

Bassetlaw Annual Infrastructure Funding Statement 2025/2026

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Council secures infrastructure from development, both financial and non-financial contributions to mitigate the impacts of development, address infrastructure needs, contribute towards place-making and meet Local Plan policy requirements.
- 1.2 Infrastructure is secured in different ways from new development:
 - Planning obligations – site-related infrastructure secured via a S106 legal agreement with developers/landowners to mitigate the impact of development
 - Community Infrastructure Levy – a charge on certain types of new development identified by the CIL Charging Schedule 2013 and Revised Charging Schedule 2024¹
 - Other funding - includes S278 Agreements for highways improvements and external funding, such as Government funding e.g. Levelling Up Fund.
- 1.3 This Infrastructure Funding Statement (IFS) sets out the funding secured, allocated, used and retained by the Council relating to the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and Section 106 (S106) agreements for 2025/26.
- 1.4 It also provides information about non-financial contributions, and how the CIL /S106 funding collected could be used to provide infrastructure within Bassetlaw in future.
- 1.5 District Councils, such as Bassetlaw, are required to produce an IFS on an annual basis by [The Community Infrastructure Levy \(Amendment\) \(England\) \(No. 2\) Regulations 2019](#).

2025/2026 Headlines

Community Infrastructure Levy

CIL receipts have increased significantly over the past few financial years, as a result of the number of developments commencing construction in the District. Relative to 2025/2026, the following is noted:

£844,937.31 is the total value of CIL issued in demand notices.

£1,771,037.46 is the total income collected.

£342,313.62 of the total income collected will be directed to local projects (neighbourhood portion).

£1,340,171.97 of the total income collected will be directed towards Strategic Infrastructure

Section 106 Agreements

Relative to 2025/2026, the following is noted:

£4,194,889.23 opening balance: has been allocated to specific projects carried forward from previous years.

£2,005,532.55 received in S106 income.

£875,798.53 spent on mitigating the impact of developments.

£5,324,633.25 closing balance at 31/03/2026.

- 1.6 It is appropriate for a combination of developer funding to be used to deliver an infrastructure project. In the case of strategic infrastructure, funding must contribute to the strategic priorities in the Bassetlaw Local Plan set out on the Infrastructure List in Table 5.
- 1.7 Parish/Town Councils will also be able to use their own CIL receipts (known as the

¹ [What is a community infrastructure levy? | Bassetlaw District Council](#)

neighbourhood portion) on infrastructure projects that are a priority for them in their local area. This could include contributing to the priorities in made neighbourhood plans for example.

2. What are the Sources of Income?

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

2.1 CIL is a tariff-based charge levied per square metre of floorspace on relevant development in the district in accordance with the Council's CIL Charging Schedule².

2.2 CIL is split into two portions:

- strategic portion - pooled together to help fund infrastructure across Bassetlaw on the Infrastructure List e.g. junction improvements, secondary school improvements needed to support Bassetlaw's growth strategy.
- neighbourhood portion – used to help Parish/Town Councils fund local infrastructure priorities in their local area

2.3 Please note: A charging authority may accept one or two land payments in lieu of the whole or part of the CIL due in respect of a chargeable development. Where CIL is paid by way of a land payment the amount of CIL paid is an amount equal to the value of the land acquired, known as "payment in kind".

Planning Obligations

2.4 Planning obligations are secured by Section 106 (S106) legal agreements usually between Local Authorities and developers/landowners. These are linked to planning permissions and can also be known as developer contributions.

2.5 Planning obligations are used when it is considered that a development will have significant impact on the local area that cannot be mitigated by planning conditions attached to a planning decision. They are used to make development acceptable in planning terms and legally can only be used where the infrastructure is necessary, directly related and proportionate in scale and kind to the development³.

2.6 For example, a new residential development can place extra pressure on existing infrastructure in the locality of the development. The S106 agreement will identify the necessary infrastructure required so that the development would not have an adverse impact on the locality.

What Planning Obligations may cover

2.7 A S106 agreement will vary depending on the type and scale of the development and the existing infrastructure capacity in that part of the district. Most S106 agreements are for financial contributions but can also be used to provide the direct delivery of infrastructure. The most common obligations include:

- Public Open Space and Children's Play Areas
- Affordable Housing
- Education
- Highways
- Public Transport
- Non-financial contributions, including employment and skills plans and travel plans.

Other Sources of Funding

2.8 It is important that the Council and its infrastructure partners consider all funding sources to help deliver infrastructure across the district. These external funding sources e.g. Government funding can also be used with planning obligations and CIL.

² The Council adopted a new CIL Charging Schedule on 29 May 2024. It takes effect from 1 June 2024 and applies to relevant development where the Council has received a commencement notice and agreed that the commencement date will be from 1 June 2024

³ CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended) s122 (2)

3. Community Infrastructure Levy – Collection and Expenditure

- 3.1 The following information is presented in order to comply with the requirements on the reporting of CIL. It sets out how much CIL has been collected, where it has been allocated to, and how it has been spent⁴.

Table 1. Breakdown of CIL income/expenditure in 2025/26		
	Amount	Further Information
Total value of CIL issued in Demand Notices	£844,937.31	40 Demand Notices issued
Total amount of CIL income	£1,771,037.46	Reflects the amounts received in 2025/26 ⁵
The total amount of CIL expenditure.	£1,420,793.66	Includes the neighbourhood portion payments to Parish / Town Councils but excludes the CIL admin monies. Further details in Table 3.
Total amount of CIL income collected since 2013	£22,844,231.82	
Total amount of land given in kind during the year.	£0.00	Nil
Total amount of land given in kind since 2013	£0.00	Nil

CIL Income In 2025/26

- 3.2 The adoption of the 2024 CIL Charging Schedule standardised CIL charges across the district. However, some development will still be eligible to pay under the 2013 Schedule www.bassetlaw.gov.uk which sets tariffs for different types of development/ parts of the district.
- 3.3 CIL receipts have increased significantly over the past few financial years, as a result of the number of developments commencing in the district. Table 2 below provides a breakdown of CIL income since CIL was introduced:

Table 2. CIL income in Bassetlaw since 2013/14	
Year	Amount
2013/14	£5,160
2014/15	£83,824
2015/16	£316,712
2016/17	£900,086
2017/18	£740,493
2018/19	£2,033,400
2019/20	£2,881,621
2020/21	£1,830,080 ⁶
2021/22	£4,694,411

⁴ The collection and distribution of the CIL is governed by the CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended). Further information can be found at <https://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planning-services/community-infrastructure-levy/>

⁵ this income could be derived from previous years and is payable upon commencement of development

⁶ During the Covid pandemic the Government introduced Regulation 72(A) of the CIL Regulations (as amended) <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2020/781/contents/made> to defer CIL payment subject to relevant criteria, and this is reflected in level of CIL income in 2022/23.

Table 2. CIL income in Bassetlaw since 2013/14	
2022/23	£3,949,675
2023/24	£3,258,490
2024/25	£2,150,275
2025/26	£1,771,037

3.4 2025/26 saw the receipt of - £1,771.037.46. The most notable amounts came from the following developments:

- **£188,462.59** - 21/01017/FUL - Land West of Sutton Lane Sutton cum Lound
- **£387,689.65** - 21/00554/RES - Land North of Bracken Lane Retford
- **£219,220.42** - 22/01019/RES - Land South of Station Road Beckingham

3.5 Relevant planning application information on the above developments can be found at <http://publicaccess.bassetlaw.gov.uk/online-applications/>.

CIL Expenditure In 2025/26

Table 3. Detailed CIL Expenditure in 2025/26		
Detail	Amount	Further Information
Strategic Infrastructure	£0.00	No draw downs in 25/26
Neighbourhood Portion	£353,780.82	Drawn Down by Parish /Town Councils
CIL Admin	£112,939.00	Planning Contributions Officers (3.0 FTE) Research & Data
Other Admin Costs	£35.00	
Exacom Software for CIL/S106 – including maintenance, hosting and training	£135,888.41	Integrated software for the management and monitoring of CIL and Section 106 obligations.
CIL Payment Returned	£1,080.00	Overpayment of CIL (Worksop)

3.6 CIL is drawn down through Cabinet delegated decision-making to the Head of Planning and Place for all qualifying projects. These being:

- Strategic infrastructure on the Infrastructure List
- Neighbourhood portion by Parish/Town Councils
- CIL administrative work (maximum 5% of total CIL income)

Neighbourhood portion

3.7 The total amount of CIL monies drawn down by Parish/Town Councils in 2025/2026 was £353,780.82

3.8 Parish and Town Councils have a duty to submit annual monitoring reports if they have drawn down funds in accordance with the CIL Regulations.

- 3.9 Failure to submit Annual Monitoring Reports by the December following the end of the financial year, will result in the prevention of funds being available for draw down until appropriate accounting has occurred. All such annual monitoring reports are available on the Council website at: [Parish and Town Council CIL Annual Reports | Bassetlaw District Council](#)
- 3.10 In the non-parished parts of the district CIL monies are managed separately. Further details are in Appendix 1: Neighbourhood Funding Guidance on the Administration of the Community Infrastructure Levy.

Table 4. Worksop and Retford Monies		
Non- Parish/Town Council areas	Amount received in 2025/26	Cumulative amount available at 31 March 2026
Worksop	£12,031.11	£776,011.93
Retford	£55,801.12	£681,242.53
Retford Town Centre	£0.00	£0.00

CIL Administration

- 3.11 In accordance with the CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended) the Council can retain up to 5% of the total CIL contributions to cover administration costs. In 2025/26, this totalled £88,551.87 contributing towards a new software system (Exacom), Legal advice and the officer resources employed to administer CIL (includes carry forward from previous years).

CIL Exceptional Circumstances Relief 2025/26

- 3.12 In exceptional cases, development may be eligible for relief or exemption from CIL in accordance with Regulations 55-57 as amended by Regulation 7(11) of the levy 2014 Regulations.
- 3.13 NIL developments were granted Exceptional Circumstances Relief in 2025/26.

4. CIL Allocated and Unspent In 2025/26

Strategic Infrastructure

- 4.1 As at 31 March 2026, £18,307,467.74 of CIL monies have been collected. This includes £1,340,171.97 - the amount of Strategic Infrastructure monies received in 2025/26.
- 4.2 The CIL Regulations require authorities to publish an Infrastructure List which is set out in Table 5 below. In Bassetlaw it contains strategic infrastructure necessary to help deliver the Bassetlaw Local Plan 2020-2038.
- 4.3 Table 5 shows the indicative CIL contribution required for each strategic infrastructure project. These costs are evidenced through the Infrastructure Delivery Plan. Further information about the Local Plan strategic infrastructure is in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan on the Council's website at www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/thebassetlawplan Details of each project and the likely funding sources are set out below and will be updated annually.
- 4.4 These are the only strategic projects CIL is expected to contribute towards. If CIL needs to be used to deliver other infrastructure then the Council will consider that at the next annual update by December 2027.

Table 5: Infrastructure List			
Project Ref	Infrastructure Required	Approximate CIL contribution (£m)	Comments
S1	A57/B6040 roundabout, Manton Wood	4.31	Linked to Local Plan strategic site delivery. Likely to be a combination of S106, CIL. Not commenced.
S2	A57/A614/A1 Five Lane Ends roundabout Apleyhead	4.31	Linked to Local Plan strategic site delivery. Likely to be a combination of S106, CIL. Not commenced.
S3	A57/B6034/Netherton Road roundabout Worksop	4.31	Linked to Local Plan strategic site delivery. Likely to be a combination of S106, CIL. Not commenced.
S4	A57/A60 Sandy Lane roundabout Worksop	3.23	Linked to Local Plan strategic site delivery. Likely to be a combination of S106, CIL. Not commenced.
S5	A57/Claylands Avenue/Shireoaks Common roundabout, Worksop	1.08	Linked to Local Plan strategic site delivery. Likely to be a combination of S106, CIL. Member DD dated 18/10/19 for £19,250 for initial design and feasibility. Not commenced.
S6	A60/A619 roundabout, Worksop	3.23	Linked to Local Plan strategic site delivery. Likely to be a combination of S106, CIL. NCC in discussions over design works
S7	A620 Babworth Road/B6420 Mansfield Road/A620 Straight Mile/Sutton Lane, Retford	2.15	Linked to Local Plan strategic site delivery. Likely to be a combination of S106, CIL. Not commenced.
S8	A620 Amcott Way/A620 Moorgate/A638 Arlington Way, Retford	1.1	Linked to Local Plan strategic site delivery. Likely to be a combination of S106, CIL. Not commenced.
S9	London Road/Whitehouses Road Retford	1.1	Linked to Local Plan strategic site delivery. Likely to be a combination of S106, CIL. Not commenced.
S10	London Road/Whinney Moor Lane/Bracken Lane, Retford	1.1	Linked to Local Plan strategic site delivery. Likely to be a combination of S106, CIL. Not commenced.
S11	A620 Babworth Road / Ordsall Road junction, Retford	1.1	Linked to Local Plan strategic site delivery. Likely to be a combination of S106, CIL. Not commenced.
S12	Secondary school expansion in Worksop, Outwood Portland Academy	0.0	Project at design stage - £4.5m has been drawn down by NCC. Delivery funded via CIL and NCC (£3m).
S13	Secondary school provision in Worksop: Peaks Hill Farm Satellite Facility	11.3	Linked to Local Plan strategic site delivery. The new facility will be situated on the Peaks Hill Farm urban extension (HS1). Planning application 23/01429/OUT pending. Delivery likely to be a combination of land/S106 from site HS1, CIL (from other sites

			within the Worksop catchment) and Basic Needs Funding from NCC. Not commenced.
S14	Secondary school provision in Retford	4.5	Linked to Local Plan strategic site delivery. NCC advise that improvements to Retford secondary schools may be required to accommodate growth from new housing in the long term. Any provision is likely to be a combination of S106, CIL and NCC Basic Needs Funding. Not commenced.
S15	Secondary school provision in Harworth & Bircotes	4.40	NCC advise that improvements to Serlby Park Academy may be required to accommodate growth from new housing in the long term however current proposals are limited to expansion of primary school places. Not commenced.
S16	Improvements to Bassetlaw Hospital	1.0	Linked to Local Plan housing trajectory delivery to help manage adverse impacts of housing growth upon the hospital's facilities. CIL contribution from eligible housing sites. Costs are as agreed in principle through Local Plan process. Discussions underway with the Doncaster and Bassetlaw Hospitals Trust. Not commenced.
S17	Gateford Park Development 14/00213/OUT – Public Open Space	0.706	BDC in the process of adopting open spaces across the development. Includes area for new strategic play area to be funded by CIL/S106. BDC exploring options to use some CIL funding to enhance the play offer making it fully accessible for children of all abilities. CIL draw down budgeted for spend in future years.
S18	Worksop Town Centre regeneration	2.0	To contribute to regeneration of the Priory Centre for commercial/leisure, food/drink outlets, health hub, housing, pedestrian bridge as agreed via planning permission 23/01263/FUL in May 2025. £18m from Levelling Up Fund and £5m from Levelling Up Partnership received. Infrastructure delivery to support the new development likely to be combination of S106/CIL. Project underway - CIL draw down budgeted for spend in future years.
S19	Cycling infrastructure: Worksop town centre - Apleyhead strategic employment site	5.8	Linked to Local Plan strategic site delivery for Apleyhead (SEM001). Outline planning application (24/01186/FUL) for the site and detailed application for Phase 1 consented. Likely to be a combination of works under S278 highways agreement from Apleyhead, CIL and potentially Active Travel England funding. Not commenced.
S20	Cycling infrastructure: Peaks Hill Farm – Worksop town centre	3.3	Linked to Local Plan strategic site delivery (HS1). Planning application for HS1 (23/01429/OUT) pending. Delivery likely to be a combination of works under S278 highways agreement from HS1, CIL and potentially Active Travel England funding. Not commenced.

Neighbourhood Portion

- 4.6 A 'meaningful proportion' of CIL receipts is passed to the Town or Parish Council for the area where the development takes place (known as the neighbourhood portion). The meaningful proportion to be passed to the Parish / Town Council is set at 15% of the relevant CIL receipts with a maximum cap of £100 per Council tax dwelling in the parish.
- 4.7 Where a made Neighbourhood Plan is in place the 'meaningful proportion' will rise to 25% with no maximum cap. At the end of 2025/26 there were 27 Neighbourhood Plans made as below.
- 4.8 The higher neighbourhood portion cannot retrospectively be applied to developments granted planning permission prior to the adoption of a Neighbourhood Plan.
- 4.9 Table 6 shows the CIL neighbourhood portion received in 2025/26 and the total amount available for respective Parish/Town Councils at 31 March 2026. The cumulative amount includes CIL monies retained from previous years.

Table 6: Neighbourhood Portion			
Parish / Town Council	Neighbourhood Plan	CIL received in 2025/26	Total amount of CIL available 31 March 2026
Babworth	13 November 2025	£0.00	£0.00
Barnby Moor	None	£0.00	£39.16
Beckingham	None	£57,189.50	£0.00
Blyth	6 May 2021	£59,648.07	£59,648.07
Bothamsall	None	£231.62	£2,069.07
Carlton in Lindrick	21 February 2019	£955.45	£1,149.36
Clarbrough & Welham	2 February 2017	£0.00	£10,689.64
Cuckney, Norton, Holbeck and Welbeck	8 September 2022	£0.00	£3,745.92
Dunham on Trent, Darlton, Ragnall & Fledborough	None	£0.00	£913.94
East Drayton	12 February 2026	£0.00	£0.00
East Markham	26 April 2018	£7,081.13	£10,551.08
Elkesley	12 November 2015	£6,748.51	£15,109.46
Everton	6 May 2021	£0.00	£58,452.95
Gamston	None	£397.87	£397.87
Gringley on the Hill	None	£0.00	£0.00
Harworth & Bircotes	3 December 2015	£1,883.16	£208,137.60
Hayton	24 August 2023	£0.00	£0.00
Headon, Upton, Grove and Stokeham	6 September 2018	£0.00	£0.00
Hodsock and Langold	6 May 2021	£460.16	£25,697.10
Lound	24 February 2022	£0.00	£0.00
Laneham	None	£0.00	£1,802.71
Mattersey & Mattersey Thorpe	5 September 2019	£8,637.00	£8,571.01
Misson	7 September 2017	£0.00	£8,776.23
Misterton	5 September 2019	£39,738.89	£39,738.89
Nether Langwith	23 May 2024	£0.00	£0.00
Normanton on Trent	None	£0.00	£0.00
North Leverton	None	£114.31	£114.31
Rampton & Woodbeck	6 May 2021	£0.00	£2,217.50
North and South Wheatley	None	£1,050.00	£6,133.93
Ranskill	23 February 2023	£13,707.74	£13,707.74
Retford Town Centre	14 November 2024		
Rhodesia	None	£0.00	£92,166.05
Shireoaks	17 November 2016	£0.00	£387,687.32
South Leverton	None	£0.00	£0.00
Sturton	11 November 2021	£3,403.37	£8,059.66

Styrrup & Oldcotes	None	£1,593.93	£85,400.52
Sutton cum Lound	4 March 2021	£53,131.06	£59,628.51
Treswell and Cottam	21 February 2019	£0.00	£0.00
Tuxford	10 November 2016	£1,411.30	£1,441.30
Walkeringham	6 May 2021	£17,098.37	£17,098.37
West Stockwith	None	£0.00	£0.00

Total Amount of CIL Retained at 31 March 2026

Table 7. CIL Strategic and Local Monies Retained 2025/26		
	Amount	Further Information
Total amount of CIL receipts received at the end of the reported year	£1,771,037.46	Any unused Admin Monies at end of 25/26 will be carried forward to 26/27
Total of CIL income available to Parish / Town Councils as part of their neighbourhood portion	£1,897,835.95	Neighbourhood portion available for drawn down (does not include Retford and Worksop or Admin)

5. Planning Obligations – Section 106 Agreements

- 5.1 The following information is presented in order to comply with the requirements for the reporting of planning obligations (S106 Agreements). It sets out how much S106 has been collected, where it has been allocated and how it has been spent. It includes monetary as well as non-monetary contributions.
- 5.2 7 S106 agreements were signed during 2025/26. These and other relevant documentation from each planning application can be viewed online on the Bassetlaw District Council planning portal at <http://publicaccess.bassetlaw.gov.uk/online-applications/>
- 5.3 In 2025/26 a total of £948,416.82 was received in S106 contributions for a variety of mitigation measures.

Table 8. Balances as at year end 2025/26	
Opening Balance 01/04/2025	£4,194,899.23
Obligation Monies Received during 2025/26	£2,005,532.55
Payments made in 2025/26	£875,798.53
Closing Balance 31/03/2026	£5,324,633.25

Breakdown of invoices raised, and income collected in 2025/26 across 4 sites:

Table 9. Invoices Raised in 2025/26 in terms of S106 Agreements		
Site	Amount	Status
23/00946/OUT Land North Of Ollerton Road Tuxford	£2,555.00	Habitat Monitoring Fee – contribution received.
18/00507/CONR Land Off West Hill Road Ordsall Retford	£60,000.00	Car Park Commuted Sum – contribution received.
20/00051/FUL Land Off Essex Road Bircotes	£329,702.00	Off Affordable Housing Overage contribution – outstanding.
18/00337/FUL Land South Of Tylden Road Rhodesia	£55,998.05	Off site Public Open Space - contribution received
Total Invoiced in 2025/26	£1,331,173.38	
Total Receipts in 2025/26	£1,331,173.38	
Unpaid invoices in 2025/26	£38,850.00	

Total S106 Agreement funds drawn down in 2025/26

Table 10. S106 funds drawn down in 2025/26		
Project	Amount	Site
Transfer to Walkeringham Parish Council - Off site Public Open Space provision in Walkeringham	£18,469.43	Offsite POS 15/01611/RSB
Capital Scheme	£162,135.00	Property Acquisitions 13/01491/FUL
Total	£180,604.43	

5.4 In 2025/26 the following financial contributions were secured through Section 106 Agreements for different types of infrastructure.

Table 11. S106 Contributions secured in Bassetlaw in 2025/26	
Type	Amount
Education Contribution Land inc. Thievesdale Lane Worksop 22/01485/FUL	£359,233.00
Health Care - Land adj Grovewood Road Misterton (24/01372/OUT) - The Priory Centre Worksop – (23/01263/FUL)	£46,714.73 £26,840.00
Off-site Public Open Space: Land inc. Thievesdale House Blyth Road Worksop 22/01485/FUL	£68,705.00
Highways: Land adj Grovewood Road Misterton (24/01372/OUT)	£11,000.00 (Bus Stop Infrastructure)

- The Priory Centre Worksop 23/01263/FUL - Land inc. Thievesdale Lane Worksop 22/01485/FUL - Land North of Willow Avenue Carlton in Lindrick	£7,500.00 £135,698.84 £7,800.00
Habitat Monitoring (BNG) - Crabtree Lane Energy Hub, Land east of Crabtree Lane and Polly Taylor's Road, Skegby - 24/01138/FUL - Land South of Plantation Lane, Blyth - BNG/25/00001	£6,960.00 £8,260.00
Library Contribution Land inc. Thievesdale House Blyth Road Worksop 22/01485/FUL	£3,202.00
Tree Planting A sum to be agreed of up to £100 per dwelling	To be agreed
Monitoring Fees	£5,765.00

5.5 In 2025/26 the following non-financial contributions were secured through Section 106 Agreements for different types of infrastructure. Biodiversity plans are required to secure biodiversity net gain as part of planning permissions.

Table 12. Non-financial contributions secured through S106 Agreements 2025/26	
Project	Site
Affordable Housing 25% of any dwellings forming part of the development	24/01372/OUT Land adj Grovewood Road Misterton
20% of dwellings on site	23/01263/FUL The Priory Centre Worksop
15% of dwellings on site	22/01485/FUL Land inc. Thievesdale House Blyth Road Worksop
100% of dwellings on site.	24/00267/FUL Land North of Willow Avenue Carlton in Lindrick
Biodiversity Plan	Crabtree Lane Energy Hub, Land east of Crabtree Lane and Polly Taylor's Road, Skegby - 24/01138/FUL Land South of Plantation Lane, Blyth – BNG/25/00001
Sustainable travel	24/01372/OUT – Land adj Greenwood Road Misterton
On Site Public Open Space (Commercial)	23/01263/FUL The Priory Centre Worksop
On Site Public Open Space (Residential)	23/01263/FUL The Priory Centre Worksop
Travel Plan – Commercial Travel Plan - Residential	23/01263/FUL The Priory Centre Worksop

Table 13. S106 Accruals from previous financial years	
Amount	Site
£46,030.60	09/05/00002 Bevercotes Colliery, Bothamsall Creation and maintenance of a Bird Nesting Area

6. Monitoring and Review

- 6.1 In accordance with CIL Regulation 121A the Government requires that an Annual Infrastructure Funding Statement (IFS) is published by the 31 December each year. The Bassetlaw District Council Planning Service has adequate controls in place to periodically monitor the demand, receipt and distribution of income and expenditure relative to infrastructure. Information is gathered across the service to enable the impacts of unplanned developments and future strategically planned developments across the District to be understood.
- 6.2 The CIL Regulations provide further information on how Parish / Town Councils should spend and monitor their allocations of CIL. The Regulations state that if Parish / Town Councils have not spent their CIL allocations made to them within five years of receipt, Bassetlaw District Council can ask for the monies to be returned to the strategic fund.

7. Further Information

- 7.1 For further information on the Community Infrastructure Levy visit [Community infrastructure levy \(CIL\) | Bassetlaw District Council](#)

Appendix

Community Infrastructure Levy

NEIGHBOURHOOD FUNDING GUIDANCE



Bassetlaw
DISTRICT COUNCIL
— North Nottinghamshire —

Guidance for Parish and Town Councils on

1. Executive Summary

- 1.1 The Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended) require local authorities (as Charging Authority) to pass a proportion of CIL receipts collected from developments in their areas directly to parish and town councils to be spent on infrastructure or anything else that is concerned with addressing the demands that development places on an area.
- 1.2 The District Council will pass accumulated funds to the parish every year (at the end of the financial year), and the parish/town council will be required to report on receipts and expenditure each year.

2. Introduction

- 2.1 The purpose of this note is to set out what parish and town councils can spend their CIL receipt on. Under Regulation 59A neighbourhoods will now be passed 15% of CIL revenue received by the charging authority where development has taken place. The figure rises to 25% where the town/parish council has an adopted Neighbourhood Plan in place.
- 2.2 The 15% figure is capped to £100 per existing council tax dwelling (multiplied by an index figure) which can be passed on to a parish or town council to be spent on “local priorities”. No cap applies where the Parish Council has an adopted Neighbourhood Plan. A full explanation of how the capping process works is set out in the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) – Community Infrastructure Levy Guidance (February 2014) (see paragraph 72).
- 2.3 Paragraph 78 of the DCLG Guidance indicates that where money is not used to support development of the area within 5 years of receipt, or used for other purposes, the Regulations give Charging Authorities (i.e. Bassetlaw District Council) the power to recover those funds. The District Council will be required to spend any recovered funds in the parish council’s area.

Receiving and The Use of CIL Funds

3. *Spending the Neighbourhood Funds*

Background

3.1 Paragraph 71 of the above DCLG Guidance indicates that neighbourhood funding can be spent on a wider range of things than general levy funds. It can be spent on supporting the development of the area by funding:

- The provision, improvement, replacement, operation or maintenance of infrastructure; or
- Anything else that is concerned with addressing the demands that development places on an area.

3.2 Paragraph 78 of the Guidance indicates that “the wider definition means that the neighbourhood funding pot can be spent on things other than infrastructure (as defined in the CIL Regulations). For example the pot could be used to fund affordable housing where it would support the development of the area by addressing the demands that development places on the area.”

3.3 The above guidance would suggest that parish- es can potentially spend CIL funds on a wide range of infrastructure, including for example local schools, highway/transport infrastructure and other strategic infrastructure, as well more traditional parish items such as village halls, allotments, play areas; bus shelters; street lighting; provision of public toilets; provision of litter bins etc. (see Appendix B setting out those capital works/infrastructure and maintenance items where the Parish Council has the statutory powers and duties to deliver).

Restrictions on neighbourhood spending

3.4 However, unless the parish or town council has a General Power of Competence (GPC) as outlined in the Localism Act (ss1 - 8) (see Appendix A), then they will not have the statutory powers or duties to spend CIL money

beyond their existing remit (as set out in the various Local Government Acts - see Appendix B). The list of infrastructure, or maintenance of infrastructure, which a parish council has the statutory powers or duties to provide is quite extensive, but without the General Power of Competence (GPC) Parish Councils will not be able to spend their CIL receipt on the wider strategic infrastructure.

Parish Council with GPC – Spending CIL Funds

3.5 Where a Council has a GPC then they will be able to use CIL on those items in Appendix B where they have a statutory power and duty to provide as well as on more strategic/wider infrastructure items, such as providing new or extended schools; new roads; new or extended libraries; Doctors’ surgeries etc.

Parish Councils without GPC - Spending CIL Funds

3.6 Where a parish or town council does not have a GPC, this will restrict them using their CIL funds to those items set out in Appendix B (i.e. where they have a statutory power or duty to provide or maintain the specific infrastructure item).

3.7 The only way that neighbourhood funds from CIL could be used more strategically would involve the Charging Authority (CA) working closely with the parish council to agree infrastructure priorities (i.e. as set out in a Local Investment Plan and Programme), and where agreement can be reached, the CA could “retain” the neighbourhood funding to spend on specific agreed infrastructure item/s. This could include infrastructure outside the parish council’s statutory remit and/or outside the council’s geographic boundary e.g. supporting schools and roads etc.

Other Issues relating to spending CIL

3.8 Parish and town councils do have the ability to spend money widely under Sections 111 and

137 of the Local Government Act 1972.

However, under s.111 the Local Authority only have the power to spend on anything which is conducive or incidental to the discharge of any of their functions. This would prevent parish and town council spending beyond their statutory powers and duties (unless they have a GPC).

3.9 Section 137 allows parish councils to incur expenditure for certain purposes not otherwise authorised. However this expenditure is capped (£7.20 per elector 2013/14) and has to be used by the parish council "... In their opinion is in the interests of (and will bring direct benefit to) their area or part of it or all or some of its inhabitants..". It should be noted that the "direct benefit" accruing to their area or any part of it or to all or some of the inhabitants of their area must be commensurate with the expenditure to be incurred.

3.10 Therefore neither s.111 nor s.137 above would allow non GPC parish councils to spend CIL unrestrained.

4. Reporting

4.1 To ensure transparency parish/town councils must publish each year their total CIL receipts; total expenditure; a summary of what the CIL was spent on; and the total amount of receipts retained at the end of the reported year from that year and previous years.

4.2 Reports can be combined with reports already produced by parish/town council and should be placed on their websites and a copy of the report should be sent to the District Council.

5. Summary

5.1 Parish and town councils can spend their CIL receipt on a range of infrastructure and maintenance projects providing they are compliant with their statutory powers and duties. These powers and duties are quite wide ranging and are set out in Appendix B.

5.2 Reports can be combined with reports already produced by parish/town council and should be placed on their websites and a copy of the report should be sent to the District Council.

Appendix A

General Power of Competence

Background

The GPoC was brought in by the Localism Act 2011 and it allows councils to: carry out any lawful activity; undertake any lawful works; operate any lawful business; and enter into any lawful transaction. This power does not remove any duties from LAs and they will continue to need to comply with duties placed on them. It is a power of first resort.

Criteria for eligibility

Under a statutory instrument the Council must resolve clearly at a full council meeting that “at the time of resolution ” it meets the criteria. This has to be confirmed again at each relevant annual parish council meeting after the ordinary election that normally takes place every four years. The following criteria must be met:

- a. At least 2/3 of councillors must be elected (i.e. elected or stood for election) at the last election;
- b. The clerk must be qualified;
- c. The clerk has completed the GPoC training.

A Council that has adopted the GPoC cannot use S137 .

Appendix B

Infrastructure items which can be provided or maintained by Parish/Town Councils

Please note: the list below is not exhaustive

Infrastructure Type	Power & Duty	Statutory Provision
Allotments	Provision of allotments	Small Holding and Allotments Act 1908 s.23
Burial Grounds; cemeteries and crematoria	Power to acquire and maintain; Power to provide Power to agree to maintain monuments and memorials	Open Spaces Act 1906 ss.9 & 10; Local Government Act (LGA) 1972 s.214 Parish Councils and Burial Authorities (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1970, s.1
Bins	Provision of litter bins	Litter Act 1983 ss. 5,6
Bus Shelters	Power to provide	Local Government (Miscellaneous Provision) Act 1953 s.4
Clock	Power to provide public clock	Parish Councils Act 1957, s.2
Closed Church Yards	Power to maintain	LGA 1972, s.215
Commons and common pastures	Power in relation to inclosure, regulation and management and providing common pasture	Inclosure Act 1845; small Holdings and Allotments Act 1908, s.34
Conference facilities	Power to provide	LGA 1972 s.144
Community Centres	Power to provide and equip building for use of clubs (sport/ social/educational); Power to acquire, provide and furnish community building	Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 s.19 LGA 1972, s.133
Crime Prevention	Power to spend money on crime prevention	Local Government and Rating Act 1997, s.31
Drainage	Power to deal with ponds and ditches	Public Health Act 1936 s.260
Entertainment and the Arts	Provision of entertainment	LGA 1972 s.145
Highways	Power to repair and maintain public footpaths and bridleways	Highways Act 1980 ss.43 & 50
	Power to light roads and public places	Parish Councils Act 1957 s.3; Highways Act 1980, s.301
	Power to provide parking places for vehicles, bikes, and motor-bikes	Road Traffic Regulations Act 1984 ss.57,63
	Power to enter into agreement as to dedication and widening	Highways Act 1980 ss.30, 72

	Power to enter into agreement as to dedication and widening	Highways Act 1980 ss.30 , 72
	Highways Act 1980 ss.30 , 72	
	Power to provide roadside seats and shelters and bus shelters	Parish Councils Act 1957 s.1
	Power to provide certain traffic signs and other notices	Road Traffic Regulations Act 1984 s.72
	Power to plant trees and maintain roadside verges	Power to plant trees and maintain roadside verges Highways Act 1980 s.96
	Traffic calming – powers to contribute financially to such schemes	Local Government and Rating Act 1997 s.30
	Community Transport – power to spend money on community transport schemes	Local Government and Rating Act 1997 ss.26-29
Land	Power to acquire and dispose of land	LGA 1972 ss.124; 126; 127
Mortuaries and postmortem rooms	Power to provide	Public Health Act 1936 s.198
Open Space	Power to acquire land for public recreation	Public Health Act 1875 s.164
	Power to acquire and maintain land for open spaces	Open Spaces Act 1906 ss.9 and 10
Public Buildings and village hall	Power to acquire and provide buildings for public meetings and assemblies	LGA 1972 s.133
Public Toilets	Power to provide	Public Health Act 1936 s.87
Recreation	Power to acquire land for recreation grounds; public walks; pleasure grounds and open space; and to manage and control them.	Public Health Act 1875 s.164; LGA 1972 sch.14 para27; Public Health Acts Amendments Act 1890 s.44; Open Spaces Act 1906 ss.9 and 10
	Power to provide a wide range of recreational facilities	Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 s.19
	Provision of boating pools	Public health Act 1961 s.54
War Memorials	Power to maintain, repair, protect and adopt	War Memorial (Local Authorities' Power) Act 1923, s.1; as extended by Local Government Act 1948 s.133
Water Supply	Power to utilise well or spring and to provide facilities for obtaining water from them	Public Health Act 1936 s.125

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