



Community Infrastructure Levy: Viability Study

Prepared for
London Borough of Brent

September 2011

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1 Executive Summary

- 1.1 This report tests the ability of a range of development types throughout the London Borough of Brent to yield contributions to infrastructure requirements through a Community Infrastructure Levy ('CIL'). For residential development, due regard has also been given to the Borough's policy requirement that such developments should contribute towards the provision of affordable housing.

Methodology

- 1.2 The study methodology compares the residual land values of a range of generic developments to the sites' current use values, plus a margin to incentivise landowners to release their sites for development. If a development incorporating a given level of CIL generates a higher value than the current use value (plus appropriate landowner's margin), then it can be judged that the proposed level of CIL will be viable.
- 1.3 The study utilises the residual land value method of calculating the value of each development. This method is used by developers when determining how much to bid for land and involves calculating the value of the completed scheme and deducting development costs (construction, fees, finance and CIL) and developer's profit. The residual amount is the sum left after these costs have been deducted from the value of the development, and equates to the amount that a developer would normally pay for the site.
- 1.4 The housing and commercial property markets are inherently cyclical and the Council is testing its proposed rates of CIL at a time when values have fallen slightly below their peak. We have controlled for this factor by running a series of sensitivity analyses which inflate sales values in real terms by 10% and 25%. This analysis will enable the Council to determine levels of CIL that might become viable both in today's terms but also whether a system of indexation should be applied to the CIL rates (providing this is permissible within the regulations).

Key findings

- 1.5 The key findings of the study are as follows:
- The results of this study are reflective of current market conditions, which are likely to improve over the medium term. It is therefore important that the Council keeps the viability situation under review so that levels of CIL can be adjusted to reflect any future improvements. It might be possible to achieve through indexation, using a combination of changes in house prices (as measured by the Land Registry House Price Index) and build costs (as measured by BCIS or other appropriate index).
 - A majority of **residential schemes** should be able to absorb a CIL rate of up to £300 per sq m, including the Mayoral CIL of £35 per sq m. However, our results indicate that a CIL of this level would prevent some developments at the margins of viability from coming forward. We therefore recommend a lower starting rate of around £200 per sq m, exclusive of the Mayor CIL.
 - Our appraisals indicate that student housing schemes could comfortably accommodate a CIL of around £300 per sq metre (exclusive of the Mayoral CIL).
 - Hotel developments could accommodate a CIL of up to a maximum of £320 per sq metre. We would suggest a starting rate of £200 per sq metre to allow a buffer and for the Mayoral CIL.

- **Office developments** range in value, with rents typically between £21 per sq ft (or £215 per sq m) to £22 per sq ft (£269 per sq m). Our appraisals indicate that a CIL of up to £147 per sq m could be levied based on the upper end of the rental range, but this would result in many office developments that attract lower rents from coming forward. Given that there are no other significant planning obligations that could be 'flexed' to absorb viability issues on lower value schemes, we recommend that the Council sets a CIL for offices at the lower end of the range. This would suggest a maximum CIL of around £40 per sq m, exclusive of the Mayoral CIL after allowing a margin to absorb site specific viability issues.
- Values generated by **Retail developments** vary between high street and small retail developments and retail parks, with the latter attracting higher rents and generating higher capital values. At the lower end of the range, our results indicate that a maximum CIL of £83 per sq m could be achieved. However, schemes with slightly higher rents could absorb a CIL of £138 per sq m. Balancing the two ends of the range and considering the risk to lower value schemes of a higher rate, a CIL of £80 plus Mayoral CIL appears reasonable and should have a limited impact on viability.
- D1 uses often do not generate sufficient income streams to cover their costs. Consequently, they require some form of subsidy to operate. This type of facility is very unlikely to be built by the private sector. We therefore suggest that a nil rate of CIL be set for D1 uses. In contrast, D2 uses (excluding public swimming pools) frequently generate positive land values and a model CIL of £5 exclusive of the Mayor CIL could be secured.
- Our appraisals of developments of **industrial and warehousing** floorspace (including use classes B1b & c, B2 and B8) indicate that these uses are unlikely to generate positive residual land values. Even when positive land values are achieved, they fall short of existing use values. We recommend that zero rates are set for these use classes, although it is unlikely that development would come forward in any case.

2 Introduction

- 2.1 This study has been commissioned to provide an evidence base to inform London Borough of Brent's CIL draft Charging Schedule, as required by Regulation 14 of the CIL Regulations April 2010 (as amended). The aims of the study are summarised as follows:
- a to test the impact upon the economics of residential development of a range of levels of CIL;
 - b to test the ability of commercial schemes to make a contribution towards infrastructure; and
 - c for residential schemes, to test CIL alongside the Council's pre-existing requirements for affordable housing, which were previously tested by BNP Paribas Real Estate¹.
- 2.2 In terms of methodology, we adopted standard residual valuation approaches to make appropriate comparisons and evaluations. However, due to the extent and range of financial variables involved in residual valuations, they can only ever serve as a guide. Individual site characteristics (which are unique), mean that blanket requirements and conclusions must always be tempered by a level of flexibility in application of policy requirements on a site by site basis. It is therefore essential that levels of CIL allow a sufficient margin to allow for these variations.

Policy Context

2.3 The Policy Context

The CIL regulations state that in setting a charge, local authorities must aim to strike “*an appropriate balance*” between revenue maximisation on the one hand and the potentially adverse impact upon the viability of development on the other. The regulations also state that local authorities should take account of other sources of available funding for infrastructure when setting CIL rates. This report deals with viability only and does not consider other sources of funding (this is considered elsewhere within the Council's evidence base).

Local authorities must consult relevant stakeholders on the nature and amount of any proposed CIL. Following consultation, a charging schedule must be submitted for independent examination.

The regulations allow a number of exemptions from CIL. Firstly, affordable housing and buildings with other charitable uses (if controlled by a charity) are subject to relief. Secondly, local authorities may, if they chose, elect to offer an exemption on proven viability grounds. The exemption would be available for 12 months, after which time viability of the scheme concerned would need to be reviewed. To be eligible for exemption, regulation 55 states that the Applicant must enter into a Section 106 agreement (and the costs of complying with the agreement must exceed the amount of CIL that would have been payable); and that the Authority must be satisfied that granting relief would not constitute state aid.

The CIL regulations enable local authorities to set differential rates for different zones within which development would take place and also for different types of development.

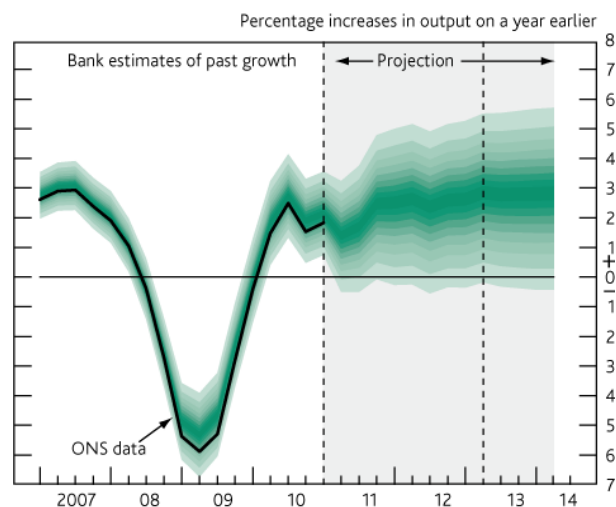
¹ *London Borough of Brent: Affordability Housing Viability Study (September 2009)*

The 2010 regulations set out clear timescales for payment of CIL, which varied according to the size of the payment, which by implication is linked to the size of the scheme. The 2011 amendments to the regulations allow local authorities to set their own timescales for the payment of CIL if they chose to do so. This is an important issue that the Council will need to consider, as the timing of payment of CIL can have an impact on an Applicant's cashflow (the earlier the payment of CIL, the more interest the Applicant will bear before the development is completed and sold).

Several local authorities have undertaken viability assessments and have drafted a CIL charging schedule, which they have submitted for independent examination. To date, no authority has yet completed this process and adopted a charging schedule, although Newark and Sherwood Council, Shropshire Council and Redbridge Borough Council have received their Inspector's reports and are due to adopt CIL imminently.

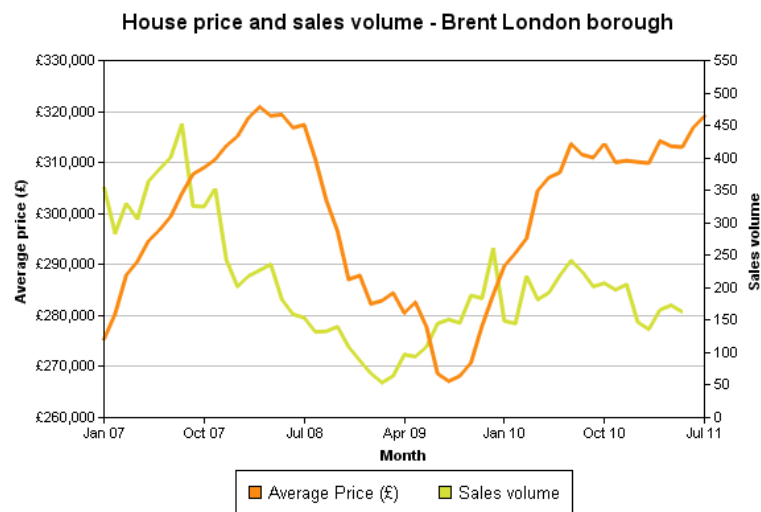
Economic and housing market context

- 2.4 The historic highs achieved in the UK housing market by mid 2007 followed a prolonged period of real house price growth. However, a period of 'readjustment' began in the second half of 2007, triggered initially by rising interest rates and the emergence of the US sub prime lending problems in the last quarter of 2007. The subsequent reduction in inter-bank lending led to a general "credit crunch" including a tightening of mortgage availability. The real crisis of confidence, however, followed the collapse of Lehman Brothers in September 2008, which forced the government and the Bank of England to intervene in the market to relieve a liquidity crisis.
- 2.5 The combination of successive shocks to consumer confidence and the difficulties in obtaining finance led to a sharp reduction in transactions and a significant correction in house prices in the UK, which fell to a level some 21% lower than at their peak in August 2007 according to the Halifax House Price Index. Consequently, residential land values fell by some 50% from peak levels. One element of government intervention involved successive interest rate cuts and as the cost of servicing many people's mortgages is linked to the base rate, this financial burden has progressively eased for those still in employment. This, together with a return to economic growth early 2010 (see May 2011 Bank of England GDP fan chart below, showing the range of the Bank's predictions for GDP growth to 2014) has meant that consumer confidence has started to improve to some extent.



Source: Bank of England

- 2.6 Throughout the first half of 2010 there were some tentative indications that improved consumer confidence was feeding through into more positive interest from potential house purchasers. Against the background of a much reduced supply of new housing, this would lead one to expect some recovery in prices. However it is evident that this brief resurgence has abated, with the Nationwide and Halifax House Price Indices showing annual house price falls of 0.1% and 2.8% retrospectively in February 2011.
- 2.7 The balance of opinion is that house prices will remain flat in the short term, with continuing high levels of unemployment likely to result in increased repossessions and increased supply of homes into the market. At the same time, demand is expected to remain subdued, due to the continuing difficulties consumers face in securing mortgages.



Source: Land Registry

- 2.8 According to Land Registry data, residential sales values in Brent have recovered since the lowest point in the cycle in August 2009. Prices have increased by 19.4% between August 2009 and July 2011 and are now just 1% below their March 2008 peak level.
- 2.9 The future trajectory of house prices is currently uncertain, although Savills' current prediction is that values are expected to increase over the next five years. Medium term predictions are that properties in mainstream markets (i.e. non-prime) will return to growth in 2012. For example, Savills Research² predicts that non-prime values in London will fall by 1% in 2011, but increase by 6% in 2012, 8% in 2013, 7.5% in 2014 and 6% in 2015. This equates to cumulative growth of 29.1% between 2011-2015 inclusive.
- 2.10 After the adoption of the CIL charging schedule, the Council could explore the possibility of indexing the levels of CIL or undertake a review after a period of time to reflect any future improvements in market conditions.

Local Policy context

- 2.11 The Council has calculated its infrastructure requirements, indicating a requirement for funding of circa £286.84 million over the next 15 years³. After sources of anticipated funding have been deducted, the Council estimates a funding gap of £27.88 million to be funded from other sources. The Council

² Savills Research: Residential Property Focus, May 2011

³ Brent Infrastructure and Investment Framework 13 May 2009

recognises that CIL may not fund this full amount and other sources of funding might need to be identified.

- 2.12 In addition to financing infrastructure, the Council expects residential developments to provide a mix of affordable housing tenures, sizes and types to help meet identified housing needs and contribute to the creation of mixed, balanced and inclusive communities. The precise number, tenure, size and type of affordable units will be negotiated to reflect identified needs and economic viability, having regard to Core Strategy Policy CP2 that sets a strategic Borough-wide 50% affordable housing target. In circumstances where site specific or market factors affect scheme viability, developers will be expected to provide viability assessments to demonstrate an alternative affordable housing provision.

Development context

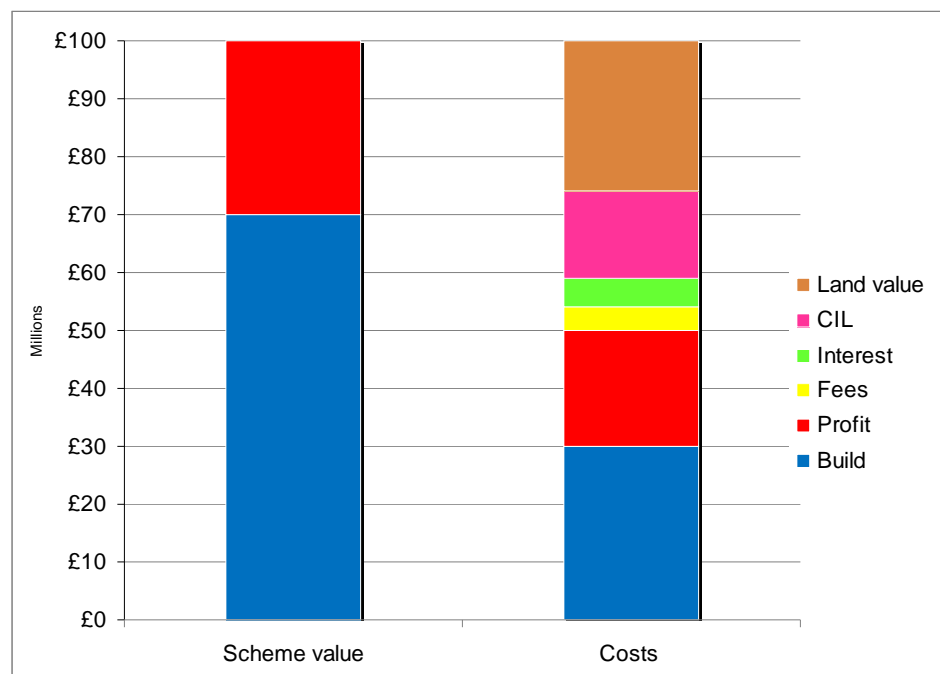
- 2.13 Sites in the Borough are developed with a range of styles and densities, reflecting the types of land available and public transport accessibility (which varies between different parts of the Borough). Development sites in the Borough range from existing retail; offices; redevelopment of existing residential; and major regeneration sites. Over the past decade, development proposals in the Borough have increased in density, with the densest schemes located in areas with high levels of public transport accessibility.

3 Methodology

- 3.1 Our methodology follows standard development appraisal conventions, using assumptions that reflect local market and planning policy circumstances. The study is therefore specific to Brent and reflects the policy requirements set out in the Core Strategy.

Approach to testing development viability

- 3.2 Appraisal models can be summarised via the following diagram. The total scheme value is calculated, as represented by the left hand bar. This includes the sales receipts from the private housing and the payment from a Registered Social Landlord ('RSL') for the affordable housing units. The model then deducts the build costs, fees, interest, CIL (at varying levels) and developer's profit. A 'residual' amount is left after all these costs are deducted – this is the land value that the Developer would pay to the landowner. The residual land value is represented by the brown portion of the right hand bar in the diagram.



- 3.3 The Residual Land Value is normally a key variable in determining whether a scheme will proceed. If a proposal generates sufficient positive land value (in excess of existing use value), it will be implemented. If not, the proposal will not go ahead, unless there are alternative funding sources to bridge the 'gap'.
- 3.4 When running a development appraisal, it is necessary to identify the key variables – sales values, costs etc – with some degree of accuracy in advance of implementation of a scheme. Even on the basis of the standard convention that current values and costs are adopted (not values and costs on completion), this can be very difficult. Problems with key appraisal variables can be summarised as follows:
- development costs are subject to national and local monitoring and can be reasonably accurately assessed in 'normal' circumstances. In boroughs like Croydon, many sites will be previously developed. These sites can sometimes encounter 'exceptional' costs such as decontamination. Such costs can be very difficult to anticipate before detailed site surveys are undertaken;

- development value and costs will also be significantly affected by assumptions about the nature and type of affordable housing provision and other Planning Obligations. In addition, on major projects, assumptions about development phasing; and infrastructure required to facilitate each phase of the development will affect residual values. Where the delivery of the obligations are deferred, the less the real cost to the applicant (and the greater the scope for increased affordable housing and other planning obligations). This is because the interest cost is reduced if the costs are incurred later in the development cashflow; and
 - while Developer's Profit has to be assumed in any appraisal, its level is closely correlated with risk. The greater the risk, the higher the profit level required by lenders. While profit levels were typically up to around 15% of completed development value at the peak of the market in 2007, banks now require schemes to show a higher profit to reflect the current risk. We do not know when and if profit levels may begin to fall back.
- 3.5 Ultimately, the landowner will make a decision on implementing a project on the basis of return and the potential for market change, and whether alternative developments might yield a higher value. The landowner's 'bottom line' will be achieving a residual land value that sufficiently exceeds 'existing use value' or other appropriate benchmark to make development worthwhile. Margins above EUV may be considerably different on individual sites, where there might be particular reasons why the premium to the landowner should be lower or higher than other sites.
- 3.6 Developers will seek to mitigate the impact of 'unknown' development issues through the following strategies:
- When negotiating with the landowner, the developer will either attempt to reflect planning requirements in the offer for the land, or seek to negotiate an option, or complete a deal 'subject to planning' which will enable any additional unknown costs to be passed on to the landowner. It should be noted that such arrangements are not always possible. Ultimately, the landowner meets the cost through reduced land value, providing the basic condition for Residual Land Value to exceed existing use value (plus landowners' margin) or other appropriate benchmark is met; and/or,
 - The developer will seek to build in sufficient tolerance into the development appraisal to offset risks including, for example, design development where costs might be incurred to satisfy planning and design requirements etc. It would also be normal to have a contingency allowance which would generally equate to 2% to 5% of build costs.
 - The extent to which developers can successfully mitigate against all risks depends largely on the degree to which developers have to compete to purchase sites. In a competitive land market, the developer who is prepared to build in less contingency to mitigate against planning and development risks is likely to offer the winning bid.
- 3.7 Clearly, however, landowners have expectations of the value of their land which often exceed the value of the existing use. CIL will be a cost to the scheme and will impact on the residual land value. Ultimately, if landowners' expectations are not met, they will not voluntarily sell their land and (unless a Local Authority is prepared to use its compulsory purchase powers) some may simply hold on to their sites, in the hope that policy may change at some future point with reduced requirements. It is within the scope of those expectations that developers have to formulate their offers for sites. The task of formulating an offer for a site is complicated further still during buoyant land markets, where developers have to compete with other developers to secure a site, often speculating on continued rises in value.

Viability benchmark

- 3.8 The CIL Regulations provide no specific guidance on how local authorities should test the viability of their proposed charges. However, there is a range of good practice generated by both the Homes and Communities Agency and appeal decisions that assist in guiding planning authorities on how they should approach viability testing for planning policy purposes.
- 3.9 In 2009, the Homes and Communities Agency published a good practice guidance manual 'Investment and Planning Obligations: Responding to the Downturn'. This defines viability as follows: *"a viable development will support a residual land value at level sufficiently above the site's existing use value (EUV) or alternative use value (AUV) to support a land acquisition price acceptable to the landowner"*.
- 3.10 A number of planning appeal decisions provide guidance on the extent to which the residual land value should exceed existing use value to be considered viable:

Barnet & Chase Farm: APP/Q5300/A/07/2043798/NWF

"the appropriate test is that the value generated by the scheme should exceed the value of the site in its current use. The logic is that, if the converse were the case, then sites would not come forward for development"

Bath Road, Bristol: APP/P0119/A/08/2069226

"The difference between the RLV and the existing site value provides a basis for ascertaining the viability of contributing towards affordable housing."

Beckenham: APP/G5180/A/08/2084559

"without an affordable housing contribution, the scheme will only yield less than 12% above the existing use value, 8% below the generally accepted margin necessary to induce such development to proceed."

Oxford Street, Woodstock: APP/D3125/A/09/2104658

"The main parties' valuations of the current existing value of the land are not dissimilar but the Appellant has sought to add a 10% premium. Though the site is owned by the Appellants it must be assumed, for valuation purposes, that the land is being acquired now. It is unreasonable to assume that an existing owner and user of the land would not require a premium over the actual value of the land to offset inconvenience and assist with relocation. The Appellants addition of the 10% premium is not unreasonable in these circumstances."

- 3.11 It is clear from the planning appeal decisions above and HCA good practice publication that the most appropriate test of viability for planning policy purposes is to consider the residual value of schemes compared to the existing use value plus a premium. As discussed later in this report, our study adopts a premium above EUV as a viability benchmark.
- 3.12 It is important to stress that there is no single threshold land value at which land will come forward for development. The decision to bring land forward will depend on the type of owner and, in particular, whether the owner occupies the site or holds it as an asset; the strength of demand for the site's current use in comparison to others; how offers received compare to the owner's perception of the value of the site, which in turn is influenced by prices achieved by other sites. Given the lack of a single threshold land value, it is difficult for policy makers to determine the minimum land value that sites should achieve.

4 The Appraisal Exercise

Residential development

- 4.1 We have appraised a series of generic developments, reflecting both the range of sales values and also densities of development across the borough. This is similar to the approach adopted in the *Affordable Housing Viability Study* which was examined and found sound by the Inspector during 2010.

Overview of key residential appraisal variables

- 4.2 The key variables in any residential development appraisal are as follows:
- 4.3 **Sales values:** Sales values will vary between local authority areas (and within local authority areas) and are constantly changing. Developers will try to complete schemes in a rising or stable market, but movements in sales values are a development 'risk'. During times of falling house prices, local authorities may need to apply their policy requirements flexibly, or developers may cease bringing sites forward.
- 4.4 **Density:** Density is an important determinant of development value. Higher density development results in a higher quantum of units than a lower density development on the same site, resulting in an increase in gross development value. However, high density development often results in higher development costs, as a result of the need to develop taller buildings, which are more expensive to build than lower rise buildings and the need to often provide basements for car parking and plant. It should therefore not *automatically* be assumed that higher density development results in higher residual land values; while the gross development value of such schemes may be higher, this can be partially offset by increased build costs.
- 4.5 **Gross to net floor space:** The gross to net ratio measures the ratio of saleable space (ie the area inside residential units) compared to the total area of the building (ie including the communal spaces, such as entrance lobbies and stair and lift cores). The higher the density, the lower the gross to net floor space ratio; in taller flatted schemes, more floor space is taken up by common areas and stair and lift cores, and thus less space is available for renting or sale.
- 4.6 **Base construction costs:** While base construction costs will be affected by density and may be affected by other factors, such as flood risk, ground conditions etc., they are well documented and can be reasonably accurately determined in advance by the developer.
- 4.7 **Exceptional costs:** Exceptional costs can be an issue for development viability on previously developed land. Exceptional costs relate to works that are 'atypical', such as remediation of sites in former industrial use and that are over and above standard build costs. However, for the purposes of this exercise, it is not possible to provide a reliable estimate of what exceptional costs would be, as they will differ significantly from site to site. Our analysis therefore excludes exceptional costs, as to apply a blanket allowance would generate misleading results. An 'average' level of costs for decontamination, flood risk mitigation and other 'abnormal' costs is already reflected in BCIS data, as such costs are frequently encountered on sites that form the basis of the BCIS data sample.
- 4.8 **Developer's Profit:** Following standard practice, developer profits are based on an assumed percentage of gross development value. While developer profit ranged from 15% to 17% of private housing gross development value in 2007 (and 6% on the affordable housing), banks currently require a scheme to show higher profits. Higher profits reflect levels of perceived and actual risk. The

higher the potential risk, the higher the profit margin in order to offset those risks. At the current time, development risk is high. This is unlikely to change in the first few years after the adoption of the Charging Schedule but should be kept under review thereafter. If conditions improve, it is possible (but by no means guaranteed) that banks will relax their lending criteria and reduce the amount of profit they require schemes to achieve.

Commercial development

- 4.9 We have appraised a series of generic commercial developments, reflecting a range of use classes at average rent levels achieved on lettings of commercial space in actual developments. The Council has also requested that we consider the provision of 'affordable workspace', ie commercial floorspace that is let at sub-market rents and controlled as such through a planning obligation. Reductions in rents will reduce the capital value of such schemes, limiting their capacity to make contributions to CIL.

Existing Use Values

- 4.10 Existing Use Value ("EUV") Alternative Use Value ("AUV") and acquisition costs are key considerations in the assessment of development economics. Clearly, there is a point where the Residual Land Value (what the landowner receives from a developer) that results from a scheme may be less than the land's existing use value. Existing use values can vary significantly, depending on the demand for the type of building relative to other areas. Similarly, subject to planning permission, the potential development site may be capable of being used in different ways – as a hotel rather than residential for example; or at least a different mix of uses. EUV / AUV is effectively a 'bottom line' in a financial sense and a therefore a key factor in this study.
- 4.11 We have arrived at a broad judgement on the likely range of existing use values, having regard to the existing use values provided in the Affordable Housing Viability Study. In each case, the calculations assume that the landowner has made a judgement that the current use does not yield an optimum use of the site; for example, it has many fewer storeys than neighbouring buildings; or there is a general lack of demand for the type of space, resulting in low rentals, high yields and high vacancies (or in some cases no occupation at all over a lengthy period). We would not expect a building which makes optimum use of a site and that is attracting a reasonable rent to come forward for development, as residual value may not exceed existing use value in these circumstances.
- 4.12 In considering the value of sites in existing commercial use, it is necessary to understand the concept of 'yields'. Yields form the basis of the calculation of a building's capital value, based on the net rental income that it generates. Yields are used to calculate the capital value of any building type which is rented, including both commercial and residential uses. Yields are used to calculate the number of times that the annual rental income will be multiplied to arrive at a capital value. Yields reflect the confidence of a potential purchaser of a building in the income stream (i.e. the rent) that the occupant will pay. They also reflect the quality of the building and its location, as well as general demand for property of that type. The lower the covenant strength of the occupier (or potential occupiers if the building is currently vacant), and the poorer the location of the building, the greater the risk that the tenant may not pay the rent. If this risk is perceived as being high, the yield will be high, resulting in a lower number of years rent purchased (i.e. a lower capital value).
- 4.13 Over the past four years, yields for commercial property have 'moved out' (i.e. increased), signalling lower confidence in the ability of existing tenants to pay their rent and in future demand for commercial space. This has the effect of

depressing the capital value of commercial space. However, as the economy recovers, we would expect yields to improve (i.e. decrease), which will result in increased capital values. Consequently, EUVs might increase, increasing the base value of sites that might come forward, which may have implications for the amounts of CIL that developments can yield.

- 4.14 Redevelopment proposals that generate residual land values below EUV plus an appropriate margin to the landowner are unlikely to be delivered. While any such thresholds are only a guide in 'normal' development circumstances, it does not imply that individual landowners, in particular financial circumstances, will not bring sites forward at a lower return or indeed require a higher return. It is simply indicative. If proven existing use value justifies a higher EUV than those assumed, then appropriate adjustments may be necessary. Similarly, the margin above EUV that individual landowners may require will inevitably vary. As such, Existing Use Values should be regarded as benchmarks rather than definitive fixed variables on a site by site basis.
- 4.15 The EUVs used in this study therefore give a broad indication of likely land values across the Borough, but it is important to recognise that other site uses and values may exist on the ground. There can never be a single threshold land value at which we can say definitively that land will come forward for development.

Specific Modelling Variables

- 4.16 This section summarises the individual assumptions used in the appraisals. These assumptions are consistent with the variables adopted in the Council's Affordable Housing Viability Study, wherever appropriate (and updated to reflect current conditions). This ensures that the Council's affordable housing and CIL requirements have been tested on a consistent basis.

Residential sales values

- 4.17 Residential values in the Borough reflect national trends in recent years but do of course vary across the Borough. We have examined comparable evidence of transacted properties in the Borough, which indicates that sales values range from £3,856 per sq m (£358 per sq ft) to £7,070 per sq m (£657 per sq ft).
- 4.18 As noted earlier in the report, Savills predict that sales values will increase over the medium term. We have therefore widened the range of values included in our appraisals to reflect the prospects of real growth of 10% and 25%.

Commercial rents and yields

- 4.19 Our research on lettings of commercial floorspace indicates a range of rents achieved, as summarised in table 4.19.1. This table also includes our assumptions on appropriate yields to arrive at a capital value of the commercial space.

Table 4.19.1: Commercial rents and yields

Commercial use	Rent (£s per sq ft)	Yield
Office	£21 - £22	7%
Industrial	£7.50	9%
Light industrial	£10 - £11	9%
Warehouse	£9.50	9%
Retail (High Street)	£20 - £23	6.75%
Retail Park	£25	6.75%

- 4.20 For each commercial use type, we have assumed that the site currently accommodates the same use class and the development involves intensification of that use. We have assumed lower rents and higher yields for existing space than the planned new floorspace, to reflect the lower quality and lower demand for second hand space, as well as the poorer covenant strength of the likely occupier of second hand space. A modest refurbishment cost of £50 per sq ft is allowed to reflect costs that would be incurred to secure a letting. A 20% landowner premium is added to the resulting existing use value as an incentive for the site to come forward for development.

Residential density and mix

- 4.21 We have run appraisals using the range of densities that are typically encountered in the Borough. Densities are assumed to range from 100 units per hectare – a modest inner urban density – to 450 units per hectare – a high central urban density.

A consistent unit mix has been adopted for both private and affordable tenures, as follows. The mix reflects the Core Strategy requirement that 25% of the units be provided with three or more bedrooms.

- One bed: 35%
- Two bed: 40%
- Three bed: 25%

Gross to Net Floor space

- 4.22 The higher the density, the greater the loss of net lettable/ saleable space. This is because flatted schemes require common areas and stair cores, whereas houses provide 100% 'saleable space'. In our model, as a greater quantum of flats is incorporated into the hypothetical development, the build costs increase, to reflect the cost of building the communal space in the blocks of flats.
- 4.23 In our model, we have adopted a gross to net ratio for flats of 85%. This reflects a high volume of schemes that BNP Paribas Real Estate has valued or appraised on behalf of developers, banks and local authorities. The gross to net ratio is reflected in the build cost when measured on the total saleable area (i.e. the area that excludes common areas). For example, if a building is comprised of 10 flats each with a net internal area (i.e. the floorspace inside the flat itself) of 100 square metres, the total net area of the building is 1,000 square metres. However, when the entrance lobbies, corridors and stair cores are taken into account, the total floor area (what is known as the gross internal area) is 1,200 square metres. The net area is 83% of the gross area. If the build cost is £1,500 per square metre, this equates to £1,800 per square metre

per net square metre. This is an important distinction when considering whether a build cost is reasonable – the unit of measurement (i.e. gross or net) needs to be consistent.

Base Construction Costs

Residential build costs

- 4.24 The modelling exercise plots a range of base construction costs reflecting density considerations ranging from £1,561 per square metre to £2,852 per square metre (net), incorporating the costs of meeting Lifetime Homes requirements, but excluding infrastructure costs. These costs are drawn from the RICS Building Cost Information Service (BCIS). The costs could increase further should 'exceptional costs' arise, that is the variety of above average costs which include contamination and remediation. As a result, costs need to be treated with caution and where exceeded, will inevitably affect the capacity of schemes to carry obligations and affordable housing.
- 4.25 Our base construction costs assume that housing is provided to Code for Sustainable Homes level 4 and an additional allowance averaging £6,800 per unit has been added to achieve level 4. This reflects the findings of Cyril Sweet's 2008 study⁴ (published by CLG) on the cost of achieving the various CSH levels. Our assumptions therefore reflect these future requirements. The cost of moving to level 5 or 6 is currently prohibitive and technological solutions are required to bring costs down. The current timescale for moving to Code for Sustainable Homes levels 5 and 6 is uncertain. The Inspector's report on the Newark and Sherwood CIL Charging Schedule indicates that CIL viability should be based on current requirements only.
- 4.26 It is important to note that build costs could increase further should additional 'exceptional costs' arise. As a result, costs need to be treated with caution and where normal levels are exceeded, the capacity of the site concerned to meet the Council's requirements for CIL and affordable housing will be affected. However, with many sites coming forward on previously developed sites, the build costs (which are based on BCIS tender price data) includes an 'average' cost for decontamination and site clearance, with some sites in the sample including such costs.

Commercial build costs

- 4.27 We have relied upon BCIS data for commercial build costs. BCIS reports that the mean average build cost for retail space as at the 3rd quarter of 2011 is £1,033 per sq m; £758 for industrial floorspace; and £1,305 per sq m for office floorspace.

Developer's profit

- 4.28 Developer's profit is closely correlated with the perceived risk of residential development. The greater the risk, the greater the required profit level, which helps to mitigate against the risk, but also to ensure that the potential rewards are sufficiently attractive for a bank and other equity providers to fund a scheme. In 2007, profit levels were at around 15-17% of Gross Development Value. However, following the impact of the credit crunch and the collapse in interbank lending and the various government bailouts of the banking sector, profit margins have increased. It is important to emphasise that the level of minimum profit is not necessarily determined by developers (although they will have their own view and the Boards of the major housebuilders will set targets

⁴ Communities and Local Government 'Cost Analysis of the Code for Sustainable Homes, 2008'

for minimum profit).

- 4.29 The views of the banks which fund development are more important; if the banks decline an application by a developer to borrow to fund a development, it is very unlikely to proceed, as developers rarely carry sufficient cash to fund it themselves. Consequently, future movements in profit levels will largely be determined by the attitudes of the banks towards development proposals.
- 4.30 The near collapse of the global banking system in the final quarter of 2008 is resulting in a much tighter regulatory system, with UK banks having to take a much more cautious approach to all lending. In this context, the banks may not allow profit levels to decrease much lower than their current level, if at all.
- 4.31 The minimum generally acceptable profit level is currently around 20% of private housing GDV. Our assumed return on the affordable housing GDV is 6%. A lower return on the affordable housing is appropriate as there is very limited sales risk on these units for the developer; there is often a pre-sale of the units to an RSL prior to commencement. Any risk associated with take up of intermediate housing is borne by the acquiring RSL, not by the developer. A reduced profit level on the affordable housing reflects the Homes and Communities Agency's guidelines in its Economic Appraisal Tool.

Affordable housing tenure and values

- 4.32 The Council's policy position is 70% rented housing and 30% shared ownership. The Affordable Rent tenure is accepted, subject to the RSL setting rent levels that are accessible to households in receipt of Housing Benefit. This requirement caps the rent levels, particularly for larger units, at the following percentages of market rent:
- One bed unit: 80%;
 - Two bed unit: 70%;
 - Three bed unit: 60%; and
 - Four bed unit: 50%.
- 4.33 We have calculated the value of the Affordable Rent units housing by capitalising the net rents (inclusive of service charges), before deductions for management and maintenance, having regard to financing arrangements of Registered Social Landlords. This exercise results in a blended rate of £2,411 per square metre (£224 per sq ft).
- 4.34 As intermediate housing is linked to market values, the values will be determined in part by varying market values. The values adopted for this tenure are based on the assumption that 50% of the equity is sold to the occupier and the RSL charges a rent of 2.75% on the retained equity. This is a cautious approach as the price paid will in reality move with the market changes and also RSL ability to fund acquisitions and their business plan assumptions.
- 4.35 The CLG/HCA '2011-2015 Affordable Homes Programme – Framework' (February 2011) document clearly states that RSLs will not receive grant funding for any affordable housing provided through planning obligations. Consequently, all our appraisals assume nil grant.

Other Influential Factors

- 4.36 Variability of landowner attitudes: Land markets need time to adapt to changing policy circumstances and landowners may have the choice to hold sites back and hope that policies change. Up until the recent housing market recession, a more common circumstance in areas of sharp price inflation has been fierce competition between developers. This resulted in some developers buying sites without consent on the expectation that rising capital values would offset risk. When the market turns, these developers find that they are unable to implement their schemes and cannot afford their infrastructure and affordable housing obligations.
- 4.37 Site specific circumstances may arise where the authority is obliged to weigh up perhaps conflicting policy requirements. On sites with an extensive requirement for decontamination (ie above average levels), not all the Council's planning requirements may be affordable. For example, an employment protection policy may require commercial space to be provided in a predominantly residential scheme. The commercial space is likely to have a negative or low value, which requires a cross subsidy from the private housing. This is likely to reduce the amount of subsidy available to provide CIL and affordable housing.

Net additional floorspace calculations

- 4.38 The Council has supplied details of all completed schemes over the past two years. We have analysed the amount of existing and new floorspace to calculate an average rate of net additional floorspace across all developments. This analysis indicates that existing floorspace equates to 33% of planned replacement space. This net additional floorspace calculation is used to consider appropriate levels of CIL in the next section.

5 Appraisal outputs

Residential appraisals

- 5.1 The full outputs from our appraisals of residential development are attached as Appendix 1. For each development scenario, we have tested the following levels of affordable housing (all assumed to be 70% rented and 30% Shared Ownership, in line with the Core Strategy):
- 10% affordable housing;
 - 20% affordable housing;
 - 30% affordable housing;
 - 40% affordable housing; and
 - 50% affordable housing;
- 5.2 For each affordable housing level, we have tested the rented housing with social rents and with 'affordable rents' at the following percentages of market rent:
- One bed flats: 80%;
 - Two bed flats: 70%;
 - Three bed flats: 60%; and
 - Four bed flats: 50%.
- 5.3 The residual land values from each of the scenarios above are then compared to four existing use value benchmarks to determine whether the imposition of CIL would have an impact on development viability. In some cases, the equation RLV less EUV (including landowner premium) results in a negative number, so the development would not proceed, whether or not CIL was imposed. We therefore focus on situations where the RLV is greater than EUV and where (all other things being equal) the development would proceed. In these situations, CIL has the potential to 'tip the balance' of viability into a negative position. We return to this point later in this report.

Commercial appraisals

- 5.4 Our research on rents achieved on commercial lettings indicates a range of rents within each main use class. Our commercial appraisals therefore model the whole range of rents and capital values to test the impact the different rent levels have on viability and the ability of commercial schemes to contribute towards CIL. For each use class tested (B1, B2/B8 and retail), we have run four appraisals of a quantum of floorspace, each with rent levels reflecting the range identified by our research.

Presentation of data

Residential appraisals results

- 5.5 For each affordable housing percentage, there are 112 appraisals of generic developments, each on a hectare of land, using a range of sales values and development densities. Each set of appraisals is compared to four EUV benchmarks.

5.6 The existing use value benchmark (including a landowner premium of 20%) is then deducted from each residual land value to determine whether or not, in each of the specific circumstances, the imposition of CIL at varying levels would impact on scheme viability. A sample table, corresponding to the residual land values above, is provided below.

Density - units/ha ->	100 uph	150 uph	200 uph	250 uph	300 uph	350 uph	400 uph	450 uph
Build costs ->	£1561 per sqm	£1615 per sqm	£1722 per sqm	£1938 per sqm	£2153 per sqm	£2260 per sqm	£2314 per sqm	£2368 per sqm
Sales value per sm								
£3,875	1,532,412	1,808,313	1,103,605	- 1,904,204	- 6,265,633	- 9,631,915	- 12,334,765	- 15,369,331
£4,198	2,326,309	3,005,864	2,708,524	116,958	- 3,821,232	- 6,780,114	- 9,075,563	- 11,702,729
£4,521	3,119,591	4,195,788	4,304,787	2,123,105	- 1,376,831	- 3,928,313	- 5,816,363	- 8,036,128
£4,844	3,912,873	5,385,711	5,891,352	4,129,253	1,032,667	- 1,083,310	- 2,557,162	- 4,369,527
£5,167	4,699,759	6,566,040	7,465,124	6,107,414	3,420,571	1,702,578	638,324	- 752,798
£5,490	5,312,233	7,484,751	8,690,071	7,638,599	5,277,433	3,868,917	3,114,141	2,032,495
£5,920	6,128,864	8,709,698	10,323,334	9,680,177	7,747,424	6,757,370	6,415,229	5,746,219
£6,458	7,149,654	10,240,883	12,364,913	12,232,150	10,809,792	10,354,630	10,541,590	10,388,374
£6,997	8,170,443	11,772,066	14,406,492	14,784,125	13,872,161	13,927,393	14,627,425	15,005,057
£7,535	9,191,233	13,303,251	16,448,071	17,336,098	16,934,529	17,500,156	18,710,583	19,598,610
£8,073	10,212,022	14,834,434	18,489,650	19,888,071	19,996,897	21,072,919	22,793,740	24,192,163
£8,611	11,232,812	16,365,619	20,531,229	22,440,046	23,059,265	24,645,682	26,876,898	28,785,714
£9,149	12,253,601	17,896,803	22,572,808	24,992,019	26,121,633	28,218,445	30,960,056	33,379,267
£9,688	13,274,391	19,427,987	24,614,387	27,543,992	29,184,002	31,791,208	35,043,214	37,972,820

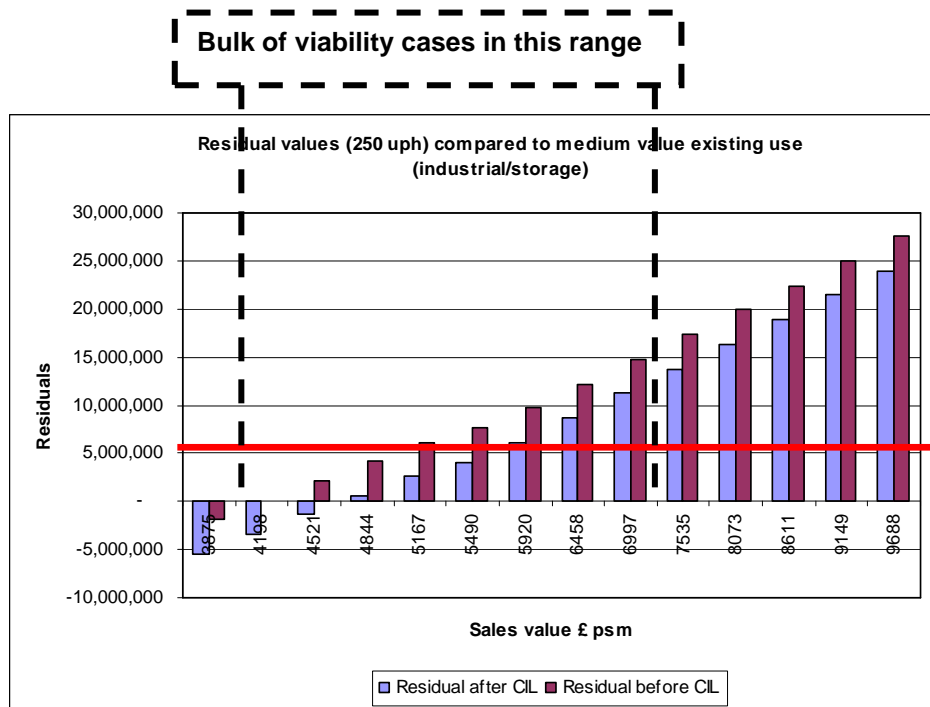
RLVs less existing use value £4,843,800 per hectare
£1,961,053 per acre Industrial/Storage/Distribution

Density - units/ha ->	100 uph	150 uph	200 uph	250 uph	300 uph	350 uph	400 uph	450 uph	Sales value per sq m
Build costs ->	£1561 per sqm	£1615 per sqm	£1722 per sqm	£1938 per sqm	£2153 per sqm	£2260 per sqm	£2314 per sqm	£2368 per sqm	
Sales value per sq m									
£3,875	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	£3,875
£4,198	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	£4,198
£4,521	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	£4,521
£4,844	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	£4,844
£5,167	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	£5,167
£5,490	☹	☹	☺	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	£5,490
£5,920	☹	☺	☺	☺	☹	☹	☹	☹	£5,920
£6,458	☹	☺	☺	☺	☺	☹	☹	☹	£6,458
£6,997	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	£6,997
£7,535	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	£7,535
£8,073	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	£8,073
£8,611	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	£8,611
£9,149	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	£9,149
£9,688	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	£9,688

5.7 If the RLV less EUV calculation is shown as a green, this indicates a positive result and a viable development scenario. However, where the RLV less EUV calculation is shown using a red symbol, the development would be unviable at the given level of CIL.

5.8 We then chart the results (as illustrated below) to test whether the impact of CIL would reduce the RLV below the EUV benchmark (shown as a red line on each chart). In this example of a 250 unit per hectare scheme on a site currently in industrial/storage use, the purple bars correspond to the RLVs of the scheme at varying sales values (in the range of £3,875 to £9,688 per sq m). The blue bars shows the RLV *after* the imposition of a CIL, levied on the net additional floor space.

5.9 In the example below, where sales values are at £4,844 per sq m or lower, a scheme would generate a RLV that is lower than the EUV (shown by the red line). These sites would not come forward unless another variable were to change (e.g. a reduction in the affordable housing percentage below 50%). However, at sales values of £5,167 per sq m or more, the RLV would exceed the EUV benchmark. The level of CIL is then a critical factor for the schemes that meet the basic viability test. The level of CIL will affect the schemes at the margins of viability. On a scheme with sales values of £5,167 per sqm, the RLV of the scheme after CIL is deducted would fall below the EUV benchmark and in this situation, CIL would prevent the development from proceeding. When sales values exceed £5,920 per sq m, the imposition of CIL would have no impact on the decision to proceed, as the “after CIL” RLV exceeds the EUV benchmark in all cases.



Commercial appraisal results

5.10 The commercial appraisal results are more straightforward, due to the narrower range of variables that need to be considered in comparison to residential development. The appraisals are presented in the form of a traditional residual valuation, with the residual land value compared to an existing use value. The ‘surplus’ arising from development is then divided by the total floor area of the new scheme to show the level of CIL that the scheme could viably provide. We also divide the surplus by the net additional floorspace only to provide an indication of the level of CIL per sq m that schemes could yield when the existing space is netted off.

6 Assessment of the results

- 6.1 This section should be read in conjunction with the full results attached at Appendices 1 and 2. In these results, the residual land values are calculated for scenarios with sales values reflective of market conditions across the Borough. These RLVs are then compared to existing use value benchmarks, which include a 20% landowner premium. The graphs in the sections below show the outputs of our appraisals using the variables set out in Section 4.
- 6.2 Charging authorities are required to strike “*an appropriate balance*” between the need to raise funding to provide infrastructure to ensure development is sustainable and the potential impact of CIL on the economic viability of development. Our recommendations are that:
- Firstly, councils should take a strategic view of viability. There will always be variations in viability between individual sites, but viability testing should establish the most typical viability position; not the exceptional situations.
 - Secondly, they should take a balanced view of viability – residual valuations are just one factor influencing a developer’s decision making – the same applies to local authorities.
 - Thirdly, while a single charge is attractive, it may not be appropriate for all authorities.
 - Fourthly, markets are cyclical and subject to change over short periods of time. Sensitivity testing to ‘stress test’ levels of CIL to ensure they are robust in the most likely of market conditions over the life of a Charging Schedule is essential.
 - Fifthly, local authorities should not set their rates of CIL at the limits of viability. They should leave a margin or contingency to allow for change and site specific viability issues.
- 6.3 The early examinations have seen a debate on how viability evidence should translate into CIL rates. It has now been accepted that there is no requirement for a proposed rate to slavishly follow the outputs of residual valuations. At Shropshire Council’s examination in public, Newark & Sherwood Council argued that rates of CIL should be set at the level dictated by viability evidence which would (if followed literally) have resulted in a Charging Schedule with around thirty different charging zones across the Shropshire area. Clearly this would have resulted in a level of complexity that CIL is intended to avoid. The conclusion of this debate was that CIL rates should not necessarily be determined solely by viability evidence, but *should not be logically contrary* to the evidence. Councils should not follow a mechanistic process when setting rates – appraisals are just a guide to viability and are widely understood to be a less than precise tool.

Assessment – residential development

- 6.4 As CIL is intended to operate as a fixed charge, the Council will need to consider the impact on two key factors. Firstly, the need to strike a balance between maximising revenue to invest in infrastructure and the need to minimise the impact upon development viability. Secondly, as CIL will effectively take a ‘top-slice’ of development value, there is a potential impact on the percentage or tenure mix of affordable housing that can be secured. This is a change from the current system of negotiated financial contributions, where the planning officer could weigh the need for contributions against the requirement that schemes need to contribute towards affordable housing provision.

- 6.5 In assessing the results, it is important to clearly distinguish between two scenarios; namely, schemes that are unviable *regardless of the level of CIL* and schemes that are viable *prior* to the imposition of CIL at certain levels. If a scheme is unviable before CIL is levied, it is unlikely to come forward and CIL would not be a critical factor. We have therefore disregarded the ‘unviable’ schemes in recommending an appropriate level of CIL.
- 6.6 Charts 6.6.1 to 6.6.4 show the impact upon development viability of a CIL charge of £300 per sqm (including the Mayoral CIL of £35 per sqm) levied on the entire development (i.e. no discount for existing floorspace). Each chart compares the results to each of the four EUV benchmarks. All the development scenarios assume 50% affordable housing, with the rented housing provided as Affordable Rent.

Chart 6.6.1: Viability of CIL charge of £300 – High EUV benchmark

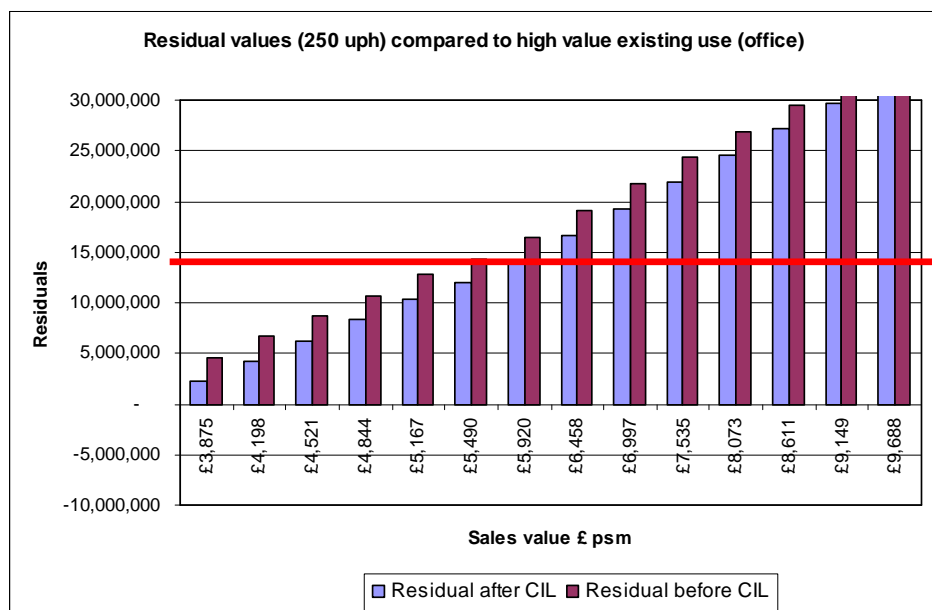


Chart 6.6.2: Viability of CIL charge of £300 – Medium EUV benchmark

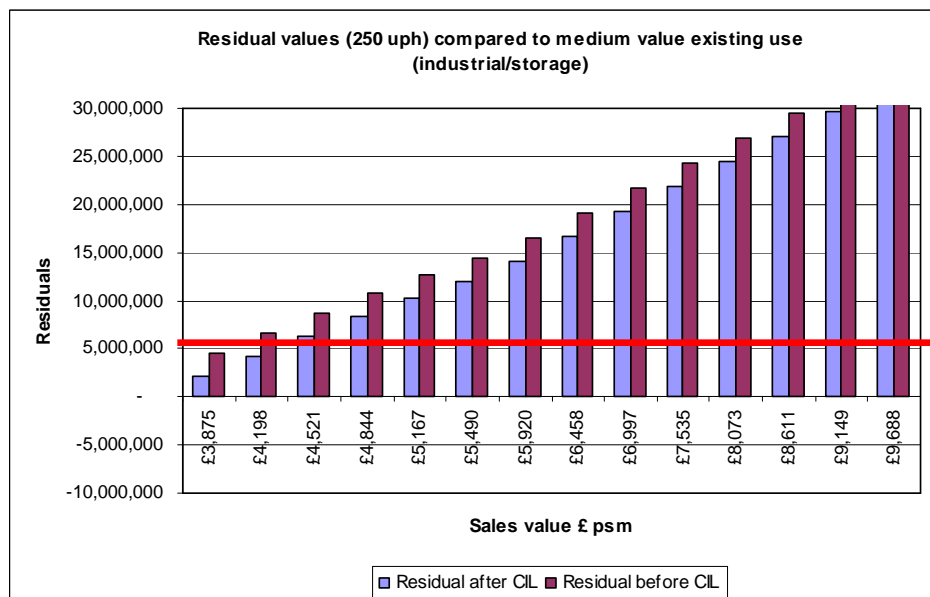


Chart 6.6.3: Viability of CIL charge of £300 – Med-Low EUV benchmark

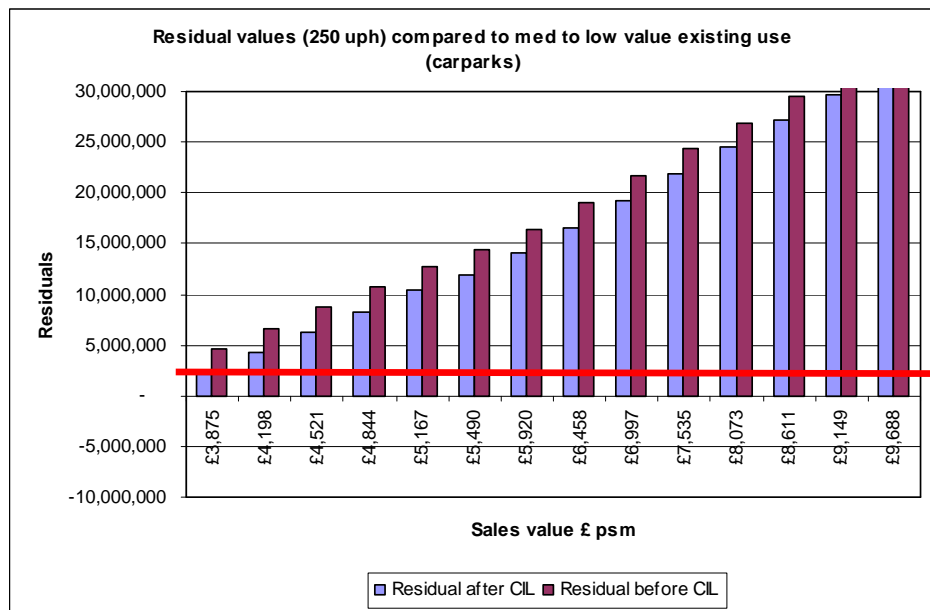
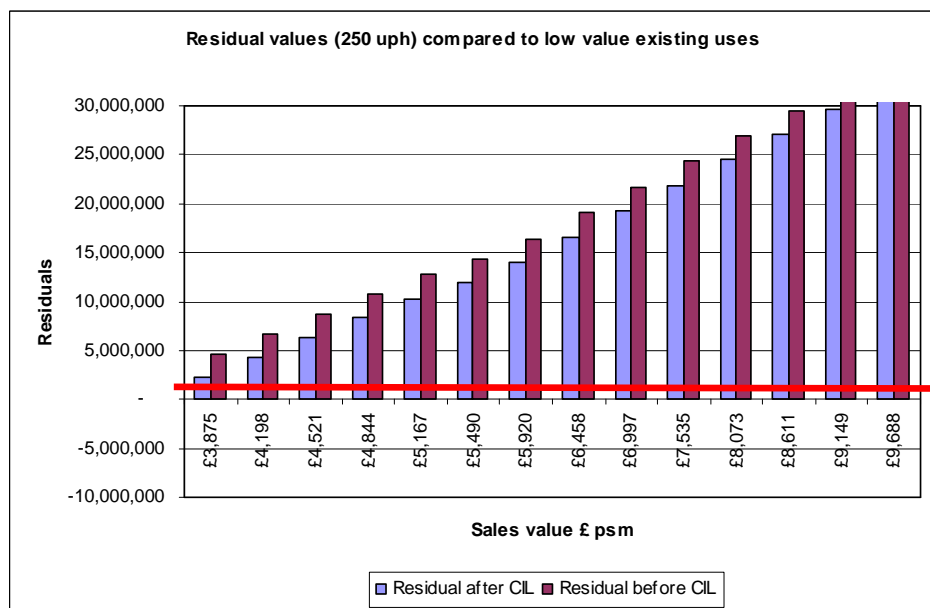


Chart 6.6.4: Viability of CIL charge of £300 – Lowest EUV benchmark



6.7 Charts 6.6.1, 6.6.2 and 6.6.3 indicate that a number of development scenarios would be rendered unviable by a CIL levied at a rate of £300 per sqm across the development. However, as noted previously, CIL will be levied on net additional floorspace only. Our analysis of schemes completed over the past two years indicates that, on average, existing floorspace equates to 33% of new floorspace. In the next set of charts (6.7.1 to 6.7.4), we consider the viability of the same charge (£300 per sqm) but levied on the net additional floorspace **only**.

Chart 6.7.1: Viability of CIL charge of £300 levied on net additional floorspace only – High EUV benchmark

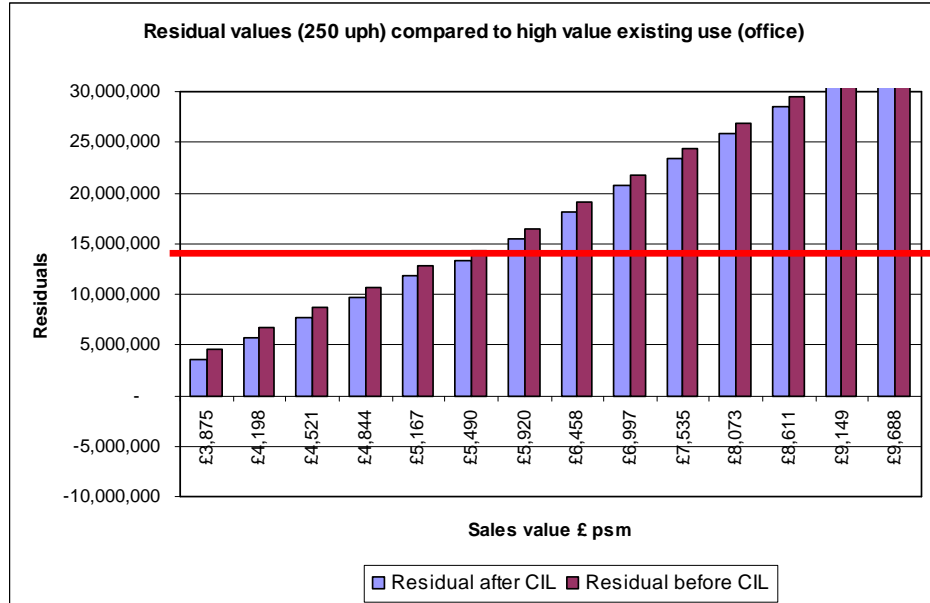


Chart 6.7.2: Viability of CIL charge of £300 levied on net additional floorspace only – Medium EUV benchmark

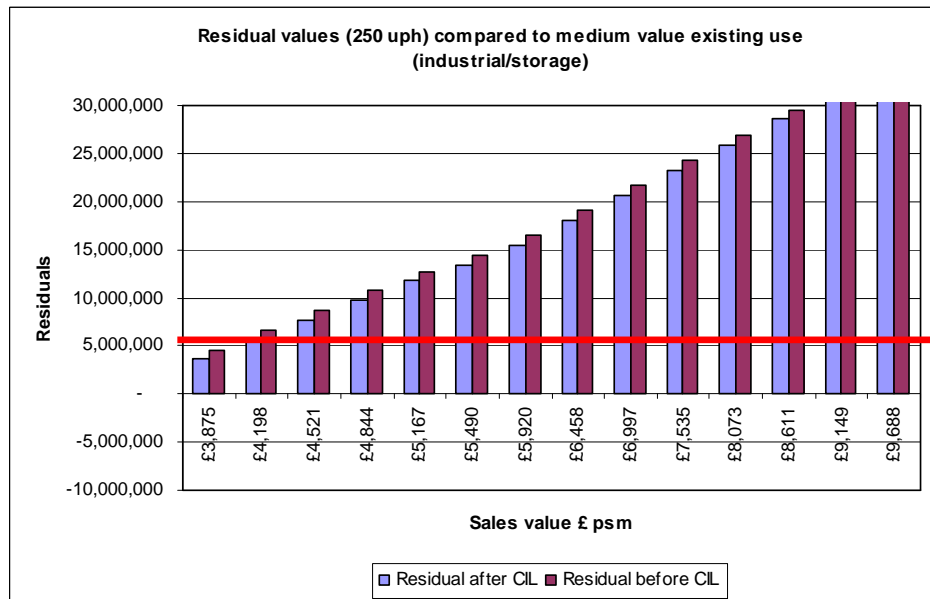


Chart 6.7.3: Viability of CIL charge of £300 levied on net additional floorspace only – Med-Low EUV benchmark

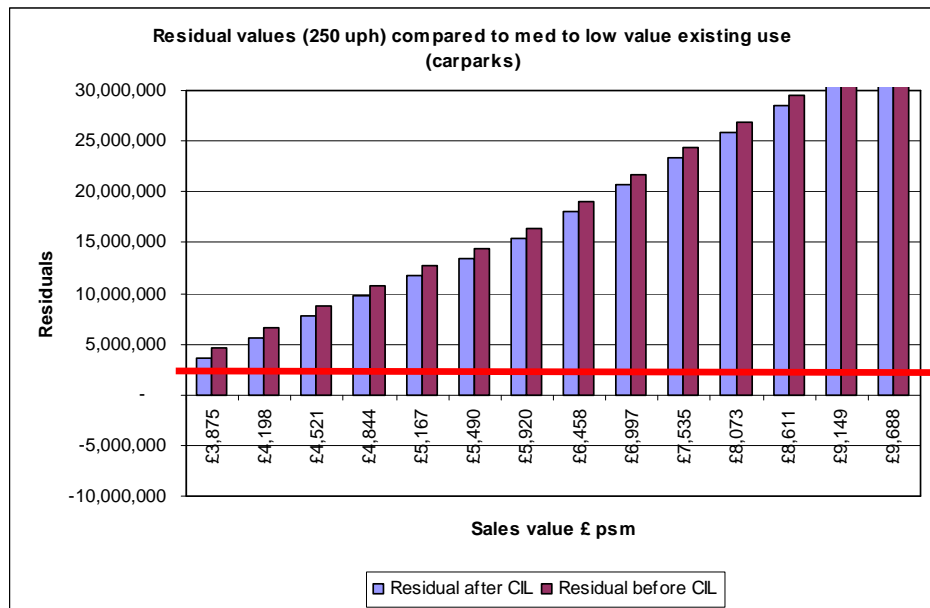
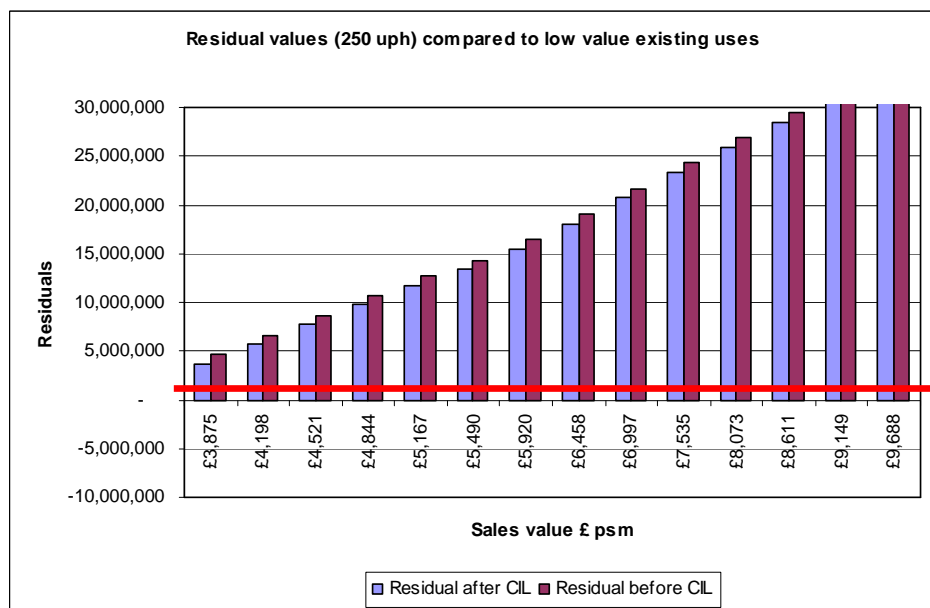
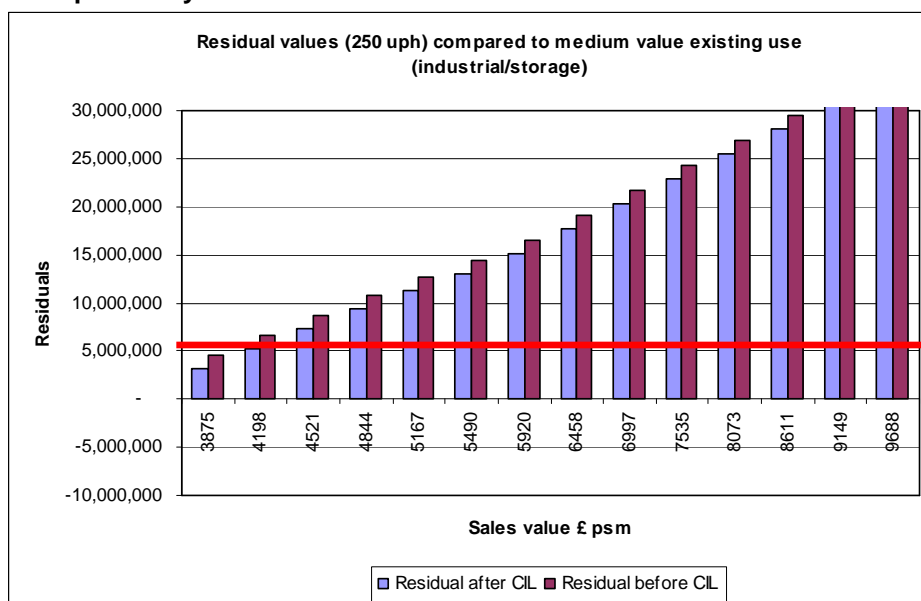


Chart 6.7.4: Viability of CIL charge of £300 levied on net additional floorspace only –Low EUV benchmark



6.8 Given that the bulk of schemes will fall into the £3,875 to £5,490 per sq m sales value bands, a CIL rate of £300 per sqm appears to be the very highest level that could be set without a significant impact on the viability of residential development. At a reduced rate of CIL of £220 per sqm (excluding the Mayor CIL of £35 per sqm), schemes at sales values of £4,198 per sqm (that were rendered unviable by the higher CIL charge) would become viable (see Chart 6.8.1).

Chart 6.8.1: Viability of CIL charge of £220 levied on net additional floorspace only – Medium EUV benchmark



Although the charts above relate to schemes with densities of 250 units per hectare, the relationship between scheme EUVs and RLVs on schemes of higher and lower densities is consistent with the results shown in the charts above.

Impact of real house price growth

- 6.9 Increasing real house prices will enhance the ability of schemes to absorb a higher rate of CIL in the future. Table 6.9.1 below shows how the current range of values will change in the future as a result of an increase in sales values of 10% and 25% in real terms. This is the increase in excess of the negative impact of other changes, such as increasing build costs.

Table 6.9.1: Impact of inflation on range of sales values

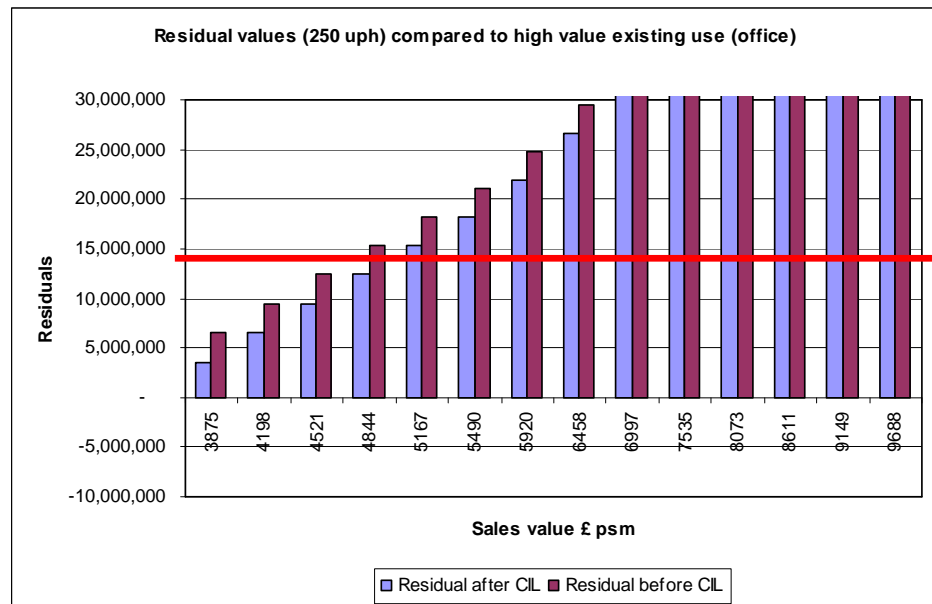
Sales value range	Low (£s per sqm)	High (£s per sqm)
Current	3,875	6,997
10% real terms inflation	4,198	7,535
25% real terms inflation	4,844	8,611

The results from the appraisals with inflated sales values are included within the charts above and the tables attached at Appendix 1. The range of values simply shifts to the right along the scale, so for example, where values are inflated by 10%, the range starts at the second bar in chart, rather than the first.

Reduced affordable housing

- 6.10 On residential developments, the Council has the option of reducing the quantum of affordable housing if viability issues emerge. To illustrate the impact of reducing affordable housing requirements on scheme viability, chart 6.10.1 shows the residual values generated by a scheme with 10% affordable housing on a high existing use value site.

Chart 6.10.1: Viability of CIL charge of £300 levied on net additional floorspace only – High EUV benchmark – 10% affordable housing



Hotel development

- 6.11 We have separately assessed the ability of hotel developments to make contributions through CIL (appraisal attached at Appendix 2). Assuming a capital value of £110,000 per room, our appraisals indicate that hotel development should be able to absorb a CIL of up to £320 per sqm, including the Mayoral CIL.

Student housing development

- 6.12 Student housing developments typically generate high residual land values, although the level of rent charged is a critical factor. Schemes developed by universities themselves tend to have lower rent levels than schemes developed by private sector bodies, such as Unite. Given the financial constraints that universities now operate under, it is likely that most if not all new student housing will be developed by the private sector.
- 6.13 Our appraisal indicates that a typical student housing scheme, with rents of £190 per week, should be able to contribute between £300 to £350 per square metre of net additional floorspace (assuming 33% existing floorspace on site). This would allow a comfortable viability margin and for the Mayoral CIL.

Assessment – commercial development

- 6.14 Our appraisals indicate that the ability of commercial schemes to viably make contributions through CIL will vary according to use class. Office and retail floorspace generates a positive RLV in excess of EUV benchmarks, generating a surplus that could be used to make CIL contributions.
- 6.15 As noted in section 4, the level of rents that can be achieved for commercial space varies according to exact location; quality of building; and configuration of space. Consequently, our appraisals reflect this range to show the likely

contributions that can be secured in the 'least viable' scenario where rents are lowest.

Table 6.15.1 – Office floorspace

Primary range

Rent level (per sq ft)	£20	£21	£22	£23
RLV (£m)	1.52	1.78	2.03	2.28
EUV benchmark (£m)	1.62	1.62	1.76	1.76
'Surplus' to fund CIL (£m)	(0.16)	0.15	0.27	0.53
CIL per sqm across whole scheme	(37)	54	98	190
CIL per sqm of net additional floorspace	(56)	81	147	283

Table 6.15.2 – Retail floorspace

Primary range

Rent level (per sq ft)	£20	£21	£23	£25
RLV (£m)	1.83	2.11	3.11	3.66
EUV benchmark (£m)	1.77	1.98	2.47	2.61
'Surplus' to fund CIL (3m)	0.06	0.12	0.64	1.05
CIL per sqm across whole scheme	21	44	229	375
CIL per sqm of net additional floorspace	31	66	341	560

Table 6.15.3 – Industrial floorspace

Rent level (per sq ft)	£7.50	£8	£8.5	£9
RLV (£m)	(0.751)	(0.649)	(0.546)	(0.444)
EUV benchmark (£m)	0.614	0.731	0.848	0.804
'Surplus' to fund CIL	(1.365)	(1.380)	(1.394)	(1.409)
CIL per sqm across whole scheme	(490)	(495)	(500)	(506)
CIL per sqm of net additional floorspace	(1,195)	(1,208)	(1,220)	(1,223)

Table 6.15.4 – Warehouse floorspace

Rent level (per sq ft)	£9	£10	£11	£12
RLV (£m)	(0.440)	(0.239)	(0.034)	0.170
EUV benchmark (£m)	0.654	0.770	0.887	1.004
'Surplus' to fund CIL	(1.098)	(1.011)	(0.922)	(0.834)
CIL per sqm across whole scheme	(394)	(362)	(331)	(299)
CIL per sqm of net additional floorspace	(960)	(884)	(807)	(730)

- 6.16 The results indicate that office developments could viably generate a contribution towards CIL of between £81 and £147 per sq m. Retail developments could make a slightly higher contribution of between £66 and £341 per sq m.

- 6.17 The Council would need to adopt a level of CIL that has regard to the lower value developments, which suggests that the maximum CIL rates for offices would be £81 per sq m and £66 for retail. However, with retail parks attracting higher rents, the Council could consider adopting a higher rate of CIL for these types of development.
- 6.18 Industrial and warehouse developments generate negative values after deducting an allowance for the existing use value plus landowner premium. The maximum rent for industrial lettings is currently £9 per sq ft. Rents would need to increase to £15.90 per sq ft to achieve a viable scheme (even before CIL is applied). The prospects of achieving a 76% increase in rents over the life of the Charging Schedule are very limited. Rents for warehousing developments would need to increase to £14 psf to break even. Again, it is unlikely that rents will increase sufficiently above these levels during the life of the Charging Schedule for any level of CIL to become viable.
- 6.19 We have also considered the ability of schemes providing ‘affordable workspace’ to make contributions through CIL. For the purposes of this assessment, we have assumed that the workspace is let at 75% of the lowest rent in the range of office rents. This equates to a rent of £15 per sq ft. The results indicate that affordable workspace would not generate sufficient value to make any CIL contribution.

Table 6.19.1: Affordable workspace

Rent level (per sq ft)	£15
RLV (£m)	0.62
EUV benchmark (£m)	1.12
‘Surplus’ to fund CIL	(0.50)
CIL per sqm across whole scheme	(180)
CIL per sqm of net additional floorspace	(269)

D1 floorspace development

- 6.20 D1 floorspace typically includes uses that do not accommodate revenue generating operations, such as schools, health centres, museums and places of worship. Other uses that do generate an income stream (such as swimming pools) have operating costs that are far higher than the income and require public subsidy. Many D1 uses will be infrastructure themselves, which CIL will help to provide. It is therefore unlikely that D1 uses will be capable of generating any contribution towards CIL.
- 6.21 In light of these results, the next section of this report sets out our recommendations to the Council on how it might approach setting appropriate levels of CIL to strike an appropriate balance between revenue maximisation and viability.

7 Conclusions and recommendations

- 7.1 The results of our analysis indicate a degree of variation in viability of development in terms of use classes. In light of these variations, two options are available to the Council under the CIL regulations. Firstly, the Council could set a single CIL rate across the Borough, having regard to the least viable use classes and least viable locations. This option would suggest the adoption of the 'lowest common denominator', with sites that could have provided a greater contribution towards infrastructure requirements not doing so. Secondly, the Council has the option of setting different rates for different use classes. The results of our study point firmly towards the second option as our recommended route.
- 7.2 We have also referred to the results of development appraisals as being highly dependent upon the inputs, which will vary significantly between individual developments. In the main, the imposition of CIL is not a critical factor in determining whether a scheme is viable or not (with the relationship between scheme value, costs and existing use value benchmarks being far more important). This is evidenced by the very marginal differences between the 'pre' and 'post' CIL residential appraisals shown in the table in Section 6.
- 7.3 Given CIL's nature as a fixed tariff, it is important that the Council selects rates that are not on the limit of viability. This is particularly important for commercial floorspace, where the Council does not have the ability to 'flex' other planning obligations to absorb site-specific viability issues. In contrast, the Council could in principle set higher rates for residential schemes as the level of affordable housing could be adjusted in the case of marginally viable schemes. However, this approach runs the risk of frustrating one of the Council's other key objectives of delivering affordable housing. Consequently, sensitive CIL rate setting for residential schemes is also vital.
- 7.4 Our core recommendations on levels of CIL are therefore summarised as follows:
- The results of this study are reflective of current market conditions, which are likely to improve over the medium term. It is therefore important that the Council keeps the viability situation under review so that levels of CIL can be adjusted to reflect any future improvements. This could be achieved through indexation, using a combination of changes in house prices (as measured by the Land Registry House Price Index) and build costs (as measured by BCIS or other appropriate index).
 - A majority of **residential schemes** should be able to absorb a CIL rate of up to £300 per sq m, including the Mayoral CIL of £35 per sq m. However, our results indicate that a CIL of this level would prevent some developments at the margins of viability from coming forward. We therefore recommend a lower starting rate of around £200 per sq m, plus the Mayoral CIL.
 - Our appraisals indicate that student housing schemes could comfortably accommodate a CIL of around £300 per sq metre (exclusive of the Mayoral CIL).
 - Hotel developments could accommodate a CIL of up to a maximum of £320 per sq metre. We would suggest a starting rate of £200 per sq metre to allow a buffer and the Mayoral CIL.

- **Office developments** range in value, with rents typically around £21 per sq ft to £22 per sq ft. Our appraisals indicate that a CIL of up to £147 per sq m could be levied, but this would result in many office developments that attract lower rents from coming forward. Given that there are no other significant planning obligations that could be 'flexed' to absorb viability issues on lower value schemes, we recommend that the Council sets a CIL for offices that strikes a balance between the upper and lower end of the rental range. This would suggest a maximum CIL of up to £110 per sq m, or £40 after allowing a margin to absorb site specific viability issues, plus the Mayoral CIL.
- Values generated by **Retail developments** vary between high street and small retail developments and retail parks, with the latter attracting higher rents and generating higher capital values. At the lower end of the range, our results indicate that a maximum CIL of £66 per sq m could be achieved. However, the viable levels of CIL increase very steeply with modest increases in rents (from £21 to £23 per sq ft) to £341 per sq m. In arriving at a balance between the two ends of the range, the Council might consider adopting a CIL of £80 per sq m plus the Mayoral CIL.
- Our appraisals of developments of **industrial and warehousing floorspace** indicate that these uses are unlikely to generate positive residual land values. Even when positive land values are achieved, they fall short of existing use values. We recommend that zero rates are set for these use classes, although it is unlikely that development would come forward in any case.

For residential schemes, the application of CIL of £200 per sq m does not appear to be a critical factor in determining whether or not a scheme is viable. Some schemes would be unviable even if a zero CIL were adopted. We therefore recommend that the Council pays limited regard to these sites. However, the Council should also consider the potential CIL that could be secured from other viable sites when determining an appropriate balance between revenue maximisation and viability.

Appendix 1 Residential appraisal results

Density - units/ha
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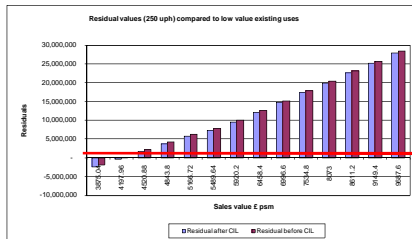
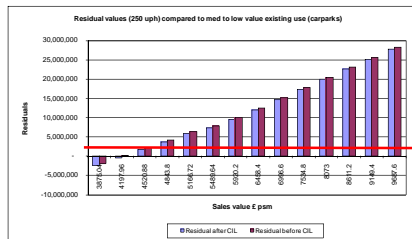
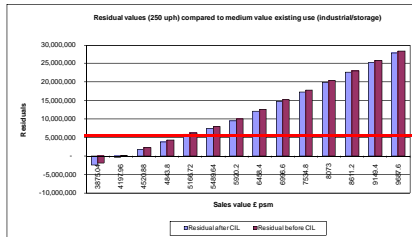
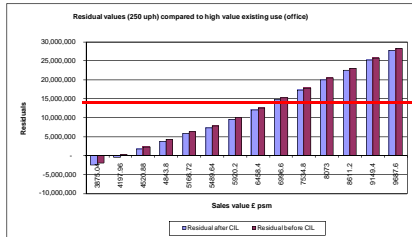
100 uph	150 uph	200 uph	250 uph	300 uph	350 uph	400 uph	450 uph
£1561 per sqm	£1615 per sqm	£1722 per sqm	£1938 per sqm	£2153 per sqm	£2260 per sqm	£2314 per sqm	£2368 per sqm

Build costs ->
Sales value per sm

	100 uph	150 uph	200 uph	250 uph	300 uph	350 uph	400 uph	450 uph	value per sm
£3.875	1,371,978	1,554,944	729,261	2,464,754	7,048,864	10,610,184	13,489,645	16,710,036	£3,875
£4.198	2,187,928	2,784,861	2,377,760	387,295	4,536,564	7,679,166	10,139,910	12,941,584	£4,198
£4.521	3,003,246	4,007,837	4,018,365	1,674,579	2,024,263	4,748,149	6,790,176	9,173,133	£4,521
£4.844	3,818,563	5,230,613	5,649,000	3,736,453	452,251	1,823,903	3,440,442	5,404,661	£4,844
£5.167	4,627,598	6,443,930	7,266,498	5,769,563	2,906,595	1,059,370	155,945	1,697,211	£5,167
£5.490	5,256,795	7,388,160	8,525,462	7,343,281	4,815,027	3,265,886	2,388,643	1,175,451	£5,490
£5.920	6,096,111	8,647,134	10,204,094	9,441,569	7,353,629	6,234,573	5,781,429	4,992,335	£5,920
£6.458	7,145,256	10,220,851	12,302,383	12,064,432	10,511,692	9,931,758	10,022,410	9,783,440	£6,458
£6.997	8,194,400	11,794,568	14,400,672	14,687,294	13,648,497	13,603,764	14,221,741	14,508,363	£6,997
£7.535	9,243,545	13,368,285	16,488,962	17,310,155	16,795,931	17,275,771	18,418,320	19,229,514	£7,535
£8.073	10,292,689	14,942,002	18,597,252	19,333,017	19,843,365	20,947,777	22,614,899	23,950,665	£8,073
£8.611	11,341,834	16,515,719	20,695,540	22,555,878	23,090,799	24,619,784	26,811,477	28,671,816	£8,611
£9.149	12,390,979	18,089,436	22,793,830	25,178,741	26,238,234	28,291,790	31,008,057	33,392,967	£9,149
£9.688	13,440,123	19,663,154	24,892,120	27,801,602	29,385,687	31,963,796	35,204,635	38,114,119	£9,688

CIL (rate per sqm) **£150.00 per sqm**

Discount for existing floorspace 50%



If residual before CIL is above red line (i.e. higher than EUV plus premium), then consider impact of CIL. If imposition of CIL does not bring residual below EUV, then the level adopted can be regarded as viable. In all cases where residual before CIL is unviable, the scheme would not proceed anyway.

So focus is on the marginal cases

Density - units/ha
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100 uph	150 uph	200 uph	250 uph	300 uph	350 uph	400 uph	450 uph
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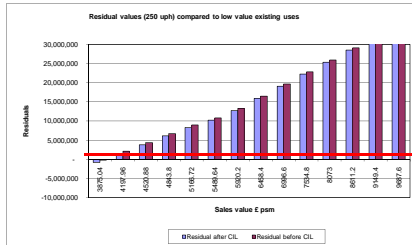
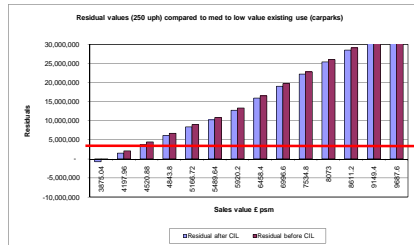
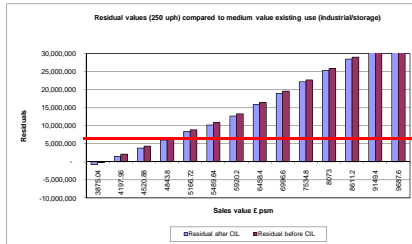
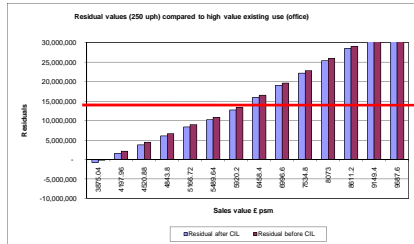
Build costs ->

£1561 per sqm	£1615 per sqm	£1722 per sqm	£1938 per sqm	£2153 per sqm	£2260 per sqm	£2314 per sqm	£2368 per sqm
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Sales value per sqm

value per sqm

£3,875	2,042,972	2,565,025	2,076,235	784,200	4,991,217	8,209,594	10,746,113	13,623,562	£3,875
£4,138	2,947,021	3,323,490	3,904,753	1,521,446	2,208,100	4,860,292	7,032,626	9,445,889	£4,138
£4,521	3,851,070	5,279,571	5,714,010	3,807,093	537,119	1,725,007	3,319,136	5,268,215	£4,521
£4,844	4,755,118	6,635,645	7,522,108	6,089,088	3,279,895	1,474,898	341,800	1,127,248	£4,844
£5,167	5,659,308	7,963,830	9,319,988	8,336,054	6,006,680	4,856,123	3,977,486	2,962,899	£5,167
£5,490	6,409,293	9,116,906	10,830,456	10,224,524	8,253,175	7,327,842	7,030,893	6,388,094	£5,490
£5,820	7,416,472	10,627,675	12,844,814	12,742,472	11,314,711	10,881,014	11,102,334	10,978,254	£5,820
£6,458	8,675,445	12,516,135	15,362,761	15,889,906	15,091,632	15,287,422	16,145,920	16,673,064	£6,458
£6,997	9,934,419	14,404,695	17,890,709	19,037,340	18,869,554	19,933,829	21,181,815	22,338,446	£6,997
£7,535	11,193,393	16,293,056	20,398,656	22,184,774	22,645,474	24,100,237	26,217,709	28,003,828	£7,535
£8,073	12,452,366	18,181,817	22,916,604	25,332,208	26,422,395	28,506,645	31,253,605	33,669,208	£8,073
£8,611	13,711,340	20,069,977	25,434,551	28,479,842	30,199,316	32,813,021	36,299,499	39,334,690	£8,611
£9,149	14,970,313	21,958,438	27,952,498	31,627,076	33,976,237	37,319,460	41,325,393	44,999,971	£9,149
£9,688	16,229,287	23,846,898	30,470,445	34,774,510	37,753,158	41,725,868	46,361,288	50,665,353	£9,688



If residual **before** CIL is above red line (i.e. higher than EUV plus premium), then consider impact of CIL. If imposition of CIL does not bring residual below EUV, then the level adopted can be regarded as viable. In all cases where residual **before** CIL is unviable, the scheme would not proceed anyway.

So focus is on the marginal cases

Density - units/ha
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100 uph	150 uph	200 uph	250 uph	300 uph	350 uph	400 uph	450 uph
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Build costs ->
Sales value per sm

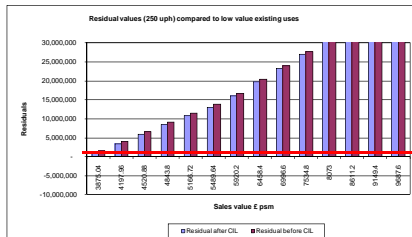
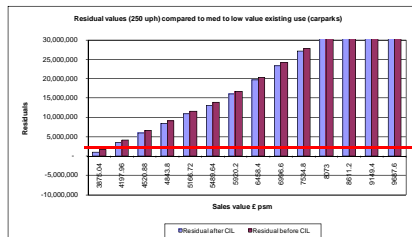
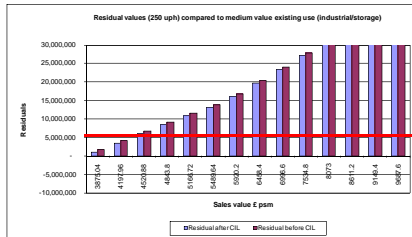
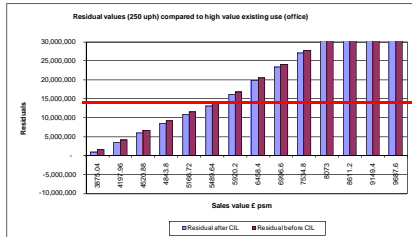
£1561 per sqm	£1615 per sqm	£1722 per sqm	£1938 per sqm	£2153 per sqm	£2260 per sqm	£2314 per sqm	£2368 per sqm
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value per sm

£3,875	2,713,331	3,572,966	3,424,211	920,769	2,933,567	5,809,005	8,002,582	10,537,089	£3,875
£4,198	3,706,112	5,062,136	5,424,096	3,430,188	84,833	-2,252,675	3,925,341	5,950,193	£4,198
£4,521	4,698,891	6,551,306	7,409,656	5,939,607	3,096,135	1,260,512	96,788	1,402,885	£4,521
£4,844	5,691,672	8,040,476	9,395,217	8,436,474	6,107,439	4,773,898	4,111,857	3,114,069	£4,844
£5,167	6,684,509	9,523,730	11,372,889	10,900,564	8,198,132	6,273,874	6,110,917	7,513,009	£5,167
£5,490	7,561,790	10,845,653	13,136,452	13,105,768	11,750,667	11,389,628	11,673,342	11,620,737	£5,490
£5,920	8,736,832	12,608,216	15,485,536	16,043,373	15,275,793	15,502,276	16,391,468	16,949,307	£5,920
£6,458	10,205,634	14,911,420	18,423,141	19,715,390	19,692,200	20,643,061	22,295,679	23,558,919	£6,458
£6,997	11,674,437	17,014,624	21,360,747	23,387,387	24,088,609	25,763,894	28,141,889	30,168,530	£6,997
£7,535	13,143,239	19,217,827	24,296,351	27,059,393	28,495,017	30,924,702	34,017,100	36,778,141	£7,535
£8,073	14,612,041	21,421,031	27,235,957	30,731,399	32,801,424	36,063,512	39,892,310	43,397,753	£8,073
£8,611	16,080,845	23,624,235	30,173,562	34,403,406	37,307,832	41,206,321	45,767,520	49,997,364	£8,611
£9,149	17,549,647	25,827,439	33,111,167	38,075,412	41,714,240	46,347,130	51,642,730	56,606,976	£9,149
£9,688	19,018,449	28,030,643	36,048,772	41,747,419	46,120,647	51,487,938	57,517,940	63,216,588	£9,688

CIL (rate per sqm) **£140.00 per sqm**

Discount for existing floorspace 50%



If residual before CIL is above red line (i.e. higher than EUV plus premium), then consider impact of CIL. If imposition of CIL does not bring residual below EUV, then the level adopted can be regarded as viable. In all cases where residual before CIL is unviable, the scheme would not proceed anyway.

So focus is on the marginal cases

MODEL

Table with columns for Density (units/ha) and Built costs (per sqm) across densities from 100 uph to 450 uph. Includes sub-headers for Sales value and Office.

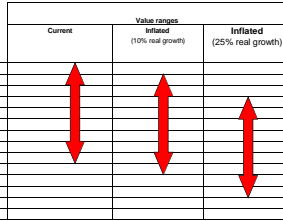
Summary table for All Hsg, % SR, % SO, S106 (private), S106 (affordable), CSH (uplift p.u. on PD), CSH (p.u. uplift on AH), and Developer's profit.

CIL (rate per sqm) £150.00 per sqm

Discount for missing floorplates 59%

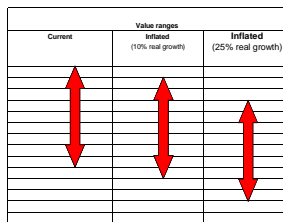
Office summary: £11,960,000 per hectare, £4,842,105 per acre, £14,352,000 per hectare.

Detailed table for Office model showing Density, Built costs, and Sales value per sq m.



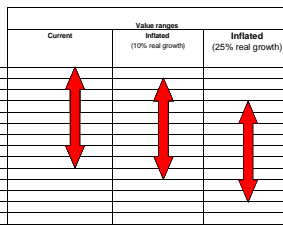
Industrial/Storage/Distribution summary: £4,843,800 per hectare, £1,961,965 per acre, £5,812,560 per hectare.

Detailed table for Industrial/Storage/Distribution model showing Density, Built costs, and Sales value per sq m.



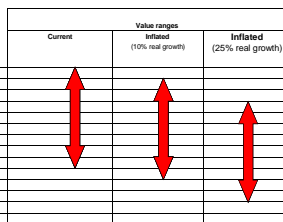
Former Car park sites/Community summary: £2,093,000 per hectare, £847,368 per acre, £2,511,600 per hectare.

Detailed table for Former Car park sites/Community model showing Density, Built costs, and Sales value per sq m.



LA owned land/Regen sites summary: £1,210,950 per hectare, £490,263 per acre, £1,453,140 per hectare.

Detailed table for LA owned land/Regen sites model showing Density, Built costs, and Sales value per sq m.



MODEL

Table with columns for Density (units/ha) and Built costs (per sqm) for various unit types (100 uph to 450 uph). Rows include sales value per sqm and various cost components like S106, CSR, and Grant.

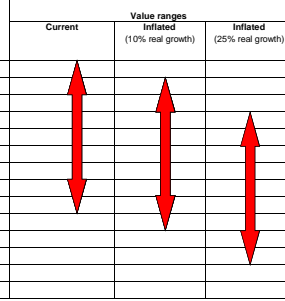
Summary table for S106 (affordable) and S106 (affordable) costs, CSR (% uplift on Private), and Grant.

CIL Rate: £150.00 per sqm

Discount for existing: 5%

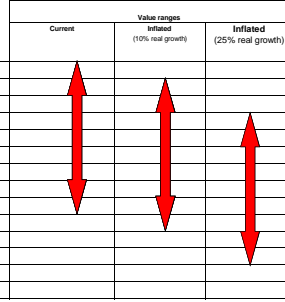
RLVs less existing use value £11,960,000 per hectare £4,842,105 per acre Office

Detailed table for Office RLVs, including density, built costs, and sales value per sqm for various unit types.



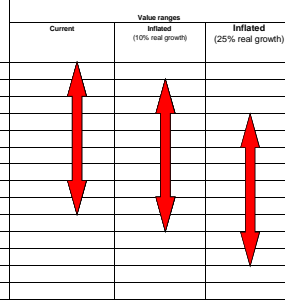
RLVs less existing use value £4,843,800 per hectare £1,961,053 per acre Industrial/Storage/Distribution

Detailed table for Industrial/Storage/Distribution RLVs, including density, built costs, and sales value per sqm for various unit types.



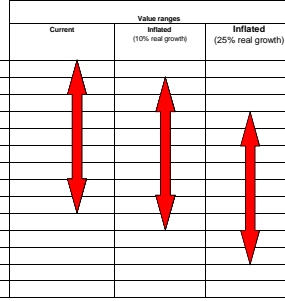
RLVs less existing use value £2,093,000 per hectare £847,368 per acre Former Car park sites/Community

Detailed table for Former Car park sites/Community RLVs, including density, built costs, and sales value per sqm for various unit types.



RLVs less existing use value £1,210,950 per hectare £490,263 per acre Distressed land sales

Detailed table for Distressed land sales RLVs, including density, built costs, and sales value per sqm for various unit types.



Density - units/ha
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100 uph	150 uph	200 uph	250 uph	300 uph	350 uph	400 uph	450 uph
---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------

Build costs ->

£1561 per sqm	£1615 per sqm	£1722 per sqm	£1938 per sqm	£2153 per sqm	£2260 per sqm	£2314 per sqm	£2368 per sqm
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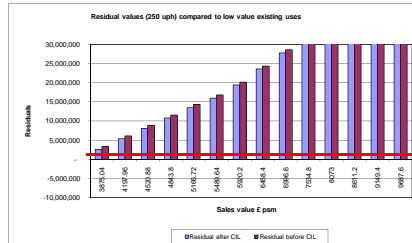
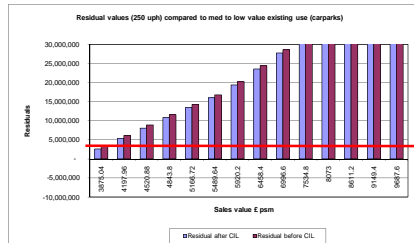
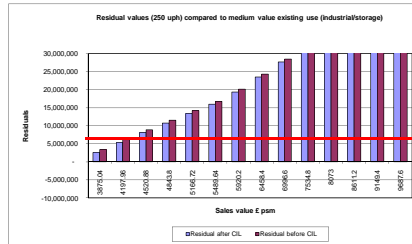
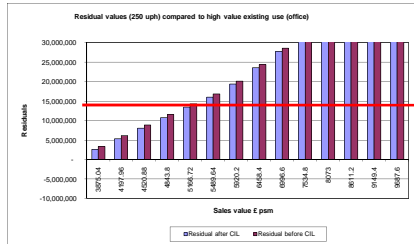
Sales value per sqm

value per sqm

£3,875	3,383,693	4,578,507	4,772,186	2,605,738	904,507	3,408,415	5,259,051	7,450,817	£3,875
£4,138	4,465,204	6,200,774	6,942,280	5,338,930	2,375,373	4,19,564	664,296	2,484,106	£4,138
£4,521	5,546,715	7,823,040	9,105,302	8,068,082	5,655,152	4,246,032	3,508,810	2,435,639	£4,521
£4,844	6,628,226	9,445,307	11,268,325	10,771,860	8,934,981	8,072,500	7,881,916	7,355,363	£4,844
£5,167	7,707,108	11,063,631	13,426,088	13,469,066	12,186,622	11,898,628	12,244,348	12,263,119	£5,167
£5,490	8,774,297	12,574,388	15,440,446	15,987,012	13,268,159	15,423,370	16,301,290	16,643,379	£5,490
£5,920	10,057,192	14,588,757	18,126,257	19,344,275	19,236,875	20,123,538	21,672,911	22,890,929	£5,920
£6,458	11,735,824	17,106,704	21,483,520	23,540,853	24,272,769	25,998,749	28,367,437	30,444,771	£6,458
£6,997	13,414,455	19,624,651	24,840,783	27,737,433	29,328,663	31,973,959	35,101,963	37,998,612	£6,997
£7,535	15,093,087	22,142,588	28,198,046	31,934,011	34,344,559	37,749,169	41,816,489	45,552,455	£7,535
£8,073	16,771,718	24,660,546	31,555,309	36,130,590	39,380,453	43,624,379	48,531,016	53,106,296	£8,073
£8,611	18,450,350	27,178,493	34,912,472	40,327,169	44,419,347	49,499,593	55,245,541	60,660,138	£8,611
£9,149	20,128,982	29,696,440	38,269,835	44,523,749	49,452,242	55,374,800	61,960,068	68,213,980	£9,149
£9,688	21,807,613	32,214,387	41,627,098	48,720,326	54,488,136	61,250,010	68,674,593	75,767,822	£9,688

CIL (rate per sqm) #####

Discount for existing floorspace 50%



If residual before CIL is above red line (i.e. higher than EUV plus premium), then consider impact of CIL. If imposition of CIL does not bring residual below EUV, then the level adopted can be regarded as viable. In all cases where residual before CIL is unviable, the scheme would not proceed anyway.

So focus is on the marginal cases

MODEL

Table showing density (units/ha) and sales value (p/sq m) for various use classes (100 uph to 450 uph) across different scenarios (E3.875 to E9.688).

Table showing percentage values for Aff Hsg, % SR, % SO, S106 (private), S106 (affordable), CSH (% uplift on private), Grant, and Developer's profit.

CIL Rate: £150.00 per sqm

Discount for existing 5%

RLVs less existing use value £11,960,000 per hectare

Table showing RLVs less existing use value for Office use class, listing density and sales value for various use classes.

Table showing value ranges (Current, Inflated 10%, Inflated 25%) for Office use class.

RLVs less existing use value £4,843,800 per hectare

Table showing RLVs less existing use value for Industrial/Storage/Distribution use class, listing density and sales value for various use classes.

Table showing value ranges (Current, Inflated 10%, Inflated 25%) for Industrial/Storage/Distribution use class.

RLVs less existing use value £2,093,000 per hectare

Table showing RLVs less existing use value for Former Car park sites/Community use class, listing density and sales value for various use classes.

Table showing value ranges (Current, Inflated 10%, Inflated 25%) for Former Car park sites/Community use class.

RLVs less existing use value £1,210,950 per hectare

Table showing RLVs less existing use value for Distressed land sales use class, listing density and sales value for various use classes.

Table showing value ranges (Current, Inflated 10%, Inflated 25%) for Distressed land sales use class.

Density - units/ha
->

100 uph	150 uph	200 uph	250 uph	300 uph	350 uph	400 uph	450 uph
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Build costs ->
Sales value per sm

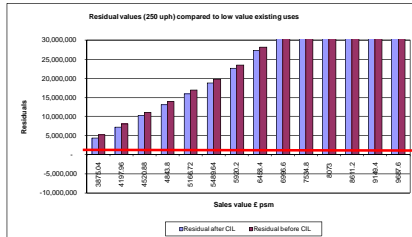
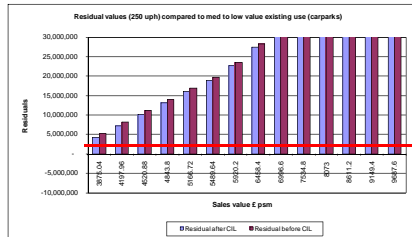
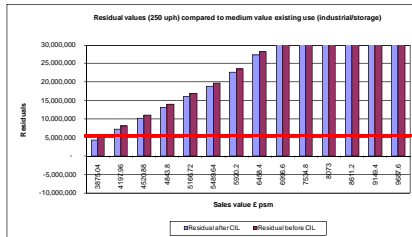
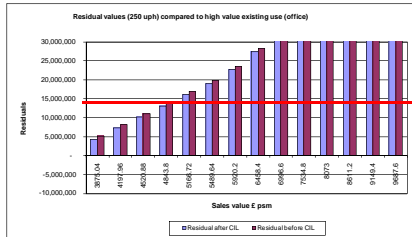
£1561 per sqm	£1615 per sqm	£1722 per sqm	£1938 per sqm	£2153 per sqm	£2260 per sqm	£2314 per sqm	£2368 per sqm
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value per sm

£3.875	4,054,054	5,584,048	6,119,979	4,290,707	1,117,455	1,047,947	2,541,452	4,370,906	£3.875
£4.198	5,224,296	7,339,411	8,460,464	7,247,671	4,665,812	3,091,802	2,189,691	951,629	£4.198
£4.521	6,394,539	9,094,775	10,800,949	10,187,640	8,214,168	7,231,551	6,920,832	6,274,164	£4.521
£4.844	7,564,780	10,650,139	13,141,434	13,113,246	11,759,639	11,371,301	11,691,974	11,096,698	£4.844
£5.167	8,733,709	12,903,530	15,479,290	16,035,565	15,266,423	15,491,344	16,377,779	16,913,229	£5.167
£5.490	9,866,785	14,303,145	17,745,442	18,868,255	18,665,652	19,457,112	20,911,281	22,034,094	£5.490
£5.820	11,377,553	16,569,297	20,766,979	22,645,177	23,197,957	24,744,801	26,954,354	28,932,552	£5.820
£6.149	13,269,014	19,401,989	24,543,899	27,369,327	29,863,339	31,354,413	34,529,196	37,330,524	£6.149
£6.497	15,154,474	22,234,679	28,320,820	32,087,479	34,528,719	37,964,024	42,062,037	45,828,696	£6.497
£7.535	17,042,935	25,067,369	32,097,741	36,808,630	40,184,101	44,573,636	49,615,979	54,326,786	£7.535
£8.072	18,611,395	27,900,060	35,874,663	41,529,781	45,859,692	51,193,247	57,169,721	62,844,940	£8.072
£8.611	20,819,855	30,732,751	39,651,583	46,250,932	51,524,863	57,792,859	64,723,563	71,322,912	£8.611
£9.149	22,708,316	33,565,442	43,428,504	50,972,084	57,190,245	64,402,470	72,277,404	79,820,984	£9.149
£9.688	24,596,776	36,398,132	47,205,425	55,693,235	62,855,626	71,012,082	79,831,247	88,319,056	£9.688

CIL (rate per sqm) £150.00 per sqm

Discount for existing floorspace 50%



If residual before CIL is above red line (i.e. higher than EUV plus premium), then consider impact of CIL. If imposition of CIL does not bring residual below EUV, then the level adopted can be regarded as viable. In all cases where residual before CIL is unviable, the scheme would not proceed anyway.

So focus is on the marginal cases

MODEL

Table with columns for density (units/ha) from 100 uph to 450 uph, and rows for built costs, sales value, and specific unit values for various density levels.

Summary table for All Hsg, % AR, % SO, S106 (private), S106 (affordable), CSH (p.u. uplift on AH), Grant, and Developer's profit.

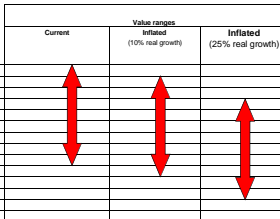
CIL (rate per sqm) £150.00 per sqm

Discount for missing floorplates 59%

RLVs less existing use value £11,960,000 per hectare Office

Incl premium to landowner £4,842,105 per hectare

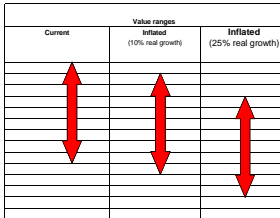
Detailed table for Office RLVs, showing density, built costs, sales value, and unit values.



RLVs less existing use value £4,843,800 per hectare Industrial/Storage/Distribution

Incl premium to landowner £5,812,560 per hectare

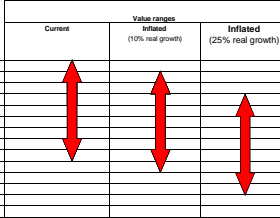
Detailed table for Industrial/Storage/Distribution RLVs, showing density, built costs, sales value, and unit values.



RLVs less existing use value £2,093,000 per hectare Former Car park sites/Community

Incl premium to landowner £847,368 per hectare

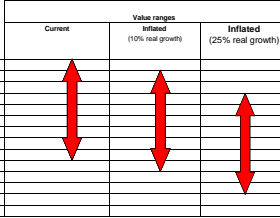
Detailed table for Former Car park sites/Community RLVs, showing density, built costs, sales value, and unit values.



RLVs less existing use value £1,210,950 per hectare LA owned land/Regen sites

Incl premium to landowner £490,263 per hectare

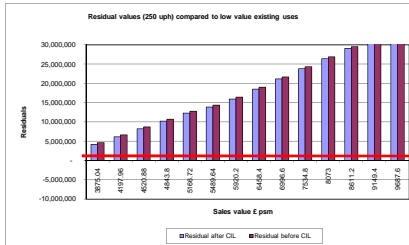
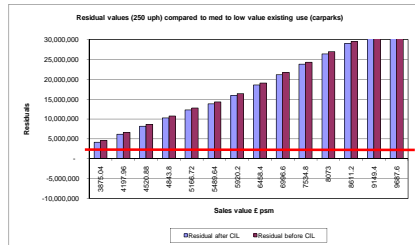
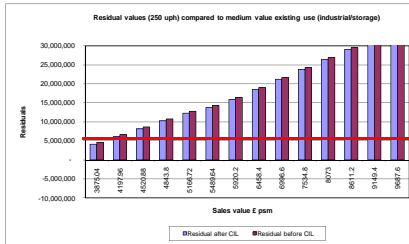
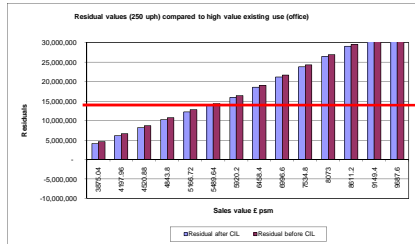
Detailed table for LA owned land/Regen sites RLVs, showing density, built costs, sales value, and unit values.



Density - units/ha ->	100 uph	150 uph	200 uph	250 uph	300 uph	350 uph	400 uph	450 uph	
Build costs ->	£1561 per sqm	£1615 per sqm	£1722 per sqm	£1938 per sqm	£2153 per sqm	£2260 per sqm	£2314 per sqm	£2368 per sqm	value per sqm
Sales value per sqm									value per sqm
E3.875	3,970,486	5,458,667	5,952,804	4,127,459	939,495	1,265,674	2,788,430	4,671,168	£3,875
E4.198	4,794,465	6,681,644	7,583,440	6,165,753	3,413,853	1,630,949	5,011,145	9,268,808	£4,198
E4.521	5,595,323	7,901,957	9,214,075	8,204,047	5,868,601	4,517,573	3,819,144	2,784,764	£4,521
E4.844	6,406,179	9,118,242	10,844,710	10,242,341	8,314,555	7,380,832	7,109,817	6,496,137	£4,844
E5.167	7,210,560	10,324,815	12,457,014	12,264,202	10,740,787	10,211,436	10,344,795	10,146,799	£5,167
E5.490	7,938,362	11,286,514	13,712,614	13,837,819	12,629,248	12,414,540	12,867,742	12,979,490	£5,490
E5.820	8,675,428	12,522,115	15,386,748	15,936,209	15,147,195	15,352,246	16,220,005	16,756,411	£5,820
E6.458	9,721,762	14,091,616	17,479,415	18,559,070	18,294,630	19,024,252	20,416,585	21,477,562	£6,458
E6.997	10,788,095	15,661,117	19,512,663	21,181,932	21,442,063	22,696,259	24,613,163	26,198,715	£6,997
E7.535	11,814,430	17,230,618	21,684,751	23,804,793	24,589,498	26,368,265	28,809,742	30,919,863	£7,535
E8.073	12,860,763	18,800,118	23,757,418	26,423,259	27,736,931	30,040,272	33,006,321	35,641,015	£8,073
E8.611	13,907,097	20,369,619	25,850,066	29,039,094	30,884,366	33,712,278	37,202,900	40,362,196	£8,611
E9.149	14,953,431	21,939,120	27,942,754	31,654,928	34,031,800	37,384,264	41,399,478	45,083,317	£9,149
E9.688	15,999,765	23,508,621	30,035,421	34,270,762	37,179,234	41,056,291	45,596,057	49,804,468	£9,688

CIL (rate per sqm) £150.00 per sqm

Discount for existing floorspace 59%



If residual before CIL is above red line (i.e. higher than EUV plus premium), then consider impact of CIL. If imposition of CIL does not bring residual below EUV, then the level adopted can be regarded as viable.

In all cases where residual before CIL is unviable, the scheme would not proceed anyway.

So focus is on the marginal cases

MODEL

Table with columns for Density - units/ha -> (100 uph to 450 uph) and rows for Build costs ->, Sales value per sq m, and various unit prices (E1561 per sqm to E2368 per sqm).

Table with rows for Aff Hsg (10%), % AR (70%), % SO (30%), S106 (private) (E0 per unit), S106 (affordable) (E0 per unit), CSH (uplift p.u. on PD) (E6,976), CSH (p.u. uplift on AH) (E5,077), Grant (No), Developer's profit (20%).

CL (rate per sqm) E150.00 per sqm

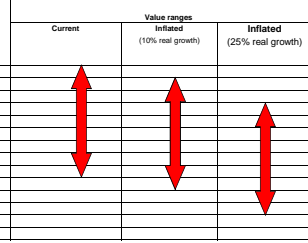
Discount for existing floorspace 50%

Office Office

RLVs less existing use value E1,960,000 per hectare E4,842,105 per acre E1,352,000 per hectare

Incl premium to landowner

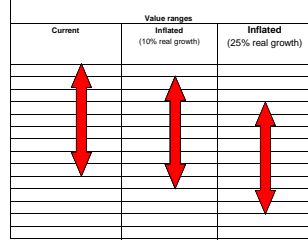
Detailed table for Office RLVs with columns for Density - units/ha -> and rows for Build costs ->, Sales value per sq m, and various unit prices.



Industrial/Storage/Distribution Industrial/Storage/Distribution

RLVs less existing use value E1,961,853 per hectare E4,843,800 per hectare E5,812,560 per hectare

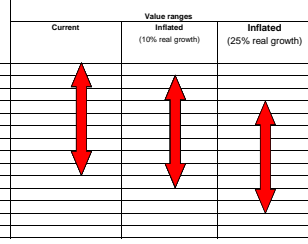
Detailed table for Industrial/Storage/Distribution RLVs with columns for Density - units/ha -> and rows for Build costs ->, Sales value per sq m, and various unit prices.



Former Car park sites/Community Former Car park sites/Community

RLVs less existing use value E2,093,000 per hectare E47,368 per acre E2,511,600 per hectare

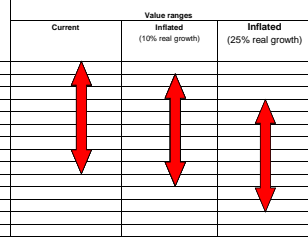
Detailed table for Former Car park sites/Community RLVs with columns for Density - units/ha -> and rows for Build costs ->, Sales value per sq m, and various unit prices.



LA owned land/Regen sites LA owned land/Regen sites

RLVs less existing use value E1,210,950 per hectare E490,263 per acre E1,453,140 per hectare

Detailed table for LA owned land/Regen sites RLVs with columns for Density - units/ha -> and rows for Build costs ->, Sales value per sq m, and various unit prices.



MODEL

Table with 9 columns (Density - units/ha -> 100 uph to 450 uph) and 20 rows (Build costs -> £1561 per sqm to £9,688 per sqm). Includes sub-totals for Sales value and Sales value per sq m.

Table with 2 columns and 7 rows: All Hsg (10%), % AR (70%), % SO (30%), S106 (private) (£0 per unit), S106 (affordable) (£0 per unit), CSH (% uplift on Private) (£6,970), CSH (% uplift on AH) (£6,521), Grant (No), Developer's profit (20%).

CL Rate: £150.00 per sqm
Discount for existing: 50%

RLVs less existing use value £11,960,000 per hectare Office £4,842,105 per acre

Table with 9 columns (Density - units/ha -> 100 uph to 450 uph) and 20 rows (Build costs -> £1561 per sqm to £9,688 per sqm). Includes sub-totals for Sales value and Sales value per sq m.

Table with 3 columns: Current, Value ranges (Inflated (10% real growth), Inflated (25% real growth)). Contains red double-headed vertical arrows.

RLVs less existing use value £4,843,800 per hectare Industrial/Storage/Distribution £1,961,053 per acre

Table with 9 columns (Density - units/ha -> 100 uph to 450 uph) and 20 rows (Build costs -> £1561 per sqm to £9,688 per sqm). Includes sub-totals for Sales value and Sales value per sq m.

Table with 3 columns: Current, Value ranges (Inflated (10% real growth), Inflated (25% real growth)). Contains red double-headed vertical arrows.

RLVs less existing use value £2,093,000 per hectare Former Car park sites/Community £847,368 per acre

Table with 9 columns (Density - units/ha -> 100 uph to 450 uph) and 20 rows (Build costs -> £1561 per sqm to £9,688 per sqm). Includes sub-totals for Sales value and Sales value per sq m.

Table with 3 columns: Current, Value ranges (Inflated (10% real growth), Inflated (25% real growth)). Contains red double-headed vertical arrows.

RLVs less existing use value £1,210,950 per hectare Distressed land sales £490,263 per acre

Table with 9 columns (Density - units/ha -> 100 uph to 450 uph) and 20 rows (Build costs -> £1561 per sqm to £9,688 per sqm). Includes sub-totals for Sales value and Sales value per sq m.

Table with 3 columns: Current, Value ranges (Inflated (10% real growth), Inflated (25% real growth)). Contains red double-headed vertical arrows.

£6,458	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	£6,458				
£6,997	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	£6,997				
£7,535	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	£7,535				
£8,073	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	£8,073				
£8,611	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	£8,611				
£9,149	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	£9,149				
£9,688	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	£9,688				

Density - units/ha

->

	100 uph	150 uph	200 uph	250 uph	300 uph	350 uph	400 uph	450 uph
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Build costs ->

	£1561 per sqm	£1615 per sqm	£1722 per sqm	£1938 per sqm	£2153 per sqm	£2260 per sqm	£2314 per sqm	£2368 per sqm
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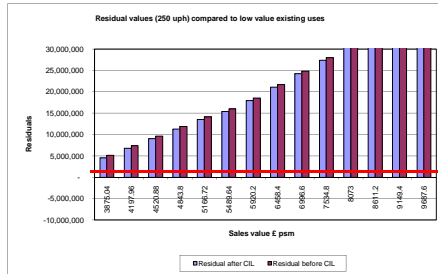
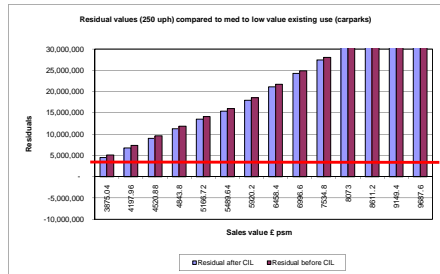
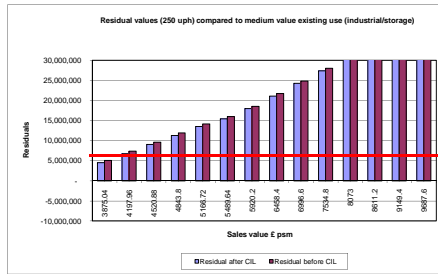
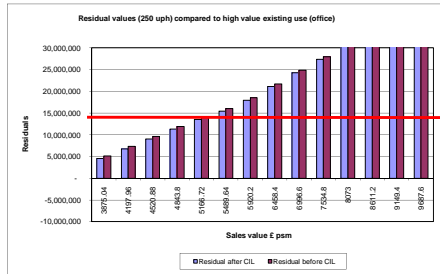
Sales value per sm

value per sm

£3,875	4,121,256	5,684,852	6,254,384	4,504,433	1,379,408	-	742,337	-	2,192,182	-	3,992,469	£3,875
£4,198	5,025,305	7,040,925	8,062,482	6,764,555	4,122,184	2,457,568	1,464,851	136,185	2,457,568	1,464,851	136,185	£4,198
£4,521	5,929,354	8,396,999	9,870,579	9,024,678	6,853,358	5,657,473	5,121,885	4,250,349	5,657,473	5,121,885	4,250,349	£4,521
£4,844	6,833,403	9,753,071	11,678,677	11,284,799	9,565,505	8,840,273	8,777,750	8,364,512	8,840,273	8,777,750	8,364,512	£4,844
£5,167	7,732,193	11,101,257	13,476,257	13,531,775	12,261,876	11,986,039	12,372,911	12,428,428	11,986,039	12,372,911	12,428,428	£5,167
£5,490	8,487,577	12,234,333	14,987,025	15,420,236	14,528,028	14,629,883	15,394,448	15,827,658	14,629,883	15,394,448	15,827,658	£5,490
£5,820	9,492,362	13,745,102	17,001,383	17,938,183	17,549,565	18,155,009	19,423,164	20,359,963	18,155,009	19,423,164	20,359,963	£5,820
£6,458	10,747,962	15,630,916	19,519,331	21,085,616	21,326,485	22,561,417	24,459,058	26,025,345	22,561,417	24,459,058	26,025,345	£6,458
£6,997	12,003,563	17,514,318	22,037,278	24,233,051	25,103,406	26,967,825	29,494,952	31,890,725	26,967,825	29,494,952	31,890,725	£6,997
£7,535	13,259,164	19,397,719	24,534,219	27,380,485	29,880,338	31,374,232	34,530,949	37,355,107	31,374,232	34,530,949	37,355,107	£7,535
£8,073	14,514,764	21,281,119	27,065,419	30,527,919	32,657,249	35,780,641	39,566,742	43,021,489	35,780,641	39,566,742	43,021,489	£8,073
£8,611	15,770,365	23,164,519	29,576,621	33,675,353	36,434,169	40,187,049	44,602,636	48,686,870	40,187,049	44,602,636	48,686,870	£8,611
£9,149	17,025,965	25,047,921	32,087,822	36,822,787	40,211,090	44,593,456	49,638,531	54,352,251	44,593,456	49,638,531	54,352,251	£9,149
£9,688	18,281,566	26,931,321	34,599,022	39,970,221	43,988,011	48,999,864	54,674,425	60,017,633	48,999,864	54,674,425	60,017,633	£9,688

CIL (rate per sqm) **£150.00 per sqm**

Discount for existing floorspace 50%



If residual **before** CIL is above red line (i.e. higher than EUV plus premium), then consider impact of CIL. If imposition of CIL does not bring residual below EUV, then the level adopted can be regarded as viable.

In all cases where residual **before** CIL is unviable, the scheme would not proceed anyway.

So focus is on the marginal cases

MODEL Density - units/ha -> 100 uph 150 uph 200 uph 250 uph 300 uph 350 uph 400 uph 450 uph Build costs -> £1561 per sqm £1615 per sqm £1722 per sqm £1938 per sqm £2153 per sqm £2260 per sqm £2314 per sqm £2368 per sqm Sales value per sq m

All Hsg 10% % AR 70% % SO 30% S106 (private) £0 per unit S106 (affordable) £0 per unit CSH (uplift p.u. on PD) £6.970 CSH (d.o. uplift on AH) £6.970 Grant 20% Developer's profit ND

CIL (rate per sqm) £150.00 per sqm

Discount for existing floorspace 50%

RLVs less existing use value £1,961.053 per hectare £4,842.105 per acre Office Incrl premium to landowner £1,435.000 per hectare £1,435.000 per hectare

Value ranges Current Inflated (10% real growth) Inflated (25% real growth)

RLVs less existing use value £1,961.053 per hectare £5,812.560 per hectare Industrial/Storage/Distribution Incrl premium to landowner £4,842.800 per hectare £4,842.800 per hectare

Value ranges Current Inflated (10% real growth) Inflated (25% real growth)

RLVs less existing use value £2,093.000 per hectare £2,093.000 per hectare Former Car park sites/Community Incrl premium to landowner £2,093.000 per hectare £2,093.000 per hectare

Value ranges Current Inflated (10% real growth) Inflated (25% real growth)

RLVs less existing use value £1,210.950 per hectare £490.263 per acre LA owned land/Regen sites Incrl premium to landowner £1,453.140 per hectare £1,453.140 per hectare

Value ranges Current Inflated (10% real growth) Inflated (25% real growth)

Density - units/ha
->

100 uph	150 uph	200 uph	250 uph	300 uph	350 uph	400 uph	450 uph
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Build costs ->

£1561 per sqm	£1615 per sqm	£1722 per sqm	£1938 per sqm	£2153 per sqm	£2260 per sqm	£2314 per sqm	£2368 per sqm
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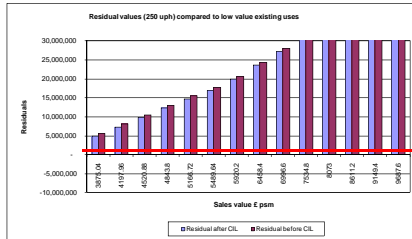
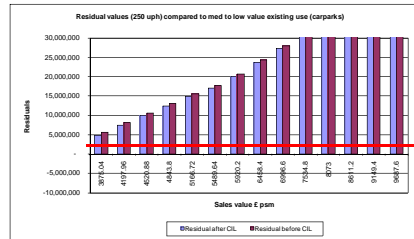
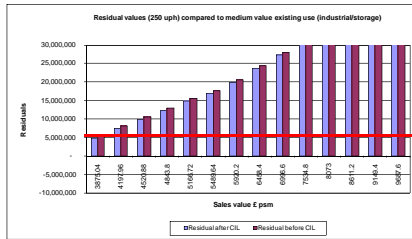
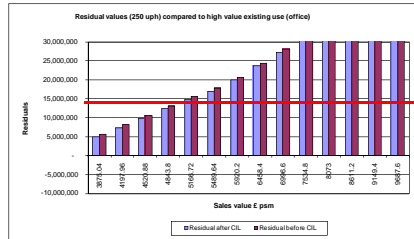
Sales value per sm

value per sm

£3,875	4,272,045	5,911,036	6,555,963	4,875,670	1,819,411	229,001	1,605,513	3,317,974	£3,875
£4,198	5,264,825	7,400,206	8,541,523	7,363,357	4,830,713	3,284,186	2,409,557	1,198,980	£4,198
£4,521	6,257,605	8,889,376	10,527,083	9,845,307	7,838,114	6,797,372	6,424,628	5,715,934	£4,521
£4,844	7,250,385	10,376,546	12,512,643	12,327,297	10,816,454	10,296,714	10,439,699	10,232,699	£4,844
£5,167	8,243,165	11,961,800	14,490,316	14,789,341	13,782,962	13,760,640	14,461,027	14,710,961	£5,167
£5,490	9,120,503	13,183,722	16,252,878	17,002,551	16,426,806	16,845,125	17,926,153	18,675,827	£5,490
£5,813	10,295,545	14,946,286	18,602,962	19,940,157	19,951,933	20,957,772	22,626,322	23,963,516	£5,813
£6,136	11,754,347	17,149,490	21,540,568	23,912,163	24,358,341	26,008,581	28,501,532	30,573,128	£6,136
£6,459	13,233,150	19,352,693	24,478,173	27,284,170	28,784,749	31,239,390	34,376,743	37,182,740	£6,459
£6,782	14,701,952	21,555,897	27,415,779	30,956,176	33,171,156	36,380,200	40,251,953	43,792,352	£6,782
£7,105	16,168,754	23,759,101	30,353,383	34,626,183	37,577,664	41,921,008	46,127,163	50,611,963	£7,105
£7,428	17,633,631	25,959,421	33,290,988	38,300,189	41,983,972	46,661,817	52,002,373	57,011,675	£7,428
£7,751	19,098,499	28,156,721	36,228,594	41,972,195	46,390,379	51,802,626	57,877,583	63,621,186	£7,751
£8,074	20,563,366	30,354,022	39,162,625	45,644,202	50,796,787	56,943,436	63,752,794	70,230,798	£8,074

CIL (rate per sqm) **£150.00 per sqm**

Discount for existing floorspace **50%**



If residual before CIL is above red line (i.e. higher than EUV plus premium), then consider impact of CIL. If imposition of CIL does not bring residual below EUV, then the level adopted can be regarded as viable. In all cases where residual before CIL is unviable, the scheme would not proceed anyway.

So focus is on the marginal cases

MODEL Density - units/ha -> Built costs -> Sales value per sq m. Table with columns for 100 uph to 450 uph and rows for various density levels (E3.875 to E9.688).

All Hsg % SR % SO S106 (p/private) S106 (affordable) CSH (p.u. uplift on AH) Grant Developer's profit. Summary table with values for 10%, 70%, 30%, £0 per unit, £6.970, £6.970, 20%.

CIL (rate per sqm) £150.00 per sqm

Discount for missing floorspace 59%

RLVs less existing use value £11,960,000 per hectare Office £4,842,105 per acre £14,352,000 per hectare

Density - units/ha -> Built costs -> Sales value per sq m. Table with columns for 100 uph to 450 uph and rows for various density levels (E3.875 to E9.688).

Value ranges Current, Inflated (10% real growth), and Inflated (25% real growth). Table with red arrows indicating growth ranges.

RLVs less existing use value £1,961,965 per hectare Industrial/Storage/Distribution £5,812,560 per hectare

Density - units/ha -> Built costs -> Sales value per sq m. Table with columns for 100 uph to 450 uph and rows for various density levels (E3.875 to E9.688).

Value ranges Current, Inflated (10% real growth), and Inflated (25% real growth). Table with red arrows indicating growth ranges.

RLVs less existing use value £2,093,000 per hectare Former Car park sites/Community £847,368 per hectare

Density - units/ha -> Built costs -> Sales value per sq m. Table with columns for 100 uph to 450 uph and rows for various density levels (E3.875 to E9.688).

Value ranges Current, Inflated (10% real growth), and Inflated (25% real growth). Table with red arrows indicating growth ranges.

RLVs less existing use value £1,210,950 per hectare LA owned land/Regen sites £490,263 per hectare

Density - units/ha -> Built costs -> Sales value per sq m. Table with columns for 100 uph to 450 uph and rows for various density levels (E3.875 to E9.688).

Value ranges Current, Inflated (10% real growth), and Inflated (25% real growth). Table with red arrows indicating growth ranges.

MODEL

Table with columns for Density (units/ha), Built costs (per sqm), and Sales value (per sqm) for various unit types (100 uph to 450 uph).

Table with columns for All Hsg, % SR, % SO, S106 (private), S106 (affordable), CSH (% uplift on Private), CSH (% uplift on AH), Grant, and Developer's profit.

CIL Rate: £150.00 per sqm

Discount for existing: 5%

RLVs less existing use value £11,960,000 per hectare Office £4,842,105 per acre

Table with columns for Density (units/ha), Built costs (per sqm), and Sales value (per sqm) for Office use.

Table with columns for Current, Value ranges (Inflated 10% real growth), and Inflated (25% real growth) for Office use.

RLVs less existing use value £4,843,800 per hectare Industrial/Storage/Distribution £1,961,053 per acre

Table with columns for Density (units/ha), Built costs (per sqm), and Sales value (per sqm) for Industrial/Storage/Distribution use.

Table with columns for Current, Value ranges (Inflated 10% real growth), and Inflated (25% real growth) for Industrial/Storage/Distribution use.

RLVs less existing use value £2,093,000 per hectare Former Car park sites/Community £847,368 per acre

Table with columns for Density (units/ha), Built costs (per sqm), and Sales value (per sqm) for Former Car park sites/Community use.

Table with columns for Current, Value ranges (Inflated 10% real growth), and Inflated (25% real growth) for Former Car park sites/Community use.

RLVs less existing use value £1,210,950 per hectare Distressed land sales £490,263 per acre

Table with columns for Density (units/ha), Built costs (per sqm), and Sales value (per sqm) for Distressed land sales use.

Table with columns for Current, Value ranges (Inflated 10% real growth), and Inflated (25% real growth) for Distressed land sales use.

Density - units/ha
->

100 uph	150 uph	200 uph	250 uph	300 uph	350 uph	400 uph	450 uph
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Build costs ->

£1561 per sqm	£1615 per sqm	£1722 per sqm	£1938 per sqm	£2153 per sqm	£2260 per sqm	£2314 per sqm	£2368 per sqm
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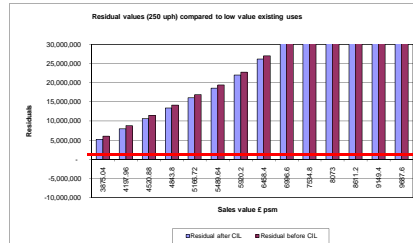
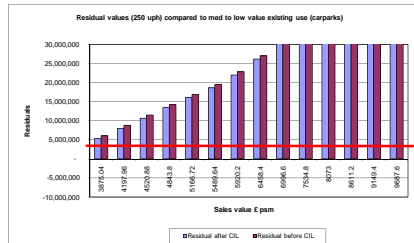
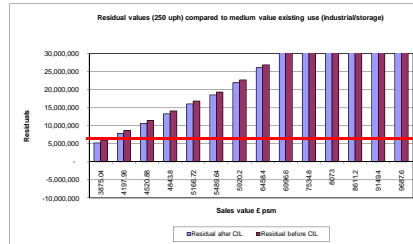
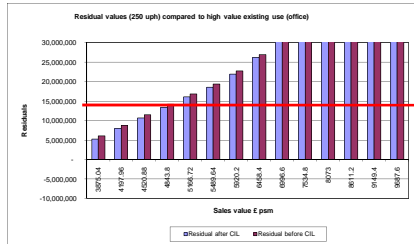
Sales value per sqm

value per sqm

£3,875	4,422,835	6,137,220	6,857,542	5,242,338	2,259,413	284,336	1,018,842	2,657,970	£3,875
£4,138	5,504,348	7,759,487	9,020,564	7,982,160	5,539,242	4,110,804	3,354,264	2,261,775	£4,138
£4,521	6,585,857	9,381,753	11,183,587	10,665,938	8,819,072	7,937,272	7,727,370	7,181,519	£4,521
£4,844	7,667,368	11,004,021	13,346,609	13,369,716	12,067,403	11,759,154	12,100,475	12,101,263	£4,844
£5,167	8,748,251	12,629,344	15,504,373	16,066,924	15,304,049	15,535,242	16,429,143	16,991,691	£5,167
£5,490	9,753,429	14,133,112	17,815,730	18,594,868	18,325,586	19,080,367	20,457,858	21,523,586	£5,490
£5,920	11,096,334	16,147,470	20,204,542	21,942,130	22,354,302	23,760,538	25,829,480	27,567,070	£5,920
£6,458	12,774,968	18,665,417	23,561,805	26,138,709	27,390,198	29,635,746	32,544,006	35,120,911	£6,458
£6,997	14,453,537	21,153,354	28,913,067	30,335,298	32,428,091	35,510,957	39,253,532	42,614,753	£6,997
£7,535	16,132,229	23,701,311	30,276,330	34,531,867	37,461,985	41,386,167	45,973,058	50,228,584	£7,535
£8,073	17,810,860	26,219,259	33,633,594	38,728,445	42,497,879	47,261,377	52,687,584	57,782,437	£8,073
£8,611	19,489,492	28,737,206	36,990,857	42,825,025	47,533,775	53,136,508	59,402,110	65,338,278	£8,611
£9,149	21,168,124	31,255,153	40,348,119	47,121,603	52,569,689	59,011,798	66,116,636	72,890,120	£9,149
£9,688	22,846,167	33,773,101	43,705,382	51,318,182	57,605,563	64,887,000	72,831,162	80,443,962	£9,688

CIL (rate per sqm) **£150.00 per sqm**

Discount for existing Nonresidential 59%



If residual before CIL is above red line (i.e. higher than EUV plus premium), then consider impact of CIL. If imposition of CIL does not bring residual below EUV, then the level adopted can be regarded as viable. In all cases where residual before CIL is unviable, the scheme would not proceed anyway.

So focus is on the marginal cases

MODEL

Table with columns for Density (units/ha) and Build costs (per sqm) for various unit types (100 uph to 450 uph). Rows list sales values for different scenarios (E3,875 to E9,688).

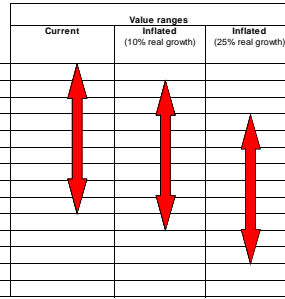
Summary table for AH Hsg, % SR, % SO, S106 (private), S106 (affordable), CSH (% uplift on private), Grant, and Developer's profit.

CIL Rate: £150.00 per sqm

Discount for existing: 5%

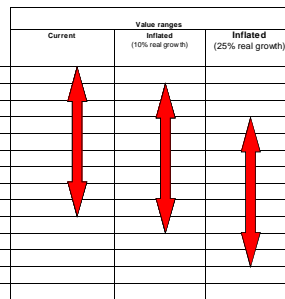
RLVs less existing use value £11,960,000 per hectare Office

Table showing RLVs for Office use. Columns: Density, Build costs, Sales value per sqm. Rows: E3,875 to E9,688. Includes status icons (red/green circles).



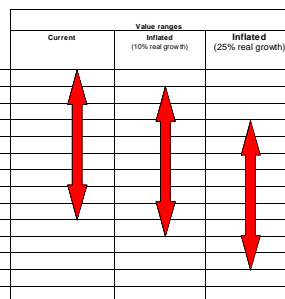
RLVs less existing use value £4,843,800 per hectare Industrial/Storage/Distribution

Table showing RLVs for Industrial/Storage/Distribution use. Columns: Density, Build costs, Sales value per sqm. Rows: E3,875 to E9,688. Includes status icons.



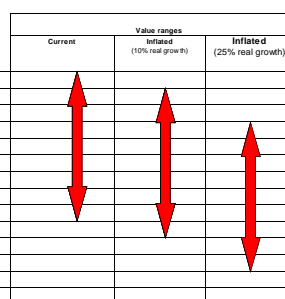
RLVs less existing use value £2,093,000 per hectare Former Car park sites/Community

Table showing RLVs for Former Car park sites/Community use. Columns: Density, Build costs, Sales value per sqm. Rows: E3,875 to E9,688. Includes status icons.



RLVs less existing use value £1,210,950 per hectare Distressed land sales

Table showing RLVs for Distressed land sales use. Columns: Density, Build costs, Sales value per sqm. Rows: E3,875 to E9,688. Includes status icons.



Density - units/ha
->

100 uph	150 uph	200 uph	250 uph	300 uph	350 uph	400 uph	450 uph
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Build costs ->
Sales value per sm

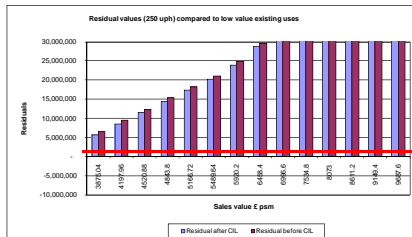
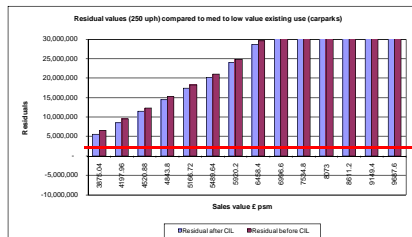
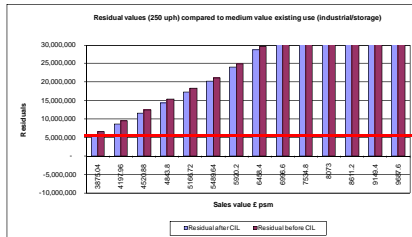
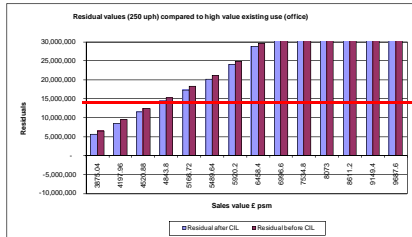
£1561 per sqm	£1615 per sqm	£1722 per sqm	£1938 per sqm	£2153 per sqm	£2260 per sqm	£2314 per sqm	£2368 per sqm
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value per sm

£3,875	4,573,625	6,363,405	7,159,121	5,609,007	2,699,416	797,673	432,172	1,997,966	£3,875
£4,198	5,743,867	8,116,768	9,499,606	8,560,961	6,247,772	4,937,422	4,298,970	3,324,569	£4,198
£4,521	6,914,110	9,874,131	11,840,091	11,486,567	9,786,128	9,077,172	8,030,112	6,647,104	£4,521
£4,844	8,084,352	11,629,495	14,140,575	14,412,174	13,316,352	13,216,920	13,761,254	13,959,638	£4,844
£5,167	9,253,590	13,392,897	16,519,432	17,334,493	16,625,136	17,309,843	18,457,259	19,273,321	£5,167
£5,490	10,386,356	15,082,501	18,784,584	20,167,184	20,224,365	21,275,611	22,989,565	24,372,164	£5,490
£5,813	11,519,122	17,348,654	21,806,121	23,944,104	24,756,670	26,563,300	29,032,638	31,170,622	£5,813
£6,136	12,651,888	20,181,344	25,653,041	28,665,256	30,422,651	33,172,911	36,595,480	39,869,994	£6,136
£6,459	13,784,654	23,014,036	29,359,982	33,386,407	36,087,432	39,782,523	44,140,321	48,166,766	£6,459
£6,782	14,917,420	25,846,728	33,136,884	38,107,558	41,752,814	46,392,134	51,694,164	56,664,838	£6,782
£7,105	16,050,186	28,679,416	36,913,805	42,526,709	47,418,196	53,001,746	59,245,005	65,192,910	£7,105
£7,428	17,182,952	31,512,108	40,690,726	47,549,860	53,083,576	59,611,357	66,801,847	73,660,862	£7,428
£7,751	18,315,718	34,344,798	44,467,646	52,271,012	58,748,958	66,220,969	74,355,689	82,159,054	£7,751
£8,074	19,448,484	37,177,488	48,244,567	56,992,163	64,414,340	72,830,581	81,909,531	90,657,126	£8,074

CIL (rate per sqm) **£150.00 per sqm**

Discount for existing floorspace 50%



If residual before CIL is above red line (i.e. higher than EUV plus premium), then consider impact of CIL. If imposition of CIL does not bring residual below EUV, then the level adopted can be regarded as viable. In all cases where residual before CIL is unviable, the scheme would not proceed anyway.

So focus is on the marginal cases

Appendix 2 Commercial appraisal results

DEVELOPMENT APPRAISAL

Commercial Development

Use class:	OFFICE
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DEVELOPMENT VALUE			
<u>Rental Income</u>	Area	£ psf	£ per annum
Rent - area 1	10,000	20	200,000
Rent - area 2	10,000	20	200,000
Rent - area 3	10,000	20	200,000
Total rental income	30,000		600,000
Rent free/voids (years)	24	0.9346	
Total revenue, capitalised (including all costs)		7.00%	8,010,857
GROSS DEVELOPMENT VALUE			8,010,857

DEVELOPMENT COSTS			
<u>Development Costs</u>			
Demolition costs	£5 psf	£9,900 sqt	75,000
Building costs	£110 psf		3,300,000
Area	33,333		
External works			330,000
Professional fees		11.00%	407,550
Section 106 costs			Excl
<u>Disposal Costs</u>			
Letting Agent's fee (% of rent)		10.00%	60,000
Agent's fees (on capital value)		1.00%	80,109
Legal fees (% of capital value)		0.75%	60,081
<u>Interest on Finance</u>			
Total development duration	24 months		
Loan arrangement fee		1.00%	41,126
On 50% of Construction Costs	18 months	6.50%	200,487
<u>Profit</u>			
Developer's profit on Total Revenue		20.00%	1,602,171
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS			6,156,524

LAND VALUE			
Land surplus			1,854,333
Stamp duty		4.00%	(74,173)
Agent's fees		1.25%	(23,179)
Legal fees		0.50%	(9,272)
Interest on land finance	24 months	6.50%	(227,202)
RESIDUAL LAND VALUE			1,520,507

<u>Existing use value</u>			
Assumes existing space is 33% of new	9,900		
Rent per sq ft	£17 psf		
Rental income per annum	168,300		
Rent free/voids (years)	24	0.9346	
Total revenue, capitalised (including all costs)		8.00%	1,966,165
Refurbishment costs	£50 psf	495,000	
Fees	7%	34,650	
Purchaser's costs	5.75%		82,600
Existing use value			1,353,915
Landowner premium	20%		1,624,698
Surplus available to fund CIL			(104,191)
Per sqm (total scheme)			(37)
Per sqm (net additional floorspace only)			(56)

DEVELOPMENT APPRAISAL

Commercial Development

Use class:	OFFICE
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DEVELOPMENT VALUE			
<u>Rental Income</u>	Area	£ psf	£ per annum
Rent - area 1	10,000	21	210,000
Rent - area 2	10,000	21	210,000
Rent - area 3	10,000	21	210,000
Total rental income	30,000		630,000
Rent free/voids (years)	24	0.9346	
Total revenue, capitalised (including all costs)		7.00%	8,411,400
GROSS DEVELOPMENT VALUE			8,411,400

DEVELOPMENT COSTS			
<u>Development Costs</u>			
Demolition costs	£5 psf	£9,900 sqt	75,000
Building costs	£110 psf		3,300,000
Area	33,333		
External works			330,000
Professional fees		11.00%	407,550
Section 106 costs			Excl
<u>Disposal Costs</u>			
Letting Agent's fee (% of rent)		10.00%	63,000
Agent's fees (on capital value)		1.00%	84,114
Legal fees (% of capital value)		0.75%	63,086
<u>Interest on Finance</u>			
Total development duration	24 months		
Loan arrangement fee		1.00%	41,126
On 50% of Construction Costs	18 months	6.50%	200,487
<u>Profit</u>			
Developer's profit on Total Revenue		20.00%	1,682,280
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS			6,246,642

LAND VALUE			
Land surplus			2,164,758
Stamp duty		4.00%	(86,590)
Agent's fees		1.25%	(27,059)
Legal fees		0.50%	(10,824)
Interest on land finance	24 months	6.50%	(265,237)
RESIDUAL LAND VALUE			1,775,048

<u>Existing use value</u>			
Assumes existing space is 33% of new	9,900		
Rent per sq ft	£17 psf		
Rental income per annum	168,300		
Rent free/voids (years)	24	0.9346	
Total revenue, capitalised (including all costs)		8.00%	1,966,165
Refurbishment costs	£50 psf	495,000	
Fees	7%	34,650	
Purchaser's costs	5.75%		82,600
Existing use value			1,353,915
Landowner premium	20%		1,624,698
Surplus available to fund CIL			150,349
Per sqm (total scheme)			54
Per sqm (net additional floorspace only)			81

DEVELOPMENT APPRAISAL

Commercial Development

Use class:	OFFICE
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DEVELOPMENT VALUE			
<u>Rental Income</u>	Area	£ psf	£ per annum
Rent - area 1	10,000	22	220,000
Rent - area 2	10,000	22	220,000
Rent - area 3	10,000	22	220,000
Total rental income	30,000		660,000
Rent free/voids (years)	24	0.9346	
Total revenue, capitalised (including all costs)		7.00%	8,811,943
GROSS DEVELOPMENT VALUE			8,811,943

DEVELOPMENT COSTS			
<u>Development Costs</u>			
Demolition costs	£5 psf	£9,900 sqt	75,000
Building costs	£110 psf		3,300,000
Area	33,333		
External works			330,000
Professional fees		11.00%	407,550
Section 106 costs			Excl
<u>Disposal Costs</u>			
Letting Agent's fee (% of rent)		10.00%	66,000
Agent's fees (on capital value)		1.00%	88,119
Legal fees (% of capital value)		0.75%	66,090
<u>Interest on Finance</u>			
Total development duration	24 months		
Loan arrangement fee		1.00%	41,126
On 50% of Construction Costs	18 months	6.50%	200,487
<u>Profit</u>			
Developer's profit on Total Revenue		20.00%	1,762,389
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS			6,336,760

LAND VALUE			
Land surplus			2,475,183
Stamp duty		4.00%	(99,007)
Agent's fees		1.25%	(30,940)
Legal fees		0.50%	(12,376)
Interest on land finance	24 months	6.50%	(303,272)
RESIDUAL LAND VALUE			2,029,588

<u>Existing use value</u>			
Assumes existing space is 33% of new	9,900		
Rent per sq ft	£18 psf		
Rental income per annum	178,200		
Rent free/voids (years)	24	0.9346	
Total revenue, capitalised (including all costs)		8.00%	2,081,822
Refurbishment costs	£50 psf	495,000	
Fees	7%	34,650	
Purchaser's costs	5.75%		89,250
Existing use value			1,462,922
Landowner premium	20%		1,755,506
Surplus available to fund CIL			274,082
Per sqm (total scheme)			98
Per sqm (net additional floorspace only)			147

DEVELOPMENT APPRAISAL

Commercial Development

Use class:	OFFICE
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DEVELOPMENT VALUE			
<u>Rental Income</u>	Area	£ psf	£ per annum
Rent - area 1	10,000	23	230,000
Rent - area 2	10,000	23	230,000
Rent - area 3	10,000	23	230,000
Total rental income	30,000		690,000
Rent free/voids (years)	24	0.9346	
Total revenue, capitalised (including all costs)		7.00%	9,212,486
GROSS DEVELOPMENT VALUE			9,212,486

DEVELOPMENT COSTS			
<u>Development Costs</u>			
Demolition costs	£5 psf	£9,900 sqt	75,000
Building costs	£110 psf		3,300,000
Area	33,333		
External works			330,000
Professional fees		11.00%	407,550
Section 106 costs			Excl
<u>Disposal Costs</u>			
Letting Agent's fee (% of rent)		10.00%	69,000
Agent's fees (on capital value)		1.00%	92,125
Legal fees (% of capital value)		0.75%	69,094
<u>Interest on Finance</u>			
Total development duration	24 months		
Loan arrangement fee		1.00%	41,126
On 50% of Construction Costs	18 months	6.50%	200,487
<u>Profit</u>			
Developer's profit on Total Revenue		20.00%	1,842,497
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS			6,426,878

LAND VALUE			
Land surplus			2,785,608
Stamp duty		4.00%	(111,424)
Agent's fees		1.25%	(34,820)
Legal fees		0.50%	(13,928)
Interest on land finance	24 months	6.50%	(341,307)
RESIDUAL LAND VALUE			2,284,129

<u>Existing use value</u>			
Assumes existing space is 33% of new	9,900		
Rent per sq ft	£18 psf		
Rental income per annum	178,200		
Rent free/voids (years)	24	0.9346	
Total revenue, capitalised (including all costs)		8.00%	2,081,822
Refurbishment costs	£50 psf	495,000	
Fees	7%	34,650	
Purchaser's costs	5.75%		89,250
Existing use value			1,462,922
Landowner premium	20%		1,755,506
Surplus available to fund CIL			528,623
Per sqm (total scheme)			190
Per sqm (net additional floorspace only)			283

DEVELOPMENT APPRAISAL

Commercial Development

Use class:	OFFICE (Affordable)
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DEVELOPMENT VALUE			
<u>Rental Income</u>	Area	£ psf	£ per annum
Rent - area 1	10,000	15	150,000
Rent - area 2	10,000	15	150,000
Rent - area 3	10,000	15	150,000
Total rental income	30,000		450,000
Rent free/voids (years)	24	0.9346	
Total revenue, capitalised (including all costs)		6.50%	6,470,308
GROSS DEVELOPMENT VALUE			6,470,308

DEVELOPMENT COSTS			
<u>Development Costs</u>			
Demolition costs	£5 psf	9900.00	75,000
Building costs	£110 psf		3,300,000
Area	33,333		
External works			330,000
Professional fees		11.00%	407,550
Section 106 costs			Excl
<u>Disposal Costs</u>			
Letting Agent's fee (% of rent)		10.00%	45,000
Agent's fees (on capital value)		1.00%	64,703
Legal fees (% of capital value)		0.75%	48,527
<u>Interest on Finance</u>			
Total development duration	18 months		
Loan arrangement fee		1.00%	41,126
On 50% of Construction Costs	12 months	6.50%	133,658
<u>Profit</u>			
Developer's profit on Total Revenue		20.00%	1,294,062
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS			5,739,625

LAND VALUE			
Land surplus			730,682
Stamp duty		4.00%	(29,227)
Agent's fees		1.25%	(9,134)
Legal fees		0.50%	(3,653)
Interest on land finance	18 months	6.50%	(67,145)
RESIDUAL LAND VALUE			621,523

<u>Existing use value</u>			
Assumes existing space is 33% of new	9,900		
Rent per sq ft	£15 psf		
Rental income per annum	148,500		
Rent free/voids (years)	24	0.9346	
Total revenue, capitalised (including all costs)		8.00%	1,734,851
Refurbishment costs	£70 psf	693,000	
Fees	7%	48,510	
Purchaser's costs	5.75%		57,117
Existing use value			936,224
Landowner premium	20%		1,123,469
Surplus available to fund CIL			(501,946)
Per sqm (total scheme)			(180)
Per sqm (net additional floorspace only)			(269)

DEVELOPMENT APPRAISAL

Commercial Development

Use class:	RETAIL
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DEVELOPMENT VALUE			
<u>Rental Income</u>	Area	£ psf	£ per annum
Rent - area 1	10,000	20.00	200,000
Rent - area 2	10,000	20.00	200,000
Rent - area 3	10,000	20.00	200,000
Total rental income	30,000		600,000
Rent free/voids (years)	24	0.9346	
Total revenue, capitalised (including all costs)		6.75%	8,307,556
GROSS DEVELOPMENT VALUE			8,307,556

DEVELOPMENT COSTS			
<u>Development Costs</u>			
Demolition costs	£5 psf	9,900 sqt	75,000
Building costs	£110 psf		3,300,000
Area	35,294		
External works			330,000
Professional fees		11.00%	407,550
Section 106 costs			Excl
<u>Disposal Costs</u>			
Letting Agent's fee (% of rent)		10.00%	60,000
Agent's fees (on capital value)		1.00%	83,076
Legal fees (% of capital value)		0.75%	62,307
<u>Interest on Finance</u>			
Total development duration	18 months		
Loan arrangement fee		1.00%	41,126
On 50% of Construction Costs	12 months	6.50%	133,658
<u>Profit</u>			
Developer's profit on Total Revenue		20.00%	1,661,511
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS			6,154,227

LAND VALUE			
Land surplus			2,153,329
Stamp duty		4.00%	(86,133)
Agent's fees		1.25%	(26,917)
Legal fees		0.50%	(10,767)
Interest on land finance	18 months	6.50%	(197,877)
RESIDUAL LAND VALUE			1,831,635

<u>Existing use value</u>			
Assumes existing space is 33% of new	9,900		
Rent per sq ft	£17 psf		
Rental income per annum	168,300		
Rent free/voids (years)	24	0.9346	
Total revenue, capitalised (including all costs)		7.50%	2,097,242
Refurbishment costs	£50 psf	495,000	
Fees	7%	34,650	
Purchaser's costs	5.75%		90,137
Existing use value			1,477,456
Landowner premium	20%		1,772,947
Surplus available to fund CIL			58,688
Per sqm (total scheme)			21
Per sqm (net additional floorspace only)			31

DEVELOPMENT APPRAISAL

Commercial Development

Use class:	RETAIL
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DEVELOPMENT VALUE			
<u>Rental Income</u>	Area	£ psf	£ per annum
Rent - area 1	10,000	21.00	210,000
Rent - area 2	10,000	21.00	210,000
Rent - area 3	10,000	21.00	210,000
Total rental income	30,000		630,000
Rent free/voids (years)	24	0.9346	
Total revenue, capitalised (including all costs)		6.75%	8,722,933
GROSS DEVELOPMENT VALUE			8,722,933

DEVELOPMENT COSTS			
<u>Development Costs</u>			
Demolition costs	£5 psf	15,000 sqt	75,000
Building costs	£110 psf		3,300,000
Area	35,294		
External works			330,000
Professional fees		11.00%	407,550
Section 106 costs			Excl
<u>Disposal Costs</u>			
Letting Agent's fee (% of rent)		10.00%	63,000
Agent's fees (on capital value)		1.00%	87,229
Legal fees (% of capital value)		0.75%	65,422
<u>Interest on Finance</u>			
Total development duration	18 months		
Loan arrangement fee		1.00%	41,126
On 50% of Construction Costs	12 months	6.50%	133,658
<u>Profit</u>			
Developer's profit on Total Revenue		20.00%	1,744,587
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS			6,247,571

LAND VALUE			
Land surplus			2,475,362
Stamp duty		4.00%	(99,014)
Agent's fees		1.25%	(30,942)
Legal fees		0.50%	(12,377)
Interest on land finance	18 months	6.50%	(227,470)
RESIDUAL LAND VALUE			2,105,558

<u>Existing use value</u>			
Assumes existing space is 33% of new	9,900		
Rent per sq ft	£19 psf		
Rental income per annum	183,150		
Rent free/voids (years)	24	0.9346	
Total revenue, capitalised (including all costs)		7.50%	2,282,293
Refurbishment costs	£50 psf	495,000	
Fees	7%	34,650	
Purchaser's costs	5.75%		100,777
Existing use value			1,651,866
Landowner premium	20%		1,982,239
Surplus available to fund CIL			123,319
Per sqm (total scheme)			44
Per sqm (net additional floorspace only)			66

DEVELOPMENT APPRAISAL

Commercial Development

Use class:	RETAIL
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DEVELOPMENT VALUE			
<u>Rental Income</u>	Area	£ psf	£ per annum
Rent - area 1	10,000	23.00	230,000
Rent - area 2	10,000	23.00	230,000
Rent - area 3	10,000	23.00	230,000
Total rental income	30,000		690,000
Rent free/voids (years)	24	0.9346	
Total revenue, capitalised (including all costs)		6.75%	9,553,689
GROSS DEVELOPMENT VALUE			9,553,689

DEVELOPMENT COSTS			
<u>Development Costs</u>			
Demolition costs	£5 psf	9,900 sqt	75,000
Building costs	£96 psf		2,880,000
Area	35,294		
External works			288,000
Professional fees		11.00%	356,730
Section 106 costs			Excl
<u>Disposal Costs</u>			
Letting Agent's fee (% of rent)		10.00%	69,000
Agent's fees (on capital value)		1.00%	95,537
Legal fees (% of capital value)		0.75%	71,653
<u>Interest on Finance</u>			
Total development duration	18 months		
Loan arrangement fee		1.00%	35,997
On 50% of Construction Costs	12 months	6.50%	116,991
<u>Profit</u>			
Developer's profit on Total Revenue		20.00%	1,910,738
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS			5,899,646

LAND VALUE			
Land surplus			3,654,043
Stamp duty		4.00%	(146,162)
Agent's fees		1.25%	(45,676)
Legal fees		0.50%	(18,270)
Interest on land finance	18 months	6.50%	(335,784)
RESIDUAL LAND VALUE			3,108,152

<u>Existing use value</u>			
Assumes existing space is 33% of new	9,900		
Rent per sq ft	£22 psf		
Rental income per annum	217,800		
Rent free/voids (years)	24	0.9346	
Total revenue, capitalised (including all costs)		7.50%	2,714,078
Refurbishment costs	£50 psf	495,000	
Fees	7%	34,650	
Purchaser's costs	5.75%		125,605
Existing use value			2,058,824
Landowner premium	20%		2,470,589
Surplus available to fund CIL			637,563
Per sqm (total scheme)			229
Per sqm (net additional floorspace only)			341

DEVELOPMENT APPRAISAL

Commercial Development

Use class:	RETAIL
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DEVELOPMENT VALUE			
<u>Rental Income</u>	Area	£ psf	£ per annum
Rent - area 1	10,000	25.00	250,000
Rent - area 2	10,000	25.00	250,000
Rent - area 3	10,000	25.00	250,000
Total rental income	30,000		750,000
Rent free/voids (years)	24	0.9346	
Total revenue, capitalised (including all costs)		6.75%	10,384,444
GROSS DEVELOPMENT VALUE			10,384,444

DEVELOPMENT COSTS			
<u>Development Costs</u>			
Demolition costs	£5 psf	9,900 sqt	75,000
Building costs	£96 psf		2,880,000
Area	35,294		
External works			288,000
Professional fees		11.00%	356,730
Section 106 costs			Excl
<u>Disposal Costs</u>			
Letting Agent's fee (% of rent)		10.00%	75,000
Agent's fees (on capital value)		1.00%	103,844
Legal fees (% of capital value)		0.75%	77,883
<u>Interest on Finance</u>			
Total development duration	18 months		
Loan arrangement fee		1.00%	35,997
On 50% of Construction Costs	12 months	6.50%	116,991
<u>Profit</u>			
Developer's profit on Total Revenue		20.00%	2,076,889
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS			6,086,335

LAND VALUE			
Land surplus			4,298,109
Stamp duty		4.00%	(171,924)
Agent's fees		1.25%	(53,726)
Legal fees		0.50%	(21,491)
Interest on land finance	18 months	6.50%	(394,969)
RESIDUAL LAND VALUE			3,655,999

<u>Existing use value</u>			
Assumes existing space is 59% of new	9,900		
Rent per sq ft	£23 psf		
Rental income per annum	227,700		
Rent free/voids (years)	24	0.9346	
Total revenue, capitalised (including all costs)		7.50%	2,837,446
Refurbishment costs	£50 psf	495,000	
Fees	7%	34,650	
Purchaser's costs	5.75%		132,698
Existing use value			2,175,097
Landowner premium	20%		2,610,117
Surplus available to fund CIL			1,045,882
Per sqm (total scheme)			375
Per sqm (net additional floorspace only)			560

DEVELOPMENT APPRAISAL

Commercial Development

Use class:	WAREHOUSING
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DEVELOPMENT VALUE			
<u>Rental Income</u>	Area	£ psf	£ per annum
Rent - area 1	10,000	9.0	90,000
Rent - area 2	10,000	9.0	90,000
Rent - area 3	10,000	9.0	90,000
Total rental income	30,000		270,000
Rent free/voids (years)	24	0.9346	
Total revenue, capitalised (including all costs)		9.00%	2,803,800
GROSS DEVELOPMENT VALUE			2,803,800

DEVELOPMENT COSTS			
<u>Development Costs</u>			
Demolition costs	£5 psf	15,000 sqt	75,000
Building costs	£70 psf		2,100,000
Area	31,579		
External works			210,000
Professional fees		9.00%	214,650
Section 106 costs			Excl
<u>Disposal Costs</u>			
Letting Agent's fee (% of rent)		10.00%	27,000
Agent's fees (on capital value)		1.00%	28,038
Legal fees (% of capital value)		0.75%	21,029
<u>Interest on Finance</u>			
Total development duration	15 months		
Loan arrangement fee		1.00%	25,997
On 50% of Construction Costs	9 months	6.50%	63,366
<u>Profit</u>			
Developer's profit on Total Revenue		20.00%	560,760
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS			3,325,839

LAND VALUE			
Land surplus			(522,039)
Stamp duty		4.00%	20,882
Agent's fees		1.25%	6,525
Legal fees		0.50%	2,610
Interest on land finance	18 months	6.50%	47,972
RESIDUAL LAND VALUE			(444,050)

<u>Existing use value</u>			
Assumes existing space is 59% of new	17,700		
Rent per sq ft	£6 psf		
Rental income per annum	106,200		
Rent free/voids (years)	24	0.9346	
Total revenue, capitalised (including all costs)		8.00%	1,240,682
Refurbishment costs	£35 psf	619,500	
Fees	7%	43,365	
Purchaser's costs	5.75%		33,224
Existing use value			544,592
Landowner premium	20%		653,510
Surplus available to fund CIL			(1,097,560)
Per sqm (total scheme)			(394)
Per sqm (net additional floorspace only)			(960)

DEVELOPMENT APPRAISAL

Commercial Development

Use class: **WAREHOUSING**

DEVELOPMENT VALUE			
<u>Rental Income</u>	Area	£ psf	£ per annum
Rent - area 1	10,000	10.0	100,000
Rent - area 2	10,000	10.0	100,000
Rent - area 3	10,000	10.0	100,000
Total rental income	30,000		300,000
Rent free/voids (years)	24	0.9346	
Total revenue, capitalised (including all costs)		9.00%	3,115,333
GROSS DEVELOPMENT VALUE			3,115,333

DEVELOPMENT COSTS			
<u>Development Costs</u>			
Demolition costs	£5 psf	15,000 sqt	75,000
Building costs	£70 psf		2,100,000
Area	31,579		
External works			210,000
Professional fees		9.00%	214,650
Section 106 costs			Excl
<u>Disposal Costs</u>			
Letting Agent's fee (% of rent)		10.00%	30,000
Agent's fees (on capital value)		1.00%	31,153
Legal fees (% of capital value)		0.75%	23,365
<u>Interest on Finance</u>			
Total development duration	15 months		
Loan arrangement fee		1.00%	25,997
On 50% of Construction Costs	9 months	6.50%	63,366
<u>Profit</u>			
Developer's profit on Total Revenue		20.00%	623,067
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS			3,396,598

LAND VALUE			
Land surplus			(281,265)
Stamp duty		4.00%	11,251
Agent's fees		1.25%	3,516
Legal fees		0.50%	1,406
Interest on land finance	18 months	6.50%	25,846
RESIDUAL LAND VALUE			(239,245)

<u>Existing use value</u>			
Assumes existing space is 59% of new	17,700		
Rent per sq ft	£6.5 psf		
Rental income per annum	115,050		
Rent free/voids (years)	24	0.9346	
Total revenue, capitalised (including all costs)		8.00%	1,344,072
Refurbishment costs	£35 psf	619,500	
Fees	7%	43,365	
Purchaser's costs	5.75%		39,169
Existing use value			642,037
Landowner premium	20%		770,445
Surplus available to fund CIL			(1,009,690)
Per sqm (total scheme)			(362)
Per sqm (net additional floorspace only)			(884)

DEVELOPMENT APPRAISAL

Commercial Development

Use class: **WAREHOUSING**

DEVELOPMENT VALUE

<u>Rental Income</u>	Area	£ psf	£ per annum
Rent - area 1	10,000	11.0	110,000
Rent - area 2	10,000	11.0	110,000
Rent - area 3	10,000	11.0	110,000
Total rental income	30,000		330,000
Rent free/voids (years)	24	0.9346	
Total revenue, capitalised (including all costs)		9.00%	3,426,867

GROSS DEVELOPMENT VALUE **3,426,867**

DEVELOPMENT COSTS

<u>Development Costs</u>			
Demolition costs	£5 psf	15,000 sqt	75,000
Building costs	£70 psf		2,100,000
Area	31,579		
External works			210,000
Professional fees		9.00%	214,650
Section 106 costs			Excl
<u>Disposal Costs</u>			
Letting Agent's fee (% of rent)		10.00%	33,000
Agent's fees (on capital value)		1.00%	34,269
Legal fees (% of capital value)		0.75%	25,702
<u>Interest on Finance</u>			
Total development duration	15 months		
Loan arrangement fee		1.00%	25,997
On 50% of Construction Costs	9 months	6.50%	63,366
<u>Profit</u>			
Developer's profit on Total Revenue		20.00%	685,373

TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS **3,467,356**

LAND VALUE

Land surplus			(40,490)
Stamp duty		4.00%	1,620
Agent's fees		1.25%	506
Legal fees		0.50%	202
Interest on land finance	18 months	6.50%	3,721

RESIDUAL LAND VALUE **(34,441)**

Existing use value

Assumes existing space is 59% of new	17,700		
Rent per sq ft	£7 psf		
Rental income per annum	123,900		

Rent free/voids (years)	24	0.9346	
Total revenue, capitalised (including all costs)		8.00%	1,447,462

Refurbishment costs	£35 psf	619,500	
Fees	7%	43,365	

Purchaser's costs	5.75%		45,114
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Existing use value **739,482**

Landowner premium	20%		887,379
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Surplus available to fund CIL **(921,820)**

Per sqm (total scheme) **(331)**

Per sqm (net additional floorspace only) **(807)**

DEVELOPMENT APPRAISAL

Commercial Development

Use class: **WAREHOUSING**

DEVELOPMENT VALUE			
<u>Rental Income</u>	Area	£ psf	£ per annum
Rent - area 1	10,000	12.0	120,000
Rent - area 2	10,000	12.0	120,000
Rent - area 3	10,000	12.0	120,000
Total rental income	30,000		360,000
Rent free/voids (years)	24	0.9346	
Total revenue, capitalised (including all costs)		9.00%	3,738,400
GROSS DEVELOPMENT VALUE			3,738,400

DEVELOPMENT COSTS			
<u>Development Costs</u>			
Demolition costs	£5 psf	15,000 sqt	75,000
Building costs	£70 psf		2,100,000
Area	31,579		
External works			210,000
Professional fees		9.00%	214,650
Section 106 costs			Excl
<u>Disposal Costs</u>			
Letting Agent's fee (% of rent)		10.00%	36,000
Agent's fees (on capital value)		1.00%	37,384
Legal fees (% of capital value)		0.75%	28,038
<u>Interest on Finance</u>			
Total development duration	15 months		
Loan arrangement fee		1.00%	25,997
On 50% of Construction Costs	9 months	6.50%	63,366
<u>Profit</u>			
Developer's profit on Total Revenue		20.00%	747,680
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS			3,538,115

LAND VALUE			
Land surplus			200,285
Stamp duty		4.00%	(8,011)
Agent's fees		1.25%	(2,504)
Legal fees		0.50%	(1,001)
Interest on land finance	18 months	6.50%	(18,405)
RESIDUAL LAND VALUE			170,364

<u>Existing use value</u>			
Assumes existing space is 59% of new	17,700		
Rent per sq ft	£7.5 psf		
Rental income per annum	132,750		
Rent free/voids (years)	24	0.9346	
Total revenue, capitalised (including all costs)		8.00%	1,550,852
Refurbishment costs	£35 psf	619,500	
Fees	7%	43,365	
Purchaser's costs	5.75%		51,059
Existing use value			836,928
Landowner premium	20%		1,004,313
Surplus available to fund CIL			(833,949)
Per sqm (total scheme)			(299)
Per sqm (net additional floorspace only)			(730)

DEVELOPMENT APPRAISAL

Commercial Development

Use class: **WAREHOUSING**

DEVELOPMENT VALUE

<u>Rental Income</u>	Area	£ psf	£ per annum
Rent - area 1	10,000	9.0	90,000
Rent - area 2	10,000	9.0	90,000
Rent - area 3	10,000	9.0	90,000
Total rental income	30,000		270,000
Rent free/voids (years)	24	0.9346	
Total revenue, capitalised (including all costs)		9.00%	2,803,800

GROSS DEVELOPMENT VALUE **2,803,800**

DEVELOPMENT COSTS

<u>Development Costs</u>			
Demolition costs	£5 psf	15,000 sqt	75,000
Building costs	£70 psf		2,100,000
Area	31,579		
External works			210,000
Professional fees		9.00%	214,650
Section 106 costs			Excl
<u>Disposal Costs</u>			
Letting Agent's fee (% of rent)		10.00%	27,000
Agent's fees (on capital value)		1.00%	28,038
Legal fees (% of capital value)		0.75%	21,029
<u>Interest on Finance</u>			
Total development duration	15 months		
Loan arrangement fee		1.00%	25,997
On 50% of Construction Costs	9 months	6.50%	63,366
<u>Profit</u>			
Developer's profit on Total Revenue		20.00%	560,760

TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS **3,325,839**

LAND VALUE

Land surplus			(522,039)
Stamp duty		4.00%	20,882
Agent's fees		1.25%	6,525
Legal fees		0.50%	2,610
Interest on land finance	18 months	6.50%	47,972

RESIDUAL LAND VALUE **(444,050)**

Existing use value

Assumes existing space is 33% of new	9,900		
Rent per sq ft	£5.5 psf		
Rental income per annum	54,450		

Rent free/voids (years)	24	0.9346	
Total revenue, capitalised (including all costs)		8.00%	636,112

Refurbishment costs	£15 psf	148,500	
Fees	7%	10,395	

Purchaser's costs	5.75%		27,440
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Existing use value **449,777**

Landowner premium	20%		539,733
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Surplus available to fund CIL **(983,783)**

Per sqm (total scheme) **(353)**

Per sqm (net additional floorspace only) **(527)**

DEVELOPMENT APPRAISAL

Commercial Development

Use class: **STUDENT HSG**

100,000

DEVELOPMENT VALUE			
Rental Income			
Annual rent per unit - term time (95% occupancy)	42 weeks	87,875	3,690,750
Annual rent per unit - summer (50% occupancy)	8 weeks	47,500	380,000
Operating costs	500 units	2,100	(1,050,000)
Net annual rents			3,020,750
Total revenue, capitalised (including all costs)		7.00%	43,153,571
GROSS DEVELOPMENT VALUE			43,153,571

DEVELOPMENT COSTS			
Development Costs			
Demolition costs	£5 psf	33,000 sqt	75,000
Building costs	£125 psf		12,500,000
Area	117,647		
External works			1,250,000
Professional fees		10.00%	1,382,500
Section 106 costs			Excl
Disposal Costs			
Letting Agent's fee (% of rent)		0.00%	-
Agent's fees (on capital value)		1.00%	431,536
Legal fees (% of capital value)		0.75%	323,652
Interest on Finance			
Total development duration	24 months		
Loan arrangement fee		1.00%	152,075
On 50% of Construction Costs	24 months	6.50%	988,488
Profit			
Developer's profit on Total Revenue		20.00%	8,630,714
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS			25,733,964

LAND VALUE			
Land surplus			17,419,607
Stamp duty		4.00%	(696,784)
Agent's fees		1.25%	(217,745)
Legal fees		0.50%	(87,098)
Interest on land finance	24 months	6.50%	(2,134,337)
RESIDUAL LAND VALUE			14,283,642

Existing use value			
Assumes existing space is 50% of new	50,000		
Rent per sq ft	£20 psf		
Rental income per annum	1,000,000		
Rent free/voids (years)	24	0.9346	
Total revenue, capitalised (including all costs)		7.00%	13,351,429
Refurbishment costs	£50 psf	2,500,000	
Fees	7%	175,000	
Purchaser's costs	5.75%		613,895
Existing use value			10,062,534
Landowner premium	20%		12,075,041
Surplus available to fund CIL			2,208,602
Per sqm (total scheme)			238
Per sqm (net additional floorspace only)			475

DEVELOPMENT APPRAISAL

Commercial Development

Use class:	HOTEL
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DEVELOPMENT VALUE			
<u>Capital value</u>	Area		
	63,750		
Capital value per room	150 rooms	110,000.0	16,500,000
Total capital value	63,750		16,500,000
GROSS DEVELOPMENT VALUE			16,500,000

DEVELOPMENT COSTS			
<u>Development Costs</u>			
Demolition costs	£5 psf	19,125 sqt	75,000
Building costs	£129 psf		8,191,875
Area	67,105		
External works			819,188
Professional fees		9.00%	817,746
Section 106 costs			Excl
<u>Disposal Costs</u>			
Letting Agent's fee (% of rent)		0.00%	-
Agent's fees (on capital value)		1.00%	165,000
Legal fees (% of capital value)		0.75%	123,750
<u>Interest on Finance</u>			
Total development duration	24 months		
Loan arrangement fee		1.00%	99,038
On 50% of Construction Costs	18 months	6.50%	482,811
<u>Profit</u>			
Developer's profit on Total Revenue		20.00%	3,300,000
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS			14,074,407

LAND VALUE			
Land surplus			2,425,593
Stamp duty		4.00%	(97,024)
Agent's fees		1.25%	(30,320)
Legal fees		0.50%	(12,128)
Interest on land finance	18 months	6.50%	(222,897)
RESIDUAL LAND VALUE			2,063,225

<u>Existing use value</u>			
Assumes existing space is 33% of new	21,038		
Rent per sq ft	£6 psf		
Rental income per annum	126,225		
Rent free/voids (years)	24	0.9346	
Total revenue, capitalised (including all costs)		8.00%	1,474,624
Refurbishment costs	£35 psf	736,313	
Fees	7%	51,542	
Purchaser's costs	5.75%		39,489
Existing use value			647,280
Landowner premium	20%		776,736
Surplus available to fund CIL			1,286,489
Per sqm (total scheme)			217
Per sqm (net additional floorspace only)			324