

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

Improving access to services and facilities for all

Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule

Consultation document

October 2018

Building a world-class city for everyone



Introduction

- 1 In 2010 the Government introduced the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) as the preferred mechanism for securing developer contributions towards infrastructure to support growth in an area. The regulations which introduced CIL also require planning obligations to be scaled back to cover only site-specific obligations.
- 2 The City Council was a front runner in adopting its current CIL Charging Schedule in October 2013 but it is important that the CIL charges are reviewed to ensure that the Council is maximising funding towards infrastructure. The City Council's intention is to consider increasing the CIL rates to ensure that CIL can make a meaningful and needed contribution to the infrastructure needs of Oxford.
- 3 The City Council is also in the process of producing the Local Plan 2036. It is therefore prudent to review the Charging Schedule at the current time so that it can be demonstrated how the Charging Schedule and associated Regulation 123 list will support delivery of the Local Plan 2036.
- 4 The City Council is a charging authority under CIL legislation and is undertaking consultation on this Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule with a view to adopting the new schedule in 2019. The purpose of this consultation is to seek views on the proposed rates of CIL as set out in the Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule.
- 5 The consultation period runs from 2nd October 2018 to 30th October 2018.
- 6 The Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule is supported by the following evidence documents:
 - *A Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP)* which sets out infrastructure requirements to support the delivery of the Local Plan 2036. This will be finalised for the publication of the Proposed Submission stage of the Local Plan in Summer 2018. It has been informed by the Oxfordshire Infrastructure Strategy (OxIS).
 - *An Economic Viability Study* has being undertaken by consultants and is a critical piece of evidence to assist in determining the most appropriate level for the CIL tariff. It considers burdens placed upon new development through the Local Plan 2036, such as affordable housing requirements.
 - *An Infrastructure Funding Gap (see appendix 1 of the IDP)* statement compares the likely CIL income from anticipated new developments with the cost of infrastructure identified in the draft Infrastructure Delivery Plan. It confirms that CIL will not generate sufficient funds to pay for all of the major infrastructure needs identified in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
- 7 The Council will consider the responses to this consultation and will prepare a Draft Charging Schedule for further consultation in 2018.

The Community Infrastructure Levy

- 8 Oxford City Council is the charging authority for the purpose of Part 11 of the Planning Act 2008 and the CIL Regulations 2010 as amended.
- 9 The Community Infrastructure Levy is a tariff in the form of a standard charge on new development, which in Oxford is set by the City Council to help the funding of infrastructure. It is intended to supplement, or top up, other sources of funding to widen infrastructure delivery.
- 10 Most development has some impact on infrastructure and should contribute to the cost of providing or improving infrastructure. The principle behind CIL is for those who benefit financially from a planning permission to pay towards the cost of funding the infrastructure needed to support development.
- 11 CIL will improve Oxford City Council's ability to mitigate the cumulative impacts on infrastructure from most developments; unlike the former system of planning obligations which tended to affect mainly larger developments. Being charged on a per square metre basis, CIL charges are proportional to the scale of the development.
- 12 In investing in the infrastructure of the area, CIL is expected to have a positive economic effect on development in the medium to long term.
- 13 The City Council must set CIL rates in a Charging Schedule and can implement these, having undertaken two stages of consultation and an Examination in Public followed by adoption. The 2014 amendments to CIL Regulations Part 3, Regulation 14 mean that when setting CIL rates, the Council must strike an appropriate balance between the desirability to fund infrastructure through CIL and the potential effect (taken as a whole) of the levy on the economic viability of development in the area where CIL charges apply. When considering infrastructure costs, the Council needs to estimate the cost of infrastructure to support development and take into account other sources of funding.

CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended), Part 3, Regulation 14:

'14.—(1) In setting rates (including differential rates) in a charging schedule, a charging authority must strike an appropriate balance between—
(a) the desirability of funding from CIL (in whole or in part) the actual and expected estimated total cost of infrastructure required to support the development of its area, taking into account other actual and expected sources of funding; and
(b) the potential effects (taken as a whole) of the imposition of CIL on the economic viability of development across its area.
(2) In setting rates in a charging schedule, a charging authority may also have regard to actual and expected administrative expenses in connection with CIL to the extent that those expenses can be funded from CIL in accordance with regulation 61...'

- 14 Regulation 13 of the CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended) makes provision for the setting of differential rates for different geographical areas, different development types/uses,

and development size or a combination of them. Any differential rate should be justified by economic viability evidence.

- 15 The term ‘taken as a whole’ indicates that economic viability evidence is used to show that CIL rates can be borne by most development across Oxford. It does not mean that CIL rates can be borne by each and every development. The City Council has used evidence in the Economic Viability Study to inform appropriate CIL rates.
- 16 Infrastructure and economic viability evidence supporting the Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule illustrates that an appropriate balance between funding infrastructure and economic viability has been sought.

Proposed CIL Charges

- 17 The Economic Viability Study assesses the viability of development in Oxford. The Study shows that the ability of development to support a CIL charge varies by type of development.
- 18 The infrastructure needs for strategic developments are often more complex and at a grander scale than for smaller sites. For these developments it is also important that funding is in place to deliver their key infrastructure as it will enable development of sites critical to Oxford’s housing and employment growth. The Council is proposing a nil CIL rate for strategic sites larger than a particular threshold of C3 dwellings (tbc).
- 19 The proposed CIL rates are shown in Table 1 which also lists strategic sites subject to nil CIL charges. These strategic sites are expected to contribute towards infrastructure through S106 agreements.
- 20 CIL will be charged in pounds sterling (£) at differential rates according to the type of development set out in the schedule below:

Table 1

The CIL rates	
Development type	CIL Rate/m²
A1 Shops	£200
A2 Financial and professional services	£200
A3 Restaurants and cafés	£200
A4 Drinking establishments	£200
A5 Hot food takeaways	£200
B1 Business	£50
B2 General industrial	£50
B8 Storage or distribution	£50
C1 Hotels	£50
C2 and C2A Residential institutions and Secure Residential Institution	£50
C3 Dwellinghouses*	£200
C4 Houses in multiple occupation	£200

Student accommodation	£200
D1 Non-residential institutions	£50
D2 Assembly and leisure	£50
Strategic sites (threshold tbc), including:	£0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northern Gateway • others sites tbc 	(sites expected to contribute to infrastructure through S106)
All development types unless stated otherwise in this table	£50 standard charge

C3 includes self contained sheltered accommodation and self-contained graduate accommodation
See Annex 1 for reference to Use Classes guide

CIL liability

21 Development liable for CIL payment comprises:

- Development that creates 100m² or more of new build floor space measured as Gross Internal Floor Area (GIA).
- Development of less than 100m² new build GIA that results in the creation of one or more dwellings.
- The conversion of a building that is no longer in lawful use.

22 Liability to pay CIL on qualifying developments applies whether development requires planning permission or is enabled through permitted development orders (General Permitted Development Order, Local Development Orders, Neighbourhood Development Orders, Enterprise Zones)¹

CIL exemptions

23 CIL charges will not be levied on:

- Development that creates less than 100m² of new build floor space measured as GIA and does not result in the creation of one or more dwellings;
- Buildings into which people do not normally go, or a building into which people go only intermittently for the purpose of inspecting or maintaining fixed plant or machinery²;
- Buildings for which planning permission was granted for a limited period.
- Affordable housing, subject to an application by a landowner for CIL relief (CIL regulation 49);
- Development by charities for charitable purposes subject to an application by a charity landowner for CIL relief (CIL regulation 43) (mandatory charitable relief);
- Self build (CIL regulation 42A and 54A³).

24 A charging authority can choose to offer discretionary relief to a charity landowner where the greater part of the chargeable development will be held as an investment, from which the profits are applied for charitable purposes (CIL regulation 44).

¹ Regulations 5 and 9 of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 as amended

² Regulation 6 (2) of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 as amended

25 It can also choose to offer exceptional circumstances relief (CIL regulation 55) on the basis of an unacceptable impact on the economic viability of a development, and where the exemption of a charitable institution from liability to pay CIL would constitute State aid (CIL regulation 45) and would otherwise be exempt from liability under regulation 43.

26 In Oxford City discretionary charity relief or exceptional circumstances relief is not available (CIL regulations 44, 45 and 55).

Calculating the chargeable amount

27 The City Council will calculate the amount of CIL chargeable in accordance with regulation 40 of the Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) Regulations 2014. Refer to Annex 2 for an extract of this regulation.

28 The relevant rate (R) for each development type is shown in the Charging Schedule above and the Gross Internal Area (GIA) is measured and calculated in accordance with the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) Code of Measuring Practice. Annex 3 sets out an extract of RICS code.

29 The chargeable amount will reflect inflation by being index linked to RICS' Building Cost Information Service 'All-in Tender Price Index'.

30 Amended CIL Regulations mean that for Section 73 applications to vary an existing planning condition, CIL will only be payable upon any increase in chargeable floorspace from the section 73 application/permission³.

Netting off existing floor space

31 In certain circumstances, where a development includes the demolition of an existing building, the existing Gross Internal Area (GIA) can be deducted from the proposed floorspace. These deductions in respect of demolition or change of use will only apply where the existing building has been in continuous lawful use⁴ for at least six months in the 3 years prior to the development being permitted and is still in situ on the day planning permission is granted.

32 Oxford City Council may deem the Gross Internal Area (GIA) of a building to be zero where there is not sufficient information, or no information of sufficient quality, regarding the GIA of an existing building or whether it is in lawful use.

Liability for CIL

³ Regulation 42A and 54A of the Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) Regulations 2014

⁴ 'in-use building' means a building which (i) is a relevant building and (ii) contains a part that has been in use for a continuous period of at least six months within the period of three years ending on the day planning permission first permits the chargeable development' (Regulation 40(11) of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended))

33 Once planning permission is granted, CIL regulations encourage any party, (such as a developer submitting a planning application, or a landowner), to take liability to pay the CIL charge. CIL liability runs with the land. If no party assumes liability to pay before development commences, land owners will be liable to pay the levy.

Payment of CIL

34 The default position is that CIL payment is due within 60 days of the commencement of development; however in some cases CIL is due immediately.⁵ For some developments, instalments may be permitted in accordance with the City Council's Instalments policy. Annex 4 of this document sets out an Instalments Policy.

Payments in kind

35 In circumstances where the liable party and Oxford City Council agree, payment of the levy may be made by transferring land. The agreement cannot form part of a planning obligation, must be entered into before the chargeable development is commenced⁶ and is subject to fulfilling the following:

- the acquired land is used to provide or facilitate the provision of infrastructure within Oxford;
- the land is acquired by Oxford City Council or a person nominated by Oxford City Council;
- the transfer of the land must be from a person who has assumed liability to pay CIL;
- the land has to be valued by an independent person agreed by Oxford City Council and the person liable to pay CIL;
- 'Land' includes existing buildings and other structures, land covered with water, and any estate, interest, easement, servitude or right in or over the land.

Collection of CIL

36 Oxford City Council is the collecting authority for the purpose of Part 11 of the Planning Act 2008 and CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended).

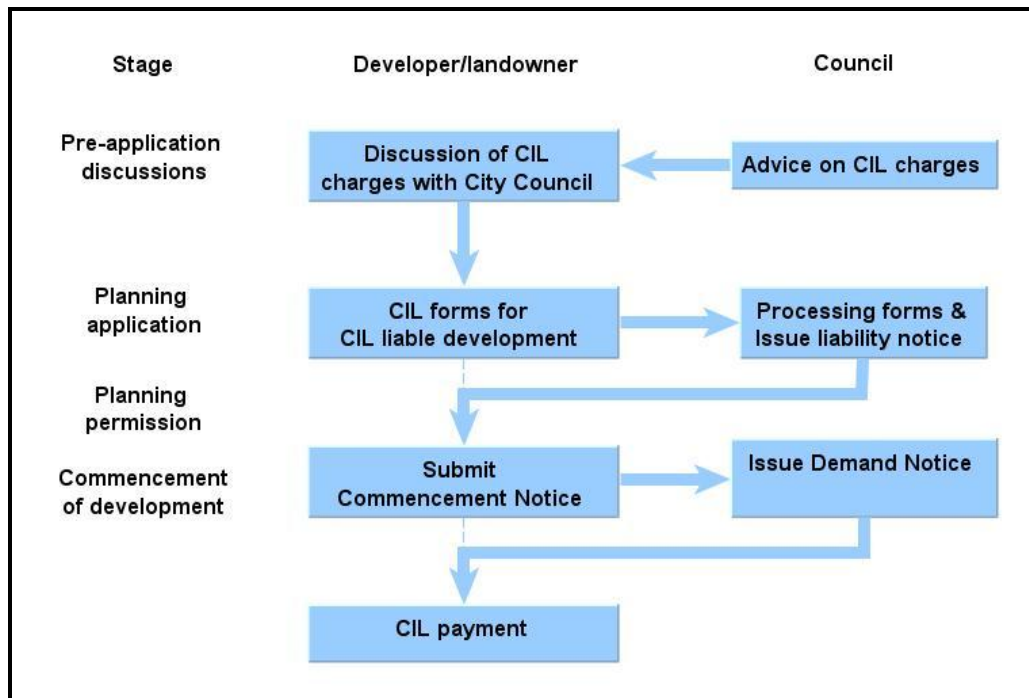
37 When planning permission is granted, Oxford City Council will issue a liability notice setting out the amount payable, and the payment procedure.

38 In the case of development enabled through permitted development orders, the person(s) liable to pay will need to consider whether their proposed development is chargeable, and to issue Oxford City Council a notice of chargeable development.

39 The diagram below illustrates a summarised version of the collection process.

⁵ Payments are due immediately where no party assumes liability and/or no commencement notice is submitted before commencement. Where this occurs the developer does not get the benefit of payment by instalments.

⁶ Regulation 73 (6)(d) of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 as amended.



Appeals

- 40 A liable person can request a review of the chargeable amount by the charging authority within 28 days from the issue of the liability notice. CIL Regulations allow for appeals on:
- the calculation of the chargeable amount following a review of the calculation by the City Council.
 - disagreement with the City Council’s apportioned liability to pay the charge.
 - any surcharges incurred on the basis that they were calculated incorrectly, that a liability notice was not served or the breach did not occur.
 - a deemed commencement date if considered that the date has been determined incorrectly.
 - against a stop notice if a warning notice was not issued or the development has not yet commenced.

41 A person aggrieved by the levy (or attempt to levy) of a distress can appeal to the Magistrates Court.

Spending CIL revenue

42 CIL revenue will be spent on the infrastructure needed to support development in Oxford. Oxford City Council will publish on its website a list of infrastructure projects or types of infrastructure that may be wholly or partially funded by CIL. This list is known as the Regulation 123 list.

- 43 Oxford City Council will publish annual reports showing, for each financial year:
- How much has been collected in CIL;
 - How much has been spent;
 - The infrastructure on which it has been spent;
 - Any amount used to repay borrowed money;

- Amount of CIL retained at the end of the reported year.

44 It is the Government's intention to allow for a proportion of CIL to be passed to Parish Councils and Neighbourhoods⁷. 15% of CIL receipts in parished areas are to be passed to the relevant Parish Council. In unparished areas, this 15% would be held by the City Council and spent in accordance with the wishes of the community. The proportion would rise to 25% in areas with adopted Neighbourhood Plans.

Administration fee

45 Oxford City Council will use 5% of the CIL revenue to fund the administration costs of the Levy.

CIL and Section 106 agreements

46 Unlike Section 106 (S106), the levy is to provide infrastructure to support the development of an area, not to make individual planning applications acceptable in planning terms. It breaks the link between a specific development site and the provision of infrastructure and thus provides greater flexibility for delivery of infrastructure when and where it is needed.

47 Section 106 agreements and Section 278 Highways Agreements will continue to be used to secure site-specific mitigation and affordable housing. In some instances, S106 agreements may be used in strategic development sites needing the provision of their own specific infrastructure for which delivery may be more suitably dealt with through S106s. These are set out in Table 1.

48 The City Council will not be able to secure Section 106 contributions for infrastructure that they propose to fund through CIL (those projects set out in the Regulation 123 list). This is to avoid double charging and provide confidence on infrastructure funding to the community, developers, investors and infrastructure providers.

49 The Affordable Housing and Planning Obligations SPD will be reviewed upon adoption of this new Charging Schedule. The SPD will make it clear what infrastructure is to be covered by CIL (in line with the Regulation 123 list) and what will still be required through planning obligations.

⁷ Set out in Regulation 59A of the Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) Regulations 2013

Annex 1 - Guide to Use class Order definitions

The following list is based on the Government's guide to Use Classes as shown in their planning and building regulations online resource 'The Planning Portal'. It is not a definitive source of legal information.

- **A1 Shops** - Shops, retail warehouses, hairdressers, undertakers, travel and ticket agencies, post offices (but not sorting offices), pet shops, sandwich bars, showrooms, domestic hire shops, dry cleaners, funeral directors and internet cafes.
- **A2 Financial and professional services** - Financial services such as banks and building societies, professional services (other than health and medical services) and including estate and employment agencies.
- **A3 Restaurants and cafés** - For the sale of food and drink for consumption on the premises - restaurants, snack bars and cafes.
- **A4 Drinking establishments** - Public houses, wine bars or other drinking establishments (but not night clubs) including drinking establishments with expanded food provision.
- **A5 Hot food takeaways** - For the sale of hot food for consumption off the premises.
- **B1 Business** - Offices (other than those that fall within A2), research and development of products and processes, light industry appropriate in a residential area.
- **B2 General industrial** - Use for industrial process other than one falling within class B1 (excluding incineration purposes, chemical treatment or landfill or hazardous waste).
- **B8 Storage or distribution** - This class includes open air storage.
- **C1 Hotels** - Hotels, boarding and guest houses where no significant element of care is provided (excludes hostels).
- **C2 Residential institutions** - Residential care homes, hospitals, nursing homes, boarding schools, residential colleges and training centres.
- **C2A Secure Residential Institution** - Use for a provision of secure residential accommodation, including use as a prison, young offenders institution, detention centre, secure training centre, custody centre, short term holding centre, secure hospital, secure local authority accommodation or use as a military barracks.
- **C3 Dwellinghouses** - this class is formed of 3 parts:
 - C3(a) covers use by a single person or a family (a couple whether married or not, a person related to one another with members of the family of one of the couple to be treated as members of the family of the other), an employer and certain domestic employees (such as an au pair, nanny, nurse, governess, servant, chauffeur, gardener, secretary and personal assistant), a carer and the person receiving the care and a foster parent and foster child.
 - C3(b): up to six people living together as a single household and receiving care e.g. supported housing schemes such as those for people with learning disabilities or mental health problems.
 - C3(c) allows for groups of people, (up to six), living together as a single household. This allows for those groupings that do not fall within the C4 HMO definition, but which fell within the previous C3 use class, to be provided for i.e. a small religious community may fall into this section as could a homeowner who is living with a lodger.
- **C4 Houses in multiple occupation** - small shared houses occupied by between three and six unrelated individuals, as their only or main residence, who share basic

amenities such as a kitchen or bathroom.

- **D1 Non-residential institutions** - Clinics, health centres, crèches, day nurseries, day centres, schools, art galleries (other than for sale or hire), museums, libraries, halls, places of worship, church halls, law court. Non residential education and training centres.
- **D2 Assembly and leisure** - Cinemas, music and concert halls, bingo and dance halls (but not night clubs), swimming baths, skating rinks, gymnasiums or area for indoor or outdoor sports and recreations (except for motor sports, or where firearms are used).
- **Sui Generis** - Certain uses do not fall within any use class and are considered 'sui generis'. Such uses include: betting offices/shops, pay day loan shops, theatres, larger houses in multiple occupation, hostels providing no significant element of care, scrap yards. Petrol filling stations and shops selling and/or displaying motor vehicles. Retail warehouse clubs, nightclubs, launderettes, taxi businesses, amusement centres and casinos.

Source: Planning Portal <http://www.planningportal.gov.uk>

**PART 5
CHARGEABLE AMOUNT**

Calculation of chargeable amount

40.—(1) The collecting authority must calculate the amount of CIL payable (“chargeable amount”) in respect of a chargeable development in accordance with this regulation.

(2) The chargeable amount is an amount equal to the aggregate of the amounts of CIL chargeable at each of the relevant rates.

(3) But where that amount is less than £50 the chargeable amount is deemed to be zero.

(4) The relevant rates are the rates, taken from the relevant charging schedules, at which CIL is chargeable in respect of the chargeable development.

(5) The amount of CIL chargeable at a given relevant rate (R) must be calculated by applying the following formula—

$$\frac{R \times A \times I_p}{I_c}$$

where—

A = the deemed net area chargeable at rate R, calculated in accordance with paragraph (7);

I_p = the index figure for the year in which planning permission was granted; and

I_c = the index figure for the year in which the charging schedule containing rate R took effect.

(6) In this regulation the index figure for a given year is -

(a) the figure for 1st November for the preceding year in the national All-in Tender Price Index published from time to time by the Building Cost Information Service of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors(1); or

(b) if the All-in Tender Price Index ceases to be published, the figure for 1st November for the preceding year in the retail prices index.

(7) The value of A must be calculated by applying the following formula—

$$G_R \cdot K_R \cdot \left(\frac{G_R \times E}{G} \right)$$

where—

G = the gross internal area of the chargeable development;

G_R = the gross internal area of the part of the chargeable development chargeable at rate R;

K_R = the aggregate of the gross internal areas of the following—

- (i) retained parts of in-use buildings, and
- (ii) for other relevant buildings, retained parts where the intended use following completion of the chargeable development is a use that is able to be carried on lawfully and permanently without further planning permission in that part on the day before planning permission first permits the chargeable development;

E = the aggregate of the following—

- (i) the gross internal areas of parts of in-use buildings that are to be demolished before completion of the chargeable development, and
- (ii) for the second and subsequent phases of a phased planning permission, the value E_x (as determined under paragraph (8)), unless E_x is negative, provided that no part of any building may be taken into account under both of paragraphs (i) and (ii) above.

(8) The value E_x must be calculated by applying the following formula—

$$E_P - (G_P - K_{PR})$$

where—

E_P = the value of E for the previously commenced phase of the planning permission;

G_P = the value of G for the previously commenced phase of the planning permission; and

K_{PR} = the total of the values of K_R for the previously commenced phase of the planning permission.

(9) Where a collecting authority does not have sufficient information, or information of sufficient quality, to enable it to establish that a relevant building is an in-use building, it may deem it not to be an in-use building.

(10) Where a collecting authority does not have sufficient information, or information of sufficient quality, to enable it to establish—

(a) whether part of a building falls within a description in the definitions of K_R and E in paragraph (7); or

(b) the gross internal area of any part of a building falling within such a description, it may deem the gross internal area of the part in question to be zero.

(11) In this regulation—

“building” does not include—

(i) a building into which people do not normally go,

(ii) a building into which people go only intermittently for the purpose of maintaining or inspecting machinery, or

(iii) a building for which planning permission was granted for a limited period;

“in-use building” means a building which—

(i) is a relevant building, and

(ii) contains a part that has been in lawful use for a continuous period of at least six months within the period of three years ending on the day planning permission first permits the chargeable development;

“new build” means that part of the chargeable development which will comprise new buildings and enlargements to existing buildings;

“relevant building” means a building which is situated on the relevant land on the day planning permission first permits the chargeable development;

“relevant charging schedules” means the charging schedules which are in effect—

(i) at the time planning permission first permits the chargeable development, and

(ii) in the area in which the chargeable development will be situated;

“retained part” means part of a building which will be—

(i) on the relevant land on completion of the chargeable development (excluding new build),

(ii) part of the chargeable development on completion, and

(iii) chargeable at rate R.”

(1) Registered in England and Wales RC00487.

Annex 3 – How to measure Gross Internal Area

Oxford City Council will use the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS)'s Code of Measuring Practice to measure or check the Gross Internal Area (GIA) of a development and calculate or confirm its relevant CIL rate. The guide below is based on RICS' Code of Measuring Practice (6th edition, with amendments), the full Code of Measuring Practice is available in RICS website at <http://www.rics.org>

GIA is the area of a building measured to the internal face of the perimeter walls at each floor level.

Including:

- Areas occupied by internal walls and partitions
- Columns, piers, chimney breasts, stairwells, lift-wells, other internal projections, vertical ducts, and the like
- Atria and entrance halls, with clear height above, measured at base level only
- Internal open-sided balconies, walkways, and the like
- Structural, raked or stepped floors are property to be treated as a level floor measured horizontally
- Horizontal floors, with permanent access, below structural, raked or stepped floors
- Corridors of a permanent essential nature (e.g. fire corridors, smoke lobbies)
- Mezzanine floor areas with permanent access
- Lift rooms, plant rooms, fuel stores, tank rooms which are housed in a covered structure of a permanent nature, whether or not above the main roof level
- Service accommodation such as toilets, toilet lobbies, bathrooms, showers, changing rooms, cleaners' rooms, and the like
- Projection rooms
- Voids over stairwells and lift shafts on upper floors
- Loading bays
- Areas with a headroom of less than 1.5m*
- Pavement vaults
- Garages
- Conservatories

Excluding:

- Perimeter wall thicknesses and external projections
- External open-sided balconies, covered ways and fire escapes
- Canopies
- Voids over or under structural, raked or stepped floors
- Greenhouses, garden stores, fuel stores, and the like in residential

* GIA is the basis of measurement in England and Wales for the rating of industrial buildings, warehouses, retail warehouses, department stores, variety stores, food superstores and many specialist classes valued by reference to building cost (areas with a headroom of less than 1.5m being excluded except under stairs)

Annex 4 – Instalments policy

Community Infrastructure Levy Instalments policy

www.oxford.gov.uk



This policy is made in line with regulation 69B of the Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) Regulations 2011 . Oxford City Council will allow the payment of CIL as outlined in points 1 and 2 below:

1. Where the chargeable amount is less than £200,000 the chargeable amount will be required within 60 days of commencement.
2. Where the chargeable amount is between £200,000 and £2 million, the chargeable amount will be required as per the following four instalments:

1 st instalment	2 nd instalment	3 rd instalment	4 th instalment
25%	25%	25%	25%
within 60 days	within 160 days	within 260 days	within 360 days

3. Where the chargeable amount is over £2 million, the chargeable amount will be required as per the following four instalments:

1 st instalment	2 nd instalment	3 rd instalment	4 th instalment
25%	25%	25%	25%
within 60 days	By end of year 1	By end of year 2	By end of year 3

Commencement will be taken to be the date advised by the developer in the commencement notice under CIL regulation 67.

Notes:

N1: When the City Council grants an outline planning permission which permits development to be implemented in phases, each phase of development is a separate chargeable development and the instalment policy will apply to each separate phase.

N2: This policy will not apply if:

- a) A commencement notice is not submitted prior to commencement of the chargeable development
- b) Nobody has assumed liability to pay CIL in respect of the chargeable development prior to the intended day of commencement
- c) Failure to notify the City Council of a disqualifying event before the end of 14 days beginning with the day the disqualifying event occurs
- d) An instalment payment has not been made in full after the end of the period of 30 days beginning with the day on which the instalment payment was due.