

# **Worthing Borough Council**

## **Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)**

### **FAQs**

**February 2025**

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## What is the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)?

CIL is a levy that local authorities can choose to charge on new developments in their area. The money can be used to fund a wide range of infrastructure that is needed to support growth. The levy applies to new buildings and charges are based on the size and type of the new development. See the [About CIL](#) section of our website for more information.

## Do Councils have to implement CIL?

Local authorities in England and Wales are empowered, but not required, to levy on development in their areas. Worthing Borough Council implemented CIL in October 2015, whereas Adur District Council are yet to implement CIL.

## When did Worthing Borough Council adopt the CIL?

The Council adopted its CIL Charging Schedule in February 2015. The charge was implemented on 1<sup>st</sup> October 2015. Worthing Borough Council has since adopted a revised CIL Charging Schedule which came into force on 1<sup>st</sup> August 2021.

## How is CIL Set for Worthing?

In setting the rates, the Council was required to strike an appropriate balance between the desirability of funding infrastructure to support development and the potential effects of imposing a charge on the economic viability of development as a whole.

To demonstrate this balance the Council's evidence firstly demonstrated that there was an infrastructure deficit. To establish if CIL could be charged, and at what level, a series of viability appraisals were then undertaken on a wide range of scenarios to calculate viability by subtracting development costs from development value.

The same process applied for the Council to adopt the revised CIL Charging Schedule. All the relevant documents are available to view on the Worthing CIL examination 2020 webpage: [www.adur-worthing.gov.uk/worthing-cil-examination/](http://www.adur-worthing.gov.uk/worthing-cil-examination/)

## When was the revised CIL Charging Schedule implemented?

Worthing Borough Council formally agreed to adopt the revised CIL Charging Schedule on 20<sup>th</sup> July 2021. This comes after the Inspector approved the charging schedule following the Examination in Public, which was held virtually in January 2021. The revised CIL Charging Schedule came into effect from 1<sup>st</sup> August 2021. This means that planning applications approved on or after 1<sup>st</sup> August 2021 will be charged in line with the revised CIL Charging Schedule.

## Is there still a role for S106?

Yes, Planning Obligations (despite being scaled back) will continue to play a key role in relation to affordable housing and certain site specific requirements. Planning obligations are used to make acceptable development which would otherwise be unacceptable in planning.

## What is the relationship between CIL and Planning Obligations?

Guidance makes it clear that Planning Obligations and CIL need to be complementary contribution mechanisms. To help explain this relationship the Council published a [Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Document \(SPD\)](#).

The SPD explains that, in general, CIL is intended to provide infrastructure to support the growth of an area rather than to make individual planning applications acceptable in planning terms. As a result, there may still be some site specific impact mitigation requirements without which a development should not be granted planning permission. These requirements (which must be directly related to the development) are more suitably delivered through a Planning Obligation in addition to the CIL charge. Furthermore, the provision of affordable housing lies outside of the remit of CIL and will continue to be secured through Planning Obligations.

Overall, the principle is that all eligible developments must pay towards CIL and, in addition, affordable housing and any (identified) site specific requirements (usually for large scale development sites) will be secured through Planning Obligations where they are necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms.

## What are the benefits of CIL?

For the following reasons the Government has decided that a tariff-based approach provides the best framework to fund new infrastructure:

- The Levy is a fixed non-negotiable charge relative to the size and type of the chargeable development
- CIL is considered to be fairer, faster and more transparent than previous systems
- Local communities will have a clearer understanding of how new development contributes to infrastructure
- Levy rates are set in consultation with local communities and developers and provide developers with much more certainty 'up front' about how much money they will be expected to contribute

## What is happening about the proposed new 'national infrastructure levy'?

As part of the Planning White Paper in 2020, the government proposed scrapping both CIL and s106 and replacing them with a national Infrastructure Levy. It proposed a nationally set, value based flat rate charge at either a single rate or at area-specific rates that would be levied at the point of occupation. Initially, this was designed to be set nationally, before being altered so that the levy would be set locally to give local authorities the ability to determine where the levies are spent in their local area.

After the change of government, Labour decided to scrap plans for the Infrastructure Levy and continue with the current system for developer contributions. Therefore, until we hear more, the Council will continue charging CIL in Worthing and signing s106 agreements for relevant developments in order to secure funding for necessary infrastructure in the borough.

## Why should development pay for infrastructure?

Almost all development has some impact on the need for infrastructure, services and amenities so it is only fair that such development pays a share of the cost. It is also right that those who benefit financially when planning permission is given should share some of that gain with the community.

## What types of infrastructure can be funded by CIL?

The Levy can be spent on 'the provision, improvement, replacement, operation or maintenance of infrastructure'. This definition allows the levy to be used to fund a very broad range of facilities such as play areas, open spaces, transport facilities, healthcare facilities, cultural and sports facilities. It should be noted that some key elements of infrastructure (e.g. affordable housing and some site specific requirements) will not be covered by the Levy. CIL cannot be used to fund solution to existing problems, such as traffic calming.

## How is CIL calculated?

CIL is charged in £ per square metre and is levied on the gross internal area (GIA) of the liable development, plus any indexing for inflation. Where buildings are demolished to make way for new buildings, the charge will be based on the floorspace of the new buildings less the floorspace of the demolished buildings.

Schedule 1 of the 2019 amended CIL Regulations requires collecting authorities to apply an index of inflation to keep the levy responsive to market conditions. The formula used to calculate the CIL chargeable amount is as follows:

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

Where;

R = CIL Levy rate from the relevant charging schedule

A = the deemed net area chargeable at rate R

I<sub>p</sub> = the index figure for the calendar year in which planning permission was granted

I<sub>c</sub> = the index figure for the calendar year in which the charging schedule containing rate R took effect

The value of A must be calculated by applying the following formula:

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

Where;

G = the gross internal area (GIA) of the chargeable development

G<sub>R</sub> = the gross internal area (GIA) of the part of the chargeable development that is chargeable at rate R

K<sub>R</sub> = the aggregate of the gross internal areas (GIA) of the following:

- i. Retained parts of in-use buildings
- 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, on the day before planning permission first permits the chargeable development

E = the aggregate of the following:

- i. The gross internal areas (GIA) of parts of in-use buildings that are to be demolished before completion of the chargeable development
- ii. For the subsequent phases of a phased planning permission, the value  $E_x$ , unless  $E_x$  is negative.  $E_x$  is calculated by 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

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

“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.

## How is CIL calculated for s73 applications?

Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the 2019 amended CIL Regulations outlines cases where a planning permission for a chargeable development, which is granted under section 73 of TCPA 1990, changes a condition subject to which a previous planning permission for a chargeable development was granted. The Regulations then detail how the CIL charge is calculated in cases where the section 37 application either increases or reduces the CIL liability.

## What are the CIL Rates for Worthing?

Worthing Borough Council implemented the revised CIL Charging Schedule CIL on 1st August 2021, which superseded the previous CIL rates. The charging area covers all areas of Worthing Borough, apart from land that is designated as being within the South Downs National Park (the National Park Authority is a local planning authority in its own right, and they adopted CIL in April 2017).

The following rates apply to any planning application approved on or after 1st August 2021 and are subject to indexation to keep the levy rates responsive to market conditions:

*Table 1: Revised CIL Charging Schedule rates - from 1st August 2021*

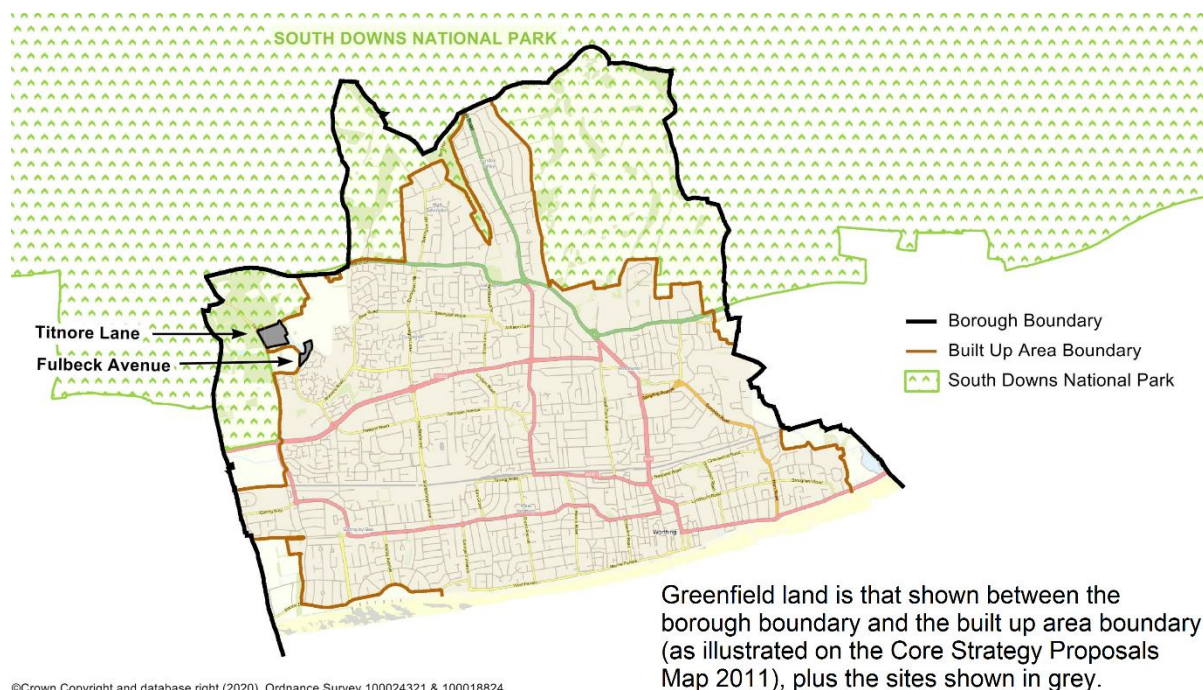
Use	Development Type	Levy (£/m <sup>2</sup> )
Residential, Including retirement/sheltered housing	10 dwellings or less (all dwelling types)	£125
	More than 10 dwellings (excluding Flatted development)	£125

	Flatted development of more than 10 dwellings	£25
	Extra Care Housing	£0
	Greenfield housing development (greenfield land shown on map below)	£200
Retail	Foodstore/Supermarket/Retail Warehousing development (greater than 280 sq.m.)	£150
	Other forms of retail	£0
All other development		£0

*Note: For mixed use schemes on PDL, of more than 10 dwellings, the flatted part of the development would be charged at £25/sq.m. and the housing part of the development would be charged at £125/sq.m.*

These rates are subject to annual changes to keep it in line with inflation, known as indexation. Each of the indexed rates take effect for relevant applications approved from 1<sup>st</sup> January in that year and can be found in the Annual CIL Rate Summary published on our [CIL webpages](#).

Figure 1: Map showing greenfield land



## Where does the indexation figure come from?

The index figure for a given calendar year 2020 and after is the RICS CIL Index published in November of the preceding calendar year. The index figure for a given calendar year before 2020 is the figure for 1st November for the preceding calendar year in the national All-in Tender Price Index published by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS).



## Is VAT applied to CIL?

No, CIL is outside the scope of VAT.

## What types of development are liable for CIL?

Development types that are liable for CIL are listed below:

- Development comprising 100 m<sup>2</sup> or more of new build floorspace
- Development of less than 100 m<sup>2</sup> of new build floorspace that results in the creation of one or more dwellings
- The conversion of a building that is no longer in 'lawful use'

## Is permitted development/prior approval CIL liable?

Development permitted under a 'general consent' such as permitted development or prior approval is CIL liable if a new dwelling is being created (even if this is through a change of use) or if more than 100 sqm of new floor space is being created.

If you intend to commence development under a general consent and it is CIL liable you will need to submit a [Form 5: Notice of Chargeable Development](#) to the Council before you commence development. This Notice should be submitted before any work commences on the site.

The notice must be accompanied by a plan which identifies the relevant land, buildings in use on that land and any of those buildings which are to be demolished; Photographic evidence of buildings in use on the relevant land; and a plan which identifies the chargeable development.

Further information may be required if we are unable to determine the CIL liability from the information submitted.

If you are unsure if your development is CIL liable please contact [worthingcil@adur-worthing.gov.uk](mailto:worthingcil@adur-worthing.gov.uk) and the Council will be able to advise further.

## What is included in CIL chargeable floorspace?

The amount of CIL payable is based on the Gross Internal Area (GIA) of the development. GIA will be measured in accordance with the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) Code of Measuring Practice.

GIA includes:

- Areas occupied by internal walls, partitions, columns, chimney breasts, corridors, stairwells, lift-wells, and the like
- Communal areas within blocks of flats, including entrance halls
- Internal open-sided balconies, walkways, and the like
- Parts of a room where the plans show built-in or walk-in cupboards
- Stepped floors – which should be treated as a level floor measured horizontally
- Horizontal floors, with permanent access, below structural, raked or stepped floors



- Basements, including gyms and swimming pools
- Mezzanine floor areas with permanent access - where forming part of a wider planning permission that seeks to provide other works as well
- Attics accessed via a fixed, permanent stairway
- Lift rooms, plant rooms, fuel stores, tank rooms which are housed in a covered structure of a permanent nature
- Service accommodation such as toilets, toilet lobbies, bathrooms, showers, changing rooms, cleaners' rooms, and the like
- Voids over stairwells and lift shafts on upper floors
- Garages and car ports
- Conservatories
- Areas with headroom of less than 1.5m

GIA excludes:

- Perimeter wall thickness and external projections
- External open-sided balconies, covered ways and fire escapes
- Loft space accessed by a pull-down loft ladder
- Canopies
- Buildings into which people would not normally be entered
- Greenhouses and garden stores

## What if existing buildings are being demolished or converted?

The gross internal area (GIA) of any existing buildings on the site that are going to be demolished or re-used may be deducted from the calculation of CIL liability.

However, deductions are only applied where those buildings have 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. The "day planning permission first permits development" is defined in the CIL Regulations as the date at which development may commence. In this context, "in use" means that at least part of the building has been in use.

If a planning permission is for change of use only (e.g. from an office to a dwelling) with no additional floor space and it meets the 'lawful use' test, no CIL is incurred, because there is no increase in the gross internal area. If the change of use creates additional floorspace and is for residential use then CIL is payable on all additional floorspace, even if it is less than 100sqm.

If planning permission is for a replacement dwelling, the CIL charge will be based on the floorspace of new buildings less the floorspace of the demolished buildings, providing that it has been in lawful use prior to demolition. Note that the buildings to be demolished must exist on the land on the day permission first permits development.

Note that if you are seeking to include existing buildings (in current lawful use) in the calculation of CIL liability, please submit a scaled plan of all of the floorspace you would like to be taken into consideration.

## Is the void loft space included as existing gross internal area (GIA) in the CIL calculation?

In the case where a loft space is accessed via a pull down ladder only, the floorspace should not be included within the GIA of the existing building.

An example CIL appeal relating to this can be found here; [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/773892/20190123\\_Redacted\\_report.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/773892/20190123_Redacted_report.pdf)

## When is a building in 'lawful use'?

Firstly, the building must be a 'relevant building' – it must exist on the land shown within the red line site plan of your planning permission on the day permission first permits your development. Previously demolished buildings are not relevant buildings. AND Secondly, the building, or part of the building, must have been used for the use for which it is lawfully meant to, for at least six months, without a break, in the three years ending on the day planning permission first permits your development.

It will be for the applicant or their agent to demonstrate that a building has been in use by providing appropriate evidence such as;

- Time-stamped photographs showing the use of the building as claimed
- Sworn statements made by people who are able to confirm the use claimed, witnessed by a solicitor
- Utility or other bills (e.g. Council Tax, Business Rate) relating to the use claimed (for the six month period)
- Copies of leases

If no information is received, under Regulation 40, the Council can deem any existing floorspace to be zero when the chargeable rate is calculated.

## My proposal is bigger than 100sqm. Is the CIL chargeable on the entire new build area or just the area above the threshold (≥100sqm)?

The CIL is chargeable for the entire area of the build.

For example, if the new floorspace for a retail development equated to 99sqm there would be no CIL charge. However, if the new floor area equated to 101sqm the CIL charge would be for the entire 101sqm. Once the threshold is breached the entire development becomes chargeable.

## Are there any exemptions from CIL?

In some circumstances there will be exemptions or relief from paying CIL. This would be applicable for the following:

- Development by charitable institutions on land owned by that charity where the development is to be used for the charitable purpose, subject to prescribed criteria
- Social (affordable) housing
- New build development of less than 100m<sup>2</sup> of gross internal floorspace, provided that it does not result in the creation of one or more dwellings (minor development exemption)
- Self-build housing and residential extensions and annexes

- Changes of use from a single dwelling into two or more separate dwellings (with no additional floorspace) – CIL Regulation 6
- Buildings for which planning permission was granted for a limited period
- A building into which people do not normally go, or go only intermittently for the purpose of inspecting or maintaining fixed plant or machinery
- Mezzanine floors of less than 200m<sup>2</sup>, inserted into an existing building (unless they form part of a wider planning permission that seeks to provide other works as well)

Exemptions/Relief is not automatically applied by the Council and an application meeting relevant conditions must be made using the relevant forms and by submitting supporting information and evidence where required. To apply for relief and exemption the applicant must have assumed liability to pay CIL on the chargeable development and this application must be made before development commences.

More information on relief and exemptions from CIL can be found on our [CIL Relief and Exemptions webpage](#).

### Is CIL chargeable on a sub-division of an existing residential dwelling into two or more dwellings?

Conversion from a single dwelling house to two or more dwelling houses (sub-division of existing dwelling) is not CIL liable, as long as there is not an increase in floorspace of more than 100sqm (CIL Regulation 6(1)(d)).

An example CIL appeal relating to this can be found here; [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/595793/2017-02-28\\_Redacted\\_report\\_1.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/595793/2017-02-28_Redacted_report_1.pdf)

### How is CIL calculated for residential basements, loft conversions and extensions?

All domestic extensions are exempt from CIL. Even if the total new floorspace of the extension(s) is over 100sqm, the applicant is still eligible for exemption from the CIL charge provided the exemption form ([Form 9: Residential Extension Exemption Claim Form](#)) is submitted prior to commencement.

### How is CIL calculated for residential annexes?

All domestic annexes are exempt from CIL. If the annexe is not classed as a new dwelling and it is less than 100 sqm, then the development would not be CIL liable.

Even if there is a new dwelling created and the total new floorspace of the annex or swimming pool building is over 100sqm, the applicant is still eligible for exemption from the CIL charge provided the exemption form ([Form 8: Residential Annex Exemption Claim Form](#)) is submitted prior to commencement.

### Do I have to apply for relief from CIL?

CIL exemption/relief is not automatically applied by the Council and an application meeting relevant conditions must be made using the relevant forms and by submitting supporting information/evidence where required. To apply for exemption/relief the applicant must have assumed liability to pay CIL on the chargeable development and this application must be made before development commences. For more information see our [CIL Relief and Exemptions webpage](#).

Worthing Borough Council has produced two flowcharts to guide developers who wish to apply for either self-build exemption or social housing relief, both of which are available on the Council's website:

- [CIL Self Build Exemption Flowchart](#)
- [CIL Social Housing Relief Flowchart](#)

## Does Worthing Borough Council have an 'Exceptional Circumstances Policy'?

At this stage the Council does not currently intend to adopt an Exceptional Circumstances policy. However, discretionary relief in exceptional circumstances can be activated and deactivated at any time.

## What happens regarding an s73 application which is CIL liable?

An s73 application will trigger a liability to pay CIL where there is a change in the floorspace that is proposed. A revised Liability Notice should be sent out taking into account any changes to proposed floorspace under the amended application. Any exemption / relief granted for an application, or the right to pay by instalments, can be carried over to an amended planning application (introduced by 2019 Regulations).

Schedule 1 of the CIL Regulations (as amended) provides the formula for calculating the CIL charge under an s73 application.

## What happens for Outline / Reserved Matters applications?

If a scheme has Outline permission for a number of phases of development, each phase is a separate chargeable development regarded as having permission which 'first permits' development when the last Reserved Matter is approved for that phase. CIL liability is calculated at the Reserved Matters stage.

## Who is liable to pay the Levy?

The responsibility to pay the levy runs with the ownership of the land on which the liable development will be situated. Although liability rests with the landowner, the regulations recognise that others involved in a development may wish to pay. To allow this, anyone can come forward and assume liability for the development (by submitting the [CIL Form 2: Assumption of Liability](#)).

Where the Council has been unable to recover the Levy from the party that has assumed liability, despite making all reasonable efforts, the liability to pay will default to the owner(s) of the relevant land.

## What happens if I have assumed liability but then sold the site?

Liability to pay CIL can be transferred to another person at any point prior to the final payment being due. This must be done by completing the [CIL Form 4: Transfer of Assumed Liability](#) and submitting it to the Council. More information can be found in the CIL Process Guide on our [CIL webpages](#).

## How is the levy paid?

The levy will be collected as a cash contribution, although in some cases it may be more appropriate to transfer land ('in-kind') to the charging authority as payment. In such cases the land must be used to provide, or facilitate the provision of, infrastructure to support development in the area.

Payment of the CIL charge is due within 60 days of the commencement of a chargeable development, provided that a valid [CIL Form 6: Commencement Notice](#) is received by the Council at least one day before commencement of the chargeable development. A demand notice will be issued to all liable parties after receiving a commencement notice, or after the development is deemed to have commenced.

Failure to submit a valid commencement notice before development commences may result in the Council imposing a surcharge of 20% of the CIL amount due, up to a maximum of £2,500. The CIL charge is payable immediately.

## Can I pay in instalments?

Worthing Borough Council has adopted an '[instalment policy](#)' for larger developments to provide greater flexibility and ensure that payments are scheduled in proportion to the scale of development. For any development with a CIL charge up to £50,000, the charge will be due in full within 60 days, provided a [CIL Form 6: Commencement Notice](#) is received at least one day prior to commencement of the development. Failure to submit a valid commencement notice before development commences may result in the Council imposing a surcharge of 20% of the CIL amount due, up to a maximum of £2,500. This would also remove the ability to pay the CIL charge in instalments.

## Is there any flexibility in paying the CIL charge?

Unfortunately, unlike planning obligations (s106 agreements) there is no options in the CIL Regulations to allow for negotiation around the payment of the CIL charge. Therefore, it is important that developers consider the timeline of CIL payments when planning their cash flow in relation to a development.

## Is there another way to allow phased payments?

Where the planning authority is willing to accept it, a planning permission for a development can be subdivided into 'phases' for the purposes of the levy. Regulation 9(4) provides that each phase of a phased planning permission is a separate chargeable development for CIL purposes and therefore each phase would be liable for separate payments. Also, each phase may benefit from any instalment policy that is in force. The principle of phased delivery must be expressly set out in the planning permission.

## When is a development classed as having 'commenced'?

As defined in the Planning Acts, commencement is classed as any material operation that is carried out on the relevant land. This can include erection of a building, demolition of a building, laying of underground pipes or mains, any operations to construct a road / access, digging foundations or any change in the use of the land that is classed as material development. There is nothing in the CIL Regulations which requires the commencement to be intentional.

## What happens if the commencement date for the development changes?

The Council issues a Demand Notice based on the commencement date of the development, so if this changes you need to let us know. The developer may re-submit a new [CIL Form 6: Commencement Notice](#) with the new date provided, at least one day prior to commencement of the development. Failure to submit a valid commencement notice before development commences may result in the Council imposing a surcharge of 20% of the CIL amount due, up to a maximum of £2,500. This would also remove the ability to pay the CIL charge in instalments.

## What steps do I need to follow if I am the liable party?

Please see our [CIL webpages](#) for all the information regarding the necessary steps that need to be taken regarding CIL liability and avoiding any additional surcharges.

If you think your application is eligible for social housing relief or self-build exemption, please see the following flowcharts to ensure you take the correct steps, both of which are available on the Council's website:

- [CIL Self Build Exemption Flowchart](#)
- [CIL Social Housing Relief Flowchart](#)

## What happens if I don't pay?

Most of those liable to pay the Levy are expected to pay their liabilities without problem or delay. However, if CIL is not paid, the Council has the power to take any of the following actions in order to recover the debt: Removal of the instalments facility; Surcharges and late payment interest; Issuing a CIL stop notice; Applying to the Courts for a liability order. Failure to pay CIL can also lead to a prison sentence.

More information can be found in the Council's [CIL Surcharges and Enforcement Policy](#).

## What happens if I overpay?

The Council is required to pay back any overpayments of CIL, unless the overpayment is less than the administrative cost of paying it back.

## Will CIL appear on the record for the land?

The liability to pay CIL for a chargeable development is held as a local land charge. This will remain as a charge on the land until the final CIL charge is paid, or permission for the development lapses. If CIL has not been paid, it may make selling your land or property difficult.

## Can I make an appeal?

You cannot appeal against the principle of CIL, however you can appeal against some aspects of the CIL collection and enforcement system. If you think that the Council has miscalculated the CIL charge within the Liability Notice, you can ask for it to be reviewed. Firstly, you should contact the Council to request a review within 28 days of the liability notice being issued. The Council must, within 14 days, notify the person requesting the review of the decision of the review and the reasons for the decision. Secondly, if you are still unhappy with the decision, you can appeal to the Valuation Office Agency within 60 days of receiving your Liability Notice.

For more information on appealing against a CIL notice, see our [Appeals Guidance document](#).

## How will the Council spend CIL?

Charging authorities are required to spend the levy's revenue on what they see as the infrastructure needed to support the development of their area. The assessment of 'need' will largely be informed by the Infrastructure Delivery Plans (IDPs) published by each authority alongside their Core Strategies / Local Plans. This flexibility to mix funding sources at a local level will enable local authorities to be more efficient in delivering the outcomes that local communities want. The adopted Infrastructure Investment Plan (IIP) outlines the prioritisation of the majority (80%) of CIL funds received over a 3-year period. More detail can be found on our [CIL webpages](#).

The levy is intended to focus on the provision of new or improved infrastructure and should not be used to remedy pre-existing deficiencies, unless those deficiencies will be made more severe by new development. Charging authorities must allocate a meaningful proportion of levy revenues raised in each neighbourhood back to that neighbourhood. This will be 15%, or 25% if a Neighbourhood Plan is in place. This will ensure that where a neighbourhood bears the brunt of a new development, it receives sufficient money to help it manage those impacts. More information on the [CIL Neighbourhood Fund](#) can be found on the Council's website.

Charging authorities are able to use revenue from the levy to recover the costs of administering the levy (up to 5% of total revenue).

For more information, see the [Spending CIL](#) section of the Council's website.



## Can infrastructure spending be outside a charging area?

Charging authorities may pass money to bodies outside their area to deliver infrastructure which will benefit the development of their area, such as the Environment Agency for flood defence or, in two tier areas, the County Council, for education or transport infrastructure. Charging authorities will also be able to collaborate and pool their revenue from their respective levies to support the delivery of 'sub-regional infrastructure'.

## How will the Council monitor and report spending of the levy?

Regular monitoring and reporting will be undertaken to ensure that the benefits and / or impacts of CIL are understood. The 2019 amendments to the CIL Regulations introduced 'Infrastructure Funding Statements (IFS)' to replace the reporting in the Annual Monitoring Report. The annual statements will cover both CIL and section 106 receipts, with the first report being published on the Council's website by 31st December 2020. The statements will provide information on which infrastructure projects the Council intends to be wholly or partly funded by CIL. The CIL section of the report will relate to the amount of CIL receipts received in the previous financial year, the amount of CIL expenditure for the reported year and details on which projects the receipts were spent on. A copy of the latest Worthing IFS can be found on our [Developer Contributions Data webpage](#).

## Where can I find further information?

Further information / advice on CIL in Worthing can found on the Council's website:

- [www.adur-worthing.gov.uk/worthing-cil/](http://www.adur-worthing.gov.uk/worthing-cil/)

Planning Practice Guidance:

- [www.gov.uk/guidance/community-infrastructure-levy](http://www.gov.uk/guidance/community-infrastructure-levy)

Information via the Planning Portal:

- [www.planningportal.co.uk/info/200136/policy\\_and\\_legislation/70/community\\_infrastructure\\_levy](http://www.planningportal.co.uk/info/200136/policy_and_legislation/70/community_infrastructure_levy)

Forms and templates:

- [www.planningportal.co.uk/info/200136/policy\\_and\\_legislation/70/community\\_infrastructure\\_levy/5](http://www.planningportal.co.uk/info/200136/policy_and_legislation/70/community_infrastructure_levy/5)

## How do I contact the Council regarding CIL?

Department	Worthing CIL	Planning Policy	Planning (Development Monitoring)
Role	Monitoring CIL liable applications	Reporting on CIL & implementing governance arrangements	Dealing with planning applications
Email	<a href="mailto:worthingcil@adur-worthing.gov.uk">worthingcil@adur-worthing.gov.uk</a>	<a href="mailto:planning.policy@adur-worthing.gov.uk">planning.policy@adur-worthing.gov.uk</a>	<a href="mailto:planning@adur-worthing.gov.uk">planning@adur-worthing.gov.uk</a>
Phone	01903 221493	01273 263000	01903 221065

