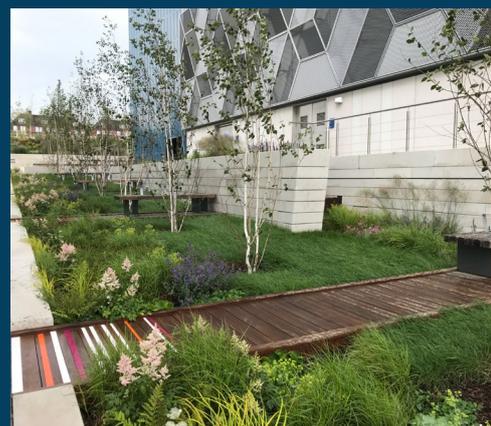
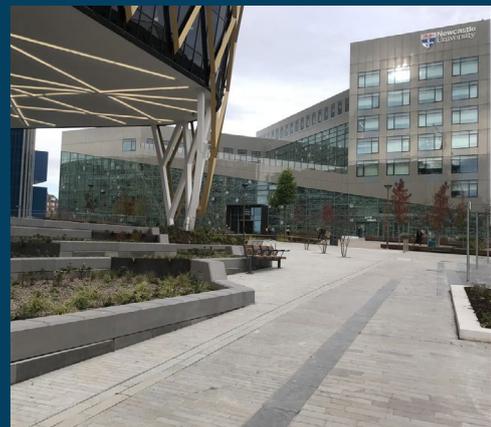


# Infrastructure Funding Statement 2020-2021

[December 2021]



# Newcastle Upon Tyne Infrastructure Funding Statement 2020-21

The Infrastructure Funding Statement 2020-21(IFS) sets out the income and expenditure relating to the city's community infrastructure levy (CIL) and section 106 (S106) agreements for the period 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021 and as required by the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Regulations Amended 2019.

The Council receives income from developers (collectively known as 'developer contributions') either through development site agreements called 'planning obligations' (or s106 agreements) or as a fixed charge on the amount of new homes or commercial floorspace via Newcastle's Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). S106 agreements fund schemes that are directly related to the development schemes, whereas CIL is paid into a citywide funding pot for predominantly off-site infrastructure.

The IFS provides information on funding generated by development in the city for the past financial year (part 1) and the intended priorities for spending future funds on infrastructure (part 2).

## **Newcastle in Context**

Newcastle City Council and Gateshead Council adopted the Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan (CSUCP) in 2015, which included ambitious growth strategy to deliver 19,000 new homes and 22,000 new jobs. The plan sets out key strategic policies for the quantity and location of new housing, retail and employment provision, together with transport and other infrastructure provision. It seeks to ensure that development is accompanied by the necessary infrastructure to develop quality places where people want to live and work.

Priorities for infrastructure will maximise the benefits and opportunities of growth and are phased for delivery in the joint Infrastructure Delivery Plan- varying from community sports hubs, flood prevention, school provision and highways infrastructure supporting strategic sites and citywide development. The IDP schedule of infrastructure is updated annually and is available on the Council's website<sup>1</sup>.

The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) was adopted in 2016. A CIL infrastructure list identified the Council's intentions for funding predominantly strategic off-site infrastructure.

Engagement and consultation have informed collaborative, cross boundary infrastructure planning and neighbouring local authorities and the North East are key partners. The North of Tyne Combined Authority (NoTCA) with devolved functions was set up in November 2018 and are currently collaborating on the emerging North of Tyne Joint Infrastructure Plan Statement.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.newcastle.gov.uk/services/planning-building-and-development/planning-policy/evidence-and-monitoring>

## Key headlines for 2020/2021<sup>2</sup>

### **S106 agreements (2020/21):**

£2,908,841 has been secured from developer obligations gaining planning permission. The overall total can be broken down into the following infrastructure types –

- Affordable Housing - £66,526
- Education - £7882
- Open Space, Sport, Recreation and Play - £353,963
- Allotments - £3662
- Ecology - £148,000
- Highways Improvements - £2,227,120
- Ranger and Community Services £0
- Development Management Services - £101,688

£12,738,995 was received by the Council as the development of schemes commenced or progressed and reached agreed payment trigger points in S106 agreements;

£3,008,912 of developer obligations was spent in infrastructure delivery.

### **Community Infrastructure Levy (2020/21):**

- £303,230 of CIL has been secured through new planning permissions;
- £2,142,307 CIL payments were received, giving total CIL receipt of £3,869,444 since 2016;
- £321,346 of community income was received (known as the 'CIL Neighbourhood Portion') toward local improvements;
- £5,195 on the neighbourhood portion has been expended to date by the Council on new playground equipment at North Kenton. No expenditure has been reported by the Parish Councils;
- £25.9m additional CIL income is projected to be generated through current allocations and extant permissions.

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<sup>2</sup> Although no decisions made on S<sup>106</sup> spend specifically relate to tree planting other approved spend will deliver new trees.

## **In 2022 CIL/S106 expenditure will be focused on:**

New infrastructure investment -

- Provision of a full-size artificial grass hockey pitch in the outer west of the City costing circa £913,000 (£500,000 of CIL);
- Drainage improvements for Havannah Nature and Three Hills Reserve to improve access to the reserve and new schools, costed at £120,000 of which £70,000 would be CIL;

Existing CIL spend commitments reported in the 2019/20 IFS which are still to be expended -

- 6 strategic highway junction improvement schemes to the north and west of the City costing £3million (£800,000 CIL funds);
- Sports hubs (Parklife project) at Bullocksteads and Blakelaw: a £16m project to provide a range of indoor and outdoor facilities serving increased demand from new homes (£450,000 CIL funds); and

Committed Infrastructure funded by Section 106 Contributions

- Sports and recreation - £111,000
- Ecology - £50,000
- Open Space and Public Realm - £274,300
- Highways - £19,700

# Part 1 Developer Contributions (2020-21)

## Community Infrastructure Levy- Collection and Expenditure

The Newcastle City Council Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule came into effect on 14 November 2016. Planning applications determined on or after 14 November 2016 may therefore be subject to CIL. The City Council will use CIL income to help provide strategic infrastructure projects across the city to support new development.

The amount of CIL payable depends on where the development is located within the City and the type of development (ranging from £0 to £72.65/ square metres). These figures have been adjusted for inflation<sup>3</sup> since CIL came into effect in 2016.

CIL income is required to be allocated as follows:

5% towards the implementation and ongoing administration by the City Council;  
15% (25% if in future years there is a Neighbourhood Development Plan in place - ) of CIL is passed to Parish Councils/Neighbourhoods (Neighbourhood Portion) in which the development that paid the CIL is located for the provision of local infrastructure improvements or other measures to support the development of the area;

80% (or 70% if in future years there is a Neighbourhood Development Plan in place) of CIL is to be applied to citywide or strategic infrastructure.

The Community Infrastructure Regulations 2010 previously required a Charging Authority to report on the following information, which has been replicated here for the financial year (1 April 2020 - 31 March 2021):

Total Receipt for Year <sup>4</sup>	£303,230
Total Expenditure <sup>5</sup>	£5,195
Total Neighbourhood Portion Received <sup>6</sup>	£321,346
Total Parish Portion Received <sup>7</sup>	£101,614
Total CIL Received <sup>8</sup>	£2,142,307
Total Administration <sup>9</sup>	£107,115

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<sup>3</sup> Based on the CIL Index

<sup>4</sup> This is the amount that has been secured through planning applications in chargeable areas which have generated a CIL charge for 20/21.

<sup>5</sup> This relates to the amount we expended for 20/21.

<sup>6</sup> This is the total amount of the Neighbourhood Portion which has been received for 20/21.

<sup>7</sup> This is the proportion of the 'Neighbourhood Portion' which has been transferred to parish councils for 20/21.

<sup>8</sup> This is the amount received by the City Council from commenced development for 20/21.

<sup>9</sup> This relates to the amount we have received for 20/21 which we can use to administer the collection of the CIL charge.

To date the only expenditure of CIL has been part of the 'neighbourhood portion' toward new playground equipment at North Kenton Play Area. The City Council continues the strategy of pooling CIL receipts toward large scale infrastructure projects including enabling smaller scale supporting infrastructure. In Newcastle, 15% of CIL receipts have been ringfenced for the 'neighbourhood portion' (as there are currently no adopted neighbourhood plans in place). Neighbourhood plans are formal planning documents that local communities can prepare to guide the future development of their local areas.

There are a number of parish councils in the City that are entitled to receive the Neighbourhood CIL funds for local projects. There is a separate requirement for parish councils in receipt of Neighbourhood CIL to publish income and expenditure data (CIL Regulation 121B). To date the Council have transferred to both Woolsington and Dinnington Parish Councils:

- Woolsington Parish Council – £92,863. Annual expenditure reports can be found at - <https://www.woolsington-parish-council.com/community-infrastructure-levy>
- Dinnington Parish Council – £54,952. Annual expenditure reports can be found at - <http://www.spanglefish.com/dinnington/index.asp?pageid=671351>

Compared to the last reporting year the amount of CIL that has been secured has dropped, however as presented earlier in the report there is a significant amount CIL projected to be generated from allocated sites and extant outline permissions, so this is not trend which expected to persist. As a number of large schemes have commenced or progressed in the past year the amount of CIL transferred to Council has increased, as has the neighbourhood portion accordingly, and this trend has continued after the end of the reporting year so that £4,614,917, at the time the report was published, is available to the Council. This reporting year has also brought the first expenditure of CIL in the City.

	2019/2020	2020/2021
Total Receipt for Year <sup>10</sup>	£1,887,212	£303,230
Total Expenditure <sup>11</sup>	£0	£5,195
Total Neighbourhood Portion Received <sup>12</sup>	£156,602	£321,346
Total Parish Portion Received <sup>13</sup>	£57,573	£101,614
Total CIL Received <sup>14</sup>	£1,044,017	£2,142,307
Total Administration <sup>15</sup>	£52,200	£107,115

<sup>10</sup> This is the amount that has been secured through planning applications in chargeable areas which have generated a CIL charge.

<sup>11</sup> This relates to the amount we have expended in 20/21.

<sup>12</sup> This is the total amount of the Neighbourhood Portion which has been received.

<sup>13</sup> This is the proportion of the 'Neighbourhood Portion' which has been transferred to parish councils.

<sup>14</sup> This is the amount received by the City Council from commenced development.

<sup>15</sup> This relates to the amount we have received during 20/21 which the council can use to administer the collection of the CIL charge.

## Section 106 Planning Obligations- Collection and Expenditure

S106 agreements are used to mitigate the impacts of development and ensure that Newcastle's planning policy requirements are fully met. S106 planning obligations include:

- site-specific financial contributions - these are secured and must be used for defined purposes; for instance, the provision of education facilities, traffic and transport/highways related works, open space provision and affordable housing contributions (where accepted in lieu of on-site provision);
- provision of on-site affordable housing or education provision; and
- non-financial obligations, including requirements such as training and employment management provision and travel plans.

The information provided below reflects the standardised scope and type of planning obligations as set out in the national Planning Practice Guidance. This provides consistency of approach and helps to improve public access.

In the year 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021 the Council has received and expended contributions on the following obligations:

Obligation	Received (£)	Expended (£)	Specific Projects delivered/committed
Affordable housing (in addition to on site provision)	£2,183,762	£301,321	Off-site sites across the city
Primary Education	£6,748,644.74	£629,838	NGP First School and Dinnington First School
Secondary Education	£445,555.83	£0	
Post 16 Education	N/A		
Other Education	N/A		
Health	£238,978.65	£0	
Highways	£1,082,961.31	£620,165.09	Barras Bridge Improvements, Newbridge improvements, Bus Loop programme and SLR junctions and highways
Transport and Travel modes	£630,681.83	£237,729	Travel Planning at St James Park, Helix links and Cycle Routes

Open Space, Sports and Leisure	£1,264,549.81	£920,917.81	Bullocksteads Sports Hub, Hanging Gardens Improvements
Community Facilities	£23,629.50	£12,589.69	Westerhope Community Centre Improvements
Digital Infrastructure	N/A		
Post 16 Education	N/A		
Green Infrastructure, Wildlife Management and Ecology	£52,112.33	£36,916	Callerton – Planting and ecological improvements on land south of Stamfordham Road Improvements to Havannah Nature Reserve
Flood and Water Management		£203,664.77	Transfer to LLFA for NGP SuDS systems
Economic Development	£8,119	£8,119	Transfer to Economic Development for work/training provision
Land	N/A		
Section 106 Monitoring Fees	£45,000	£28,641	Monitoring of S106 agreements
Bonds (held or repaid to developers)	N/A		
Ranger Fees	£15,000	£9,011	Ranger schemes in NGP

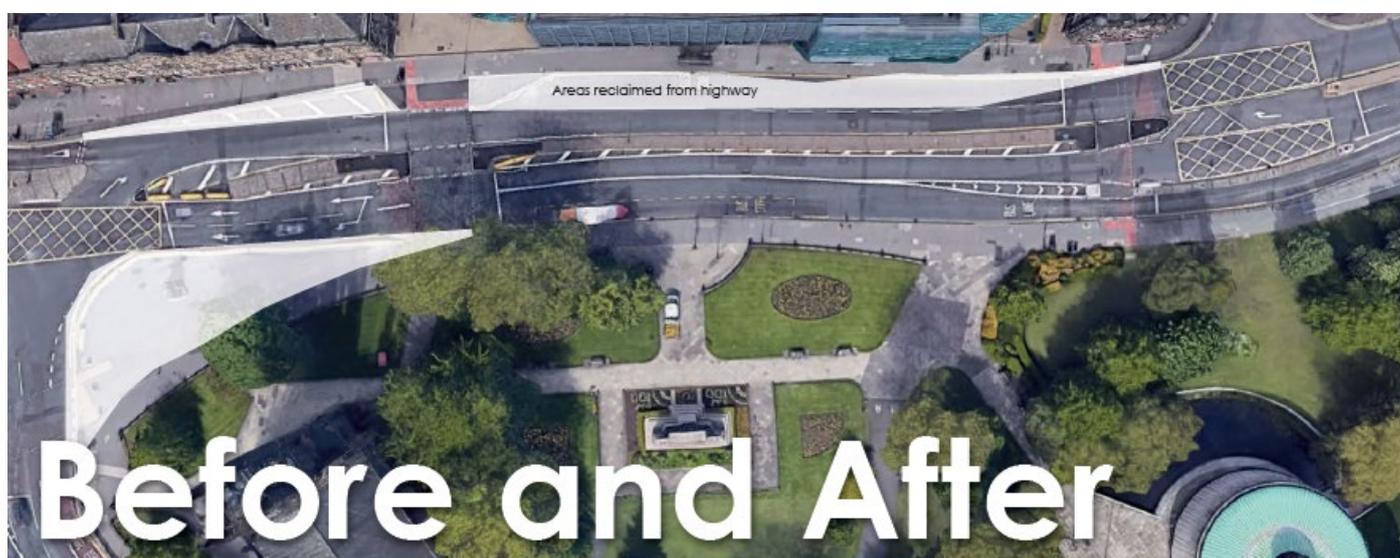
Newcastle City Council has routinely provided similar data in biannual reports to Planning Committee for some years. This includes detail of summary details of any non-monetary contributions to be provided under planning obligations such as affordable housing. Further details can be accessed from the –

<https://democracy.newcastle.gov.uk/ieListMeetings.aspx?CId=858&Year=0>

## Example of S106 expenditure 2020/2021

### Barras Bridge Highway Improvement Scheme

In 2021 the Council delivered a £2.7m collaborative highway improvement scheme with Newcastle University at Barras Bridge. The scheme utilised S106 funding as a mechanism for securing funds from the Transforming Cities Fund. In addition, Newcastle University also provided funding for the scheme to be completed. The area is one of the busiest in the city for traffic and pedestrians and so there was an identified need for improvements to this important walking route between the University campus, the Civic Centre and the top of Northumberland Street as well as enabling more efficient public transport movement. Highway land was reclaimed to widen space for pedestrians and public transport stops and provide new drainage, a pocket park and other landscaping, which was informed by a previous temporary scheme. The scheme was open for use for the autumn university semester.



# **Part 2 Future Developer Contribution Expenditure**

## **Local Plan Growth and Delivery**

The City has experienced a sustained period of population and development growth since 2010, the beginning of the current plan period. The pace of delivery of new homes in Newcastle has increased since 2010 to around 1,000 gross new build dwellings per annum in the last 4 years (excluding student accommodation), with 1,200 net new homes delivered in 2020/21. This includes 330 affordable homes.

The City Council is proactive in facilitating and directly delivering a pipeline of housing and commercial schemes. The Council has worked collaboratively with North of Tyne and Homes England to supporting infrastructure, which has secured £17.65m from the Housing Infrastructure Fund.

At Ouseburn Mouth £0.5m of HIF has enabled site preparation and design work for a sewer diversion at Malmo Quay. The diversion and other site preparation works will be delivered in 2022 as well as site investigation works at the Spillers Quay site. This will spend the remaining £1.75m of the grant. The Ouseburn mouth sites will also benefit from £1.25m of confirmed funding from the brownfield housing fund.

At Helix £3m of HIF has delivered strategically important public realm improvements at Knowledge Square to support the creation of 4000 high skilled jobs, which has subsequently been nominated for a design award<sup>16</sup>. In 2022 a further £3m of the grant will deliver public realm works to support the delivery of 460 new homes.

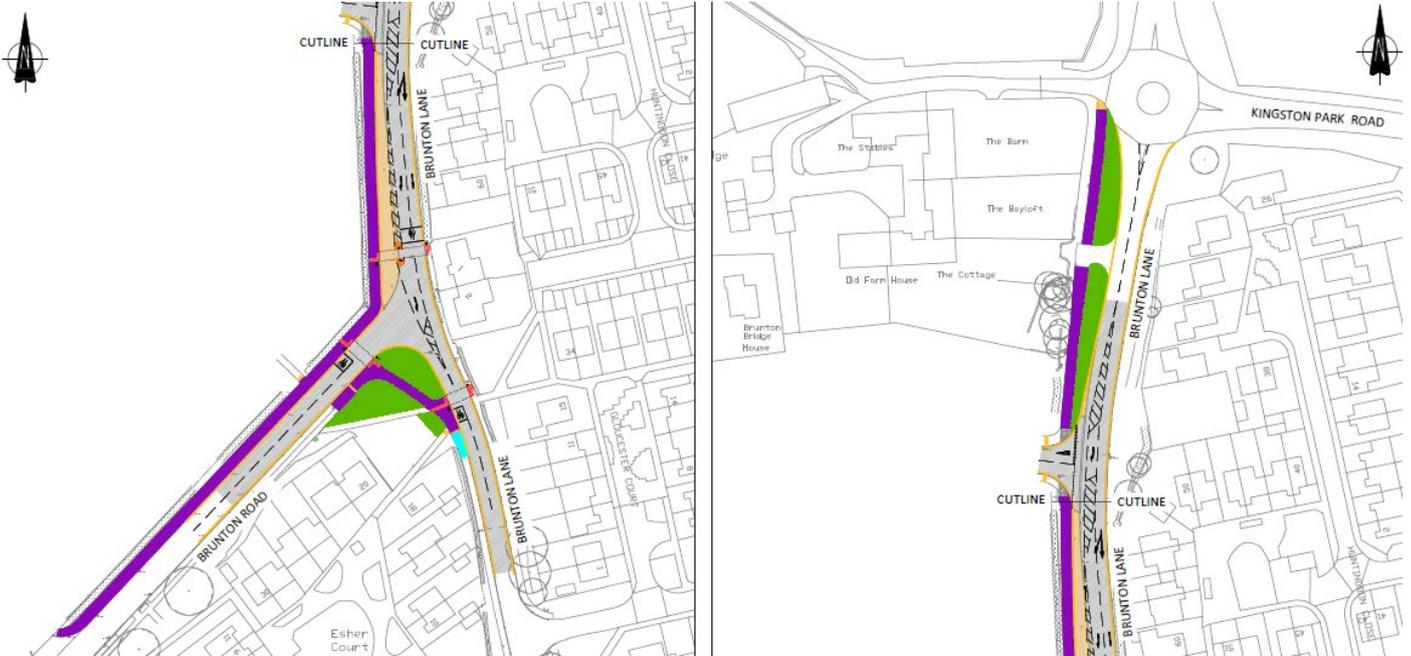
HIF has also delivered a new primary school at Newbiggin Hall and junction improvement works in outer west are either on site or at the latter design and approval stage. The HIF funded highway works are an example of S106, CIL, and HIF funding coming together to deliver infrastructure improvements -

## **Brunton Lane / Brunton Road Junction Improvement Scheme**

The Council was awarded £9.9m from the Housing Infrastructure Fund in 2019, which included £1.7m for improvements to six road junctions, required to facilitate and mitigate for the development of housing sites allocated in the Core Strategy. £748,000 of S106 funding is committed to the project. Cost increases since the grant award have demanded that £800,000 of CIL also be committed to ensure delivery of the junctions. Work started in 2021 to upgrade the junction of Brunton Road and Brunton Lane in Kingston Park to a signalised system as well enhanced pedestrian/cycle infrastructure, utilising £770,000 of the combined funding. Work is expected to commence in 2022 on the other five junctions to support further housing delivery in the outer west of the city.

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<sup>16</sup> AJ Architecture Awards



## Levelling Up Fund

The Levelling Up Fund is a £4.8bn government fund to support regeneration and town centre investment, local transport projects, and cultural and heritage assets, up to a maximum of £20m per scheme. Bids totalling over £73m were submitted by the City Council and these were successful in securing £39.8m; £20m for the regeneration of Grainger Market and £19.8m toward a new leisure centre in West Denton. The latter also fits with the strategic spend priorities for CIL.

In addition, the North of Tyne Combined Authority was awarded a £24m share of the Brownfield Housing Fund (BHF), aimed at delivering up to 2500 new homes. The BHF is a £400m funding stream aimed at combined authorities and funding has been awarded on a per capita basis over a 5-year profile commencing in 2020/21. The fund will allow for issues such as land assembly, site contamination, and site wide infrastructure to be funded to bring forward stalled housing sites.

The Community Forest Project is a national scheme which is intended to create 6000 ha of new woodland by 2025 across 13 forest projects. As part of this, The North East Community Forest aims to delivery up to 500ha of new woodland on land across Tyne and Wear and urban parts of County Durham. In the 2021/22 planting season 8.75ha of land in the city will be planted, as part of 25ha across the region. This is enabled by an initial £996,000 of funding from DEFRA's 'Trees for Climate Fund', and additional funding of £270,734 from the Forestry Commission, £40,650 from 'Trees for Cities', and £30,000 match funding from local authorities, who will deliver the program alongside local partners.

## Funding Intentions and Priorities

Infrastructure funding statements are required to set out the infrastructure projects or types of infrastructure that the authority intends to fund, either wholly or partly, by the levy or planning obligations. This will not dictate how funds must be spent but will set out the local authority's intentions. In addition, the IFS should demonstrate how developer contributions will be used to deliver relevant strategic policies in the plan, including any infrastructure projects or types of infrastructure that will be delivered, when, and where.

## CIL

CIL is not restricted to strategic infrastructure projects identified in the Regulation 123 infrastructure list. Since 1 September 2019, local authorities can fund relevant infrastructure projects from both the citywide CIL funding and site-based planning obligations, as well as other funding from other sources. Authorities should set out in the IFS which infrastructure types or projects they expect to fund through the levy and through planning obligations (CIL Regulation 121A) and identify short term priorities for expenditure. This statement effectively replaces the Regulation 123 list and will be updated annually to identify contributions to the delivery of strategic infrastructure projects in line with the city's capital programme.

The Council will seek to fund the following infrastructure types and projects from CIL funding, providing developers, infrastructure providers and communities with the clarity of approach to delivery and should be read alongside the Council's Planning Obligations Supplementary Document (SPD):

- Strategic Cycle Routes (citywide) in Newcastle (CS13(1)(i));
- West Road bus corridor (CS13 (1));
- Potential New Tyne Crossing (feasibility) in Newcastle (CS13 (2) (v.));
- Urban Core Distributor Road in Newcastle (UC9) & Urban Core Bus Loop in Newcastle (UC7 (3));
- Urban Core Primary and Secondary pedestrian routes in Newcastle (UC5);
- Primary age school provision (Rec.-Yr6) (CS DEL1)-excluding strategic sites (Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan AOC1, NN1-4, NV1-3) (and provision of serviced land, capital build, access and associated site curtilage costs) that are funded via planning obligations;
- Major Built Sports Facilities identified in the Council's Plan for Built Facilities 2015-2030 (adopted October 2015) (indoor swimming pools);
- Strategic Green Infrastructure projects within the Green infrastructure Network and Opportunity Areas and identified in Green Infrastructure Delivery Plan (CS18 (3) & CS18 (4), UC15);
- Strategic flood risk and drainage projects identified in the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Inc. Ouseburn and City Centre Strategic Surface Water Management Plans) (CS17);
- Infrastructure to support regeneration in the defined Neighbourhood Opportunity Areas (Policy CS3) in the Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan.

The current short-term priority projects the Council intends to fund from CIL receipts in 2022 will be -

- Provision of a full-size artificial grass hockey pitch in the outer west of the City;
- Drainage improvements for Havannah Nature and Three Hills Reserve to improve access to the reserve and new schools;

The provision of the hockey pitch will support the delivery of a number of housing schemes in the outer west of the city as well as addressing a strategic city-wide deficit for hockey facilities as identified in the Council's 'Plan for Playing Pitches' (2015). £500,000 of CIL has been committed toward an estimated delivery cost of £913,000<sup>17</sup>.

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<sup>17</sup> Based on Sport England cost estimates. Delivery cost subject to change.

Drainage outfalls for a Havannah Nature Reserve have failed which is causing flooding on an adjacent public right of way, which serves as the main access to the reserve. The route also provides access to the approved schools at Great Park and playing pitches for the planned high school. The works would improve access to a strategic green infrastructure asset and support the delivery of new primary and secondary school provision. The scheme is costed at £120,000 of which £70,000 would be CIL.

In addition, the use of CIL to deliver new secondary education provision was originally identified when CIL was introduced in 2016, but this was removed in last year's IFS, owing to committed funding the Department for Education to delivery schools to meet identified need. This position remains, however there will likely be a need for CIL to fund some site preparation and off-site works in 2022 to enable the school delivery.

The 2019/2020 IFS reported three commitments to CIL spend in 2021 -

- £800,000 toward Strategic highway and network junction improvements to the north and west of the City;
- £450,000 to enable Parklife sports hubs at Bullocksteads and Blakelaw;
- £28,000 contribution for flood prevention measures supporting Kingston Park Primary school

The contributions towards strategic highway improvements and the Parklife Sports Hub programme are still required but owing to the extended delivery timeframe no CIL was expended. It is expected that CIL will be required later in the construction programme of these projects. Therefore, this statement continues the previous commitment of CIL funding to these schemes.

The £28,000 allocation of CIL toward flood prevention measures to support the delivery of an expansion of Kingston Park Primary School is now not required. The design of the school extension has evolved so that the planned improvements can be delivered without offsite flood prevention measures. The council is currently considering a detailed planning application for an extension to the school (2021/1684/01/DET).

Further details are in Appendix 1, Table 1 with projects supporting the continued build out of the strategic growth areas. The development of the strategic sites is essential to the delivery of the CSUCP and meeting the housing and employment needs of the city

Where the CIL receipt is received outside of a Parish Council area, the community 'neighbourhood portion' is intended to be spent on the provision or improvement of children's play, open spaces and green infrastructure. Cabinet approval has been given for this expenditure.

## **S106**

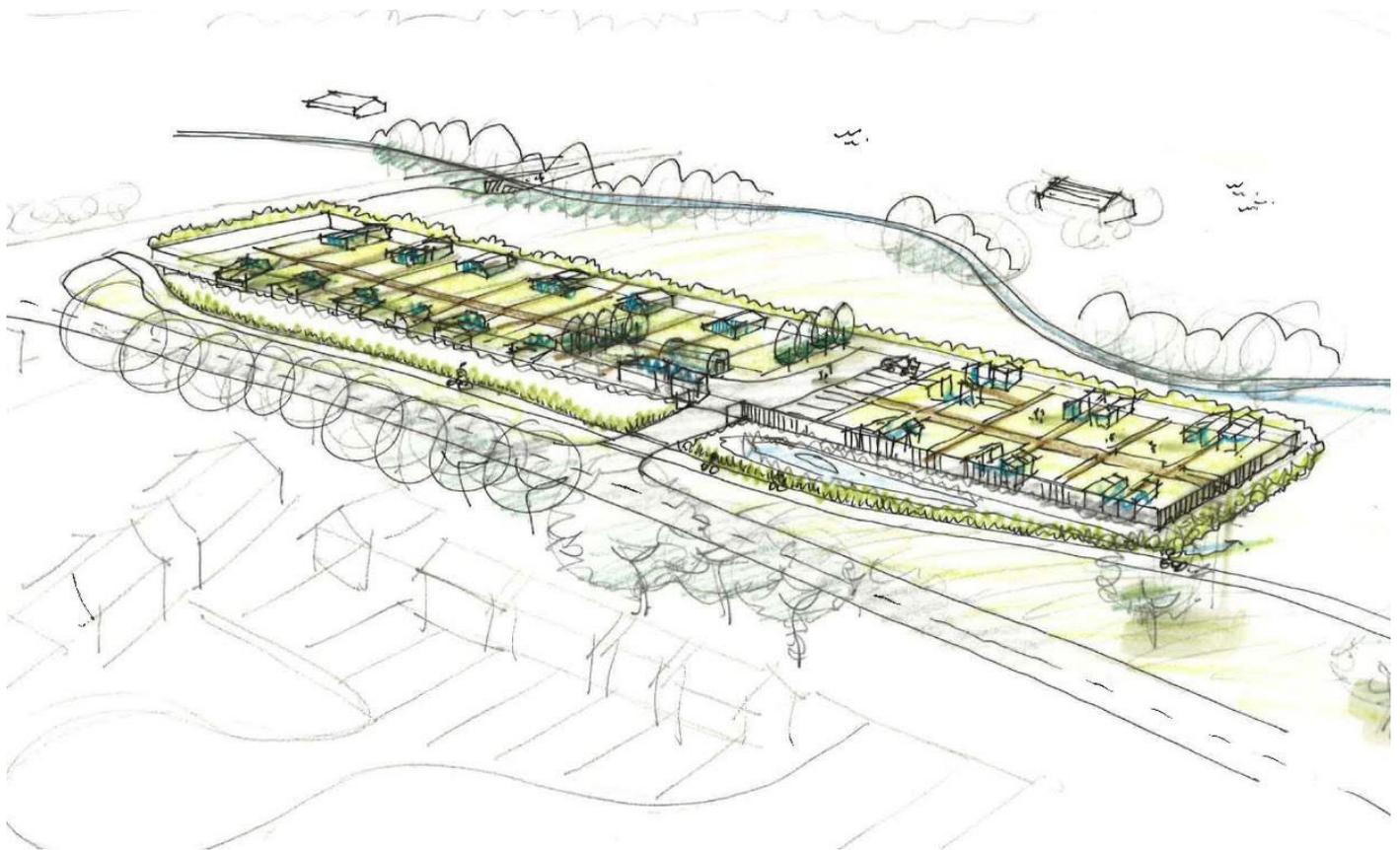
Table 2 in Appendix 1 identifies future infrastructure projects the City Council intends to fund (in part) through Section 106 funding over the next financial year. This table is not an exhaustive list as the very nature of section 106 contributions means that the City Council is dependent on receiving such funding through developments being proposed requiring mitigation. The infrastructure sums referred earlier in the report as having been secured via s106 agreements with developers, are also dependent on: planning applications being implemented, receipt of contributions where relevant and delivery of items following commencement of developments.

For infrastructure types intended to be funded in the future by planning obligations (s.106 agreements), please see the Newcastle upon Tyne City Council Planning Obligations SPD<sup>18</sup>.

On the following page are examples ongoing and planned use of S106 contributions in 2022 to deliver new education facilities and green infrastructure (allotments) to support strategic housing allocations at Great Park.

## Newcastle Great Park Allotments

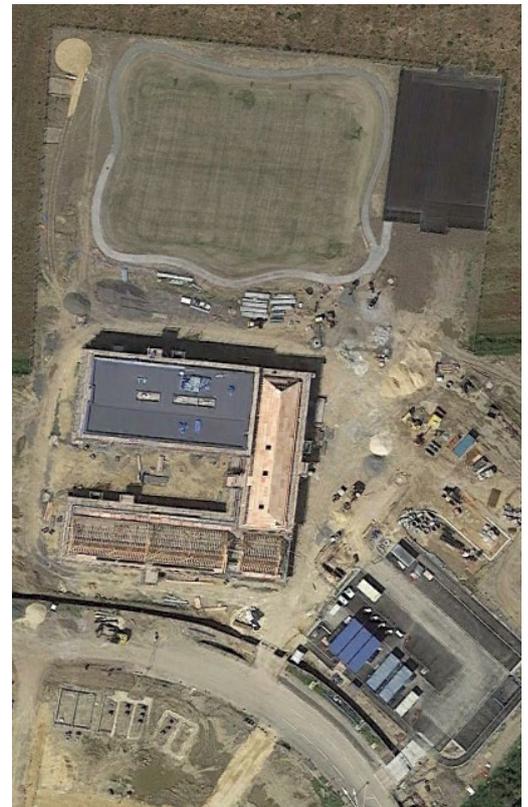
A new allotment site is proposed to serve the growing community at Newcastle Great Park to be located on the junction of Kingston Park Road and Brunton Lane. The 0.5ha site and will provide around 23 larger plots and 24 smaller (or starter plots), each with a shed and greenhouse, as well as a communal garden plot suited to a community gardening. The allotments will be served by a communal building with a meeting room and toilets, adjacent to a small, dedicated car park. The scheme is subject to planning but expected to be delivered in summer 2022, after which it would be transferred to Urban Green Newcastle. £566,191 of S106 funding for housing approvals at Great Park is committed to the project. The below image may be subject to change in the final design submitted for planning approval.



<sup>18</sup> <https://www.newcastle.gov.uk/sites/default/files/planning/Planning%20Obligations%20SDP%202021.pdf>

## Newcastle Great Park First School

To serve the growing pupil population at Great Park two new schools are being delivered as part of the 'Cell A' planning permission (2017/0666/01/OUT). The construction of a new 2,478sqm first school commenced in 2020 and will continue into early 2022. The development will accommodate the relocated Broadway East First School on a 2.2ha site as well as additional capacity to allow for three forms of entry, providing 450 pupil places in total. The school is being part funded through nearly £7m of S106 contributions from residential development at Great Park. A significant amount is expected to be spent in 2022 to deliver the final construction phase of the school ahead of its opening in the spring. The site access infrastructure also provides for the planned high middle school to the north.



## APPENDIX 1 - Future Funding Information

Table 1 CIL PRIORITY PROJECT

Project Description	Cost Estimate	CIL Funding Required	Other Potential Funding Sources	Policy References
<b>New projects for 2022</b>				
Delivery of Hockey Pitch – full-size all-weather specification	£913,000	£500,000	Developer contributions, capital receipts	CSUCP- CS3, DEL1, CS10, CS11, CS14  DAP – DM30
Drainage improvements for Havannah Nature and Three Hills Reserve to improve access to the reserve and new schools	£120,000	£70,000	Developer contributions	CSUCP- CS3, DEL1, CS14, CS18, NN4  DAP – DM29
<b>Continued priorities from 2021</b>				
Partial signalisation of roundabout at Junction 38: A69 Blucher Interchange Improvements to junction 9: A167 Stamfordham Road/A1 Signal controlled junction 41: A167 Stamfordham Road/Pooley Road	£3,000,000	£800,000	Developer contributions, Housing Infrastructure Fund	CSUCP- CS3, DEL1, AoC1, NN1, NN2, NN3, NN4, NV1, NV2, NV3, KEA1

Signal controlled junction 42: A167 Stamfordham Road/Springfield Road Signal controlled junction 52: B6918 Ponteland Road/Station Road Signal controlled junction 22: Brunton Lane/Brunton Road				
Sports Hub at Bullocksteads, Kingston Park and Blakelaw multi - use sports and playing pitch (new provision) and community buildings	£16,000,000	£450,000	Developer contributions, Parklife Partners, capital receipts	CSUCP – CS3, DEL1, CS10, CS11, CS14 NN1, NN2, NN3, NN4

**Table 2 Planning Obligation Funding: Approved Future Infrastructure Projects**

<b>Project description</b>	<b>Anticipated Funding (£106)</b>
HIF Junctions	£748,000
Bullocksteads Sports Hub	£3,623,662
NGP Allotments Provision	£550,000
Improvements to Havannah Nature Reserve drainage and access path	£50,000
Grass cricket pitch at Brunswick Recreation Ground	£101,000
Ouseburn landscaping and public realm improvements	£156,500
Westgate Hill Cemetery improvements	£39,000
Cowgate Brickworks landscaping and public realm works	£31,000
Brandling Park improvements	£48,000
Ouseburn highways signage	£19,700