



Annual Infrastructure Funding Statement

For

Community Infrastructure Levy and
Section 106

2021/2022

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1. Introduction

1.1 About this statement

1.2 The Infrastructure Funding Statement (IFS) is an annual report which must be published each year in line with changes to the [Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 - see Community Infrastructure Levy \(Amendment\) \(England\) \(No.2\)](#). It sets out the reported year 2021/22 receipts and expenditure relating to developer contributions from both the community infrastructure levy (CIL) and section 106 (S106) agreements. Sheffield City Council is the charging authority and collecting authority and this is the Council's third infrastructure funding statement.

1.3 In accordance with Community Infrastructure Regulation 121A (1) (a) (b) & (c) this statement sets out the Council's position on:

- the infrastructure projects or types of infrastructure which the charging authority intends to be, or may be, wholly or partly funded by CIL in the future (excluding the neighbourhood CIL);
- the CIL allocation, collection and expenditure, specified in Schedule 2 Section 1 of the CIL Regulations 2010; and
- the Section 106/planning obligations allocation, collection and expenditure, specified in Schedule 2, Section 3 and 4 of the CIL Regulations 2010

2. Infrastructure Matters

- 2.1 This Statement sets out how strategic infrastructure projects across the city have benefited from the allocation of funds received in relation to strategic CIL, including funds received across the reporting year of 2021/22. The delivery of significant infrastructure projects does of course take time, and this is reflected in the reported spend figures. However, projects have and will continue to progress, playing a key role in supporting growth and investment opportunities.
- 2.2 Looking forward, there is a need to produce an updated statement of the strategic infrastructure projects or types of infrastructure which Sheffield intends will be, or may be, wholly or partly funded by CIL. This is known as the 'Infrastructure List'. CIL Planning Practice Guidance states that "local authorities must spend the levy on infrastructure needed to support the development of their area"¹. These future spending priorities should be in line with up-to-date or emerging plan policies².
- 2.3 Sheffield City Council is working on a new local plan (The Sheffield Plan³) which will shape the future of the city by setting out how and where development will take place up to 2039. The Sheffield Plan has now progressed to the formal stage known as Regulation 19 (Publication) and is the document that will be submitted to central government for examination in public (subject to amendments the Council may suggest following consultation). It is the version that we seek to adopt, subject to that examination, as the future framework for decision making on planning issues.
- 2.4 This new draft local plan identifies locations and sites for development, which will enable us to determine suitable strategic infrastructure projects required to deliver specific levels and types of growth. The draft local plan is supported by an Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP).⁴ The first part of the IDP is the Infrastructure Needs Assessment which identifies the implications for future growth, setting out the baseline context of infrastructure provision across the city as a whole, and in individual sub-areas. Part 2 of the IDP will follow later in 2023 and will include the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule which will set out a recommended approach to infrastructure prioritisation. Part 2 will draw on the Council's methodology for determining infrastructure priorities based on Local Plan policies and allocations and thus set out a detailed list of infrastructure schemes in Sheffield. This list will then inform the Infrastructure List that sets out what the Council intends for CIL to be wholly or partly spent on.

¹ [Paragraph: 144 Reference ID: 25-144-20190901](#)

² [Paragraph: 177 Reference ID: 25-177-20190901](#)

³ The Council is calling the city's local plan the 'Sheffield Plan'.

⁴ [b3f2ac46988f03c169fcf5d2952d75f3_IDP_Part_1_Infrastructure_Needs_Assessment_-_Final_v2.1_with_appendices.pdf \(amazonaws.com\)](#)

- 2.5 Table 1 below shows that we have already allocated a large amount of CIL to existing strategic infrastructure projects and we need to ensure that we have enough available CIL to help support the infrastructure needs identified in the IDP. Therefore, whilst we await the outcomes of the draft local plan Regulation 19 consultation, and the production of Part 2 of the IDP, it is prudent that we do not include a specific infrastructure list in this IFS. It is however helpful to refer to Part 1 of the IDP to help guide decisions on allocating strategic CIL in the meantime to ensure this is being utilised to support suitable strategic infrastructure projects required to deliver the specific levels and types of growth that are proposed in the draft local plan.
- 2.6 Planning obligations will still be required in accordance with Regulation 122 of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended). The new draft Sheffield Plan also introduces an updated approach to securing other (non-CIL) developer contributions to help deliver infrastructure, that is planned to replace the current CIL and Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document.⁵

⁵ [Approved planning guidance and advice notes | Sheffield City Council](#)

3. Community Infrastructure Levy Matters

3.1 Types of CIL Receipts and Expenditure

3.2 The Council began charging the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) on 15 July 2015. CIL is a tariff-based charge on the development of new floorspace (per square metre plus indexation). The money can be used to fund a wide range of infrastructure (e.g., education, transport, open space, and public realm) that is needed to meet the future growth needs of the City.

3.3 The national CIL legislation requires 15% of the CIL collected to be retained to support local communities (this becomes 25% in areas where there is an adopted Neighbourhood Plan). This is referred to in national CIL Guidance as the 'neighbourhood CIL'. Where there are local councils such as town and parish councils, this 15% will be paid over directly to the local councils to spend on their infrastructure priorities. Where there is an area that has a Neighbourhood Plan in place then 25% will be passed over for spending on the priorities identified in the Neighbourhood Plan and the Ward Priorities. As most of the city is unparished, with the exception of 10% set aside to support the development of Neighbourhood Plans⁶, the Council has chosen to allocate all the remaining neighbourhood CIL not in a Neighbourhood Plan Area to individual wards (this is calculated using Indices of Multiple Deprivation). Our Local Area Committees co-ordinate how this is spent following consultation with their local communities, Ward members and agreement by the Chair of Communities, Parks and Leisure Policy Committee and the Director of Communities. Up to 5% of CIL receipts can be used by the collecting authority to cover administrative expenses. The remaining amount is the main CIL 'pot' that is available for spending on the Council's priority strategic infrastructure projects.

3.4 Paragraphs 3.5 to 3.17 below outline the collection, expenditure, and allocation of Sheffield CIL in 2021/22.

3.5 CIL Receipts 2021/22

3.6 The amount of CIL payable depends on where the development is located within the City and the type of development (ranging from £0, £30, £40, £50, £60, and £80 per square metre). The Sheffield CIL Charging Schedule and map of the charging zones are available to view from the Council's website at <https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/cil>. Unlike S106, the rate of CIL payable is both mandatory and non-negotiable (the only exception being where relief or exemptions are applied for and granted).

3.7 When a development is granted, a liability notice is sent out stating what amount of CIL is payable for the chargeable development. Once the chargeable development is commenced, a demand notice is sent out requesting the payment in accordance with the instalment policy⁷. The total

⁶ [Draft Protocol for Cabinet Reports \(sheffield.gov.uk\)](#)

⁷ [CIL Instalment Policy](#)

value of demand notices issued in 2021/22 is £7,832,404.57. This is made up of the total amount of all liability notices (£7,704,292.22), total surcharges amount (£91,281.70) and total late payment interest accrued (£36,830.65).

- 3.8 The total amount of CIL received in the reporting year 2021/22 was £4,872,812.91. Table 1 below shows all CIL received, up to and including the reporting year, and what remained unallocated at the end of the reporting year, split into the 2 CIL categories. The Strategic CIL shows an unallocated amount that is waiting to be allocated to projects. Neighbourhood CIL shows what has been passed to the parish councils, neighbourhood plan areas and the unparished amount allocated to wards in accordance with the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) approach (see Appendix 1). The CIL Administration percentage is included in the Strategic CIL amount for receipts but is shown separately for expenditure (see 3.16).

Table 1 – CIL Total Receipts received that remain Unallocated in the reporting year

Type	Total CIL Received (up to and including the reporting year)	Total CIL Allocated	Total CIL Unallocated
Strategic CIL	£19,533,094.96	£14,225,147.64	£5,307,947.32
Neighbourhood CIL	£3,416,087.78	£3,416,087.78	£0

3.9 CIL Expenditure 2021/22

Details of the expenditure are broken down into the 3 CIL categories below:

3.10 Strategic CIL

- 3.11 Table 2 below shows that £447,575.84 Strategic CIL has been allocated to projects in 2021/22. It is important to note that allocation and expenditure has taken place in previous years, this information can be found in the previous IFS and CIL annual reports. Also, the allocation and spend amounts in Table 2 do not correlate as allocation is not always spent in the same year. A total of £1,457,086.64 was spent in £2021/22. For information, but not shown in Table 2 is that total expenditure including previous years totalled £3,560,238.24

- 3.12 The delivery of significant infrastructure projects does take time, and this is reflected in the spend figures for the reporting year. Although projects have still been affected by the effects of the pandemic and increased costs/inflation, they have and will continue to progress, playing a key role in the economic recovery and supporting growth and investment opportunities.

Table 2 – Strategic CIL Allocation and Expenditure 2021/22

Project	Amount Allocated	Amount Spent
Bus Rapid Transport	£0	£1,222.56
Lower Don Valley Flood Defence	£0	£38,110.99
Herries-Hillfoot Cycle Footway	£39,057.56	£54,057.56
Upper Don Valley Flood Scheme Phase 1	£0	£747,470.25
Shalesmoor Strategic Road Network Scheme	£0	£307,707.00
Station Road Halfway Crossing	£273,114.25	£273,114.25
Abbey Lane Crossing	£19,129.59	£19,129.59
Rother Valley Parking	£9,776.97	£9,776.97
Burton Street Accessibility	£6,497.47	£6,497.47
Strategic Road Safety/Congestion Reduction Scheme	£100,000.00	£0

3.13 Neighbourhood CIL

3.14 As mentioned above, where there is a town or parish council the 15% neighbourhood CIL is passed directly to them to spend on their infrastructure priorities, shown in Table 3 below. Details of how the local councils have spent the CIL passed to them can be found on their websites⁸.

Table 3 – Total Neighbourhood CIL passed to local councils in 2021/22

Local Council	Amount
Stocksbridge Town Council	£7,978.89
Ecclesfield Parish Council	£14,653.04
Bradfield Parish Council	£17,853.41

3.15 Table 4 below sets the expenditure of the neighbourhood CIL in unparished wards, not in a neighbourhood plan area (as determined by the Local Area Committees). For allocation and amounts unspent please refer to Appendix 1. There is no expenditure for neighbourhood plan areas in 2021/22. For

⁸ http://www.stocksbridge-council.co.uk/temp/CIL_Annual_Report_2019-20_3.pdf; <https://ecclesfield-pc.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Community-Infrastructure-Levy-Report-2019-20.pdf>; <https://www.bradfieldparishcouncil.org.uk/>

allocation and amounts unspent in the neighbourhood plan areas see Appendix 2.

Table 4 – Neighbourhood CIL (unparished) Expenditure 2021/22

Project	Ward	Amount
Tinsley Meadow Primary Academy	Darnall	£2,500.00
Darnall Forum	Darnall	£1,500.00
Darnall Wellbeing	Darnall	£20,000.00
Darnall Wellbeing on behalf of Darnall Victory Club	Darnall	£3,000.00
Darnall Trust Fund – Syd’s Gym	Darnall	£14,000.00
Darnall Somali Development Group	Darnall	£7,600.00
Yorkshire Cricket Board	Darnall	£9,000.00
Friends of Firth Park	Firth Park	£8,000.00
Firth Park Forum	Firth Park	£15,928.00
Longley 4G	Firth Park	£5,025.00
Firth Park Goal Mouths	Firth Park	£7,376.40
Redmires Road Speed Analysis	Fulwood	£400.00
No Idling Signs – Hallam Grange School	Fulwood	£1,052.61
Forge Dam Pond Restoration	Fulwood	£4,000.00
Gleadless Valley Woodlands	Gleadless Valley	£5,000.00
Hillsborough Park Wheels Park	Hillsborough	£10,000.00
Manor Castle Development Trust	Manor Castle	£4,000.00
Waterthorpe – Fencing	Mosborough	£22,548.00
ISRACC Somali Community Association	Nether Edge & Sharrow	£3,250.00
Arbourthorne Pond	Park & Arbourthorne	£10,000.00
Woodhouse & District Community Forum	Richmond	£19,480.00
Shiregreen Neighbourhood (M S Kitchen 7 Bathroom Ltd)	Shiregreen & Brightside	£11,250.00
Foxhill Forum	Southey	£13,756.00
Friends of Longley Park	Southey	£4,031.00
Stannington Field Access	Stannington	£22,024.00
Broomhall Centre	Broomhill & Sharrow Vale	£3,962.00
Kelham Island Community Alliance	City	£16,086.00
Sheaf & Porter River Trust	City	£2,000.00

3.16 CIL Administration

- 3.17 In accordance with CIL Regulations, up to 5% of CIL funds can be retained annually to cover administration costs. The amount of CIL spent on administration across 2021/22 was £117,612.37. This was 2.41% of the total CIL collected in 2021/22. CIL Administration includes ongoing functions like establishing and running billing and payment systems, enforcing the levy, the legal costs associated with payments in kind and monitoring and reporting on levy activity.

4. Section 106 (S106) Matters

4.1 S106/Planning Obligations

4.2 S106 Agreements (also known as Planning Obligations) are legal agreements which can be attached to a planning permission to mitigate the impact of development.

4.3 S106 legal agreements can only be sought where they meet the three tests that are required in order to grant planning permission. The tests are:

- 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

4.4 These tests are set out in the CIL Regulation 122⁹ and the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraph 57)¹⁰.

4.5 S106 contributions can either be provided on-site, for example through the provision of affordable housing, or off-site in the form of financial payments. Further details can be found in Sheffield's Community Infrastructure Levy and Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document¹¹.

4.6 The collection, expenditure and non-monetary S106 contributions in accordance with the regulations, are detailed below in paragraphs 4.7 to 4.31.

4.7 S106 agreements contributions received

4.8 Thirteen S106 agreements were signed in 2021/22 with potential future receipts of £1,084,094.77, becoming due once the developments have commenced. This figure does not consider indexation (inflation/deflation) that may be applied when the money becomes due.

4.9 S106 agreements and other relevant documentation from each planning application can be viewed online at <https://planningapps.sheffield.gov.uk/online-applications/>.

4.10 The total amount of Section 106 receipts in the reporting year 2021/22 was £2,561,641.29, which is a decrease of 21.5% compared to the previous year. This reflects the effects of the pandemic slowing the progression of development on site, therefore delaying triggers for payment. Also, most new development will attract CIL rather than a S106 contribution.

⁹ [CIL Regulation 122](#)

¹⁰ [National-Planning-Policy-Framework](#)

¹¹ [Community Infrastructure Levy and Planning Obligations SPG](#)

4.11 S106 Expenditure and Allocation

4.12 Spending and allocation of S106 funds in 2021/22 has been split amongst the following categories: -

4.13 Affordable Housing

4.14 Affordable housing contributions are made by S106 agreements and requires the provision of units on-site or contributions towards off-site provision. Table 6 below shows the off-site contributions allocated and spent in 2021/22. These projects will deliver new social housing across the city. There has been no on-site affordable housing agreed by S106 in 2021/22.

Table 6 – Affordable Housing Allocation and Expenditure 2021/22

Project	Allocated	Spent
New Build Phase 6 Newstead	£500,000	£0.00
New Build Phase 4a Adlington OPIL	£285,000.00	£285,000.00
New Build Phase 11 Hemsworth	£1,535.00	£1,535.00
New Build Phase 4b Adlington LD	£15,000.00	£15,000.00
New Build Phase 16 Newstead Enabling	£893,306.17	£893,306.17

4.15 Education

4.16 School infrastructure provision, within the local area is required where it is necessary to make major residential developments sustainable. S106 contributions are therefore used to increase capacity of local schools, either through an extension or commissioning a new school. S106 contributions usually form part of funding required as shown in Table 7 below.

Table 7 – Education Expenditure 2021/22

Project	Spent	Description
Mercia Secondary School	£59,408.99	Contribution to development of new secondary school
Heritage – Holgate Accommodation	£3,810.00	Contribution to development of additional Special Educational Needs provision

4.17 Open Space

4.18 S106 agreements are used to deliver open space on site (or within the locality of the development). The types of open space that can be secured through Section 106 agreements include:

- outdoor sports facilities;
- provision for children and teenagers;
- parks;
- natural and semi-natural urban open spaces;
- river and canal banks, cycleways, and rights of way;
- allotments, community gardens, and city (urban) farms;
- churchyards, cemeteries and gardens of rest (associated with crematoria);
- accessible countryside in urban fringe and rural areas
- civic spaces, including civic and market squares, and other hard surfaced areas designed for pedestrians

4.19 The Council has spent £927,184.22 on open space projects in 2021/22 (see Table 8 below).

Table 8 – Open Space Expenditure 2021/22

Project	Spent	Expenditure Description
Play Improvements	£7,138.43	Installation of new play equipment at several sites across the city
Grey to Green 2	£475,822.62	This project relates to green open space in the City Centre; works include the pedestrianisation of Castlegate involving the narrowing of redundant carriageways on Exchange Street/Place. It will also create a gateway to the City Centre by extending green & open space corridors with pedestrian and cycle priority
General Cemetery Phase 2	£41,080.19	Implementation of a programme of repairs, conservation and improvement works following review and detailed design by the appointed consultants, and following planning amendments and subsequent approvals.

Forge Dam Heritage and Wildlife Improvements	£79,246.66	Restoration of the mill pond at Forge Dam to an open body of water with a reprofiled island and banks adding to wildlife habitat including: an engineered barrier to direct the water flow, resurface the footpath, and new interpretation boards about the history and wildlife of the dam.
Philadelphia Gardens Playground	£8,193.64	Add 5 new trim trails and one small trampoline to the park to improve the play facilities for juniors and older children. Remove the old embankment slide and make safe.
Spider Park, Wisewood	£88,278.14	New pocket park and playground, landscaping
Skye Edge Landscape Improvements	£15,555.00	Boundary and entrance improvement works
Mather Road	£12,540.49	New playground adjacent to the Acres Hill School
Oxley Park SCLC Play and Access	£12,551.66	Additions to the footpath network, new playground at Oxley Park and leisure centre improvement works to car and cycle parking.
Oxley Park Improvements	£2,305.34	Investigation (including surveys) and consultation into how to improve the skate park
Parson Cross Sports Hub	£7,703.00	Remodel and refurbish the pavilion.
Parkwood Springs Active Park	£16,490.00	Extend the Parkwood MTB trail network with new and improved MTB trails across a greater area of the site
Grenoside Park	£314.00	Installation of a rainbow picnic bench at Grenoside Park
Hollinsend Park	£2,745.26	Replacement of swings including adding a basket swing
Weston Park	£239.70	Make space in the herbaceous border for a mobile catering unit
Bingham Park	£1,834.60	Convert one of the old tennis courts into a basketball/netball court
Maintenance	£155,145.49	Maintenance of City Wide Open Space provision

4.20 Highways

- 4.21 Any type of new development will have an impact on transport infrastructure. Funding will normally be provided through CIL and mainstream funding programmes. However, there will be instances where development may cause a significant site-specific impact and require a S106 agreement. The S106 Highway expenditure for 2021/22 can be seen below (Table 9).

Table 9 – Highways Expenditure 2021/22

Project	Spent	Expenditure Description
Little Kelham Bridge	£95.40	Feasibility works on new pedestrian footbridge
Little Don Link – Oughtibridge	£5,931.51	Completion of new cycle link
Highways Signalling Ikea	£107,050.00	Upgrade to traffic signalling systems infrastructure and operation

4.22 Flood Risk Management

- 4.23 S106 Planning Obligations will be used where a development requires flood risk management infrastructure. Table 10 shows the expenditure in 2021/22

Table 10 – Flood Risk Management Expenditure 2021/22

Project	Spent	Expenditure Description
Pipworth Rec SUDS	£219,816.86	A SUDs basin has been provided at Pipworth Recreation Ground to serve this site and provide the agreed attenuation.

4.24 Community Facilities

- 4.25 The provision of community facilities will normally be funded by the CIL. However, there may be circumstances where a S106 Planning Obligation is required to make the development sustainable or replace the loss of the community facilities. Table 11 shows the expenditure in 2021/22.

Table 11 – Community Facilities Expenditure 2021/22

Project	Spent	Expenditure Description
Millhouses Cricket Club	£248,141.31	Demolish the existing MWCC pavilion and build a new fit for purpose structure. Landscaping improvements to the cricket pitch.

4.26 S106 Administration

4.27 The amount of planning obligation money collected and spent in respect of monitoring of Section 106 agreements in 2021/22 is £9,750.00.

4.28 Non-monetary S106 agreements

4.29 The Council has agreed 1 non-monetary S106 agreements relating to public area access for planning permission 18/02830/FUL.

4.30 Current S106 Balance

4.31 As a result of the receipts and expenditure set out in paragraphs 4.10 to 4.27 above, the amount retained at the end of 2021/22 was £18,151,110.00. Although spend was still relatively low this year, due to project delays, this is expected to change as 73% of the retained amount is still committed to projects continuing or commencing in 2022/23. With the remaining 27% available to be allocated towards future projects, in accordance with the requirements defined within the Section 106 agreements.

4.32 Section 278 (S278) Agreements

4.33 Section 278 agreements under the Highways Act 1980 are legally binding agreements between the Local Highway Authority (Sheffield City Council) and the developer to ensure delivery of necessary highway works because of new development.

4.34 The required works may include:

- strategic highways;
- pedestrian & cycle routes; and
- transport projects.

4.35 The Council has entered into 23 S278 agreements during 2021/22 with the estimated value of works totalling £1,201,850. Cumulatively the value of works is significantly lower in 2021/22 by around £0.8m, but with only 4 fewer agreements. For the full list of projects see Appendix 3.

5. Further information

5.1 If you have any further queries or comments about this statement, please contact us via email cil@sheffield.gov.uk or phone 0114 2037642.

Appendix 1 – Unparished Neighbourhood CIL allocated by Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2021/22

Neighbourhood CIL not in a Neighbourhood Plan Area (see Appendix 2 for Neighbourhood Plan Areas), was allocated to wards following the approval of the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) approach in 2019. Our Local Area Committees co-ordinate how this is spent following consultation with their local communities, Ward members and agreement by the Chair of Communities, Parks and Leisure Policy Committee and the Director of Communities. In many cases further work is required to identify and develop viable local projects, which can delay spend. However, now that processes are in place, we have seen a slight increase in spend in this reporting year.

Ward	Allocated Amount (up to and including the reporting year)	Amount Unspent (as of 31 March 2022) (For spend in 2021/22 see 3.15 above)
Broomhill & Sharrow Vale Ward	£55,844.80	£51,882.80
City Ward	£161,311.81	£134,750.81
Hillsborough Ward	£86,982.47	£73,982.47
Walkley Ward	£109,044.11	£87,744.11
Darnall Ward	£191,968.90	£131,368.90
Manor Castle Ward	£204,205.90	£193,070.90
Park & Arbourthorne Ward	£166,218.37	£156,218.37
Richmond Ward	£113,384.90	£92,404.90
Burngreave Ward p	£239,379.47	£145,873.47
Firth Park Ward	£225,284.34	£156,034.94
Shiregreen & Brightside Ward	£168,318.45	£68,417.45
Southey Ward	£203,048.61	£174,861.61
Beauchief & Greenhill Ward	£134,097.98	£129,897.98
Gleadless Valley Ward	£156,330.39	£150,330.39
Graves Park Ward	£47,016.72	£47,016.72
Nether Edge & Sharrow Ward	£100,539.10	£38,720.10
Beighton Ward	£70,830.51	£70,830.51
Birley Ward	£84,986.80	£84,986.80
Mosborough Ward	£76,105.86	£53,557.86
Woodhouse Ward	£111,327.96	£102,327.96
Crookes & Crosspool Ward	£28,310.07	£23,310.07
Dore & Totley Ward	£25,502.10	£25,502.10
Ecclesall Ward	£18,349.69	£18,349.69
Fulwood Ward	£21,039.21	£15,586.60

East Ecclesfield Ward	£24,215.64	£24,215.64
Stannington Ward	£30,348.82	£8,324.82
Neighbourhood Plans	£317,110.33	£317,110.33

Appendix 2 - Unparished Neighbourhood CIL allocated to Neighbourhood Plan Areas

The approach to allocate Neighbourhood CIL to Neighbourhood Plan Areas was approved in March 2022. This means, from the date of adoption, 25% of Neighbourhood CIL collected in a Neighbourhood Plan Area, will be ringfenced for use in that area in accordance with the priorities identified in the Neighbourhood Plan and agreed Ward Priorities. With spending authorised as per the process explained in Appendix 1 above. As you will see in the table below there was no Neighbourhood CIL collected in the Neighbourhood Plan Areas in 2021/22.

Neighbourhood Plan Area	Allocated Amount	Amount Unspent (as of 31 March 2022)
BBEST Neighbourhood Plan Area	£0.00	£0.00
Dore Neighbourhood Plan Area	£0.00	£0.00

Appendix 3 - Section 278 agreements 2021/22

S278 Agreement	Planning Application Reference	Type of Works	Value of Works (k)
Adlington	19/022206/FUL	Footway reconstruction, vehicle access and associated works	£95,000
Baxter Road	18/03255/FUL	Footway reconstruction, vehicle access and associated works	£5,000
Church Street, Stannington	17/0390/FUL	Footway reconstruction, vehicle access and associated works	£46,000
Code Living, Wellington Street	19/03779/FUL	Footway reconstruction, vehicle access, loading bay	£132,000
Cotton Mill	19/00622/FUL	Footway reconstruction, loading bay	£100,000
Dart Square	16/03264/FUL	Footway reconstruction and associated works	£70,000
Effingham Road	20/04048/FUL	Footway works	£5,000
Europa Drive	20/02218/FUL	Industrial vehicle access and footway works	£12,500
Fairbarn	18/00729/FUL	Footway works and vehicle access	£17,500
Henry Street (no.120)	19/00952/FUL	Footway works and vehicle access	£20,000
Lock Street	18/00308/FUL	Footway works and vehicle access	£37,500
Lytton	19/01147/FUL	Footway reconstruction, vehicle access and associated works	£84,000
Meadowhall Retail Park	19/03658/FUL	Vehicle access and associated works	£12,000
Scotland Street	20/00958/FUL	Footway reconstruction, vehicle access and associated works	£210,000
Smithy Wood Road	18/00449/FUL	Footway reconstruction, vehicle access and associated works	£14,750
Springvale Road	19/02716/FUL	Footway reconstruction, vehicle access and associated works	£20,000
Stanwood Road	17/05099/FUL	Footway reconstruction, vehicle access and associated works	£20,000
Station Road,	19/00723/FUL	Industrial vehicle access	

S278 Agreement	Planning Application Reference	Type of Works	Value of Works (k)
Ecclesfield		and footway works	£99,000
Stopes Road	16/04749/FUL	Bus stops, pedestrian facilities, and associated works	£35,000
Stradbroke Road	18/00161/FUL	Vehicle access and associated works	£50,000
Thornccliffe Mews	19/04560/FUL	Vehicle access and associated works	£85,000
Twentywell Lane	20/00492/FUL	Vehicle access and associated works	£11,600
Wharncliffe (Cloverleaf)	0/01951/FUL	Footway reconstruction, vehicle access and associated works	£20,000
	TOTAL		£1,201,850