



Mr B Lachs
Havant Assets & Havant Assets (No.2) Ltd
5th Floor Maybrook House
40 Blackfriars Street
Manchester
M3 2EG

Our Ref: APP/15/00520
Direct Line: (023) 9244 6513
Ask For: Mrs D Haywood
Email: planning.development@havant.gov.uk
22 December 2015

COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY REGULATIONS (2010) AS AMENDED REGULATION 69 DEMAND NOTICE

Dear Mr Lachs

Demand Notice Ref	DN1
Date of Intended or Deemed Commencement	4 January 2016
Liability Notice Ref	LN2
Location:	75 Greywell Road, Havant
Proposal:	Prior notification for change of use from a retail use (class A1/A2) or a mixed retail and residential use to C3 residential use subject to prior approval covering flooding, highways and transport issues and contamination.

Reason for issuing Demand Notice:

The reason for issuing this notice is:

- a. A valid Commencement Notice has been received from Mr B Lachs;

The outstanding amount of CIL payable, including surcharges, that this Demand Notice relates to (in pounds and pence):

Amount Due: £13,607.14

When will this amount be due for payment? .

Where liability has been assumed, the Demand Notice has been issued solely because a valid Commencement Notice has been received by Havant Borough Council, the amount described in this notice will be due by the dates set out in the table below. This is based on the Havant Borough Council CIL Instalment Policy (which can be viewed on the Council's website).

Amount	Payment due date
£13,607.14	3 May 2016

Method and receipt of payment

- Where payment is in the form of money, Havant Borough Council will issue a receipt for this payment.

Note 1: Consequences of failing to follow the CIL payment procedure

This note sets out the consequences of not following the CIL payment procedure.

Surcharge for failing to assume liability before commencement

Failure to assume liability before the commencement of development may result in the CIL Collecting Authority imposing a surcharge of £50 per landowner subsequently discovered. This surcharge ensures that the costs of establishing the identities of landowners are borne by the liable parties.

Surcharge where apportionment is necessary

Further, where CIL collecting authorities have to apportion liability between one or more owners of the land, they may also impose a surcharge of £500 per owner. This is to ensure the costs of this apportionment are borne by the owners in question. Both these surcharges are in addition to the loss of payment rights that result from failing to assume liability before the commencement of development.

What happens if a valid Commencement Notice is not submitted before development commences?

Failure to submit a valid Commencement Notice before development commences may result in the CIL Collecting Authority imposing a surcharge of 20% of the CIL amount due, up to a maximum of £2,500.

Surcharge for failing to comply with an information notice

Failure to comply with any requirement of an information notice within 14 days of the notice being served, may result in a CIL Collecting Authority imposing a surcharge. This would be of 20% of the CIL amount due, up to a maximum of £2,500.

Late or non-payment

Late payment interest

Failure to pay CIL on time will result in the imposition of late payment interest by the CIL Collecting Authority at 2.5 percentage points above the Bank of England base rate.

Late payment surcharge

Continued failure to pay CIL may result in the CIL Collecting Authority imposing one or more late payment surcharge. Such surcharges will be imposed in the following manner:

- Five per cent of the outstanding amount where payment is still overdue after 30 days, subject to a £200 minimum
- Five per cent of the outstanding amount where payment is still overdue after six months, subject to a £200 minimum
- Five per cent of the outstanding amount where payment is still overdue after 12 months, subject to a £200 minimum.

The CIL stop notice

Sometimes collecting authorities may believe that interest and late payment surcharges will be ineffective in securing payment of the overdue CIL. In such circumstances, collecting authorities may decide to serve a CIL stop notice on the development in question. A CIL stop notice prohibits development from continuing until payment is made. Continuing to develop in the presence of such a notice is a criminal offence, punishable by potentially unlimited fines.

Before serving a CIL stop notice however, a Collecting Authority will first issue a warning to the person

liable to pay the amount, the land's owners, occupiers and all those who the Collecting Authority will be affected by the notice. It will also post a warning on the site itself. This warning will state that continued non-payment may result in a CIL stop notice being issued. It will also set out the amount overdue and the number of days after which a CIL stop notice may be served if payment continues not to be made. If payment is not made by the end of this period, a Collecting Authority may serve a stop notice which will prohibit development with immediate effect immediately until payment of the outstanding amount is made.

Distrain on goods (asset seizure)

When you fail to pay CIL a Collecting Authority may seek a court's consent to seize and sell your assets to recover the money due. These assets may include any land you hold. The Collecting Authority must send you notice of its intention to do so beforehand.

Committal to prison

If you continue to evade paying CIL, the Collecting Authority can ask a magistrates' court to commit you to prison for no more than three months. To do this, the Collecting Authority must be able to demonstrate to the court that it has been unable to recover the CIL amount due by seizing and selling your assets and land.

Yours faithfully

Andrew Biltcliffe

Andrew Biltcliffe
Executive Planning Service Manager
Our Ref: APP/15/00520