

Neighbourhood Community Infrastructure Levy (NCIL)

CIL is separate from Section 106 planning obligations, which are used to provide specific infrastructure required to support the associated development.

RBK collects both S106 and CIL for the delivery of infrastructure to support new development. CIL income is required to be split into two forms: Strategic CIL (SCIL) and Neighbourhood CIL (NCIL). can be used for both strategic (larger and generally more complex) projects; as well as for more localised (generally smaller and less complex), neighbourhood/community based projects.

Strategic CIL (SCIL)

- This part of the Levy is designed to be spent on larger and generally more complex projects which are required to support the growth set out in the Council's Local Plan. These priorities and projects are set out within the Council's Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

Neighbourhood CIL (NCIL)

- The Localism Act 2011 and the CIL Regulations state that where a 'meaningful proportion' of the income raised through CIL in a neighbourhood is collected, it should be spent in the neighbourhood in which the development took place. This is known as Neighbourhood CIL (or NCIL).

The 'meaningful proportion' must be spent on schemes that will help support the development of the neighbourhood area by funding:

- the provision, improvement, replacement, operation or maintenance of infrastructure;
- anything else that is concerned with addressing the demands of infrastructure; or
- anything else that is concerned with addressing the demands that development places on an area.

At RBK, NCIL is therefore divided and spent in line with the Council's Neighbourhood structure. The amount of Neighbourhood CIL available in each Neighbourhood is based upon the amount of development which has come forward within each Neighbourhood area. NCIL is an ongoing revenue stream linked to development as and when it comes forward, and as such, the amounts available in each Neighbourhood will vary between neighbourhoods and over time.