

Key priorities in the Strategic Plan that housing and infrastructure delivery will support are:

- tackling the cost-of-living crisis
- providing homes for the future
- accelerating education
- boosting culture, business, jobs, and leisure
- investing in public services
- empowering communities and fighting crime
- working towards a clean and green future
- a council that listens and works for everyone.



4 Section 106 (s106) Report

Section 106 or Planning Obligations are legal agreements entered to mitigate the impacts of a development proposal. They can be by an agreement between the developer and the council, or via a unilateral undertaking entered without the council under s106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended).

Planning obligations take the form of financial contributions and non-financial obligations. The type and range of planning obligations will depend on the development and its impacts.

For developments allowed prior to the introduction of CIL in April 2015, the s106 system was used to secure payments towards infrastructure types such education, health, and open spaces. The council continues to receive s106 from large developments that were granted planning permission before April 2015 which have multiple phases or long build out periods. After 2015, there are still occasions when infrastructure funding is secured through s106. This occurs when there is a site specific need that is generated by one development, and it is not considered as a strategic local infrastructure need.

The council's Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) provides guidance on how planning obligations are secured from new developments in the borough. This section provides a summary of financial and non-financial obligations that were agreed, received, allocated and spent during the reported year 2022-2023 and these are summarised in table 4.1 on page 10. It should be noted that the information in this section relates to all financial contributions secured through s106 agreements, some of which will relate to non-infrastructure items such as employment and enterprise.



Table 4.1 - summary of financial and non-financial obligations that were agreed, received, allocated and spent during the reported year 2022-2023

	Description	Total 2022/2023 (£m's)
A	i - total amount of money agreed with developers in s106 agreements,	24,751,075
	ii - total amount received from developers during the reported year,	13,497,659
	iii - total amount of money under any planning obligations which was received before the reported year which has not been allocated by the authority.	87,555,625
B	summary details of non-monetary contributions entered during the reported year.	Table 4.2
C	the total amount of money (received under any planning obligations) which was allocated but not spent during the reported year for funding infrastructure.	10,310,590 (Table 4.4)
D	total amount of money spent in the reported year and summary details of:	
	i - items of infrastructure and the amount of money spent on each item.	18,322,149 (Table 4.5)
	ii - amount of money spent on repaying money borrowed.	0
	iii - the amount of money spent monitoring delivery of planning obligations.	375,482,00
	iv - total amount of money during any year which was kept at the end of the reported year.	132,169,025

Table 4.2 summary of s106 non-financial planning obligations entered in 2022-2023

Description of s106 non-financial obligation	Number
No of affordable housing units delivered	668 (table 4.3)
In relation to educational facilities, the number of school places for pupils which will be provided and the category of school at which they will be provided	0 (Please note that education contributions are no longer secured via s106 agreements)
No of apprenticeships	262
Advertising jobs to residents	15 developments are required to advertise construction phase jobs to residents and 11 developments are required to advertise end user phase jobs to residents. The number of jobs to be advertised is no less than 20% depending on the development. 15 developments are required to advertise construction phase jobs to residents and 11 developments are required to advertise end user phase jobs to residents. The number of jobs to be advertised is no less than 20% depending on the development.
Procuring goods and services from local companies	15 developments are required to procure goods and services from local companies and suppliers. The number of goods / services is no less than 20% depending on the development.
Developments including affordable workspace	4

A breakdown for the 668 affordable housing units that were delivered borough-wide in 2022-2023 by tenure type is given in table 4.3 below.

Table 4.3 - affordable housing units delivered by tenure type 2022-2023

Tenure type	Number of units delivered
Social rent	215
Intermediate rent	114
Shared ownership	83
Affordable rent	256
TOTAL	668

Figure 4.4 Number of affordable housing units delivered broken down by tenure type 2022-2023

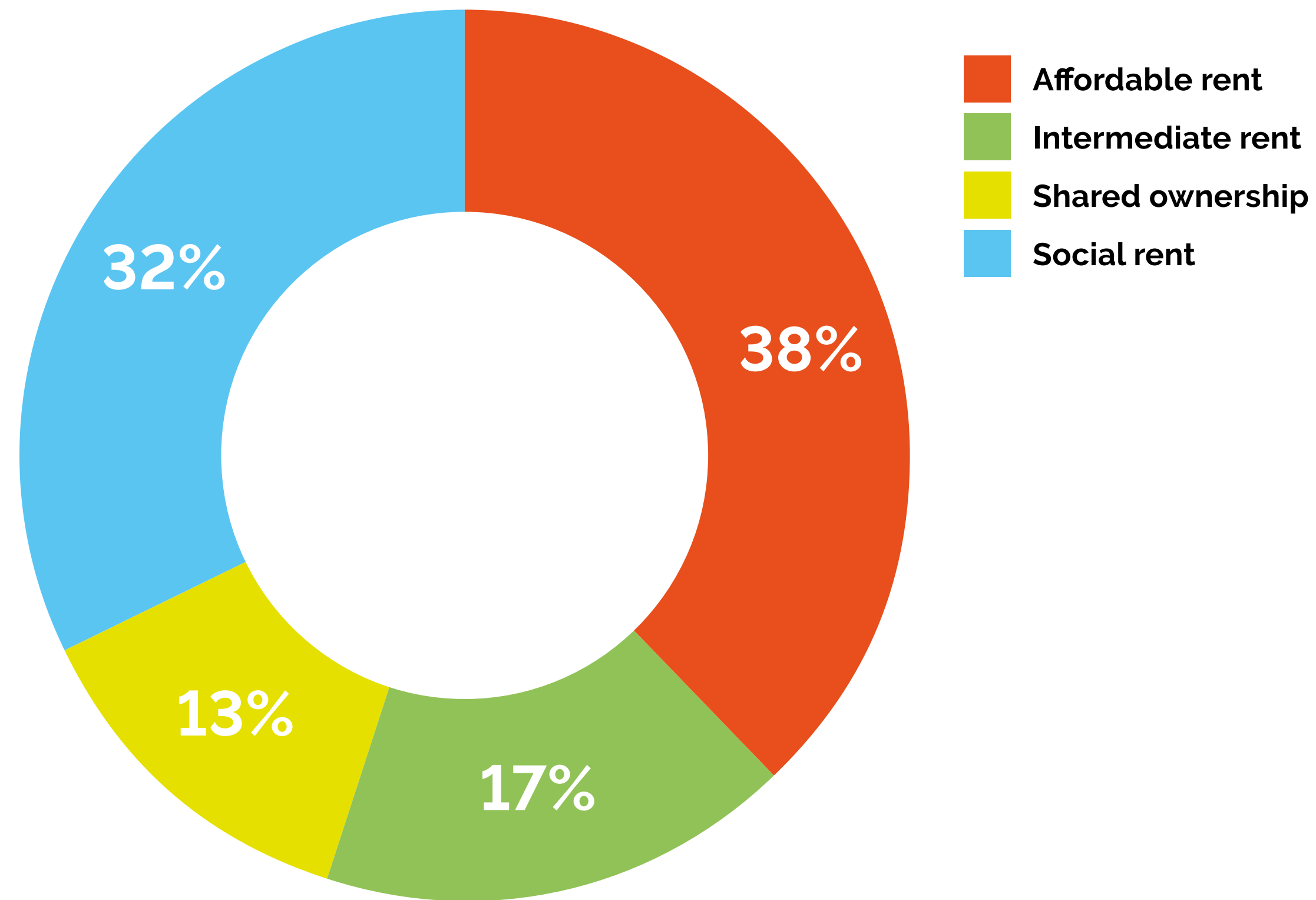


Figure 4.5 affordable housing development in Jubilee Street, Stepney, E1



The total s106 allocated but not spent in 2022-23 by infrastructure category was £10,310,590 as per Table 4.4. A full breakdown is given in Appendix 1.

Table 4.4 - Total s106 allocated, but not spent in 2022-2023 by infrastructure category

Infrastructure Category	Amount (£m's)
Affordable Housing	6,752,678
Affordable Workspace	150,000.
Community Infrastructure	1,206,606
Education Infrastructure	188,054
Employment, Training and Enterprise	1,360,494
Landscape and Open Space Infrastructure	390,340
Masterplan	60,000
Monitoring	81,586
Public Realm Infrastructure	22,000
Transport Infrastructure	98,831
Total	10,310,590

The total amount of s106 money spent was £18,322,149. A breakdown of this expenditure by type is given in Table 4.5. A full breakdown of money spent by project type is given in Appendix 2.

Table 4.5 - s106 expenditure by infrastructure type

Infrastructure category	s106 Spend 2022-23 (£m's)
Arts	58,860
Carbon Offsetting	403,760
Community Infrastructure	294,711
Education Infrastructure	5,303,424
Employment, Training and Enterprise	1,754,361
Health Infrastructure	4,431,630
Landscape and Open Space	2,734,145
Leisure Infrastructure	282,929
London Thames Gateway Development Infrastructure	427,197
Monitoring	5,929
Public Realm Infrastructure	1,520,483
Transport Infrastructure	1,104,720
Total	18,322,149

5 Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Report

There are two types of CIL charged in Tower Hamlets, namely the Mayoral CIL (MCIL) and local CIL or Tower Hamlets CIL (THCIL). London boroughs are required to collect MCIL on behalf of the Mayor of London and it is transferred to Transport for London (TfL) on a quarterly basis. MCIL is charged in accordance with the adopted Charging Schedule and the money raised contributes towards the Elizabeth Line, (currently being built by Crossrail Ltd). MCIL and THCIL are both administered and collected by the council.

The THCIL is split into Strategic, Neighbourhood Portion (NCIL) and the Administration Charge. The Administration Charge for CIL is capped at 5% of total receipts. NCIL was previously known as the Local Infrastructure Fund (LIF). The NCIL apportionment is 15% for areas without an adopted Neighbourhood Plan and 25% for areas with an adopted Neighbourhood Plan. The remaining CIL (after deducting the Administration Charge and NCIL) is ringfenced as Strategic CIL.

Strategic CIL monies can be spent anywhere in the borough regardless of which area they came from, and the council decides what strategic projects are funded from CIL monies collected. Strategic CIL is spent on infrastructure such as schools, roads and transport, healthcare, medical facilities, open spaces, community facilities and sport and recreation and flood management. A summary of the CIL income and expenditure is set out in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 - summary of CIL income and expenditure 2022- 2023

Description		Total 2022-23
A	total value of demand notices issued in the reported year	£2,041,779
B	total value of CIL receipts for the reported year;	
	(i) Borough CIL	£5,716,241
	(ii) Mayoral CIL	£8,226,827
C	total amount of CIL receipts, collected by the authority, or by another person on its behalf, before the reported year but which have not been allocated	£103,086,236
D	the total amount of CIL receipts, collected by the authority, or by another person on its behalf, before the reported year (up to 21/22) and which have been allocated in the reported year	£35,763,885
E	total value of CIL expenditure for the reported year	£16,041,614
F	total value of CIL receipts (whenever collected) which were allocated but not spent during the reported year	£101,396,236
G	(i) the items of infrastructure on which CIL (including land payments) has been spent, and the amount of CIL spent on each item (ii) the amount of CIL spent on repaying money borrowed, including any interest, with details of the items of infrastructure which that money was used to provide (wholly or in part) (iii) total value of CIL spent on admin expenses	(i) Appendix 3 (ii) £0.00 (iii)
	• Borough – 5%	£285,812
	• Mayoral – 4%	£329,073
H	summary details of the items of infrastructure on which CIL (including land payments) has been allocated, and the amount of CIL allocated to each item	£1,692,000

Prior to the commencement of a development, a Commencement Notice must be sent by an applicant or agent. When this is received by the council, a Demand Notice for payment will be sent to those who have assumed liability to pay. The Demand Notice sets out the date the CIL must be paid (usually 60 days from the date of commencement) and the amount due in each instalment (if instalments apply).

The total value of demand notices issued in the reported year 2022-2023 was £2,041,779 and the total value of CIL receipts for the reported year 22-23 was £5,716,241 and £8,226,827 for THCIL and MCIL, respectively. This includes the large development schemes at the former Poplar Bus Depot at Leven Road, (PA/19/O2148) and the Wood Wharf Development PA/13/O2966) that both generated large receipts.

The items of infrastructure on which CIL (including land payments) has been spent is £16,041,614. A breakdown by infrastructure type is given in Table 5.2 and a breakdown of the money spent on the individual projects and respective amounts is given in Appendix 3.

Table 5.2 CIL expenditure by infrastructure type

Infrastructure type	Amount (£m's)
Community facilities	1,401,465
Education infrastructure	9,310,137
Environment and green infrastructure	489,810
Public realm and regeneration	1,241,265
Security and public safety	2,956,139
Transport and highways	642,798
Total	16,041,614

A summary of the items of infrastructure on which CIL (including land payments) has been allocated, and the amount of CIL allocated to each item is set out below in table 5.3.

Table 5.3 – summary details of CIL allocated 2022-2023

Project	CIL (£m's)
CCTV Control room reprovision and fit out	892,000
Pledge to Plant More Trees	800,000
Total	1,692,000

CIL in-kind

The CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended) Regulation 73 specifies that a Local Planning Authority (LPA) can accept land and buildings as payment in lieu of CIL. In such circumstances, the "CIL In-kind" should equate to the agreed value of the land and buildings acquired in kind (as determined by an independent person).

If the council requires a developer to provide physical infrastructure (e.g. a primary school to 'shell and core' condition) on a development site, then an independent cost consultant is appointed to establish the reasonable costs to the developer of doing so. This amount is reduced from the CIL liability. For the year 2022-2023, there were no CIL in-kind payments.

6 The Infrastructure List and Future Spending Priorities

As described earlier, the council plans for infrastructure over the long term in supporting the adoption and delivery of the Local Plan, through the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP). In the shorter term, the council identifies and agrees infrastructure priorities to be delivered using CIL and/or s106 and other funding through the Capital Programme (CP). The CP is a list of schemes the council is investing in, and shows the approved budget allocation, source of funding, and where and when the scheme is planned for delivery. The CP is set over a three-year period and reviewed annually to ensure all known requirements are captured and assessed against existing and planned resources to enable expenditure.

The list below sets out the infrastructure themes that may be funded by CIL and s106 through the CP:

Infrastructure themes that may be funded through CIL and/or s106.

- education infrastructure
- health facilities
- leisure and sports facilities
- community facilities for example Idea Store, library, or archives facility
- transportation, connectivity, and public realm infrastructure
- publicly accessible open space
- employment and enterprise
- community centres
- youth facilities
- strategic energy and sustainable infrastructure
- strategic flood defence infrastructure
- council managed markets infrastructure
- public safety and emergency services infrastructure
- utilities (water, gas, electricity) and telecoms Infrastructure
- waste management infrastructure

The council has a Capital Delivery governance process through which decisions are made on the spend of CIL and s106 and other funding. The allocations are approved by the mayor in cabinet. The Capital Programme is reviewed annually to ensure all known requirements are captured and assessed against existing and planned resources to enable expenditure in that current year. The review also enables members to make decisions about what to include in the programme based on a robust understanding of the funding sources currently available and forecast for the next three years.

7 Appendices

Appendix 1 - Total s106 allocated, but not spent in 2022-2023 and breakdown by infrastructure category

Project name	Spend 2022-23
Affordable Housing	Total (£m's)
HRA Report	6,752,678
Affordable Workspace	
Community Land Trust	150,000
Community Infrastructure	
Improvements to Whitechapel Road Idea Store	1,206,606
Education Infrastructure	
St Saviours Play Ground	188,054
Employment, Training and Enterprise	
Community Toilets Scheme	84,171
Fruit and Wool revenue	23,769
Thriving High Streets 4	163,529
Improvements to Whitechapel Road Idea Store	691,854
Building legacies	1,189
SEN apprenticeships	251,390
Green Business Project	136,199
Business Breakfast	8,394

Project name	Spend 2022-23
Landscape and Open Space Infrastructure	Total (£m's)
Ford Square and Cavell Street Gardens	79,520
Mini Golf	310,820
Masterplan	
Whitechapel Wayfinding Strategy	25,000
Whitechapel Art Strategy	35,000
Monitoring	
CMP Officer	81,586
Public Realm Infrastructure	
Heritage Drinking Fountains	22,000
Transport Infrastructure	
Community Toilets	30,000
Whitechapel Road	20,831
Liveable Streets	48,000
Total	10,310,590

Appendix 2 - Total amount of s106 money spent in the reported year and summary details

Project name	Spend 2022-23
Arts	Total (£m's)
Middlesex Street Public Art Project	58,860
Carbon Offsetting	
SME energy reduction grants programme	2,686
Boiler replacement	44,860
Carbon offset programme	94,578
School energy retrofit	150,000
Sewardstone Road refurbishment	111,637
Community Infrastructure	
Aberfeldy WellOne	27,991
Improvements to Bow Idea Store	257,720
Improvements to Whitechapel Idea Store	9,000
Education Infrastructure	
Beatric Tate expansion	388,069
George Green rebuild	920,211
London Dock	2,463,303
St Saviours Playground	11,946
Wood Wharf Primary School	1,519,896

Project name	Spend 2022-23
Employment, Training and Enterprise	Total (£m's)
Brick Lane Regeneration Programme	18,229
Brick Lane Phase 2	34,317
Fruit and Wool	132,366
Investment friendly Tower Hamlets	57,201
ESOL innovation fund	120,842
Kick start	29,601
Digital access	2,923
Pivot extension	70,000
Building legacies	25,000
Thriving High Streets 4	125,978
Business breakfast	1,606
Hackney Wick Fish Island creative zone	46,639
Reusable street food boxes	7,462
Community toilets scheme	29,250
Creative and cultural apprenticeships	1,700
Creative freelance futures	40,000
Green Business Project	18,000
Middlesex Street Regeneration	32,774
Roman Road Regeneration	61,985
Supported Employment team costs	799,775
Whitechapel Town Centre Management	47,391
WorkPath	51,322

- Appendix 2 - Total amount of s106 money spent in the reported year and summary details

Project name	Spend 2022-23
Health Infrastructure	Total (£m's)
Maximising existing health infrastructure	9,181
Healthy lifestyles - Roman Road	206,709
Wellington Way Phase 2	2,900
Aberfeldy	3,374,972
Aberfeldy Wellone	150,227
Suttons Wharf	175,362
Goodman's Field	43,993
Wood Wharf Health Centre	468,286

Project name	Spend 2022-23
Landscape and Open Space	Total (£m's)
Ford Square	39,274
King Edward Memorial Park	40,560
Bartlett Park	78,689
Gascgoine Greening Project	33,411
Parks mitigating Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)	102,593
Parks - Biodiversity, Community Gardening and Horticulture	17,462
Quality Parks	222,071
Parks signage, interpretation, heritage	33,976
Inclusive play	170,620
Biodiversity in Parks	21,427
Island Gardens Café and Public Toilet	824,995
Maroon Street pocket park	10,416
Berner community garden	14,707
Ford Cavell	347,216
Heritage drinking fountains	27,866
Christchurch Gardens	3,489
London Square	363,000
Middlesex Street Regeneration	213,027
Roman Road Regeneration	75,086
Sports Facilities in Parks	88,917
Stonebridge Wharf	5,343

Appendix 2 - Total amount of s106 money spent in the reported year and summary details.

Project name	Spend 2022-23
Leisure Infrastructure	Total (£m's)
St George Leisure	9,412
Improvements to sports facilities in Parks	153,544
Victoria Park mini golf	1,215
Improvements to Bow Idea Store	118,758
London Thames Gateway Development Infrastructure	
Aberfeldy Wellone	277,222
Lochnagar Bridge	149,935
St Andrews community centre	40
Monitoring	
Construction Management Plan (CMP) Officer	5,929

Project name	Spend 2022-23
Public Realm Infrastructure	Total (£m's)
Stonebridge Wharf Open Spaces Improvements	24,682
Bartlett Park	38,317
Healthy Lifestyles Roman Road	40,727
Tree Planting	201,902
Brick Lane Phase 2	156,539
Middlesex Street regeneration	268,614
Middlesex Street Art	27,399
1'o clock club horticultural Training Facility	8,995
Heritage drinking fountain	60,334
Preston Road vision zero	45,000
Liveable Streets	424,659
Roman Road Regeneration	223,315
Transport Infrastructure	
Cycling and Pedestrian Improvements	1,095
Preston's Road vision zero	55,000
Chrip St and Morris St Highways Improvements	93,156
Green Screens	7,788
Liveable Streets	33,107
Braham Street park	914,575

Appendix 3 - CIL expenditure for 2022-2023 by project type

Project name	Spend 2022-23 (£m's)
1000 Street Trees	43,502
Victoria Park - Toilet Improvements Project	317,962
Victoria Park - Electric charging (EV) for Ice-cream Vans	59,810
150 Lamp Column EV Charging Points	29,563
Norman Grove (Adult Social Care element)	1,047,314
Woodwharf	986,137
Transformation of CCTV System	2,948,830
Protective Security Fund - Community Safety	7,310
Tredegar Road	5,000
Bethnal Green to Shadwell SDR	11,000
Flats Recycling Package	309,224

Project name	Spend 2022-23 (£m's)
Tree Planting in the Borough	61,273
London Dock - Expansion	8,324,000
Roman Road West Regeneration Programme	7,540
Montefiore Centre Refurbishment Programme (initial requirement)	36,189
Public Realm Improvement New Town Hall	135,090
Tree Planting - Isle of Dogs	10,329
Liveable Streets	99,400
School Streets	244,947
Improvements to Road Safety (Chrip Street and Morris Road corridor)	380,672
Preston's Road: Vision Zero	1,179
Whitechapel Road Improvements	999,234
Total	16,041,614

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(weekdays 9am to 1pm)

