



Buckinghamshire Council

Infrastructure Funding Statement

1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Local Authorities that receive contributions from developers must now produce¹ an Infrastructure Funding Statement (IFS) annually. This sets out details of developer contribution receipts and the infrastructure projects or types of infrastructure the Authority intends may be funded at least in part by the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).
- 1.2 Where parishes receive a proportion of CIL they are also required to produce a report for each financial year in which they receive CIL receipts
- 1.3 This is to provide local communities and developers with clarity and transparency on contributions received (including 'in-kind' contributions where infrastructure is provided directly), how these have been or are to be used, and, more broadly on the role of development in funding infrastructure.
- 1.4 This statement sets out the position of the Council for the 2020/21 financial year – the first full year of Buckinghamshire Council which came into being on 1st April 2020. It covers both Section 106 (s106) and CIL contributions.
- 1.5 Authorities that charge CIL have had to produce a report on receipts and expenditure since the regulations were introduced in 2010, but until last year there was no requirement to report on s106 contributions in this way.

Headlines

- CIL is currently collected in the south, east and west areas of Buckinghamshire
- 502 affordable homes were delivered across Buckinghamshire.
- In 2020/21 Buckinghamshire Council:
 - Secured £19,082,665 of s106 contributions from new development
 - Secured £3,372,857 in CIL
 - Passed £245,012 of CIL (the local allocation) to town and parish councils, with a further £299,134 secured for the unparished area of High Wycombe.
- The Council spent £24,605,733 of s106 funds on infrastructure to mitigate development impacts and £2,636,118 of CIL on infrastructure to support the development of the area

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

Developer Contributions to Infrastructure

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

2. Planning Obligations

- 2.1 Planning obligations are either set out within bilateral agreements or within unilateral undertakings. These are deeds between the local authority and developers that can be attached to a planning permission, to make developments that would otherwise be unacceptable in planning terms acceptable.
- 2.2 Under s106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as amended, planning obligations are capable of:
- (a) restricting the development or use of the land in any specified way
 - (b) requiring specified operations or activities to be carried out in, on, under or over the land
 - (c) requiring the land to be used in any specified way
 - (d) requiring a sum or sums to be paid to the authority

Therefore, planning obligations can:

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

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

³ Section 278 of the Highways Act 1980

- 2.3 Regulations⁴ state that a planning obligation may only constitute a reason for granting planning permission if it is:
- necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms;
 - directly related to the development; and
 - fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.
- 2.4 Where financial contributions are required by a planning obligation within a section 106 agreement or a unilateral undertaking these are often referred to as section 106 or simply s106 contributions.
- 2.5 It may be necessary for a Council to secure contributions from a number of developments over a period of time before it is in a position to implement a scheme for which funds have been secured.
- 2.6 The following tables⁵ show:
- s106 contributions held at 31 March 2021, split into the different infrastructure categories for which they have been secured, across each of the council areas⁶.
 - s106 contributions collected between 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021, split into the different infrastructure categories for which they have been secured

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

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

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

Table 1 – s106 contributions held at 31 March 2021, split into the different infrastructure categories for which they have been secured across each of the council areas

Infrastructure	North Area	East Area	South Area	West Area	Buckinghamshire County Area	Total (£)
Affordable Housing	1,407,409	2,313,430	1,873,554	3,602,286	0	9,438,207
Open Space & Leisure	15,742,961	0	0	782,294	0	16,525,255
Transport/ Highways	877,870	0	0	1,605,305	15,035,569	17,518,744
Education	0	0	0	4,798	15,434,097 ⁷	15,438,896
Community Facilities	0	0	0	101,618 ⁸	0	101,618
Other	1,766,919	0	0	166,655 ⁹	0	1,621,074 ¹⁰
Total (£)	19,795,159	2,313,430	1,873,554	5,950,456¹¹	30,469,666	60,402,265

Table 2 – s106 contributions collected between 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021

Infrastructure	North Area	East Area	South Area	West Area	Buckinghamshire County Area	Total (£)
Affordable Housing	-	101,291	-	1,479,860	-	1,581,151
Open Space & Leisure	1,886,298		-	-	-	1,886,298
Transport/ Highways	-		-	1,000,000	974,208	1,974,208
Education	-		-	-	13,562,560	13,562,560
Community Facilities	-		-	65,448	-	65,448
Other	13,000		-	-	-	13,000
Total (£)	1,899,298	101,291	0	2,545,308	14,536,768	19,082,665

2.7 These figures show how development has contributed to infrastructure and how far the Councils has succeeded in securing s106 contributions. The levels of contributions secured in the different areas reflected:

⁷ £90,557 adjustment for education from prior year's revenue collected

⁸ Includes adjustments for community s106 invoiced in 2020-21 but not yet received

⁹ Payment of an additional £312,500 of employment s106 has been deferred to 2021/22 due to Covid 19

¹⁰ Total reflective of employment contribution deferral

¹¹ Allows for interest /other adjustments in prior years

- The levels of development, especially major developments, in the former council areas
- The availability of CIL as another source of developer funding in some areas
- The schemes to which s106 funds were secured and local infrastructure priorities
- The impact of the Covid 19 pandemic on developments

S106 expenditure in 2020/21

2.8 Funding from s106 is taken into account when projects are included in the Councils budget. Specific s106 contributions are then drawn upon to fund these projects, in compliance with the terms of relevant s106 agreements.

2.9 Key projects implemented in 2020-21 with s106 funding:

Open Space/Leisure schemes included the completion of the Princes Risborough Springs Leisure Centre, Waddesdon cricket club, Pitstone play area and pavilion, Steeple Claydon skate park.

Community Facilities schemes included the Holy Trinity Church extension in High Wycombe, the Aston Clinton Community Centre in Aylesbury, Haddenham Tennis Courts and the Tingewick Village Hall.

Transport & Highway schemes have been delivered across Buckinghamshire. Projects include Stoke Mandeville Footpath upgrade, Abbey Barn Lane Improvement scheme, A418 Project in Aylesbury, Marlow Hill Public Transport Priority scheme, parking schemes and bus stop improvement schemes across Buckinghamshire.

Environmental Improvement and Employment schemes include new flood management measures in Buckingham, and improvements to the Eskdale Park in Stoke Mandeville. An innovative employment project using shipping containers to contain flexible business opportunities in High Wycombe known as Desbox was also delivered.

502 **affordable homes** were delivered across Buckinghamshire in 2020-21, including the Next Steps Accommodation Programme at Ardenham House, Aylesbury.

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

Table 3 Summary of s106 expenditure in 2020-21

Area	Amount (£)
North area	3,686,227
East area	88,000
South area	205,528
West area	1,731,998
Former Buckinghamshire County area	18,893,981
Total	24,605,733

3. The Community Infrastructure Levy

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

Use of CIL

3.6 According to the CIL regulations, the Council as Charging Authority, can use up to 5% of CIL collected towards administration of CIL.

3.7 The Council also has a duty to pass funds to town or parish councils ('local councils'). This is known as the local allocation and amounts to 15% of CIL funds collected in a given area, rising to 25% in areas which have an adopted neighbourhood development plan. The local allocation in the unparished area of High Wycombe, is ring-fenced for use within that area.

3.8 The Regulations state that the funds passed to 'Local Councils' must be used:

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

This is a wider definition of how the funds may be used compared to how Buckinghamshire Council can use CIL funds (as the Council is restricted to funding infrastructure to support the development of the area). Parish Councils are required to publish their CIL receipts and expenditure on a yearly basis on their websites.

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

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

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

3.10 Government guidance on the use of CIL¹² says that it can be used

'to fund a wide range of infrastructure, including transport, flood defences, schools, hospitals, and other health and social care facilities¹³. This definition allows the levy to be used to fund a very broad range of facilities such as play areas, open spaces, parks and green spaces, cultural and sports facilities, healthcare facilities, academies and free schools, district heating schemes and police stations and other community safety facilities.

¹² [Community Infrastructure Levy - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk)

¹³ for further details, see [section 216\(2\) of the Planning Act 2008](#), and [regulation 59](#), as amended by the [2012](#) and [2013 Regulations](#)

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

Local authorities must spend the levy on infrastructure needed to support the development of their area, and they will decide what infrastructure is needed.

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

CIL collected in 2020-21

- 3.11 The West Buckinghamshire (formerly covered by Wycombe District Council) collected £3,145,918 during 2020/21 in CIL (Balance as of 31 March 2021). Tables 4 and 5 provide a breakdown of CIL collected and transferred to Local Councils. Demand notices issued in 2020/21 in the West Area totalled £ 5,588,079.54¹⁴.

Table 4 West Buckinghamshire (formerly covered by Wycombe District) CIL overview (31 March 2021) (£)

Total CIL receipts for the year (a) + (b) + (c)	3,145,918
CIL Retained by Buckinghamshire Council inc. Unparished Area (a)	2,482,046
Total CIL allocated to administrative expenses (b)	157,229
Total CIL secured/passed to Local Councils (c)	207,509
Total CIL ring-fenced for Unparished Area (d)	299,134
Total CIL expenditure during 2020-21 (e)	2,636,118
Balance 2020-21 (f) = (a)-(e)	-154,072
Opening Balance 2020-21 (g)	10,843,356
Closing Balance 31 March 2021 (h) = (f) +(g)	10,689,284

¹⁴ £ 2,086,623.45 of reliefs were granted during 2020-21, thus the value of demand notices minus reliefs totalled £ 3,501,456.09

Table 5 West Buckinghamshire (formerly covered by Wycombe District Council) CIL allocated to Local Councils during 2020-2021 (as at 31 March 2021)

Parish	Amount (£)
Bledlow cum Saunderton	40,767.35
Chepping Wycombe	17,023.73
Greater Marlow	4,416.88
Hazlemere	5,063.30
High Wycombe Town Unparished Area	299,134
Hughenden	10,982.92
Lacey Green	13,773.38
Longwick cum Ilmer	45,486.63
Marlow Bottom	2350.45
Marlow Town Council	3,513.29
Princes Risborough	3,093.66
Stokenchurch	12,225.08
Wooburn and Bourne End	48,866.18
Total	506,643

- 3.12 East and South Buckinghamshire (formerly covered by Chiltern & South Bucks District Council) collected £226,939 during 2020/21 in CIL (Balance as of 31 March 2021). Tables 6 and 7 provide a breakdown of CIL collected, and transferred to Local Councils (parishes and town councils).

Table 6 East and South Buckinghamshire (formerly covered by Chiltern & South Bucks District Council) CIL overview (31 March 2021) (£)

Total CIL receipts for the year (a) + (b) + (c)	226,939
CIL Retained by Buckinghamshire Council (a)	178,090
Total CIL allocated to administrative expenses (b)	11,347
Total CIL secured/passed to Local Councils (c)	37,503
Total CIL expenditure during 2020-21 (d)	0
Balance 2020-21 (e) = (a)-(d)	178,090
Opening Balance 2020-21 (f)	0
Closing Balance 31 March 2021 (g) = (e) +(f)	178,090

Table 7 East and South Buckinghamshire (formerly covered by Chiltern & South Bucks District Council) CIL allocated to Local Councils during 2020-2021 (as at 31 March 2021)

Parish	Amount (£)
Beaconsfield	16,195.06
Chalfont St Giles	8,654.63
Great Missenden	3,134.25
Iver	6,053.36
Seer Green	3,465.45
Total	37,503

CIL expenditure in 2020/21

Table 8 shows CIL Funded Projects in West Buckinghamshire during 2020-2021 (as at 31 March 2021)

Table 8.

Project	Amount (£)
High Wycombe Town Centre Master Plan (Queen Victoria Road and Easton St improvements)	23,645
High Wycombe Town Centre Masterplan Phase 2 (Alternative Route)	182,449
High Wycombe Town Centre Masterplan Phase 3 (Suffield Hill)	12,447
High Wycombe Town Centre Masterplan Phase 4 (Suffield Rd/Queen Alexandra Rd)	518
High Wycombe Town Centre Enhanced Maintenance/public realm improvements	423,317
Crest Road Signalisation	785,209
Court Garden Leisure Complex Refurbishment	50,000
Holmers Farm Skate Park	16,500
Cressex Business Park Access/Transport Improvements (project feasibility work)	42,685
Air Pollution monitoring equipment maintenance	14,964
Hughenden Quarter Access Road	364,163
Little Marlow Country Park Visitor Facilities	3,304
Princes Risborough Community Centre	114,273
Holmer Green School Expansion	735,000
Westbourne Street (Credit)	-132,356
Total	2,636,118

- 3.13 The expenditure in table 8 excludes almost £1.140m of expenditure on the new Penn Road cemetery in High Wycombe, from the local allocation that funded local projects in 2020/21 at the recommendation of High Wycombe Town Committee. This cemetery is due to open in 2022.

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

- 4.1 The Council has ambitious plans in the face of significant infrastructure challenges and requirements and an area where development is constrained by designations such as green belt and AONB. Buckinghamshire Council's responsibilities for infrastructure are much wider than those of the former District Councils.
- 4.2 These challenges and requirements have been set out in the Infrastructure Delivery Plans¹⁵ (IDP's) of the former Councils and will be consolidated in the Buckinghamshire Strategic Infrastructure Tool.
- 4.3 More work is required to set out what infrastructure will be provided directly by development or directly funded by development through s106 contributions and s278 works and what funding gaps remain.
- 4.4 Where development gives rise to the need for infrastructure directly the Council will aim to secure contributions through planning obligations, in preference to using CIL.
- 4.5 The Capital & Investment Strategy, which was approved by Council on 24 February 2021 sets out key areas where one might expect to see investment directed, taking account of capital investment objectives and corporate priorities. This includes infrastructure that supports the development of the area and which may be funded by CIL:
 - Investments that facilitate growth, economic development and regeneration, such as Wycombe area regeneration, and Princes Risborough growth areas,
 - New infrastructure such as roads and schools to support the growth in housing
 - Meeting the statutory requirement to provide school places.
- 4.6 New and emerging priorities will become more clear as work on the Buckinghamshire Local Plan and other Council strategies and projects progresses.
- 4.7 In this context the CIL collected by the Council is only one relatively small funding source, but one that offers flexibility in how it may be used, provided this is for infrastructure that supports the development of the area.

¹⁵ North Buckinghamshire (formerly covered by Aylesbury Vale District Council) - [Infrastructure Delivery Plan | Buckinghamshire Council | Aylesbury Vale Area \(aylesburyvaledc.gov.uk\)](#)

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

East and South Buckinghamshire (formerly covered by Chiltern and South Bucks District Council) [Buckinghamshire Council – South Bucks Area - Infrastructure](#)

Decision Making

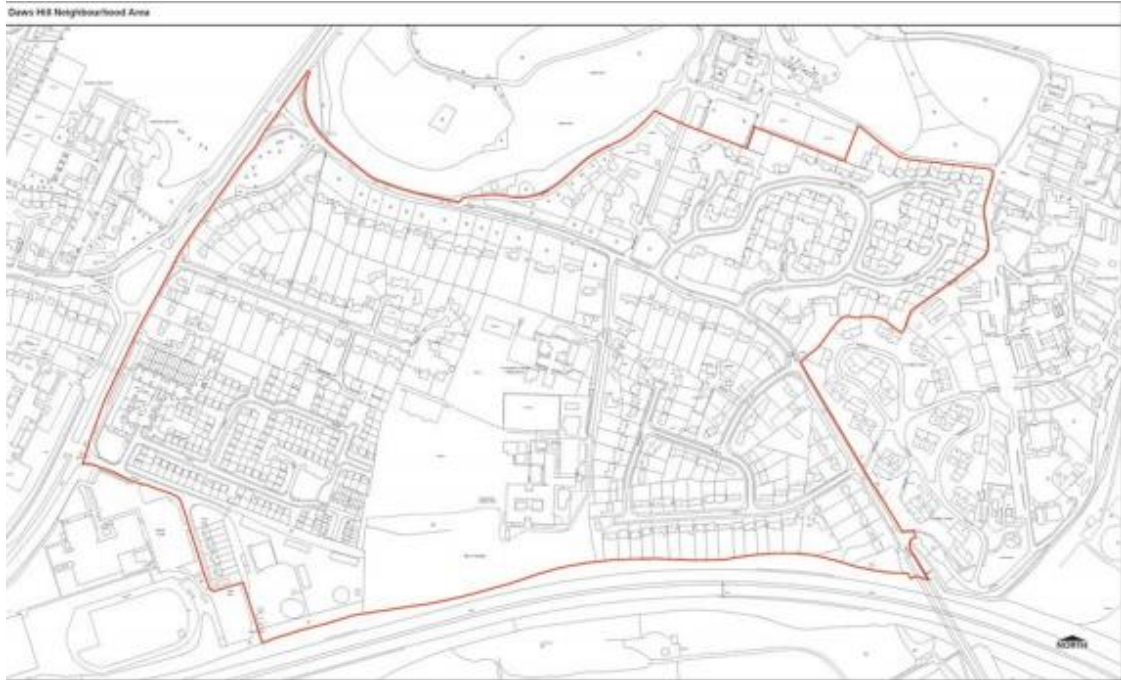
- 4.8 The Council will generally allocate CIL funds through the Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) which is reviewed annually. (The approved Buckinghamshire Council Capital Programme 2021/22 to 2024/25 is available [here](#))
- 4.9 The Capital and Investment Strategy sets out guidance on prioritisation of bids. In addition, in relation to CIL the Council will
- be conscious of the broad relationship between schemes and development that generate CIL while recognising the impacts of development
 - only use CIL to fund infrastructure that supports the development of the area.
- 4.10 Each year the Capital Programme will be developed as part of the Medium-Term Financial Plan, culminating in approval by full Council in February each year. This will follow the process set out in the Capital Investment Strategy, which is available [here](#)¹⁶.
- 4.11 The Council aims to make timely use of developer contribution in accordance with the terms of the s106 agreement and as opportunities arise to bring forward schemes. This also takes account of the need for scheme development and the need to obtain any necessary consents.

The unparished area of High Wycombe

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

¹⁶ Link relevant as of December 2021

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



5 Next Steps

- 5.1 The Council has developed a business case to introduce a consolidated software and reporting ICT system for developer contributions across Buckinghamshire. An implementation plan is being developed in parallel with input from Finance, IT and Planning teams. This system change should be introduced in 2022 to support the completion of the next Infrastructure Funding Statement.
- 5.2 Following the creation of Buckinghamshire Council, work is underway to consider how s106 and CIL funding is collected, monitored and allocated across Buckinghamshire.
- 5.3 The Council is aware of, and shares, the desire for greater Member involvement in the allocation and use of CIL. Officers are currently developing options to achieve this for agreement by Members.

Appendix A – S106 spend 2020-21 (£)

Former Aylesbury Vale area	Spend
Leisure & Community Projects(including Edlesborough pavilion, Waddesdon Cricket Club, Tingewick Village Hall, Pitstone pavilion and play area, Aston Clinton Community centre, Haddenham tennis courts, Aston Clinton tennis club, Steeple Claydon skate park, Eskdale park – Stoke Mandeville)	2,690,071
ALUTS (Aylesbury Transport Projects – A418 Aylesbury)	163,966
Other Projects (including Flood Management in Buckingham)	182,190
Affordable Housing (Ardenham House, Aylesbury, Re-development/conversion of building to provide specialist supported accommodation for former rough sleepers (9 bedrooms for clients and 1 overnight room/office for staff on site). The scheme became operational in 2021 and is owned and managed by Hightown Housing Association)	650,000
Total	3, 686,227
Former Chiltern & South Bucks area	Spend
Hodds Wood Road – Re-development of former garage site to include 4 affordable rented properties	88,000
35 Tilehouse Way, Denham - Payment to L&Q Housing as contribution towards high cost void works on vacant property (Part of agreed programme set up by SBDC in response to L&Q’s national policy to sell off high cost void properties. Under the agreement, Council contributes funding to support void work costs in order to ensure properties are retained in social housing stock for rent and not sold off)	16,904
14 Woodhill Court, Fulmer Road, Gerrards Cross - Payment to L&Q as contribution towards high cost void works on vacant property	16,076
35 Holtspur Way, Beaconsfield - Payment to L&Q as contribution towards high cost void works on vacant property	20,988
2 Fairview Road, Taplow - Payment to L&Q as contribution towards high cost void works on vacant property	18,467

Catalyst Housing - Equity Loan scheme to support first time buyers to acquire property on open market (Loan cost is split 50:50 between Council and Catalyst Housing	52,000
Major void works, Housing Stock - Payment to L&Q as contribution towards high cost void works on 3 x vacant properties	5,808
10 Marina Way, Iver - Payment to L&Q as contribution towards high cost void works on vacant property	15,654
59 Tilehouse Way, Denham - Payment to L&Q as contribution towards high cost void works on vacant property	15,651
1A Burlington Road - Payment to L&Q as contribution towards high cost void works on vacant property	12,022
53 Hedgerley Lane, Beaconsfield - Payment to L&Q as contribution towards high cost void works on vacant property	8,193
Goodlake Court - Payment to L&Q as contribution towards high cost void works on vacant property	2,575
Malthouse Square, Beaconsfield - Payment to L&Q as contribution towards high cost void works on vacant property	21,191
Total	293,528
Former Buckinghamshire County Council area	Spend
Transport Projects:	
Bus Stop Improvements (Locations: Aston Clinton, Aylesbury, Edlesborough, Haddenham, Wingrave, Weston Turville)	87,746
Traffic Regulation Orders (Locations: Aston Clinton, Haddenham, Saunderton Weston Turville)	16,492
Wingrave Vehicle Activated Sign	3,956
Chearsley Road Crossing, Long Crendon	11,037
Marlow Hill Public Transport Priority Scheme, High Wycombe	4,890
Cheddington, Sustainable Transport Improvements	7,295
Farnham Common Highways Contribution	716
Stoke Mandeville Footpath Upgrade	1,800
Aylesbury Active Travel Routes Feasibility	6,500
Daws Hill-Handy Cross Hub Active Travel Link Feasibility	18,900
Misc. Transport and Highway projects (inc. A418, Traffic signal updates etc)	731,840

Education Projects:

Berryfields Primary school 2/Green Ridge	75,770
Mandeville school	125,406
Maids Morton school	468,146
Oak Green school	2,658
Buckingham Upper	1,095,088
Royal Latin	570,956
Roundwood Junior school	75,801
Kingsbrook Primary school	2,404,850
Kingsbrook Secondary school	13,804
John Colet	81,990
Oakley school	455
Bierton	80,751
Millbrook Primary school	7,228
Abbey View	79,482
Chalfont Valley	44,235
Denham Village Infant school	691,842
The Amersham school	522,703
The Misbourne school	24,232
Beaconsfield	62,586
Staff Costs	86,655
Other costs and return to reserves from forward funded projects	11,506,171
Total	18,893,981

Former Wycombe area

Spend

Affordable Housing (land purchase/delivery Harrow Church's Housing Association, High Town Housing Association, Bucks Housing Associations misc. purchases)	1,319,800
Desbox Phase 3 Baker Street – Employment	79,398
Abbey Barn Lane Realignment	20,439

Trinity Church Community Facilities
Total

312,361
1,731,998

Overall Total

£24,605,733