

## Annual CIL rate summary for the Hambleton area of North Yorkshire for 2026

As required by CIL Regulation 121C (2)

(a) The charging authority North Yorkshire Council

(b) in the year 2026, 1st January 2026 to 31st December 2026

(c) The CIL Charging schedule April 2015 and the levy rate set out below. There have been no changes to the Development types in the Charging schedule since April 2015.

(d) CIL is chargeable for development at the following rates (plus index linking):

Development types	Levy rate (per sqm)
Private Market Housing <sup>1</sup> (excluding apartments) <sup>2</sup>	£55
Retail Warehouses <sup>3</sup>	£40
Supermarkets <sup>4</sup>	£90
Public/Institutional Facilities as follows: education, health, community and emergency services	£0
Agricultural related developments <sup>5</sup>	£0
All Other Chargeable Development <sup>6</sup>	£0

(e) The index figure for April 2015 is 256 and the index rate for 2026 is 400.

You will need to apply the indexation to calculate the 2026 CIL levy charge:

**The CIL Total Area Charge = (Chargeable Area (A) x Rate (R) x Index (I)) / CIL Index Figure**

For 2026 applications this would be as follows:

$(\text{floor-space} \times \text{£}55 \times 400) / 256$

<sup>1</sup> Private market housing is defined as houses that are developed for sale or for private rent on the open market at full market value. As such, 'affordable housing' of any type is excluded from this definition.

<sup>2</sup> 'Apartments are separate and self-contained dwellings within the same building. They generally have shared access from the street and communal areas from which individual dwellings area accessed. Apartment buildings have dwellings on more than one floor and are subdivided horizontally by floor.

<sup>3</sup> Retail warehouses are usually large stores specialising in the sale of household goods (such as carpets, furniture and electrical goods), DIY items and other ranges of goods. They can be stand- alone units but are also often developed as part of retail parks. In either case, they are usually located outside of existing town centres and cater mainly for car-borne customers. As such, they usually have large adjacent, dedicated surface parking.

<sup>4</sup> Supermarkets are large convenience-led stores where the majority of custom is from people doing their main weekly food shop. As such, they provide a very wide range of convenience goods, often along with some element of comparison goods. In addition to this, the key characteristics of the way a supermarket is used include:

- The are used for the sale of goods will generally be above 500sqm;
- The majority of customers will use a trolley to gather a large number of products;
- The majority of customers will access the store by car, using the large adjacent car parks provided; and
- Servicing is undertaken via a dedicated service area, rather than from the street.

<sup>5</sup> Agricultural related developments excludes agricultural workers dwellings. These are covered by the residential charge.

<sup>6</sup> This means all other chargeable development as identified in Regulations and Guidance – industrial, office etc.