Rutland County Council

CIL Viability Study

Update

June 2014



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1. Introduction

- 1.1 Early in 2012, HDH Planning & Development Ltd (HDH) was commissioned (as subcontractors to URS Infrastructure and Environment UK Ltd) by the Leicestershire Councils (Blaby, Charnwood, Harborough, Hinckley and Bosworth, Leicester City, Melton, North West Leicestershire, Oadby and Wigston) and Rutland County Council to assist with the implementation of CIL through the preparation of Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland CIL Viability Study which was completed on 14th March 2013 (the CIL Viability Study).
- 1.2 Rutland County Council (RCC) published a Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule (PDCS) for consultation during 2013 suggesting the following rates of Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL):

TABLE 1.1: SCHEDULE OF PROPOSED CIL RATES					
Use Type	Proposed CIL Rate (per sq m)				
Residential	£100				
Distribution	£10				
Food Retail (Supermarkets)	£150				
Retail Warehouses	£150				
Hotel	£150				

Source: Table 4.1 Rutland County Council SUMMARY Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule (May 2013)

- 1.3 This paper has been produced to address further points raised either by consultees and stakeholders or by the Council. In addition, since the completion of the Viability Study, further amendments have been made to the CIL Regulations (February 2014) and the Government has finalised the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) (March 2014). The consequences of these new documents have also been considered.
- 1.4 This paper will not repeat the methodology and assumptions used in the CIL Viability Study and should be read as an annex to the earlier work.
- 1.5 The following main topics have been addressed:
 - a) The NPPG and amendments to the CIL Regulations
 - b) Passage of time and increases in construction costs and changes in value
 - c) Older People's Housing
 - d) Retail rates for smaller/discount supermarkets
 - e) The viability test and assumptions around land value and competitive return
 - f) Instalments policy.

- 1.6 Within the above the most significant change is the Council's move from a 35% affordable housing requirement to a 30% affordable housing requirement, and the raising of the site size threshold for the provision of affordable housing to 10 units.
- 1.7 As a result of this update we have revised the recommended CIL rates with regard to viability. The Council will, in due course, consider these recommendations with the wider evidence base and, if appropriate, adjust the proposed rates of CIL.

2. The NPPG and amendments to the CIL Regulations

2.1 During February 2014, further amendments to the CIL Regulations came into effect and on 6th March 2014, the Government published National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG). The NPPG is in the form of a website¹. In this chapter, we have considered whether work carried out as part of the Viability Study is consistent with these changes.

NPPG

2.2 The NPPF introduced a requirement to assess the viability of the delivery of the Local Plan and the impact on development of policies contained within it. The NPPF includes the following paragraphs:

173. Pursuing sustainable development requires careful attention to viability and costs in planmaking and decision-taking. Plans should be deliverable. Therefore, the sites and the scale of development identified in the plan should not be subject to such a scale of obligations and policy burdens that their ability to be developed viably is threatened. To ensure viability, the costs of any requirements likely to be applied to development, such as requirements for affordable housing, standards, infrastructure contributions or other requirements should, when taking account of the normal cost of development and mitigation, provide competitive returns to a willing land owner and willing developer to enable the development to be deliverable.

174. Local planning authorities should set out their policy on local standards in the Local Plan, including requirements for affordable housing. They should assess the likely cumulative impacts on development in their area of all existing and proposed local standards, supplementary planning documents and policies that support the development plan, when added to nationally required standards. In order to be appropriate, the cumulative impact of these standards and policies should not put implementation of the plan at serious risk, and should facilitate development throughout the economic cycle. Evidence supporting the assessment should be proportionate, using only appropriate available evidence.

2.3 This requirement remains unchanged, however the NPPG provides further detail as to what this means. Viability is a recurring theme through the NPPG, and it includes specific sections on viability in both the plan-making and the development management processes. The NPPF says that plans should be deliverable and that the scale of development identified in the Plan should not be subject to such a scale of obligations and policy burdens that its ability to be developed viably is threatened. The NPPG says:

Understanding Local Plan viability is critical to the overall assessment of deliverability. Local Plans should present visions for an area in the context of an understanding of local economic conditions and market realities. This should not undermine ambition for high quality design and wider social and environmental benefit but such ambition should be tested against the realistic likelihood of delivery.

¹ http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/

.... viability can be important where planning obligations or other costs are being introduced. In these cases decisions must be underpinned by an understanding of viability, ensuring realistic decisions are made to support development and promote economic growth. Where the viability of a development is in question, local planning authorities should look to be flexible in applying policy requirements wherever possible. NPPG ID: 10-001-20140306

- 2.4 These requirements are not new and are simply stating best practice and are wholly consistent with the approach taken through the preparation of RCC's Plan. An example is the inclusion of viability testing in relation to the affordable housing policy.
- 2.5 In the section on considering land availability, the NPPG says:

A site is considered achievable for development where there is a reasonable prospect that the particular type of development will be developed on the site at a particular point in time. This is essentially a judgement about the economic viability of a site, and the capacity of the development to complete and sell the development over a certain period. NPPG ID: 3-021-20140306

2.6 The NPPG does not prescribe a single approach for assessing viability. The NPPF and the NPPG both set out the policy principles relating to viability assessments.

There is no standard answer to questions of viability, nor is there a single approach for assessing viability. The National Planning Policy Framework, informed by this Guidance, sets out the policy principles relating to viability assessment. A range of sector led guidance on viability methodologies in plan making and decision taking is widely available. NPPG 10-002-20140306.

- 2.7 The CIL Viability Study was carried out under the Harman Guidance and in accordance with the RICS Guidance, it also drew on the Planning Advisory Service (PAS) resources and was informed by appeal decisions and CIL Examiners' reports.
- 2.8 The NPPG does not require every site to be tested:

Assessing the viability of plans does not require individual testing of every site or assurance that individual sites are viable; site typologies may be used to determine viability at policy level. Assessment of samples of sites may be helpful to support evidence and more detailed assessment may be necessary for particular areas or key sites on which the delivery of the plan relies. NPPG ID: 10-006-20140306

- 2.9 This supports the approach that was taken in the CIL Viability Study where the analysis was based on a set of typologies that represented the development expected to come forward over the plan-period. These typologies were established through the consultation process and the methodology is fully consistent with the NPPG. In Rutland, the delivery of the Plan is not dependent on the consent of further large strategic sites. The larger sites are already consented, it is therefore not necessary to consider specific strategic sites.
- 2.10 During the consultation process, the Viability Thresholds were a controversial matter and it is clear that different landowners will take different approaches depending on their personal and corporate priorities. The assessment was based on an informed assumption being made about the 'uplift', being the margin above the 'existing use value' which would be sufficient to incentivise the landowner sell. Both the RICS Guidance and the NPPG make it clear that, when considering land value, that this must be done in the context of current and emerging policies:

Site Value definition Site Value either as an input into a scheme specific appraisal or as a benchmark is defined in the guidance note as follows: 'Site Value should equate to the market value subject to the following assumption: that the value has regard to development plan policies and all other material planning considerations and disregards that which is contrary to the development plan.' Box 7, Page 12, RICS Guidance

In all cases, estimated land or site value should: ...reflect emerging policy requirements and planning obligations and, where applicable, any Community Infrastructure Levy charge. NPPG ID 10-014-20140306

- 2.11 This supports the approach taken in the CIL Viability Study.
- 2.12 The NPPG stresses the importance of working from evidence and in collaboration with the development industry:

Evidence based judgement: assessing viability requires judgements which are informed by the relevant available facts. It requires a realistic understanding of the costs and the value of development in the local area and an understanding of the operation of the market.

Understanding past performance, such as in relation to build rates and the scale of historic planning obligations can be a useful start. Direct engagement with the development sector may be helpful in accessing evidence.

Collaboration: a collaborative approach involving the local planning authority, business community, developers, landowners and other interested parties will improve understanding of deliverability and viability. Transparency of evidence is encouraged wherever possible. Where communities are preparing a neighbourhood plan (or Neighbourhood Development Order), local planning authorities are encouraged to share evidence to ensure that local viability assumptions are clearly understood. ID: 10-004-20140306

- 2.13 As set out in the CIL Viability Study, considerable emphasis has been put on consultation and collaboration and, whilst not all aspects of the viability were agreed (there was a degree of inconsistency amongst the consultees as well as between the Council and consultees), much common ground was established. Further, following the publication of the PDCS a number of consultation responses were received which have been considered.
- 2.14 The meaning of *competitive returns* is discussed in the CIL Viability Study and is at the core of a viability assessment. The RICS Guidance includes the following definition:

Competitive returns - A term used in paragraph 173 of the NPPF and applied to 'a willing land owner and willing developer to enable development to be deliverable'. A 'Competitive Return' in the context of land and/or premises equates to the Site Value as defined by this guidance, i.e. the Market Value subject to the following assumption: that the value has regard to development plan policies and all other material planning considerations and disregards that which is contrary to the development plan. A 'Competitive Return' in the context of a developer bringing forward development should be in accordance with a 'market risk adjusted return' to the developer, as defined in this guidance, in viably delivering a project.

2.15 The NPPG now adds to this saying:

Competitive return to developers and land owners

The National Planning Policy Framework states that viability should consider "competitive returns to a willing landowner and willing developer to enable the development to be deliverable." This return will vary significantly between projects to reflect the size and risk profile of the development and the risks to the project. A rigid approach to assumed profit levels should be avoided and comparable schemes or data sources reflected wherever possible.

A competitive return for the land owner is the price at which a reasonable land owner would be willing to sell their land for the development. The price will need to provide an incentive for the land owner to sell in comparison with the other options available. Those options may include the current use value of the land or its value for a realistic alternative use that complies with planning policy. NPPG ID: 10-015-20140306.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Regulations

2.16 A further amendment to the CIL Regulations came into effect on 24th February 2014. These make some important changes across the whole CIL regime. For the purpose of this work the most important change is to CIL Regulation 14 which has been altered as follows:

Setting rates

14.—(1) In setting rates (including differential rates) in a charging schedule, a charging authority must aim to strike what appears to the charging authority to be an appropriate balance between—

(a) the desirability of funding from CIL (in whole or in part) the actual and expected estimated total cost of infrastructure required to support the development of its area, taking into account other actual and expected sources of funding; and

(b) the potential effects (taken as a whole) of the imposition of CIL on the economic viability of development across its area.

(2) In setting rates

- 2.17 The precise meaning of these changes has not yet been explicitly confirmed through the examination and legal process, however this does reduce some of the latitude that a council had in the approach taken to setting CIL. In the case of Rutland, the impact is minimal as the Council has already taken a cautious approach through the Viability Study in terms of the assumptions taken.
- 2.18 In March 2010 CLG published *Community Infrastructure Levy Guidance, Charge setting and charging schedule procedures* to support the CIL Regulations. These were replaced by Community Infrastructure Levy, Guidance (December 2012 and April 2013). These have now been replaced by Community Infrastructure Levy, Guidance (February 2014). On preparing the evidence base on economic viability the CIL Guidance now says:

A charging authority must use 'appropriate available evidence' (as defined in the Planning Act 2008 section 211(7A)) to inform their draft charging schedule. The Government recognises that the available data is unlikely to be fully comprehensive. Charging authorities need to demonstrate that their proposed levy rate or rates are informed by 'appropriate available' evidence and consistent with that evidence across their area as a whole.

A charging authority should draw on existing data wherever it is available. They may consider a range of data, including values of land in both existing and planned uses, and property prices – for example, house price indices and rateable values for commercial property. They may also want to build on work undertaken to inform their assessments of land availability.

In addition, a charging authority should directly sample an appropriate range of types of sites across its area, in order to supplement existing data. This will require support from local developers. The exercise should focus on strategic sites on which the relevant Plan (the Local Plan in England, Local Development Plan in Wales, and the London Plan in London) relies, and those sites where the impact of the levy on economic viability is likely to be most significant (such as brownfield sites). The sampling should reflect a selection of the different types of sites included in the relevant Plan, and should be consistent with viability assessment undertaken as part of plan-making.

CIL Guidance February 2014, Section 2:2:2:4

2.19 The test that will be applied to the proposed rates of CIL are set out in Section 2.2 of the CIL Guidance, putting greater emphasis on demonstrating how CIL will be used to deliver the infrastructure required to support the Plan.

The levy is expected to have a positive economic effect on development across a local plan area. When deciding the levy rates, an appropriate balance must be struck between additional investment to support development and the potential effect on the viability of developments.

This balance is at the centre of the charge-setting process. In meeting the regulatory requirements (see Regulation 14(1)), charging authorities should be able to show and explain how their proposed levy rate (or rates) will contribute towards the implementation of their relevant plan and support development across their area.

As set out in the National Planning Policy Framework in England (paragraphs 173 – 177), the sites and the scale of development identified in the plan should not be subject to such a scale of obligations and policy burdens that their ability to be developed viably is threatened. The same principle applies in Wales.

CIL Guidance February 2014, Section 2:2

- 2.20 The test is whether the sites and the scale of development identified in the Plan are subject to such a scale of obligations and policy burdens that their ability to be developed viably is threatened by CIL. This is somewhat more cautious than the approach set out in earlier guidance. In the March 2010 CIL Guidance, the test was whether the Plan was put at 'serious risk', and in the April 2013 CIL Guidance, the test was whether CIL 'threatened the development plan as a whole' although it is important to note that the CIL Regulation 14 is clear that the purpose of the viability testing is to establish 'the potential effects (taken as a whole) of the imposition of CIL on the economic viability of development across its area' rather in specific sites.
- 2.21 From the outset, the approach taken by RCC has been cautious and recognises the challenges of development. This approach is consistent with the February 2014 CIL Guidance. It is relevant to note that CIL may make some sites unviable, just as some schemes are unviable anyway due to factors such as site clearance and decontamination. The Council proposes to set CIL and its other policy requirements (such as affordable housing) at a level as to ensure the Plan is deliverable, and that the broad range of priorities and needs (including paying for infrastructure and delivering the quantum and mix of housing identified in the SHMA) are met.

Payments in Kind

2.22 Under changes to CIL Regulation 73, a local authority (at its discretion) can accept CIL 'in kind'. The changes to this Regulation have extended this provision from the payment of CIL through the transfer of land, to the payment through the transfer of infrastructure as well as land.

2.23 These changes give the increased flexibility to both the Charging Authority and the developer allowing CIL to be 'paid' through the provision of infrastructure. This may be on site or nearby.

3. Increases in costs, changes in value, and adjustments to the modelling

- 3.1 The CIL Viability Study was carried out during 2012, and was based on costs and values gathered in the first few months of that year. Since then the property market has moved on with increased confidence but costs have also increased. In addition to these changes, the Council has changed its affordable housing policy, reducing the target from 35% to 30% and increasing the threshold to 10 units.
- 3.2 In this chapter we have considered the impact of these changes in the context of CIL.

Residential Values

3.3 In the Viability Study we stressed the uncertainty in the market including Figure 4.1 which showed average house prices from January 2006. Since then the market has improved and it is now generally accepted that Britain is in a period of recovery. There has been considerable coverage in the national press. The BBC News reported on the 20th May 2014:

UK house prices rose by 8% in the year to the end of March, official figures show, as the prime minister says he will consider changes to Help to Buy.

The annual increase slowed compared with a 9.2% year-on-year price rise to the end of February.

However, the latest official data from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) showed that the annual property price increase in London stood at 17%.

Excluding London and the South East of England, prices were up by 4.7%.

- 3.4 Since the data for the Viability Study was undertaken, prices in Rutland have increased.
- 3.5 The Land Registry shows that from March 2012 to March 2014 average house prices have risen 8.75% from £203,822 to £221,665, although over the same period the number of house sales per month has remained more or less constant.
- 3.6 Zoopla.com estimates the following price changes for all homes (new build and existing stock) over the last 12 months:

Table 3.1 Average prices by main settlement					
Average Price Percentage Change					
£292,849	9.52%				
£245,429	9.52%				
£251,476	9.52%				
£335,750	9.52%				
£353,100	8.09%				
£245,116	8.09%				
£253,996	4.17%				
	Average Price £292,849 £245,429 £251,476 £335,750 £353,100 £245,116				

Source: Zoopla.com (June 2014)

3.7 We have undertaken a refresh of the market survey. At the time of this update there are 38 new homes for sale in the County. The limited available information is summarised below:

Agent Devel	Scheme	Town	Туре	Bedrooms		m2		Asking	£/m2	
					T/SD/D	Flats	House	Price	Flats	Houses
King West	Audit Hall	Empinghar	Beech Hou	5	d		288	885,000		3,073
			Ash House	5	d		279	845,000		3,032
Sharman Qui	Back Lane	Ryhall	under con	4	d			485,000		
		0.11						460.000		2.000
Murray/Lark	Leightield	Oaknam	Thirsk	5	d		229	460,000		2,009
			Cheltenha	5	d		171	,		2,661
			Bath	4	d		150			2,833
			Brighton	4	d		120			2,417
			Ripon	5				279,995		
			Manor Ho	2	f	58		129,995	2,241	
			Manor Ho	1	f	38		114,995	3,026	
			Oaklawn	4	d		140	349,950		2,500
Bellway Hon	Maltings, L	Oakham	Spinney	5	d		145	339,495		2,341
			Laughton	4	d		139	326,995		2,361
			Orton	4	d		128	305,495		2,386
			Twyford	4	d		129			2,320
			, Smithy	4	d		116			2,358
			Walton	4	d		112			2,228
			Worcester		sd		105			2,124
			Litchfield	3	t		83			2,528
			Foxton	2	fog		52			2,619
Bellway	Huntsman	Oakham	Smithy	4	d		116	293,995		2,544
/			Twyford	4	d		129			2,479
			, Laughton	4	d		139			2,491
			Cadeby	5	d		194			2,395
			Belfry	4	d		120			2,208
			Willersley	4	d		113			2,398
Linden Home	John Clare		Apptmnt A		f	63		117,950		
Waterloo Hc	Coleridge	Oakham	x2	3	t		94	160,000		1,702
	0		x2	2	t			140,000		,
Charles Chur	Thorpe Ma	Oakham	133 to buil	d 6 sold						
			Kenilworth		d		164	299,995		1,829
			Knebwortł		d		149	,		2,483
			Harewood		d		104			2,596
			Blickling	3	sd		79			2,468
			Badmintor		t		61	169,995		2,787

Source: Market Survey June 2014

3.8 In this update we have assumed the following prices. Through the updating process we have gathered further data, including from estate agents. Agents report strong demand for high quality new homes on smaller sites (that is to say, not 'estate housing') in 'green' settings with views over open countryside and also report very limited supply. A particular premium was reported for single units on single plots.

Table 3.3 Revised House Prices (£/m ²)					
4	Greenfield	2,400			
10	Medium greenfield	2,600			
11	Urban edge	2,600			
13	Ex-garage	2,300			
14	Town village Infill	2,850			
15	15 Smaller village scheme 3,100				
16	16Single village3,300				

Source: HDH (June 2014)

3.9 The assumptions with regard to the values of affordable housing remain unchanged.

Non-Residential Values

- 3.10 We have reviewed the non-residential values used in the report. There is a notable increase in confidence and activity in the area however this has not yet fed through into increased rents or capital values.
- 3.11 Following representations from stakeholders we have considered additional retail modelling in Chapter 6 below.

Development Costs

Construction Costs

- 3.12 In the appraisals, much of the development costing is built up from the BCIS average build costs (in line with the Harman Guidance). These are based on real tenders in the area so represent the 'normal' types of construction in terms of design and finish that prevail in Rutland (including the use of stone and slate where this prevails).
- 3.13 In the Viability Study we used the March 2012 BCIS costs. In Appendix 1 of this update we have set out the June 2014 BCIS Costs. For housing, generally, these have increased by about 9% although it is important to note that some types have increased substantially more than this. In part this increase is due to straight forward inflation, but it is also due to the increased Building Regulation and environmental standards that are now been reflected in the costs. We have assimilated these increased costs into this update.
- 3.14 In the previous work the modelling was based on building to Building Regulations and a scenario was tested in relation to the impact of building to the Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4 (BCIS costs were increased by 6% to reflect increased environmental standards).
- 3.15 In May 2014 The Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) published Code for Sustainable Homes, Technical Guide, Code Addendum (2014) England, which sets out the latest changes in building standards. Since this process of viability testing started,

the national policies in relation to climate change and overall national minimum building standards have been clarified and not all the requirements of CfSH Level 4 will become mandatory. The costs assumptions set out in the previous paragraph are likely to overstate the expected actual costs.

- 3.16 Based on the best currently available information, the costs of building to the now clarified, enhanced building standards is estimated to be an extra 1% to 2% of the BCIS costs.
- 3.17 The Council's adopted policy is contained in Policy CS20. Policy CS20 encourages renewable, low carbon and de-centralised energy in all development, particularly through the design, layout and orientation of buildings. All new housing "will be encouraged to meet the minimum energy efficiency standards of the Code for Sustainable Homes in accordance with the government's proposed timetable for improving energy efficiency standards beyond the requirements of the Building Regulations".
- 3.18 Supporting text in the Core Strategy set out the Government's proposed programme, at that time, for adjusting upwards the minimum requirements of the Building Regulations in terms of the Code level ratings. The Council's approach is in accordance with the conclusions reached by the Government following its review of standards for new homes design published on March 13th 2014.
- 3.19 In this update we have adjusted the appraisal inputs:
 - a. The BCIS cost for residential development have been increased using the current (June 2014) costs. These are about 13% higher.
 - b. Increased BCIS by 2% to reflect the increase in environmental standards being at the top end of the range.

S106 costs

- 3.20 As the project has developed, the Council has developed its strategy with regard to future s106 payments and the relationship between CIL and s106 and the content of the Council's 123 List.
- 3.21 In the CIL Viability Study, it was assumed that no s106 payments would be made following the adoption of CIL. In January 2013 we prepared a paper *Rutland County Council Affordable housing commuted sums in the context of CIL*.
- 3.22 The Council adopted the '*Planning Obligations and Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Document*' on 14th June 2010. This sets out the contributions that developers are expected to make in relation to development to mitigate the impact of the scheme and to ensure a fair contribution is made to infrastructure.

Recreation, Sport and Leisure	£43 .49m ²
Children and Young People's Service	£78.28m ²
Fire and Rescue Service	£1.00m ²
Police Crime and Disorder	£7.13m ²
Adult Social Services	Not Specified
Library Service	£2.51m ²
Museum and Archive Service	£0.60m ²
Highways & Transportation	Not Specified
Health Service	£5.76m ²
Civic Waste Amenity and Recycling Provision	£3.29m ²
Total Contributions	£142.06m ²

Contribution

based on average house size of 85 square metres. This, however, only provides a benchmark and negotiates with developers will need to consider the individual site circumstances and changing economic conditions in determining Appropriate contributions on any planning applications on a caseby-case basis.

Source: Table 2.1 and paragraph 2.50. Planning Obligations and Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Document, Rutland County Council (June 2010)

- 3.23 The Council are in the process of updating this and scaling back these requirements. In this update we have assumed a s106 contribution over and above CIL of £2,500 per dwelling on the modelled site 4 (a 110 unit greenfield site) being the largest modelled site.
- 3.24 Historically, on all the small sites, there has been no requirement for any s106 contribution. We have therefore not modelled any additional s106 contribution. We understand that, when drafting the Regulation 123 List, that the Council will clarify what will be exclusively funded from CIL - so developers know they will not be 'double dipped' for these infrastructure items. The current plan (and assumption in this update) is that the Regulation 123 List will cover everything in the Councils Infrastructure Project List but under general headings stating the type of infrastructure rather than full details of individual projects.

Adjustments to modelling / policy requirements

The Council's policy for Affordable Housing is set out at Policy CS11 of the Core Strategy. 3.25 The policy sets an annual delivery target and states that "a minimum target of 35% affordable housing provision will apply to all new housing developments". This is qualified however. Firstly the policy states "The Council will expect this requirement to be met where it considers evidence indicates this would be viable". The policy then makes provision for viability testing. Secondly, the Council, in the supporting text at paragraph 3.32, states "The overall requirement is based on market conditions when the affordable housing study was prepared. This will be reviewed annually in accordance with the methodology set out in the study".

- 3.26 A recent review of affordable housing needs concluded that larger sites of 10 dwellings or more should make a reduced 30% contribution towards Affordable Housing at the point that the proposed CIL is adopted. This change will be included as part of the consultation process on the CIL Draft Charging Schedule.
- 3.27 The Council have suggested that flexibility is required on making this change because the proportion of affordable housing required on the large sites is linked to housing need as well as being subject to viability. Once a viable rate of CIL is confirmed through the CIL examination process, the Council can implement an appropriate percentage of affordable housing requirement that will be consistent with the CIL Examiner's judgement on viability, but may also be further adjusted (without compromising viability) on the basis of need at the point CIL is to be adopted (Summer 2015).

3.28 In this update we have tested the 30% affordable housing requirement on sites of 10 units or more.

3.29 In the CIL Viability Study, it was assumed that market housing and affordable housing are generally to be the same size. Since then the Council has been a partner to the *Peterborough Sub-Regional Strategic Housing Market Assessment*. This has yet to be finalised however we have been provided with a copy of the March 2014 draft. This sets the following mix of housing to meet the requirements of the County going forward.

Table 3.5 Net Need within Different Affordability Categories							
	Estimated net need for Equity-based Products	Net Need from Households which could afford more than existing Social Rents without Benefits but not Equity Products	Net Need from Households who cannot afford more than existing Social Rent Levels				
Peterborough	19%	56%	25%				
Rutland	21%	34%	45%				
South Holland	15%	47%	38%				
South Kesteven	20%	56%	24%				
НМА	19%	53%	28%				

Source: Table 55 Peterborough Sub-Regional Strategic Housing Market Assessment. March 2014 draft

Table 3.6 Guidance on Market Housing Mix									
MARKET 1-bed 2-bed 3-bed 4+ bed									
Peterborough	5-10%	20-25%	45-50%	20-25%					
Rutland	0-5%	25-30%	45-50%	20-25%					
South Holland	0-5%	30-35%	45-50%	15-20%					
South Kesteven	0-5%	30-35%	45-50%	15-20%					
НМА	0-5%	25-30%	45-50%	20-25%					

Source: Table 62 Peterborough Sub-Regional Strategic Housing Market Assessment. March 2014 draft

Table 3.7 Guidance on Affordable Housing Mix									
AFFORDABLE 1-bed 2-bed 3-bed 4+ bed									
Peterborough	35-40%	25-30%	25-30%	5-10%					
Rutland	40-45%	30-35%	15-20%	5-10%					
South Holland	20-25%	35-40%	30-35%	5-10%					
South Kesteven	20-25%	40-45%	25-30%	5-10%					
HMA	30-35%	30-35%	25-30%	5-10%					

Source: Table 63 Peterborough Sub-Regional Strategic Housing Market Assessment. March 2014 draft

- 3.30 It is clear that the affordable housing required is substantially smaller than market housing. 65% to 75% of market housing is to be three or four bed, whilst 70% to 80% of affordable housing is to be one or two bed.
- 3.31 The policy gives some flexibility as to the type of affordable housing provided. In line with the draft SHMA, we have assumed 20% of affordable housing is intermediate housing (i.e. shared ownership) housing for sale and 80% affordable housing for rent as Affordable Rent where the rent is set at 80% of open market rent.
- 3.32 The viability model works on a \pounds/m^2 basis but the policy is written and implemented on a unit basis. This causes a distortion as, on the whole, the affordable units are substantially smaller than the market units. At the time of this update the size of typical market units is a little over 110m², and the typical affordable units are about 75m².
- 3.33 In this update we have followed these sizes through into the modelling and converted the percentage of units into a percentage of floor space as follows:

Table 3.8 Adjusted Relationship Between Number of Affordable Units and FloorSpace									
Broportion Units Size Floor Area % of floor area									
Total Scheme		100	m²						
Market Unit	70.00%	70	110	7,700	77.39%				
Intermediate Unit	6.00%	6	75	450	4.52%				
Affordable Rent	24.00%	24	75	1,800	18.09%				
Social Rent	0.00%	0	75	0	0.00%				
			Total	9,950	m ²				

Source: HDH (June 2014)

Planned development

3.34 In this update we have further considered the expected pattern of development over the remaining Plan period. The Council have provided an analyse, relating the expected and planned development to the modelled sites typologies in the CIL Viability Study, and the

	Table 3.9 Unconsented I	Development	t (All Typolog	jies)	
		2014 to 2019	2019 to 2026	То	tal
	Site Typology	Units	Units	Units	%
1	SUE 1	0	0	0	
2	SUE 2	0	0	0	
3	Greenfield 1	0	0	0	
4	Greenfield 2 Totals	82	82	164	23
	Areas A B and C Uppingham	82	82	164	
5	Greenfield 3	0	0	0	
6	Brownfield redev. L	0	0	0	
7	Urban Flats	0	0	0	
8	Brownfield redev. M	0	0	0	
9	Medium Brownfield	0	0	0	
10	Medium greenfield	74	33	107	15
	Oakham Parks Site	40	0	40	
	H4 Ketton	34	0	34	
	H8 Ketton	0	33	33	
11	Urban edge	72	43	115	16
	H5/H6 Ketton	39	0	39	
	H7 Greetham	0	19	19	
	H9 Ryhall	0	9	9	
	Catmose Farm Park	18	0	18	
	9% of remaining windfall requirement of 344 split over two time periods	15	15	30	
12	Town centre flats	0	0	0	0
13	Ex garage site	5	5	10	1
	3% of remaining windfall requirement of 344 split over two time periods	5	5	10	1
14	Town Village Infill	27	27	54	7
	16% of remaining windfall requirement of 344 split over two time periods	27	27	54	
15	Small Village Scheme	53	43	96	14
	H2/H3 Empingham allocations	10	0	10	
	26% of remaining windfall requirement of 344 split over two time periods	43	43	86	
16	Village House	79	79	158	22
	46% of remaining windfall requirement of 344 split over two time periods	79	79	158	
	TOTAL	392	312	704	100

subsequent further modelling undertaken in the January 2013 paper *Rutland County Council Affordable housing commuted sums in the context of CIL*:

3.35 In this update we have updated the model to include the following typologies taken from both the CIL Viability Study and the affordable housing commuted sums in the context of CIL paper and so be representative of the development anticipated in the future:

Source: RCC April 2014

	Table 3.10 Modelled Typologies for UpdateProportion of future development to 2026							
	2014 to 2019 2019 to 2026 Total							
	Site Typology	Units	Units	Units	%			
4	Greenfield	82	82	164	23			
10	Medium greenfield	74	33	107	15			
11	Urban edge	72	43	115	16			
13	Ex-garage	5	5	10	1			
14	Town village infill	27	27	54	7			
15	Smaller village scheme	53	43	96	14			
16	Single village	79	79	158	22			
	TOTAL	392	312	704	100			

Source: RCC April 2014

3.36 Modelled sites are summarised in the table below:

		Table 3.11	Revised Mo	delling		
		Units	Area ha	Density Units/ha	Average Unit Size	Density
	Site Typology		ha		m²	m²/ha
4	Greenfield	110	2.50	44.00	89.07	3,919
10	Medium greenfield	24	0.57	42.11	90.46	3,809
11	Urban edge	12	0.30	40.00	86.75	3,470
13	Ex-garage	5	0.12	41.67	84.60	3,525
14	Town village infill	4	9.00	0.44	83.50	3,340
15	Smaller village scheme	3	0.10	30.00	92.00	2,760
16	Single village	1	0.10	10.00	111.00	1,110

Source: HDH June 2014

Revised appraisal results

3.37 The following appraisals are based on the same assumptions used in the base appraisals on the DPD Viability Study being as follows These include CIL and s106 payments:

a.	Affordable Housing	30% (based on GIA) as 20% intermediate housing and 80% as affordable rent on sites of 10 and over.
b.	Environmental Standards	Building Regulations (Part L), Enhanced Building Regulations (+2%), and Lifetime Homes (+£11/m ²).
C.	CIL and s106	£2,500 per unit (market and affordable) plus CIL at $\pm 100/m^2$ on market housing.

d. Developers' Return 20% of GDV.

		Table 3.12	Residual Valu	ıe. £/ha		
	Site Typology			Area	Units	Residual Value
4	Greenfield	Green	Agricultural	2.5	110	429,151
10	Medium greenfield	Green	Agricultural	0.57	24	968,035
11	Urban edge	Green	Paddock	0.3	12	833,333
13	Ex-garage	Brown	Industrial	0.12	5	207,486
14	Town village infill	Green	Residential	0.1	4	2,265,215
15	Smaller village scheme	Green	Paddock	0.1	3	1,017,170
16	Single village	Green	Paddock	0.2	1	424,556

Source: HDH June 2014

- 3.38 The revised appraisals are included in Appendix 2.
- 3.39 The consequence of these revised appraisals are considered in Chapter 4 where the land value/cost assumptions are considered.

4. The viability test, land value and competitive return

- 4.1 As set out in Chapter 6 of the CIL Viability Study, the assumptions around land value were the controversial area on the study.
- 4.2 The following table is taken from *Affordable housing commuted sums in the context of CIL* (January 2013) shows the Residual Value calculated to reflect the full requirements of the Core Strategy and with differing levels of developer contributions applied.

Table	Table 4.1 Impact of Financial Contributions – per site						
CIL £10	D/m ² , Affordable Housing 30% on site of 10 and over.						
	Site P	Site Q	Site R	Site 13	Site 14	Site 15	Site 16
Site Area (ha)	0.05	0.23	0.05	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.10
Units	3	3	1	5	4	3	1
Alternative Land Value	37,000	307,050	12,250	42,000	75,000	5,000	5,000
Viability Threshold	44,400	368,460	14,700	50,400	90,000	31,000	31,000
Total Contribution	Residual	Value					
Zero	-31,086	518,457	56,743	192,273	193,889	154,944	69,407
£50/m ²	-41,903	488,877	51,881	169,391	175,821	140,013	63,342
£100/m ²	-52,996	454,336	47,018	146,510	157,754	125,082	57,278
£150/m ²	-64,115	419,795	42,156	124,846	139,687	111,237	51,213
£200/m ²	-75,235	385,254	37,293	101,739	122,818	96,159	45,149
£250/m ²	-86,354	350,713	32,431	78,632	104,572	81,081	39,084
£300/m ²	-97,473	316,172	27,568	55,525	86,327	66,003	33,020
£350/m ²	-108,592	281,631	22,706	32,418	68,082	50,925	26,955
£400/m ²	-119,711	250,000	17,843	9,311	49,836	35,847	20,891
£450/m ²	-130,831	216,696	12,981	-13,796	31,591	20,768	14,827

Source: Table 3 Affordable housing commuted sums in the context of CIL (January 2013)

4.3 The above table was produced to supplement the CIL Viability Study. The four small sites that were modelled in the CIL Viability Study (Sites 13 to 16) and the three smallest sites modelled by Fordham Research in the AHVS (sites P, Q and R) were used to run further analysis. The sites from the CIL Viability Study were used without alteration, however with the sites modelled by Fordhams were updated, the current BCIS costs were applied and the assumptions were adjusted so as to be consistent with those in the CIL Viability Assessment. The main site characteristics are set out in the table below (these are as in the source reports).

	Table 4.2 Su	mmary	y of modelled sites
P. Small site BF	Units	3	Small site based on a consented site in
	Area (ha)	0.05	Uppingham. Brownfield / industrial land. Allowance made for demolition
	Density (units/ha)	59	Allowance made for demolition
Q. Rural small conv	Units	3	Conversion of disused farm buildings
	Area (ha)	0.23	
	Density (units/ha)	13	
R. Rural small NB	Units	1	Newbuild scheme on land previously used as
	Area (ha)	0.05	garden land
	Density (units/ha)	22	
13. Ex garage site	Units	5	A disused garage site in roadside location. 3
	Area (ha)	0.12	detached homes, comprising two 3 and one 4 bed and a pair of 2 bedroom semi - detached
	Density (units/ha)	42	bed and a pair of 2 bedroom semi - detached
14. Town village infill	Units	4	2 pairs of 3 bed semi-detached homes on a
	Area (ha)	0.1	cleared village or town site.
	Density (units/ha)	40	
15. Small village site	Units	3	A pair of semi-detached and a single unit on a
	Area (ha)	0.1	small infill type site.
	Density (units/ha)	30	
16. Village house	Units	1	A single 4 bedroom detached house with its
	Area (ha)	0.1	own highway access.
	Density (units/ha)	10	

Source: Table 2 Affordable housing commuted sums in the context of CIL (January 2013)

- 4.4 It is not possible to simply convert the s106 contribution in this analysis into a rate of CIL as it is assumed that the s106 contribution is due on all units and not only the market units. A proportion of the units are not subject of CIL as they are affordable units, and generally the affordable units are smaller than the market units. This did however provide a useful starting point for considering the appropriate rates of CIL.
- 4.5 From this the following conclusion was drawn in the *Affordable housing commuted sums in the context of CIL* (January 2013):

From the above, we can see that CIL by itself at $\pounds 85/m^2$ will not put the Development Plan at serious risk. However, when CIL is considered with the requirement to make a financial contribution of $\pounds 23,900$ per market unit for affordable housing on smaller sites, viability is impinged to such an extent that the affordable housing element of the Development Plan could be put at risk. Based on our further analysis, we recommend that this financial contribution is reduced to $\pounds 18,000$ per market unit. At $\pounds 18,000$ per unit ($\pounds 215/m^2$ or so) the commuted sum payment, when added to CIL, would not put the Development Plan at serious risk.

4.6 Since the above work was undertaken the Council have made a decision to lower the affordable housing target to 30% and increase the site threshold size to 10 units.

Viability Threshold

- 4.7 The analysis in the previous work assumed that a reasonable competitive return for the landowner should be Existing Use Value plus 20% plus a further £250,000/ha on greenfield sites. We consider this the starting point as it represents an uplift in value of over 10 times. This figure was derived through a process of consultation through which there was a broad consensus (across the whole of Leicestershire) but we acknowledge that this assumption is not widely accepted.
- 4.8 In the following tables we have considered the Residual Values from the appraisals run at the end of the previous chapter and compared these, for the sake of consistency, with the same viability threshold. The Residual Value represents the maximum price a developer could pay for a piece of land having paid CIL at £100/m², and met the full policy requirements of the adopted Core Strategy (including affordable housing), whilst making a 'competitive return' (20% of GDV).
- 4.9 We have presented these using the same system as in the CIL Viability Study, we have colour coded the results using a simple traffic light system:
 - a. **Green** Viable where the Residual Value exceeds the Existing Use Value plus the appropriate uplift to provide a competitive return for the landowner.
 - b. Amber Marginal where the Residual Value exceeds the Existing Use Value, but not the Existing Use Value plus appropriate uplift to provide a competitive return for the landowner. These sites should not be considered as viable as it is unlikely that the land would be made available to a developer at this level.
 - c. **Red** Non-viable where the Residual Value does not exceed the Existing Use Value.
- 4.10 Some concern has been expressed, through the consultation process, that the Council is attempting to set the price of land and is doing so at an unrealistically low level. This is not the case. It is however necessary to make some assumption as to the prices that may be acceptable to 'reasonable' landowners:

Та	Table 4.3 Residual Value compared to Viability Threshold (£/ha)					
	CIL £100/m ² , Affordable	e Housing 30%	on site of 10 and	d over.		
		Alternative Use Value	Viability Threshold	Residual Value		
	Site Typology	£/ha	£/ha	£/ha		
4	Greenfield	25,000	280,000	613,174		
10	Medium greenfield	25,000	280,000	1,239,690		
11	Urban edge	50,000	310,000	1,099,194		
13	Ex-garage	350,000	420,000	498,857		
14	Town village infill	750,000	900,000	2,503,810		
15	Smaller village scheme	50,000	310,000	1,250,000		
16	Single village	50,000	310,000	520,072		

Source: HDH 2014

Analysis

- 4.11 As set out in Chapter 2 above, the purpose of viability testing is to assess the effect of CIL and to assist the Council in striking the balance to ensure that the Development Plan is not threatened. CIL is not calculated but set through a process of quantitative and qualitative judgements and assessment.
- 4.12 The starting point for the Council's CIL setting process has been its track record and practical experience of what is actually being collected on the ground and being agreed with the development industry. The Council has applied its SPD Policy on Planning Obligations and Developer Contributions since it was adopted in June 2010.
- 4.13 In June 2012, the Council adopted an SPD with respect to developer contributions for off-site affordable housing to clarify how contributions towards such housing should be made for sites of 5 dwellings or fewer. This set a rate based on a contribution of £23,900 per unit. In July 2013, a review on how this policy should be applied resulted in the maximum payment per residential property being capped at a lower rate. The 'capped' rate per dwelling was reduced from £23,922 to £20,223. The effect of applying these policies has been assessed. Evidence suggests that:
 - a. The average value of negotiated S106 contributions on all qualifying residential developments (excluding affordable housing contributions) since adoption of the June 2010 SPD = \pounds 81m²
 - b. The average value of s106 contributions (excluding affordable housing) on 3 'large' sites (i.e. of more than 5 dwellings) is £87m².
 - c. The average value of S106 contributions (excluding affordable housing) on 20 small sites of 5 or fewer dwellings is £64m². This is with off- affordable housing on some of these sites to which CIL will not apply.

- d. Up to March 2014, off-site commuted sums for AH have only been successfully negotiated on 6 small sites. The average contribution secured is £90m².
- 4.14 The reduction of the affordable housing (and commuted sum) requirement and the raising of the threshold is a significant reduction in the policy 'ask' from developers, Based on the recent track record set out above, the Council has confidence that the new rate of CIL will actually be less than what is being achieved currently thus demonstrating the cautious overall approach to setting CIL.
- 4.15 In the re-run and updated appraisals above it can be seen that, on all the greenfield sites, the Residual Value is greater than £600,000/ha. This is calculated over the whole site (the gross area). The exception to this is site 13, the site modelled on an ex-garage. This typology represents about 1% of the development anticipated over the Plan period. The Residual Value is still substantial at just under £500,000/ha. Whilst it is inevitable that any new policy or levy that adds to the cost of development will render some development unviable, in Rutland it is clear that the modelled development types remain viable and CIL at £100/m² does not threaten the Plan.
- 4.16 Sites 10, 11 14 and 15, together represent about 52% of future development. All four generate very substantial Residual Values of well over £1,000,000/ha, so the Council can have confidence that such development sites that fall within these typologies will be forthcoming.
- 4.17 Site typology 4 represents the larger greenfield sites that are likely to come forward and will make up about 23% of planned development. The Residual Value is about £615,000/gross ha. Sites of this scale (over 100 units) are likely to incorporate at least 30% open space. When considered on a net basis the Residual Value equates to about £875,000/ha. At twice the viability threshold this represents a comfortable cushion so the Council can have confidence that development will be forthcoming and is not threatened.
- 4.18 Typology 16, the large detached house on a single plot makes up an important element of the future housing delivery, being about 22% of future housing over the remaining Plan period. It is however important to note that a significant proportion of development within this typology will be 'self-build' so would be exempt from CIL.
- 4.19 Based on the above, we are able to confirm that CIL at £100/m² would not threaten development and that the Plan will continue to be delivered.
- 4.20 In the following table we have set CIL as a proportion of both GDV and total development cost.

	Table 4.4	CIL as a pr	oportion of	GDV and of	cost	
		CIL	Gross I	Development Value	Total Development Cost	
	Site Typology	£	£	%	£	%
4	Greenfield	758,267	20,571,323	3.7%	19,561,048	3.9%
10	Medium greenfield	168,014	4,907,874	3.4%	4,633,096	3.6%
11	Urban edge	80,563	2,353,338	3.4%	2,231,608	3.6%
13	Ex-garage	42,300	972,900	4.3%	929,091	4.6%
14	Town village infill	33,400	951,900	3.5%	893,743	3.7%
15	Smaller village scheme	27,600	855,600	3.2%	811,011	3.4%
16	Single village	11,100	366,300	3.0%	347,287	3.2%
	•	Sourc	e: HDH 2014			

4.21 It can be seen that CIL is a small proportion of development cost and land value and should give the Council added confidence that, when set at the proposed levels, CIL will not threaten development.

5. Older People's Housing

- 5.1 Concern was raised through the consultation process with regard to older people's housing as the modelling carried out to date has not considered the affordable housing target in relation to older people's housing (because at the time of the report it was not thought to apply to this sector). Additionally some concern was raised as to the definitions of sheltered housing and extracare housing.
- 5.2 To date the Council has not applied its Affordable Housing policy to sheltered housing or to an extracare housing development. Following the consultation responses, they are now planning to clarify that the affordable housing policy does not apply to Use Class C2 "Residential Institutions" developments generally. This would include not just residential accommodation and care to people in need of care other than a use within class C3 (dwelling houses) but also hospital/nursing homes and residential school colleges or training centres.
- 5.3 Within this sector there are a multitude of different products offered by developers. Private sheltered/retirement accommodation is self-contained accommodation that is available to the open market for sale or rent. In some cases a concierge service may be provided as opposed to on-site care and some communal cleaning and laundry services. Ultimately however these tend to be age restricted market accommodation.
- 5.4 There are a wide range of models that can fall under the extracare model and it is difficult to categorise every model. In this study we have assumed that extracare is self-contained housing that has been specifically designed to suit people with long-term conditions or disabilities that make living in their own home difficult, but who do not want to move into a residential care home. Schemes can be brought forward in the open market or in the social sector. Most residents are older people, but this type of housing is becoming popular with people with disabilities regardless of their age. Usually, it is seen as a long-term housing solution. Typically these schemes have relatively large common and communal areas that includes dining facilities, bathing facilities, circulation space as well as administrative areas. Extracare housing residents still have access to means-tested local authority services.
- 5.5 The modelling set out below is based on recommendations from the Retirement Housing Group (RHG) being a trade group representing private sector developers and operators of retirement, care and extracare homes. They set out a case that these products should be tested separately.
- 5.6 In line with the RHG recommendations, it has been assumed the price of a 1 bed sheltered property is about 75% of the price of an existing 3 bed semi-detached house, and the price of a 2 bed sheltered property is about equal to the price of an existing 3 bed semi-detached house. In addition, and in line with the RHG recommendations, we assumed extracare housing is 25% more expensive than sheltered. In Rutland, at the time of this update, the median price of a 3 bed semi-detached home was £195,000 so we used this as a starting point. On this basis we assumed older people's housing has the following worth:

Table 5.1 Worth of	Table 5.1 Worth of Sheltered and Extracare					
	Area	£	£/m²			
3 bed semi-detached		195,000				
1 bed Sheltered	50	146,250	2,925			
2 bed Sheltered	75	195,000	2,600			
1 bed Extracare	65	182,813	2,813			
2 bed Extracare	80	243,750	3,047			

Source: Table 4.1 SLDC CIL Viability Study HDH 2013

- 5.7 The above prices are applied to the net saleable areas of market housing.
- 5.8 In these figures we have not added a further amount to reflect the value for the ground rent of the units. Typically this will be in the region of £450/flat/year. When capitalised at a yield of 6%, a further value of £7,500 per flat is derived. Not adding this in underlines the fact that we have taken a cautious approach.

The modelling and impact of affordable housing

- 5.9 The Council has clarified that it will seek affordable housing from older people's housing schemes. It is therefore necessary to run the viability assessment to ensure that the requirement to provide an element of affordable housing does not put this development type at serious risk, and that CIL is set in the context of the affordable housing requirement.
- 5.10 We have considered the value of the units which are provided as affordable housing. We have not been able to find any direct comparables where housing associations have purchased social units in a market led extracare scheme. We have consulted private sector developers of extracare housing who have indicated that they would not dispose of units within a block to a housing association. If they were to develop a block of affordable units beside a market block, they would expect the value to be in line with that of general needs affordable housing. In the Viability Study affordable housing to rent is assumed to have a value of £919/m².
- 5.11 We have modelled a private extracare scheme and a sheltered scheme, each on a 0.5 ha site as follows.
 - a. Sheltered scheme of 20 x 1 bed units of $50m^2$ and 25 x 2 bed units of $75m^2$ to give a net saleable area (GIA) of $2,875m^2$. We have assumed a further 20% non-saleable service and common areas to give a scheme GIA of $3,450m^2$.
 - b. Extracare scheme of 24 x 1 bed units of 65m² and 16 x 2 bed units of 80m² to give a net saleable area (GIA) of 2,840m². We have assumed a further 30% non-saleable service and common areas to give a scheme GIA of 3,834m².

5.12 We have run the appraisals, assuming the affordable housing is provided as affordable rent. These are based on the June 2014 BCIS costs. These include the Council's recommended CIL rate of £100/m² for residential development.

Table 5.2	2 Resid	lual Value	of Shelter	ed and Ex	tracare - £	E100/m ² CI	L
Greenfield		SHELTERED					EXTRA-CARE
AFFORDABLE %		0%	20%	30%	35%	40%	0%
Residual Land Worth	Site	1,005,995	256,631	-118,051	-305,392	-492,733	125,841
Existing Use Value	£/ha	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Viability Threshold	£/ha	280,000	280,000	280,000	280,000	280,000	280,000
Residual Value	£/ha	2,011,991	513,263	-236,101	-610,784	-985,466	251,681
Brownfield		SHELTERED					EXTRA-CARE
AFFORDABLE %		0%	20%	30%	35%	40%	0%
Residual Land Worth	Site	533,601	-215,763	-590,445	-777,786	-965,127	-368,205
Existing Use Value	£/ha	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Viability Threshold	£/ha	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Residual Value	£/ha	1,067,203	-431,525	-1,180,889	-1,555,572	-1,930,254	-736,410

5.13 The appraisals are set out in **Appendix 3**:

Source: HDH (June 2014)

- 5.14 The above analysis is in the context of the viability threshold used in the CIL Viability Study.
- 5.15 On this basis, the table shows that extracare housing is unlikely to be viable and therefore unlikely to be able to bear CIL. Sheltered housing is likely to be viable without affordable housing but cannot bear the Council's affordable housing requirement of 30% on greenfield sites or brownfield sites. We have run an alternate appraisal without CIL.

Table 5	5.3 Ado	litional Pro	ofit of She	tered and	Extracare	e – No CIL	
Greenfield		SHELTERED					EXTRA-CARE
AFFORDABLE %		0%	20%	30%	35%	40%	0%
Residual Land Worth	Site	1,305,570	496,291	91,652	-110,668	-312,988	375,921
Existing Use Value	£/ha	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Viability Threshold	£/ha	280,000	280,000	280,000	280,000	280,000	280,000
Residual Value	£/ha	2,611,141	992,583	183,304	-221,336	-625,976	751,841
Brownfield		SHELTERED					EXTRA-CARE
AFFORDABLE %		0%	20%	30%	35%	40%	0%
Residual Land Worth	Site	833,176	23,897	-380,742	-583,062	-785,382	-118,125
Existing Use Value	£/ha	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Viability Threshold	£/ha	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Residual Value	£/ha	1,666,353	47,795	-761,484	-1,166,124	-1,570,764	-236,250

Source: HDH (June 2014)

- 5.16 These show very much better results in terms of Residual Value.
- 5.17 When considering the levels of CIL, it is important to consider where development is expected. Firstly it is important to note that the Plan does not specifically allocate land for development within this sector and little, if any, is anticipated over the remaining Plan period. Should any such development come forward, it is expected that it would be on greenfield sites rather than brownfield sites.

- 5.18 The residential rate of £100/m² for retirement housing is not sustainable in the context of the 30% affordable housing requirement.
- 5.19 Taking a cautious view, we would recommend that CIL is not charged on either sheltered housing or extracare housing.
- 5.20 Even without an affordable element. extracare housing is unlikely to be able to bear CIL, but it should be noted that there are several alternatives open to the Council in relation to Sheltered Housing. The Council could maintain the affordable housing requirement and not charge CIL, or alternatively reduce the affordable housing target within this sector. Should the Council decide to maintain the £100/m² rate of CIL in this area we would recommend that the affordable housing requirement is removed (reduced to 0%).

6. Retail rates for smaller/discount supermarkets

- 6.1 The Council received a consultation response with regard to the smaller 'discount' supermarket operators suggesting that these should be considered separately. No objections have been made about the assumptions used in the Viability Study, however we have reviewed these and confirm that, as far as they relate to the typologies they were applied, they remain appropriate. It important to note that the Council is not anticipating and the Plan does not make provision for, new retail development outside the main town centres.
- 6.2 In the Viability Study, we modelled the following distinct types of retail development. During the duration of this project there have been a number of CIL examiners' reports that clarify the use of differential rates in this sector. The modelling has been changed to reflect this.
 - i. **Supermarket** is a single storey retail unit development with a gross (i.e. GIA) area of 4,000 m² (being smaller than that modelled originally). It is assumed to require 300 car parking spaces, and to occupy a total site area of 2ha. The building is taken to be of steel construction.
 - ii. **Smaller 'discount' supermarkets** is a smaller 1,700m² unit on a 0.5ha site (35% coverage) of steel frame construction.
 - iii. Retail Warehouse is a single storey retail unit development with a gross (i.e. GIA) area of 3,000 m². It is assumed to occupy a total site area of 1.5ha. The building is taken to be of steel construction. The development was modelled alternatively on greenfield and on previously developed sites.
 - iv. **Town Centre Shop** is a brick built development on two storeys, of 150 m². No car parking or loading space is allowed for, and the total site area (effectively the building footprint) is 0.017 ha.
- 6.3 In this context it was recommended that the definition set out by the examiner at the Wycombe District Council CIL Examination be used when setting rates of CIL, and in the Charging Schedule:

Superstores/supermarkets are shopping destinations in their own right where weekly food shopping needs are met and which can also include non-food floorspace as part of the overall mix of the unit.

Retail warehouses are large stores specialising in the sale of household goods (such as carpets, furniture and electrical goods) DIY items and other ranges of goods catering for mainly car-borne customers.

- 6.4 In line with the Guidance, we only assessed developments of over 100 m². There are other types of retail development, such as small single farm shops, petrol filling stations and garden centres. We have not included these in this high level study due to the great diversity of development and little such development is anticipated.
- 6.5 Since undertaking this work, the February 2014 amendments to the CIL Regulations have allowed, subject to viability evidence, for rates of CIL to be set relative to development size. It is therefore appropriate to reconsider the proposed retail rates.

- 6.6 In addition, it has been suggested that the proposed CIL rates do not reflect the size of store that is likely to be promoted by the 'discount' operators (such as Lidl and Aldi and others). No objections have been made about the assumptions used in the Viability Study, however we have reviewed these and confirm that, as far as they relate to the typologies to which they were applied, they remain appropriate.
- 6.7 As set out above we have added an extra typology (smaller supermarket) to the retail analysis. We have assumed a rent of $\pounds 150/m^2$ (being at the lower end of the expected range of $\pounds 180m^2$ to $\pounds 150m^2$) and a 6.5% yield (being at the higher end of the expected range of 6.25% to 6.5%) to derive a capital value of $\pounds 2,300/m^2$.
- 6.8 We have set out the revised appraisals below. In these we have used the June 2014 BCIS construction costs. BCIS do not publish a rate for discount supermarkets. We have used a mid-price between retail warehouses and supermarkets.

Greenfield				
	Larger Superm	Smaller Superr	Retail Warehou	Shops
Residual Land Worth (APPRO	1,864,022	957,736	904,657	C
Additional Profit (/site)	1,304,022	845,736	484,657	0
£/m2	326	497	162	#DIV/0!
Existing Use Value	25,000	25,000	25,000	0
Viability Threshold	280,000	280,000	280,000	0
Residual Value	932,011	2,394,340	603,105	#DIV/0!
Brownfield				
	Larger Superm	Smaller Superr	Retail Warehou	Shops
Residual Land Worth (APPRO	947,172	704,787	477,179	-54,461
Additional Profit	107,172	536,787	-152,821	-94,461
£/m2	27	316	-51	-630
Existing Use Value	350,000	350,000	350,000	2,000,000
Viability Threshold	420,000			
Residual Value	473,586	1,761,967	318,120	-3,267,688

6.9 It is notable that, since the initial work was undertaken, the BCIS estimate for supermarkets has increased from $\pounds 984/m^2$ to $\pounds 1,1,175/m^2$ and for retail wares from $486/m^2$ to $\pounds 535/m^2$.

Source: HDH June 2014

- 6.10 The revised appraisals are set out in Appendix 4.
- 6.11 The test for CIL, under the February 2014 Guidance, is whether CIL will threaten development although this needs to be considered in the context of the delivery of the Plan as a whole. The Viability Study concluded with a recommendation that a CIL rate of £150/m² for 'supermarkets and retail warehouses' would be appropriate. This was based on

the assumption that the supermarkets and retail warehouses would be coming forward on greenfield sites rather than on brownfield sites.

6.12 Supermarkets and retail warehouses are morelikely to come forward on greenfield sites rather than brownfield sites. It is important to note that, whilst the Council wishes to see diverse and comprehensive retail provision, no such stores are provided for in the Plan (or anticipated to be brought forward). In light of these results we recommend that a the rate of CIL in relation to supermarkets, including discount supermarkets is maintained at £150/m² but in relation to retail warehouses the rate is reduced to £75/m².

7. Instalments Policy

7.1 In the Viability Study it was recommended that an Instalment Policy was introduced. As we set out, CIL Regulation 69 sets out when CIL is payable. This is summarised as follows:

Table 7.1 Payment of CIL							
Four equal instalments at the end of the periods of 60, 120, 180 and 240 days from commencement							
Three equal instalments at the end of the periods of 60, 120 and 180 days from commencement							
Two equal instalments at the end of the periods of 60 and 120 days from commencement							
In full at the end of the period of 60 days from commencement							

7.2 The 2011 amendment to CIL Regulation 32F² introduced at 69B, allows the ability for Charging Authorities to adopt an Instalment Policy. If an Instalment Policy is not adopted then payment is due as set out in the table above. To require payment, particularly on large schemes in line with the above, could have a dramatic and serious impact on the delivery of projects.

7.3 It is our firm recommendation that the Council introduces an Instalment Policy. Not to do so could put the LDP at serious risk.

- 7.4 The Council has drafted a policy as follows:
 - a) Where the chargeable amount is less than £50,000
 - Full payment will be required within 90 days of the commencement date¹ or on substantial completion of the liable development whichever is soonest;
 - b) Where the chargeable amount is £50,000 £250,000
 - First instalment, representing 25% of the chargeable amount, will be required within 120 days of the commencement date, or on substantial completion of the liable development whichever is soonest; and
 - Second instalment, representing 75% of the chargeable amount, will be required within 300 days of the commencement date, or on substantial completion of the liable development whichever is soonest.
 - c) Where the chargeable amount is over £250,000
 - First instalment, representing 25% of the chargeable amount, will be required within 120 days of the commencement date, or on substantial completion of the liable development whichever is soonest;

² SI 2011 No. 987 COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY, ENGLAND AND WALES The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) Regulations 2011. *Made 28th March 2011 Coming into force 6th April 2011*

- Second instalment, representing 25% of the chargeable amount, will be required within 210 days of the commencement date, or on substantial completion of the liable development whichever is soonest;
- Third instalment, representing 25% of the chargeable amount, will be required within 390 days of the commencement date, or on substantial completion of the liable development whichever is soonest; and
- Fourth and final instalment, representing 25% of the chargeable amount, will be required within 570 days of the commencement date or on substantial completion of the liable development whichever is soonest.
- 7.5 In essence this requires all the CIL to be fully paid within 2 years of commencement on site. This 'front loading' could have an adverse impact on developer's ability to fund development of larger schemes.
- 7.6 The modelling in this study is on the basis that the Council does introduce an Instalment Policy that enables CIL to be paid, through the life of a project, in equal instalments. We suggest the following instalment policy, but this should have a provision whereby, in all cases, the full balance is payable on occupation/opening of the development if this is earlier than the due instalment dates set out in the table.

Table 7.2 Recommended Instalment Policy									
Number of dwellings / 1000m2 non- residential development	Number of Instalments	Total Timescale for Instalments	Payment Amounts	Payment Periods					
1	2	270 days (9 months)	10%	60 days from commencement.					
			90%	270 days from commencement.					
2 to 5	3	365 days (1 year)	10%	60 days from commencement.					
			45%	270 days from commencement.					
			45%	365 days from commencement.					
6 to 25	3	548 days (18 months)	10%	60 days from commencement.					
			45%	365 days from commencement.					
			45%	548 days from commencement.					
26 to 50	4	730 days (2 years)	10%	60 days from commencement.					
			30%	365 days from commencement.					
			30%	548 days from commencement.					
			30%	730 days from commencement.					
51 to 100	5	1095 days (3 years)	10%	60 days from commencement.					
			23%	365 days from commencement.					
			23%	548 days from commencement.					
			23%	730 days from commencement.					
			23%	1095 days from commencement.					
101 to 200	6	1460 days (4 years)	10%	60 days from commencement.					
			18%	365 days from commencement.					
			18%	548 days from commencement.					
			18%	730 days from commencement.					
			18%	1095 days from commencement.					
			18%	1460 days from commencement.					
201 to 300	7	1825 days (5 years)	10%	60 days from commencement.					
			15%	365 days from commencement.					
			15%	548 days from commencement.					
			15%	730 days from commencement.					
			15%	1095 days from commencement.					
			15%	1460 days from commencement.					
			15%	1825 days from commencement.					
301+	8	2190 days (5 years)	10%	60 days from commencement.					
			13%	365 days from commencement.					
			13%	548 days from commencement.					
			13%	730 days from commencement.					
			13%	1095 days from commencement.					
			13%	1460 days from commencement.					
			13%	1825 days from commencement.					
			12%	1826 days from commencement.					

8. Revised Rates of CIL

8.1 In this paper we have suggested various changes to the rates of CIL. These are summarised below. These recommendations are made based on viability evidence. The Council will need to consider the wider evidence base, including the track record in delivering affordable housing and collecting s106 contributions when setting on rates of CIL to carry forward:

Residential

8.2 We confirm that the Council's proposed rate of CIL will not threaten development and is therefore appropriate. This is subject to the affordable housing requirement being reduced to 30% and the 10 unit threshold introduced, and the s106 contributions being scaled back to £2,500/unit or so.

Older People's Housing

8.3 Taking a cautious view, we would recommend that CIL is not charged on either sheltered housing or extracare housing.

Retail

8.4 In light of the results, we recommend that the rate of CIL in relation to supermarkets, including discount supermarkets is maintained at £150/m² but in relation to retail warehouses the rate is reduced to £75/m².

Instalment Policy

8.5 We recommend that the Council introduce an Instalment Policy as set out in Chapter 7 rather than as currently proposed by the Council.

Appendix 1 – BCIS Costs

Rebased to Leicestershire Edit £/m2 study

£/m2 study				
,	24/03/2012	14/06/2014		
Domestic scale garages (20)	794	1,068	274	34.51%
Agricultural storage buildings (35)	416	438	22	5.29%
Food/drink/tobacco factories (15)	1,229	1,303	74	6.02%
Breweries (20)		621	621	#DIV/0!
Factories for chemical and allied industries (15)	840	1,480	640	76.19%
Factories for metals (20)	893	900	7	0.78%
Factories for mechanical engineering (20)	831	876	45	5.42%
Factories for electronics, computers, or the like (20)	862	1,015	153	17.75%
Factories for vehicles (20)		724	724	#DIV/0!
Factories for paper, printing and publishing (20)	476	519	43	9.03%
Builders yards, Local Authority maintenance depots (15)	686	824	138	20.12%
Factories			0	#DIV/0!
Generally (20)	549	599	50	9.11%
Up to 500m2 GFA (20)	661	753	92	13.92%
500 to 2000m2 GFA (20)	544	590	46	8.46%
Over 2000m2 GFA (20)	465	522	57	12.26%
Advance factories		- 10	0	#DIV/0!
Generally (15)	521	546	25	4.80%
Up to 500m2 GFA (15)	641	706	65	10.14%
500 to 2000m2 GFA (15)	499	494	-5	-1.00%
Over 2000m2 GFA (15)	382	392	10	2.62%
Advance factories/offices - mixed facilities (class B1)	045	0	77	0.45%
Generally (15)	815	892	77	9.45%
Up to 500m2 GFA (20)	1,238	1,506	268	21.65%
500 to 2000m2 GFA (15)	758	876	118	15.57%
Over 2000m2 GFA (15)	556	608	52	9.35%
Purpose built factories	500	700	0	#DIV/0!
Generally (20)	592 756	708	116	19.59% 38.36%
Up to 500m2 GFA (20)		1,046	290	
500 to 2000m2 GFA (20)	557	621	64 -52	11.49%
Over 2000m2 GFA (20) Burnana built factorica/Officea mixed facilities (15)	647 549	595 715	-52 166	-8.04% 30.24%
Purpose built factories/Offices - mixed facilities (15)	549	715	0	#DIV/0!
Warehouses/stores Generally (15)	423	452	29	6.86%
Up to 500m2 GFA (15)	721	775	54	7.49%
500 to 2000m2 GFA (15)	440	448	8	1.82%
Over 2000m2 GFA (15)	396	416	20	5.05%
Advance warehouses/stores (15)	370	408	38	10.27%
Purpose built warehouses/stores	5/0	400	0	#DIV/0!
Generally (15)	440	474	34	7.73%
Up to 500m2 GFA (15)	721	796	75	10.40%
500 to 2000m2 GFA (15)	377	425	48	12.73%
Over 2000m2 GFA (15)	452	467	15	3.32%
Cold stores/refrigerated stores (20)	680	778	98	14.41%
Offices			0	#DIV/0!
Generally (15)	1,123	1,195	72	6.41%
Air-conditioned	, -	,	0	#DIV/0!
Generally (15)	1,191	1,297	106	8.90%
1-2 storey (15)	1,132	1,161	29	2.56%
3-5 storey (15)	1,203	1,312	109	9.06%
6+ storey (15)	1,347	1,515	168	12.47%
Not air-conditioned			0	#DIV/0!
Generally (15)	1,005	1,096	91	9.05%
1-2 storey (15)	952	1,061	109	11.45%
3-5 storey (15)	1,093	1,250	157	14.36%
6+ storey (20)	1,572	1,708	136	8.65%
Offices with shops, banks, flats, etc			0	#DIV/0!
Generally (15)	953	1,057	104	10.91%
1-2 storey (15)	825	874	49	5.94%
3-5 storey (15)	961	1,040	79	8.22%
6+ storey (15)	1,401	1,319	-82	-5.85%
Artist's studios (20)	1,068	1,170	102	9.55%
Banks/Building Society branches (25)	1,811	1,872	61	3.37%
Mixed commercial developments (25)	1,000	1,521	521	52.10%
Wholesale trading building/auction rooms (25)	822	867	45	5.47%
Retail warehouses			0	#DIV/0!

Generally (20)	488	536	48	9.84%
Up to 1000m2 (20)	548	597	49	8.94%
	486		40	
1000 to 7000m2 GFA (20)		535		10.08%
7000 to 15000m2 (20)	462	506	44	9.52%
Over 15000m2 GFA (25)	383	478	95	24.80%
Market building providing accommodation for pens stalls etc				
(20)	637	816	179	28.10%
Shopping centres (25)	864	918	54	6.25%
Department stores (35)	782	809	27	3.45%
Hypermarkets, supermarkets			0	#DIV/0!
Generally (30)	1,051	1,030	-21	-2.00%
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Up to 1000m2 (25)	927	1,023	96	10.36%
1000 to 7000m2 GFA (30)	1,168	1,175	7	0.60%
7000 to 15000m2 (30)	784	777	-7	-0.89%
Shops			0	#DIV/0!
Generally (30)	650	715	65	10.00%
1-2 storey (30)	650	715	65	10.00%
3-5 storey (30)	659	749	90	13.66%
Shops with domestic, office accommodation (15)	988	1,060	72	7.29%
Old people's home		,	0	#DIV/0!
	1 000	1 1 1 7		
Generally (15)	1,098	1,147	49	4.46%
Up to 500m2 GFA (25)	1,014	1,146	132	13.02%
500 to 2000m2 GFA (15)	1,104	1,106	2	0.18%
Over 2000m2 GFA (15)	1,072	1,127	55	5.13%
Housing, mixed developments (15)	789	869	80	10.14%
Estate housing			0	#DIV/0!
Generally (15)	771	841	70	9.08%
Single storey (15)	838	915	77	9.19%
		831	76	
2-storey (15)	755			10.07%
3-storey (15)	722	823	101	13.99%
4-storey or above (25)	1,191	1,120	-71	-5.96%
Estate housing detached (15)	865	941	76	8.79%
Estate housing semi detached		• • •	0	#DIV/0!
	774	0.4.4		
Generally (15)	771	844	73	9.47%
Single storey (15)	903	969	66	7.31%
2-storey (15)	750	831	81	10.80%
3-storey (15)	664	768	104	15.66%
	004	700		
Estate housing terraced			0	#DIV/0!
Generally (15)	785	843	58	7.39%
Single storey (15)	807	882	75	9.29%
2-storey (15)	786	843	57	7.25%
3-storey (15)	727	820	93	12.79%
Flats (apartments)			0	#DIV/0!
Generally (15)	900	1,002	102	11.33%
1-2 storey (15)	869	955	86	9.90%
3-5 storey (15)	902	998	96	10.64%
6+ storey (15)	1,182	1,255	73	6.18%
Housing with shops, offices, workshops or the like (15)	948	1,057	109	11.50%
'One-off' housing detached (3 units or less)			0	#DIV/0!
Generally (15)	1,125	1,235	110	9.78%
5 ()				9.39%
Single storey (15)	1,001	1,095	94	
2-storey (15)	1,127	1,275	148	13.13%
3-storey (15)	1,581	1,719	138	8.73%
4-storey or above (15)	1,325	2,246	921	69.51%
'One-off' housing semi-detached (3 units or less) (15)	907	963	56	6.17%
'One-off' housing terraced (3 units or less) (15)	851	919	68	7.99%
Housing provided in connection with other facilities (15)	1,079	1,076	-3	-0.28%
Sheltered housing			0	#DIV/0!
Generally (15)	904	1,029	125	13.83%
Single storey (15)	936	1,091	155	16.56%
2-storey (15)	898	981	83	9.24%
3-storey (15)	920	1,014	94	10.22%
4-storey or above (15)	883	1,033	150	16.99%
Sheltered housing with shops, restaurants or the like (5)	995	976	-19	-1.91%
Hotels (15)	1,256	1,371	115	9.16%
Motels (15)	853	910	57	6.68%
Students' residences, halls of residence, etc (15)	1,179	1,279	100	8.48%
	.,	.,,0	100	0.1070

Appendix 2 – Residential Appraisal Results

The pages in this appendix are not numbered.

RUTLAND CIL Viability Study UPDATE 16.6.14

			Site 1 4	Site 2 10	Site 3 11	Site 4 13	Site 5 14	Site 6 15	Site 7 16
			Greenfield	Medium Greenfield	Urban Edge		wn Village Infill	Smaller village scheme	Single Village
	Green/br	own field	Green	Green	Green	Brown	Green	Green	Green
	Use		Agricultural	Agricultural	Paddock	Industrial	Residential	Paddock	Paddock
Site Area	Gross	ha	2.50	0.57	0.30	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.10
Sile Alea	Net	ha	1.75	0.57	0.30	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.10
Units		110	110	24	12	5	4	3	1
Average	Unit Size	m2	89.07	90.46	86.75	84.60	83.50	92.00	111.00
Mix	Intermed	liate to Buy	4.52%	4.52%	4.52%				
	Affordabl Social Re	le Rent	18.09%	18.09%	18.09%				
Price	Market	£/m2	2,400	2,600	2,600	2,300	2,850	3,100	3,300
	Intermed	ia£/m2	1,680	1,820	1,820	1,610	1,995	2,170	2,310
	Affordabl	le £/m2	919	919	919	919	919	919	919
	Social Re	nt£/m2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant and	d Intermed Affordabl Social Rei	le £/unit							
Sales per	Ouarter		35	25	12	12	6	6	12
Unit Build			3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	ve Use Valı	-	25,000	25,000	50,000	350,000	750,000	50,000	50,000
Up Lift %		%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
Additiona	ai Upiift	£/ha	250,000	250,000	250,000			250,000	250,000
Easemen	ts etc	£	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legals Ac	quisition	% land	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
Planning	F <50	£/unit	385	385	385	385	385	385	385
	>50	£/unit	115	115	115	115	115	115	115
Architect	S	%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
QS / PM		%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
-	Consultant	s %	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Other Pro	ofessional	%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
	t - BCIS Bas	-	933	928	937	945	880	1,288	1,288
CfSH		%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
Energy		£/m2							
Design		£/m2	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Lifetime Over Extr	ra 3	£/m2 £/m2	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Over-ext		£/m2							
Infrastruc		%	20%	15%	15%	15%	10%	10%	10%
Pre CIL s1		£/Unit		0	0	0	0	0	0
Post CIL s	106	£/Unit	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
		£/m2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Continge Abnorma	-	% %	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	5.00%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
		C/cito				E0 000			

£/site

50,000

FINANCE	Fees	£	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	Interest	%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
	Legal and	١£	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
SALES	Agents	%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
	Legals	%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
	Misc.	£	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
	o/ [224	00/	22/	224	00/	001
Develope	r % of costs	s (before inte	erest)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	% of GDV		20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%

SITE NAME	Site 1								7												
INCOME	Av Size	%	Number		Price	GDV	GIA]		T COSTS							Planning fee ca	lc]
	m2		110		£/m2	£	m2		LAND			/unit or m2	Total				Planning app fee No dwgs				
Market Housing	89.1	77%	85		2,400	18,198,413	7,583			Land		9,753		1,072,877			No dwgs under 5	5 60	385	23,100	
Shared Ownership	89.1	5%	5		1,680	744,021	443			Stamp Duty Easements etc.			53,644 0				No dwgs over 50	60	115 Total	6,900 30,000	
Affordable Rent	89.1	18%	20		919	1,628,889	1,772			Legals Acquisition	on	1.50%	16,093	69,737							
Social Rent	89.1	0%	0		0	0	0		PLANNING	Planning Fee			30,000				Stamp duty cal	c - Residual			1
			0			-	0			Architects		6.00%	754,446				Land payment			1,072,877	
Grant and Subsidy	Shared Ownership Affordable Rent				0 0	0 0				QS / PM Planning Consul	ltants	0.50% 1.00%	62,870 125,741				125,000 250,000	0% 1%			
i	Social Rent				0	0				Other Profession	nal	2.50%	314,352	1,287,409			500,000 1,000,000	3% 4%			
SITE AREA - Net	1.75 h 2.50 h		63 44			20,571,323	9,798		CONSTRUCTIO	N Build Cost - BCI	S Racad	1,149	11,259,344				above	5%		53,644	
SITE AREA - Gross	5 2.50 H	d	44	/ha				1		s106 / CIL	S Daseu	·	1,033,267						I Otal	53,644	1
Sales per Quarter	35]							Contingency Abnormals		2.50%	281,484 0	12,574,095			Stamp duty call	c - Add Profit		#REF!	
Unit Build Time	3 Q	uarters				RUN Residual M			FINANCE								125,000 250,000	0% 1%			
		Whole Site		Per ha GROSS	l		losing balance =	0		Fees			10,000				500,000	3%	4%		1
Residual Land Valu Alternative Use Valu	he	1,072,877 62,500		25,000		RUN CIL MACRO				Interest Legal and Valua	tion	7.00%	10,000	20,000			1,000,000 above	4% 5%			
Uplift Plus /ha	20% na 250,000	12,500 625,000		5,000 250,000		Cl	losing balance =	#REF!	SALES										Total	#REF!	I
	iability Threshold	700,000		280,000	-	Check on phasing dw				Agents		2.0%	411,426				Pre CIL s106		£/ Unit (all)	~	ĺ
			£/m2		l	corr	GUI	1		Legals Misc.		0.5%	102,857 5,000	519,283	15,543,401				Total	0	י ד
Additional Profit	_	#REF!	#REF!						Developers Pro	ofit]		Post CIL s106 CIL	2,500 100	. ,		
										% of costs (befo % of GDV	re interest)	0.00% 20.00%			<mark>0</mark> 4,114,265				Total	1,033,267	l
	LOW FOR INTERES	т	Year 1				Year 2		L		Year 3				Year 4	I			Year 5		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	—
INCOME UNITS Started				2	4	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
Market Housing Shared Ownership					0	0	0	330,880 13,528	661,760 27,055	992,641 40,583	1,158,081 47,347	1,158,081 47,347	1,158,081 47,347	1,158,081 47,347	1,158,081 47,347	1,158,081 47,347	1,158,081 47,347	1,158,081 47,347	1,158,081 47,347	1,158,081 47,347	1
Affordable Rent					0	0	0	29,616	59,232	88,848	103,657	103,657	103,657	103,657	103,657	103,657	103,657	103,657	103,657	103,657	
Social Rent Grant and Subsidy					0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
INCOMI	E	0	0	0	0	0	0	374,024	748,048	1,122,072	1,309,084	1,309,084	1,309,084	1,309,084	1,309,084	1,309,084	1,309,084	1,309,084	1,309,084	1,309,084	1
		52 611																			
Stamp Duty Easements etc.		53,644 0																			
Legals Acquisition		16,093																			
Planning Fee Architects		30,000 377,223		377,223																	
QS		31,435		31,435																	
Planning Consultant Other Professional	ts	62,870 157,176		62,870 157,176																	
Build Cost - BCIS Ba	ase		0	68,238	204,715	409,431	580,027	682,384	716,504	716,504	716,504	716,504	716,504	716,504	716,504	716,504	716,504	716,504	716,504	716,504	
s106/CIL			0	6,262 1,706	18,787 5,118	37,573 10,236	53,229 14,501	62,622 17,060	65,753 17,913	65,753 17,913	65,753 17,913	65,753 17,913	65,753 17,913	65,753 17,913	65,753 17,913	65,753 17,913	65,753 17,913	65,753 17,913	65,753 17,913	65,753 17,913	
Contingency Abnormals			0	0	5,118 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Finance Fees		10,000																			
Legal and Valuation		10,000																			
Agents Legals		0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	7,480 1,870	14,961 3,740	22,441 5,610	26,182 6,545	26,182 6,545	26,182 6,545	26,182 6,545	26,182 6,545	26,182 6,545	26,182 6,545	26,182 6,545	26,182 6,545	26,182 6,545	
Misc. COSTS BEFORE LA		748,442	0	5,000 709,911	228,620	457,240	647,756	771,417	818,871	828,221	832,897	832,897	832,897	832,897	832,897	832,897	832,897	832,897	832,897	832,897	<u>!</u>
		- ,-72	v	,	0,020		v-1,100	,417	510,011	020,221					002,007	552,007	552,057			552,007	
For Residual Valua		1,072,877]																		
	Interest Profit on Costs		31,873	32,431	45,422	50,218	59,098	71,468	79,673	82,307	78,605	71,647	64,568	57,364	50,035	42,577	34,989	27,268	19,412	11,418	
	Profit on GDV																				
	Cash Flow	-1,821,319	-31,873	-742,342	-274,042	-507,457	-706,854	-468,861	-150,496	211,544	397,583	404,540	411,620	418,823	426,153	433,610	441,198	448,919	456,775	464,769	<u> </u>
4	Opening Balance	0	4 050 400	-2,595,534	-2,869,576	-3,377,033	-4,083,887	-4,552,748	-4,703,244	-4,491,700	-4,094,118	-3,689,577	-3,277,958	-2,859,134	-2,432,982	-1,999,372	-1,558,173	-1,109,254	-652,478	-187,709	ı
	Closing Balance	-1,821,319	-1,853,192	-2,395,554	-2,009,070	-3,377,033	-4,003,007	-4,552,746	-4,703,244	-,,1,100	-4,094,110	-5,005,577	5,211,550	2,000,104	2,102,002	1,000,012	.,000,170	1,100,201	-032,470	107,100	_ `

Build Cost	/m2
BCIS	933
CfSH	19
Energy	0
Over-extra 1	0
Over-extra 2	11
Over-extra 3	0
Over-extra 4	0
Infrastructure	187
	1,149

2.00%

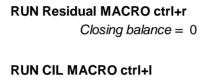
	Year 6											
Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4								
1,158,081	1,158,081	1,158,081	1,158,081	0								
47,347	47,347	47,347	47,347	0								
103,657	103,657	103,657	103,657	0								
0	0	0	0	0								
0	0	0	0	0								
1,309,084	1,309,084	1,309,084	1,309,084	0								
477,669 43,836 11,942 0	238,835 21,918 5,971 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0								
26,182	26,182	26,182	26,182	0								
6,545	6,545	6,545	6,545	0								
566,174	299,450	32,727	32,727	0								
3,285	0	0	0	0								
				0								
				4,114,265								
739,626	1,009,634	1,276,357	1,276,357	-4,114,265								
551,917	1,561,550	2,837,908	4,114,265	0								

SITE NAME	Site 2							
INCOME	Av Size	%	Number		Price	GDV	GIA	DEVELOPMENT COSTS
	m2		24		£/m2	£	m2	
								LAND
Market Housing	90.5	77%	19		2,600	4,368,356	1,680	Land
								Stamp Duty
Shared Ownership	90.5	5%	1		1,820	178,595	98	Easements etc.
								Legals Acquisition
Affordable Rent	90.5	18%	4		919	360,922	393	
								PLANNING
Social Rent	90.5	0%	0		0	0	0	Planning Fee
								Architects
Grant and Subsidy	Shared Ownership				0	0		QS / PM
	Affordable Rent				0	0		Planning Consulta
	Social Rent				0	0		Other Professional
SITE AREA - Net	0.57 ha		42	/ha		4,907,874	2,171	CONSTRUCTION
SITE AREA - Gross	0.57 ha		42	/ha				Build Cost - BCIS
								s106 / CIL

Sales per Quarter25Unit Build Time3Quarters

			Whole Site	Per ha NET	Per ha GROSS
Residual	Land Value		551,780	968,035	968,035
Alternative	Use Value		14,250		25,000
Uplift		20%	2,850		5,000
	Plus /ha	250,000	142,500		250,000
	Viabili	ty Threshold	159,600		280,000

		£/m2
Additional Profit	#REF!	#REF!



Closing balance = #REF!

Check on phasing dwgs nos correct CONSTRUCTION Build Cost - BCIS s106 / CIL Contingency Abnormals FINANCE Fees Interest Legal and Valuat

> Agents Legals Misc.

Developers Profit % of costs (before interest) % of GDV

SALES

RESIDUAL CASH FLOW FOR INTEI	REST	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4	1			Year 5				Year	i
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q
INCOME																							
UNITS Started			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2									
Market Housing				0	0	0	364,030	364,030	364,030	364,030	364,030	364,030	364,030	364,030	364,030	364,030	364,030	364,030	0	0	0	0	C
Shared Ownership				0	0	0	14,883	14,883	14,883	14,883	14,883	14,883	14,883	14,883	14,883	14,883	14,883	14,883	0	0	0	0	C
Affordable Rent				0	0	0	30,077	30,077	30,077	30,077	30,077	30,077	30,077	30,077	30,077	30,077	30,077	30,077	0	0	0	0	C
Social Rent				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
Grant and Subsidy				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
INCOME	0	0	0	0	0	0	408,989	408,989	408,989	408,989	408,989	408,989	408,989	408,989	408,989	408,989	408,989	408,989	0	0	0	0	0
EXPENDITURE																							
Stamp Duty	22,071																						
Easements etc.	0																						
Legals Acquisition	8,277																						
Planning Fee	9,240																						
Architects	80,065		80,065																				
QS	6,672		6,672																				
Planning Consultants	13,344		13,344																				
Other Professional	33,361		33,361																				
Build Cost - BCIS Base		0	66,147	132,294	198,442	198,442	198,442	198,442	198,442	198,442	198,442	198,442	198,442	198,442	132,294	66,147	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
s106/CIL		0	6,334	12,667	19,001	19,001	19,001	19,001	19,001	19,001	19,001	19,001	19,001	19,001	12,667	6,334	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
Contingency		0	1,654	3,307	4,961	4,961	4,961	4,961	4,961	4,961	4,961	4,961	4,961	4,961	3,307	1,654	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
Abnormals		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
Finance Fees	10,000																						
Legal and Valuation	10,000																						
Agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,180	8,180	8,180	8,180	8,180	8,180	8,180	8,180	8,180	8,180	8,180	8,180	0	0	0	0	C
Legals	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,045	2,045	2,045	2,045	2,045	2,045	2,045	2,045	2,045	2,045	2,045	2,045	0	0	0	0	C
Misc.			5,000																				
COSTS BEFORE LAND INT AND PR	R 193,030	0	212,577	148,269	222,404	222,404	232,629	232,629	232,629	232,629	232,629	232,629	232,629	232,629	158,494	84,359	10,225	10,225	0	0	0	0	0
For Posidual Valuatio	EE4 700																						
For Residual Valuatio Land		13,034	13,262	17,214	20,110	24,354	28,673	26,088	23,458	20,783	18,060	15,290	12,471	9,603	6,685	2,418	0	0	0	0	0	0	c.
		13,034	13,202	17,214	20,110	24,304	20,073	20,000	23,430	20,703	10,000	15,290	12,471	9,003	0,005	2,410	0	0	0	0	0	0	U
Profit on Costs Profit on GDV																							
Cash Flow	-744,810	-13,034	-225,839	-165,484	-242,514	-246,758	147,688	150,273	152,903	155,578	158,301	161,071	163,890	166,758	243,811	322,212	398,765	398,765	0	0	0	0	C
Opening Balar Closing Balan		-757,844	-983,683	-1,149,167	-1,391,681	-1,638,440	-1,490,751	-1,340,479	-1,187,576	-1,031,998	-873,697	-712,626	-548,736	-381,978	-138,167	184,045	582,810	981,575	981,575	981,575	981,575	981,575	981,

	/unit or m2	Total		
	22,991		551,780	
		22,071		
		0		
tion	1.50%	8,277	30,348	
		9,240		
	6.00%	160,131		
	0.50%	13,344		
ultants	1.00%	26,688		
onal	2.50%	66,721	276,125	
CIS Based	1,097	2,381,300		
		228,014		
	2.50%	59,532		
		0	2,668,846	
		10,000		
	7.00%			
ation		10,000	20,000	
	2.0%	98,157		
	0.5%	24,539		
		5,000	127,697	3,674,795

0.00%

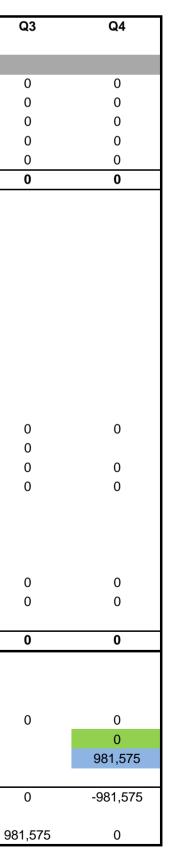
20.00%

981,575

Planning fee calc			
Planning app fe	dwgs	rate	
No dwgs	24		
No dwgs under	24	385	9,240
No dwgs over 5	0	115	C
		Total	9,240
Stamp duty calc -	Residual		
Land payment			551,780
125,000	0%	1%	
250,000	1%	3%	
500,000	3%	4%	
1,000,000	4%	0%	
above	5%	4%	
		Total	22,07
Stamp duty calc -	Add Profit		
Land payment			#REF
125,000	0%	1%	
250,000	1%	3%	
500,000	00/	101	
	3%	4%	
1,000,000	3% 4%	4% 0%	
1,000,000 above			
	4%	0%	#REF
	4% 5%	0% 4% Total	#REF
above	4% 5% 0 £	0% 4%	#REF
above	4% 5% 0 £	0% 4% Total / Unit (all)	
above Pre CIL s106	4% 5% 0 £ T	0% 4% Total / Unit (all)	

Build Cost	/m2
BCIS	928
CfSH	19
Energy	0
Over-extra 1	0
Over-extra 2	11
Over-extra 3	0
Over-extra 4	0
Infrastructure	139
	1,097



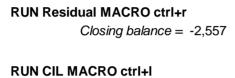


SITE NAME	Site 3							
INCOME	Av Size	%	Number		Price	GDV	GIA	DEVELOPMENT COSTS
	m2		12		£/m2	£	m2	
								LAND
Market Housing	86.8	77%	9		2,600	2,094,638	806	Land
								Stamp Duty
Shared Ownership	86.8	5%	1		1,820	85,637	47	Easements etc.
								Legals Acquisition
Affordable Rent	86.8	18%	2		919	173,063	188	
								PLANNING
Social Rent	86.8	0%	0		0	0	0	Planning Fee
								Architects
Grant and Subsidy	Shared Ownership				0	0		QS / PM
	Affordable Rent				0	0		Planning Consulta
	Social Rent				0	0		Other Professiona
SITE AREA - Net	0.30 ha		40	/ha		2,353,338	1,041	CONSTRUCTION
SITE AREA - Gross	0.30 ha		40	/ha				Build Cost - BCIS
								s106 / CIL

Sales per Quarter 12 Unit Build Time 3 Quarters

			Whole Site	Per ha NET	Per ha GROSS
Residual L	and Value		250,000	833,333	833,333
Alternative	Use Value		15,000		50,000
Uplift		20%	3,000		10,000
	Plus /ha	250,000	75,000		250,000
	Viabili	ty Threshold	93,000		310,000

		£/m2
Additional Profit	#REF!	#REF!



Closing balance = #REF!

Check on phasing dwgs nos correct

Contingency Abnormals FINANCE Fees Interest Legal and Valuat Agents

Legals

Misc.

Developers Profit % of costs (bef % of GDV

SALES

RESIDUAL CASH FLOW FO	R INTEREST		Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4	4			Year	5			Year	6
	Q1		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q
INCOME																								
UNITS Started				2	2	2	2	2	2															
Market Housing					0	0	0	349,106	349,106	349,106	349,106	349,106	349,106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shared Ownership					0	0	0	14,273	14,273	14,273	14,273	14,273	14,273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Affordable Rent					0	0	0	28,844	28,844	28,844	28,844	28,844	28,844	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social Rent					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant and Subsidy					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INCOME	0		0	0	0	0	0	392,223	392,223	392,223	392,223	392,223	392,223	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EXPENDITURE																								
Stamp Duty	7,50	00																						
Easements etc.	0																							
Legals Acquisition	3,75	50																						
Planning Fee	4,62	20																						
Architects	38,76			38,760																				
QS	3,23			3,230																				
Planning Consultants	6,46			6,460																				
Other Professional	16,15			16,150																				
Other Professional	10,10	00		10,100																				
Build Cost - BCIS Base			0	64,035	128,070	192,105	192,105	192,105	192,105	128,070	64,035	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
s106/CIL			0	6,142	12,285	18,427	18,427	18,427	18,427	12,285	6,142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contingency			0	1,601	3,202	4,803	4,803	4,803	4,803	3,202	1,601	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abnormals			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finance Fees	10,00	00																						
Legal and Valuation	10,00	00																						
Agents	0		0	0	0	0	0	7,844	7,844	7,844	7,844	7,844	7,844	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legals	0		0	0	0	0	0	1,961	1,961	1,961	1,961	1,961	1,961	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc.				5,000																				
COSTS BEFORE LAND INT	AND PR 100,4	170	0	141,379	143,557	215,335	215,335	225,140	225,140	153,362	81,584	9,806	9,806	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
For Residual Valuatio	Land 250,0	000																						
	Interest		6,133	6,241	8,824	11,491	15,460	19,499	16,916	14,288	10,358	5,103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	on Costs		0,155	0,241	0,024	11,491	13,400	19,499	10,910	14,200	10,330	5,105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	on GDV																							
Cash	Flow -350,4	470	-6,133	-147,619	-152,380	-226,825	-230,795	147,584	150,166	224,573	300,281	377,314	382,417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ng Balan 0	10	-0,135	-147,013	-132,300	-220,020	-200,780	147,304	150,100	224,373	500,201	511,514	502,417		0	0	0		U	0	0		0	0
-	ng Balanc -350,4	170	-356,604	-504,223	-656,603	-883,429	-1,114,224	-966,640	-816,474	-591,901	-291,620	85,694	468,111	468,111	468,111	468,111	468,111	468,111	468,111	468,111	468,111	468,111	468,111	468,
Ciosin	iy Dalanu -330,4	+/0	-330,004	-004,223	-000,003	-003,429	-1,114,224	-900,040	-010,474	-091,901	-291,020	00,094	400,111	400,111	400,111	400,111	400,111	400,111	400,111	400,111	400,111	400,111	400,111	408,

	/unit or m2	Total		
	20,833		250,000	
y		7,500		
etc.		0		
uisition	1.50%	3,750	11,250	
ee		4,620		
	6.00%	77,521		
	0.50%	6,460		
onsultants	1.00%	12,920		
essional	2.50%	32,300	133,821	
- BCIS Based	1,107	1,152,630		
		110,563		
ÿ	2.50%	28,816		
		0	1,292,009	
		10,000		
	7.00%			
/aluation		10,000	20,000	
	2.0%	47,067		
	0.5%	11,767		
		5,000	63,833	1,770,913

efore interest)	0.00%	0
	20.00%	470,668

Planning fee calc			
Planning app fe	dwgs	rate	
No dwgs	12		
No dwgs under	12	385	4,620
No dwgs over 5	0	115	0
_		Total	4,620
Stamp duty calc -	Residual		
Land payment			250,000
125,000	0%	1%	
250,000	1%	3%	
500,000	3%	0%	
1,000,000	4%	0%	
above	5%	3%	
		Total	7,500
Stamp duty calc -			
Land payment			#REF!
125,000	0%	1%	
250,000	1%	3%	
500,000	3%	0%	
1,000,000	4%	0%	
above	5%	3%	
		Total	#REF!
Pre CIL s106	0 £	/ Unit (all)	
		otal	C
Post CIL s106	2,500	£/ Unit (all)	
F USL GIL S 100	2,500		

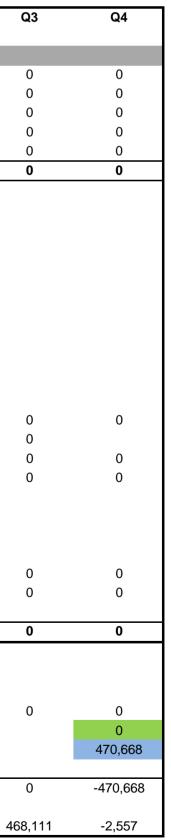
100 £/m2

Total

110,563

CIL

Build Cost	/m2
BCIS	937
CfSH	19
Energy	0
Over-extra 1	0
Over-extra 2	11
Over-extra 3	0
Over-extra 4	0
Infrastructure	141
	1,107



SITE NAME	Site 4							
INCOME	Av Size	%	Number		Price	GDV	GIA	DEVELOPMENT COSTS
	m2		5		£/m2	£	m2	
								LAND
Market Housing	84.6	100%	5		2,300	972,900	423	Land
								Stamp Duty
Shared Ownership	84.6	0%	0		1,610	0	0	Easements etc.
								Legals Acquisition
Affordable Rent	84.6	0%	0		919	0	0	
								PLANNING
Social Rent	84.6	0%	0		0	0	0	Planning Fee
								Architects
Grant and Subsidy	Shared Ownership				0	0		QS / PM
	Affordable Rent				0	0		Planning Consulta
	Social Rent				0	0		Other Professional
SITE AREA - Net	0.12 ha		42	/ha		972,900	423	CONSTRUCTION
SITE AREA - Gross	0.12 ha		42	/ha				Build Cost - BCIS
								s106 / CIL

Sales per Quarter12Unit Build Time3Quarters

			Whole Site	Per ha NET	Per ha GROSS
Residual	Land Value		24,898	207,486	207,486
Alternative	e Use Value		42,000		350,000
Uplift		20%	8,400		70,000
	Plus /ha	0	0		0
	Viabilit	y Threshold	50,400		420,000
					-
		£/m2			

Additional Profit	#REF!	#REF!

RUN Residual MACRO ctrl+r										
Closing balance = 0										
RUN CIL MACRO ctrl+l										

Closing balance = #REF!

Check on phasing dwgs nos correct Abnormals FINANCE Fees Interest Legal and Valuat SALES Agents

> Legals Misc.

Contingency

Developers Profit % of costs (before interest)

% of GDV	-

									,		_0.0070												
RESIDUAL CASH FLOW FOR INTER	REST	Year 1				Year 2	!			Year 3	ł			Year 4	L			Year 5				Year 6	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q
INCOME																							
UNITS Started			1	1	1	1	1																
Market Housing				0	0	0	194,580	194,580	194,580	194,580	194,580	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shared Ownership				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Affordable Rent				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social Rent				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant and Subsidy				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INCOME	0	0	0	0	0	0	194,580	194,580	194,580	194,580	194,580	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EXPENDITURE																							
Stamp Duty	0																						
Easements etc.	0																						
Legals Acquisition	373																						
Planning Fee	1,925																						
Architects	18,026		18,026																				
QS	1,502		1,502																				
Planning Consultants	3,004		3,004																				
Other Professional	7,511		7,511																				
Build Cost - BCIS Base		0	31,496	62,991	94,487	94,487	94,487	62,991	31,496	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
s106/CIL		0	3,653	7,307	10,960	10,960	10,960	7,307	3,653	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contingency		0	1,575	3,150	4,724	4,724	4,724	3,150	1,575	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abnormals		0	3,333	6,667	10,000	10,000	10,000	6,667	3,333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finance Fees	10,000																						
Legal and Valuation	10,000																						
	-,																						
Agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,892	3,892	3,892	3,892	3,892	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legals	0	0	0	0	0	0	973	973	973	973	973	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc.			5,000																				
COSTS BEFORE LAND INT AND PR	52,341	0	75,100	80,114	120,171	120,171	125,036	84,979	44,922	4,865	4,865	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
For Residual Valuatio Land	24,898																						
Interest	t	1,352	1,375	2,714	4,163	6,339	8,553	7,486	5,699	3,179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Profit on Costs																							
Profit on GDV	′																						
Cash Flow	-77,240	-1,352	-76,475	-82,828	-124,334	-126,510	60,991	102,116	143,960	186,536	189,716	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opening Balan		1,002	10,415	02,020	124,004	120,010	00,331	102,110	1-10,300	100,000	103,710	0		U	U	0		0	U	Ū		U	0
Closing Balance		-78,591	-155,067	-237,894	-362,229	-488,739	-427,747	-325,632	-181,672	4,864	194,580	194,580	194,580	194,580	194,580	194,580	194,580	194,580	194,580	194,580	194,580	194,580	194,
	1 1,240	10,001	100,007	201,034	502,223	-100,703	721,171	020,002	101,012	- 1 ,00 1	107,000	104,000	107,000	107,000	10-7,000	107,000	104,000	104,000	104,000	107,000	104,000	104,000	104,

	/unit or m2	Total		
	4,980		24,898	
/		0		
etc.		0		
uisition	1.50%	373	373	
e		1,925		
	6.00%	36,051		
	0.50%	3,004		
onsultants	1.00%	6,009		
essional	2.50%	15,021	62,011	
BCIS Based	1,117	472,434		
		54,800		
у	5.00%	23,622		
		50,000	600,856	
		10,000		
	7.00%			
aluation		10,000	20,000	
	2.0%	19,458		
	0.5%	4,865		
		5,000	29,323	737,40

0.00%

194,580

20.00%

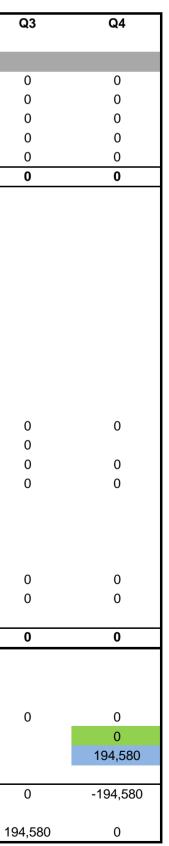
Planning fee calc			
Planning app fe	dwgs	rate	
No dwgs	5		
No dwgs under	5	385	1,925
No dwgs over 5	0	115	(
		Total	1,925
Stamp duty calc -	Residual		
Land payment			24,898
125,000	0%	0%	
250,000	1%	0%	
500,000	3%	0%	
1,000,000	4%	0%	
above	5%	0%	
		Total	C
Stamp duty calc -	Add Profit		
Land payment			#REF!
125,000	0%	0%	
250,000	1%	0%	
500,000	3%	0%	
1,000,000	4%	0%	
above	5%	0%	
		Total	#REF!
Pre CIL s106	0 f	/ Unit (all)	
		otal	C
	0.500	0/11-1/ / 11	
Post CIL s106	2,500	£/ Unit (all)	
CIL	100	£/m2	

54,800

Total

Build Cost	/m2
BCIS	945
CfSH	19
Energy	0
Over-extra 1	0
Over-extra 2	11
Over-extra 3	0
Over-extra 4	0
Infrastructure	142
	1,117





SITE NAME	Site 5							
INCOME	Av Size	%	Number		Price	GDV	GIA	DEVELOPMENT COSTS
	m2		4		£/m2	£	m2	
								LAND
Market Housing	83.5	100%	4		2,850	951,900	334	Land
								Stamp Duty
Shared Ownership	83.5	0%	0		1,995	0	0	Easements etc.
								Legals Acquisition
Affordable Rent	83.5	0%	0		919	0	0	
								PLANNING
Social Rent	83.5	0%	0		0	0	0	Planning Fee
								Architects
Grant and Subsidy	Shared Ownership				0	0		QS / PM
	Affordable Rent				0	0		Planning Consultar
	Social Rent				0	0		Other Professional
SITE AREA - Net	0.10 ha		40	/ha		951,900	334	CONSTRUCTION
SITE AREA - Gross	0.10 ha		40	/ha				Build Cost - BCIS
								s106 / CIL

Sales per Quarter 6 Unit Build Time 3 Quarters

			Whole Site	Per ha NET	Per ha GROSS
Residual Land V	alue		226,522	2,265,215	2,265,215
Alternative Use Va	alue		75,000		750,000
Uplift		20%	15,000		150,000
Plu	is /ha	0	0		0
	Viability Threshold				900,000
	-				

Additional Profit	#REF!	#REF!

RUN Residual MACRO ctrl+r	
Closing balance = 0	
RUN CIL MACRO ctrl+l	

Closing balance = #REF!

Check on phasing dwgs nos correct

SALES Agents Legals Misc. **Developers Profit**

% of GDV

% of costs (before interest)

FINANCE

RESIDUAL CASH FLOW FOR INT	EREST	Year 1				Year 2	2			Year 3				Year 4	4			Year 5	i			Year 6	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
INCOME																							
UNITS Started			1	1	1	1																	
Market Housing				0	0	0	237,975	237,975	237,975	237,975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shared Ownership				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Affordable Rent				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social Rent				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant and Subsidy				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INCOME	0	0	0	0	0	0	237,975	237,975	237,975	237,975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EXPENDITURE																							
Stamp Duty	2,265																						
Easements etc.	0																						
Legals Acquisition	3,398																						
Legals Acquisition	3,390																						
Planning Fee	1,540																						
Architects	11,538		11,538																				
QS	961		961																				
Planning Consultants	1,923		1,923																				
Other Professional	4,807		4,807																				
	.,		1,007																				
Build Cost - BCIS Base		0	27,739	55,477	83,216	83,216	55,477	27,739	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
s106/CIL		0	3,617	7,233	10,850	10,850	7,233	3,617	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contingency		0	693	1,387	2,080	2,080	1,387	693	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abnormals		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finance Fees	10,000																						
Legal and Valuation	10,000																						
	10,000																						
Agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,760	4,760	4,760	4,760	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legals	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,190	1,190	1,190	1,190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc.			5,000				,	,	,	,							_				_		
COSTS BEFORE LAND INT AND F	PR 46,432	0	56,278	64,098	96,147	96,147	70,047	37,998	5,949	5,949	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		-	,•				-,	,	-,	-,•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
For Residual Valuatio											-	-	_	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	_	-	
Intere		4,777	4,860	5,930	7,156	8,963	10,803	8,053	4,695	716	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Profit on Cos																							
Profit on GE	VC																						
											-			-				-		_		-	
Cash Flow	-272,954	-4,777	-61,138	-70,028	-103,302	-105,110	157,125	191,924	227,331	231,309	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opening Bal																							
Closing Bala	anc -272,954	-277,731	-338,869	-408,897	-512,199	-617,309	-460,184	-268,260	-40,929	190,380	190,380	190,380	190,380	190,380	190,380	190,380	190,380	190,380	190,380	190,380	190,380	190,380	190,3

ENT COSTS				
	/unit or m2	Total		
Land	56,630		226,522	
Stamp Duty		2,265		
Easements etc.		0		
Legals Acquisition	1.50%	3,398	5,663	
Planning Fee		1,540		
Architects	6.00%	23,075		
QS / PM	0.50%	1,923		
Planning Consultants	1.00%	3,846		
Other Professional	2.50%	9,615	39,999	
TION				
Build Cost - BCIS Based	997	332,864		
s106 / CIL		43,400		
Contingency	2.50%	8,322		
Abnormals		0	384,586	
Fees		10,000		
Interest	7.00%	-		
Legal and Valuation		10,000	20,000	
Agents	2.0%	19,038		
Legals	0.5%	4,760		
Misc.	0.3%	4,780 5,000	28,798	70

0.00%

190,380

20.00%

Planning app fe	dwgs	rate	
No dwgs	4		
No dwgs under	4	385	1,540
No dwgs over 5	0	115	C
		Total	1,540
Stamp duty calc -	Residual		
Land payment			226,522
125,000	0%	1%	
250,000	1%	0%	
500,000	3%	0%	
1,000,000	4%	0%	
above	5%	1%	
		Total	2,265
Stamp duty calc -	Add Profit		
Land payment			#REF!
125,000	0%	1%	
250,000	1%	0%	
500,000	3%	0%	
1,000,000	4%	0%	
above	5%	1%	
		Total	#REF!
D. 011 . 100		/ 1 1 - 14 / - 11)	
Pre CIL s106		/ Unit (all) otal	C
Post CIL s106	2 500		
	2,500	£/ Unit (all)	
CIL	100	£/m2	

43,400

Total

Planning fee calc

Build Cost	/m2
BCIS	880
CfSH	18
Energy	0
Over-extra 1	0
Over-extra 2	11
Over-extra 3	0
Over-extra 4	0
Infrastructure	88
	997

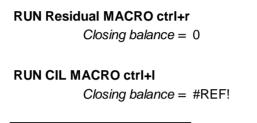
10%

SITE NAME	Site 6							
INCOME	Av Size	%	Number		Price	GDV	GIA	DEVELOPMENT COSTS
	m2		3		£/m2	£	m2	
								LAND
Market Housing	92.0	100%	3		3,100	855,600	276	Land
								Stamp Duty
Shared Ownership	92.0	0%	0		2,170	0	0	Easements etc.
								Legals Acquisition
Affordable Rent	92.0	0%	0		919	0	0	
								PLANNING
Social Rent	92.0	0%	0		0	0	0	Planning Fee
								Architects
Grant and Subsidy	Shared Ownership				0	0		QS / PM
	Affordable Rent				0	0		Planning Consulta
	Social Rent				0	0		Other Professional
SITE AREA - Net	0.10 ha		30	/ha		855,600	276	CONSTRUCTION
SITE AREA - Gross	0.10 ha		30	/ha				Build Cost - BCIS
								s106 / CIL

Sales per Quarter6Unit Build Time3Quarters

			Whole Site	Per ha NET	Per ha GROSS
Residual La	and Value		101,717	1,017,170	1,017,170
Alternative L	Jse Value		5,000		50,000
Uplift		20%	1,000		10,000
	Plus /ha	250,000	25,000		250,000
	Viabili	ty Threshold	31,000		310,000

		£/m2
Additional Profit	#REF!	#REF!



Check on phasing dwgs nos correct Interest Legal and Valuat SALES Agents Legals Misc.

Fees

FINANCE

Contingency

Abnormals

Developers Profit % of costs (befor % of GDV

									% of GDV		20.00%			171,120	0								
RESIDUAL CASH FLOW FOR INTER	REST	Year ?	1			Year 2	2			Year	3			Year	4			Year 5	5			Year	6
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q
INCOME																							
UNITS Started			1		1		1																
Market Housing				0	0	0	285,200	0	285,200	0	285,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shared Ownership				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Affordable Rent				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social Rent				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant and Subsidy				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INCOME	0	0	0	0	0	0	285,200	0	285,200	0	285,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EXPENDITURE																							
Stamp Duty	0																						
Easements etc.	0																						
Legals Acquisition	1,526																						
	1,020																						
Planning Fee	1,155																						
Architects	13,389		13,389																				
QS	1,116		1,116																				
Planning Consultants	2,232		2,232																				
Other Professional	5,579		5,579																				
	0,010		0,070																				
Build Cost - BCIS Base		0	44,576	44,576	89,152	44,576	89,152	44,576	44,576	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
s106/CIL		0	3,900	3,900	7,800	3,900	7,800	3,900	3,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contingency		0	1,114	1,114	2,229	1,114	2,229	1,114	1,114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abnormals		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finance Fees	10,000																						
	10,000																						
Legal and Valuation	10,000																						
Agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,704	0	5,704	0	5,704	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legals	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,426	0	1,426	0	1,426	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc.		_	5,000	_		-	, -	-	, -	-	, -	-	_	-	-	-	_	-	-	-		-	-
COSTS BEFORE LAND INT AND PR	44,996	0	76,906	49,590	99,180	49,590	106,310	49,590	56,720	0	7,130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	-						-				·												
For Residual Valuatio Land																							
Interest		2,567	2,612	4,004	4,942	6,764	7,750	4,755	5,706	1,808	1,839	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Profit on Costs																							
Profit on GDV	/																						
Cash Flow	-146,713	-2,567	-79,518	-53,594	-104,122	-56,354	171,139	-54,346	222,773	-1,808	276,231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opening Balar																							
Closing Balance	c -146,713	-149,281	-228,799	-282,393	-386,516	-442,870	-271,731	-326,076	-103,303	-105,111	171,120	171,120	171,120	171,120	171,120	171,120	171,120	171,120	171,120	171,120	171,120	171,120	171,1

	/unit or m2	Total		
	33,906		101,717	
у		0		
s etc.		0		
luisition	1.50%	1,526	1,526	
ee		1,155		
	6.00%	26,779		
	0.50%	2,232		
onsultants	1.00%	4,463		
essional	2.50%	11,158	45,786	
- BCIS Based	1,454	401,183		
		35,100		
су.	2.50%	10,030		
		0	446,312	
		10,000		
	7.00%			
/aluation		10,000	20,000	
	2.0%	17,112		
	0.5%	4,278		
		5,000	26,390	641,731

ore interest)	0.00%	0
	20.00%	171,120

Planning fee calc			
Planning app fe	dwgs	rate	
No dwgs	3		
No dwgs under	3	385	1,155
No dwgs over 5	0	115	(
		Total	1,155
	Desidual		
Stamp duty calc - I	Residual		101,717
Land payment	00/	00/	101,717
125,000	0%	0%	
250,000	1%	0%	
500,000	3%	0%	
1,000,000	4%	0%	
above	5%	0%	
		Total	(
Stamp duty calc - /	Add Profit		
Land payment			#REF
125,000	0%	0%	
250,000	1%	0%	
500,000	3%	0%	
1,000,000	4%	0%	
above	5%	0%	
		Total	#REF

0 £/ Unit (all)

2,500 £/ Unit (all)

Total

35,100

100 £/m2

Total

Pre CIL s106

Post CIL s106

CIL

Build Cost	/m2
BCIS	1,288
CfSH	26
Energy	0
Over-extra 1	0
Over-extra 2	11
Over-extra 3	0
Over-extra 4	0
Infrastructure	129
	1,454



10%

SITE NAME	Site 7							
INCOME	Av Size	%	Number		Price	GDV	GIA	DEVELOPMENT COSTS
	m2		1		£/m2	£	m2	
								LAND
Market Housing	111.0	100%	1		3,300	366,300	111	Land
								Stamp Duty
Shared Ownership	111.0	0%	0		2,310	0	0	Easements etc.
								Legals Acquisition
Affordable Rent	111.0	0%	0		919	0	0	
								PLANNING
Social Rent	111.0	0%	0		0	0	0	Planning Fee
								Architects
Grant and Subsidy	Shared Ownership				0	0		QS / PM
	Affordable Rent				0	0		Planning Consulta
	Social Rent				0	0		Other Professional
SITE AREA - Net	0.10 ha		10	/ha		366,300	111	CONSTRUCTION
SITE AREA - Gross	0.10 ha		10	/ha				Build Cost - BCIS
								s106 / CIL

Sales per Quarter12Unit Build Time3Quarters

			Whole Site	Per ha NET	Per ha GROSS
Residual L	and Value		42,456	424,556	424,556
Alternative	Use Value		5,000		50,000
Uplift		20%	1,000		10,000
	Plus /ha	250,000	25,000		250,000
	Viabili	ty Threshold	31,000		310,000

		£/m2
Additional Profit	#REF!	#REF!

RUN Residual MACRO ctrl+r *Closing balance* = 0

RUN CIL MACRO ctrl+l Closing balance = #REF!

Check on phasing dwgs nos correct Legal and Valuat SALES Agents Legals Misc.

Fees Interest

Contingency

Abnormals

Developers Profit % of costs (bef % of GDV

FINANCE

									,					,	-									
RESIDUAL CASH FLOW FOR INTERE	EST	Year 1	I			Year 2				Year 3				Year 4	Ļ			Year 5				Year 6		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
INCOME																								
UNITS Started			1																					
Market Housing				0	0	0	366,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shared Ownership				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Affordable Rent				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social Rent				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant and Subsidy				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INCOME	0	0	0	0	0	0	366,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EXPENDITURE																								
Stamp Duty	0																							
Easements etc.	0																							
Legals Acquisition	637																							
Planning Fee	385																							
Architects	5,369		5,369																					
QS	447		447																					
Planning Consultants	895		895																					
Other Professional	2,237		2,237																					
Build Cost - BCIS Base		0	53,782	53,782	53,782	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
s106/CIL		0	4,533	4,533	4,533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Contingency		0	1,345	1,345	1,345	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abnormals		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finance Fees	10,000																							
Legal and Valuation	10,000																							
Agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,326	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legals	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,832	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc.	0	Ũ	5,000	Ũ	Ŭ	Ū	1,002	Ũ		0	Ũ	Ū	Ŭ	0	Ū	Ũ		Ū	Ũ	Ū	Ŭ	Ū	Ũ	Ū
COSTS BEFORE LAND INT AND PR	29,971	0	73,609	59,660	59,660	0	9,158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
For Residual Valuatio Land Interest Profit on Costs	42,456	1,267	1,290	2,600	3,690	4,799	4,883	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Profit on GDV									-	-		-	-	-	-			-	-	-		-		73,260
Cash Flow Opening Baland Closing Baland		-1,267	-74,898	-62,260	-63,350	-4,799	352,260	0	72.260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	-73,260
Closing Balanc	-72,426	-73,694	-148,592	-210,852	-274,201	-279,000	73,260	73,260	73,260	73,260	73,260	73,260	73,260	73,260	73,260	73,260	73,260	73,260	73,260	73,260	73,260	73,260	73,260	0

	/unit or m2	Total		
	42,456		42,456	
/		0		
etc.		0		
uisition	1.50%	637	637	
ee		385		
	6.00%	10,739		
	0.50%	895		
onsultants	1.00%	1,790		
essional	2.50%	4,474	18,283	
BCIS Based	1,454	161,345		
		13,600		
y	2.50%	4,034		
		0	178,979	
		10,000		
	7.00%			
aluation		10,000	20,000	
	2.0%	7,326		
	0.5%	1,832		
		5,000	14,158	274,512

efore interest)	0.00%	0
	20.00%	73,260

Planning fee ca	alc		
Planning app fe	dwgs	rate	
No dwgs	1		
No dwgs under	1	385	385
No dwgs over 5	0	115	0
		Total	385
Stamp duty ca	lc - Residual		
Land payment			42,456
125,000	0%	0%	
250,000	1%	0%	
500,000	3%	0%	
1,000,000			
1,000,000	4%	0%	
above	4% 5%	0% 0%	
		- / -	0
above	5%	0%	C
above Stamp duty ca	5%	0%	()
above Stamp duty ca Land payment	5%	0% Total	C #REF!
above Stamp duty ca Land payment 125,000	5% Ic - Add Profit 0%	0% Total	0 #REF!
above Stamp duty ca Land payment 125,000 250,000	5% Ic - Add Profit 0% 1%	0% Total	0 #REF!
above Stamp duty ca Land payment 125,000	5% Ic - Add Profit 0%	0% Total	0 #REF!

5%

0 £/ Unit (all)

2,500 £/ Unit (all)

100 £/m2

Total

above

Pre CIL s106

Post CIL s106

CIL

0%

Total

Total

#REF!

13,600

Build Cost	/m2
BCIS	1,288
CfSH	26
Energy	0
Over-extra 1	0
Over-extra 2	11
Over-extra 3	0
Over-extra 4	0
Infrastructure	129
	1,454

2.00%

10%

2.00%

	Location Green/b	rown fiel	d	Site 1 ## Green	Site 2 ## Green	Site 3 ## Green	Site 4 ## Brown	Site 5 ## Green	Site 6 ## Green	Site 7 ## Green
	U	se		Agricultural	Agricultural	Paddock	Industrial	Residential	Paddock	Paddock
Site Area	Gross	ha		2.5	0.57	0.3	0.12	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Net	ha		1.75	0.57	0.3	0.12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Units		0	0	110	24	12	5	4	3	1
Mix	Market			77.39%	77.39%	77.39%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	Interme	diate to E	Buy	4.52%	4.52%	4.52%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Affordat	ole Rent		18.09%	18.09%	18.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Social Re	ent		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Alternativ	ve Land Va	lu∉£/ha		25,000	25,000	50,000	350,000	750,000	50,000	50,000
		£ site		62,500	14,250	15,000	42,000	75,000	5,000	5,000
Uplift		£/ha		255,000	255,000	260,000	70,000	150,000	260,000	260,000
		£ site		637,500	145,350	78,000	8,400	15,000	26,000	26,000
Viability 1	Threshold	£/ha		280,000	280,000	310,000	420,000	900,000	310,000	310,000
		£ site		700,000	159,600	93,000	50,400	90,000	31,000	31,000
Residual	VaGross	£/ha		429,151	968,035	833,333	207,486	2,265,215	1,017,170	424,556
	Net	£/ha		613,072	968,035	833,333	207,486	2,265,215	1,017,170	424,556
		£ site		1,072,877	551,780	250,000	24,898	226,522	101,717	42,456

Appendix 3 – Older Peoples Housing. Appraisal Results

		SHELTERED					EXTRA-CARE	CARE				SHELTERED	RED					EXTRA-CARE				
AFF ORD AB LE %	LE %	%0	20%	30%	35%	40%		%0	20%	30%	35% 40%		%0	20% 3	30% 35	35% 4	40%	%0	20%	30%	35%	40%
1 h	l	6			00	06	CC	40					96				0	20	40	vc	vc	
	2 hed 75 m2	36	22	3 K	22	22	8	16			16		52		3 8	25	25	14	16	1 4	19	16
Saleble Area		2.875				2.875		2.400			27		2.875		2.5		2875	2.400	2.400	2.400	2.400	2.4
Non-saleable	able 20%	2/2				575 35%		840					575			575	75	840	840	840	840	
		3,450		3,450	3,450	3,450		3,240	3,240	3,240 3,2	3,240 3,240		3,450	3,450 3,4			3,450	3,240	3,240	3,240	3,240	3,240
£/m2	Mark et £/m2	2,775	2,775	2,775	2,775	2,775		2,930	2,930	2,930 2,930			2,775	2,775 2,7	2,775 2,77	2,775 2,7	2,775	2,930	2,930	2,930	2,930	2,930
	Market m2	2,875															1,725	2,400	1,920	1,680	1,560	1,4
	Mark et £	7,978,125	6,38	5,58		4,786	7	7,032,000 5,6	5,625,600 4,923	4,922,400 4,570,8	4,219	12		5,584	5,185	4,786	75	7,032,000	5,625,600	4,922,400	4,570,800	4,219,200
	Affordable £/m2	919											919				919	616	919	919	919	919
	Affordable m2	0		863	1,006	1,150		0		720 840	096 0t		0	575	863 1,006		1,150	0	480	720	840	960
	Affo rda ble £	0	528,425	792,638	924,744			0					0	528,425 792,638			50	0	441,120	661,680	771,960	882,240
Capital Value		7,978,125	6,910,925	6,377,325	6,110,525	5,843,725	2	7,032,000 6,0	ŝ	ŝ	5, 101, 440	2	7,978,125 6,91	5,910,925 6,377,325	é	25 5,843,725	25	7,032,000	6,066,720	5,584,080	5,342,760	5,101,440
Costs Land Used	ha	0.50		0.50		0.50		0.50					0.50	0.50	0.50		0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0
	£/ha	25,000		2		25,000					25,000		250,000 2		250,000 250,000	25(0	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
	Uplift £/ha	250,000	250,000		250,000	250,000		250,000		250,000 250,000	5						0		0	0	0	
	20%	5,000				5,000											00	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
	Cost	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000		140,000	140,000 140	140,000 140,0	00 140,000		150,000 15	150,000 150,0	150,000 150,000	00 150,000	8	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Strategic Promotion		10.000		10.000		10,000		10.000			10.000					00001	0	10.000	10,000	10.000	10.000	1001
Planning		25,000	25,000		25,000	25,000		25,000	25,000 25	25,000 25,000			25,000	25,000 25,0	25,000 25,000		00	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Constrantion	Con J	0001				0001		1 147									0001	141	1447	1141	1 147	
CONSTRUCTION	2111/	3 660.060	0.00	9 0	2 EEU VEU	3 6 6 0 16 0	ſ		17.0	/+T'T /+T'T	120	•		2 5 5	20.0	390		147'T	100 312 0	(hT/T	147'T	2716.200
Infractructure	10.00%	300,225			302,000,0	365,005	5 		n			•		ĥ			200	371.628	371628	371.628	371.628	371.628
Abno rmals	0.00%	0				0						10%					05	371,628	371.628	371,628	371,628	371.628
Fees	10.00%	355,005				355,005				,628 371,628	28 371,628						05	371,628	371,628	371,628	371,628	371,628
CIL (£/m2)	100	287,500	230,000		186,875	172,500		l	192,000 168	168,000 156,000							0	240,000	192,000	168,000	156,000	144,000
Contingency	2.50%	5% 88,751				88,751		92,907							177,503 177,503		03	185,814	185,814	185,814	185,814	185,814
Finance Costs		25.000				25,000		25.000	25,000 25		25,000					25,000	00	25.000	25,000	25.000	25,000	250
Sales	4.00%	319,125	276,437	255,093	244,421	233,749		281,280		223,363 213,710	~				255,093 244,421	~	49	281,280	242,669	223,363	213,710	204,058
Misc. Financial		10,000				10,000							10,000	10,000 10,0			00	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Su btotal		5,025,436	4,925,248	4,875,154	4,850,107	4,825,060	Ś	5,143,723 5,0	5,057,112 5,013,806	,806 4,992,153	4,970,501	ŝ	5,469,193 5,36	5,369,005 5,318,911	911 5,293,864	64 5,268,817	17	5,608,258	5,521,647	5,478,341	5,456,688	5,435,036
Interest	7.00%	175,890				168,877					173,968						60	196,289	193,258	191,742	190,984	190,2
Profit % GDV	20.00%	1,630,803	1,416,662	-	1,256,056	1,202,520	đ	1,442,406 1,2	1,248,744 1,151	1,151,913 1,103,497	4	÷.	L633,909 1,4:	1,419,768 1,312,697	697 1,259,162	ť,	27	1,445,658	1,251,996	1,155,164	1,106,749	1,058,333
COSTS		6,972,130	6,654,294	6,495,376	6,415,917	6,336,458	9	6,906,159 6,6	6,622,854 6,481,202	,202 6,410,376	76 6,339,550	7	7,444,524 7,12	7,126,688 6,967,770	770 6,888,311	11 6,808,852	52	7,400,205	7,116,900	6,975,248	6,904,421	6,833,595
Residual Land Worth		1,005,995	256,631	-118,051	-305,392	-492,733		125,841 -5	-556,134 -897	-897,122 -1,067,616	1,238,110		533,601 -21	-215,763 -590,445	445 -777,786	86 -965,127	27	-368,205	-1,050,180 -	-1,391,168 -	-1,561,661	-1,732,155
Additional Profit		865,995	116,6	-258,051	-445,392	-632,733		-14,159 -6	-696,134 -1,037,122	,122 -1,207,616	-1,378		383,601 -3(-365,763 -740,445	445 -927,786	-1,11	27	-518,205	-1,200,180		-1,711,661	-1,882,155
£/m2		251	34	£-	-129	-183		4			73 -425						-323	-160	-370	-476	-528	-58
Dute the attraction				00 JC		JE 000		15 MO			000 JE 000			10000		150000	2	160,000	150000	150.000	350,000	250.0
Viability Threshold		280,000	280,000		280,000	280,000			280,000 280	280,000 280,000	1		300,000 3(000'002 000'002	000'000 000		2 0	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000

Appendix 4 – Retail Appraisal Results

			Greenfield				Brownfield			
			Larger Supermarkets	Smaller Supermarkets	Retail Warehouse	Shops	Larger Supermarkets	Smaller Supermarkets	Retail Warehouse	Shops
Income	m2		4000	1,700	3,000		4,000	1,700	3,000	150
	£/m2		2,800	2,300	1,500		2,800	2,300	1,500	1,500
	Capital Value		11,200,000	3,910,000	4,500,000		11,200,000	3,910,000	4,500,000	225,000
Costs	Land Used	ha	2.000	0.400	1.500		2.000	0.400	1.500	0.017
		£/ha	25,000	25,000	25,000		350,000	350,000	350,000	2,000,000
		Uplift £/ha	250,000	250,000	250,000		0	0	0	_,,
		20.00%	5,000	5,000	5,000		70,000	70,000	70,000	400,00
		Cost	560,000	112,000	420,000	0	840,000	168,000	630,000	40,000
	Strategic Promotion		10,000	10,000	10,000		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
			10,000	10,000	10,000		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,00
	Planning		10,000	10,000	10,000		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	Construction	/m2	1175	855	535		1175	855	535	71
		£	4,700,000	1,453,500	1,605,000	0	4,700,000	1,453,500	1,605,000	107,25
	Infrastructure	10.00%	470,000	145,350	160,500	0	470,000	145,350	160,500	10,72
	Abnormals	10.00%					470,000	145,350	160,500	10,72
	Fees	8.00%	376,000	116,280	128,400	0	376,000	116,280	128,400	8,58
	Contingency	2.5% & 5%	117,500	36,338	40,125	0	235,000	72,675	80,250	5,363
	Finance Costs		5,000	5,000	5,000		5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
	Sales	3.00%	336,000	117,300	135,000	0	336,000	117,300	135,000	6,750
	Misc. Financial		5,000	5,000	5,000		5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
	Subtotal		6,029,500	1,898,768	2,099,025	0	6,617,000	2,080,455	2,299,650	179,393
	Interest	7.00%	422,065	132,914	146,932	0	463,190	145,632	160,976	12,557
	Profit % GDV	20.00%	2,324,413	808,583	929,386	0	2,332,638	811,126	932,195	47,51
	COSTS		9,335,978	2,952,264	3,595,343	0	10,252,828	3,205,213	4,022,821	279,46
	Residual Land Worth		1,864,022	957,736	904,657	0	947,172	704,787	477,179	-54,46
	Additional Profit		1,304,022	845,736	484,657	0	107,172	536,787	-152,821	-94,46
			326	497	162	#DIV/0!	27	316	-51	-630
	Existing Use Value		25,000	25,000	25,000	0	350,000	350,000	350,000	2,000,00
	Viability Threshold		280,000	280,000	280,000	0	420,000	420,000	420,000	2,400,000
	Residual Value		932,011	2,394,340	603,105	#DIV/0!	473,586	1,761,967	318,120	-3,267,688

HDH Planning & Development (HDH) Ltd is a specialist planning consultancy providing evidence to support planning authorities, land owners and developers.

The firm is led by Simon Drummond-Hay who is a Chartered Surveyor, Associate of Chartered Institute of Housing and senior development professional with a wide experience of both development and professional practice. The firm is regulated by the RICS.

The main areas of expertise are:

- Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)
- District wide and site specific Viability Analysis
- Local and Strategic Housing Market Assessments and Housing Needs Assessments
- Future Housing Numbers Analysis (post RSS target setting)

HDH Planning & Development have clients throughout England and Wales.

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