

IMPROVING  
**ENFIELD**



# Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule

Adopted 1 April 2016



**Enfield Council Community Infrastructure Levy:  
Charging Schedule, April 2016**

## **ENFIELD'S COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY CHARGING SCHEDULE**

Enfield Council is the charging authority for the Community Infrastructure Levy for the purposes of Part 11 of the Planning Act 2008 (as amended).

### **Statutory Compliance**

This Charging Schedule has been issued, approved and published in accordance with the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended) and Part 11 of the Planning Act 2008.

This Schedule was approved by Enfield Council at a meeting of the full Council held on 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2016.

This Charging Schedule takes effect on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2016.

## Schedule of Rates

Table 1: Residential CIL Rates (Comprising all the C3 <sup>1</sup> Residential Use Class <sup>2</sup> )	
Zone	Rate
<b>Meridian Water Masterplan area</b>	Nil rate
<b>Lower rate</b> Eastern corridor (to include the following Wards: Turkey Street, Enfield Lock, Enfield Highway, Southbury, Ponders End, Jubilee, Lower Edmonton, Upper Edmonton, Edmonton Green, Haselbury and parts of the Bush Hill Park and Chase Wards).	£40 per square metre.
<b>Intermediate rate</b> Area south of the A406 and A110 Bowes Road, Bowes Ward and part Southgate Green. Enfield Town (with parts of adjacent Chase and Highlands Wards).	£60 per square metre.
<b>Higher rate</b> Remainder of the Borough.	£120 per square metre.

<sup>1</sup> CLASS C3 Dwelling Houses - Use as a dwelling house (whether or not as a sole or main residence): -

a) by a single person or by people living together as a family, or b) by not more than 6 residents living together as a single household (including a household where care is provided for residents).

<sup>2</sup> The Use Classes Order for England 1987 (With amendments; 2005, 2006 & **2010**) puts uses of land and buildings into various categories known as 'Use Classes'.

The boundaries of the proposed charging zones are illustrated on the map below in Figure 1 (this map can be found and enlarged online at the Council’s website).

<b>Table 2 : Non Residential and Commercial CIL Rates</b>	
<b>Retail (A1), financial and professional services including betting shops (A2), restaurants and cafes (A3), drinking establishments (A4) and hot food takeaways (A5).</b>	A borough wide rate of <b>£60</b> per square metre.
<b>All other uses – (including offices, industrial, hotels, leisure facilities, community and other uses).</b>	<b>£0</b> per square metre.

**Mayoral CIL**

In accordance with Regulation 10 of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended), Enfield Council is a collecting authority for the Mayoral CIL. This is currently set at a level of £20 per square metre (as adjusted for inflation) and will be levied in addition to the Enfield Council CIL rates expressed above.

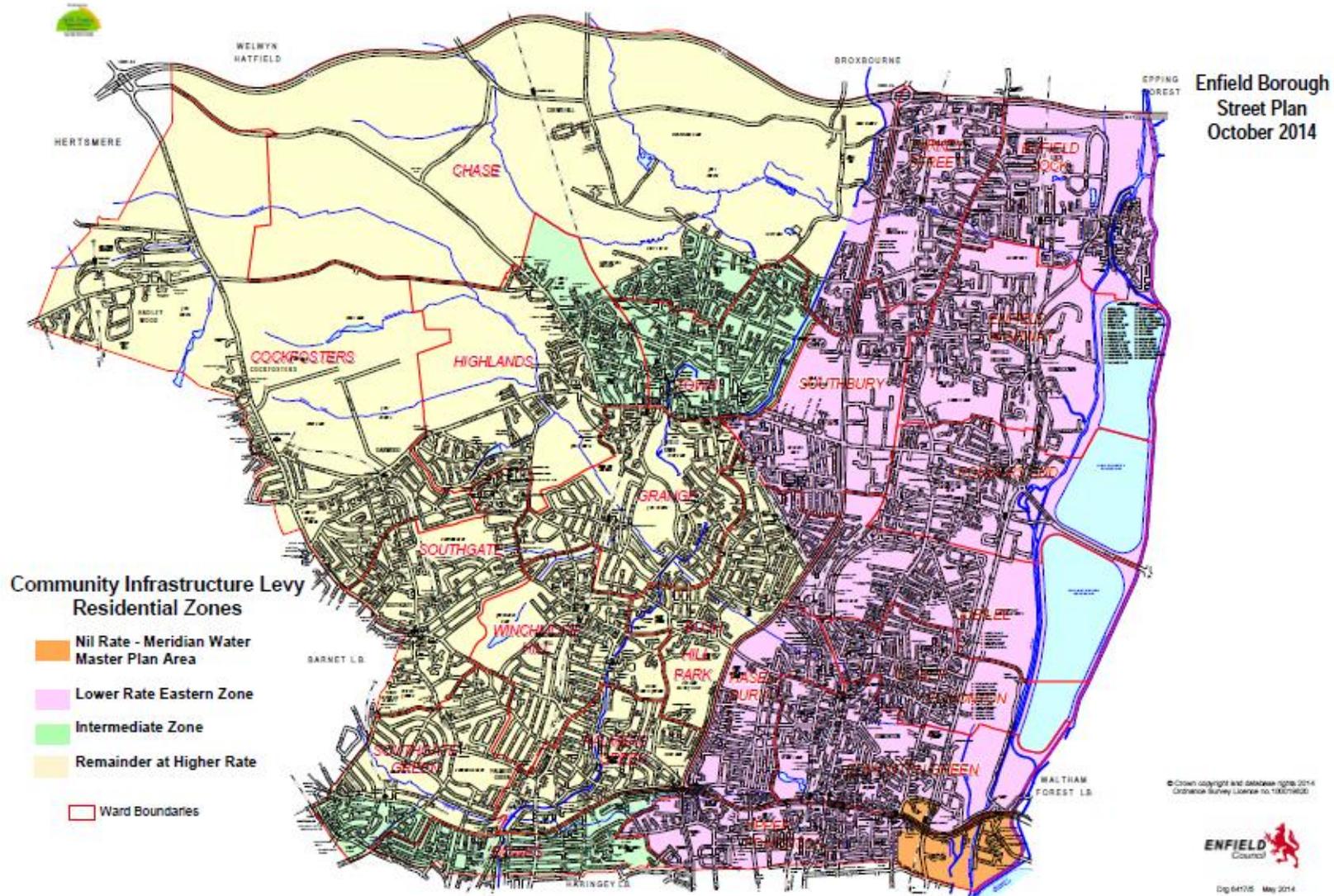
**Calculation of the CIL Charge**

The amount to be charged for each development will be calculated in accordance with Regulation 40 of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended). For the purposes of the formulae in Regulation 40 (set out in Annex A), the relevant rate (R) is the rate for each charging zone shown in Tables 1 and 2.

**Inflation and Indexation**

As set out in Part 5 of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended), the above CIL rates shall be tied to the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors “All In Tender Price Index”; the rate of CIL charged will therefore alter depending on the year planning permission for the chargeable development is first granted.

Figure 1 Proposed CIL Residential



Zones

## Annex A

### Extract from the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended)

#### 40. Calculation of chargeable amount

(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<sub>p</sub> = the index figure for the year in which planning permission was granted; and

I<sub>c</sub> = 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; 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—

$$GR - KR \frac{(GR \times E)}{G}$$

Where—

G = the gross internal area of the chargeable development;

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

KR = 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 Ex (as determined under paragraph (8)), unless Ex 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 Ex must be calculated by applying the following formula—

$$EP - (GP - KPR)$$

where—

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

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

KPR = the total of the values of KR 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 KR 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.

This document has been produced by Enfield Council  
For further details please contact:

**Strategic Planning and Design**  
**Regeneration, Leisure and Culture**  
**Enfield Council**

Civic Centre  
Silver Street  
Enfield  
EN1 3XA

Email: [CIL@enfield.gov.uk](mailto:CIL@enfield.gov.uk)  
[www.enfield.gov.uk](http://www.enfield.gov.uk)

