Appeal Decision

by	MRICS
	Appointed Person under the Community Infrastructure Regulations 2010 as Amended
Val	uation Office Agency (SVT)
e-n	nail: @voa.gsi.gov.uk.
Ap	ppeal Ref:
Pla	anning Permission Reference:
Lo	cation:
De	evelopment: 35 apartments containing a mixture of 1, 2 and 3 bedrooms and sqm of B1 office space.
De	ecision
l d £	etermine that the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) payable in this case should be (
R	easons
1.	I have considered all of the submissions made by the Collecting Authority (CA), in respect of this matter. In particular, I have considered the information and opinions presented in the following documents:-
	 a. Planning Application Decision Notice ref issued by the CA on granting reserved matters approval. c. CIL Liability Notice issued by the CA on £

	e. f. g.	The CIL Appeal form dated submitted by the Appellant under Regulation 114, together with documents and correspondence attached thereto. The CA's representations to the Regulation 114 Appeal dated Further comments on the Appellant's representations prepared by the CA and dated			
	h. i.	A1plans provided by the Appellant received in this office on the A1 plans provided by the CA received b			
Background					
2.	Pla	on for the development was issued by on			
3.	Pla	nning consent reference on the development was issued by on the development was issued by the development was included by the development wa			
4.	for	CIL Liability Notice reference was issued by the CA on the amount £ () based on the CA's assessment of Gross Internal ea (GIA) for the proposed development of m ² .			
5.	The Appellant requested a formal review of the CIL charge under Regulation 113 which the CA duly undertook. They advised that they would not be revising the CIL charge payable.				
6.	The Appellant has submitted an appeal to the Valuation Office Agency under Regulation 114 (chargeable amount appeal) stating that in his opinion the calculation of the amount of CIL payable should be £ (
7.	Th	e appeal is made on the following ground:			
		 The existing building on the development site qualifies as an in-use building and its GIA should be subtracted from the C3 new-build residential GIA. 			
8.	Although not cited as a ground of appeal, there is also a discrepancy in the GIA of the chargeable development to be resolved.				
		 The Appellant's areas are as follows: the residential C3 area is m² and the B1 office development area is m². The CA considers the area of the chargeable development to be the m² and they have included the C3 residential area only. 			

Ground 1: Previous Occupancy of the Property and Deduction of Floor Space Within the CIL Calculation

- 9. A disagreement has arisen in respect of the application of Regulations 40(7) and 40(11) of the CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended) where the calculation of the *net* chargeable area of a development, provides for the deduction of the gross internal area of an 'in use building' that is to be demolished as part of the development, as well as certain retained parts'.
- 10. Regulation 40(11) provides that an 'in-use building' means a building which 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.
- 11. Regulation 40(9) states that "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"
- 12. The Appellant provided the CA with evidence to demonstrate lawful use and continuous occupation during the qualifying period of their request for a review under Regulation 113. I understand from the CA's representations this included non-domestic rates bills for the periods and along with proof of payment.
- 13. The CA concluded that whilst the evidence provided showed the property had been in lawful use, it did not prove continuous use.
- 14. As part of their Regulation 114 CIL Appeal to the VOA, the Appellant has provided utility bills from the period to the to the The CA has provided comments on this evidence to support its consideration by the VOA when determining whether the existing building was in continuous occupation for at least a six month period during the qualifying period.
- 15. I am of the opinion the Appellant has adequately demonstrated as part of this appeal that the property was in lawful use and was continuously occupied for at least six months during the qualifying period. As such the existing building's area should be deducted from the area of the chargeable development.
- 16. As it has been concluded that the existing building should be considered as an in-use building, this has raised questions about its GIA with both parties presenting different figures.
- 17. The Appellant is of the view the area of the existing building is maken m². The CA is of the view the area of the existing building is m².
- 18. I wrote to both parties on the asking for A1 plans for both the existing building and the chargeable development. I also suggested that it would be advisable for the parties to liaise and try to agree areas before replying to me.
- 19. Both parties have provided A1 scale plans of the existing building and the chargeable development. They have not agreed areas between themselves so I have used the plans provided to calculate the respective areas.

20. Both parties appear to accept that the RICS Code of Measurement Practice 6th Edition (May 2015) is the principle source of guidance for the measurement of buildings. The definition of GIA is provided within the Code as follows:

GIA is defined as 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 to be treated as 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 floors 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 property.
- 21. In the marked plans provided by the CA, it shows they have excluded two void areas on the first and second floor staircases.
- 22. Considering the criteria above, I consider that these areas should be included in the GIA and consequently, having taken check measurements, I agree with the Appellant, that the GIA of the existing building is maken m².

Issue 2: GIA of the Chargeable Development

23. The Appellant has put forward a total GIA o	f m² for the Chargeable				
Development. This is made up of m ² c	of C3 residential space and m² of B1				
office space. The breakdown of these areas is shown on plan					
further explanation of this area has been provided.					



