

Cabinet

Tuesday, 17 December 2024

ADDENDA 1

9. Beyond Net Zero - Growing the Market for Carbon Dioxide Removals (Pages 1 - 8)

Cabinet Member: Deputy Leader of the Council with Responsibility for Climate Change, Environment and Future Generations

Forward Plan Ref: 2024/330

Contact: Sarah Gilbert, Head of Climate Action (Sarah.Gilbert@oxfordshire.gov.uk)

Report by Director of Economy and Place (CA9).

The Cabinet is RECOMMENDED to:

- a) **Note the underdevelopment of the market for Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR) technologies, and the risk this creates for meeting net zero.**
- b) **Support the recommendations to scale the market for CDRs through the council's policy making and partnership activity, growing both the supply and demand side of the market, subject to funding.**
- c) **Subject to funding, commit to go 'Beyond Net Zero' - extending the council's current carbon neutral target for the council's own estate emissions to be 'beyond zero', with a target figure to be agreed at a later date.**

10. Infrastructure Funding Statement (Pages 9 - 80)

Cabinet Member: Infrastructure and Development Strategy

Forward Plan Ref: 2024/322

Contact: Chris Stevenson, Planning Operations Manager
(Chris.Stevenson@oxfordshire.gov.uk)

Report by Director of Economy and Place (CA10).

The Cabinet is RECOMMENDED to

- a) **Consider the content of the Infrastructure Funding Statement 2023/24**
- b) **Approve the publication of the report onto the Oxfordshire County Council website**

- c) **Delegate authority to make any minor amendments to the report prior to its publication to the Director of Economy & Place in consultation with the Chief Executive**

CABINET

17 DECEMBER 2024

DEVELOPING THE MARKET FOR CARBON DIOXIDE REMOVAL AND BEYOND NET ZERO

Report by the Director of Economy and Place

RECOMMENDATION

1. **The Cabinet is RECOMMENDED to:**
 - a) Note the underdevelopment of the market for Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR) technologies, and the risk this creates for meeting net zero.
 - b) Support the recommendations to scale the market for CDRs through the council's policy making and partnership activity, growing both the supply and demand side of the market, subject to funding.
 - c) Subject to funding, commit to go 'Beyond Net Zero' - extending the council's current carbon neutral target for the council's own estate emissions to be 'beyond zero', with a target figure to be agreed at a later date.

Executive Summary

2. Carbon Dioxide Removals (CDR), sometimes referred to as 'negative emissions', are technologies or nature-based approaches to remove carbon from the atmosphere and store it on land, underground or in oceans. Examples include tree planting, production of biochar and direct capture and removal of CO₂.
3. CDRs are required at scale in all major policy commitments to reach net zero – including Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), UK government, as well as the County's Pathway to Zero Carbon Oxfordshire (PAZCO). CDRs are needed in addition to extensive cuts to emissions to reach net zero.
4. In the Future Oxfordshire Partnership's Strategic Vision for Sustainable Development in Oxfordshire, councils have committed to accelerate towards a carbon negative future beyond 2050, removing more carbon than emitted each year.
5. However, many of these technologies are nascent, and in all cases, they lack the regulatory and financial frameworks to scale. With no alternative pathways to meet net zero, developing the market is therefore an immediate issue.

6. As global emissions fail to decline at the rate needed to limit global average surface temperature rise to 1.5 degrees, CDRs may be needed in even greater quantities as an 'emergency brake' to warming, possibly before 2035.
7. Another dimension is "reversibility": the possibility of sequestered carbon re-entering the atmosphere in human timescales. Carbon stored in soils or trees may be lost if soil management changes, or there is a forest fire, respectively. Progressively we need to bias our efforts towards promoting (semi)-permanent sequestration.
8. This paper seeks Cabinet support for Oxfordshire taking a leadership role through its policy making and partnership activity to build CDR markets.
9. Whilst some of these markets will be national, or trans-national, those markets appropriate to Oxfordshire (such as nature-based solutions) could generate co-benefits to the rural economy, access to nature, flood resilience and health.
10. A number of these activities are new and will require funding to be delivered as set out in the finance section.

Background

11. The range of CDR needed nationally is set out in Annex 1. Afforestation and biochar are the most immediate viable opportunities in Oxfordshire. They are well-established mechanisms to sequester carbon with multiple co-benefits.
12. Once a national carbon transportation and storage network develops, some carbon capture from Bioenergy (BECCs) may also play a role, as well as stack carbon capture for Oxfordshire's larger industry (e.g. waste-to-energy plant).

Current Market Position: Woodland Carbon Credits

13. Woodland cover in Oxfordshire needs to be doubled from 9% to 18% to meet net zero (UK average is 13%). This requires diversification of some of the 70% of land that is farmland in the County for agroforestry, tree planting and habitat restoration, and new hedgerows, as well as trees in amenity green space (such as round the edge of parks) and residential gardens.
14. Woodland Carbon Code Credits offer a payment mechanism to landowners (circa £30-70 per tonne) as an incentive to plant and maintain woodland to established standards.
15. There are currently very few Woodland Carbon Code schemes available in Oxfordshire. At the low end of prices per tonne these schemes are not attractive for landowners to develop. As the offset market is largely voluntary (this will change as planning policy moves to net zero) work is needed to create a clearer line of sight for future demand so landowners can have confidence that upfront investment costs will deliver long term returns.

16. There are also a number of innovation projects (e.g. between Network Rail and the North East Cotswold Farmer Cluster) looking at the potential to trade multiple benefits from a unit of land such as reducing flood risk alongside carbon capture, to increase the attractiveness to landowners to bring forward schemes, and to maximise the range of positive benefits each unit of land delivers.
17. Other accredited nature based schemes are expected in the market such as Hedgerow Carbon Credits.

Current Market Position: Biochar

18. Biochar involves heating organic matter (waste or grown for the purpose) to high temperatures in low oxygen to produce a crystalline form of carbon that is added to soil; enhancing soil fertility, water retention and flood resilience. It is a highly persistent way to lock up carbon. Revenue streams include sale of carbon credits (circa £70-200/tonne), sale of biochar and potentially renewable energy.
19. In Oxfordshire there are some existing examples of biochar activity e.g. Tumblebug and Oxford Biochar. As a rural county there is an opportunity to significantly scale the use and production of biochar, with reported interest from Local Nature Partnership farming and land holding members, as well as organisations such as Thames Water.
20. Shropshire County Council has recently created a Special Purpose Vehicle to develop Biochar as a commercial enterprise.

Proposal

21. Cabinet supports activity to scale the availability of CDRs through its policy making and partnership activity, growing both the supply and demand side of the market subject to funding these activities:

Growing Supply of CDRs:

22. Through the Local Nature Partnership and others support activities such as Oxfordshire Nature Catalyst Investment Fund to encourage landowners to bring to market Woodland Carbon Code accredited schemes situated in Oxfordshire.
23. Work with partners to explore and promote development of biochar facilities in Oxfordshire.
24. Work with Viridor and other large-scale emitters to make the case to government about the need for acceleration of national CDR infrastructure and markets.
25. Play a leadership role in promoting the need for market development, regulatory and financial frameworks for CDRs through supply chains, local, regional and national networks.

Growing Demand for CDRs:

26. With partners agree and champion a set of principles to guide the council's and other organisations' approach to Carbon Offsetting:
 - (a) That progressively develops the market for more durable CDRs
 - (b) That prioritises CDR, within Oxfordshire where it is possible, and seeks co-benefits to Oxfordshire' economy, health and natural environment
27. Commit to go 'Beyond Net Zero' on the council's estate emissions post-2030, including exploring allocating budget to make early purchase of CDRs to drive the market.

Financial Implications

28. Setting a new 'beyond net zero' target requires an additional and sustained investment in CDRs in perpetuity.
29. The council has an existing net zero target and is predicting circa 1000 tonnes of residual emissions – based on successful delivery of the council's investment programme, and government reaching their target for zero carbon grid by 2030. Investment in CDRs to meet the council's existing net zero target will decrease over time as hard to decarbonise assets at 2030 progressively become zero carbon over time as technologies develop.
30. At this stage there is no proposal to define the negative emissions target for a 'beyond net zero' policy. A future Cabinet report would agree the target and therefore identify the level of investment needed from 2030 onwards. To help understand the scale of investment the cost per tonne of CDR is circa £70 at current value (this is likely to increase over time). Should the council set a target of 1,000 tonnes of negative emissions the cost to the council would be £70,000 per annum in carbon credits purchased, in addition to those already required to reach net zero.
31. Should the council not agree, or sustain this investment, the council would be unable to meet a 'beyond net zero target'. Purchases in early years under this policy may need to be outside the county.
32. The Local Nature Partnership (LNP) is establishing a revolving loan scheme, the Oxfordshire Nature Catalyst Investment Fund, to help landowners to bring a portfolio of nature recovery and CDR projects to market readiness in Oxfordshire¹. This would also support delivery of the Local Nature Recovery Strategy. The LNP will need sufficient investment to establish this fund for this activity to take place. The council may choose to support the establishment of this fund through decisions taken in the budget setting process.
33. The waste management team is exploring an outline business case for Biochar. This work can only continue further if this exploratory work demonstrates a

¹ The Local Nature Partnership is developing Oxfordshire Nature Investment Catalyst Fund (ONCIF) to remove barriers to landowners in bringing to market Woodland Carbon Code and Biodiversity Net Gain schemes in Oxfordshire. ONCIF is a revolving loan scheme to landowners to bring a portfolio of nature recovery and CDR projects to market readiness in Oxfordshire.

commercial business case and therefore resource allocated to continue with feasibility.

Comments checked by:

Rob Finlayson, Strategic Finance Business Partner,

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Equality & Inclusion Implications

34. The council's climate vulnerability assessment shows the impacts of climate change are likely to disproportionately affect the most deprived areas of the County.
35. Supporting landowners who wish to bring forward land diversification projects such as investment in nature recovery and afforestation can directly support jobs in rural economies.
36. Afforestation can have a positive impact on air quality and a cooling effect in urban areas, supporting improved health and wellbeing. Opportunities will be sought to improve access to nature where this is possible.
37. Consideration will be given in the further development of these schemes to ensure any potential negative effects on a diverse range of communities can be both identified and mitigated. Examples include considering whether any existing access routes or perception of safety in these routes are affected and what mitigations are possible to avoid impacts on communities who may be disproportionately affected.

Sustainability Implications

38. The [Oxford Principles for Net Zero Aligned Carbon Offsetting](#) emphasize the importance of incentivising well thought out carbon removal offsetting, as a strategy to offset Hard to Decarbonise areas and not as a substitute for emissions reductions. The council already has a significant investment programme to take action to reduce emissions on its own estate. The council is now aiming for energy efficiency, renewables and electrification projects to take the council's emissions down to circa 1200 residual tonnes in 2030.
39. Committing to go 'beyond net zero' recognises that the world is not on track to reduce emissions on a trajectory to meet global agreements to keep temperatures within 1.5 degrees. CDRs can act as an emergency brake.
40. Where CDR is delivered through afforestation and biochar in Oxfordshire these may deliver additional benefits for flood resilience and access to nature.
41. CDR from 'Bioenergy with Carbon Capture' (BECCs) can have a large landtake and therefore is not the focus for this paper.

Risk Management

42. Building the market for CDRs will help address a risk in the council's ability to meet net zero on the council's own estate and in Oxfordshire.
43. With regards to setting an extended target 'beyond net zero' there are currently no other councils in the UK that have set such a target. This would make Oxfordshire a first-mover amongst local authorities.
44. With that however, there is no clear framework to guide the council on where to set a negative emissions target e.g. How many negative tonnes of carbon would the council commit to be credible in declaring themselves to be 'beyond zero'. The council therefore does not intend to set a specific target at this stage but will revisit this as the market develops and our net emissions fall towards zero towards 2030.
45. The council will need to develop an offsetting strategy and procurement strategy to purchase CDRs. The purchase of CDRs will be a new market for the council and may require specialist advice.
46. As markets are under-developed it is likely that if the council choose to invest in CDR early these may be outside of Oxfordshire.

Annex: Annex 1: Greenhouse Gas Removal (CDR) Technologies

Contact Officer: Sarah Gilbert, Head of Climate Action
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December 2024

Annex 1: Greenhouse gas removal (CDR) technologies

Nature Based Solutions	Applicability to Oxfordshire
<p>Afforestation and Reforestation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting trees and restoring forests to absorb carbon dioxide (CO₂). Trees sequester carbon through photosynthesis. 	<p>Highly applicable</p>
<p>Biochar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heating organic matter to high temperatures in a low oxygen environment produces a crystalline form of carbon that is added to soil and persists for hundreds of years. Enhances soil's ability to store carbon. Increases soil fertility, drought and flood resilience 	<p>Highly applicable</p>
<p>Soil Carbon Sequestration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practices like no-till farming and adding biochar improve soil carbon content. 	<p>Highly applicable</p>
<p>Ocean Fertilization/ Coastal Blue Carbon:</p>	<p>Not applicable to Oxfordshire</p>
<p>Engineered solutions</p>	
<p>Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combines bioenergy (e.g., burning biomass) with capturing and storing CO₂ emissions. Biomass absorbs CO₂ during growth, and BECCS prevents its release. 	<p>Some applicability however it is likely to have an unsustainable land take.</p> <p>Storage facilities are national infrastructure - likely located in the Northeast, Requires development of national transportation and storage network for CO₂</p>
<p>Enhanced Weathering</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crushed silicate rock (Basalt, Olivine) is spread on fields. The CO₂ dissolved in rainfall reacts with the rock, dissolving it, producing bicarbonate which eventually leaches into rivers and the oceans 	<p>Low/some applicability.</p> <p>Basalt not prevalent in Oxfordshire and would therefore require transport of rock and associated carbon /cost burden. Work needed to understand carbon balance of benefit</p>
<p>Direct Air Capture and Storage (DACCS):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Captures CO₂ directly from ambient air using specialized technology. The captured CO₂ can be stored underground. 	<p>Low applicability.</p> <p>As BECCs re storage and transportation facilities</p>

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Divisions Affected - All

CABINET

17 December 2024

Infrastructure Funding Statement 2023/24

Report by Director of Economy and Place

RECOMMENDATION

1. The Cabinet is **RECOMMENDED** to
 - a) Consider the content of the Infrastructure Funding Statement 2023/24
 - b) Approve the publication of the report onto the Oxfordshire County Council website
 - c) Delegate authority to make any minor amendments to the report prior to its publication to the Director of Economy & Place in consultation with the Chief Executive
 - d) Note the comments from the Place Overview & Scrutiny Committee set out at paragraph 15

Executive Summary

2. The Infrastructure Funding Statement is a statutory statement of fact to be reported annually, by 31 December 2024 on developer contributions secured, spent or received during the previous financial year, 1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024.
3. The Infrastructure Funding Statement will be published on the authority's website and shows that:
 - a) The county council secured 53 new planning obligations in 2023/24 for developer contributions worth £59m;
 - b) £33.5m funding was spent on projects in 2023/24;
 - c) £64.7m of developer contributions were received in 2023/24, mainly for education and transport;
 - d) Future service priorities to be funded either in full or part from developer contributions include new schools, school expansions and transport infrastructure. The projection for future spend in 2025/2026 is c.£60m;

- e) £241,000 was received in administration fees which contributes towards the service costs of monitoring the planning obligations and collecting developer contributions
- f) There is £261m of funding held to fund future projects; this includes funding received in 2023/24
- g) Of the funding that is held, £136.6m is committed to projects. The remainder will fund the delivery of other strategic and local infrastructure projects, which will inform the pipeline of future capital investment
- h) During the last three financial years from 2021/22 to 2023/24 £12,958 was repaid.

Infrastructure Funding Statement 2024

- 4. Local authorities are required to produce an Infrastructure Funding Statement on an annual basis in accordance with Schedule 2 of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as inserted by the 2019 regulations).
- 5. The reporting period is the previous financial year, so this statement covers the period 1 April 2023 to the 31 March 2024. The purpose of the Statement is to give policy makers and communities better insight into how developer contributions are supporting new development and local infrastructure priorities.
- 6. The report is broken down into different sections that cover new planning obligations entered into; funding of projects within the financial year; contributions received and future funding priorities.

New planning obligations entered

- 7. The county council secured 53 new planning obligations in 2023/24. The value of contributions secured from these planning obligations is £59m. The contributions are index linked and invoiced according to relevant trigger points in the delivery of the proposed developments.

Funding of projects

- 8. £33.5m of developer contributions was spent on projects in 2023/24. The majority of this was spent on education schemes such as school expansions or new builds.

Contributions received

- 9. £64.7m of developer contributions was received in 2023/24. The majority was for education, with transport the next highest level of receipts.
- 10. £241,000 was also received in administration fees which contributes towards the service costs of monitoring the planning obligations and collecting developer contributions.

Future funding priorities

11. The report identifies future service priorities to be funded either in full or part from developer contributions. These priorities include new schools, school expansions and transport infrastructure, namely the Connecting Oxford initiative; Oxford zero emission zone and local cycle and walking infrastructure plans.
12. The County Council continues to be effective in securing developer contributions for strategic and local infrastructure investments needed to deliver County Council priorities. Officers undertake regular monitoring and review of S106 spend including governance arrangements to ensure alignment with the County Council's capital programme and pipeline of projects.
13. To ensure that the Council is maximising delivery of schemes to utilise S106 funding, a project is underway to review the whole end to end process of S106 from negotiation through collection to pipeline delivery. The project outputs completed to date include:
 - A deep dive exercise has taken place to review all S106 held monies and to analyse agreements to identify where monies could be brought together to accelerate delivery of projects to the benefit of communities. As a result, it is expected that there will be an acceleration of use of funds from 2025/26, with a projected spend of c.£60m in 2025/2026 mainly through delivery of major education and transport projects. This is an increase from previous years, where delivery has typically been around £25m per year. This acceleration has resulted in the proportion of S106 monies that are identified for delivery through the County Council's Capital Programme increasing from around 40% in the 2023 IFS to around 50% in this year.
 - An audit of the S106 process has identified significant improvement opportunities relating to IT systems. There are three systems which have information separately relating to collection, pipeline and finance. The priority for the next phase of the S106 project is to have these three systems inter-operable before the end of March 2025. In addition, a S106 Dashboard has been trialled and will be rolled out which reports 'live' data of held monies across the County to enable quicker and more effective decision making.
 - A revised approach is being developed in relation to the way in which the Council accesses CIL monies collected in the relevant Oxfordshire CIL Charging Authorities. The revised approach will be framed around delivery of the Council's strategic infrastructure priorities which will ensure it is both maximised and also help in delivering key infrastructure projects. Cherwell District Council and West Oxfordshire District Council consulted on draft CIL Charging Schedules in Autumn 2024, raising the prospect that there will be universal CIL coverage across the County in the near future.

Corporate Policies and Priorities

14. Developer funding can be used to support corporate plan priorities providing the schemes that are to be funded meet with the terms of the planning obligation. Examples include, reducing the impact of climate change and protecting the local environment through transport projects referred to above and striving to give every child a good start in life through the provision and expansion of schools.

Comments from Place Overview & Scrutiny Committee

15. The Place Overview & Scrutiny Committee reviewed the draft statement on 13 November 2024 and made the following comments:
 - The draft statement was noted
 - Members raised significant concerns on the pace of delivery of infrastructure and the funds level of held funding
 - Integration of processes and IT systems is critical
 - Self-assessment tools should be used to evaluate and improve
 - Measures should be implemented to avoid delays in project delivery
 - Clarity on the release of the dashboard for access to live data is needed

Financial Implications

16. Developer contributions provide significant amounts of funding for the Council's capital programme. Prioritising the use of funds before any longstop dates are reached mitigates against the risk of repayment.

Comments checked by:

Filipp Skiffins, Assistant Finance Business Partner,
filipp.skiffins@oxfordshire.gov.uk (Finance)

Legal Implications

17. There are no new legal implications in this report. Legal agreements are used to secure developer contributions which must be spent in accordance with the terms of the agreement. This Infrastructure Funding Statement is required to be produced in accordance with the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended).

Comments checked by:

Jennifer Crouch, Principal Solicitor (Environment)
jennifer.crouch@oxfordshire.gov.uk (Legal)

Staff Implications

18. There are no new staffing implications within this report. The report is introducing the Infrastructure Funding Statement, which is an annual, statutory requirement for the council. The work undertaken to produce the report is achieved within existing resources.

Comments checked by: Alice Lorge, HR Business Partner,
alice.lorge@oxfordshire.gov.uk

Equality & Inclusion Implications

19. There are no equality and inclusion issues arising directly from this report. Equalities will be considered within service areas at the point at which funding is sought for a scheme.

Sustainability Implications

20. There are no sustainability implications from this report. Sustainability will be considered within service areas at the point at which funding is sought for a scheme.

Risk Management

21. There are reputational and financial risks to the Council through publication or non-publication of the report. Publication is a statutory duty. Whilst there are no defined penalties for failing to publish, the reputation of the council could be affected by a failure to publish.

Consultations

22. As the report is a statement of fact no consultations have been undertaken.

Robin Rogers, Director – Economy & Place

Annex: Infrastructure Funding Statement 2023/24
Background papers: None

Other Documents: None

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December 2024

Oxfordshire County Council

Infrastructure Funding Statement April 2023 to March 2024



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1. Introduction

1.1 Welcome to Oxfordshire County Council's Infrastructure Funding Statement (IFS). This document sets out income and expenditure relating to planning obligations secured under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) over the last financial year. It also sets out, amongst other things, the S106 planned expenditure priorities in the future.

1.2 Local authorities are required to produce an infrastructure funding statement on an annual basis in accordance with Schedule 2 of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as inserted by the 2019 regulations).

1.3 S106 planning obligations are used to mitigate the impacts of development to make the development acceptable in planning terms.

1.4 The IFS is in two parts. Part one reports on planning obligations secured, received and allocated during the period from 1st April 2023 – 31st March 2024. Part two reports on future county council infrastructure and service priorities expected to be fully or partly funded by S106 contributions.

1.5 The IFS has three appendices:

- Appendix 1: Funded projects for 2023/24
- Appendix 2: New planning obligations entered into in 2023/24
- Appendix 3: Developer contributions received but unspent in 2023/24

2. Summary Table

Service Area	Funding received in 2023/24	Funding spent in 2023/24	Funding held (Received across all years) ¹	Funding secured (across all years) expected to be received in future years
Education	42,725,823	25,402,384	155,042,779	193,461,595
Transport	20,904,178	7,713,109	86,154,664	122,473,398
Libraries	309,533	275,872	5,954,254	2,712,023
Adult Social Care	246,791	0	4,991,407	1,018,321
Countryside	221,975	197,448	1,755,689	2,242,112
Waste	268,993	0	5,589,786	979,958
Adult Learning	0	0	204,843	65,629
Museums	2,257	0	132,134	1,772
Minerals sites	42,351	4,360	747,244	0
Fire & Rescue	0	0	259,178	11,423
Biodiversity	0	0	0	266,160
Totals	64,721,901	33,593,173	260,831,978²	323,232,391

2.1 The summary table above shows the S106 funding received in 2023/24 and the funding that has been spent in each service area (this may have been received in earlier years).

2.2 This data can be further broken down as the funding that is held is not all for capital infrastructure. Of the £260,831,978 held £23.6m is for bus services, £691,000 is for travel plan monitoring and £778,000 is interest on late payments. The total held that is for infrastructure is £235,762,978.

2.3 There is further detail regarding the funding received in 2023/24 but unspent, the service areas it covers and the infrastructure it is allocated to in Appendix 3.

2.4 Appendix 1 gives details of the projects that have been funded through S106 during 2023/24. This funding may support all or part of a project and projects may run across several different financial years.

2.5 Appendix 2 – lists the planning obligations entered into during 2023/24 and provides a link to the associated planning application. This can be read in conjunction with Appendix 3 which gives the details of the infrastructure covered in each planning obligation.

2.6 Funding secured across all years expected to be received in future years, includes not just the funding from planning obligations entered in 2023/24 but those signed in previous years. Secured funding not received means the relevant trigger for payment has not yet have been reached. E.g., A library contribution may

¹ This includes £ of funds received in 2023/24 that were not spent in year

² This figure is broken down further in para 2.2 as not all the funding is for infrastructure projects

be due before the 500th occupation on a development site but that may not be reached until seven years after the planning obligation has been entered.

3. Policy Context

3.1 On 1st September 2019, amendments to the [Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010](#) came into force which require the county council to annually publish receipts and expenditure in relation to S106 contributions and CIL.

3.2 These regulations require local authorities to publish an annual infrastructure funding statement.

3.3 As the county council is not a CIL charging authority this statement will report primarily on S106 contributions plus information on CIL contributions allocated by our Local Planning Authority (LPA) partners, i.e., district councils.

3.4 LPAs may charge CIL and are required to report on receipts and expenditure in their own annual IFS. This is intended to improve transparency and publicise that development is accompanied and mitigated by infrastructure.

4. S106 and CIL definition and Oxfordshire position and process

What is S106?

4.1 Planning obligations under Section 106 of the [Town and Country Planning Act 1990](#) (as amended), are a mechanism which makes a development proposal acceptable in planning terms, which would not otherwise be acceptable. They are focused on site specific mitigation of the impact of development. They may take the form of land, specific works, or financial contributions.

What is CIL?

4.2 CIL is a non-mandatory charge which can be levied by local authorities on new development in their area. It can be an important tool for local authorities to use to help them deliver the infrastructure needed to support development in their area, particularly where strategic infrastructure is required to support growth.

4.3 CIL only applies in areas where a local authority has consulted on, and approved, a charging schedule which sets out its CIL rates and has published the schedule on its website. Most new development which creates net additional floor space of one hundred square metres or more, or creates a new dwelling, is potentially liable for the levy.

4.4 Currently, some LPAs in Oxfordshire have adopted a CIL charging schedule, some are in the process of adopting a CIL charging schedule, and some are continuing to collect just S106 contributions with no plans to move to CIL.

4.5 Table 1 below demonstrates the CIL charging status of the Oxfordshire LPAs and contains links to their published schedules:

Table 1 CIL and S106 position in Oxfordshire

LPA	CIL charging status
Oxford City	Adopted
Vale of the White Horse	Adopted
South Oxfordshire	Adopted
Cherwell	Not adopted
West Oxfordshire	Not adopted

5. Relationship between LPA's and Oxfordshire County Council for S106 and CIL

5.1 The County Council can seek planning obligations to mitigate impact provided they meet three tests set out in Reg 122 of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended).

5.2 In addition to S106 planning obligations the County Council may also seek and secure CIL from a LPA towards the cost of a project.

5.3 The main source of funding for education capacity is expected to be S106 rather than CIL .

6. CIL Funding

6.1 The OCC CIL allocations for the reporting period

SOUTH - £2,666,724.07

VALE - £1,948,326.70

7. Contributions received by Oxfordshire County Council

7.1 The county council is responsible for ensuring the provision of a range of services to our residents. We therefore seek S106 contributions and/or facilities from developments that would have an additional impact on service provision and that impact cannot be met by the current provision, including but not limited to:

- Adult Social Care
- Education
- Fire & Rescue
- Libraries
- Transport
- Waste
- Countryside

7.2 Planning obligations can be in the form of financial contributions, works on or off site and the provision of land.

7.3 Services are also provided by the district councils, such as affordable housing, waste collection and leisure and district councils may seek planning obligations towards their services.

7.4 Local Planning Authorities also consult with other infrastructure providers including highways England; the NHS; Police and the Environment Agency to understand the full infrastructure needs required to mitigate against the impact of a development.

Non- financial contributions

7.5 The County Council may also secure non-financial planning obligations. These may be in the form of land transfers to facilitate the delivery of infrastructure. For example, the County Council may request that a developer transfer land for the delivery of a new school. They may also be in the form of the provision of fire hydrants.

8. Part 1: S106 contributions received

8.1 This part addresses the requirements set out in [Schedule 2 of the Community Infrastructure Levy \(Amendment\) \(England\) \(No. 2\) Regulations 2019](#)

The reported year is from 1st April 2023 to 31st March 2024.

The total amount of money to be provided under any planning obligations which were entered into during the reported year

8.2 The County Council entered into 53 legal agreements during the financial year 2023/24. The value of contributions to be provided from these totals £59,390,684 before uplifting following indexation. Indexation will be applied at the point of payment. These contributions may not yet have been paid to the County Council. They are calculated and requested at agreed trigger points (for example on the commencement of development or when a certain number of occupations is reached). This means that payments could be phased over a number of years.

8.3 £64,721,901 was received in 2023/24. These contributions may either fund part or all of a project.

8.4 A large proportion of the funding received will fund new schools and school expansions to accommodate the increase in school aged children generated by new development. Funding also includes contributions for public transport, highway works, adult social care and library projects, amongst other things.

8.5 **Please see Appendix 2** - All new planning obligations entered into in 2023/24 for the full list of contributions.

Summary details of any non-monetary contributions to be provided under planning obligations which were entered into during the reported year

(ii) in relation to educational facilities, the number of school places for pupils which will be provided, and the category of school at which they will be provided.

8.6 There are agreements where there is an option for direct delivery. Not all of these have exercised that option at this stage.

The total amount of money (received under any planning obligations) which was allocated but not spent during the reported year for funding infrastructure

8.7 The County Council allocates all funding received. The total amount allocated to be spent in later years, from funds received in 2023/24 is £50,844,966

8.8 Where project funding comes from multiple sources or delivery of the project has a long lead-in period there is often a gap between funding allocation and spend.

The total amount of money (received under any planning obligations) which was spent by the authority (including transferring it to another person to spend)

8.9 The county council spent £33,593,173 from S106 during the reported year. This includes funding received in 2023/24 and earlier years.

Service	Number of projects	Total spend
Education	26	25,402,384
Libraries	8	275,872
Transport (inc bus services)	55	7,713,109
Countryside	11	197,448
Minerals sites	2	4,360
Total	102	33,593,173

Expenditure/Projects delivered

8.10 The county council delivered several projects funded either fully or partly through S106 contributions in the reported year. A selection of those projects is shown below. **A full list is shown in Appendix 1 – S106 expenditure 2023/24.**

Local authority area	Vale
Location	Grove
Project description	St John's CE Academy – primary phase (420 pupil places + nursery) Project delivered by developer
Date opened	September 2023
Funding	Funded by S106 planning obligations



Local authority area	South
Location	Thame
Project description	Lord Williams's School Wallingford School – completion of 1 form entry expansion, including a new 10-classroom block on the upper school site (total 150 additional school places) Project was delivered by the Thame Partnership Academy Trust
Date opened	September 2023
Funding	Funded by S106 planning obligations and CIL funding



Local authority area	Cherwell
Location	Bicester
Project description	Graven Hill Primary School New primary school (420 pupil places + nursery) Project delivered by developer
Date opened	September 2023
Funding	Funded by S106 planning obligations

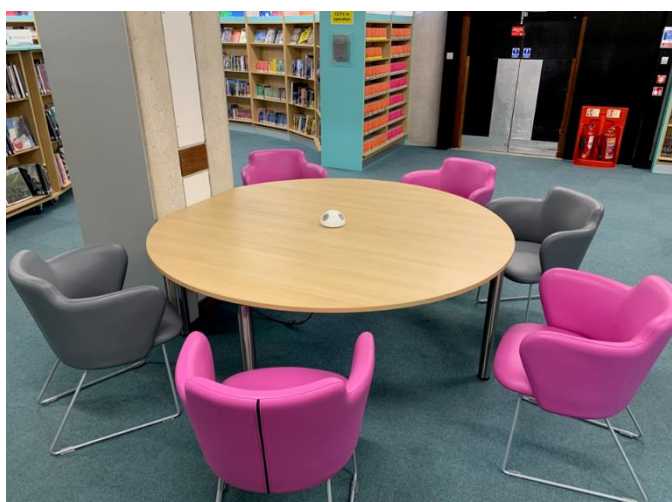


Image credit: Kier Construction

Local authority area		South
Location		Chinnor Library, Station Rd, Chinnor OX39 4PU
Project description		Complete refurbishment of the library space, including flooring, walls, heating, lighting and full replacement of all furniture including moveable shelving to increase capacity of the site. Increased book stock.
Date opened		March 2024
Funding		Funded by a combination of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S106 planning obligations • Decarbonisation funding (cavity wall insulation/heating/lighting etc).



Local authority area	South, Cherwell, West, Vale and City
Location	Abingdon, Didcot, Oxford, Thame, Headington, Witney, Cowley, Wantage & Bicester Libraries
Project description	Increased seating and study areas across multiple sites increasing the capacity of our libraries to support independent working, and to increase the comfort of our customers.
Date completed	January 2024
Funding	Funded by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S106 planning obligations



Local authority area	Cherwell
Location	Banbury and surrounding villages - a number of small pots of funding have been used within the Banbury locality to deliver projects that have helped communities at the very local level:
Project description	Traffic calming along the Milton Road in Adderbury as mitigation against increased traffic from new housing has been delivered, as well as extending the footway at the northern end of the village. The footway is along the A4260, north of the Gracewell Care Home, towards Banbury. A number of bus stops and bus shelters have also been delivered this year.
Date opened	Spring 2022
Funding	£53,500

Please see Appendix 3– Developer Contributions received but unspent 2023/24

8.11 No S106 monies were used to repay any money borrowed.

8.12 OCC received £241,371 in administration fees in 2023/24 to be used for monitoring in relation to the delivery of planning obligations.

8.13 The county council held £260,831,978 at the end of the reporting period. This includes £50,844,966 of funding that was received in 2023/24 and was not spent in year. S106 funding is closely monitored and robustly managed via a vigorous internal sign-off mechanism to ensure that it is used for the purpose identified within the original planning obligation.

8.14 This funding is allocated towards infrastructure or service delivery projects which may be:

- dependent on the delivery of cumulative housing sites to trigger demand.
- dependent on other funding mechanisms to support delivery.
- dependent on other processes to complete prior to project delivery, for example the transfer of land.
- large single projects for which delivery is already underway but for which funding has not yet been drawn down.

9. Part 2: Funding priorities for 2024/25 and future years

9.1 The information in this section outlines some key county council service future funding priorities. Each service's statutory obligations are explained to give context to the infrastructure priorities.

9.2 Infrastructure named below may be wholly or partly funded by developer contributions.

Overview of how priorities are made

9.3 In alignment with the [National Planning Policy Framework](#), the county council identifies and plans future infrastructure requirements at a very early stage through the local plan process. These infrastructure requirements are then set in local planning policy, supported by other relevant evidence base and documents such as Infrastructure Delivery Plans.

9.4 All sites usually generate the need for new infrastructure unless existing capacity exists. On strategic sites, the county council would generally expect the site to generate demand for new infrastructure to mitigate the development itself, such as a new school. The cumulative effect of smaller sites may also trigger the need for new infrastructure including a new school and in this instance contributions from relevant developments will be pooled to fund the project.

9.5 The county council works collaboratively to develop a joint working approach with our local planning authority partners to ensure provision of infrastructure is adequate for the revised need.

9.6 Infrastructure priorities are also guided by up-to-date or emerging policies including:

- Statutory requirements.
- Local plan representations.
- County council policies, including the Local Transport and Connectivity Plan
- The updated Oxfordshire Infrastructure Strategy (OxIS)
- Growth and Transport Plans.
- Transport planning supporting strategies, which support the Local Transport and Connectivity plan
- Service business plans.

9.7 The Oxfordshire Infrastructure Strategy (OxIS) was updated in 2021 and provides a framework for identifying and prioritising strategic infrastructure priorities. This report was taken to County Council Cabinet in February 2022 and they agreed to:

- endorse the OxIS Stage 1 as the framework for assessing and identifying strategic infrastructure priorities across the County to 2040, and

-endorse the use of the OxIS multi-criteria appraisal (MCA) as the basis for the ongoing assessment and prioritisation of infrastructure in relevant Council workstreams.

9.8 It is expected that schemes and infrastructure priorities identified in this report and any further updates are fed into future local plan and supporting documents.

9.9 The county council is developing an infrastructure pipeline project to monitor current project delivery on transport and identify need for future projects. In line with decisions from the County Cabinet in February, a pipeline assessment tool is being developed as part of this, based on the prioritisation framework within OxIS. This project will develop further detail for demand, funding and timing of project delivery to support growth.

9.10 Current delivery plans indicate that £24m will be spent on infrastructure projects in 2024/25 and £64M is forecast to be spent in 2025/26

County council services overview

9.11 An overview of some of the county council service areas that engage on infrastructure related growth matters is shown below. Further work on county council priorities through a pipeline of projects is currently in development.

Education

Statutory requirements

9.12 The county council has a duty to ensure that there are sufficient school places to meet the needs of the population now and in the future. Education provision includes nursery, primary, secondary and sixth form education, and special needs services and facilities

9.13 The county council acts as a commissioner of school places, ensuring there are a sufficient number of places through the expansion of existing or provision of new schools.

9.14 As part of the planning process for new developments, the county council assesses existing school place capacity against a variety of data sources including estimated pupil yield. If there is considered to be insufficient capacity in local schools to cater for the development, new schools are built, or existing schools are expanded.

Future priorities

9.15 Current projections show that Oxfordshire could require up to 23 new primary and 5 new secondary schools to meet the demands of growth over the next 10 years, as well as expansion of existing schools to meet the proposed scale of new housing growth across the county. These are outlined within our representations to Local Plans developed by our Local Planning Authority partners. The county

council also considers the provision of special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) places and if existing capacity will not be sufficient, appropriate provision will be created. Three new special schools are planned for delivery over the next five years, with another one already completed in January 2024.

9.16 Planning for the delivery of these school projects is firmly linked with the acceleration of housing supply. Officers work collaboratively with our local authority partners to monitor development progress and programme projects to ensure sufficient capacity is available to meet demand. Capital investment necessary for new and expanded schools required as a result of housing development is expected to be funded through Section 106 contributions. Where sufficient Section 106 contributions cannot be secured, CIL may also be used.

9.17 School place planning is complex and further information on how the authority meets the demand for school places can be on the Council's website; [Planning enough school places | Oxfordshire County Council](#)

Future projects relating to already permitted housing development include -

- Valley Park, Didcot – new primary schools, with the first due to open in 2026
- Banbury – new primary school and new secondary school
- Heyford Park – expansion of primary and secondary school capacity
- Wallingford - relocation and expansion of St Nicholas CE Infant School
- NE Didcot – secondary school and a further new primary School
- Grove – expansion of Grove CE Primary School as well as a further new primary School
- Special Education provision across the county, including new special schools in Faringdon and Didcot.

Early Years Education

Statutory requirements

9.18 Local Authorities are required to secure sufficient early years and childcare provision (Childcare Act 2016; Childcare Act 2006; Children and Families Act 2014; The Local Authority (Duty to Secure Early Years Provision Free of Charge) Regulations 2014); The Local Authority (Duty to Secure Early Years Provision Free of Charge) (Amendment) Regulations 2016; The Childcare (Early Years Provision Free of Charge) (Extended Entitlement) Regulations 2016)

- Sufficient childcare means securing the right type and volume of provision, so far as is reasonably practicable, for working parents, or parents who are studying or training for employment, for children aged 0-14 (up to 18 for a disabled child).

- Sufficient early years provision means families being able to access their free entitlement for qualifying 2, 3 and 4-year-old children.

From April 2024 the free entitlements started to increase for children in working families, starting with 15 hours a week for 2-year-olds and extending to include children from the term after they turn 9 months old in September 2024. The entitlement for these groups will extend to 30 hours per week from September 2025.

9.19 Early years education providers include nurseries, childminders, preschools, and playgroups. All registered childcare providers who care for children from 0 - 5 years old must comply with the Early Years Foundation Stage and register with Ofsted.

9.20 The county council has an additional statutory duty to ensure there is enough childcare for working parents. This covers children 0 – 14-year-olds (19 years for children with SEND) and includes out of school provision such as holiday clubs and after school clubs.

Future priorities

9.21 New housing developments impact on the availability of free early education and childcare places in the county, the county council therefore requires all new primary schools to include nursery provision. Where existing schools are being expanded additional early years places will be created through the expansion of nursery classes or the expansion of places in the private, voluntary and independent sector including day nurseries and pre-schools. The county council will also respond to changing government legislation as it impacts on the delivery model in securing these additional places.

9.22 The county council works to project future demand for places to align with growth and support Local Plans and monitors ongoing demand as development applications come forward. Capital investment necessary for new and expanded early education provision required as a result of housing development is expected to be funded through Section 106 contributions. Where sufficient Section 106 contributions cannot be secured, CIL may also be used.

Transport

Statutory requirements

9.23 The county council supports the delivery of safe, reliable journeys, sustainably, while balancing the needs of the assets, network operation and customers using the resources available.

9.24 In response to the climate emergency Oxfordshire County Council has published its declaration, “Climate Action for a Thriving Oxfordshire” setting out our commitment to be a zero-carbon organisation by 2030, and fully playing our part in creating a zero carbon Oxfordshire.

9.25 The county council has a number of transport aims and objectives in order to meet the challenge of a cleaner, greener and more sustainable county. We aim to:

- Identify, deliver and promote interventions and infrastructure that seek to reduce the proportion of journeys made by private car by making the use of public transport, walking and cycling more attractive.
- Increase the number of children walking, cycling or using public transport to travel to school, helping to improve health, increase physical activity and improve air quality.
- Improve public health and wellbeing by increasing levels of walking and cycling, reducing transport emissions and continually reducing the number of people killed or seriously injured on Oxfordshire’s roads.
- Procure and deliver the county council’s passenger transport services ensuring not only that the county council discharges its statutory and discretionary transport duties but that – in partnership with commercial operators – attractive, safe and sustainable bus services are provided in areas of significant growth.

Future priorities

9.26 Major projects are a joint ambition for the county council with our partner authorities and central Government. Key strategic projects will be supported to deliver wider growth ambitions.

9.27 For Oxford, the councils have put forward bold plans to reduce traffic levels across Oxford and which will tackle congestion, improve air quality and will make bus journeys quicker and more reliable. It will also enable more road space to be reallocated for walking and cycling improvements. Key schemes include traffic filters, a workplace parking levy, Zero Emission Zone and a package of public transport, walking and cycling improvements. The councils aim to start implementation with a traffic filter trial through an ETRO process in 2024.

9.28 The Central Oxfordshire Travel Plan has now been approved and provides an update on the Oxford Transport Strategy, aligning it with the recently adopted Local Transport and Connectivity Plan. The Oxford LCWIP is a detailed 10-year plan which sets out how to improve cycling and walking in Oxford. The plan includes a target to increase cycling in Oxford by 50% by 2031 and the evidence of how this is to be achieved.

9.29 In southern Oxfordshire the transport priorities are to deliver major schemes in the Didcot area to support the growth across both district areas. The projects include widening the A4130, Science Bridge (a new bridge over the railway),

Didcot to Culham river crossing and the Clifton Hampden bypass. These schemes have high quality walking and cycling routes integrated into them and will allow greater route choice for public transport.

9.30 As well as delivering major multi-modal schemes, we are also focussing on Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plans (LCWIPs). The Abingdon LCWIP was approved by delegated decisions in February 2023. We are working with SODC to produce the Didcot LCWIP. We will also commission work on the Wantage & Grove and Thame LCWIPs in 23/24. By producing LCWIPs this will enable us to focus S106 and CIL spend on schemes contained within them as well as seeking developers to directly deliver schemes where appropriate. We will also undertake a study to set out what Science Vale Active Travel Network Phase 2 should look like – again with a view to securing relevant S106 monies towards the delivery.

9.31 In the Cherwell and West locality area there will be a focus on continuing to spend the small pots on important local schemes and the larger funding allocations are being used to match fund other funding sources, such as the Housing & Growth Deal. There is a clear focus on delivering for active travel modes and the s106 funding will be used to meet these objectives where possible.

9.32 The County Council will aim to spend S106 monies collected for traffic calming in the village of Drayton. Some of S106 money collected for the traffic calming scheme has gone directly to the Vale of White Horse District Council, via a bi-partite agreement. The County Council will work with the District Council to transfer these funds. The County Council is working with Drayton Parish Councils to identify key areas and schemes to be delivered in the village.

9.33 The County Council adopted an updated Local Transport Plan in July 2022. The updated strategy called the Local Transport and Connectivity Plan (LTCP), to better reflect our strategy both for digital infrastructure and for connecting the whole county.

9.34 The LTCP outlines our long-term vision for transport and travel in the county and the policies required to deliver this. The LTCP vision and policies will be used to influence and inform how we manage transport and the types of schemes we implement.

9.35 The LTCP vision sets out that our goal is to deliver an inclusive and safe net-zero Oxfordshire transport system that enables all parts of the county to thrive. It will tackle inequality, be better for health, wellbeing and social inclusivity and have zero road fatalities or life-changing injuries.

9.36 It sets out that we plan to achieve this by reducing the need to travel, discouraging individual private vehicle journeys and making walking, cycling, public and shared transport the natural first choice.

9.37 The LTCP will be supported by a set of area and corridor strategies (to be developed in 2022/23) which will outline how the LTCP vision and outcomes are delivered across the county. They will create more detailed plans that can be used to guide future scheme development, funding bids, support and enable sustainable growth, responses to planning applications and developer contributions.

9.38 The economic and housing growth agenda for Oxfordshire will need to involve the creation of whole, new sustainable communities through 'place making', rather than just through provision of buildings and roads, if it is to be successful. The county council will continue to work with our local authority partners to achieve this.

9.39 The Council maintains and develops the council's Highway Asset Management Plan in line with governments 'Well Managed Highways' guidance and our Local Transport Plan. Programmes of work will be evidence driven using data and local intelligence to ensure a balance of managing the asset and delivering local community needs is achieved.

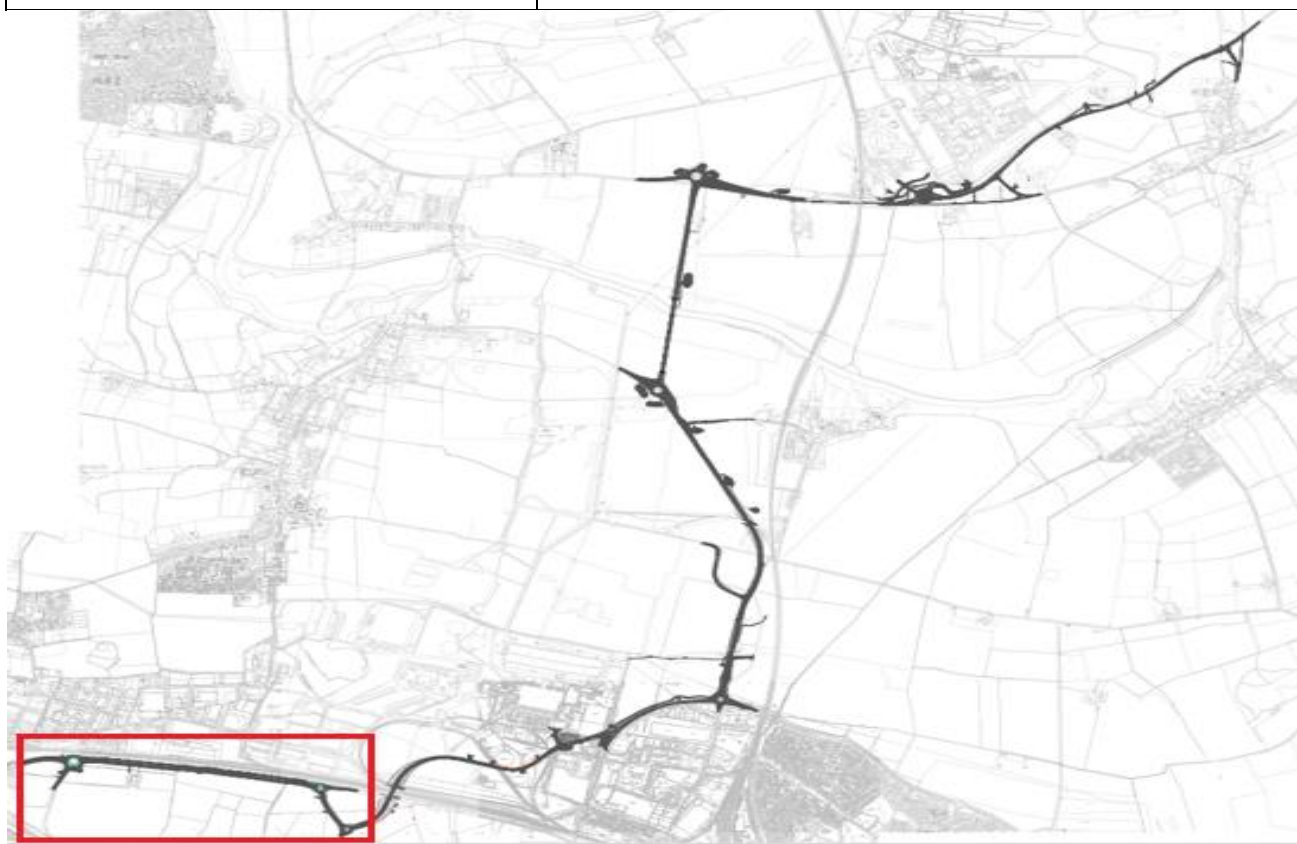
9.40 The Council's expenditure on public transport services and infrastructure is expected to increase significantly in the next few years. In 2020/21 the Council spent in excess of £2.2m on S106-funded bus services. Infrastructure improvements, such as new and improved bus stops associated with development, are also taking place at an exponential level. The continued success of the county demands improvements to the bus network and the Council has been successful in obtaining significant S106 contributions to meet this objective.

Local authority area	Banbury
Location	Tramway Road/Station Approach
Project description	this scheme will deliver a bus and taxi link past the station to improve bus journey times and improve connectivity, and a new access into the station car park to avoid car trips travelling through one of the most congested junctions in Banbury. These improvements will provide benefit to many residents to the south of Banbury and help to unlock housing growth.
Current stage	Preliminary design
Expected delivery date	TBC
Total cost	£4.2m (Housing & Growth Deal + S106)



Local authority area	Bicester
Location	London Road
Project description	Provision of a new cycleway from the junction with the A41 to the level crossing.
Current stage	Preliminary design
Expected delivery date	TBC
Total cost	£552,288
S106 contribution	£552,288 from two s106 agreements
Additional funding sources	None

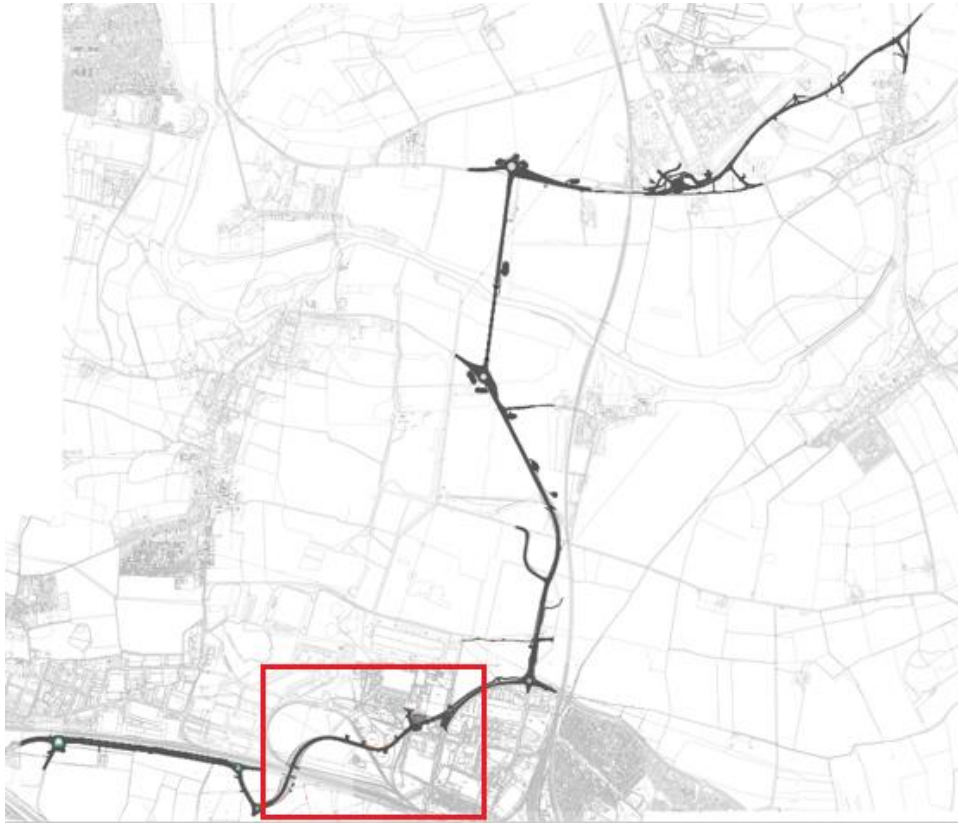
Local authority area	Vale of White Horse District Council
Location	Didcot
Project description	A4130 Dualling – Dualling the A4130 from the Milton Gate Junction eastwards to the 'old 4130 roundabout' including pedestrian and cycling infrastructure.
Current stage	Preliminary design
Expected delivery date	TBC
Total cost	£22,214,000
Funding sources	Part funded by S106 with forward funding from Housing Infrastructure Fund



Plan of scheme

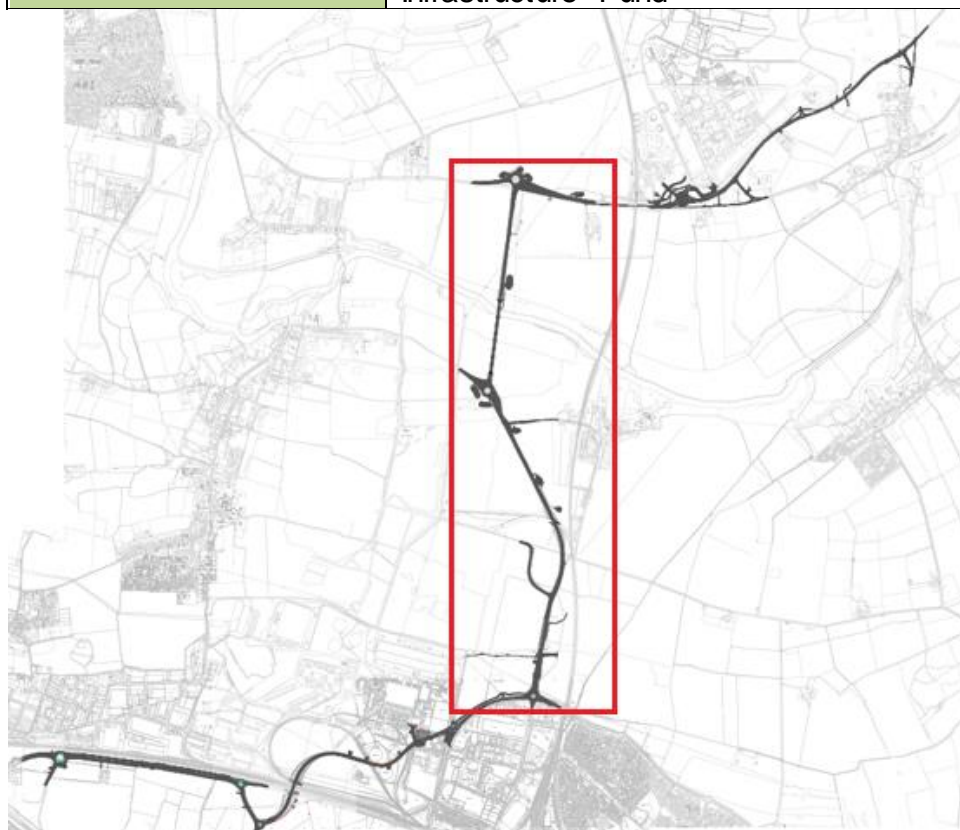
Local authority area	South Oxfordshire District Council/Vale of White Horse District Council
Location	Didcot
Project description	Didcot Science Bridge – A new road link from the new dualled section of the A4130, over the A4130, Great Western Mainline and Milton Road connecting back to the A4130 north of the Purchas Road roundabout, including pedestrian and cycling infrastructure.
Current stage	Preliminary design

Expected delivery date	TBC
Total cost	£57,995,000
Funding sources	Part funded by S106 with forward funding from Housing Infrastructure Fund



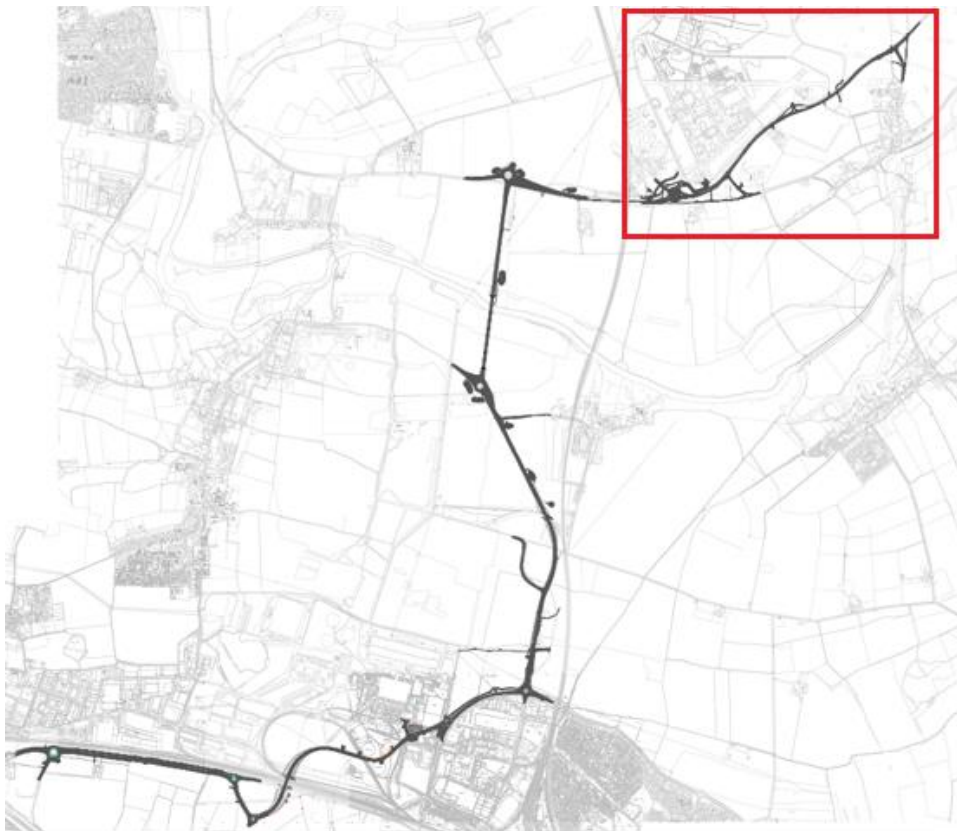
Plan of scheme

Local authority area	South Oxfordshire District Council/Vale of White Horse District Council
Location	Didcot and Culham
Project description	Didcot to Culham River Crossing – a new road including two new bridges, one over the River Thames and one over a private railway siding, between Didcot's A4130 Northern Perimeter Road Collett Roundabout to the A415 west of Culham Science Centre. The proposal also includes the provision of new and improved pedestrian and cycling facilities.
Current stage	Preliminary design
Expected delivery date	TBC
Total cost	£125,947,000
Funding Sources	Part funded by S106 with forward funding from Housing Infrastructure Fund



Plan of scheme

Local authority area	South Oxfordshire District Council
Location	Clifton Hampden Clifton Hampden Bypass-a new road between the A415, Abingdon Road, at the Culham Science Centre and B4015, Oxford Road, north of Clifton Hampden Village. Including the provision of new and improved pedestrian and cycling facilities
Current stage	Preliminary design
Expected delivery date	TBC
Total cost	£27,844,000
Funding	Part funded by S106 with forward funding from Housing Infrastructure Fund



Plan of scheme

Local authority area	Vale of White Horse District Council
Location	Wantage
Project description	Wantage Eastern Link Rd
Current stage	Construction commenced in August 2023
Expected delivery date	Summer 2024
Total cost	c£10m
S106 contribution	£8.224m
Additional funding sources	Housing Growth Deal. Housing Infrastructure Fund (Marginal Viability) from Homes England



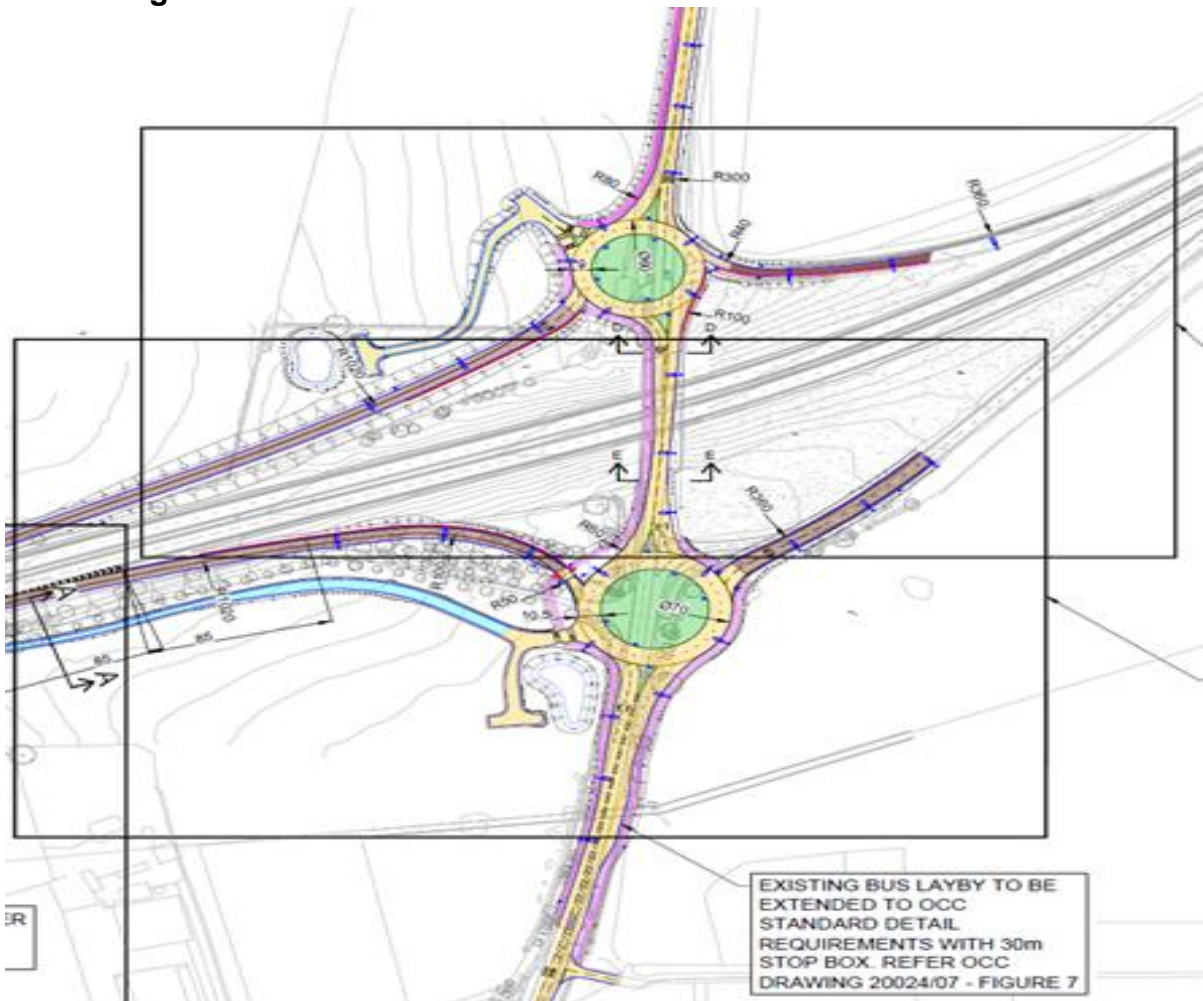
Plan of scheme (OCC are currently delivering the middle (green) section, The red and orange sections have been delivered by St Modwen, the developer of the Kingsgate residential development. The red and orange sections are on expected to open over the coming months (by the end of 2023)

Local authority area	Vale of White Horse District Council
Location	Lodge Hill, Abingdon
Project description	Reconfiguration of the Lodge Hill interchange to provide 'dumbbell' roundabout configuration and southbound slip roads. Will additionally include the re-provision of a private road, replacement lay-by parking along the A34 and traffic calming schemes along Sugworth Lane and Bagley Wood Road
Current stage	Detailed design on track to commence in November 2023 following expected appointment of a design and build contractor
Expected delivery date	October 2026
Total cost	£33.4 million
S106 contribution	£7.45 million
Funding Sources	MHCLG, Growth Deal & S106

Location Plan



Interchange Extract



Waste Disposal

Statutory requirements

9.41 Under the Environmental Protection Act 1990, the County Council is required to perform the statutory functions of the Waste Disposal Authority for Oxfordshire. This includes arranging for the disposal and recycling of Local Authority Collected Waste arising in the county, which is waste collected by the district and city councils in their role as Waste Collection Authorities, and waste received at Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs). The County Council is required to provide HWRCs in its area where residents may deposit their own household waste free of charge. There are currently 7 of these provided by Oxfordshire County Council.

Future priorities

9.42 Where appropriate, the County Council will require developers to mitigate the impact of housing developments on HWRCs by financially contributing through S106 planning obligations. The S106 calculation will be based upon the cost of providing the required total HWRC network acreage, the cost of providing the footprint and buildings and the total number of new dwellings proposed across Oxfordshire that are contributing to the increase in waste.

Adult Social Care

Statutory obligations

9.43 The County Council provides a range of services including promotion of wellbeing, commissioning care, and managing provider failure, and other service interruptions. We also provide information and advice to vulnerable people and their families and carers and assists with market-shaping, commissioning care and support services for people in need.

9.44 The County Council is principally governed by the [Care Act 2014](#) and the [Health and Social Care Act 2012](#) and applies to the population as a whole, not just those who are eligible to receive care services.

9.45 Although the County Council is not required to own or maintain housing, we do have a responsibility within the Care Act of ensuring that people with support needs are adequately and safely housed and in suitable living accommodation also offering and arranging day services or community-based activities: where linked to accommodation this is usually provided by housing associations or care home providers, with the care or support commissioned by OCC.

Future priorities

9.46 As Oxfordshire's population grows, ages and lives longer there are programmes underway for example Extra Care housing. Other specialist housing demand for residents such as adults with disabilities, which will grow with the rising population. Currently, the County Council ensures that needs are reflected in emerging Local Plan policies and will consider the use of S106 obligations to facilitate delivery as development sites come forward in the future.

Fire and rescue services!

Service overview

9.47 The County Council, in its capacity as the Fire and Rescue Authority (FRA), has statutory duties under The Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 to make provisions for:

- extinguishing fires
- protecting life and property in the event of fires
- rescuing and protecting people in the event of a road traffic collision
- rescuing and protecting people in the event of other emergencies.

The service operates from 25 fire stations, a headquarters building, a training and development centre, and additional sites providing support services.

9.48 FRAs need to collect information to assess risk in their areas as well as protect the health and safety of their workers. According to the Fire and Rescue National Framework for England each FRA must produce a Community Risk Management Plan (CRMP) that identifies and assesses all foreseeable fire and rescue related risks that could affect its community. The Oxfordshire CRMP is available via this link [CRMP](#)

Future priorities

9.49 Increases in population place additional demand on fire and rescue resources in terms of capital investment, equipment, and revenue budgets for firefighters, officers and support staff. There may be a need to build a new fire station, extend an existing fire station, extend communication infrastructures, or review staffing levels for example.

9.50 Fire hydrant provision forms part of the planning process, as explained earlier in this document. In the future, FRAs are including the use of fire suppression systems, particularly sprinklers, to protect the most at risk and vulnerable in society.

9.51 Currently, the County Council is working with our local authority partners to plan effectively for new or realigned capacity through Local Plans. This ensures that stations are in the right areas and involves engagement with adjoining authorities where demand overlaps county boundaries.

Libraries

Statutory requirements

9.52 The County Council has a duty to provide a comprehensive and efficient library service for everyone who lives, works, or studies in the county under the Public Libraries and Museums Act 1964.

9.53 The County Council is committed to maintaining and modernising its libraries to continue to meet the changing needs of service users and to cope with additional demand brought about by new development.

9.54 Libraries are no longer a place solely to borrow books. They function as a community hub offering services, events, and facilities to cater for a range of community needs.

Future priorities

9.55 The County Council's libraries are updated and improved to cope with additional demand brought about by increasing numbers of users resulting from housing growth.

9.56 Where additional capacity is required, libraries may be extended (or replaced) to allow more public access either by expanding the floor space, or converting existing space from an office, workroom or used as storage.

9.57 Where there is no viability to extend or increase space, libraries may also be reconfigured to:

- allow different types of customers to use them at different types of the day
- allow them to be used by community groups and/or paying organisations to deliver events.
- replace traditional large enquiry desks with smaller counters with the use of more flexible ICT to increase space for public use.
- increase provision of dedicated workspaces and study areas with new furniture to reflect the increased use of personal devices such as laptops and tablets.
- install technology that will enable library opening hours to be extended.
- install moveable shelving to offer greater flexibility in terms of how the space is used.

9.58 We work with our local authority partners through Local Plans and engagement on specific development applications to ensure that our local libraries

are fit for purpose and expanded and/or improved to meet new demand from growth locations.

9.59 We seek to continually update, modernise and improve our library facilities and services to reflect the changing needs of library users in Oxfordshire including its growing population.

Future Projects include

- Henley Library Refurbishment – complete internal refurbishment (to include new layout, movable furniture, books and decarbonisation works. Funded by CIL money and PSDSc3.
- Goring Library Refurbishment – internal refurbishment including recycled shelving, moveable shelves and books. Funded by CIL money.
- Deddington Library (phase 2) – improvements to the outside space at the rear of the building to enable this to be accessed and used by library customers. Planned for 2024-5

Heritage Storage Development Programme

9.60 In June 2022, the council approved a new strategy for Libraries and Heritage services. Within the strategy's action plan there was a commitment to review the current network of buildings in line with key emerging council strategies (most notably the Property and Assets Strategy, 2022), present budget pressures and future sustainability, local population and housing growth, and environmental considerations. The Heritage service needs to expand its storage capacity to meet ever growing pressures. As the county develops at a rapid rate and there is a legal and strategic duty to collect and preserve key records and artefacts, the current storage capacity has been exhausted and there is an urgent need to address the present pressure and with due consideration to known future requirements.

9.61 A feasibility project is underway to explore options to extend the Museums Resource Centre, delivering enough capacity to relieve current heritage collection storage pressures and deliver a further 25 years' worth of managed expansion space. The project will create an environmental and strategically sustainable solution to the services'/Council's present heritage storage issues and provide a suitable 'home' for the county's rich cultural heritage for many years to come.

Other Services

9.62 Other county council services which may be required as a result of growth include economic development; archaeology; green infrastructure and sustainable drainage systems. This list is not exhaustive. As planning obligations for these services are sought, they will be reflected in future editions of this document.

Appendix 1 – S106 expenditure funding used on projects 2023/24

NB – For schools this table shows the amount of S106 used, (rounded to the nearest £) on the project in the reporting period. It is not the total project cost of providing the pupil places. In many cases expansion capital projects are phased over more than one year, and the amount shown is only the expenditure in the reporting year.

William

Education

Location of spend	Scheme	Amount (£)
St Blaise Primary School, Milton	Expansion to 1FE	630,820
The Warriner School, Bloxham	Expansion by 2FE	33,000
Stanton Harcourt Primary School	Expansion to AN20	65,000
Wallingford School	Expansion by 2FE	378,000
William Morris Primary School, Banbury	Improvements to support 1FE	16,000
St Nicholas CE Primary School, East Challow	Provision of KS2 Accommodation	559,622
Blessed George Napier Catholic School	Expansion by 2FE	1,067,458
Lord Williams's School, Thame	Expansion by 1FE	422,903
Woodstock CE Primary School	Expansion to 2FE	1,650,722
North Leigh CE Primary School	Phase 2 to Expand to 1FE	605,410
Heyford Park School	Expansion by 1FE	71,000
Wood Green School	Expansion by 1FE	71,000
The Marlborough CE School, Woodstock	Expansion by 1FE	179,000

Folly View Primary School, Faringdon	Relocation and conversion from an infant school	290,000
Graven Hill Primary School, Bicester	New primary school	350,000
Sires Hill Primary Academy, Didcot	New primary school	4,152,000
Shrivenham Primary School	Relocation and expansion from 1FE to 1.5FE	3,467,445
St John's CE Academy, Grove	Primary phase of a new all-through school	911,000
St Nicholas CE Infant School, Wallingford	Relocation and conversion from an infant school	41,000
St Edburg's CE Primary School, Bicester	Expansion to 3FE	10,256,000
Heyford Park	New primary school	93,000
Barton Park Primary School	New primary school	9,000
Wantage Primary Academy	New primary school	1,000
Windrush CE Primary School, Witney	New primary school	9,000
Enstone Primary School		73,000

Libraries

Location of spend	Scheme	Amount (£)
Faringdon library	Faringdon Library Refurbishment	6,000
Bampton Library		8,000
Chinnor library	Chinnor Library Refurbishment	150,000
Bicester library		6,633
Deddington library	Library Yard Expansion	1,180
Chipping Norton library	Chipping Norton Library Small Refurbishment	30,500
Kidlington library		3,559
Countywide	Library furnishing enhancement programme	70,000

Transport

Location of spend	Scheme	Amount (£)
Bicester	Ploughley Road/A41 Junction, Bicester	458,336
Oxford	Eastern Arc Phase 1 (Access to Headington)	175,446
Bicester	Active Travel	27,094
Oxford	Active Travel	30,000
Oxford	Zero emission zone (pilot)	10,869
Oxford	Broad Street	87,581
Wantage	ELR	1,034,589
Milton Heights	Bridge	74,000
Oxford	Controlled parking zones	4,395
Banbury	Station cycle hub	50,000
Banbury	Compton Road car park	4,725
Middleton Stoney	Traffic calming	22,054
Banbury	Bloxham Road/Easington Road – safety improvements	311
Thame	Thame to Haddenham Cycle path	69,404
Steeple Aston	Vehicle activated speed signs	10,474
Woodstock	Bus Infrastructure	34,482
Sutton Courtenay	Traffic Calming	11,757
Bloxham	A361 bus shelter	20,413
Faringdon	Cycleway	162,380
Kingston Bagpuize	Zebra Crossing	88,287
Bus Route 6	Wolvercote-Oxford	98,133

Bus Route 11	Watlington- Chalgrove -Stadhampton-Oxford	116,142
Bus Route 17	Aylesbury-Launton-Bicester	86,359
Bus Route 23	Didcot-Wallingford-Henley	159,471
Bus Route 25	Heyford Park- Bicester	301,723
Bus Route 33	Wallingford-Didcot-Sutton Courtenay-Abingdon	20,550
Bus Route 35	Abingdon-Wallingford-Oxford	80,860
Bus Route 40	High Wycombe –Chinnor-Thame	37,459
Bus Route 45/95	45 Abingdon - Culham Science Centre - Berinsfield - Cowley/ 95: Didcot - Culham Science Centre	195,629
Bus Route 67	Wantage-East Challow-Stanford in the Vale-Faringdon	96,487
Bus Route 94	Harwell Campus - Chilton - Blewbury - East Hagbourne - Didcot	35,501
Bus Route 97/98	South Great Western Park - Didcot (now part of route X32), 98: North Great Western Park - Didcot, Milton Park and Harwell Campus (now numbered X34/X35)	518,312
Bus Route 121	Thame Town service	179,959
Bus Route 136	Cholsey-Wallingford-Benson	88,899
Bus Route 234	Witney - Minster Lovell - Carterton - Burford	165,448
Bus Route 275	High Wycombe –Chinnor-Oxford	60,548
Bus Route 320	Chinnor-Princes Risborough	4,800
Bus Route 411/418	411: Long Hanborough - Freeland - Eynsham, 418: Stanton Harcourt - Eynsham	66,000
Bus Route 488	Chipping Norton - Hook Norton - Milcombe - Bloxham - Banbury	83,280
Bus Route 800	(High Wycombe -) Henley - Shiplake - Reading	26,475

Bus Route 15/19	15/19 15: Witney – Standlake – Kingston Bagpuize – Abingdon, 19: Witney – Bampton – Carterton	125,019
Bus Route 29/H5	29: Bullingdon Prison – Ambrosden – Bicester; H5: John Radcliffe – Ambrosden – Bicester	266,666
Bus Route B3/B4/B5	B3 Longford Park-Banbury; B4 Hardwick Hill-Banbury; B5 Bretch Hill -Banbury	456,900
Bus Route B9	Warwick Road / Hardwick – Banbury	203,768
Bus Route S4	Banbury – Adderbury – Deddington – Tackley – Kidlington – Oxford	155,726
Bus Route S6	Swindon – Shrivenham – Faringdon – Kingston Bagpuize – Oxford	298,077
Bus Route S7	(Oxford -) Woodstock – Long Hanborough – Witney	93,176
Bus Route S9	Wantage – Grove – Oxford	326,893
Bus Route V19	Bledington – Wychwoods – Kingham – Chipping Norton	5,334
Bus Route X1	Oxford – Abingdon (- Grove – Wantage), 43: (Oxford -) Abingdon – Harwell Campus (- Wantage)	109,180
Bus Route X2	Didcot – Abingdon (- Oxford)	156,076
Bus Route X3	Barton Park – John Radcliffe – Oxford (- Abingdon)	190,894
Bus Route X32	Wantage – East Hendred – Harwell – Didcot (now numbered X35)	61,660

Bus Route X36	Didcot – Steventon – East Hanney – Grove – Wantage	463,756
Bus Route X40	Reading – Wallingford – Benson – Oxford	1,331

Countryside/Rights of Way

Location of spend	Scheme	Amount (£)
Adderbury		575
Cherwell Valley	Greenway phase 1	796
Ardley	ERF area	6,961
Heyford Park		120,639
Chinnor/Crowell		12,948
Witney/Greenway		111
Botley/Lime Road		31,439
Watchfield & Shrivenham		20,500
Faringdon		298
Chipping Norton		680
Millenium Common		2,500

Minerals & Waste

Location of spend	Scheme	Amount (£)
Oakley Wood	Annual Maintenance	1,360
Millenium Common		3,000

Appendix 2a - New agreements 2023/24- Planning Applications

Oxfordshire County Council Reference	Local Planning Authority	Planning Application	Link to LPA Website	Address
MI15	Vale of White Horse District Council	P22/V1121/O	Link to planning application	Land to the North of Milton Heights, Milton, Abingdon
MC06	Cherwell District Council	22/02104/F	Link to planning application	Relating to Land to rear of No.12 and South of Dismantled Railway Heath Close, Milcombe
LE02	West Oxfordshire District Council	22/03408/FUL	Link to planning application	Land at Leafield Technical Centre, Langley, Oxfordshire OX29 9EF
KI47	Cherwell District Council	23/00517/F	Link to planning application	New Science Park Land West of the Boulevard, Oxford Airport, Langford Lane, Kidlington OX5 1NZ
KI46	Cherwell District Council	23/00915/F	Link to planning application	Oxford Technology Park, Technology Drive, Kidlington, OX15 1GN
HA32	Vale of White Horse district Council	P22/V1787/FUL	Link to planning application	Land to the North of Thomson Avenue Harwell Campus, Didcot
GM03	South Oxfordshire District Council	P21/S0343/FUL	Link to planning application	Belmond Le Manoir aux Quat Saisons, Church Road, Great Milton, OX44 7PD

DC20	South Oxfordshire District Council	P23/S1398/FUL	Link to planning application	Former Site of Georgetown Filling Station, Broadway, Didcot, OX11 8SD
CT15	Cherwell District Council	23/00173/OUT	Link to planning application	Land south of Green Lane, Chesterton
CN35	West Oxfordshire District Council	23/00536/OUT	Link to planning application	Land south of Hit or Miss Farm, Banbury Road, Chipping Norton
CN34	West Oxfordshire District Council	22/02980/FUL	Link to planning application	Bliss, Brassey and Wilkins House, Hailey Avenue, Chipping Norton
CN33	West Oxfordshire District Council	22/03415/FUL	Link to planning application	Land at Enstone Airfield Chipping Norton
CN31	West Oxfordshire District Council	21/00508/FUL	Link to planning application	Heythrop Park Hotel, Heythrop, Chipping Norton OX7 5UE
BR69	Cherwell District Council	22/01829/OUT	Link to planning application	D1 Site (Employment Land) and Employment Access Road, Graven Hill, Bicester
BR68	Cherwell District Council	22/02922/F	Link to planning application	Land South West of Avonbury Business Park, Howes Lane, Bicester, OX26 2XR

BR67	Cherwell District Council	21/01630/OUT	Link to planning application	Land at NW Bicester, Charlotte Avenue, Bicester, Oxfordshire
BN90	Cherwell District Council	22/03452/F	Link to planning application	Land at OS Parcel 6920, East of Oxford Road & adjoining and South of Canal Lane, Longford Park, Banbury, Oxfordshire, OX15 4SZ
BN89	Cherwell District Council	22/02101/OUT	Link to planning application	Land South of Banbury Rise, Bretch Hill, Banbury, Oxfordshire (land South of Withycombe Farm)
BN88	Cherwell District Council	21/03639/F and 19/00895/REM	Link to planning application	OS Parcels 6741 And 5426 West Cricket Field North Wykham Lane Bodicote
BL16	Cherwell District Council	23/00065/OUT	Link to planning application	Land adjoining the North side of Ells Lane, Bloxham.
AT04	West Oxfordshire District Council	22/00986/FUL	Link to planning application	Land North of Cote Road, Aston, Bampton
AM10	Cherwell District Council	22/01976/OUT	Link to planning application	Os Parcel 3489 Adjoining And South West Of B4011, Allectus Avenue, Ambrosden
AB101	Vale of White Horse District Council	P22/V1273/FUL	Link to planning application	The Old Gaol Abingdon OX14 3HE

YA16	Cherwell District Council	21/03522/OUT	Link to planning application	Os Parcel 3673 Adjoining And West Of 161, Rutten Lane, Yarnton, OX5 1LT, , Cross Parish Boundary Application: Begbroke and Yarnton Parish Councils
WO21	West Oxfordshire District Council	22/01768/FUL	Link to planning application	1 Rye Grass, Woodstock
WO20	West Oxfordshire District Council	21/00189/FUL	Link to planning application	Land east of Hill Rise, Woodstock, Oxfordshire
WN41	Vale of White Horse District Council	P23/V0134/O	Link to planning application	Land at Crab Hill Land north of A417 and east of A338 Wantage OX12 7GQ
WI93	West Oxfordshire District Council	23/00469/FUL	Link to planning application	Abbots Diabetes Care, Range Road, Windrush Industrial Park, Witney, OX29 0YL
WI92	West Oxfordshire District Council	21/03342/OUT	Link to planning application	Land at Colwell Green, Witney
WC07	South Oxfordshire District Council	P20/S1984/FUL	Link to planning application	The Old Reservoir, Greenmore Hill, Woodcote
UH26	Cherwell District Council	21/04289/OUT	Link to planning application	OS Parcel 1570 Adjoining And West Of Chilgrove Drive And Adjoining And North Of, Camp Road, Heyford Park

UH25	Cherwell District Council	22/01311/M106	Link to planning application	Phase 9 Heyford Park, Upper Heyford
UH23	Cherwell District Council	21/03523/OUT	Link to planning application	Land at Heyford Grange Letchmere Farm Camp Road Heyford Park
UH22	Cherwell District Council	15/01357/F	Link to planning application	Land East of Larsen Road Heyford Park
TH45	South Oxfordshire District Council	P20/S4693/FUL	Link to planning application	Land at Windmill Road, Thame
TH44	South Oxfordshire District Council	P22/S4155/FUL	Link to planning application	Land lying to the West of Aylesbury Road, Thame and land known as H & C Pearce & Sons Limited, Aylesbury Road, Thame, OX9 3AU
SV15	Vale of White Horse District Council	P17/V3218/O	Link to planning application	Land at the White Horse Business Park, Ware Road, Stanford in the Vale, Oxfordshire
SC25	Vale of White Horse District Council	P21/V2682/O	Link to planning application	Land North of Hobbyhorse Lane, Sutton Courtenay, Oxon OX14 4BB
OX120	Oxford City Council	22/02969/FUL	Link to planning application	Land known as Littlemore House 33 Armstrong Road and Plot 18 Oxford Science Park Sanders Road Oxford Oxfordshire OX4 4FY

OX118	Oxford City Council	23/00693/FUL	Link to planning application	6-25 Pusey Lane and 19-21 St John Street and Rear of 7-11 St John Street, Oxford, OX1 2LF
OX117	Oxford City Council	23/00142/FUL	Link to planning application	Linton Lodge Hotel, 11-13 Linton Road, Oxford, Oxfordshire OX2 6UJ
OX115	Oxford City Council	22/03067/FUL	Link to planning application	Land known as Trinity House, John Smith Drive, Oxford Business Park, Oxford OX4 2RZ
OX114	Oxford City Council	23/02166/FUL	Link to planning application	BMW UK Manufacturing Ltd, Garsington Road, Oxford, OX4 6NJ
OX111	Oxford City Council	23/00405/OUTFUL	Link to planning application	Land at the District Centre, Blackbird Leys Road and Knights Road, Oxford
OX110	Oxford City Council	22/02168/FUL	Link to planning application	Land known as Plots 23 and 26, Oxford Science Park, Heatley Road, Oxford OX4 4GA
OX107	Oxford City Council	22/00949/FUL	Link to planning application	Cowley Gas Holder Station, Oxford Road, Oxford
OX105	Oxford City Council	21/01176/FUL	Link to planning application	Railway Lane, Littlemore, Oxford
OX104	Oxford City Council	23/01093/FUL	Link to planning application	20-24 Queen Street and 1-10 St Ebbe's, Oxford

OX102	Oxfordshire County Council	MW.0106/22	Link to planning application	Land at the North of Plot 27, The Oxford Science Park, Oxford
OX100	Oxford City Council	22/02661/FUL	Link to planning application	472-474 Banbury Road, Oxford
OB99	Oxford City Council	21/01261/FUL	Link to planning application	St Hilda's College, Cowley Place, Oxford OX4 1DY
NL10	West Oxfordshire District Council	22/02498/OUT	Link to planning application	Land (E) 438738 (N) 212506 Witney Road, North Leigh, Oxfordshire
ML04	West Oxfordshire District Council	22/03240/OUT	Link to planning application	Land South of Burford Road, Minster Lovell

Appendix 2b - New agreements 2023/24 – Contributions secured

Oxfordshire County Council Reference	Education	Transport	Waste	Countryside	Libraries
MI15		61,285			
MC06	240,898	39,655			
LE02			3,289		
KI47		81,189			
KI46		3,780			
HA32		37,918			
GM03		882,576		10,000	
DC20			3,101		
CT15	2,782,682	139,362	13,812	30,000	
CN35	44,871	107,128	8,456		
CN34			1,338		
CN33		512,653		230,000	
CN31		2,914			
BR69		714,088			
BR68		384,827		666	
BR67	7,687,792	4,403,294	49,799	50,000	
BN90		35,341			
BN89	2,313,391	264,308	23,490		
BN88	142,200	53,985			
BL16	225,606	33,990	2,819		
AT04	517,098	45,320	3,758		

AM10	706,281	99,723	7,047	25,000	
AB101		1,951			
YA16	8,100,990	4,300,239	50,738	250,000	
WO21		20,394	3,477		
WO20	1,986,433	1,451,054		30,000	
WN41	1,809,426	526,661		25,000	
WI93		209,558			
WI92	977,562	405,236	7,047		
WC07	79,263				
UH26	3,311,599	2,615,119	21,611		12,485
UH25		332,536			
UH23	347,761		2,913		3,348
UH22	1,019,159	1,141,559	8,362		9,559
TH45	132,105	32,147			
TH44	193,708	23,793	1,973		
SV15		2,563			
SC25	948,919	714,508	16,443	55,000	
OX120		309,502			
OX118		3,652			
OX117		1,825			
OX115		472,898			
OX114		3,110			
OX111	116,663	149,266	27,624		
OX110		1,439,955			
OX107		44,340			
OX105		113,714	8,456		
OX104		8,180			
OX102				40,000	

OX100		85,446			
OB99		1,741			
NL10	364,819	117,315	5,168		
ML04	1,701,778	153,712	12,591		
TOTALS	35,751,004	22,585,310	283,312	745,666	25,392

Appendix 3 - Developer Obligations, received but unspent 2023/24

EDUCATION

Oxfordshire County Council Reference	Location	Infrastructure the funding is allocated to	Amount (£)
AD19	Adderbury	Primary education	424,173
AD19	Adderbury	Secondary education	156,386
SC12	Sutton Courtenay	Primary education	52,456
SC12	Sutton Courtenay	Secondary education	34,763
SC12	Sutton Courtenay	Special educational needs	2,947
HA27	Harwell	Secondary education	318,846
BR32	Bicester	Primary education	271,382
AM08	Ambrosden	Primary education	581,828
BN68	Banbury	Secondary education	408,362
WO18	Woodstock	Secondary education	927,518
WO18	Woodstock	Temporary transport	54,373
BR45	Bicester	Primary education	919,490
BR45	Bicester	Secondary education	1,291
WI89	Witney	Primary & Nursery education	530,662
WI89	Witney	Secondary education	487,090
WI89	Witney	Special educational needs	42,043
BN67	Banbury	Primary Education	628,244
DE03	Deddington	Primary education	111,577
DE03	Deddington	Secondary education	66,127
DE03	Deddington	Early years	25,839
BN57	Banbury	Secondary education	1,064,458

BN57	Banbury	Special Educational Needs	98,784
LH10	Long Hanborough	Primary Education	111,554
LH10	Long Hanborough	Nursery Education	22,967
AB89	Abingdon	Secondary Education	4,536,000
WC06	Woodcote	Secondary Education	91,640
GR28	Grove	Primary Education	406,666
BR21	Bicester	Primary Education	14,040
GR27	Grove	Primary Education	1,078,075
GR27	Grove	Secondary Education	6,080,217
GR27	Grove	Special Educational Needs	691,108
AB90	Abingdon	Primary Education	1,599,029
FW03	Fritwell	Secondary Education	72,728
EC07	East Challow	Primary Education	151,898
EC07	East Challow	Nursery	104,693
AM08	Ambrosden	Primary Education	198,252
DE03	Deddington	Primary Education	58,661
DE03	Deddington	Secondary Education	99,126
DE03	Deddington	Early Years	26,036
DI88	Didcot	Primary Education	1,354,414
DE05	Deddington	Primary Education	118,609
DE05	Deddington	Early Years	52,139
DE05	Deddington	Secondary Education	194,811
MI08	Milton	Secondary Education	1,446,973
AT02	Aston, Bampton	Primary Education	113,168
AT02	Aston, Bampton	Secondary Education	173,880
UH20	Upper Heyford	Primary and Nursery	106,017
UH19	Upper Heyford	Primary & Nursery Education	400,346

UH19	Upper Heyford	Secondary Education	302,184
UH19	Upper Heyford	Special Needs Education	67,281
BN57	Banbury	Special Educational Needs	98,784
BN88	Banbury	Primary Education	124,717
BN88	Banbury	Secondary Education	13,904
BN88	Banbury	Special Educational Needs	3,578
FA35	Faringdon	Secondary Education	785,342
MR15	Marcham	Primary Education	337,644
MR15	Marcham	Secondary Education	357,375
GR27	Grove	Primary Education	1,078,075
GR27	Grove	Secondary Education	6,080,217
GR27	Grove	Special Educational Needs	691,108
DC11	Didcot	Primary Education	455,598
DC11	Didcot	Secondary Education	317,561
DC11	Didcot	Special Educational Needs	41,881

TRANSPORT

Oxfordshire County Council Reference	Location	Infrastructure the funding is allocated to	Amount (£)
AM08	Ambrosden	towards the costs of capacity enhancement at the junction of the A41 and Ploughley Road	73,700
BN84	Banbury	towards enhancements to public transport in the vicinity of the Site (Land South of Overthorpe Road and Adjacent to the M40, Banbury Oxfordshire)	235,285
TH24	Thame	towards the cycle route between Thame and Haddenham and Thame Parkway Rail station or	19,035

		towards other projects to improve pedestrian and cycle connections in and around Thame	
OB91	Oxford	toward relocation and upgrading of side road treatment on St Luke's Road	41,735
BN68	Banbury	towards the improvements of East- West strategic movements along the Warwick Road corridor covering the roundabout junctions with A422 Ruscote Avenue and Orchard Way	112,307
BN68	Banbury	towards sustaining and developing the local bus service that offers Connectivity between the Site (Warwick Road, Banbury) and Banbury Town Centre	85,511
HP05	Harpsden	towards the Improvement of bus services serving the Site and operating to Henley-on-Thames and/or Reading	104,969
HP05	Harpsden	towards bus infrastructure on the A4155 Reading Road In the vicinity of the Site Including bus stop poles, flags and markings and a shelter	13,490.32
TH38	Thame	towards the improvement of bus services serving Thame	337,164
WO18	Woodstock	towards the cost of delivering the A44 corridor Oxford park and ride car park as set out in the Oxford Transport Strategy	106,563
WT19	Shrivenham	towards the provision of additional signage and traffic; towards the provision or improvement of bus stops along adjacent to the Site on Highworth Road and Faringdon Road management works in the vicinity of the Site.	71,642
WT19	Shrivenham	towards public transport services serving Shrivenham.	394,039
WN36	Wantage	for the improvement of Public Transport Services serving Wantage	66,844

SB01	Sibford Ferris	towards a new bus shelter and hardstanding for the existing bus stop on Main Street, Sibford Ferris	25,850
SB01	Sibford Ferris	towards the consultation for the alteration of the speed limit on Hook Norton Road and provision of a footway from pedestrian access on Hook Norton Road to the existing footway network	6,230
BR45	Bicester	towards the improvement of bus services serving Graven Hill	332,416
BR45	Bicester	Improvements to transport infrastructure within the area	1,414,825
WI89	Witney	towards the provision of active travel measures between the development and the rest of Witney	20,639
WI89	Witney	towards improvement of public transport services serving the Site	75,747
BN84	Banbury	towards enhancements to public transport in the vicinity of the Site	59,756
DE03	Deddington	towards the improvement/provision of bus services serving Deddington	19,249
BN68	Banbury	towards sustaining and developing the local bus service that offers Connectivity between the Site and Banbury Town Centre	11,331
BN57	Banbury	towards strategic transport schemes at A4260 Upper Windsor Street/A460 Cherwell Street/Swan Close Road junction; towards the costs of new bus stop infrastructure on White Post Road, Oxford Road and within the Site and a commuted sum for maintenance thereof	239,576
AB89	Abingdon	towards the delivery of the Lodge Hill south facing slips onto the A34 at North Abingdon	2,205,284

EG01	East Hagbourne	towards improvements to bus services serving East Hagbourne	85,224
MC05	Milcombe	for the purposes of providing or improving bus services and or their frequency which serve the Development.	4,962.05
GR28	Grove	towards improved bus services in the Grove area	162,919
WI77	Witney	towards delivering enhancements to the existing public transport services to the Site	110,542
WL08	Watlington	towards costs and expenses associated with the provision and construction of the Watlington Edge Road including but without limitation costs and expenses associated with design and supervision and administrative expenses	425,591
OB86	Oxford	Controlled Parking Zone & Roadworks	826,516
WT19	Shrivenham	towards the provision or improvement of bus stops adjacent to the Site on Highworth Road and Faringdon Road	35,821
WT19	Shrivenham	towards public transport services serving Shrivenham	394,039
WI91	Witney	new bus shelters at two existing bus stops on Burford Road, including a set of premium rout pole, flag and timetable cases.	27,363
CG02	Chalgrove	towards bus stops, shelters and associated infrastructure on High Street, Chalgrove.	71,373
CT11	Chesterton	towards enhancements to public transport in the vicinity of the Site	96,314
CT12	Chesterton	towards the provision of a new public bus service linking the site to Bicester town centre and railway stations	256,397

DE03	Deddington	towards the improvement/provision of bus services serving Deddington	19,249
DE05	Deddington	towards the supply and installation of a solar-powered vehicle activated sign	5,786
DE05	Deddington	towards improvements to the bus service that connects Deddington to Banbury and Oxford	18,366
CH22	Chinnor	towards improved public transport in Chinnor	85,814
BL15	Bloxham	Traffic regulation orders on Bloxham Grove Road and Banbury Road	6,274
WH06	Wheatley	towards the costs of enhancing bus services serving the Site	28,540
CM10	Clifton Hampden	toward pedestrian and cycle improvements in the area local to the Site	325,000
CM10	Clifton Hampden	toward the improvement of local bus services to Culham Science Centre, including but not limited to improved services to Cowley, Berinsfield, Abingdon and Didcot	303,050
MI08	Milton Heights	towards the improvement of bus services serving Milton Heights	47,370
MI08	Milton Heights	towards the provision of a bridge for pedestrians and cyclists across the A34 in the vicinity of the Site	200,000
UH20	Upper Heyford	Local weight restriction and village traffic calming	61,666
TH38	Thame	towards the improvement of bus services serving Thame	93,650
RA02	Radley	towards improvement works to the NCN 5 Cycle route between Sandford Lane and Eastern By-pass Road.	641,794
HP05	Harpsden	towards bus infrastructure on the A4155 Reading Road In the vicinity of the Site Including bus stop poles, flags and markings and a shelter	13,490
HP05	Harpsden	towards the Improvement of bus services serving the Site and operating to Henley-on-Thames and/or Reading	53,059

WN36	Wantage	for the improvement of Public Transport Services serving Wantage	66,844
OB98	Oxford	the provision of a pair of OCC standard 2-bay Cantilever Shelter bus stops with flagpole and information case unit including their design and supervision	17,049
OX107	Oxford	the provision of enhanced cycling infrastructure in the vicinity of the site	45,280
AB90	Abingdon	towards works for the improvement or maintenance of the Lodge Hill A34 south facing slip road	453,565
DI88	Didcot	Towards a new bridge	1,395,273
DI88	Didcot	for the provision and/or improvement of public transport services serving the Site	1,047,934
WA33	Wallingford	towards the improvement of bus services along the A4074 corridor	17,593
WI93	Witney	towards improvements and maintenance of walking and cycling infrastructure	254,862
UH25	Upper Heyford	highway improvements to accommodate the traffic generated by development	12,156
UH19	Upper Heyford	towards the provision of bus services serving Upper Heyford to and from Bicester	365,675
BN88	Banbury	toward provision and/or improvement of bus services between Banbury and the Site	33,543
BN88	Banbury	towards provision and/or improvement of transport infrastructure at the A4260 Upper Windsor Street A4260 Cherwell Street/Swan Close Road junction	20,442
AT04	Aston/Bampton	For the maintenance or improvement of bus services serving the Site	50,518
UH25	Upper Heyford	Towards the Contribution" provision and maintenance of bus stop infrastructure serving the Site	12,156
OX115	Oxford	towards the improvement of public transport services within the vicinity of the Land	468,428

AD19	Adderbury	towards the provision of two sets of bus stop poles and premium route standard flags, and bus shelters	4,221
AD19	Adderbury	towards the enhancement of public transport bus services on the A4260 serving the site	54,264
GR27	Grove	for the provision and/or improvement of public transport services serving the Site	693,203
RA03	Radley	towards the cost of the Lodge Hill South facing Slips scheme	546,210
AB89	Abingdon	towards the delivery of the Lodge Hill south facing slips onto the A34 at North Abingdon	1,094,734
WO21	Woodstock	towards the support of the current bus service level	24,025

LIBRARIES

Oxfordshire County Council Reference	Location	Infrastructure the funding is allocated to	Amount (£)
SC12	Sutton Courtney	libraries including core book stock serving the Site including at Abingdon and Central library	37,017
AB89	Abingdon	towards capacity improvements at Abingdon Library	166,390
MI08	Milton Heights	towards expanding improving or relocating Didcot Library	90,950
DE03	Deddington	towards library infrastructure (including book stock) serving Deddington	4,854
DE05	Deddington	towards expansion of capacity at Deddington Library including the provision of additional book stock	5,166

ADULT SOCIAL CARE

Oxfordshire County Council Reference	Location	Infrastructure the funding is allocated to	Amount
SC12	Sutton Courtney	day care facilities serving the Site	33,746
BR45	Bicester	adult day care serving the Site	95,746
AB89	Abingdon	towards capacity improvements at Abingdon Resource & Well Being Centre	35,689

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Oxfordshire County Council Reference	Location	Infrastructure the funding is allocated to	Amount
SC12	Sutton Courtenay	the reduction in use and the recycling of waste	28,892
WI89	Witney	towards the expansion and efficiency of household waste recycling centres serving the Site	6,823
CN34	Chipping Norton	provision (including but not by way of limitation design and/or supervision) towards expansion and efficiency of Household Waste Recycling Centres in the vicinity of the Site and/or any other measures which achieve similar benefit	1,338
GR27	Grove	towards the provision and/or improvement of the strategic waste management infrastructure at Stanford in the Vale (or its replacement) and serving the Site	227,793
WO21	Woodstock	towards the expansion and efficiency of household waste recycling centres	4,146

COUNTRYSIDE

Oxfordshire County Council Reference	Location	Infrastructure the funding is allocated to	Amount
WT19	Shrivenham	towards improvements to public rights of way and adjoining ways between the Site and the village centre.	25,791
AB89	Abingdon	towards off-site mitigation measures on public rights of way within the vicinity of the Site	86,840
DU06	Ducklington	towards the purposes from time to time of the Lower Windrush Valley Project	17,845
OX102	Oxford	towards the costs associated with the widening and surfacing of Public Right of Way 281/1/40	40,000
AD19	Adderbury	towards access mitigation measures on the footpaths to east and north of the site (Adderbury Footpaths 13, 6, 5 and 24 and Bridleway 9) including works such as surface improvement, signage and furniture along the routes	25,706

ADULT LEARNING

Oxfordshire County Council Reference	Location	Infrastructure the funding is allocated to	Amount

MUSEUMS

Oxfordshire County Council Reference	Location	Infrastructure the funding is allocated to	Amount
SC12	Sutton Courtenay	the County Museum Resources Centre, Standlake	2,257

MINERALS SITES

Oxfordshire County Council Reference	Location	Infrastructure the funding is allocated to	Amount
SH01	Sipton on Cherwell	for the management and maintenance of the Site	21,175

FIRE & RESCUE

Oxfordshire County Council Reference	Location	Infrastructure the funding is allocated to	Amount

BIODIVERSITY

Oxfordshire County Council Reference	Location	Infrastructure the funding is allocated to	Amount

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