

Eligibility for the 2022/23 and 2023/24 Retail, Hospitality and Leisure Relief Scheme

Properties that meet the eligibility for the Retail, Hospitality and Leisure scheme will be occupied properties which meet all of the following conditions for the chargeable day:

They are wholly or mainly being used:

- i. as shops, restaurants, cafes, drinking establishments, cinemas or live music venues
- ii. for assembly and leisure; or
- iii. as hotels, guest & boarding premises or self-catering accommodation

We consider shops, restaurants, cafes, drinking establishments, cinemas and live music venues to mean:

i. Properties that are being used for the sale of goods to visiting members of the public:

- Shops (such as: florists, bakers, butchers, grocers, greengrocers, jewellers, stationers, off licences, chemists, newsagents, hardware stores, supermarkets, etc)
- Charity shops
- Opticians
- Post offices
- Furnishing shops/ display rooms (such as: carpet shops, double glazing, garage doors)
- Car/ caravan show rooms
- Second-hand car lots
- Markets
- Petrol stations
- Garden centres
- Art galleries (where art is for sale/hire)

ii. Properties that are being used for the provision of the following services to visiting members of the public:

- Hair and beauty services (such as: hairdressers, nail bars, beauty salons, tanning shops, etc)
- Shoe repairs/ key cutting
- Travel agents
- Ticket offices e.g. for theatre
- Dry cleaners
- Launderettes

- PC/ TV/ domestic appliance repair
- Funeral directors
- Photo processing
- Tool hire
- Car hire

iii. Properties that are being used for the sale of food and/or drink to visiting members of the public:

- Restaurants
- Takeaways
- Sandwich shops
- Coffee shops
- Pubs
- Bars

iv. Properties which are being used as cinemas

v. Properties that are being used as live music venues:

We consider assembly and leisure to mean:

i. Properties that are being used for the provision of sport, leisure and facilities to visiting members of the public (including for the viewing of such activities):

- Sports grounds and clubs
- Museums and art galleries
- Nightclubs
- Sport and leisure facilities
- Stately homes and historic houses
- Theatres
- Tourist attractions
- Gyms
- Wellness centres, spas, massage parlours
- Casinos, gambling clubs and bingo halls

ii. Properties that are being used for the assembly of visiting members of the public:

- Public halls
- Clubhouses, clubs and institutions

We consider hotels, guest & boarding premises and self-catering accommodation to mean:

i. Properties where the non-domestic part is being used for the provision of living accommodation as a business:

- Hotels, guest and boarding houses
- Holiday homes
- Caravan parks and sites

To qualify for the relief the property should be wholly or mainly being used for the above qualifying purposes. This is a test on use rather than occupation. Therefore, properties which are occupied but not wholly or mainly used for the qualifying purpose will not qualify for the relief.

The list below sets out the types of uses that are not considered to be an eligible use for the purpose of this discount.

Properties that are being used for the provision of the following services to visiting members of the public:

- Financial services (e.g. banks, building societies, cash points, bureaux de change, short-term loan providers, betting shops)
- Medical services (e.g. vets, dentists, doctors, osteopaths, chiropractors) • Professional services (e.g. solicitors, accountants, insurance agents/ financial advisers, employment agencies, estate agents, letting agents)
- Post office sorting offices

Properties that are not reasonably accessible to visiting members of the public