

# Infrastructure Funding Statement 2021/22



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# 1. Introduction to the Infrastructure Funding Statement (IFS)

The London Borough of Tower Hamlets is a microcosm of London, and the local population has grown by 22.1% to 310,300 from 254,100 in 2011<sup>1</sup>, the fastest growing population growth in the country. This means that the council must ensure that we plan for and deliver a range of infrastructure to meet the needs of our growing population. Therefore, we must 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 utility provision.

Developers are expected to contribute towards meeting more infrastructure requirements in the borough in the form of developer contributions. These can be secured as either a financial payment or 'in kind' payments (meaning the developer delivers the infrastructure themselves on their site).

<sup>1</sup>Tower Hamlets Council Strategic Plan 2022-2026



The London Borough of Tower Hamlets Infrastructure Funding Statement (IFS) provides our annual report on developer contributions used by the council to address the impacts of new development across the borough. We must publish the IFS each year on our website under the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Regulations 2010 (as amended, Regulation 121a) however, there are wider benefits of producing the IFS, which includes:

- 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 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 and objectives

This is the third year that we are producing the IFS which covers the 2021/22 fiscal year that was under the council's previous administration. Future delivery will be driven and shaped by our new and ambitious [Strategic Plan 2022-2026](#).

The IFS for 2019/2020 and 2020/2021 can be found on our website as follows.

- [Infrastructure Funding Statement 2019/2020](#)
- [Infrastructure Funding Statement 2020/2021](#)

**£15.8m Tower Hamlets CIL income collected in 2021/22**  
**£12.3m Mayoral CIL income collected in 2021/22**  
**£25.5m of s106 income received during 2021/22**



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 fifty-two individual pieces of infrastructure on twenty-one 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.

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.

# What are developer contributions (CIL and s106)

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

(a) [The Community Infrastructure \(CIL\)](#) is a planning charge, introduced by the Planning Act 2008. It is a pound per square metre charge on most new or existing developments that create net additional 'gross internal areas' of one hundred square metres or more, or that create a new dwelling. It is a tool for Local Planning Authorities (LPA's) in England and Wales to fund infrastructure to support the development of their area. 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) to fund local infrastructure projects to support new developments
- Mayoral CIL (MCIL) which currently helps fund Crossrail (the recently opened Elizabeth Line). Figure 1.1 below shows the new Elizabeth Line tube station at Whitechapel that was funded via MCIL and that will significantly improve the public transport network across the borough.

**Figure 1.1 - Elizabeth Line, Whitechapel funded by MCIL**



THCIL is split into Local Infrastructure Fund (LIF) the borough term for Neighbourhood CIL and Strategic CIL.

[LIF](#) comprises of 25% of THCIL received in the area where development has taken place and is set aside for improvements around neighbourhoods in consultation with local people to address the demands and pressures that development places on their areas. Strategic CIL goes into a central 'pot' and is spent on infrastructure needed to support planned growth across the borough. THCIL can also be paid in kind, which means that developments can provide for land or infrastructure instead of the financial charge. For Tower Hamlets LIF area map see Appendix 1.

(b) [Section 106 \(s106\)](#) 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 planning obligations are to secure affordable housing and 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
- require specified operations or activities to be conducted in, on, under or over the land
- require the land to be used in any specified way

# How we plan for infrastructure delivery

The evidence for the infrastructure needed across the borough is drawn from the Tower Hamlets Local Plan 2031 which sets out the growth requirements for the borough up to 2031. It shows the number of homes, jobs, and services required to support this growth and where and how they 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 \(IDP\)](#), which 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. Consultation on both is due in 2023. Additionally, the council is reviewing its CP for publication in 2023.

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 aims to improve the borough by investing in public services and infrastructure for the local community.

Some of the key priorities in the Strategic Plan that housing and infrastructure delivery will support are:

- homes for the future
- accelerate education
- boost culture, business, jobs, and leisure
- invest in public services
- empower communities and fight crime
- a clean and green future



## 2. Section 106 (s106) Planning Obligations

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 Section 106 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 many 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 2021/22 and these are summarised in table 2:1 below.



**Table 2.1 – summary of financial and non-financial obligations that were agreed, received, allocated and spent during the reported year 2021/22**

	Description	Total 2021/2022
<b>A</b>	i. total amount of money agreed in s106 agreements, ii. total amount received during the reported year iii. total amount of money under any planning obligations which was received before the reported year which has not been allocated by the authority;	£11,551,118 £25,493,232 £60,867,162
<b>B</b>	summary details of non-monetary contributions entered during the reported year	Page 11
<b>C</b>	the total amount of money (received under any planning obligations) which was allocated but not spent during the reported year for funding infrastructure;	£26,402,329
<b>D</b>	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 ii. amount of money spent on repaying money borrowed iii. the amount of money spent monitoring delivery of planning obligations iv. total amount of money during any year which was kept at the end of the reported year	£23,427,606 See table 2.6 £0 £320,541 £135,254,147

The following sections B-D (pages 9-12) gives more information in relation to the figures set out in table 2.1.



## B. s106 non-financial planning obligations entered during the reported year (2021/22)

In addition to the s106 financial obligations that were entered into for the reported year 2021/22, a variety of non-financial obligations were also agreed. A summary is given in table 2.2 below.

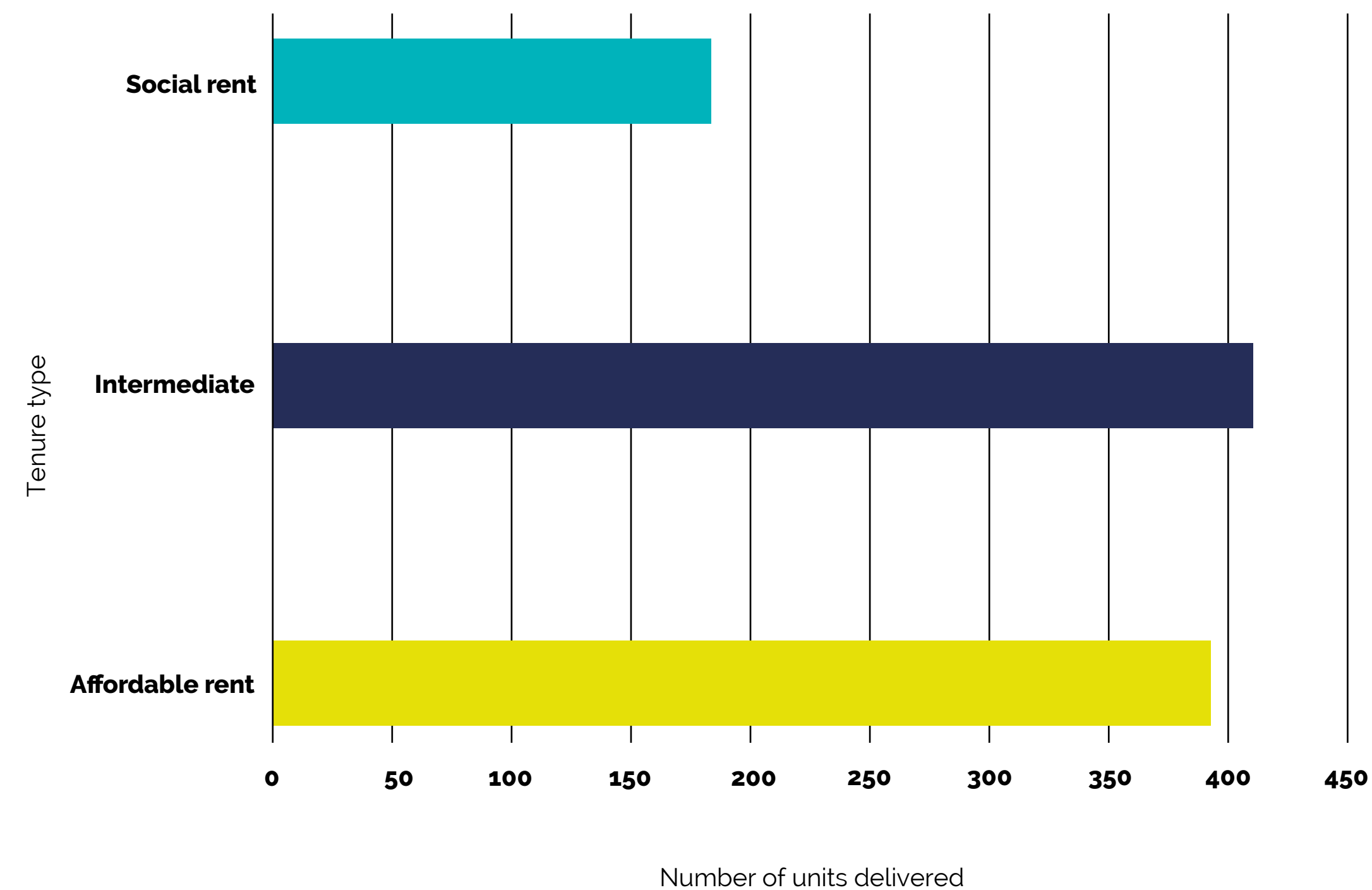
**Table 2.2 - summary of s106 non-financial obligations entered in 2021/22**

Description of s106 non-financial obligation	Number
No of affordable housing units delivered*	986
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	667 (table 2.4)

Description of s106 non-financial obligation	Number
Advertising jobs to residents	Eleven developments that are required to advertise construction and/or end user phase jobs to residents. The number of jobs to be advertised ranges from 12.5-40% depending on the development
Procuring goods and services from local companies	Eleven developments are required to procure goods and services from local companies and suppliers. The amount of goods /services ranges form 10-25% depending on the development.
Developments including affordable workspace	5

\*A breakdown for the 986 affordable housing units that were delivered borough wide in 2021/22 by tenure is given in table 2.3 on the next page.

**Table 2.3 - affordable housing units delivered by tenure type 2021-22**



Please note that in table 2.3 opposite, the tenure type is based on the information that was supplied and intermediate housing includes intermediate, shared ownership, intermediate rent, and other forms of intermediate housing.

The total number of apprenticeships secured in 2021/2022 was 667. A breakdown of apprenticeships by construction and end user phase for 2021/2022 is set out below in table 2.4.

**Table 2.4 - number of apprenticeships by end-user phase for 2021/22**

Construction phase apprenticeships	End-user phase apprenticeships	Total
2	1	3
35	10	45
2	0	2
1	0	1
3	2	5
280	50	330
38	1	39
67	0	67
150	8	158
15	2	17
<b>Totals</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>667</b>

For a full summary of details for all s106 non-financial planning obligations entered during the reported year 2021/22 by infrastructure type see Appendix 2.

## C. Total amount of money which was allocated but not spent during the reported year 2021/22

The total amount of money (received under any planning obligations) which was allocated but not spent during the reported year for funding infrastructure was **£26,402,329**. A breakdown for **£26,402,329** and a list of the infrastructure types is given in table 2.5 below. A full breakdown and the amount spent on each item is given in Appendix 3.

**Table 2.5 - summary total of s106 allocated but not spent in 2021/22 by infrastructure type**

Infrastructure type	s106 expenditure 2021-22
Affordable housing	£13,938,000
Arts	£40,880
Carbon offsetting	£3,892,388
Community infrastructure	£436,369
Education infrastructure	£3,395,703
Employment, training, and enterprise	£640,714
Health infrastructure	£1,136,480
Leisure centre infrastructure	£26,045
Landscape and open spaces infrastructure	£1,422,078
MILQ	£518,758
Public realm infrastructure	£514,094
Transport infrastructure	£440,820
<b>Total</b>	<b>£26,402,329</b>

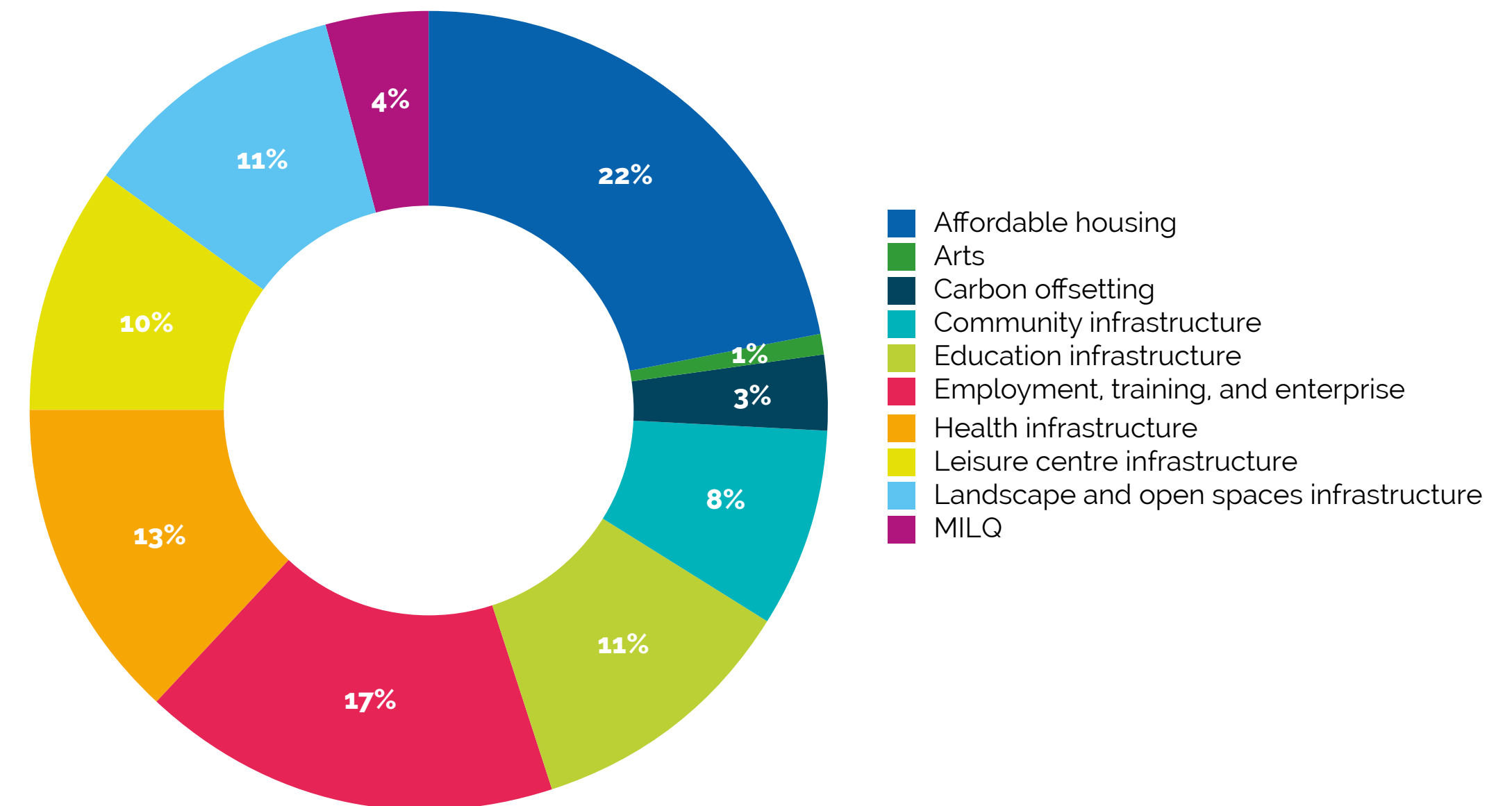
# D. Total amount of money spent in the reporting year 2021/2022 and summary details

The total amount of money spent during the reported year 2021/22 was £23,427,606. A breakdown for £23,427,606 that includes a list of infrastructure types and the respective spend is provided in table 2.6 and illustrated in figure 2.1 below. The full breakdown amount spent on each item is given in Appendix 4.

**Table 2.6 - s106 expenditure in 2021/22 by infrastructure type**

Infrastructure type	s106 expenditure 2021-22
Affordable housing	£5,191,000
Arts	£228,817
Carbon offsetting	£591,392
Community infrastructure	£17,663
Education infrastructure	£1,777,989
Employment, training, and enterprise	£2,647,048
Health infrastructure	£4,015,255
Leisure centre infrastructure	£3,055,517
Landscape and open spaces infrastructure	£2,405,083
MILQ	£25,000
Public realm infrastructure	£2,640,097
Transport infrastructure	£832,746
<b>Total</b>	<b>£23,427,606</b>

**Figure 2.1 - s106 expenditure by infrastructure type 2021/2022**



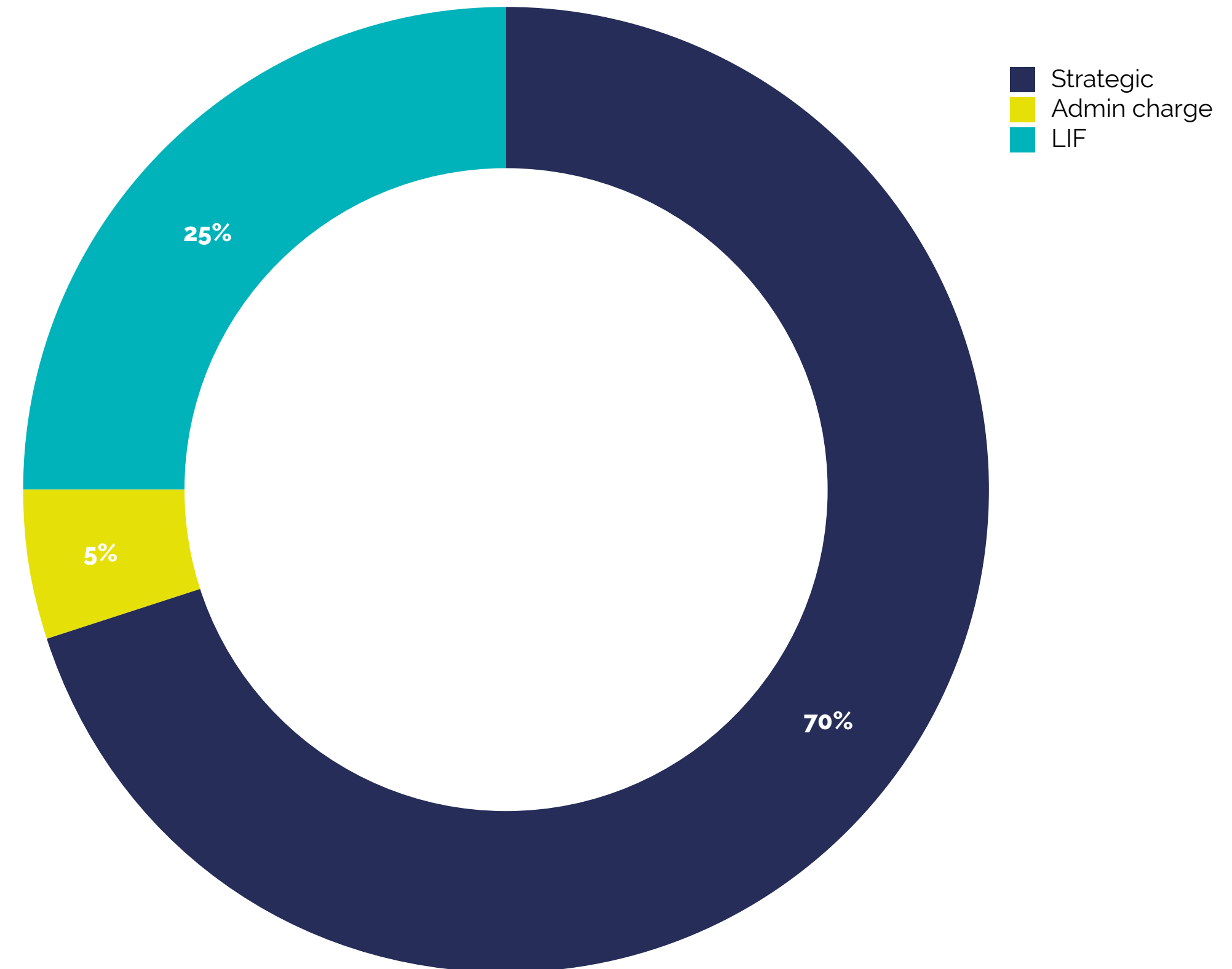
### 3. Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

There are two types of CIL charged in Tower Hamlets, namely the Mayoral CIL (MCIL) and local CIL or Tower Hamlets CIL (THCIL). THCIL is administered and collected internally and MCIL is also administered and collected by the council but on behalf of the Mayor of London and is transferred to 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).

The THCIL is split into Strategic, LIF (Neighbourhood Portion) and the Administration Charge as show in figure 3.1.

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 3.1 below. Please note that the THCIL figures reported in table 3.1 also includes LIF.

**Figure 3.1 – THCIL collected percentage split between Strategic CIL, LIF and the administration charge**



**Table 3.1 - summary of CIL income and expenditure 2021/2022**

	Description	Total 2021/2022
A	total value of demand notices issued in the reported year	£16,601,165
B	total value of CIL receipts for the reported year; (i) Borough CIL (ii) Mayoral CIL	£15,873,093 £12,360,825
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;	£87,215,143
D	the total amount of CIL receipts, collected by the authority, or by another person on its behalf, before the reported year (up to 20/21) and which have been allocated in the reported year;	£34,071,885

	Description	Total 2021/2022
E	total value of CIL expenditure for the reported year	£12,848,422
F	total value of CIL receipts (whenever collected) which were allocated but not spent during the reported year	£21,223,463
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 Borough – 5% Mayoral – 4%	See table 3.2  £0.00  £793,655 £494,433
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;	See table 3.3

# CIL income and expenditure descriptions

The following sections A-H (pages 15-18) provide more information in relation to the figures in table 3.1 above.

## A total value of demand notices issued in the reported year 2021/2022

Prior to the commencement of a development, a Commencement Notice must be sent by an applicant or agent and 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).

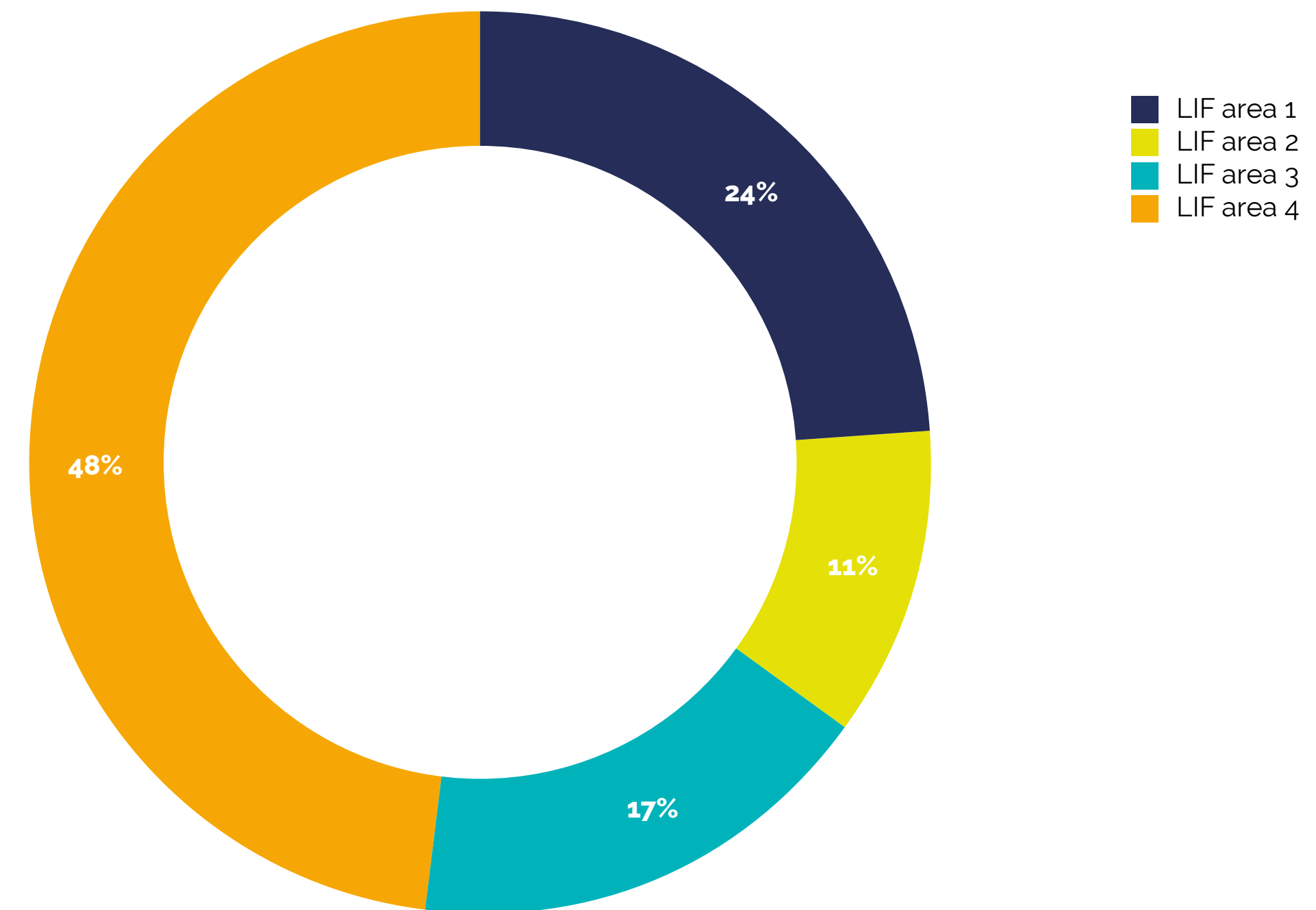
The total value of demand notices issued in the reported year 2021/2022 is £16,601,165

## B total value of CIL receipts for the reported year 2021/2022

The total value of CIL receipts for the reported year 2021/2022 is £15,873,093 and £12,360,825 for THCIL and MCIL, respectively. For the reported year 2021/2022 of the £15.8m of THCIL collected, there were three developments where the CIL income was over £1 million pounds. These were 50 Marsh Wall, Poplar Gas Works (in Leven Road) and 1 Twelvetrees Crescent where Tower Hamlets CIL of £6.2m, £2.07m and £1.2m was collected, respectively.

A breakdown for THCIL receipts by LIF Area is shown in figure 3.2 and this shows that the largest proportion of CIL was collected in LIF Area 4 (Isle of Dogs), whilst the lowest proportion of CIL was collected in LIF Area 2 (Mile End/Bow/Bromley).

**Figure 3.2 –Tower Hamlets CIL Receipts by LIF Area**



For the reported year 2021/2022, £3.5m of LIF was collected. No allocation of this funding to projects has yet been made. The council is currently considering how communities will be engaged and allocations made, and further information will be published in due course.

# CIL income and expenditure descriptions

## **C Total value of CIL receipts before the reported year (up to 2020/2021) which has not been allocated**

The total value of CIL receipts before the reported year (up to 2020/2021) which has not been allocated is £87,215,143

## **D Total value of CIL receipts collected during the reported year (2020/2021) which has been allocated**

The total value of CIL receipts collected during the reported year (2020/2021) which has been allocated is £34,071,885. Please note that this also includes £11.6m allocated for LIF projects

## **E Total value of CIL expenditure for the reported year 2021/2022**

The total value of CIL expenditure for the reported year 2021/2022 is £12,848,422. Please note that this includes strategic CIL expenditure of £11.1m and LIF expenditure of £1.7m

## **F Total value of CIL receipts (whenever collected) which were allocated but not spent during the reported year 2021/2022**

The total value of CIL receipts (whenever collected) which were allocated but not spent during the reported year 2021/2022 is £21,223,463

## **G (i) The items of infrastructure on which CIL (including land payments) has been spent**

The items of infrastructure on which CIL (including land payments) has been spent is £12,848,422. This is shown in table 3.2 and includes expenditure on strategic CIL of £11.1m and LIF expenditure of £1.7m.

## **(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)**

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) is £0

## **(iii) total value of CIL spent on admin expenses**

The total value of CIL spent on admin expenses is £793,655 and £494,433 for Tower Hamlets and Mayoral CIL, respectively. The admin figure for THCIL and MCIL are calculated as 5% and 4% of income collected, respectively.



**Table 3.2 - CIL expenditure for 2021/2022 by project type**

Project name	CIL spend 2021/2022
Goodman's Fields	£4,437,057
London Square - Civic Centre	£42,384
Street trees	£247,399
CCTV	£469,637
Protective security	£2,608
Norman Grove social care	£332,000
Montefiore Centre	£44,467
Community hubs change note 2020	£97,385
Whitechapel Road	£673,112
Bartlett Park change note	£166,728
Liveable streets	£3,158,994
Collingwood House Community Centre	£35,934
Electric charging point for council vehicles	£23,892
School streets	£1,380,755
LIF	£1,736,072
<b>Total</b>	<b>£12,848,422</b>

**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****Table 3.3 – summary details of CIL allocated 2021-2022 by project type**

Project name	CIL spend 2021/2022
Optems - A12 Wick Lane Junction	£23,188.38
Collingwood House community centre	£35,934.20
Electric charging point for council vehicles	£975,000
School streets	£1,380,755
Victoria Park toilets	£640,000
Chrisp Street and Morris Street Highways Improvements	£670,000
Electric vehicle charging bollards and electric bollards for Brick Lane and Petticoat Lane	£327,000
Fast charging points for public use	£500,000
Preston's Road vision zero	£208,000
South Dock Bridge additional funding	£3,891,614
Flat recycling	£2,133,000
Procurement of council fleet electric vehicles (EV's)	£975,000
London Dock School	£10,700,000
Local Infrastructure Fund (LIF)	£11,612,394
<b>Total</b>	<b>£34,071,885</b>

# 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 be acceptable to the council and if so, an agreement is entered into, and the value of CIL paid is equal 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 also reduced from the CIL liability.

For the year 2021/22, £2.6m of CIL In-kind was received in the form of a land payment for a public park to be delivered as part of the Poplar Gas Works scheme.



## 4. The Infrastructure List/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 Capital Programme 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 Capital Programme 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.

Both the IDP and CP are under review, with new versions due to be published in 2023. 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 infrastructure
- 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

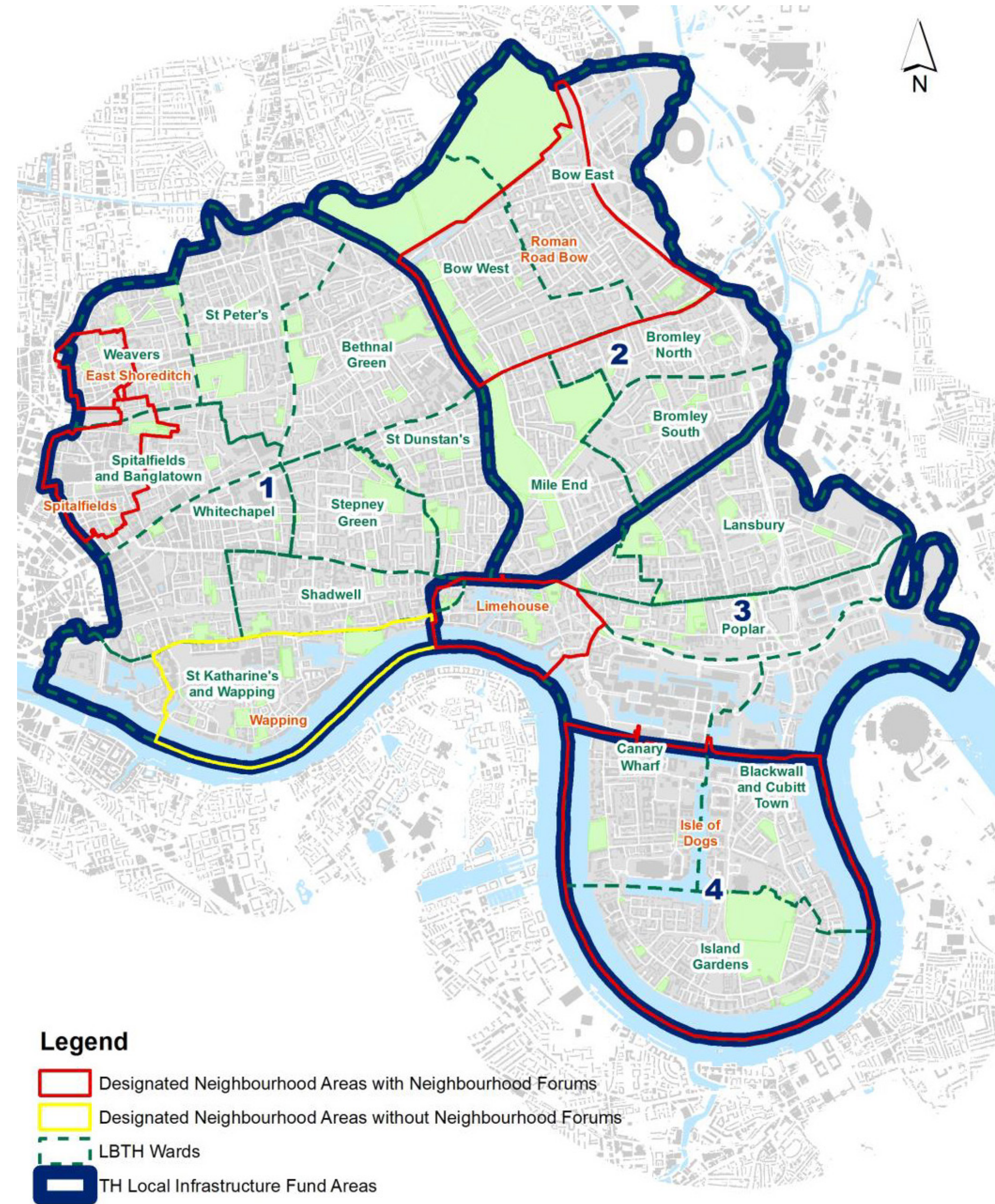
The council has a Capital Delivery governance process through which decisions are made on the spend of CIL and s106 and other funding. The allocations are approved by the mayor in cabinet. The Capital Programme is reviewed annually to ensure all known requirements are captured and assessed against existing 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 forecasted for the next three years.

Capital Programme related schemes are reported through a number of boards in terms of approvals, decisions, and monitoring. The governance structure is designed to contribute towards improving the pace of delivery by establishing a simple and straightforward route through decision making. The council has a Capital Delivery team made up of specialist project and programme professionals responsible for the delivery of the Capital Programme. Projects are monitored through the Capital

Governance process to ensure there is progress, risks are managed, slippage is identified, quality outcomes are delivered on time and value for money is demonstrated. The section below provides highlights of some of the projects in delivered in 2021/22 or still in delivery and the council's future ambitions as set out by the mayor's manifesto.

# Appendix 1 – LIF Area Map

Map showing the various LIF areas in the borough.



# Appendix 2 – list of s106 non-financial obligations

## Summary list of s106 non-financial planning obligations entered during the reported year (2021/2022) by infrastructure type

Head of Term	Number of deeds
Affordable housing	8
Affordable housing - wheelchair units	6
Architect and/or design certification	2
Affordable workspace	5
Car club	1
Car free development	35
Carbon offsetting	3
Code of construction practice	8
Considerate constructors' scheme	8
Employment - apprenticeships	10
Employment – construction phase	11
Employment - end user phase	10
Energy	7
Environment - public conveniences	1
Highway works	4
Highways s278/s38 agreements	7
Local procurement	11
Permit transfer scheme	27

Head of Term	Number of deeds
Public access areas - access	7
Public access areas - maintenance	2
Public access areas - management plans	4
Public access areas - specifications	3
Public art and monuments	1
Public open spaces and parks	1
Service management plan	1
Student accommodation	1
Transport – cycling	1
Transport – parking	3
Transport - sustainable travel	1
Travel plan monitoring	4
Travel plans	5
Viability review and/or assessments	7

# Appendix 3 - total CIL amount allocated

Total CIL amount allocated (including summary details of infrastructure items allocated to) but not spent in the reported year – full summary details

Infrastructure on which money has been allocated	Amount
<b>Affordable Housing</b>	
HAP (Clichy)	£13,938,000.00
<b>Arts</b>	
Legacies of empire and colonialism	£40,879.63
<b>Carbon Offsetting</b>	
Stewardstone Road refurbishment	£192,387.50
Carbon Offsetting Programme	£3,700,000.00
<b>Community Infrastructure</b>	
Improvements to Bow Idea Store	£416,000.00
Changing places	£20,369.00
<b>Education Infrastructure</b>	
St Saviours Church	£3,395,703.05
<b>Employment, Training and Enterprise</b>	
Fruit and Wool Exchange change note	£87,251.03
Hackney Wick Fish Island creative zone	£524,382.36
Reusable street food boxes	£29,081.00
<b>Health Infrastructure</b>	
Aberfeldy change note	£780,000.00
Wood Wharf change note	£356,479.77

Infrastructure on which money has been allocated	Amount
<b>Leisure Centre Infrastructure</b>	
St Georges Town Hall signage change note	£20,000.00
Leisure centre change note	£6,044.88
<b>Landscape and Open Space Infrastructure</b>	
Inclusive play change note	£230,966.10
Sports facilities in parks change note	£97,869.57
Ford / Cavell change note	£310,000.00
Chicksand Estate growth and play	£492,242.65
Island Gardens Café change note	£291,000.00
<b>Millennium Quarter Infrastructure</b>	
South Dock Bridge additional funding	£518,758.39
<b>Public Realm Infrastructure</b>	
Hale Street mural	£3,738.36
South Dock Bridge additional funding	£31,435.79
Poplar High Street public realm / bus service improvements	£128,900.29
Preston's Road vision zero	£350,019.31
<b>Transport Infrastructure</b>	
Green screens	£16,191.80
Cycle parking	£30,440.02
Poplar High Street public realm / bus service improvements	£301,745.30
Preston's Road vision zero	£92,442.94

# Appendix 4 - total s106 money spent in 2021/2022

Summary details of the total amount of s106 money spent in the reported year 2021/22

Infrastructure on which money has been allocated	Amount
<b>Affordable Housing</b>	
Affordable Housing Capital Programme	£5,191,000.00
<b>Arts</b>	
Middlesex Street public art project	£206,387.84
Parks signage, interpretation, heritage	£22,429.50
<b>Carbon Offsetting</b>	
SME energy reduction grants programme	£265,314.80
Boiler replacement	£114,277.38
Carbon offset programme	£133,648.38
School energy retrofit	£78,151.00
<b>Community Infrastructure</b>	
Petticoat Lane Market improvements	£6,855.19
Aberfeldy WellOne	£1,585.20
Whitechapel Idea Store Bangladeshi 50th anniversary art	£9,222.88

Infrastructure on which money has been allocated	Amount
<b>Education Infrastructure</b>	
Wood Wharf Primary School	£382,478.69
New residents survey	£30,373.28
London Dock	£1,345,583.42
Poplar catchment	£11,281.28
George Green rebuilds	£8,272.55
<b>Employment, Training and Enterprise</b>	
Brick Lane Regeneration Programme	£30,416.16
Brick Lane phase 2	£8,791.88
Fruit and Wool fit out	£832,748.97
Business Friendly Tower Hamlets	£11,111.00
ESOL innovation fund	£96,908.68
Kick start	£124,845.18
Digital access	£14,992.00
Pivot extension	£179,576.00
Creative freelance futures	£100,000.00
Thriving High Streets Phase 2	£36,958.44
Thriving High Streets Phase 3	£330,213.44
Hackney Wick Fish Island creative zone	£121,676.19
Reusable street food boxes	£5,050.00
Employment and Skills delivery	£753,760.06

# Appendix 4 - total s106 money spent in 2021/2022 (continued)

## Summary details of the total amount of s106 money spent in the reported year 2021/22 (continued)

Infrastructure on which money has been allocated	Amount
<b>Health Infrastructure</b>	
Bartlett Park Inclusive Play	£873.70
Maximising existing health infrastructure	£51,842.24
Healthy lifestyles - Buxton Street East	£50,040.51
Wellington Way Phase 2	£1,302.59
Aberfeldy	£207,245.63
Suttons Wharf	£1,773,230.24
Goodman's Field	£802,923.14
Island Medical	£744,264.35
New Residents Survey	£1,520.22
Roman Road Regeneration	£267,139.43
Wood Wharf Health Centre	£105,477.60
New Providence Row Needle Exchange	£9,395.00
<b>Landscape and Open Space</b>	
Ford Square	£20,700.00
King Edward Memorial Park	£54,696.00
Brick Lane Phase 2	£21,936.66
Gascgoine Greening Project	£264,279.37
Parks mitigating Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)	£258,001.24
Parks - Biodiversity, Community Gardening and Horticulture	£80,386.20
Quality Parks	£1,661,530.98

Infrastructure on which money has been allocated	Amount
Parks signage, interpretation, heritage	£122,250.50
Inclusive play	£335,531.40
1'o clock club horticultural Training Facility	£39,095.00
Island Gardens Café and Public Toilet	£119,233.00
Maroon Street pocket park	£38,860.68
Berner community garden	£23,186.36
Hale Street mural	£4,709.86
Christchurch Gardens	£11,118.93
<b>Leisure Infrastructure</b>	
Leisure Centre Improvements	£2,084,854.84
Improvements to sports facilities in Parks	£298,534.13
Victoria Park mini golf	£21,693.78
<b>LUF</b>	
Whitechapel Levelling up Fund (LUF) Grant	£25,000.00

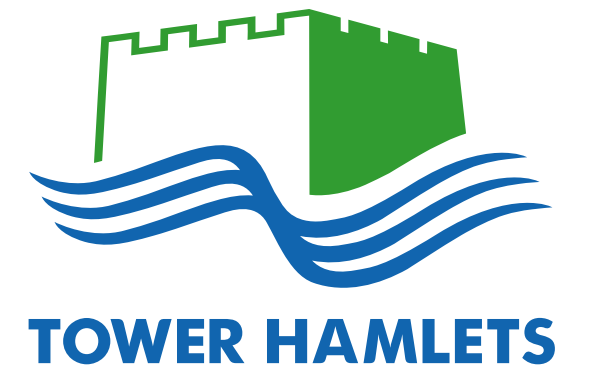


# Appendix 4 - total s106 money spent in 2021/2022 (continued)

## Summary details of the total amount of s106 money spent in the reported year 2021/22 (continued)

Infrastructure on which money has been allocated	Amount
<b>Public Realm Infrastructure</b>	
Stonebridge Wharf Open Spaces Improvements	£7,200.00
Cycling and pedestrian improvement	£17,347.00
Stepney water efficiency	£6,750.00
Tree Planting	£7,452.00
Brick Lane Phase 2	£437,621.48
Middlesex Street regeneration	£375,098.66
1'o clock club horticultural Training Facility	£42,128.00
Hale Street mural	£34,997.64
South Dock Bridge	£558,191.67
Liveable Streets	£1,152,033.39
Victoria Park lodges	£1,277.00

Infrastructure on which money has been allocated	Amount
<b>Transport Infrastructure</b>	
Cycling and Pedestrian Improvements	£47,873.73
Preston's Road	£83,591.27
Acoustic barrier	£100,000.00
Zero emission network P3	£27,571.26
Poplar Reach Bridge	£54,562.60
Mayer Perry Bridge	£43,905.61
Lochnagar Bridge	£62,912.70
Green screens	£33,808.20
Cycling parking	£20,000.00
Liveable Streets	£318,174.67
Tredeggar Road	£40,000.00
Bartlett Park	£346.00



**Contact:**

**Telephone: 0207 364 5009 (weekdays 9am to 1pm)**

**Email: [infrastructure.planning@towerhamlets.gov.uk](mailto:infrastructure.planning@towerhamlets.gov.uk)**